

LADYBUGS

- Ladybugs come in many colors—yellow, orange, brown, and red. Some ladybugs are black with red spots. Some have no spots at all.
- They aren't really bugs at all—they're beetles. They can also be called lady beetles and ladybird beetles.
- Over 5,000 different species of ladybugs (lady beetles) have been discovered.
- Farmers love ladybugs because they eat soft, little insects that kill plants.
- Ladybugs taste terrible—that keeps them from becoming bird food!
- One ladybug can eat up to 5,000 insects in its lifetime!
- Ladybugs are colorful for a reason. Their markings tell predators: "Eat something else! I taste terrible." When threatened, the bugs will secrete an oily, foul-tasting fluid from joints in their legs.
- They may also play dead.
- Birds are ladybugs' main predators, but they also fall victim to frogs, wasps, spiders, and dragonflies.
- Ladybugs lay their eggs in clusters or rows on the underside of a leaf, usually where aphids have gathered. Larvae, which vary in shape and color based on species, emerge in a few days. Seven-spotted ladybug larvae are long, black, and spiky-looking with orange or yellow spots. Some say they look like tiny alligators. Larvae grow quickly and shed their skin several times. When they reach full size, they attach to a leaf by their tail, and a pupa is formed. Within a week or two, the pupa becomes an adult ladybug.

Moana had a Ladybug release and According to Moana Nursery

- Keep the ladybugs refrigerated until you release them
- The Ladybugs should be released at about 8:00 at night to go to sleep.
- When they wake in the morning they will start eating insects
- At nightfall they will return to where you placed them to go to sleep.