	COMMON NAME CLASS ORDER	Τ				
	Dragonfly Insecta Ondonata	COMMON NAME CLASS ORDER				
	-compound eyes overspread head	Dobson Fly Insecta Megaloptera				
	wings of adult held horizontally when at rest	-adults have stout mandibles				
	spreade acce such male in flight and	-males mandibles are 3x length of head and				
	double-hinged lower tip about	used solely to hold female during mating.				
	capture prev	Pemales' mandibles are as long as head and				
	nymph is an aquatic bottom dweller	sharpiy tooined - *Be Caretui*!				
	-some move through water using "iet	stream or pond				
	propulsion" (water taken in through anal	-When larva hatch they fall into the water				
	area is squirted out), others walk	Larva-called Hellgrammite - mainly				
I	when ready to change into an adult, the	nocturnal, swims backwards as easily as				
I	nymph climbs vegetation above waterline	forewards				
	and skin splits down back					
	- a voracione carnivor it will a	Food -EXTREMELY predaceous and cannibalistic				
	insect larva, small tadpoles and Eat	for its 2-3 year larva stage Watch your				
	nymph	hingers!				
	-adults feed on mosqiotoes and other flying	-mails on bottom				
;	insects which they catch in their legs which	Eaten by -are of great ecological importance as they				
	form a basket under their bodies	are secondary consumers feeding upon small				
.	aton by long and the star	animals while serving as food for larger				
1.	large insects	ones. Therefore "middle-men" in the food				
	-adults eaten by hirds bats	chain				
$\int C$	addisfly Larva Insecta Trichoptor	Month				
-	-adults mainly nocturnal, lay eggs on	Mayriy Insecta Ephemeroptera				
	submerged vegetation	-gills along sides with marginal fringes to				
	-larva are wholly aquatic and often live in	-three cerci				
	cases made of bits of vegetation or sand	-nymph stage lasts 1-4 years				
	particles	-sole purpose of adult phase is to reproduce				
	they keep water moving around the	- adults live several hours to several days,				
	by undulating their bodies and waving	but do not eat, lay eggs in water				
	abdominal hairs	Food walk along how to be the				
	•	eating diatoms microssensis at and silt				
ra	od -mainly omnivores, eating diatoms, algae,	Organisms, and tissue of higher plant				
	small bits of plant material, small	and insue of inglici plants				
	crustaceans, insects, and worms	Eaten by -dragonfly larva and adults, birds, caddisfly				
Ea	ten by -an important part of the dist fact to the	larva, snails, fish, beetles				
	other fish, also eaten by larva of producer	-				
	diving beetle	Damsefly Insecta Ondonata				
Le	ech Annelida Hirudinca	-more slender and delicately built than				
	-dorso-centrally flattened, 35 body segments	at rest wings while and it has a				
	-anterior and posterior suckers	tilted oblignely above body				
	-displays "inch worm" movement pattern,	-double hinged lower lin shoots out to				
	many roll into hell when list	capture prey				
	interview with the second started	-eggs laid in submerged stems, logs, or mud				
Foo	d -snails, insect larva, crustaceans, worms	Food				
	are general scavengers	-nympns eat aquatic insects, crustaceans				
	very few feed on warm blood	captured "on the wing"				

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	COMMON NAME CLASS ORDER				
CONTRACTOR OF THE OF TH	Backswimmer Insecta Hemiptera				
COMMENT	-extremely common				
Whithin Stude	-gets its name from its habit of swimming				
 A set of the set of	on its back				
III which was a first of the first of the second	-deeply bodied, unusally large eyes				
- and the second second second second	-hibernates in mud and debris				
beelles of the state of the sta	-mouthparts modified into jointed beak				
study	-middle legs extraordinarily long, while hind				
-swim to survey and a constronally drying	legs are flattened and fringed for swimming				
Dencau with an air bubble on the or	with oar-like strokes				
abdomen and set fitter in the day	-breaks surface with head and thorax to get				
-ilationed and an approximate body	air which is held in a film around the body				
-specially accepted swinding logs	in order for abdominal spiracles to work				
completeneous vision shows and below					
surface	Food -injects a stinging poison with its beak into				
eage attached to submerved plants	prey such as small fish or insects				
Larva-looks like a centinede, hides and hunts	Reter by smallhing fab and have serily				
on bottom, breathes through long fringed	insecte				
gills	Ciant Water Dug Incasta Universitara				
-pupa stage lasts about one month in a self-	Giani water bug insecta riemptera				
made mud cell near the water's edge	-rests inconspicuously on the bottom of sits				
	in the vegetation with the up of the				
Food -eats insects caught in surface film, also	film in order to breathe using two strahike				
scavenges	retractable appendages at the tip of the				
	abdomen. Air fills the tracheal system				
Eaten by -birds, amphibians, larger insects	directly through the spiracles at the base of				
	these appendages				
<u>Predaceous</u> Insecta Coleoptera	-female cements eggs to the back of the male				
Diving Beetle	which carries them until they hatch in 5-10				
-very common aquatic beetle	days, and may continue to carry nymphs				
-primitive chewing mouthparts	-large flat oval body is brown				
-hard shell-like forewings cover membranous	-hind legs flattened and fringed for swimming				
hind wings	-front legs raptorial				
-black with yellow or green side markings					
-very strong swimmer due to poweridi,	Food -a fiercely predaceous bug, it kills insects,				
benetice by filling tracheal system through	crustaceans, tadpoles, nsn and frogs up to				
spiracles in the tin of the abdomen	brown poison which digests the prev and				
-larva hatches from eggs laid in emergents or	then is sucked in by the bug				
shoreline plants.	aide is stoked in by the bug				
-Known as "Tiger-of-the-pond" because it is	Eaten by -wading birds, large fish				
extremely voracious and cannibalistic	*handle with care*!				
-pupate under stones or logs on shore	Water Scorpion Insecta Hemiptera				
	-an awkward swimmer it tends to birk in				
Food -actively predaceous - feed on any small	trash or vegetation at the surface where it				
animal they can capture	remains motionless				
-larva eat insects, crustaceans, leeches,	-apical appendages are drawn out into two				
snails, tadpoles, small fish, after waiting in	long filaments that come together to form a				
ambush or actively hunting	breathing tube				
Part to mile makiking Cat maling binds	-eggs are inserted into submerged stems and				
Laten by -reputes, amphibians, fish, wading birds,	leaves which can provide oxygen for				
skunks, raccoons	developing young				
-nost to parasites, nutes, gordian worns					
	Food -raptorial front legs used to catch insects as				
	they swim by				
	Eaten by -wading birds				

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Mosquitter	†
-nearest literation of the second for	
theman	COMMON NAME OF LCC
- mating and a second s	COMMON NAME CLASS ORDER
-cega (iii the second second second	Springtail Insecta Collembola
-larve (inter- the second second second	-a wingless insect less than 3mm long
and move this is a second second then	-lives on quiet waters' surface film.
float best the second sec	occasionally darting below surface
-caudal breat	-furcula on central side snaps in and
through survey and the	out of collophore resulting in
-Daupas (fit: 4) me selfiva	springing action
	eggs laid in shore vegetation
Food -feed on algae, microorganisms and hits of	-no metamorphosis
organic debris	
	Food -decaying animal and vegetable
Eaten by -most pond carnivourse	material, occasionally living plant
-the important to humans as carriers diseases	material
cannot be over-stressed (maleria, vallow	
fever, encenhalities depending upon marine	Eaten by -surface feeding animals
and location)	g annually
marie soomsavas	Phantom Midge Dinters Culture
ler Strider Insacta Haminta	or Chaoborus
live on surface film	-a non-biting relative of the
arearious (staus in groups)	The adults probably do not for him
-gros are laid just under water must an along	all as their sole purpose is to
vegetation or floating objects	terroduce
-last two pair of lage are 2 of 3 times as long	Larva-respire through hody and
as the body and spread far apart	-hatch from eggs laid in plater
-Tarsal claw is kept from breaking surface	-are transparent
film tension and therefore only "dimplay"	-Swim in short jerke then doit
surface	
	Food -use prehensile antennae to catch
Food forelegs are raptorial for seizing any	small crustaceans such as
terrestrial insect which falls into water or	Daphniaand insect larva
for catching small crustaceans and insects	
which ascend too close to water surface	Eaten by -other pond insects, especially
	Damselfly nymphs and Dragonfly
Eaten by -fish and amphibians, as well as some	nymphs
carnivorous insects	Midge Inserta Dintana
	or <u>Chironmid</u> (Bloodworm)
Water Boatman Insecta Hemintera	-adults swarm near lights and look like
or Corixiolae	mosquitoes, but do not such blood
-extremely common	-eggs lais on water surface vegetation or
hibernate in mud or debris of bottom	substratum
mouthparts are modified into a heat	-larva is white to red 2-30mm long red
, Lamay IL COURA	colour due to oxygen carrying nigment
Food the only bug which is not wholly	called Erythrocruorin
predaceous, eats microscopic protista.	
mosquito larva, midge larva, green algae	Food -algae and other plants, organic detritus
filaments, and plant debris which are	, guint ocultus
brought to the mouth by broad scooplike	Eaten by -insects, fish, and all aquatic carnivores
front legs	Therefore, of tremendous ecological
÷	importance
Eaten by -fish and wading birds in large numbers	
in Mexico they are raised dried and	
packaged for bird, find and furthe food	
4	
Schlagt parts on - the	

Cyclops Crustacea Copepoda -cylindrical in shape <2mm long -two large antennae used for swimming freely, also used to aid equilibrium and depth regulation -hind legs move backwards to produce a jerky motion -prominant single eye -organic debris, microorganisms, often Food -organic debris, microorganisms, often parasitic on fish - Eaten by -fish, amphibians, insects, wading birds, also intermediary host of fish tapeworm which infest humans Scud or Crustacea Amphipoda Sideswimmer -no carapace, laterally compressed -"skitter" by flexing and extending entire bedy Food -ormivorous scavenger
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Food -omnivorous scavenger
Food -ommvorous scavenger
Eaten by -fish, wading birds, amphibians
and insects
<u>Crayfish</u> Crustacea Decapoda
-decapoda = 10 legs
-two pair of antennae, stalked eyes
-head and thorax fused into a
cephalothorax
-breathe by means of gills beneath
carapace (sometimes called "book
lungs")
-swim, walk, or climb slowly and
with equal facility backwards,
forwards, and sideways
-move backwards rapidly by flicking
their posterior
-many species borrow in mud, the
excepted earth heing niled on
murface to form a "chimney"
surrace to torna a chilling
-рашалту постапа
Fond ampliformer produce and convenger
LAON -OHEMAOLOUS MICHERIOL WILL SCHAOLECH
Foton by Ech water birds force method
Eaten by -lish, wading birds, hogs, turtles,
raccoons, mink, etc.
-many algae and protozoa live on and
under exoskeleton
-host to lung fluke which is parasitic
in humans and other carnivores

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COM	1013	1.17.17	TAL	S	ORDE	R
Panch	Shall		altinge -		Gastropo	d.
Orb S	nait	a sector A sector	a di la sca	•	04511000	
0	have		shell			
	respin	s milig	gills or "I	ungs"		
	-creep	abouto	o vegetati	on and	d,	
	suoue	A IISIDA	slime trac	k erc	reted by	
	their	~ uotag	Stille (Iac	K UAU	icial by	
	single	foot				
	-foot a	lso con	tains porti	ons o	f digestive	
	theref	ore na	me of orde			
	(gastr	o = inte	stine, pod	= foo	ot)	
Food	-feed o	yn algae	. (filament	ous ar	nd	
	micro	scopic)	,			
	dead p	olant and	d animal n	nateria	ս –	
Eater	by -lee	ches, w	ading bird	ls, duc	cks.	
Finger	nail (lam	Mollusc		Pilicypoda	
	-bival	ve, the t	wo valves	are he	eld	
	togeth	er by a	n elastic li	game	nt ,hinge	
	teeth a	along b	large adth	uctor	muscles	
	which	can pro	onom usi	шgas	surface toot	
	-uses t	wo gills	s for breat	hing		
Food	-micro debris	scopic p	ankton a	nd org	ganic	
Eaten	by -fish	a, racco	ons, muski	rats		
	-					
		•				-+
<u>Daphn</u>	ia	Сгиз	stacea	Cl	adocera	
	-exosk	eleton is	s a singlw	folded	d piece	
	head	Central	ту, ана по	n cove	ering	
	-exosk	eleton i	s transpare	ent so	it is	
	possib	le to us	se a micro	scope	to watch	
		l antenn	ing ara long	المحواء	used in	
	rapid,	jerking	strokes to	prope		
	animal	along a	un irreguli	ar cou	urse	
Food	-algae,	organie	material i	n detr	ritus,	
	bacteri	ia, proti	sts.			
Eaten	hy -hyd	ra, insec	za, wadiby	hird	, fish	
		χ.		-		
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