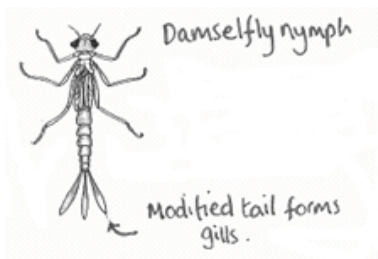


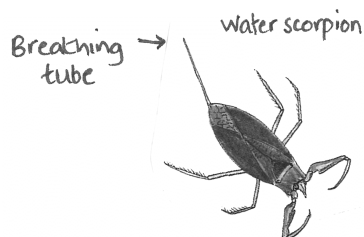
### Diffusion

Some small animals absorb dissolved oxygen in the water through their skin.



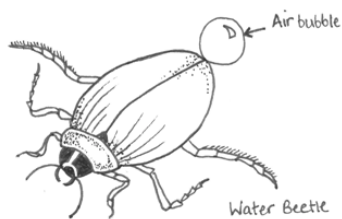
### Gills

Pond invertebrates can have gills to absorb oxygen. These can be in their bottom, near their tails or on the surface of their bodies.



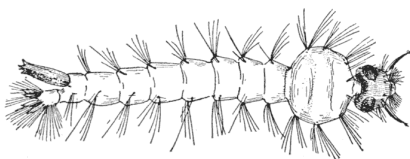
### Breathing tubes

The water scorpion and rat tailed maggot have long breathing tubes which they can close when they swim deeper under water.



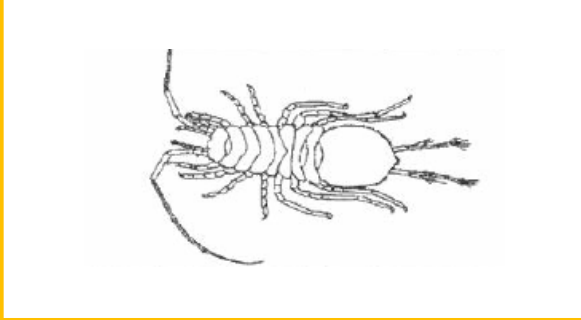
### Air Bubbles

Water beetles and water spiders collect a bubble of air from above the water which they use as they travel under water.



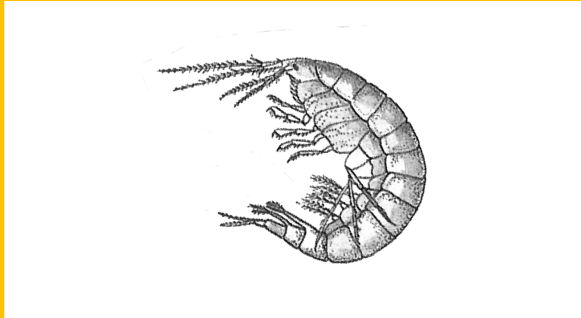
### Siphon

Some mosquito larvae have a spire and saw which can pierce the stems of plants and remove the oxygen.



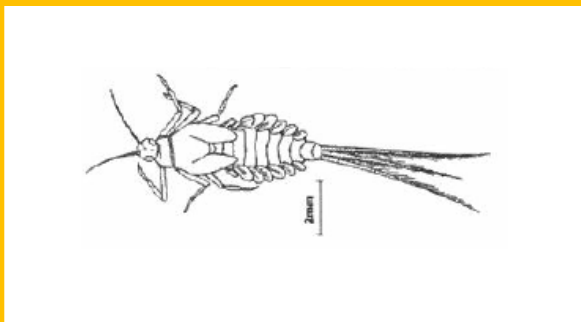
### **Legs for Crawling**

The freshwater Hoglouse has 8 pairs of legs for crawling at the bottom of the pond.



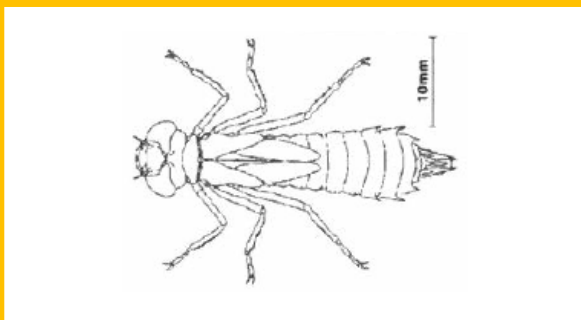
### **Legs for Swimming**

The Freshwater Shrimp beats its legs quickly to move at speed.



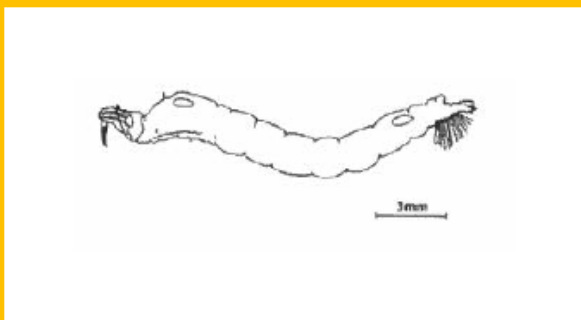
### **Tails**

Mayfly Nymphs move their tummy and tails from side to side to travel quickly.



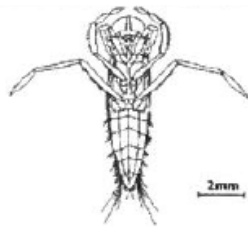
### **Jet Propulsion**

The Dragonfly Nymph pumps water out of its bottom which enables it to move quickly through the water.



### **Body Convulsion**

Phantom Midge Larvae use quick figure of 8 movements with their bodies to move through the water.



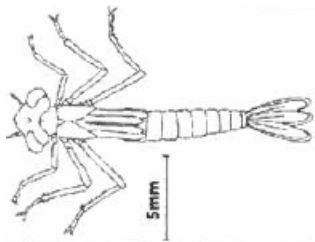
### **Feeding Tubes**

Water Boatmen have a tube for feeding. Greater Water Boatmen inject their tube into their prey to feed on their body fluids. Lesser Water Boatmen use their feeding tube to



### **Scraping Tongue**

Snails have rows of radula (a little like teeth) which move backwards and forwards to move. On average, a snail can have 1400 radula!



### **Extendable Jaw**

Damselfly and Dragonfly Nymphs have jaws which can be extended to catch prey. They are so strong they can eat tadpoles and small fish.

## **Pond Invertebrate adaptations for movement, feeding and respiration**