#### ADAPTATIONS ACTIVITY



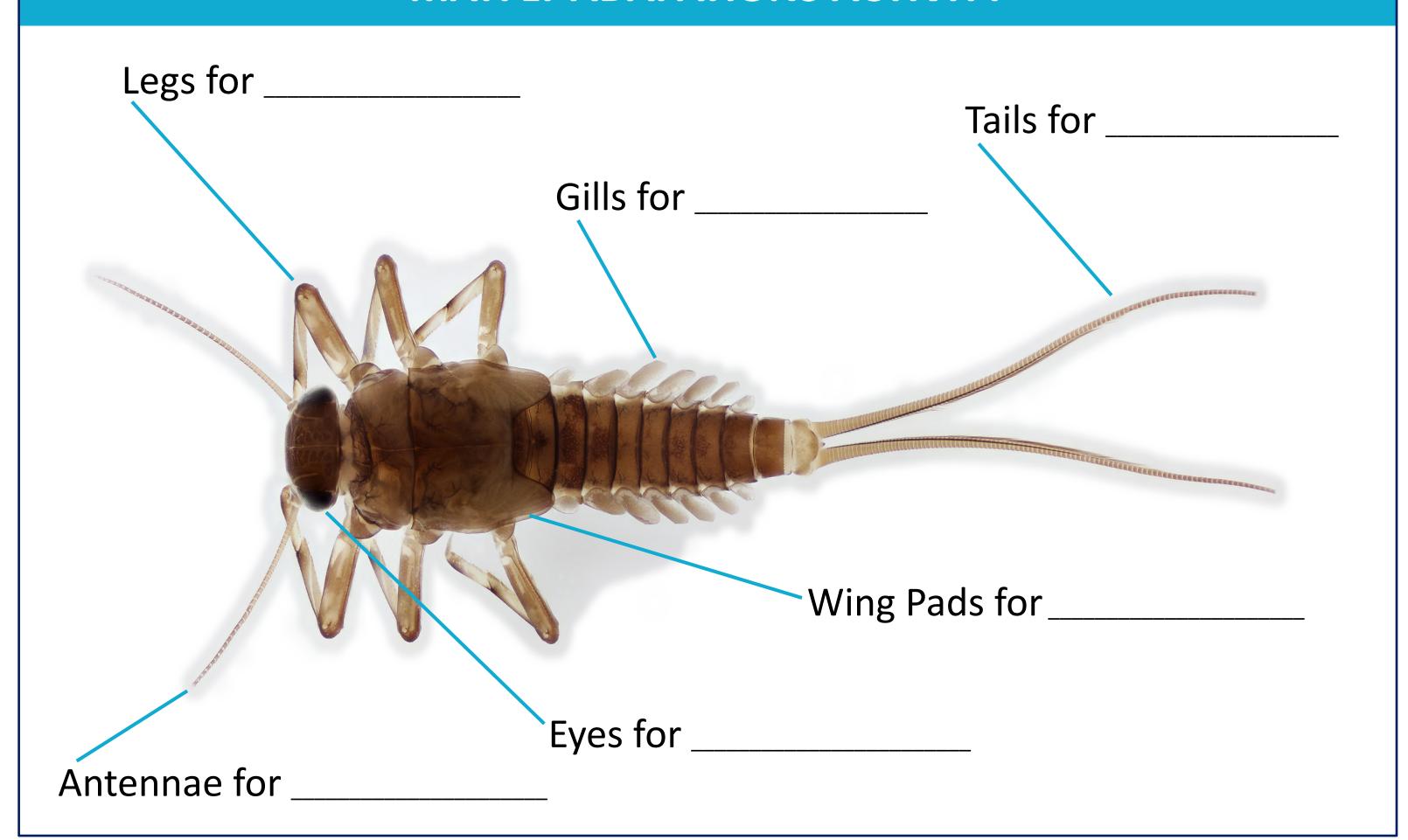






- 4<sup>th</sup>- 5<sup>th</sup> grades
- Use live critters (if possible), hand lenses
- Adaptations + Morphology lessons
- Images from site + macro sheets to learn from!

#### **MAYFLY ADAPATIONS ACTIVITY**



# Caddisfly Larva





// Builds own house

#### Caddisfly

- Glands in their lower lip to make a double strand of silk
- Make retreats or cases by binding stones, mud, or sticks together with silk\*
- Cases provide camouflage and protection
- Cases are portable, so they can climb, cling, burrow
- Breathe through their skin\*

\*most kinds of caddisflies

## Black Fly Larva



#### Black Fly

- Ring of tiny hooks at the end of abdomen
- Can cling to rocks, wood or plants in flowing water.
- Put silk on the substrate and hold on with the hooks on the abdomen.
- Have a set of food-trapping fans on the head of their body.

# Mayfly Nymph A second second



## Mayfly

- Have gills for breathing on the abdomen
- 'Swimming mayflies' are streamlined (narrow)
- 'Crawling mayflies' are flattened
- 'Burrowing mayflies' have large, strong legs
- Claws at the ends of the legs help the mayfly to cling to the stream bottom or to plants

#### **Dragonfly Nymph**





**Adult** 



// Jaws & big eyes for catching prey!

#### Dragonfly

- Predators with large, shovel-like lower lip that can be folded away and shot out quickly to catch prey!
- Large eyes to see prey
- Gripping jaws with bristles to hold prey
- Usually live in slow moving or standing water
- Gills are at back end of abdomen (butt)-nymph can pump water across the gills to breathe and "jet propel"

#### Water Penny Larva

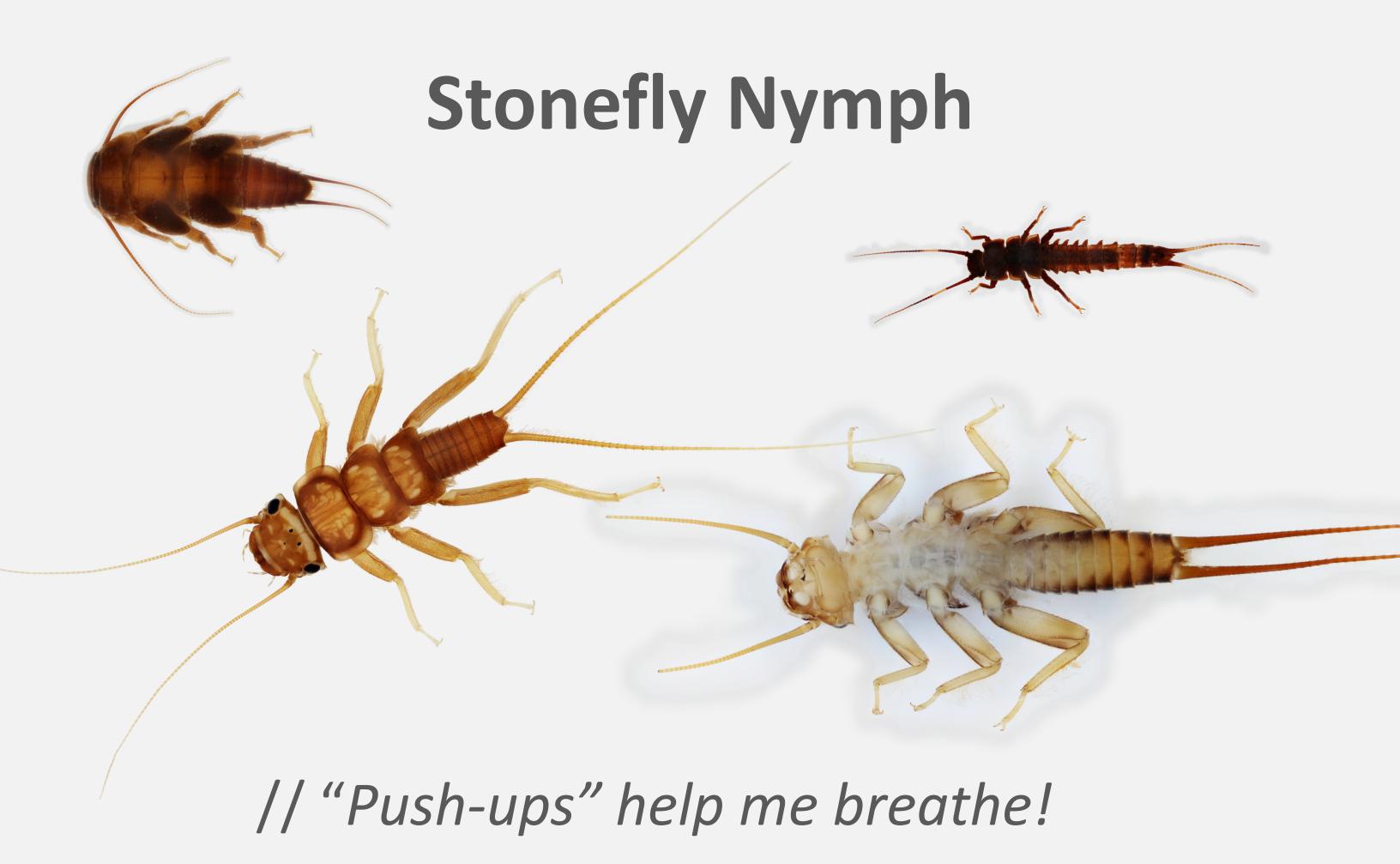




// Clingers & Scrapers!

#### Water Penny

- Body is flat so water can flow easily over them, and larvae cling to rocks
- Live in fast moving water
- Hard shell covers their head and legs
- Brown in color and well camouflaged
- Larvae feed on algae
- The water penny is a type of beetle



### Stonefly Nymph

- Get their name from their **habitat** because they **live** under stones, leaves, and twigs in fast-moving water
- Have gills for breathing on the thorax (none or very few gills on abdomen) = "hairy armpits"
- Sometimes do "push-ups" to increase the flow of oxygen over their gills and bodies
- Two tarsal claws or "peace signs" on each leg to help them hold on tight in swift currents and crawl over rocks and leaves

## Crane Fly Larva



// Shredder of leaves and twigs!

#### Crane Fly Larva

- Many larvae are shredders and feed on leaves and twigs that fall into streams
- Bodies shaped for burrowing in leaf packs, woody debris, or the stream bottom
- Very tough gray, green, brown, and even translucent skin provides camouflage and protection
- Fleshy ring of tentacles at end of abdomen surround the pores they use to breathe, or spiracles

#### **Fun fact:**

Adult crane fly are nicknamed "mosquito hawks" but do not eat blood or mosquitoes! Adults hardly eat at all, and only nectar is on the menu when they do.





Macroinvertebrates.org is funded by the National Science Foundation AISL program (AISL #1516149). Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.



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