

Hello! Thank you for downloading my Arthropods—Insect Cards file. On how we use this material please visit my blog www.pinayhomeschooler.com

The file contains the following:

- 12 picture cards of insects
- 12 labels
- 12 control cards
- 6 definition cards for each 'group' of insects

Please note that this file should NOT be shared through email and file sharing sites. Pictures used in this file were sourced from Wikipedia and Wiki Commons. If someone wishes to have a copy kindly direct them to my shop or blog.

Hope you like it. Thank you!

PS. If by chance you spot an error on the file, including typo error and incorrect facts, please let me know so I can fix it as soon as possible. Email me at ms.jarms@gmail.com

Best regards,

Jae of Pinay Homeschooler

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damselfly



dragonfly



fly



mosquito



mantis



grasshopper



damselfly



dragonfly



fly



mosquito



mantis



grasshopper



butterfly



cricket



bee



wasp



ant



moth



butterfly



cricket



bee



wasp



ant



moth

Damselflies and Dragonflies **(Odonata)**



- Large insects with two pair of wings.
- They have large compound eyes and bristle like antennae.
- Usually found near water and within a few miles of the place where their eggs hatched.
- As a larvae it eats tadpoles and small fishes. As an adult it eats other small insects and their favorite are mosquitoes.
- They hover like a helicopter and fly rapidly.
- The largest living dragonfly lives 250 million years ago and the wingspan is over three feet.
- Dragonflies have 30,000 separate lenses in each of its compound eyes.
- Stages of development: Egg -> Nymph -> Adult

Praying Mantis **(Mantodea)**



- These are large elongated insects that moves very slowly.
- The only insect that can turn its head side to side. It bites the back of its prey to paralyze.
- Found in places with warm climates, on bushes, houses and trees or in any structure where it can find another insect to eat.
- Has a triangular shaped head with very long torso and back legs that are similar to that of a grasshopper. The frontal legs have spines and are held upright.
- Their front legs are modified for grasping prey.
- They eat a variety of insects and are considered as biological control agents.
- Stages of Development: Egg -> Nymph -> Adult.

Flies **(Diptera)**



- The group includes mosquitoes, midges, gnats and all manner of flies.
- Flies are one of the biggest group of insects and common everywhere.
- They only have one pair of proper wings (unlike other insects).
- Flies are always in the company of humans, or where there is human activity or in homes.
- Their mouthparts are more on sucking and piercing.
- Harmful flies like mosquitoes can spread dangerous diseases and their bite is painful.
- Stages of Development: Egg -> Larva -> Pupa -> Adult.

Grasshoppers, Katydid, Crickets **(Orthoptera)**



- These insects have long antennae and their legs vary according to species.
- Generally, they have two pairs of veined-wings.
- Their nymphs look a lot like the adults.
- Some members of this group like locusts can be destructive to crops.
- Grasshoppers have powerful back legs that they use for jumping.
- Crickets and grasshoppers make sound by rubbing their hind legs across their forewings.
- Found on crops, fields and gardens in all climates worldwide.
- They eat only plants.
- Stages of Development: Egg -> Nymph -> Adult.

Butterflies and Moths **(Lepidoptera)**



- These insects have four well developed wings covered with scales.
- They are found in all continents except polar regions.
- The larvae stages are worm-like. Some known are caterpillars, cutworms or hornworms.
- As caterpillars their mouthparts are made for chewing and they eat plants. As Adult their mouthparts are made sucking nectars from the flowers.
- Many of the butterflies are brightly colored and fly by day.
- Moths have fat ,hairy bodies, and feathery antennae.
- Every species has its own wing patterns just like humans have their fingerprints.
- Stages of development: Egg -> Larvae -> Chrysalis—> Adult

Wasps, Bees, Ants **(Hymenoptera)**



- This group of insects have wings with the front pair larger than the hind pair. Some of them are wingless.
- They are narrow-waisted insects and have hairy bodies.
- The mouthparts are formed for chewing or can be both for chewing and sucking.
- Their bodies are tapered greatly between thorax and abdomen.
- There are about 100,000 known species of this group.
- For females the abdomen is usually furnished with stingers.
- Some of them are predators, some parasitic, some are feeders that feeds on foliage and some eat pollen and nectar.
- Stage of development: Egg -> Larva -> Pupa -> Adult