

2. Flower-bearing plants, most of which depend upon pollination by a living organism
7. The larvae of this elfin feed on wild lupine and wild indigo. As these plants have grown increasingly scarce, so has the butterfly.
10. Highly toxic to bees and fish, the half-life of this insecticide known as Asana or Pydrin varies from 6 weeks to 60 days depending upon the soil type.
12. A striking fritillary. This endangered species exhibits sexual dimorphism.
14. A large, drab moth from Alberta that is at risk of extinction
16. Like its endangered cousins, the yellow-banded bumblebee was once common in the middle and the eastern U.S.
17. This yellow-faced bee has been recorded only at Craters of the Moon Monument in Idaho.
19. Once thought to be extinct, there are still a few of these blue butterflies in Oregon's Willamette Valley.
22. 2,4-D is a systemic chemical of (this class) developed in the 1940s and still used in more than 1500 commercial products. It is moderately toxic to bees; but more importantly, the widespread use to kill "weeds" destroys natural forage for pollinators.
23. One of the most toxic carbamate pesticides. Now banned for food crop application in the U.S., it is widely used elsewhere in the world
25. The agricultural practice of planting large acreage of a single crop, thus reducing biodiversity and increasing pressure from pests
26. The cycle by which an organism breeds. This process is often much slower for predator than prey, or for beneficial insects than the "pests" that they consume as part of their regular diet. Consequently, broadcast insecticides that kill members of both populations will quickly create an imbalance, causing pest populations to skyrocket.
32. A form of plant pollination involving insects
33. The unauthorized use of a product, such as a pesticide, despite manufacturer instructions
34. The presence of a pesticide after application, often enduring long enough for pollinators to collect traces and carry the chemical back to their nest, burrow or hive
38. A rare species about which little is known. This is a miner bee from Winnemucca.
42. There are few specimens of this coastal Hawaiian yellow-faced bee. It's distinguished by the unusual process of the male 8th sternum.
44. A single metapopulation of these satyr butterflies lives in the Cumberland and Hoke counties of North Carolina. An inhabitant of wet meadowlands, it is at risk of being collected to extinction.
48. A rare perdita collected only once near Midvale, Idaho
49. A southern Californian checkerspot that was once abundant, but has recently undergone dramatic decline. Its wings are a patchwork of brown, yellow, and red spots.
50. A class of chronic virus transmitted by *Varroa destructor* that weakens and eventually kills honeybees. Symptoms include trembling.
51. A metalmark with a wide range, although very few individuals have been counted anywhere. The species has declined due to habitat loss.
52. A virus transmitted to honeybees by *Varroa destructor*. The disease causes their wings to be malformed, and the affected bees cannot fly.
53. A detrimental lack of awareness or understanding
54. A fine powdery substance, typically yellow, consisting of microscopic grains discharged from the male part of a flower or cone. Each grain contains a male gamete that can fertilize the female ovule, to which it is transported by the wind, insects, or other animals.
55. A streaky skipper that lives in a small region of Coahuila, Texas. The desert scrub that sustains it is vulnerable to alien weeds and land development.
56. A gossamer-winged blue butterfly of California's central coastline. Populations have declined due to overdevelopment, trampling of habitat, the coastal highway, and invasive plants.
58. Today's common method of farming, also known as industrial agriculture. This method of farming includes the use of synthetic chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and genetically modified organisms.
61. Changes to our earth's climate, some of which are driven by human activity
63. One of many endangered pollinators in San Francisco, *Euphydryas editha* is related to the western checkerspot butterfly.
66. The unintended movement of agrochemicals caused by wind or rain
69. Associated with the chamaesyce olowiana tree, this small yellow-faced bee is distinguished by a grooved scape and marked mandible.
70. A hairstreak butterfly native to the South Florida pine rocklands
72. This sweat bee must buzz a lovely harmony.
75. A species that is not endemic to a habitat and is often disruptive to the ecosystem
76. A massive chemical manufacturing company that produces a variety of insecticides and is increasing their focus on GMO crops
78. An endangered, tawny-orange skipper butterfly of the Northwest U.S. They occur in grasslands and meadows, their caterpillars feeding primarily on fescue.
79. This hairstreak lives in swampy woodlands and stream edges in the southeast Atlantic. Deforestation threatens the future of the species.
80. A mite first documented in the Isle of Wight. It came to the U.S. in the 1980s and decimated many honeybee colonies. Fortunately, it is less frequent than initially.
82. Acronym for genetically modified organisms
85. A species that is vulnerable to extinction in the near future
87. A German conglomerate that produces neonicotinoid pesticides, as well as many other insecticides and herbicides
88. A strikingly beautiful butterfly with orange, white, and black markings. This checkerspot likes damp, mountainous habitats in Montana and Wyoming.

89. A neonicotinoid with a broad span of toxicity to insects. The chemical is acutely toxic to bees and aquatic life. In 2014, Syngenta petitioned the EPA to increase the legal tolerance of the chemical's residue in numerous crops.
90. Listed as an extremely hazardous substance, this organophosphate insecticide is primarily applied to corn.
91. A productive mason bee endemic to the Columbia Basin
93. An organophosphate pesticide that is toxic to mammals, insects, and aquatic organisms. It is highly toxic to bees.
94. Cheap and widely used worldwide, tests have shown that insects are developing resistance to this highly toxic agricultural compound that readily kills bees.
96. Endemic to several of the Hawaiian Islands, this yellow-faced bee is distinguished by a large single facial mark.
97. A devastating hive disease caused by the spore-forming *Paenibacillus* larva
100. Introduced in 1960 and marketed under the trade name Dimecron, this chemical was used as a systemic insecticide until 1990 when production was voluntarily canceled due to high toxicity to birds and bees, as well as humans.
102. A wide-spectrum broadleaf herbicide known by the trade name Roundup. It kills many species of plants that are forage for pollinators. For example, monarch butterfly populations have suffered from a lack of native milkweed on which to lay their eggs and sustain growth of their larvae.
103. In use since 1961, this organophosphate is controversial due to its high toxicity and prevalence in urban waterways.
108. More than two hundred years old, this American producer of chemicals manufactures pesticides for large-scale agriculture.
110. A phrase for the number of people living on earth
113. A Hawaiian fringillidae that is experiencing rapid population decline
114. Whereas this miner bee carries Wyoming in its name, it is a native of Oregon's Columbia Basin where it prefers ponderosa pine grassland.
115. A mite that can only reproduce in a honeybee colony. Introduced to the USA in 1987, this destructive mite transmits a variety of RNA-viruses to honeybees, the effects of which kill an otherwise healthy colony. Research is underway to breed honeybees with the "hygienic" habit of removing affected larvae from the hive.
117. Toxic to bees, this organophosphate foliar insecticide kills aphids, caterpillars, leaf miners, and thrips. 4-5 million pounds are applied annually in the U.S. alone. Many species of migrating songbirds lose their sense of direction due to exposure to this chemical.
121. A skipper butterfly that lives in the sawgrass marshes of Texas and Mississippi
124. A highly toxic compound found in many commercial insecticides, such as Bidrin, Carbicron, Diapadrin, Dicron, and Ektafos
126. A checkerspot of northern California and Oregon that is nearly extinct due to loss of its native grassland habitat to urbanization, recreation, and pesticide use
129. Insects that are useful within their ecosystem and also offer value for mankind
132. Highly mobile in soil and very toxic to bees, birds, and aquatic animals, this organophosphate insecticide goes by the trade names Cygon and De-Fend. It's widely used on citrus, cotton, fruit, olives, potatoes, tea, tobacco, vegetables, home gardens, and livestock.
138. A biotic agent that moves pollen grains from the male anthers to the female stigma of a flower, thus facilitating plant fertilization
139. Available since the 1940s and sprayed on cotton, rice, and fruit trees, this organophosphate compound is considered among the most dangerous of all pesticides. It has been proposed for world-wide ban.
140. This particular long-horned *Eucera* is known from only a single specimen.
142. One of the most widely used organophosphate insecticides in the U.S. (8 - 11 million pounds applied annually), this chemical is highly toxic to bees and has also been observed to kill amphibians and aquatic wildlife. Studies are sparse. Exposure during pregnancy can affect fetal development.
144. A large brown-and-yellow butterfly endemic to Florida, this swallowtail is extremely rare due to loss of tropical hardwood hammocks, recent storm damage and over-collection.
147. Highly toxic to humans, many animals and insects, Azinphos-methyl was finally banned in the US in 2013 after more than fifty years of use as an insecticide.
149. Marketed as Zectran by the Dow Chemical Company, this pesticide is highly toxic to bees.
150. Logging and spraying are the major threats to this Missouri native, a little brown skipper butterfly.
151. A silverspot butterfly that lives in San Francisco. The species has been largely destroyed by urbanization and pesticides.
152. A silverspot of the San Francisco Bay area, this butterfly is vanishing due to development and loss of its host plant, johnny-jump-up.
153. A microsporidian that sickens honeybees, causing dysentery
157. Alteration of an ecosystem, often to the detriment of certain species therein
159. A threatened saltbush sootywing that lives in the southwest U.S.
160. This chemical is used as a toxin against birds, snails, ticks, thrips, other insect pests, rodents, and mollusks. It is highly toxic to bees.
161. Prohibited by the FDA, but still available under restricted use by the EPA, this toxic pesticide kills birds, bees, and aquatic animals.
162. A dark, dusty skipper that prefers shaded wetlands in which its young feed on sedges
170. Known for its toxicity to pets (for which it is used as tick and flea control), this organophosphate is also deadly to bees.
174. Both the Mexican and lesser varieties of this nocturnal vertebrate pollinator are endangered.
176. The act of attempting to influence decisions made by officials in the government, most often legislators or members of regulatory agencies
177. A duskywing of oak savannas and pine barrens across the U.S., this butterfly is now scarce due to habitat destruction and pesticide spraying for gypsy moths.
178. This *Hylaeus* (with a shady name) has experienced a significant reduction of habitat.

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179. Another threatened resident of the greater San Francisco area, this little elfin butterfly has lost its rocky outcrops and coastal scrub habitat to urbanization.
182. A specialist forager of crinklemat, this miner bee is another Columbia Basin resident.
183. Limited to a 33 square mile tract around the village of Cloudcroft, this mountain-dwelling checkerspot is declining due to habitat destruction, invasive plants, and pesticide spraying.
184. The active compound in Ammo and Raid, this broad-spectrum insecticide kills a wide variety of insects and is especially deadly for fish. It is highly toxic to honeybees.
189. A yellow-faced bee formerly common throughout the Hawaiian islands, but now very rare. It is distinguished by large gonoforceps.
192. A brown butterfly found in Michigan and Indiana. This rare *Neonympha* is federally protected.
195. A fungicide marketed under the name Afugan. It is toxic to honeybees as well as other insects, birds, and aquatic animals. Used in orchards, vineyards, and vegetable crops against powdery mildew
197. Known from only a few sites in Mendocino, California, this little blue butterfly may be extinct.
198. A small population of these butterflies remains in the pine rockland of South Florida.
199. This lawn-grooming and land management practice has increased in recent decades due to widely available machinery, including models that can be ridden. Consequently, there are far fewer native flowers to sustain pollinators.
202. This crested inhabitant of Hawaii is an important avian pollinator. Due to loss of habitat, it now lives on 5% of its original land.
203. A specialist forager of the evening primrose in Antioch Dunes, this sweat bee survives in only seventy acres of protected land.
206. Highly toxic to pollinators as well as humans, this pesticide has a half-life of 25 days in groundwater. It is registered for professional use on a wide variety of agricultural crops, sod farms, and livestock quarters.
207. A sweat bee that carries a name for "thick mind"
209. A Canadian fritillary that occurs in a few locations in northern Montana
211. A species at serious risk of extinction
212. This first and only fly protected by the Endangered Species Act is an important pollinator and indicator species for its unique environment.
213. A miner bee and specialist forager of whisperingbells in the scrublands of California and Arizona
214. A substance that can exert a repelling, killing, or controlling effect on an organism that is considered to be a pest
216. A rare miner bee collected once in Pasco, WA
217. An important crop and wild flower pollinator once common throughout the U.S. and Canada, this western *Bombus* is now in danger.
215. A giant skipper butterfly that is very scarce. The only remaining U.S. habitat is Southern Texas.

DOWN / This is the Problem, Not the Solution (2015)

1. A lovely little hairstreak that inhabits the high mountains of northern Appalachia. Its sole reliable habitat remains Mt. Greylock, MA.
3. This marble is among the most imperiled of all North American butterflies. Its habitat has shrunk to a few sites on San Juan Island, WA.
4. A restricted use pesticide that is highly toxic to all warm-blooded creatures as well as invertebrates. The chemical is persistent in soil and groundwater, including run-off.
5. A rare yellow-faced bee of Hawaii characterized by the wide scape of the male
6. The desire to always have more, to take for oneself instead of giving to others
8. Like other endangered silverspots of the northwest U.S., this butterfly is nearly extinct. The early blue violet is critical to its survival.
9. When this is lost, pollinators have nowhere to live.
11. A beautiful blue butterfly with an unfortunate habitat adjacent to what is now the Los Angeles Airport
12. The U.S. government agency responsible for regulating pesticide use
13. A long-horned bee endemic to the Columbia Basin
15. A substance used to kill insects
18. A wandering skipper known from only two remaining populations in California and Nevada, this butterfly is suffering from loss of habitat.
20. An organophosphate similar to Malathion, this chemical goes by the trade name Dibrom. Despite its high toxicity to many forms of life, it is still sprayed by truck and helicopter for mosquito control.
21. A rare elfin that lives in acidic spruce tamarack bogs
22. Excessive pride or self-confidence, like the condition of Icarus
23. Phased out of use in the U.S. in 2009, this highly toxic compound known as Monitor is widely used in other parts of the world for insect control on potatoes and rice. It does not readily degrade and traces remain in foods, including fish caught in nearby waters.
24. Damage to an ecosystem that is incidental to an activity
27. A rare miner bee that has been recorded only once near Jackson, Wyoming
28. The way in which two different species co-exist in a beneficial relationship
29. A beautiful and well-loved migratory butterfly that is threatened by loss of habitat and native forage, namely, native milkweed
30. This lovely green hairstreak lives in sagebrush scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodlands.
31. A resident of the Columbia Basin, this miner bee has a name that means "stinging adrenaline."
35. The end of a species

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36. A miner bee about which little is known. One specimen has been collected in this national park in northwest Wyoming.
37. The result of an excess or dearth in an ecosystem
39. An organochlorine insecticide and acaricide that is being phased out globally, but is still used extensively in China and India. Toxic to bees
40. A state of dynamic equilibrium within an ecosystem in which genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity remain relatively stable, yet are subject to gradual changes through natural succession
41. Any plant having broad leaves, as opposed to blades or needles. The term is often used to describe weeds. Many herbicides target this kind of plant, including the majority of native flowers on which pollinators depend for food and habitat.
42. The movement of pollen by wind, bird, rain, or insect. Especially problematic with pollen from fertile GMO species
43. Illegal in the U.S., this organophosphate insecticide is still produced by American companies and sold abroad. It is highly toxic to humans and other mammals, as well as birds, fish, non-target insects, and honeybees.
45. Once believed to be extinct, this Hawaiian sphinx moth is rare due to human development and capture for trade.
46. This yellow-faced native of Oahu is easily recognized by the red head of the female, and the orange base of the male abdomen.
47. An organophosphate insecticide used primarily for treating apple trees, but also applied to other fruit crops, vines, and ornamentals. It is used in some dog collars. Extremely toxic to honeybees, it is also deadly for birds and aquatic animals.
50. A skipperling in the family of northern prairie grass skippers, this brown butterfly has diminished due to loss of native habitat.
53. The most widely used insecticide in the world, another neonicotinoid produced by Bayer AG. To members of the genus *Apis*, the honeybees, this insecticide is one of the most toxic chemicals. Experts believe that this chemical is a possible cause of colony collapse disorder (CCD). Some people argue that the risk to honeybees can be mitigated with proper application. The impact on pollinators other than honeybees is undocumented.
57. A widely used insecticide, acaricide, and insect repellent, this compound is safe for humans in low doses but highly toxic to bees and fish. It is so toxic to cats that feline pets have died from exposure to flea collars intended for dogs.
59. A profit-driven agricultural venture
60. An insecticide and acaricide, this organophosphate insecticide is highly toxic to bees, yet widely used to control a broad spectrum of agricultural insect and mite pests. Crops include nuts, citrus, artichokes, olives, cotton, alfalfa seed, safflower, and ornamentals.
62. An organochlorine used as an insecticide on crops, ornamentals, livestock, and pets. Used to kill mosquitoes, cockroaches, and other insects. It is banned in the U.S. and EU due to extreme toxicity.
64. Blackburn's, the largest native insect of Hawaii
65. A large yellow-faced bee endemic to the Hawaiian island of Hawaii
67. Listed as an extremely hazardous substance, this insecticide and nematicide is used to treat corn, onions, rutabagas, pineapple, bananas, sugar cane, sugar beets, peanuts, and other crops.
68. Infrequently found in the dry forests of Kona, Hawaii, this yellow-faced bee has red markings on its abdomen.
71. Limited to a small peninsula in southern California, this exquisite blue butterfly may be the world's rarest.
73. A mason bee recorded in only three locations, but a wide variety of habitat types
74. A fritillary endemic to the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado. Intensive collecting, recreational development, grazing, drought, and mining have destroyed most of the population.
77. The pathway by which a process occurs. For example, an insect pollinating a plant, or a disease communicating from one host to another
81. Population estimates put this skipper's decline at 99%. Once found throughout the eastern U.S., the butterfly has succumbed to frequent fires and pesticide use.
83. A dazzling blue butterfly dependent on three species of lupine in California
84. An exquisite blue butterfly once common in Indiana Dunes National Park. It depends upon blue lupine for reproduction.
86. Restricted to a few "sky islands" on mountains in Texas and New Mexico, this hairstreak is threatened by grazing, wildfires, and invasive weeds.
87. This small hive pest was first introduced to the US in 1996 and is now widespread. A healthy honeybee colony can survive an infestation, but these intruders are a stressor on hive well-being. They can overtake a weakened hive.
92. This giant skipper butterfly lives in southern Texas and New Mexico. Its larvae feed on lechuguilla agave, which is disappearing due to fires, overgrazing, and plant collectors.
95. A species that reflects the overall health of an ecosystem
98. This silverspot's larvae feed on the blue violet, which is sadly infrequent due to ongoing development in California.
99. A dotted blue butterfly from arid regions of southern California, Nevada and Utah. This species lives in fragile ecosystems that are increasingly invaded by cheatgrass.
101. Cheap and deadly, this persistent organic pollutant is still used outside of the U.S., not only for crop treatment but also for suicide.
104. This *Osmia* bee is a specialist of *Scrophulariaceae* in the Cascades region.
105. An endangered longhorn beetle, presumably a valley inhabitant, relies upon this plant for its survival.
106. A skipper butterfly of the northern plains that is disappearing due to habitat destruction.
107. The practice of supplying unseasonal fruits and vegetables to consumers. The produce is often shipped in from other countries where food cultivation and handling practices may be irresponsible.
108. A highly toxic insecticide for pests and non-target organisms, including humans and pollinators. Residential use was outlawed in 2004, but it is still approved for agricultural use.

109. An organophosphate parasympathomimetic that is highly toxic to bees. It is used in agriculture, residential landscaping, public recreation areas, and in public health pest control programs such as mosquito eradication in urban areas.
111. An organism into which genetic material from an unrelated organism has been introduced
112. Sold as Metasystox-R, this organothiophosphate insecticide is highly toxic to bees, non-target insects, and birds. Toxicity to humans has restricted its use to agriculture and urban tree bark injections.
116. A German company that is the largest producer of chemicals in the world, including highly toxic pesticides
118. Apart from the Jersey side of the Delaware Bay, this skipper butterfly is rarely seen. Its preferred habitat is brackish river marshes and abandoned rice paddies along the mid-Atlantic coast.
119. A yellow-faced bee of coastal Hawaii that has a long head and large facial marks
120. A neonicotinoid compound sold by Bayer AG that is under scrutiny for toxicity to non-target insects, especially honeybees. Banned in Germany after a significant kill of honeybees, it is still authorized for use in the U.S.
125. A yellow-faced bee superficially similar to *Hylaeus flavifrons*. Collection records are from the Kilauea area.
127. The variety of different types of organisms found on earth
128. A small yellow-faced bee found in the wet forests of Hawaii. It is associated with the chamaesyce olowiana tree.
130. An inhabitant of high-altitude montane meadows near San Diego, this skipper is endangered due to overgrazing.
131. A fungal disease that affects the gut of honeybee larvae, causing them to die and be consumed by fungal spores
133. An introduced organism that spreads rapidly, usually at the expense of indigenous species
134. The increasing interconnectedness of our world, facilitated by easy travel and transport of goods. (This) has spread plant, animal and insect species outside of their indigenous habitats and created many ecological problems.
135. A traditional method of spraying chemicals that covers an entire area and is not specific to a target pest
136. A carbamate insecticide that has been in use since 1959. It kills mosquitos, ants, gypsy moths, ticks, fleas, and many other non-pest insects. It is toxic to birds and honeybees.
137. A fungus that is decimating North American bat populations
139. The release of chemical byproducts, exhaust, and other waste into our environment.
141. A yellow-faced bee of Hawaii that inhabits coastal areas and dry forest. It is larger than most coastal bees.
142. Acronym for a honeybee disorder in which an adult colony abruptly leaves their hive
143. A brownish-yellow skipper, this montane butterfly is threatened.
145. A spotted butterfly native to the San Francisco Bay area. Populations are in serious decline.
146. This species of rare miner bee from the Columbia Basin is dependent on willow.
148. The genus of pollinators to which honeybees belong
154. A Swiss manufacturer of seeds and pesticides, including Actara
155. Named for Lange, this Californian butterfly is nearly gone. An estimated 25-50 specimens remain on a strip of riverbank in the San Francisco Bay area.
156. Human development of a wild or rural area, usually at the great expense of habitat for pollinators and other animals
158. The degree to which a substance is capable of killing an organism
160. One of the blue butterflies that has all but disappeared. Common to southern Florida as recently as the 1970s, today this little gem is seen only occasionally in the Florida Keys.
163. A small yellow-faced bee known from only two specimens collected in 1997
164. Endangered species of butterflies that include Behren's, Oregon, and Callippe
165. Known to some as the "skipper king of the tall grass prairies," this little dusky-orange butterfly is disappearing as its native prairie habitat is destroyed.
166. An excellent general pollinator that was once common to the upper and eastern U.S., this rusty-patched *Bombus* is now threatened.
167. This dotted blue butterfly inhabits dry regions of California, Nevada, and Arizona. Its numbers are dwindling due to invasive plants and increased fires.
168. A leading producer of genetically modified seed as well as glyphosate. Heavily involved in U.S. politics
169. A subjective term used to describe any plant that is unwanted. Many plants that are considered weeds are critical forage for pollinators.
171. Spraying for mosquitoes and gypsy moths has killed many of these hairstreaks, who once lived all along the east coast of the U.S.
172. A widely used pyrethroid insecticide that goes by the names Chrysron, Crossfire, Pynosect, Raid Flying Insect Killer, Scourge, Sun-Bugger #4, SPB-1382, Synthrin, Syntox, Vectrin, and Whitmire PT-110. It is highly toxic to bees and aquatic organisms.
173. This miner bee of Oregon is so rare that one could claim its loss is accepted.
175. Used to treat crops such as leaf greens, citrus, melons, corn, alfalfa, wheat, cotton, and tree crops. This chemical is highly toxic to birds, bees, and freshwater invertebrates. It is also toxic to humans. Studies are in effect to determine the degree of risk.
180. This skipper has a wide range from Wisconsin to Florida, but is disappearing along with loss of native prairie habitat.
181. A specialist fritillary of tall and mixed grass prairies on the east-central U.S. Violets are an important component of the larval diet of this striking orange, black, and white butterfly.
184. Some Hawaiians consider this bird to be a family god. Once a wild pollinator, it now exists only in captivity due to introduced diseases.
185. A cleptoparasitic bee of Molokai, Lanai, and Maui

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186. A metalmark found only in the Antioch Dunes of California. The species depends upon naked-stemmed buckwheat.
 187. Any substance that is used to repel, control, or kill any form of plant or animal that is considered to be a pest
 188. Thought to be dependent on flowers in the family *Compositae*, this miner bee has been collected only once in (this town) Oregon.
 190. A person who demands goods and services
 191. Known from only three locations in Oregon and Nevada, this specialist bee is a forager on penstemon flowers.
 193. Two similar species of endangered blue butterflies associated with their original habitat of Miami, Florida
 194. Greater than (this) percentage of sprayed pesticides reach a destination other than the target and the collateral effect is often deadly.
 196. A giant skipper butterfly from the high woodlands of Arizona. The larvae feed on parry's agave, which has been lost to overgrazing.
 200. A swallowtail of the Ozarks, this butterfly has a very restricted range in Missouri and Arkansas. While its numbers are strong in this region, it is vulnerable to loss of native habitat and pesticide kills.
 201. This sphinx moth depends upon evening primrose for its survival in California. Sadly, invasion by European filaree is threatening the habitat and livelihood of this species.
 202. Generally known as the yellow-faced bee, many of the species are native to Hawaii. Most are nearly extinct.
 204. The male of this coastal Hawaiian *Hylaeus* has a distinctive scape. The population is vulnerable to extirpation.
 205. A kleptoparasitic bee reminiscent of cuckoo birds. This strange pollinator faces extinction.
 207. An organism, typically an animal or insect, which is considered undesirable
 208. One of the most widely used pesticides in the U.S., this chemical kills bees slowly, over the course of a few days. Affected bees will unwittingly carry traces of the toxin back to the hive, and this can result in disastrous kills.
 210. An extremely tiny yellow-faced bee known from four specimens collected in 2002
2015. Name of the artist, abbreviated



Dead honeybees from a hive that starved in late winter, 2015