

Plant List

- Aster * *Aster laevis* 'Bluebird'
 Bloom Color: Violet blue, Bloom Period: Late Summer, Mid– Fall
- Bee Balm* *Monarda didyma* 'Jacob Cline'
 Bloom Color: Red, Bloom Period: Mid-Summer
- Black-eyed Susan* *Rudbeckia* sp.
 Bloom Color: Yellow, Bloom Period: Mid– to late Summer
- Blazing Star *Liatris* sp.
 Bloom Color: Purple, Bloom Period: Mid– to late Summer
- Coneflower *Echinacea purpurea* 'Magnus'
 Bloom Color: Purple, Bloom Period: Early to late Summer
- Coral Honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens*
 Bloom Color: Pink/Red, Bloom Period: Spring
- Coreopsis* *Coreopsis verticillata* 'Moonbeam'
 Bloom Color: Pale yellow, Bloom Period: Mid– Summer
- Goldenrod* *Solidago* 'Fireworks'
 Bloom Color: Yellow, Bloom Period: Mid– to late Fall
- Milkweed * *Asclepias incarnata* 'Cinderella'
 Bloom Color: Rose pink, Bloom Period: Mid- Summer
- Snapdragon* *Antirrhinum* 'Liberty Mix'
 Bloom Color: Mixed colors, Bloom Period: Spring
- Spiderwort *Tradescantia* 'Concord Grape'
 Bloom Color: Purple, Bloom Period: Mid-Summer
- Verbena* *Verbena hybrid* 'Blue Princess'
 Bloom Color: Lavendar blue, Bloom Period: Early to late Summer
- Wild Indigo* *Baptisia* 'Purple Smoke'
 Bloom Color: Smoky blue, Bloom Period: Mid- Summer
- Yarrow * *Achillea* 'Coronation Gold'
 Bloom Color: Yellow, Bloom Period: Mid- to late Summer



*indicates host plant for at least one species of butterfly or moth.



This Certified Pollinator Habitat was designed by Monarchs



Across Georgia, installed by volunteers at the 2010 Environmental Education Alliance Conference, and funded by the Kennesaw State University Foundation.



Creating a Habitat for Pollinators

You can create a habitat, large or small, for butterflies and other pollinators!

What do you need to provide?

Water is essential for life. If you don't have a stream near your property, you can provide a shallow dish of wet sand or an area of damp soil where pollinators can drink.

Food is critical for the growth and development of caterpillars and also provides energy to adult butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. Plant nectar sources for the spring, summer and fall seasons.

Plants also provide a **place to raise young**. Be sure to include "host plants" on which butterflies will lay their eggs and caterpillars will feed. Most species of butterflies and moths are very specific about which plants they will use. Monarch butterflies will only use milkweeds. Black Swallowtails will use parsley, fennel and dill. Our state butterfly, the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail prefers tulip poplar, wild cherry, sweet bay and ash trees.

Shelter or cover is an important component of habitat. Look for bushes or trees nearby where pollinators can hide from predators or hibernate during the winter. Unable to regulate their body temperature internally, many pollinators need a place to warm themselves. Place stones and logs in direct sunlight for "basking."

Where do you see these four components of a habitat in this garden?

Food _____

Water _____

Shelter _____

Place to raise young _____



Before turning the page, discuss the following: What is pollination? Who are the pollinators? Why are pollinators important to us?

For more information about creating and certifying a pollinator habitat, visit the Monarchs Across Georgia website, www.monarchsacrossga.org.

What is pollination?

The act of “pollination” occurs when pollen grains are moved between two flowers of the same species by wind or animals. Successful pollination results in the production of healthy fruit and fertile seeds, allowing plants to reproduce.

Who are the pollinators?

Almost 90% of all flowering plants rely on animal pollinators for fertilization and about 200,000 species of animals act as pollinators. Of those, 1,000 are hummingbirds, bats, and small mammals such as mice. The rest are insects such as beetles, bees, ants, wasps, butterflies and moths.

Why are pollinators important to us?

Worldwide, approximately 1,000 plants grown for foods, beverages, fibers, spices, and medicines need to be pollinated by animals in order to produce the goods on which we depend. Apples, bananas, blueberries, chocolate, coffee, melons, peaches, pumpkins, vanilla, almonds and tequila are just a few of the foods and beverages produced with the help of pollinators.

Pollinator	Preference
Pollinating beetles	Wide-open flowers, including goldenrod, asters, sunflowers, and butterfly weed, with easy access to their pollen.
Hover flies and small bees	Packed clusters of tiny flowers such as marigold, coneflower, daisy, butterfly weed, and aromatic herbs
Large bees, moths, and most butterflies	Bees - blooms of white, yellow, and blue flowers and those that reflect ultraviolet light. Butterflies - bright red and purple flowers such as dogbane, asters, goldenrod, fleabane, red clover, marigold, and globe thistle.
Hummingbirds and white and swallowtail butterflies	Because of their longer tongues, they tend to favor trumpet- or bell-shaped flowers. They are attracted to red flowers, including honeysuckle, salvia, day lilies, primrose, blazing star, jewelweed, fireweed, wild geranium, phlox, and cardinal flower.
All butterflies	Must provide both food sources for their larvae and places to lay their eggs and pupate - milkweed, clover, violets, asters, lupines, black-eyed Susan, and sedum. Trees such as birches, aspen, willow, hackberry, cherry, and oak are also host plants.

Which flower shape is preferred by hummingbirds? Circle your answer.

Trumpet vine



Gerber daisy



Plumeria



What flower colors are preferred by bees? Check all correct answers.

- Red White Yellow Blue

Which of these food plants does not depend on animals for pollination?

- Rice Pears Tomatoes Bell Peppers

Some discussions to have at the garden:

Name two things that you can do to help pollinators.

- _____
- _____

References: www.pollinator.org , www.wildaboutgardeniing.org

Which plants in the garden would small bees prefer?

Which plants in the garden would a butterfly prefer?

Where do you see evidence that pollinators have visited the garden?