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4-H Boys and Girls Entomology Club Second Year Project and Record Book : Extension Circular FORM 16-11-2

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Boys and Girls

ENTOMOLOGY CLUB

**SECOND - YEAR
PROJECT and RECORD BOOK**

EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING
W. V. LAMBERT, DIRECTOR

4-H ENTOMOLOGY CLUB, 2ND YEAR PROJECT AND RECORD

Name of Member _____ Age _____

County _____ P.O. _____ R.F.D. _____

Name of Club _____

Club leader _____

Date started _____ Date completed _____

OBJECT OF 2ND YEAR ENTOMOLOGY CLUB

To further acquaint the members with the kinds (species) of insects present in their communities.

To acquaint the members with the life histories of insects.

To train club members in methods and procedures of preparing and giving demonstrations.

To teach the importance of certain insect surveys, in relation to predicting the populations to be expected in the future.

To introduce the methods of control by demonstrations, as an introduction to the third year requirements.

We have read and approved this report:

Parent

Leader

Extension Agent

MY DEMONSTRATION RECORD

MY JUDGING RECORD

MY EXHIBITION RECORD[illegible]

Requirements and Suggested Activities

Second Year Entomology Clubs

Requirements

1. Make the following equipment:
 - A. One sweep net. (The sweep net is made like the collecting net of the first year requirement, except heavier wire is used for the hoop and unbleached muslin is used for the bag)
 - B. One additional collection box if needed.
 - C. One insect rearing cage.
 - D. One relaxing jar.
2. Collect, mount and label at least twenty-five Nebraska insects all different from those collected for the first year project. Identify all insects to order, and as many as possible to common name.
3. Fill in record sheets for ten insects from the collected specimens.
4. Rear one species of insect through it's life stages.

A. Colorado potato beetle	F. Carpet beetle
B. Plant lice (aphids)	G. Roaches
C. Clothes moth	H. Granary weevil
D. Cabbage butterfly	I. Saw-toothed grain beetle
E. House Fly	J. Stink bug
5. Make a survey for one species of economic insect.

A. Grasshoppers	C. Corn borers
B. Chinch bug	D. Hessian fly

Suggested activities

1. Keep a scrapbook of insect stories, photographs, and news items from magazines and newspapers.
2. Give at least one individual or team demonstration on some phase of entomology.

A. Cattle grub control	D. Housefly control (sanitation)
B. Spraying livestock for lice	E. Horn fly control
C. Grain bin sanitation	F. Surveys
3. Judge collections of club members.
4. Exhibit collections.
5. Narrative report.

REQUIREMENT NO. 1

A. Sweep net. This net should be made according to instructions in the Nebraska 4-H club manual, or the U.S.D.A. 4-H club manual, Misc. Pub. No. 318. The sweep net is used to collect large numbers of insects, normally not detected by the eye, from vegetation. It is more generally used than the aerial net for making insect collections, and surveys.

B. Collecting box. Make according to directions in the Nebraska 4-H club manual, or the U.S.D.A. Misc. Pub. 318.

C. Insect rearing cage. Any suitable container may be used as a rearing cage. Boxes with two sides screened, wooden frames covered with screen wire, gallon glass jars with screened lids, or lamp chimneys make good rearing cages. Glass jars or lamp chimneys should be used for small insects such as aphids. The glass cages must have the opening covered with cheese cloth or other fine mesh cloth.

D. Relaxing jar. Relaxing jars are used to soften insects that have dried. They must be softened before mounting to prevent breaking. Make according to directions in the Nebraska 4-H club manual or U.S.D.A. Misc. Pub. 318.

REQUIREMENT NO. 2.

Collect, mount and label at least twenty-five insects, all different from those collected for the first year project. Twenty-five insects are quickly collected with the sweep net. They should be mounted neatly, labeled correctly, and pinned in the collection box arranged in the correct order. List them on page 5.

Directions for mounting, and labeling are found in the Nebraska 4-H club manual, or the U.S.D.A. manual.

REQUIREMENT NO. 3.

Fill in the following record sheets (pages 6-15) for ten insects collected this year.

LIST OF INSECTS IN COLLECTION

ORDER

COMMON NAME

1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		

Requirement No. 3.

INSECT RECORD SHEET

1. Order: _____ Common name _____

Date collected: _____ Location _____

2. Description:

(a) Size _____ Color _____

(b) Mouth parts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ Lapping _____

(c) Number of wings _____ Texture of wings _____

(d) Legs: Jumping _____ crawling _____ burrowing _____

3. On What Does the Insect Feed:

Plants Leaves Blossoms Fruits Branches Stems Roots

Flowers : : : : : :

Shrubs : : : : : :

Fruit trees : : : : : :

Shade trees : : : : : :

Hay crops : : : : : :

Stored grain : : : : : :

Field crops : : : : : :

Vegetables : : : : : :

Wood _____ Furs _____ Woolens _____ Stored products _____ Foods _____

Man (How?) _____ Animals (What animals?) _____

4. Habits:

(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?

Egg _____ Larva _____ Nymph _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____

(b) Where does it spend the winter? _____

(c) Kind of life cycle: Complete _____ Incomplete _____

(d) In which stage is most of the damage done? _____

5. Economic importance: Injurious _____ Beneficial _____

6. Control of Insect

Kind : Insecticide

(a) Stomach poison :

(b) Contact Poison :

(c) Sanitation : (How?) _____

(d) Fumigation :

(e) Cultural practices : (How?) _____

Requirement No. 3.

INSECT RECORD SHEET

1. Order: _____ Common name _____

Date collected: _____ Location _____

2. Description:

(a) Size _____ Color _____

(b) Mouth parts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ Lapping _____

(c) Number of wings _____ Texture of wings _____

(d) Legs: Jumping _____ crawling _____ burrowing _____

3. On What Does the Insect Feed:

Plants Leaves Blossoms Fruits Branches Stems Roots

Flowers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shrubs	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shade trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hay crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stored grain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Field crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vegetables	:	:	:	:	:	:

Wood _____ Furs _____ Woolens _____ Stored products _____ Foods _____
 Man (How?) _____ Animals (What animals?) _____

4. Habits:

(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?

Egg _____ Larva _____ Nymph _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____

(b) Where does it spend the winter? _____

(c) Kind of life cycle: Complete _____ Incomplete _____

(d) In which stage is most of the damage done? _____

5. Economic importance: Injurious _____ Beneficial _____

6. Control of Insect

Kind : Insecticide

(a) Stomach poison :

(b) Contact Poison :

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(e) Cultural practices : (How?) _____

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Date collected: _____ Location _____

2. Description:

(a) Size _____ Color _____

(b) Mouth parts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ Lapping _____

(c) Number of wings _____ Texture of wings _____

(d) Legs: Jumping _____ crawling _____ burrowing _____

3. On What Does the Insect Feed:

Plants Leaves Blossoms Fruits Branches Stems Roots

Flowers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shrubs	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shade trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hay crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stored grain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Field crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vegetables	:	:	:	:	:	:

Wood _____ Furs _____ Woolens _____ Stored products _____ Foods _____
 Man (How?) _____ Animals (What animals?) _____

4. Habits:

(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?

Egg _____ Larva _____ Nymph _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____

(b) Where does it spend the winter? _____

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(d) In which stage is most of the damage done? _____

5. Economic importance: Injurious _____ Beneficial _____

6. Control of Insect

Kind _____ : _____ Insecticide

(a) Stomach poison _____ :

(b) Contact Poison _____ :

(c) Sanitation _____ : (How?) _____

(d) Fumigation _____ :

(e) Cultural practices _____ : (How?) _____

Requirement No. 3.

INSECT RECORD SHEET

1. Order: _____ Common name _____

Date collected: _____ Location _____

2. Description:

(a) Size _____ Color _____

(b) Mouth parts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ Lapping _____

(c) Number of wings _____ Texture of wings _____

(d) Legs: Jumping _____ crawling _____ burrowing _____

3. On What Does the Insect Feed:

Plants Leaves Blossoms Fruits Branches Stems Roots

Flowers : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____

Shrubs : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____

Fruit trees : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____

Shade trees : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____

Hay crops : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____

Stored grain : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____

Field crops : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____

Vegetables : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____

Wood _____ Furs _____ Woolens _____ Stored products _____ Foods _____

Man (How?) _____ Animals (What animals?) _____

4. Habits:

(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?

Egg _____ Larva _____ Nymph _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____

(b) Where does it spend the winter? _____

(c) Kind of life cycle: Complete _____ Incomplete _____

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(c) Sanitation : (How?) _____

(d) Fumigation : _____

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(b) Mouth parts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ Lapping _____

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3. On What Does the Insect Feed:

Plants Leaves Blossoms Fruits Branches Stems Roots

Flowers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shrubs	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shade trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hay crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stored grain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Field crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vegetables	:	:	:	:	:	:

Wood _____ Furs _____ Woolens _____ Stored products _____ Foods _____
 Man (How?) _____ Animals (What animals?) _____

4. Habits:

(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?

Egg _____ Larva _____ Nymph _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____

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Plants Leaves Blossoms Fruits Branches Stems Roots

Flowers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shrubs	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shade trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hay crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stored grain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Field crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vegetables	:	:	:	:	:	:

Wood _____ Furs _____ Woolens _____ Stored products _____ Foods _____
Man (How?) _____ Animals (What animals?) _____

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(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?

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(b) Where does it spend the winter? _____

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(a) Stomach poison :

(b) Contact Poison :

(c) Sanitation : (How?)

(d) Fumigation :

(e) Cultural practices : (How?)

Requirement No. 3.

INSECT RECORD SHEET

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Date collected: _____ Location _____

2. Description:

(a) Size _____ Color _____
(b) Mouth parts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ Lapping _____
(c) Number of wings _____ Texture of wings _____
(d) Legs: Jumping _____ crawling _____ burrowing _____

3. On What Does the Insect Feed:

Plants	Leaves	Blossoms	Fruits	Branches	Stems	Roots
Flowers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shrubs	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shade trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hay crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stored grain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Field crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vegetables	:	:	:	:	:	:

Wood _____ Furs _____ Woolens _____ Stored products _____ Foods _____
Man (How?) _____ Animals (What animals?) _____

4. Habits:

(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?
Egg _____ Larva _____ Nymph _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____
(b) Where does it spend the winter? _____
(c) Kind of life cycle: Complete _____ Incomplete _____
(d) In which stage is most of the damage done? _____

5. Economic importance: Injurious _____ Beneficial _____

6. Control of Insect

Kind	:	Insecticide
(a) Stomach poison	:	_____
(b) Contact Poison	:	_____
(c) Sanitation	:(How?)	_____
(d) Fumigation	:	_____
(e) Cultural practices	:(How?)	_____

Requirement No. 3.

INSECT RECORD SHEET

1. Order: _____ Common name _____

Date collected: _____ Location _____

2. Description:

(a) Size _____ Color _____

(b) Mouth parts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ Lapping _____

(c) Number of wings _____ Texture of wings _____

(d) Legs: Jumping _____ crawling _____ burrowing _____

3. On What Does the Insect Feed:

Plants	Leaves	Blossoms	Fruits	Branches	Stems	Roots
Flowers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shrubs	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shade trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hay crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stored grain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Field crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vegetables	:	:	:	:	:	:

Wood _____ Furs _____ Woolens _____ Stored products _____ Foods _____
 Man (How?) _____ Animals (What animals?) _____

4. Habits:

(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?

Egg _____ Larva _____ Nymph _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____

(b) Where does it spend the winter? _____

(c) Kind of life cycle: Complete _____ Incomplete _____

(d) In which stage is most of the damage done? _____

5. Economic importance: Injurious _____ Beneficial _____

6. Control of Insect

Kind : Insecticide

(a) Stomach poison :

(b) Contact Poison :

(c) Sanitation : (How?)

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(e) Cultural practices : (How?)

Requirement No. 3.

INSECT RECORD SHEET

1. Order: _____ Common name _____

Date collected: _____ Location _____

2. Description:

(a) Size _____ Color _____

(b) Mouth parts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ Lapping _____

(c) Number of wings _____ Texture of wings _____

(d) Legs: Jumping _____ crawling _____ burrowing _____

3. On What Does the Insect Feed:

Plants	Leaves	Blossoms	Fruits	Branches	Stems	Roots
--------	--------	----------	--------	----------	-------	-------

Flowers	:	:	:	:	:	:
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Shrubs	:	:	:	:	:	:
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Fruit trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Shade trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Hay crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Stored grain	:	:	:	:	:	:
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Field crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Vegetables	:	:	:	:	:	:
------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Wood	Furs	Woolens	Stored products	Foods
------	------	---------	-----------------	-------

Man (How?)	Animals (What animals?)
------------	-------------------------

4. Habits:

(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?

Egg _____ Larva _____ Nymph _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____

(b) Where does it spend the winter? _____

(c) Kind of life cycle: Complete _____ Incomplete _____

(d) In which stage is most of the damage done? _____

5. Economic importance: Injurious _____ Beneficial _____

6. Control of Insect

Kind	:	Insecticide
------	---	-------------

(a) Stomach poison	:
--------------------	---

(b) Contact Poison	:
--------------------	---

(c) Sanitation	:(How?)
----------------	---------

(d) Fumigation	:
----------------	---

(e) Cultural practices	:(How?)
------------------------	---------

Requirement No. 3.

INSECT RECORD SHEET

1. Order: _____ Common name _____

Date collected: _____ Location _____

2. Description:

(a) Size _____ Color _____

(b) Mouth parts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ Lapping _____

(c) Number of wings _____ Texture of wings _____

(d) Legs: Jumping _____ crawling _____ burrowing _____

3. On What Does the Insect Feed:

Plants Leaves Blossoms Fruits Branches Stems Roots

Flowers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shrubs	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shade trees	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hay crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stored grain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Field crops	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vegetables	:	:	:	:	:	:

Wood _____ Furs _____ Woolens _____ Stored products _____ Foods _____
 Mar. (How?) _____ Animals (What animals?) _____

4. Habits:

(a) In which stage of development does the insect spend the winter?

Egg _____ Larva _____ Nymph _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____

(b) Where does it spend the winter? _____

(c) Kind of life cycle: Complete _____ Incomplete _____

(d) In which stage is most of the damage done? _____

5. Economic importance: Injurious _____ Beneficial _____

6. Control of Insect

Kind : Insecticide

(a) Stomach poison :

(b) Contact Poison :

(c) Sanitation : (How?)

(d) Fumigation :

(e) Cultural practices : (How?)

REQUIREMENT NO. 4

Rear one species of insect through it's life stages.

- A. Colorado potato beetle. Rear on potted potato plant in a screen cage placed over the plant, or over the plant in the garden. Begin with the egg stage. The larvae pupate in the soil, so they may be dug out and kept in a container of soil until adults emerge.
- B. Plant lice (aphids). Aphids are easily reared on the host plant which has been potted and covered with a lamp chimney or inverted glass jar. Young aphids are generally borne alive. Watch for birth and observe growth.
- C. Clothes moth. Rear in glass jar or pill boxes in which woolen fabric has been placed with the larvae (worm) stage of the moth. Dark glass jars are preferred so that adult emergence may be observed.
- D. Cabbage butterfly. Rear on cabbage plants over which a screen has been placed. Begin with egg stage, observe development of the larvae, pupation (on the plant or on the screen cage), and the emergence of the butterfly.
- E. House fly. Place adult flies in a large glass jar with about one inch of wet bran and a spoonful of sugar in the bottom of the jar. Keep the bran moist. Eggs, larvae and pupae are easily observed. Watch for the adult fly emergence from the pupae.
- F. Carpet beetles (dermestids). Place the larvae, or adults in a closed container such as a coffee can, pill box, or dark jar. Watch for eggs, young larvae, and pupae.
- G. Roaches: Easily reared in fruit jars in which bran, dog food, or other food products have been placed. Observe the egg capsule which is generally carried on the abdomen of the female until eggs are almost ready to hatch. Observe the very young roaches and their incomplete development.
- H. Granary weevil: Place adult weevils in a fruit jar with a cup of wheat. Watch for females chewing holes in which to place eggs. Break open kernels from time to time to see larvae and pupae.
- I. Saw-toothed grain beetle: Easily reared in flour, breakfast food, or other milled grain. Corn meal is an excellent food for them. Watch for the larvae, pupae and adult emergence.
- J. Stink bugs. Most stink bugs are predacious (feed on other insects), confine the bugs in a glass jar or cage, and feed them small insects or caterpillars from time to time. A small plant should be placed in the cage for egg laying. The stink bug will insert it's long beak into other insects, sucking out the body juices.

Record Sheet for Requirement 4

Name of insect reared: _____ Order _____

Date placed in cage: _____ Stage: Egg _____ Larvae _____ Nymph _____ Adult _____

Development: Complete _____ Incomplete _____

Dates of various stages: Egg _____ Nymph _____ Adult _____
Egg _____ Larva _____ Pupa _____ Adult _____

Food used: _____ Food preferred _____

Type of mouthparts: Chewing _____ Sucking _____ lapping _____

No. eggs laid, or young produced _____ How did the young grow? _____

Does young and adult food habits differ? _____ How? _____

Where were eggs laid? _____ in groups or single _____

How many days were required to complete the life cycle? _____

Requirement 5 - Insect Survey

(Make one of the following surveys)

1. Grasshoppers. Walk through a field and margin counting the number of grasshoppers that fly out of an estimated square foot. Make twenty such counts. Average the number per square foot, then multiply by nine giving the number in a square yard.
2. Chinch bugs. During November cut several 4" square clumps of big or little blue stem, dropseed, or brome grass. Count the number of bugs in each 4" clump.
3. Corn borers. Walk into a corn field fifty steps, then count 25 stalks. With a sharp knife cut apart the stalks, counting the number of borers in the 25 stalks.

Insect survey record.

1. Grasshoppers: Kind of field or range surveyed _____
(pasture, corn, alfalfa, etc.)
Number of grasshoppers per square yard in field _____
Margin of field _____ Average per square yard _____
2. Chinch bugs: Choose clumps of blue stem, etc. near corn if possible.
Number of chinch bugs per 4 square inches _____
3. Corn borers: Number of borers per 25 stalks _____

Suggested Activity No. 1

Prepare a scrap book of insect stories, pictures, and news items from newspapers, magazines or bulletins. Collect as many that illustrate or describe specimens in your collection as possible.

Cut pictures or stories from newspapers and magazines then paste them in any scrapbook that you may have. Old notebooks with loose-leaf pages make good scrapbooks.

Suggested Activity No. 2

DEMONSTRATION SUGGESTIONS FOR SECOND YEAR PROJECT.

1. Cattle grub control: Materials needed: jar with perforated top, 5% rotenone powder, powdered sulfur, and stiff brush. Follow instructions in extension folder CC 76, "\$1,000,000 hold-up each Year by Cattle Grubs".
2. Spraying livestock for lice. Materials needed: Three gallon sprayer, DDT, BHC, or methoxychlor. Use only methoxychlor on milking animals, or young calves. Refer to EC 1550, "Equipment and Methods of Spraying Livestock", E.C. 1548, "Controlling Hog Mange and Lice", and F.B. 909, "Cattle lice and How to Eradicate Them".
3. Grain Bin Sanitation. Materials needed: Three gallon sprayer, DDT, TDE, or methoxychlor, broom or vacuum sweeper. Clean bin thoroughly, removing all waste grain and trash. Use vacuum sweeper or broom to clean bin. Apply a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % spray of DDT, TDE, or methoxychlor to all surfaces of the bin.
4. Housefly control. Material needed: Garbage pail with tight lid, rake, three gallon sprayer and methoxychlor, DDT, Lindane, and pyrethrum insecticides. Demonstrate the tight fitting garbage pail lid as a necessary means of preventing fly breeding in waste foods. Then rake to demonstrate the necessity of spreading manures, decaying straw and other organic materials to prevent breeding. The DDT, methoxychlor or lindane to demonstrate residual insecticides, and the pyrethrum to demonstrate space sprays to kill by direct contact. Living flies from a culture may be used very well to show the quick kill of pyrethrum insecticides.
5. Horn fly control. Five quart jars, four filled with plain water, one with colored water. A model backrubber. Demonstrate how to make a 5% insecticide mixture of DDT, methoxychlor or toxaphene, using the colored jar of water to illustrate the 25% insecticide being mixed with four parts (plain water). Apply enough of the 5% solution to the backrubber to saturate it lightly. Stress the importance of maintaining the backrubbers for good horn fly control.
6. Surveys. Material needed: Corn stalks with European corn borers, or 4" square clumps of blue stem to demonstrate chinch bug survey. Cut corn stalk apart showing where borers are, and number present. Tear clump of blue stem apart to show hibernating place of chinch bugs, counting numbers from 4" clump.

Suggested Activity No. 3

Judging collections: (Suggested score card)

Contestant Number.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of orders (10 points)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Number of species (15 points)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Identification (20 points)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mounting (10 points)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Labels (10 points)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Condition of specimens (20 points)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Neatness and arrangement (15 points)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total score (100 points)	:	:	:	:	:	:
PLACE	:	:	:	:	:	:

Suggested Activity No. 4

Exhibiting collections:

Collections should be exhibited whenever possible. County and State fairs are excellent opportunities for exhibits. Other places collections may be exhibited are:

1. Store windows.
2. At schools.
3. County agent's office.
4. During civic activities.
5. Special exhibits.
6. Various extension and civic meetings.

Suggested Activity No. 5

Write story of experiences.

Story