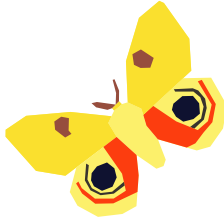


Planning a Perfect Pollinator Garden & Landscape ^{1/2}

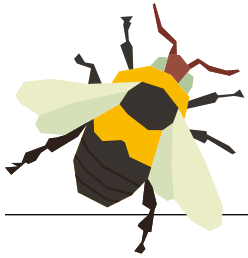
Make your garden an ecosystem.



Hummingbirds, bees, butterflies, moths and other insects play a critical role in a healthy and productive garden, as well as the whole ecosystem.

Pollination takes place when pollen is transferred from one flower to another while the insect is feeding on nectar. Adding a few plants can help, or you can plan an entire garden complex to support these wonderful creatures.

The basics of gardening with pollinators in mind.



- Select nectar-producing flowers.
 - Select plants with varying heights since not all insects fly at the same height.
 - Provide a mixture of perennials, annuals, trees and shrubs to provide pollinators with food all season long.
 - Group plants together to provide cover for caterpillars, giving them some protection from birds.
 - Try to avoid all pesticides. If you need to resolve a specific problem, contact one of our team for guidance.
 - Provide plants that will feed both larvae and adult insects.
 - Let pests like aphids thrive to attract natural pest control in the forms of predators like wasps, hoverflies, and beetles.
-

What about Native Plants?

A fine question indeed. If you want to not only FEED the pollinators but be a part of their continued existence (and feed baby birds), native plants are the way to go. **Our pollinators evolved alongside our native plants.** They recognize them as food for their young, who will only eat the leaves of the plants they evolved with. You may be able to feed pollinators with, say, Butterfly Bush, but you won't be providing them with a habitat to continue the circle of life.

Trees & shrubs.

Some of the most attractive plants for pollinators are not perennial flowers, consider:

Red Maples, Flowering Dogwood, Crabapple, Hawthorn, Serviceberry, Viburnums, Forsythia, St John's Wort, Chokeberry, Buttonbush, Ninebark, Buttonbush, New Jersey Tea, Meadowsweet, Clethra and many others! Ask our team for suggestions.



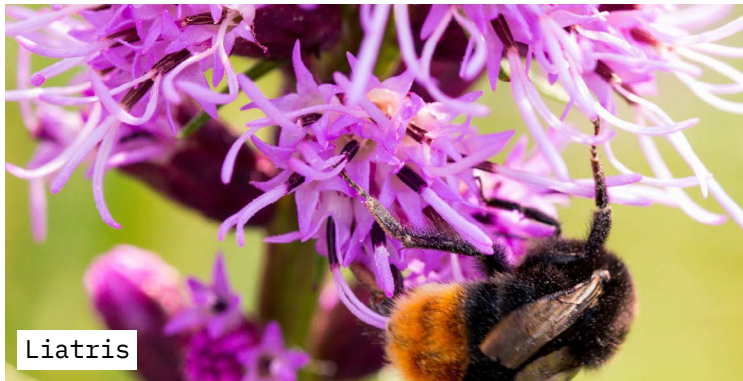
Planning a Perfect Pollinator Garden & Landscape ^{2/2}

Make your garden an ecosystem.

Flowering herbaceous plants.

● Plants in green are Annuals in our local zones

- **Aster** – later blooming; extends your pollinator garden season
- **Anise Hyssop** – edible, with summer blooms
- **Beebalm** – tolerates some shade
- **Butterfly Weed** – has a vital role in the lifecycle of monarch butterflies
- **Cosmos** ● – annual, non-native, pretty
- **Goldenrod** – perhaps our single most valuable perennial plant for pollinators
- **Joe Pye Weed** – deer resistant, tall, will grow in partial shade & damp soil
- **Liatris/Blazing Star** – attractive to all manner of pollinators and humans alike
- **Mountain Mint** – sit back and enjoy the hive of activity that surrounds this plant
- **Nasturtium** ● – annual, hummingbird magnet
- **Phlox (upright/garden)** – available in a wide range of colors
- **Phlox (creeping)** – spring bloom, deer resistant, low growing
- **Rose Mallow** – prefers moist soil, butterflies love it, as do people
- **Shasta Daisy** – a stunning bright white summer pollinator
- **Skullcap (Downy)** – “Wildflower of the Year”
- **Sedums** – late season bloomers
- **Sunflowers** – sources of pollen and nectar
- **Verbena (Tall)** – exceedingly beautiful pop-up perennial with long-lasting blooms
- **Yarrow** – loved by butterflies, flies, and bees
- **Zinnia** ● – annual, attracts so many beautiful pollinators



Who doesn't love a Hummingbird?

As well as hanging feeders, consider planting the following plants to attract them:

- **Cardinal Flower** – enjoys shade, stunning
- **Columbine** – another shade lover
- **Coral Bells (*Heuchera*)** – fabulous foliage
- **Fuchsia** ● – annual, lovely in a hanging basket
- **Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)** – a mid-spring blooming creeping vine
- **Lantana** ● – annual, many color options
- **Petunias** ● – annual, bright and lively
- **Wild Bergamot** – later blooming; extends the season of your pollinator garden