

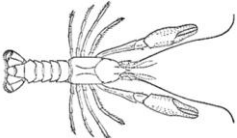
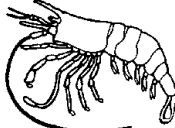
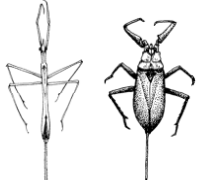
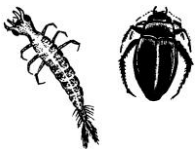

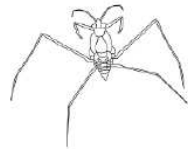


Macroinvertebrate Match-Up Pond Animal Fact Cards

<p>Dragonflies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are called nymphs when young. • Live underwater as nymphs. • Propel themselves through the water by pushing water in and out of their abdomens (as nymphs). • Hold their wings perpendicular to their tails when resting (as adults). 	<p>Damselflies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are called nymphs when young. • Live underwater as nymphs. • Wiggle their bodies from side to side to swim (as nymphs). • Hold their wings in line with their tail when resting (as adults). 
<p>Crawfish/Crayfish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are related to lobsters and shrimp. • Can swim faster backwards than forwards. • Are more active at night. • Have five pairs of legs, including the pincers. 	<p>Glass/Glass Shrimp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are clear and look similar to glass. • Are up to 1 inch in length. • Eat mostly plant material. • Prefer shallow water. • Have five pairs of legs. 
<p>Water Scorpions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are insects, not true scorpions. • Come in thin and fat varieties. • Have breathing tubes, not singers, on their abdomens. • Use their front pincers to grab prey. 	<p>Predacious Diving Beetles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are called larvae when they are young. • Are often larger as larvae than as adults. • Have strong jaws for grabbing prey. • Use saliva to paralyze prey. 
<p>Pond Snails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have shells that open on different sides, depending on how they breathe (left for lungs or right for gills). • Have soft bodies inside their shells. • Have two sensory tentacles on their heads. • Shred food with their radulas (tongue-like structures). 	<p>Water Striders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skate on the water. • Have tiny hairs on their feet to keep them on top of the water. • Are sometimes mistakenly called spiders. They are really insects. (Each has 6 legs and 2 antennae.) • Often gather in groups. 

Many of the images are courtesy of the University of Wisconsin-Extension and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Other references: *Pond Life (A Golden Guide from St. Martin's Press)*, 2001; *What's in the Pond?* By Anne Hunter, 1999; *Ponds and Streams* by John Stidworthy, 1990.