

RESONATING BODIES

Trading Card Series 1



Social & Solitary

RESONATING BODIES

Trading Card Series 1



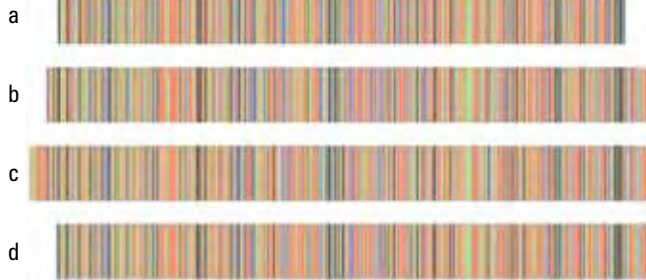
Nesting

RESONATING BODIES

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Series 1 checklist



Barcode Bonus

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On the front: Details of these colour-coded DNA barcodes relate to four Toronto-area bumble bees arranged for comparison. These *Bombus* have evolved to look alike in order to avoid being eaten, though in fact they are from different branches of the evolutionary tree, which is reflected in their DNA data (see Copy Cat series, cards 7-9). Learn more about how scientists use DNA barcodes to identify pollinators at our web site.

Pictured barcodes:

- a. *Bombus affinis*
- b. *Bombus impatiens*
- c. *Bombus griseocollis*
- d. *Bombus rotundata*

Barcodes courtesy of the Barcode of Life Data Systems
 Bonus information is available at our web site:
resonatingbodies.wordpress.com

Resonating Bodies, Trading Cards Series 1 #24

More info: <http://resonatingbodies.wordpress.com>

Barcode Bonus

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CHECKLIST

Meet the Megachile

1. Megachile inermis
2. Megachile pugnata
3. Megachile relativata
4. Megachile rotundata

Meet the Osmia

5. *Osmia coerulescens*
6. *Osmia lignaria*

Copy-cat

7. *Bombus affinis*
8. *Bombus griseocollis*
9. *Bombus impatiens*

Lifestyles of the Pollinators

10. Antennae
11. Compound Eyes
12. Ocelli
13. Tongue
14. Mandibles
15. Static Charge
16. Pollen Basket
17. Buzz Pollination
18. Cleptoparasitism

Series 1 Checklist

23. Series 1 Checklist
24. Barcode Bonus

Pictured: The hind wings of many bees, such as this *Osmia* have a jugal lobe. *Bombus* do not have this feature.

See our [website](http://resonatingbodies.wordpress.com) for bonus information and photo credits.

Resonating Bodies, Trading Cards Series 1 #23

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Checklist

RESONATING BODIES

Trading Card Series 1

LIFESTYLES OF THE POLLINATORS

SERIES 4 OF 4

Nesting Sites – Depending on the species and environment, bees like to nest in abandoned mammal holes underground, in reeds and pithy stems, or in pre-existing cavities in wood.

Nesting Material – Some solitary bees collect nesting material like leaves, plant resins and mud, while social bees can secrete beeswax to help form their nests. Some social bees also collect tree resin (called propolis) to plug holes and prevent mold.

Pictured: *Megachile pugnata* (Leafcutter bee)

Resonating Bodies, Trading Cards Series 1 #22

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Nesting

RESONATING BODIES

Trading Card Series 1

LIFESTYLES OF THE POLLINATORS

SERIES 3 OF 4

Solitary bees live independently. There is no worker caste, all females can reproduce and they produce neither honey nor beeswax. The mother collects all the food needed for the development of its offspring and then lays an egg and then seals the brood cell. Adult solitary bees will generally die before the frost – some will be dead before the end of May!

Compare with: 20. Social

Pictured: *Osmia* (species unknown)

Resonating Bodies, Trading Cards Series 1 #21

More info: <http://resonatingbodies.wordpress.com>

Solitary