



FOODWELL
ALLIANCE



Carpenter Bee

PLANTING FOR POLLINATORS

www.foodwellalliance.org

WHAT IS A POLLINATOR?

A pollinator is anything that helps carry pollen from the male part of the flower (stamen) to the female part of the same or another flower (stigma). For many plants, this process is essential for their reproduction.



Skipper Butterfly

WHY ARE POLLINATORS IMPORTANT?

- The USDA estimated that crops dependent on pollination are worth more than \$10 billion per year.
- 1 out of every 3 bites of food you eat exists because of the efforts of pollinators.
- At least 75% of all the flowering plants on earth are pollinated by insects and animals! These flowering plants pull carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere and produce breathable oxygen.

TYPES OF POLLINATORS

Bees:

*Bumble Bees,
Honeybees, Carpenter
Bees, Sweat Bees,
Leafcutter Bees, etc.*

Butterflies & Moths

Wasps

Flies

Birds

Bats

Ants

Mosquitos

Beetles

Humans

Other Animals

Wind



Long-Legged Fly



Bumblebee



NATIVE PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS



Common
Thread-Waisted
Wasp

WHY SHOULD I PLANT NATIVE SPECIES?

- Native plants are adapted to growing in our soil and climate. This makes them resilient and easy to grow!
- Native insects and animals have adapted to these native plants. By planting these in your landscape, you are supporting natural food webs.
- You can help preserve at-risk native species that are facing habitat destruction from development or competition from non-native plants.

BLOOM TIMES

When planning your pollinator garden, you should consider the bloom times of each plant. This will ensure that you have pollinators year-round and not just in the spring!



Gulf Fritillary Butterfly

NATIVE PLANT BLOOM CALENDAR

February:

Eastern Redbud
Cercis canadensis

May:

Downy Serviceberry
Amelanchier arborea

August:

Joe-pye Weed
Eutrochium fistulosum

March:

Carolina Jessamine
Gelsemium sempervirens

June:

Purple Coneflower
Echinacea purpurea

September:

Southern Mountain Mint
Pycnanthemum pycnanthemoides

April:

'Winter King' Hawthorn
Crataegus viridis

July:

Bee Balm
Mondarda spp.

October:

Sedum
Sedum spectabile



GREAT SOUTHEAST POLLINATOR CENSUS

The GSPC is a citizen science project that aims to teach the public about entomology, to increase pollinator habitats, and to generate useful information about our pollinator populations in Georgia and the Carolinas.

2023 CENSUS DATES: AUGUST 18-19

For more information on how to participate in the count, visit the GSPC Website (GSePC.org)

NATIVE PLANTS IN BLOOM IN AUGUST

Butterflyweed
Asclepias tuberosa

Shaggy Blazing Star
Liatris pilosa

Mountain Mint
Pycnanthemum Incanum

White Turtlehead
Chelone glabra

Carolina Lily
Lilium michauxii

Black-eyed Susan
Rudbeckia fulgida

Star Tickweed
Coreopsis pubescens

Cardinal Flower
Lobelia cardinalis

Goldenrod
Solidago nemoralis

Joe-pye Weed
Eutrochium fistulosum

Spotted Bee Balm
Monarda punctata

Clasping Aster
Symphotrichum patens

Swamp Sunflower
Helianthus angustifolius

Ironweed
Veronia noveboracensis



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RESOURCES:

nps.gov/subjects/pollinators/what-is-a-pollinator.htm

fs.usda.gov/managing-land/wildflowers/pollinators/importance

Georgia Native Plant Society's "Native Plants for the Georgia Piedmont"

PHOTO CREDIT:

Gabrielle LaTora, UGA Extension
Dr. Conor Grant Fair