

What are Pollinators?



Pollinators are animals or insects that move pollen from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma of a flower of the same species. This process leads to fertilization, and successful seed and fruit production for plants.

Some examples of pollinators are butterflies, wasps, flies, beetles, moths, hummingbirds/birds, bats, small mammals and most importantly...bees! Pollinators, like bees, feed on nectar and pollen as a way to gain nutrients and energy!



Monarda



Lavender



Coneflower



Salvia



Foxglove



Plants Designed For Pollinators

There are so many plants for our pollinator pals! But did you know some flowers grow in a particular way to support the pollination process?

Fragrant and **brightly coloured** flowers lure pollinators in

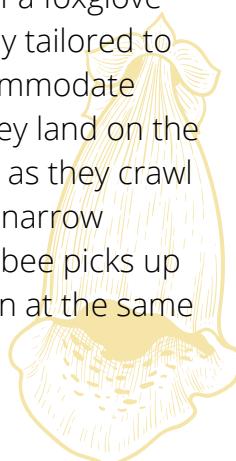
Certain flowers have **distinct shapes** that cause pollen to attach to the pollinator before it heads to another flower. For example, the tub-like flower of a foxglove.

Monarda

This flower produces sweet nectar that is highly attractive to both hummingbirds and butterflies. Its tubular blooms are the perfect shape for hummingbirds to feed!

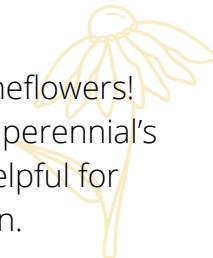
Hybrid or Common Foxglove

The Foxglove attracts both hummingbirds and bees! The tubular mouth of a foxglove flower is perfectly tailored to attract and accommodate bumblebees. They land on the large bloom and as they crawl into the flower's narrow passageway the bee picks up nectar and pollen at the same time!



Coneflowers

Pollinators love Coneflowers! This is because the perennial's large blooms are helpful for butterflies to rest on.



Salvia

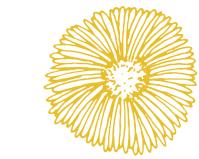
Salvia plants are a magnet for bees, hummingbirds and butterflies! This is because of their vibrant colour, rich nectar, and long bloom time. These sun-loving plants are easy to grow and perfect for your pollinator pals.

Lavender

Lavender is a classic plant to support pollinators. Bees and butterflies love when this fragrant flower is in bloom!



Native Pollinator Plants



Liatris Blazing Star

Cardinal Flower

Milkweed

Evening Primrose



Wild pollinators are critical to the health of the ecosystem and are on a serious decline due to habitat loss, climate change, and exposure to pesticides.

A way to **help** our pollinators is to create a pollinator garden! It's best to plant a pollinator habitat with plants that are non-invasive to your region; native species are best. A few pollinators available in our native perennial section are Blazing Star, Evening Primrose, Cardinal Flower, Milkweed, New England Aster, Canadian Columbine, and Coneflower.