INSECTS IN OREGON

ACTIVITY COLORING BOOK AND INFORMATION EXTRAVAGANZA!

...AND SPIDERS, TOO!

Oregon Department of Agriculture

IPPM

Insect Pest Prevention & Management

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All adult insects have the same basic body parts (or some form of them), from beetles to bees to butterflies. The main body parts are the **head**, **thorax and abdomen**, 3 pairs of **legs**, and 2 pairs of **wings** or modified wings. Spiders have 8 legs, no wings, and are not insects.
Some insects, like butterflies and beetles, have 4 main life stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. This is called a **complete life cycle**.

Others, like stink bugs or grasshoppers, have 3 stages: egg, nymph, and adult. This is called an **incomplete life cycle**. Nymphs look similar to adults but don’t have wings.

Oregon’s state insect
Oregon swallowtail butterfly
*Papilio oregonius*
Box elder bugs are very common around houses. They are native to Oregon and the western United States. In summer, they gather on houses in the sun sometimes in the hundreds. The feed on seeds of maple trees.

western box elder bug
*Boisea rubrolineata*
Cross spiders are often seen in backyards in the summer. They can get very big and look scary, but are actually fairly timid. They are not considered dangerous. They catch flies and other insects in their webs for food. This species was introduced from Europe and could be displacing native spider species.
Wild bees make their nests in many different places. In Oregon, most of our bees make their nests in tunnels in the ground. These are called **ground-nesting bees**. Other bees make their homes in larger spaces like the inside of a hollowed out tree, an opening in a wall, or old rodents holes. These are called **cavity-nesting bees**.

Holes in trees make good homes for cavity-nesting bees.

Old tree stumps and logs make good homes for cavity-nesting bees.

Ground-nesting bees dig tunnels in the ground, where the eggs are laid and the larvae grow.

Stem-nesting bees put eggs and pollen balls in old plant stems, where the larvae will grow.
People have been collecting wild bee nests for over 9000 years. These nests were used to collect products, like wax and honey, and for pollinating crops. Over time, people figured out how to raise some wild bee species by making nests for them. These bees are called managed bees. In Oregon, we have four types of managed bees: Honey bees (*Apis mellifera*), leaf cutter bees (genus *Megachile*), mason bees (genus *Osmia*), and alkali bees (genus *Nomia*). All types of managed bees are used to pollinate crops. Only honey bees are used to make honey and wax.

Use this space to draw some bees!

Bee "hotels" have bamboo, wood with holes, sticks and other places for mason bees and others to make their homes.

Honey bees are kept in wood boxes called hives. They are the most common managed bees in the world.

Beekeepers wear special clothes to protect themselves from bee stings.
Grab your pen or pencil and see if you can find some bugs, spiders and other critters! Words can be across, down, and diagonal!

Across:
2. night flying insect related to butterflies
3. spiders use this to build their webs
7. food for bees and butterflies
8. social insect that eats wood
10. long insect that makes a cocoon
11. 8 legged creature known for making webs
12. famous for making honey

Down:
1. a tiny blood feeding insect found on cats and dogs
2. predatory insect with grasping front legs
4. nectar loving insect with large colorful wings
5. an animal that eats plants
6. insect that jumps and chirps at night
9. colorful beetle often red with black spots
11. slimy creature often found in gardens

Stay in school!
The Oregon Department of Agriculture works hard to protect the state’s farmers and growers from invasive species. Every year the Insect Pest Prevention and Management program puts out thousands of traps all over Oregon to find these insects quickly before they can make a home here.

“Delta” traps are triangular and usually found in trees. They are usually bright green, red or orange, and are used to catch moths such as Gypsy moth or light brown apple moth.

“Bucket” traps are green plastic and held low to the ground on poles. They are used to catch a pest called Japanese beetle.

Invasive insects and plants can move in many ways:
Brown marmorated stink bugs gather on houses in the fall. They make a stinky smell when disturbed. They can also hurt plants when they feed on them. This is a big problem for farmers in Oregon and other parts of the United States who grow food crops. The first record of this species in Oregon was 2004.
Azalea lace bugs suck juices from the leaves of plants and leave poop spots that hide and protect their eggs. Before it was found for the first time in 2009, rhododendrons and azaleas were relatively care free plants to keep. Now, some varieties need pesticide treatments. These have also been found to feed on blueberries.
Spotted-wing drosophila (Drosophila suzukii) are very small flies that lay eggs in ripening fruit. Their larvae feed on the fruit, which makes the fruit rotten. Before it was accidentally introduced from California in 2009, Oregon berry growers had few pests to deal with. Now growers often apply multiple pesticide applications to keep the pest in check.