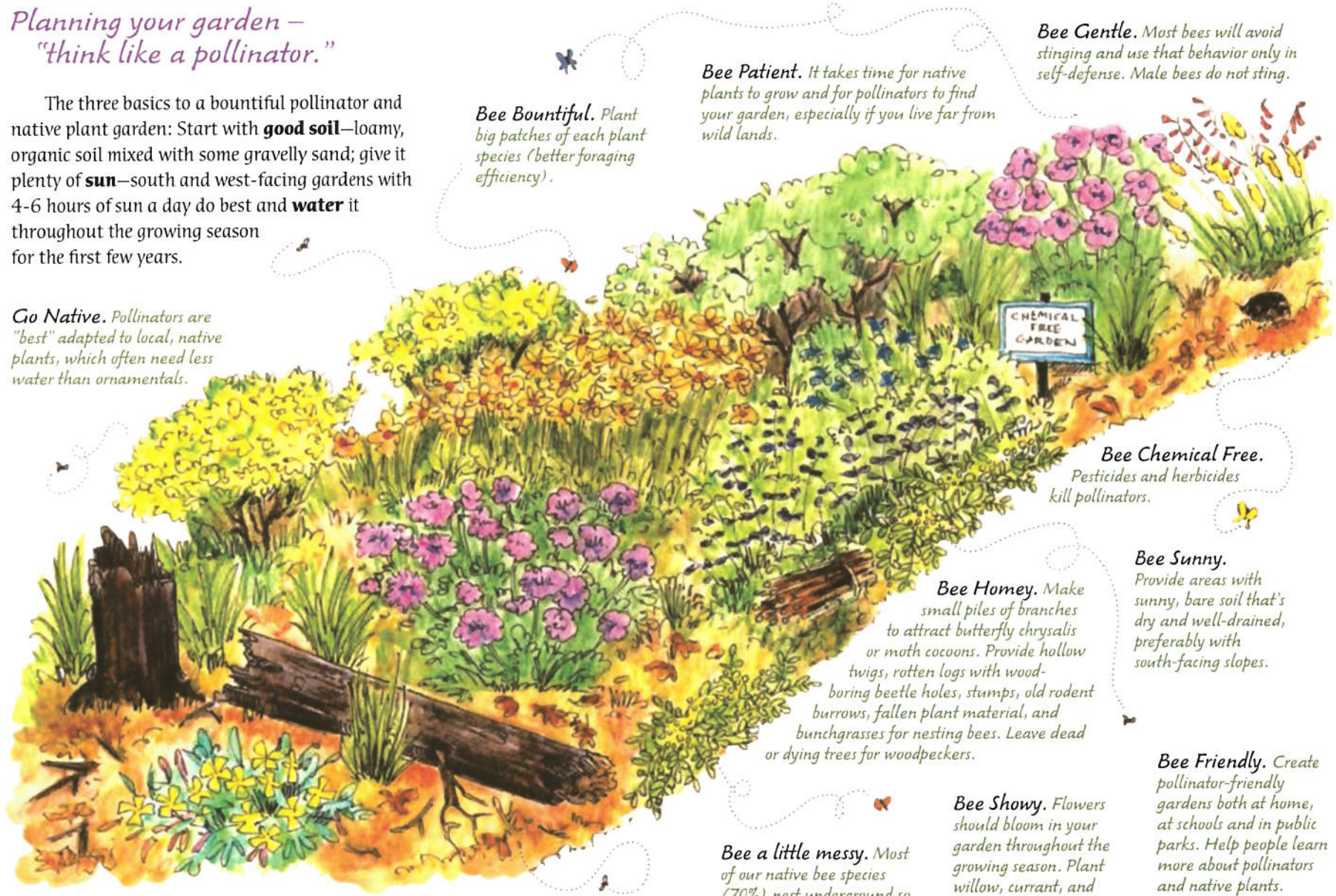


Planning your garden – “think like a pollinator.”

The three basics to a bountiful pollinator and native plant garden: Start with **good soil**—loamy, organic soil mixed with some gravelly sand; give it plenty of **sun**—south and west-facing gardens with 4-6 hours of sun a day do best and **water** it throughout the growing season for the first few years.

Go Native. Pollinators are “best” adapted to local, native plants, which often need less water than ornamentals.



Bee Bountiful. Plant big patches of each plant species (better foraging efficiency).

Bee Patient. It takes time for native plants to grow and for pollinators to find your garden, especially if you live far from wild lands.

Bee Gentle. Most bees will avoid stinging and use that behavior only in self-defense. Male bees do not sting.

Bee Chemical Free. Pesticides and herbicides kill pollinators.

Bee Sunny. Provide areas with sunny, bare soil that's dry and well-drained, preferably with south-facing slopes.

Bee Homey. Make small piles of branches to attract butterfly chrysalis or moth cocoons. Provide hollow twigs, rotten logs with wood-boring beetle holes, stumps, old rodent burrows, fallen plant material, and bunchgrasses for nesting bees. Leave dead or dying trees for woodpeckers.

Bee a little messy. Most of our native bee species (70%) nest underground so avoid using weed cloth or heavy mulch.

Bee Showy. Flowers should bloom in your garden throughout the growing season. Plant willow, currant, and Oregon grape for spring and aster, rabbit brush and goldenrod for fall flowers.

Bee Friendly. Create pollinator-friendly gardens both at home, at schools and in public parks. Help people learn more about pollinators and native plants.

CREDITS:

Text: US Forest Service
Artwork: Nancy Seiler

Bee Diverse. Plant a diversity of flowering species with abundant pollen and nectar and specific plants for feeding butterfly and moth caterpillars.



Bee Balm (*Monarda* species) has very high pollinator value.

Pollinator Plants for Starting Your Garden

Native to New England / Sorted by season / Good pollinator value
 Check our website for links to detailed pollinator plant information:
<http://www.hanovernh.org/biodiversity-committee>

Avoid full-flowered cultivars of these plants. Choose single-flower types.

Spring Blooming Perennial Plants

Milkweed: *Asclepias* species. *A. incarnata*, *A. tuberosa* are not aggressive.
 Indigo: *Baptisia* species. *B. australis* (blue)
 Lupine: *Lupinus perennis*, native to NE.
 Golden Alexanders: *Zizia aurea*, very early.

Summer Blooming Perennial Plants

Bee Balm: *Monarda* species. *M. fistulosa* (lavender, NOT red), *M. punctata*
 Black-Eyed Susan: *Rudbeckia* species.
 Blazing Star: *Liatris* species. *L. aspera*, *L. spicata*
 Coneflowers: *Echinacea*, and *Ratibida* species
 Beardtongue: *Penstemon* species. *P. digitalis*
 Coreopsis species: *C. lanceolata*
 Indigo: (*Baptisia*): *B. tinctoria* (yellow), *B. alba* (white)
 Lobelia species: *L. siphilitica*
 Mountain Mint: *Pycnanthemum* species
 Vervain: *Verbena* species

Fall Blooming Perennial Plants

Aster species: *A. laevis*, *A. laterifolius*, *A. lanceolatus*, *Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*
 Goldenrod: *Solidago* species, *S. caesia*, *S. nemoralis* are not aggressive.
 Sneezeweed: *Helenium* species. These don't cause sneezing!

Annuals with Long Blooming Period & Pollinator Value

Alyssum, Bacopa, Bidens, Calendula, Cosmos, Euphorbias (spurge), Heliotrope, Marigolds (*open types*), Lobelia, Osteospermum, Portulaca, Salvia and Verbena (*if blue*), annual sunflowers, Zinnia
 Most herbs and Dusty Miller are good pollinator plants, *if allowed to flower*.



Common Eastern Bumblebee