

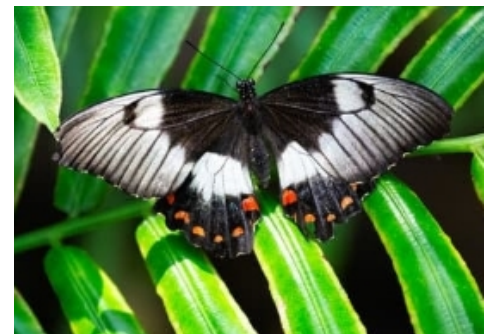


## POLLINATORS TIMED COUNT

Pollinators are organisms that visit flowers and, in doing so, take pollen from one flower to another. This fertilises the flowers (pollination), allowing them to create seeds that will produce next season's flowers. Many types of organisms pollinate flowers. You are going to record the diversity of pollinators in Tiny Forest.

### EQUIPMENT:

- 1 x Timer
- 1 x Pollinator ID guide
- 1 x Tablet/phone/printed field sheet



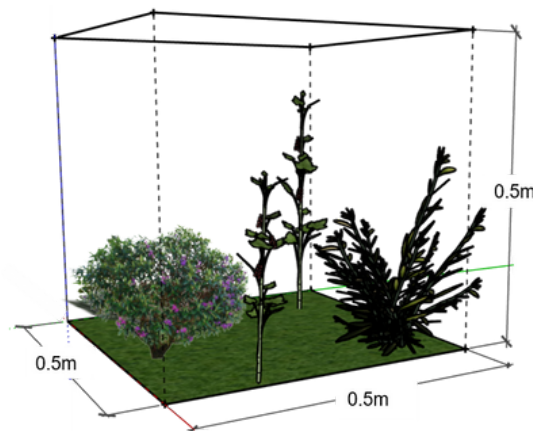
### WHEN TO SURVEY

Between October and April, ideally when it is warm and, if possible, when the forest is not too disturbed by people.

### INSTRUCTIONS

#### STEP 1:

- Choose a 50cm x 50cm x 50cm patch in the forest where you will do your pollinator count. The patch should have flowering trees or plants. Choose just one type of flower to focus on.
- Record your level of experience in pollinator identification. Before you start your observations record your level of experience in identifying pollinators and familiarise yourself with the Pollinator ID guide.



Silver Wattle  
(*Acacia dealbata*)



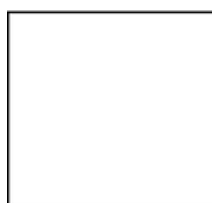
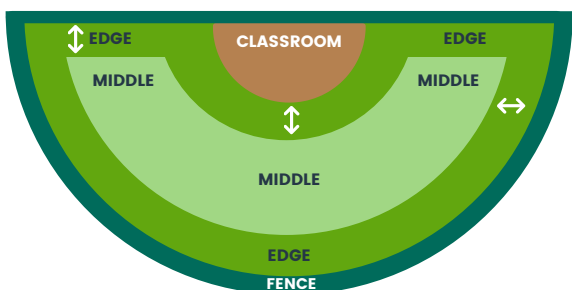
Red Flowering Gum  
(*Corymbia ficifolia*)



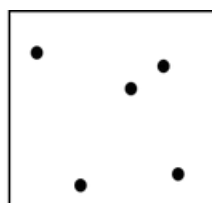
# POLLINATORS TIMED COUNT

## STEP 2:

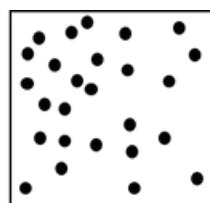
- Record information about your patch and the conditions on your tablet, phone or field sheet:
  - How far from the closest edge are you doing your pollinator count?  
Edge includes formal pathways and classroom area, shown in the diagram below.
  - The weather conditions
  - How much of your site is covered by flowers? This includes flowers on the trees and the ground. Use the diagram below to help you estimate this.
  - What is the main type of flowering plant species in your patch? Record this if you know the plant species or family. The Tiny Forest ID guides or a plant identification app can help you.



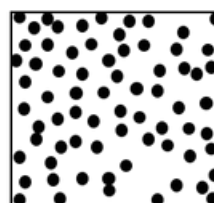
NO FLOWERS



SMALL PROPORTION  
OF PATCH



ALMOST HALF  
THE PATCH

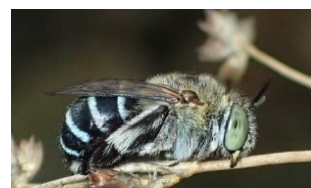


MOST OF THE  
PATCH

## STEP 3:

- Begin your 10 minute timer. Find a comfortable place to sit and start your timer. Try to remain still and quiet for the full survey, so as not to disturb the pollinators.
- Record the number of each pollinator group that lands on flowers in the patch. Watch the patch closely and keep track of the **maximum number** of any insect group you see on the flowers (not the stem or leaves) in your patch **at the same time** i.e. if you see three honey bees in your patch at the same time you can record the abundance as three. If however, you see one honey bee at minute two and two honey bees later, then the maximum number of bumblebees you have seen at the same time is two (not three).

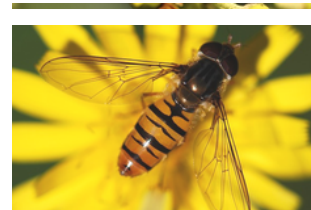
If you're not sure what type of insect it is, record it in the 'Other insect' category.



Native bee



European wasp



Hoverfly

## STEP 4:

- Record if your patch was in sun or shade during your survey.



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