

**UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA POLLINATOR COUNT
APRIL 21 & 22, 2022 UGA MAIN CAMPUS
INSECT COUNTING & IDENTIFICATION GUIDE**

a project of the Georgia Pollinator Census



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Sustainable UGA

Thank you for being a pollinator protector and for helping UGA document pollinator populations on campus!

Counting Instructions:

1. Choose a favorite pollinator plant. This can be any blooming plant that shows insect activity. Suggestions for campus plants can be found at www.sustainability.uga.edu/bee-campus
2. Count and categorize the insects that land on your plant for 15 minutes using paper or online forms. The online form is linked from UGA's Bee Campus website: www.sustainability.uga.edu/bee-campus.
3. If you use a paper form for your count please input your results into the online form at the above website.

**Counting Hint: Your cell phone camera makes a great magnifier. The next pages are examples of the pollinators you may see. Use these as your guide.*

This project is a part of the Great Pollinator Census that takes place every August. For more information, please visit: <https://www.stemgeorgia.org/event/great-georgia-pollinator-census/>

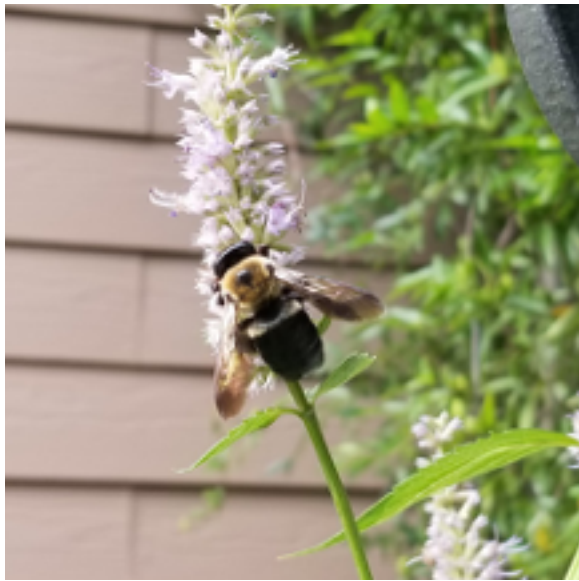
Have questions about counting? Contact Tyra Byers, UGA Office of Sustainability, at tyrab@uga.edu, or Becky Griffin, Cooperative Extension, at beckygri@uga.edu.



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EXTENSION



Carpenter Bee



Carpenter Bee- Hairless Abdomen

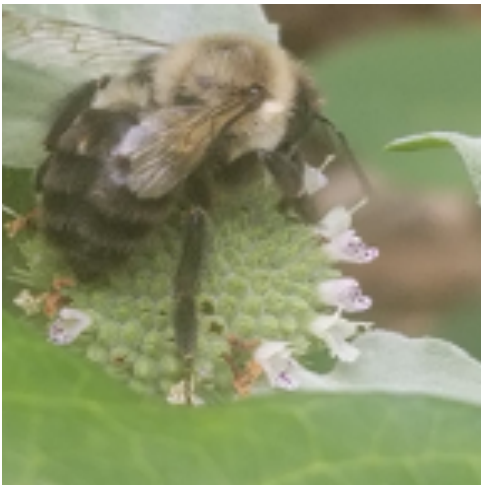
Carpenter Bees

(16-22 mm)

- Black body with yellow and black bands
- Dense hair on head and thorax
- NO HAIR on abdomen
- Broad head, thick body
- Males have yellow to white coloring on face, females all black on face



Bumble Bee



Bumble Bee-Hairy Abdomen



Carpenter Bee with Bumble Bee

Bumble Bees

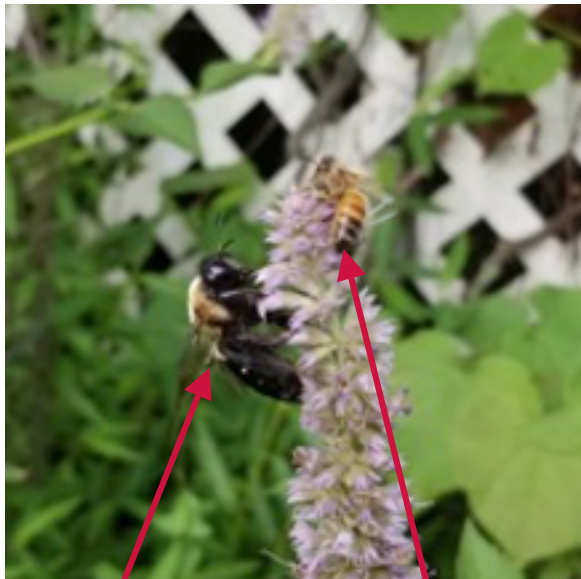
(10-19 mm)

- Black body covered with dense yellow and black hair
- Fat bee with small head
- Large thorax and abdomen
- Hairy abdomen

This photo illustrates the differences between the carpenter bee and a bumble bee. The carpenter bee is a “mack truck” while the bumble bee is more of a “pickup truck.”



Honey Bee



Bumble Bee and Honey Bee

Honey Bees

(12-15 mm)

- Brown or black stripes on body
- Golden brown hair covers abdomen

This photo shows a honey bee and a bumble bee together. The two are easily distinguishable.



Sweat Bee



Leafcutter Bee



Small Bees

(Any bee smaller than a honey bee)

- Leafcutter Bees, Sweat Bees, and others
- Note: Keep a lookout for the metallic shine of the sweat bees from the family Halictidae. Even though these bees can be small, the metallic color is easy to spot when the sun is shining on them. covers abdomen

Notice the dark striped abdomen of the leafcutter bee. Remember if you can get a glimpse of the underside of the abdomen, the bee will carry the pollen there on the hairy scopa.



Potter Wasp



Paper Wasp



Yellow Jacket

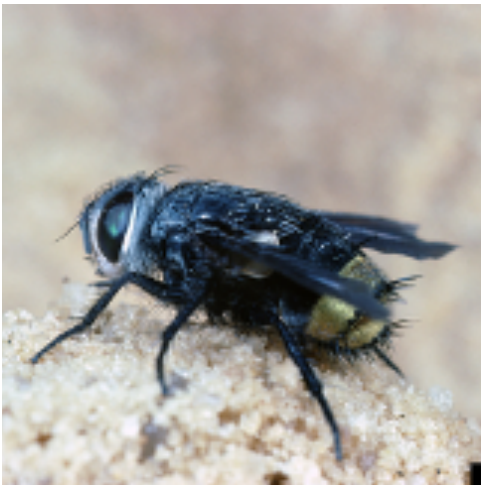
Wasps

(13-25 mm)

- Potter Wasps, Paper Wasps, and others
- Generally Hairless
- Note: Yellow Jackets are not often seen on flowers



Fly (Notice location of eyes)



Tachinid Fly



Flower Fly (Bee mimic)

Flies

(6-13 mm)

- Have two wings instead of four like on bees and wasps
- Eyes are large and take up most of the face
- Small antenna

Note: Some flies are bee mimics. They have bee-like coloring and will visit flowers. The large eyes and small antenna will confirm you see a fly.

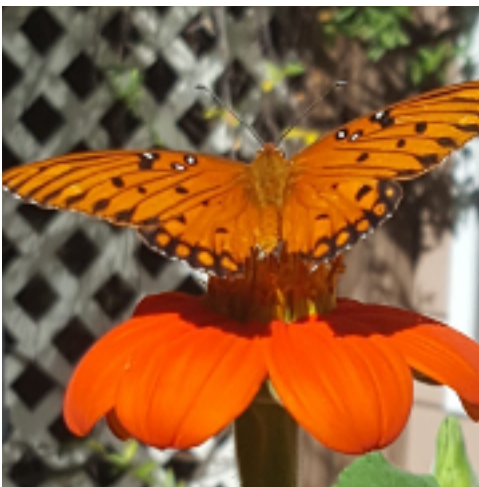
Butterflies and Moths

Can include:

- Skippers
- Gulf Fritillaries
- Monarchs
- Swallow-tails
- Common Spring Moth
- and others



Skipper Butterfly



Gulf Fritillary Butterfly



Monarch Butterfly



Common Spring Moth

Other Insects

Can include:

- Beetles
- Dragonflies
- Lacewings
- and others



Lady Beetle



Dragonfly



Lacewing