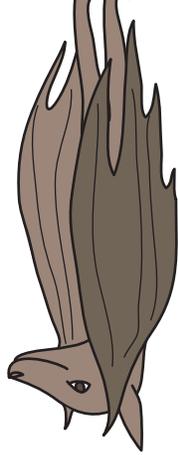
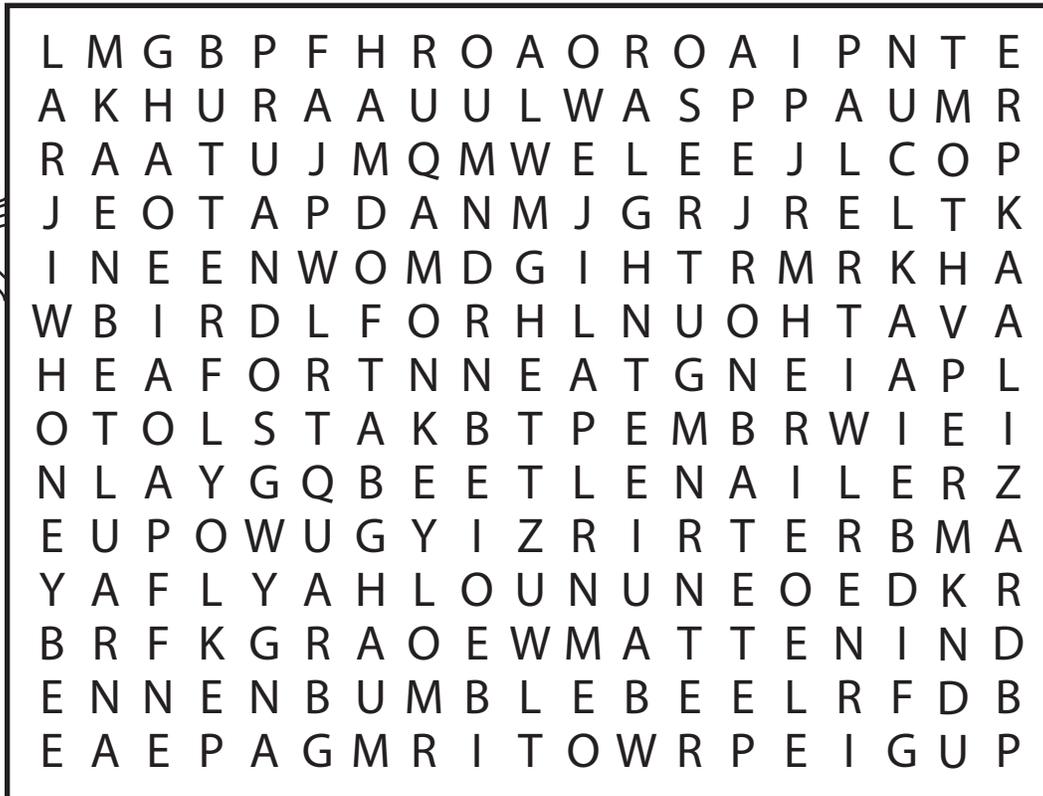
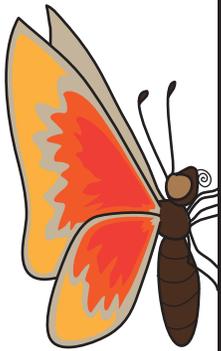


Pollinators Word Search

The words can be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal.



Find the terms listed below in the word search puzzle!

Hummingbird: Hummingbirds drink nectar from flowers, and they are found in many areas across the globe. They are highly specialized and have long, thin beaks and tongues well-suited to drinking nectar. Hummingbirds are one of the few birds that can hover, and are the only bird that can fly backwards.

Butterfly: Like hummingbirds, butterflies drink the nectar of flowers for energy. They can find flowers using their antennae to "smell" them.

Bumblebee: The bumblebee is like a large honeybee. These bees are responsible for a large majority of crop pollination across the world.

Honeybee: The honeybee will also pollinate many plants, but people use them mainly to make honey.

Bat: In some parts of the world there are bats that prefer nectar for food. Flowers that attract bats tend to be large, very fragrant, and they open at night.

Wasp: Wasps are not very efficient pollinators when compared to bees, but they still pollinate flowers.

Beetle: Beetles account for a large amount of pollination. Ancient beetles were among the first insects to start pollinating flowers.

Moth: Most moths are nocturnal, meaning they are active at night. For this reason, many prefer flowers that open at night.

Fly: There are some types of flies that pretend to be bees, including eating the same food as bees: nectar!

Monkey: Some monkeys enjoy nectar not as a main food source, but as a sweet treat. As they visit different flowers looking for nectar, they distribute pollen.

Lizard: On some islands where there may not be insects up to the task, flowers adapt to attract lizards such as geckos to serve as pollinators.

Bird: Even though hummingbirds may be the most popular pollinating bird, there are many other birds that enjoy nectar and serve as pollinators.