

# Algae

ALGUES



ALGUES. — 1. Sargassum natans; 2. Ulva lactuca; 3. Fucus vesiculosus; 4. Fucus vesiculosus; 5. Dictyota aemula; 6. Homostichia Schrebleri; 7. Polysiphonia; 8. Zostera marina; 9. Sargassum natans; 10. Alaria esculenta; 11. Agarum Gelidium; 12. Thalassiosira dictyota; 13. Laminaria longicollis; 14. Laminaria saccharina; 15. Nereocystis luetkeana; 16. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 17. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 18. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 19. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 20. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 21. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 22. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 23. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 24. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 25. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 26. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 27. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 28. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 29. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 30. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 31. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 32. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 33. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 34. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 35. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 36. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 37. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 38. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 39. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 40. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 41. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 42. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 43. Rhodospirillum rubrum; 44. Rhodospirillum rubrum.

Photo: WikiCommons

<http://www.larousse.fr/encyclopedie/media/Algues/11000970>

- Producer – uses photosynthesis to produce energy from absorbed sunlight using chlorophyll
- Many kinds of algae (see image)
- Some algae are made of one cell, while others are made of many cells
- Algae can “bloom” which means they reproduce quickly and in large numbers
  - Algal blooms can be harmful to water ecosystems
  - Blooms mean that the algae are getting most of the nutrients, including oxygen, in the water, which means other organisms are not
  - Often happen during warmer weather and when excess nutrients present in the water
- Can live in fresh water or salt water

# Milkweed



Photo:

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Asclepias\\_incarnata\\_-\\_Swamp\\_Milkweed\\_2.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Asclepias_incarnata_-_Swamp_Milkweed_2.jpg)

- Producer – uses photosynthesis to produce energy from sunlight
- Flowers produce nectar that attracts insects that help spread pollen
- Seed pods form that can be scattered by the wind
  - Some organisms will eat only the seed pods
- “Milk” part of name refers to the milky white liquid that comes out of the plant when its surface is broken
- Often found in wet areas like swamps and marshes

# Cattails



Photo:

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Typha\\_latifolia#mediaviewer/File:Typha\\_latifolia\\_02\\_bgiu.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Typha_latifolia#mediaviewer/File:Typha_latifolia_02_bgiu.jpg)

- Producer – uses photosynthesis to produce energy
- “Cattail” part looks like velvet and is the flowering part of the whole plant
- Found in many different climates
- Always found in or near water, mostly freshwater but some brackish marshes as well
- Absorbs pollutants from surrounding wet areas
- Can be eaten if grown in non-polluted water areas

# Mosquito



<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Mosquito#mediaviewer/File:CulexNil.jpg>



[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Mosquito#mediaviewer/File:Culex\\_sp\\_larvae.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Mosquito#mediaviewer/File:Culex_sp_larvae.png)

- Consumer
  - Adult Females – Mammal Blood (They are the ones that bite)
  - Adult Males – Flower nectar
  - Larvae – Filter feed food particles, algae, bacteria
- Females lay many eggs at one time
  - Eggs hatch into larvae in a few days, then emerge as adults in about a week
- Typically found near moist areas, especially marshes, ponds, and swamps
- Some species of mosquitos transmit disease through their bite
  - Ex. – Malaria, Yellow Fever

# Milkweed Beetles



- Consumer
  - Adults and Larvae – feed on leaves of marsh plants, such as milkweed
- Usually found near marshes and streams
- Adults lay eggs on the underside of leaves of milkweed plant
- Small insect – average adult length ranges from 0.5-1.0 cm

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Labidomera\\_clivicollis](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Labidomera_clivicollis)  
#mediaviewer/File:LabidomeraClivicollis2.jpg

# Spring Peeper



[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Spring\\_Peeper\\_1.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Spring_Peeper_1.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Usually eats beetles, ants, and flies
- Typically tan or dark brown color
- Foot pads large enough so they can climb trees, but usually stay closer to the ground
- Found in forests that are near wetlands such as swamps and marshes
- Makes short peeping sound for its call

# Red-Winged Blackbird



[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Red-winged\\_Blackbird\\_\(7125591575\).jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Red-winged_Blackbird_(7125591575).jpg)



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/20/Red-winged\\_Blackbird\\_female\\_4105.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/20/Red-winged_Blackbird_female_4105.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Eats mosquitoes, dragonflies, moths and also plant material including cattail seeds, corn, and some berries
- Male birds are black with red shoulder feathers; Female birds are patchy brown color
- Females lay a few eggs at several times during the year
- Migrates to warmer southern regions during winter months
- Typically found in wetlands, both fresh and salt water marshes, and meadows

# Little Brown Bat



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/33/Little\\_Brown\\_Bat\\_FWS.jpg/800px-Little\\_Brown\\_Bat\\_FWS.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/33/Little_Brown_Bat_FWS.jpg/800px-Little_Brown_Bat_FWS.jpg)



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/b9/Healthy\\_little\\_brown\\_bat\\_%286950595524%29.jpg/400px-Healthy\\_little\\_brown\\_bat\\_%286950595524%29.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/b9/Healthy_little_brown_bat_%286950595524%29.jpg/400px-Healthy_little_brown_bat_%286950595524%29.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Usually eats insects, including mosquitoes, beetles, moths, and others
  - Likes to eat insect larvae that are typically found near water
- Catches food by grabbing insects during flight with its tail
- Mammalian animal, so it reproduces in lower numbers, mostly once a year
- Has several types of “roosts” where they live
  - Day roosts usually in buildings, trees, or caves
  - Night roosts near day roosts, but have space to allow many bats to pack in together for warmth



# Freshwater Clam



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d6/Sphaerium\\_corneum.jpg/1280px-Sphaerium\\_corneum.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d6/Sphaerium_corneum.jpg/1280px-Sphaerium_corneum.jpg)



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/13/Sphaerium\\_corneum3pl.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/13/Sphaerium_corneum3pl.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Eats algae and insect larvae
- Shell has distinct rings that show phases of growth for the clam
- Shell is translucent, which makes it sparkle underwater
- Can be found in ponds, lakes, and rivers
  - Sometimes found in brackish water as well
- Clams are hermaphrodites, which means they can fertilize the eggs they produce
  - Clam will then deposit fertilized eggs on the bottom of the water body to continue to develop

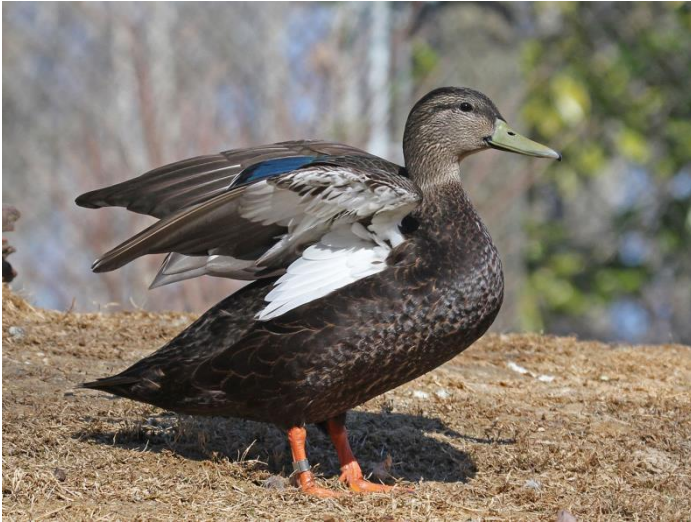
# Fallfish



<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/db/Fallfish.jpg>

- Consumer
  - Eats insect larvae
- Found in streams, rivers, and edges of lakes
- Grouped together with other fish as “minnows”
- Upper scales are colored but outlined in black
- Lay eggs in pits they dig out in stream beds during spring

# American Black Duck



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a4/American\\_Black\\_Duck\\_male\\_RWD4.jpg/1280px-American\\_Black\\_Duck\\_male\\_RWD4.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a4/American_Black_Duck_male_RWD4.jpg/1280px-American_Black_Duck_male_RWD4.jpg)



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3d/American\\_Black\\_Duck\\_female\\_RWD6.jpg/1280px-American\\_Black\\_Duck\\_female\\_RWD6.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3d/American_Black_Duck_female_RWD6.jpg/1280px-American_Black_Duck_female_RWD6.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Eats a variety of things, mainly plants and plant seeds (like cattail seeds), but also clams, frogs, and smaller fish
- Partially migratory but will stay in cooler climates
- Interbreeds with more common mallard duck species
- Males typically have lighter colored bill than the females
- Reproduce once a year, laying 6-14 eggs each time
- Found in ponds, lakes, swamps, and marshes

# Spotted Turtle



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/19/Clemmys\\_guttata\\_-\\_Buffalo\\_Zoo.jpg/1280px-Clemmys\\_guttata\\_-\\_Buffalo\\_Zoo.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/19/Clemmys_guttata_-_Buffalo_Zoo.jpg/1280px-Clemmys_guttata_-_Buffalo_Zoo.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Usually eats algae, insect larvae, insects, clams, frogs, and some small fish
- Found in shallow bodies of water, including marshes and swamps
  - Hibernates in the muddy bottoms of marshes during winter
- Distinct yellow spots form on a turtle's outer shell
  - More spots on the shell shows that a turtle has lived a longer life
- Reproduction is influenced by temperature of the environment

# Sora



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2d/Sora\\_%28Porzana\\_carolina%29.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2d/Sora_%28Porzana_carolina%29.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Eats seeds, insects, clams, and snails
- Migratory bird
  - Found throughout North America, but spend winter months in the southern US and South America
- Often found in marshes
  - Uses water and mud around the base of plants like cattails to make their nests
- Lays 10-12 eggs once a year
- Can walk, fly, and swim

# Muskrat



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c1/Bisam\\_122.jpg/1280px-Bisam\\_122.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c1/Bisam_122.jpg/1280px-Bisam_122.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Usually eat cattails and other aquatic vegetation, also some clams, mussels, frogs, and fish
- Typically found in marshes, lakes, and ponds
  - Prefers areas with cattails, which they also use a spots for building their dens
  - Spend most of their time in water
- Very territorial
- Reproduce about three times per year

# Ribbon Snake



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/Eastern\\_Ribbon\\_Snake.jpg/800px-Eastern\\_Ribbon\\_Snake.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/Eastern_Ribbon_Snake.jpg/800px-Eastern_Ribbon_Snake.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Eats frogs, worms, slugs, small mice, and fish
- Three stripes present on the body, usually yellow in color
- Found in swamps, marshes, and bogs
  - Usually lives near the water edges in brush vegetation where it can hide
- Give birth to live offspring once a year

# Marsh Hawk



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/87/Wow2\\_filtered.jpg/800px-Wow2\\_filtered.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/87/Wow2_filtered.jpg/800px-Wow2_filtered.jpg)

- Consumer
  - Eats mostly small rodents, but also frogs, snakes, and some birds
- Typically found in large open country, but breeds in various wetlands, including bogs, marshes, and swamps
- Migratory bird that moves to southern US during winter
- Reproduces once a year, laying 4-8 eggs
  - Female usually incubates them, male will bring food to the nest
- Also called a “Hen Harrier” – hunts low to the ground