## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Definitions of potential benthic metrics and predicted direction of metric response to increasing perturbation (from Barbour <i>et al.</i> 1999)
Table 2.1	Ecoregion (level 1) and sub-region (level 2) grouping of rivers in Mpumalanga15
Table 2.2	Types and characteristics of impacts used in discriminating 'least-impacted'' reaches and sites in AuRivAS (AusRivAS 2000)16
Table 2.3	Ecoregion (ER), subregion (SR), river name, site code, accessibility, hydrological-type (P: perennial; S: seasonal), instream, riparian and overall status, and status class for 127 sites assessed in November 1998 during the ground-truthing phase. Shading indicates sites selected for additional sampling (see Chapter 3). A key to abbreviations is given in Table 2.5
Table 2.4	Site Code, active channel width (A), water width (W), canopy cover, % macrophytes, % algae, dominant substratum (DOM_SUB), biotopes present, geological-type and vegetation-type for 127 sites assessed in November 1998 during the ground-truthing phase. Shading indicates sites selected for additional sampling (see Chapter 3). A key to abbreviations is given in Table 2.5
Table 2.5	Key to abbreviations used in tables 2.3 and 2.427
Table 2.6	Potential reference sites which were unsuitable for further assessment
Table 3.1	"Environmental variables" incorporated in the ecological reference condition field- manual (Dallas 2000) and their effects on invertebrate communities and therefore their relevance to ecological reference conditions and biomonitoring. The table is divided into three sections which relate directly to the sections in the filed-manual
Table 3.2	Environmental variables identified in previous studies as predictive variables used in the development of models
Table 4.1	The distribution of 74 reference sites into ecoregion and sub-region showing number of sites in each category or typing
Table 4.2	Combinations of analyses undertaken for composite reference site data. $H = Central$ Highlands, $E = Great$ Escarpment Mountains, $L = Lowveld$ . Sub-regions: $MS =$ Mountain Stream, FC = Foothill-cobble Bed, FG = Foothill-gravel Bed, RC = Rejuvenated Cascade, RF = Rejuvenated Foothill
Table 4.3	Environmental variables. Those that showed significant differences (KW: Kruskal-Wallis, p<0.05, indicated with an $\checkmark$ ) among Reference Groups were chosen for Discriminant Function Analysis. If the Code is prefixed with a L, then the variable was $\log_{10}(x)$ transformed. A: 3 Reference Groups, B: 3 Reference Groups plus 2 sub-groups
Table 4.4	Taxa responsible for similarity within groups are indicated with a $\blacklozenge$ . Analyses were run for main groups only (1, 2 and 3) and then including sub-groups (2a and 3a)
Table 4.5	SIMPER comparison for presence/absence transformed taxa between Reference Groups 1, 2 and 3. $\delta I$ is the contribution of the <i>i</i> th taxon to the average Bray-Curtis dissimilarity, $\delta$ , between two groups, which is expressed as cumulative percentage ( $\Sigma \delta I \%$ ) to a maximum of 50%. Taxa are listed in decreasing order of importance in contribution to $\delta$ . The taxon with the greater abundance is indicated with a $\blacklozenge$

Table 4.6	SIMPER comparison for presence/absence transformed taxa between sub-groups 2 and 2a, and 3 and 3a. $\delta I$ is the contribution of the <i>i</i> th taxon to the average Bray-Curtis dissimilarity, $\delta$ , between two groups, which is expressed as cumulative percentage	
	$(\Sigma \ \delta I \ \%)$ to a maximum of 50%. Taxa are listed in decreasing order of importance in contribution to $\delta$ . The taxon with the greater abundance is indicated with a $\blacklozenge$	62
Table 4.7	Frequency of occurrence of each taxon in each composite Reference Group or sub- group. Taxa present at >75% of sites within a Reference Group are shaded. $n =$ number of sites	63
Table 4.8	Subset of environmental variables which provided maximum discrimination between Reference Groups. Potential predictor (PP) variables used in discriminating between Reference Groups and their order of acceptance are shown. A: 3 Reference Groups, B: 3 Reference Groups plus 2 sub-groups. Variables prefixed with an L were log- transformed in the DFA.	66
Table 4.9	Predicted classification of sites into Reference Groups and sub-groups based on the subset of environmental variables. The number of sites in each Reference Group or sub-group which have been correctly classified are shaded	67
Table 4.10	Mean, standard deviation (SD), median, $25^{th}$ and $75^{th}$ percentiles for selected environmental variables for each Reference Group, including sub-groups. Variables with median values significantly different (Kruskal-Wallis, p < 0.05) amongst groups are shaded. n = number of sites	68
Table 4.11	Mean, median, standard deviation, minimum and maximum differences in SASS4 Score, number of taxa and ASPT between each biotope-group and the combined-biotope group. Values are calculated using data from all sites in Reference Groups 1, 2, 2a and 3. SIC/SOOC: stones-in-current/stones-out-of-current; AQV/MV: aquatic and marginal vegetation and GSM: gravel/sand/mud. ( $n = 48$ )	101
Table 4.12	Mean, median, standard deviation, minimum and maximum differences in SASS4 Score, number of taxa and ASPT between each season and the multiple-season group. Values are calculated using data from all sites in Reference Groups 1, 2 and 3 and sub-group 2a $(n = 53)$	.95
Table 5.1	Division of O/E SASS4 Scores, O/E taxa and O/E ASPT, into five bands for reporting the biological condition of Mpumalanga rivers (Modified from the RIVPACS and AusRivAS banding system, Furse 2000, Simpson & Norris 2000). O/E ratios are based on three-season, combined-biotope sampling. Actual O/E values are given in the sections for each Reference Group or sub-group	109
Table 5.2	Median, (Q25) and $75^{\text{th}}$ (Q75) percentile values for selected water chemistry variables in Reference Group 1 (n = 33)	112
Table 5.3	Reference Group 1: Band ranges for O/E SASS4 Scores, O/E taxa and O/E ASPT. Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios are given for multiple-season, autumn, winter and spring for each indice	113
Table 5.4	Expected SASS taxa (present at >75% of sites within the Reference Group) for Reference Group 1, indicating taxa more commonly recorded in a particular biotope- group (S = SIC/SOOC; V = AQV/MV and G = GSM) or season (W = winter and S = spring).	114
Table 5.5	Reference Group 1: Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios for each season and biotope-group combination. Band ranges (excluding Band X) for O/E ASPT are given	115
Table 5.6	Median, (Q25) and 75 <sup>th</sup> (Q75) percentile values for selected water chemistry variables in Reference Group 2 ( $n = 87$ )	116

Table 5.7	Reference Group 2: Band ranges for O/E SASS4 Scores, O/E taxa and O/E ASPT. Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios are given for multiple-season, autumn, winter and spring for each indice
Table 5.8	Expected SASS taxa (present at >75% of sites within the Reference Group) for Reference Group 2, indicating taxa more commonly recorded in a particular biotope- group (S = SIC/SOOC; V = AQV/MV and G = GSM) or season (W = winter and S = spring)
Table 5.9	Reference Group 2: Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios for each season and biotope-group combination. Band ranges (excluding Band X) for O/E ASPT are given
Table 5.10	Median, (Q25) and $75^{\text{th}}$ (Q75) percentile values for selected water chemistry variables in sub-group 2a (n = 15)
Table 5.11	Sub-group 2a: Band ranges for O/E SASS4 Scores, O/E taxa and O/E ASPT. Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios are given for multiple-season, autumn, winter and spring for each indice
Table 5.12	Expected SASS taxa (present at > 75% of sites within the Reference Group) for sub- group 2a, indicating taxa more commonly recorded in a particular biotope-group (S = SIC/SOOC; V = AQV/MV and G = GSM) or season (W = winter and S = spring)
Table 5.13	Sub-group 2a: Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios for each season and biotope-group combination. Band ranges (excluding Band X) for O/E ASPT are given 123
Table 5.14	Median, (Q25) and $75^{\text{th}}$ (Q75) percentile values for selected water chemistry variables in Reference Group 3 (n = 27)
Table 5.15	Reference Group 3: Band ranges for O/E SASS4 Scores, O/E taxa and O/E ASPT. Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios are given for multiple-season, autumn, winter and spring for each indice
Table 5.16	Expected SASS taxa (present at >75% of sites within the Reference Group) for Reference Group 3, indicating taxa more commonly recorded in a particular biotope- group ( $S = SIC/SOOC$ ; $V = AQV/MV$ and $G = GSM$ ) or season ( $W =$ winter and $S =$ spring)
Table 5.17	Reference Group 3: Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios for each season and biotope-group combination. Band ranges (excluding Band X) for O/E ASPT are given
Table 5.18	Median, (Q25) and $75^{\text{th}}$ (Q75) percentile values for selected water chemistry variables in sub-group 3a (n = 9)
Table 5.19	Sub-group 3a: Band ranges for O/E SASS4 Scores, O/E taxa and O/E ASPT. Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios are given for multiple-season, autumn, winter and spring for each indice
Table 5.20	Expected SASS taxa (present at >75% of sites within the Reference Group) for sub- group 3a, indicating taxa more commonly recorded in a particular biotope-group (S = SIC/SOOC; V = AQV/MV and G = GSM) or season (W = winter and S = spring)
Table 5.21	Sub-group 3a: Expected median values for calculating O/E ratios for each season and biotope-group combination. Band ranges (excluding Band X) for O/E ASPT are given 131

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	A three-tiered hierarchical spatial framework indicating the components incorporated at each level and, in the case of sub-regions, the different sub-regions	10
Figure 2.1	Flow diagram of the process followed to initially identify and screen potential reference sites	18
Figure 2.2	Distribution of 74 reference sites selected for detailed sampling showing ecoregions and sub-regions. Reference Groups are groups derived from the classification of reference sites on the basis of the invertebrate communities	20
Figure 4.1	The distribution of 74 reference sites into ecoregion and sub-region showing the number of sites in each category or type, including channel pattern, altitude and substratum dominance. Abbreviations are given in Table 4.1	14
Figure 4.2	The distribution of 74 reference sites into ecoregion and sub-region showing the number of sites in each category or type, including stream order, distance from source (km) and stream width (m). Abbreviations are given in Table 4.1	45
Figure 4.3	The distribution of 74 reference sites into ecoregion and sub-region showing the number of sites in each category or type, including canopy cover, geological type and vegetation type. Abbreviations are given in Table 4.1.	46
Figure 4.4	Possible combinations for data analysis incorporating biotope availability and season as potential factors of variability	52
Figure 4.5	Dendrogram showing the classification of 57 composite reference sites in Mpumalanga. HM: Central Highlands, Mountain Stream; HC: Central Highlands, Foothill-cobble Bed; EM: Great Escarpment Mountains, Mountain Stream; EC: Great Escarpment Mountains, Foothill-cobble Bed; ER: Great Escarpment Mountains, Rejuvenated Cascade; LC: Lowveld, Foothill-cobble Bed; LG: Lowveld, Foothill- gravel Bed, LR: Lowveld, Rejuvenated Cascade; LF: Lowveld, Rejuvenated Foothill	55
Figure 4.6	Ordination of 57 composite reference sites in Mpumalanga. The groups have been outlined manually on the basis of the cluster analysis	56
Figure 4.7	Box-and-whisker plots of median SASS4 Score, number of taxa and ASPT for composite Reference Groups 1, 2 and 3 and sub-groups 2a and 3a	55
Figure 4.8	Dendrogram showing the classification of 57 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in the stones-in-current/stones-out-of-current biotope-group. Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification (Figure 4.5). Sites in sub-groups 2a and 3a are indicated	74
Figure 4.9	Dendrogram showing the classification of 54 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in the aquatic and marginal vegetation biotope-group. Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification (Figure 4.5). Sites in sub-groups 2a and 3a are indicated	75
Figure 4.10	Dendrogram showing the classification of 52 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in the gravel/sand/mud biotope-group. Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification (Figure 4.5). Sites in sub-groups 2a and 3a are indicated	76
Figure 4.11	Ordination of 57 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in the stones- in-current/stones-out-of-current biotope-group. Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification (Figure 4.5) and groups have been outlined	

	manually on the basis of the cluster analysis
Figure 4.12	Ordination of 54 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in the aquatic and marginal vegetation biotope-group. Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification (Figure 4.5) and groups have been outlined manually on the basis of the cluster analysis
Figure 4.13	Ordination of 52 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in the gravel/sand/mud biotope-group. Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification (Figure 4.5) and groups have been outlined manually on the basis of the cluster analysis
Figure 4.14.	Relative percentage occurrence of each SASS taxon within each biotope-group. Taxa within the following groups are presented: Plecoptera, Ephemeroptera, Coleoptera, Trichoptera and Diptera
Figure 4.15.	Relative percentage occurrence of each SASS taxon within each biotope-group. Taxa within the following groups are presented: Hemiptera, Odonata, Annelida, Crustacea, Platyhelminthes, Porifera and Mollusca
Figure 4.16	Mean (+ SD) of percentage contribution of SASS4 Scores, number of taxa and ASPT for SASS samples collected in three separate biotope-groups to SASS4 Scores, number of taxa and ASPT calculated for the site. Mean values have been calculated for each Reference Group, including the sub-groups, as follows: A = Group 1 (n = 10), B = Group 2 (n = 24), C = Group 2a (n = 3), D = Group 3 (n = 9) and E = Group 3a (n = 3). Biotope-groups are: SIC/SOOC = stones-in-current/stones-out-of-current, AQV/MV = aquatic/marginal vegetation and GSM = gravel, sand and mud
Figure 4.17.	Median and mean values for each biotope-group (SIC/SOOC: stones-in-current/stones- out-of-current, AQV/MV: aquatic/marginal vegetation, GSM: gravel/sand/mud). Values are calculated from all sites in Reference Groups 1, 2 and 3 and sub-group 2a
Figure 4.18	Number of taxa (mean ± standard deviation) recorded in a single biotope-group, showing the number of additional taxa recorded when a second and third biotope-group are included. A: SIC/SOOC, (SIC/SOOC+AQV/MV), (SIC/SOOC+AQV/MV+GSM); B: AQV/MV, (AQV/MV+SIC/SOOC), (AQV/MV+SIC/SOOC+GSM)
Figure 4.19	Relative percentage of reference sites (calculated per sampling occasion) within each IHAS band (McMillan 1998), calculated on the basis of Total IHAS Score, Stream Characteristics and Habitat Score. Percentages are given per Reference Group and sub-group
Figure 4.20	Actual and adjusted SASS4 Scores plotted against Habitat Scores for 57 reference sites on a per sampling occasion basis ( $n = 170$ )
Figure 4.21	Dendrogram showing the classification of 57 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in autumn (May). Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification (Figure 4.5). Sites in sub-groups 2a and 3a are indicated
Figure 4.22	Dendrogram showing the classification of 57 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in winter (July). Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification (Figure 4.5). Sites in sub-groups 2a and 3a are indicated
Figure 4.23	Dendrogram showing the classification of 57 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in spring (September). Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification (Figure 4.5). Sites in sub-groups 2a and 3a are indicated
Figure 4.24	Ordination of 57 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in the autumn (May). Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification

	and groups have been outlined manually on the basis of the cluster analysis	94
Figure 4.25	Ordination of 57 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in winter (July). Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification and groups have been outlined manually on the basis of the cluster analysis	94
Figure 4.26	Ordination of 54 reference sites in Mpumalanga based on taxa recorded in spring (September). Sites are shaded on the basis of the composite Reference Group classification and groups have been outlined manually on the basis of the cluster analysis	95
Figure 4.27	Relative percentage occurrence of each SASS taxon within each month/season. Taxa within the following groups are presented: Plecoptera, Ephemeroptera, Coleoptera, Trichoptera and Diptera	97
Figure 4.28	Relative percentage occurrence of each SASS taxon within each month/season. Taxa within the following groups are presented: Hemiptera, Odonata, Lepidoptera, Annelida, Crustacea, Platyhelminthes, Porifera and Mollusca	98
Figure 4.29	Mean (+ SD) of percentage contribution of SASS4 Scores, number of taxa and ASPT for SASS samples collected in three separate seasons to SASS4 Scores, number of taxa and ASPT calculated for the site, i.e. three seasons. Mean values have been calculated for each Reference Group, including the sub-groups, as follows: A = Group 1 (n = 11), B = Group 2 (n = 28), C = Group 2a (n = 3), D = Group 3 (n = 7) and E = Group 3a (n = 3).	100
Figure 4.30.	Median and mean values for each season: autumn ( $n = 52$ ), winter ( $n = 53$ ) and spring ( $n = 52$ ). Values are calculated from all sites in Reference Groups 1, 2 and 3 and sub-group 2a	102
Figure 4.31	Number of taxa (mean ± standard deviation) recorded in a single season, showing the number of additional taxa recorded when a second and third season are included. A: AUTUMN, (AUTUMN+WINTER), (AUTUMN+WINTER+SPRING); B: SPRING, (SPRING+AUTUMN), (SPRING+AUTUMN+WINTER)	103
Figure 5.1	Suggested protocol for deriving ecological reference conditions for riverine macroinvertebrates and its use within the RHP	135

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A.	Preliminary site screening (Ground-truthing): Field-data sheets	145
Appendix B.	Final reference sites (n = 57) used in analyses, indicating ecoregion, sub-region, site code and analysis code. Reference Group membership derived from site classification is indicated. H: Central Highlands, E: Great Escarpment Mountains, L: Lowveld, MS: Mountain Stream, FC: Foothill-cobble Bed, FG: Foothill-gravel Bed, RC: Rejuvenated Cascade and RF: Rejuvenated Foothill	151

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The implementation design phase of the National Aquatic Ecosystem Biomonitoring Programme (NAEBP) was initiated in August 1997 by the Institute for Water Quality Studies, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. This programme, subsequently renamed the River Health Programme (RHP), consists of four portfolios, one of which is research and development. The overall objective of the RHP is to develop the procedures and infrastructures for implementation and ongoing maintenance of biomonitoring on a national scale.

Southern Waters was contracted to focus on one aspect within the research and development component, namely on "Ecological reference conditions for riverine macroinvertebrates". The duration of the project was three years from August 1997 to August 2000. Research was to be conducted in the Mpumalanga region and local biomonitoring practitioners were involved in the field component. The results of the project would enable a protocol for the derivation of ecological reference conditions for riverine macroinvertebrates to be developed, which could then be applied to other regions under the guidance of the RHP.

This report, therefore, focuses on the establishment of a protocol for the derivation of ecological reference conditions for riverine macroinvertebrates and is the last in a series of reports related to such reference conditions. Other reports emanating from this project include:

- Delineation of river types for rivers of Mpumalanga, South Africa: the establishment of a spatial framework for selection of reference sites (Dallas & Fowler 2000),
- Ecological Reference Condition Project: Field-manual. Volume 1: General Information, Catchment Condition, Invertebrates and Water Chemistry (Dallas 2000), and
- A Rivers Database and User Manual (Fowler, Dallas & Janssens 2000).