

## BENEFICIAL INSECTS WHAT THEY CONTROL



**TACHINID FLIES** Adults emerge in the spring and feed on insect honeydew and flower nectar. After mating, the female begins searching for hosts. Many tachinid fly species that lay eggs deposit them directly on or in the body of their host. Natural enemies of leafrollers, cutworms and larvae of moths, beetles, sawflies, stink bugs and other insects



**PARASITIC WASP** can devastate mason bee larvae as well as aphids, cucumber beetles, cabbage worms, bean beetles and hornworms.



**LADY BUGS** 475 Species of ladybugs, 150 species live in Pacific Northwest. Feed on Aphids, consuming up to 50 per day. Ladybugs also feed on potato beetles, bean beetles and spider mites.



**PRAYING MANTIS** devour wide range of insects including aphids, beetles, caterpillars and squash bugs.



**GROUND BEETLES** feed on other beetles, caterpillars, snails, squash vine borers and bud worms.

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LACE WINGS feed on aphids, caterpillar eggs and young caterpillars, and potato beetles



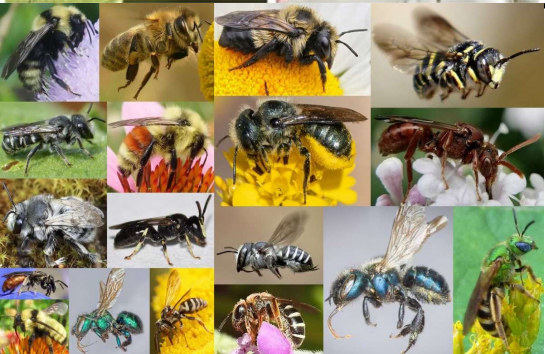
HOVER OR SYRPHID FLIES tend to eat aphids, cabbage worms and other caterpillars



ASSISSIN BUG there are well over 155 different species of assassin bugs. After stabbing the prey with their proboscis, they inject venom or digestive juices into the body of the prey. This can effectively kill prey much larger than the assassin bug.



SPIDERS feed on aphids, beetles, cutworms, spider mites, squash bugs and budworms



BEES are pollinators. There are over 800 species of native bee species in the Pacific Northwest. Some are ground dwellers, others lay eggs in hollow stems.