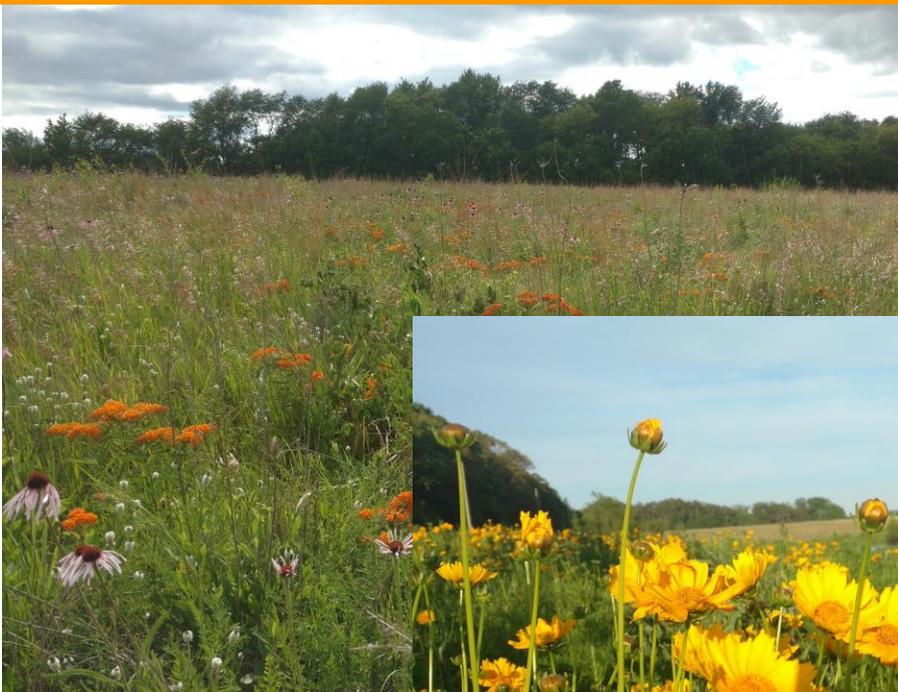


Native Plants

Amber Barnes



Eleanor Schumacher

**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**

Native Plants vs Non-native Plants

- Native plants: plants that have been present on the landscape since before human intervention.
- Non-native plants: plants that have been introduced, either deliberately or accidentally, usually by humans.



Non-Native vs Invasive Plants

- Crop, garden, and ornamental plants: those that we grow for food or for beauty, such as apples, lavender, and roses. They usually have been often modified from their natural state, by people, to better provide food or aesthetic appeal.
- Invasive plants: those that are known to invade natural areas, causing harm to human health or the environment.



Tim Miller, Washington State Noxious
Weed Control Board

Invasive.org



Kelly Oten [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Kristen Landis



Suzanne Ubry



Anne Cheng



Tino Fernandez





Connie Hughes



Pollinators + Food

GARDEN PLANT	NATIVE POLLINATORS	NATIVE COMPANION PLANTS
strawberries	small-medium sized bees <i>Augochlorella, Augochlora, Lasioglossum, Halictus, Osmia, Ceratina, Andrena</i>	New Jersey tea, ragworts (<i>Packera</i> spp.), <i>Phacelia</i> spp., pale beard-tongue, wild hyacinth, common cinquefoil, golden alexanders
blackberries and raspberries	small-medium-large bees <i>Andrena, Halictus, Lasioglossum, Augochlorella, Augochlora, Hoplitis, Osmia, Ceratina</i> , bumblebees	New Jersey tea, indigo bush, hawthorns, wild hyacinth, Jacob's Ladder, pale beard-tongue
blueberries	medium-large bees <i>Andrena</i> , bumblebees, <i>Colletes, Augochlora, Augochloropsis, Lasioglossum, Osmia, Habropoda, Eucera, Anthophora</i>	redbud, plums, blue star, blue-eyed Mary, wood betony, Virginia bluebells, wild hyacinth, wild geranium, horsemint
apples, peaches, pears, and plums	medium-large bees <i>Andrena, Colletes, Halictus, Lasioglossum, Augochlora, Augochlorella</i>	major attractions on their own because of their size and conspicuousness

**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**

This list was created by native bee specialist Mike Arduser for the Grow Native! program

Create the Habitat You Want

(1) Food/Floral Resources

**(2) Nesting Habitat (bare ground for bees,
hollow stems for bees, host plants for
butterflies/moths)**

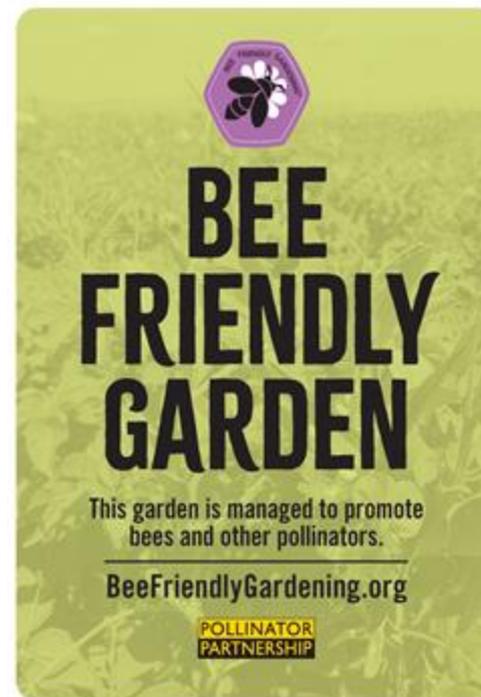
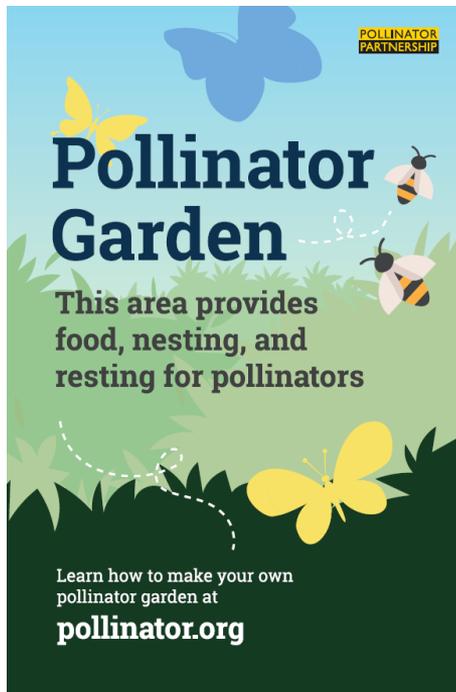
(3) Protection from Pesticides

Kids + Bugs (like PB + Jelly)



**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**

Signs for Education



All Sizes Matter

Container Garden



K. Miskelly

Home Garden



Demonstration Site/
School Garden



Restoration Site



SCHOOL GARDENS CAN CREATE CONNECTIVITY

Wildlife corridors are defined as **narrow strips of land that differs, usually in terms of dominant vegetation, from the surrounding area.** They serve as traveling avenues for wildlife species between two similar yet fragmented habitat areas, and provide important sources of food and cover for many species.





BEE FRIENDLY GARDEN

This garden is managed to promote bees and other pollinators.

BeeFriendlyGardening.org

**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**

BEE FRIENDLY GARDENING™ IS FOR EVERY LANDSCAPE!

GARDENERS

Add pollinator plantings in gardens or containers and forego pesticides at home

NEIGHBORHOODS

Work with HOAs to turn common areas into pollinator meadows

COMMUNITY FOOD GARDENS

Help alleviate food insecurity and increase yields by adding pollinator plantings

CITIES AND PARK DEPARTMENTS

Reduce microclimate extremes and heat-related deaths by incorporating green spaces

LANDSCAPERS

Alter practices to incorporate BFG techniques into landscape designs

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PARKS

Replace exotic plants with beneficial natives and install interpretive signs

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Be a platform for change by using green space to educate others about habitat

PLACES OF WORSHIP

Engage congregations in outreach and missions through community and pollinator gardens

RIGHTS OF WAY

Transportation/Utility/Communication industries can turn barren corridors into rich native plant oases

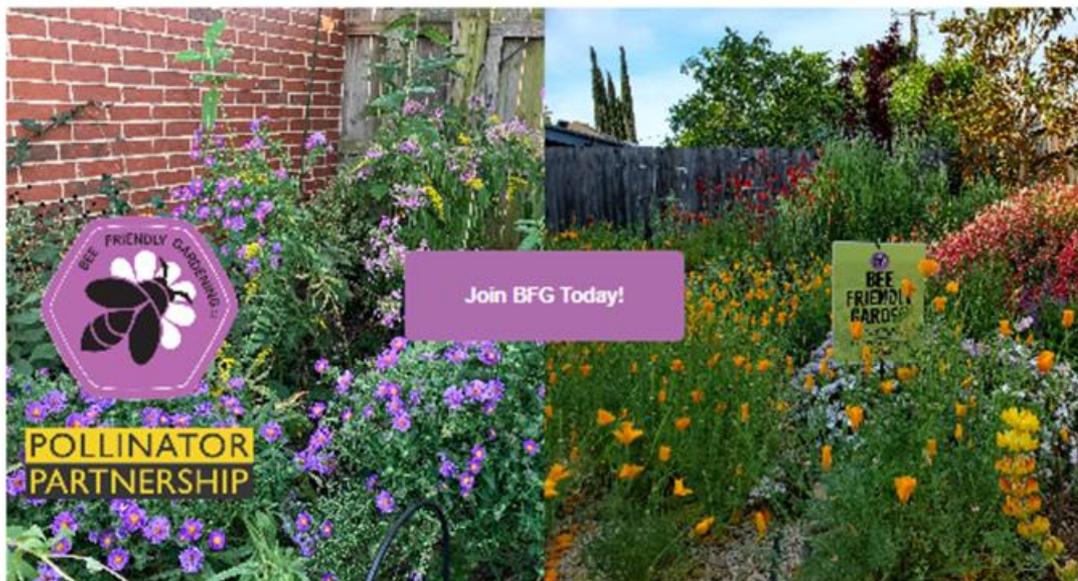
BUSINESSES

Adopt pesticide-free strategies and transform public-facing outdoor spaces into BFG demonstration areas



BEE FRIENDLY GARDENING

Pollinators need us and we need pollinators. Help us make a difference!



Bee Friendly Gardening (BFG) helps people play a bigger role in the health of pollinators and the planet. More than 85% of U.S. households have an outdoor living space; by converting these areas to much-needed habitat, together we can have a big impact. Your space can provide support to pollinators and other wildlife - no lawn, garden, balcony, or window box is too small!

GARDEN REGISTRATION

MEMBER BENEFITS

EARN BADGES

Not Sure What To Plant?

PLANTING GUIDES

Have A Smaller Space?

GARDEN CARDS



Planting Guide for your native pollinator garden
 Use the arrangement below to have a continuous garden - spring, summer, & fall

ALASKA



BLOOM SEASON

- Spring
- Summer
- Fall

For best results, use multiple plants of each species.

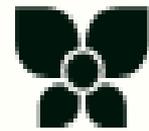


POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP



STOVER SEED®

SINCE 1922

 **My Home Park**



BEE FRIENDLY GARDENING MEMBER



MEMBER NAME

This certificate recognizes a commitment to
the health of pollinators and the planet.

Membership Number:
BFG-2023XXXXXX

Member Since:
DATE



**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**

Protect their lives. Preserve ours.

Kelly Bills
Executive Director
Pollinator Partnership

Sara Wittenberg
Bee Friendly Gardening Coordinator
Pollinator Partnership



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MEMBER BENEFITS

MEMBERS-ONLY
PASSWORD PROTECTED
WEBPAGE

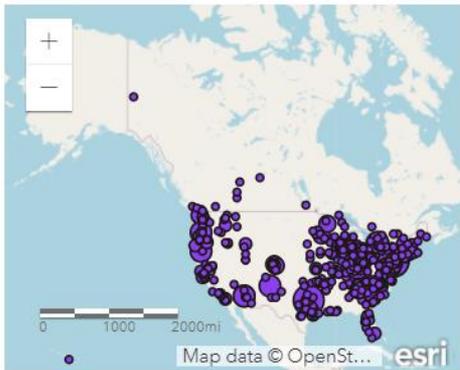
QUARTERLY WEBINARS

MONTHLY
E-NEWSLETTER

ACCESS TO
BFG STORE
= MERCH!

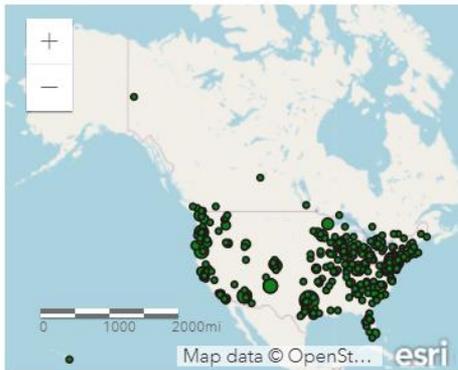


Bee Friendly Gardening Members



[VIEW LARGER MAP](#)

Bee Friendly Gardens



[VIEW LARGER MAP](#)

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP
QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**
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CREATING A POLLINATOR GARDEN



Site preparation is important for successful wildflower establishment.

Wildflowers are beautiful, ecologically valuable additions to any garden. Their colors span the rainbow, and their varying heights, forms, and flower shapes offer endless possibilities. Wildflowers native to your area will provide the most benefit to pollinator communities, but garden plants can help too. Whether you have a small garden, a lawn space, or a few planters, with a little know-how, any area can be used to support pollinators.

SITE SELECTION AND PREPARATION

Look for an area in your yard that is underutilized - bare garden patches, lawn that you don't need, or scrubby areas. Sunny areas are best but shade areas can support pollinators, too, with the right plants. To prepare the site you'll need to remove weeds or grass, thin out existing plants, or, if using seed, remove mulch (soil coverings such as wood chips or leaves). You have many options to prepare your site for wildflowers; hand pulling weeds, smothering, and solarizing are a few options. If you are planning to create habitat in planters, make sure you have some pots with soil and good drainage, and you are ready to go!



Smothering a sod area before layering soil and planting.

SELECTING PLANTS

Native plants use less water, are adapted to local weather patterns, and support locally native pollinators. Non-native but non-invasive plant species can also provide benefits. Wildflowers, grasses, shrubs, vines, and trees can all be beneficial, so choose what fits your site best. If possible, aim for a mix of plant structures, a range in bloom times, and diverse flower shapes/colors. See the list of native pollinator plants for your region to start you on your plant selection journey.

www.pollinator.org





Stats

Totals

6356

Observations »

1208

Species »

32

People »

Most Observations



clsstreett
2288 observations



mellok
813 observations



jill1004
783 observations



c_ahui
375 observations



grnmtr
314 observations

Most Species



mellok
481 species



jill1004
309 species

Most Observed Species



Common Eastern Bumble Bee
408 observations



Monarch
221 observations



Two-spotted Bumble Bee
102 observations



Western Honey Bee
94 observations



Brown-belted Bumble Bee
84 observations





Scholl Community Garden

Stephanie Lewis

**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**



Together, we can enhance and reconnect the landscape

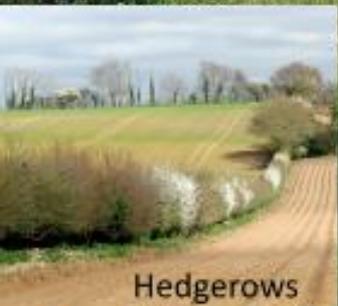
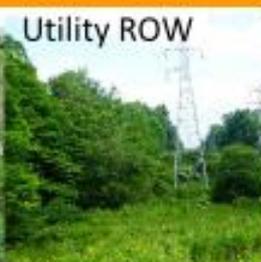


Photo credit: Hugh Venables



Pollinator WEEK

June 17-23, 2024



pollinator.org

**POLLINATOR
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Protect their lives. Preserve ours.

JOIN US!



Sign up for the Pollinator Action Team to help bees and other Pollinators! Learn about volunteer opportunities, research, events and much more!

Join the Pollinator Action Team!

Subscribe

www.pollinator.org

P2 Publications

Pollinator Garden Cards

Planting Guide for your native pollinator garden
Use the arrangement below to make a well-balanced garden. (By Jay Larimore, 8/14)

MIDWEST REGION
S, W, N, E, SE, SW, NE, NW, S, W, N

BLOOM SEASON
 Spring
 Summer
 Fall

For best results, use multiple plants of each species.

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

Follow these steps to create your beautiful native pollinator garden.

MIDWEST REGION
S, W, N, E, SE, SW, NE, NW, S, W, N

- Identify your garden spot.**
 - ✓ Pick a 2' x 8' spot that gets 6 hours of sun.
 - ✓ Have a larger area? Include more choices and clump the same species together.
 - ✓ Remove or smother existing lawn or vegetation.
 - ✓ Enhance hard-packed soil with organic compost.
- Buy plants at a local native plant nursery, if possible.**
- Plant!**
 - ✓ Arrange plants with different seasonal blooms in your plot.
 - ✓ Dig holes twice as large as each plant's pot.
 - ✓ Remove the plant from the pot, loosen the roots, plant it in the hole, backfill, tamp soil, and water.
 - ✓ Mulch plots to depth = 1 inch, keeping mulch away from stems and avoid using hardwood chips and shavings.
- Maintain your garden.**
 - ✓ Water to keep moist throughout the first two weeks, then as needed or when plants droop.
 - ✓ Weed as needed.
 - ✓ Avoid using insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides.
 - ✓ Be patient - your garden may take a few years to fully establish and fill in!

Add your garden: www.midwestpollinatorgardens.org

BLOOM SEASON | NATIVE PLANT OPTIONS
These lists of native plants are organized by bloom season and species in the area below. Use North American Pollinator Protection Campaign's Regional Planting Guides for additional information on native pollinator options.

SEASON	FIRST OPTION	SECOND OPTION
Spring	Eastern columbine (Aquilegia canadensis)	Wild geranium (Geranium macranthemum)
Summer	Wild yarrow (Achillea millefolium)	Wildflower (Prostratus sp.)
Fall	Blackberry (Rubus sp.)	Golden Alexander (Echinacea sp.)
Year-round	Blackberry (Rubus sp.)	Wormwood (Echinacea sp.)
Year-round	Blackberry (Rubus sp.)	Wormwood (Echinacea sp.)
Year-round	Blackberry (Rubus sp.)	Wormwood (Echinacea sp.)
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Free Downloadable Brochures



Pollinator Partnership Ecoregion Guides



