

# Plecoptera Fauna of Alara and Karpuz Streams and Determination of their Relationships with Water Quality

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**Abstract**—This study was carried on 12 determined stations, on Alara and Karpuz Streams, between January and November 2014. Seasonal samples were taken from the stations to analyze physicochemical parameters and Plecoptera Fauna in the water. The correlation between identified taxa and physicochemical data were tried to determine. As the result of the study, 2088 individuals from Plecoptera fauna were examined, 3 genera and 13 species were identified. The taxa of *Brachyptera risi*, *Capnia bifrons*, *Dinocras cephalotes*, *Diura bicaudata*, *Isogenus nebecula*, *Isogenus* sp., *Isoperla grammatica*, *Leuctra hippopus*, *Leuctra inermis*, *Leuctra moselyi*, *Leuctra* sp., *Nemoura* sp., *Perla bipunctata*, *Perla marginata*, *Protonemura meyeri* and *Rhabdiopteryx acuminata* were determined. In Alara Stream, the dominant species were; *Isogenus nebecula* at stations I and IV, *Leuctra moselyi* at station II, *Leuctra hippopus* at stations III, V and VI. In Karpuz Stream, *Brachyptera risi* was the dominant species in all stations. While *Leuctra hippopus* was the dominant taxon in Alara Stream, in Karpuz Stream it was *Brachyptera risi*. The highest diversity value was at station III and the lowest was at station VI in Alara Stream and the lowest diversity value was at station VI, while the highest was at station I in Karpuz Stream. In Alara Stream, the most similar stations were I and III, while in Karpuz Stream the highest similarity was determined between stations I and II. As for the evaluation result, the water quality of Alara and Karpuz Streams were determined as at oligosaprobic level.

**Keywords**—Alara Stream, Karpuz Stream, Plecoptera, water quality.

## I. INTRODUCTION

STREAMS are much less studied habitats than others because measurements of ecological agents like inflow ratio, temperature, supporting salts etc. show variations. Flora and fauna of streams change very rapidly since there is a complicated interaction among ecological agents. Habitat types of streams should be ecologically determined before the determination of flora and fauna of streams [1].

Macrozoobenthic organisms require special physical and chemical conditions. The presence or absence of these organisms, their amounts, morphology, physiology and behaviors varies with the change of physical and chemical conditions [2].

Physicochemical features of water are in a permanent change in course flow of natural streams even there is no pollution. This situation is due to environmental factors. These factors are generally expressed as geomorphologic,

anthropologic, biologic and seasonal. Macrozoobenthic organisms, living in streams, show different response to these factors and these responses, results with exchanges [3].

Macroinvertebrates are the most used communities in streams to determine the water quality. Indicator organisms show similarities and differences in unpolluted and polluted waters. Plecoptera are indicator organisms of unpolluted water bodies [4].

The order Plecoptera is represented by 2000 species and offer important data to researchers who are studying in applied studies in aquatic environments and to theoretical branches like zoogeography. Present day Plecoptera members are representatives of the oldest insects since Carboniferous era (approximately 300 years). The order Plecoptera is one of the most important aquatic insect order in order to evaluate water quality level of streams [5].

The fauna of Aquatic Plecoptera is generally used in studies of macrozoobenthic fauna as well as in evaluation of water quality indices or in faunistic studies [4], [6]-[11]-[20] but there is no study encountered about physicochemical structure of the fauna of aquatic Plecoptera. Even there are such studies in Europa and the World [21]-[25], the fauna of aquatic Plecoptera studies [26] are also present.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Alara and Karpuz Streams are two of important streams of Antalya basin. Alara Stream provides drinking water to many of villages of Manavgat and Okurcalar and Avsallar town of Alanya as well as irrigation. Trout aquaculture is an important activity in springs of these streams. [27]. Karpuz stream is located on east of Antalya Gulf and far 12 km to Manavgat and 15 km to Side [28].

### A. Collection and Preservation of Samples

1 L capacity dark colored polyethylene sample collection pots were used in order to collect water samples. 6 stations were determined on Karpuz and Alara Streams and water samples were collected between January 2014 and November 2014 in seasonal periods from total 12 stations and collection timings were also considered to be same at each time. chloride ion ( $\text{Cl}^-$ ), ammonium nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ ), nitrite nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_2^-\text{-N}$ ), nitrate nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ ), orthophosphate ion ( $\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$ ), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) values (mg/l) from collected samples were measured in Süleyman Demirel University of Geothermal Energy, Underground Water and Mineral Resources Research and Application Center. Water

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temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), pH, electricity Conductivity ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ), dissolved oxygen ( $\text{mgO}_2/\text{L}$ ) values were measured in the field.

Plecoptera samples were collected from the rocks, stones and gravels which were found in the basement streams and among the aquatic plants by benthic shovel which were made by 50x30 sized iron and having 500  $\mu\text{m}$  pored pile fabric for approximately 20 minutes and scanned in a diameter of 100 m around the sampling area [29]. Collected samples were fixed

by 70% alcohol in field and then taken to laboratory in where Plecoptera samples were separated from others and then identified samples were put in 70% ethyl alcohol containing glass made sampling bottles and were kept in dark medium. Illies [30], Hynes [31], Nilson [32], and Zwick [33] were used for identification of Plecoptera samples, at family, genus and species levels.

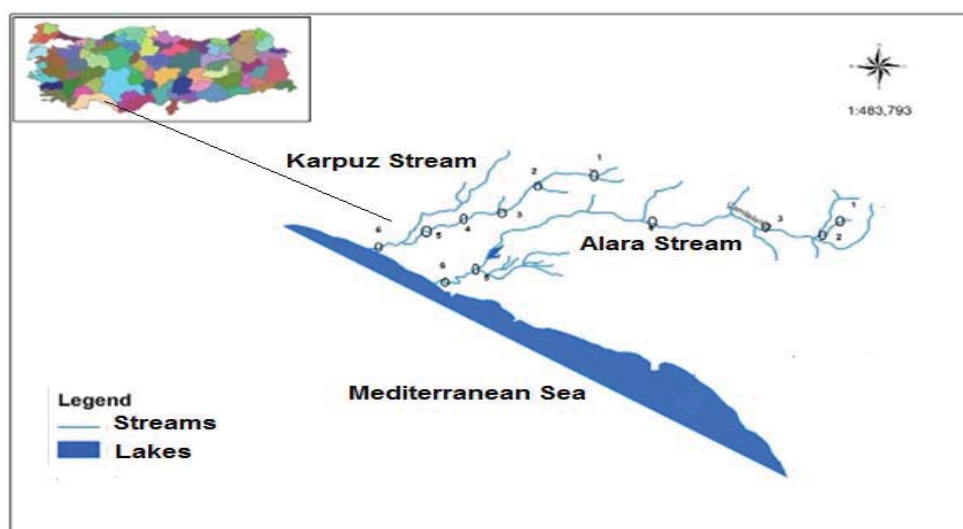


Fig. 1 Alara and Karpuz Stream

TABLE I  
DISTRIBUTIONS, COORDINATES AND ALTITUDES OF 12 STATIONS

Karpuz Stream		Alara Stream	
Coordinates	Altitude	Coordinates	Altitude
1 N 36° 45.425' E 031° 39.176'	59 m	1 N 36° 45.447' E 32° 09.195'	443 m
2 N 36° 45.352' E 031° 38.855'	125 m	2 N 36° 45.608' E 32° 08.696'	440 m
3 N 36° 45.192' E 031° 38.374'	11 m	3 N 36° 45.378' E 32° 01.673'	260 m
4 N 36° 44.266' E 031° 37.219'	12 m	4 N 36° 45.669' E 32° 00.387'	240 m
5 N 36° 43.773' E 031° 35.709'	3 m	5 N 36° 41.465' E 31° 43.354'	21 m
6 N 36° 43.150' E 031° 33.616'	0 m	6 N 36° 39.958' E 31° 39.095'	0,5 m

### III. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL FINDINGS

#### A. Physical Findings

Physicochemical variables were analyzed in 12 sampling points on Karpuz and Alara streams seasonally and maximum, average and minimum values of stations were given in Table IV. According to seasonal measurements which obtained from Karpuz Stream, the lowest pH value is in station V as 7.91 and the highest pH value is in station I found as 8.29. As to the measurements which obtained from Alara Stream, the lowest pH value is in station III as 8.10 and the highest is found in station IV as 8.29. Both Karpuz and Alara Streams have high

dissolved oxygen value. The average dissolved oxygen values of Karpuz Stream were showed changes between 6.6 and 7.49 and as to Alara Stream, the average dissolved oxygen values were showed changes between 8.49 and 10.28. The highest average water temperature is found in station VI as 18.3  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the least average water temperature is found in station I as 10.4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  in Alara Stream during the field study.

The highest average water temperature is found in station V as 20.18  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the least average water temperature is found in station I as 16.05  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  in Karpuz Stream during the field study. The highest average electrical conductivity is found in station VI as 584.5  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  and the lowest average electrical conductivity is found in station III as 393.75  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  in Karpuz Stream. The highest average electrical conductivity is found in station III as 406  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  and the lowest average electrical conductivity is found in station IV as 272  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  in Alara Stream. In Karpuz Stream, the highest average chloride ion is found in station VI as 44.27 mg/L and the lowest average chloride ion is found in station II as 6.85 mg/L. In Alara Stream, the highest average chloride ion is found in station VI as 7.3 mg/L and the lowest average chloride ion is found in station IV as 2.06 mg/L. The highest average ammonium nitrogen is found in station IV as 0.16 mg/L and the lowest average ammonium nitrogen is found in both stations II and III as 0.06 mg/L in Karpuz Stream. In Alara Stream, the highest average ammonium nitrogen is found in station VI as 0.15 mg/L and the lowest average ammonium nitrogen is found in station I as 0.03 mg/L. The highest average nitrate

nitrogen is found in station VI as 0.34 mg/L and the lowest average nitrate nitrogen is found in station I as 0.10 mg/L in Karpuz Stream. The highest average nitrate nitrogen is found

in both stations I and VI as 0.42 and the lowest average nitrate nitrogen is found in station III as 0.24, in Alara Stream.

TABLE II  
MINIMUM, AVERAGE AND MAXIMUM VALUES OF STATIONS ACCORDING TO PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF KARPUZ STREAM

STATIONS		O <sub>2</sub> (mg/l)	pH	°C	E.C (µS/cm)	Cl <sup>-</sup> (mg/l)	NO <sub>2</sub> -N (mg/l)	NO <sub>3</sub> -N (mg/l)	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> -N (mg/l)	PO <sub>4</sub> -P (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)
I	Min.	6,75	8,00	13,00	356	4,24	BDL	0,05	BDL	BDL	0,44
	Avr	7,49	8,29	16,05	475,5	16,60	BDL	0,10	0,07	BDL	0,93
	Max.	8,30	8,84	23,3	631	42,07	BDL	0,21	0,10	BDL	1,58
II	Min.	6,31	8,06	13,2	356	4,34	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0,42
	Avr	7,24	8,12	16,9	402,25	6,85	BDL	0,11	0,06	BDL	0,96
	Max.	8,15	8,19	26,9	470	10,05	BDL	0,28	0,09	BDL	1,72
III	Min.	6,22	8,08	12,9	361	4,46	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0,20
	Avr	6,91	8,15	18,65	393,75	7,51	BDL	0,14	0,06	BDL	0,60
	Max.	7,44	8,29	30,9	463	10,69	BDL	0,44	0,08	BDL	1,12
IV	Min.	6,18	7,65	14,2	358	5,10	BDL	0,05	BDL	BDL	0,42
	Avr	6,91	8,05	18,43	419,75	9,88	BDL	0,11	0,16	BDL	0,68
	Max.	7,45	8,22	27,0	455	12,21	BDL	0,21	0,41	BDL	1,74
V	Min.	6,23	7,60	14,7	385	5,54	BDL	0,14	BDL	BDL	0,14
	Avr	6,66	7,91	20,18	439,5	23,02	BDL	0,28	0,10	BDL	0,85
	Max.	7,30	8,12	29,8	478	59,90	BDL	0,40	0,18	BDL	2,01
VI	Min.	6,24	7,76	15,1	427	7,65	BDL	0,02	BDL	BDL	0,41
	Avr	7,09	7,94	19,23	584,5	44,27	BDL	0,34	0,12	BDL	0,98
	Max.	8,05	8,07	28,1	668	86,21		0,58	0,12		2,29

TABLE III  
MINIMUM, AVERAGE AND MAXIMUM VALUES OF STATIONS ACCORDING TO PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF ALARA STREAM

STATIONS		O <sub>2</sub> (mg/l)	pH	°C	E.C (µS/cm)	Cl <sup>-</sup> (mg/l)	NO <sub>2</sub> -N (mg/l)	NO <sub>3</sub> -N (mg/l)	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> -N (mg/l)	PO <sub>4</sub> -P (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)
I	Min	9,18	8,01	10,1	240,5	1,43	BDL	0,16	BDL	BDL	0,65
	Avr	10,28	8,11	10,4	282,62	2,66	BDL	0,42	0,03	BDL	1,49
	Max	10,9	8,31	13,9	330	5,23	BDL	0,82	0,09	BDL	1,86
II	Min.	9,1	7,94	9,6	309	2,21	BDL	0,08	BDL	BDL	0,61
	Avr	9,46	8,13	13,3	377	2,92	BDL	0,39	0,07	BDL	1,65
	Max.	9,98	8,45	21,1	484	3,49	BDL	1,12	0,11	BDL	2,44
III	Min.	8,23	7,86	10,7	375	2,65	BDL	0,03	0,06	BDL	0,43
	Avr	8,61	8,10	14,3	406	3,39	BDL	0,24	0,06	BDL	1,14
	Max.	8,99	8,36	21	447	4,58	BDL	0,52	0,09	BDL	1,57
IV	Min.	8,66	8,17	9,6	249	1,56	BDL	0,24	BDL	BDL	0,38
	Avr	9,32	8,29	12,65	272	2,06	BDL	0,3	0,06	BDL	1,82
	Max.	9,8	8,49	19	326	2,92	BDL	0,33	0,09	BDL	3,84
V	Min.	9,25	7,92	12,7	279,7	2,13	BDL	0,2	BDL	BDL	0,94
	Avr	9,58	8,12	15,6	324,42	3,07	BDL	0,28	0,06	BDL	1,23
	Max.	9,87	8,33	22,9	374	3,43	BDL	0,38	0,11	BDL	1,55
VI	Min.	8,33	7,94	13,3	245,5	3,13	BDL	0,3	0,06	BDL	0,44
	Avr	8,49	8,11	18,3	352,37	7,3	BDL	0,42	0,15	0,14	1,02
	Max.	8,68	8,20	26	414	11,65	BDL	0,6	0,33	0,45	2,08

\*BDL: Below detection limit

The measured orthophosphate and nitrite nitrogen values were found under analysis limits in both Karpuz and Alara Streams.

The highest average BOD is found in station VI as 0.98 mg/L and the least average BODs is found in station III as 0.6 mg/L in Karpuz Stream and the highest average BOD is found in both station IV as 1.82 mg/L and the least average BOD is found in station VI as 1.02 in Alara Stream.

### B. Biological Findings

Seasonal sample collection is achieved from predetermined 12 stations which 6 stations from Karpuz Stream and 6 stations from Alara Stream during January 2014 and November 2014 from Karpuz and Alara Streams. 11 species and 3 genera were identified in Alara Stream and 8 species were identified in Karpuz Stream at the end of the study (Table IV). Belonging to the Order Plecoptera there have been 132 samples in station I, 234 samples in station II, 153 samples in station III, 199 samples in station IV, 169 samples

in station V and 53 samples in station VI identified from Alara Stream. There have been 132 samples of 4 species in station I, 59 samples of 5 species in station II, 39 samples of 4 species in station III, 326 samples of 3 species in station IV, 581 samples of 5 species in station V and 10 samples of 2 species in station VI identified from Karpuz Stream.

*Isogenus nebecula* has been found 38.64% dominant in station I and 35.15% dominant in station IV, *Leuctra moselyi* has been found 48.29% dominant in station II, *Leuctra hippopus* has been found 26.80% dominant in station III, 68.05% dominant in station V and 60.38% dominant in station VI if organisms were examined according to their dominance in Alara Stream. *Brachyptera risi* has been found 54.14% dominant in station I, 66.1% dominant in station II, 64.1% dominant in station III, 96.93% dominant in station IV and 92.6% dominant in station V while *B. risi* and *L. hippopus* have been found dominant species when organisms were examined according to their dominance in Karpuz Stream.

*B. risi* is the most frequent species in station I, station III, station IV, station V and station VI while *L. hippopus* is the most frequent species in station II when identified organisms were examined according to their frequency in Karpuz Stream. *L. moselyi* is the most frequent species in station II, *L. nebecula* is the most frequent species in station III and *L. hippopus* is the most frequent species in station VI and *D.*

*bicaudata* is the most frequent species in station V (Table V) when identified organisms were examined according to their frequency in Alara Stream.

In Alara Stream, the highest diversity value was determined as 1.87 in station III and the lowest was 0.75 in station VI. The highest diversity value in Karpuz Stream was determined as 1.28 in station I, followed by station II by 1.11, station III by 1.01, station VI by 0.69, stations V and VI by 0.32 and by value of 0.15, the lowest diversity value was determined in station IV. The highest diversity value in Alara Stream was followed by station IV by 1.81, station II by 1.59, station I by 1.55, station V by 1.16 and finally station VI by 0.75 (Table VI).

When similarity values of sampling points of Alara Stream were examined, maximum similarity values have been found in stations I and III by a value of 0.88 and in stations III and IV by the exact same value. Maximum similarity values have been found in stations I and II by a value of 0.9 when similarity values of sampling points of Karpuz Stream were examined. Similarity value of stations II and IV were determined as 0.85, stations III and IV as 0.9 and they were identified as the most similar stations. These stations are also similar according to water quality levels and ground structure (Table VII).

TABLE IV  
INDIVIDUAL TOTAL DOMINANCE VALUES OF SPECIES OF THE ORDER PLECOPTERA AND THEIR STATION-WISE DISTRIBUTION

INDIVIDUAL TOTAL DOMINANCE VALUES OF SPECIES OF THE ORDER ECTOPTERA AND THEIR STATION WISE DISTRIBUTION						
ALARA STREAM		STATIONS				
TAXA LIST	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<i>Brachyptera risi</i>	0,76	-	0,65	-	-	-
<i>Dinocras cephalotes</i>	-	0,85	-	1,01	-	-
<i>Diura bicaudata</i>	3,79	4,27	9,8	4,52	2,37	-
<i>Isogenus nebecula</i>	38,64	13,25	18,3	35,18	7,1	-
<i>Isogenus sp.</i>	-	0,85	-	0,5	-	-
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>	2,27	0,85	2,61	9,05	5,92	-
<i>Leuctra hippopus</i>	23,48	20,94	26,8	22,11	68,05	60,38
<i>Leuctra inermis</i>	11,36	2,14	11,11	5,53	7,73	-
<i>Leuctra moselyi</i>	18,94	48,29	22,22	15,58	10,6	37,74
<i>Leuctra sp.</i>	-	4,27	6,54	-	0,59	-
<i>Nemoura sp.</i>	-	-	-	0,5	-	-
<i>Perla bipunctata</i>	0,76	2,99	1,31	4,52	1,18	1,89
<i>Perla marginata</i>	-	0,43	0,65	1,51	-	-
<i>Protonemura meyeri</i>	-	0,85	-	-	-	-
KARPUZ STREAM		STATIONS				
TAXA LIST	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<i>Brachyptera risi</i>	54,14	66,1	64,1	96,93	92,6	50
<i>Capnia bifrons</i>	0,75	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diura bicaudata</i>	-	-	-	-	0,17	-
<i>Isogenus nebecula</i>	20,3	8,47	-	-	0,34	-
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>	-	-	5,13	0,61	1,2	-
<i>Leuctra hippopus</i>	3,76	6,78	17,95	-	5,68	50
<i>Leuctra moselyi</i>	7,52	10,17	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhabdiopteryx acuminata</i>	13,53	8,47	12,82	2,45	-	-

TABLE V

INDIVIDUAL TOTAL FREQUENCY VALUES OF SPECIES OF THE ORDER PLECOPTERA

INDIVIDUAL TOTAL FREQUENCY VALUES OF SPECIES OF THE ORDER PLECOPTERA						
ALARA STREAM		STATIONS				
TAXA LIST	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<i>Brachyptera risi</i>	25	-	25	-	-	-
<i>Dinocras cephalotes</i>	-	50	-	25	-	-
<i>Diura bicaudata</i>	50	50	50	75	50	-
<i>Isogenus nebecula</i>	50	75	50	75	50	-
<i>Isogenus sp.</i>	-	25	-	25	-	-
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>	50	25	25	50	25	-
<i>Leuctra hippopus</i>	50	50	100	50	50	50
<i>Leuctra inermis</i>	50	50	75	50	50	-
<i>Leuctra moselyi</i>	75	50	50	75	75	25
<i>Leuctra sp.</i>	-	25	25	-	25	-
<i>Nemoura sp.</i>	-	-	-	25	-	-
<i>Perla bipunctata</i>	25	75	25	75	50	25
<i>Perla marginata</i>	-	25	25	75	-	-
<i>Protonemura meyeri</i>	-	25	-	-	-	-
KARPUZ STREAM		STATIONS				
TAXA LIST	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<i>Brachyptera risi</i>	75	50	50	50	50	50
<i>Capnia bifrons</i>	25	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diura bicaudata</i>	-	-	-	-	25	-
<i>Isogenus nebecula</i>	25	25	-	-	25	-
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>	-	-	25	25	50	-
<i>Leuctra hippopus</i>	25	75	25	-	25	25
<i>Leuctra moselyi</i>	50	25	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhabdiopteryx acuminata</i>	50	50	50	50	-	-

TABLE VI

SHANNON-WIENER DIVERSITY INDEX VALUES OF SPECIES OF THE ORDER PLECOPTERA

Diversity	Stations					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Alara Stream	1,55	1,59	<b>1,87</b>	1,81	1,16	0,75
Karpuz Stream	<b>1,28</b>	1,11	1,01	0,15	0,32	0,69

TABLE VII

SIMILARITY VALUES OF STATIONS OF SPECIES OF THE ORDER PLECOPTERA

ALARA STREAM						
STATIONS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
I	1					
II	0,7	1				
III	<b>0,88</b>	0,81	1			
IV	0,73	0,69	0,76	1		
V	0,87	0,8	<b>0,88</b>	0,73	1	
VI	0,6	0,4	0,46	0,42	0,54	1
KARPUZ STREAM						
STATIONS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
I	1					
II	<b>0,9</b>	1				
III	0,6	0,66	1			
IV	0,44	0,5	0,85	1		
V	0,54	0,6	0,66	0,5	1	
VI	0,5	0,85	0,66	0,8	0,57	1

## IV. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

All stations of both streams were on the oligosaprobic level according to results of physicochemical analysis. All stations of both streams have water quality level I according to

systematic of Klee [34]. Alara Stream shows substantially richer structure than Karpuz Stream.

3 genera and 13 species of the Order Plecoptera have been identified from collected samples of both Karpuz and Alara Streams. There have been found 8 species in Karpuz Stream and 3 genera and 11 species in Alara Stream. *Brachyptera risi*



has been found only in station I and station III during winter season and there has been no any taxon found in other stations of Alara Stream but it has been found in all stations of Karpuz Stream. It has been mostly found during winter and autumn seasons. This study showed that mentioned species could be distributed from 0m altitude to 443m altitude and temperature interval could be from 30.9 °C to 10.1 °C. Average temperature variation has been seen in between 10.4 °C and 20.18 °C. It has been seen hyporenal, epirhitral, metarhitral and hyporhitral sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in cold, lukewarm and warm waters of streams with high course flow. The results and literature knowledge were compatible to each other except altitude. Kalyoncu [36] has found genus *Brachyptera* in 8.98 °C average temperature in the source section station of Aksu Stream. Additionally, Dökümcü [37] has found this species in Istranca Brook of İstanbul.

*Capnia bifrons* is only seen in station I of Karpuz Stream and during autumn season. Course flow has been normal, temperature value has been found 9.2 °C and on 59 m altitude. It has been seen hyporenal, epirhitral, metarhitral and hyporhitral sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. This taxon is well distributed between 9 and 18 °C and generally prefers still sections of streams.

*Dinocras cephalotes* is only seen in station II during spring and autumn season and in station IV during winter season. Distribution of this taxon is changing from 240 m to 440 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species were 9.6 °C and 21.1 °C and average temperature is between 12.65 and 13.3 °C. It has been seen in hyporenal, epirhitral, metarhitral, hyporhitral and epipotomal sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in cold, lukewarm and warm waters of streams with high course flow. Zeybek [38] has found this species in Çukurca Brook during autumn and winter seasons and Yorulmaz [9] has found it in between 191 m and 673 m altitudes in Eşen Stream.

*Diura bicaudata* is found in first 5 stations of Alara Stream. It is found in station I and station III during winter and autumn seasons, in station II and station V during spring and autumn seasons, in station IV during winter, autumn and spring seasons of Alara Stream. It is found only in station V of Karpuz Stream during the spring season. Distribution of this taxon is changing from 3 m to 443 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species were 9.6 °C and 22.9 °C and average temperature is between 10.4 and 15.6°C. It has been seen in eucrenal, hyporenal and epirhitral sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in cold, lukewarm and warm waters of streams with slow course flow.

*Isogenus nebecula* is found in first 5 stations of Alara Stream. It is found in station I and station III during winter and autumn seasons, in station II and station IV winter, spring and autumn seasons, in station V during autumn and spring seasons of Alara Stream. It is found in station I, station II and station V of Karpuz Stream during spring season. Distribution

of this taxon is changing from 3 m to 443 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species are 9.6 °C and 22.9 °C and average temperature is between 10.4 and 15.6 °C. It has been seen in eucrenal, hyporenal and epirhitral sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in cold, lukewarm and warm waters of streams with high course flow.

*Isogenus* sp. is observed in station II and station IV of Alara Stream during autumn season. Distribution of this species is changing from 12 m to 240 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species are between 19°C and 21.1 °C.

*Isoperla grammatica* is found in first 5 stations of Alara Stream. It is found in station I of Alara Stream during winter and autumn season, in station II during autumn season, in station III during winter season, in station IV during winter and spring seasons and in station V during spring season. It is observed in station III and station IV of Karpuz Stream during spring season and in station V during spring and winter seasons. Distribution of this taxon is changing from 3 m to 443 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species were 9.6 °C and 21.1 °C and average temperature is between 10.4 and 20.18 °C. It has been seen in epirhitral, metarhitral, hyporhitral and epipotomal sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in streams with high course flow. This species has no certain temperature preference which is known as eurythermic. Reference [9] has found it in between 60 m and 673 m altitudes in Eşen Stream.

*Leuctra hippopus* is found in all stations of Alara Stream. It is found in station I, station II, station V and station VI of Alara Stream during summer and autumn seasons and in station III during all seasons and in station IV during spring and summer seasons. It is not only seen in station IV of Karpuz Stream. It is observed in station I, station III, station V and station VI only during spring season and in station III during winter, spring and autumn seasons. Distribution of this taxon is changing from 0 m to 443 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species were 10.3 °C and 26.9 °C and average temperature is between 10.4 and 20.18°C. It has been seen in eucrenal, hyporenal, epirhitral, metarhitral and hyporhitral sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in lukewarm waters of streams with high course flow. Yorulmaz [9] has found it in between 191 m and 673 m altitudes in Eşen Stream. Kalyoncu and Zeybek [39] have found these species in average temperature between 11.47 °C and 14.71 °C in Ağlasun and Isparta Streams.

*Leuctra inermis* is found in first 5 stations of Alara Stream. It is found in station I and station IV of Alara Stream during spring and summer seasons, in station II and station V during winter and summer seasons and in station III during winter, spring and autumn seasons. Distribution of this taxon is changing from 21 m to 443 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species were 9.6 °C and 13.9 °C and average temperature is between 10.4 and 15.6 °C. It has been seen in epirhitral, metarhitral and hyporhitral sections of

streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in lukewarm and cold waters of streams with high course flow.

*Leuctra moselyi* is found in all stations of Alara Stream. It is found in station I, station IV and station V of Alara Stream during winter, summer and autumn seasons, in station II and station III during winter and autumn seasons and in station VI during autumn season. It is found in station I and station II of Karpuz Stream. It is observed in station I during winter and autumn seasons and in station II during autumn season. Distribution of this taxon is changing from 0 m to 443 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species were 9.6 °C and 26 °C and average temperature is between 10.4 and 18.3°C. It has been seen in epirhithral, metarhithral and hyporhithral sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in very cold and cold waters of streams with high course flow. Yorulmaz [9] has found this species in average temperature between 10.75 °C and 14.71 °C. Birol [40] has found this species in average temperature between 8.1 °C and 22.1 °C in Dipsiz-Çine Stream.

*Leuctra* sp. is observed in station II, station III and station V of Alara Stream during autumn season. This study shows the distribution of this species change from 21 m to 440 m altitudes. This species is determined in temperatures between 21 °C and 22.9 °C.

*Nemoura* sp. is only observed in station IV of Alara Stream during autumn season. This study shows the distribution of this species is 240 m altitudes. This species is determined in 19 °C. Kalyoncu et al. [4] has found this species in average 11.7 °C temperature in Aksu Stream.

*Perla bipunctata* is found in all stations of Alara Stream. It is found in station I of Alara Stream during winter season, in station II during spring, summer and autumn seasons, in station III during winter season, in station IV during winter, spring and summer seasons, in station V during spring and summer seasons and in station VI during winter season. This study shows the distribution of this species is changing between 0 m and 443 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species are 9.6 °C and 26 °C and average temperature is between 10.4 and 18.3 °C. It has been seen in metapotamal, epipotomal, hyporhithral, epirhithral, metarhithral, hypocrenal and eucrenal sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in every temperature with high and medium course flow. Kalyoncu and Zeybek [39] have found these species in average temperature between 12.06 °C and 14.71 °C in Ağlasun and Isparta Streams.

*Perla marginata* is found in station II of Alara Stream during spring season, in station III during summer season and in station IV during winter, spring and autumn seasons. This study shows the distribution of this species is changing between 240 m and 440 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species is 9.6 °C and 19 °C and average temperature is between 12.65°C and 14.3 changing. It has been seen in epirhithral, metarhithral and hypocrenal sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High

individual numbers have been observed in lukewarm and cold waters of streams with high and medium course flow. Yorulmaz [9] has identified this species in between 191 m and 673 m altitudes in Eşen Stream.

*Protonemura meyeri* is only seen in station II of Alara Stream during spring season. This study shows the distribution of this species is 440 m altitudes. This species is determined in 10.9 °C temperature and average temperature is found as 13.3 °C. It has been seen in epirhithral, metarhithral and hypocrenal sections of streams and above 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in very cold, col and lukewarm waters of streams with high and medium course flow. Kalyoncu and Zeybek [39] have found this species in average temperature between 11.47 °C and 14.71 °C in Ağlasun and Isparta Streams.

*Rhabdiopteryx acuminata* is found in first four stations of Karpuz Stream during winter and spring seasons. This study shows the distribution of this species is changing between 11 m and 125 m altitudes. The observed temperature values of this species is 12.9 °C and 30.9 °C and average temperature is between 16.05°C and 18.65°C. It has been seen epirhithral, metarhithral, hyporhithral and epipotomal sections of streams and between 100 m – 150 m altitudes according to [35]. High individual numbers have been observed in lukewarm and cold waters of streams with high and medium course flow.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This research has been supported by Unit of Scientific Research Projects, Süleyman Demirel University (Project No: 3772-YL1-13). We are deeply grateful to them for their financial support.

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