

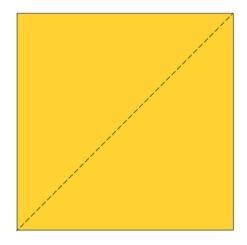




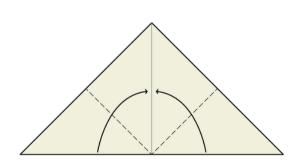
People often think of European honeybees when considering pollinators, but did you know that our native bees are far more efficient pollinators? In fact, some native bees are used by farmers for this reason. This efficiency is vital to native plants, which often rely on specific bee species to be pollinated, and greatly impacts the health of Utah's wildlands, which help to combat climate change through carbon sequestration. Utah is lucky to be home to around 1,100 native bee species, many of which nest underground or in hollow stems and cavities.

Consider helping Utah's many bee species by reducing monocultures like lawn and planting a variety of native plants. Support ground-nesting native bees by reducing overhead watering and avoiding landscape fabric. To learn more about gardening in Utah, visit Conservation Garden Park!

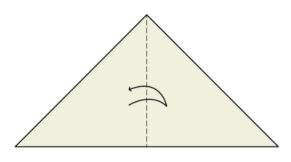
1 Cut a square sheet of paper in half to make a triangle.



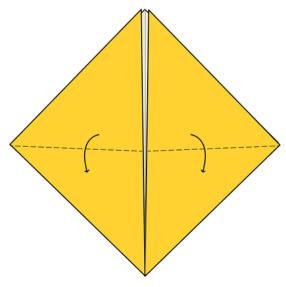
Fold up the bottom corners so the tips meet at the peak of the triangle.



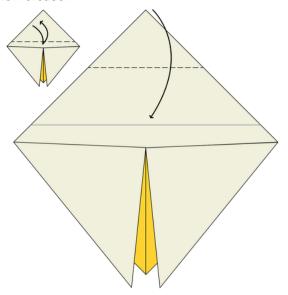
Fold the triangle in half to get the center crease. Unfold.



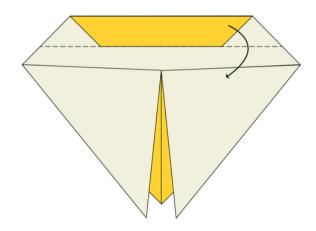
Fold down the two flaps at a slight angle, so the tips are slightly apart from one another.



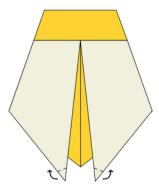
Fold down the back layer of paper. Don't fold exactly in half; instead, leave a small gap. Unfold, then fold the tip of the paper down to meet the new crease.



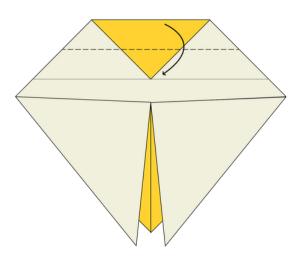
Refold the crease made in Step 5.



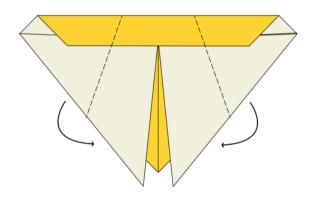
Pold the wingtips under.



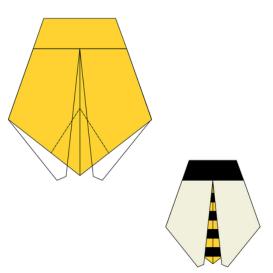
GARDEN PARK Make the back layer more narrow by folding it in half to meet the crease.



Fold back a good portion of the left and right sides of the model Adjust the paper to make it more into the shape of a bee.



 $10 \quad \text{To make the model more 3d, bend the bottom layer} \\ \text{of the body, but not the wings. Color the head black} \\ \text{and add stripes to the body.}$ 

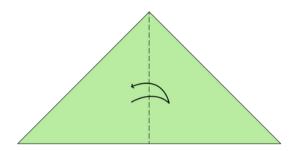


## Dragonfly Pattern Source: make-origami.com/origami-dragonfly

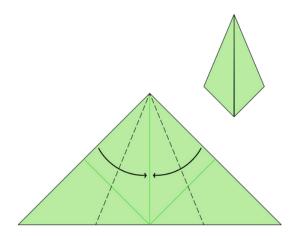
Found near streams and ponds, adult dragonflies are known for their shimmering wings and mosquito-hunting abilities. However, the majority of their lives are actually spent underwater, in their larval stage, eating small aquatic creatures like insect larva, snails, worms, and even small fish. Accordingly, they rely on high quality water to survive.

Consider protecting dragonflies by planting plants with deep and expansive roots to filter pollutants out of water before it returns to streams and rivers. To learn more, visit Conservation Garden Park!

Fold the triangle in half to get the center crease. Unfold.

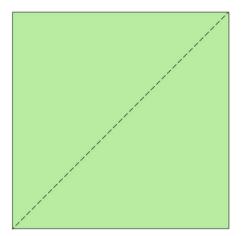


Fold down the top edges so they meet at the center. Unfold.

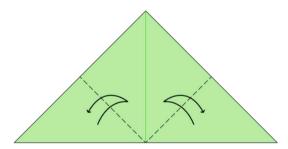




Fold a square sheet of paper in half to make a triangle, with the white side on the inside.

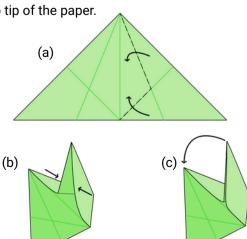


Fold up the bottom corners so the tips meet at the peak of the triangle. Unfold.

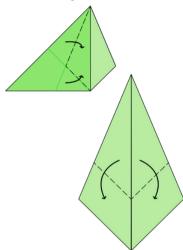


(a) Fold the top section down along the crease made in Step 4 and the bottom section up along the crease made in Step 3 and (b) pinch them together to make a rabbit ear fold.

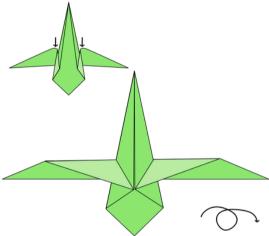
(c) The new flap tip should be folded up to meet the top tip of the paper.



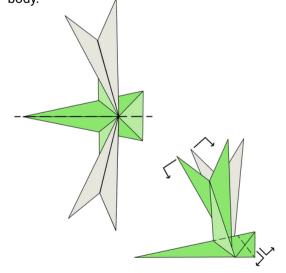
Repeat on the other side. Then, fold the new flaps down so they are perpendicular to the model. These will be wings.



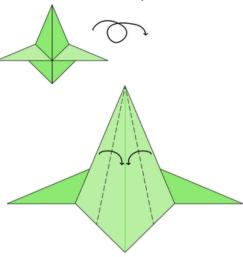
Push the paper towards the head of the body where it buckles (small arrows), then press down so the wings are flat. Flip the paper over.



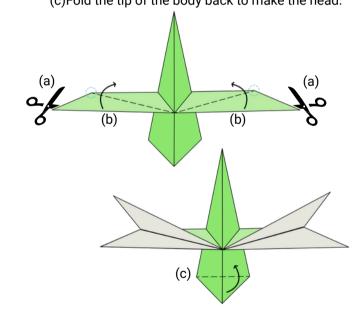
 $10^{\circ}$  Fold the body in half. Fold the two corners of the head away from the center, and the wings away from the center to make them perpendicular to the body.

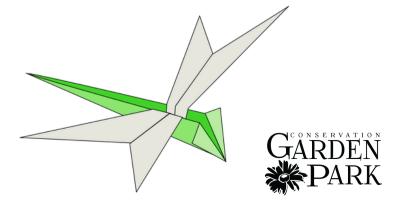


Flip the paper over. Make the body of the dragonfly more narrow by folding the sides of the body to the center of the body.



(a) Gently separate the wing layers and make a cut between the facing white layers from the wing tips to the corners of the wing (blue circles).
(b)Fold the cut layer back to reveal white wings.
(c)Fold the tip of the body back to make the head.





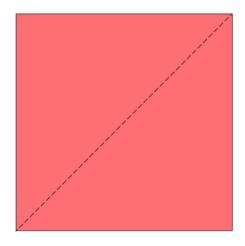




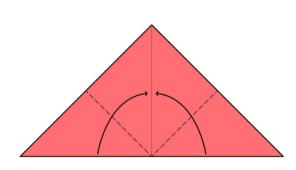
A universal symbol of good luck, ladybugs are found throughout the world. These adorable beetles are valued for their voracious appetites, preying on soft-bodied insects like aphids, thrips, and mites. A single ladybug can consume 5,000 aphids over the course of its life! Unfortunately, climate change, pollution, and invasive ladybug species threaten our native populations. Stores and nurseries often carry ladybugs as a means of pest control, but this practice comes with risks, and is often unsuccessful, as they fly away soon after release.

Consider naturally attracting ladybugs to your garden by adding plants with umbel shaped flowers like yarrow and viburnum, and daisy-like flowers like asters and sunflowers. An added bonus? These plants are waterwise, include native varieties, and can be seen at Conservation Garden Park!.

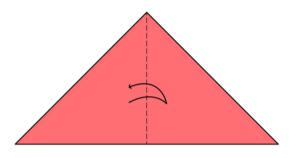
 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \hline 1 & Fold a square sheet of paper in half to make a triangle. \\ \hline \end{tabular}$ 



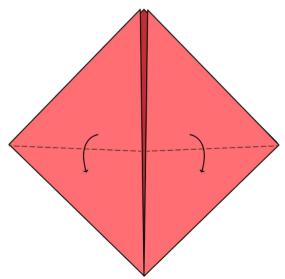
Fold up the bottom corners so the tips meet at the peak of the triangle.



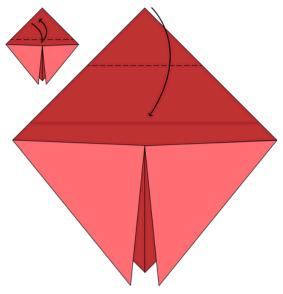
Fold the triangle in half to get the center crease. Unfold.



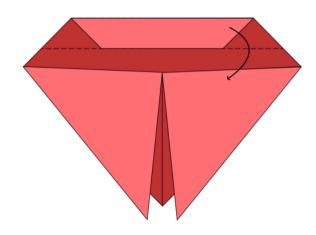
Fold down the two flaps at a slight angle, so the tips are slightly apart from one another.



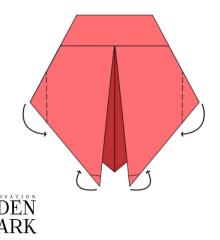
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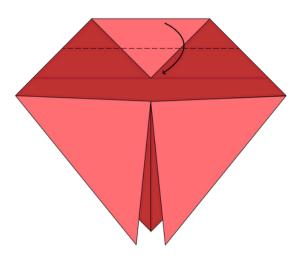
Refold the crease made in Step 5.



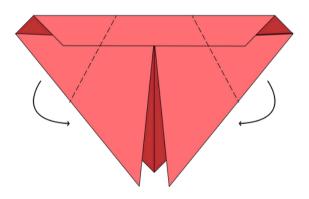
Pold back the left and right corners of the ladybug to make it less angular. Fold the wingtips under.



Make the back layer more narrow by folding it in half to meet the crease.



Fold back a good portion of the left and right sides of the model Adjust the paper to make it more into the oval shape of a ladybug.



 $10 \\ \text{ To make the model more 3d, bend back the bottom layer of the body, but not the wings. Color the head black and add spots to the wings.}$ 

