

BUG BINGO!

See what bugs you can find today in your garden or park.



Ladybird

spotted?

There are 46 different ladybirds in the UK, the most common is the Seven-spot ladybird.

Gardeners' friends

Most ladybirds eat greenfly (aphids) and other bugs which can be pests on garden plants and farmer's crops – so ladybirds are the gardener's friends. The Seven-spot ladybird can eat 5000 aphids during its year long lifespan!



Woodlouse

spotted?

Woodlice are related to crabs and lobsters (crustaceans).

Some woodlice are called 'pill' woodlice because they can roll themselves into a ball when they feel scared. Rolling up can also help them stop drying out in hot weather.

Got the recycling bug?

Woodlice are helpful recycling bugs – they eat dead plant and animal material and keep the place tidy!



Bumblebee

spotted?

Bumblebees are important pollinators of crops such as raspberries, peas and tomatoes. However our bumblebees are in trouble because of too much heavy farming and loss of wildflowers in the countryside.

You can help bumblebees in your garden by planting lots of flowers in your garden (native wildflowers are best), and leaving areas to go wild.

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Hoverfly

spotted?

Hoverflies have black and yellow stripes to look like bees and wasps – this disguise protects them from birds and other predators.

Helpful hovers

Adult hoverflies help to pollinate our crops and wildflowers, whilst hoverfly larvae eat greenfly (aphids) and other garden pests.



Snail

spotted?

Snails and slugs belong to a group of animals called gastropods – meaning “belly foot”!

Most snails feed on dead and rotting plants, fungi, algae and lichens, although, as gardeners know, a small number of them also eat healthy plants.

Snails are food to many other animals, especially birds.



Spider

spotted?

Most of our spiders spin webs, however wolf spiders do not - they hunt and chase their prey on the ground.

Female wolf spiders are excellent mothers; they carry their eggs around in a silk sac which is attached to their abdomen. When the eggs hatch the young are carried on their mother's back for a few days until they are large enough to fend for themselves.

Buglife – The Invertebrate Conservation Trust are committed to saving Britain's rarest little animals, everything from bees to beetles, and spiders to snails. With our members' support we:

- Protect bugs and their habitats
- Campaign for bugs and a healthy environment
- Involve people in conservation action.

Join today visit www.buglife.org.uk

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