

Known as the king or queen of butterflies

08888888

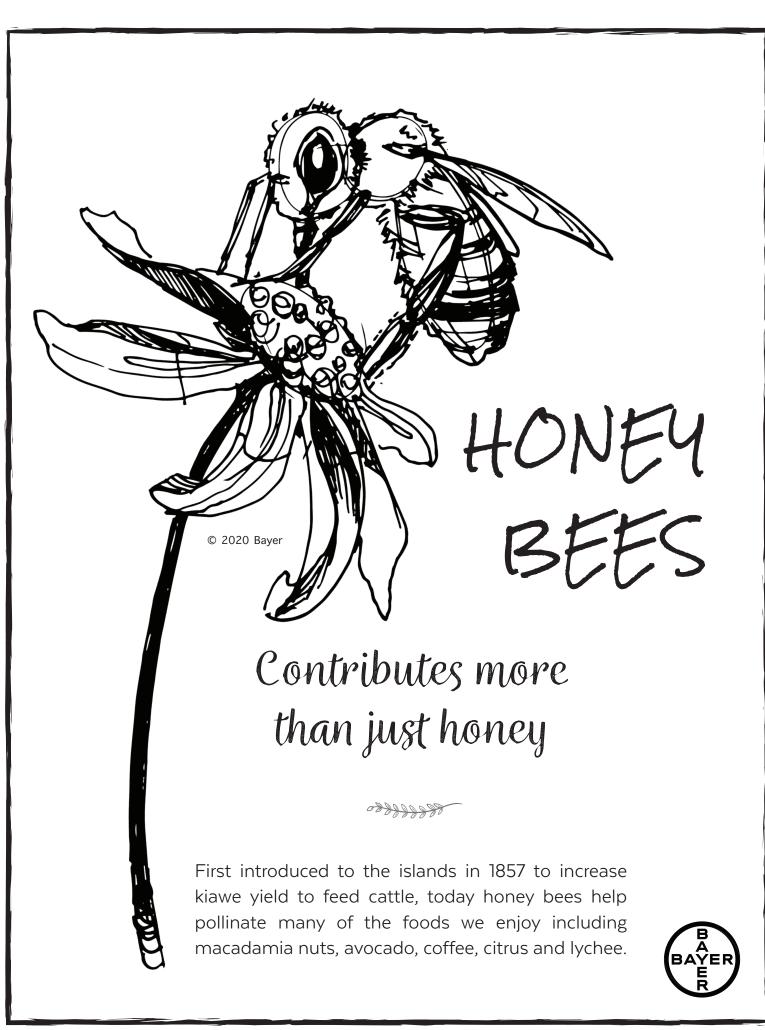
MONARCH

BUTTERFLY

Monarch butterflies help pollinate flowering crops and lay eggs on certain types of milkweed plants. In Hawaii, monarch caterpillars love crown flower trees, a member of the milkweed family.

© 2020 Bayer



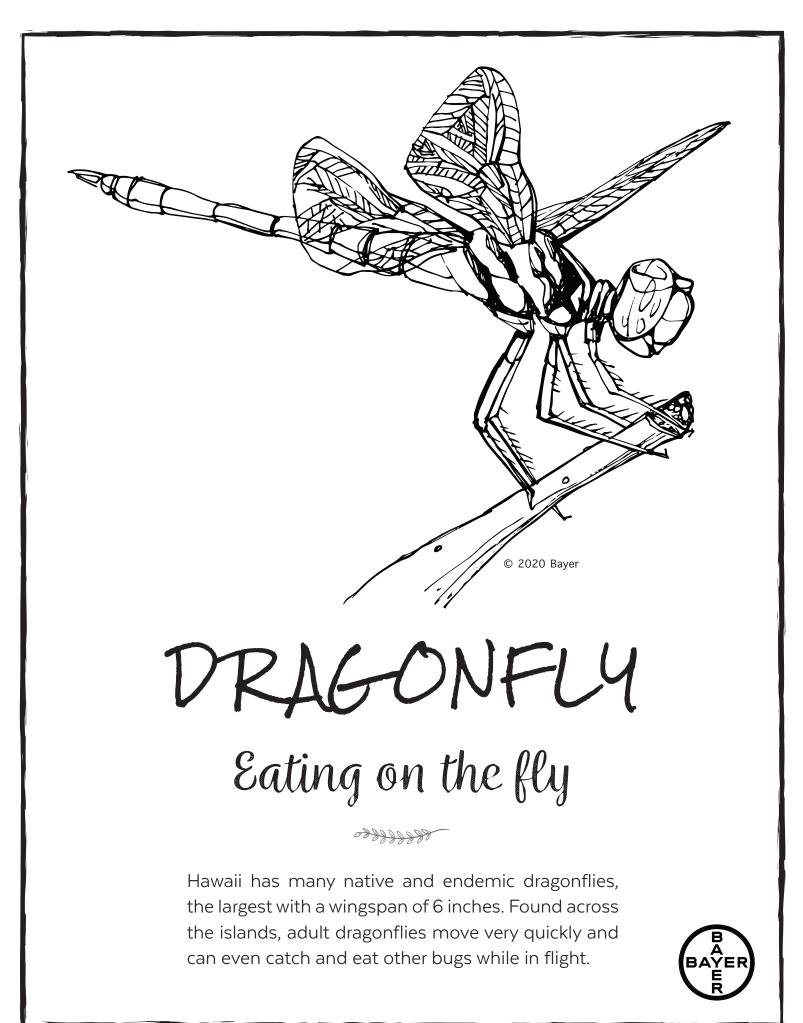


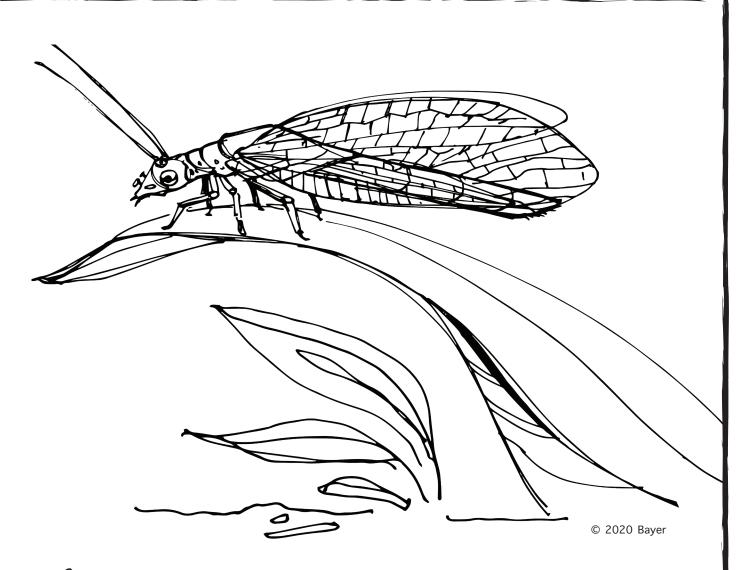
© 2020 Bayer RAYING MANTIS Skilled predator

088888880

The praying mantis hunts and feeds on a variety of prey – such as flies, crickets and moths – from the time it hatches as an immature insect called a nymph. It got its name from its prominent front legs. Mantids in Hawaii are thought to have immigrated from Australia, Java, China and Japan.







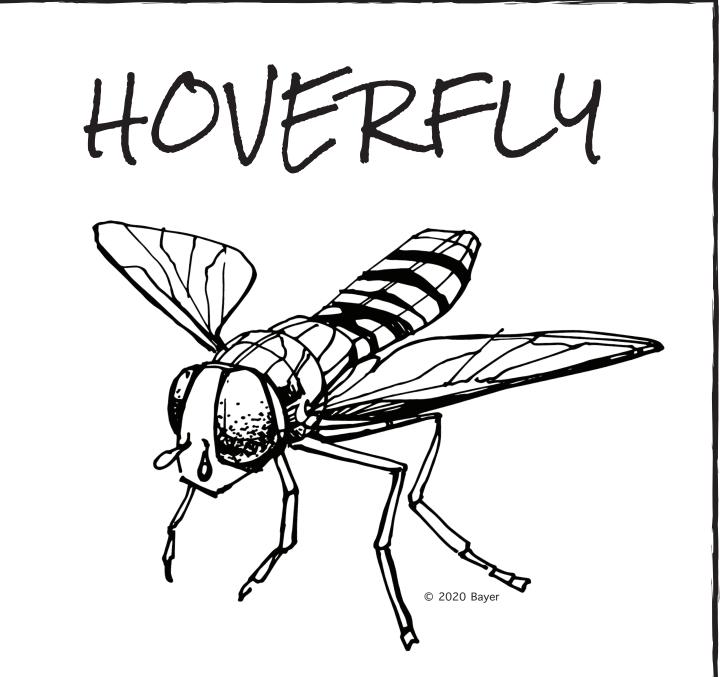
GREEN LACEWING

A 'good bug' that eats 'bad bugs'



With 22 endemic species across the islands, green lacewings can help control aphids, mites, leafhoppers, mealybugs and other insect pests. In its larval stage, a lacewing can eat as many has 300 aphids.



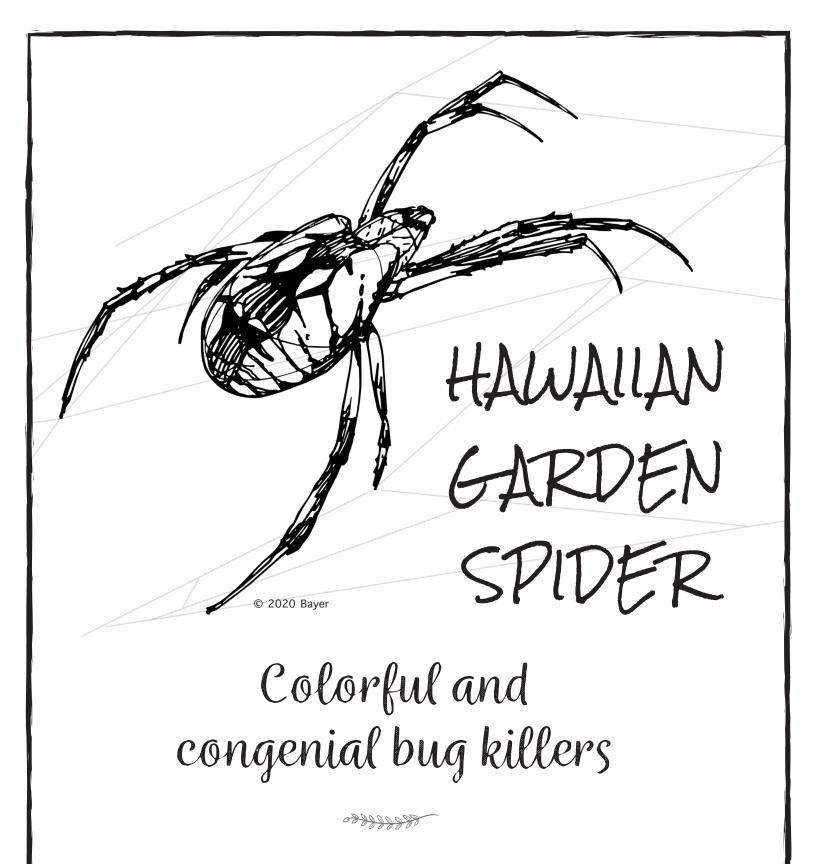


Both pollinator and predator

088888880

Hoverflies feed on the nectar of flowers and serve as active pollinators of tropical fruit trees in Hawaii. Hoverfly larvae eat aphids and other pests that can damage plants.





Spiders are generally beneficial for pest management because they prey on other insects. Hawaiian garden spiders are also rather amicable; they don't mind being nearby other garden spiders.

