Most flowering plants rely on animals called pollinators to reproduce. One-third of human food crops need pollination. A world without pollinators would be a world without apples, blueberries, strawberries, chocolate, almonds, pumpkins, and many other important food, fiber, and medicinal plants. Declines in certain pollinator populations and localized ecosystem disruptions have been reported worldwide. The causes of pollinator declines include loss of habitat, misuse of pesticides, invasive plants and animals, diseases, and parasites.
CREATE YOUR OWN POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY GARDEN

- Color talks. Different-colored flowers attract different kinds of pollinators. Plan your garden to have a wide variety of colorful blooms throughout the spring and summer.

- Go native. Focus on plants that are native to your region, which are adapted to cooperate with many of your local pollinators.

- Create a big target. Arrange pollinator-attracting plants in clumps, rather than single plants. This will help pollinators to find flowers more easily.

- No yard? Add pollinator-friendly plants to window boxes and balconies!

TIPS, CAUTIONS AND OTHER COOL STUFF

POLINNATORS IT ATTRACTS
- Butterfly
- Hummingbird
- Bumble Bee

WHERE IT GROWS IN THE U.S.

- Natives
- Non-Natives
- Native

SUN REQUIREMENTS

- Full Sun
- Partial Shade
- Full Shade

USE PESTICIDES RESPONSIBLY

To help protect pollinators, reduce the levels of pesticides used in and around your home. If you must use pesticides, stick to those that are targeted to specific pests and try to spray only when pollinators are not in your garden, such as at night or when flowers are not in bloom.

GET ACTIVE!

City parks, greenways, schools, golf courses, and community gardens can all easily be made into pollinator havens. Support farms and businesses that limit their use of pesticides to protect pollinators.

LEARN MORE

http://data.nas.edu/pollinators
http://www.pollinator.org
or visit your local native plant society.