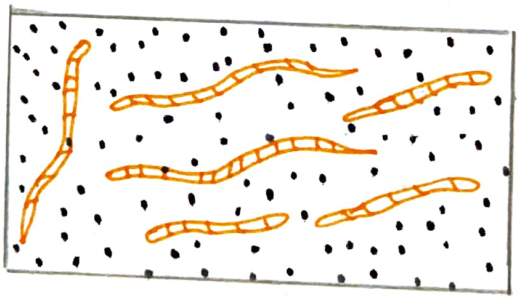
Types of Earthworm.

* There are three catogaries that earth worms fall into and these can be defined by that part of the environment the worm predominantly inhabits these three main types of earthworm are.

* Epigeic worms.
* Endogeic worms.
* Anecic worms.

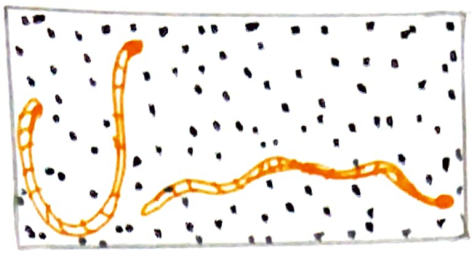
Epigeic worms.

* Epigeic is the Greek translation for on the earth because these worms donot build burr -ows, and instead reside amongst decaying organic matter on the soil surface these are also sometimes called compost earthworms or surface dwelling earthworms.



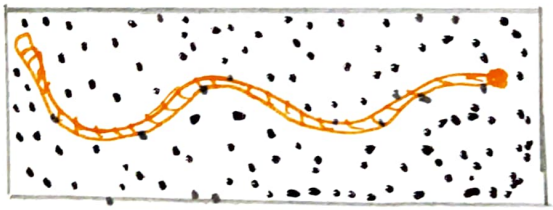
Endogeic worms.

* Endogeic translate from Greek to mean within the earth and accordingly these worms burrows within the top layers of soil and rarely come up to the surface preferring instead to literally live within the earth.



Anecic worms.

* Anecic is speak for out of the earth because although these worms live below ground they come upto soil level their food these worms are these that burrow vertically burrows as deep as six feet below surface level.



Ecological classification.

Saprophages.

* Ecological land classification is a cartographical delineation or regionalisation of distinct ecological areas identified by their geology topography soils vegetation climate condition living species habitats water resource and sometime also anthrophic factals. These factor contribute influence biotic composition and ecological factors.

Geophagus.

* It is a genus of cichlids that mainly live in south america. As far south as Cr. Grassplaines is from Panama they are found in a wide range of fresh water habitats. They are part of a group properly known as eartheaters and mostly feed by picking up mouthfuls of sediment to sieve out food. Items such as invertebrates plant materials and detritus.

Importance of vermicomposing.

* Vermicompost is the product of the decomposition process using various species of worms usually red wiggler worms while worms and other earthworm the create a mixture of decomposition vegetable of food waste bedding materials and vermicast this process called vermicomposting while the rearing of worms of this process is called vermiculture.

* Vermicast also called worms castings worm humus worm manure of worm faces is the end-product of the breakdowns of organic matter by earthworms these casting shows to contain reduced level of contaens and higher saturation of nutrients than organic materials before vermicomposting.

* Vermi composting can also to apply for treatment sewage A variation of the process is vermifiltration which is used to remove organic matter pathogens and oxygen demand for waste

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Earthworm - General characters.

* The earthworm are coloronate and tulpis blastic They exhibit oxygen level organization.
* Their body is segmental.
* They respire through their body surface nephridia are the excretory organs.
* They have a well-developed circulatory and digestive system.
* The body contains haemoglobin which gives them a red colour.
* Regeneration is a very common characteristics state helpthem in movement.
* It have closed type of circulatory system.
* Excretory system is nephridia.
* It have seta used for locomotary organ.
* Development is direct.
* Most of the Annelids are hermaphrodi