



Insects or animals pollinate 80 % of all flowering plants. The U.S. has lost more than 50% of its managed honeybee colonies over the past 10 years.

There are several ways we can help pollinators stay safe and continue to do their jobs.

- ❖ Plant gardens that attract and feed pollinators.
- ❖ Provide food and habitat for pollinators, so look for locally grown produce
- ❖ Use pesticides correctly. When spraying for bugs and pests, follow the directions as prescribed.
- ❖ Use alternatives to chemical pesticides or organic deterrents when possible.

As a community, we can help pollinators by planting attractive enticers in our yards. Here is list of pollinators and their favorite habitats: NOTE: Try to plant a variety of perennials and annuals.

- ❖ **Bees** like sweet fragrances and blue, purple, white, orange and yellow flowers. Plants bees like are buttercups, hydrangea, bee balm, catmint, gaillardia, geranium, marigolds, marjoram, basil, rosemary, sage, thyme, verbena, zinnias, peaches, pears, tomatoes, strawberries, raspberries, pumpkins, apples, blueberries, cranberries, cucumbers and squash.
- ❖ **Hummingbirds** are attached to red, orange and purple tubular flowers with plenty of nectar. The hummingbird likes bee balm, bleeding heart, wild geranium, cardinal flower, jewelweed/touch-me-not, common milkweed, phlox, sage, blueberry, New Jersey tea, hydrangea, catmint, impatiens, dahlia, delphinium, gladiolus, hollyhocks, sage and sweet william and honeysuckle.
- ❖ **Butterflies** like red, orange, yellow, pink and blue flowers. Zinnias, butterfly weed and daisies are flat topped and butterflies prefer these types to land and get their food. Other types are bee balm, butterfly weed, common milkweed, joe-pye weed, phlox, purple coneflower, New England aster, seaside goldenrod, zinnias, sedum, Brazilian vervain, Mexican sunflower, cardinal flower just to name a few.