

minimum, 25th, median, 75th, and maximum densities of Comal Springs riffle beetles collected per lure within the three representative sample reaches. The results are shown in Table 4-9.

**TABLE 4-9
COMAL SPRINGS RIFFLE BEETLE DENSITY (#/LURE)**

	Spring Run 3	Western Shoreline	Spring Island Area
Minimum	7	9	7
25 th	12	13	11
Median	17	14	13
75 th	21	20	16
Maximum	32	26	23

As the recent six-year trend suggests a stable population of Comal Spring riffle beetles within the sample reaches, it was decided that the median density over the past six years would serve as starting point for a long-term biological goal.

As with the other species, continued semi-annual monitoring will be conducted at each of the three representative study reaches as part of the AMP. (See Section 6.3.2).

Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle and Peck's Cave Amphipod

Long-term Biological Goal

The Comal Springs dryopid beetle and Peck's Cave amphipod are subterranean species inhabiting the Comal system. The subterranean nature and restricted range of the Comal Springs dryopid beetle (to the headwaters of the springs and spring upwelling areas) suggests that it does not require substantial surface discharge from springs to survive and presumes that springflow (of sufficient water quality) that continually covers the spring orifice should prevent long-term detriment to the population. EARIP (2009). Similarly, the Peck's Cave amphipod requirements include sufficient springflow covering the spring orifices and adequate water quality to prevent long-term adverse impacts to the species. (*Id.*).

As such, the long-term biological goal for these subterranean species focuses on Aquifer water quality as well as a springflow component. The water quality goal is:

- to not exceed a 10 percent deviation (daily average) from historically recorded water quality conditions (long-term average) within the Edwards Aquifer as measured issuing from the spring openings at Comal Springs.