



POLLINATOR PASSPORT

Explore to find 7 different pollinators in the Exhibits!
Use the close-up picture as well as the interesting fact as a clue to identify each pollinator.



The buzz on these pollinators are that they help spread pollen spores that are too heavy to rely on wind pollination. Attracted to sweet-smelling nectar, the bodies of the pollinators are covered with pollen as they drink, which they then transport from flower to flower.



Rivers
& STREAMS

Not a pollinator, but a friend to pollinators, one of these animals' favorite foods are dragonfly larva found in freshwater ponds. Adult dragonflies are predators of bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. By eating dragonfly larva, they indirectly help pollinators to thrive!



You might get hungry or thirsty during the middle of the night, and so do these nocturnal pollinators! They love to sip nectar from a flower, and while they eat, the pollen from the flowers will cover their fur.

CAVES

ARCTIC DESERT

This bird relies on the saguaro cactus seeds for food during its breeding season. As it looks for food, it pollinates the cactus!

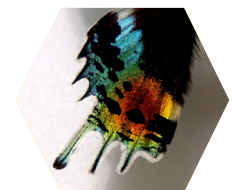


A highly efficient pollinator, one of these pollinators might visit up to a hundred flowers a day! This need to find food is necessary to support their high metabolic rates.



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These pollinators tend to pollinate flowers with bright colors while looking for nectar to drink. They also prefer flowers that cluster together to form a landing platform, which makes sense to provide room for their often large and colorful wings.



Scientists discovered in 2016 that tiny animals of this subphylum of the arthropod phylum contribute to pollination - underwater! These animals that pollinate seagrass are found in coral systems, including the Museum's, but are microscopic!

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