

**WELCOME TO...  
GIANT SCIENCE,  
GNARLY INSECTS EDITION!**





Today on **Giant Science** we will be learning on how to create a insect and reptile terrarium! You will learn about what substrates are and what is it's purpose in relationship with the creatures that will be living in them. We will learn about very real and alive hornwood catepillars, crickets, millipedes and maybe even a... tarantula!







So let us first watch a YouTube video on how to create a habitat that will be great for raising all sorts of insects or even reptiles! Then after that, just in case, we will go step by step through that exact video but using PowerPoint presentation as notes so that we do not forget any steps.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kry4qqXierY>



We will first put in Coco Fiber into the tank. The Coco Fiber acts to keep the water and moisture from leaving the tank or from drying out. Layer it to be about two inches deep.





The next step is to add "Forest Floor". About a couple of fist full of this stuff should be scattered all over the tank. This stuff is made up of pieces of bark that the millipedes will feed from. They eat decaying plant materials.



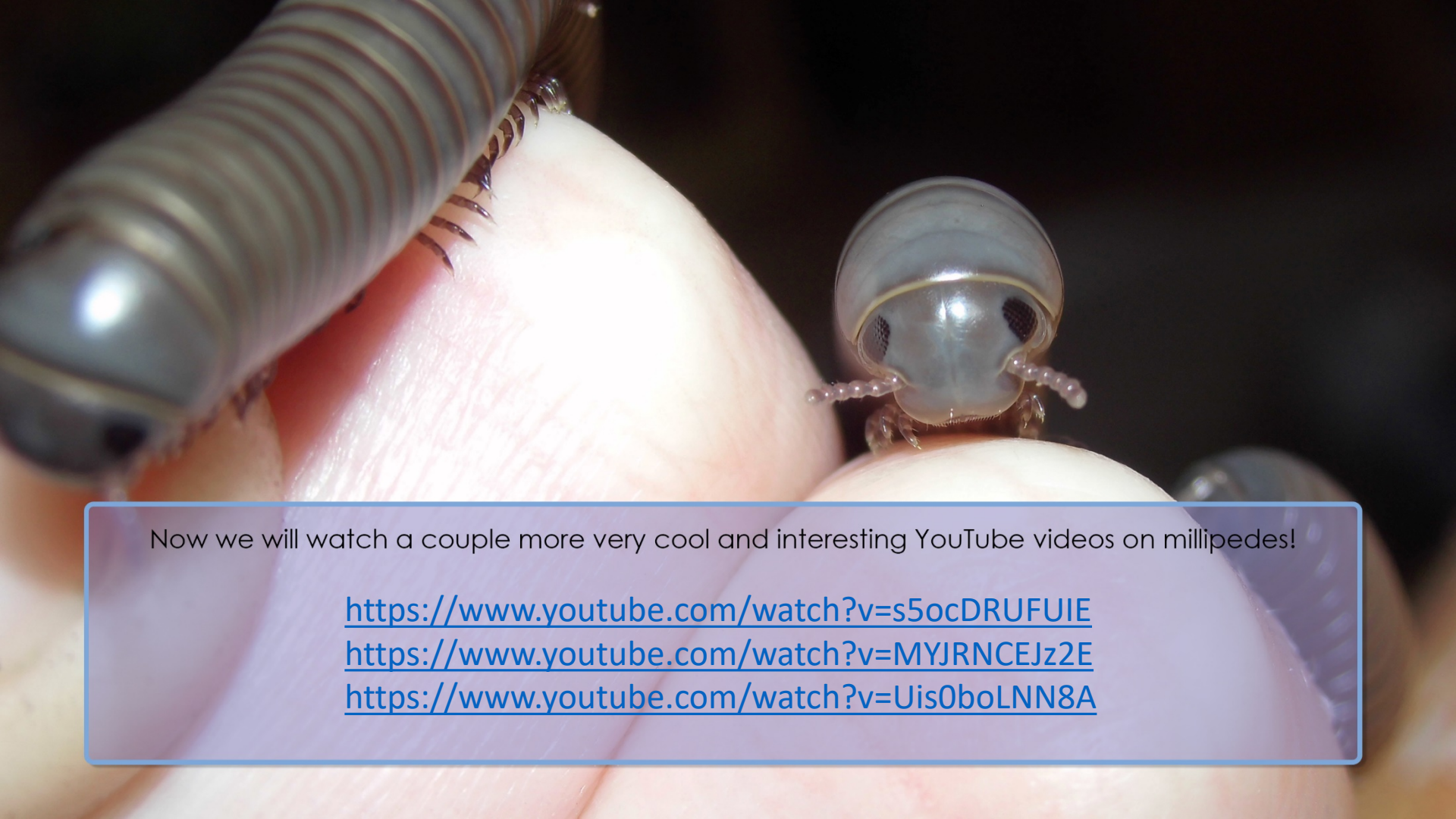
Now add Dig-It Substrate soil layer for a total substrate layer depth of 3-4 inches everywhere. When you mix these layers of different soil types, it keeps the habitat moist, humid, clean and healthy for many different types of insects or reptiles.





Now that we built a excellent terrarium we will watch a quick video on millipedes because we actually have a couple of them to live in our new terrarium!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tcQYeWDeOLg>



Now we will watch a couple more very cool and interesting YouTube videos on millipedes!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5ocDRUFUIE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MYJRNCEJz2E>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uis0boLNN8A>





We will be observing the Hornworm Caterpillar. This caterpillar can actually grow up to four inches long as a larva before it spins itself into a silk cocoon. Using a magnifying glass, you will observe all the little details about this beautiful caterpillar. Then you will draw pictures of the hornworm and color it as well.





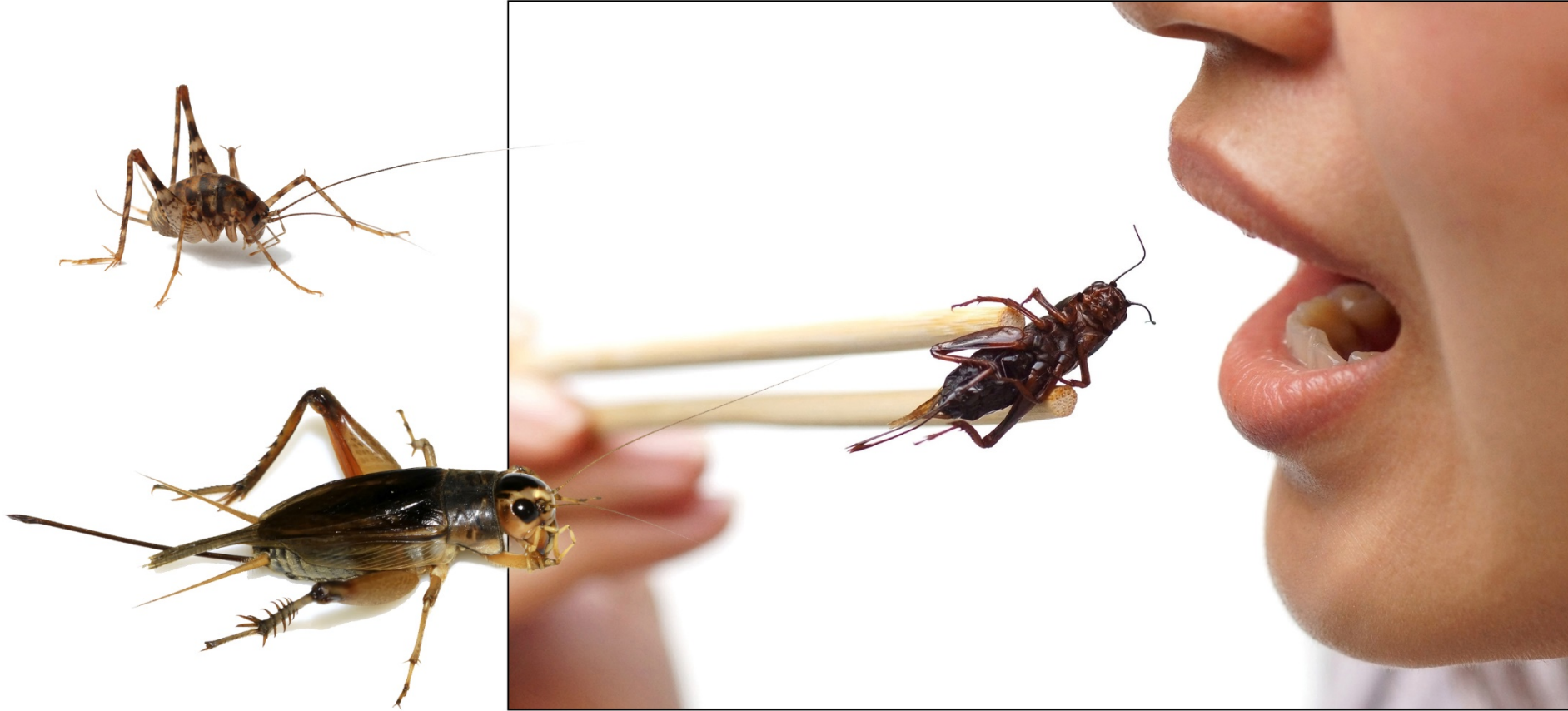
Say hello to my little friend!  
This here is the Hornworm, it is not a worm as it's name suggest. As you may guess, it is a caterpillar. But no, it doesn't turn into a beautiful butterfly. It actually turns into a moth instead. Moths, they sort of look like butterflies, but they definitely aren't as pretty.



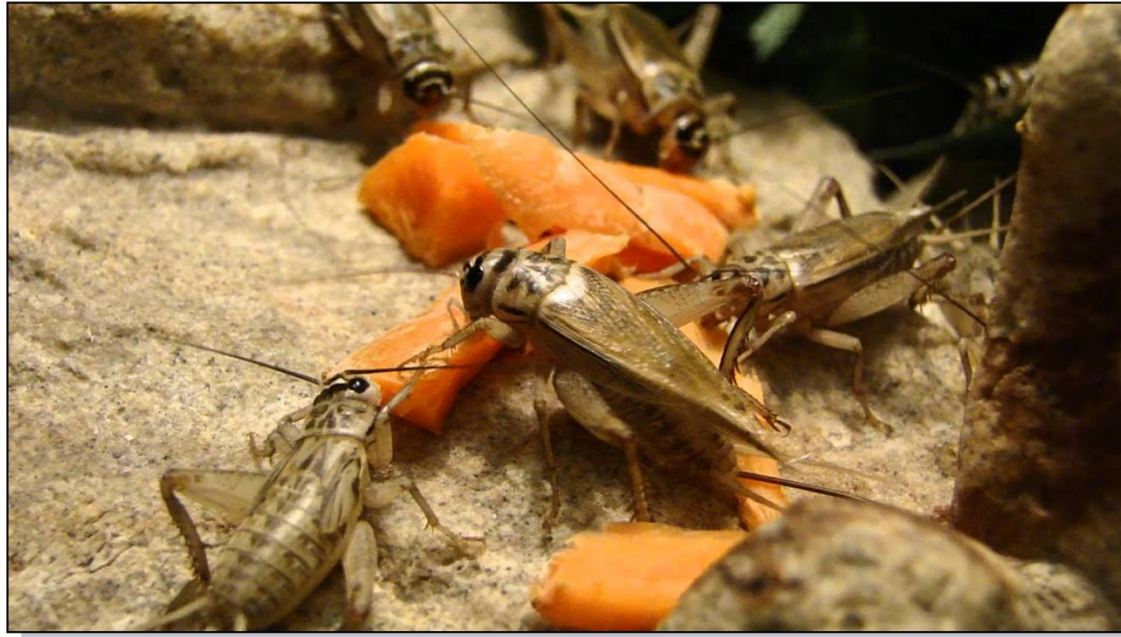


Hornworm caterpillars turn into sphinx or hawk moths, a special group of moths that often fly during both day and nighttime hours. With their sharp wings and hovering flight, hawk moths are frequently mistaken for small hummingbirds.

# Observing and Learning About Crickets!







<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zrl-utXTnnA>

Crickets eat food that is very similar to a human's diet. They are omnivores that may eat fruits, vegetables and meats. In nature they eat what they can find such as rotting leaves, rotting fruit, vegetables and other insects. They are scavengers that eat what they can find in our homes, garages and in our yards. Now let's watch this interesting YouTube video on them eating carrots!

## Crickets are both edible and nutritious

Entomophagy= the practice of eating insects

Entomophagy, or the practice of eating insects, has become somewhat trendy in recent years. While much of the world's population eats insects as part of their everyday diet, eating crunchy bugs, still isn't accepted in the U.S.

Crickets are surprisingly high in protein and calcium. You'll get almost 13 grams of protein and 76 mg of calcium in every 100 grams of crickets you consume.



More than 2 billion people around the world regularly consume insects, which are also a good source of protein, vitamins, minerals and healthy fats.





Well kids...

That's pretty much the end of this PowerPoint presentation.

I hope that you enjoyed it and found it interesting!

Bye now!