

Bee Friendly Gardening

Sara Wittenberg, Pollinator Partnership



**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**

Protect their lives. Preserve ours.

Why are our pollinators in trouble?

Pressures on Pollinators

INVASIVE SPECIES



PARASITES/DISEASE



HABITAT LOSS



PESTICIDE MISUSE



CLIMATE CHANGE

Why are our pollinators in trouble?

Pressures on Pollinators



HABITAT LOSS

We can bring them back!

Why are our pollinators in trouble?

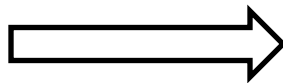
Pressures on Pollinators



HABITAT LOSS



CREATE HABITAT!



So... what can you do?

- 1. Keep** the natural habitat you already have
- 2. Create/enhance** habitat in other areas of your yard or garden
- 3. Reduce** the use of pesticides

Keep the Habitat You Have

- Non-invasive + native plants
- Hedgerows + evergreens
- Dead + downed wood
- Brush + rock piles
- Leaf litter
- Hollow/pithy stems
- Bare patches of ground

Consider changing your management practices:

- Limit mowing
- Limit tilling



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Create the Habitat You Want

(1) Food/Floral Resources

**(2) Nesting Habitat (bare ground for bees,
hollow stems for bees, host plants for
butterflies/moths)**

(3) Protection from Pesticides

Create the Habitat You Want

Pollinator habitat can also mitigate other environmental concerns (control erosion, mitigate nutrient loss, phytoremediate soils, improve water quality)

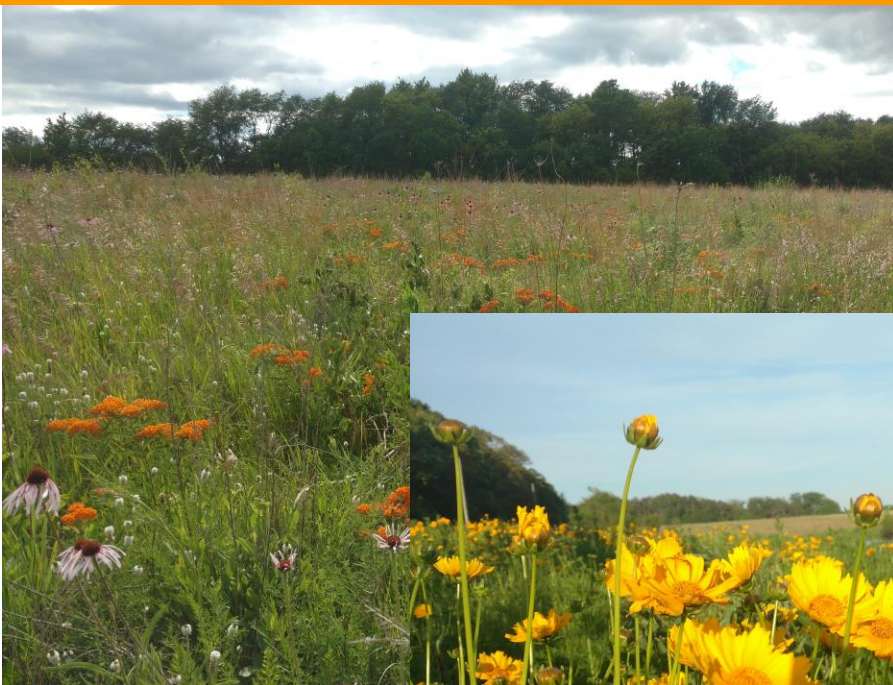
Rain gardens, bioswales, detention pond retrofits could be the foundation for pollinator gardens



Rain Dog Designs, Gig Harbor, WA

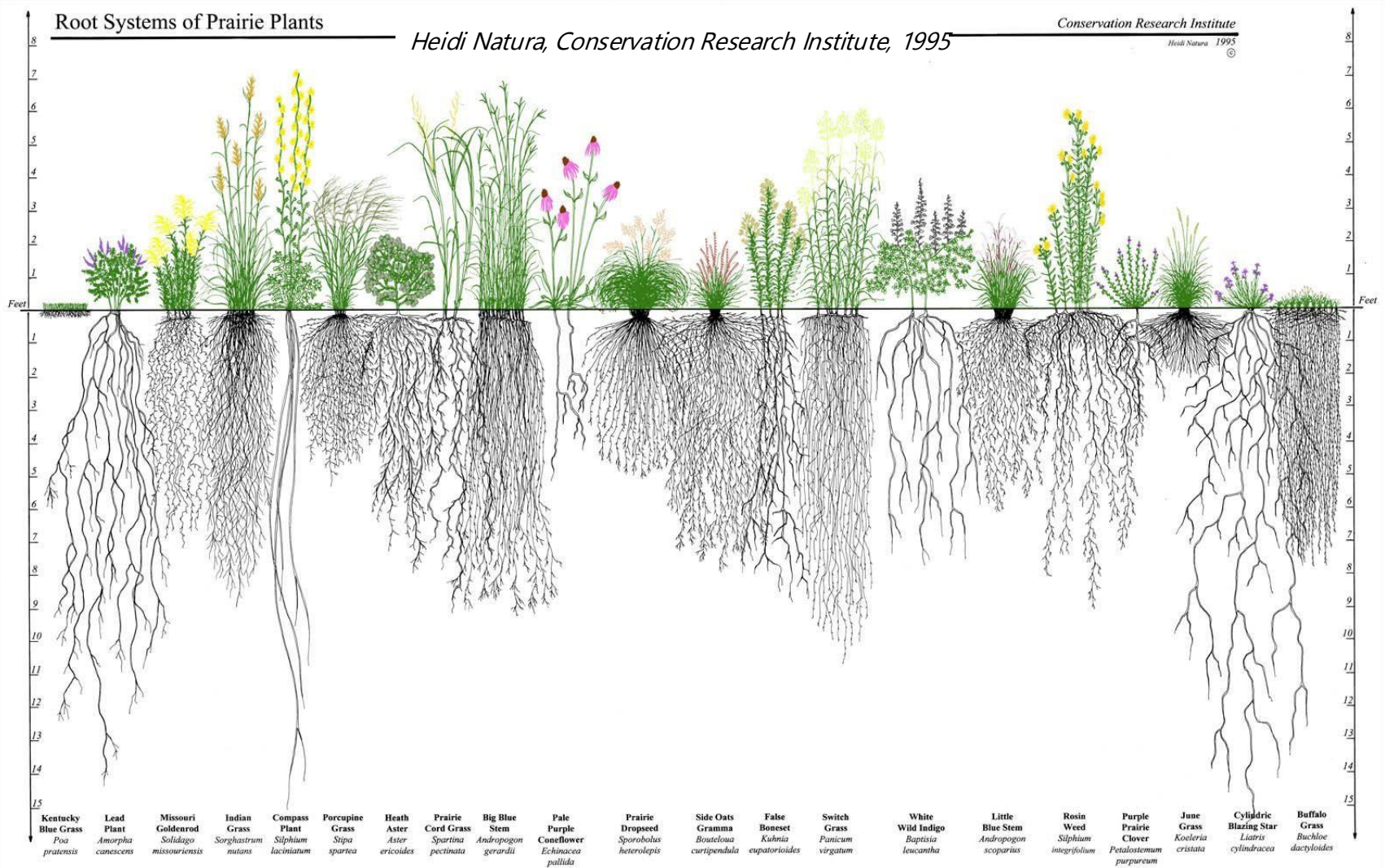
Native Plants

Amber Barnes



Eleanor Schumacher

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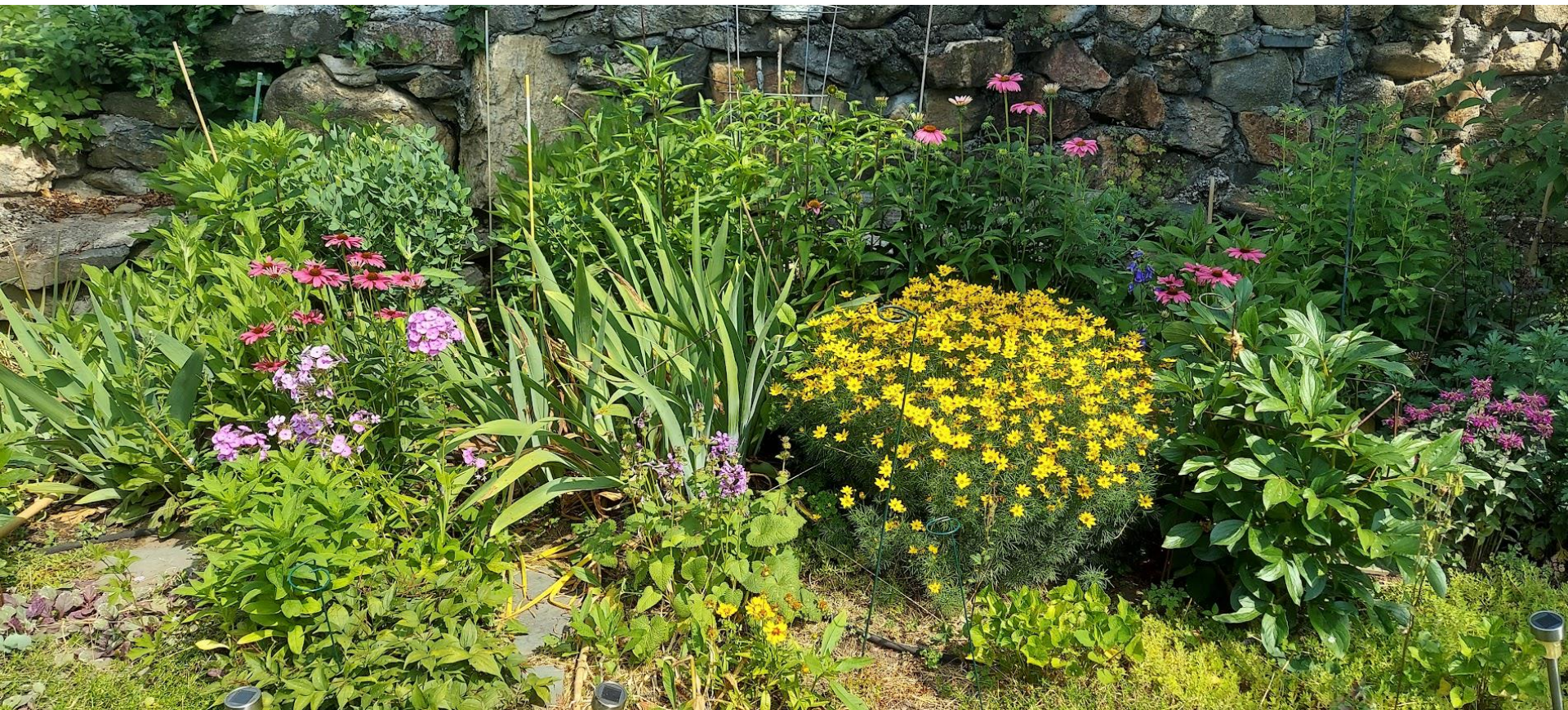




Kristen Landis



Suzanne Ubry



Anne Cheng



Tino Fernandez





Connie Hughes



Pre-Planting: Site Preparation



SITE PREP
SO
IMPORTANT!!!

- Don't skimp here
- It's all about the soil
- Prepare your canvas
- Weed/invasives removal (sod)
- Bare dirt (= seed to soil contact)



Site Prep Methods

Sheet mulching

Lasagna gardening

Solarization

Sod removal

Tilling

Site Prep: Sheet Mulching



Site Prep: Sheet Mulching



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Site Prep: Lasagna Gardening



Loveandlemons.com



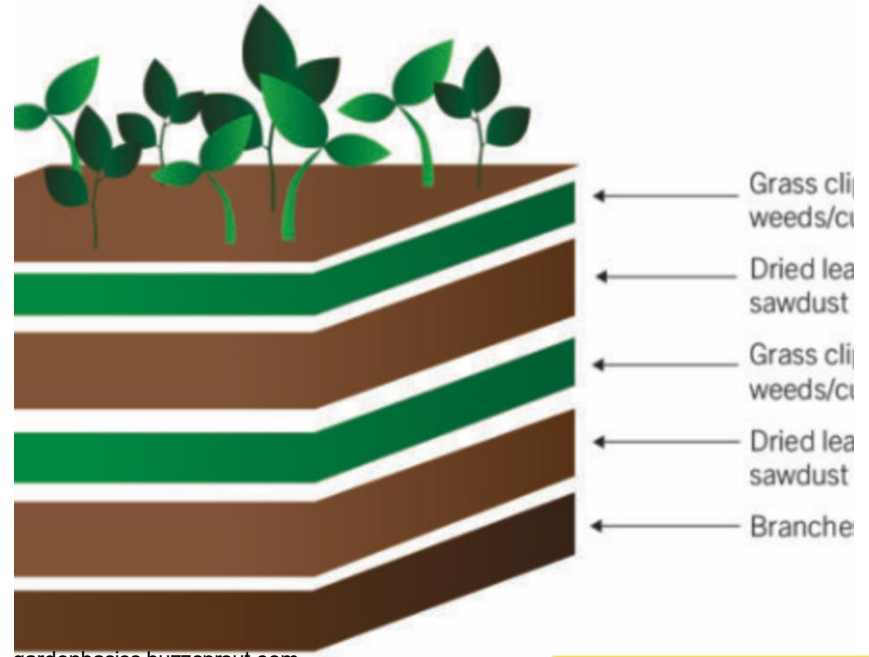
Thespruceeats.com

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Site Prep: Lasagna Gardening



Instructables.com



gardenbasics.buzzsprout.com

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Site Prep: Lasagna Gardening



JULY 3

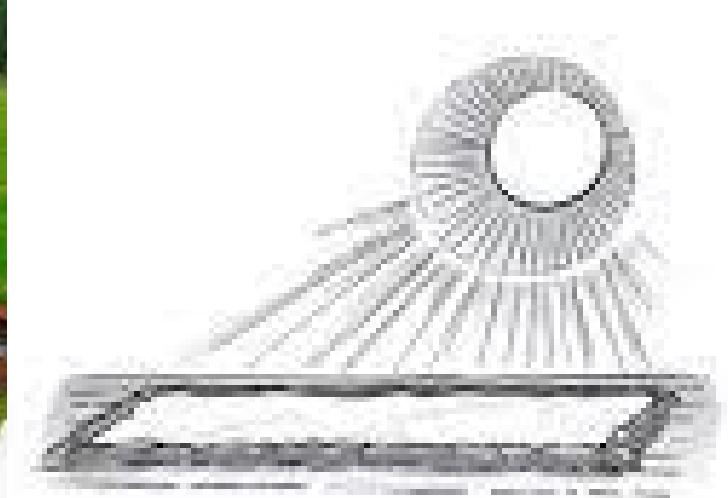
PLANT GRO



Rootsnursery.com

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Site Prep: Solarization



landscapeontario.com

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Site Prep: Solarization



WINNER:
6 week treatment with
clear plastic

EXCEPTION:
Dandelions



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC](#)

Site Prep: Sod Removal



Site Prep: Tilling



Lawrencetoolrental.com

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Carbon Storage in Earth's Ecosystems

Achieving net-zero by 2050 depends on the Earth's natural carbon sinks.

Forests play a critical role in regulating the global climate. They absorb carbon from the atmosphere and then store it, acting as natural carbon sinks.

Where is Carbon Stored?

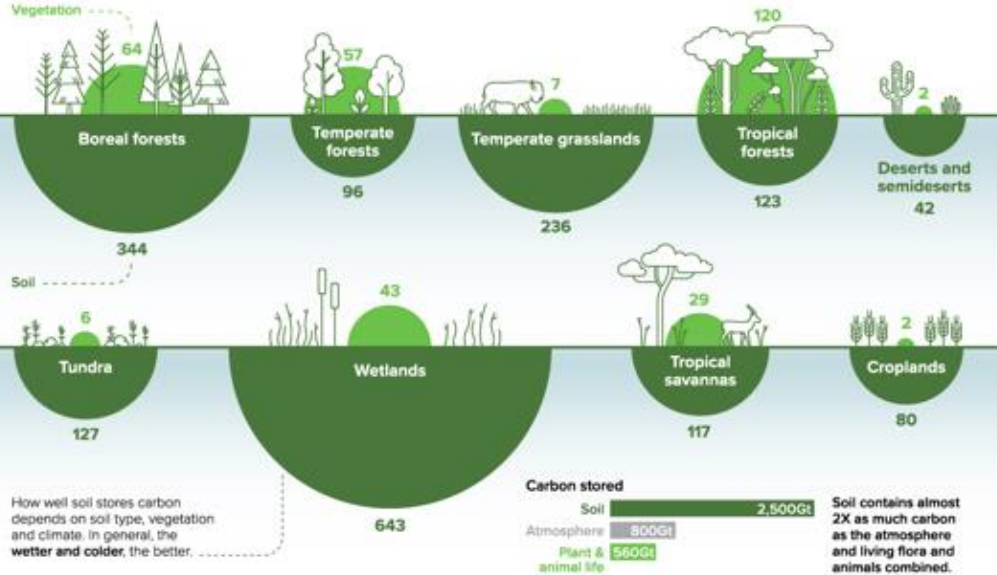
There are various carbon pools in a forest ecosystem.



Carbon Storage Tonnes of Carbon

The world's forests absorb around **15.6 gigatonnes** of CO₂ each year. That's around 3X the annual CO₂ emissions of the United States.

However, around **8.1 gigatonnes** of CO₂ leaks back into the atmosphere due to deforestation, fires and other disturbances.



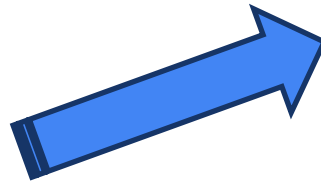
Carbon stored



Soil contains almost **2X** as much carbon as the atmosphere and living flora and animals combined.

Site Prep: Tilling

Soil contains almost **2X** as much carbon as the atmosphere and living flora and animals combined.



Average stored carbon in tonnes per hectare at a ground depth of one meter
Sources: IPCC, NASA

Pre-Planting: Site Prep

RAISED BEDS/CONTAINER GARDENING



ACCESS TO WATER



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Pre-Planting: Layout



Pre-Planting: Layout



Pre-Planting: Layout



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Pre-Planting: Supplies



Alfo Medeiros - pexels.com



Vecteezy.com

**POLLINATOR
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Pre-Planting: Supplies



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Compost versus Mulch

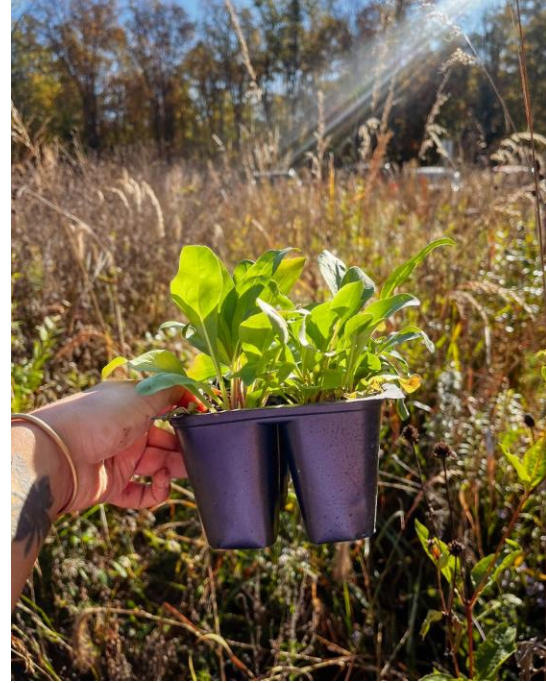


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Pre-Planting: Plants



Pre-Planting: Plants



Pre-Planting: Arrangement



Planting



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Post-Planting Maintenance



freepik.com

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Post-Planting Maintenance



Andrea Badke



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Post-Planting Maintenance

- ✓ Implement IPM strategies in your garden
 - understand your system
 - beneficial insects
 - redefine “pests”
 - monitoring
- ✓ Be mindful of/minimize the use of pesticides



Integrated Pest Management:
Science-based **process** to solve pest
problems while minimizing risks to
people and the environment

Seasonal Maintenance (or not!)



SAVE THE STEMS

Chop and
Drop

Let Logs Lie

Celebrate
Snags



Sleep, Creep, Leap

Leave the Leaves

Plants used for nesting

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Agastache</i>	hyssop
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	big blue stem
<i>Arnoglossum atriplicifolium</i>	pale Indian plantain
<i>Artemisia</i>	native sages
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	blue wild indigo
<i>Echinacea</i>	cone flowers
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset
<i>Cirsium</i>	native thistles
<i>Eutrochium</i>	Joe Pye weeds
<i>Helianthus</i>	sunflower
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	smooth oxeye, early sunflower
<i>Liatris</i>	blazing stars
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot, bee balm
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switchgrass
<i>Pycnanthemum</i>	mountain mints
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	pinnate prairie coneflower
<i>Rhus</i>	sumacs
<i>Rosa</i>	roses
<i>Rubus</i>	raspberries
<i>Sambucus</i>	elderberry
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	cup plant
<i>Solidago</i>	goldenrods
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	indiangrass
<i>Symphotrichum</i>	asters
<i>Thalictrum</i>	meadow rues
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	prairie ironweed
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	golden Alexander

How to Create Habitat for Stem-nesting Bees



WINTER

Leave dead flower stalks in-tact over the winter.

SPRING

Cut back dead flower stalks leaving stem stubble of varying height, 8 to 24 inches, to provide nest cavities.



Female bees find cut or naturally-occurring open stems, start a nest, then lay an egg on the pollen balls. Larvae eat the pollen.



SUMMER

New growth of the perennial hides the stem stubble.



Bee larvae develop in cut dead stems during the growing season.



FALL



WINTER

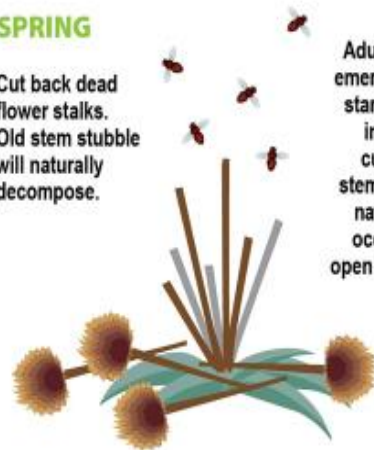


Bees hibernate in stems during the winter.



SPRING

Cut back dead flower stalks. Old stem stubble will naturally decompose.



Adult bees emerge and start nests in newly cut dead stems or in naturally-occurring open stems.



Courtesy of Heather Holm

The “Why”



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The “Why” Explained



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Pollinator Garden

This area provides food, nesting, and resting for pollinators

Learn how to make your own pollinator garden at pollinator.org

This sign features a light blue background with a dark green bottom section. It includes illustrations of a blue butterfly, a yellow butterfly, and two bees. A dashed line indicates a path through the garden. The Pollinator Partnership logo is in the top right corner.



Pollinator Habitat

This area provides food, nesting, and resting for pollinators

Learn how to make your own pollinator habitat at pollinator.org

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This sign has a green background with a photograph of bees on pink flowers. The text is in white and yellow. The Pollinator Partnership logo is in the bottom right corner.



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BEE FRIENDLY GARDEN

This garden is managed to promote bees and other pollinators.

BeeFriendlyGardening.org

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

This sign has a light green background with a photograph of a garden. It features a purple hexagonal logo with a bee and a flower. The text is in black and white. The Pollinator Partnership logo is in the top left and bottom center.

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My Garden



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My Garden Evolution



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My Garden Evolution



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My Garden Evolution



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My Garden



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My Garden - Host Plants



Dutchman's Pipevine - NCState Extension



3 milkweed species



Passionflower



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My Garden - Food



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My Garden - Food



Growing Food

GARDEN PLANT	NATIVE POLLINATORS	NATIVE COMPANION PLANTS
strawberries	small-medium sized bees <i>Augochlorella, Augochlora, Lasioglossum, Halictus, Osmia, Ceratina, Andrena</i>	New Jersey tea, ragworts (<i>Packera</i> spp.), <i>Phacelia</i> spp., pale beard-tongue, wild hyacinth, common cinquefoil, golden alexanders
blackberries and raspberries	small-medium-large bees <i>Andrena, Halictus, Lasioglossum, Augochlorella, Augochlora, Hoplitis, Osmia, Ceratina</i> , bumblebees	New Jersey tea, indigo bush, hawthorns, wild hyacinth, Jacob's Ladder, pale beard-tongue
blueberries	medium-large bees <i>Andrena</i> , bumblebees, <i>Colletes, Augochlora, Augochloropsis, Lasioglossum, Osmia, Habropoda, Eucera, Anthophora</i>	redbud, plums, blue star, blue-eyed Mary, wood betony, Virginia bluebells, wild hyacinth, wild geranium, horsemint
apples, peaches, pears, and plums	medium-large bees <i>Andrena, Colletes, Halictus, Lasioglossum, Augochlora, Augochlorella</i>	major attractions on their own because of their size and conspicuousness

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This list was created by native bee specialist Mike Arduser for the Grow Native! program

All Sizes Matter

Container Garden



K. Miskelly

Home Garden



Demonstration Site/ Community Garden



Restoration Site



Your Yard Matters!

Amber Barnes



No landscape is too small! Even a container garden/window box provides valuable food resources to, say, a migrating butterfly.

By adding pollinator habitat to your space you are increasing connectivity and helping wildlife!



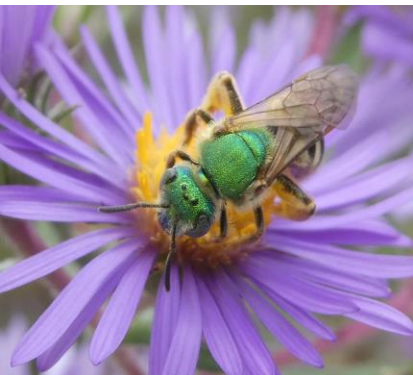
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YOUR YARD = BIG IMPACT

YOUR YARD + NEIGHBOR'S YARD = BIGGER IMPACT



Amber Barnes



Lora Morandin

Can they find:

- * Food?
- * A place to raise their young?
- * A pesticide-free environment?

NEIGHBORHOODS CAN CREATE CONNECTIVITY

Wildlife corridors are defined as **narrow strips of land that differs, usually in terms of dominant vegetation, from the surrounding area.** They serve as traveling avenues for wildlife species between two similar yet fragmented habitat areas, and provide important sources of food and cover for many species.





BEE FRIENDLY GARDEN

This garden is managed to promote bees and other pollinators.

BeeFriendlyGardening.org

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BEE FRIENDLY GARDENING™ IS FOR EVERY LANDSCAPE!

GARDENERS

Add pollinator plantings in gardens or containers and forego pesticides at home

NEIGHBORHOODS

Work with HOAs to turn common areas into pollinator meadows

COMMUNITY FOOD GARDENS

Help alleviate food insecurity and increase yields by adding pollinator plantings

CITIES AND PARK DEPARTMENTS

Reduce microclimate extremes and heat-related deaths by incorporating green spaces

LANDSCAPERS

Alter practices to incorporate BFG techniques into landscape designs

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PARKS

Replace exotic plants with beneficial natives and install interpretive signs

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Be a platform for change by using green space to educate others about habitat

PLACES OF WORSHIP

Engage congregations in outreach and missions through community and pollinator gardens

RIGHTS OF WAY

Transportation/Utility/Communication industries can turn barren corridors into rich native plant oases

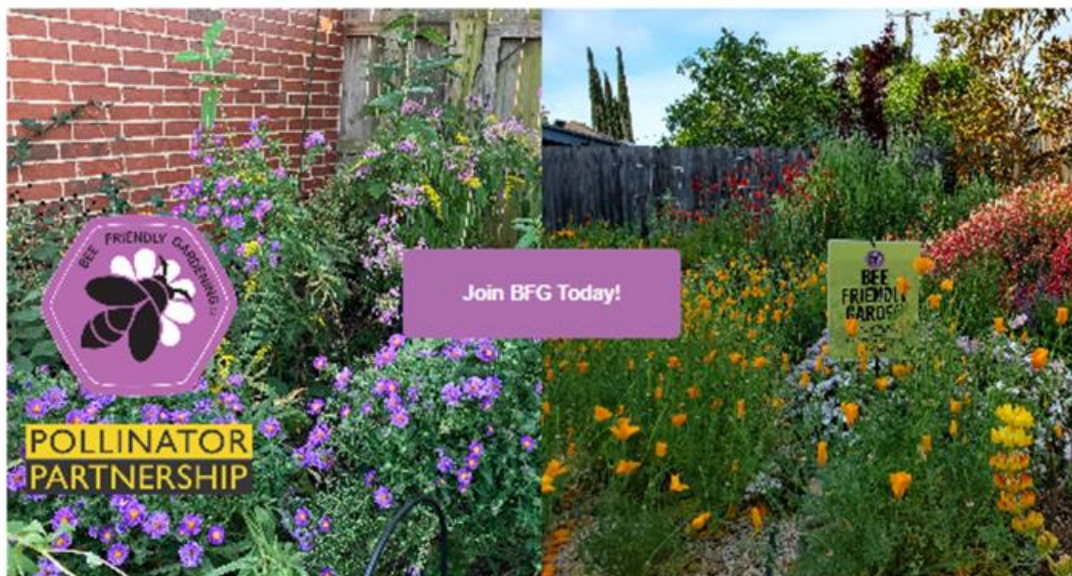
BUSINESSES

Adopt pesticide-free strategies and transform public-facing outdoor spaces into BFG demonstration areas



BEE FRIENDLY GARDENING

Pollinators need us and we need pollinators. Help us make a difference!



Bee Friendly Gardening (BFG) helps people play a bigger role in the health of pollinators and the planet. More than 85% of U.S. households have an outdoor living space; by converting these areas to much-needed habitat, together we can have a big impact. Your space can provide support to pollinators and other wildlife - no lawn, garden, balcony, or window box is too small!

GARDEN REGISTRATION

MEMBER BENEFITS

EARN BADGES

Not Sure What To Plant?

PLANTING GUIDES

Have A Smaller Space?

GARDEN CARDS



Planting Guide for your native pollinator garden
Use the arrangement below to have a continuous garden - spring, summer, & fall

ALASKA



BLOOM SEASON

- Spring
- Summer
- Fall

For best results, use multiple plants of each species.



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BEE FRIENDLY GARDENING MEMBER



MEMBER NAME

This certificate recognizes a commitment to
the health of pollinators and the planet.

Membership Number:
BFG-2023XXXXXX

Member Since:
DATE



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Protect their lives. Preserve ours.

Kelly Bills

Kelly Bills
Executive Director
Pollinator Partnership

Sara Wittenberg

Sara Wittenberg
Bee Friendly Gardening Coordinator
Pollinator Partnership



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**POLLINATOR
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Executive Director
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Sara Wittenberg
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Pollinator Partnership

MEMBER BENEFITS

MEMBERS-ONLY
PASSWORD PROTECTED
WEBPAGE

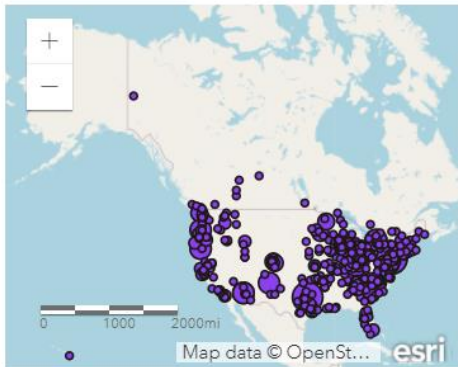
QUARTERLY WEBINARS

MONTHLY
E-NEWSLETTER

ACCESS TO
BFG STORE
= MERCH!

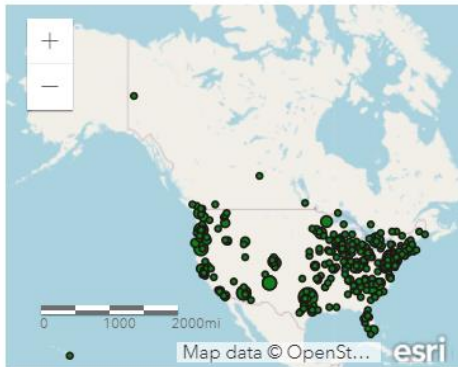


Bee Friendly Gardening Members



[VIEW LARGER MAP](#)

Bee Friendly Gardens



[VIEW LARGER MAP](#)

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP
QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

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Protect their lives. Preserve ours.



CREATING A POLLINATOR GARDEN



Site preparation is important for successful wildflower establishment.

Wildflowers are beautiful, ecologically valuable additions to any garden. Their colors span the rainbow, and their varying heights, forms, and flower shapes offer endless possibilities. Wildflowers native to your area will provide the most benefit to pollinator communities, but garden plants can help too. Whether you have a small garden, a lawn space, or a few planters, with a little know-how, any area can be used to support pollinators.

SITE SELECTION AND PREPARATION

Look for an area in your yard that is underutilized - bare garden patches, lawn that you don't need, or scrubby areas. Sunny areas are best but shade areas can support pollinators, too, with the right plants. To prepare the site you'll need to remove weeds or grass, thin out existing plants, or, if using seed, remove mulch (soil coverings such as wood chips or leaves). You have many options to prepare your site for wildflowers; hand pulling weeds, smothering, and solarizing are a few options. If you are planning to create habitat in planters, make sure you have some pots with soil and good drainage, and you are ready to go!



Smothering a sod area before layering soil and planting.

SELECTING PLANTS

Native plants use less water, are adapted to local weather patterns, and support locally native pollinators. Non-native but non-invasive plant species can also provide benefits. Wildflowers, grasses, shrubs, vines, and trees can all be beneficial, so choose what fits your site best. If possible, aim for a mix of plant structures, a range in bloom times, and diverse flower shapes/colors. See the list of native pollinator plants for your region to start you on your plant selection journey.

www.pollinator.org





Stats

Totals

6356

Observations »

1208

Species »

32

People »

Most Observations



clsstreett
2288 observations



mellok
813 observations



jill1004
783 observations



c_ahui
375 observations



grnmtr
314 observations

Most Species



mellok
481 species



jill1004
309 species

Most Observed Species



Common Eastern Bumble Bee
408 observations



Monarch
221 observations



Two-spotted Bumble Bee
102 observations



Western Honey Bee
94 observations



Brown-belted Bumble Bee
84 observations



Kristin Wyatt



Billy Synk





Jose Carlos Garfias



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Scholl Community Garden

Stephanie Lewis

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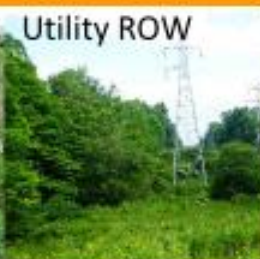




Tiffani Harrison

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Together, we can enhance and reconnect the landscape



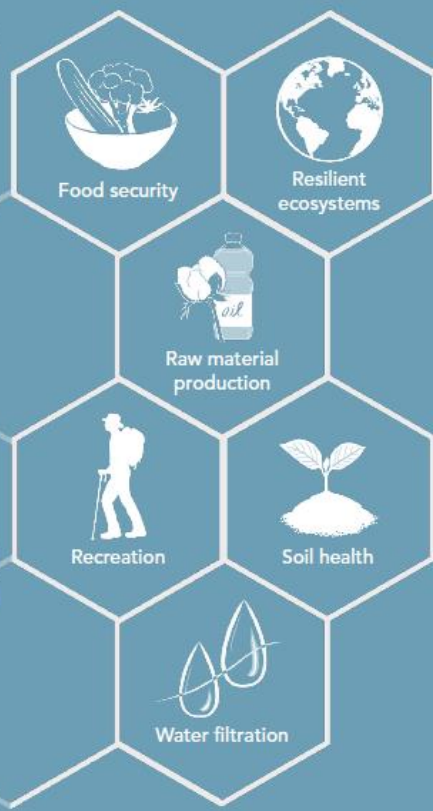
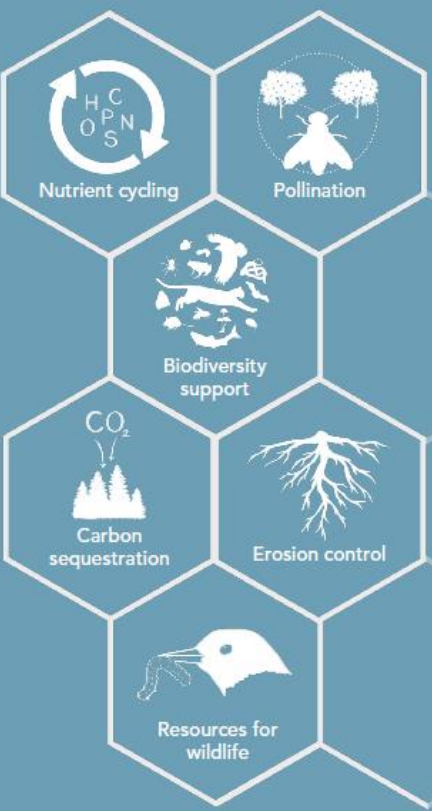
Partner Programs & Resources



WATERSHED CONSERVATION
RESOURCE CENTER



OUR FUTURE FLIES WITH POLLINATORS



Pollinators provide many ecosystem services that support the health of plants, people, and the planet. Get involved at www.pollinator.org.

Meet these plants and pollinators, and learn how you can help them at <https://www.pollinator.org/poster-2020>.
Art by **Fiorella Ikeue**

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

Los polinizadores proveen de los servicios ecosistémicos que mantienen la salud de las plantas, la gente y el planeta. Involúcrate a www.pollinator.org.

Les pollinisateurs assurent plusieurs services écosystémiques qui contribuent à la santé des plantes, des personnes et de la planète. Impliquez-vous en visitant www.pollinator.org.



**Thank you!
Questions?**

**Sara Wittenberg
sw@pollinator.org**



CHECK OUT BFG



**PRESENTATION
EVALUATION**