TABLE 4.1
Pollinator Syndromes

VECTOR	FLOWER SHAPE	FLOWER COLOR	SCENT	NECTAR QUALITY	POLLEN QUALITY	BLOOM TIME	EXAMPLES	NOTES
Melittophily I. (Bee pollination I.)	Simple, open, bowl-shaped	Blue, yellow, white	Variable, may include chemical attractants similar to bee sex pheromones	Variable	Variable. Sometimes sticky, or must be shaken from anthers	Day	Apple, sunflower, wild rose	Typically showy, flowers often have ultraviolet colored lines that guide bees towards nectar reward.
Melittophily II. (Bee pollination II.)	Complicated, asymmetrical petals	Blue, yellow, other	Variable, may include chemical attractants similar to bee sex pheromones	Variable	Variable. Sometimes sticky, or must be shaken from anthers	Day	Alfalfa, pea, orchid, penstemon	Like above, flowers are showy and often have ultraviolet colored lines which guide bees towards nectar reward.
Psychophily (Butterfly pollination)	Large, often with deep tubes or hidden nectar reservoirs	Pink, lavender, other	Often strong scented	Lots of nectar	Little pollen	Day	Milkweed, liatris, purple coneflower	Very showy, often with some sort of landing platform.
Phalaenophily (Moth pollination)	Large, often with deep tubes or hidden nectar reservoirs	Usually white	Often strong scented	Lots of nectar	Little pollen	Often night	Yucca, datura, morning glory	Moths may be diurnal or nocturnal depending on species, hence variable bloom times.
Myophily (Fly pollination I.)	Shallow, flat, open, or dish-shaped	White, yellow	Usually no strong scent	Little nectar	Little pollen	Day	Carrot, dill, parsnip, onion, yarrow	Often umbel-shaped flowers
Sapromyphily (Fly pollination II.)	Deep, tubular, or funnel-shaped	Brown or orange	Very strong, unpleasant odor similar to carrion or dung	Little nectar	Little pollen	Day and night	Skunk cabbage, red trillium	Flowers may be sticky, hairy, or include some other mechanism to temporarily trap and slow down visiting flies.
Cantharophily (Beetle pollination)	Large, flat, dish-shaped	Usually off-white, green, yellow	Strong scented, often spicy, fruity, or rotten smelling	Little nectar	Lots of pollen	Day and night	Magnolia, water lilies	Excess pollen often produced to compensate for feeding by beetles.
Ornithophily (Bird pollination)	Large, deep tubular, or funnel-shaped	Red, orange	No smell	Lots of nectar	Little pollen	Day	Cardinal flower, hibiscus, columbine	Usually very showy. Pollen grains may be very large and sticky.
Chiropterophily (Bat pollination)	Large, bell-shaped	White, or light colored	Sometimes sulfur scented	Lots of nectar	Little pollen	Night	Saguaro cactus, durian	Like bird-pollinated flowers, often very showy. Pollen grains may be very large and sticky.
Anemophily (Wind pollination)	Small, inconspicuous, feathery stigmas	Green	No smell	No nectar	Lots of pollen	Day and night	Pine, corn, other grasses	Often growing in large monocultures, often the tallest plants in a particular environment. Insects may consume pollen, but do not contribute to pollination.