

Butterflies and Moths

Can include:

- Skippers
- Gulf Fritillaries
- Monarchs
- Swallowtails
- Common Spring Moth
- And others



Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly



Gulf Fritillary Butterfly



Ambush Bug



Lady Beetle

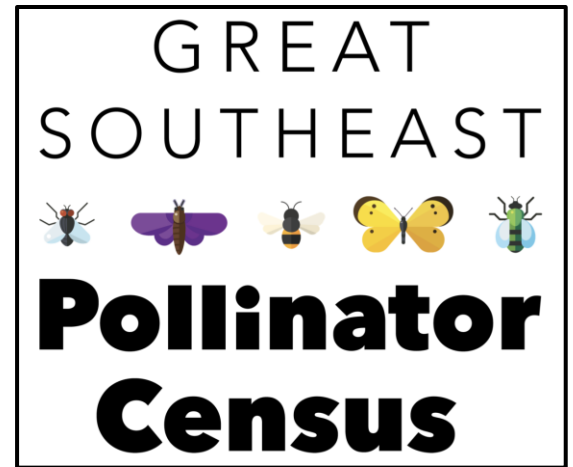
Other Insects

Can include:

- Beetles
- Dragonflies
- Lacewings
- And others

Counting Instructions:

- Choose a favorite pollinator plant for counting. This can be any blooming plant that shows insect activity.
- Count and categorize the insects that land on your plant. Count for 15 minutes. The insect categories are:
 - Bumble Bees
 - Honey Bees
 - Small Bees
 - Carpenter Bees
 - Wasps
 - Flies
 - Butterflies/Moths
 - Other insects
- There is an insect counting sheet on the website: <http://GSePC.org>
- Upload your counts on the website (<https://GSePC.org>). The portal to upload counts will open on the first day of the counts. We do not have the ability to accept mailed paper forms.)
- Post photos of your counters having fun, photos of your gardens, or anything you think would be of interest to the group on the Southeast Pollinator Census Facebook page.
- Becky Griffin is the project coordinator and is available through email at beckygri@uga.edu if you have any questions.
- Counting hint: Your cell phone camera makes a great magnifier.



Insect Identification Guide

Carsen Dean- Oconee County ANR Agent

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



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.”

Photo credit: Bodie Pennisi, UGA Extension

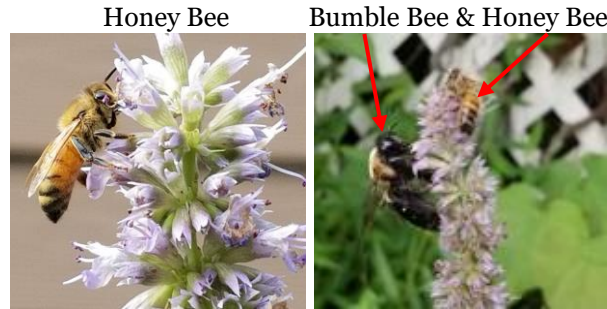


Bumble Bees (10 – 19 mm)

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

Honey Bees (12 – 15 mm)

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



Comparing bees with flies

Bees	Flies
• Have four wings (they hook together as they fly)	• Have two wings
• Have prominent antennae	• Have smaller antennae
• Have two large eyes and three smaller ones in between (ocelli)	• Have two prominent eyes
• Carry pollen in pollen baskets (corbicula) or scopa (on bottom of abdomen)	• Do not carry pollen
• Are generally hairy	• Are generally not very hairy
	• When not flying the wings are generally spread and not laying across their body.



Metallic Green Bee



Leafcutter Bee

Photo credit: David Cappaert, bugwood.org

Small Bees (Any bee smaller than a honey bee)

Can include:

- 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.

Wasps (13 - 25 mm)

Can include:

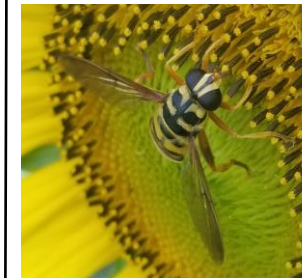
- Potter Wasps
- Paper Wasps
- And others

These are generally hairless. Many have very thin waists. No pollen gathering hairs. Long thin legs, often with spines.

Potter Wasp



Paper Wasp



Flower Fly (Bee mimic)



Fly

Flies (6 – 13 mm)

- Have two wings instead of the four wings 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.