Pollinators help us bloom at NHM!

These amazing animals, including bees and wasps, flies, beetles, birds and butterflies, live and work in the garden transferring pollen to flowers helping our garden grow. Learn more as you observe these animals throughout the garden.

How do plants attract pollinators?

LOOK! Plants might use colors to attract pollinators. In the **Formal Pollinator Garden** find a flower. In the space below, **write** or **draw** about why you think it would attract a pollinator.



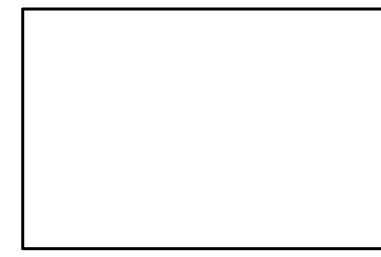
SMELL! Plants may use use special scents to attract pollinators. Visit the **Edible Garden** and find a flower or plant that you think a pollinator would love to smell. **Write** or **draw** your observations below.

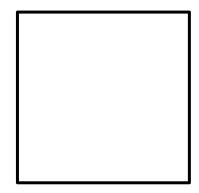


If you were a pollinator where would you go? Using shapes, words and lines map your pollinator path through any part of the garden. **Describe** your path, where you might stop along the way and why?

SEEK! Sometimes we can see the yellow pollen grains collecting on the bodies of pollinators. You might be able to find a pollinator by looking closely and gently at the center of a flower in the garden. **What did you find? Write** your observations below.

SEARCH! Search for a wooden box with hollow tubes. This is a **Bee Hotel**. Most native bees in California are solitary bees that use these tubes as individual nesting sites. **What makes this a good home for native bees? Write** or **draw** your observations below.





Draw a pollinator you saw in the garden today!

Did you seen us in the garden?

Circle each species or kinds of pollinators below that you found in the Nature Gardens today.



Urbane Digger Bee (Anthophora urbana)





Mexican Cactus Fly (Copestylum mexicanum)



Honey-tailed Striped Sweat Bee (Agapostemon melliventris)



Monarch (Danaus plexippus)



Fiery Skipper (Hylephila phyleus)



Allen's hummingbird (Selasphorus sasin)



Scan here for image credits and more information on how you can participate in community science!