

**Non-impacted [BAP range 7.51-10.0]:**

Indices reflect very good water quality. The macroinvertebrate community is diverse, usually greater than 13 families in riffle habitats. Mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies are well represented; EPT family richness is greater than 7. The biotic index value is 4.50 or less. Percent model affinity is greater than 64. Water quality should not be limiting to fish survival or propagation. This level of water quality includes both pristine habitats and those receiving discharges which minimally alter the biota.

**Slightly impacted [BAP range 5.01-7.50]:**

Indices reflect good water quality. The macroinvertebrate community is slightly but significantly altered from the pristine state. Family richness usually is 10 -13. Mayflies and stoneflies may be restricted, with EPT values of 3-7. The biotic index value is 4.51-5.50. Percent model affinity is 50-64. Water quality is usually not limiting to fish survival, but may be limiting to fish propagation.

**Moderately impacted [BAP range 2.51-5.00]:**

Indices reflect poor water quality. The macroinvertebrate community is altered to a large degree from the pristine state. Family richness usually is 7-9. Mayflies and stoneflies are rare or absent, and caddisflies are often restricted; EPT richness is 1-2. The biotic index value is 5.51-7.00. The percent model affinity value is 35-49. Water quality often is limiting to fish propagation, but usually not to fish survival.

**Severely impacted [BAP range 0-2.50]:**

Indices reflect very poor water quality. The macroinvertebrate community is limited to a few tolerant Families. Family richness is less than 7. Mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies are rare or absent; EPT richness is 0. The biotic index value is greater than 7.01-10. Percent model affinity is less than 35. The dominant species are almost all tolerant, and are usually midges and worms. Often 1-2 species are very abundant. Water quality is often limiting to both fish propagation and fish survival.