

An exciting world, teeming with life, exists around us for exploration by the Young Naturalist.

The creatures which surround our everyday lives are rarely studied but within their mini-world are all the wonders of nature.

The Young Naturalist Study Kit, from Invicta, opens a window on this world where you can see the greatest experts of disguise, monsters which terrify others, master builders, collective intelligence and absolute beauty. Do not forget to return all the creatures to their world after you have studied them. Most live in harmony with man and there is a natural balance in their environment which we must not disturb.

As such a large number of animals live in the mini-world it is often difficult to identify them. Many new species are discovered every year. With luck you may be able to discover and study a type never spotted before. Make careful drawings of all the creatures you study and use these notes to name them.

THE MINI WORLD OF FIELD AND GARDEN.

When you find a creature illustrated on this poster, colour it in carefully to match its natural colours.

BOX 1. NO LEGS.



Earthworm.
Body made up of rings. (segments.)
Soft skin and long.



Snail.
Soft body and has antennae.



Insect pupa.
(transition stage between larva and adult insect.)
Hard skin.



Slug.
Soft body and has antennae.



Larva. (maggot.)
Soft skin and short.



Spiders.
Most build webs to catch prey.

Mites and Ticks.



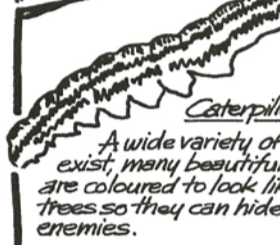
hard type.



soft type.

Very small creatures - parasites.

BOX 4. MANY LEGS.



Caterpillar.
A wide variety of types exist, many beautiful colours - some are coloured to look like plants and trees so they can hide from their enemies.



Woodlouse.
Curls up for protection.



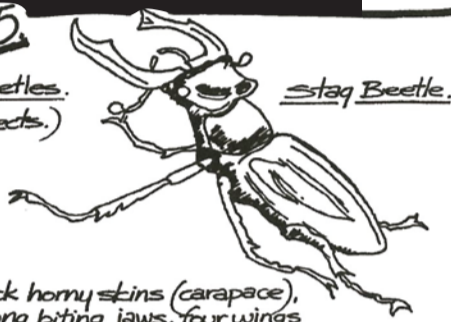
Centipede.
One pair of limbs to each body segment.



Millipede.
Vegetarians. A pest as they eat root crops.

BOX 5.

Beetles. (Insects.)



Stag Beetle.

Thick horny skins (carapace), strong biting jaws, four wings modified into hard wing covers (elytra).



Ladybird.



Water Beetle.

BOX 3. EIGHT LEGS.



Arachnids.

Scorpions.

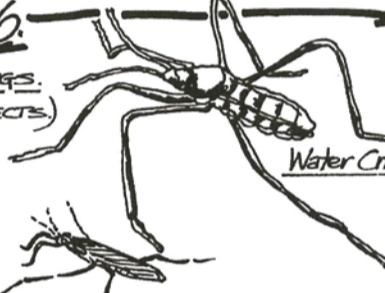
Warm climate only, has long tail with sting, ringed body, pincers.



Spiders.

BOX 6.

BUGS. (INSECTS)



Water Cricket.

Similar to beetles but mouth modified into tube for piercing and sucking.



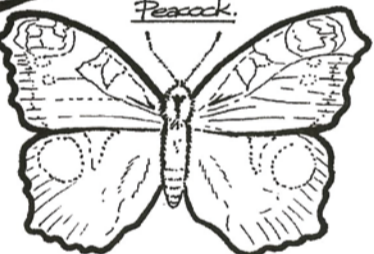
Pond Skater.



Pied Shield bug.

BOX 8.

Butterflies. (Insects)



Peacock.



Red Admiral.

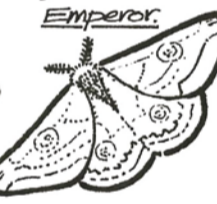
The most beautiful and colourful creatures in the animal world. Their second jaws are shaped to form a mouth which sticks out. Butterflies have club shaped ends to their antennae. When they settle, their wings are folded together over the back. All butterflies fly during the day.

BOX 9.

Moths. (Insects)



Eyed Hawk.



Emperor.

Closely related to the butterfly. The antennae ends can be of various forms and are very rarely club shaped. The resting position of the wings is horizontal or sloping downwards. Moths are active at night.

Death's Head Hawk.

BOX 7.

Dragonfly.
Dragonflies fly fast and hover. They have a distinctive body shape.



Damselfly.
Damselflies rest with wings together not spread out like the Dragonflies.

BOX 10.

Flies. (Insects)

Blood suckers and pests. All except fleas have two front wings. The rear wings are smaller to act as balancers.



Crane-fly.



Flea.



House-fly.



Gnat.

BOX 11.

Black Ant.



Red Ant.



Most Ants live in large groups called colonies. They work together as a team to build nests to live in. Their nests are either built underground or in some countries they are built in trees. In every nest there are many Worker Ants that look after the Queen Ant.

BOX 12.

Honey Bee.



Bumble Bee.



Bees and Wasps. (Insects)

They have four transparent wings. The rear ones are smaller than the front. Like Ants most live in colonies which have a social structure, including Queen, Drones and Workers. They protect themselves with a sting. They are brightly coloured to warn off predators.

Wasp.



BOX 13.

Crickets. (Insects)

Crickets have long antennae. Grasshoppers have short antennae.



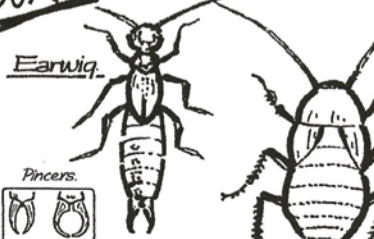
Cricket.



Grasshopper.

BOX 14.

Cockroaches.

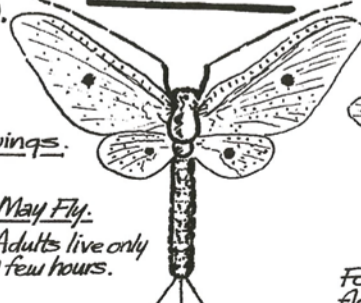


Earwig.

Earwigs. (Insects)
Their sexes are identified by the shape of the pincer on the tail.

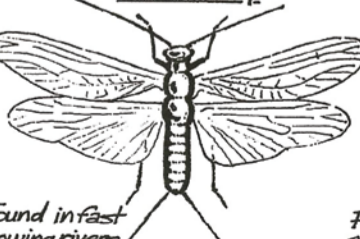
Cockroaches. (Insects)
These pests live on waste food and other decaying matter.

BOX 15.



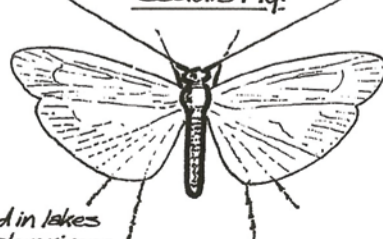
Lacewings.

May Fly.
Adults live only a few hours.



Stone Fly.

Found in fast flowing rivers.



Caddis Fly.

Found in lakes and slow rivers.