

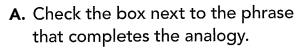
Weekly Question

Why do earthworms like dirt?

If you have ever dug in a garden, you've probably found a lot more than just dirt. A closer look might have revealed ants and centipedes, or perhaps a network of plant roots. And although you might not have seen them, soil teems with microorganisms. An ounce of soil can contain 100,000 algae, 1,000,000 fungi, and 100,000,000 bacterial

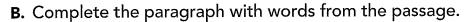
In a sense, healthy soil is "alive," crawling with worms, insects, and microscopic life. Soil is an **ecosystem** that includes not only the minerals in the dirt but also all the organisms that make the soil their

habitat. In the soil ecosystem, earthworms play the role of **decomposers**. Earthworms break down and recycle matter mostly from dead plants.



Home is to community as _____.

- arthworm is to algae
- **cosystem** is to soil
- habitat is to ecosystem
- arthworm is to habitat



Garden soil contains worms, insects, and thousands upon thousands of tiny ________, including algae and bacteria. These living things share the same environment, making soil their _______.

The combined elements of the organisms and their environment functioning together form an _______. Earthworms play a critical role in this tiny world. As _______, they break down dead or decaying plant material and help renew the soil.



Vocabulary

decomposer

DEE-kom-POH-zer an organism that feeds on dead plant or animal matter

ecosystem

EE-koh-SIS-tum a group of organisms and the environment in which they live

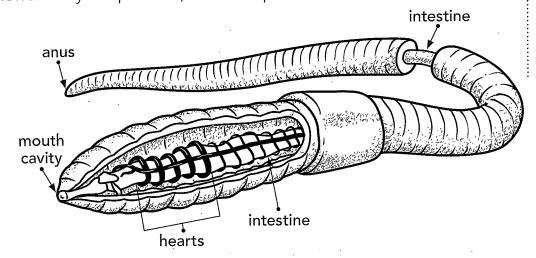


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Soil has many properties that attract earthworms. One reason earthworms like dirt is because it contains their food. The worms ingest dead and decaying plant matter that falls into the soil. Earthworms also graze on tiny living organisms in the soil, such as bacteria and fungi.

Another reason earthworms like dirt is because it shields their soft bodies from **exposure**. Earthworms have no protective shell or tough skin to keep in moisture. By staying underground, earthworms avoid being dried out by the sun's hot rays. The damp, cool earth keeps the worms **hydrated**. The soil also helps the worms maintain a lower body temperature, which keeps them alive.





Vocabulary

exposure

eks-POH-zhur being exposed, or unprotected from harsh weather conditions

hydrated

HI-dray-tid maintaining enough fluid

A.	Describe	three	ways	soil	benefits	earthworms.

1		 	 	
2	 		 	
•	•			

В.	Write a	sentence	about	earthworms,	using th	e words	exposure	and	hydrated

Name

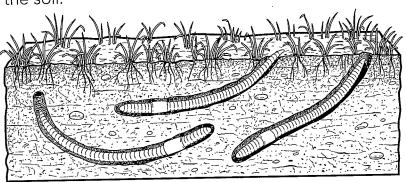


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Not only is soil good for earthworms, but earthworms are good for the soil. When earthworms eat, they swallow small pieces of dirt along with plant and animal matter. The worms break this material down into smaller pieces and expel it in the form of **castings**, which are rich in minerals and nutrients that are beneficial to plants and other organisms.

In addition to enriching the soil with their castings, earthworms also burrow into the soil and **aerate** it, allowing oxygen to enter. By burrowing, the worms bring organic-rich top layers to the soil deeper down. Burrowing also improves drainage by helping water penetrate the soil.





Vocabulary

aerate

AIR-ate to expose to air

castings

KASS-tingz the waste expelled by earthworms

Δ.	Write	true	or	false.
М.	VVIICE	UUC	\mathbf{c}	10100.

1.	When earthworms burrow, they remove nutrients from the soil.	
	\cdot .	

2. Castings contain the nutrients other organisms need to survive.

3. Earthworms prevent water and oxygen from getting too deep in the soil.

В.	Describe three	ways	earthworms	improve	soil.

1.	
2.	

3. _____

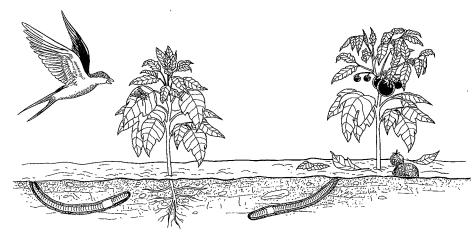


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Earthworms are just one of the necessary parts of a garden ecosystem. Nutrients and water in garden soil allow plants, such as tomatoes or lettuce, to grow. Plants provide food for insects and animals that wander into the garden. Animals, in turn, are consumed by other animals. Ultimately, the wastes and remains of plants and animals return to the garden soil. In this way, all the plants and animals make their contribution to the garden ecosystem and allow worms to do their job as decomposers and recyclers.



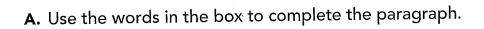


- **A.** Number the events below in the correct order to show the cycle that occurs in a garden ecosystem. The first step is given.
 - ____ Insects and other animals eat plants.
 - ___ Nutrients help plants grow.
 - 1 Worm castings enrich the soil with nutrients.
 - ____ Worms decompose plant material.
 - ____ Animals and plants die.
- **B.** What do you think would happen to the garden ecosystem if there were no more earthworms?



Weekly Question

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castings	hydrated	decomposers
aerate	exposure	ecosystem



	Soil and all the living things	in it make up an
	Earthworms act as	, eating decaying matter in the
	soil and expelling it in the form	of nutrient-rich
	The worms also	the soil, which helps circulate
	oxygen. In return, the cool, moi	st soil protects earthworms from
	and k	eeps them
-•	compost, a mixture of decaying	waste from their garbage to create g organic matter used to improve soil. o the mixture. Use this information to
		ns help the process of composting?
	2. Why can't all trash be used	to make compost?