

I'm not a robot





























When I first started liking Ladybugs – all those many years ago I quickly found out that there’s far more to Ladybugs than you might think.In spite of this, there’s not much information about how amazing these bugs (sorry – beetles) actually are. So here I’ve compiled the largest list of interesting facts about Ladybugs, some of them are quite amazing and are things you perhaps never thought of before.Now next time a Ladybird lands on you, you can proceed to amaze your friends and family with your extended knowledge. Some of these you may well know already, but I really hope you pick up one or two facts about Ladybugs here that you can use in the future.I’ve also saved my favorite most wonderful fact till last. So here’s the list...CLICK FOR GREEN KID CRAFTS!
An adult ladybug may actually eat up to 75 aphids in a single day!
A staggering general figure of 5000 Aphids during its lifetime.2. In Victorian times, it was fairly common for doctors to mash up ladybugs for dental care! They would smear the resulting mixture in a patient’s mouth as a cure for toothaches. There are no details as to whether this works – quite frankly I doubt it.3. In Switzerland, ladybugs are called ‘good God’s little fairy.’ You can find out all the Ladybug names around the world here.4. Ladybugs can fly up to 37 mph – that’s fast as Race Horses. You can fit 80,000 ladybugs into a one-gallon jug. Quite why it has to be a gallon jug I’m not sure, but that’s still a lot of ladybugs!Ever had a dream about Ladybugs?Want to know what it means?7. There are known to be 5000 species of Ladybugs in the world. 500 of those varieties are native or have been introduced into the US.7. Male ladybugs are commonly slightly smaller than female ladybugs8. The Ladybug is used as the official insect for the US States of Delaware, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Ohio9. Officially speaking, Ladybugs are actually Lady Beetles, not actually bugs at all.10. The definition differences are that bugs have needle-like mouth parts, whereas, all species of beetles are classed as having chewing mouth parts as bugs mostly have a liquid diet. In addition, where beetles have hard wings, they are harder wings than bugs.10. When a Ladybug is in flight, it beats its wings 85 times per second.11. A ladybug’s spots are used to warn potential predators that this prey will not taste good.12. A ladybug has two functioning eyes. They are not the white spots you see, but usually next to those on the outer edge of its head. However, they can’t see very well. Ladybugs can only really see differences in light or dark textures – find out more about how a Ladybug sees the world here.13. Their spots fade in once they are a few hours to a day old. As they age, their spots fade out. Take a look next time you see one.14. Ladybugs come in all manner of colors, the common red ones are predominant, but they also come in Grey, Black, Yellow, Pink, Blue, Orange, and some say Purple or Green.15. Giving a gift of a Ladybug in some form or another for a newborn baby or child, is believed to provide them with protection.16. The number of spots a Ladybug has does not denote their age. Some have 2 spots and others have more, all the way up to 24 spots. Some have stripes. And some, like the Paramsia oblonguttatahave for example, have none at all.17. The Elytra, which is the outer shell with spots on it, is made of a material called Chitin. The same material that fingernails are made of. To Work out if a Ladybug’s Dead, Dying, or Hibernating – click here!19. Ladybugs can smell with their feet!9. A ‘lady bird deed’ (also known as a ladybird deed) is a special form of life estate contract that affords the owner continued control over the property until their death. After they die, the property is transferred to new owners.20. As cold-blooded species, Ladybugs are cold-blooded species.

Facts for Kids We Bet You Don't Know
Ladybugs are also known as ladybirds and lady beetles. Ladybugs aren't actually bugs. They are beetles that are part of the Coccinellidae family. Ladybugs taste horrible to predators because of the oily fluid in their legs. Their bright color is a warning to predators that they taste nasty. Ladybugs can play dead when they are near something that will eat them. They actually bleed a little from their knees to pull it off. They can live for one to two years. That’s a long time in the beetle world. Powderpoot beetles only live a few months. Ladybugs stink. It’s part of their defense mechanism to keep predators away. And they will group together to become stinkier. Ladybugs are a sign of good luck. Ladybugs don't have ears, so they don't hear like you do. However, they do hear somehow because scientists discovered that ladybugs don't like loud rock music. Ladybugs are cannibals. These insects will eat other young ladybugs if they get hungry enough. The myth of where their name comes from goes back to the Middle Ages and the Virgin Mary. Ladybugs have a distinct look to them. It's why people love them so much. Check out a few interesting facts about their famous features. While you might have seen a spotted ladybug, they can have stripes or no spots at all. Some can have over 20 spots on display! There are over 6,000 different ladybugs that come in several colors, including black. Ladybugs don't use their mouth to taste or their nose to smell. Instead, they use their antennae to do both. They have two sets of wings. The red and polka dot shell, called the elytra, is the first set, and their flying set is underneath. Ladybugs have a compound eye like you. You can only see part of a ladybug's head. Ladybugs have a head-like feature called a pronotum that protects their head. Ladybugs have an abdomen protected by their elytra. They have powerful mandibles to help them munch on their food. When ladybugs can fly, they can't fly for long, only about a minute or so. But they've been clocked flying at 37 miles per hour. Ladybugs unfold their wings to fly around. Ladybugs have six short legs. Like most insects, ladybugs are pretty playful. You can find them all over the world. Find out more about what ladybugs eat and where they live. Ladybugs are omnivores. They are partial to eating aphids, but they will also eat other insects. Ladybugs can fly up to 77 mph – that's as fast as a Race Horse. Not all Ladybugs are carnivores, some ladybug species are known to eat plants instead of pests. Most Ladybugs also eat pollen, nectar, and honeydew. Some species of ladybugs are able to adapt to new habitats, such as farms and greenhouses.Ladybugs are able to fly long distances in search of food and mates.The more aggressive Asian Lady Beetle, also known as the Harlequin Ladybug is an invasive species released by the US government in the mid-1900s to help reduce the agricultural pest population. It has since led to the depletion of native species.Ladybugs belong to the order Coleoptera, which is the largest order of insects. Ladybugs are a common subject in art, literature, and folklore. Their spots fade in once they are a few hours to a day old. As they age, their spots fade out. Take a look next time you see one.There are about 5,000 different species of ladybugs in the world. These small insects are more accurately called ladybeetles or ladybird beetles. Ladybugs bleed from their knees when threatened. Not All Ladybugs Are Black and Red. Young ladybugs pause in growth during winter hibernation.Ladybugs can see in many directions at once. It also means that their quality of vision is not great and they can only see in black and white.Ladybug larvae resemble tiny alligators, with elongated bodies and bumpy skin.Most ladybugs have oval, dome-shaped bodies with six short legs. They Aren't All Red With Black Spots!The name ladybug was originally called ‘ladybird’. Originated in Britain where the insects became known as ‘Our Lady’s bird’ or the lady beetle.The ladybug was first discovered in the year 1853 in Colorado, USA.Ladybugs and ladybug larvae eat more than 50 different species of aphids, and can eat more than 500 aphids a day! They can have as many as 16 legs, but some ladybugs have no spots at all. Ladybugs taste horrible to predators because of the oily fluid in their legs.Ladybugs are named after the Virgin Mary. Ladybugs are attracted to bright light and are often seen gathering near windows at night.Ladybugs are only poisonous to animals and other bugs when they are consumed.Ladybugs have lots of defense mechanisms. The Scientific Name for Ladybug is Coccinellidae Septempunctata.Farmers Use Ladybugs to Control Other Insects. The first experiment on using ladybugs as pest controllers was in the late 1880s.The average size of a ladybug is between 3 and 8 mm.Underneath its shell are their hidden wings. These unfold at a speed of 0.1 seconds and are significantly bigger than the ladybug’s body.Some species of ladybugs are able to fly, while others are flightless. Ladybug’s Numbers Are Declining.Ladybugs mainly communicate with each other through pheromones. These act as chemical signals.Ladybugs have short, rounded head with large eyes and a short, flexible neck.Ladybugs cannot fly when temperatures are below 55 °F (13°C).Their legs are short and have claws for clinging to surfaces. When Ladybugs Hibernate in groups, this is known as ‘diapause’.Ladybugs chew by moving their jaws side to side.During the winter months, thousands of millions of Ladybugs can be seen congregating in South Western USA looking for hibernation spots.In 1999, four ladybugs went to space! The four lucky bugs were brought to space, along with their favorite snack, aphids, so that scientists could observe how the predators and their prey would interact in zero gravity. Ladybugs lay extra eggs as a snack for their young. Ladybugs usually protect themselves from predators in one of two ways: They either play dead or secrete a fluid from their legs to make themselves taste bad.Ladybugs do not breathe through their mouths, but through parts of their abdomen and thorax through openings called Spiracles.In Switzerland, ladybugs are called ‘good God’s little fairy.’ You’ll need a program that supports PDFs. Adobe Acrobat is a great option. Open the program, click file, then print. Select your printer and the number of copies you want to print. Be sure you click double-sided if you want it to print on both sides. You may not resell any printable that you find on our website or in our resource library. You may use them for class parties, at school events, or in the classroom. You may get these printable office supply items at your own expense. Ladybug can be found in many colors, not just red and black. With over 5,000 species worldwide, ladybugs help control pests by eating insects like aphids, and some farmers use them for pest control. Some ladybugs, like the Asian ladybug, have become pests themselves by outcompeting native insect species. Want to learn 10 facts about ladybugs that will enhance your understanding of these fascinating creatures? For starters, they’re also known as ladybirds or lady beetles. They are beloved because they are beneficial predators, cheerfully chomping on garden pests such as aphids. But ladybugs aren’t really bugs at all! They belong to the order Coleoptera, which includes all beetles. Europeans have called these dome-backed beetles by the name ladybirds, or ladybird beetles, for over 500 years. In America, the name ‘ladybug’ is preferred; scientists usually use the common name lady beetle for accuracy. Although ladybugs (called Coccinellidae) are most often red or yellow with black dots, you can find the same species of ladybugs in nearly every color of the rainbow, often in contrasting pairs. The most common are red and black or yellow and black, but some are as plain as black and white, while others are as exotic as dark blue and orange. Some species of ladybug are spotted, others have stripes, and still others sport a checked pattern. There are 5,000 different species of ladybugs, 450 of which live in North America. Color patterns are connected to their living quarters; generalists that live pretty much anywhere have fairly simple patterns of two strikingly different colors that they wear year-round. Others that live in specific habitats have more complex coloration, and some can change color throughout the year. Specialist ladybugs use camouflage coloration to match the vegetation when they’re in hibernation and develop the characteristic bright colors to warn off predators during their mating season. According to legend, European crops during the Middle Ages were plagued by pests. Farmers began praying to the Blessed Lady, the Virgin Mary. Soon, the farmers started seeing beneficial ladybugs in their fields, and the crops were miraculously saved from the pests. The farmers began calling the red and black beetles ‘our lady’s birds’ or ‘lady beetles’. In Germany, these insects go by the name Marienkäfer, which means ‘Mary beetles.’ The seven-spotted lady beetle is believed to be the first one named for the Virgin Mary; the red color is said to represent her cloak, and the black spots her seven sorrows. Startle an adult ladybug and a foul-smelling hemolymph will seep from its leg joints, leaving yellow stains on the surface below, a rather unpleasant ladybug fact. Potential predators may be deterred by the vile-smelling mix of alkaloids and equally repulsed by the sight of a seemingly sickly beetle. Ladybug larvae can also ooze alkaloids from their abdomens. Like many other insects, ladybugs use aposomatic coloration to signal their toxicity to would-be predators. Insect-eating birds and other animals learn to avoid meals that come in red and black and are more likely to steer clear of a ladybug lunch. Brett Hondow / Getty Images The ladybug lifecycle begins when a batch of bright-yellow eggs are laid on branches near food sources. They hatch as larvae in four to 10 days and then spend about three weeks feeding up—the earliest arrivals may eat some of the eggs that have not yet hatched. Once they’re well-fed, they’ll begin to build a pupa, and after seven to 10 days they emerge as adults. The insects typically live for about a year. © Jackie Bale/Getty Images If you’re unfamiliar with ladybug larvae, you would probably never guess that these odd creatures are young ladybugs. Like alligators in miniature, they have long, pointed abdomens, spiny bodies, and legs that protrude from their sides. The larvae feed and grow for about a month, and during this stage they often consume hundreds of aphids. Bill Draker/Getty Images Our favorite ladybug fact is that almost all of them feed on soft-bodied insects and serve as beneficial predators of plant pests. Gardeners welcome ladybugs with open arms, knowing they will munch on the most prolific plant pests. Ladybugs love to eat scale insects, whiteflies, mites, and aphids. As larvae, they eat pests by the hundreds. A hungry adult ladybug can devour 50 aphids per day, and scientists estimate that the insect consumes as many as 5,000 aphids over its lifetime. Because ladybugs have long been known to eat the gardener’s pestilent aphids and other insects, there have been many attempts to use ladybugs to control these pests. The first attempt—and one of the most successful—was in the late 1880s, when an Australian ladybug (Rodolia cardinalis) was imported into California to control the cottony cushion scale. The experiment was expensive, but in 1890, the orange crop in California tripled. Not all such experiments work. After the California orange success, over 40 different ladybug species were introduced to North America, but only four species were successfully established. The best successes have helped farmers control scale insects and mealybugs. Systematic aphid control is rarely successful because aphids reproduce much more rapidly than ladybugs do. You may have personally experienced the effects of one of the biological control experiments that had unintended consequences. The Asian or harlequin ladybug (Harmonia axyridis) was introduced to the United States in the 1980s and is now the most common ladybug in many parts of North America. While it did depress the aphid population in some crop systems, it also caused declines in native species of other aphid-eaters. The North American ladybug is not endangered yet, but its overall numbers have decreased, and some scientists believe that it is the result of harlequin competition. Some other negative effects are also associated with harlequins. In late summer, the ladybug gets ready for its winter dormancy period by dining on fruit, specifically ripe grapes. Because they blend in with the fruit, the ladybug gets harvested with the crop, and if the winemakers don’t get rid of the ladybugs, the nasty taste of the ‘knee bleed’ will taint the vintage. H. axyridis also like to over-winter in houses, and some houses are invaded in each year by hundreds, thousands, or even tens of thousands of ladybugs. Their knee-bleeding ways can stain furniture, and they occasionally bite people. Near large bodies of water all over the world, massive numbers of Coccinellidae, dead and alive, occasionally or regularly appear on the shorelines. The largest washup to date happened in the early 1940s when an estimated 4.5 billion individuals were spread over 21 kilometers of shoreline in Libya. Only a small number of them were still alive. Why this occurs is still not understood by the scientific community. Hypotheses fall into three categories: ladybugs travel by floating (they can survive afloat for a day or more), the insects aggregate along shorelines because of a reluctance to cross large bodies of water; low-flying ladybugs are forced ashore or into the water by windstorms or other weather events. Of all the 10 facts about ladybugs on this list, this one is the most chilling: If food is scarce, ladybugs will do what they must to survive, even if it means eating each other. A hungry ladybug will make a meal of any soft-bodied sibling it encounters. Newly emerged adults or recently molted larvae are soft enough for the average ladybug to chew. Eggs or pupae also provide protein to a ladybug that has run out of aphids. In fact, scientists believe that ladybugs will deliberately lay infertile eggs as a ready source of food for their young hatchlings. When times are tough, a ladybug may lay an increased number of infertile eggs to give her babies a better chance of surviving. We consider the ladybug to be one of the world’s most visually appealing insects. We also consider the ladybug useful to humans and the environment. This is because they consume many insects each day. These insects are often pests that feed on plants and important crops. Ladybugs are beneficial to humans because they lessen the number of pests around the area. Ladybugs can also live in several types of environments such as grasslands, cities, suburbs, and many more. Have we got you curious now? Find out more about these attractive little beetles with our collection of ladybug facts. The ladybug was first discovered in the year 1853 in Colorado, USA. There are approximately over 5,000 species of ladybugs that have been discovered. The average lifespan of a ladybug is one year. On rare occasions, these insects can live up to two years.

10 interesting facts about ladybugs that you may not know
1. Ladybugs are actually lady beetles, not ladybugs. They are beetles that are part of the Coccinellidae family. Ladybugs taste horrible to predators because of the oily fluid in their legs. Their bright color is a warning to predators that they taste nasty. Ladybugs can play dead when they are near something that will eat them. They actually bleed a little from their knees to pull it off. They can live for one to two years. That’s a long time in the beetle world. Powderpoot beetles only live a few months. Ladybugs stink. It’s part of their defense mechanism to keep predators away. And they will group together to become stinkier. Ladybugs are a sign of good luck. Ladybugs don't have ears, so they don't hear like you do. However, they do hear somehow because scientists discovered that ladybugs don't like loud rock music. Ladybugs are cannibals. These insects will eat other young ladybugs if they get hungry enough. 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