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**100% Effective Natural Hormone Treatment**  
**Menopause, Andropause And Other Hormone Imbalances**  
**Impair Healthy Healing In People Over The Age Of 30!**

**Do We Need Insects For Our Garden?**

**By Robert Michael**

10 Beneficial Insects For Gardening

1. Aphid Midge: These insects look like a delicate, small wasp. The larvae eats more than sixty varieties of aphids from the garden. You can attract them by growing plants with a lot of pollen and nectar.

2. Big-Eyed Bug: This is a fast-moving bug with large eyes and very small black spots on it's head and thorax. They are usually found in field crops and orchards. The big-eyed bug eats leafhoppers, spider mites, plant bugs, aphids, and small caterpillars. This bug is a real asset to gardening.

3. Ladybug: The ladybug ranges in size from 1/16 to 3/8 inch and have round red, orange or yellow bodies with black markings. They prefer gardens that have a large amount of pollen and nectar-producing flowers. The ladybug is fond of aphids, mealybugs, small insects and scales. The Mexican bean beetle is related to the ladybug but is not beneficial.

4. Minute Pirate Bug: These bugs are 1/4 inch long in adulthood and feature a black and white pattern. Fast-moving like the big-eyed bug and attracted to gardens where goldenrod, yarrow, alfalfa, daisies, and other flowering, pollen-producing plants are grown. They eat small caterpillars, thrips, spider mites, insect eggs and immature leafhoppers.

5. Mealybug Destroyer: The adult mealybug is 1/3 inch long with an oval body and a coral-colored abdomen. Their wing covers are black. If mealybugs are present, the mealybug destroyer is there naturally and feeds on mealybugs in the garden.

6. Spined Soldier Bug: An adult grows to 1/2 inch in length. They are grayish brown and the shoulders of the thorax come to sharp points. Bugs of choice are caterpillars, armyworms, grubs, sawflies, and Mexican bean beetle larvae. The spined soldier bug likes the shelter of perennial plants near a garden.

7. Tachinid Fly: These bugs look like large, hairy houseflies and grow to a length of 1/3 to 1/2 inch long. The females deposit eggs that kill caterpillars of many pest species such as gypsy moths and armyworms. The adults feed on flower nectar and enjoy sweet clover, parsley and dill. Don't kill the

## Do We Need Insects For Our Garden?

caterpillars with white eggs attached to them because the eggs will turn into more tachinid flies.

8. Tiger Beetles: Look for adults that range in length from ½ to ¾ inches. They are long–legged and bright–colored and eat many kinds of pests. Plant perennials when gardening and the tiger beetles should follow.

9. Assassin Bug: This bug is ½ to 1 ⅜ inches long and have a flattened look and elongated heads. They eat most common pests and are found naturally in any garden where pests live.

10. Bumblebee: The adults grow to 1 inch long and are plump with yellow and black striping. They have a hairy body and smoky–colored wings. The bumblebee is a pollinator and is attracted to pollen and nectar flowers.

It's important to attract beneficial insects to your garden. They pollinate and can rid your garden of unwanted pests.

Robert Michael is a writer for Razo gardening which is an excellent place to find gardening links, resources and articles. For more information go to:

<http://www.razogardening.com>

### **Cool Camouflage**

**By Gayle Olson**

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Camouflage comes from the French word camouflager which means to "blind or veil". Some insects and animals use camouflage as an effective way to protect themselves from natural enemies. Birds, bats, moles, frogs and other animals consider some insects to be a very tasty treat. Insects protect themselves in many ways, one of these ways is by disguising themselves so that they blend into their surroundings. Some caterpillars and walkingstick insects are camouflaged to look like twigs. Some insects are patterned to look like the background where they live, they may look like the bark of a tree, the leaves of a plant, some even look like soil!

Sometimes harmless insects look ferocious, frightening their enemies. One example is the hickory horned devil. This large caterpillar scares away its enemies by its appearance. Mimicry is when insects fool their enemies by looking like an insect that is dangerous or bad tasting. A hornet fly has the markings of a hornet, but has no stinger. Predators who have had their mouths stung by a hornet do not try to eat hornets again, nor do they try to catch the hornet fly!

Related Internet Resources:

<http://scienceforfamilies.allinfo–about.com/features/coolcamouflage.html>



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