

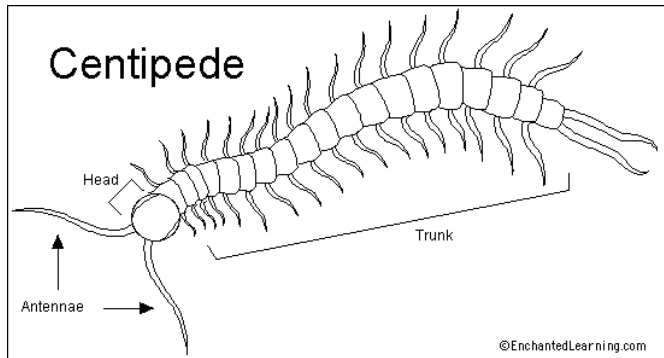
Information about good garden creatures

Lady bugs are good

Aphids are not good



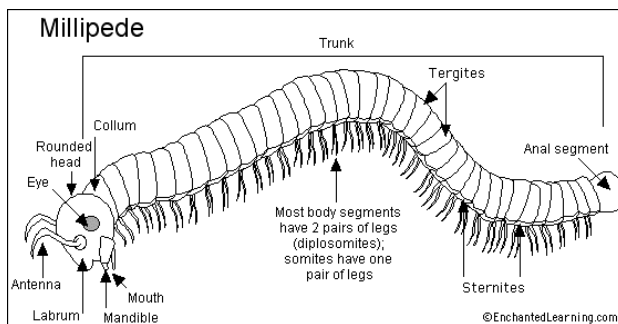
Centipede vs Millipede



Classification: Kingdom: Animalia (animals), Phylum: [Arthropoda](#) (jointed legs and an exoskeleton), Superclass: Myriapoda ("many-footed" with a 2-segmented body, including [millipedes](#), centipedes, etc.), Class: Chilopoda (centipedes). About 20 families and 3,000 species of centipedes have been described, although there are estimates that there are over 8,000 different species worldwide.

Do all centipedes have 100 legs? No. Centipedes have one pair of legs for every segment and centipedes have between 15 – 177 segments. How many legs would a 177 segmented centipede have?

What is the difference between a centipede and a millipede? Centipedes have one pair of legs per segment, while millipedes have two pair of legs per segment



How many segments will a centipede body have? How many segments would a centipede need to have to also have exactly 100 legs?

Is the centipede an insect? Why/Why not? No. Insects have six legs and centipedes have many legs. But they are both Arthropods (animals with exoskeletons and jointed legs), like insects and crustaceans.

What do centipedes eat? How? Centipedes are carnivorous. They eat worms, insects, slugs, spiders and really large centipedes eat small animals. They use venom to kill their prey. Their front legs contain the venom to paralyze their prey. Although their bite can sting, the jaws of the common centipede are weak and can rarely penetrate human skin.

What are the enemies of the centipede? Birds, toads and shrews eat centipedes.

Green Lacewing eat aphids too. They are good creatures



photo arbico organics

The common green lacewing (*Chrysoperla rufilabris*) is a widely used beneficial insect which naturally controls many different pests. Actually, most species of the adult lacewing do not kill other insects but subsist on pollen, sweet nectar, etc. It is their offspring or lacewing larvae that do the job. The adult lacewing lays her eggs on the foliage, each on top of hair-like filaments. After a few days the eggs hatch and a tiny larva emerges which is also known as the “aphid lion” because of its voracious appetite.

Lacewing larvae are similar in appearance to an alligator with pincers like tiny ice tongs, and vigorously attacks its prey, injecting a paralyzing venom then drawing out the body fluids of its victim. Besides aphids, they feed on just about any soft-bodied pest they can “grab,” including citrus mealybugs, cottony cushion scale, spider mites, thrips, caterpillars, insect eggs, etc. It is known to be cannibalistic if no other food source is available. During the two to three weeks in this stage it will devour up to 200 victims a week. After this, it will pupate by spinning a cocoon with silken thread and approximately five days later the adult emerges to complete the life cycle. There are five or six overlapping generations each season.



Borage Information from Organic Gardening

3. Borage (*Borago officinalis*) This annual herb has bright blue clusters of edible, cucumber-flavored flowers. Studies in Switzerland have shown borage to be exceptionally attractive to good bugs, with an average of over 100 beneficials found in just 1 square yard of borage. In addition, common green lacewings have a very strong preference to lay their eggs on borage. Look for borage on garden center seed racks and mail order seed catalogs.

Hover Flies – a good creature

As their [common name](#) suggests, they are often seen hovering or nectaring at [flowers](#); the adults of many [species](#) feed mainly on [nectar](#) and [pollen](#), while the [larvae](#) eats a wide range of foods. In some species, the larvae eats decaying matter in the soil or in ponds and streams. In other species, the larvae are [insectivores](#) and prey on [aphids](#), [thrips](#), and other plant-sucking insects.

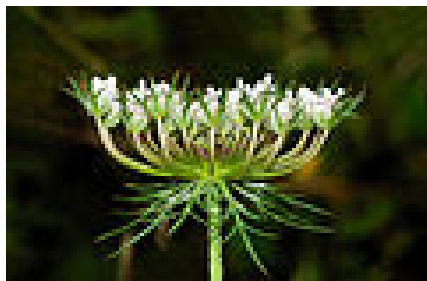
Many species of hover flies mimic bees or wasps in appearance. However, one can easily separate the hover flies from bees or wasps by their wings: flies have two wings and wasps and bees have four.

Hover flies can also be distinguished by looking at the head if it looks like a fly's head, then more than likely it is a fly. It is thought that this guise protects hover flies from falling prey to birds and other insectivores that avoid eating true wasps because of their sting.



Favorite Plants of the Hover Fly:

Flowers in the daisy (Asteraceae) and umbel (**Apiaceae**) families. Syrphids also feed on nectar and pollen in a wide range of other plant families, including rose (Rosaceae), buckthorn (Rhamnaceae), borage (Boraginaceae), and willow (Salicaceae).



Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

A very bad insect that we have to control

We control this insect by hand picking them off of plants (along with any eggs or immature) and putting into a container of soapy water to drown.

The Brown Marmorated Stink Bug feeds on a wide range of fruits, vegetables, and other host plants beginning in late May/early June including peaches, apples, green beans, soybeans, cherry, raspberries, and pears. Damage to host plants from the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug is typically small necrotic areas but ranges from leaf stippling, catfacing on tree fruits, seed loss, and transmission of plant pathogens.

During the summer the stink bug produces offspring that survive the winter as adults



Squash Bugs

These bugs suck the juices out of squash plants including cucumber, zucchini, pumpkin and melon plants. We control this insect by hand picking them off of plants (along with any eggs or immature) and putting into a container of soapy water to drown.



