



EUROPEAN RECIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUNC

Earthworms

our partners for resilient, living soil in the mountains

Identification sheets



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Identification sheets

Lumbricus terrestris Aporrectodea nocturna Aporrectodea chlorotica Dendrobaena octaedra **Octodrilus juvyi** Aporrectodea rosea Octolasium cyaneum Aporrectodea longa **Eisenia fetida Lumbricus rubellus**



Lumbricus terrestris

Identity card

Colour: reddish purple pigmentation Length: 130 to 250 mm Width: 7 to 9 mm Weight: 5 to 15 g Habitat: deciduous forests, pastures and crops Ecological category: epi-anecic



Morphological characteristics



Tanylobic prostomium



Paired bristles



Clitellum on segments 32 to 37

B. Juvy

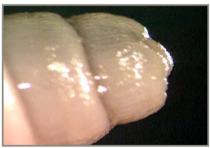
Ecological characteristics

The species is relatively frequent and spread throughout the country. It is relatively unaffected by the topography of the land and plays a key role in the transfer of materials in the top soil horizons. It is found in a diverse range of environments from pastures and low-intensity crops to mountain forests.

Aporrectodea nocturna

Identity card

Colour: brownish-black iridescent pigmentation Length: 90 to 180 mm Width: 4 to 5 mm Weight: 1.9 to 3 g Habitat: deciduous forests, pastures and crops Ecological category: anecic



Episodic prostomium



Paired bristles



Morphological characteristics

Clitellum on segments 28 to 34

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Ecological characteristics

The species is fairly polymorphous and likes environments with low levels of organic material. Fairly characteristic of healthy soil, this anecic species is relatively frequent in good numbers in natural environments and is fairly unaffected by land topography. It plays a particularly important role in ecosystems due to its marked excavating behaviour.

Aporrectodea chlorotica

Identity card

Colour: greenish-brown pigmentation Length: 50 to 80 mm Width: 3 to 7 mm Weight: 500 to 700 mg Habitat: forests and environments with low levels of organic material Ecological category: endogeic

Morphological characteristics



Epilobic prostomium



Paired bristles



Clitellum on segments 29 to 37

B. Juvy

Ecological characteristics

The species is neutrophilic and relatively unaffected by the topography of the land. It can be found in particular in rather damp areas with low levels of organic material.

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Dendrobaena octaedra

Identity card

Colour: reddish-purple iridescent pigmentation Length: 30 to 60 mm Width: 1 to 2.5 mm Weight: 80 to 100 mg Habitat: mixed forests at high altitude. Very resistant to the cold Ecological category: epigeic



Epilobic prostomium

Morphological characteristics



Unpaired bristles



Clitellum on segments 29 - I/n 34

B. Juvy

Ecological characteristics

The species is riparian, relatively unaffected by the topography of the land and found rather in forests. Surface taxon, found in particular in environments with moderate organic material.

Octodrilus juvyi

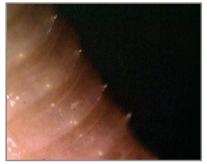
Identity card

Colour: red-brown pigmentation Length: 30 to 60 mm Width: 1 to 3 mm Weight: 80 to 100 mg Habitat: mixed forests at high altitude and screes Ecological category: epigeic

Morphological characteristics



Epilobic prostomium



Largely paired bristles



Clitellum on segments 29 to 35

B. Juvy

Ecological characteristics

The species was discovered in 2006 by Bernard Juvy (Cemagref) in the Chartreuse mountain range. This riparian species is found in the superficial structures of scree areas and rather cool forest sites at high altitude.

Aporrectodea rosea

Identity card

Colour: pinkish pigmentation Length: 40 to 70 mm Width: 2 to 3 mm Weight: 150 to 280 mg Habitat: forests and pastures Ecological category: endogeic



Epilobic prostomium

Morphological characteristics



Paired bristles



Clitellum on segments 26 to 32

B. Juvy

Ecological characteristics

The species is distributed over a vast area in Europe. It is relatively unaffected by the topography of the land. The species is found in many forest and pasture ecosystems.

Octolasium cyaneum

Identity card

Colour: no skin pigmentation Length: 80 to 140 mm Width: 6 to 8 mm Weight: 1500 to 2500 mg Habitat: cool mountain regions Ecological category: epi-endogeic

Epilobic prostomium



Unpaired bristles behind the clitellum only



Morphological characteristics

Clitellum on segments 26 to 32

B. Juvy

Ecological characteristics

The species is frequent and typical of wet, healthy soil with little organic material. The separate implantation of the bristles and its lack of pigmentation are characteristic features of the species which facilitate its identification.

Aporrectodea longa

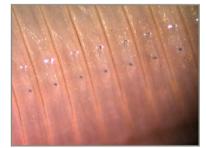
Identity card

Colour: grey-black iridescent pigmentation Length: 130 to 170 mm Width: 6 to 8 mm Weight: 1200 to 3800 mg Habitat: widely present in different environments Ecological category: anecic



Epilobic prostomium

Morphological characteristics



Paired bristles



Clitellum on segments 28 to 35

B. Juvy

Ecological characteristics

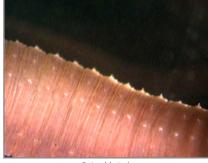
The species is very frequent in many environments and is relatively unaffected by the topography of the land. It plays an important role in the transfer of matter in the different soil horizons.

Eisenia fetida

Identity card

Colour: striped reddish-purple pigmentation Length: 50 to 120 mm Width: 2 to 4 mm Weight: 200 to 600 mg Habitat: compost, manure Ecological category: epigeic

Epilobic prostomium



Paired bristles



Morphological characteristics

Clitellum on segments 26 to 32

B. Juvy

Ecological characteristics

The species is fairly rare in the natural environment. It is found rather in compost and other organic waste. However, it can sometimes be spotted between the bark and sapwood of dead trees.

Lumbricus rubellus

Identity card

Colour: dark red pigmentation Length: 60 to 130 mm Width: 2 to 2.5 mm Weight: 450 to 2500 mg Habitat: wooded environments Ecological category: epigeic



Epilobic prostomium



Morphological characteristics

Paired bristles



Clitellum on segments 26 to 32

B. Juvy

Ecological characteristics

The species is relatively unaffected by the topography of the land and is well-represented in healthy wooded environments. This hygrophilous species can usually be found in fairly organic environments.