



I'LL TELL YOU ONE
THING IN THIS WORLD I
DON'T LIKE - BUGS! YUCK ...
I HATE THEM. WHY DID
GOD MAKE BUGS?



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BUGS



Why did God make bugs? They look weird, sound weird and sometimes they even walk weird. Plus, some have the nerve (like flies and mosquitoes) to buzz around, looking for something to land on — like your arm, your nose and even your food! And they bite you, making you itch until your skin is as red as a clown's nose!

But believe it or not, they do serve a purpose. Bugs such as bumblebees and butterflies pollinate all kinds of beautiful flowers, which helps the flowers to grow. And centipedes, although very ugly, eat other bugs such as slugs, worms and flies, which can harm some plants. Most importantly, bugs help break down plant and animal matter. Without them, the earth would be covered with dead plants and animals!

So what does the Bible have to say about bugs? Did you know insects are mentioned all through the Bible? Locusts, for example, are mentioned in 17 Bible books. We can even learn something from bugs. Proverbs 30:25 says, "Ants are creatures of little strength, yet they store up their food in the summer" (NIV). This shows us that if we are hard workers in all we do, God will bless us!

— Isaac Olivarez



DID YOU KNOW?

- Of all the animal species (kinds) on earth, 95 percent are bugs.
- There are an estimated 10 million to 30 million kinds of insects in the world. Only about 1 million have been studied by science.
- One out of every four animals on earth is a beetle.
- Insects eat more plants than all other creatures on earth.
- The only place where insects are not commonly found is in the oceans.
- Flies can "taste" with their feet.
- The fastest known insect is a dragonfly that has been clocked at 34 mph. That's as fast as a car driving down your street.
- The longest insect is a walking stick that can reach a length of nearly 13 inches.
- Some mosquitoes can beat their wings 600 times per second. A midge fly holds the record, with a wing beat of 1,046 times per second.



Information taken from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., and www.indianchild.com.

