

Pollination



Spring spotters sheet



Name

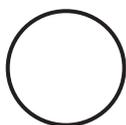
's signs of spring tally

Have a walk around. See how many signs of spring you can find. Make a tally as you go along.

Bird nests



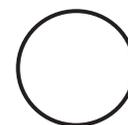
Number found



Bulb shoots



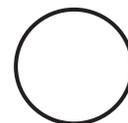
Number found



Buds



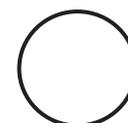
Catkins



Green tree leaves



Birds



Pollination



Butterflies

Number found



Hoverflies

Number found



Caterpillars



Bees



Blossom



Leaf mines

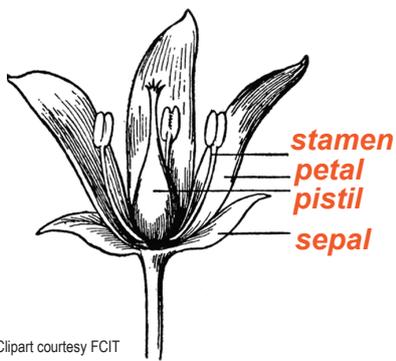


Pollination



Parts of a flower

Choose a plant (not a tree) that you can see clearly from a comfortable standing or sitting position as you need to draw it without picking it. Look very closely at the plant and draw a careful picture of it. Label the different parts of the plant, including the leaves, buds, stem and parts of the flower. You can use the picture below to help label parts of the flower.



Clipart courtesy FCIT

Pollination

Attracting pollinators

Look at the flowers that you have found, they are all designed to spread pollen to other flowers so that those other flowers can make seeds. Can you see the pollen on the flowers you have found? The pollen from many trees (conifers, hazels, willows, birches) is spread by the wind, and this makes the flowers look quite different, they are often smaller and don't have brightly coloured petals. Pollen from other flowers is spread by insects visiting the flowers to collect a sweet liquid called nectar to drink, this kind of flower has pollen that is quite sticky and is carried to other flowers on the insect. Can you see any insects collecting nectar? Flowers use different ways of attracting insects to them; colour, smell and pattern. Bees tend to like flowers that are blue or purple and butterflies like yellow, orange and red flowers.

Can you find flowers that:



are brightly coloured to attract insects



are patterned to show insects where to land



are scented to attract insects



puff out pollen into the wind