

Millepede

classification:

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Subphylum: Myriapoda

Class: Diplopoda



For Further details [link](#)

Habit and habitat

The Detritivores Decomposing leaves, wood, and other organic materials are the main food sources for millipedes.

For survival, moisture-dependent millipedes require moist surroundings to prevent drying out.

Forests: Deciduous and coniferous forests in temperate and tropical regions are ideal for them.

Soil: They are frequently found beneath rocks and decaying logs, in the soil, and in leaf litter.

Characteristics:

Body: Long, segmented, and typically cylindrical, though some are flattened or can roll into a ball.

Legs: Two pairs of legs per body segment (except for a few).

Color: Golden-brown to dark brown, or black with a reddish line on each segment.

Size: Range from tiny (2mm) to quite large (over 14 inches).

Notable Features:

Exoskeleton: A hard outer covering that protects their bodies.

Antennae: A pair of antennae on their head.

Mouthparts: Chewing mouthparts.

Defensive Mechanisms: Most millipedes have glands that produce a foul-tasting or irritating liquid (sometimes containing cyanide) to deter predators.

Nocturnal: Many millipede species are active at night.

Movement: Compared to centipedes, millipedes move relatively slowly.

Curl into a Ball: In times of danger, they can curl up into a tight spiral, protecting their soft underside.