



4. Foliose Lichens *

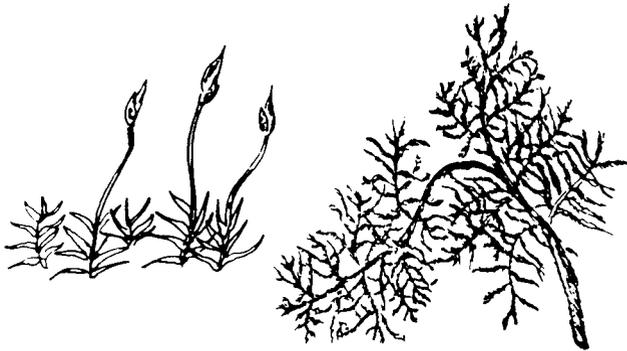
TRAITS: Scaly, flat, leafy lichens.

HABITAT: Grow on moist soil and in trees.

FOODS: Lichens make their own food by photosynthesis.

EATEN BY: Caribou, lemmings, mites, some worms.

“GEE WHIZ”: Lichens are able to survive very long periods of unfavorable conditions by becoming inactive, or dormant; some lichens have been revived after being dormant for 100 years.



5. Mosses *

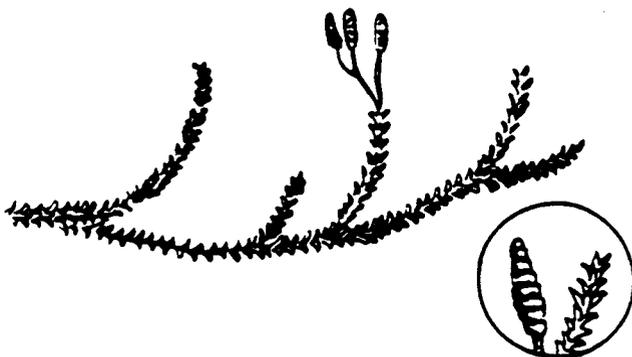
TRAITS: Mosses with feather-like leaves that soak up and hold water; includes feather mosses and *Sphagnum* spp. mosses.

HABITAT: Moist soil, rocks, and logs of the boreal forest and tundra; often form thick, spongy mats that cover large areas.

FOODS: Make their own food by photosynthesis.

EATEN BY: Springtails, mites.

“GEE WHIZ”: *Sphagnum* mosses have been used as a substitute for gauze in surgical dressings and as diaper lining by the Eskimos. *Sphagnum* moss can hold up to 20 times its dry weight in water.



6. Club Mosses *

TRAITS: Ground cover plant; stems may grow upward or along the ground; spores usually borne in cone-like structures located at the tips of upright stalks.

HABITAT: Moist ground.

FOODS: Makes its own by photosynthesis.

EATEN BY: Springtails, mites.

“GEE WHIZ”: Club mosses have the ability to become inactive during harsh living conditions and then resume activities when living conditions are good. Despite their name, club mosses are more closely related to ferns than mosses.