



WM Barbara Spencer
WP Joe Spencer



**TMRC Daylight
Chapter #1145**

- Next Stated
meeting - APRIL
22nd at 1:30 pm

Grab a pencil and piece of paper.
How many words can you make
using the letters in "April
Showers" We found 107!



April's Cicada 'Double Emergence'

Trillions of cicadas last seen when Thomas Jefferson was president will swarm US for first time in over 200 years. (But don't be alarmed, cicadas are not harmful to humans, pets, household gardens, or crops)

This spring, two broods of periodical cicadas will surface across the U.S. at the same time.

We will see the emergence of Brood XIII and Brood XIX, neighboring groups of 17- and 13-year periodical cicadas. The two broods only emerge at the same time every 221 years.

The flying insects will spread across parts of the American South and Midwest, making lots of noise but posing little threat to humans and plants.

Texans are likely familiar with annual or "dog-day" cicadas, the green-and-black insects that emerge each summer across large swaths of the state, leaving their exoskeletons on tree trunks and other surfaces.

Though part of the same family of insects, "periodical cicadas" differ from their annual counterparts in appearance and behavior, emerging only every 13 or 17 years depending on the specific species. This year's historic emergence will consist of two adjacently located broods: (More on page 2)

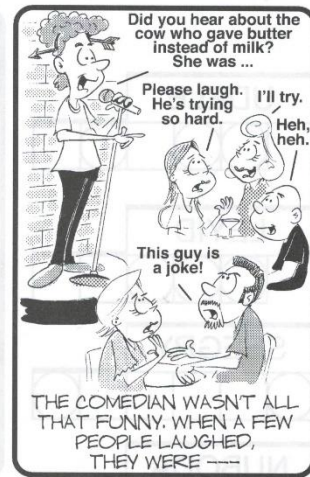


April Birthdays
15 Rhonda Weddle
17 Donna Adams
17 Barbara Spencer
25 Yvonne Ryan
29 Lucille Davidson



MURYM
RAHDO
SINGUE
LAIHEN

Print answer here



THE COMEDIAN WASN'T ALL THAT FUNNY. WHEN A FEW PEOPLE LAUGHED, THEY WERE ----

Now arrange the circled letters into the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

INSECTS

H	M	M	A	Y	F	L	Y	R	I	S	L	O	B	B	ANT
N	Y	R	A	P	A	L	N	H	D	F	D	R	H	E	BEETLE
O	T	L	O	N	V	L	D	M	R	M	X	H	A	B	BUTTERFLY
M	S	C	P	K	T	A	R	O	A	J	N	O	V	B	CICADA
P	U	A	S	R	B	I	E	T	G	L	P	N	Q	U	CRICKET
D	X	X	G	R	A	S	S	H	O	P	P	E	R	W	DRAGONFLY
E	P	D	X	O	Q	X	B	T	N	F	L	Y	Q	C	FLY
I	J	X	B	U	T	T	E	R	F	L	Y	B	X	F	GRASSHOPPER
M	H	T	W	I	N	K	E	N	L	D	R	E	N	D	HONEYBEE
T	B	R	O	A	C	H	T	I	Y	L	T	E	L	L	MANTIS
R	P	E	R	I	S	N	L	V	B	I	G	P	G	K	MAYFLY
S	E	Y	R	K	I	P	E	D	M	G	G	D	I	A	MOTH
U	K	C	I	C	A	D	A	R	U	F	R	M	J	W	ROACH
G	F	M	F	L	S	F	E	F	K	J	K	B	E	C	TERMITE
C	L	N	P	T	L	T	X	C	E	H	C	Q	V	T	WASP



Parts of the upper Midwest will see the emergence of Brood XIII — a group of 17-year cicadas that last appeared in 2007 — while the lower Midwest and Southeast will welcome Brood XIX, 13-year cicadas not seen since 2011.

Often seen and heard in Texas during the summer, annual or “dog-day” cicadas differ in appearance from their periodical counterparts, with adults sporting distinctive green and black body markings. The last time these two broods were above ground at the same time was in 1803, and they won’t co-emerge again until 2245.

Cicadas have prominent eyes set wide apart, short antennae, and membranous front wings. They have an exceptionally loud song.

The earliest known fossil Cicadomorpha appeared in the Upper Permian period (about 255 Million years ago); species occur all around the world in temperate to tropical climates. They typically live in trees, feeding on watery sap, and laying their eggs in a slit in the bark. Most cicadas are cryptic. The vast majority of species are active during the day as adults, with some calling at dawn or dusk. Only a rare few species are known to be nocturnal.

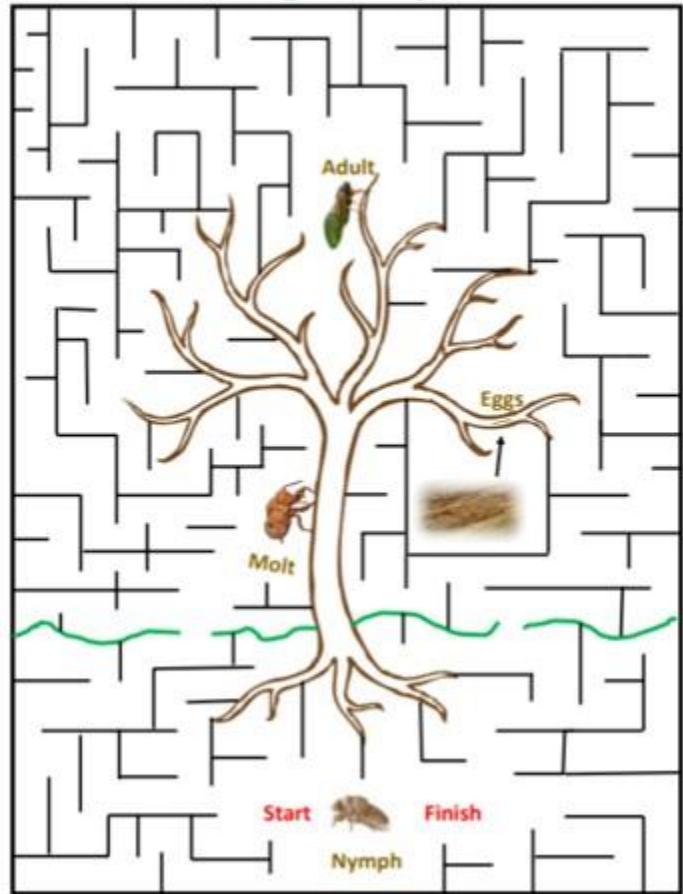
One exclusively North American genus, *Magicicada* (the periodical cicadas), which spend most of their lives as underground nymphs, emerge in predictable intervals of 13 or 17 years, depending on the species and the location. The unusual duration and synchronization of their emergence may reduce the number of cicadas lost to predators, both by making them a less reliably available prey (so that any predator that evolved to depend on cicadas for sustenance might starve waiting for their emergence), and by emerging in such huge numbers that they will satiate any remaining predators before losing enough of their number to threaten their survival as a species.

(More on page 3)



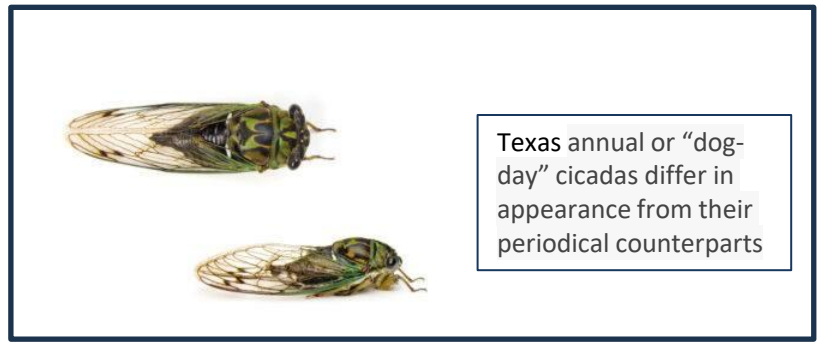
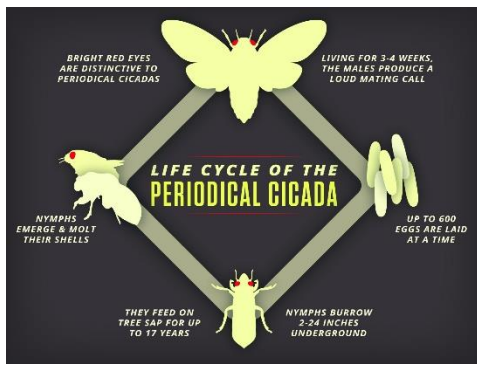
- April:**
- Flower:** Daisies, Sweet Pea
- Birthstone:** Diamond
- Zodiac Signs:** Aries - March 21 - April 19, Taurus - April 20 - May 20

The A-MAZE-ing Life Cycle of Cicadas!



FIND 10 DIFFERENCES





Only males produce the cicadas' distinctive sounds. Cicadas feed on sap; they do not bite or sting

Life Cycle

In some species of cicadas, the males remain in one location and call to attract females. Sometimes, several males aggregate and call in chorus. In other species, the males move from place to place, usually with quieter calls, while searching for females. The Tettigarctidae differ from other cicadas in producing vibrations in the substrate rather than audible sounds. After mating, the female cuts slits into the bark of a twig where she deposits her eggs. Both male and female cicadas die within a few weeks after emerging from the soil. Although they have mouthparts and are able to consume some plant liquids for nutrition, the amount eaten is very small and the insects have a natural adult lifespan of less than two months.

Cicadas are not major agricultural pests, but in some outbreak years, trees may be overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of females laying their eggs in the shoots. Small trees may wilt and larger trees may lose small branches. Although in general, the feeding activities of the nymphs do little damage, during the year before an outbreak of periodic cicadas, the large nymphs feed heavily and plant growth may suffer. Some species have turned from wild grasses to sugarcane, which affects the crop adversely, and in a few isolated cases, females have oviposited on cash crops such as date palms, grape vines, citrus trees, asparagus, and cotton. Cicadas sometimes cause damage to ornamental shrubs and trees, mainly in the form of scarring left on tree branches where the females have laid their eggs. Branches of young trees may die as a result.

While their brief appearances are sometimes described in apocalyptic or even biblical terms, with references to a “plague of locusts” it’s important to remember that cicadas are not dangerous — and they aren’t locusts, either. Locusts are actually grasshoppers, so they’re not even in the same order. They are not very closely related insects.



Deep Fried Cicadas

As food and folk medicine

Cicadas were eaten in Ancient Greece, and are consumed today only in selected regions in China, both as adults and (more often) as nymphs. Cicadas are also eaten in Malaysia, Burma, North America, and central Africa, as well as Pakistan, especially in Ziarat. Female cicadas are prized for being meatier. Shells of cicadas are employed in traditional Chinese medicines. The 17-year Magicicada is culturally important and a particular delicacy to the Onondaga people (People of the Hills") are one of the five original nations of the Iroquois Confederacy in the Northeastern Woodlands, and are considered a novelty food item by modern consumers in several states.