

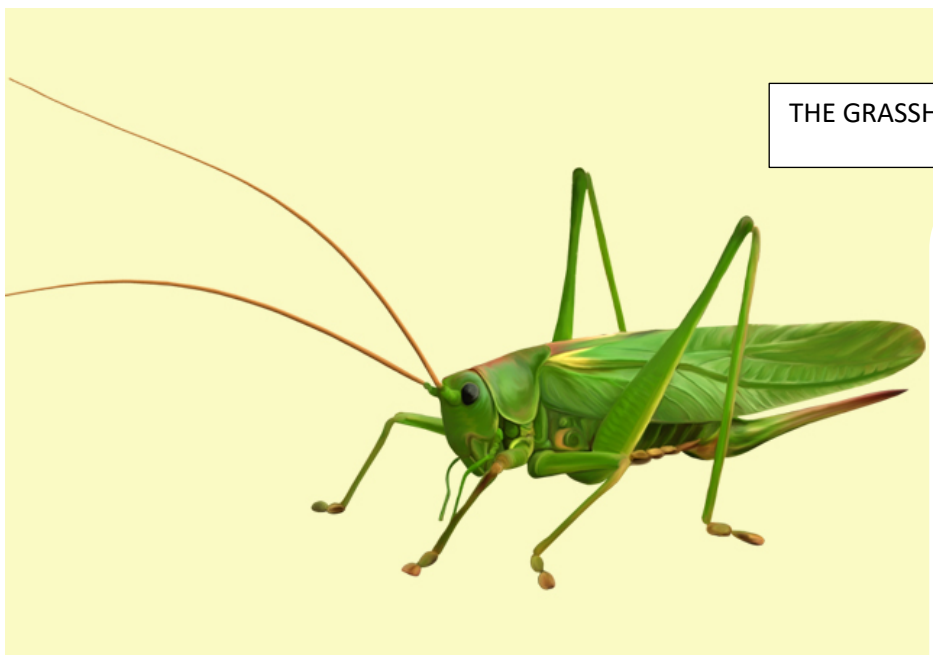
ITS A BUGS LIFE!!! BY GEORGE PARKINSON

TOP TEN INSECTS!



THE PRAYING MANTIS

The most recognizable green-coloured insects on the planet, the Praying Mantis is both intriguing and terrifying. It is named this because its front legs are in a praying position. It's quite interesting as its head is in the shape of a triangle. They can turn their heads a complete 180 degrees when watching for prey. They actually have 5 eyes – two large and three smaller between them. This is for searching the area around them for prey. They eat grasshoppers, flies, moths, and crickets. They also eat just about any other type of insect that may come along. They will also eat their own species. (How cruel).



THE GRASSHOPPER

Grasshoppers are fairly harmless creatures, at least to us humans! However, they enjoy a diet of grasses, leaves and cereal crops, making them a farmer's enemy. Grasshoppers get their name from their colour and diet, and the fact that they are often seen hopping through the grass!



THIS ONE
LOOKS LIKE
A CABBAGE
LEAF

Katydids, or Bush Crickets as they're known in England, they are part of the cricket and grasshopper family. Katydids are a noisy garden guest, but they are relatively harmless unless there is a large infestation in a garden. Because they eat just about anything. They have an abundant supply of food in most gardens. They prefer soft plant matter, but will also eat other live or dead insects, silk, wool, synthetic fabric, paper, wood, rubber, fruit, vegetables, and other foods.



A gardener worst enemy:

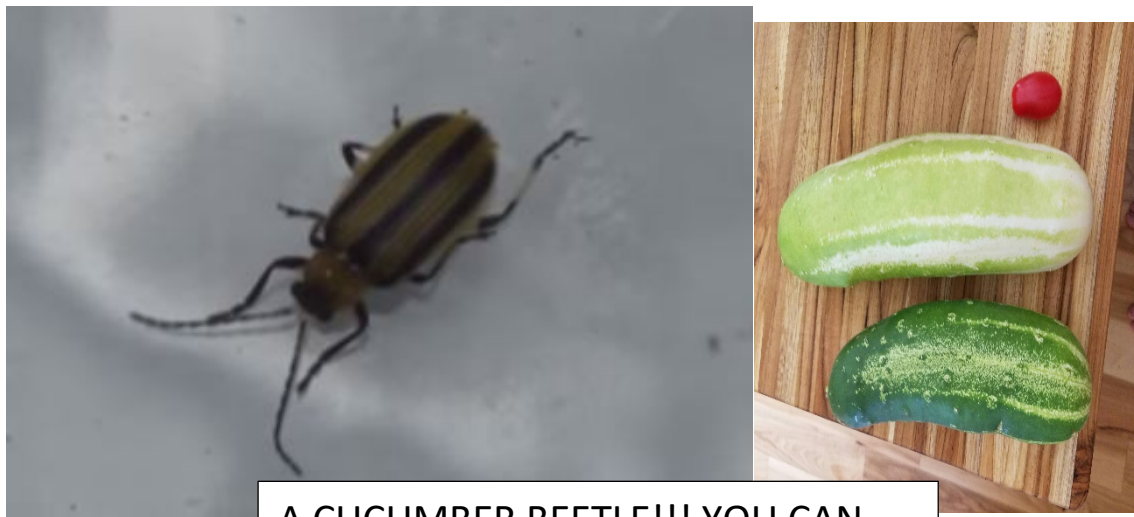
Aphids can be a major problem when it comes to plants. Known as *plant lice*, aphids are tiny, sap-sucking insects that are known to infect plants. While they are a pretty shade of green, if you notice an infestation of aphids on your plants, you would be best off calling an exterminator.



GREEN STINK BUG

The green stink bug! Known to be very smelly. Stink bugs (also known as shield bugs) are from the family of Hemiptera. They have nicknamed shield bugs because the wings on their back made them look like they are carrying a shield. Stink bugs are generally not harmful to human (except a few incidents of biting) and their stinky smell can be quite overwhelming to some people. The stink bugs are most active during the spring and can be found till the late fall seasons. They can be found all over the United States but are most common in the southern parts.

These bugs are attracted to places with lights and heats and that is the main reasons why they have been found in homes around the world. For some parts of the world, it is not uncommon to see swarms of stink bugs attracted to streetlights, especially after the rain. They tend to eat vegetation and plants, these bugs have a piercing-sucking mouthpiece that they used to suck the juices from plants, vegetables, and fruits. That is the main reason why they can be found in various vegetation i.e. tomatoes, melons, beans, gardens, flower beds, and shrubs.



**A CUCUMBER BEETLE!!! YOU CAN
SEE THE RESEMBLANCE??????**

Cucumber beetles are often mistaken for green ladybugs, but don't let their spotted appearance fool you – they're not a ladybug! Unlike ladybugs, the spotted cucumber beetle is not a beneficial insect. Cucumber beetles do harm to plants and can seriously damage crops.

Cucumber beetle is the number one enemy of cucumber. But this insect not only loves to bites cucumber, but it also bites melon, loofah, cantaloupe, pumpkin, corn, and beans. It not only eats the leaves, even flower it will take a bite as well.



TOMATO WORM

Tomato worms may seem like a cute caterpillar, but beware: they can do serious damage to your garden! They are known for their bright green colour, although they later turn into hawk moths.

IMAGINE--You have spent weeks and countless hours preparing, planting, and developing your tomato garden, so don't let your plants become victim to a large number of possible tomato growing problems. These common problems range from hungry insects to small microscopic tomato worms, to plant fungi.



The Glorious Beetle- Also known as Glorious Scarab. It is believed to be the most beautiful beetle in North America, which is where it gets its nickname. Their striking green colour allows them to camouflage with native vegetation in the southwestern U.S. This type of insect love to rest in the humid area. It has a more pronounced head, wing sheath, and legs, but the abdomen is usually flat.



GREEN LACE WING!!!!

This one, will certainly be a gardeners best friend!!!!If you want to place natural pest control in your garden, greenhouse, field, or irrigated crops, the lacewings will help eliminate what is known as bad insects.

Lacewings are categorized as valuable insects that greatly aid in pest control. They are commonly found in North America and proliferate in the parts that have high humidity like forest edges. They can also live in fields, gardens, greenhouses, and you can buy Lacewing Larvae online. Lacewings camouflage themselves, hiding behind plant leaves and stems, to blend in with the green foliage.

When it comes to pest control, it is the larvae that will do the work for you. The larvae predate on many of the soft-bodied insects and mites. They are often called 'aphid lions'. These extremely carnivorous larvae will eat aphids, thrips, mealybugs, caterpillars, immature whiteflies, and pest insect eggs. The adult green lacewing of some species will prey on aphids on a limited extent, preferring to feed on pollen, nectar and what is known as 'honeydew'.



MY MUM
THINKS HES
CUTE???

THIS IS THE AMBUSH BUG!!

often confused with assassin bugs. But they are a stockier bug than the assassin bug. The bug has thick front legs used to snatch their prey. It has a much shorter, less narrow head than the assassin bug. The insect is in the order Hemiptera. This order includes leaf-footed and stink bugs. The insects in this order have a few similarities.

They have mouths that pierce and suck. The wings are thin, and the ends are clear. The family of these bugs is Reduviidae. The eggs are laid on leaves of plants and stems. When they hatch, they have no wings? They will molt approximately four times before they are fully grown.

Most of the members of this family are predatory. The typical way they feed is by catching the prey with their front legs and use their beaks to remove the fluids from their victim. The mouth of this bug as with the assassin bug is shaped like a spike that is plunged into the body of the prey it catches. The “proboscis” is used to jab the victim.

The saliva then dissolves the insides of the insect it has caught. Once it is turned to liquid, this is sucked from the insect much like we might use a straw. The bug’s saliva is able to paralyze the food prey so the ambush bug can feed without having to hold tightly to its dinner.