

Sanitation District No. 1 of Northern Kentucky (SD1). 2009. A Summary of Northern Kentucky Watershed: Figure 1. Study Site Area. [Internet]. Available from http://www.sdisc1.org/Projects/Programs/WatershedCharacterizationReports.aspx.

Conclusion
Our hypothesis that the diversity of macroinvertebrates will be higher in a rural stream than in an urban stream after 48 hours of a storm was accepted. The data we collected supports this hypothesis in that the rural Twelvemile Creek exhibited a greater number of macroinvertebrates than the urban Taylor Creek after a storm. The large diversity of macroinvertebrates could possibly have a relationship with the overall health of the stream (Robinson and Minshall 1986). A greater variety of macroinvertebrates found in Twelvemile Creek would indicate a healthier stream. Future studies could continue further by investigating the restoration of macroinvertebrates in intervals of 48 hours, 72 hours, and 7 days after a storm to observe the rate of recovery. Overall, our results show that after 48 hours of a storm, macroinvertebrate diversity was greater in the rural Twelvemile Creek than in Taylor Creek, indicating the effects of stormwater on streams.

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