

Water-Wise Plants For Pollinators

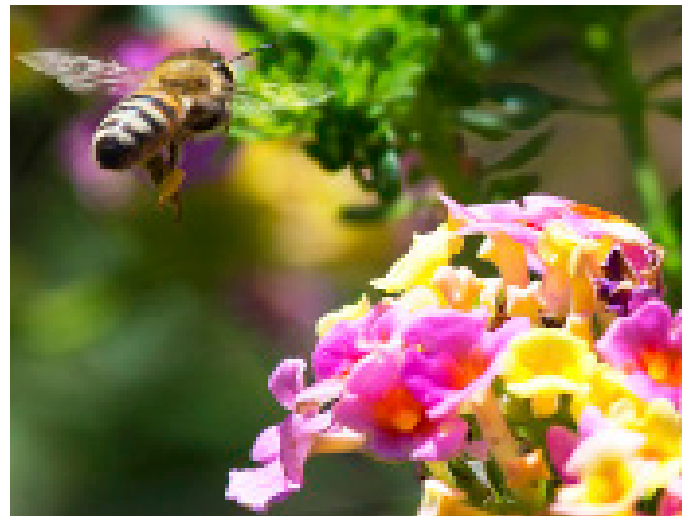
Plants to attract butterflies:



- Alyssum
- Black-eyed Susan (Rudbekia)
- Butterfly bush (Buddleja)
- Butterfly weed (Asclepias)
- Globe thistle (Echinops)
- Lavender
- Pineapple guava (Feijoa)
- Purple coneflower (Echinacea)
- Sages (Salvia species)
- Santa Barbara Dsy (Erigeron)
- Stonecrop (Sedum)
- Sunrose (Helianthemum)
- Verbena
- Yarrow (Achillea)

- Hens and Chicks (Sempervirens)
- Kangaroo paw (Anigozanthus)
- Jerusalem Sage (Phlomis)
- Lantana
- Lion's Tail (Leonotis)
- Manzanita (Arctostaphylos)
- Pineapple guava (Feijoa)
- Penstemon
- Red Hot Poker (Kniphofia)
- Sages (Salvia species)
- Verbena
- Yucca

Plants to attract native bees, wild bees and honeybees:



- Note: Native bees tend to be small, non-stinging, and solitary dwellers. They are important pollinators for early-blooming fruit trees!

Plants to attract hummingbirds:



- Bottlebrush (Callistemon)
- Butterfly weed (Asclepias)
- Catmint (Nepeta)
- Century plant (Agave)

- Black-eyed Susan (Rudbekia)
- Blanket flower (Gaillardia)
- California fuchsia (Epilobium)
- California lilac (Ceanothus)
- Catmint (Nepeta)
- Lantanas
- Lavenders
- Monkey flower (Mimulus)
- Rosemary
- Sages (Salvia species)
- Sunrose (Helianthemum)
- Thyme
- Yarrow (Achillea)



Million Pollinator Garden Challenge

Did you know **Pollinators** are responsible for 1 out of every 3 bites of food we take each day! Pollinator populations have been in decline and they need our help. How can you help? Take the challenge and plant a pollinator garden! Make it a family affair. On June 3, 2015, the National Pollinator Garden Network (NPGN), an unprecedented collaboration of national, regional, conservation, and gardening groups, launched the Million Pollinator Garden Challenge. This is a strategic effort to promote and protect the needs of pollinators in North America. Its goal is to register a million public and private gardens and landscapes to support pollinators and to help revive the health of bees, butterflies, birds, and bats across America.



Pollinator gardens provide one way to reverse the ongoing pollinator decline, by offering food, water, cover and places to raise young pollinators. Hundreds of thousands of gardeners, horticultural professionals, schools, and volunteers are rallying to help reach the goal of a million pollinator gardens over the next two years.

Any individual can contribute by planting for pollinators and joining this effort to provide a million pollinator gardens across the United States. Every habitat of every size counts, from a window box to a garden plot. A portion of the White House Garden is devoted to pollinator health. When a new garden has been established, or pollinator-supporting plants are added to an existing garden or landscape, the MPGC urges that the garden be registered on the SHARE Map site, hosted by the Pollinator Partnership (<http://www.pollinator.org/SHARE.htm>).

Learn more at www.millionpollinatorgardens.org and join the discussion on Social Media through the hashtag #PolliNation.

Here are a few fun facts about Pollinators:

- A cluster of flowers 4 feet in diameter is a bigger draw than the same number of plants scattered over a larger area.
- Plant flowers that appear spring through fall to attract lots of different pollinators.
- Different-shaped flowers attract different pollinators.
- Indiscriminate use of pesticides is a major threat to pollinators.
- The estimated value of pollinators' services is upwards of 4 billion dollars!

