Common bee-friendly plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>GENUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giant Hyssop</td>
<td>Agastache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borage</td>
<td>Borago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint brush</td>
<td>Castilleja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee plant</td>
<td>Cleome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>Cosmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe thistle</td>
<td>Echinops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallflower</td>
<td>Erysimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe-pye weed</td>
<td>Eupatorium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>Helianthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English lavender</td>
<td>Lavandula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple gay-feather</td>
<td>Liatris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mint</td>
<td>Mentha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four o’clock</td>
<td>Mirabilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot (bee balm)</td>
<td>Monarda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil</td>
<td>Ocimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram</td>
<td>Origanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary</td>
<td>Rosmarinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
<td>Salvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skullcap</td>
<td>Scutellaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme</td>
<td>Thymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullein</td>
<td>Verbascum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>Verbena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinnia</td>
<td>Zinnia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use a wide variety of plants that bloom from early spring to late fall.

Help pollinators find and use them by planting clusters of the same plant.

Use plants native to your region. Natives are four times more attractive to pollinators. Regional planting guides: www.pollinator.org/guides.htm

Resources

More information online
www.panna.org/bees
www.pollinator.org/guides.htm
www.befriendingbumblebees.com
www.xerces.org

Ways to get involved
www.honeybeehaven.org
www.panna.org/bees

Become a PAN member for $50 and receive a bee-friendly yard sign to help spread the word and inspire neighbors. Go to www.panna.org/beesign.

Pesticide Action Network North America
California | Minnesota
(510) 788-9020
www.panna.org
www.honeybeehaven.org

Support for this work provided by the CERES Foundation
All photos by Graham White

Bee-Friendly Gardening

Bees and other pollinators need our help, and every little bit makes a difference.

Pesticide Action Network
www.panna.org/bees
Honey bees are the most economically important pollinators in the world. In the U.S., their annual value is more than $19 billion.

Native bees live underground, so an attractive habitat will have patches of exposed dirt, or a small pile of sand.

- Avoid using black plastic or mulch as ground cover.
- Provide sites and materials for nesting and overwintering. Leave cut plant stems exposed, turn flowerpots that have drainage holes upside down, leave twigs and brush in small piles, create mud puddles or put out pieces of string or other light fibers.

U.S. honey bee populations have declined by a third each year since 2006.

Lead suspects in these declines include pathogens, nutritional stress & pesticides.

Container plants:
- Aromatic herbs (coriander, catnip, mint, parsley, lavender);
- annuals (marigold, phlox, bachelor’s button, zinnia, cosmos, salvia);
- perennials (bee balm, Shasta daisy, iris, coneflower, lobelia, delphinium).

Trees & shrubs:
- Dogwood, blueberry, linden, cherry, plum and willow.

Pollinators will gather at shallow pools, mud puddles or bird baths.

Water seeping or dripping from a garden hose will create mud puddles.

Honey bees are the most economically important pollinators in the world. In the U.S., their annual value is more than $19 billion.

Native bees live underground, so an attractive habitat will have patches of exposed dirt, or a small pile of sand.

- Avoid using black plastic or mulch as ground cover.
- Provide sites and materials for nesting and overwintering. Leave cut plant stems exposed, turn flowerpots that have drainage holes upside down, leave twigs and brush in small piles, create mud puddles or put out pieces of string or other light fibers.

Loose soil provides important minerals for pollinators including butterflies.

- A few flat stones that rise above the water will give visiting pollinators easy access to the water.

Avoid using pesticides and herbicides if at all possible. They kill beneficial insects including pollinators and natural enemies that control common pests like aphids.

- Bees are especially sensitive to insecticides. And herbicides wipe out key plants (weeds) that are nutritionally important.
- To control pests, judiciously use homemade remedies such as garlic spray, or pesticides derived from plants or microbes. Apply them only after sundown, when most pollinators have stopped their rounds.

Follow 4 common-sense guidelines and you’re on your way: Food, water, shelter and protection from bee-harming pesticides.

You don’t need a lot of space... ... just a little extra consideration. A few containers of the right kinds of plants tucked into your garden, or a designated “honey bee haven” will get you started.

Most pollinator plants do need at least 6 hours of sunlight a day—and remember, native plants are always best. Pollinators are 4 times more attracted to native plants.

Pollinators will gather at shallow pools, mud puddles or bird baths.

Water seeping or dripping from a garden hose will create mud puddles.

U.S. honey bee populations have declined by a third each year since 2006.

Lead suspects in these declines include pathogens, nutritional stress & pesticides.

Container plants:
- Aromatic herbs (coriander, catnip, mint, parsley, lavender);
- annuals (marigold, phlox, bachelor’s button, zinnia, cosmos, salvia);
- perennials (bee balm, Shasta daisy, iris, coneflower, lobelia, delphinium).

Trees & shrubs:
- Dogwood, blueberry, linden, cherry, plum and willow.

Pollinators will gather at shallow pools, mud puddles or bird baths.

Water seeping or dripping from a garden hose will create mud puddles.

Honey bees are the most economically important pollinators in the world. In the U.S., their annual value is more than $19 billion.

Native bees live underground, so an attractive habitat will have patches of exposed dirt, or a small pile of sand.

- Avoid using black plastic or mulch as ground cover.
- Provide sites and materials for nesting and overwintering. Leave cut plant stems exposed, turn flowerpots that have drainage holes upside down, leave twigs and brush in small piles, create mud puddles or put out pieces of string or other light fibers.

Loose soil provides important minerals for pollinators including butterflies.

- A few flat stones that rise above the water will give visiting pollinators easy access to the water.

Avoid using pesticides and herbicides if at all possible. They kill beneficial insects including pollinators and natural enemies that control common pests like aphids.

- Bees are especially sensitive to insecticides. And herbicides wipe out key plants (weeds) that are nutritionally important.
- To control pests, judiciously use homemade remedies such as garlic spray, or pesticides derived from plants or microbes. Apply them only after sundown, when most pollinators have stopped their rounds.

You don’t need a lot of space... ... just a little extra consideration. A few containers of the right kinds of plants tucked into your garden, or a designated “honey bee haven” will get you started.

Most pollinator plants do need at least 6 hours of sunlight a day—and remember, native plants are always best. Pollinators are 4 times more attracted to native plants.

Follow 4 common-sense guidelines and you’re on your way: Food, water, shelter and protection from bee-harming pesticides.