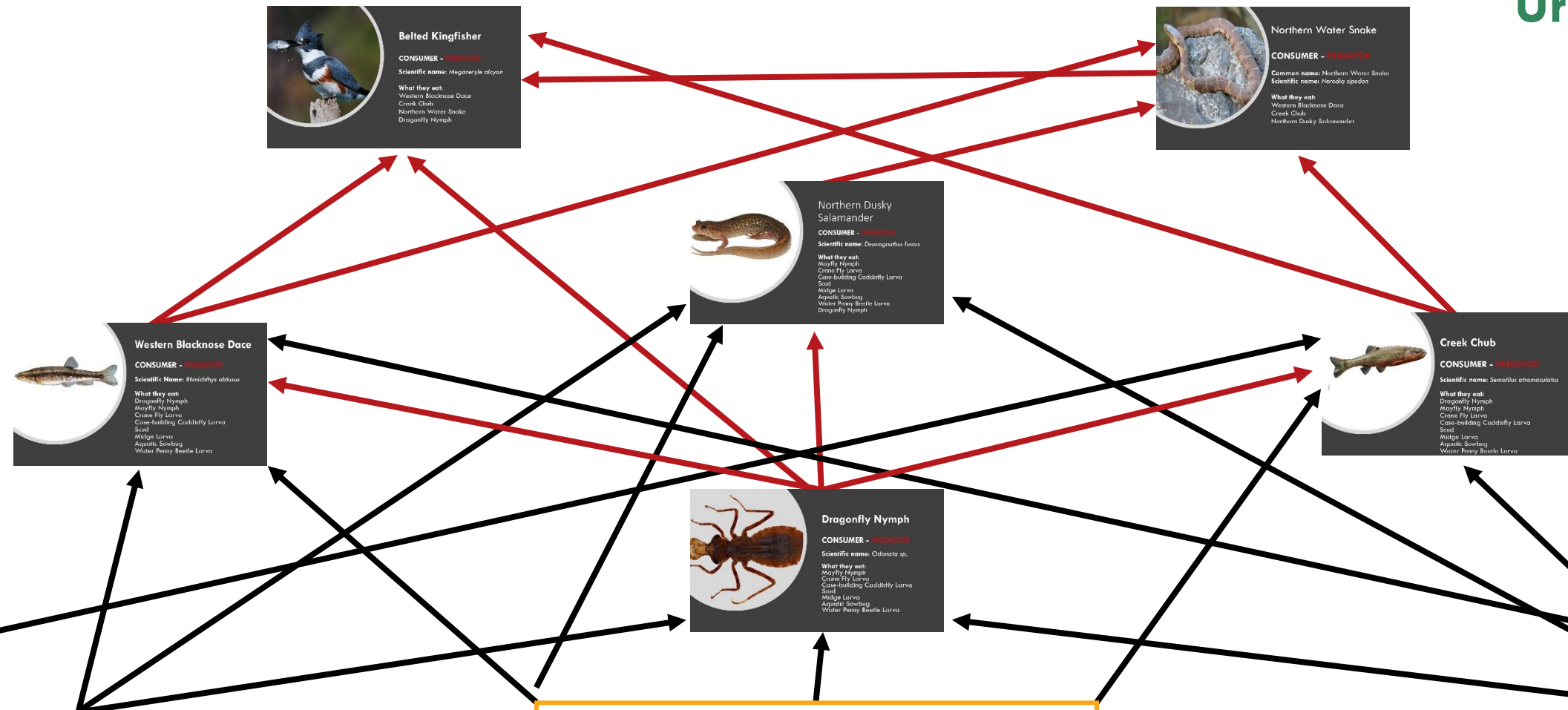


Urban Stream Food Web Model



Case-building Caddisfly Larva
CONSUMER - SCRAPER
Scientific name: Glossosomatidae sp.
What they eat: Algae, Fungi and Bacteria
What food do they produce: Fine Particulate Organic Matter

Mayfly Nymph
CONSUMER - SCRAPER
Scientific name: Baetidae sp.
What they eat: Algae, Fungi and Bacteria
What food they create for others: Fine Particulate Organic Matter

Water Penny Beetle Larva
CONSUMER - SCRAPER
Scientific name: Ectopria sp.
What they eat: Algae, Fungi and Bacteria
What food they create for others: Fine Particulate Organic Matter

Aquatic Sowbug
CONSUMER - SHREDDER
Scientific name: Asellidae sp.
What they eat: Dead Plant Material
What food they create for others: Fine Particulate Organic Matter

Crane Fly Larva
CONSUMER - SHREDDER
Scientific name: Tipulidae sp.
What they eat: Dead Plant Material
What food they create for others: Fine Particulate Organic Matter

Scud
CONSUMER - COLLECTOR (GATHERER)
Scientific name: Gammarus sp.
What they eat: Fine Particulate Organic Matter

Midge Larva
CONSUMER - COLLECTOR (FILTERER)
Scientific name: Chironomidae sp.
What they eat: Fine Particulate Organic Matter

Algae
PRODUCER
There are many kinds of algae that can be found in streams.
Fun Facts: Algae create themselves in the water in the stream. Because they need to be in contact with water, but are also attached to rocks, they are called benthic algae. They are also called stream algae or stream algae.

Fungi and Bacteria
CONSUMER
There are many kinds of fungi and bacteria that break down dead plant matter in streams. Different kinds are found underwater compared to those on land. Together, fungi and bacteria create a heavy coating of these on leaves, sticks, and other things in the water.
What they eat: Dead Plant Material

Dead Plant Material
FOOD SOURCE
Leaves, twigs, stems, branches, roots, and any other parts of plants that fall into the water become food for many different organisms.
Where it comes from: Riparian Trees and Vegetation
Fun Facts: Plant material falling into the stream is the main source of food and energy for most streams in our area.

Riparian Trees and Vegetation
The plants that grow along in streams. Small plants like sedges, grasses, ferns, and shrubs, and trees like oaks, maples, and hickories. Both riparian trees and vegetation provide shade and bank stabilization.
Fun Facts: These plants provide many benefits to the stream. They create shade that helps keep the water cool and oxygenated. They also help to stabilize the banks and prevent erosion. They also provide habitat for many different organisms.

Fine Particulate Organic Matter
FOOD SOURCE
Fine Particulate Organic Matter: Leaves, wood, algae, fungi, bacteria, and all kinds of other living or formerly living stuff in the stream get broken down into smaller pieces over time by the organisms living in the stream. These organisms (typically shredders and scrapers) also produce waste products full of nutrients.

