



Tips for Planting Pollinator-Friendly Gardens

Attract pollinators to your home by planting a pollinator-friendly habitat in your garden. Pollinators include honey bees, native bees, bumblebees, bats, butterflies, moths, birds, wasps and other insects.

-  **Plant native flowers.** They are best adapted to where you live and are the normal food source for local pollinators. Contact your local native plant society for more information or see below.
 -  **Plan for a long season of bloom.** Combine plants that will bloom from early spring to fall (even in winter in milder climates). A long season of color means a consistent food source all season.
 -  **Include diverse flower colors, fragrances and shapes.** Bees are especially attracted to flowers in shades of blue, purple, white and yellow. Butterflies love red and purple blooms.
 -  **Plant in full sun.** Many pollinators prefer to visit sunny locations.
 -  **Plant generously.** Large groupings of flowers are more attractive than single plants.
 -  **Plant non-hybrid flowers.** Many hybrids are bred to have less fragrance, nectar or pollen.
 -  **Provide food and water sources.** Use feeders to attract hummingbirds or salt licks to lure butterflies. Provide fresh water.
 -  **Provide habitat for nesting and egg-laying.** Grassy or weedy areas, shrubbery, wooden logs, “bat houses” and “bee blocks” can provide nesting areas and/or cover for pollinators.
 -  **Use pesticides wisely.** Follow label instructions and avoid spraying when pollinators are active.
 -  **Planting and care.** Choose plants that are well-adapted to the sun and soil conditions in your garden. Water as needed (even native plants will need water until established).
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Developed by author and garden expert Lance Walheim, whose books include *Citrus and The Natural Rose Gardener*, *Roses for Dummies* and *Lawn Care for Dummies*. Lance is currently the garden expert for Bayer Advanced™ lawn and garden products.

