

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

Exoskeleton
Body

Totally
apoda

Small limbs
that don't
allow
movements

3 pairs
of limbs

4 pairs of
limbs

Many
pairs of
limbs

[Earthworm](#)

[Grubs](#)

[Insects](#)

[Arachnids](#)

[Myriapoda](#)

No
wings

Wings



[Aptera](#)

[Paleoptera](#)

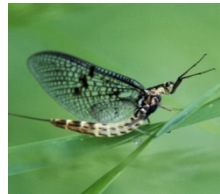
[Neoptera](#)

[Diplopoda](#)

[Kilopoda](#)

[Collembola](#)

[Thysanura](#)





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