

NACD Pollinator Field Day Curriculum Guide

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6-8 LESSON: OUR CONNECTIONS TO POLLINATORS

Alignment to NGSS

LS2.A • Organisms and populations are dependent on their environmental interactions both with other living things and with nonliving factors, any of which can limit their growth. Competitive, predetory, and mutually beneficial interactions vary across ecosystems but the patterns are shared.

Time: 1.5 - 2 hours, can be divided into two 45-minute or 1-hour segments

Materials - A variety of fruits that depend on pollination. Examples include:

- Amono
- + Apples
- + Avocado
- Coffee
- Chocolate
- + Pumpkin
- Strawberries
- + Tomato
- . If you are unable to find these items, illustrations are provided.
- . Butcher paper or student page
- · Markers or colored pencils
- . Access to the internet via a computer or other device

THE PERSON NAMED IN

Background Information

Humans and pollinators are deeply connected. We are both a part of the same food web, with humans relying on pollinators to help many of the plants we eat reproduce and produce the food that we consume.

While some plants are able to self-reproduce, three-fourths of the world's flowering plants and about 35 percent of the world's food crops depend on animal pollinators to reproduce.

Think about the produce section of the gracery store. Pollinators make most of this selection possible. Without pollinators, not only would we not have freelinful, sugarcane, some spices, nuts and products like coffee and chocolate, but the farmers that grow these crops would also be affected. Pollinators tie us all together in ways that we may not have even thought of. Don't forget, pollinators impact approximately one in every three bites of food we eat.

When honeybas populations are impacted by disease or other external environmental factors, it has the possibility of creating a ripple effect throughout an entire system.

To analyze how we interact with pollinators, it is useful to look at or create a food web. More complex than a food chain, a food web illustrates the complex interactions in an ecosystem between organisms and their environment. Food webs can help us see how organisms interact both directly and indirectly, and what may happen in a system if an organism is removed.

Students Will...

- Describe and explain how humans and pollinators are connected
- Create a model of a food web that includes pollinators
- · Explain what would happen to the food web if pollinators were removed

LESSON

Engage

Place the food items where all students can see them, or show them illustrations. Ask if they can think of what they all have in common. Field a few responses. If students are unable to come up with the answer, ask them how fruits are formed. Fruits are the rigened every of a flowering plant. And many plants, like the ones that these food items came from, depend on pollinators to reproduce and produce fruits.

Record any questions or ideas that may arise during this discussion on a whiteboard or large sheet of paper

Explore

Give students an example food web. Allow them to observe it independently for a few moments. After reviewing, ask students.

- + Which organisms are the producers (the ones forming the base of the food web)?
- . Which organisms are consumars? Which are carrivores, omnivores or herbivores?
- · What would happen if a producer was removed?
- . What would happen if one of the other organisms was removed?

Tell students that they will create their own food web (or chains, based on time) that include at least one pollinator, one food item and humans. They may include up to 5 additional organisms. Students may work either individually or in small groups.

To create their food web, have students pick one of the food items and let them research which pollinator(s) it relies on to reproduce. Students should draw their food web or chain on a large sheet of butcher paper of the student page.

Allow students to share their food webs with the rest of their peers. If students worked individually, allow them to share in pairs. Smaller groups can share with the entire group.

Explain

Bring students back together in a large group. Ask them if any patterns emerged. Additional questions may include:

- · What were some of the other organisms that you included based on your research? Did anything surprise you?
- What would happen to the food web if an organism, other than a pollinator, was removed due to disease or pollution?
- . What would happen to the food web if the population of one of the organisms doubled?
- · What do you think would happen if an invasive species was introduced?

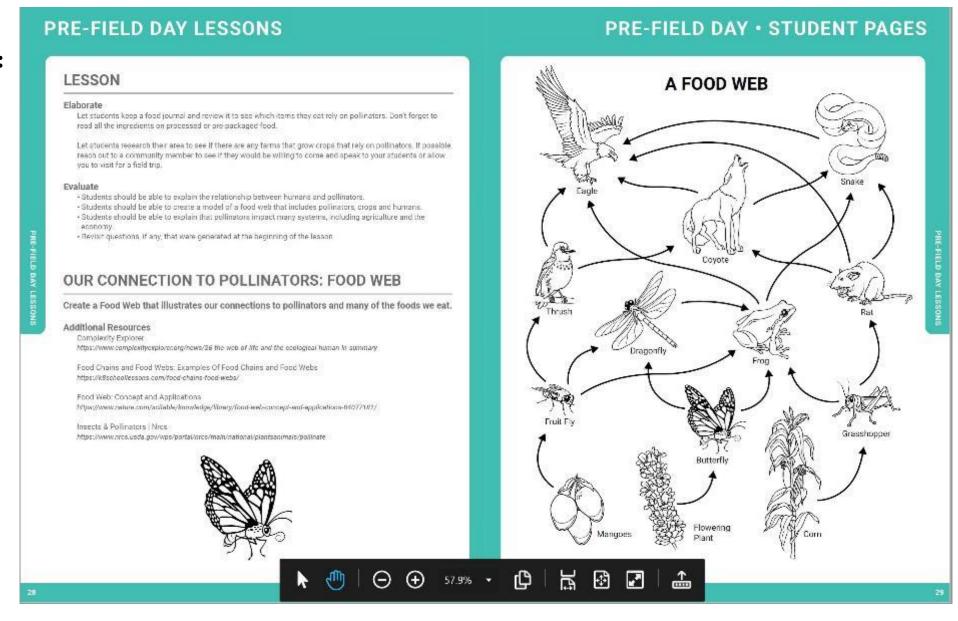
Review the concept of a food web and a food chain. Ask students what does a food web illustrate that a food chain does not? Which one is more accurate and reflective of an actual ecosystem.







Example (continued):





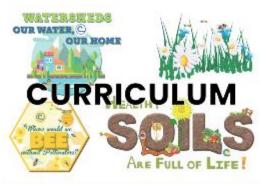




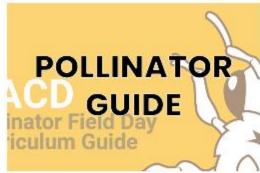


CONSERVATION EDUCATION HUB

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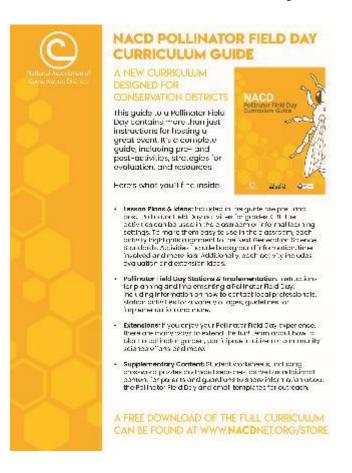






Additional Pollinator Guide Resources

- 1. Pollinator Guide Blog Post
 - 2. Pollinator Guide Flyer



- 3. Pollinator Guide Webinar and Video Demonstration of Activities.
 - 4. Pollinator Guide Social Media Graphics







