

Materials:

- 1 small box (like a shoe box with one side open)
- Several small cardboard tubes (like toilet paper rolls)
- Scrap paper, twigs, bark, pinecones, leaves, small sticks, straw, small rocks, or dried grass
- Scissors
- String or tape (optional, for securing)
- Markers or paint (optional, for decorating)



Instructions:

1. Use a sturdy cardboard tube or box as the outer shell of your bug hotel.
2. Place smaller cardboard tubes (like toilet paper rolls) inside the outer shell.
3. These tubes will act like mini rooms for bugs to crawl into and hide.
4. Fill each little tube with different natural materials:
5. Twigs or sticks for ladybugs
6. Rolled-up paper or cardboard strips for solitary bees
7. Dry leaves or pine needles for beetles
8. Hollow stems or bark for shelter
9. Pinecones or bark for shelter
10. Tip: Pack the materials tightly so they don't fall out when you move it.
11. (Optional) Use markers, paint, or stickers to decorate the outside of your bug hotel.
12. Place your bug hotel outside in a dry, shady spot, near plants or trees.

Why it Works:

... for pollinators, especially native solitary bees, which don't sting and help your garden. ... and house beneficial insects like ladybugs, lacewings, hoverflies, ... of garden pests. Many insects, including bees and wasps, ... use their populations, leading to better ... help naturally control garden ... nesting sites, and

Bug Hotel Project

Take it Further:

Keep an eye on your bug hotel. See who comes and go. Record your insect guests. Write a story about the insects that brought them to your bug hotel?

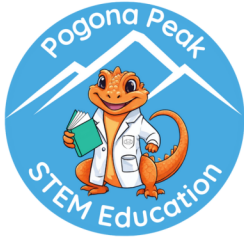
Goal:

Design:

Observations:

Next Steps:





Created With Care



As a research scientist, parent, and educator, I create every educational resource with purpose and care. I use my scientific expertise and years of teaching experience to make activities that help kids internalize scientific concepts while having fun. I truly hope you enjoy this resource and that it helps you discover your inner scientist.

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Name: _____

Date: _____

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3. These tubes will act like mini rooms for bugs to crawl into and hide.
4. Fill each little tube with different natural materials:
5. Twigs or sticks for ladybugs
6. Rolled-up paper or cardboard strips for solitary bees
7. Dry leaves or pine needles for beetles
8. Hollow stems or straw for tiny bugs
9. Pinecones or bark for shelter
10. Tip: Pack the materials tightly so they don't fall out when you move it.
11. (Optional) Use markers, paint, or stickers to decorate the outside of your bug hotel.
12. Place your bug hotel outside in a dry, shady spot, near plants or trees.

Why it Works:

Bug hotels are great for pollinators, especially native solitary bees, which don't sting and help your garden grow! Bug hotels attract and house beneficial insects like ladybugs, lacewings, hoverflies, and spiders, which are natural predators of garden pests. Many insects, including bees and wasps, are crucial pollinators, and bug hotels can help increase their populations, leading to better pollination of plants. By attracting beneficial insects, bug hotels help naturally control garden pests, reducing the need for pesticides. Bug hotels provide essential shelter, nesting sites, and overwintering spots for a variety of insects and other small creatures.

Take it Further:

Keep an eye on your bug hotel. See who moves in! Bring a nature journal to sketch or record your insect guests. Write a story about the insects you see what kind of adventure brought them to your bug hotel?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Bug Hotel Project

Goal:

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Next Steps: