



Flower Power

Introduction

Honey bees visit millions of flowers to collect nectar and pollen. Invite students to make bookmarks that feature different kinds of flowers featured in the book *In the Trees, Honey Bees*.

Materials Needed

- ◆ Paper
- ◆ Crayons
- ◆ Markers
- ◆ Scissors

Key Concepts

- ◆ Plants are the base of an ecosystem.
- ◆ All animals depend on plants.
- ◆ Organisms' patterns of behavior relate directly to the environment.

For standards correlation please see our website.

Procedure

1. Cut paper into 2" wide strips.
2. Ask students to draw the flowers featured in the book *In the Trees, Honey Bees* on both sides of the paper. One side could be the flower during the day. The other side could be the same flower at night.
3. Invite students to talk about their pictures. What kind of flowers did they select? Did they draw a field flower, or one featured in the garden? (What kind of flower is featured in the garden?)

Nature Connections

- ◆ Go on a nature walk and study the flowers you see. What kind of flowers are they? Are there bees on the flowers?
- ◆ Ask students to write the alphabet from A to Z. Challenge students to write down a type of flower for each letter. A, for example could be apple blossom, B could be buttercups, etc.

Additional Resources

Honey Trivia

1. How many flowers must honey bees tap to make one pound of honey?
2. How many flowers does a honey bee have to visit to gather a load of pollen?
3. How long have bees been producing honey from flowering plants?
4. How fast does a honey bee fly?
5. When do Honey Bees sleep?

Answers:

1. Two million
2. 1500 flowers
3. 10-20 million years
4. About 15 miles per hour
5. Honey bees do not sleep. They take mini-naps. They work all day in the field and at night they work in the hives building new combs and repairing old combs.

