**Rat-Tailed Maggot**



**Rat-tailed maggots** are the [larvae](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larva) of some species of [hoverfly](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoverfly). It lives in stagnant, [oxygen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxygen)-deprived water, with a high organic content. It is tolerant of pollution and can live in sewage lagoons and cesspools.

**Tubiflex worm (sludge worm)**

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These worms ingest sediments, selectively digest [bacteria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacteria), and absorb [molecules](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecules) through the body wall. The worms can survive with little [oxygen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxygen). They can also survive in areas heavily [polluted](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pollution) with organic matter that almost no other species can endure. They usually inhabit the bottom sediments of [lakes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake), [rivers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River), and occasionally [sewer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewage) lines and outlets.

**Caddis Fly Larvae**

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Caddisfly [larvae](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larva) and are found in a wide variety of habitats such as streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, spring seeps, and temporary waters. Although caddisflies may be found in waterbodies of varying qualities, species-rich caddisfly assemblages are generally thought to indicate clean water. This is because they require fairly high levels of oxygen to survive.

**Stonefly Larvae**

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* About 500 species in North America
* Are found in cool, clean streams with high levels of dissolved oxygen
* Develop in the stream for periods of three months to three years
* Are either predators or feed on fungi and bacteria from rotting leaves