Attracting Pollinators to Your Garden

The Simple Message
- Plant more natives
- Avoid chemicals
- Remove invasives

Changes in management
- Talk to your neighbors, connect habitats,
- Recognize the value of mature trees
- Identify weeds and their uses
- Plant in masses

Don’t put your garden to sleep
- It’s beautiful
- Downed leaves are habitat for caterpillars and salamanders
- Herbaceous stems are habitat for bees
- Seeds are bird food

Floral patterns in pollinator attraction

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<th>Bees</th>
<th>Butterflies</th>
<th>Moths</th>
<th>Hummingbirds</th>
<th>Oriels</th>
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Top Plants for Pollinators

Top 5 Trees
Acer rubrum (Red maple)
Betula nigra (River birch)
Prunus serotina (Black cherry)
Quercus alba (White oak)
Sassafras albidum (Sassafras)

Top 5 Shrubs
Aronia arbutifolia (Chokeberry)
Lindera benzoin (Spicebush)
Rubus odoratus (Flowering raspberry)
Swida sericea (Red osier dogwood)
Vaccinium corymbosum (High bush blueberry)

Top 10 Standing Perennials
Asclepias incarnata (Swamp milkweed)
Baptisia tinctoria (Yellow wild indigo)
Chelone glabra (White turtlehead)
Eutrochium purpureum (Joe Pye weed)
Helenium autumnale (Sneezeweed)
Helianthus divaricatus (Woodland sunflower)
Monarda fistulosa (Wild bergamot)
Penstemon digitalis (Foxglove beardtongue)
Solidago caesia (Axillary goldenrod)
Symphyotrichum laeve (Smooth aster)

Top 5 Groundcovers
Antennaria plantaginea (Parlin’s pussytoes)
Carex pensylvanica (Pennsylvania sedge)
Fragaria virginiana (Wild strawberry)
Maianthemum canadense (Canada mayflower)
Phlox stolonifera (Creeping phlox)

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