

# BEAUTY AND PEOPLE'S LANDSCAPES

## HABITAT PLANTS

Choose plants that support pollinator survival.

There are hundreds of native plants that provide nectar and pollen for bees and butterflies, food for caterpillars, and overwintering habitat for pollinators. Many flowers you might already have in your garden like sunflowers, violets, clover, black-eyed susans, and zinnias are excellent sources of nectar. Here are a few lesser-known plants for full sun and part shade that provide a variety of functions for New Jersey pollinators.

- Full Sun
- Larval Food Plants
- Part Shade
- Nectar
- Overwintering Habitat

Spring	Summer	Fall + Winter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early bloom provide the first food of the season.</li> <li>Avoid heavy mulching.</li> <li>Cut back winter grasses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full bloom provide best nectar.</li> <li>Keep clean water available.</li> <li>Identify and record observed pollinator species in your yard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Late flowers provide the last food of the season.</li> <li>Grasses and shrubs with bare soil or leaf litter underneath provide overwintering habitat.</li> </ul>
<b>Common Milkweed</b> <b>Wild Indigo</b> <b>Black-eyed Susan</b> <b>Wild Bergamot</b>	<b>Black-eyed Susan</b> <b>Wild Indigo</b> <b>Black-eyed Susan</b> <b>Wild Bergamot</b>	<b>Black-eyed Susan</b> <b>Wild Indigo</b> <b>Black-eyed Susan</b> <b>Wild Bergamot</b>

Every home can support pollinators using appropriate plants and land management practices.

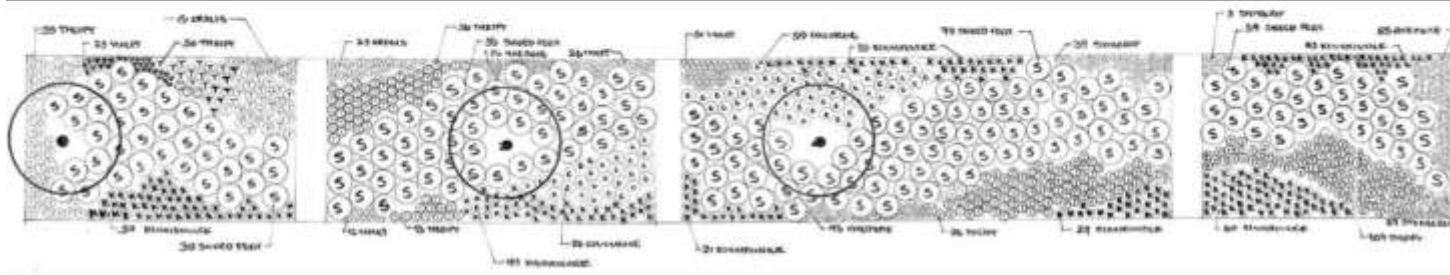
- Plant shrubs with pithy stems for nesting bees
- Native trees provide pollen, nectar, and food for larvae
- Retain some dead branches and install houses for nesting bees
- Maintain flowering street trees and plants that provide "street food"
- Mow lawns no more than every 2 weeks so small plants like clovers, dandelions, and violets can flower
- Plant groups of at least 3 species of native perennials that bloom at different times
- Manage gardens and lawns with no pesticide applications
- Do not mulch native grasses to provide overwintering habitat for ground-nesting bees
- Maintain clean running water and undisturbed soil along stream banks
- Retain some dead trees, fallen branches, and rotting logs for nesting bees

**REGENERATIVE DESIGN GROUP**



Pollinators and Flowers – Flowers and Pollinators





*Some Ideas on How to Add Pollinator-Friendly Plants to Your Yard*



## Flyways of Connectivity at Property Boundaries



The Verge, Hell Strip, Parking Strip

Replace Lawn with Flowering Plants



Along your fence or  
neighboring border

*It is important to connect pollinator habitats to other natural areas. Connectivity can start in our yards and in the tree belts between the sidewalk and the curb. Adding pollinator plantings to these areas may create the opportunity for these habitats to connect to other natural areas, for example to parks, etc.*



- 1. Habitat loss via fragmentation & degradation**
- 2. Expansive-exotic species replacing habitat**
- 3. Loss of native floral diversity**
- 4. Extensive pesticide use: farm, garden & lawn**
- 5. Neonicotinoid insecticide use**
- 6. Climate disrupting bloom & bee emergence**

*Antidote:*

*lots more native plants*

*serious reductions in pesticides & carbon emissions*