



Extra Tips for Protecting Pollinators

Share your achievements on social media using [#PollinatorProtector](#).

Choosing native plants that are suitable for the garden's conditions.

Native plants include flowers, shrubs and trees. Native plants are well-acclimated to our growing conditions and require less care.

Choosing a variety of native plants, grouped together.

Flower groupings of 3-5 are attractive to pollinators because they need less energy to forage for pollen and nectar.

Choosing to add a water source to the garden.

Every living creature needs water in order to survive.

Choosing to provide food for caterpillars who turn into butterflies and moths.

Caterpillars are also the number one food source for songbirds.

Choosing to add vegetables and herbs.

Discover the fun of growing your own food. On balconies or in a garden it's easy to plant herbs and vegetables. If it flowers, pollinators will come.

Choosing to compost food scraps (no meat).

Composting food scraps and plant materials will reduce landfill and serve as a natural fertilizer to improve soil health.

Choosing to grow it and not mow it.

Mow the grass less often, perhaps every 2-3 weeks, especially in May. Clover and dandelions are good for pollinators.

Choosing to save and share seeds.

Harvesting and saving seeds from plants in the garden is a simple process and a great way to save money. Share seeds with friends and family.

Choosing to support local beekeepers and local, chemical - free farmers.

Shop at local farmers' markets when possible and buy honey from local beekeepers. They need our support.

Choosing to turn off outdoor lights at night and if necessary, add a sensor.

Nocturnal pollinators, insects and animals need all of us to turn off our lights.

Choosing to become a Citizen Scientist.

It's fun and important work and suitable for every age.