Use the st	tatements below to help distin	nguish between the top row of in	sects (bees, wasps and flies). A	Il statements refer to the groups s	hown beneath them.
More hairy			No hairs or less obviously hairy		
Pollen baskets visible on hind legs or under abdomen			No pollen basket		
Antennae have 'elbow'		Antennae straight		Very short antennae	
Eyes on side of head wider apart so not covering it all				Large eyes closer together covering head.	
Two pairs of wings (Wasp has very small hind wings)				One pair of wings	
Bees • Very hairy, • Rounded body • Output the set of the set o	<ul> <li>Lower legs broad and flattened</li> <li>Colour varies from bright orange striped to nearly all black</li> <li>Eye are hairy and hard to see</li> </ul> With the output of the	<ul> <li>Hairy – but less than bumblebees</li> <li>More elongated shape</li> <li>Colours more dull</li> <li>Male</li> <li>Female</li> <li>Tawny mining bee (Adrena fulva)</li> <li>Bolitary bee</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wasps</li> <li>Some wasps are v small &amp; dark wasps – look for the narrow waist</li> <li>Head bulkier and more rectangular than bees</li> <li>Wasp</li> </ul>	Flies <ul> <li>Usually shiny or reflective</li> <li>Very fast hovering flight</li> </ul> Output: Output: Flowerfly (Eristalis tenax) Hoverfly	You may see many species of fly- you just need to separate hoverflies from the rest.
These groups are easier to distinguish from one another. Use the key features in each box to help identify them					
Rectles Small insects		Buttorfligs & moths		Other insects	

