

Table 4.6 SIMPER comparison for presence/absence transformed taxa between sub-groups 2 and 2a, and 3 and 3a. d is the contribution of the i th taxon to the average Bray-Curtis dissimilarity, d between two groups, which is expressed as cumulative percentage ($\sum d$ %) to a maximum of 50%. Taxa are listed in decreasing order of importance in contribution to d . The taxon with the greater abundance is indicated with a $\blacklozenge$.

AVERAGE DISSIMILARITY BETWEEN GROUPS 2 AND 2A = 31.5%				
Taxon	Group 2	Group 2a	d	$\sum d$ %
Psephenidae	$\blacklozenge$		4.45	4.45
Aeshnidae	$\blacklozenge$		4.4	8.85
Philopotamidae		$\blacklozenge$	3.96	12.81
Ceratopogonidae	$\blacklozenge$		3.9	16.71
Gerridae	$\blacklozenge$		3.23	19.94
Coenagrionidae	$\blacklozenge$		3.02	22.96
Naucoridae		$\blacklozenge$	2.75	25.71
Corixidae		$\blacklozenge$	2.67	28.38
Helodidae (larvae)	$\blacklozenge$		2.64	31.02
Trichoptera (Cased caddis 2 types)	$\blacklozenge$		2.61	33.64
Libellulidae		$\blacklozenge$	2.58	36.22
Hydropsychidae (2 types)		$\blacklozenge$	2.57	38.78
Hydropsychidae (3 types)		$\blacklozenge$	2.53	41.32
Dixidae	$\blacklozenge$		2.45	43.76
Ancylidae	$\blacklozenge$		2.44	46.21
Hydrachnellae		$\blacklozenge$	2.41	48.62
AVERAGE DISSIMILARITY BETWEEN GROUPS 3 AND 3A = 35.8%				
Taxon	Group 3	Group 3a	d	$\sum d$ %
Tabanidae	$\blacklozenge$		4.1	4.1
Sphaeridae	$\blacklozenge$		4.1	8.21
Leptophlebiidae	$\blacklozenge$		4.1	12.31
Pleidae		$\blacklozenge$	3.78	16.08
Dixidae		$\blacklozenge$	3.11	19.2
Psychomyiidae	$\blacklozenge$		3.11	22.31
Tricorythidae	$\blacklozenge$		3.08	25.39
Ancylidae		$\blacklozenge$	2.94	28.33
Hydraenidae	$\blacklozenge$		2.92	31.25
Gyrinidae	$\blacklozenge$		2.85	34.1
Natantia (Shrimps)	$\blacklozenge$		2.72	36.82
Tipulidae		$\blacklozenge$	2.64	39.45
Notonectidae	$\blacklozenge$		2.63	42.08
Hydropsychidae (1 type)	$\blacklozenge$		2.63	44.71
Philopotamidae	$\blacklozenge$		2.51	47.22
Perlidae	$\blacklozenge$		2.44	49.66