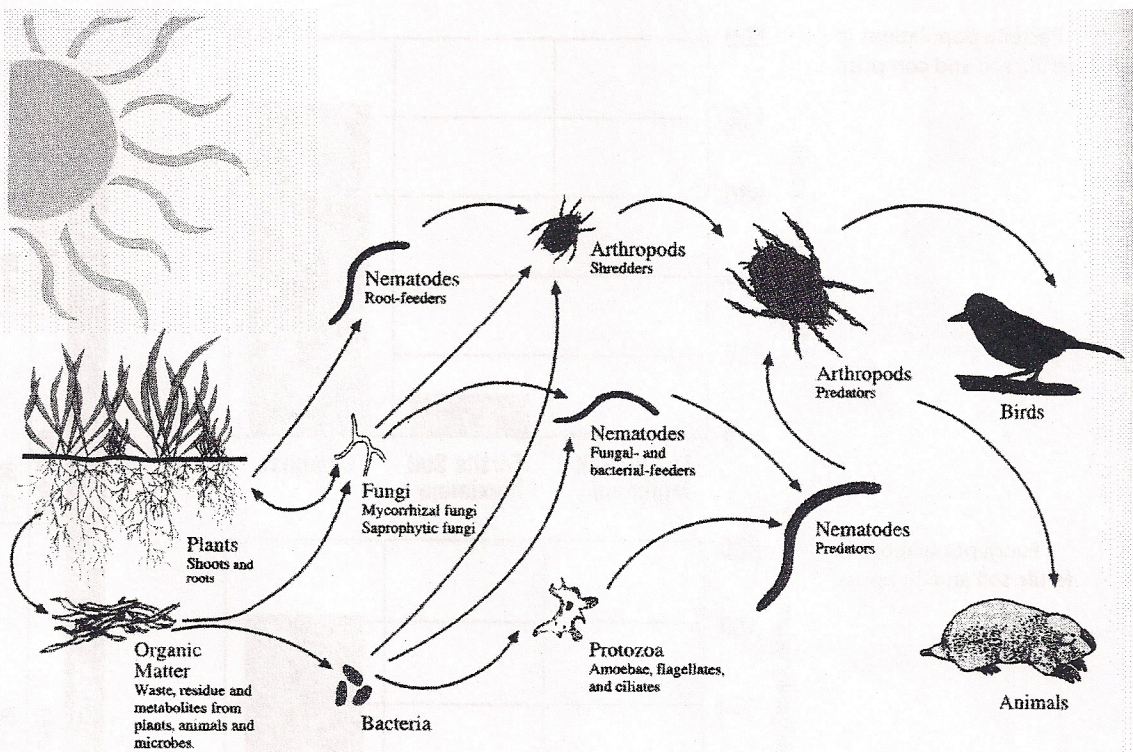
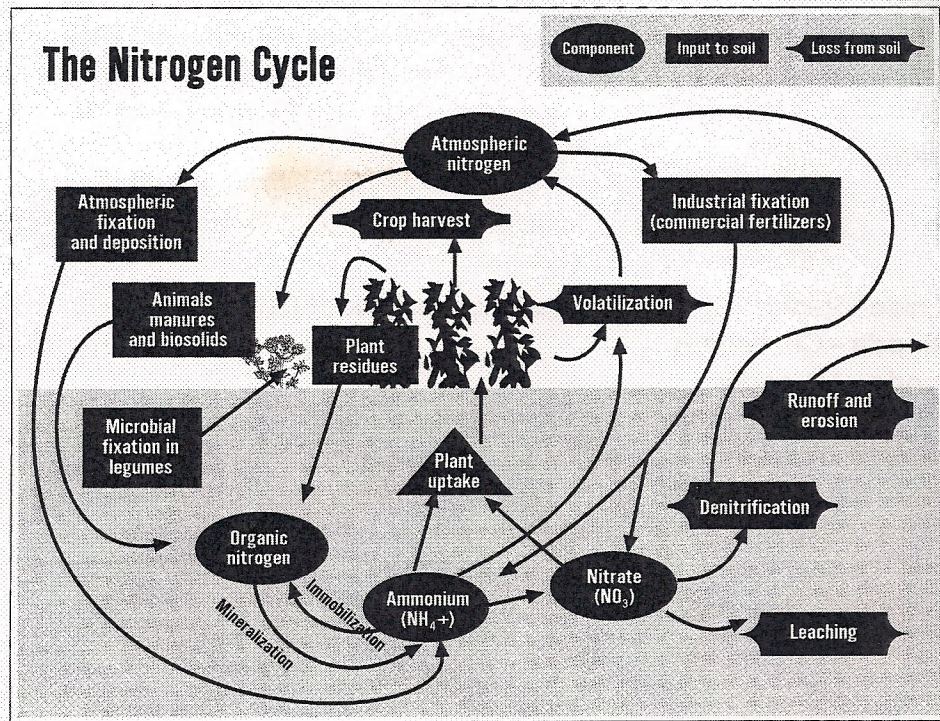


**Organisms:**

1. **Bacteria**
2. **Fungi**
3. **Algae and Slime Molds**
4. **Protozoa**
5. **Nematodes**
6. **Arthropods**
  - a. **Class Arachnida** - Spiders, scorpions, mites, ticks, and daddy longlegs
  - b. **Class Chilopoda** - Centipedes
  - c. **Class Diplopoda** - Millipedes
  - d. **Class Insecta** - Springtails, silverfish, termites, mayflies, dragonflies, damselflies, stoneflies, earwigs, mantids, cockroaches, walking sticks, grasshoppers, Katydid, crickets, rock crawlers, web spinners, zorapterans, psocids, book lice, chewing lice, sucking lice, scorpion flies, fleas, thrips, lacewings, ant lions, true bugs, moths, butterflies, flies, beetles, sawflies, bees, wasps and ants
  - e. **Class Malacostraca** - Sow bugs and pill bugs
7. **Earthworms**
8. **Gastropods**
9. **Reptiles, Mammals and Birds**



A soil food web

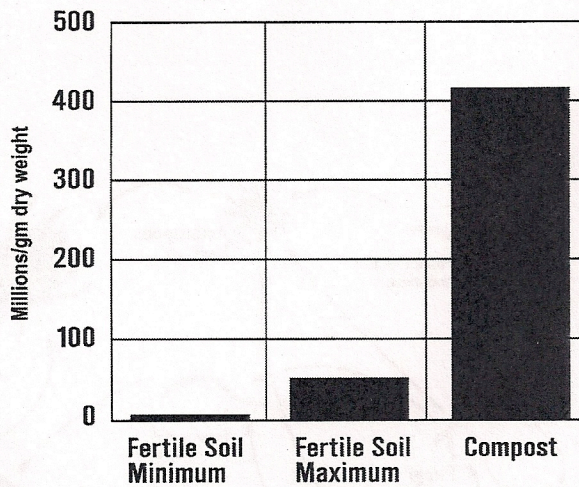


The nitrogen cycle.

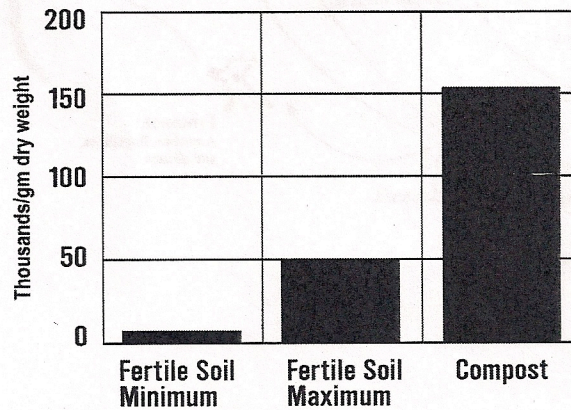
	GARDEN	PRAIRIE	FOREST
BACTERIA	100 million to 1 billion	same	same
FUNGI	several yards	10s to 100s yards	1 to 40 miles (in conifers)
PROTOZOA	1000s	1000s	100,000s

Microbial populations (counts of bacteria and protozoa; lengths of fungal hyphae) in a teaspoon of various soils.

Bacteria populations in fertile soil and compost.



Fungi populations in fertile soil and compost.



	GARDEN	PRAIRIE	FOREST
ARTHROPODS	<100	500-2000	10,000-25,000
EARTHWORMS	5-30	10-50	10-50

Number of visible organisms in a square foot of various soils.