

The Impact of Anthropogenic Activities on Benthic Macroinvertebrates Community in the Ranggeh River

Jojob Sudarso¹, Tri Suryono¹, Gunawan P. Yoga¹, Octavianto Samir¹,
Imroatushshoolikhah¹, Aiman Ibrahim¹

¹ Research Center for Limnology-LIPI, Jl. Jakarta Bogor Km 46 Cibinong, districts Bogor, 16911, West Java, Indonesia

* Corresponding author's email: yoyo@limnologi.lipi.go.id

ABSTRACT

Ranggeh River is one of the inlets of Lake Maninjau (West Sumatra, Indonesia), which has a vital role in supporting the life of native fish. Increasing anthropogenic activities (agriculture and human settlements) around the river can harm benthic macroinvertebrates as natural food for fish. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze and observe water quality changes and their impact on the benthic macroinvertebrate communities in the Ranggeh River. Sampling was conducted from February to August 2019 using the Hess Sampler tool. The results indicate that the anthropogenic impacts around the Ranggeh River on water quality has changed the macroinvertebrate benthic community structures (composition, abundance, and biological index). Furthermore, the Ephemeroptera Plecoptera and Trichoptera (EPT) number of taxa index were superior in reflecting disturbances in the Ranggeh River compared to the Family Biotic Index (FBI) and the Percent Model Affinity (PMA). In conclusion, the anthropogenic effect on the macroinvertebrate community in the Ranggeh River prominently was caused by habitat changes rather than enrichment by nutrients (TN and TP).

Keywords: EPT, pollution, agriculture, embeddedness percentage.

INTRODUCTION

River as a freshwater ecosystem has been prone to disturbance, due to some anthropogenic activities from its catchment area. The increase of anthropogenic activities such as agriculture, industries, and urban activities around the river has significantly affected the changes in water quality and quantity (Neissi *et al.*, 2019). Some anthropogenic activities have been known to deteriorate the water quality of rivers including land clearing and land-use change, domestic waste discharge, industries, agriculture, and livestock (Patang *et al.*, 2018). The decrease in water quality had caused changes in the benthic macroinvertebrate community structures (Kenney *et al.*, 2009). As a consequence, the community structure had changed, for instance, taxa richness, biodiversity, dominance, and abundance of these organisms which reflect the level of disturbance

in the river ecosystems (Xu *et al.*, 2014). Thus, the degree of the change of community structure that relates to water quality status is crucial to reveal the impact of water quality changes on the macroinvertebrates community structures. Benthic macroinvertebrates have an essential role in many ecological processes on the transitional waters, rivers, and lakes. These animals can describe the changes of physical, chemical, and ecological habitat characteristics for periods of time continuously (Basset *et al.*, 2004). Therefore, the community has been used effectively and cheaply to estimate water quality conditions including pollution, sedimentation (Maneechan & Prommi, 2015), and evaluation of habitat rehabilitation (Besacier-Monbertrand *et al.*, 2014; Miller *et al.*, 2010). Several reasons for using benthic macroinvertebrates to assess water quality conditions is due to the wide range in distribution, high diversity in species, relatively sessile, various range

tolerance on pollution degree, and their essential role in the food chain (Rosenberg & Resh, 1993). Given the limitations of physical and chemical measurements that reflect momentary water conditions, combining it with biological parameters will be necessary to describe comprehensive water conditions (Lenat *et al.*, 1980).

Ranggeh River is one of the inlets of Lake Maninjau, in West Sumatra, Indonesia. Its length is about 5.9 km and habitat for several native fishes for example *Rasbora maninjau*, *Gobiopterus brachypterus*, and *Tor* sp. Currently, the riparian in Ranggeh River is relatively open which suffers from disturbances due to land clearing activity for agricultural purposes, agricultural waste inputs, and the settlements. Furthermore, a lot of soil materials are eroded and settled on the riverbed, as the result of fine sediment will accumulate there and the habitat tends to be homogeneous in the rainy season. However, some efforts to protect Ranggeh River banks have been made, as an example, with gabion wires filled with stones (Sudarso *et al.*, 2020).

The other problems in river ecosystems are nutrient enrichment and toxic pollutants from agricultural waste and settlements that affect benthic macroinvertebrates (Kenney *et al.*, 2009). Agricultural activities have caused 70% of water pollution worldwide (Sagasta *et al.*, 2017). Watts (2010) states that pesticides and fertilizers from agricultural activities have contributed to 43% of chemical oxygen demand, 67% of phosphorus, and 57% of nitrogen from waste heading to the

river. These surely will lower the water quality, then it endangers benthic macroinvertebrates, in the terms of decreased biodiversity, changes the functional feeding, and leave only tolerant species (Duan *et al.*, 2011). Therefore, this research wants to investigate the impact of agricultural activities and the settlements on the benthic macroinvertebrates community in the Ranggeh River. The objectives were to analyze and observe the change in water quality and its impact on the macroinvertebrate community in the Ranggeh River.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

This research was conducted from February to August 2019 in a section of Ranggeh River, West Sumatra. Four stations were established for observation which was purposely chosen based on pollutant input and anthropogenic activities around the river. The information of the characteristics of each location is illustrated in Table 1.

Sampling and identification of benthic macroinvertebrates

Macroinvertebrate samples were collected from February to August 2019 by using a Hess sampler (Diameter 30 cm) with the filter pore of 0.5 mm. The riffle sections were chosen because of its sensitivity to disturbances and typically inhabit by the most distinct communities of benthic

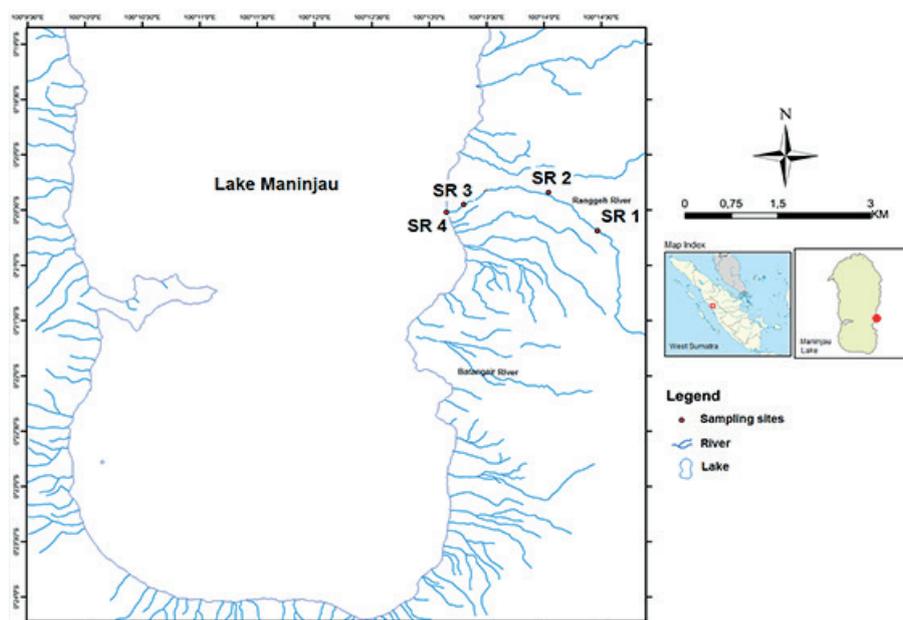


Figure 1. The map of sampling area di Ranggeh River

Table 1. Description of habitat conditions for sampling sites on the Ranggeh River

No	Station	Coordinates point	River Characteristics
1	SR1	S: 0°20'34,0" E: 100°14'19"	The headwaters of the Ranggeh River is at an altitude of 810 m above sea level (asl). The river was ± 50 cm deep and 80 cm wide. On the right side was a stretch of rice fields, and the left side laid a forest. This site became a source of water for irrigation of rice fields downstream. The water discharge was relatively large, with an average of 0.18 m ³ / second. Large and small rocks dominated the substrates. Physically, the water was relatively clear, which reflected the minimal disturbance by agriculture.
2	SR2	S: 0°20'33,1" E: 100°14'15"	The second site is at ± 500 meters away from SR1 with an altitude of 625 m above sea level. The water discharge was quite large, about 0.04 m ³ / second with a depth of ± 30 cm and ± 80 cm in width. Bed substrate consisted of large and small stones, and a rice field was laid both in the right and left in. The water was cloudy brown, which came from agricultural activities.
3	SR3	S: 0°20'50,1" E: 100°13'24,1"	The third is 5,300 meters from the reference site with an altitude of 450 m above sea level. The average river water discharge at this station was about 0.03 m ³ / second with a depth was about ± 20 cm and the width was ± 50 cm. On this site, there was a small spring. Both on the right and left side of the river were rice fields and a few residential areas. The river was only ± 1.2 meters in width. The riverbed mostly was fine sand. The slope was vulnerable to landslides so that in July and August 2020, SR 3 and SR 4 gabion wires were installed to reinforce the river cliffs. In that month, the middle of the river has been planted with gravel stones to increase the habitat's heterogeneity. The water looks relatively clear and the bottom substrate was dominated by fine sand in some areas. The landslide marks were visible.
5	SR5.	S: 0°20'51,3" E: 100°13'17,1"	The fourth location is approximately 5,700 meters from the reference site with an altitude of 449 m above sea level. This was the mouth of a river which is directly adjacent to Lake Maninjau. The average river water discharge was around 0.04 m ³ / second with a depth of ± 20 cm and a width of ± 50 cm. Similar to the others site, there were rice fields both on the side of the river. Landslide marks were visible on the right and left edges. The river was relatively small and has lots of sandbars. In July and August, gabion wires were also installed at the river's edge and gravel stones on the middle side.

organisms compared to the pools (De Pauw *et al.*, 2006; Klemm *et al.*, 1990). The transect method is applied to retrieve macroinvertebrate benthic organisms in the river, with three times repetition (left side, center, and right side) in each location. The samples were compiled, rinsed with water, and preserved in 96% of ethanol (Barbour *et al.*, 1996). Each sample was put in a ziplock bag and given a label. An Olympus SZ-61 stereo microscope with up to 80x in magnification was used to sort macroinvertebrates. The identification to the level of genus referred to Merritt & Cummins (2019), Yule & Sen (2004), and Thorp & Covich (1991).

Water quality measurement

Water quality parameters including dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, temperature, conductivity, total dissolved solids (TDS), and turbidity were assessed directly in the field three times in repetition by using the Horiba U-50 Water Quality Checker. The width of the river during the study was relatively small, so that the water sampling for nutrient analysis (TN and TP) was carried out in the middle of the river. TN and TP analysis required specific bottles which were made from HDPE (high-density polyethylene) plastic

bottles. These two parameters were analyzed in the Research Center for Limnology LIPI by using a spectrophotometer. TN was analyzed by brucine method, while TP was measured using ammonium molybdate (APHA, 2005). In addition, a small shovel has been used to take sand, which is about 500 g of from sediment samples. The percentage of sand in the sediment was determined by using the granulometric method. A stratified sieve (pore size of 2 mm to 0.063 mm) was used to sand separation (Gee & Bauder, 1986). Meanwhile, the stones embedded in the riverbed were evaluated qualitatively at each observation station (Hamid & Rawi, 2011). Furthermore, the potential risk of disturbance arising from the measured water quality parameters was compared to the guideline of the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No 82 of 2001 for class II water quality (for fisheries).

Data analysis

The degradability of organic pollution status at each station was analyzed by using the minimum water quality index (WQI_{min}). The formula for calculating the WQI_{min} value, according to Simões *et al.* (2008), is as follows:

$$WQI_{min} = \frac{CDO + CTurb + CTotP}{3} \quad (1)$$

CDO is the value of the DO parameter after normalization. CTurb is the value of the turbidity parameter after normalization, and CTotP is the value of the total phosphorus parameter after normalization. The normalization of the three parameters above can be seen in Simões *et al.*, (2008). The criteria for the WQI_{min} score are as follows (Fullazaky *et al.*, 2010):

- WQI_{min} score > 80–100 = very good
- WQI_{min} score > 60–80 = good
- WQI_{min} score > 40–60 = moderate
- WQI_{min} score > 20–40 = bad
- WQI_{min} score 0–20 = very bad

Similarity analysis statistics (ANOSIM) has been used to test the differences of the benthic macroinvertebrates composition and abundance among the stations. The test was performed by using CAP software version 6.2.4.479 (Pisces Conservation Ltd). Three metrics of biological indices including taxa number of Ephemeroptera Plecoptera and Trichoptera (EPT), percent of affinity model (PMA), and Family Biotic Index (FBI) have been applied to assess the level of disturbance that occurred in the Ranggeh River. The criteria on values the number of EPT taxa are as follows (Bode *et al.*, 1991):

- > 10 = no disturbances,
- 6–10 = mild disturbances,
- 2–5 = moderate disturbances,
- 0–1 = severe disturbances

PMA is a measurement of the seven major macroinvertebrate taxa groups (Oligochaeta, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Coleoptera, Trichoptera, Chironomidae, etc.) which reflected disturbances in river ecosystems. PMA calculation and the criteria for these two metrics was referred to Bode *et al.* (1991). The criteria for PMA are as follows:

- > 64 = excellent / not yet experiencing disturbances,
- 64–50 = good,
- 49–35 = moderate,
- <35 = severe.

The calculation of the Family Biotic Index (FBI) uses the following formula:

$$FBI = \frac{n_i \times T}{N} \quad (2)$$

where: n_i = number of individuals of the i th species, T = tolerance value for each family, N = total abundance of individuals found in the sample.

The tolerance value for each family of benthic macroinvertebrate and the FBI criteria referred to Lenat (1993). Water quality criteria based on the FBI score on organic pollution disturbance are as follows:

- > 7.26 = very bad,
- 6.51–7.25 = bad,
- 5.76–6.5 = quite bad,
- 5.01–5.75 = moderate,
- 4.26–5 = good,
- 3.76–4.25 = very good,
- 0–3.75 = excellent.

The sensitivity of those three indices above to the water quality parameters were tested with a correlation of Pearson-Product Moment. The test was performed by using STATISTICA software version 10 (Statsoft).

Direct ordination techniques with Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA) were applied to observe each environmental variable contribution to the composition of the macroinvertebrate community at each observation station (Ter Braak & Verdonschot 1995). Species abundance data transformations were performed using square root with a range of 0 to more than 100 indv/m² (Marchant & Hehir, 1999, Clarke & Warwick, 2001). CCA ordination analysis was carried out by using the MVSP version 3.1 software (Covach Ltd.).

RESULTS

Table 2 illustrates the result of water quality monitoring in Ranggeh River from February to August 2019. Most of the parameters measured still meet the water quality standards of class II except for the turbidity parameter that has passed the threshold. Several water quality parameters (TDS, pH, DO, water temperature, current velocity, sand percentage, and embeddedness percentage) were significantly different ($p < 0.05$) among the stations. Other parameters such as TN and TP did not show significant differences ($p > 0.05$) within stations.

The status of water quality based on the water quality index (WQI_{min}) is illustrated in Table 3. The water quality in SR1 station is categorized as very good, with a mean value about 96.7. Meanwhile, SR2 station has a mean value of 67.8, which was grouped as moderate. Two last stations, SR3 and SR4 have mean values respectively about 76.7 and 70.6, which means in the good category.

Table 2. Ranggeh River water quality (mean ± SD) and significance level (p = 0.05). The guidelines are based on the Republic of Indonesia’s Government Regulation for water quality class II (fisheries). Description: Dev = deviation

Parameters	Sampling Sites				Guideline	probability
	SR1	SR2	SR3	SR4		
TDS (mg/l)	42.2±4,2	77.1±3,3	96,05±34,5	96,85±37,1	1000	p = 0.004
pH	7.8±0.57	7.8±0.6	7.08±0.2	7.3±0.3	6-9	p = 0.0319
DO (mg/l)	8.2±0.6	7.9±0.5	6.2±0.94	6.2±0.56	6	p = 0.0002
Conductivity (mS/cm)	0.098±0.03	0.101±0.03	0.15±0.02	0.15±0.05	-	p = 0.09
Turbidity (NTU)	7,04±9,44	51,03±23,9	43,43±89,1	45,33±90	5	p = 0.638
Temperature (°C)	21.5±0.34	23.6±1.6	27,26±0,8	27, 69±1,1	Dev.3	p = 0.00001
Current speed (m/det)	2,72±1,38	0,84±0,49	0,58±0,41	0,68±0,45	-	p = 0.0003
TN (mg/l)	0.54±0.4	0.68±0.3	0.54±0.16	0.6±0.37	10	p = 0.89
TP (mg/l)	0.05±0.05	0.07±0.05	0.06±0.02	0.06±0.03	0.2	p = 0.939
% Sand	92,2±0.28	86,7±3,9	91,67±0,54	91,6±0,54	-	p = 0.0003
% Embeddedness	20±1,3	31 ±1,3	46±9,1	52±9,4	-	p = 0.00001

Table 3. Current status of water quality in Ranggeh River

Stations	Value of WQI _{min} (minimum-maximum)	Mean ±SD	Category
SR1	83-100	96.7±6.7	Very good
SR2	57-77	67.8±8.3	Moderate
SR3	50-90	76.7±15	Good
SR4	63-80	70.6±10.2	Good

Table 4. Results of ANOSIM test on benthic macroinvertebrate communities at each station

Multiple tests between Sites		Sample statistic (r)	Significance
SR1	SR2	0.709	p = 0.0011
SR1	SR3	0.99	p = 0.0011
SR1	SR4	0.86	P = 0.0011
SR2	SR3	0.95	P = 0.0011
SR2	SR4	0.71	P = 0.0011
SR3	SR4	0.31	P = 0.16

Table 4 shows the analysis of multiple tests with ANOSIM on the composition and abundance of benthic macroinvertebrates in Ranggeh River. There is a significant difference in the benthic macroinvertebrates community between observation stations (p <0.05). However, SR3 and SR4 did not show a significant difference (p > 0.05).

Several biological indices in reflecting the level of disturbance in Ranggeh River level can be observed in Figure 2. The whisker-plot graph shows that the PMA and EPT metrics have declined heading to the downstream. On the other hand, the FBI metric tends to increase to downstream, which indicates that the water quality is worse. In the whisker-plot graphs of EPT and FBI metrics, there was relatively little overlap between stations SR1, SR2, and SR3. At Station

SR3 and SR4, a lot of overlap can be seen in the graphs, which shows that they are not significantly different. Meanwhile, the biological index PMA was relatively less sensitive in reflecting the disturbances at stations SR 2, SR3, and SR4, which is shown by the overlap of many whisker-plot graphs. Criteria of the Ranggeh River with the three biological indices above can be seen in Table 5. The EPT metric in SR 1 has a mean value of 12, with the category not yet experiencing interference. Stations SR 2 to SR 4 are categorized as mild to moderate interference. Moreover, the PMA index at stations SR 2 and SR4 is in the moderate category, but for SR 3 has experienced severe problems. While, the FBI metric in SR1 shows excellent quality with a mean value of 3.6. At station SR 2, the

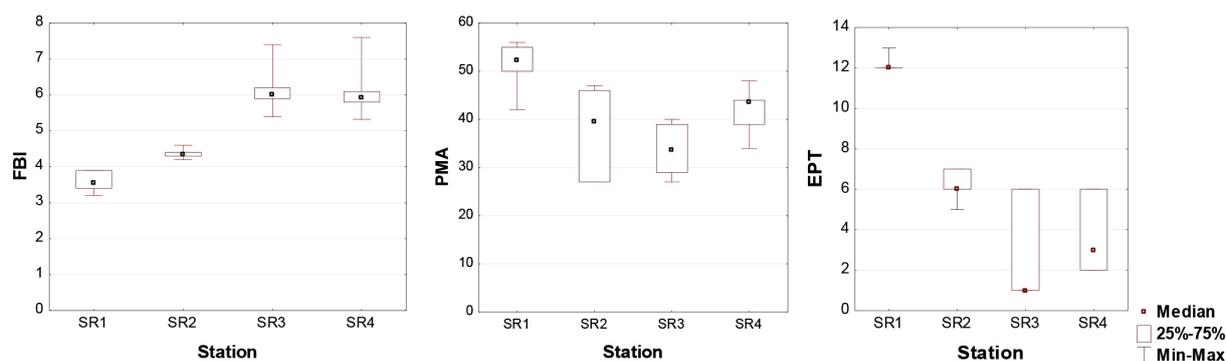


Figure 2. Whisker-plot graph of the biological index values of EPT, PMA, and FBI at each station

Table 5. Score value (mean ± SD) and biological index criteria for EPT, PMA, and FBI in Ranggeh River

Station	EPT	Criteria	PMA	Criteria	FBI	Criteria
SR1	12±0.4	no disturbances	53±2.3	good	3.6±0.3	very good
SR2	6±0.7	mild disturbances	38±8.9	moderate	4.4±0.1	good
SR3	3±2.5	moderate disturbances	34±4.2	moderate	6.2±0.6	quite bad
SR4	4±1.8	moderate disturbances	42±4.8	moderate	6.1±0.7	quite bad

quality decreased to be good with a mean value of 4.4. Station SR 3 and SR 4 have relatively the same water quality, which is entirely wrong with a mean value respectively of 6.1 and 6.2.

The results of the correlation between environmental variables and the biological index is shown in Table 6. The EPT and FBI metrics have a strong correlation ($p < 0.05$) with the variables of TDS, DO, temperature, current velocity, and embeddedness percentage. Similarly, the PMA metric has a strong correlation with the parameters previously mentioned but does not show any correlation with the current velocity. The EPT biological index was

the only one which has a strong correlation with the water quality index (WQI_{min}).

Ordination analysis with CCA on the benthic macroinvertebrate community in Ranggeh River as shown in Table 7 and Figure 3. The cumulative percentage explained from axis one and two is about 71.5% and the magnitude of the correlation between species and environment on axes one and two are about 0.95 and 0.87. Meanwhile, Figure 2 shows three stations based on the abundance and benthic composition of macroinvertebrates in each observation station. These groups include groups 1 (SR1), 2 (SR2), and 3 (SR3 and

Table 6. Spearman correlation between environmental variables with biological indices of EPT, PMA, and FBI. Values in bold are significant at the $p = 0.05$ level

Parameters	EPT	PMA	FBI
TDS	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
pH	0.27	0.22	-0.44
DO (mg/l)	0.70	0.54	-0.79
Conductivity	-0.14	-0.28	0.31
Turbidity	-0.09	-0.12	0.05
Temperature	-0.73	-0.53	0.81
Kecepatan arus	0.5	0.3	-0.54
TN	0.12	-0.2	0.06
TP	-0.09	0.08	0.1
% Sand	0.22	0.23	-0.08
% Embeddedness	-0.87	-0.5	0.91
Water Quality Index (WQI_{min})	0.5	0.33	-0.39

Table 7. Ordination results between the benthic macroinvertebrates community and environmental variables using CCA

Specification	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
Eigenvalues	0.558	0.161	0.124
Percentage	34.428	9.915	7.633
Cumulative percentage	34.428	44.343	51.976
Cumulative constrained percentage	55.520	71.508	83.817
Species-environment correlations	0.950	0.872	0.762

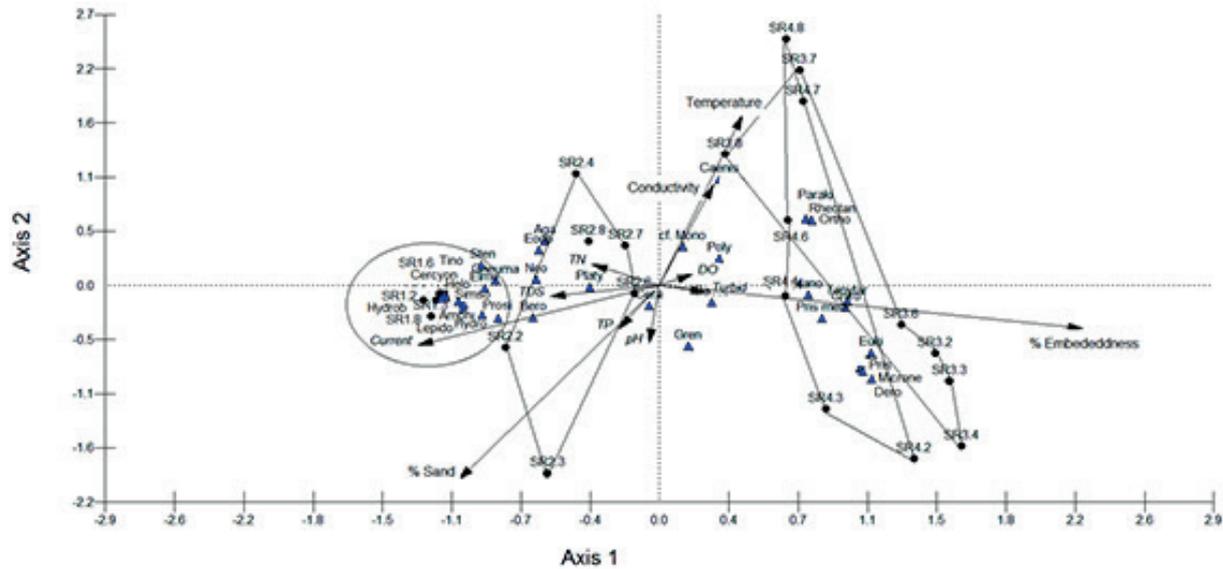


Figure 3. Triplot graph of CCA ordination in benthic macroinvertebrates community in the Ranggeh River. Information: Aga = *Agapetus*, Amphi = *Amphinemura*, Bero = *Berosus*, Cera = *Ceratopsyche*, Ceryon = *Cercyon*, Cheuma = *Cheumatopsyche*, Chiro = *Chironomus*, Dero = *Dero (dero) digitata*, Elmo = *Elmormorphus*, Eoo= *Eoophyla*, Euki = *Eukiefferiella*, Gren = *Greniera*, Helo = *Helophorus*, Hydro = *Hydropsyche*, Hydrob = *Hydrobasileus*, Lepido = *Lepidostoma*, Microne = *Microneecta*, Mono = *Monopelopia*, Neo = *Neoperla*, Ortho = *Orthocladius*, Paraki = *Parakiefferiella*, Platy = *Platybaetis*, Poly = *Polypedilum*, Pris = *Pristina synclites*, Pris men = *Pristina menoni*, Pros = *Prosimulium*, Rheotan= *Rheotanytarsus*, Simso = *Simsonia*, Sten = *Stenelmis*, Tanytar = *Tanytarsus*, Tino = *Tinodes*.

4). As seen, Groups 1 and 2, on the left side of the triplot graph, covers the order of Plecoptera (*Amphinemura*, *Neoperla*), Trichoptera (*Hydropsyche*, *Tinodes*, *Lepidostoma*, *Cheumatopsyche*), Coleoptera (*Berosus*, *Stenelmis*, *Simsonia*, *Cercyon*), Diptera (*Prosimulium*), and Odonata (*Hydrobasileus*). Those groups tend to be characterized by current velocity, a relatively high sand percentage, and a relatively low embeddedness percentage. In the contrast, SR 3 and SR4 are dominated by Diptera Chironomidae larvae from subfamily of Orthoclaadiinae (*Parakiefferiella*, *Orthocladius*, *Eukiefferiella*), Tanypodinae (*Monopelopia*), Chironomidae (*Tanytarsus*, *Chironomus*, and *Rheotanytarsus*), Hemiptera and Oligochaeta worms (*Pristina synclites*, *Pristina Menoni*, *Dero (dero) digitata*). The groups tend to be characterized by high embeddedness percentage variables, low

current velocity, and sand percentage. Ephemeroptera *Caenis* sp. Was more characterized by high temperature and conductivity. Other parameters such as DO, TN, TP, TDS, and pH have a little contribution in influencing the benthic macroinvertebrate community in Ranggeh River.

DISCUSSION

The impact of agricultural and domestic activities such as land clearing and tillage for agriculture around the Ranggeh River has generally led to increased water quality parameters. Egler *et al.* (2012) mention the impact of agricultural activities on rivers, including changes in riparian vegetation and river morphology, nutrient and organic enrichment, and pesticide contamination.

The relatively open riparian vegetation conditions allow run-off water to enter the drainage system to the river. The turbidity parameter increased several times over the class II (fishery) Indonesian water quality standard. The increase in the turbidity parameter is influenced by the season when sampling and rice planting. During the rainy season, a lot of soil material is transported by run-off to the river. In February-April 2019, many farmers plow their fields in preparation for planting seeds. Run-off water from rice fields can enter the drainage system, thereby increasing the turbidity value of the Ranggeh River. Quinn *et al.* (1992) stated that turbidity values above 23 NTU were able to reduce the taxa richness and density of most macroinvertebrate benthic organisms. Judging from the turbidity parameter value, the SR2 to SR4 stations have the potential to disrupt animal life.

The measurement of water quality in the Ranggeh River (Table 2) shows that several physical and chemical variables (TDS, pH, DO, temperature, current velocity, sand percentage, and embeddedness percentage) have significantly different between stations ($p < 0.05$). The existence of significant differences in the variables of current velocity, water temperature, and sand percentage was influenced by the differences of geomorphological factors (e.g., altitude). SR1 Station is the upstream part of the river, included in the highlands (810 m asl). This condition can affect other water quality parameters such as water temperature (21.5° C), dissolved oxygen (8.2 mg/l), and current velocity (2.72 m/s). Many rock substrates in the riverbed and the high current velocity in SR1 resulted in water turbulence, so that the level of dissolved oxygen (DO) was inclined. Gradually with the decreasing of altitude and the impact of clearing agricultural land, and settlements, it is possible to increase several parameters such as TN, TP, turbidity, TDS, and conductivity (Sagasta *et al.*, 2017). DO level may tend to be lower when the input of degradable organic matter such as manure has been received (Egler *et al.*, 2012).

Water quality index (WQI_{min}) indicates that the water quality in SR1 was in the very good category, SR3 and SR4 were in good categories, and SR2 was in the moderate disturbance category. WQI_{min} was based on three parameters including: DO, Turbidity, and TP. In fact, SR2 station is densely populated with agricultural activities, which directly affected the turbidity and TP values. The water quality index of SR2 was

lower than SR3 and SR4; moreover, an inlet from a small spring in SR3 might increase the value. Meanwhile, SR3 and SR4 altitude starts to slope which decreases the current velocity. This precipitated the suspended sediment particles and the percentage of embeddedness at the two stations tends to be high compared to the previous station.

ANOSIM test results in Figure 1 shows that the impact of anthropogenic activities in Ranggeh River caused significant changes in the abundance and composition of macroinvertebrates. It could affect the value of the biological index (EPT, PMA, and FBI). EPT and FBI metrics were relatively superior to PMA in reflecting the ecological disturbances that occur in Ranggeh River. EPT metric shows more stable and sensitive than taxa richness in disturbances detection in the lotic ecosystem (Brabec *et al.*, 2004). Commonly, EPT values >10 indicates the river quality met water quality criteria on I and II of raw water for drinking and fisheries purposes (Hamid & Rawi, 2011). In general, EPT taxa are lithophilous (associated with rock substrates) where live in the eucrenal and epirhitral parts with clean or less polluted waters (Stoyanova *et al.*, 2014). Molokwu *et al.* (2014) mentioned that the larvae of the Ephemeroptera (Canidae), Plecoptera (Perlidae), and Trichoptera (Hydropsychidae) have a preference to associated with rock substrates. The high increase of rocks embedded in the sediment (embeddedness percentage) as in SR 3 and SR 4, might have disrupted these organisms and decreased the number of EPT taxa. Hamid & Rawi (2011) stated that Malaysia's Terri River's EPT value tends to be low when its embeddedness reaches by about 50–75%.

In this study, all the biological indices seem to have a negative correlation with the percentage of embeddedness. Most of the bottom substrate has been covered by fine and relatively homogeneous sediments at SR 3 and SR 4. This caused the low number of macroinvertebrate taxa which were categorized as sensitive to disturbance. The heterogeneity of the substrates has been identified as a determining factor for the benthic macroinvertebrate community structure. More space and available surface area of the substrate will increase the taxa and abundance of benthic macroinvertebrate (Allen & Vaughn, 2010; Shostell & Williams, 2007). In the end, the complexity of the habitat structure will more support the diversity of the macroinvertebrates community (McGoff *et al.*, 2013).

The Family Biotic Index further developed the Hilsenhoff biotic index (HBI) (Lenat, 1993). The FBI metric combined tolerance values at the family level and the abundance of macroinvertebrate against organic pollution in the rivers. The decreased of intolerant organisms such as EPT will directly increase the FBI score. A high score on the biotic index indicates that many species are tolerant of temperature fluctuations, fine sediment input, and organic enrichment (Cole, 2013; Lenat, 1993). PMA metrics are mainly based on the balance of individual abundances of the seven indicator taxa populations (Bode *et al.*, 1991). Commonly, the metric response to the abundance of macroinvertebrates varies with disturbances and makes them less sensitive in detecting changes or disturbances in aquatic ecosystems (Barbour *et al.*, 1996).

Spearman correlation analysis between the biological index and environmental variables shows that EPT was relatively sensitive in detecting water quality changes in the Ranggeh river, which was followed by the FBI and PMA. The increase of TN and TP parameters in the Ranggeh River due to anthropogenic activities did not negatively affect this biological index. It might be closely related to these burdens of parameters, which probably cause relatively less harm to the macroinvertebrate community. Sultana *et al.* (2019) mentioned that TN and TP concentrations in the Torrens River and Australian Onkaparinga TN was about 4,450 mg/L and 5,6 mg/L, while TP was about 0.87 mg/L and 0.56 mg/L which able to support taxa richness of macroinvertebrate were 72 and 74. TN and TP concentrations in Ranggeh River have relatively met the class II of water quality standards for fisheries purposes, which TP was about 10 mg/L and TN was about 0.2 mg/L (Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia, 2001). Barlow-Busch *et al.* (2006) stated that TP enrichment by anthropogenic activities in the waters > 30 µg P/L could significantly increase benthic algae biomass in the rivers. Based on Barlow-Busch *et al.* (2006), the mean concentration of TN (0.54-0.68 mg/L) and TP (0.05-0.07) in Ranggeh River allow to support the growth of algal biomass as natural food for benthic macroinvertebrates. Meanwhile, the water quality index (WQI_{min}) shows that changes in the water quality (a combination of DO, turbidity, and TP) in Ranggeh river contribute to changes in the EPT taxa. Generally, sensitive EPT metrics are used to detect disturbances in the river due to sedimentation, pollution, or disasters (such as

forest fires and oil spills). Therefore, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera taxa are categorized as intolerant of pollution and suitable for water indicators (Hamid & Rawi, 2011).

Ordination with CCA (Figure 3), shows that the changes of bottom substrate (embeddedness percentage) due to sedimentation was mainly impacting the macroinvertebrates community structures rather than organic enrichment (DO, TN, TP) factors. Sensitive taxa such as Plecoptera (*Amphinemura*, *Neoperla*), Trichoptera (*Hydropsyche*, *Tinodes*, *Lepidostoma*), Coleoptera (*Berosus*, *Stenelmis*), Diptera Simuliidae (*Prosimulium*), and Odonata (*Hydrobasileus*) have a preference inhabit in fast-flowing water with minimal disturbance of sedimentation. Plecoptera and Trichoptera larvae are grouped as sensitive to water quality changes, so they are suitable for river health indicators. Some members of these two taxa live in the cold water with fast current and pebbles and cobbles in the bottom of the substrate (Gooderham & Tsyrlin, 2003). Hydrophilidae beetle larvae (such as *Berosus*) usually inhabit stagnant waters with slow-current, dense aquatic plants (Mesaros & Novakovic, 2015), and less sensitive to pollution (Gooderham & Tsyrlin, 2003). Meanwhile, Elmids beetles (such as *Stenelmis*) are commonly found in the upper area of rivers with the high level of dissolved oxygen and populated with submerged wood or rock surfaces. Therefore, they are relatively sensitive to organic pollution. Simuliid and Odonata larvae have been categorized as intermediate organisms that are slightly sensitive to water quality degradation (Patang *et al.*, 2018; Gooderham & Tsyrlin, 2003).

Sites that have been affected by agricultural activity generally have a low number of taxa and tolerant macroinvertebrates groups (Hepp *et al.*, 2010). The larvae of Ephemeroptera Canidae generally have a low tolerance for pollution. However, some other types of Canidae are facultative to domestic waste pollution and able to adapt to cloudy water conditions (Alhejoj *et al.*, 2014). On the other hand, the Diptera Chironomidae larvae and Oligochaeta worms preferred fine substrates and enrichment of organic material (Gooderham & Tsyrlin, 2003). Arimoro & Ikomi (2008) mentioned that Oligochaeta worms and Diptera Chironomid larvae are relatively tolerant of high organic matter and nutrients and leave no macroinvertebrate species to survive. *Pristina* sp. and *Dero (aulophorus) lodeni* preferred living in fine sandy habitats with a high dissolved oxygen

content (Cesar & Henry, 2017). However, *Dero* sp. and Tubificinae immature are worms that generally live in waters containing high organic matter (Martin *et al.*, 2008).

Chironomid larvae including subfamilies of Chironominae, Tanypodinae, and Orthocladiinae are widely distributed worldwide (Epler, 2001; Armitage *et al.*, 1995). Chironomidae distribution well-adapted easily, so that make them well-distributed in almost all types of water bodies (lotic, lentic, and marine) (Zorina *et al.*, 2014; Wardiatno & Krisanti, 2013; Epler, 2001; Armitage *et al.*, 1995). Chironomidae larvae have a wide tolerance range in pollution from sensitive to tolerant (Moller Pillot, 2013b; Lindegaard, 1995). In general, the present of chironomid larvae is associated with the preference for fine substrates and enrichment of organic matter (Patang *et al.*, 2018). The sub-families Orthocladiinae and Diamesinae usually live in the upstream part of the river, while Tanypodinae and Chironominae commonly inhabit in the downstream (Lindegaard, 1995). *Parakiefferiella*, *Orthocladus*, and *Eukiefferiella* usually live on the rock surface, sand, or organic matter in rivers. *Orthocladus* has been known to be slightly tolerant of organic pollution, whereas *Eukiefferiella* prefers habitats with high oxygen content and high flow rates (Moller Pillot, 2013a). Meanwhile, *Monopelopia* usually lives on the surface of aquatic plants and tends to be resistant to low levels of dissolved oxygen (Vallneduuk & Moller Pillot, 2013b). *Chironomus* and *Rheotanytarsus* inhabit the tubes on mud which are rich in organic matter, sand surfaces, and rocks (Moller Pillot, 2013b). *Chironomus* sp. relatively resistant to organic and inorganic pollution with the low dissolved oxygen (Al-Shami *et al.*, 2010).

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the influence of agricultural activities and the settlements in Ranggeh River has changed the macroinvertebrate community structure. EPT metrics are relatively more sensitive in reflecting the ecological disturbances in the Ranggeh River which followed by the FBI and PMA. In addition, taxa of Plecoptera (Amphinemura, Neoperla), Trichoptera (Hydropsyche, Tinodes, Lepidostoma), Coleoptera (Berosus, Stenelmis), Diptera Simuliidae (Prosimulium), and Odonata (Hydrobasileus) in the

Ranggeh River are more characterized by embeddedness percentage rather than organic matter enrichment (TN and TP).

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