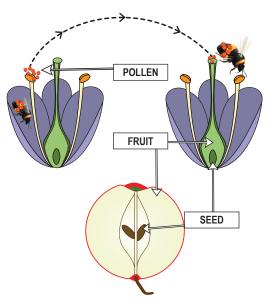
# HOW ARE THE POLLINATORS DOING?

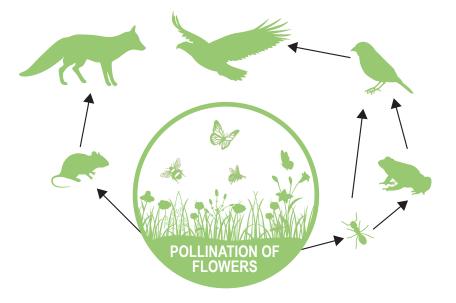
# WHY ARE POLLINATORS IMPORTANT?

#### **POLLINATION**



By moving pollen between flowers, pollinators help plants produce fruits, seeds, and nuts.

80% ON ANIMALS FOR POLLINATION



Pollination also creates the next generation of plants to feed and house countless creatures, build soil, and filter water. Our ecosystem depends on healthy and diverse pollinator populátions.

Some pollinators are in decline. Some appear stable. For most, we don't know how they are doing.

### BUMBLE BEES



Some species are **near extinction**.



### HONEY BEES



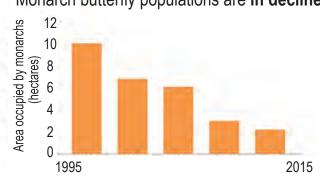
Honey bees are **NOT** in decline, but have health problems resulting in many colony deaths. However, beekeepers can raise more bees.



### MONARCH BUTTERFLIES

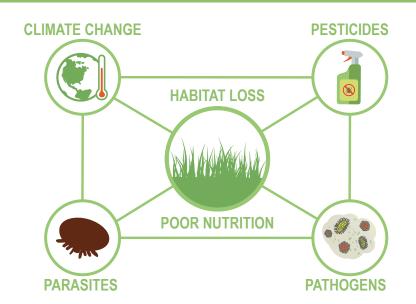


Monarch butterfly populations are in decline.



Monarch Colonies At Overwintering Sites in Mexico\*

# WHAT IS CAUSING DECLINES?



Fewer flowers and nesting sites, more pesticides, increases in parasites and diseases, and global climate change are all major problems for pollinators.



Funding provided by the Minnesota Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund.

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## ACTIONS TO HELP POLLINATORS



Photo Credit: Heather Holm iNaturalist, Wendy Caldwell

\*Monarch colonies at overwintering sites in Mexico:

Years Data collected by
1994-2003 Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve (MBBR)
2004-2020 WWF-Telcel Alliance, in coordination with the MBBR
2000-2001 As reported by Garcia-Serrano et. al
(The Monarch Butterfly: Biology and Conservation, 2004)