

Food Webs

PowerPoint information sheet

Picture	Information
	<p>Wetas are large, flightless insects which are found on the forest floor and on tree trunks. They are most commonly seen at night. Although primarily vegetarian, eating mosses and various plants, wetas will also consume weta skins and newly moulted wetas and may also feed on the carcasses of dead birds, spiders and beetles.</p>
	<p>Flies are prey for forest birds such as Tom tits and Black Robins, and also the Rangatira Spider. The orange spot which can be seen on the side of the fly is a sexual marking which the fly uses to attract mates. This orange dot is only found on flies in the Chatham Islands.</p>
	<p>Red-crowned parakeets (or kakariki) are a type of long tailed parrot. They like to eat the seeds and fruit of many different plants such as flax bushes. As red-crowned parakeets tend to feed in the forest edge they are at risk from predators such as Harriers.</p>
	<p>Forest birds such as Black Robins are at risk from predators such as Harriers. They feed on wetas, small flies and insects.</p>



Another forest bird predated by the Harrier is the Chatham Island tomtit. Like black robins, tomtits feed on wetas and small insects and flies.



The Rangatira spider catches its prey alive and likes to eat small wetas and other insects.



The snipe feeds on the forest floor by probing the earth with its beak. They feed on earthworms, insect larvae and amphipods such as slaters.



Skinks are a type of lizard related to the gecko. In times of extreme stress or danger they are able to lose their tails. Skinks feed on a wide range of foods. They will eat other small skinks or discarded tails but also feed on berries, butterflies, beetles, moths and other small insects.



The Coxella weevil has very specialised mouthparts so that it is able to drink the sap from spear grass.