

DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIALIZATION

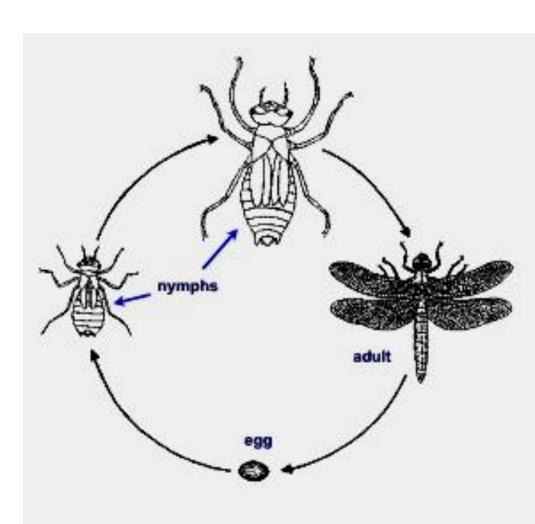


EVENTS IN INSECT DEVELOPMENT

Embryo

Immature

Adult



EVENTS IN INSECT DEVELOPMENT

Eclosion-emergence of the adult from the pupa

Instar-stage of the insect between molts; differ in form and size

Metamorphosis-change in form

HEMIMETABOLOUS INSECTS

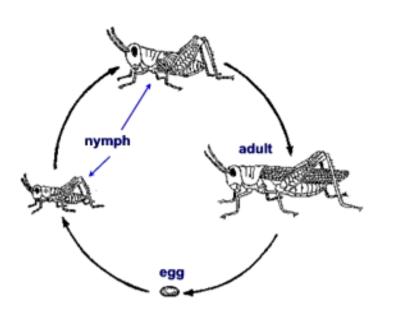
Insects that have gradual development or incomplete development

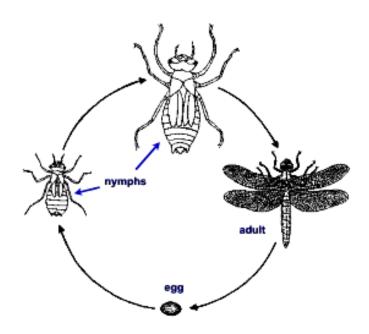




HEMIMETABOLOUS INSECTS

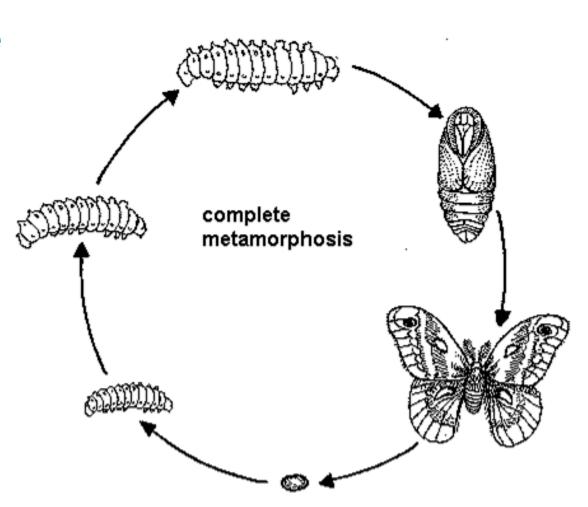
- Life stages
 - Nymphs or naiads (immatures) are similar to the adult in appearance, food habits, and habitat
 - Adults





HOLOMETABOUS INSECTS

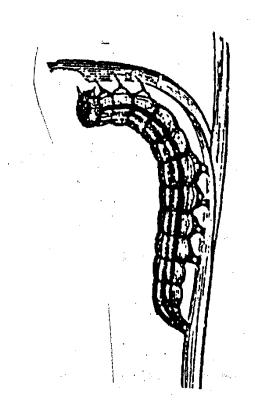
- Life stage
 - Egg
 - Larva
 - Pupa
 - Adult



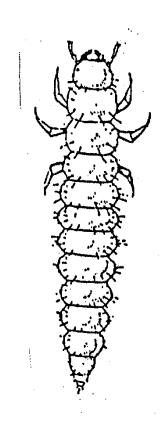
LARVAL LIFE FORMS



VERMIFORM (MAGGOT)

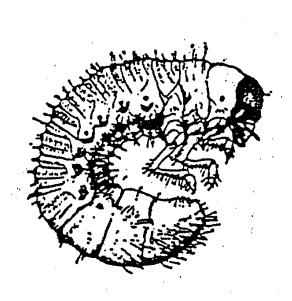


ERUCIFORM (CATERPILLAR)

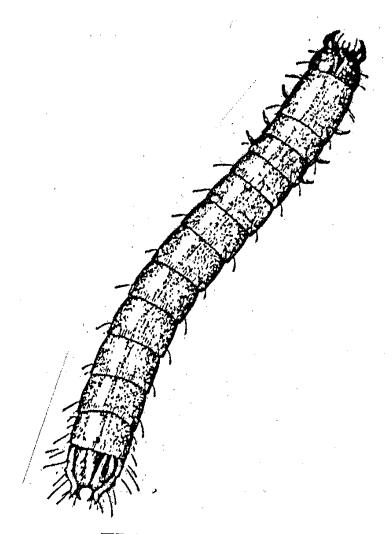


CARABIFORM (LEAF BEETLES)

LARVAL LIFE FORMS

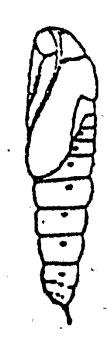


SCARABAEIFORM (GRUBS)

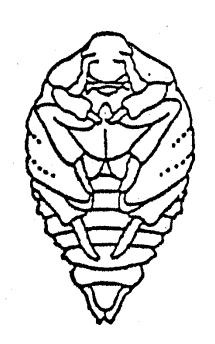


ELATERIFORM (CLICK BEETLE)

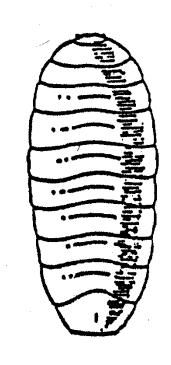
PUPAL LIFE FORMS



OBTECT PUPA (MOTH)



EXARATE PUPA (SCARAB BEETLE)



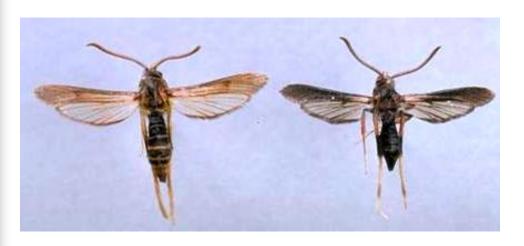
COARCTATE PUPA (FLY)

 Molting-complex process by which an insect sheds its old cuticle to allow for growth and increase in size





Univoltine - insect completes one generation per year







 Bivoltine - insect completes two generations per year







Multivoltine - insect completes more than two generations per year





DIAPAUSE

A state of arrested behavior, growth, and development that occurs at one stage in the life cycle

 Persists until the brain has been activated by a natural or artificial (refrigerator) winter

 Diapause hormone – regulates diapause

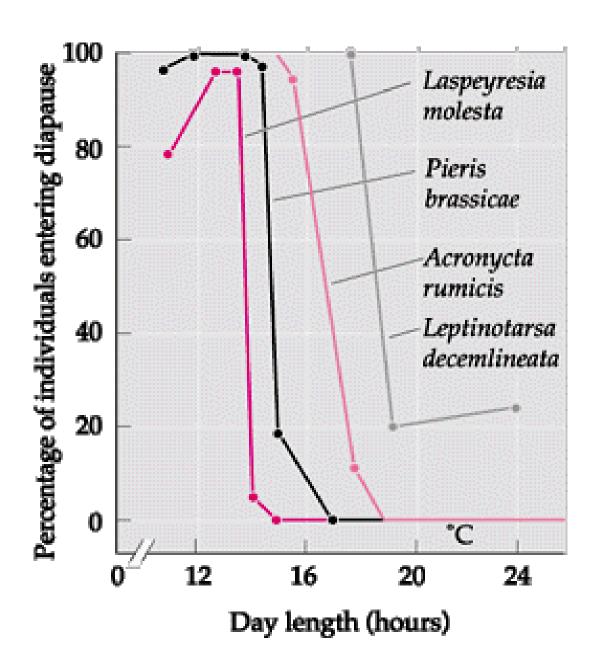
DIAPAUSE

May be entered in any life stage

Develops in response to photoperiod

 Obligate-intimately tied to certain environmental factors

Facultative-insect may or may not enter diapause



END OF PRESENTATION

