# SOIL FAUNA

# FAUNA POPULATIONS

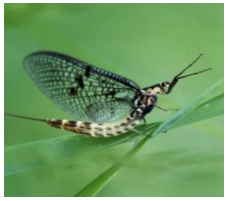
- SOIL FAUNA POPULATIONS INFLUENCE SOIL BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES, NUTRIENT CYCLING AND SOIL STRUCTURE.

- SEVERAL PROPERTIES OR FUNCTIONS OF SOIL FAUNA CAN BE USED TO INDICATE SOIL QUALITY.

# SOIL FAUNA

- Invertebrates
  - Mushy Body
    - Totally apoda
      - Earthworm
    - Small limbs that don't allow movements
      - Grubs
  - Exoskeleton Body
    - 3 pairs of limbs
      - Insects
        - No wings
          - Aptera
            - Collembola
            - Thysanura
        - Wings
          - Paleoptera
          - Neoptera
    - 4 pairs of limbs
      - Arachnids
    - Many pairs of limbs
      - Myriapoda
        - Diplopoda
        - Kilopoda





# APODA

- no limbs or very small limbs
- cylindric body formed by rings

# EARTHWORM

- Hermaphroditic terrestrial annelid crawling on the ground swallowing soil and digesting nutritive components.

# GRUBS

- Animal embryo that leads a free life.
- A grub becomes an adult organism with one or more drastic or gradual metamorphosis.

# MYRIAPODA

- Big head
- Body divided in segments
- A lot of limbs

# KILOPODA

- Miriapoda with only a pair of limbs for each body segment

# DIPLOPODA

- Miriapoda with two pairs of limbs for each body segment

# INSECTS

- Invertebrate earth animals with 3 pairs of limbs.
- Insects almost always have 1 or 2 pairs of wings.

# APTERA

- Insects without wings
- Provided with two long antennae
- Long tail bristles

# COLLEMBOLA

- Aptera with two long antennae that eat  wood, seaweeds and decaying materials.

# THYSANURA

- Aptera with two long antennae .
- Their movements remember the fish movement

# PALEOPTERA

- Insects with wings that belong to the Pterigota underclass.
- It includes primitive insects.

# NEOPTERA

- Insects with wings that belong to the Pterigota underclass
- they differentiate from paleoptera for the ability of folding the abdomen.

# ARACHNIDS

- Type of earth artropode with 4 pairs of limbs.
- Arachnids usually have poisoned glands.
- Spiders, scorpions and mites belong to this class.