

A close-up photograph of two honey bees on white flowers with yellow centers. One bee is on the left, facing the flower, and the other is on the right, also on a flower. The background is green foliage.

# AITC Pollination Kit

## Contents

- These Bees Count book
- Honey Bee Mix seed packet
- Activity Suggestions:
  - Bumblebee Bookmarks
  - Flower Power Pollination
  - Pollinator Matching Cards



# Bumblebee Bookmarks

Explore the importance of bees to the growth of fruits, vegetables, and plants. Discuss the role they play as pollinators.

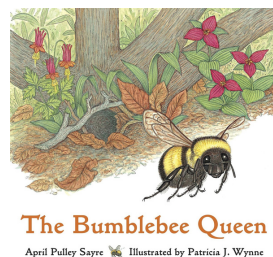
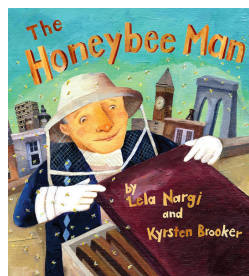
## Directions

- 1 Discuss with children why bees are so important to farmers. Point out that many of the foods that they enjoy are pollinated by bees.
2. Give each child a wooden craft stick. Use the yellow and black markers to color alternating sections of yellow and black on the stick to create the bee's body.
3. Glue the yellow pom-pom to the top of the stick. Then glue 2 eyes to the pom-pom.
4. Twist a white pipe cleaner around the middle of the stick to form wings.
5. Cut a 2 inch piece off of the black pipe cleaner. Twist it around the top of the stick to create the antennae.

## Supplies

- Wooden craft sticks
- Black and white pipe cleaners
- “Googly” eyes
- Craft glue
- Yellow and black markers
- Large yellow pom-poms

## Suggested Books







# Flower Power Pollination

To enhance children's comprehension of the pollination process. Children will engage in a hands on representation of pollen sticking to bees fuzzy legs as they visit multiple flowers.

## Directions

1. Read *These Bees Count*. Discuss what happens when a pollinator, like the bees, visits a flower and drinks the nectar. (**Answer:** Pollen sticks to their fuzzy legs and some falls off when they visit a different flower. This is how the flowers are pollinated).
2. Explain to the students that they are going to create a bee that visits different flowers and they will see how the pollen is "collected" and transferred.
3. Give students a bee template to color and cut out.
4. Hand out a cotton ball to each student and have them glue their bee to one side of the cotton ball.
5. Allow students time to color their flowers. Instruct them to leave the centers blank.
6. Place 3-5 different colors of chalk at tables. Students will color the center of each flower with a different color chalk.
7. Model for students how to "fly" their bee to a flower and gently land in the "pollen." Then they fly to another flower and observe what happens when they land in another color "pollen." Discuss as a group.

## Supplies

- Cotton balls (one per child)
- Chalk (Various colors; not pastels)
- Flower template
- Bee template (one per child)
- Crayons , colored pencils or markers
- Liquid glue

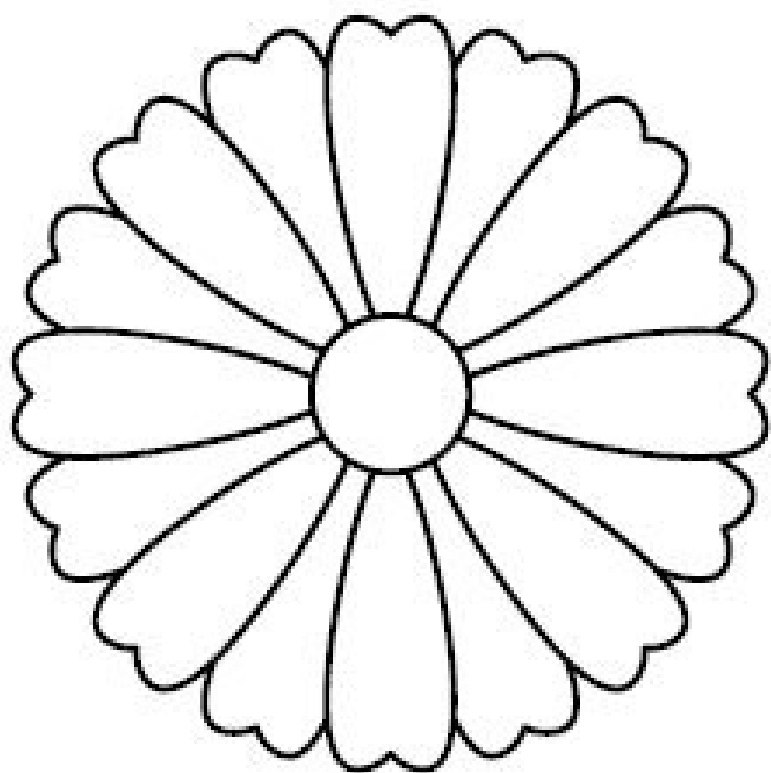
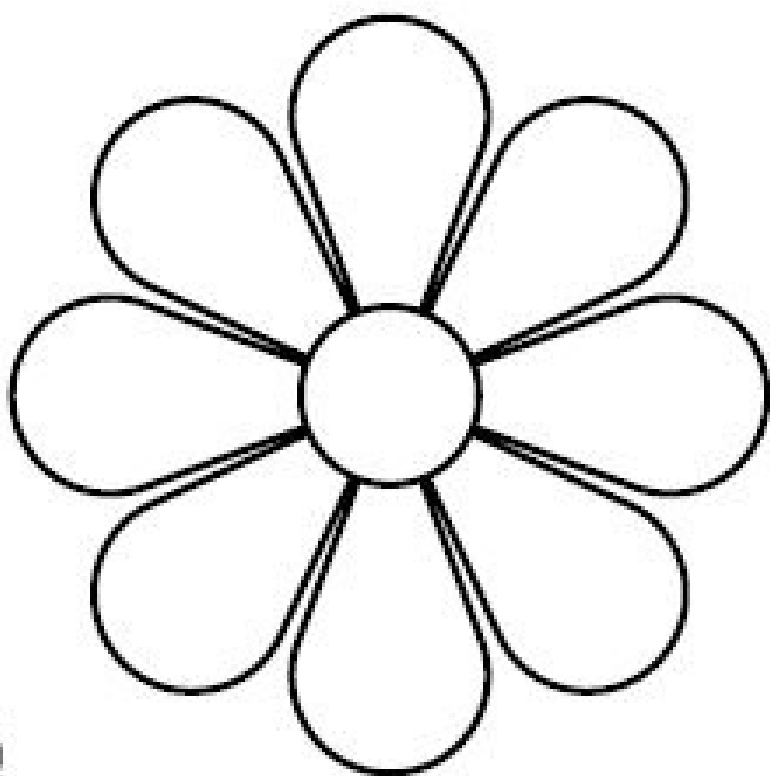
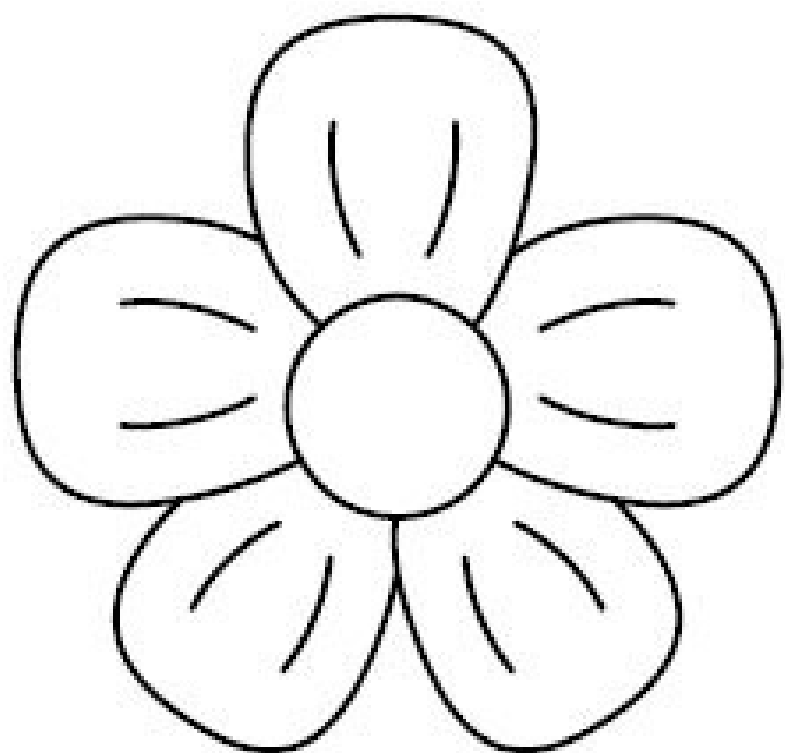
## Suggested Books



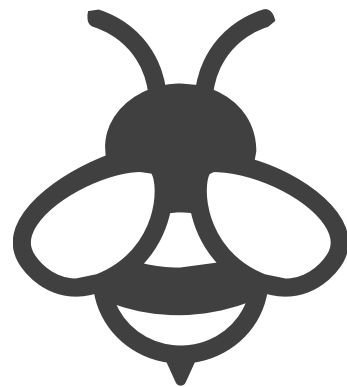
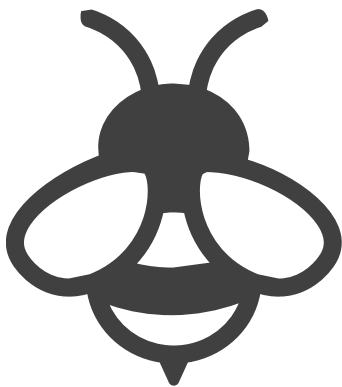
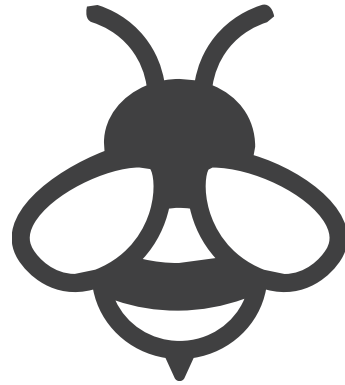
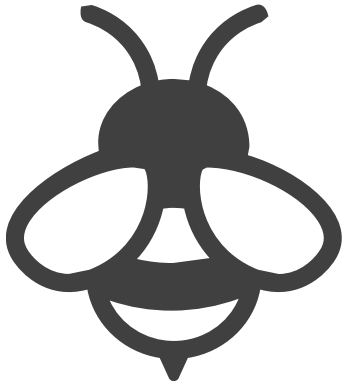
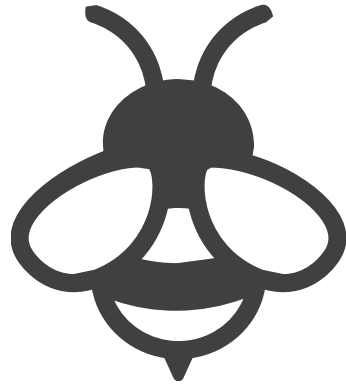
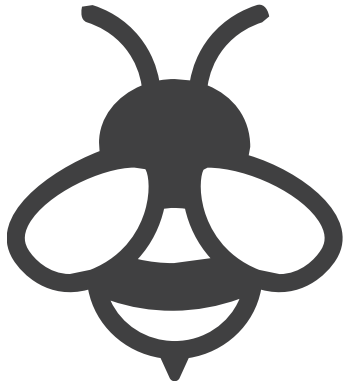
## Extension Ideas:

Ask students to name other pollinators besides bees. Use the pollinator matching cards to deepen their knowledge.













**Honey Bee**

**Hummingbird**

**Monarch  
Butterfly  
Caterpillar**

**Beetle**

**Bat**

**Gray  
Hairstreak  
Butterfly**

**Visit flowers to  
get pollen or  
nectar for their  
food.**

**Sheds, or molts,  
its skin five times  
before the pupa  
stage.**

**Uses smell, sight,  
and echolocation  
to find flowers.**

**Fly up to 60 mph,  
wings beat 20-170  
beats per second.**

**Largest group of  
pollinators and  
have been around  
for 200,000,000  
years!**

**Before their final  
stage, they have  
been known to  
cause damage to  
certain crops in their  
caterpillar stage.**



# Answer Key

**Visit flowers to get pollen or nectar for their food.**

**Honey Bee**

**Sheds, or molts, its skin five times before the pupa stage.**

**Monarch Butterfly  
Caterpillar**

**Uses smell, sight, and echolocation to find flowers.**

**Bat**

**Fly up to 60 mph, wings beat 20-170 beats per second.**

**Hummingbird**

**Largest group of pollinators and have been around for 200,000,000 years!**

**Beetle**

**Before their final stage, they have been known to cause damage to certain crops in their caterpillar stage.**

**Gray Hairstreak  
Butterfly**



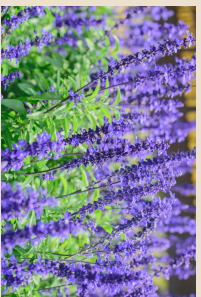
**Almonds**



**Apples**



**Blueberries**



**Honeysuckle**

**Salvia**



**Milkweed**



**Magnolia Tree**



**Spirea Shrub**



**Avocado**



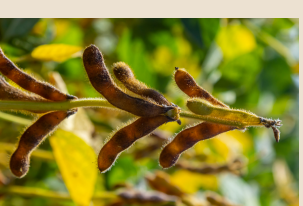
**Peaches**



**Figs**



**Mallow plant**



**ex. of legume**



**Alfalfa plant**



## Answer Key



Almonds

Apples



Honey Bee



Milkweed

Monarch Butterfly Caterpillar



Avocado

Peaches



Figs



Bat



Blueberries



Magnolia Tree



Honeysuckle

Salvia



Hummingbird



Spirea Shrub

Beetle

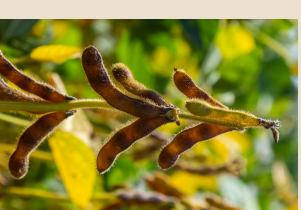


Mallow plant



Alfalfa plant

ex. of legume



Gray Hairstreak Butterfly