

Growing Pollinator Plants Presentation Vocabulary

Abiotic pollination: Plant pollination that depends on wind or water.

Bee City: Toronto is THE FIRST Bee City in Canada. (beecitycanada.org)

Bee hotels: Bee hotels, also called nests or houses, are a great way to attract pollinators to one's flower or vegetable garden.

Bee mimics: Other insects that resemble bees or try to imitate bees.

Bees: Flying insects related to wasps and ants, known for their role in pollination.

Biodiversity: The term given to the variety of life on Earth.

Biotic pollination: Plant pollination that requires the help of living, moving creatures such as insects, birds or bats, to transfer pollen from one plant to another.

Buzz pollination: Buzz pollination (or sonication) is a technique used by bees to release pollen which is firmly held by the anthers.

Cluster: Similar plant species growing together in a small group.

Conservation: The act of protecting nature – water, plants and wildlife.

Cross Pollination: The transfer of pollen from the anther of one flower to the stigma of the flower of another plant of the same species.

Endangered: A species that is facing imminent extinction or extirpation.

Extirpate: To destroy or wipe out completely.

Forage: Searching widely for food.

Forager bees: Bees searching for food from flowering plants within flight range.

Generalist bees: Bees that gather nectar and pollen from a wide variety of flowers.

Habitat loss: When land or water cover is changed, usually as a result of changing use by humans and affects other species abilities to survive.

Masquerade: Pretending to be someone or something else. .

Mass provisioning: A form of parental behavior in which an adult insect, stocks all the food for each of her offspring in a small chamber or cell before she lays the egg.

Native plant or animal: A species that is found naturally in an area or country.

Growing Pollinator Plants Presentation Vocabulary

Nectar: A sugar-rich liquid produced by plants to attract pollinators like bees that use it as a source of energy.

Neonicotinoids: Most widely used insecticides in the world that are absorbed into all parts of the plant, making the entire plant toxic.

Non-native plant or animal: A species that is introduced to an area from another country.

Pollen: Pollen is a fine dust or powder like substance, typically yellow, that are the sperm cells of a plant.

Pollination: The process by which the pollen grains are transferred from the anthers to the stigma in a flowering plant.

Pollinator garden: A garden planted with flowers that provide nectar or pollen for a wide range of pollinating insects.

Pollinator plants: Plants that are often brightly coloured and have a strong smell to attract different pollinators to assist with pollination.

Pollinator: An animal or insect that transfers pollen from the anthers, the male part of a flower to the stigma, the female part of a flower.

Self-pollination: Pollination of a flower by pollen from the same flower or from another flower on the same plant.

Social bees: Bees that live together in colonies, communities or hives.

Solitary bees: Bees that do not form communities or colonies.

Specialist bees: Bees that depend on a single plant or a small number of plants for pollen and nectar.

Urban biodiversity: The variety of living organisms (animals, plants, fungus...) found in and on the edge of human settlements.

Wasp: An insect that is neither a bee nor an ant. They are social or solitary in nature.