

FLOWERING

PARTS OF A PLANT

Pollination happens when pollen is transferred from the male parts of a plant to the female parts of a plant and fertilization can take place.

MATCH THE WORD ON THE LEFT WITH ITS DEFINITION ON THE RIGHT:

Anther

.....

Cross pollination

.....

Filament

.....

Fruit

.....

Nectar

.....

Ovary

.....

Ovules

.....

Petal

.....

Pistil

.....

Pollen

.....

Stamen

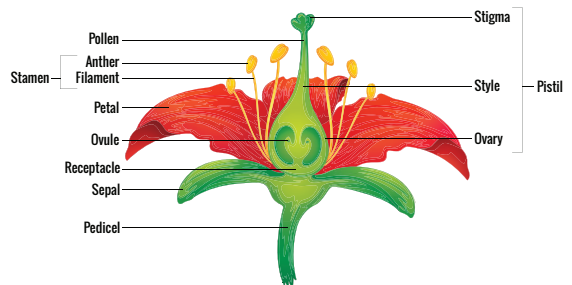
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Stigma

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- a. flower part that attracts pollinators, usually large and brightly colored and/or fragrant
- b. female reproductive part of the flower that contains stigma, style, and ovary
- c. develops from an ovary and contains seeds
- d. produces the pollen
- e. tiny grains that contain sperm cells
- f. a slender stalk that supports the anther
- g. contains pollen
- h. contain the egg cells and develop a seed when its egg is fertilized
- i. the transfer of pollen from the anther of one plant to the stigma of another plant
- j. the often-sticky top of the pistil that catches pollen
- k. the pistil part that contains the ovules (and eggs)
- l. a sweet liquid produced by a flower and drunk by pollinators

DRAW YOUR OWN
POLLINATORS AND
THE FLOWERS THEY ARE HELPING



POLLINATOR

WORD SEARCH



P	E	O	P	L	E	V	H	U	P	Q	K	T	J	W
H	R	D	R	E	N	M	O	W	M	O	T	H	H	A
W	A	G	D	X	B	S	N	C	N	H	E	R	K	B
R	B	W	D	X	U	N	E	F	U	U	P	G	A	U
Y	B	G	H	V	M	K	Y	K	I	M	B	D	W	T
A	I	K	I	X	B	X	B	E	S	M	B	B	A	T
L	T	W	H	L	L	C	E	S	K	I	W	G	V	E
T	Z	D	A	L	E	O	E	S	E	N	A	K	A	R
H	P	F	W	J	B	D	H	P	C	G	S	L	U	F
A	N	T	K	J	E	B	J	N	G	B	P	A	E	L
O	M	J	H	N	E	E	I	Q	Q	I	U	F	L	Y
C	S	D	F	T	D	E	Y	B	U	R	S	U	M	B
U	A	V	Y	H	G	T	B	P	H	D	J	F	X	N
W	D	E	E	R	E	L	K	B	E	A	R	M	E	W
F	W	V	U	E	R	E	R	O	I	R	Q	Y	Y	H

ANT

BAT

BEETLE

BUMBLEBEE

BUTTERFLY

FLY

HONEYBEE

HUMMINGBIRD

MOTH

WASP

PEOPLE

RABBIT

DEER

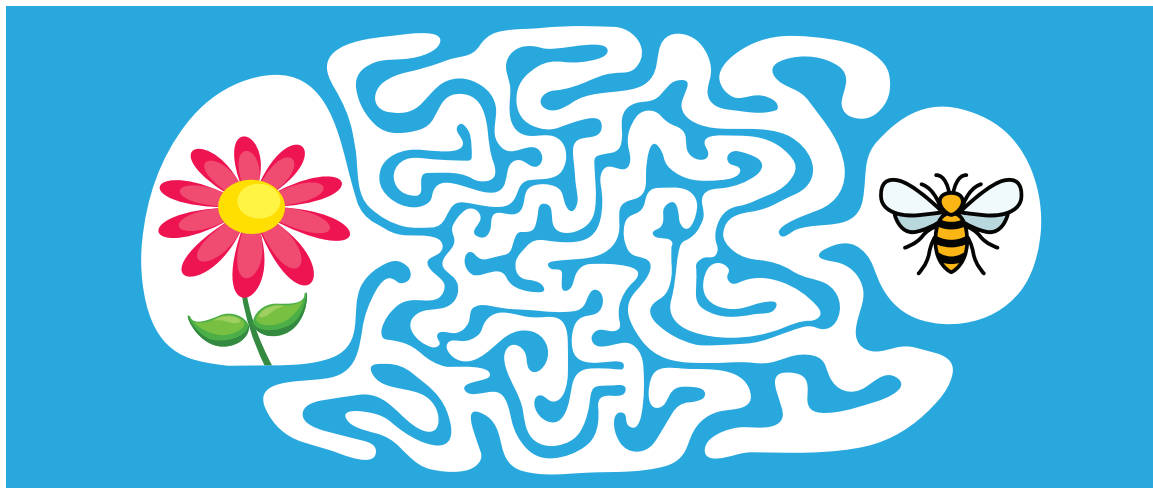
BEAR

BUILD A BEE HOUSE



With the help of a parent, scout leader, or other adult, you can easily build a bee house for your yard or garden. With a variety of sizes of drill bits, have an adult help you drill holes part-way through a piece of untreated scrap lumber, being careful not to drill all the way through. The holes should be three to five inches deep. The bee house can be covered in chicken wire if you would like to keep birds away from it, and should be placed on the south side of trees, fence posts, or buildings. Don't disturb the bee houses or spray chemicals near them, and leave them in place until at least late fall (November). Some bees also like to nest in the ground, so try to keep some areas cleared of vegetation if possible.

HELP THE BEE FIND THE FLOWER



POLLINATORS OF NEW YORK

A variety of animals can be pollinators, including bees, butterflies, moths, beetles, flies, birds, and some mammals. Some plants are wind-pollinated, but most rely on animal pollinators. Without pollinators, plants would not produce new plant or the fruits and seeds that humans and animals need. Here are some common pollinators that you may see on your visit.



Bumblebee: There are more than 50 species of bumblebees in North America. Bumblebees seem scary because they are so big, but they are usually not aggressive unless threatened. They are valuable to farmers because they pollinate crops, including tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant. Pollen easily sticks to their fuzzy bodies as they move from flower to flower. Bumblebees live up to one year. Like other bees, every bumblebee has a special job, including queens, drones, and worker bees. Bumblebees live in underground burrows usually abandoned by mice or other small mammals. Bumblebees use smell and body movements to communicate with each other. Bumblebees are disappearing and scientists are not sure why. The rusty patched bumblebee is on the New York State Endangered Species list and under federal protection.

Hummingbird: The world's smallest birds are named for the whirring or humming sound their wings make. They can beat their wings up to 200 times per second, so quickly they look like a blur. Hummingbirds must eat constantly to fuel their active bodies. When they use their tongues to suck the nectar out of flowers, they also help to pollinate those flowers. Hummingbirds can fly sideways, backward, and even hover midair. Hummingbirds migrate south for the winter and can fly over 600 miles without stopping. The most common hummingbird in New York is the ruby-throated hummingbird.

