**Elective**

**Insect Behavior**

**Insect Behavior** can be simply defined as what insect do.

**Insect behavior**covers a very wide range of activities, including **locomotion**, **grooming**, **feeding**, **communication**, **reproduction**, **dispersal**, **flight**, **learning**, **migration**, **host or prey selection**, **diapause**, and various responses to environmental hazards such as **temperature**, **humidity, parasites**, and **toxins.**

An **insect behavior** refers to the various actions of an insect in response to a [stimulus](https://www.biologyonline.com/dictionary/stimulus) or to its environment.

**The effects of the pheromones**

Some insect behaviors are driven by the effects of the pheromones. Insects release chemicals that affect the behavior of the other members of the same species as the latter perceive the released pheromones. Ants walk in a line and following one another they are really following a trail of pheromones that each one is leaving behind to show where to go. Most of these trails are by ants that are searching for food as they make their way back to the nest.



**The effects of environmental cues**

There are also insect behaviors that are influenced by environmental cues. Temperature, humidity, and toxins are some of the common environmental factors affecting insect behavior. Moths, for instance, show positive phototaxis, as they tend to fly towards the source of light.

**Types of Insects Behavior**

In general, there are two types of behavior observed in animals:

1. innate behavior

 (2) learned behavior.

**The innate behavior** is one that is inherent or instinctive.

 It is genetically wired to the organism, the moths tend to fly towards the source of light. The explanation for the moth’s behavior is still unclear.

**Learned behavior** is a type of behavior that the animal acquires through experience or learning.

**In insects,** this learned behavior is exemplified by insects foraging for food.

 **Honey bees**, for instance, are able to learn from environmental signals to locate the food source.

* 1-. Introduction
* 2-. Locomotion ,walking and Flight.
* 3-Feeding.
* 4-Communication.
* 5-Reproduction and Parental Behaviors and Social Life
* 6-Defense in insects.
* 7-Camouflage
* 8-Migration.
* 9-Host or prey selection.
* 10-Parasites.
* 11-Temperature, humidity.
* 12-Diapause.
* 13-Toxins.