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| Organism | Physical appearance | Living behaviour | Environment/ habitat | Food |
| Butchyboys – pill bug | Black in colour oval body shape which helps them to roll in a ball when in danger | Rolls in to a tight ball when disturbed. Found wondering in the woods | Under pots and garden plants where they can be covered | Herbivore |
| Fresh water shrimp | Fast movement clear in colour. Pink and blue dots plus are clear in colour. The first leg-like appendage is not a true leg, it is a maxilliped (jaw-foot), used to conduct food to the mouth parts. The first two pairs of walking legs are described as chelate, each terminated by a pincer-like process. Third, fourth and fifth pairs terminate in a single simple claw. | feeding shrimp, moving about on aquatic vegetation, logs, rocks | fresh-water lakes, rivers and creeks | Omnivore- both little meat and plants |
| Water boatman (Bug) | - Two 'paddle' like appendages that are used for swimming (or paddling) through the water.  - Paddles are one set, of three pair of legs and are the farthest from the head. The widened paddle like appearance is from the 'swimming hair' on the ends of this set of legs. - - The other legs of the boatman also have hair, which is used to hold the air bubble for breathing.  - The 'paddles' are the only easily apparent legs since the others are held close to the body with the bubble.  - These bugs have large compound eyes and the head almost appears to be a part of the elliptical shaped body. | They inhabit ponds and slow moving streams, where they swim right-way-up near the bottom. | The shallower waters provide more food for the boatmen and a shorter trip to the surface for their air supply. The trapped air bubble allows the boatman to stay submerged for prolonged periods of time. They also have great tolerant to all types of water conditions. | The majority of species are herbivorous, but some species may eat small animals such as [tadpoles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tadpole). |
| bees | Yellow and black in colour. Have a blue spot on the end of their tail which contains a sting. | Sting when in danger but die straight after | Beehive where they are in a large group | Nectar from flowers |
| O:\Science\Biology\Year11BiologyEcosystemExcursion2011\Ms Lupone\Group3\all pictures-34.jpgStonefly nymphs | Brown body, tufted gills between two tails at the tip of the abdomen. Up to 1 cm long | found under rocks | Streams with cool water | Omnivore- organic matter |
| Fresh water segmented warm  O:\Science\Biology\Year11BiologyEcosystemExcursion2011\Ms Lupone\Group3\all pictures-17.jpg | Red, brown or black in colour up to 5 cm long narrow body and segments. hermaphrodites | Can live in very poor conditions such as dirty water and polluted water ways | Wet soil sediment of fresh water areas | Omnivore-organic matter |
| O:\Science\Biology\Year11BiologyEcosystemExcursion2011\Ms Lupone\Group3\all pictures-43.jpgMayfly nymphs | Flat body with feather like gills on the side of my abdomen colour can vary between brown and black. Up to 2cm long | Only live for a few day to have intercourse and have babies | Still or slow flowing water sometimes on aquatic plants or logs | Omnivore- eat leaves, wood and other organic matter |
| Water strider | Narrow body and mid and rear legs are longer then the front ones. Up 2cm long | Lives on the surface of the water and streams | Streams | Small animals trapped by the surface tension |
| Fresh water snail  O:\Science\Biology\Year11BiologyEcosystemExcursion2011\Ms Lupone\Group3\all pictures-27.jpg | Spiral shell with a pointed end- 3cm cross  Black with white dots can also be brown | Lives amongst plants and rocks at the bottom of the water | Slow flowing water amongst degree | Herbivore algae and other plant scraps |
| Caddfish larvae | Has feather like gills with a silk covering up to 3cm long. Brown/yellow in colour | Flowing water strong current | Flowing water strong current | Filter feeder and eats algae |
| Swamp Wallaby | Black in colour with a white stripe. Up to 85cm | Shy during the day and solitary | Under growth in forest and wood lands | Leaves of shrubs and ferns and grasses |
| Kangaroo | Fur grey with pale grey underneath. Black tip tail. Body is up to 1.3m and tail in up 1.1m | Head and tail up high with the tail curved upwards. found in large groups | Grassy wood lands and golf causes | Eats grass and tree leaves |

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| Water | PH levels | Temperature | Oxygen levels | colour | Turbidity |
| Collected from still water |  |  |  | Murky and clear | 88 |