



AUGUST 2013

Creepy Crawly Weekend Camp

SUMMER IS ALMOST OVER. Kids are heading back to school, but there are still great weekends for lots of family and friends fun. In my family, we take turns entertaining (and educating) the kids. So, depending on the weekend, it could be time at Grandma’s house, Auntie’s farm, or Cool Uncle Jerry’s cabin.

Last week, my littlest nephew came running in with a Huntsman Spider (*Heteropoda Maxima*) on his hand. For those of you who are not familiar with the Huntsman spider, they are big and scary-looking spiders, but are completely harmless. Check out:

SQUIDOO.COM/HUNTSMAN-SPIDER

That gave me an idea for this month’s paint party—Creepy Crawly Weekend Camp. We will get to learn more about creepy crawlies with our scavenger hunt, put together some “bug” food, and paint. Deby Welty TDA has a wonderful “Web Designs” project for fabric painting on tee shirts, which will make for great Halloween party attire in just a couple of months. I’ve included a “make your own explorer’s bag” sewing project, too.

Family Summer Day Camp isn’t just for your kids. Invite the neighborhood—young and old can have fun together, learn something about the nature around them, eat great food, and have fun painting together.

For those of you in chapters, you might want to save this party plan for October and use it as a new member or student member project for International Decorative Painting Month.

PARTY PLAN

Our menu for today is two-fold—munchies for the kids, and then a nice daytime picnic menu. This picnic was developed to be on the go and easy to prepare.

MENU

MUNCHIES

On the Trail Mix
Pizza Scones
Pine Nut Cookies

PICNIC

Marinated Summer Slaw
Tangy Avocado Salad
Ham & Swiss Picnic Bread
Crispy Chicken
Blueberry Hand Pies
Fruity Fun Skewers

Drinks include

FOR THE KIDS

Easy Raspberry Lemonade
Somewhere Over the Rainbow

FOR THE ADULTS

Cherry Smash
Cucumber-Lemonade Chiller
(Recipes included in these pages.)



PAINT PROJECT **WEB DESIGNS**

by **DEBRA WELTY TDA**

These adorable, glittery critters will brighten any fabric surface!

PAINTER'S CHECKLIST

SURFACE

Any fabric surface. I like ash gray color tees or sweat shirts because the gray is a neutral base.

PALETTE

DECOART SO SOFT FABRIC PAINT
 Bright Avocado
 Bright Coral
 Dark Rose
 Dioxazine Purple
 Lamp Black
 Lavender
 Lemon
 Mediterranean Blue
 Ocean Blue
 White

DECOART SO SOFT GLITTERS

Quick Silver Glitter

or

DECOART SO SOFT FINE GLITTERS

Silver Bling

BRUSHES

LOEW-CORNELL

Series 796 white nylon shader nos. 2, 4 and 6

Series 801 size 1 liner

SUPPLIES

General's charcoal pencil 6B for most fabrics, or a General's White charcoal pencil for dark value fabrics.

Fredrix Quality Artist Canvas panel, sized to fit fabric

Paper towels

Pencil

Scheewe Sealable palette by Martin/F. Weber, 8½" x 11" (21.6 x 27.9cm)

Straight pins or tape

Tracing Paper

Water container

SOURCES

The materials used for this project are available at retail outlets or at the artist's website, KOALATYART.COM.

Spiders, ewww! I know that is what some will be thinking, but I actually like spiders. They are very useful for keeping the bug and mosquito population down! That sounds rather nasty, too, I know. I previously designed a painting shirt with bees, and it was a big hit. I used a lot of other bugs in that design, and felt like I was out of options to follow with a new design. While I was wracking my brain for inspiration I thought, “Well you like spiders, and you have lots of them around the house to use as models.” And viola! At first I called it Spider Yard Art because I could not think of a clever name, but in the fall the title Web Designers hit me. I probably literally got tangled up in their handy work! Have fun with the playful critters and the bright colors.

PAINTING TIPS

Apply the paint heavily with the largest soft white nylon brush for the area; you must cover the weave of the fabric thoroughly. Follow the colors listed. You will be blending wet paint into wet paint, therefore you will need to paint one section or element at a time. If it is too dry to blend, add more paint to all areas and try again. Clean your brush between application of colors, but not before blending. I painted the flowers first so I could see all of the colors and determine what I liked best. You could start with the top spider and work down, or from the left or right and work across, so you do not drag your hands in wet paint.

PREPARATION

Wash item to be painted; do not use fabric softener. Slide canvas board into item; secure sleeves and any loose edges behind board with pins or tape. Transfer the design onto tracing paper. Cut the top spider off from the main design. Arrange the design on the fabric, with



Gather your supplies before beginning.

center spider in the middle and level with the underarm seam. Position the top spider to hang from the shoulder seam. Now, flip transferred design over and trace the lines again, on the wrong side, with the charcoal pencil. Very carefully lower the pattern onto the surface. Do not drag or scoot as the charcoal will smear. Hold firmly with one hand and, using a bottle of paint, pull it across the tracing, away from your hand. Do not push it. You may peek to see if it is there.

LET'S PAINT

FLOWERS

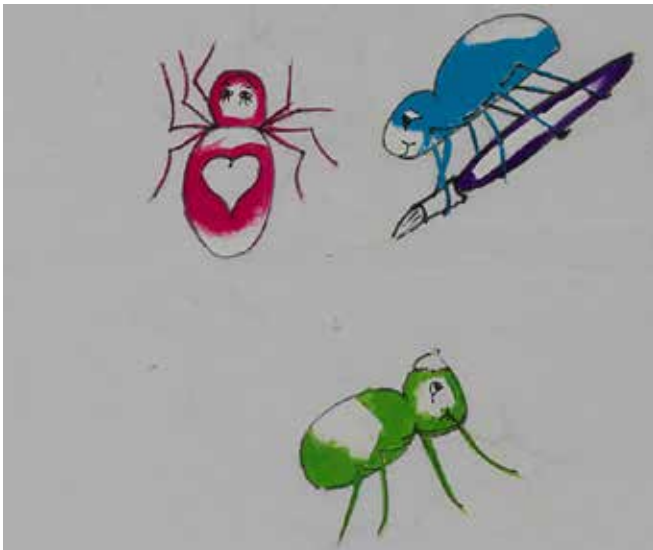
Start at the bottom with *Lavender* and paint about halfway up the stem. Follow this with *Mediterranean Blue* and blend where they meet. Continue with the *Mediterranean Blue* into the leaves. Clean your brush and pick up *Ocean Blue*, painting about two-thirds of the way up each leaf. Blend where these two colors meet. Finish the leaves with *Bright Avocado* and blend. Now use the chisel edge of your brush and streak *Mediterranean Blue* up across the *Ocean Blue* and into the *Bright Avocado*. Follow this with streaks of *Ocean Blue*.

Next, continue up the stem first with *Mediterranean Blue*, then *Ocean Blue*, and finally *Bright Avocado* around the bend and onto the calyx. Shade the calyx with a sideload of *Mediterranean Blue*. The petals are painted *Lemon* on the tips about one third of the way in. Clean and blot your brush. Paint *Bright Coral* next, and blend where they meet.

Finally, after cleaning your brush, paint the ends with *Dark Rose* and blend this into the *Bright Coral*. Using the chisel edge of your brush streak *Bright Coral* up onto the *Lemon* area. You may need to add more *Lemon* to keep the tips bright.

SPIDER BODIES

Use your favorite colors and start by applying *White* on the top and center of the body and the middle of the head. Fill in the remaining area with your chosen color and blend. While this is still wet, apply a shade. For *Bright Avocado* or *Ocean Blue* spiders use *Mediterranean Blue* and *Dioxazine Purple*. For *Dark Rose* or *Lavender* spiders use *Dioxazine Purple*. For *Bright Coral* spiders use *Dark Rose* and *Dioxazine Purple*. *Lemon* spiders are shaded with *Bright Coral*. Follow the photos for the placement of the shading; it is different on each spider depending on the leg placement. Stroke on the legs with



Creating your spiders.

your liner brush using your main color. Shade around them so they will stand out from the body where necessary.

SPIDER FACES

With the liner brush and *Lamp Black* paint the mouth and outline the eyes, adding eyelashes if desired. Clean the brush and paint in the *White* area of the eye. Next paint in the *Lamp Black* pupil and finish with a *White* dot. You can paint a heart in the climbing spider if you choose.

BRUSH

HANDLE: Again, choose your favorite color to paint the brush handle. Paint *White* down the center, followed by your chosen color along the sides. Blend using C strokes pulling the color across the *White*, wiping your brush between strokes. If needed, shade along the side with the color combinations listed under “Spider Bodies.”

FERRULE: Apply *White* down the center and *Lamp Black* along the sides, and then blend to create a gray tone and some dimension. Because my sample is painted on a mid-value gray I had to paint my ferrules darker than you will on some other colors.

BRISTLES: Fabric brushes have white bristles, so I painted mine *White*. You can use any color you choose.

PAINT DRIPS: Paint with colors of choice, and then add *White* sparkles with the liner brush.

SPIDER WEB

Don’t forget the strand holding the top spider; attach it to a neck or shoulder seam. Paint the web with the liner brush like a color wheel. I decided to start with *Lemon*, followed by *Bright Avocado*, *Ocean Blue*, *Mediterranean Blue*, *Lavender*, *Dioxazine Purple*, *Dark Rose*, and *Bright Coral*. Start anywhere in this color wheel and follow the sequence from that point. I started with *Lemon* because it looked good with my *Bright Avocado* spider. Coat the web with *Quick Silver* or *Silver Bling* to make it sparkle.

GROUND

Using a large brush scruff across under the flowers first with *Bright Avocado*, then *Ocean Blue* and *Lavender*. Pull up wisps of grass in all three colors using the chisel edge of a brush or the liner brush.

FINISHING

Gently pull the fabric away from the panel to prevent sticking while it dries. Allow the fabric to dry for at least 48 hours before you launder. Do not use harsh detergents or dry in the dryer as it will dull the glitter. Do not heat set.

artist’s sketch

Debra Welty TDA usually designs realistic floral pieces from her photographs, as well as items from nature, to teach in her home studio, Jubilee Junction. She also teaches at various retreats, conventions, and chapters. She has been a member of SDP since 1985, serving in various offices for her local chapters. Creating critter-based paint shirts is a fun change for Debra. You can contact her at JUBILEEJUNCTION@GMAIL.COM or (330) 939-0095. To view other designs check out her website at KOALATYART.COM, or go to [FACEBOOK.COM/KOALATYART](https://www.facebook.com/koyalatyart) to keep up on the latest.



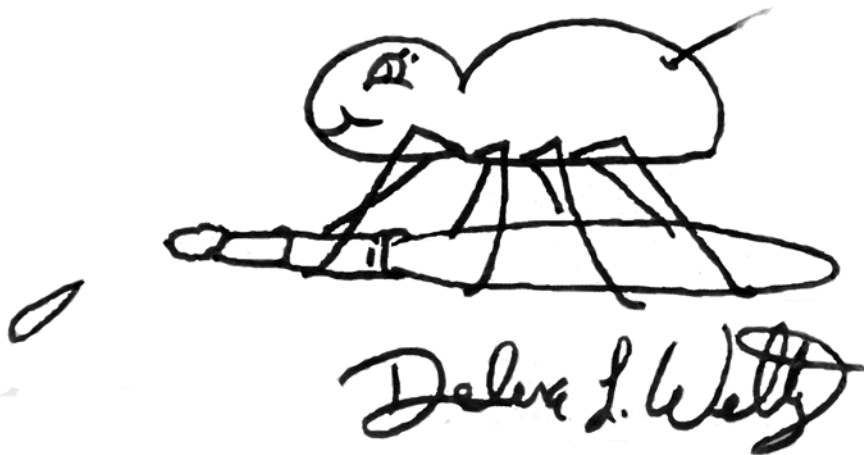
[MORE MEMBER PROJECTS](#)

We have great paint projects on the SDP website at DECORATIVEPAINTERS.ORG. Simply log-on as an SDP member and click on Bonus Projects. All projects are downloadable. Not a Member?

[Join Now!](#)



Complete design at 50% of original,
enlarge 200%



Complete design at 100% of original.



MENU

Creepy Crawly Camp Picnic

PIZZA SCONES

Yields: 8 scones

Ingredients:

- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- ½ cup fine cornmeal
- 1 Tbs. baking powder
- ¼ tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. dried oregano, chopped
- 1 tsp dried basil, chopped
- ½ cup salted butter, cold
- ½ sun-dried tomatoes, diced
- 6 ounces shredded mozzarella cheese
- ½ cup pepperoni, chopped finely
- 2 large eggs
- ¾ cup buttermilk

Directions:

1. Preheat oven to 375°F (190°C). Line a baking sheet with parchment paper, or treat sheet with cooking spray.
2. Prepare sun-dried tomatoes by placing in small bowl an covering with boiling water. Let stand for 30 seconds. Drain water and stir in cheese and pepperoni.
3. In a large bowl combine flour, cornmeal, salt, baking powder, basil, and oregano. Cut in butter with pastry blender. Mix should be coarse.

4. In a small bowl, whisk eggs and buttermilk together. Add egg mixture and tomato mixture to the dry ingredients. Stir together.
5. Turn out the mixture onto a lightly floured surface. Gently knead the dough until it holds together. Divide the dough in half and pat each half into a 1" thick disk. Slice each disk into 4 wedges.
6. Place wedges on prepared baking sheet about 1" apart. Bake until golden brown; approximately 15–20 minutes.
7. Serve as a great trail snack.

ON THE TRAIL MIX

Yields: 18 ¼ cup servings

Ingredients:

- 2 cups roasted peanuts
- 1 cup toasted pumpkin seeds
- ¼ cup dried mango, diced
- ¼ cup dried apples, diced
- ¼ cup raisins
- ¼ cup dried cranberries
- ½ cup plain M&M candies

Directions:

Toss ingredients together in large bowl. Portion servings into plastic snack bags to be put in your Explorer bags for the field trip.

PINE NUT COOKIES

Yields: 2 to 3 dozen cookies

Ingredients:

- ½ cup salted butter, softened
- ¾ cup organic cane sugar
- 1-¼ cups all-purpose flour
- 1 tsp. vanilla extract
- 1 large egg
- ¼ cup pine nuts

Directions:

1. Beat butter, sugar, vanilla, and salt in a large bowl until light and fluffy. Beat in egg.
2. Add in flour and mix until blended.
3. Transfer the mixture to a sheet of plastic wrap. Form dough into 9" long log. Seal the wrap around the dough and refrigerate for 2 hours.
4. Preheat oven to 350°F (175°C). Line cookie sheet with parchment paper or spray with cooking spray.
5. Cut the dough log crosswise into ¼" thick slices. Evenly space the dough on the cookie sheets.
6. Press pine nuts into top of dough.
7. Bake until cookies are golden around the edges (approx. 15 minutes).

MARINATED SUMMER SLAW

Yields: 8 servings

Ingredients:

- 10 ounces (1 pkg) shredded cabbage
- 2 medium sized cucumbers, peeled and sliced
- 1 red bell pepper, chopped
- 3 plum tomatoes, peeled and chopped
- 1 bunch salad (green) onions, chopped

Dressing:

- ½ cup white sugar
- ½ cup extra virgin olive oil
- ¼ cup white wine vinegar
- Salt and pepper to taste

Directions:

1. Combine all salad ingredients in large bowl.
2. In medium sauce pan stir sugar, oil, vinegar, salt and pepper together over medium heat until sugar dissolves (approx. 5 minutes). Remove from heat and allow this to cool.
3. Pour dressing over salad ingredients and stir to coat. Marinate slaw in refrigerator for at least 2 hours.

TANGY AVOCADO SALAD

Yields: 8 servings

Ingredients:

- 4 avocados (firm), cubed
- 4 medium cucumbers, unpeeled and cubed
- ½ cup fresh cilantro, chopped
- ½ cup salad (green) onions chopped
- 2 large cloves of garlic, minced
- ½ tsp. sea salt
- ½ large lemon
- 2 limes
- Black pepper to taste

Directions:

In a large ceramic bowl combine all ingredients, except lemon and lime. Squeeze lemon and lime over the top and toss gently. Cover and refrigerate for at least 30 minutes before serving.

HAM & SWISS PICNIC BREAD

Yields: 8 servings

Ingredients:

NOTE: If you do not want to make your own bread dough, you may purchase frozen bread dough and follow baking instructions on package.

Dough:

- 1 pkg. active dry yeast
- 1 cup warm (not hot) water (110°F [45°C])
- 3 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 egg
- 1 Tbs. butter
- 1 Tbs. white sugar
- 1 tsp. salt

Meat & Swiss mixture:

- 1 cup lean, cooked ham, chopped
- 1 cup shredded Baby Swiss cheese
- 4 ounces pimento peppers, drained and chopped
- ½ cup black olives, drained and chopped

Directions:

Dough

1. In small bowl, dissolve dry yeast in warm water. Let stand until creamy (approx. 10 minutes).
2. In a large mixing bowl combine flour, sugar, and salt. Shape a hollow area in the center and pour in yeast, egg, and butter. Begin mixing from the center, pulling in dry ingredients as you go. Once the dough

- pulls together, turn it out onto a lightly floured surface and knead until smooth (approx. 8 minutes).
- NOTE: If you are using pre-packaged dough begin process at this stage with thawed dough. Lightly oil a large mixing bowl and place the dough in the bowl. Lightly oil the surface of the dough. Cover with a damp cloth and let rise in a warm place until dough doubles in size (approx. 1 hour depending on climate and temperature).
 - Preheat oven to 400°F (205°C). Combine the ham, Swiss, pimento, and olives in a medium mixing bowl and set the mixture aside.
 - Punch the raised dough and turn it out onto a lightly floured surface. Roll or press the dough out into a 10" x 14" (25.4 x 35.6cm) rectangle, ¼" thick.
 - Evenly spread the ham and Swiss filling over the surface. Fold the short end of the dough over on itself so that you end up with a 10" x 7" (25.4 x 17.8cm) loaf. Pinch-seal the dough around all edges. Transfer the loaf to a lightly greased baking sheet. Cover again with a damp cloth and let rise until doubled in volume (approx. 40 minutes). NOTE: Setting the sheet on the warm stove is a great way to allow the dough to rise.
 - Bake the loaf at 400°F (205°C) for 20–30 minutes, or until golden brown. Allow to cool and serve.

CRISPY CHICKEN

You may use any combination of chicken parts. For a picnic consider wings, drumsticks, and thighs for easy eating.

Ingredients:

- Chicken
- 1-½ cup buttermilk
- ½ cup Parmesan cheese, grated
- ¾ cup dry bread crumbs
- ½ tsp. thyme, dried and chopped
- 2 cloves of garlic, minced
- 3 Tbs. gin
- Lemon zest, grated
- Sea salt and pepper to taste

Directions:

- Remove all skin and excess fat from the chicken. In a large, resealable plastic bag mix chicken, garlic, buttermilk, and gin. Refrigerate for at least 2 hours (overnight preferred).
- Preheat oven to 400°F (205°C). Grease a large cookie sheet with vegetable oil or spray with cooking oil.
- In a large mixing bowl combine bread crumbs, lemon

- zest, Parmesan cheese, salt, pepper, and thyme.
- Remove chicken from plastic bag. Discard remaining liquid. Roll the chicken pieces in the bread crumb mixture. Layout on the cookie sheet with bone-side down.
- Bake chicken, turning once, until chicken is golden brown and crispy (approx. 35–40 minutes).

BLUEBERRY HAND PIES

Yields: 12 servings

Ingredients:

- 4 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 cup unsalted butter, cold
- 1 cup cold water
- 4 large egg yolks
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- 2 tsp. salt
- 2 tsp. vanilla extract
- 1½ lbs. blueberries, cut in half
- 1 cup confectioners' sugar
- 6 Tbs. blueberry jam
- 2 Tbs. cane sugar

Directions:

- Preheat oven to 350°F (175°C).
- In a large mixing bowl, combine 3¾ cups of flour, baking powder, and salt. Using a pastry blender or two knives, cut butter into flour mixture until mixture is course. Add 3 egg yolks, chilled water, and vanilla extract. Mix until well combined. NOTE: If dough is dry or crumbly and doesn't stick together you may add up to 3 Tbs. more chilled water.
- Transfer dough to a lightly floured surface and knead until dough comes together. Return dough to bowl, cover with plastic wrap, and refrigerate, chill approx. 15 minutes.
- In a medium bowl combine blueberries, cane sugar, jam, vanilla, remaining flour, and salt. Set aside.
- In a small bowl beat remaining yolk and 1 Tbs. water for egg wash. Set aside.
- On a lightly floured surface, roll out dough to ½" thick. Using a 3" round cookie cutter, cut dough into 12 rounds. Roll each round into a 6" circle. Spoon a heaping 2 Tbs. berry filling onto half the circle (leaving ½" border). Brush the edges with egg wash, fold dough over filling, and seal using a fork to crump edges to seal hand pie. Transfer each pie to a parchment-lined baking sheet.

- Using a toothpick, poke a few holes in the top of each pie. Brush with remaining egg wash and sprinkle each pie with cane sugar.
- Bake until golden brown (approx. 30–35 minutes). Transfer to cooling rack.

FRUITY FUN SKEWERS

Yields: 10 servings

Ingredients:

- 10 large strawberries, halved
- ½ cantaloupe, cut into balls or cubes
- 4 bananas, peeled and cut into chunks
- 2 apples, cut into chunks
- 10 grapes
- 40 skewers

Directions:

Thread the strawberries, cantaloupe, banana, and apple pieces alternately onto skewers, lacing at least 2 pieces of each fruit on each skewer. Top each skewer with a grape. To take on the picnic, store in a leak-proof container to prevent fruit juices from leaking on other picnic items.

FOR EVERYONE:

EASY RASPBERRY LEMONADE

Yields: 18 servings

Ingredients:

- 12 ounces frozen raspberry lemonade concentrate
- 3 cups water
- ¾ tsp. lime juice
- 12 ounces lemon-lime flavored carbonated soda
- 1 cup crushed ice
- 1 cup fresh raspberries, as garnish
- 18 mint leaves, as garnish

Directions:

In a pitcher, mix frozen raspberry lemonade concentrate, lemon-lime soda, lime juice, and crushed ice. Pour in glass and garnish with fresh raspberries and mint.

SOMEWHERE OVER THE RAINBOW

Yields: 12 servings

Ingredients:

- 1 pint rainbow sherbet
- 2 liters lemon-lime flavored carbonated soda

Directions:

Place the sherbet in a punch bowl. Pour in the carbonated beverage. Stir gently and serve.

FOR ADULTS ONLY:

CHERRY SMASH

Yields: 4 servings

Ingredients:

- 1 cup pitted fresh or frozen cherries, thawed
- ¼ cup fresh mint leaves
- 8 tsp. sugar
- ¾ cup dark rum
- ¼ cup lime juice
- 3 cups cherry-flavored seltzer

Directions:

Divide cherries, mint leaves, and sugar among 4 glasses. Mash everything together with the back of a wooden spoon. Stir in rum and lime juice. Fill glasses with ice and top with seltzer.

CUCUMBER-LEMONADE CHILLER

Yields: 4 servings

Ingredients:

- 3 large cucumbers
- 1 Tbs. fresh rosemary, chopped
- 1 cup water
- ¾ cup gin
- ½ cup lemon juice
- 3 Tbs. agave syrup

Directions:

- Cut 12 thin slices of cucumber for garnish.
- In a food processor, puree remaining cucumber, and rosemary. Pour mixture through fine-mesh strainer.
- Add water, gin, lemon juice, and agave syrup to cucumber mixture. Stir until agave dissolves.
- Pour over ice into cocktail tumblers.



CAMP ACTIVITIES

Explorer's Bag

SINCE FAMILY SUMMER DAY CAMP can be more than one day, let's make it a series of activities to keep everyone going. Our goal is to go exploring and discover the world around us.

EXPLORER'S BAG

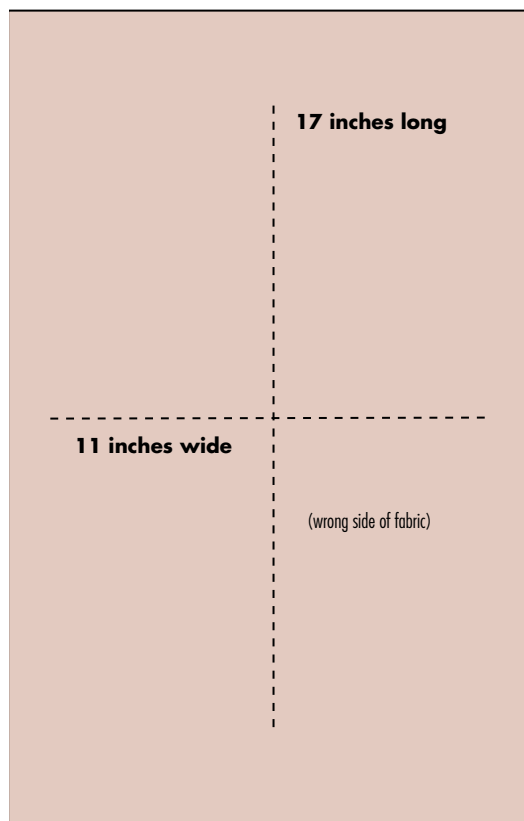
Every great explorer needs a good explorer bag. So let's start by sewing a bag for each of our day campers. This is an easy project, so kids can sew them, too.

What You Will Need:

- ½ yard fabric (canvas, denim, or heavy duck), at least 24" wide. Consider recycling old jeans.
- 48 inches woven cotton strapping (1" wide)
- 1 inch D-ring
- Velco circular closure
- Thread to match
- DecoArt So-Soft Fabric Paints (optional)

Tools:

- Sewing machine
- Scissors
- Rotary Cutter & Mat
- Ruler
- Pins and Needle
- Dress-marking pencil



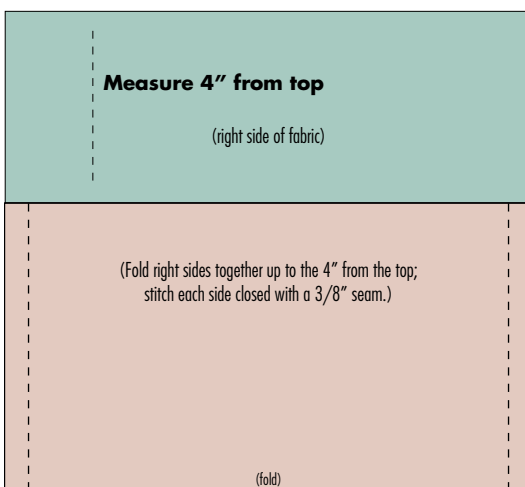
Directions:

1. Cut fabric to 11" wide x 17" long (27.9 x 43.2cm)

- Hem the 11" sides by folding over 1/4", then folding an addition 1/4". Stitch the fold closed close to the folded edge.

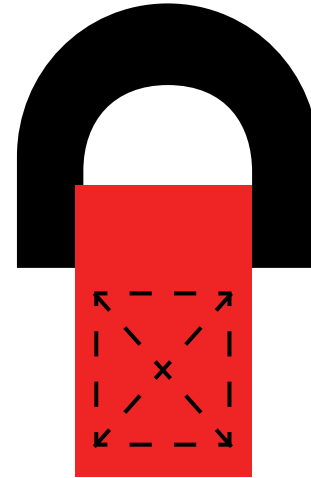


- Measure down 4" (10cm) from the top. With right sides together fold the bottom edge up to the line. Stitch the sides together allowing a 3/8" seam. Turn the pocket right side out.



- Fold the raw side edges above the pocket (flap) in and stitch down.

- Press all seams down.
- Cut a 2" (5cm) strip off one end of the woven cotton strapping. Fold the strapping through the D-ring, and stitch down at the top of one side seam (where the front and back of the bag come together).



- Taking the full length of the woven cotton strapping, fold one edge under approximately 1" (2.5cm), and stitch it down on the opposite side seam. Make sure to stitch using the same box and X pattern you used to secure the D-ring.
- Fold under and stitch the free end of the woven cotton strapping so it will not unravel. After stitching, thread it through the D-ring and adjust length to the child. Now simply tie-off the strap with a knot.

Optional

Consider painting more spiders or the child's name on the bag. Here is an alphabet for you.





CAMP ACTIVITIES

Creepy Crawly Hunt

LET'S HAVE A SCAVENGER HUNT. It's time to grab your new Explorer's Bag. Make sure to put in a note pad, pencil, your scavenger cards, and a trail snack.

WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR?

We are hitting the trail to find little creepy crawlies that live everywhere. Following are three pages containing illustrations of common, every day insects and reptiles. Our goal is to find an example of each, so print off each card. You can laminate them for repeated use if you like. As your day campers find a bug or reptile from the card, mark it off. You can use your pad and pencil to make additional notes about their habitat, when you saw them, their coloring, or what they were eating.

Use your pad to make additional notes on other critters you may find, or the trail you took, or even the weather and time of day.

Don't forget to pack your picnic lunch! When you find a nice place to sit and recount your adventures with your fellow day campers, you can have a meal together.

On the trail, don't forget to respect your environment. Please don't capture or kill the critters; just observe them in their natural habitat. Please do not leave your trash behind, but haul it out as you hauled it in.

Taking pictures can be part of the fun, and a great resource for a school project when kids return to classes in the fall.

DON'T FORGET YOUR OWN BACKYARD

You don't have to forage in the wild. Day campers can have a great scavenger hunt in your backyard or neighborhood. And backyard picnics can be just as much fun as roughing it in the wilds. Adult supervision may be easier in the backyard as well.

For those that may not have a yard or park available, consider using downloadable coloring pages for your creepy crawly experience. Here are a few links to help out:

- Cooks Pest Control has a great downloadable coloring book of bugs at <http://www.cookspest.com/content/pdfs/coloringbook.pdf>
- DLTK's Crafts for Kids has a number of cartoon bugs at: <http://www.dltk-kids.com/animals/minsectposter.html>
- Caboose: <http://funschool.kaboose.com/preschool/art-activity-center/printables/bug-coloring-pages.html>
- Free Kids Coloring: <http://www.freekidscoloring.com/animals/bug/>
- Picture for Coloring: <http://picturesforcoloring.com/2012/04/insect-coloring-pages-for-children/>

DON'T FORGET TO SEND US YOUR COMMENTS AND PHOTOS at sdp@decorativepainters.org.

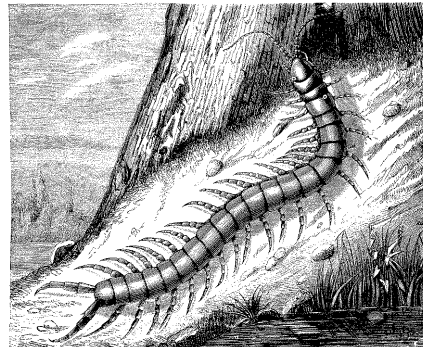
BROWN ANT

Ants form colonies that range in size from a few dozen predatory individuals living in small natural cavities to highly organized colonies that may occupy large territories and consist of millions of individuals. The colonies sometimes are described as superorganisms because the ants appear to operate as a unified entity, collectively working together to support the colony.



CENTIPEDE—DO NOT TOUCH

Centipedes normally have a drab coloration combining shades of brown and red. Cavernicolous (cave-dwelling) and subterranean species may lack pigmentation and many tropical scolopendromorphs have bright aposematic colours. Size can range from a few millimetres in the smaller lithobio-morphs and geophi-lomorphs to about 12 in.



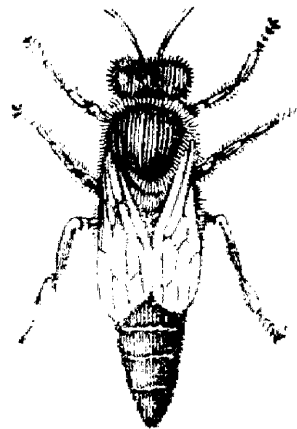
DRAGON FLY

Dragonflies are important predators that eat mosquitoes, and other small insects like flies, bees, ants, wasps, and very rarely butterflies. They are usually found around marshes, lakes, ponds, streams, and wetlands because their larvae, known as "nymphs", are aquatic. Some 5680 different species of dragonflies (Odonata) are known in the world today.



COMMON FLY

It is the most common of all domestic flies, accounting for about 91% of all flies in human habitations, and indeed one of the most widely distributed insects, found all over the world. Houseflies have only one pair of wings; the hind pair is reduced to small halteres that aid in flight stability.



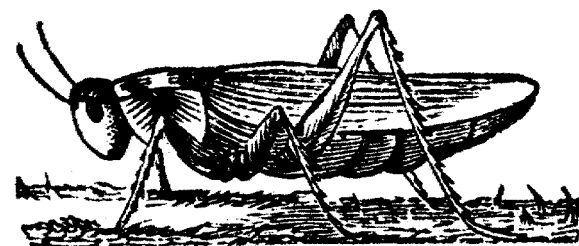
FROG

The body plan of an adult frog is generally characterized by a stout body, protruding eyes, cleft tongue, limbs folded underneath and the absence of a tail. Besides living in fresh water and on dry land, the adults of some species are adapted for living underground or in trees. The skin of the frog is glandular, with secretions ranging from distasteful to toxic. Warty species of frog tend to be called toads. Frog warts are elevations in the skin where glandular toxins tend to concentrate. Frogs typically lay their eggs in water.



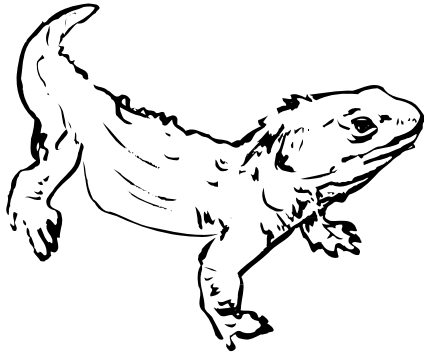
GRASSHOPPER

The grasshopper is an insect. To distinguish it from bush crickets or katydids, it is sometimes referred to as the short-horned grasshopper. Some change color and behavior at high population densities are called locusts. Grasshoppers have antennae that are generally shorter than their body. They also have pinchers that cut and tear off food. Those species that make easily heard noises usually do so by rubbing the hind femurs against the forewings or abdomen or by snapping the wings in flight.



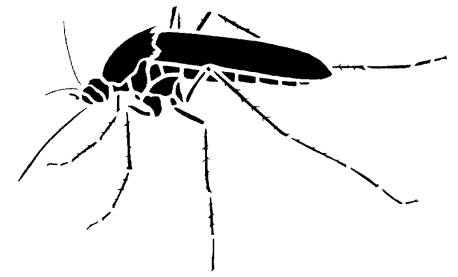
LIZARD

Lizards are a widespread group of squamate reptiles, with more than 5,600 species. Lizards typically have feet and external ears. Lizards have no unique distinguishing characteristic as a group. Lizards have a movable quadrate bone. Many lizards can detach their tails to escape from predators. Vision, including color vision, is well developed in most lizards, and communicate with body language or bright colors on their bodies, as well as with pheromones (smells).



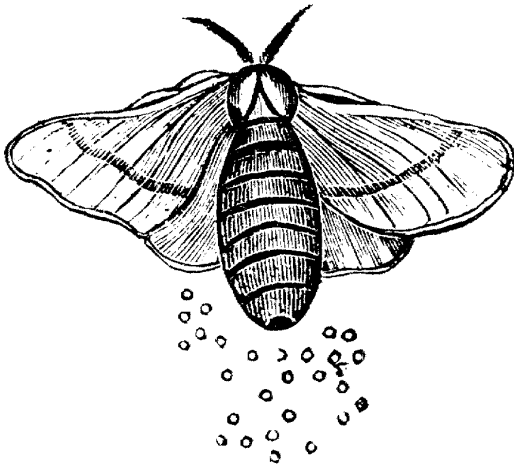
MOSQUITO

The mosquitoes are a family of small, midge-like flies. Most casual observers cannot tell the difference in gender. In particular, the females of many species of mosquitoes are blood eating pests. Like all flies, mosquitoes go through four stages in their life cycle: egg, larva, pupa, and adult or imago. In most species, adult females lay their eggs in stagnant water; some lay eggs near the water's edge; others attach their eggs to aquatic plants.



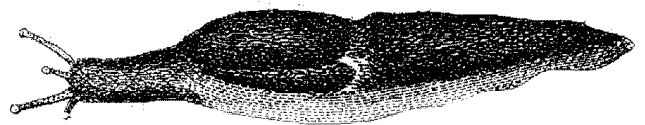
MOTH

A moth is an insect related to the butterfly. Most species of moth are nocturnal. Moth larvae, or caterpillars, make cocoons from which they emerge as fully grown moths with wings. Some moth caterpillars dig holes in the ground, where they live until they are ready to turn into adult moths. So when you see a caterpillar, that will be a moth or butterfly next year.



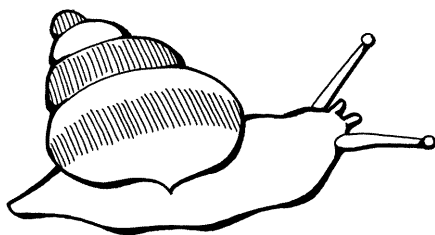
SLUG

Slugs exist on land and in the sea, and there is even one kind of freshwater slug. The majority of land slugs have two pairs of 'feelers' or tentacles on their head. The upper pair is light sensing and has eyespots at the ends, while the lower pair provides the sense of smell. Both pairs are retractable, and can be regrown if lost. A slug moves by rhythmic waves of muscular contraction on the underside of its foot. It simultaneously secretes a layer of mucus on which it travels, which helps prevent damage to the foot tissues.[3] Around the edge of the foot is the 'foot fringe' or 'skirt'. Slugs are sometimes called a "Snail without a shell."



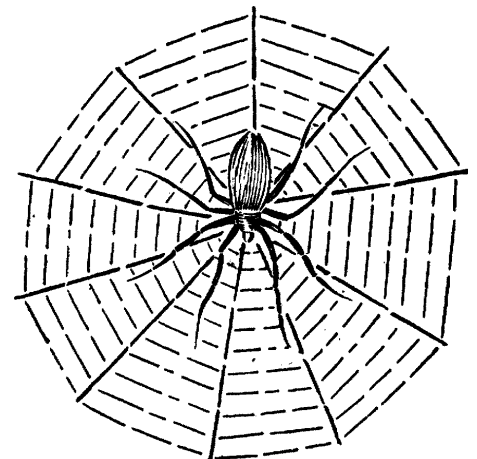
SNAIL

Sometimes called a "Slug in a shell." Snails can be found in a very wide range of environments, including ditches, deserts, and the abyssal depths of the sea. Most snails have thousands of microscopic tooth-like structures located on a ribbon-like tongue called a radula. The radula works like a file, ripping food into small pieces. Many snails are herbivorous, eating plants or rasping algae, though a few land species and many marine species are omnivores or predatory carnivores.



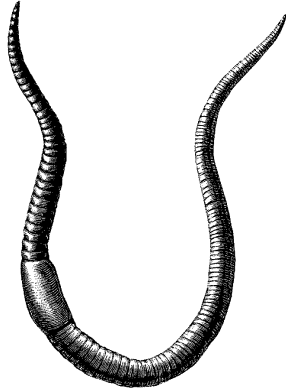
SPIDER—DO NOT TOUCH

Spiders are air-breathing and have eight legs and chelicerae with fangs that inject venom. Spiders are not insects. Spiders are found worldwide on every continent except for Antarctica. Most spiders can weave webs, but not all.



EARTH WORM

An earthworm is a tube-shaped, segmented animal commonly found living in soil, that feeds on live and dead organic matter. Its digestive system runs through the length of its body. It breathes through its skin. An earthworm can move by using fibers connected to a nerve cord running back along its length to motor neurons and sensory cells in each segment.



PRAYING MANTIS

They have two grasping, spiked forelegs ("raptorial legs") in which prey items are caught and held securely. That is why people believe they are "praying." Their spines are preceded by a number of tooth-like tubercles that give the foreleg of the mantis its grasp on its prey. The foreleg ends in a delicate tarsus made of between four and five segments and ending in a two-toed claw with no arolium and that is used as a walking appendage.



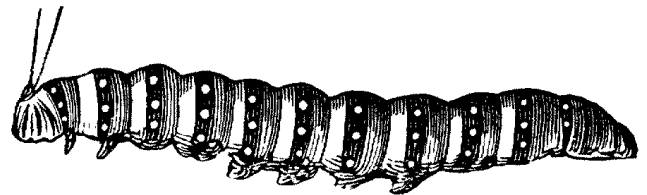
BEETLE

About 40% of all described insect species are beetles (about 400,000 species), and new species are discovered all the time. Like all armoured insects, beetles' exoskeletons are comprised of numerous plates called sclerites, some fused, and some separated by thin sutures. This combines armored defenses with maintaining flexibility. Beetles are prey of various invertebrates and vertebrates, including insects, fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals.



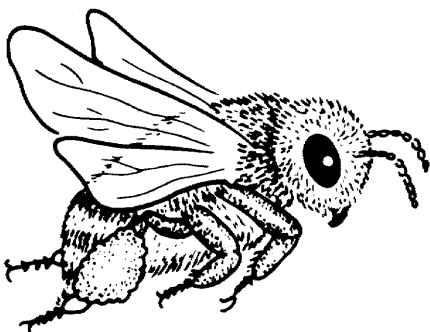
CATERPILLAR

Caterpillars are the larval form of flying insects such as butterflies and moths. They are mostly herbivorous in food habit, although some species are insectivorous. Caterpillars are voracious feeders and many of them are considered to be pests in agriculture. Many moth species are better known in their caterpillar stages because of the damage they cause to fruits and other agricultural produce. Caterpillars have soft bodies that can grow rapidly.



BEE

Bees are flying insects closely related to wasps and ants, and are known for their role in pollination and for producing honey and beeswax. Bees are adapted for feeding on nectar and pollen; the former primarily as an energy source, and the latter primarily for protein and other nutrients. Most pollen is used as food for larvae. Honey bees are especially important for cross-pollination.



DADDY LONG-LEGS (Harvestmen)

Although the daddy long-legs resembles a spider, it is not one. It is actually a bug of the order Opiliones. Harvestmen are usually seen in late summer and in fall, which may be where they get their name, since this is the time crops are harvested. They do not weave webs, either.

