

ENTOMOLOGY

Updated 4/12/18

Purpose:

To increase the educational value of the curriculum through visual aids during Entomology course work and to produce more hands on experiences.

Objectives:

- To develop an understanding of insect life cycles
- To increase ability to identify insect pest
- To increase awareness of the dangers of pesticides
- To increase knowledge of pesticide application
- Increase critical thinking application for student to further their interest in future career goals in entomology
- To develop awareness of beneficial insect and economical pest management
- To develop understanding of animal taxonomy

Common Core References:

7th Grade

MS-LS2-1. Analyze and interpret data to provide evidence for the effects of resource availability on organisms and populations of organisms in an ecosystem.

8th Grade

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.6-8.9 Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic.

9-12th Grade

HS-LS2-7. Design, evaluate, and refine a solution for reducing the impacts of human activities on the environment and biodiversity.*

Event Format:

1. **Insect Identification.** There will be thirty (30) specimens chosen from the six insect relatives and one hundred and ten (110) insect groups on the Insect Identification List. The participant will give the name of the specimens; the order (insect) and class (insect relatives); the type of mouthparts; and the type of metamorphosis. The event will be scored as follows for each

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Correct Name | 2 points |
| Correct Class | 2 points |
| Correct Order | 2 points |
| Correct Type of Metamorphosis | 2 points |
| Correct Type of Mouthparts | 2 points |

A maximum of 300 points for the identification part is possible.

2. **Pesticide Application.** The pesticide Application quiz will consist of fifty (50) multiple choice questions taken directly from the study manual, ***National Pesticide Applicator Certification: Core Manual.*** Each question will be worth two points for a maximum of 100 points for the pesticide application
3. **Team Members.** There will be four members to a team with the three highest individual total scores making the team total.
4. **Breaking Tie Scores.** (See General Rules)
5. **References:**

A Field Guide To The Insects Of America North Of Mexico by D.J.. Borror and R.E. White, 1970. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. (A Peterson Field Guide Series)

National Pesticide Applicator Certification: Core Manual Published by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture Research Foundation

Download the pdf version at nasda.org or follow the link on the New Mexico FFA website nmffa.org

One Hundred Common Insects of New Mexico by Richman, David B., Sutherland, Carol A., and Oseto Y. New Mexico Cooperative Extension Service, November 1993.

Insect Specimens Available From:

T.W. Taylor

Div. Of Combined Scientific Supplies

P.O. Box 1446

Ft. Davis, Texas 797344-1446

Phone: AC 915/426-3851

(catalog is also available for \$5.00 from the same place)

Samples

Pesticide Application Test

Instructions: Read all questions carefully and select the most correct answer. Record your answer on the scantron sheet provided with the quiz by darkening the appropriate blank. **Only One** answer per question. Answer will be counted incorrect of more than one blank is darkened. **Erase Very Carefully and Thoroughly .**

- 1 What do you call plants that live for two years?
A. Annuals C. Biennials
B. Perennials D. Winter Annuals
- 2 A spray that kills insects when they touch it is called:
A. A contact insecticide C. A fumigant
B. A stomach poison D. A desiccant
- 3 You find something crawling on you dog that looks like a small flat brown bug; it has eight (8) legs. It is:
A. An insect C. A flea
B. A tick D. A brown bug

Instructions For Filling Out Identification Answer Sheet

- A **Common Name** - Darken the space on the Scantron sheet (also used for the pesticide application test) that corresponds to the correct name listed on card with the specimen. **You will not need the Insect Identification List.**
- B **Class And Order**- Fill in the space on the sheet that corresponds with the correct class for Sowbugs (Crustacea), Millipede (Diplopoda) and Centipede (Chilopoda) or correct order for the class Arachnida and Insecta. **You will not be required to use the class names for the last two classes.**
- C **Metamorphosis** - Fill in the space for either none, Simple or Complete. See list on next page for codes.
- D **Mouthparts** - Fill in the space for either Chewing, Sucking, neither, or both. See list on next page for codes.

Arthropod Identification List for Reference, FFA

COMMON NAMES

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Ambush bug | 52 Leafcutting Bee | 103 Violin spider |
| 2 American cockroach | 53 Leaf-footed plant bug | 104 Walkingstick |
| 3 Ant | 54 Leafhopper | 105 Water boatman |
| 4 Antlion | 55 Long-horned beetle | 106 Water scavenger beetle |
| 5 Aphid | 56 Long-horned grasshopper | 107 Water strider |
| 6 Assassin bug | 57 Louse fly | 108 Whipscorpion |
| 7 Backswimmer | 58 Mantid | 109 Whitefly |
| 8 Bark beetle | 59 Mealybug | 110 Widow spider |
| 9 Bed bug | 60 Metallic wood-boring beetle | |
| 10 Bee fly | 61 Millipede | CLASSES |
| 11 Big-eyed bug | 62 Mosquito | 1 Arachnida |
| 12 Black fly | 63 Muscid fly | 2 Chilopoda |
| 13 Blister beetle | 64 Noctuid moth | 3 Crustacea |
| 14 Blow fly | 65 Oriental cockroach | 4 Diplopoda |
| 15 Braconid wasp | 66 Plant bug or leaf bug | 5 Insecta |
| 16 Brush-footed butterfly | 67 Planthopper | |
| 17 Camel cricket | 68 Pyralid moth | ORDERS |
| 18 Carrion beetle | 69 Robber fly | 1 Acari (=Acarina) |
| 19 Centipede | 70 Rove beetle | 2 Araneae (=Araneida) |
| 20 Chalcidid wasp | 71 Sap beetle | 3 Blattodea (=Blattaria) |
| 21 Checkered beetle | 72 Scale insect | 4 Coleoptera |
| 22 Chewing louse | 73 Scarab beetle | 5 Dermaptera |
| 23 Cicada | 74 Scoliid wasp | 6 Diptera |
| 24 Click beetle | 75 Scorpion | 7 Hemiptera |
| 25 Cricket | 76 Seed bug | 8 Hymenoptera |
| 26 Damsel bug | 77 Short-horned grasshopper | 9 Isopoda |
| 27 Damselfly | 78 Silverfish | 10 Isoptera |
| 28 Darkling beetle | 79 Skipper | 11 Lepidoptera |
| 29 Dermestid beetle | 80 Snout beetle | 12 Mantodea |
| 30 Diving beetle | 81 Soft tick | 13 Neuroptera |
| 31 Dragonfly | 82 Soft-winged flower beetle | 14 Odonata |
| 32 Earwig | 83 Soldier beetle | 15 Orthoptera |
| 33 Flea | 84 Sowbug | 16 Phasmatodea (=Phasmida) |
| 34 Flesh fly | 85 Sphecid wasp | 17 Phthiraptera |
| 35 Fruit fly | 86 Sphinx moth | (=Anoplura + Mallophaga) |
| 36 Geometer moth | 87 Spider wasp | 18 Scorpiones (=Scorpionida) |
| 37 German cockroach | 88 Stink bug | 19 Siphonaptera |
| 38 Giant silkworm moth | 89 Sucking louse | 20 Thysanura |
| 39 Gossamer-winged butterfly | 90 Sulfur butterfly | 21 Thysanoptera |
| 40 Green lacewing | 91 Swallowtail butterfly | 22 Uropygi |
| 41 Ground beetle | 92 Syrphid fly | 23 <i>No Order Listed</i> |
| 42 Halictid bee | 93 Tachinid fly | |
| 43 Hard tick | 94 Termite | METAMORPHOSIS |
| 44 Hister beetle | 95 Thrips | 1 None |
| 45 Honey bee | 96 Tiger beetle | 2 Simple |
| 46 Horse fly | 97 Tiger moth | 3 Complete |
| 47 Ichneumon wasp | 98 Tiphiid wasp | |
| 48 Jerusalem cricket | 99 Treehopper | MOUTHPARTS |
| 49 Jumping spider | 100 Twig borer | 1 Chewing |
| 50 Ladybird beetle | 101 Velvet ant | 2 Sucking |
| 51 Leaf beetle | 102 Vespid wasp | 1 and 2 Chewing & Sucking |

BLANK No functional mouthparts