

# Bug Bingo



B-Lines



© Jon Mold

7-spot ladybird  
(*Coccinella septempunctata*)

## Ladybird

spotted?



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

Most ladybirds eat aphids (like greenfly) 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!



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Common woodlouse  
(*Oniscus asellus*)

## Woodlouse

spotted?



Woodlice are crustaceans, they are related to crabs and lobsters.

### Got the recycling bug?

Woodlice are helpful recycling bugs - they eat dead wood, fallen leaves and other dead plant material and keep the place tidy!



© Dennis G

White-tailed bumblebee  
(*Bombus lucorum*)

## Bumblebee

spotted?



Bumblebees are important pollinators of crops such as raspberries, peas and tomatoes. However our bumblebees are in trouble as a result of the loss of wildflowers in our countryside.

You can help bumblebees planting lots of flowers in your garden and leaving areas to grow wild.



Marmalade hoverfly  
(*Episyrphus balteatus*)

## 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 aphids (like greenfly) and other garden pests.



Brown lipped snail  
(*Cepaea nemoralis*)

## 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 minority also eat healthy plants. Snails are food to many other animals, especially birds.



Wolf Spider  
(*Pardosa sp.*)

## 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.

For a more advanced spotting sheet please take a look at our **Pollinator Bingo!**



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