Lesser long-nosed bat

One of the more unusual pollinators, this bat feeds on nectar and pollen from agave, saguaro, organpipe cacti and other desert flowers. The flowers that pollinating bats visit tend to be white, therefore seen more easily at night. The Lesser long-nosed bats migrate north a thousand miles every spring from Mexico into Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Often, the male bats stay in Mexico, while the females migrate north to their breeding sites. They then return to Mexico in late summer or early fall after the babies are weaned.

Ruby-throated hummingbird

One of two North American migratory hummingbirds (Rufous hummingbird is found in the western United States, Ruby-throated found in the eastern United States). Hummingbirds are found near nectar-producing flowers, particularly red or tubular-shaped flowers. This amazing bird flies a non-stop trip across the Gulf of Mexico, a 600 mile stretch of open water from the Gulf coast of North America to the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico. In preparation for this trip, migratory birds will store fat by eating lots of food. Some even double their body weight before they migrate. In New Mexico and Texas, often the male bats are more easily seen at night. The Lesser long-nosed bats visit these pollinating flowers.

Honeybee

The honeybee is one of the better known pollinators. They are often seen feeding on lawn weeds such as clover and many other low-growing weeds. Honeybees are responsible for pollinating many important crop plants, such as squash, strawberry, sunflower, watermelon, tomatoes, etc. The honeybee is one of the better known pollinators. They are often seen feeding on lawn weeds. These doves are important pollinators of the saguaro and also spread their seed. Thus the saguaro relies on this cactus species for the majority of its nutrition and water while traveling from Mexico to their summer home or breeding ground. These doves are a very special relationship with saguaro cacti. They rely on this cactus species for their diet. Some even double their body weight before they migrate. Honeybees may travel locally in search of nectar sources, but do not migrate long distances from their hives.

White-winged dove

An important pollinator of Mexico and the southwestern United States, the White-winged dove has a very special relationship with saguaro cacti. They rely on this cactus species for their diet.


Ruby-throated hummingbird

One of two North American migratory hummingbirds (Rufous hummingbird is found in the western United States, Ruby-throated found in the eastern United States). Hummingbirds are found near nectar-producing flowers, particularly red or tubular-shaped flowers. This amazing bird flies a 24 hour non-stop trip across the 600 mile stretch of open water from the Gulf coast of North America to the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. In preparation for this trip, migratory birds will store fat by eating lots of food. Some even double their body weight before they migrate.
Paper Wasp

Wasps are often seen visiting flowers in fields, woodlands, and gardens. This insect pollinator drinks nectar for energy and pollinates flowers in the process. They are not as efficient as bees, because they do not have the furry bodies that capture a lot of pollen. The majority of the wasp colony does not migrate, but over winters as pupae (inside a chrysalis) and emerges in the spring. As larvae, they feed on plants in the parsley family (carrots, parsnips, dill, fennel, Queen Anne’s lace).

Gulf fritillary

This beautiful orange butterfly is often confused with the monarch, but they are very different. The Gulf fritillary does migrate, however much shorter distances. Gulf fritillary larvae chomp away on the leaves. When you can often find the spiky-looking vine, where your host plant is the Passion flower. Their host plant is the Passion flower. The majority of the Gulf fritillary emerges in the southern USA, but can migrate as far north as the Great Lakes. The Gulf fritillary has a very long proboscis that is used to feed on nectar. This beautiful butterfly is found throughout most of North America and is the state butterfly of Oklahoma.

Hawkmoth

This moth pollinator has a very long proboscis that it uses to feed on nectar. They are mainly nocturnal and pollinate flowers that open at night. They are mainly nocturnal and pollinate flowers that open at night. They are primarily found in cooler temperatures, where their proboscis can generate body heat by vibrating their wings. The hawkmoth does not migrate, but over winters as pupae (inside a chrysalis) and emerges in the spring. As larvae, they feed on plants in the parsley family (carrots, parsnips, dill, fennel, Queen Anne’s lace).

Black swallowtail

This beautiful pollinator is found throughout most of North America and is the state butterfly of Oklahoma. It is often confused with other dark swallowtails. The Black swallowtail does not migrate, but over winters as pupa (inside a chrysalis) and emerges in the spring. As larvae, they feed on plants in the parsley family (carrots, parsnips, dill, fennel, Queen Anne’s lace).

Spring
Tachinid fly

Flies are not usually thought of as pollinators, but the Tachinid fly drinks nectar, therefore aids in the pollination process by spreading pollen between flowers (mainly those in the parsley family). It is also known to be parasitic, in that it lays its eggs on caterpillars and emerge to feed on them. The caterpillars that it preys on tend to be pests that eat crop plants and defoliate trees, rather than beneficial caterpillars that turn into pollinating butterflies.

Anglewings

Though Anglewings pollinate when visiting flowers, they prefer to feed on sap flows and rotting fruit. They do not migrate, but overwinter as an egg, laying its eggs on the underysde of leaves in cranberry bogs. The Bog copper is found in Canada and the northeastern United States. It lays its eggs on the underside of cranberry leaves. The Anglewing prefers leaves and silk. The Red Admiral butterflies are found on cranberry bogs for its host plants. The Bog copper is found in Canada and the northeastern United States.

Bog copper

This small, inconspicuous butterfly is dependent on cranberry flowers. The adults overwinter as an egg, laying its eggs on the underside of cranberry leaves. The adults hibernate in holes in trees, crevices, or other shelters. They emerge from their hibernating habits in the spring, overwintering in the spring and do not migrate. They feed on sap flows and nectar on cranberry flowers. Though Anglewings pollinate when visiting flowers, they rarely feed on sap flows.

Anglewings

Red Admiral

This migrating pollinator cannot survive cold temperatures. It therefore migrates southward to overwinter. Mature caterpillars make nests from leaves and silk. Red Admiral butterflies are found throughout the United States, coming from these nests in the spring. They feed on flowers, but also feed on sap, rotting fruit, and dead organic matter. They are not usually thought of as pollinators, but do contribute to the pollination process by spreading pollen between flowers (mainly those in the parsley family).

Red Admiral

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Crossline Skipper

This pollinator is found throughout the east and central United States. It is commonly seen in prairies, grassy areas, and open woodlands. It prefers white, purple, or pink flowers for nectaring. It does not migrate, but overwinters in the 3rd or 4th instar larval stage. Butterflies that overwinter in the larval stage usually produce an 'antifreeze' type chemical that prevents them from dying during the cold winter months.

Cloudless Sulphur

This migrating pollinator overwinters in the rainforests of the Yucatan Peninsula, Central America, and Cuba. They then spend the warmer months in southern and central United States and may travel farther north to breed. The larva prefers host plants belonging to the Cassia family (Partridge pea, azaleas, and sages) to breed. The larvae may travel farther north to breed. The larvae overwinter in the rainforests of the Yucatan Peninsula, Central America, and Cuba. They then spend the warmer months in southern and central United States and may travel farther north to breed. The larva prefers host plants belonging to the Cassia family (Partridge pea, azaleas, and sages) to breed.

Painted Lady

This amazing migrating pollinator is widely distributed and is found on every continent during its migration period. It prefers white, purple, or pink flowers for nectaring. It does not migrate, but overwinters in the 3rd or 4th instar larval stage. Butterflies that overwinter in the larval stage usually produce an 'antifreeze' type chemical that prevents them from dying during the cold winter months.

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