Assessing Plant-Pollinator Community Composition*

- The mutualistic

from large bodies of water, with cold

Prairie Treatment Site

II. Urban/Green Space

shown differences when compared to their native counterparts with reduction in abundance and species

Urban Treatment Site

II. Agriculture

In the area surrounding Manhattan, Kansas, agriculture areas are similar. Mat

biodiversity fields used for agriculture (Middleton et al. 2021). This study, though short, would support that trend.

The agriculture area selected for this study was located near, if not inside,

had the same number of pollinators (Table 2). However, pollinators account for a much greater percentage of total invertebrates in the urban location than in the agroforestry study area (Fig 12 & 13). It is of note that more nymph stage pollinators

sector presented the highest amount of diversity. The urban location having the greatest
invertebrate diversity may be related to the more

tending of planted crops can negatively affect nesting viability for invertebrate communities and therefore, pollinators as well.

The agricultural forestry site had the greatest invertebrate abundance during the collection period. The findings showed greater than half of the collected invertebrates were winged, but none were identified as primary pollinators.

Lessons learned throughout the collection process such as expanding the time of collection, standardizing samples, include observations, and establish clearly the relationships being tested. The effort and results of our work may not be able to make

habitats. Interpretations of data collected must include the consideration of the short collection period, individual proficiency during capture, and