

ICP Waters Report 118/2014

Biological intercalibration: Invertebrates 1713



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International Cooperative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring Effects of Air Pollution on Rivers and Lakes

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution



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Abstract

The 17th intercalibration of invertebrates in the ICP Waters programme had contribution from four laboratories. The laboratories identified a very high portion of the individuals in the test samples, usually > 95% of the total number of species. On the genus level, few faults were recorded. The mean Quality assurance index ranged between 96.2 and 99.0, well above the value 80 - indicating excellent taxonomic work. The ICP Waters Intercalibration 2013 gave the best results ever achieved during 17 years of testing.

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4. Overvåking	4. Monitoring



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CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE
TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME ON
ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF ACIDIFICATION
OF RIVERS AND LAKES

**Biological intercalibration:
Invertebrates 1713**

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Preface

The international cooperative programme on assessment and monitoring of air pollution on rivers and lakes (ICP Waters) was established under the Executive Body of the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) in July 1985. Since then ICP Waters has been an important contributor to document the effects of implementing the Protocols under the Convention. Numerous assessments, workshops, reports and publications covering the effects of long-range transported air pollution have been published over the years.

The ICP Waters Programme Centre is hosted by the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA), while the Norwegian Environment Agency lead the programme. A programme subcentre is established at Uni Research, University of Bergen. The Programme Centre's work is supported financially by the Norwegian Environment Agency and from the UNECE LRTAP Trust Fund.

The main aim of the ICP Waters Programme is to assess, on a regional basis, the degree and geographical extent of the impact of atmospheric pollution, in particular acidification, on surface waters. More than 20 countries in Europe and North America participate in the programme on a regular basis.

The Programme objective is to establish and maintain an international network of surface water monitoring sites and promote international harmonisation of monitoring practices. A tool in this work is the inter-laboratory quality assurance tests. The bias between analyses carried out by the individual participants of the Programme has to be identified and controlled. The tests will also be a valuable tool in improving the taxonomic skill of the participating laboratories.

We here report the results from the 17th intercalibration on invertebrate fauna.

Bergen, November 2013

Arne Fjellheim
ICP Waters Programme Subcentre

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Summary

The 17th intercalibration of invertebrates in the ICP Waters programme had contribution from four laboratories. The biological intercalibration is important for harmonising biological material/databases and will be of high value in programmes where community analyses is in focus or where the ecological status should be stated, like EU Water Framework Directive. The biological intercalibration under the ICP Waters programme is a unique test, as it operates on a species level.

The laboratories identified a very high portion of the individuals in the test samples, usually > 95 % of the total number of species. Few faults were recorded on genus level. The mean Quality assurance index ranged between 96.2 and 99.0, well above the value 80 - indicating excellent taxonomic work. None of the participants did misidentifications that could result in a wrong acidity index, based on the Raddum score (Raddum et al., 1988). The ICP Waters Intercalibration 2013 gave the best results ever achieved during 17 years of testing.

1. Introduction

The purpose of the biological intercalibration is to evaluate the quality of the taxonomic work on the biological material delivered to the Programme centre. The quality can influence on the evaluation of the samples, which is based on the species and their tolerance (Raddum *et al.* 1988, Fjellheim and Raddum 1990, Raddum 1999). The control is therefore important for evaluation of the significance of trends in biotic indexes both for a specific site/watershed, as well as for comparisons of trends between different regions and countries. The material is also used for multivariate statistical analysis (Larsen *et al.* 1996, Skjelkvåle *et al.* 2000, Halvorsen *et al.* 2002, Velle, 2013). The results of this type of data treatment are especially sensitive to the quality of the species identification. The biological intercalibration focuses on the taxonomic skills of the participants and is a tool for improving the quality of work at the different laboratories as well as harmonisation of the biological database.

The methods for intercalibration of biological material were outlined in 1991 at the 7th ICP Waters Task Force meeting in Galway, Ireland. The different countries/laboratories have to know, first of all, their home fauna. Since the fauna in different geographical regions vary, it is necessary to prepare specific samples for each participating laboratory, based on their home fauna. It is a problem for the exercise of the intercalibration that it is not possible to use standardised samples for all participants. To solve this problem, each laboratory send identified samples of invertebrates from their own monitoring sites to the Programme centre. The Programme centre will additionally add species known to be present in the region of the specific laboratory. Based on this, each laboratory receives individual test samples composed of species representing their own monitoring region.

The taxonomic skill of the different participants is measured by using a quality assurance index, see Raddum (2005). This index evaluates the skill of identifying the species as well as the genus. It also takes into account the effort of identifying all specimens in the sample. The highest index score is 100, while a value of 80 is set as the limit of good taxonomic work.

2. Methods

Preparation of test-samples

Samples of identified invertebrates were received from all participating laboratories. These samples were used to compose test samples, with the addition of specimens from earlier exercises and from own stocks. The geographical distribution of species was checked by the use of the Fauna Europaea Web Service 2012 (<http://www.faunaeur.org>). This is a database of the scientific names and distribution of multicellular European land and fresh-water animals (see example in Figure 1).

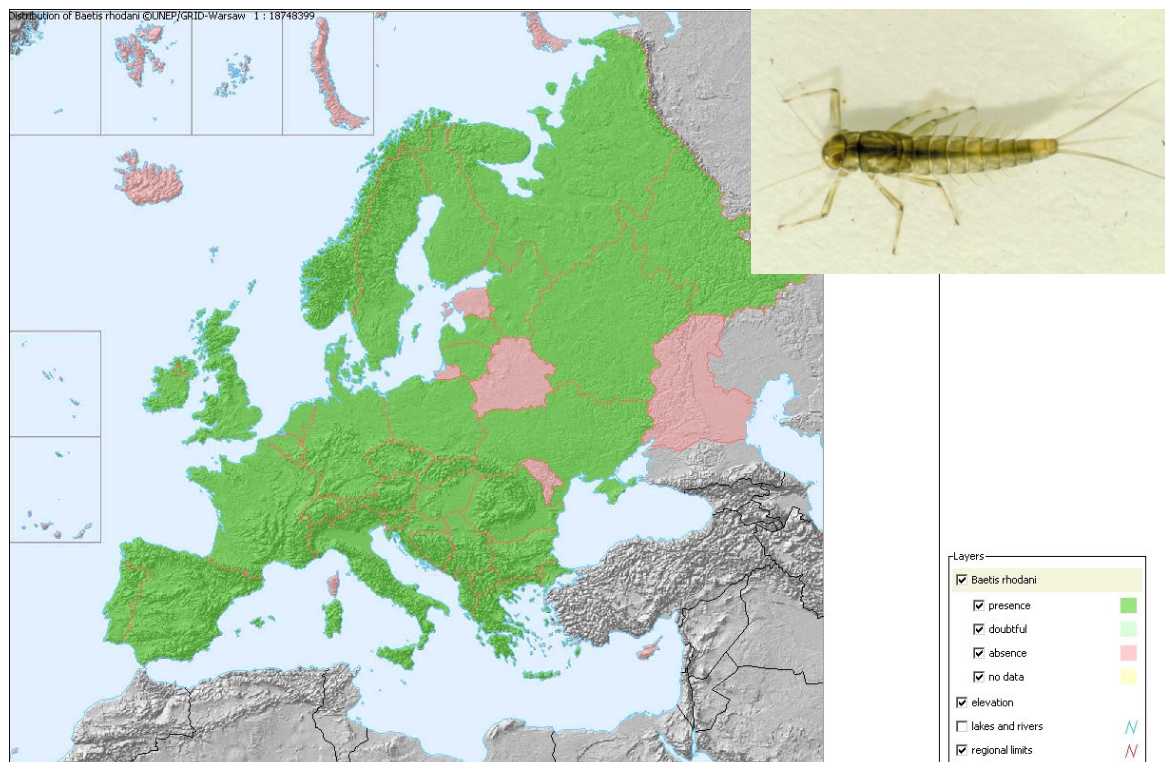


Figure 1. Geographical distribution of the mayfly *Baetis rhodani* in Europe. This is an example of a widely distributed freshwater species. The map is, however, slightly incorrect. According to the Estonian collaborators in ICP waters, *B. rhodani* is the most common mayfly in Estonia. Map after Fauna Europaea Web Service, <http://www.faunaeur.org>, Photo: Arne Fjellheim

Identification

To minimise possible faults, the following procedure is used in preparing the test samples:

- The participating country has first identified the source material for the test samples. Two of us have verified the identification of the species/taxa as far as possible without damaging the individuals.
- The content of the two test samples for each laboratory, with respect to species and numbers, is listed in a table. Two persons control that the correct number and species is placed in the test samples according to the list.

Damages of the material

The quality of the test material may be reduced during handling and shipping. Taxonomically important parts of the body, as gills, legs, cerci, mouthparts etc., can be lost or destroyed in actions connected with identification, sample composition and transportation. Contamination of larvae may also occur during these processes as well as during the identification work at the participating laboratories. All mentioned possibilities for faults could influence on the results of the identifications and disturb the results in a negative way.

Evaluation

The results of the tests are sent to the laboratories for eventual comments before publishing the report. In this way, we can remove taxonomical biases - for example misidentified or destroyed test material. In cases of disagreement, material may be sent back to the programme subcentre for control. This procedure may act educational for both parts.

For calculation of faults (in percent), we must take into account possible destructions of the material as mentioned above. Further, a wrong identification of a species is one fault even if the sample contains many individuals of the species. We encourage the participants to give comments on matters that may impede the identification. For example, misidentification of species in cases where important taxonomic characters have been destroyed may be neglected, if this is pointed out by the participants.

We have discriminated between “short coming” identification, probably due to damaged material, and virtual fault (wrong species – or genus name). Due to this, some subjective evaluations of the results have to be made. The percent of faults is therefore not always the exact calculated percent of faults, but can be a modified value where some “expert judgement” is taken into account.

It is also of interest to know how many individuals that have been identified of the total number in the sample. This is named *percent identified*. A low percent means that many individuals were not identified and will consequently reduce the value of the taxonomic work.

Available material for making test samples varies. The number of individuals and number of species delivered will therefore differ. Normally each laboratory gets between 50 and 100 individual species in the two samples. Samples with low diversity will be easier to handle than samples with high diversity, see Appendix tables. This should also be kept in mind when the results are evaluated. Small samples should be avoided, as only a few misidentifications could result in a low score.

We have calculated the quality assurance index, Q_i , for important groups of invertebrates as well as the mean index for each participant. The Q_i integrates the separate levels of the identifications as follows:

$$Q_i = \% \text{ correct species}/10 * \% \text{ correct genus}/10 * \% \text{ identified individuals}/100$$

Q_i will be a number between 0 and 100. 100 is the highest score that can be obtained. A score ≥ 80 is regarded as good taxonomical work.

Test of the subcentre

The ICP waters subcentre in Bergen is tested each second year with the help from Sweden. The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala prepares and evaluates the test of the subcentre. Methodology and implementation is otherwise identical to the other tests.

3. Results and discussion

Four laboratories participated in the intercalibration of invertebrates in 2012 (Appendix A). The content of species in the test samples delivered – and the results of the identification by the different laboratories are shown in Appendix Tables 1 – 4.

Mayflies

The identification of mayflies (Ephemeroptera) was generally very good (Figure 2, Appendix Table 1- 4). Laboratory 1 and 2 identified the mayflies without faults. The results from laboratory 3 was acceptable. The Qi was calculated to 100, 96, 100 and 92 for laboratories 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. This indicates high quality of work.

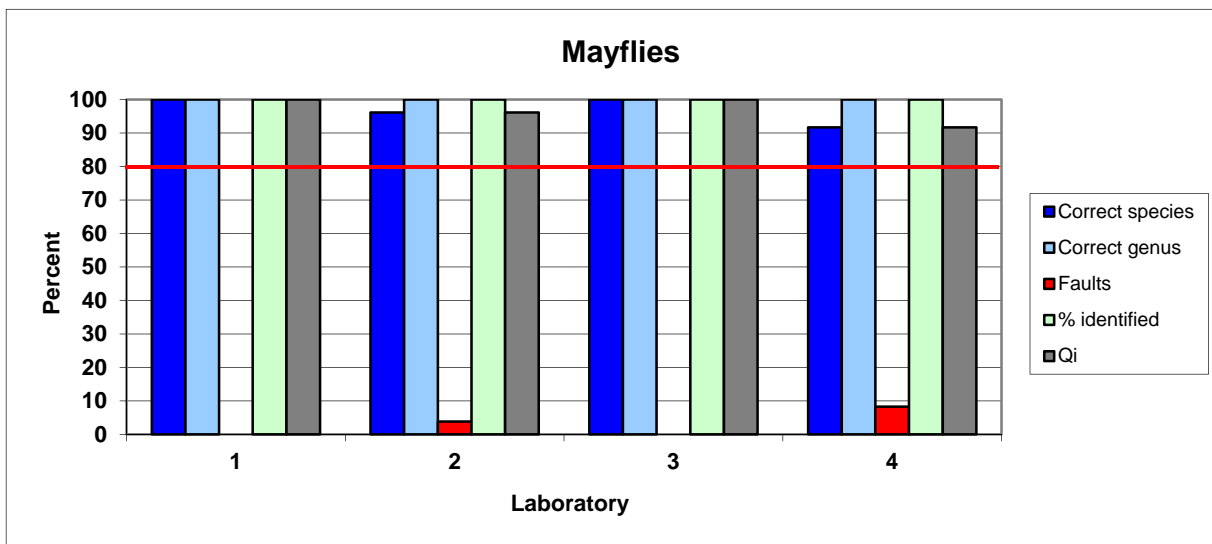


Figure 2. Results of the identification of mayflies.

Stoneflies

The identification of the stoneflies is presents in Figure 3 and Appendix tables 1 – 4. The results are regarded as very good, and show a good taxonomical knowledge of the group. The Qi was 96, 96, 91 and 100 for laboratories 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, well above the limit of acceptance.

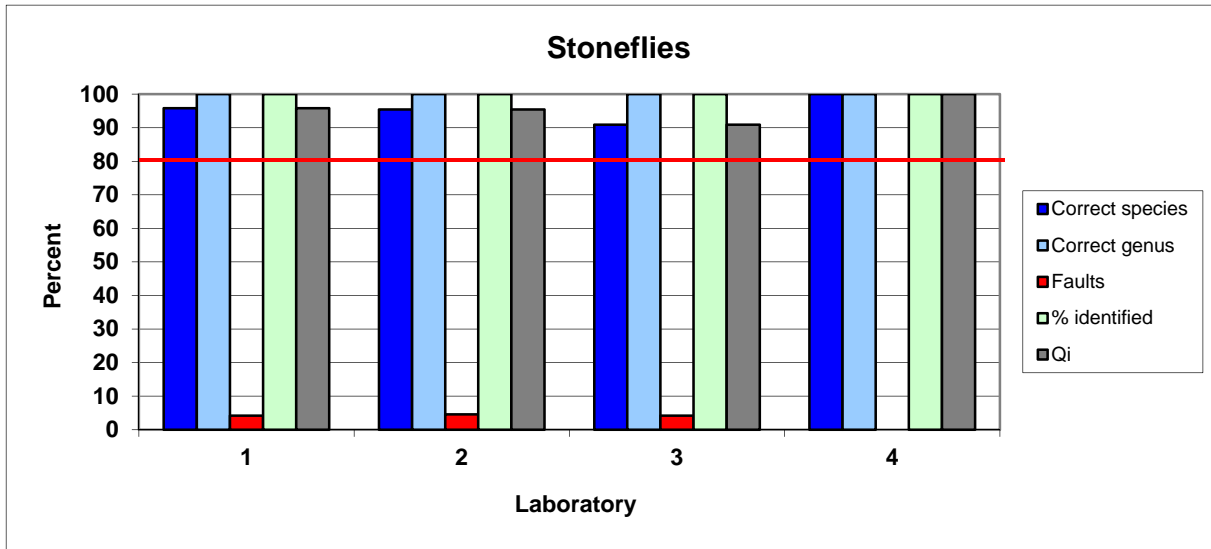


Figure 3. Results of the identification of stoneflies.

Caddisflies

The identification of caddisflies (Trichoptera) is presented in Figure 4 and Appendix tables 1 – 4. The quality of the identification was very good for all laboratories, Qi values being 100, 97, 100 and 97, for participants 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

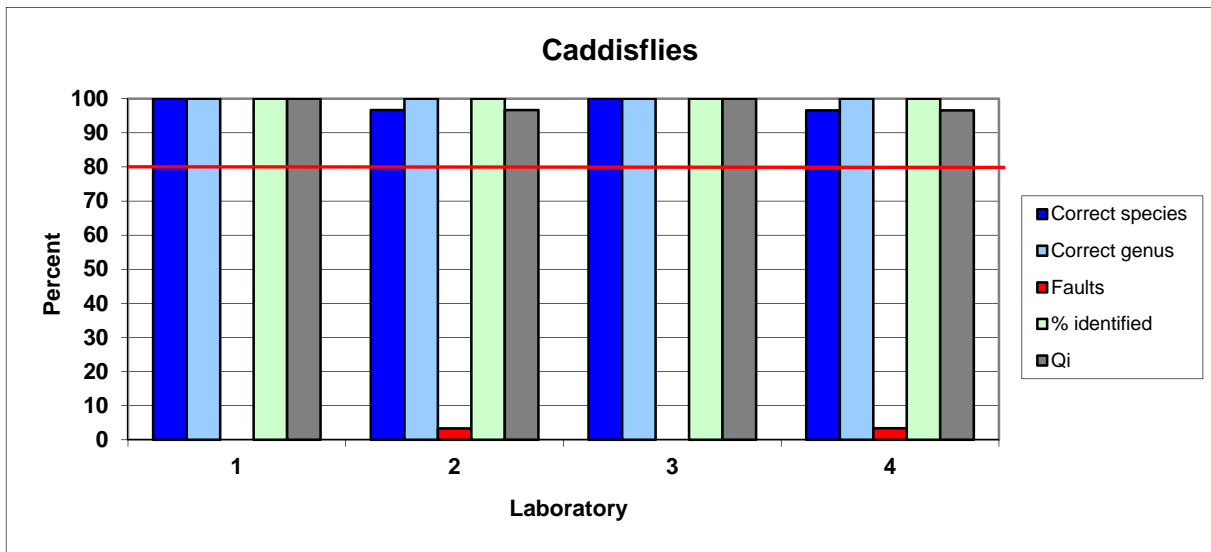


Figure 4. Results of the identification of caddisflies.

Other groups

In this intercalibration we have included water beetles (Coleoptera), larger crustaceans (Malacostraca), leeches (Hirudinea), molluscs (Gastropoda), alder-flies (Megaloptera), Diptera etc. Both larvae and imagines have been included for some of the groups. Leeches, molluscs and larger crustaceans are sensitive to acid water and important for the evaluation of acidification. The tolerance of the invertebrates among Coleoptera, Megaloptera, Diptera etc. is little known, but generally they are regarded as tolerant to acidic water and consequently

have low importance for evaluation of acidity indices. However, all species will be important for invertebrate community analysis. Figure 5 and Appendix tables 1 – 4 shows the results of the identification of these groups. The identifications made by laboratory 2 were perfect with no faults. The quality of laboratory 2 and 3 was also very good. The latter identified the species correctly but failed to identify one individ of Diptera. The Qi score was 100, 98, 100 and 97, for participants 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. This indicates excellent work for all laboratories.

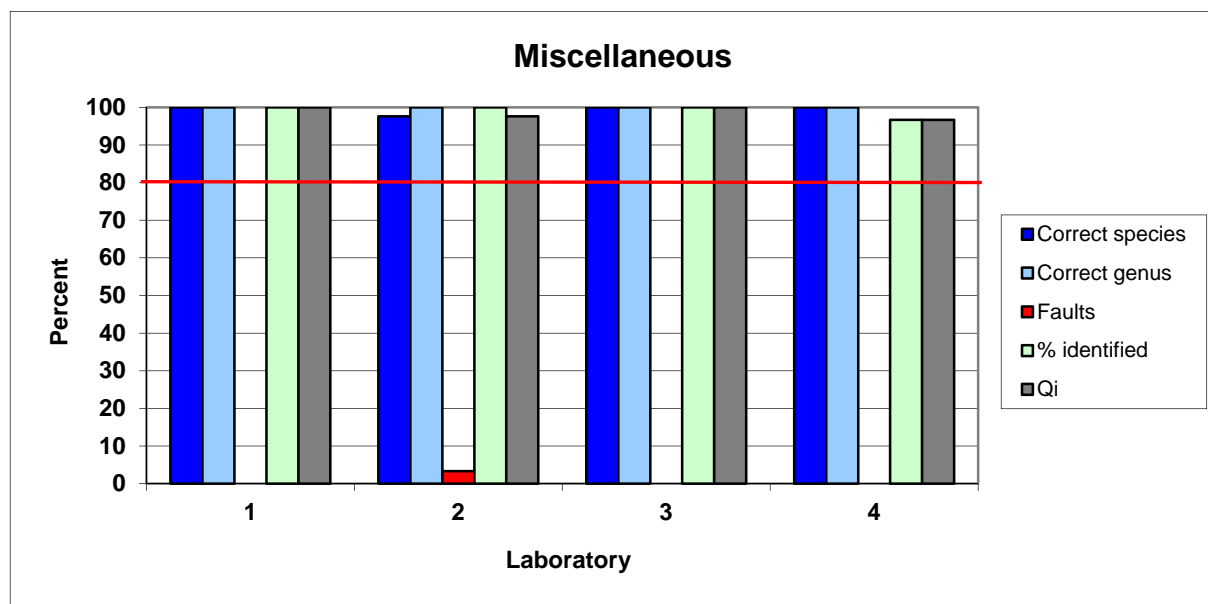


Figure 5. Results of the identification of miscellaneous groups

Total number of species in the sample

There were generally low discrepancy between the number of individuals put into the samples and the reported number of larvae. A total of 447 individual specimens were sent to the different laboratories. Of these, 99.8 percent were reported back to the programme sub-centre.

4. Evaluation/conclusion

The laboratories generally identified a high portion of the total number of species in the test samples. Shortcoming identification was low and indicated good taxonomic skills by the participants. The mean skill of identifying species, genus and Qi score per laboratory is shown in Figure 6. Laboratory 1 to 4 got a mean Qi score of 99, 96, 98 and 96, respectively. All tests were characterized as excellent taxonomic work. The biological intercalibration is important for harmonising biological material/databases and will be of high value in programmes where community analyses is in focus or where the ecological status should be stated.

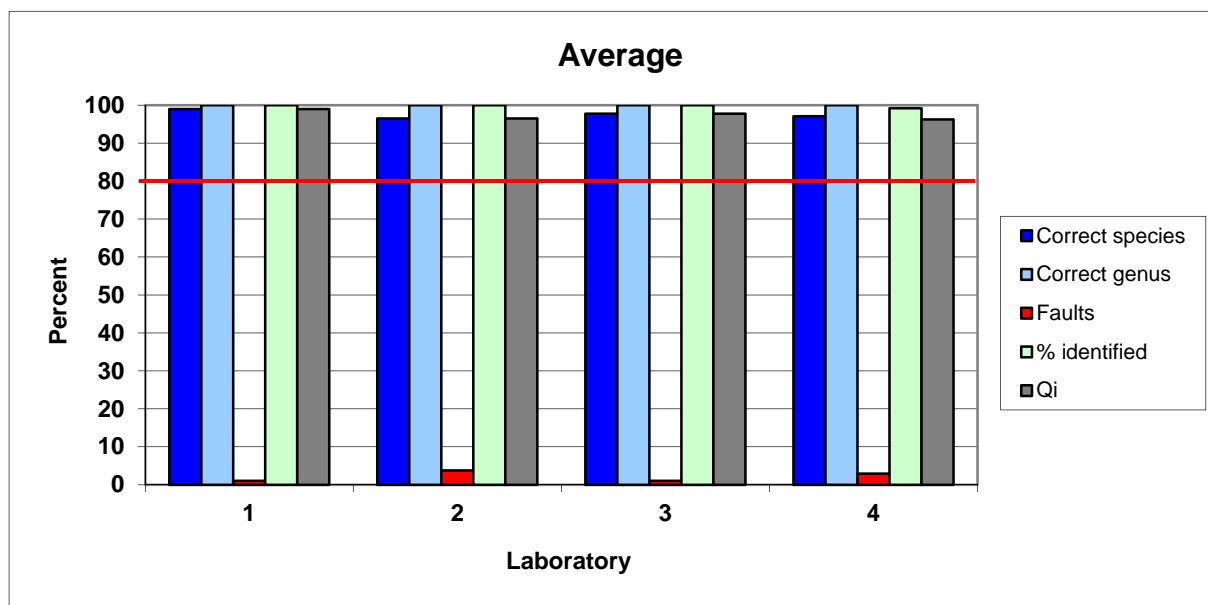


Figure 6. Mean skill in percent of identifying species and genus and mean Qi for each laboratory.

None of the participants did misidentifications that could result in a wrong acidity index, based on the Raddum score (Raddum et al., 1988).

The biological intercalibration under the ICP Waters programme was the first regular test aiming to test taxonomic skills of identifying benthic invertebrates. Today, similar tests are run by the the North American Benthological Society (<http://www.nabstcp.com>) and by the Natural History museum, London (Identification Qualifications – IdQ test). The invertebrate groups covered in the latter test are those used in the BMWP water quality score system (Armitage et al., 1983) and include groups used for monitoring freshwater environments under the EU water framework directive (Schartau et al. 2008).

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Appendix A. Responsible laboratories

Each participating laboratory is identified by a number, which is identical with the table number. Laboratories participating in the intercalibration of invertebrates in 2011 and their code numbers are:

1. Estonian Environmental Research Centre, Tartu branch, Vaksali 17a 50410 Tartu, Estonia. Responsible taxonomist: Dr. Urmas Kruus.
2. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Dept. of Environmental Assessment, P.O. Box 7050, S-75007 Uppsala, Sweden. Responsible taxonomist: Magda-Lena Wiklund
3. Latvian Hydrometeorological Agency, EQOD , Environmental Quality Testing Laboratory, Riga, Latvia. Responsible taxonomist: Dr. Natalja Grudule
4. School of Biological Sciences Queen Mary, University of London London E1 4NS, UK. Responsible taxonomist: Dr. Julie Winterbottom

Appendix B. Results

Appendix table 1. Identified species/genus in sample 1 and 2 by Laboratory 1

Taxa:	Sample 1		Sample 2	
	Delivered	Identified	Delivered	Identified
Ephemeroptera				
<i>Arthroplea congener</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Heptagenia flava</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Heptagenia dalecarlica</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Leptophlebia vespertina</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Paraleptophlebia submarginata</i>	1	1		
<i>Seratella ignita</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Siphonurus aestivalis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nigrobaetis niger</i>	1	1		
<i>Baetis rhodani</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Caenis horaria</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Caenis robusta</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Eurylophella karelica</i>	1	1		
<i>Habrophlebia lauta</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Alainites muticus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Leptophlebia marginata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Kageronia fuscogrisea</i>	1	1		
<i>Brachycercus harrisella</i>			1	1
<i>Baetis libenauae</i>			1	1
<i>Heptagenia sulphurea</i>			1	1
Plecoptera				
<i>Amphinemura borealis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>	1	1	2	2
<i>Nemoura avicularis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nemoura cinerea</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nemurella pictetii</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Perlodes dispar</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Rhabdiopteryx acuminata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Taeniopteryx nebulosa</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Leuctra hippopus</i>	1	1	1	
<i>Leuctra fusca</i>				1
<i>Leuctra nigra</i>	1	1	2	2
<i>Nemoura flexuosa</i>			1	1
<i>Dinocras cephalotes</i>			1	1
Trichoptera				
<i>Agapetus ochripes</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Athripsodes cinereus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Athripsodes aterrimus</i>	1	1		
<i>Cheumatopsyche lepida</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Hydropsyche pellucidula</i>	1	1		
<i>Cymus flavidus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Polycentropus irroratus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Cymus trimaculatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Lepidostoma hirtum</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Limnephilus ignavis</i>	1	1		

<i>Limnephilus binotatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Lype reducta</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Micrasema setiferum</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Neureclipsis bimaculata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Plectrocnemia conspersa</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Potamophylax latipennis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Psycomyia pusilla</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Rhyacophila nubila</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Sericostoma personatum</i>	1	1		
<i>Trianodes bicolor</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Polycentropus flavomaculatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Glyptotaelius pellucidus</i>			1	1
<i>Hydropsyche siltalai</i>			1	1
<i>Limnephilus marmoratus</i>			1	1
<i>Oecetis testacea</i>			1	1
<i>Phryganea bipunctata</i>			1	1
<i>Rhyacophila fasciata</i>			1	1
Hirudinea				
<i>Helobdella stagnalis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Piscicola geometra</i>			1	1
Zygoptera:				
<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>			1	1
Anisoptera:				
<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i>	1	1		
Lepidoptera:				
<i>Nymphula nitidulata</i>			1	1
Gastropoda:				
<i>Valvata crista</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Anisus vortex</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Physa fontinalis</i>	1	1		
<i>Bathyomphalus contortus</i>	1	1		
<i>Gyraulus acronicus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>			1	1
<i>Theodoxus fluviatilis</i>			1	1
Coleoptera:				
<i>Deronectes latus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Orectochilus villosus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Phorhydrus lineatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Limnius volckmari</i>			1	1
<i>Elmis aenea</i>			1	1
Corixidae:				
<i>Hesperocorixa salhbergi</i>	1	1		
<i>Callicorixa praeusta</i>			1	1

Appendix table 2. Identified species/genus in sample 1 and 2 by Laboratory 2

Taxa:	Sample 1		Sample 2	
	Delivered	Identified	Delivered	Identified
Ephemeroptera				
<i>Baetis rhodani</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Baetis digitatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nigrobaetis niger</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Heptagenia sulphurera</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Kagerinia fuscogrisea</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Caenis luctuosa</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Caenis horaria</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Leptophlebia vespertina</i>	1	1		
<i>Ephemera vulgata</i>	1	1		
<i>Ephemerella mucronata</i>	1	1		
<i>Ephemerella notata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Cloeon inscriptum</i>	1			
<i>Cloeon dipterum</i>		1		
<i>Ameletus inopinatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Leptophlebia marginata</i>			1	1
<i>Ephemera danica</i>			1	1
<i>Ephemerella aurivilli</i>			1	1
<i>Seratella ignita</i>			1	1
Plecoptera				
<i>Leuctra hippopus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Leuctra nigra</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Capnia bifrons</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Amphinemura borealis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Amphinemura sulcicollis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nemurella pictetii</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nemoura dubitans</i>	1			
<i>Nemoura avicularis</i>		1		
<i>Protonemura meyeri</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Taeniopteryx nebulosa</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Brachyptera risi</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Diura nanseni</i>	1	1		
<i>Nemoura flexuosa</i>			1	1
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>			1	1
Trichoptera				
<i>Rhyacophila nubila</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Rhyacophila fasciata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Athripsodes aterrimus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Athripsodes cinereus</i>				1
<i>Polycentropus flavomaculatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Cyrnus trimaculatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Neureclipsis bimaculata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Lepidostoma hirtum</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Sericostoma personatum</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Philopotamus montanus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Wormaldia subnigra</i>	1		1	1
<i>Wormaldia sp.</i>		1		
<i>Hydropsyche siltalai</i>	1	1	1	1

<i>Hydropsyche pellucidula</i>	1	1		
<i>Agapetus ochripes</i>	1	1		
<i>Trianodes bicolor</i>	1	1		
<i>Oecetis testacea</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Hydropsyche ladogensis</i>			1	1
<i>Glossosoma intermedium</i>			1	1
<i>Nemotaulus punctatolineatus</i>			1	1
Anisoptera:				
<i>Somatochlora metallica</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i>	1	1	1	1
Zygoptera:				
<i>Erythroma najas</i>	1	1	1	1
Corixidae:				
<i>Notonecta glauca</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Velia caprai</i>	1	1	1	1
Coleoptera:				
<i>Hygrotus versicolor</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nebrioporus depressus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Hyphydrus ovatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Orectochilus villosus</i>	1	1	1	1
Gastropoda:				
<i>Acroloxus lacustris</i>	1	1		
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Potamophyrus antipodarum</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Gyraulus crista</i>	1	1		
<i>Anisus vortex</i>			1	
<i>Planorbis cf. planorbis</i>				1
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>			1	1
Hirudinea:				
<i>Helobdella stagnalis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Erpobdella octoculata</i>	1	1	1	1
Diptera:				
<i>Antocha vitripennis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Ibisa marginata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Chaoborus flavicans</i>	1	1	1	1
Malacostraca:				
<i>Asellus aquaticus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Gammarus pulex</i>	1	1	1	1
Megaloptera:				
<i>Sialis lutaria</i> group	1	1		
<i>Sialis sordida</i>			1	1

Appendix table 3. Identified species/genus in sample 1 and 2 by Laboratory 3

Taxa:	Sample 1		Sample 2	
	Delivered	Identified	Delivered	Identified
Ephemeroptera				
<i>Ephemerella ignita</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Heptagenia fuscogrisea</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Heptagenia sulphurea</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Brachycercus harrisellus</i>	1	1		
<i>Caenis macrura</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Caenis horaria</i>	1	1		
<i>Potamanthus luteus</i>	1	1		
<i>Ephemera vulgata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Caenis luctuosa</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Cloeon dipterum</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Leptophlebia vespertina</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Caenis lactea</i>			1	1
<i>Ephemera danica</i>			1	1
Plecoptera				
<i>Leuctra hippopus</i>	1		1	
<i>Leuctra digitata</i>		1		1
<i>Leuctra nigra</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nemoura avicularis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nemoura cinerea</i>	1		1	1
<i>Nemoura flexuosa</i>		1		
<i>Brachyptera risi</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Protonemura meyeri</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Diura nanseni</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Siphonoperla burmeisteri</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Amphinemura borealis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Taeniopteryx nebulosa</i>	1	1	1	1
Trichoptera				
<i>Neureclipsis bimaculata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Sericostoma personatum</i>	1	1		
<i>Philopotamus montanus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Micrasema setiferum</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Athripsodes aterrimus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Athripsodes cinereus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Cheumatopsyche lepida</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Hydropsyche pellucidula</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Lepidostoma hirtum</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Polycentropus flavomaculatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Goera pilosa</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Mystacides longicornis</i>	1	1	1	1
Gastropoda:				
<i>Lithoglyphus naticoides</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Acroloxus lacustris</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Viviparus contectus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Theodoxus fluviatilis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i>	1	1		1

<i>Physa fontinalis</i>	1	1	1	1
Hirudinea:				
<i>Glossiphonia heteroclita</i>	1	1	1	1
Malacostraca:				
<i>Gammarus pulex</i>	1	1	1	1
Coleoptera:				
<i>Elmis aenea</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Limnius volckmari</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Olimnius tuberculatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Halplus sp.</i>	1	1	1	1
Megaloptera:				
<i>Sialis sordida</i>	1	1		
<i>Sialis lutaria</i>			1	1
Heteroptera				
<i>Nepa cinerea</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Naucorus cimicoides</i>	1	1		
<i>Aphelocheirus aestivalis</i>			1	1

Appendix table 4. Identified species/genus in sample 1 and 2 by Laboratory 4

Taxa:	Sample 1		Sample 2	
	Delivered	Identified	Delivered	Identified
Ephemeroptera				
<i>Ameletus inopinatus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Baetis rhodani</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Baetis buceratus</i>	1	1		
<i>Baetidae</i>			1	1
<i>Alainites (Baetis) muticus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Rhithrogena semicolorata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Ephemera vulgata</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Caenis luctuosa</i>	1	1		
<i>Siphonurus lacustris</i>	1	1		
<i>Seratella ignita</i>	1	1		
<i>Ephemera danica</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Kageronia (Heptagenia) fuscogrisea</i>	1	1	1	
<i>Heptageniidae - Heptagenia</i>				1
<i>Ecdyonurus dispar</i>	1	1	1	
<i>Ecdyonurus torrentis</i>				1
<i>Leptophlebia vespertina</i>	1	1		
<i>Caenis horaria</i>			1	
<i>Caenis robusta</i>				1
<i>Leptophlebia marginata</i>			1	1
Plecoptera				
<i>Chloroperla tripunctata</i>	1	1		
<i>Leuctra inermis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Leuctra fusca</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Nemurella pictetii</i>	1	1		
<i>Taeniopteryx nebulosa</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Dinocras cephalotes</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Amphinemura borealis</i>	1			
<i>Amphinemura standfussi</i>		1		
<i>Siphonoperla torrentium</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Amphinemura sulcicollis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Leuctra nigra</i>			1	1
<i>Nemoura cinerea</i>			1	1
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>			1	1
<i>Nemoura avicularis</i>			1	1
<i>Leuctra hippopus</i>			1	1
Trichoptera				
<i>Oecetis testacea</i>	1	1		
<i>Ecclisopteryx guttulata</i>	1	1		
<i>Rhyacophila fasciata</i>	1	1		
<i>Glossosoma sp.</i>	1	1		
<i>Trianodes bicolor</i>	1	1		
<i>Anabolia nervosa</i>	1	1		
<i>Cheumatopsyche lepida</i>	1	1		
<i>Hydropsyche contubernalis</i>	1	1		
<i>Neureclipsis bimaculata</i>	1	1		
<i>Holocentropus dubius</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Lepidostoma hirtum</i>	1	1	1	1

<i>Polycentropus flavomaculatus</i>	1		1	1
<i>Athripsodes cinereus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Cyrnus trimaculatus</i>			1	1
<i>Polycentropus irroratus</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Plectrocnemia geniculata</i>			1	1
<i>Agapetus</i> sp.			1	1
<i>Tinodes waeneri</i>			1	1
<i>Silo pallipes</i>			1	1
<i>Hydropsyche instabilis</i>			1	1
<i>Sericostoma personatum</i>			1	1
<i>Drusus annulatus</i>			1	1
<i>Rhyacophila munda</i>			1	1
<i>Odontocerum albicorne</i>			1	1
Hirudinea				
<i>Helobdella stagnalis</i>	1	1		
Megaloptera				
<i>Sialis lutaria</i>	1			
Malacostraca				
<i>Gammarus lacustris</i>	1	1		
<i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis</i>			1	1
Zygoptera				
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>			1	1
Corixidae:				
<i>Aphelocheirus aestivalis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Sigara falleni</i>	1	1		
<i>Cymatia bonsdorffi</i>	1	1		
<i>Callicorixa wollastoni</i>			1	1
<i>Notonecta glauca</i>			1	1
Gastropoda				
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	1	1		
<i>Bithynia leachii</i>			1	1
<i>Acroloxus lacustris</i>			1	1
<i>Theodoxus fluviatilis</i>	1	1		
<i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Radix balthica</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>	1	1	1	1
Coleoptera				
<i>Anacaena globulus</i>	1	1		
<i>Limnius volckmari</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Hygrotus quinquelineatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Stictotarsus duodecimpustulatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Oerodytes davisii</i>			1	1
<i>Elmis aenea</i>			1	1
<i>Esolus parallelepipedus</i>			1	1
<i>Oulimnius turberculatus</i>	1		1	1
<i>Oulimnius</i> sp.		1		

6. Reports and publications from the ICP Waters programme

All reports from the ICP Waters programme from 2000 up to present are listed below. Reports before year 2000 can be listed on request. All reports are available from the Programme Centre. Reports and recent publications are also accessible through the ICP Waters website; <http://www.icp-waters.no/>

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