

Bats are also important pollinators, especially for tropical plants. They have a good sense of smell and prefer white to pale-colored flowers that are open during the night and have fruity or musky odors, like cactus, banana and mango.



USFWS/Ann Fröschauser

Little Brown Bat: USFWS

Bats that live in Wisconsin, however, only eat night-flying insects. A single little brown bat can eat up to 600 insects in one hour. (Project Wild EEK)

YOUR OBSERVATIONS HERE

Troy Land & Gardens

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A FLOWER for every POLLINATOR



What makes a flower attractive to different pollinators?

Use this guide to explore pollinators and their preferred plant types.

Make notes of your own observations on the back page.

Bees



Flower color: blue, white, yellow

Nectar guides



Shallow or tubular flowers



Bees have a range of tongue sizes that can reach into tubular flowers of various lengths.

Butterflies



Flower color: Red, pink, orange, purple

Flat-topped flowers with landing platform



Butterflies have good vision but a weak sense of smell.

Moths



Flower color: white, pale purple, pale yellow

Tubular or landing platform with flat petals



Open at night



Moths often fly at night and have a good sense of smell.

Petals curved back



Birds, like butterflies, have good vision but a weak sense of smell and are especially attracted to the color red.

Tubular bloom



Flower color: red, orange

Birds

Beetles were one of the first insects to visit flowers.

Flower clusters



Large petals, bowl-shaped

Flower color: white to pale green

Beetles



Flies are attracted to flowers that smell "bad" or have a rotten odor.



Flat or funnel-shaped

Flower color: Maroon, brown, purple



Flies