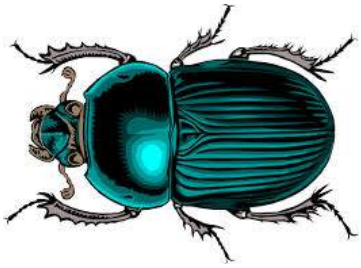
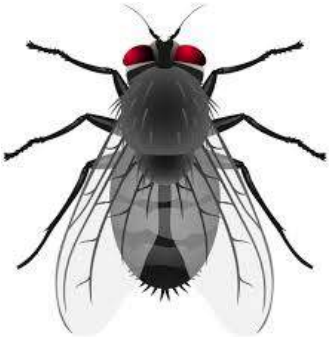
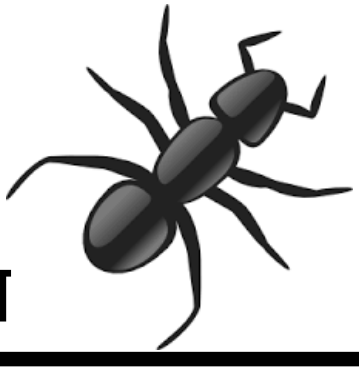
POLLINATOR MATCHING

Pair the life form with their matching pollinator descriptions.

HONEYBEE 	BUTTERFLY 	 HUMMINGBIRD
MOTH 	BAT 	 HOVERFLY
BEETLE 	FLY 	 ANT
BIRD 	 BUMBLEBEE	WIND 

POLLINATOR MATCHING

Materials Needed:
Printouts of animal cards (one set with names, one set with pollinator descriptions.
Large poster board or display area
Glue or tape

Instructions:
Print out two sets of cards: one set with the names of pollinating animals and another with their corresponding descriptions.

Set Up the Game Area:
Lay out the animal cards with names in one row or column and the pollinator cards in another row or column on a large poster board or display area.
Leave enough space between the cards for matching pairs to be placed side by side.

Introduce the Game:
Gather the kids and introduce the matching game. Explain that they will match pollinating animals with their corresponding descriptions to learn more about pollination.

Demonstrate How to Play:
Demonstrate how to play the game by selecting an animal card and reading its name. Then, choose a pollination description card and read it aloud.
Encourage the kids to think critically and match the animal card with the correct pollination description card based on their knowledge or guesses.

Let the Kids Play:
Divide the kids into groups or pairs and allow them to take turns playing the matching game.
Encourage teamwork and collaboration as they discuss and decide on matching pairs.
Provide assistance and guidance to ensure all kids are engaged and learning.

Reinforce Learning:
After each match is made, reinforce learning by discussing the pollination of the matched animal. Encourage the kids to ask questions and share their thoughts about pollination.

Extension Activities:
To extend the activity, encourage the kids to create animal cards and description cards for additional species they're interested in learning about.
Encourage creative expression by having the kids draw illustrations or write short descriptions of each animal's pollination journey.

POLLINATOR MATCHING

Pair these descriptions with their matching pollinator.

Social insects known for their organized hive structure and intricate communication through dances. They collect nectar and pollen transferring pollen between flowers as they forage.	Colorful insects with delicate wings. They have a long, coiled tube-like mouthpart called a proboscis that they use to sip nectar. As they feed, they transfer pollen between flowers.	Small, agile birds with vibrant plumage. They have long, slender bills. While feeding, their heads often come into contact with the reproductive parts of flowers, aiding in pollination.
Large, fuzzy bees known for their loud buzzing flight. They are efficient pollinators due to their ability to "buzz pollinate," where they vibrate their bodies to release pollen from flowers.	Nocturnal insects with thick, furry bodies and feathery antennae. They have a proboscis for feeding on nectar. Moths are important pollinators, especially for night-blooming flowers.	The only mammals capable of sustained flight. Some bat species are pollinators, feeding on the nectar of flowers. They are particularly important pollinators in tropical regions..
Small, fast-flying insects that resemble bees or wasps. They are important pollinators, visiting a wide variety of flowers and transferring pollen as they feed on nectar. Also known as flower flies.	DIverse insects found in various habitats. Some beetle species are pollinators, particularly those that feed on flowers with bowl-shaped structures that trap pollen.	Associated with pollination of less showy flowers, like those with strong odors or dull colors. Some species have specialized mouthparts for accessing nectar, pollinating as they feed.
Social insects that play various roles in ecosystems, including seed dispersal and soil aeration. Not typical pollinators, they may transfer pollen as they move around flowers.	Can be important pollinators in certain regions. Their long bills or tongues are adapted for accessing nectar from flowers, facilitating pollination as they feed.	While not an animal pollinator, wind plays a crucial role in pollinating certain species, particularly those with small, lightweight pollen grains. Plants adapted for wind pollination often have inconspicuous flowers.