### Appendix D. Data Sheet

#### Ephemeral Pool Population Survey (for individual traps)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trap #</th>
<th>Spotted Salamander Larvae</th>
<th>Eastern Newt</th>
<th>Other amphibians</th>
<th>Macroinvertebrates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicate individual # then Total #</td>
<td>Total Length (cm)</td>
<td># legs</td>
<td>External gills absent or present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Trap 1</td>
<td>1 2 Total 2</td>
<td>5 3</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td>Present present</td>
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</tbody>
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Appendix E. Data Sheet
Ephemeral Pool Population Survey

Field Notes:
Day/ Date ______________  Collection Time __________  Air Temperature _________ °C  Water Temperature _________ °C
Circumference of the Ephemeral Pool at water level ________________ meters

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<td>10 8</td>
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<td>Present present</td>
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Additional Information related to this day of data collection:
Appendix F. Macroinvertebrate Key

Key To Common Macroinvertebrates
Found at Fews Ford, Eno River State Park

Macroinvertebrates

With shells

Without shells

Double shell
Shell nearly uniform in shape (rounded)
Freshwater clam (M)

Single shell
Shell longer than wide
Freshwater mussel (L)

Pouch snail (L)

Ciliated shell
Ramshorn snail (L)

Obvious legs

More than three pairs of legs

Midge larva (M)

No obvious legs

No wings

Caterpillar-like

Abdomen not enlarged

Black fly larva (T)

Abdomen enlarged

Crane fly larva (M)

Body without suction disks

Body with suction disks at both ends

Worm-like

No distinction between head and body

Damsel fly (M)

Dobson fly larva (L)

Lebrija-like

Fish fly (I)

Stilted fly larva (L)

Lebarbe-like

Crab fly (I)


tiny appendages

Insect flies (I)

Two bailed:

Water penny beetle larva (I)

Long inconspicuous tail appendages

Stonfly nymph (L)

Two bailed:

Crawls on rocks, black body

Mayfly nymph (L)

Backswimmer adult (M)

Short inconspicuous tail appendages

Damsel fly nymph (M)

Salinai on back, two long ear-like legs

Dragonfly nymph (M)

Turtle beetle adult (L)
Appendix G. Glossary

**abiotic factors**: nonliving habitat variables including for example temperature, moisture, topography, soil type, percent cloud cover, and days since last rainfall

**biomass**: the weight of living organisms in a specific area of land

**biotic data**: information about living organisms including for example length, weight (mass), sex, eye color, claw length and position of the vent

**calipers**: tools to measure distances such as height of shell or length of body

**capture efficiency**: called capture per unit effort (CPUE), which is an indirect measure of the abundance of the species of interest

**desiccation**: drying

**dimorphic coloration**: animal species with color patterns that vary by sex (for example, male marbled salamanders are much brighter than females; male and female box turtles have eyes of different colors – usually reddish for males and yellowish for females)

**ephemeral pools**: temporary puddles or seasonal wetlands or vernal pools

**facultative**: organisms that are not ‘obligated’ to or limited to the use of ephemeral pools but use them anyway for convenience

**habitat fragmentation**: the splitting of areas of land so that land areas are pockmarked by roads, railways, powerlines, etc.

**macroinvertebrates**: small animals without backbones that can be seen with the naked eye like dragonfly nymphs and diving beetles and caddis fly larvae

**obligate**: organisms that must use ephemeral pools for breeding

**permeable skin**: a surface that allows materials, like liquids and gases, to pass through—either in or out

**Snout to Vent Length (SVL)**: the length of an animal from the tip of the snout to the posterior end of the vent

**turbidity**: particles that reduce the clarity of a body of water