How a leaf becomes a bird

an illustrative series by Dante Bresolin

Follow along to learn about how forested streams support threatened and endangered birds in Ontario.

A leaf falls into a stream...

Louisiana waterthrush (threatened)



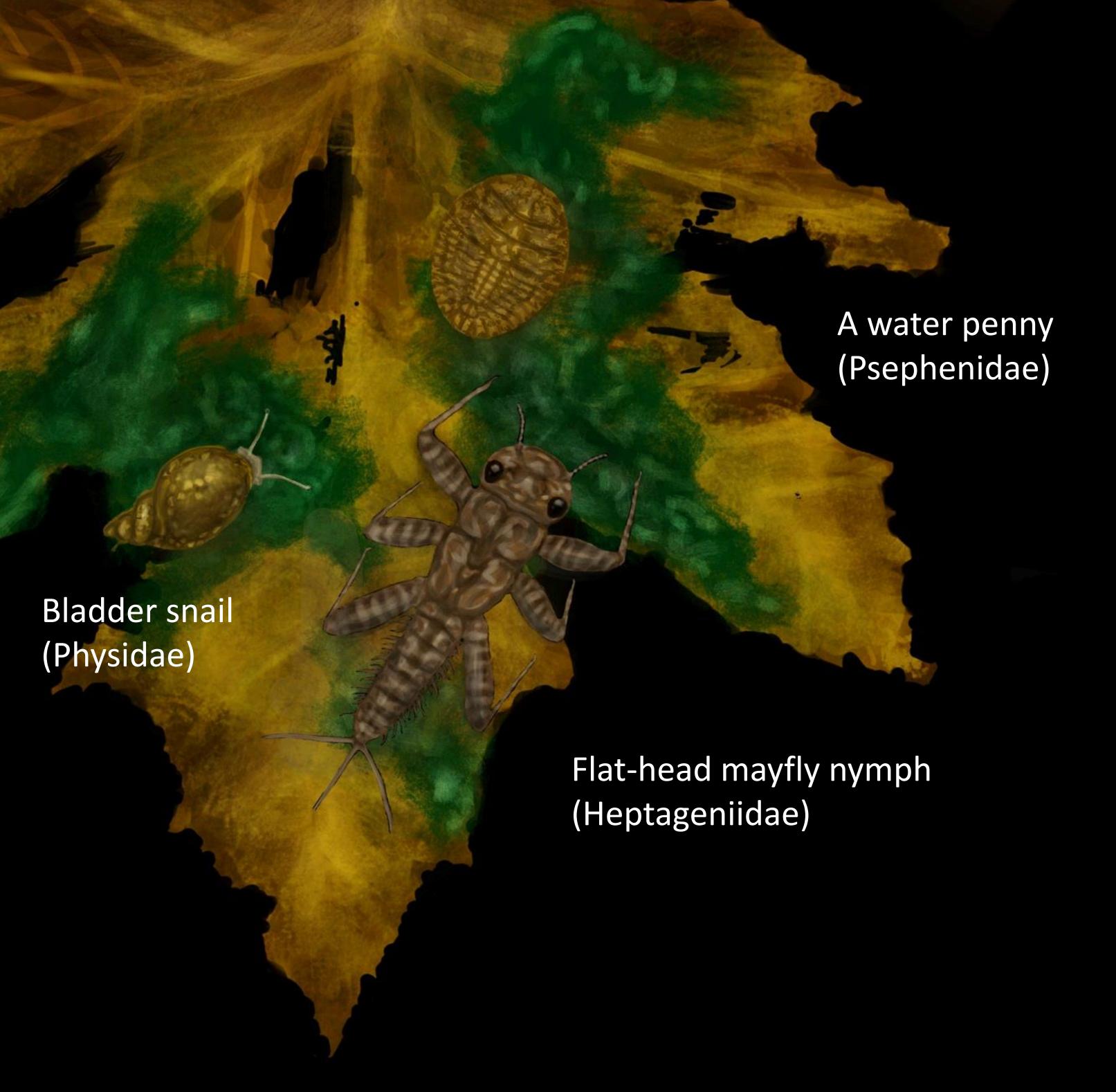
...andshreddersshred it up.

Shredders are aquatic insects that eat leaves and other plant matter. By breaking down leaves, they move energy from the trees to the water.

Roachfly larvae (Peltoperlidae) Giant stonefly larvae (Pteronarcyidae) Cranefly larvae

Cranefly larvae (Tipulidae)

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Scrapers eat the slime...

Scrapers use specialized mouthparts to eat scum from surfaces. This scum — also called biofilm — is home to bacteria, algae and other microbes that help break down leaves.

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Small minnow mayfly nymph (Baetidae) waste. Bloodworm (Chironomidae) Small square-gill mayfly nymph (Caenidae)

...and collectors eat the crumbs.

Collectors are generalists, collecting whatever scraps they can. Think of them like the river's cleanup crew; nothing goes to

Predators hunt their prey,

Predators will eat just about anything they can catch. With oar-like legs and feathery gills, they're at the top of the food chain - for now, that is.



Predaceous diving beetle (Dytiscidae)

until one day...







...adults leave the stream,



Chimney swift (threatened)

and the birds have their feast.

All sorts of larvae emerge from the water as winged adults. Flying above streams, they make a great meal for birds like swifts and swallows, that catch insects in flight.

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From the leaves that started it all, to the trees where they nest:

Forested streams support our birds at risk.

Prothonotary warblers (endangered) rely on dead trees along streams and swamps for nesting. Because of this, aquatic insects can be an important food source.

