

Gardening for Pollinators

Creating a pollinator friendly garden that is easy to maintain and effective at helping pollinators flourish.



Why are Pollinators Important?





75-95%

of all flowering plants on earth needs help
with pollination - they need pollinators

www.pollinator.org/pollinators

Our Pollinators



Bees



Beetles



Butterflies



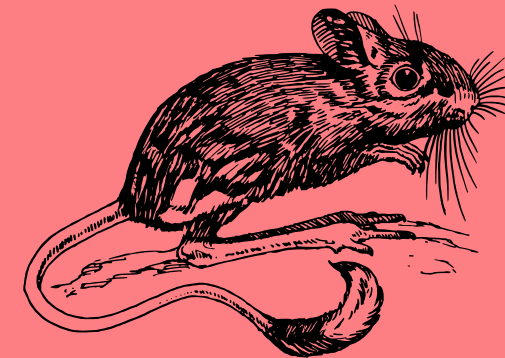
Bats



Spider



Birds

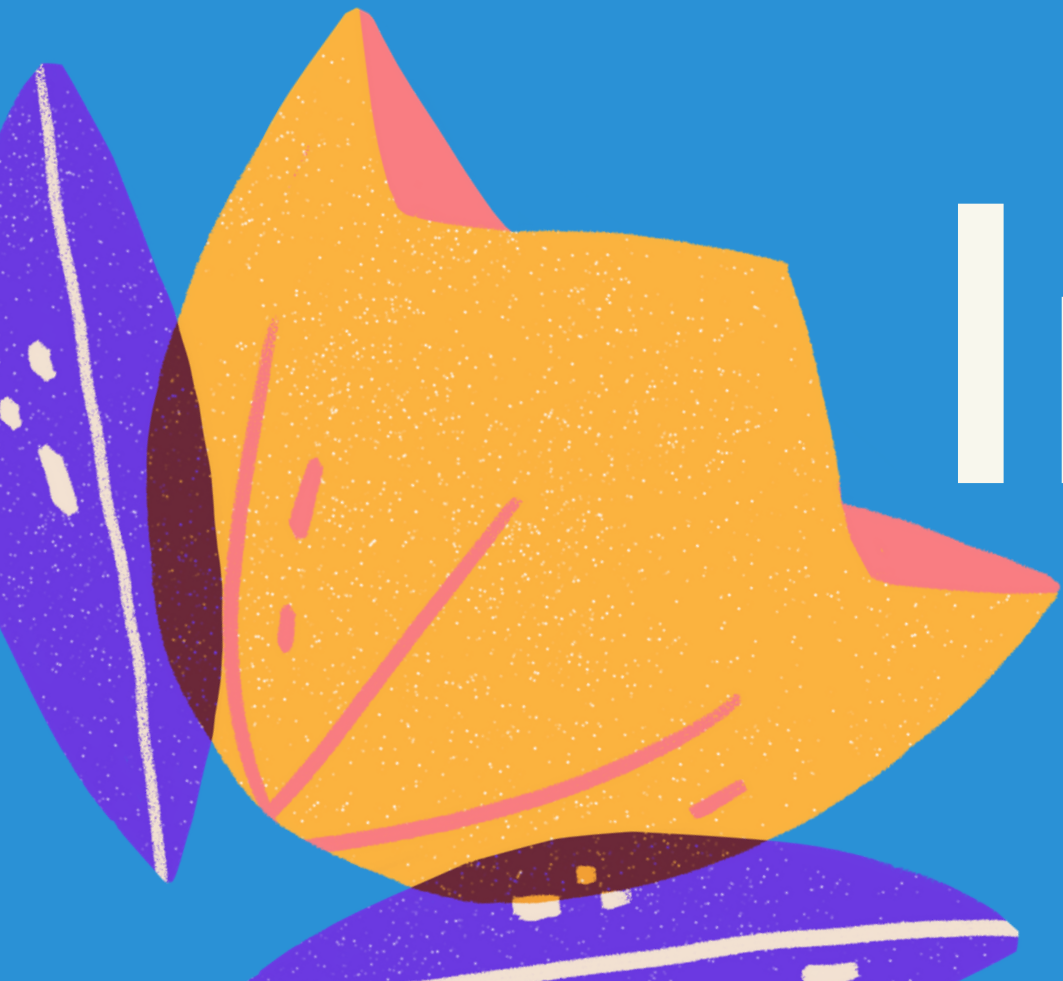


Small
Mammals



Moths

Garden Design & Installation





Garden Location

Choosing an Area

Raised Landscape Beds

Pots

Landscape Beds

Other



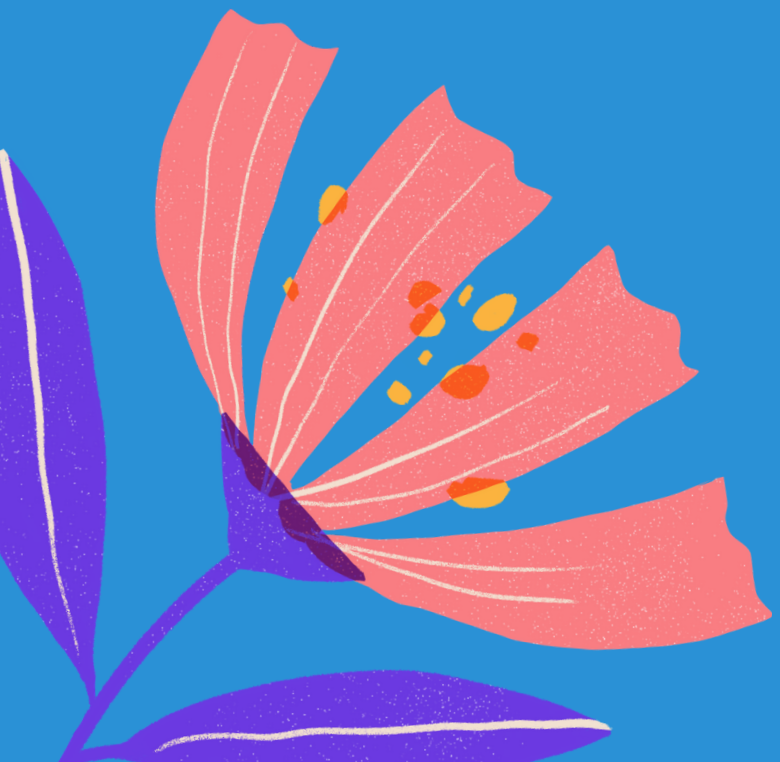
Soil

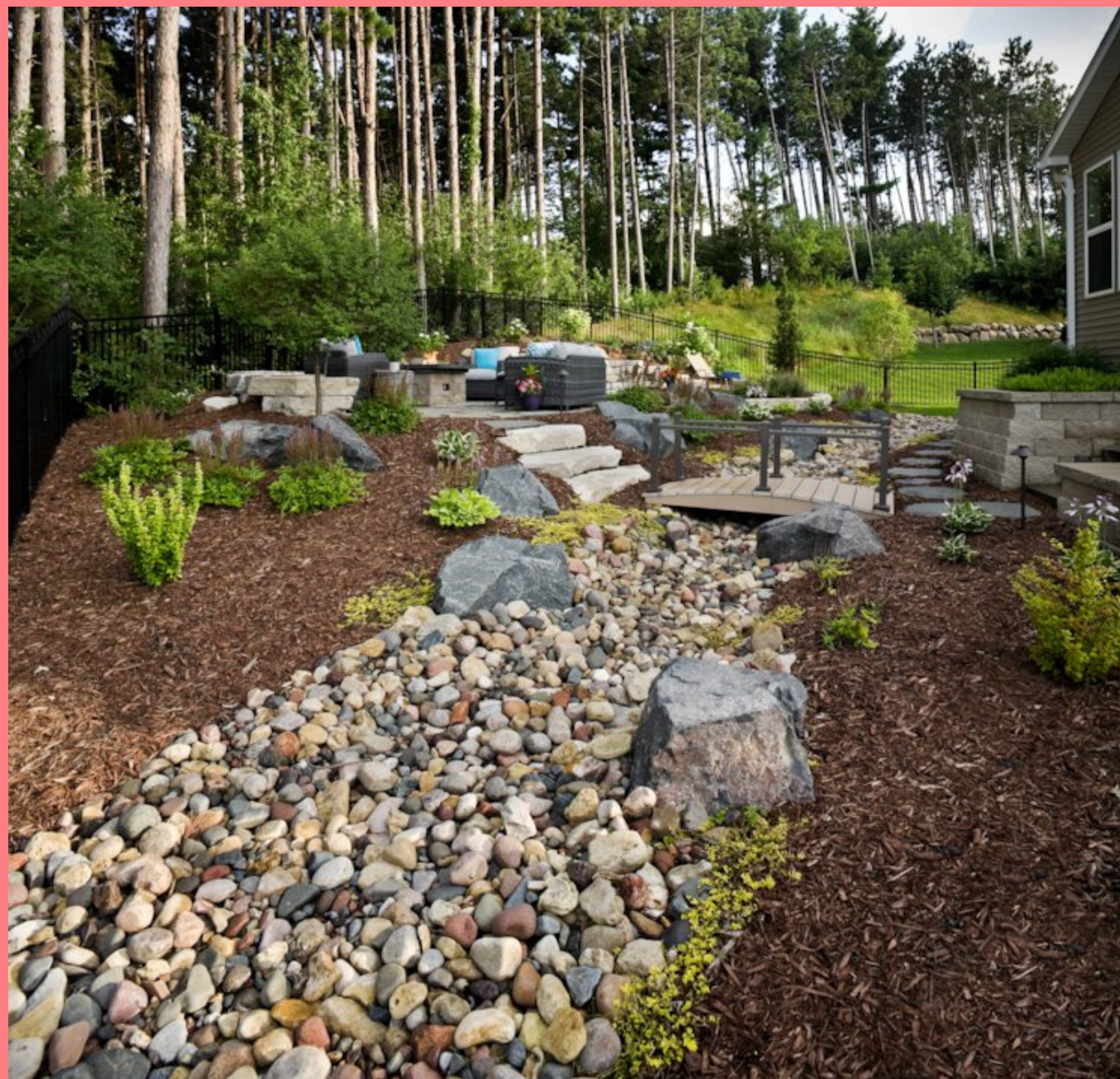
Preparation
Soil Test - Type & pH
Soil Amendments
Fall Clean Up

Barriers

Landscape Fabric
Poly Landscape Fabric

Spreading Varieties of Plants

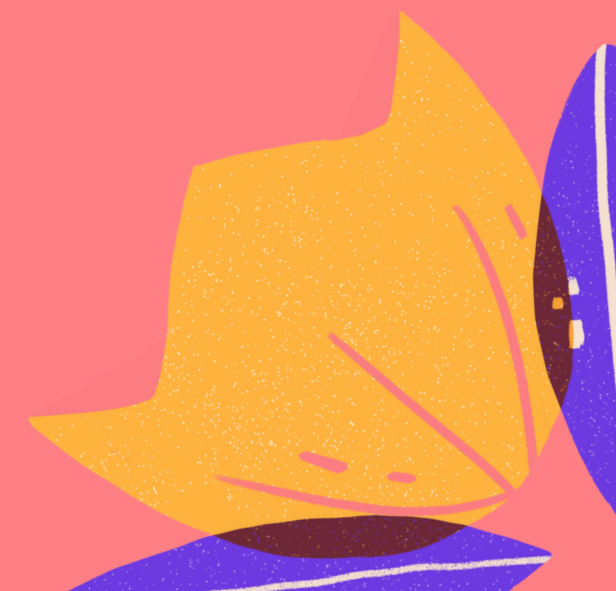




Mulching

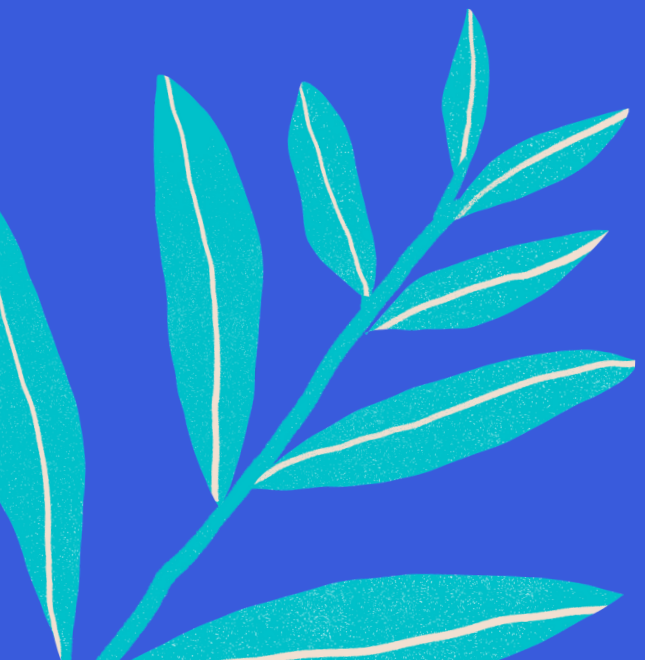
Rock Mulch
Wood Mulch

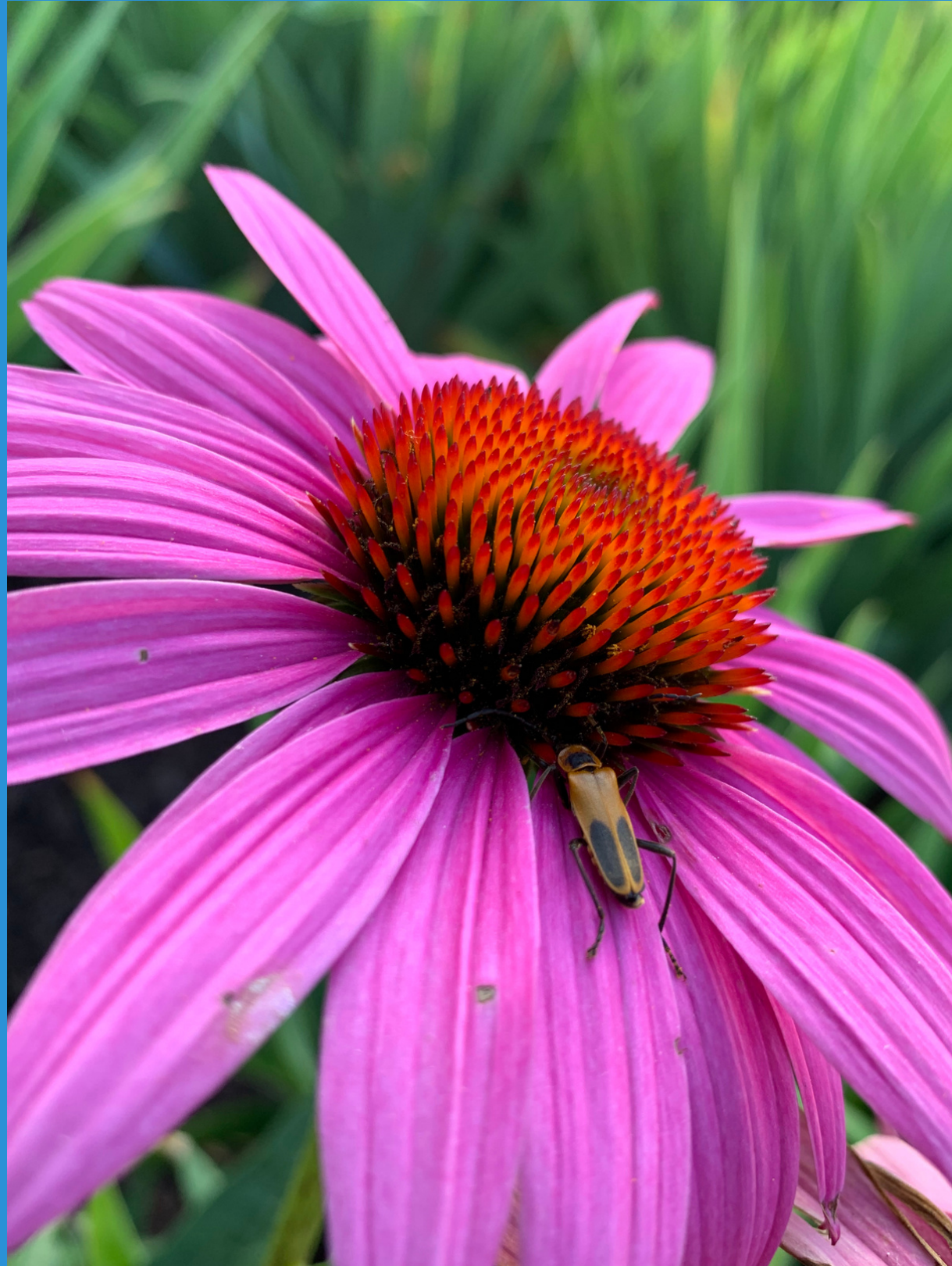
Mix mulching types together



Edging

Poly Landscape Edging
Steel Edging
Rock/Boulder Edging
Paver/Stone Edging





Plants

Native vs. Non-Native
Plant in Clusters
Choose Plants for Every Season
Inspect Plants Prior to Purchasing
Right Plant - Right Place



Use a Variety of Plants

Each pollinator uses a different method of pollinating so it is important to use a wide variety of plants so all pollinators are able to visit your garden.






Annuals

Cold-hardy plants that will return year after year

Typical Maintenance Requirements-

- Bed preparation prior to planting
 - Planting each spring/early summer (plant dependent)
 - Fertilization
 - Installation of bedding material - limit weed growth
 - Removal of plant material at end of growing season
- 

Annuals for Pollinators



Sunflower



Zinnia



Rudbeckia
Black-Eyed-Susan



Cosmos



Daisy



Ageratum



Lantana



Verbena



Perennials

Cold-hardy plants that will return year after year

Typical Maintenance Requirements-

Bed preparation prior to planting

Initial Planting

Fertilization

Installation of bedding material - limit weed growth - yearly topdressing

Removal of dead plant material at end of growing season (Plant Specific)



Perennials for Pollinators



Daisy



Liatris
Blazing Star



Nepeta
Catmint



Hummelo
Stachys



Pervoskia
Russian Sage



Lilac



Astilbe



Sedum



Shrubs

Cold-hardy woody plants that will return year after year – great for adding structure to the garden

Typical Maintenance Requirements–

Bed preparation prior to planting

Initial Planting

Fertilization

Installation of bedding material – limit weed growth – yearly topdressing

Yearly pruning to induce flowering, maintain shape, etc.



Shrubs for Pollinators



Mockorange



Ninebark



Falsespirea



Forsythia



Viburnum



Weigela



Spirea



Hydrangea

Trees

Cold-hardy woody plants that will return year after year - great for adding structure to the garden

Typical Maintenance Requirements-

Bed preparation prior to planting

Initial Planting

Fertilization

Installation of mulch tree ring - limit weed growth - yearly topdressing

Yearly pruning to induce maintain shape, promote healthy growth habits, etc.



Trees for Pollinators



Apple



Red Bud



Service Berry



Crabapple



Pagoda Dogwood



Lilac



Catalpa



Maple

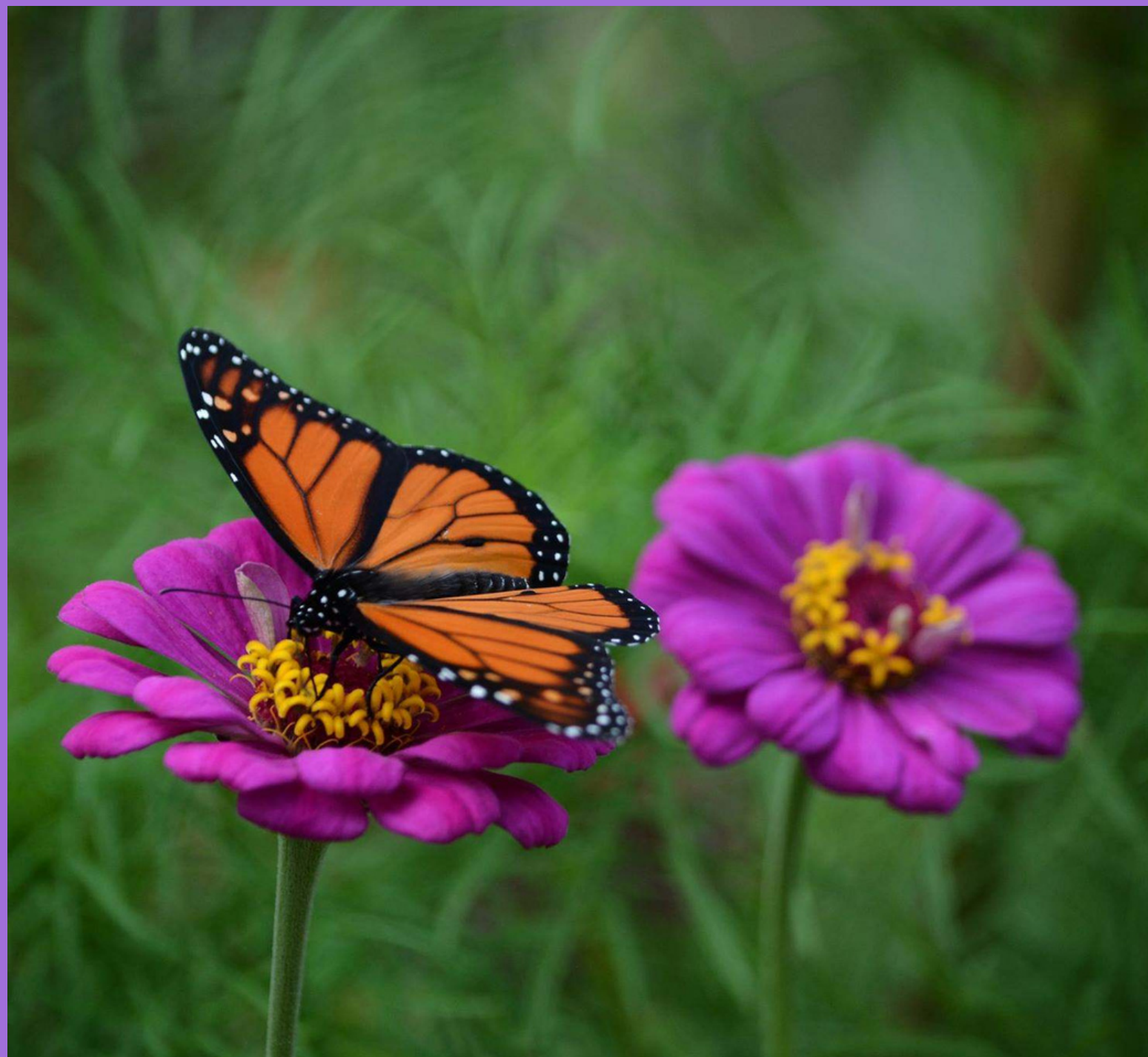
Gardening Practices





Maintenance

Spring
Summer
Fall
Winter



Weeds

Manual Removal of Weeds
Use a Granular Herbicide
Yearly Top-Dressing of Mulch





Garden Pests

Remove Pest Habitat
Remove Infested Plant Residue
Practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
Choose Plants that are Resistant to Common Pests

Evaluate All Pest Control Options
Follow the Label



Is Your Garden Pollinator Friendly?





Questions?

Resources

- Pollinator.org
- <https://www.pollinator.org/learning-center>
- www.arborday.org/trees/health/pests/article-trees-for-bees.cfm
- www.almanac.com/preparing-soil-planting
- http://www.beelab.umn.edu/sites/beelab.umn.edu/files/native_bees.pdf
- http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/assistance/backyard/gardens/native_plant/suppliers_central.pdf