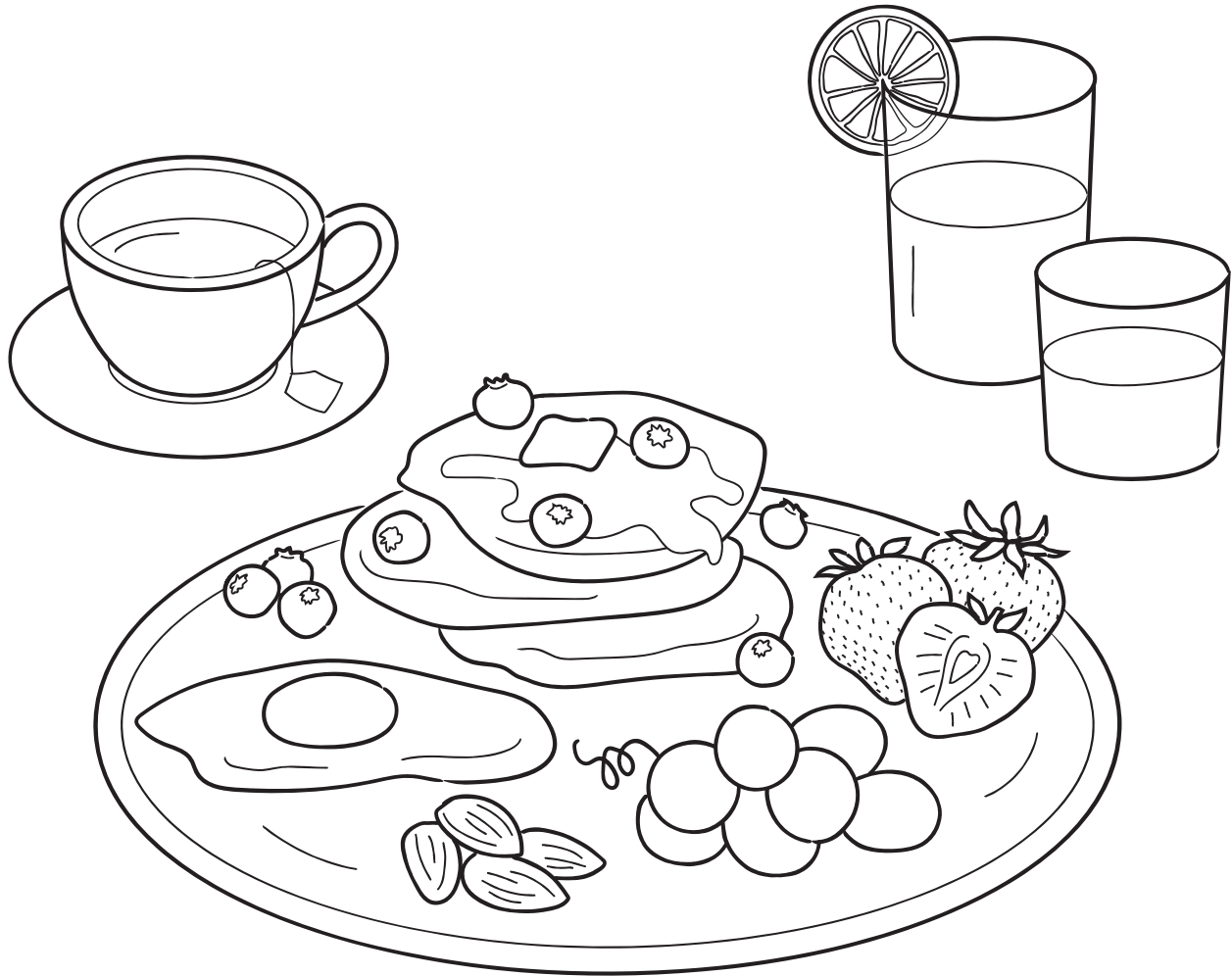


NAME: _____

Can you list 8 things in this breakfast that are produced with the help of pollinators?

Pollinators help create one in every three bites of food you eat!



Many animals are pollinators!

1. _____

5. _____

2. _____

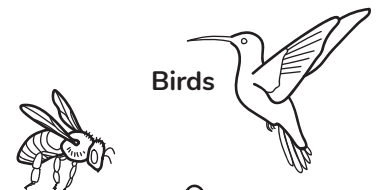
6. _____

3. _____

7. _____

4. _____

8. _____



Bees

Birds



Butterflies



Bats

ANSWERS:

Almonds: Honey bees

Bananas: Flies, bees, bats

Blueberries: Over 115 native bees including bumble, mason, leaf cutter and alfalfa bees

Butter: Dairy cows eat alfalfa, which is pollinated by leaf cutter and honey bees

Egg: Chickens eat many different kinds of plants which are pollinated by various pollinators

Grapes: Wind and insects, such as small flies

Milk: Dairy cows eat alfalfa, which is pollinated by leaf cutter and honey bees

Orange Juice: honey bees

Strawberries: bees and other insects

Tea: Flies, bees, and other insects

NOT POLLINATED PRIMARILY BY ANIMALS:

Maple syrup: Sugar maple trees self pollinate

Wheat: Wind

SOURCES:

<https://www.pollinator.org>

<https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheat>

Questions to ask students:

Ask students to think of other foods they enjoy that require pollinators.

What would happen to a fruit tree, or a bean plant if its flowers weren't pollinated?

Learning goals:

Much of the food you eat requires the help of pollinators.

Pollinators directly support your health and wellbeing.

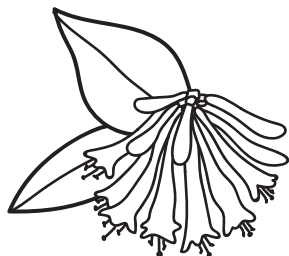
Food is not possible without pollinators.

NAME: _____

Match the plant to its main pollinator or pollinators.

Pollinators help plants reproduce by spreading pollen from one flower to another.

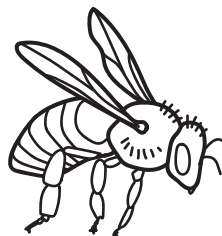
Different flowers attract different pollinators.



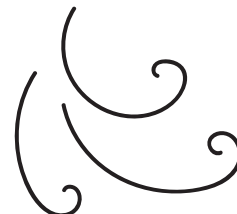
Trumpet honeysuckle



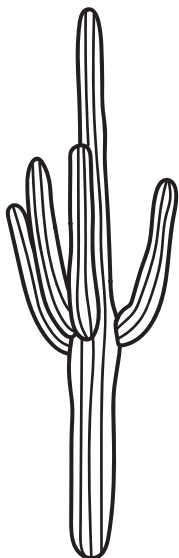
Milkweed



Bees



Wind



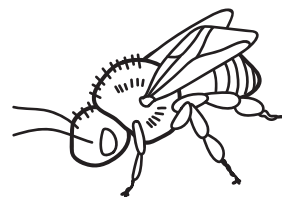
Saguaro cactus



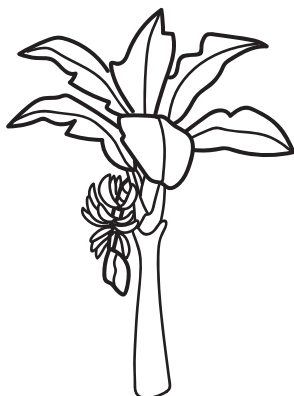
Zucchini plant



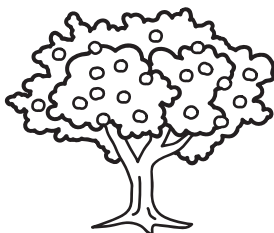
Monarch butterflies



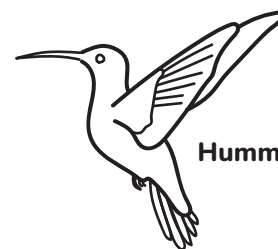
Squash bees



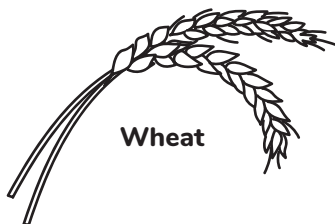
Wild bananas



Apple tree



Hummingbirds



Wheat



Bats

Help count pollinators near you!

Populations of pollinators are declining around the world. By gathering observations of bees, butterflies, and other pollinators, you can help scientists understand pollinator health and keep our wildlife communities vibrant.

SciStarter.org/library-kits

ANSWERS:

Saguaro cactus: Bats

Trumpet honeysuckle: Hummingbirds

Milkweed: Monarch butterfly

Zucchini: Squash bees and bees

Apple tree: Bees

Wild bananas: Bats*

Wheat: Wind

SOURCES:

<https://www.pollinator.org>

<https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheat>

The unique pollination systems of cucumbers, melons, and squash:

<https://blog-yard-garden-news.extension.umn.edu/2020/06/the-unique-pollination-systems-of.html>

*NOTE:

The commercially grown bananas that we eat are not pollinated, and do not require any pollination to flower and fruit. Bananas flower at night and wild bananas are primarily pollinated by bats. Pollinated banana flowers actually produce dry fruit full of seed and lacking pulp that are not very tasty.

<https://homeguides.sfgate.com/pollinating-bananas-46967.html>

Questions to ask students:

Ask students to compare flower shapes and colors to the pollinators they attract.

What are the differences they see between different pollinators; beaks, legs, tongues?

What type of plants that need pollinators are in the school or home garden?

Learning goals:

There are many kinds of pollinators.

Specific things about plants and animals make them a good match for each other.

Flowers and their pollinators have Mutualistic Relationships.