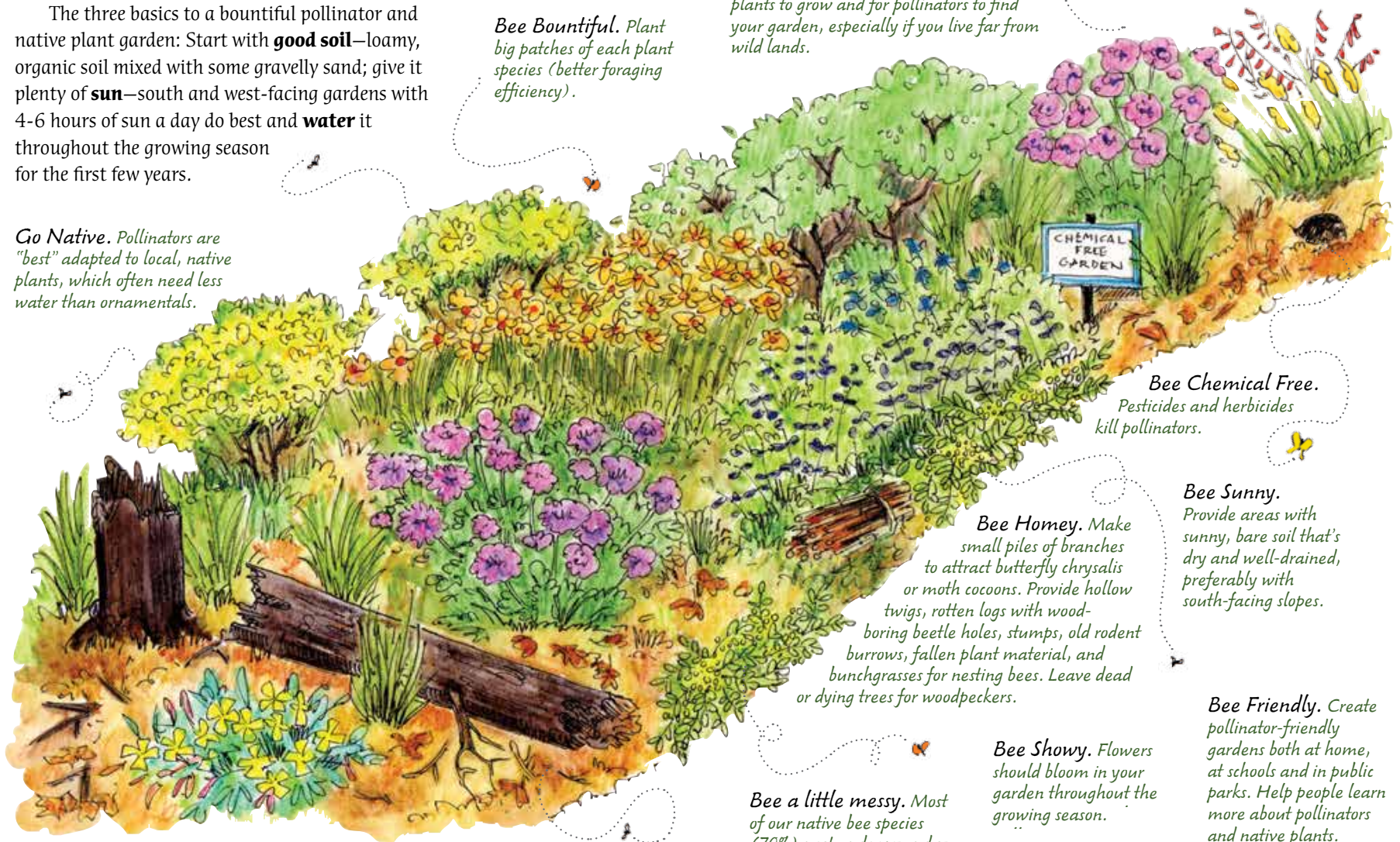


## Planning your garden – “think like a pollinator.”

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.

**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.

## 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).  
Beardtounge: *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).



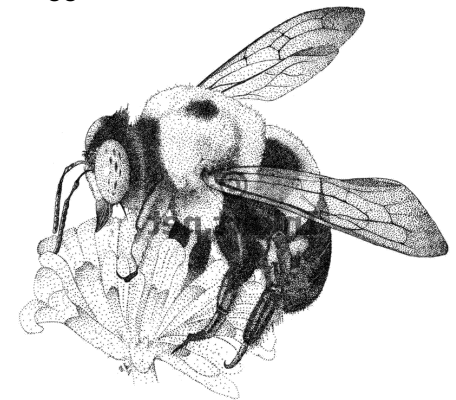
**Bee Balm** (*Monarda* species) has very high pollinator value.

### 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 (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*.



**Common Eastern Bumblebee**