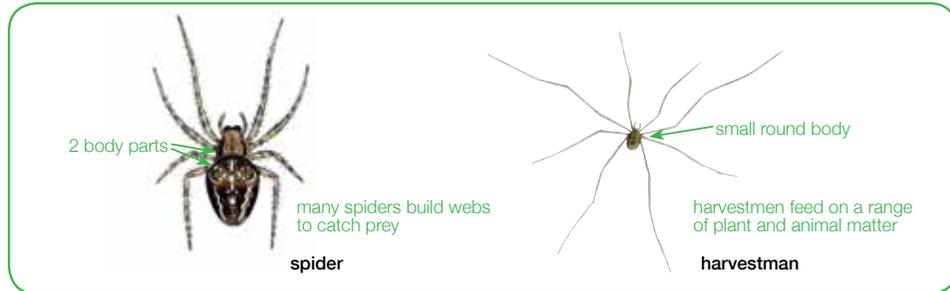


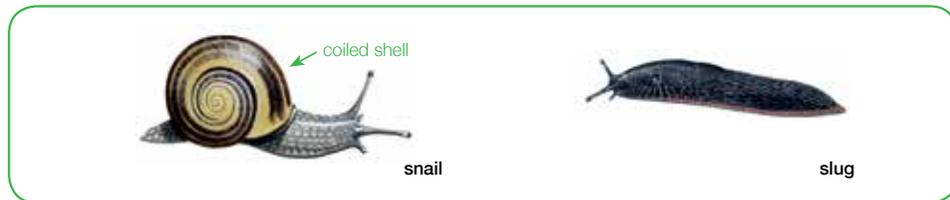
## Arachnids

- 8 legs



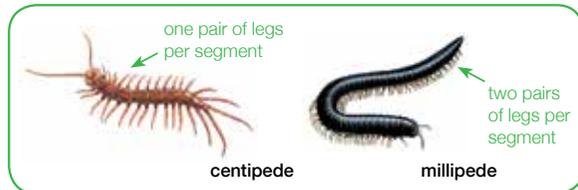
## Molluscs

- No legs
- Move on a thin layer of slime



## Myriapods

- Often found at ground level, but sometimes climb onto plants



## Crustaceans

- 14 legs
- Armoured body

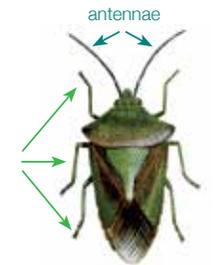


Hedges provide a home and food for a wide range of invertebrates. This fold-out guide will help you identify the invertebrates that you find while taking part in the **OPAL Biodiversity Survey**.

**Invertebrates are animals without a backbone.** They come in many shapes, sizes and colours. This chart covers what you are most likely to find in a hedge: insects, arachnids, molluscs, myriapods and crustaceans.

There are over 24,000 species of insect in the British Isles and many other types of invertebrates, so this guide cannot possibly show them all. If you find an invertebrate you cannot identify, record it as 'other' and check our website for further help with identification.

You may also find the young of some invertebrates. Many insects go through a four stage life-cycle: **egg - larva - pupa - adult**. The larvae and pupae can be difficult to identify, as they do not always look like the adult.



Main features used in this guide

## Start here - how many legs?

6 legs



**Insects**

8 legs



**Arachnids**

no legs



**Molluscs**

lots of legs



**Myriapods and crustaceans**



Found a caterpillar? Caterpillars are the larvae of butterflies and moths, which are **insects**.

Now try to name your invertebrate using this guide

## Insects

- 6 legs
- Body divided into 3 parts
- Usually have wings (but can be hard to see)

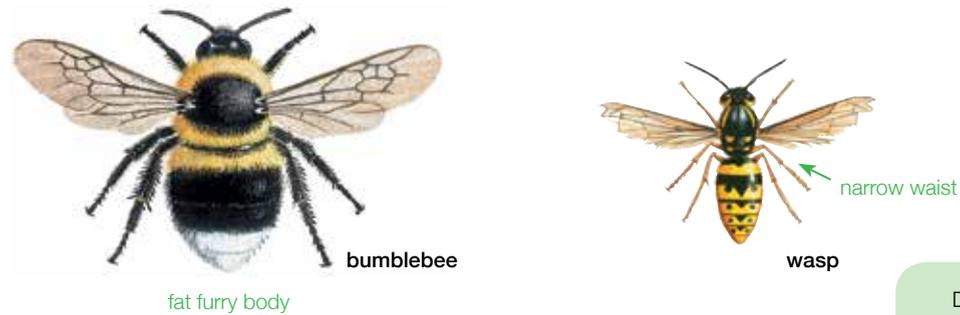
### Beetles

Beetles come in many different sizes, shapes and colours. The wings are usually hidden beneath hard wing cases that meet in a straight line down the middle.



### Bees and wasps

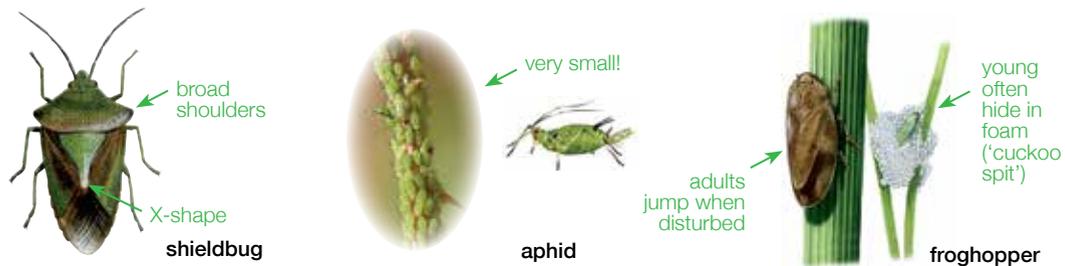
Bees and wasps have two pairs of wings, although these can be hard to see. Their bodies are usually striped. Both bees and wasps have long antennae. Bees are usually hairy, wasps often less so.



Don't confuse wasps and hoverflies

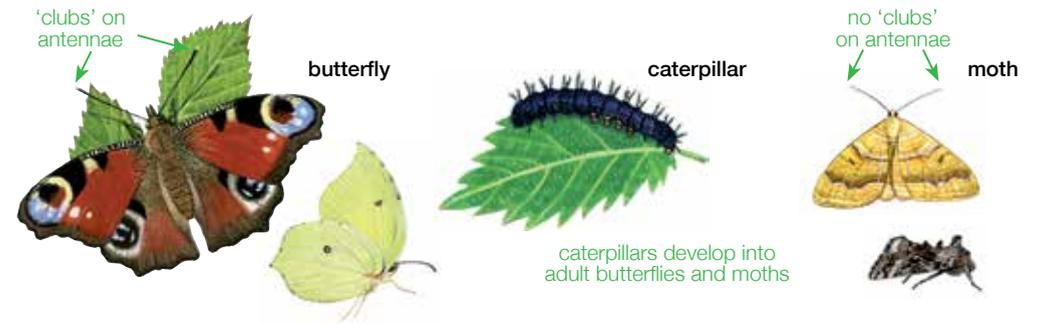
### True bugs

True bugs come in many different sizes, shapes and colours. They have piercing mouthparts for sucking juices (but these can be hard to see).



## Insects

### Butterflies and moths

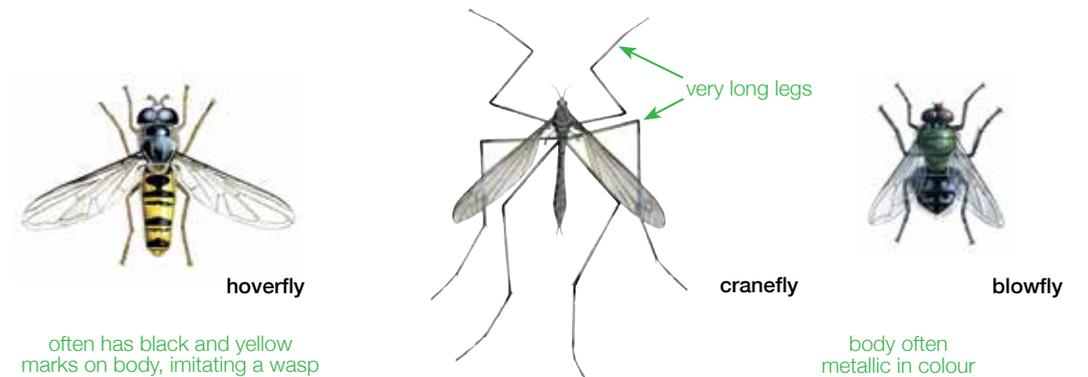


There is no single feature that distinguishes butterflies from moths.

- Most butterflies have small 'clubs' on the end of their antennae (like a fist at the end of an arm). Most moths do not have 'clubs' at the end of their antennae.
- Usually butterflies close their wings straight up above their body. Usually moths rest with their wings held horizontally or held above their body in a triangle shape.

### True flies

True flies have only one pair of wings. Most have short antennae.



### Other insects

