

Please do not enter meadow, pollinator survey in processes

We are conducting a survey of the pollinators such as hummingbirds, bees, flies, butterflies and moths and their interactions with flowering plants in this. Often to effectively preserve a community we must protect not only the species present but also the interactions between species.

High elevation meadows contain a staggering number of pollinator and plant species. Often these plants and pollinators are present only on a specific mountaintop. For example the Mt. Washington beardtongue (*Penstemon pseudoparvus*) is only found in the Magdalenas and Mt. Washington and Cockerell's bumblebee (*Bombus cockerelli*) has the most limited range of any bumblebee species in the world and is found only in the White Mountains.

These high elevation meadows are formed by a rare combination of soil texture and moisture that inhibits the growth of trees. Because so many factors need to be just right for a meadow to persist, there are generally very few in any one mountain range. Additionally, meadows in the southwest and nationally are disappearing due to development for housing or campsites, stock grazing and other human impacts.

The Kiwanis meadow is the last of its kind in the Sandias. The meadow is closed to facilitate its restoration.

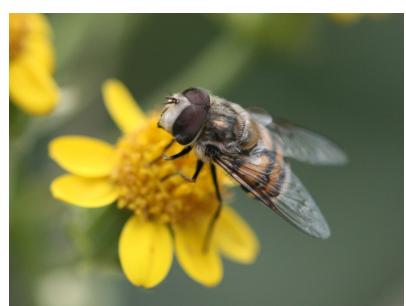
Please respect meadow closure notices because they are in place to protect these beautiful places for the enjoyment of future generations and for the wildlife that rely on the resources the meadows provide.



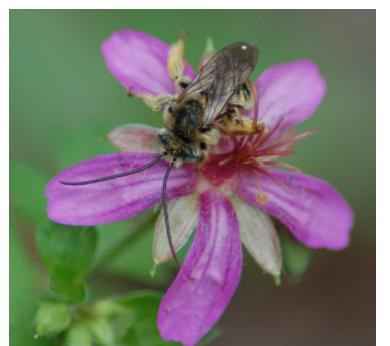
Hairstreak, Peloncillo meadows



Bumblebee mimic fly, Chiricahua meadows



Hoverfly, Chiricahua meadows



Longhorn bee, Sandia meadows