

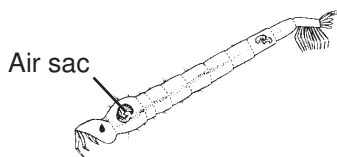
**Streamlined shape**

The streamlined shape with bulky head, fins and tail lets the stickleback and animals such as mayfly nymphs swim rapidly through the water



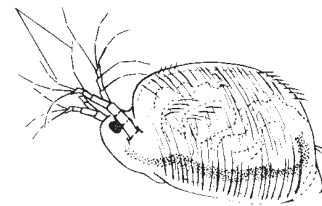
**Paddle-like legs**

The last pair of legs are long and fringed with hairs, allowing the water boatman and water beetles to 'row' through the water



**Air sacs**

Air sacs in animals like the non-biting midge larva and phantom midge larva allow the animal to stay in the same place without sinking



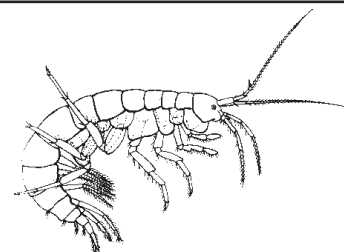
**Bristles**

Some animals, such as the water flea and water spiders, have abundant bristles, which increase resistance to water and prevent rapid sinking



**Suckers**

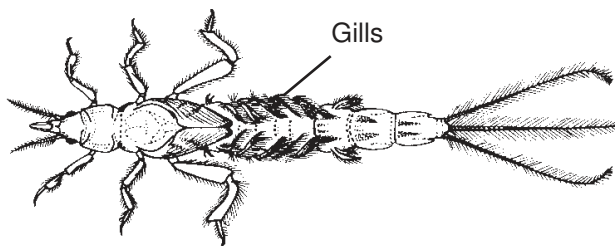
The leech has suckers which can hold the animal to the bottom of a stream. It moves by looping along with the help of its suckers



**Flattened shape**

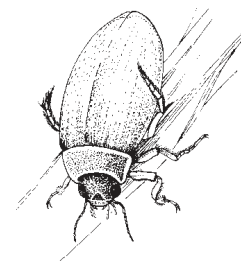
Some animals are flattened, such as freshwater shrimps and flatworms, so that they can avoid the current by sliding over the stream bed

**Adaptations for obtaining oxygen**



**Gills**

Mayfly nymphs and damselfly nymphs can extract dissolved oxygen from the water through their gills



**Scuba divers**

The diving beetle and water boatman have hairy bodies which trap air bubbles from the surface. They take air with them when they dive.