



### 37. Aphids or Plant Lice \*

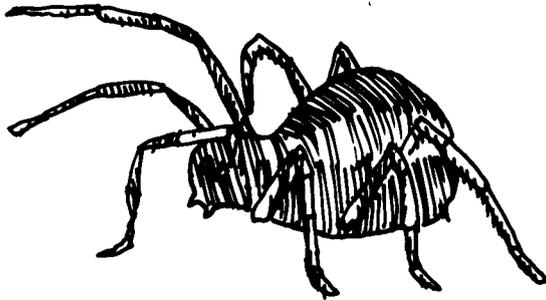
**TRAITS:** Pear-shaped insects; winged and wingless forms in the same species.

**HABITAT:** Leaves and stems of plants.

**FOODS:** Sap of plants; they cause plant leaves to wilt, curl, and turn yellow.

**EATEN BY:** Ants, wasps, warblers, chickadees, kinglets, wrens, sparrows.

**“GEE WHIZ”:** Aphids produce a secretion, called honeydew; in order to obtain this honeydew, certain ants protect and tend aphids; some aphids carry microscopic organisms that cause plant diseases; some aphids cause plants to form galls.



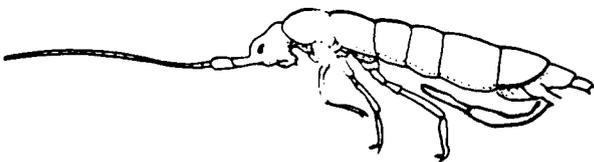
### 38. Spiders \*

**TRAITS:** Small animals with 8 legs, the body appears divided into a large abdomen and a small head with large fangs.

**HABITAT:** In and on soil or leaf litter, mosses, or lichens.

**FOODS:** All spiders are predators of small animals, mainly insects, including aphids, flies, rove beetles, springtails, and others.

**EATEN BY:** Shrews, insect-eating birds such as plovers, sandpipers, longspurs, finches, pipits, wagtails, redpolls, thrushes, winter wrens, warblers.



### 39. Springtails \*

**TRAITS:** Small wingless insects with chewing mouthparts, a tube-like part on its front underside and a forked spring-like part on its rear underside. A springtail can spring 100 mm by using the forked part on its rear underside.

**HABITAT:** Lives in soil, moss, and decaying plants; a few species live in trees.

**FOODS:** Decaying materials, microscopic organisms, algae, lichens, pollen, and fungal spores.

**EATEN BY:** Centipedes, ground beetles, shrews, and insect-eating birds.

**“GEE WHIZ”:** Springtails are able to develop slowly and resume development after long periods of cold or inactivity.