

Pollinator-Friendly Garden Guide

Create a garden that feeds bees, butterflies, and beneficial insects from spring through fall.

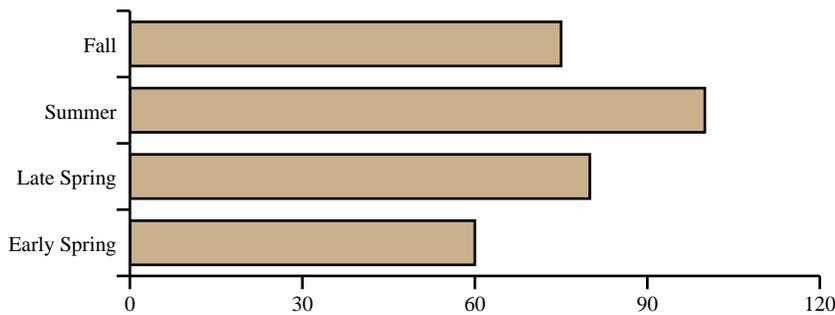
Pollinator Priorities

- Plant blooms in every season so pollinators always have food.
- Mix flower shapes and heights to support different species.
- Use habitat and diversity to keep pest pressure in balance.
- Include a shallow water source with landing stones.

Seasonal Bloom Plan

Season	Examples	Notes
Early Spring	Crocus, hellebore, willow catkins	Wake up pollinators
Late Spring	Allium, columbine, foxglove	Strong nectar flow
Summer	Bee balm, coneflower, zinnia	Peak activity
Fall	Aster, goldenrod, sedum	Fuel for migration

Seasonal Nectar Coverage (Target)



Garden Layout Ideas

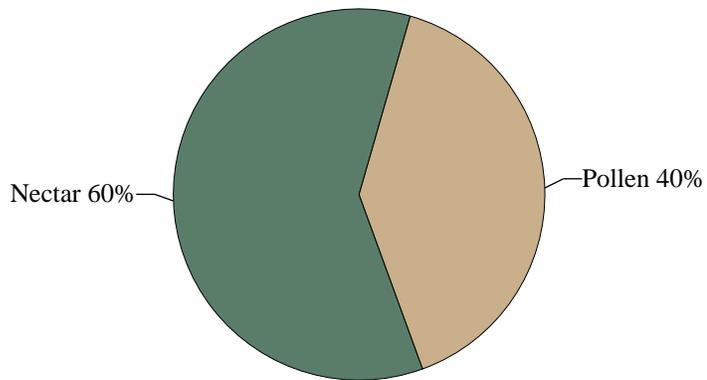
Group flowers in clusters of 3 to 5 plants for a stronger visual signal to pollinators. Add herbs like thyme and basil along edges for bonus blooms.

Pollinator Habitat Checklist

- Include at least three bloom colors in each season.
- Leave a small patch of bare soil for ground-nesting bees.
- Add a shallow water dish with stones for landing.
- Let some herbs bolt for extra nectar and pollen.

Nectar and Pollen Mix (Target)

Aim for roughly 60% nectar-heavy flowers and 40% pollen-heavy flowers to keep pollinators fed.



Disclaimer

This guide is informational only. Follow local guidance for managing pests in your garden.

Sources

Original content by Wiley Rooster Farm & Greenhouse.