



## Pollinator Taxonomy

### Learning Outcomes

*Learn about the various pollinators in your area and how different some pollinators can be. Identify pollinators in a garden or meadow and be able to describe the differences to others.*

### Challenges

#### Pollinator Field Trip

- Insect pollinators include: butterflies, moths, flies, bees, wasps, beetles, and more (others). Determine what pollinators are thriving in your area by visiting a local meadow or garden on a sunny day. Use a tally method to keep track of how many of each of the above 7 groups that you see and how long you were looking. Teach a family member or friend what you find and submit your list of pollinators.
- **Learning Outcomes:** *Learn what types of pollinators are in your local area. Learn how to differentiate between certain types of pollinators.*

#### Fly or Bee?

- Common insect pollinators fall under the scientific Orders of Hymenoptera (wasps and bees), Coleoptera (beetles), Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths), and Diptera (flies). Each has a distinctive anatomy such as specialized mouthparts, sense of smell, sight of specialized appendages that aid them in finding and pollinating flowers. Submit a paragraph describing pollinators from each of the above orders noting any special anatomical parts that aid them in finding or pollinating the flowers that they are attracted to. A good resource for this is <http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/index.shtml>
- **Learning Outcomes:** *Learn how different types of insects can be pollinators. Learn what makes each insect unique and how they may be attracted to certain types of flowers rather than others.*