Materials 4D

For Life Web Participants

| *Copy both pages, cut slips apart,* *then distribute to participating students.*  | BacteriaEnriches 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.  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| House flyIts larvae (maggots) get energy from food waste and dead animals and enrich soil.  | Dermestid beetleThey 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 WildryeEaten 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 bitterbrushImportant to deer and yellow pine chipmunks for food.  | American robinEats 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.  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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.  |