

Pollination Station

Thank you for choosing the Norfolk Botanical Garden as your fieldtrip destination! We look forward to your visit and want to make it a great outdoor experience for you class. By choosing the Pollination Station program you have selected one of our most popular programs that we offer. Introduce your students to the wonderful world of flowers, pollination and the plant life cycle before your visit to help your students have a better understanding of the information we will provide during your day at the gardens. Should you need any further information please do not hesitate to contact our education department at 757-441-5830 ext. 341. Have a great school year and we will be seeing you soon!

Main Concepts: Students should leave with knowledge of the following concepts:

- Flower Parts: **Seed, Root, Stem, leaf, blossom, fruit**
- What is the Function/job/reason for Flowers? **Reproduction**
- What do seeds do? **Grow into more plants**

*Introduce the life cycle of plants:

Seed-> Plant-> Flowers->Pollinator-> Seeds

- What is a pollinator? **Anything that aides in the transfer of pollen from the stamen to the pistal in a flower Examples: insects, animals, wind, water etc.**
- Why are they important to flowers? **Reproduction to make seeds**
- Why are pollinators important to humans and other animals?
Food
- What attracts insect pollinators to flowers? **Color, shape, smell (not always sweet)**
- What are pollinators after?
Nectar
- What is Nectar, why would a pollinator want to find it?
Food

How do flowers help bees know where to find pollen?

What would happen if there were no insects for pollination?

What would happen to our food supply?

How else would it affect our lives?

What part of the plant am I?

Seed

Root

Stem

Leaf

Flower

Fruit











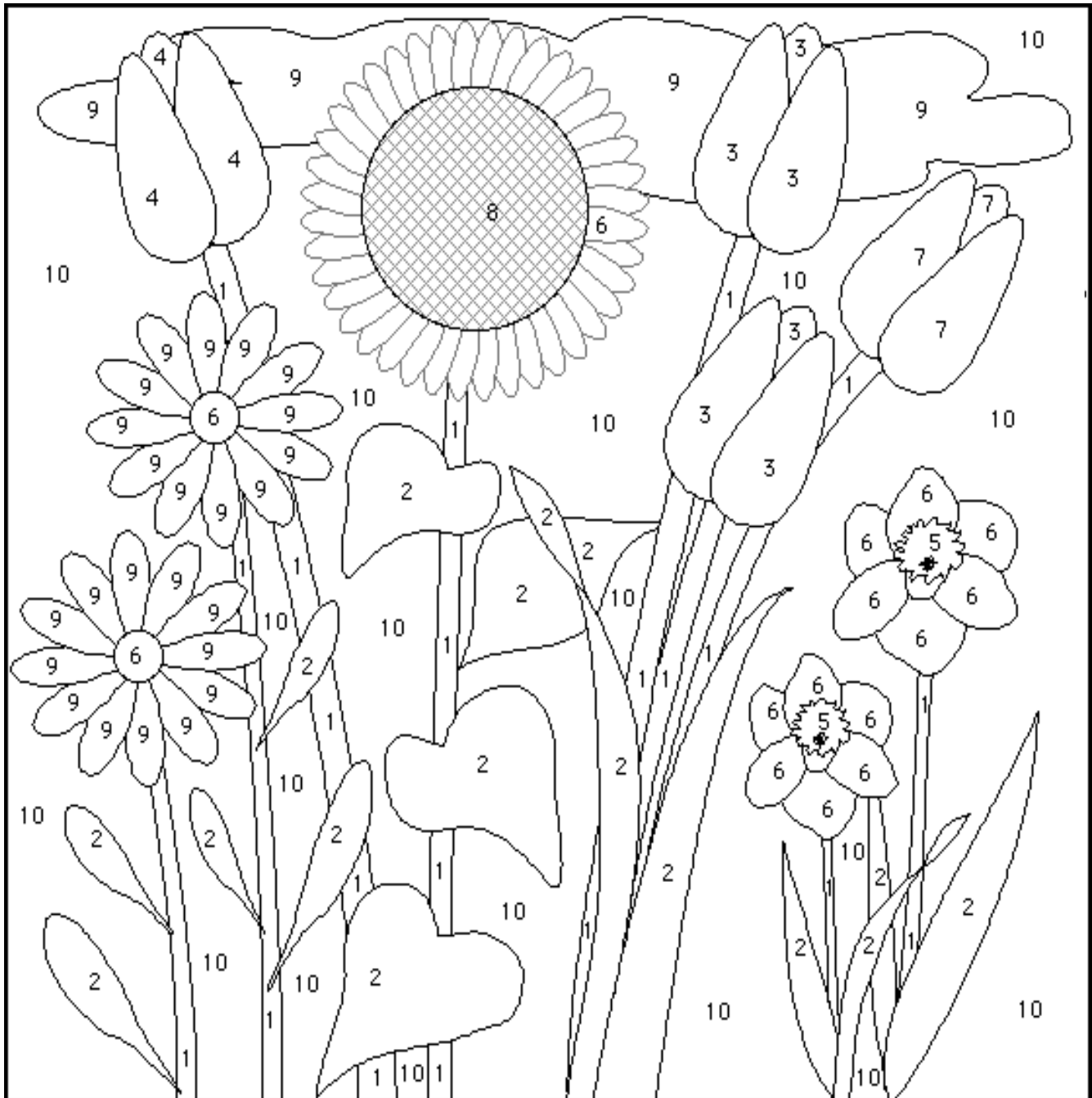


Flowers: Color by Number

light green = 1
dark green = 2
red = 3
pink = 4

orange = 5
yellow = 6
purple = 7

brown = 8
white = 9
light blue = 10



The life of a Bee

Fill in the Blanks to complete the life of a bee

Word Bank:

metamorphosis	six	social
eyes	adult	queen
insects	brood	larva
head	flowers	eggs

Honeybees are _____ insects that live in hives. Like all _____, bees have _____ legs, a three-part body, a pair of antennae, compound _____, jointed legs, and a hard exoskeleton. The three body parts are the _____, thorax, and abdomen (the tail end).

Bees can fly about 15 mph (24 kph). They eat nectar (a sweet liquid made by _____) which they turn into honey. In the process of going from flower to flower to collect nectar, pollen from many plants gets stuck on the bee's pollen baskets (hairs on the hind legs). Pollen is also rubbed off on flowers. This pollinates many flowers (fertilizing them and producing seeds).

All the members of the hive are related to each other. There are three types of honey bees:

- the _____ (who lays eggs)
- workers - females who gather food, make honey, build the six-sided honeycomb, tend eggs, and guard the hive
- drones - males who mate with the queen.

Bees undergo complete _____. The queen lays _____ in a cell in the wax comb (all the immature bees are called the _____). Each tiny egg hatches into a worm-like _____, which eventually pupates into an _____ bee.