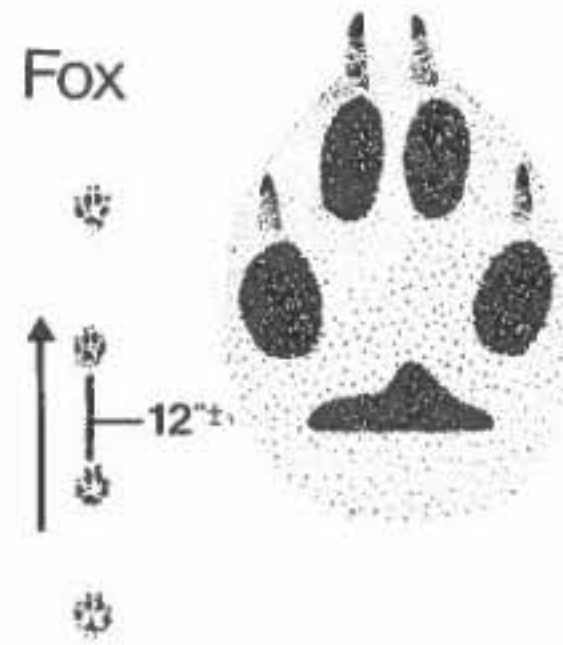
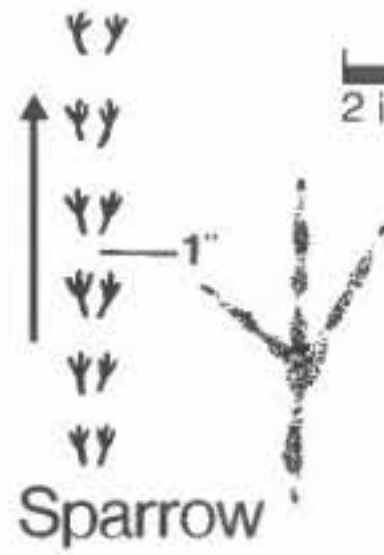


Animal Tracks

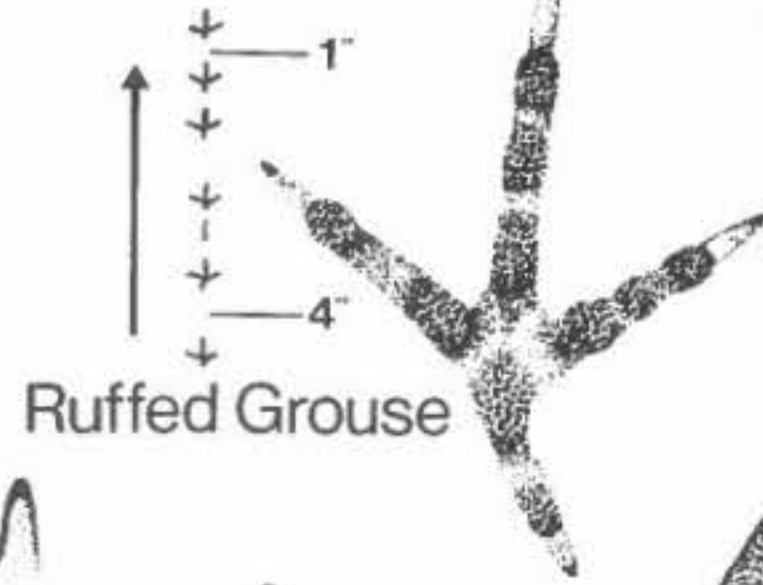
Fox



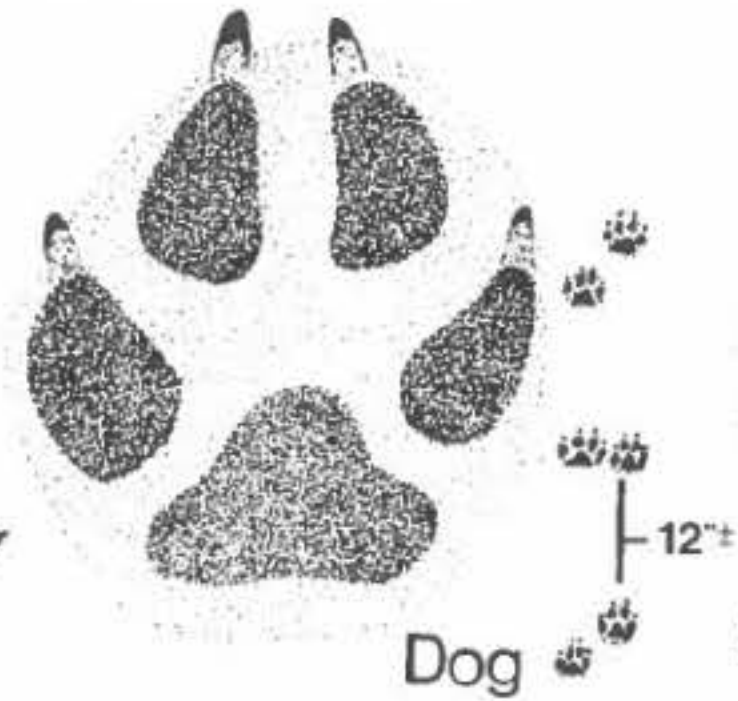
Wildcat



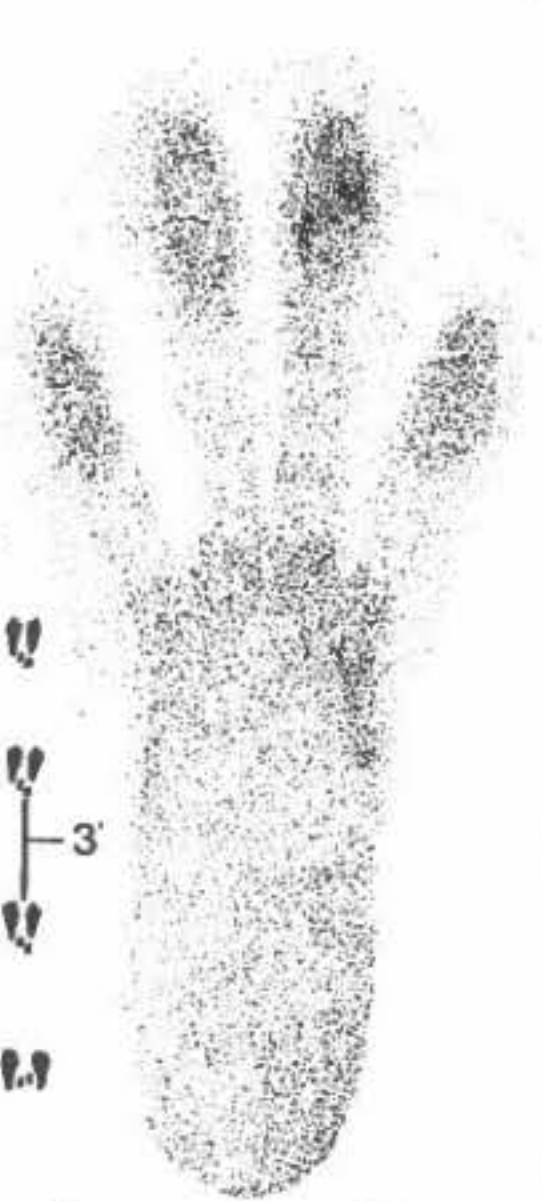
Sparrow



Ruffed Grouse

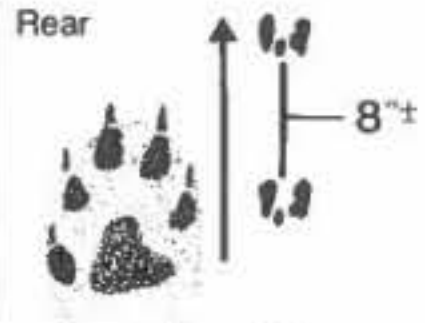


Dog



Snowshoe Hare

Rear



Front



Muskrat

Front



Weasel

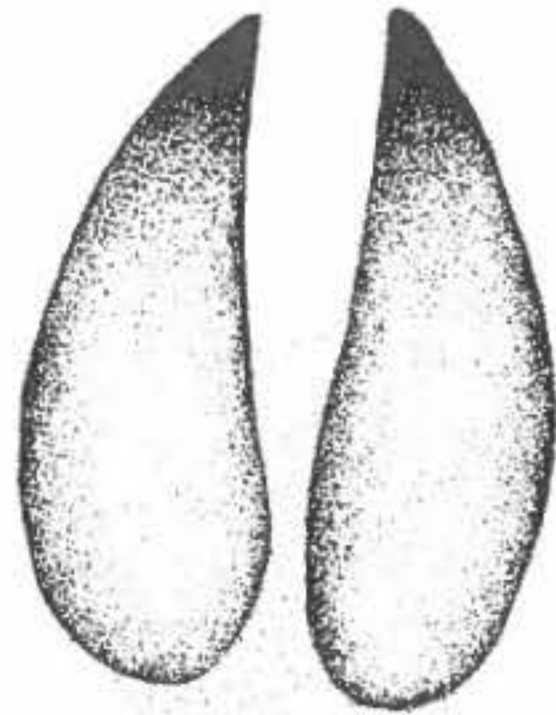
Mink



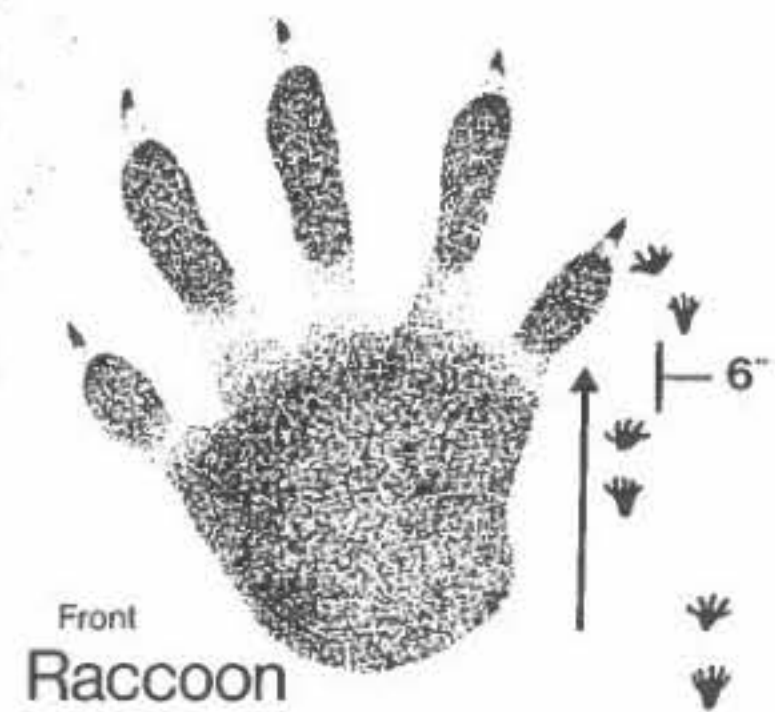
Red Squirrel



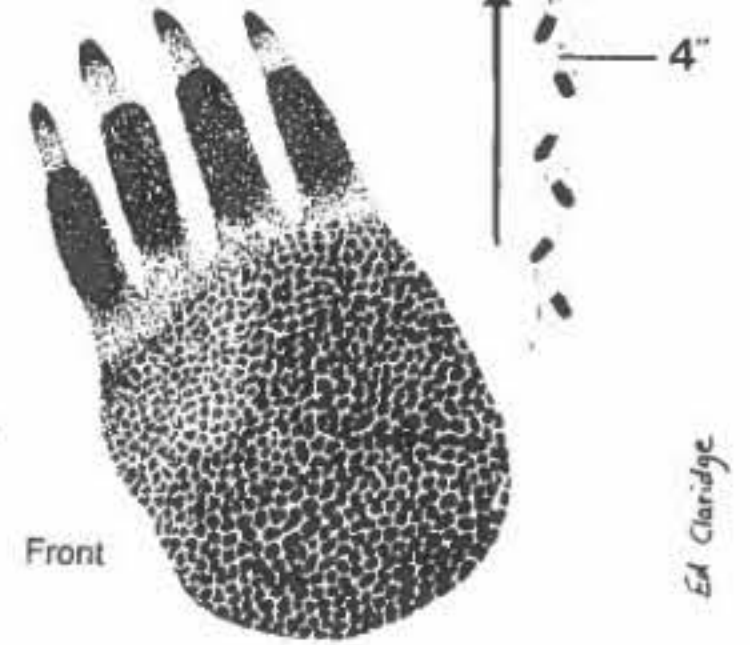
Black Bear



Deer

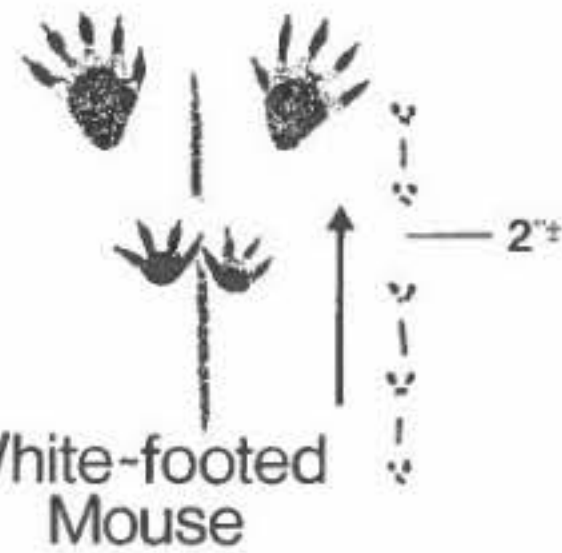


Front Raccoon



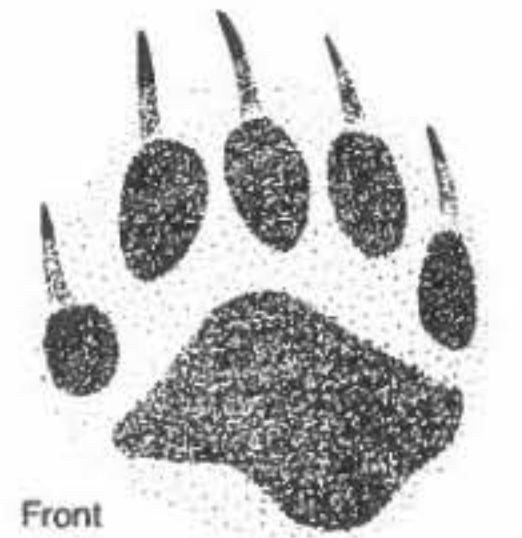
Porcupine

White-footed Mouse



Front

Striped Skunk



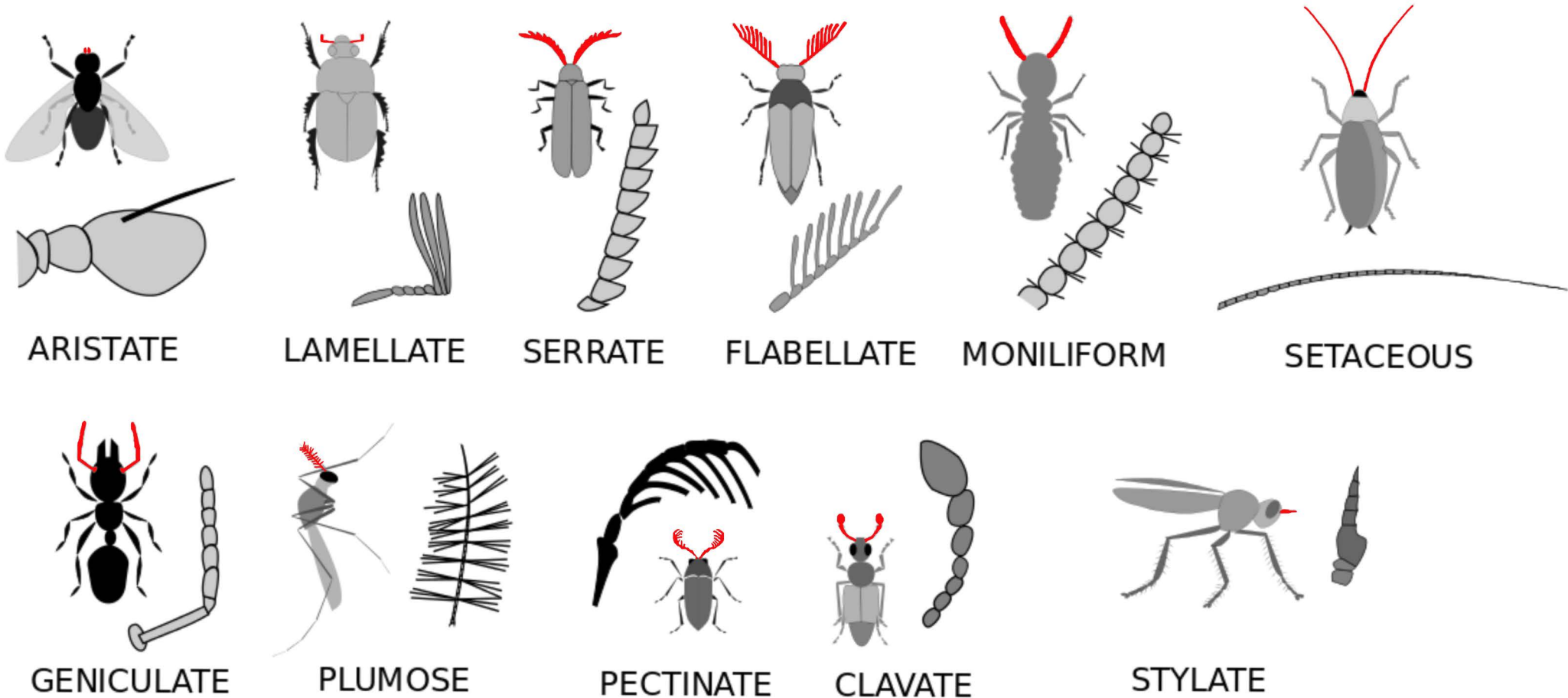
Arthropod Diversity

The number of different insects, along with the other arthropods, is staggering. This is why identifying and classifying them is such an important task.

Phylum	Arthropoda			
Subphylum	Hexapoda	Myriapoda	Chelicerata	Crustacea
Class	Insects (+1 other)	Millipedes (Diplopoda) & Centipedes (Chilopoda) (+2 others)	Arachnids (+2 others)	Malacostraca (+5 others)
Order	29 orders, including: Hymenoptera Coleoptera Hemiptera	20 orders	16 orders, including: Araneae Scorpiones Ixodida	49 orders, including: Decapoda (crabs, lobsters, & shrimp)
Family	Over 1000 known families	Over 100 known families	Over 500 known families	Over 800 known families
Genus	Lots	A whole bunch	Oodles	Tons
Species	Over 1,000,000 known species	Over 15,000 known species	Over 98,000 known species	Over 67,000 known species

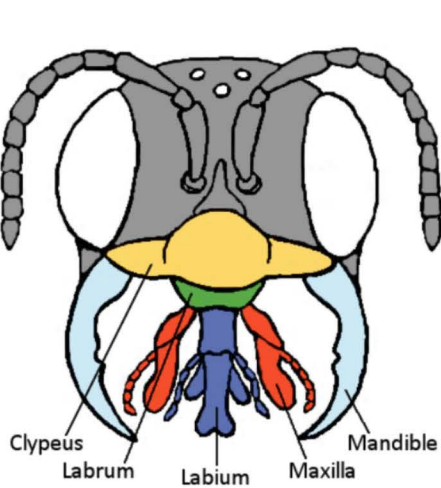
Insect Antennae

Different insects have a wide variety of specialized antennae, depending on their needs. Recognizing the different types can be a useful tool in identification.

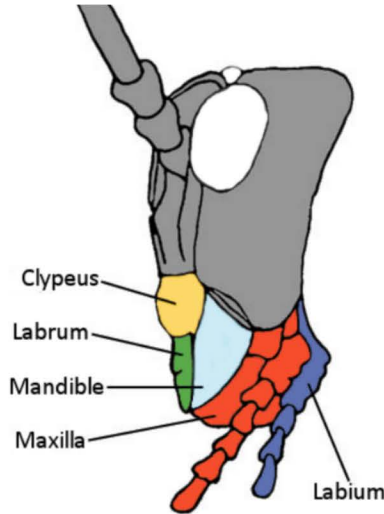


Insect Mouth Parts

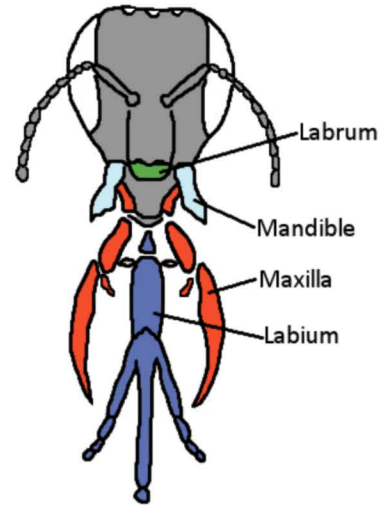
Insects groups have developed a variety of feeding strategies, reflected in how their mouths and surrounding appendages are arranged.



Beetle
(Chewing)



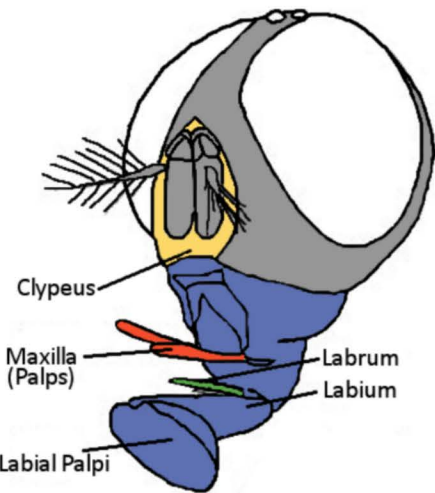
Grasshopper
(Chewing)



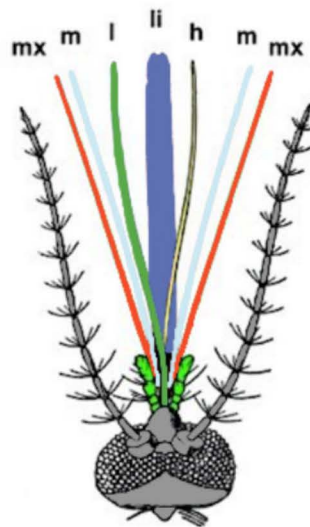
Honey Bee
(Chewing & Lapping)

Mandibulate

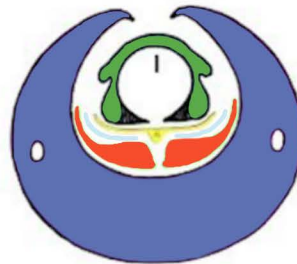
Modified Mandibulate



House Fly
(Sponging)

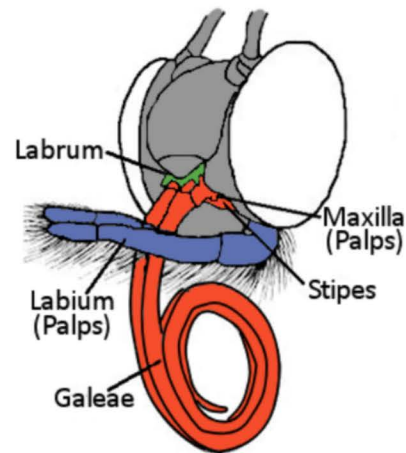


Mosquito
(Piercing & Sucking)



Butterfly
(Siphoning)

m= mandible
h= hypopharynx
mx= maxilla
li= labium



Haustellate

