Kansas' Largest Classroom Pollinator Habitats

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THE BASICS OF POLLINATION & POLLINATORS

WHO ARE POLLINATORS?

Birds, bats, butterflies, moths, flies, beetles, wasps, small mammals and, most importantly, bees are pollinators. They visit flowers to drink nectar or feed off of pollen and transport pollen grains as they move from spot to spot.



IMPORTANT? WHY ARE POLLINATORS

Pollination is a very important part of the life cycle of plants. They cannot produce fruit or even seeds unless they are pollinated. Around 85% of all flowering plants on the earth need help with pollination. Pollinators provide pollination services to over 180,000 different plant species and more than 1,200 crops. That means I out of every three bites of food you eat are there because of pollinators. In addition to the food that we eat, pollinators support pollinators. In addition to the food that we eat, pollinators support pollinators and support other wildlife.

WHAT IS POLLINATION?

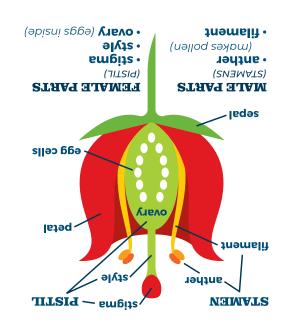
Pollination is a very important part of the life cycle of plants. Pollen is transferred from the anther, the male part of a flower, to the stigma, the female part of a flower, which means the plants can make seeds and reproduce. Insects, birds, bats and the wind and water take pollen between flowering plants.











POLLINATOR GARDEN AT THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE

Experience the original pollinator garden on the Fairgrounds. Notice the butterfly houses, insect hotel, and rotting logs. They house, protect from weather and predators, and act as a safe place to lay eggs or larvae for many pollinators.

List the different pollinators you saw:	
Name three plants in this	garden:
1	
2	_
3	
EDUCATION	CENTER

POLLINATOR GARDEN

Milkweed is vital to the survival of monarch butterflies. Monarch caterpillars will ONLY eat milkweed. The milkweed plant provides all the nourishment the Monarch needs to transform the Monarch caterpillar into the adult butterfly. Milkweed plants are rapidly disappearing due to the loss of habitat stemming from land development and the widespread spraying of weed killer on the fields where they live.

Write the common and scientific name of at least one kind of milkweed in this garden:

Did you see any butterfly eggs on the milkweed?

PRIDE OF KANSAS POLLINATOR GARDEN

Here at the Kansas State Fair, we "Celebrate All Things Kansas." The Kansas State flower is the sunflower. Several kinds of sunflowers are planted in this garden.

What pollinators did you see working in this garden?
How many different kinds do you see?



NATIVE KANSAS FLINT HILLS POLLINATOR GARDEN AT LAKE TALBOTT

Now the last sizable remnant of a tallgrass prairie that once stretched across a vast swath of North America, the Flint Hills were formed by the erosion of limestones and shales. All of the plants in this garden are native to the Flint Hills and are the perfect combination of grasses and wildflowers to host pollinators.

this garden:	
1	2
Is milkweed native to the Fli	
What part of this garden is n	ative to the Flint Hills but is
not a grass or flower?	

Name two types of native Kansas/Flint Hills grasses in

VOCABULARY

NECTAR: a sweet liquid reward for pollinators that is produced by flower glands called nectaries.

PISTIL: the female part of the flower including the stigma, style and ovary.

POLLEN: the fine, powder-like material produced by the anthers of flowering plants.

STAMEN: the male part of the flower consisting of the anther and filament.