

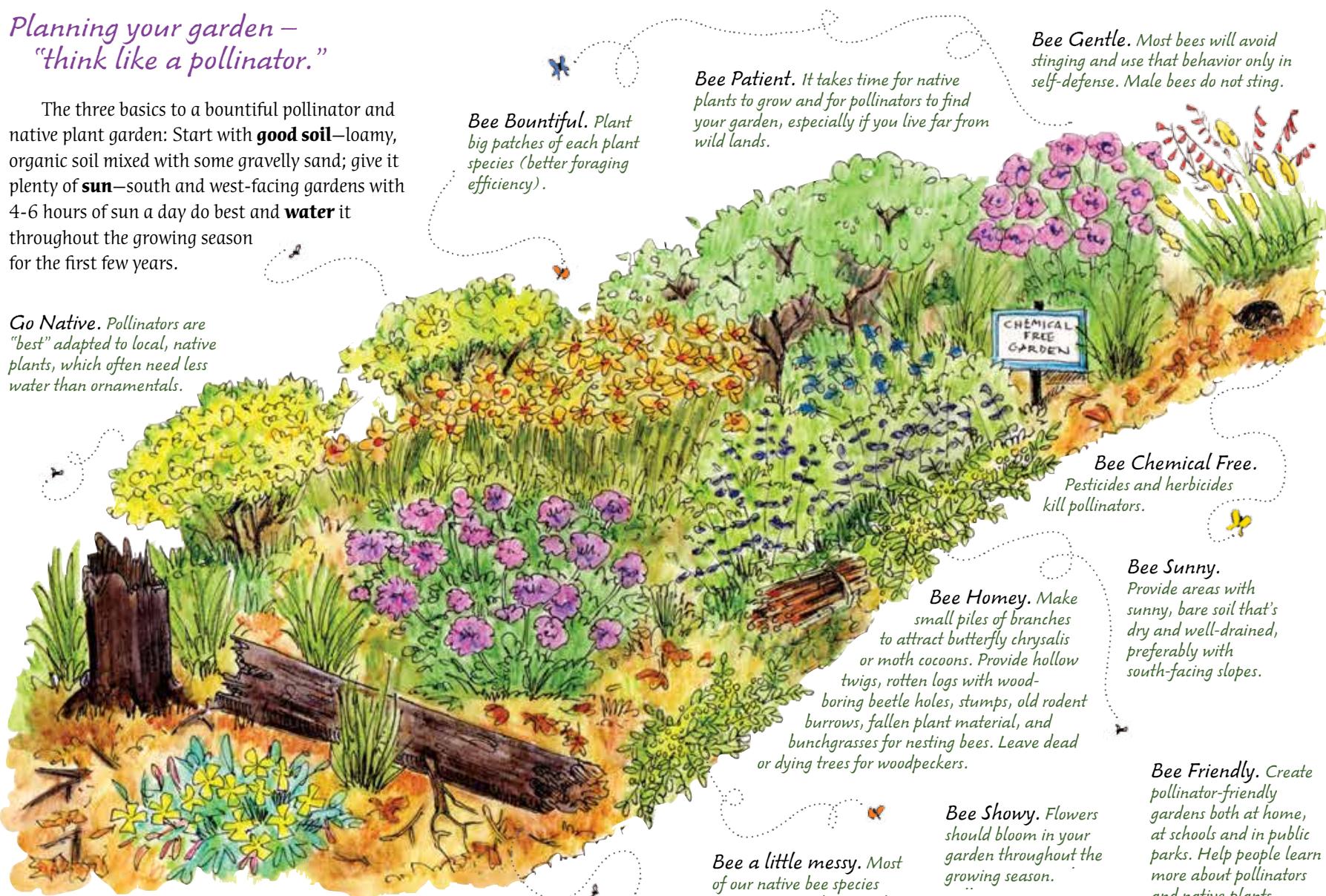
Planning your garden – “think like a pollinator.”

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.

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 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.

CHEMICAL
FREE
GARDEN

Bee Chemical Free.
Pesticides and herbicides kill pollinators.

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

Bee Showy. Flowers should bloom in your garden throughout the growing season.

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



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

Fall Blooming Perennial Plants

Aster species: *A. laevis*, *A. laterifolius*, *A. lanceolatus*, *Sympyotrichum 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 (many are not native)

Alyssum, Bacopa, Bidens, Calendula, Cosmos, Euphorbias (spurge), Heliotrope, Marigolds (open types), Lobelia, Osteospermum, Portulaca, Salvia and Verbena, annual sunflowers and Zinnia

Most herbs and Dusty Miller are good pollinator plants, *if allowed to flower*.

Pollinator Plants for Starting Your Garden

Most plants are native to New England / Sorted by season / High pollinator value
Check our website for more 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

Columbine: *Aquilegia Canadensis* (orange / yellow).

Indigo: *Baptisia* species. *B. australis* (blue).

Lupine: *Lupinus perennis*, native to NE. (pale blue).

Beardtoungue: *Penstemon*. *P. digitalis*.

Golden Alexanders: *Zizia aurea*, very early.

Summer Blooming Perennial Plants

Bee Balm: *Monarda* species. *M. fistulosa* (lavender), *M. punctata*.

Black-Eyed Susan: *Rudbeckia* species.

Blazing Star: *Liatris* species. *L. aspera*, *L. spicata* (purple).

Coneflowers: *Echinacea* and *Ratibida* species.

Coreopsis species: *C. lanceolata* (yellow).

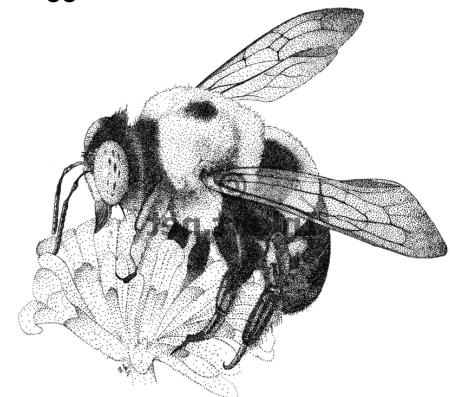
Indigo: *Baptisia*. *B. tinctoria* (yellow).

Lobelia species: *L. siphilitica* (blue), *L. cardinalis* (red).

Milkweed: *Asclepias* species. *A. incarnata*, *A. tuberosa* are not aggressive.

Mountain Mint: *Pycnanthemum* species.

Vervain: *Verbena*. *V. hastata* (blue), *V. urticifolia* (white).



Common Eastern Bumblebee