

Insect Adaptations

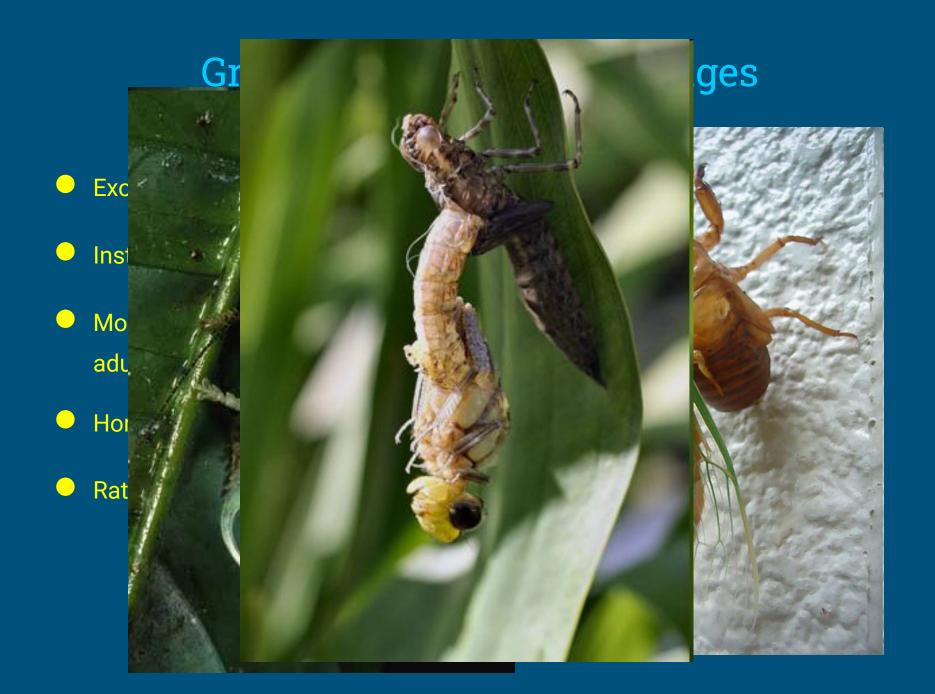
What is an adaptation?

Some types of insect adaptations:

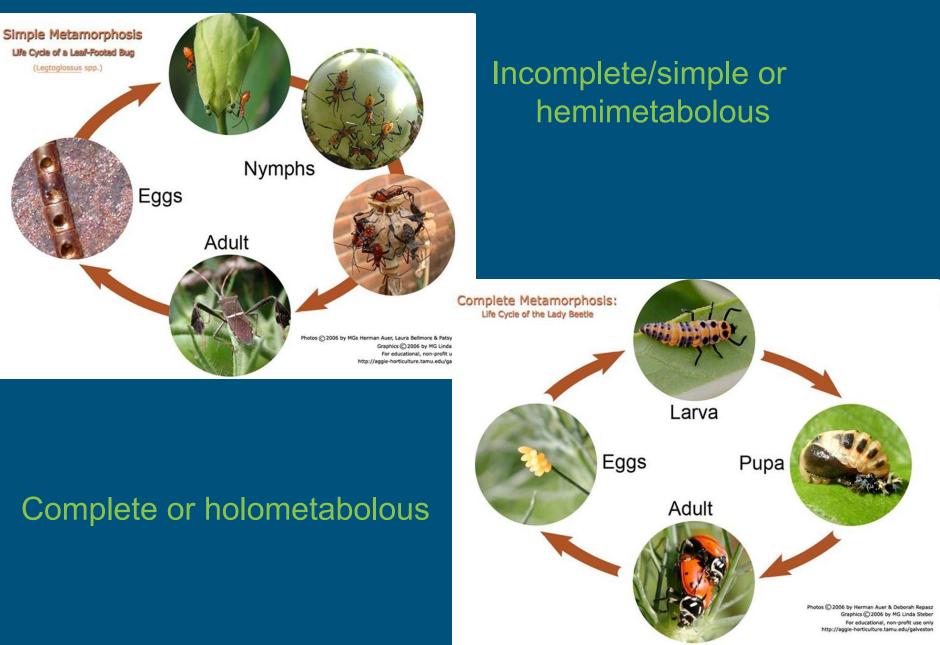
Development: growth, metamorphosis, voltinism, diapause

Protection camouflage, mimicry & aposematic (warning) coloration

Lifestyle (ecological niche)



Metamorphosis



What advantages does metamorphosis give an insect?







er year

zones, larger species)



Diapause





Examp Bomby Some Colora



e as early embyro ise as larvae as adult

Protective adaptations

Wide range of ways to hid from potential predators or prey

 Camouflage – hiding in plain view; can involve color, shape, behavior to blend into environment (crypsis)

Mimicry – hiding by looking like something else inedible



Protective adaptations: camouflage



Protective adaptations: mimicry

















Chemical protection & aposematic coloration

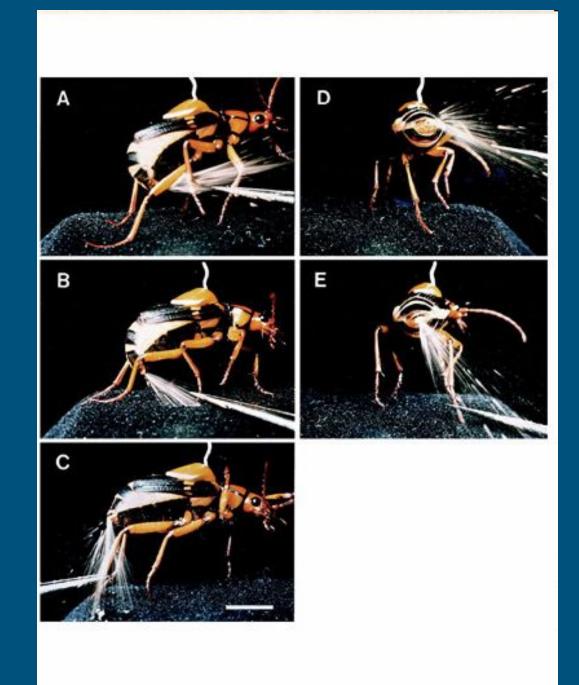
May also deter predators thru chemical defenses





res to deliver these

Bombardier beetle



Lifestyle adaptations

Ecological niches of insects:



Predators

Parasitoids

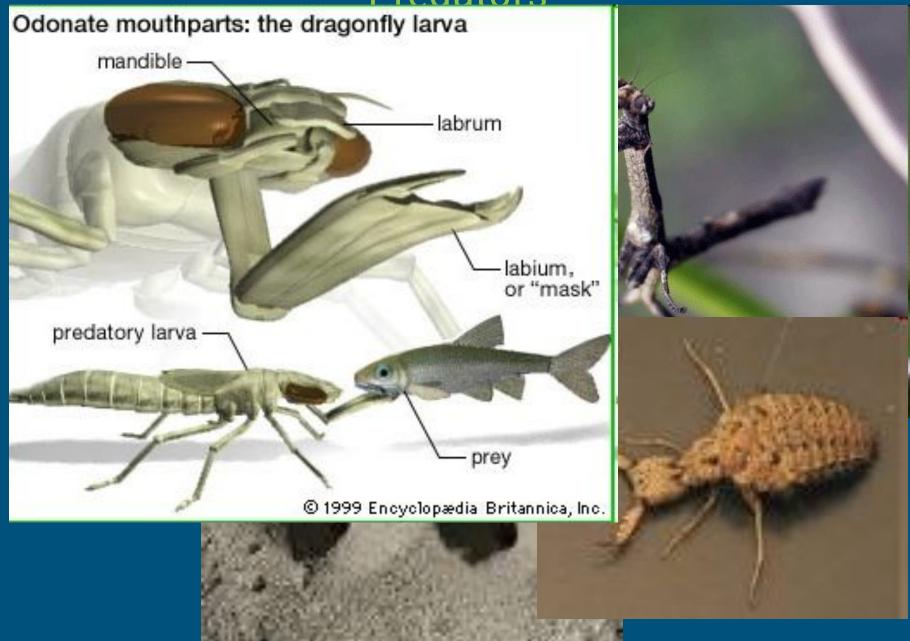
Blood feeders

Detritivores

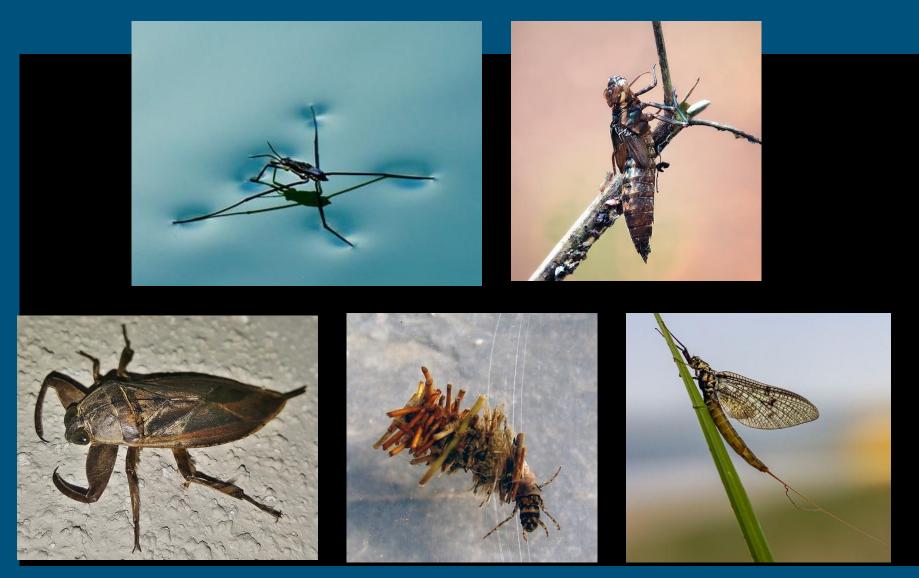
Herbivores



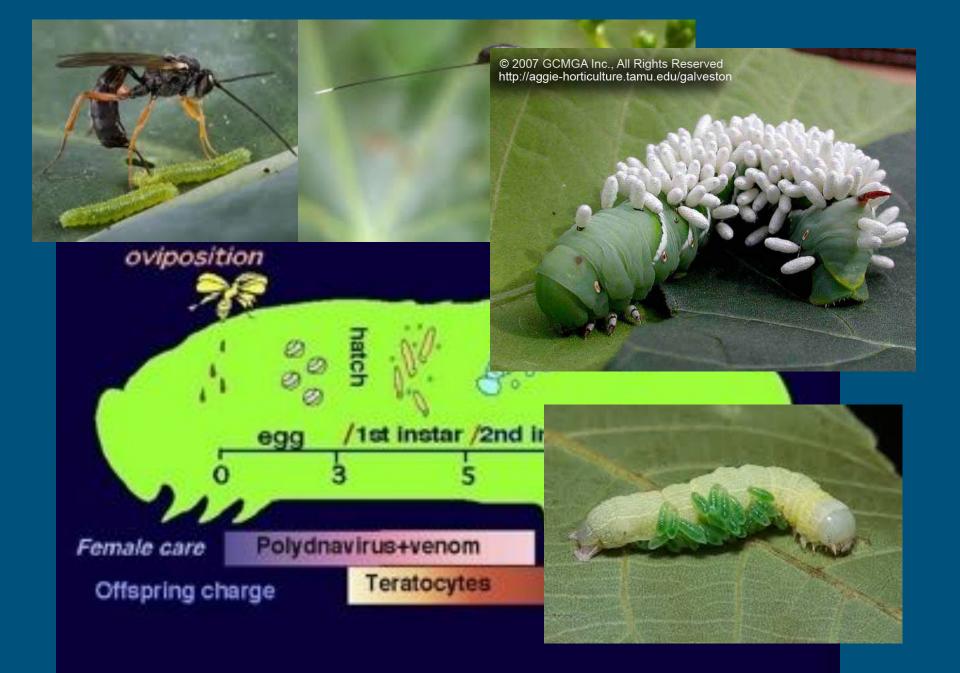
Predators



Bioindicators



Aquatic insect communities are often used as bioindicators of our environment



Blood feeders



Detritivores

Dung Beetle Life Cycle

Larva Hatches a few days later.

2.

Female lays a single egg inside each brood ball.

Adult beetle shapes dung into 5. prood balls, which will nourish 5. growing larvae. It may bury the brood palls in tunnels under the dung pat. 1-4 weeks later larva pupates.

4. Young adult emerges and digs its way to surface.

Adaptations Activity

- Leg parts
- Mouthparts
- Wings
- Morphology & Coloration

In groups, work out which types of body parts these insects have and what it's function?