

Pollinator Fact Sheet

- Pollination usually occurs naturally and most often it is due to insects, birds, and small mammals. The sticky pollen from flowering plants clings to their bodies, where it is carried from one plant to another.
- Honeybees do more pollination than any other insect, which includes ants, beetles, butterflies and moths. Birds are also responsible for pollination, especially hummingbirds.
- Small mammals, such as bats, are pollinators as well.
- The color or markings on a flower helps attract and guide insects to them for pollination. Bees are often attracted to bright blue and violet colors. Hummingbirds like red, pink, fuchsia, or purple flowers. Butterflies enjoy bright colors like yellow, orange, pink and red as well as fragrant ones.
- A flower's fragrance is another way that animals are attracted to plants, especially at night when moths and bats are out.



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