

4-1943

A Preliminary Survey Of Insects Visiting Goldenrod In Itasca Park

Alice Endicott
Rochester Junior College

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.morris.umn.edu/jmas>



Part of the [Entomology Commons](#), and the [Plant Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Endicott, A. (1943). A Preliminary Survey Of Insects Visiting Goldenrod In Itasca Park. *Journal of the Minnesota Academy of Science, Vol. 11 No. 1*, 28-28.

Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.morris.umn.edu/jmas/vol11/iss1/5>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at University of Minnesota Morris Digital Well. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of the Minnesota Academy of Science by an authorized editor of University of Minnesota Morris Digital Well. For more information, please contact skulann@morris.umn.edu.

Biological Science

A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF INSECTS VISITING GOLDENROD IN ITASCA PARK

ALICE ENDICOTT

Rochester Junior College

ABSTRACT

The site chosen for this study was a clearing on the grounds of the Biological Station of the University of Minnesota in Itasca Park. Six species of *SOLIDAGO* were represented in abundance.

Twenty-one visits of at least one hour each were made at different times of day during the blooming season from July 30 to August 27, 1942. At each visit every plant in the area was examined; insects were collected; records were kept of the numbers of adult individuals of each species present; and notes were made of the time, temperature, and general weather conditions.

Insects were classified to family with the exception of the single species of aphid identified by Dr. A. A. Granovsky.

The insects did not discriminate between species of goldenrod. However, they favored those plants with large inflorescences and those growing together in large clumps.

One hundred fifty-seven apparent species belonging to sixty-three families representing 9 orders were recorded.

Families having five or more species included *SCOLIIDAE*, *BOMBIDAE*, *MEGACHILIDAE*, *CRABRONIDAE*, *EUMENIDAE*, *SYRPHIDAE*, *TACHINIDAE*, and *MIRIDAE*. Only one or two species belonging to the *SYRPHIDAE* and *BOMBIDAE* were represented by conspicuous numbers of individuals among regular visitors.

The fact that some families were represented by only one or two species but with large numbers of individuals upon all occasions indicated a specific relationship between a given species and the goldenrod. Striking examples were found in the *MELOIDAE*, *CERAMBYCIDAE*, *MEMBRACIDAE* and *APHIDIDAE*.

The total number of individuals varied at different times of day. The number was smaller in the morning, increased at noon, and decreased in the afternoon. Diptera were more numerous in the morning, Coleoptera at noon, and Hymenoptera during noon and afternoon hours.

Temperature alone was not a controlling factor. Neither did sunshine affect the number of visitors.