

 card maker (beta) my cards public cards search decks

all cards

Andorran Pyrenees -
Additional Vertebrates

Andorran Pyrenees Fungi

Andorran Pyrenees
Passerine Birds

Andorran Pyrenees Plants

Aquatic Insects

Bioblitz Taxa

Boston Harbor Fouling
CommunitiesBoston Harbor Migratory
FishwaysBoston Harbor Rocky
Intertidal

Boston Harbor Salt Marsh

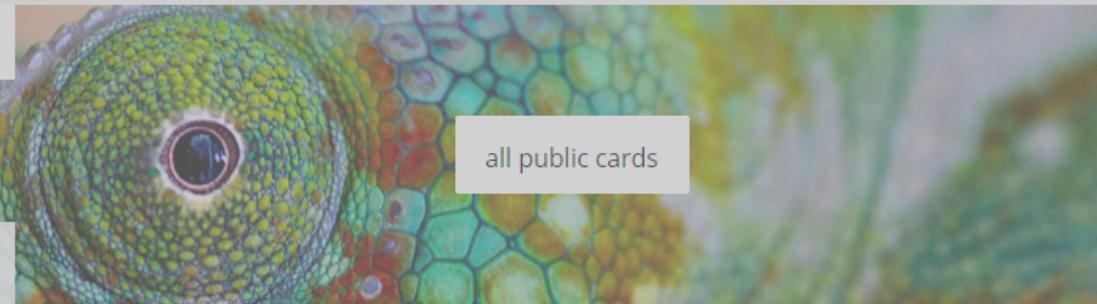
Boston Harbor Sandy Beach

Boston Harbor Seagrass
BedsBoston Harbor Shellfish
Beds

Boston Harbor Tidal Flats

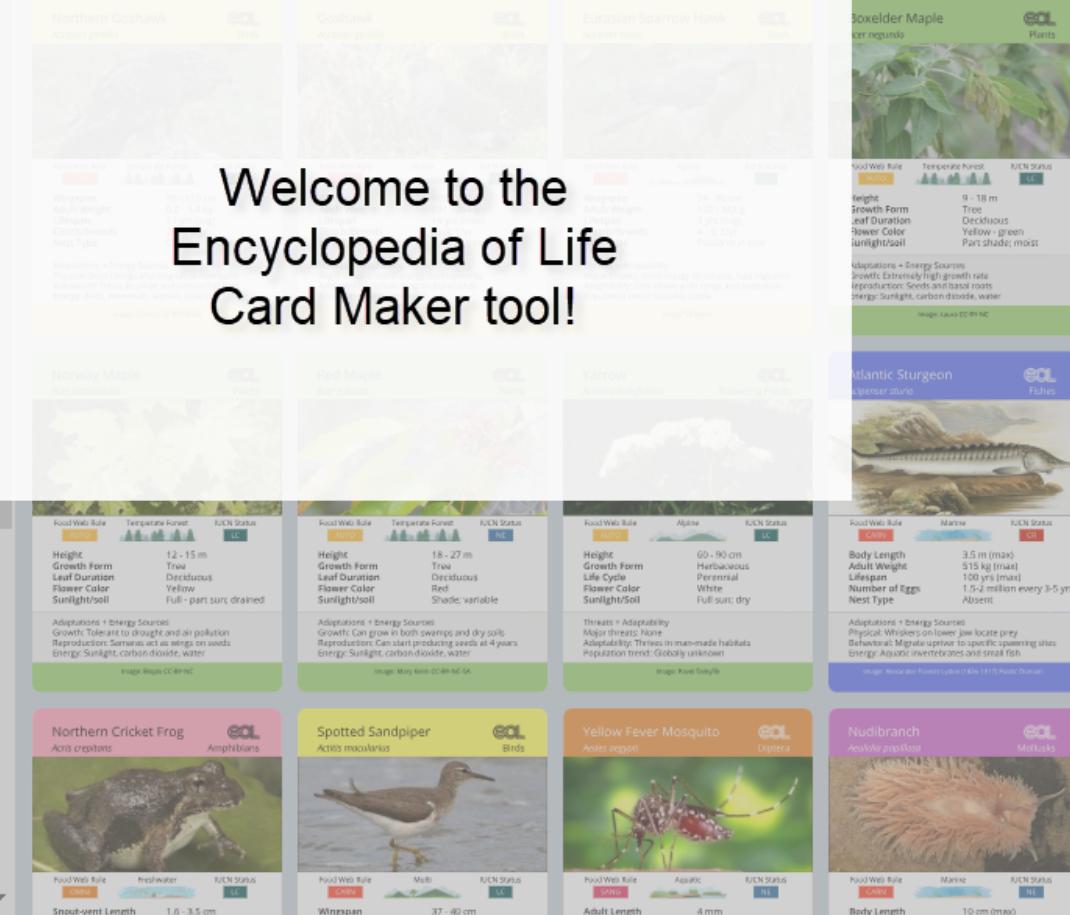
CNC Boston: Dandelion
DelightCNC Boston: Delectable
Oysters

CNC Boston: Early Flyers

 search cards

Sort: scientific name (a-z)

Welcome to the Encyclopedia of Life Card Maker tool!



The grid displays 16 cards, each representing a different species or group:

- Northern Goshawk** (Accipiter gentilis): Food Web Role: Carnivore; Height: 45–55 cm; Growth Form: Tree; Leaf Duration: Deciduous; Flower Color: Yellow; Sunlight/Soil: Full - part sun; IUCN Status: LC.
- Cuckoo** (Cuculus canorus): Food Web Role: Carnivore; Height: 30–40 cm; Growth Form: Tree; Leaf Duration: Evergreen; Flower Color: None; Sunlight/Soil: Full - part sun; IUCN Status: LC.
- European Sparrow Hawk** (Accipiter nisus): Food Web Role: Carnivore; Height: 30–40 cm; Growth Form: Tree; Leaf Duration: Deciduous; Flower Color: None; Sunlight/Soil: Part shade; IUCN Status: LC.
- Boxelder Maple** (*Acer negundo*): Food Web Role: Temperate Forest; Height: 9 – 18 m; Growth Form: Tree; Leaf Duration: Deciduous; Flower Color: Yellow - green; Sunlight/Soil: Part shade; most sunlight/soil; IUCN Status: LC.
- Norway Maple** (*Acer platanoides*): Food Web Role: Temperate Forest; Height: 12 – 15 m; Growth Form: Tree; Leaf Duration: Deciduous; Flower Color: Yellow; Sunlight/Soil: Full - part sun; drained; IUCN Status: LC.
- Cuckoo** (Cuculus canorus): Food Web Role: Carnivore; Height: 30–40 cm; Growth Form: Tree; Leaf Duration: Deciduous; Flower Color: Yellow; Sunlight/Soil: Full - part sun; drained; IUCN Status: LC.
- Yellow Fever Mosquito** (*Aedes aegypti*): Food Web Role: Aquatic; Height: 4 mm; Growth Form: Perennial; Leaf Duration: Evergreen; Flower Color: White; Sunlight/Soil: Full sun; dry; IUCN Status: LC.
- Atlantic Sturgeon** (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*): Food Web Role: Marine; Height: 3.5 m (max); Growth Form: Catadromous; Leaf Duration: None; Flower Color: None; Sunlight/Soil: Absent; IUCN Status: CR.
- Northern Cricket Frog** (*Otocoris aeneus*): Food Web Role: Freshwater; Height: 1.6 – 3.5 cm; Growth Form: Snout-vent Length; Leaf Duration: None; Flower Color: None; Sunlight/Soil: Shrubland; IUCN Status: LC.
- Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*): Food Web Role: Marine; Height: 37 – 40 cm; Growth Form: Multi; Leaf Duration: None; Flower Color: None; Sunlight/Soil: Shrubland; IUCN Status: LC.
- Yellow Fever Mosquito** (*Aedes aegypti*): Food Web Role: Aquatic; Height: 4 mm; Growth Form: Perennial; Leaf Duration: Evergreen; Flower Color: White; Sunlight/Soil: Full sun; dry; IUCN Status: LC.
- Nudibranch** (*Aplidium punctatum*): Food Web Role: Marine; Height: 10 cm (max); Growth Form: None; Leaf Duration: None; Flower Color: None; Sunlight/Soil: Shrubland; IUCN Status: LC.

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Andorran Pyrenees - Additional Vertebrates

Andorran Pyrenees Fauna

Andorran Pyrenees Passerine Birds

Andorran Pyrenees Plants

Aquatic Insects

Bioblitz Taxa

Boston Harbor Fouling Communities

Boston Harbor Migratory Fishways

Boston Harbor Rocky Intertidal

Boston Harbor Salt Marsh

Boston Harbor Sandy Beach

Boston Harbor Seagrass Beds

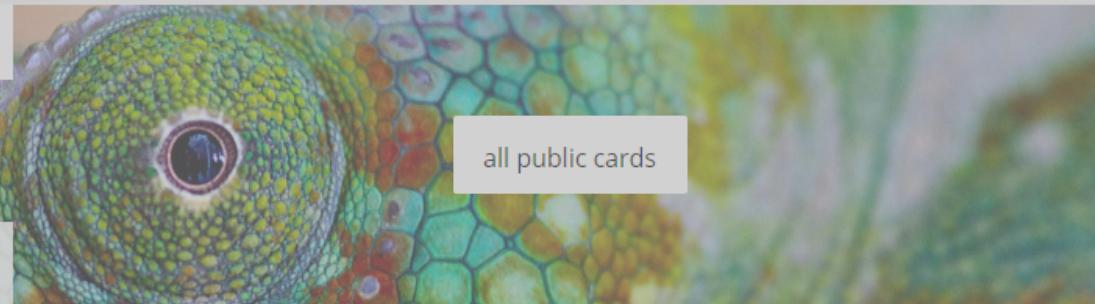
Boston Harbor Shellfish Beds

Boston Harbor Tidal Flats

CNC Boston: Dandelion Delight

CNC Boston: Delectable Oysters

CNC Boston: Early Flyers



all public cards

search cards

Sort: scientific name (a-z)

Browse existing biodiversity cards and decks, or create your own to share information about your favorite organisms and interesting ecosystems around the world!

Northern Goshawk

Accipiter gentilis

Goshawk

Accipiter gentilis

Eurasian Sparrow Hawk

Accipiter nisus

Maple

Acer sp.

Plants

Northern Cricket Frog

Acris crepitans

Spotted Sandpiper

Actitis macularius

Yellow Fever Mosquito

Aedes aegypti

Nudibranch

Aplidium populorum

Mollusks

Adaptations + Energy Sources:

Growth: Tolerant to drought and air pollution

Reproduction: Semars act as wings on seeds

Energy: Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water

Image: Wikipedia CC-BY-SA

Adaptations + Energy Sources:

Growth: Can grow in both swamps and dry soils;

Reproduction: Can start producing seeds at 4 years

Energy: Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water

Image: Mary Korn CC-BY-NC-SA

Threats + Adaptability:

Major threat: None

Adaptability: Thrives in man-made habitats

Population trend: Globally unknown

Image: Koen Suyk

Adaptations + Energy Sources:

Physical: Whiskers on lower jaw locate prey

Behavioral: Migrate upriver to specific spawning sites

Energy: Aquatic invertebrates and small fish

Image: Alexander Prokopenko CC-BY-SA Public Domain

Food Web Role:

Primary Consumer

Food Web Role:

Multi

Food Web Role:

Aquatic

Food Web Role:

Marine

IUCN Status:

LC

IUCN Status:

LC

IUCN Status:

LC

IUCN Status:

LC

Snout-vent Length:

1.6 - 3.5 cm

Wingspan:

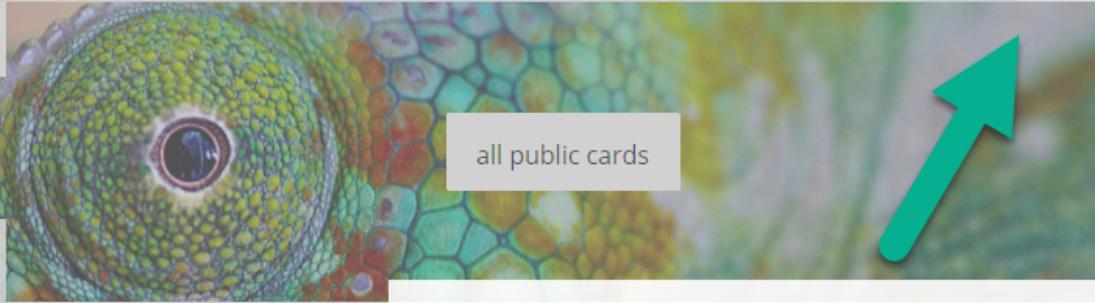
37 - 60 cm

Adult Length:

4 mm

Body Length:

10 cm (max)


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Andorran Pyrenees -
Additional Vertebrates

Andorran Pyrenees Fungi

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Boston Harbor Fouling
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Beds

Boston Harbor Tidal Flats

CNC Boston: Dandelion
DelightCNC Boston: Delectable
Oysters

CNC Boston: Early Rivers

search cards

Northern Goshawk
Accipiter gentilisGoshawk
Accipiter gentilis

Adaptations + Energy Sources:
Physical: Broad wings and long tail to maneuver
Behavioral: Thrives in urban and rural habitats
Energy: Birds, mammals, reptiles, insects

Image: iStock CC BY-NC-ND

Adaptations + Energy Sources:
Physical: Thrives in urban and rural habitats
Behavioral: Thrives in man-made habitats
Population trend: Unknown

Image: iStock CC BY-NC-ND

Norway Maple
Acer platanoidesRed Maple
Acer rubrumYarrow
Achillea millefoliumAtlantic Sturgeon
Acipenser oxyrinchus

Adaptations + Energy Sources:
Physical: Tolerant to drought and air pollution
Reproduction: Samaras act as wings on seeds
Energy: Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water

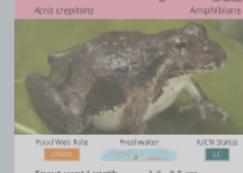
Image: iStock CC-BY-NC-ND

Adaptations + Energy Sources:
Physical: Can grow in both swamps and dry soils
Reproduction: Can start producing seeds at 4 years
Energy: Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water

Image: Mary Kinn CC-BY-NC-ND

Adaptations + Energy Sources:
Physical: Whiskers on lower jaw locate prey
Behavioral: Migrate upstream for specific spawning sites
Energy: Aquatic invertebrates and small fish

Image: Alexander Prokudin (1863-1945) Public Domain

Northern Cricket Frog
Acris crepitansSpotted Sandpiper
Actitis maculariusYellow Fever Mosquito
Aedes aegyptiNudibranch
Aplidium punctum

all public cards

Sort: scientific name (a-z) ▾

Click “Sign In” to make an account.
This will allow you to create and manage
your own biodiversity cards and decks.



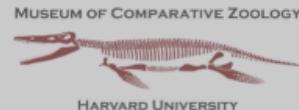
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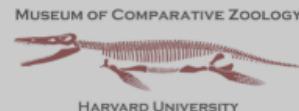


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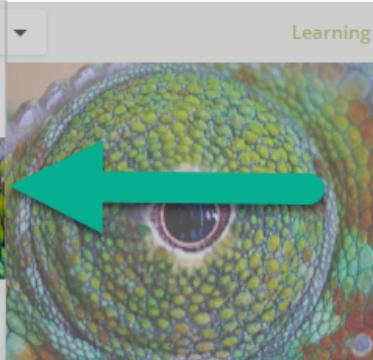
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EOL Example Deck

My favorite species

Sea Turtles of the World

Wright Farm

 search cards

Sort: recently edited ▾

Select "My Cards" to view every card and deck you have made or to create new ones.

+ new card

eol Biodiversity Cards



My favorite animals

Image: Paul Martin CC-BY-SA

Red Squirrel Tamiasciurus hudsonicus



Food Web Role	Urban	IUCN Status
Apex predator	Herbivore	LC
Autotroph	Heterotroph	NP
Carnivore	Mixed	NT
Decomposer	Omnivore	EN
Detritivore	Sanguinivore	CR

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Long legs allow rotation in hind foot to grip tree. Behavioral: Socially monogamous. Diet: Energy: Flowers, fruits, tree sap, bark, insects, bird eggs.

Body Length: 27.3-38.5 cm
Adult Weight: 197-282 g
Lifespan: 5 yrs (avg)
Offspring/Litters: 1-8; 1-2/pair
Female Maturity: 1 yr

eol Echinoderms



Size	Motility	Reproduction
		Zonation

Image: David L. Johnson CC-BY-SA

Common name: Common Puffball

Scientific name: *Lycoperdon perlatum*

eol Taxon group: Fungi

Food web role: Non-invasive

IUCN status: LC

Least concern

Extinct

Data deficient

Not evaluated

Near threatened

Vulnerable

Endangered

Critically endangered

Extinct in the wild

Key

Common Puffball

Lycoperdon perlatum

eol Fungi

Food Web Role: Non-invasive

IUCN Status: LC

Non-invasive

Cap Size: 2-4 cm

Red-backed Salamander Plethodon cinereus

eol Taxon group: Amphibians

Food Web Role: Carnivore

IUCN Status: LC

Least concern

Extinct

Data deficient

Not evaluated

Near threatened

Vulnerable

Endangered

Critically endangered

Extinct in the wild

Key

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle

Lepidochelys olivacea

eol Reptiles

Food Web Role: Marine

IUCN Status: EN

Endangered

Cap Size: 55-80 cm

Carapace Length: 55-80 cm

Eastern Hemlock Tsuga canadensis

eol Pinopsida

Food Web Role: Non-invasive

IUCN Status: LC

Least concern

Extinct

Data deficient

Not evaluated

Near threatened

Vulnerable

Endangered

Critically endangered

Extinct in the wild

Key

Monarch

Danaus plexippus

eol Insects

Food Web Role: Non-invasive

IUCN Status: LC

Least concern

Cap Size: 8.6-12.4 cm

Wingspan: 8.6-12.4 cm

Cells

Black-capped Chickadee Poecile atricapillus

eol Birds

Food Web Role: Carnivore

IUCN Status: LC

Least concern

Extinct

Wingspan: 20 cm (avg)

Adult Weight: 10-15 g

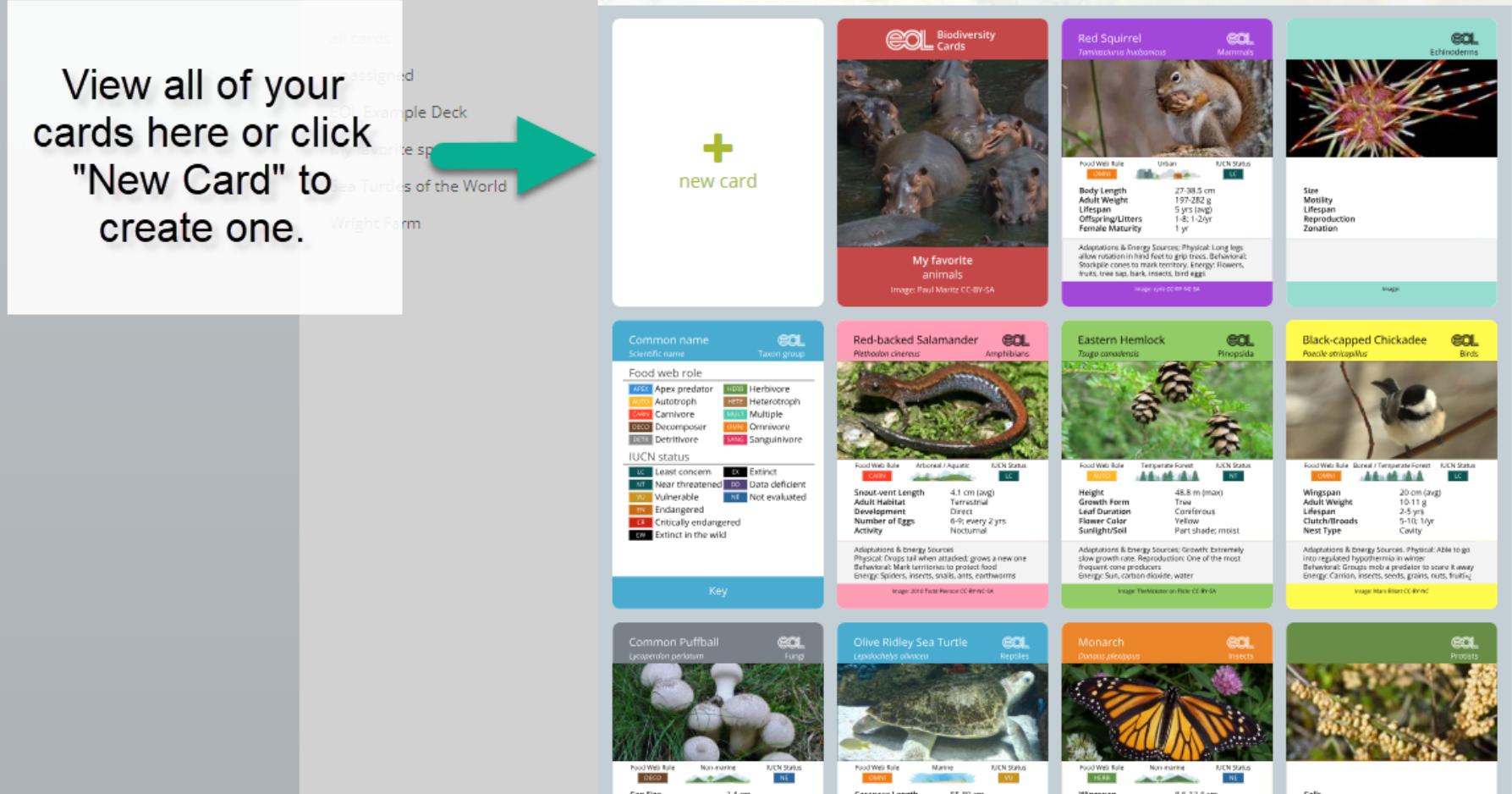
Lifespan: 2-4 yrs

Clutch/Year: 5-10; 1/yr

Nest Type: Cavity

Image: Marianne C. Ervin CC-BY-SA

Cells



card maker (beta)

my cards

public cards

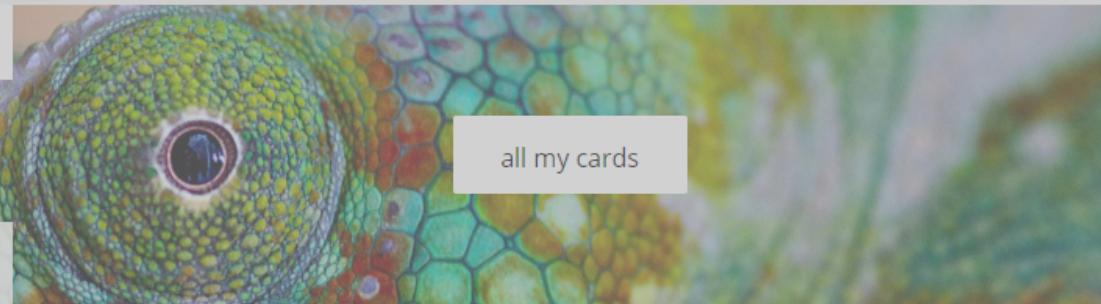
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+ new deck

all cards

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all my cards

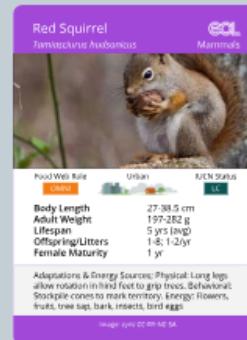
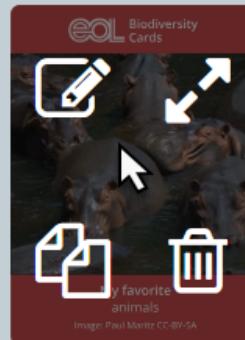
search cards

Sort:

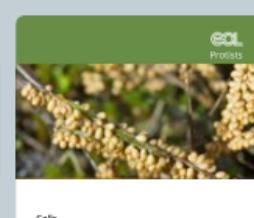
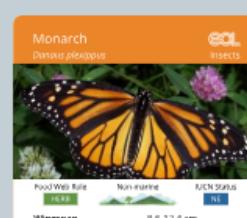
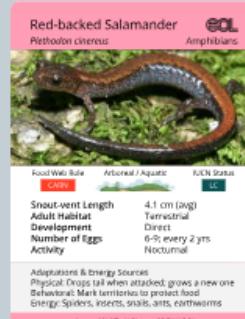
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Common name	eol	Taxon group
Scientific name		
Food web role		
APPE Apex predator	Herbivore	
AUTP Autotroph	Heterotroph	
CARN Carnivore	Multiple	
DECO Decomposer	Omnivore	
DETR Detritivore	Saprotrophic	
IUCN status		
LC Least concern	Extinct	
NT Near threatened	Data deficient	
VU Vulnerable	Not evaluated	
EN Endangered		
CR Critically endangered		
EW Extinct in the wild		
Key		



Common name	eol	Taxon group
Scientific name		
Food web role		
APPE Apex predator	Herbivore	
AUTP Autotroph	Heterotroph	
CARN Carnivore	Multiple	
DECO Decomposer	Omnivore	
DETR Detritivore	Saprotrophic	
IUCN status		
LC Least concern	Extinct	
NT Near threatened	Data deficient	
VU Vulnerable	Not evaluated	
EN Endangered		
CR Critically endangered		
EW Extinct in the wild		
Key		



 card maker (beta)

my cards

public cards

search decks

+ new deck

all cards

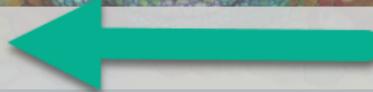
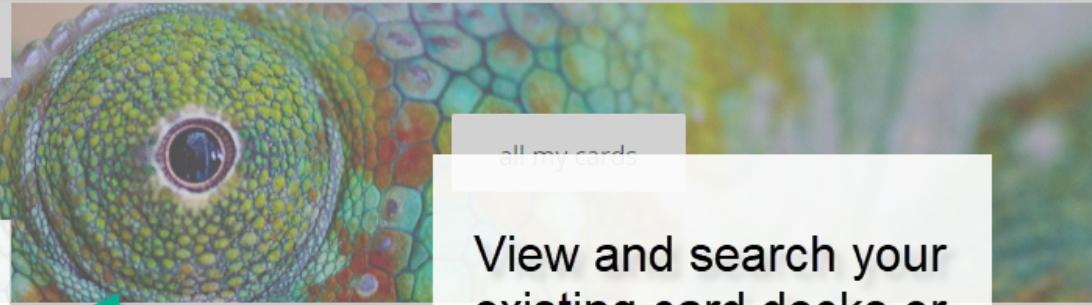
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EOL Example Deck

My favorite species

Sea Turtles of the World

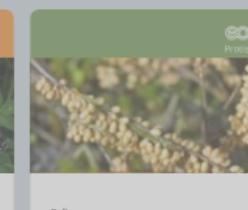
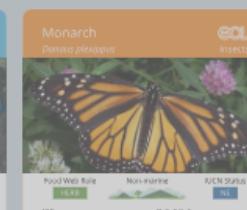
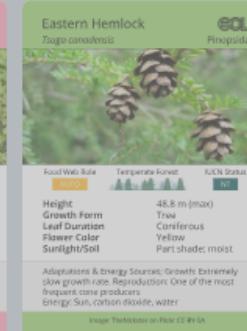
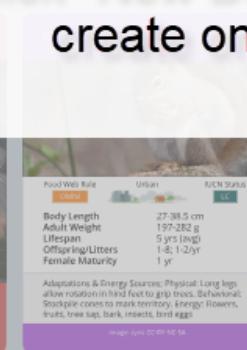
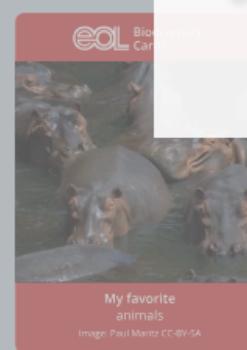
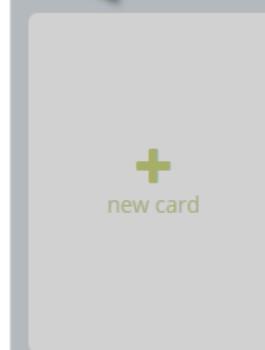
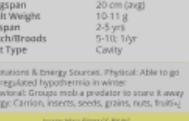
Wright Farm



all my decks

View and search your existing card decks or click "New Deck" to create one.

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card maker (beta)

my cards

public cards

search decks

+ new deck

all cards

unassigned

EOL Example Deck

My favorite species

Sea Turtles of the World

Wright Farm



Wright Farm ▾

This deck highlights 15 common organisms found on mixed-use conservation land near Boston, MA, USA. Learn about adaptations and energy sources for these species.

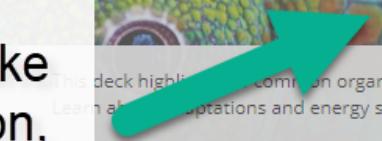
search cards

Sort: recently edited ▾

 Red Squirrel <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i> Mammals Food Web Role: Urban IUCN Status: LC Body Length: 27-38.5 cm Adult Weight: 197-282 g Lifespan: 5 yrs (avg) Offspring/Litters: 1-8; 1-2 yr Female Maturity: 1 yr Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Long legs allow running and fast tree climbing. Behavioral: Squirrels cones to mark territory. Energy: Flowers, fruits, tree sap, bark, insects, bird eggs. Image: CC BY-SA	 Red-backed Salamander <i>Plethodon cinereus</i> Amphibians Food Web Role: Arboreal / Aquatic IUCN Status: LC Shout-Length: 4.1 cm (avg) Adult Habitat: Terrestrial Development: Direct Number of Eggs: 6-9 every 2 yrs Activity: Nocturnal Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Ossified discs in skin allow attachment; grows a new one after loss. Behavioral: Mantle ruffles to protect food. Energy: Spiders, insects, invertebrates, earthworms. Image: CC BY-SA	 Eastern Hemlock <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> Pinopsida Food Web Role: Temperate Forest IUCN Status: NT Height: 46.8 m (max) Growth Form: Tree Leaf Coloration: Evergreen Flower Color: Yellow Sunlight/Soil: Sun shade; moist Adaptations & Energy Sources: Growth: Extremely slow growth rate. Reproduction: One of the most efficient cone producers. Energy: Sun, carbon dioxide, water. Image: ThiloMöller on Flickr CC BY-SA	
 Black-capped Chickadee <i>Poecile atricapillus</i> Birds Food Web Role: Temperate Forest IUCN Status: LC Wingspan: 20 cm (avg) Adult Weight: 10-11 g Lifespan: 2-5 yrs Clutch/Broods: 5-10; 1 yr Nest Type: Tree hole Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Able to go thermally in winter. Behavioral: able to store it away seeds, grains, nuts, fruit. Image: CC BY-SA	 Common Puffball <i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i> Fungi Food Web Role: Non-invasive IUCN Status: NE Cap Size: 2-4 cm Growth Habit: Sterile stalk Spore Surface: Ovoid Cap Color: White Spore Print: Brown Adaptations & Energy Sources: Growth: Fruits bodies grow singly, scattered or clustered. Reproduction: Spores dispersed in smoke-like spray. Energy: Nutrients from plant matter. Image: CC BY-SA	 Monarch <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Insects Food Web Role: Non-invasive IUCN Status: NE Wingspan: 8.6-12.4 cm Development: Complete Adult Lifespan: 2-6 weeks Number of Eggs: 700 (avg) Wings: 2 pairs Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Coloring warns off predators. Behavioral: Migrate every season. Energy: Milkweed, nectar. Image: Kristin Deale-Harrison CC BY-SA	 Black-legged Tick <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> Arachnids Food Web Role: Temperate Forest IUCN Status: NE Body Length: 1-3 mm Development: Incomplete Lifespan: 2 yrs (avg) Number of Eggs: 810 (avg) Activity: Dermal Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Rear body region expands; holds bloodmeal. Behavioral: Male does mating; female lays egg. Energy: Blood of various mammals. Image: Karen Lacy CC BY-SA
 Asian Staff-vine <i>Gelasia orbicularis</i> Flowering Plants Food Web Role: Molt IUCN Status: NE Height: 0.9-1.8 cm Adult Body Length: 0.9-1.8 cm Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Trailing vines with adhesive pads. Behavioral: Climbs trees. Image: CC BY-SA	 White-footed Mouse <i>Peromyscus leucopus</i> Mammals Food Web Role: Desert / Shrublands IUCN Status: LC Body Length: 15-21 cm Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Large ears help dissipate heat. Behavioral: Diurnal. Image: CC BY-SA	 Wasps Hymenoptera Food Web Role: Non-invasive IUCN Status: LC Adult Body Length: 1.5-2.1 cm Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Bright colors warn of toxicity. Behavioral: Male does mating; female lays egg. Energy: Blood of various mammals. Image: Karen Lacy CC BY-SA	

Click on a deck title to view and edit the cards from that specific deck.

Click the deck title to print, make a copy, add or edit a description, rename the deck, or manage the deck users.



Wright Farm

- print
- copy deck
- edit description
- rename deck
- manage deck users

Sort: recently edited ▾

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[My favorite species](#)

[Sea Turtles of the World](#)

[Wright Farm](#)

[new card](#)



Red Squirrel
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus

Mammals

Food Web Role: Urban

IUCN Status: LC

Body Length: 27-38 cm

Adult Weight: 197-282 g

Lifespan: 5 yrs (avg)

Offspring/Litter: 1-8; 1-2 yr

Female Maturity: 1 yr

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Long legs allow running on hard tree trunk bark. Behavioral: Social cones on bark territory. Energy: Flowers, fruits, tree sap, bark, insects, bird eggs.

Image: CC BY-SA 3.0



Red-backed Salamander
Plethodon cinereus

Amphibians

Food Web Role: Arboreal/Aquatic

IUCN Status: LC

Snout-vent Length: 4.1 cm (avg)

Adult Habitat: Terrestrial

Development: Direct

Number of Eggs: 6-9, every 2 yrs

Activity: Nocturnal

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Dorsal stripes on back protect food. Behavioral: Mimic termites to protect food. Energy: Spiders, insects, snails, ants, earthworms.

Image: CC BY-SA 3.0



Eastern Hemlock
Tsuga canadensis

Pinopsida

Food Web Role: Temperate Forest

IUCN Status: LC

Height: 48.8 m (max)

Growth Form: Tree

Leaf Duration: Evergreen

Color: Yellow

Light Requirements: Sun shade; moist sunlight/soil

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Growth: Extremely slow growth. Reproduction: One of the most common cone producers. Energy: Sun, carbon dioxide, water.

Image: Thchakharan - Wikipedia CC BY-SA 3.0



Black-capped Chickadee
Poecile atricapillus

Birds

Food Web Role: Boreal / Temperate Forest

IUCN Status: LC

Wingspan: 20 cm (avg)

Adult Weight: 10-11 g

Lifespan: 2-5 yrs

Clutch/Offspring: 5-10; 1 yr

Nest Type: Cavity

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Able to go into regulated hibernation in winter. Behavioral: Groups molt a predator to scare it away. Energy: Carrion, insects, seeds, grains, nuts, fruiting.

Image: Marla Miller CC BY-NC



Common Puffball
Lycoperdon perlatum

Fungi

Food Web Role: Non-invasive

IUCN Status: LC

Cap Size: 2-4 cm

Stem/Stalk: Ovoid

Sporangium Surface: White

Sporangium Print: Brown

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Growth: Fruiting bodies grow singly, scattered, or clustered. Reproduction: Spores dispersed in smoke-like spray. Energy: Nutrients from plant matter.

Image: Rogerio CC BY-NC



Monarch
Danaus plexippus

Insects

Food Web Role: Non-invasive

IUCN Status: LC

Wingspan: 8.6-12.4 cm

Development: Complete

Adult Lifespan: 2-4 weeks

Number of Eggs: 700 (avg)

Wings: 2 pairs

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Color warning to predators. Behavioral: Migrate every season. Energy: Milkweed, nectar.

Image: Michael D. Johnson CC BY-NC



Black-legged Tick
Ixodes scapularis

Arachnids

Food Web Role: Coast / Forest

IUCN Status: LC

Body Length: 1-3 mm

Development: Incomplete

Lifespan: 2 yrs (avg)

Number of Eggs: 810 (avg)

Activity: Diurnal

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Rear body region expands, holds bloodmeal. Behavioral: Male does mating, female lays egg. Energy: Blood of various mammals.

Image: Rakesh Lal CC BY-NC SA



Bumblebees
Bombus

Bees

Food Web Role: Pollinators

IUCN Status: LC

Adult Body Length: 0.9-1.9 cm

Height: 1.5-2.1 cm

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Able to fly at low temperatures. Behavioral: Pollinate flowers. Energy: Nectar, pollen.

Image: Michael D. Johnson CC BY-NC



Asian Staff-vine
Celastrus orbiculatus

Flowering Plants

Food Web Role: Deciduous Forest

IUCN Status: LC

Height: 9.1 m (avg)

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Clings to trees. Energy: Nectar, pollen.

Image: Michael D. Johnson CC BY-NC



White-footed Mouse
Peromyscus leucopus

Mammals

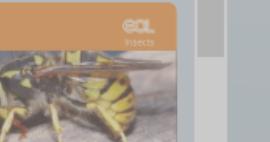
Food Web Role: Desert / Shrublands

IUCN Status: LC

Body Length: 15-21 cm

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Tail is long. Energy: Seeds, grains, nuts, fruiting.

Image: Michael D. Johnson CC BY-NC



Wasps

Bees

Food Web Role: Pollinators

IUCN Status: LC

Adult Body Length: 1.5-2.1 cm

Height: 1.5-2.1 cm

Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Stings. Behavioral: Parasitism. Energy: Nectar, pollen.

Image: Michael D. Johnson CC BY-NC

card maker (beta)

my cards

public cards

Wright Farm ▾

print

copy deck

edit description

rename deck

manage deck users

Select "Manage Deck Users" to share your deck with teachers, students, and friends by user name. This will give them the ability to view and edit the cards in this deck.

This deck highlights 15 common organisms found at Wright Farm, a conservation land near Boston, MA, USA.

Sort: recently edited ▾

Red Squirrel *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus* Mammals Food Web Role: Urban IUCN Status: LC Body Length: 27-38 cm Adult Weight: 197-282 g Lifespan: 5 yrs (avg) Offspring/Litter: 1-8; 1-2 yr Female Maturity: 1 yr Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Long legs allow running on thin tree trunk branches. Behavioral: Scratches cones on bark to bury. Energy: Flowers, fruits, tree sap, bark, insects, bird eggs. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

Red-backed Salamander *Plethodon cinereus* Amphibians Food Web Role: Arboreal / Aquatic IUCN Status: LC Snout-vent Length: 4.1 cm (avg) Adult Habitat: Terrestrial Development: Direct Lifespan: 6-9; 2-3 yr Number of Eggs: Activity: Nocturnal Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Dorsal fin on tail attached, grows a new one if regenerated. Skin mottled to protect food. Behavioral: Mimic toad to protect food. Energy: Spiders, insects, snails, ants, earthworms. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

Eastern Hemlock *Tsuga canadensis* Pinopsida Food Web Role: Temperate Forest IUCN Status: LC Height: 48.8 m (max) Growth Form: Tree Leaf Duration: Evergreen Color: Yellow Sunlight/Soil: Part shade; moist Adaptations & Energy Sources: Growth: Extremely slow growing, long-lived. One of the most efficient tree producers. Energy: Sun, carbon dioxide, water. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

Black-capped Chickadee *Poecile atricapillus* Birds Food Web Role: Boreal / Temperate Forest IUCN Status: LC Wingspan: 20 cm (avg) Adult Weight: 10-11 g Lifespan: 2-5 yrs Clutch/Incubation: 5-10; 1 yr Nest Type: Cavity Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Able to go into prolonged hibernation in winter. Behavioral: Groups molt a predator to scare it away. Energy: Carrion, insects, seeds, grains, nectar, fruit. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

Common Puffball *Lycoperdon perlatum* Fungi Food Web Role: Non-invasive IUCN Status: LC Cap Size: 2-4 cm Spore Surface: Ossicle Spore Color: White Spore Print: Brown Adaptations & Energy Sources: Growth: Infructescence grows singly, scattered, or clustered. Reproduction: Spores dispersed in smoke-like spray. Energy: Nutrients from plant matter. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

Monarch *Danaus plexippus* Insects Food Web Role: Non-invasive IUCN Status: LC Wingspan: 8.6-12.4 cm Development: Complete Adult Lifespan: 2-4 weeks Number of Eggs: 700 (avg) Wings: 2 pairs Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Colorful wings off predators. Behavioral: Migrate every season. Energy: Milkweed, nectar. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

Black-legged Tick *Ixodes scapularis* Arachnids Food Web Role: Coast / Forest IUCN Status: LC Body Length: 1-3 mm Development: Incomplete Lifespan: 2 yrs (avg) Number of Eggs: 810 (avg) Activity: Diurnal Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Rear body region expands, holds bloodmeal. Behavioral: Male does mating, female lays egg. Energy: Blood of various mammals. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

Bumblebees *Bombus* Bees Food Web Role: Multi IUCN Status: LC Adult Body Length: 0.9-1.9 cm Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Strong flight muscles. Behavioral: Pollinate flowers off predators. Energy: Nectar, pollen. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

Asian Staff-vine *Celastrus orbiculatus* Flowering Plants Food Web Role: Deciduous Forest IUCN Status: LC Height: 9.1 m (avg) Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Climbing vines attach to trees. Energy: Nectar, pollen. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

White-footed Mouse *Peromyscus leucopus* Mammals Food Web Role: Desert / Shrublands IUCN Status: LC Body Length: 15-21 cm Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Tail is longer than body. Behavioral: Migrates. Energy: Seeds, grains, fruit. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

Wasps *Vespula* Hymenoptera Food Web Role: Non-invasive IUCN Status: LC Adult Body Length: 1.5-2.1 cm Adaptations & Energy Sources: Physical: Bright yellow and black stripes. Behavioral: Male does mating, female lays egg. Energy: Blood of various mammals. Image: Flickr CC BY-NC-ND

card
maker (beta)

my cards

public cards

search decks

all cards

Andorran Pyrenees -
Additional Vertebrates

Andorran Pyrenees Fungi

Andorran Pyrenees
Passerine Birds

Andorran Pyrenees Plants

Aquatic Insects

Bioblitz Taxa

Boston Harbor Fouling
Communities

Boston Harbor Migratory
Fishways

Boston Harbor Rocky
Intertidal

Boston Harbor Salt Marsh

Boston Harbor Sandy Beach

Boston Harbor Seagrass
Beds

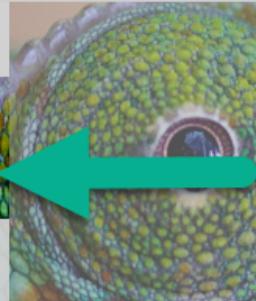
Boston Harbor Shellfish
Beds

Boston Harbor Tidal Flats

CNC Boston: Dandelion
Delight

CNC Boston: Delectable
Oysters

CNC Boston: Early Flyers



Select "Public Cards" to view completed and reviewed cards from various Encyclopedia of Life partner projects.

search cards

Northern Goshawk

eol
Birds



Food Web Role: Temperate Forest
Wingspan: 98 - 115 cm
Adult Weight: 0.6 - 1.4 kg
Lifespan: 11 yrs (avg)
Outbreeds: Yes
Nest Type: Cup in tree crotch

Norway Maple

eol
Plants



Food Web Role: Temperate Forest
Height: 12 - 15 m
Growth Form: Tree
Leaf Duration: Deciduous
Flower Color: Yellow
Sunlight/Soil: Full - part sun; drained

Northern Cricket Frog

eol
Amphibians



Snout-Lenth: 1.6 - 3.5 cm

Goshawk

eol
Birds



Food Web Role: Alpine
Wingspan: 103 - 117 cm
Adult Weight: 631 - 1364 g
Lifespan: 18 yrs (max)
Outbreeds: Yes
Nest Type: Cup in tree fork

Red Maple

eol
Plants



Food Web Role: Temperate Forest
Height: 18 - 27 m
Growth Form: Tree
Leaf Duration: Deciduous
Flower Color: Red
Sunlight/Soil: Shady; variable

Spotted Sandpiper

eol
Birds



Food Web Role: Marsh
Wingspan: 37 - 40 cm

Eurasian Sparrow Hawk

eol
Birds



Food Web Role: Alpine
Wingspan: 59 - 80 cm
Adult Weight: 110 - 342 g
Lifespan: 4 - 5.1 yrs
Outbreeds: Yes
Nest Type: Platform in tree

Yarrow

eol
Flowering Plants



Food Web Role: Alpine
Height: 60 - 90 cm
Growth Form: Herbaceous
Life Cycle: Perennial
Flower Color: White
Sunlight/Soil: Full sun; dry

Yellow Fever Mosquito

eol
Diptera



Food Web Role: Aquatic
Adult Length: 4 mm

Sort:

scientific name (a-z) ▾

Boxelder Maple

eol
Plants



Food Web Role: Temperate Forest
Height: 9 - 18 m
Growth Form: Deciduous
Leaf Color: Below - green
Sunlight/Soil: Part shade; moist

Atlantic Sturgeon

eol
Fishes



Food Web Role: Marine
Body Length: 3.5 m (max)
Adult Weight: 515 kg (max)
Lifespan: 100 yrs (max)
Number of Eggs: 1.5 - 2 million every 3-5 yrs
Nest Type: Absent

Nudibranch

eol
Mollusks



Food Web Role: Marine
Body Length: 10 cm (max)

card
maker (beta)



all cards

Andorran Pyrenees -
Additional Vertebrates

Andorran Pyrenees Fungi

Andorran Pyrenees
Passerine Birds

Andorran Pyrenees Plants

Aquatic Insects

Bioblitz Taxa

Boston Harbor Fouling
Communities

Boston Harbor Migratory
Fishways

Boston Harbor Rocky
Intertidal

Boston Harbor Salt Marsh

Boston Harbor Sandy Beach

Boston Harbor Seagrass
Beds

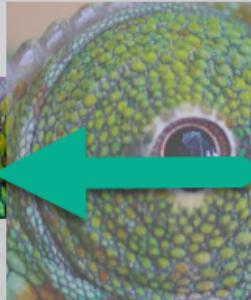
Boston Harbor Shellfish
Beds

Boston Harbor Tidal Flats

CNC Boston: Dandelion
Delight

CNC Boston: Delectable
Oysters

CNC Boston: Early Flyers



Public cards are available to anyone, even if you do not have an account. If you are signed in, you can copy public decks into your cards to edit and use them for your own purposes.

The right side of the screen displays a grid of 16 cards, each representing a different species or ecosystem. Each card includes a thumbnail image, the species name, its class, and a brief summary of its characteristics.

- Northern Goshawk** (Accipiter gentilis, Birds)
 - Food Web Role: Top Predator
 - Habitat: Temperate Forest
 - IUCN Status: LC
 - Wingspan: 98 - 115 cm
 - Adult Weight: 0.6 - 1.4 kg
 - Lifespan: 11 yrs (avg)
 - Clutch/Broods: 2 - 4 (typ)
 - Nest Type: Cup in tree crotch
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Physically strong wings and tail to maneuver effectively. Thrive in urban and natural habitats. Energy: Birds, mammals, reptiles, insects.
- Goshawk** (Accipiter gentilis, Birds)
 - Food Web Role: Top Predator
 - Habitat: Alpine
 - IUCN Status: LC
 - Wingspan: 103 - 117 cm
 - Adult Weight: 0.6 - 1.4 kg
 - Lifespan: 18 yrs (max)
 - Clutch/Broods: 2 - 4 (typ)
 - Nest Type: Cup in tree fork
 - Threats + Adaptability: Major threat: Habitat loss, energy developments. Adaptability: Thrives in agricultural lands. Population trend: Unknown.
- European Sparrow Hawk** (Accipiter nisus, Birds)
 - Food Web Role: Top Predator
 - Habitat: Alpine
 - IUCN Status: LC
 - Wingspan: 59 - 80 cm
 - Adult Weight: 110 - 342 g
 - Lifespan: 3 yrs (avg)
 - Clutch/Broods: 4 - 5 (typ)
 - Nest Type: Platform in tree
 - Threats + Adaptability: Major threat: Wind energy structures, food ingestion. Adaptability: Diet allows wide range and expansion. Population trend: Globally stable.
- Whip-poor-will** (Caprimulgus vociferus, Birds)
 - Food Web Role: Temperate Forest
 - Habitat: Tree
 - IUCN Status: NT
 - Height: 9 - 18 m
 - Growth Form: Deciduous
 - Leaf Color: Brown - green
 - Sunlight/Shade: Part shade; moist
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Swiftly, Cuckoo-like growth rate. Reproduction: Seeds and insect roots. Energy: Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water.
- Norway Maple** (Acer platanoides, Plants)
 - Food Web Role: Temperate Forest
 - Habitat: Temperate Forest
 - IUCN Status: LC
 - Height: 12 - 15 m
 - Growth Form: Tree
 - Leaf Duration: Deciduous
 - Flower Color: Yellow
 - Sunlight/Shade: Full - part sun; drained
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Growth: Tolerant to drought and air pollution. Reproduction: Samaras act as wings on seeds. Energy: Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water.
- Red Maple** (Acer rubrum, Plants)
 - Food Web Role: Temperate Forest
 - Habitat: Temperate Forest
 - IUCN Status: LC
 - Height: 18 - 27 m
 - Growth Form: Tree
 - Leaf Duration: Deciduous
 - Flower Color: Red
 - Sunlight/Shade: Variable
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Growth: Can grow in both swamps and dry soils. Reproduction: Can start producing seeds at 4 years. Energy: Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water.
- Yarrow** (Achillea millefolium, Flowering Plants)
 - Food Web Role: Alpine
 - Habitat: Alpine
 - IUCN Status: LC
 - Height: 60 - 90 cm
 - Growth Form: Herbaceous
 - Life Cycle: Perennial
 - Flower Color: White
 - Sunlight/Shade: Full sun; dry
 - Threats + Adaptability: Major threat: None. Adaptability: Thrives in man-made habitats. Population trend: Globally unknown.
- Atlantic Sturgeon** (Acipenser oxyrinchus, Fishes)
 - Food Web Role: Marine
 - Habitat: Marine
 - IUCN Status: CR
 - Body Length: 3.5 m (max)
 - Adult Weight: 515 kg (max)
 - Lifespan: 100 yrs (max)
 - Number of Eggs: 1.5-2 million every 3-5 yrs
 - Nest Type: Absent
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Physical: Whiskers on lower jaw locate prey. Behavioral: Migrate upstream to specific spawning sites. Energy: Aquatic invertebrates and small fish.
- Northern Cricket Frog** (Acris crepitans, Amphibians)
 - Food Web Role: Freshwater
 - Habitat: Freshwater
 - IUCN Status: LC
 - Snout-Legnth: 1.6 - 3.5 cm
 - Wingspan: 37 - 40 cm
 - Adult Length: 4 mm
 - Body Length: 10 cm (max)
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Physical: Tadpoles on lower jaw locate prey. Behavioral: Migrate upstream to specific spawning sites. Energy: Aquatic invertebrates and small fish.
- Spotted Sandpiper** (Actitis macularius, Birds)
 - Food Web Role: Mudflats
 - Habitat: Mudflats
 - IUCN Status: LC
 - Wingspan: 37 - 40 cm
 - Adult Length: 4 mm
 - Body Length: 10 cm (max)
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Physical: Whiskers on lower jaw locate prey. Behavioral: Migrate upstream to specific spawning sites. Energy: Aquatic invertebrates and small fish.
- Yellow Fever Mosquito** (Aedes aegypti, Diptera)
 - Food Web Role: Aquatic
 - Habitat: Aquatic
 - IUCN Status: NE
 - Adult Length: 4 mm
 - Body Length: 10 cm (max)
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Physical: Whiskers on lower jaw locate prey. Behavioral: Migrate upstream to specific spawning sites. Energy: Aquatic invertebrates and small fish.
- Nudibranch** (Anelasma papillatum, Mollusks)
 - Food Web Role: Marine
 - Habitat: Marine
 - IUCN Status: NE
 - Body Length: 10 cm (max)
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Physical: Whiskers on lower jaw locate prey. Behavioral: Migrate upstream to specific spawning sites. Energy: Aquatic invertebrates and small fish.

Click on any public card to view it enlarged. You can scroll between the public card inventory by clicking the arrows, or download a PNG using the button below the card.

public card to
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or download a
ng the button
the card.

The screenshot shows the eol.org card maker interface. A central yellow box displays a Goshawk (Accipiter gentilis) card. The card includes a photo of the bird, its scientific name, and basic information like food web role (CARN), habitat (Alpine), and IUCN status (LC). To the left is a sidebar with navigation links like 'my cards', 'public cards', and 'search decks'. To the right is a grid of other cards for various species, each with a preview image, name, and brief details. A cursor points to the 'Download PNG' button on the Goshawk card.

 card maker (beta) my cards public cards search decks

all cards

Andorran Pyrenees -
Additional Vertebrates

Andorran Pyrenees Fungi

Andorran Pyrenees
Passerine BirdsAndorran Pyrenees Plants 

Aquatic Insects

Bioblitz Taxa

Boston Harbor
CommunitiesBoston Harbor Migratory
FishwaysBoston Harbor Rocky
Intertidal

Boston Harbor Salt Marsh

Click on a deck title to view and share the cards from that specific deck.

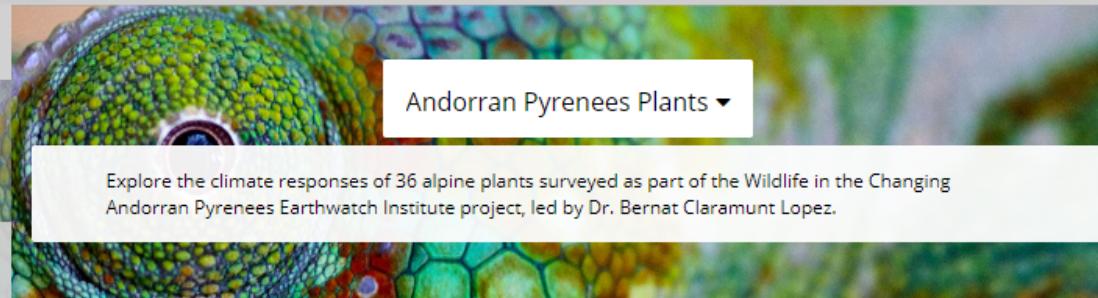
Boston Harbor Tidal Flats

CNC Boston: Dandelion

Delight

CNC Boston: Delectable
Oysters

CNC Boston: Early Flowers



Andorran Pyrenees Plants ▾

Explore the climate responses of 36 alpine plants surveyed as part of the Wildlife in the Changing Andorran Pyrenees Earthwatch Institute project, led by Dr. Bernat Claramunt Lopez.

 search cards

Sort: scientific name (a-z) ▾

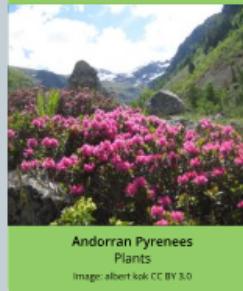
 Biodiversity CardsAndorran Pyrenees
Plants

Image: albert kirk CC BY 3.0

 Biodiversity Cards

In the high slopes of the Andorran Pyrenees climate change has already begun to alter the landscape and biodiversity. Some species are moving to higher latitudes, and some have begun to decline. Human land use also causes shifts in the natural order of things, but little research has been done on how people have impacted this particular place.

Wildlife in the Changing Andorran Pyrenees Earthwatch Institute project led by Dr. Bernat Claramunt i López of CREAL. The project seeks to answer some of these questions and share the outcomes to address these pressing issues.

Project Description

 Biodiversity Cards

Adaptability: The ability of an organism to adjust to new environmental conditions
Afforestation: Process of establishing a forest, especially on land not previously forested
Annual: Life cycle in which plants bloom, produce seeds and die in a single year
Ephemeral: Transitory, lasting a very short time
Fragmentation: Habitat loss due to division of large, continuous habitats into smaller, more isolated land
Growth Form: Characterization of plants as trees, shrubs, herbaceous and ground-cover (grass-like)
Leaf Duration: Trees and shrubs are characterized as evergreen (retains green leaves all year) and deciduous (loses all leaves in fall)
Perennial: Life cycle in which plants regrow each spring

Vocabulary

 Biodiversity Cards

Common name
Scientific name
Food web role
IUCN status

Least concern
Near threatened
Vulnerable
Endangered
Critically endangered
Extinct
Data deficient
Not evaluated
Extinct in the wild

Key

 Flowering Plants

Yarrow

Achillea millefolium

IUCN Status: LC

 Flowering Plants

Bearberry

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

IUCN Status: LC

 Flowering Plants

Thrift Seapink

Armeria maritima

IUCN Status: NE

 Flowering Plants

Silver Birch

Betula pendula

IUCN Status: LC

 Flowering Plants

Hawthorn

Crataegus monogyna

IUCN Status: NE

Root Web Role: Alpines
Height: 60 - 90 cm
Growth Form: Herbaceous
Leaf Duration: Perennial
Flower Color: White
Sunlight/Soil: Full sun; dry

Threats & Adaptability:
Major threats: Human development, herbicides.
Adaptability: Tolerant to drought, fire, and saline
Population trend: Globally unknown

Root Web Role: Alpine
Height: 15 - 30 cm
Growth Form: Shrub
Leaf Duration: Deciduous
Flower Color: White to pink
Sunlight/Soil: Part shade; dry

Threats & Adaptability:
Major threat: Fragmentation
Adaptability: Thrives in burned forest
Population trend: Stable, localized fragmentation

Root Web Role: Alpine
Height: 15 - 30 cm
Growth Form: Herbaceous
Leaf Duration: Perennial
Flower Color: Pink to white
Sunlight/Soil: Full sun; dry

Threats & Adaptability:
Major threat: Human recreation
Adaptability: Resistant to drought, fire, and saline
Population trend: Globally unknown

Root Web Role: Alpine
Height: 5 - 20 cm
Growth Form: Perennial
Leaf Duration: Evergreen
Flower Color: White
Sunlight/Soil: Part shade; dry

Threats & Adaptability:
Major threat: Fragmentation
Adaptability: Thrives in burned forest
Population trend: Stable, localized fragmentation

Root Web Role: Alpine
Height: 9 - 12 m
Growth Form: Tree
Leaf Duration: Deciduous
Flower Color: Yellow to brown
Sunlight/Soil: Variable; wet

Root Web Role: Alpine
Height: 15 - 30 cm
Growth Form: Shrub
Leaf Duration: Deciduous
Flower Color: Pink to white
Sunlight/Soil: Full sun; dry

Threats & Adaptability:
Major threat: Fragmentation
Adaptability: Thrives in burned forest
Population trend: Globally unknown

Root Web Role: Alpine
Height: 15 - 30 cm
Growth Form: Shrub
Leaf Duration: Deciduous
Flower Color: Pink to white
Sunlight/Soil: Full sun; dry

Threats & Adaptability:
Major threat: Fragmentation
Adaptability: Thrives in burned forest
Population trend: Stable, localized fragmentation

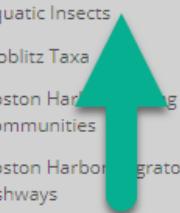
Root Web Role: Alpine
Height: 15 - 30 cm
Growth Form: Shrub
Leaf Duration: Deciduous
Flower Color: Pink to white
Sunlight/Soil: Full sun; dry

Threats & Adaptability:
Major threat: Fragmentation
Adaptability: Thrives in burned forest
Population trend: Stable, localized fragmentation

Root Web Role: Alpine
Height: 5 - 20 cm
Growth Form: Perennial
Leaf Duration: Evergreen
Flower Color: White
Sunlight/Soil: Part shade; dry

Threats & Adaptability:
Major threat: Fragmentation
Adaptability: Thrives in burned forest
Population trend: Globally unknown

Root Web Role: Alpine
Height: 9 - 12 m (max)
Growth Form: Tree
Leaf Duration: Deciduous
Flower Color: Yellow to brown
Sunlight/Soil: Variable; wet



Click the deck title to print or copy it to your card inventory. You can also get the URL of the deck to share it with others.

Andorran Pyrenees Plants

print
copy deck
show URL

Andorran Pyrenees -
Additional Vertebrates

Andorran Pyrenees Fungi

Andorran Pyrenees
Passerine Birds

Andorran Pyrenees Plants

Aquatic Insects

Bioblitz Taxa

Boston Harbor Fouling
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Boston Harbor Sandy Beach

Boston Harbor Seagrass
Beds

Boston Harbor Shellfish
Beds

Boston Harbor Tidal Flats

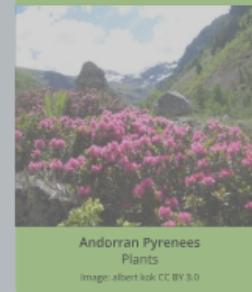
CNC Boston: Dandelion
Delight

CNC Boston: Delectable
Oysters

CNC Boston: Early Flyers

search cards

eol Biodiversity Cards



Andorran Pyrenees
Plants

Image: albert kirk CC BY 3.0

eol Biodiversity Cards

In the high slopes of the Andorran Pyrenees climate change has already begun to alter the landscape and biodiversity. Plants are moving to higher latitudes, and some have begun to decline. Human land use also causes shifts in the natural order of things, but little research has been done on how people have impacted this particular place.

Wildlife in the Changing Andorran Pyrenees. The Earthwatch project led by Dr. Bernat Claramunt i López of CREAL. The project seeks to answer some of these questions and share the outcomes to address these pressing issues.

Project Description

eol Biodiversity Cards

Adaptability: The ability of an organism to adjust to new environmental conditions
Afforestation: Process of establishing a forest, especially on land not previously forested
Annual: Life cycle in which plants bloom, produce seeds and die in a single year
Ephemeral: Transitory, lasting a very short time
Fragmentation: Habitat loss due to division of large, continuous habitats into smaller, more isolated land
Growth Form: Characterization of plants as trees, shrubs, herbaceous and gramineous (grass-like)
Leaf Duration: Trees and shrubs are characterized as evergreen (retains green leaves all year) and deciduous (loses all leaves in fall)
Perennial: Life cycle in which plants regrow each spring

Vocabulary

Common name
Scientific name

eol

Taxon group

Food web role	Herbivore
Autotroph	Heterotroph
Carnivore	Multiple
Decomposer	Omnivore
Detritivore	Saprolivore

IUCN status	Least concern
Extinct	Near threatened
Vulnerable	Data deficient
Endangered	Not evaluated
Critically endangered	Extinct in the wild

Key



Yarrow

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Bearberry

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Thrift Seapink

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Silver Birch

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Bearberry

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Thrift Seapink

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Silver Birch

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Scotch Heather

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Kingcup

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Alpine Chickweed

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0



Hawthorn

Image: Achille Krikler CC BY 3.0

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public cards

search decks

all cards

Andorran Pyrenees - Additional Vertebrates

Andorran Pyrenees Fauna

Andorran Pyrenees Passerine Birds

Andorran Pyrenees Plants

Aquatic Insects

Bioblitz Taxa

Boston Harbor Fouling Communities

Boston Harbor Migratory Fishways

Boston Harbor Rocky Intertidal

Boston Harbor Salt Marsh

Boston Harbor Sandy Beach

Boston Harbor Seagrass Beds

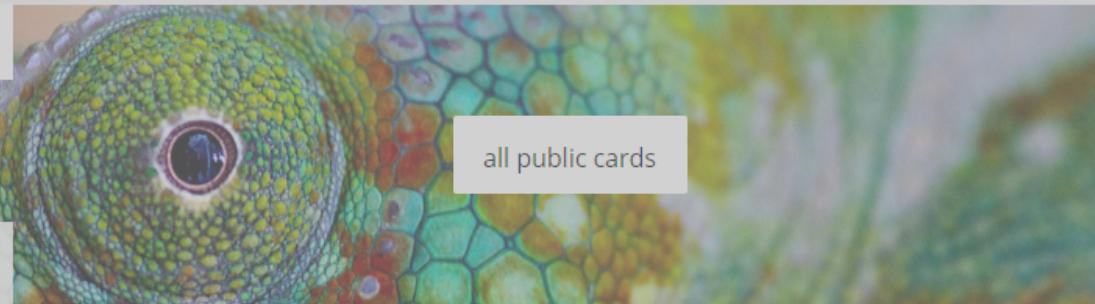
Boston Harbor Shellfish Beds

Boston Harbor Tidal Flats

CNC Boston: Dandelion Delight

CNC Boston: Delectable Oysters

CNC Boston: Early Flyers



all public cards

search cards

Sort: scientific name (a-z)

Thank you for viewing this Encyclopedia of Life tutorial. Have fun exploring public cards and creating your own!

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The image shows a grid of 12 cards, each representing a different species or group of organisms. The cards are arranged in three rows of four. Each card includes a small image, the species name, its common name, its taxonomic group, and some basic biological information like height, growth form, and diet.

- Northern Goshawk** (Accipiter gentilis)
 - Height: 12 - 15 m
 - Growth Form: Tree
 - Leaf Duration: Deciduous
 - Flower Color: Yellow
 - Sunlight/Soil: Full - part sun; drained
- Cuckoo** (Cuculus gularis)
 - Height: 18 - 27 m
 - Growth Form: Tree
 - Leaf Duration: Deciduous
 - Flower Color: Red
 - Sunlight/Soil: Shade; variable
- Eurasian Sparrow Hawk** (Accipiter nisus)
 - Height: 60 - 90 cm
 - Growth Form: Parasitic
 - Life Cycle: Perennial
 - Flower Color: White
 - Sunlight/Soil: Full sun; dry
- Maple** (Acer sp.)
 - Height: 9 - 18 m
 - Growth Form: Tree
 - Leaf Duration: Deciduous
 - Flower Color: Yellow - green
 - Sunlight/Soil: Part shade; moist
- Northern Cricket Frog** (Acris crepitans)
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Tolerant to drought and air pollution
 - Reproduction: Semars act as wings on seeds
 - Energy: Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water
- Spotted Sandpiper** (Actitis macularius)
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Can grow in both swamps and dry soils
 - Reproduction: Can start producing seeds at 4 years
 - Energy: Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water
- Yellow Fever Mosquito** (Aedes aegypti)
 - Threats + Adaptability: Major threat: None
 - Adaptability: Thrives in man-made habitats
 - Population trend: Globally unknown
- Nudibranch** (Aplidium giganteum)
 - Adaptations + Energy Sources: Whisks on lower jaw locate prey
 - Behavioral: Migrate upriver to specific spawning sites
 - Energy: Aquatic invertebrates and small fish