

# WOODLICE



The common woodlouse has a smooth, shiny, grey 'armour' (an exoskeleton made up of segments or 'plates').



There are 30 species of woodlouse in the UK.



The woodlouse feeds on dead and decaying matter such as rotting leaves and wood. It is an important nutrient-recycler.



Woodlice are found in dark damp places such as under logs and stones.



Woodlice are actually crustaceans, related to shrimps and crabs.

# CENTIPEDE



Common centipedes are brownish red in colour with long antennae.



The centipede has nearly 100 legs which is where it gets its name from.



Centipedes are predators, they eat small minibeast.



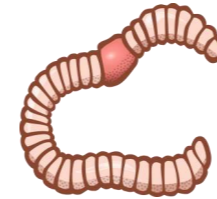
When a centipede senses its prey, it moves at speed and immobilises its victim with venom.



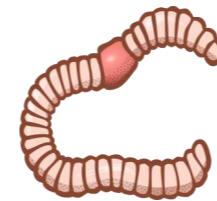
The common centipede can be found hiding under stones, logs, bark and in leaf litter.



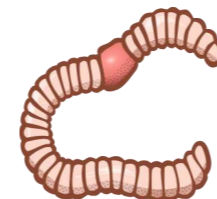
# EARTHWORM (ANNELID)



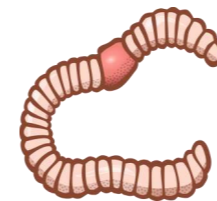
There are 70 different species of earthworm in the UK.



A worm's head is at the pointed end. Worms do not have eyes, instead they sense light along their whole body.



Worms are very important because they burrow long tunnels in the soil which allows water to enter the ground.



Worms eat organic matter and rotting vegetation.