

# Conservation Poster Contest Rules



1. Posters must be on white poster paper provided by the District (14" x 22"). It may be used vertically or horizontally.
2. Any media may be used to create a flat or two-dimensional effect, such as pencil, ink, oil paints, watercolors, crayons, chalk or collage, but **must be the original handwork of the student**. **NO** photographs, no computer generated drawings or words, no pictures from magazines or newspapers may be used.
3. Each student will submit one poster. **No** team projects - individual posters only.
4. A completed entry form with parent signature **MUST** be attached to the **BACK** of the poster.
5. Two posters from ALL the entries will be selected as Grand Champions, who will receive cash prizes. These two posters will advance to the state competition.
6. Each school group will have a 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winner, who will be awarded ribbons and cash prizes. Honorable mention will be awarded ribbons.
7. The posters will be picked up from the school on Thursday, October 27, 2020.

## Judging is based on:

- Poster must have the title **"Where Would We BEE Without Pollinators?"**
- The picture relates to the theme "Where Would We BEE Without Pollinators"
- 50% of subject matter and poster surface area illustrates the theme and a practice used to conserve pollinators or their habitat.
- Originality—the student's own concept
- Neatness and appearance—color, art, proportion.

## These mistakes could disqualify the poster:

- If there is **NOT** a conservation practice illustrated. No matter how good the picture is drawn it may be disqualified if there is no conservation practice.
- The title is not correct
- Names, initials or identifying marks on the front of the poster
- Misspelled words



# POSTER POINTERS

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Examples of how to make conservation messages and designs more readable and attractive

## What Makes A Good Poster?

- Words separated enough to make them quickly grasped.
- Pencil in your lettering LIGHTLY at the beginning and erase when finished
- Be as neat as you can
- Sketch out your idea first

## Avoid These Poster Faults:

- More than one theme.
- Folding or bending your poster - keep it flat and neat!
- Too “busy” – too many and/or too scattered pictures or words.
- Material not relevant to topic and message becomes lost.

**Boldness** makes a difference

**Plain lettering is more readable than**

*Fancy Lettering*

**R e m e m b e r**

**S p a c i n g**

**So it can be read easily**

Use guide lines

# CONSERVATION PRACTICES

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## FOOD for POLLINATORS

**Nectar** – Food provided by flowers that is high in sugar and amino acids. It can be found on any part of the flower. Nectar is produced by glands in the flower called nectaries. Depending on the species, a flower’s nectaries can be located on its petals, anthers, stamen, sepals, pistils, styles, ovaries, or other parts of the flower.

**Pollen** – Food provided by flowers that is high in protein. Pollen is found on the flower’s anthers. Pollination is when pollen is transferred from the male anther to the female stigma of a flower, enabling fertilization and the production of seeds and fruits.

**Gardens** – A vegetable, flower, or herb garden, with a diverse assortment of plants, is a good source of food for pollinators. Be wary of fancy hybrids that may produce little pollen or nectar.

**Pollinator Garden** – A garden designed with pollinators in mind, that has a diversity of plants in color, fragrance, height, and blooming seasons to attract a variety of pollinators. Plants are grouped by species to increase pollination efficiency.

**Temporary Bee Pasture** – Planting fields with clover or other inexpensive seed – or allowing crops such as lettuce, kale, basil, and broccoli to bolt – will supply bees with nectar and pollen.

**Cover Crops** – Flowering plants – certain legumes in particular – can be included in agricultural cover crop seed mixes to supply pollen and nectar.

# CONSERVATION PRACTICES

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## FOOD and SHELTER FOR NATIVE BEES

**Snags** – Keeping dead trees standing provides shelter for native bees. Some solitary bees build nests in abandoned beetle tunnels in snags.

**Artificial Nests** – Making bee blocks for wood-nesting bees is a good way to increase the number of native bees in your landscape.

**Minimum Tillage** – By limiting the number of tillage operations (plowing), the maximum amount of crop residue is left on the surface to protect the soil from erosion. Not plowing the soil also protects ground-nesting pollinators.

**Riparian Buffers** – Habitat along streams should contain a diversity of plants. Willows, in particular, will nourish bumble bee queens in the spring so that large numbers of workers are available when crops begin to bloom.

**Fallow Fields and Set-Asides** – Even small areas of fallow or unproductive land, especially when sown with native flowers, can offer important resources for native bees.

**Hedgerows or Windbreaks** – Creating hedgerows with a wide variety of plants that have overlapping flowering periods will provide bee habitat throughout the growing season and strengthen populations of natural enemies of crop pests.

**Natural or Undeveloped Areas** – Nearby natural areas may harbor all the native bees needed to pollinate your farm's crops. Consider inviting your neighbors to help with safeguarding these habitats.

**Ponds and Ditches** – When you create a pond or ditch, leave the pile of excavated soil. Ground-nesting bees may build nests in stable, bare areas of this mounded earth. Planting clumps of native flowers will attract more pollinators.

**Field and Road Borders** – Leave areas next to fields untilled and unsprayed to support flowering plants and provide nest sites for ground-nesting bees.

## PESTICIDES

**Insecticides**– Insecticides kill pollinators outright. Minimize the use of insecticides and carefully choose products and application methods. Restrict use of insecticides to times when plants are not flowering. Spray when bees are not active (just after dawn).

**Herbicides** – Kills or hinders plants. Minimize use of herbicides and carefully choose products and apply methods as herbicides may destroy plants that are important for pollinator food and shelter.

# PLANTS THAT ATTRACT POLLINATORS FOR THE SOUTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN STEPPE

The following chart lists plants that attract pollinators. It is not exhaustive, but provides guidance on where to start. Annuals, herbs, weeds, and cover crops provide food and shelter for pollinators, too.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Color	Height	Flower Season	Sun	Soil	Visitation by Pollinator	Host Plant
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	fireweed	pink	5.5'	late summer	partial sun	moist	bees	Yes
<i>Delphinium nuttallianum</i>	twolobe larkspur	blue/purple	2'	early summer	partial sun	moist	bees, hummingbirds	Yes
<i>Erigeron peregrinus</i>	subalpine fleabane	pink/yellow	2'	late spring	partial sun	moist	bees, butterflies	Yes
<i>Erigeron speciosus</i>	aspen fleabane	blue/yellow	2.5'	late summer	full sun	moist	bees, butterflies	Yes
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	common gaillardia	yellow/orange	2'	spring	full sun	moist	moths	Yes
<i>Geranium richardsonii</i>	Richardson's geranium	pink	3'	mid spring	partial sun	moist	bees, beetles	Yes
<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	hairy false goldenaster	yellow	3'	mid summer	full sun	moist	bees	Yes
<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	scarlet gilia	red	3'	mid summer	partial sun	moist	hummingbirds	Yes
<i>Ligusticum porteri</i>	Porter's licorice-root	white	3'	mid summer	shaded	moist	flies	Yes
<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Lewis flax	blue	2.5'	all season	full sun	moist	bees flies	Yes
<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	silvery lupine	blue/white	1.5'	late summer	full sun	moist	bees	Yes
<i>Mertensia lanceolata</i>	prairie bluebells	blue	2'	spring	partial sun	moist	bees	Yes
<i>Monarda pectinata</i>	pony beebalm	pink	1.5'	summer	full sun	moist	bees, wasps	Yes
<i>Oxytropis lambertii</i>	purple locoweed	purple	1.4'	mid spring	full sun	moist	bees	Yes
<i>Pedicularis procera</i>	giant lousewort	yellow	3.5'	mid summer	partial sun	moist	bees	Yes
<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	Rocky Mountain penstemon	blue	2'	late spring	full sun	moist	bees, hummingbirds	Yes
<i>Penstemon unilateralis</i>	upright blue beard-tongue	blue	3'	mid summer	full sun	moist	bees	Yes
<i>Phacelia sericea</i>	silky phacelia	purple	1'	mid summer	partial sun	moist	bees, flies	Yes
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	blackeyed Susan	yellow/brown	1'	summer	full sun	moist	butterflies	Yes
<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i>	smooth blue aster	blue/yellow	4'	mid summer	full sun	moist	bees, butterflies	Yes
<i>Thermopsis montana</i>	mountain goldenbanner	yellow	2'	early summer	partial sun	moist	bees	Yes
<i>Vicia americana</i>	American vetch	purple	1.2'	late spring	full sun	moist	bees	Yes

For more plants that attract pollinators go to

SOUTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN STEPPE - OPEN WOODLAND - CONIFEROUS FOREST - ALPINE MEADOW PROVINCE

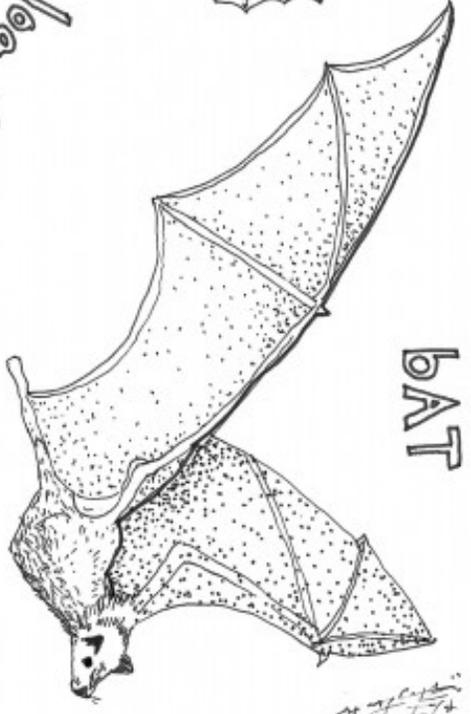
19

This page is taken from: "Selecting Plants for Pollinators: A Regional Guide for Farmers, Land Managers, and Gardeners In the Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe Open Woodland Coniferous Forest Alpine Meadow Province". A North American Pollinator Protection Campaign and Pollinator Partnership™ Publication. <https://www.pollinator.org/PDFs/S.RockyMt.Steppe.rx2.pdf> 8/20/2020. pg. 19.

BUTTERFLY



BAT



HUMMINGBIRD



dance



① Landing

② Pollen feast

(full load)

③

Pollen delivery

④

⑤ flower fertile, time for a bee

FERTILIZED

FRUIT

⑥

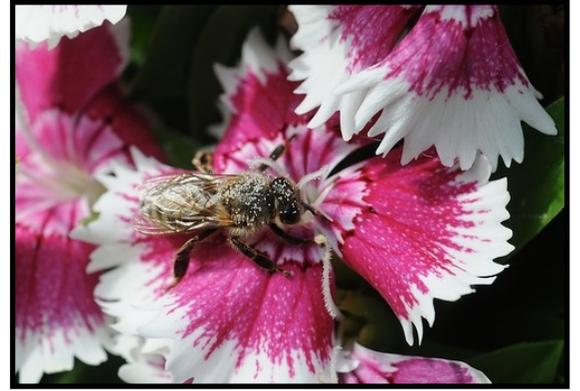
bee



pollinators

# Pollination Activity

How does pollination happen? Let's find out!



## Materials and Supplies:

small candy pieces (Smarties)

small bowl



1-2 tablespoons powdered sugar (cornstarch\* or flour will work as a substitute if powdered sugar isn't available)

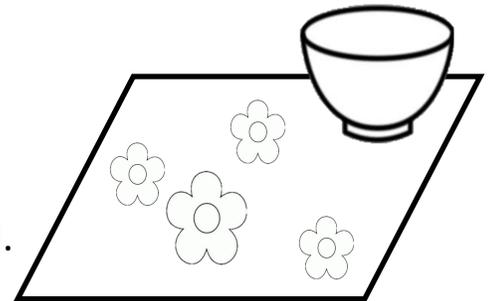


bright colored napkin

marker

## Directions:

1. Using a marker, draw flowers on the colored napkin.
2. Put 1-2 Tablespoons of powdered sugar in a small bowl.
3. Open Smarties wrapper and drop candies into sugar.
4. Using your hand, dig through the powdered sugar to get a piece of candy.
5. Wipe your hand on the napkin. Repeat steps four and five until all of the candy is gone.
6. How do the bowl, candy, powdered sugar, and napkin represent parts of the pollination process? Even your hand plays a role.



## Experiment Variations:

Use Cheetos or Cheese puffs instead of powder sugar and use candy corns or Bit-O-Honey instead of Smarties.



\*When you are finished with the experiment, dispose of cornstarch in a trashcan. Do not put cornstarch down the sink. Cornstarch (wet or dry) will clog plumbing.

# **CACD'S STATE CONSERVATION POSTER CONTEST**

## **2020 THEME ~ "Where would we BEE without Pollinators?" OFFICIAL POSTER ENTRY FORM**

**PLEASE ATTACH THE FOLLOWING "STATE" ENTRY FORM TO THE BACK OF EACH POSTER ENTERED INTO COLORADO'S 2020 POSTER CONTEST**

STUDENT NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN/CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

PRINTED NAME OF PARENT/GUARDIAN: \_\_\_\_\_

PARENT PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

PARENT EMAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

**Parent/Guardian signature will allow the District & CACD to utilize poster submission for educational and promotional purposes and to give permission to use student's name.**

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL: \_\_\_\_\_

TEACHER NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ GRADE: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCAL CONSERVATION DISTRICT: Shavano Conservation District

DISTRICT CONTACT NAME: Mendy Stewart, Education and Outreach Coordinator

DISTRICT PHONE NUMBER: 970-964-3582

**FOR CACD'S USE ONLY –**

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### **SCORING:**

- Conservation message—50 percent \_\_\_\_\_
- Visual effectiveness—30 percent \_\_\_\_\_
- Originality—10 percent \_\_\_\_\_
- Universal appeal—10 percent \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL --** \_\_\_\_\_

Judge(s) Signature/Initials: \_\_\_\_\_