BUGS AND BUTTERFLIES pdf

1: lalylala's Beetles, Bugs and Butterflies

Bugs and Butterflies Photography in Los Gatos, California, specializes in maternity, newborn, baby, children's and family photography. Bugs and Butterflies Photography in Los Gatos, California, specializes in maternity, newborn, baby, children's and family photography.

Bugs and Butterflies Arts and Crafts Butterflies Shave old crayons and place between a sheet of waxed paper on newspaper. Cover with another piece of waxed paper. Press iron for a few seconds, cut into butterfly shape and hang in front of window. Caterpillars Cut out circles on different colored construction paper. Paste circles side by side slightly overlapping. Add legs and feelers from pipe cleaners. Draw on a face. Inkblot Butterfly Cut out a butterfly shape fold it in the center, have the children paint on side. Fold and rub lightly, then unfold. The sides will be identical. Fingerprint Honeybees Press your index finger on an inked stamp pad. Then press on a sheet of white paper. Make several fingerprints across the paper. With a fine felt-tipped marker, add wings, antennae and legs to your creations. Other bugs can also be made with fingerprints. Feet Butterflies Have children take off shoes, dip feet into shallow pan of pastel paint. Step onto a piece of paper so feet are going outward from the heels together. When dry, add antenna with markers. Caterpillars Cut out circles of colored construction paper. Paste circles together side by side slightly overlapping. Add legs and feelers from pipe cleaners, draw on a face. Pompon Caterpillars Glue three middle size pompons together. Paste on eyes and feelers. For fun you can put magnetic tape on back for magnet. Wax Paper Butterflies Shave crayons and place between a sheet of wax paper on newspaper. Cover with another piece of wax paper. Press iron for a few seconds, cut into butterfly shape. Baggie Butterflies Fill the snack size Ziploc bags with scraps of tissue paper and cellophane and then gather them in the middle with a half of a chenille stem. Twist and bend the stem into antennae. Cupcake Liner Butterflies Flatten out cupcake liners and color with markers or crayons many different colors. Pinch liners in the center and wrap with pipe cleaners using the left over to make antennae. Coffee Filter Butterfly Take a cone shaped coffee filter and cut it apart. Have the children watercolor each side. Paint a clothespin black and then attach the two wings with it. Then add a pipe cleaner tied around the clothespin for the antennae. Tissue Paper Butterflies Cut butterfly shapes from white construction paper. Set out assorted colors of 1-inch tissue paper squares, small containers of water and paint brushes. Have the children paint the butterfly shapes with water and place the tissue paper squares randomly on the shapes. Have them count to ten, then remove the wet tissue paper to view their colorful creations. Ants Use 3 sections of a cardboard egg carton to form the body of an ant â€" have the children paint it and add â€" using pipe cleaners â€" on the first section: Cut out a big letter A shape for each child and let them make ant prints all over it with their fingerprints and a stamp pad. Let them use small tip markers to draw in some legs. Ant On A Leaf Materials needed: Emphasize that the ladybug helps farmers by eating insects that may hurt our fruits and vegetables. Ants Ants can teach us how some insects work together as a community. Watch ants scurry in and out of their ant hills or find some spilled food on the sidewalk. Do they eat their food on the spot, or carry it back to their anthill? As it runs, it leaves a trail that other ants in the hill can smell. The ants find the food by smelling their way along the trail. I use a chicken leg, cookie, strawberry, and a watermelon slice. Using plastic ants, see how many ants it takes to cover each food and record answer. Have the children pretend they are having a picnic. As they spread out the food and begin eating, they notice that there are ants crawling on the food, and then up their arms. Ant Hunt Go outside with magnifying glasses and hunt for ants. Dramatic Play Make a big box into a picnic basket. Now kids can pretend to be ants around a picnic basket. Add play food for them to carry away. Dramatic Play To emphasize that ants or insects have 6 legs, make 2 extra legs for the children to wear. You can make antennae by using pipe cleaners and head bands. Add tunnels, pretend food fruit, seeds, and picnics , pretend ant eggs etc. Ant Information â€" Each nest has a handful of males, less queens and lots of workers. Search around outside until you find a good spider web. Spray both sides of the web with enamel paint. It should stick to the wet paint. Lay the paper down until the web is dry. Carlos the Caterpillar Have children trace large circles on green paper. The inside of a roll of masking tape makes an easily traceable shape. The teacher numbers the circles 1,2,3,4 etc. The children then cut out circles and paste

them together by overlapping slightly. Ants In Your Pants Cut bread into pant shapes. Spread with peanut butter Put raisin ants on top. The bees in the flowers go buzz, buzz, buzz Buzz, buzz, buzz, buzz, buzz, buzz The bees in the flowers go buzz, buzz, buzz Out in the garden. Continue with the other verses as:

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2: Advanced Embroidery Designs - Bugs and Butterflies Embroidery Designs

Bugs and Butterflies Arts and Crafts. Butterflies Shave old crayons and place between a sheet of waxed paper on newspaper. Cover with another piece of waxed paper.

Welcome to Bugs N Bees online store! We specialize in awesome insect gifts of all kinds, including butterfly gifts, butterfly jewelry and butterfly party supplies, ladybug gifts and ladybug party supplies, bee and bumblebee gifts and party supplies, and also dragonfly gifts, spider gifts, and many other insects and bugs. For promotions, coupons and special deals! Use the "Facebook" link at in the upper right hand corner of this page. Have a fantastic butterfly party , complete with butterfly theme decorations, party plates, napkins, cups, cake candles, balloons, butterfly party favors, invitations, and thank-you cards! We have lady bug birthday party supplies too, and everything you would need for a bumble bee party. Or, mix and match for a fun-filled insect themed party! We have bug toys and creepy-crawly novelties such as stretchy butterflies, rubber beetles, grasshopper refrigerator magnets, praying mantis jewel boxes, plastic flies and ants, rubber cockroaches, and even fuzzy plush stuffed crickets and ladybugs. Butterfly pencils, ladybug stickers, dragonfly string lights, wind-up walking caterpillars - we have it all. Our insect jewelry includes butterfly necklaces, ladybug earrings, dragonfly bracelets, spider toe rings, and bumblebee earrings. From sparkly costume jewelry to elegant sterling silver and colorful enameled jewelry, we have a little of everything. Check out the category list on the left, and see what you can find. Butterfly pencils, ladybug stickers, dragonfly coffee cups, ladybug photo frames, butterfly notepads, and almost anything you can imagine. We love bugs, and creepy crawly critters of all kinds! If you are an entomologist, we hope you will appreciate and forgive our playful approach to bugs. Although we take many liberties with insect names and terminology, our intention is to encourage people in their love and appreciation of bugs. Bugs N Bees is based in Salem, Oregon. All of our bug products are inventoried here in our warehouse, so they are on hand and ready to ship when you order. Our online shopping cart is "inventory controlled", which means that the shopping cart will only allow you to order the bees, butterflies, ladybugs, and dragonflies that we have in stock. We do not do backorders; so your entire order will ship at once. The T-shirts are printed to order, and if you order a large quantity we may have to backorder if we run out of the sizes you need. We do not have a storefront, just our online insect-themed catalog. Your orders are processed on our secure server, so you can be confident that your information is safe. We do not store your credit card information in any form, and we do not send out unsolicited mail or sell our customer lists for any purpose. Featured products Drop items here to shop Product has been added to your cart Drag and drop me to the cart.

3: Come visit us! | Nevada Bugs and Butterflies

After five successful years at our Lemmon Valley site, the Nevada Bugs and Butterflies Science Center and Butterfly house will be temporarily closed this summer as we work to find a larger, permanent home.

Often have metallic spots on wings; often conspicuously coloured with black, orange and blue Biology The wings of butterflies, here Inachis io , are covered with coloured scales. General description Further information: Glossary of entomology terms and Comparison of butterflies and moths Unlike butterflies, most moths like Laothoe populi fly by night and hide by day. These scales give butterfly wings their colour: The thorax is composed of three segments, each with a pair of legs. In most families of butterfly the antennae are clubbed, unlike those of moths which may be threadlike or feathery. The long proboscis can be coiled when not in use for sipping nectar from flowers. Some day-flying moths, such as the hummingbird hawk-moth , [15] are exceptions to these rules. They have cylindrical bodies, with ten segments to the abdomen, generally with short prolegs on segments 3â€”6 and 10; the three pairs of true legs on the thorax have five segments each. The pupa or chrysalis, unlike that of moths, is not wrapped in a cocoon. Most butterflies have the ZW sex-determination system where females are the heterogametic sex ZW and males homogametic ZZ. Lepidoptera migration , Insect migration , and Animal navigation Butterflies are distributed worldwide except Antarctica, totalling some 18, species. It is not clear how it dispersed; adults may have been blown by the wind or larvae or pupae may have been accidentally transported by humans, but the presence of suitable host plants in their new environment was a necessity for their successful establishment. Many butterflies, such as the painted lady , monarch, and several danaine migrate for long distances. These migrations take place over a number of generations and no single individual completes the whole trip. The eastern North American population of monarchs can travel thousands of miles south-west to overwintering sites in Mexico. There is a reverse migration in the spring. They can see polarized light and therefore orient even in cloudy conditions. The polarized light near the ultraviolet spectrum appears to be particularly important. Many species have long larval life stages while others can remain dormant in their pupal or egg stages and thereby survive winters. The number of generations per year varies from temperate to tropical regions with tropical regions showing a trend towards multivoltinism. Courtship is often aerial and often involves pheromones. Butterflies then land on the ground or on a perch to mate. Simple photoreceptor cells located at the genitals are important for this and other adult behaviours. In the genera Colias , Erebia , Euchloe , and Parnassius, a small number of species are known that reproduce semi-parthenogenetically ; when the female dies, a partially developed larva emerges from her abdomen. This is lined with a thin coating of wax which prevents the egg from drying out before the larva has had time to fully develop. Each egg contains a number of tiny funnel-shaped openings at one end, called micropyles; the purpose of these holes is to allow sperm to enter and fertilize the egg. Butterfly eggs vary greatly in size and shape between species, but are usually upright and finely sculptured. Some species lay eggs singly, others in batches. Many females produce between one hundred and two hundred eggs. As it hardens it contracts, deforming the shape of the egg. This glue is easily seen surrounding the base of every egg forming a meniscus. The nature of the glue has been little researched but in the case of Pieris brassicae , it begins as a pale yellow granular secretion containing acidophilic proteins. This is viscous and darkens when exposed to air, becoming a water-insoluble, rubbery material which soon sets solid. Each species of butterfly has its own host plant range and while some species of butterfly are restricted to just one species of plant, others use a range of plant species, often including members of a common family. This most likely happens when the egg overwinters before hatching and where the host plant loses its leaves in winter, as do violets in this example. Although most caterpillars are herbivorous, a few species are predators: Spalgis epius eats scale insects , [42] while lycaenids such as Liphyra brassolis are myrmecophilous , eating ant larvae. They communicate with the ants using vibrations that are transmitted through the substrate as well as using chemical signals. Large blue Phengaris arion caterpillars trick Myrmica ants into taking them back to the ant colony where they feed on the ant eggs and larvae in a parasitic relationship. Near the end of each stage, the larva undergoes a process called apolysis , mediated by the release of a series of neurohormones. During this

phase, the cuticle , a tough outer layer made of a mixture of chitin and specialized proteins , is released from the softer epidermis beneath, and the epidermis begins to form a new cuticle. At the end of each instar, the larva moults , the old cuticle splits and the new cuticle expands, rapidly hardening and developing pigment. Caterpillars have short antennae and several simple eyes. The mouthparts are adapted for chewing with powerful mandibles and a pair maxillae, each with a segmented palp. Adjoining these is the labium-hypopharynx which houses a tubular spinneret which is able to extrude silk. These prolegs have rings of tiny hooks called crochets that are engaged hydrostatically and help the caterpillar grip the substrate. There is also decoration in the form of hairs, wart-like protuberances, horn-like protuberances and spines. Internally, most of the body cavity is taken up by the gut, but there may also be large silk glands, and special glands which secrete distasteful or toxic substances. The developing wings are present in later stage instars and the gonads start development in the egg stage. At this point the larva stops feeding, and begins "wandering" in the quest for a suitable pupation site, often the underside of a leaf or other concealed location. There it spins a button of silk which it uses to fasten its body to the surface and moults for a final time. While some caterpillars spin a cocoon to protect the pupa, most species do not. The naked pupa, often known as a chrysalis, usually hangs head down from the cremaster, a spiny pad at the posterior end, but in some species a silken girdle may be spun to keep the pupa in a head-up position. The structure of the transforming insect is visible from the exterior, with the wings folded flat on the ventral surface and the two halves of the proboscis, with the antennae and the legs between them. To transform from the miniature wings visible on the outside of the pupa into large structures usable for flight, the pupal wings undergo rapid mitosis and absorb a great deal of nutrients. If one wing is surgically removed early on, the other three will grow to a larger size. In the pupa, the wing forms a structure that becomes compressed from top to bottom and pleated from proximal to distal ends as it grows, so that it can rapidly be unfolded to its full adult size. Several boundaries seen in the adult colour pattern are marked by changes in the expression of particular transcription factors in the early pupa. The surface of both butterflies and moths is covered by scales, each of which is an outgrowth from a single epidermal cell. The head is small and dominated by the two large compound eyes. These are capable of distinguishing flower shapes or motion but not for clearly viewing distant objects. The antennae are composed of many segments and have clubbed tips unlike moths that have tapering or feathery antennae. The sensory receptors are concentrated in the tips and can detect odours. Taste receptors are located on the palps and on the feet. The mouthparts are adapted to sucking and the mandibles are usually reduced in size or absent. The first maxillae are elongated into a tubular proboscis which is curled up at rest and expanded when needed to feed. The first and second maxillae bear palps which function as sensory organs. Some species have a reduced proboscis or maxillary palps and do not feed as adults. Each of the three thoracic segments has two legs among nymphalids , the first pair is reduced and the insects walk on four legs. The second and third segments of the thorax bear the wings. The leading edges of the forewings have thick veins to strengthen them, and the hindwings are smaller and more rounded and have fewer stiffening veins. The forewings and hindwings are not hooked together as they are in moths but are coordinated by the friction of their overlapping parts. The front two segments have a pair of spiracles which are used in respiration. The front eight segments have spiracles and the terminal segment is modified for reproduction. A spermatophore is deposited in the female, following which the sperm make their way to a seminal receptacle where they are stored for later use. In both sexes, the genitalia are adorned with various spines, teeth, scales and bristles, which act to prevent the butterfly from mating with an insect of another species. A newly emerged butterfly needs to spend some time inflating its wings with hemolymph and letting them dry, during which time it is extremely vulnerable to predators. Some also derive nourishment from pollen , [54] tree sap, rotting fruit, dung, decaying flesh, and dissolved minerals in wet sand or dirt. Butterflies are important as pollinators for some species of plants. In general, they do not carry as much pollen load as bees , but they are capable of moving pollen over greater distances. They sip water from damp patches for hydration and feed on nectar from flowers, from which they obtain sugars for energy, and sodium and other minerals vital for reproduction. Several species of butterflies need more sodium than that provided by nectar and are attracted by sodium in salt; they sometimes land on people, attracted by the salt in human sweat. Some butterflies also visit dung, rotting fruit or carcasses to

obtain minerals and nutrients. In many species, this mud-puddling behaviour is restricted to the males, and studies have suggested that the nutrients collected may be provided as a nuptial gift , along with the spermatophore, during mating. Since it usually occurs in species with low population density, it is assumed these landscape points are used as meeting places to find mates. The antennae come in various shapes and colours; the hesperiids have a pointed angle or hook to the antennae, while most other families show knobbed antennae. The antennae are richly covered with sensory organs known as sensillae. Many species show sexual dimorphism in the patterns of UV reflective patches. Some species will bask or perch on chosen perches. The flight styles of butterflies are often characteristic and some species have courtship flight displays. Some species have evolved dark wingbases to help in gathering more heat and this is especially evident in alpine forms. Studies using Vanessa atalanta in a wind tunnel show that they use a wide variety of aerodynamic mechanisms to generate force. Butterflies are able to change from one mode to another rapidly. Most wasps are very specific about their host species and some have been used as biological controls of pest butterflies like the large white butterfly. In order to control it, some pupae that had been parasitised by a chalcid wasp were imported, and natural control was thus regained. The species is endangered , and is one of only three 3 insects the other two being butterflies as well to be listed on Appendix I of CITES , making international trade illegal. It is endemic to New South Wales. It has a very limited distribution in the Boambee area.

BUGS AND BUTTERFLIES pdf

4: Nevada Bugs and Butterflies | Bugs, butterflies, and love of the natural world..

Telescopic Kids Butterfly and Bug Net Set of 3, Extendable up to 34" by Stone&Clark. Multifunctional Catching Set for Outdoor Activities. Easy Storage, Good for All Kinds of Insects and Small Fish.

I purchased a number of amigurumi books and really enjoyed working through them as I practiced basic skills like increasing, decreasing and attaching body parts. Many years later, I am delighted that I can introduce you to a brand new amigurumi book that is about to be released: Lydia is a passionate crochet designer and illustrator living and working in Leipzig, Germany. She is well-known for her signature style of amigurumi, and you can find all of her adorable and whimsical designs in her Etsy shop HERE. I particularly love her seasons amigurumi see Easter , Christmas , Winter , etc. This book is a fantastic collection of absolutely gorgeous designs. The book is divided into three sections: The second part of the book gives detailed instructions for the techniques and stitches required. The last part of the book has the written crochet patterns for: This is a wonderful theme for a book since bugs transform during their life cycles- this allows us as crocheters to create them at different stages as well! I appreciated her detailed and clear instructions. I love the shaping of the body with the decreases and increases to form the round sections! Next it was time to crochet his adorable hat which is such a cute accessory! I added the antennae later on! The wings are beautifully shaped and very sturdy since each upper and lower left and right wing are comprised of two pieces! I sewed them onto the belt so that the wings could be attached to the caterpillar! Here is my delightful little caterpillar! He is ready for his transformation! Brie has taken a liking to this cutie pie and adores changing him back and forth! This design is fantastic since children can easily remove the hat and wings all by themselves! After sliding the wings onto the caterpillar, we now have a beautiful butterfly with stunning, colourful wings! Lydia has provided so many different butterflies for you to try as shown below! I love how easy it is to switch up the colours of the wings and body to really personalize these butterflies and make them your own! She is such a brilliant designer, and there are so many amigurumi designs to try in her brand new book! This book will keep you engaged as there are so many different types of bugs to try, and the transformation aspect with removable parts is very unique! We are giving away three digital copies of this book so you can try making your own beetles, bugs and butterflies! You can also enter through Instagram and Facebook for more chances as we will be choosing one winner from each platform!

5: Bugs & Butterflies Boutique

Bugs and butterflies wallpaper is a great choice for those who love the small wonders of the outdoors. Kids also love the look of it, while parents love the easy application process. With many different designs available, you'll be able to satisfy your kids and let their creativity flourish.

6: Butterfly - Wikipedia

1 review of Nevada Bugs and Butterflies "Fluttering, buzzing and humming of flying butterflies and bugs - do you want to hear or see that?? How about having the soft tickle of tiny little legs on your arms and hands??

7: Lalylala's Beetles, Bugs and Butterflies - All About Ami

Bugs and Butterflies, Ballitoville, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa: Rated 5 of 5, check 3 Reviews of Bugs and Butterflies, Day Care.

8: Bugs and Butterfly Activities & Fun Ideas for Kids | ChildFun

Bugs and Butterflies. likes. Pre-Loved Children and Maternity clothing. There are name brands like Gap, Gymboree, Old

Navy and Ralph Lauren as well.

9: BugsNBees > Catalog

Bugs and Butterflies Photography specializes in baby and children's photography and maternity and pregnancy photography. The studio is located in downtown Los Gatos, California, and proudly serves the entire San Francisco Bay Area.

BUGS AND BUTTERFLIES pdf

Welcome to Vermont City of New York, north of Canal street, in 1808 to 1821. The heavenly father. Lectures on modern atheism. By Ernest Naville . Tr. from the French by Henry Downton Educational research by burke johnson and larry christensen Introduction to physical therapy by michael a pagliarulo Best Womens Erotica 2002 Speechreading and auditory development Healing Through Deliverance 1 (Healing Through Deliverance) Weighing delight and dole Eco chic : clothing, accessories, and jewelry Courageous faith-bold witness Models of restorative justice Ethics in the biotechnology century : the South and Southeast Asian response, Bangladesh Hasna Begum Mammals of South-East Asia Index to periodical articles in the Library of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1973-1978. Architectural Illustrations, Part III (Bbs Illustration Series) Screening for depression in perinatal settings Candor pam bachorz Lamia, Isabella, The eve of St. Agnes, and other poems, 1820 Interpreting for intent Nursing informatics and evidence-based practice Ncaa football rule book 2016 A Short Grammar of Biblical Aramaic (Andrews University Monographs, Vol 1) Inside Story Of My Chemical Romance Saving an edited chrome 12. Questions and answers about digital versus film mammography The Riddle in the Poem Php solutions dynamic web design Prepare and file your bankruptcy paperwork What They Dont Teach You About History 1 Transatlantic economic relations in the post-cold war era Medical ethics accounts of groundbreaking cases 6th edition Six hundred endings A great sea adventure El Salvadors decade of terror The Oblation Hour Practical work in science Bioengineering and technology assessment The glory of the triune God : the ecumenical affirmation on mission and evangelism in the light of Reform Memories of ancient Israel