What’s All the Buzz?
Patch Program
Instructions for Use

FIRST: Go through the activities in this packet. You can do as many as you like but earn the patch, complete at least what is required for your Girl Scout level (see page 3).

THEN: Once you’ve completed the activities you can purchase the patch from our online shop. We’d love to see pictures of you working on your pollinator patch!

Send your photos to customercare@girlscoutsfl.org or tag us on Instagram @breesbees!
To Earn the Patch

Girl Scout Brownies complete 3 activities.

Girl Scout Juniors complete 4 activities.

Girl Scout Cadettes, Seniors, and Ambassadors complete all activities.
1. Do the Waggle Dance

Bees communicate with each other using something called the Waggle Dance. When one of the worker bees discovers a good source of nectar or pollen, she (worker bees are always female!) will inform the hive by performing the waggle dance. Watch this tutorial on the Waggle Dance and perform it.

https://youtu.be/1d15RXJWtoY
2. Create a Pollinator Activity

A great way to promote pollinator awareness is through art projects!

Create 1 of the 3 activities while listening to the lesson on pollinators from this link!
https://youtu.be/ptGoOSITvgo
3. Learn from experts

What's an Entomologist? A person who studies insects! Watch this conversation with Entomologist Alani Taylor

https://youtu.be/N7LR-KC2uRg
4. Native South Florida Plants

Can you spot any Native Plants?
Grab some friends and go outside to find some native South Florida plants!

The best host plants for a home garden in Miami include—
1) corky-stem passion vine (Passiflora suberosa)
2) Rue (Ruta graveolens)
3) wild lime (Zanthoxylum fagara)
4) fire bush (Hamelia patens)
5) Senna mexicana
6) Dutchman’s pipevine (Aristolochia spp.)
7) coontie (Zamia integrifolia)
8) Florida Keys blackbead (Pithecellobium keyense)
9) scarlet sage (Salvia coccinea)
10) blue plumbago (Plumbago auriculata).

Check out Miamiblue.org for more native plants!
5. Scavenger Hunt

Finding evidence of pollinators can be as easy as looking in your own backyard!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollen</th>
<th>Leaf</th>
<th>Budding Flower</th>
<th>Flower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flying Insect</td>
<td>Walking Pollinator</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Bird’s Nest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native South Florida Plant</td>
<td>Product of Pollinators</td>
<td>Something that Smells Good</td>
<td>Evidence of a Pollinator!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Hummingbirds

➔ The name, hummingbird, comes from the humming noise their wings make when they fly.
➔ They are the smallest migrating bird.
➔ A baby hummingbird is roughly the size of a penny and is unable to fly.
➔ Hummingbirds have no sense of smell.
➔ Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards.

Some of the Ruby Throated Hummingbirds spend their winters in South Florida!

Print out the coloring page on the next page!
Ruby-Throated Hummingbird

#LatinoConservationWeek
@breesbees
@afbeeldingassociation