Materials 4D

For Life Web Participants

| *Copy both pages, cut slips apart,*  *then distribute to participating students.* | Bacteria  Enriches soil by helping to decay dead things. | Bacteria  *E. coli*  Lives in people's guts where it helps break down food. | Fungi  Gets its energy and enriches soil as it  breaks down dead wood. |
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| House fly  Its larvae (maggots) get energy from food waste and dead animals and enrich soil. | Dermestid beetle  They get their energy by turning dead animals into compost. | Lava tube beetle  Scavenges insect remains in lava tubes.  Bacteria and fungi break down its feces. | Wheat stem sawfly  Its larvae eat Great  Basin wildrye. Sawflies are eaten by  birds and other insects. |
| Great Basin Wildrye  Eaten by many mammals. | Dwarf mistletoe  A parasite on limber pine trees that is  sometimes eaten by  deer and elk; produces berries that American  robins and cedar waxwings eat. | Limber pine  Their seeds are eaten by Clark's nutcrackers and golden-mantled  ground squirrels. They  need soil to grow and nutcrackers to disperse their seeds. | Sagebrush  Has medicinal uses and is eaten by pronghorn and sage grouse |
| Antelope bitterbrush  Important to deer and yellow pine chipmunks for food. | American robin  Eats berries and worms; requires trees to nest in. | Sage grouse  Eat and live in sagebrush; eaten by eagles. | Cedar waxing  Eats many different types of berries; disperses the seeds of  mistletoe; eaten by hawks. |

| Sharp-shinned hawk  Eats birds and requires trees to nest in. | Lewis mockorange  Needs sunlight and soil to live; Indians  used its straight stems to make arrows. | Serviceberry  Deer and goldenmantled ground squirrels eat and disperse its leaves and berries. | Golden currant  Yellow pine chipmunks and golden-  mantled ground squirrels eat its berries. |
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| Yellow pine chipmunk  Eats many seeds and fruits; eaten by hawks  and other predators; likes to live near trees. | Golden-mantled ground squirrel  Eats many seeds and fruits; eaten by hawks and other predators. | Earthworm  Decomposes organic matter; eaten by robins and shrews. | Grasshoppers  Eats many grasses and feeds shrews. |
| Vagrant shrew  Only 2 inches long, it eats any animal  smaller than itself;  eaten by skunks and gopher snakes. | Striped skunk  Lives on bird eggs, small mammals, nuts, berries; nothing but  great horned owls can  eat it. | Sun  The source of energy for life on Earth.  Plants make food with sunlight, water, car-  bon dioxide, and soil nutrients. | Great horned owl  The most powerful owl in North America; will eat many  mammals, birds, and reptiles. |
| Golden eagle  Top of the food chain; eats rodents and large birds. | Pika  Makes hay bales out of grass and feeds on them during winter. | Grasses  Seeds and stems eaten by many animals.  Needs soil to grow. | Human |
| Indian paintbrush  Grows best with other plants like sagebrush; hummingbirds pollinate its flowers. | Rufous hummingbird  Gets nectar from flowers; uses spider webs to make its nest. | Spider  Eats many different kinds of insects. | Gopher snake  Eats mostly rodents.  Has to watch out for birds of prey. |