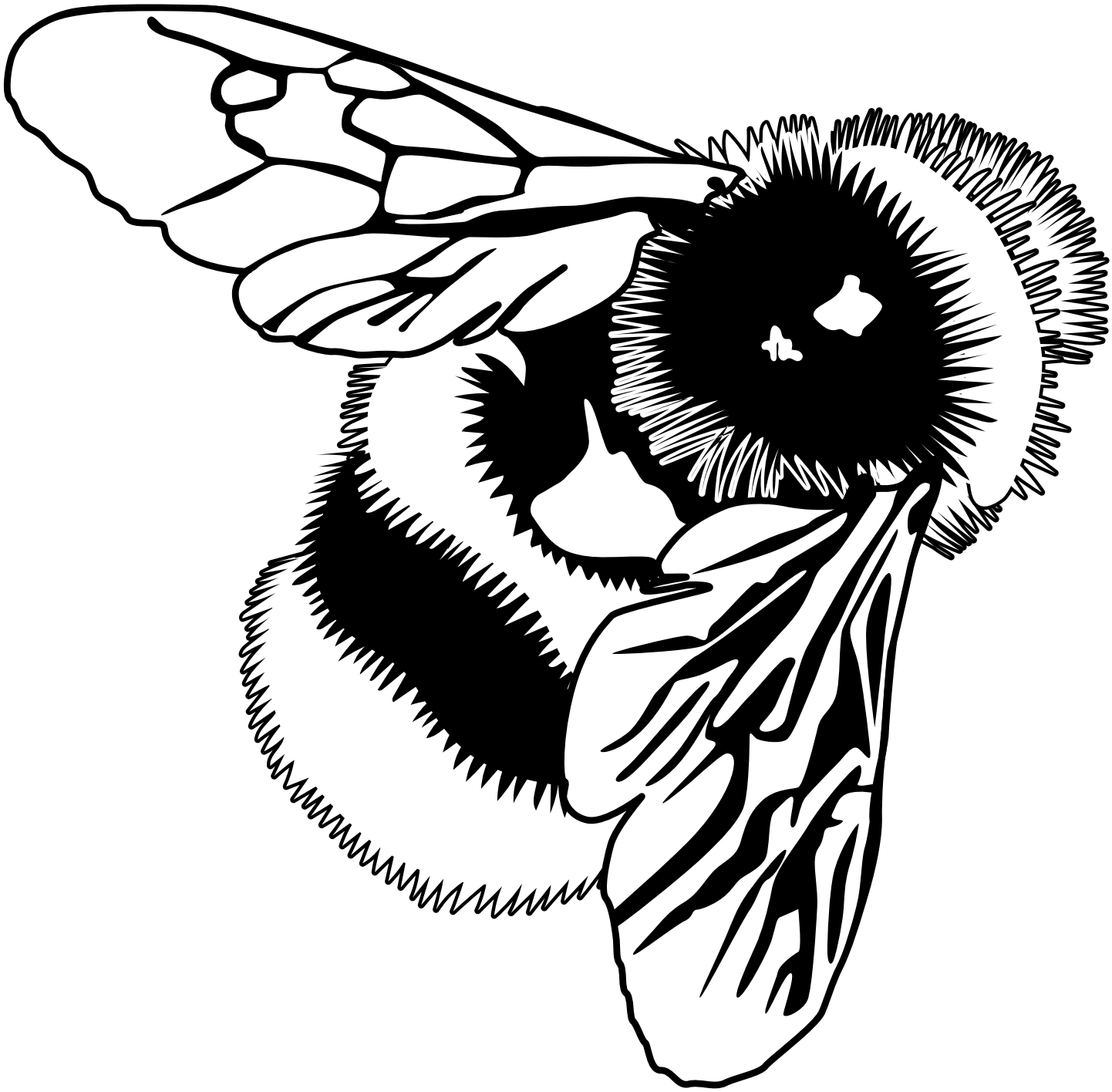
UF|IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

BUMBLE BEES

https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in207

Bumble bees are **important pollinators** of certain plants like blueberries, tomatoes and eggplants. The loud buzzing caused by their wing vibrations **stimulate plants to release pollen**.While most native bees are solitary, **bumble bees form social colonies**. They form nests in the ground.

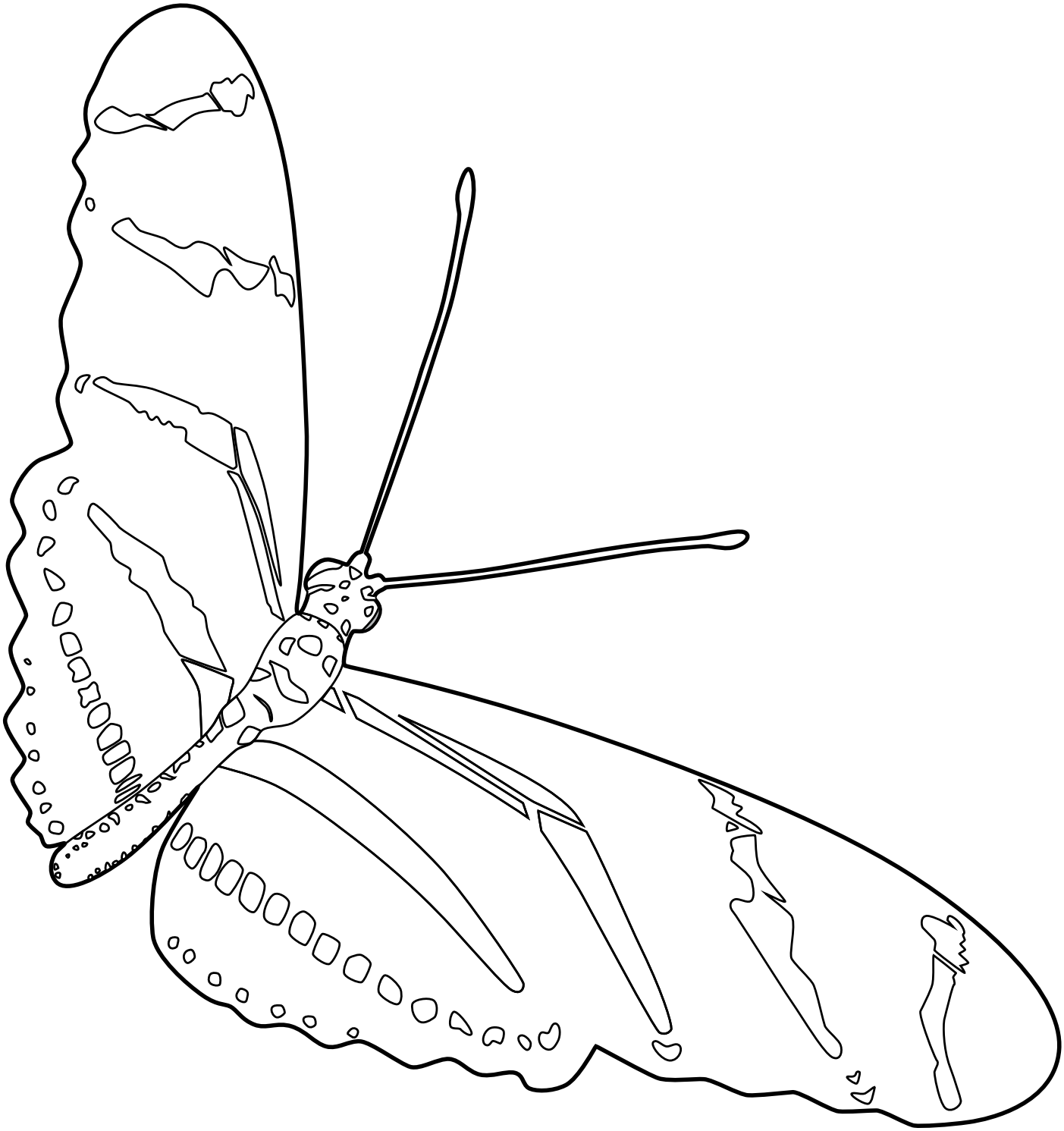


UF IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

BUTTERFLIES

http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_butterflies

The zebra longwing is the State Butterfly of Florida. Butterflies use their long tongues to draw nectar from flowers. The zebra longwing also consumes pollen, which allows it to live longer than most other butterflies.

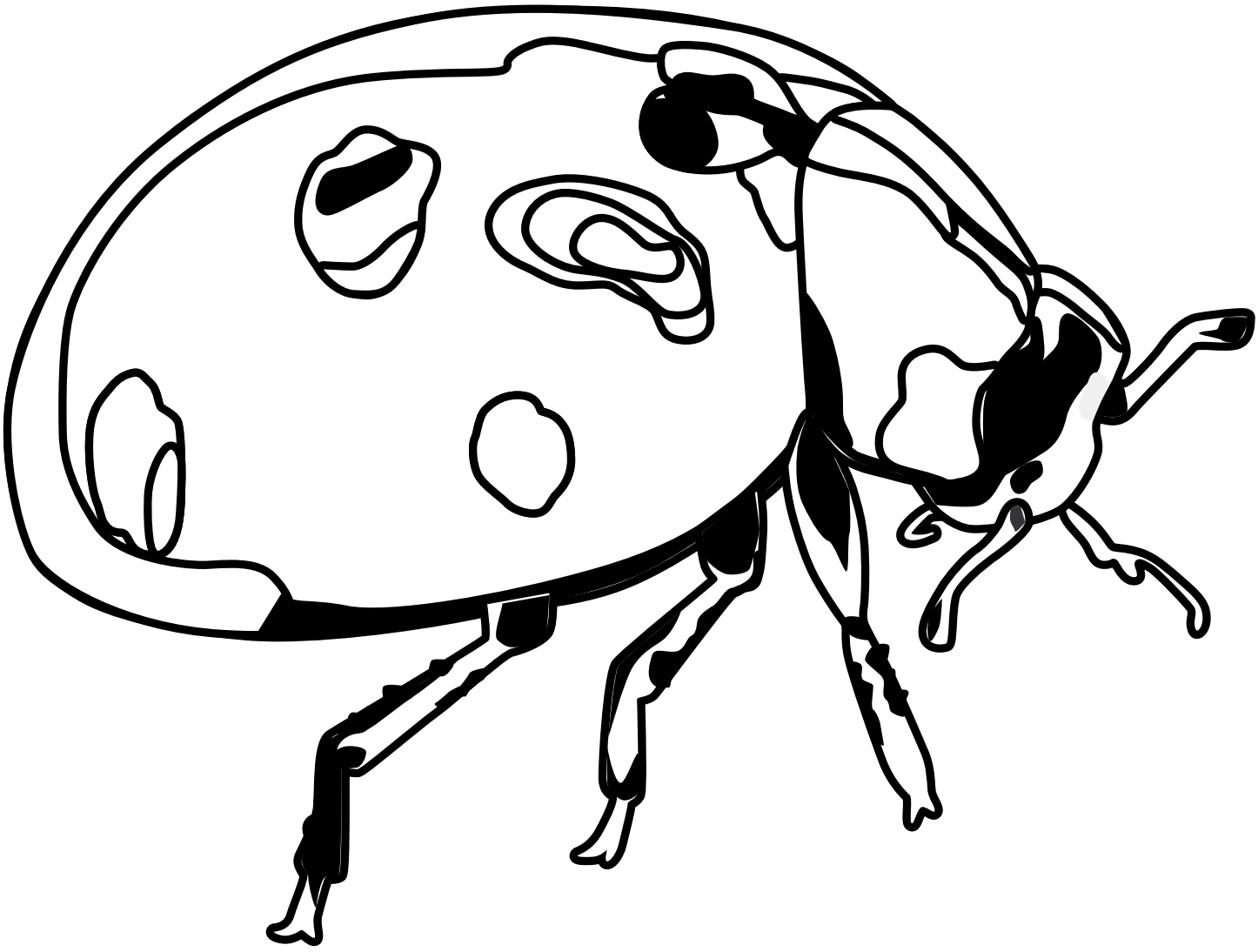


UF IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

BEETLES

https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/animals/beetles.shtml

Beetles were among the **first pollinating insects**, visiting flowering plants more than **150 million years ago**. Most beetles are **accidental pollinators**. They visit flowers to eat plant parts and defecate. Beetles are **especially important pollinators** of ancient plant species like magnolia.



UF|IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

HUMMINGBIRDS

http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw059

The ruby-throated hummingbird is the **most common hummer** found in Florida. As hummingbirds dip their long, needlelike bills into flowers to draw out nectar, their heads are **dusted with pollen**. Hummingbirds tend to be attracted to plants with reddish, tubular flowers, such as **hibiscus, azalea and trumpet vine**.

UF|IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

MOTHS

https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/animals/moths.shtml

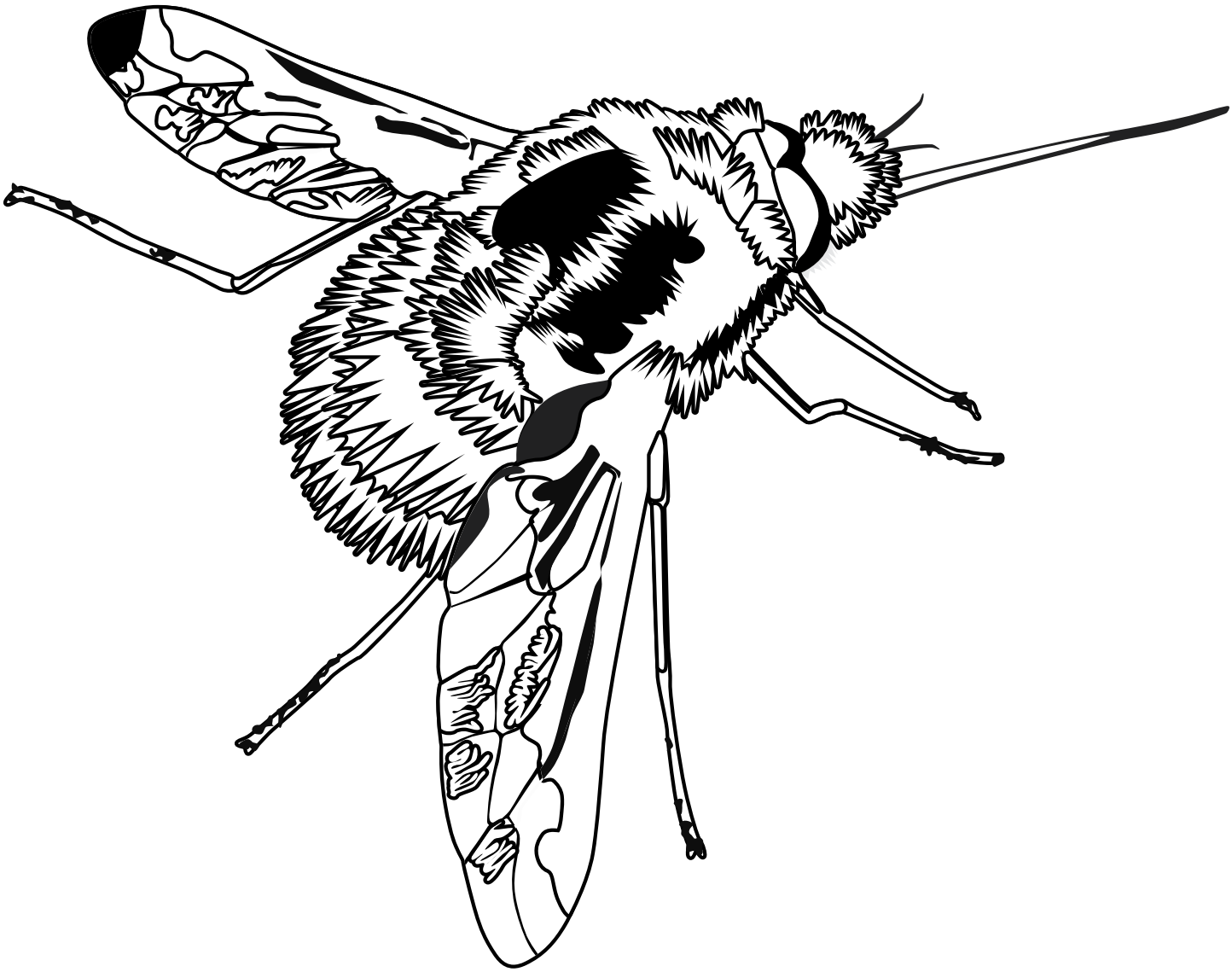
Because most moths are active at night, they are **important pollinators of night-blooming plants**, such as moonflower, yucca and gardenia.

UF|IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

FLIES

https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/animals/flies.shtml

This insect looks like a bee, but it's **actually a fly**! The bee fly **feeds on flower pollen and nectar** with its long proboscis.**Most flies**—even the horsefly—**are also important pollinators**.

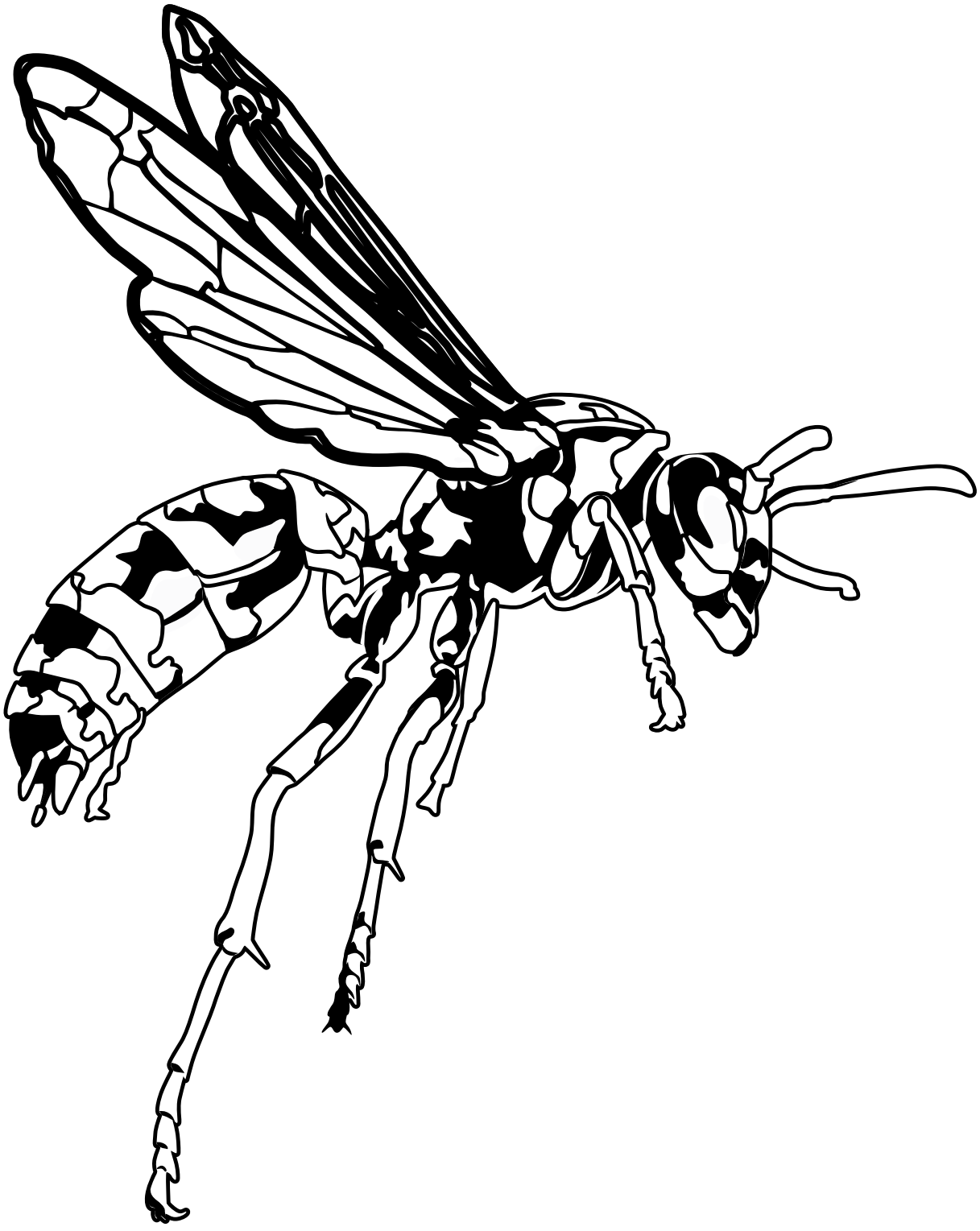


UF|IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

WASPS

http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in726

Though they're often considered a nuisance, wasps are **actually important pollinators**. Wasps **pollinate plants as they travel** from flower to flower in search of nectar as well as beetle and moth larvae. In addition to being pollinators, wasps also **prey on insects that damage plants**, making them important biocontrol agents.



UF|IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

BATS

http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw203

Bats are also pollinators! Although nectar-feeding bat species are rarely found in Florida, **in tropical and desert climates** more than **300 species of fruiting plants**—including mangoes, bananas and guava—depend on bats for pollination.