

POLLINATOR GARDEN

Providing Nectar Resources For Survival



Flowering plants use fragrance and colors to attract butterflies, moths, flies, bees, bats, and hummingbirds! Most of these pollinators come to drink nectar – the energy-packed sugary liquid flowers produce. The plant's pollen (powdery seed dust) rubs off onto the gentle feet, wings, and bodies of the pollinators as they drink. The pollen is moved from flower to flower, helping plants reproduce by making fruits and seeds.



Queen Anne's Lace
Daucus carota



Wild Bergamot
Monarda fistulosa

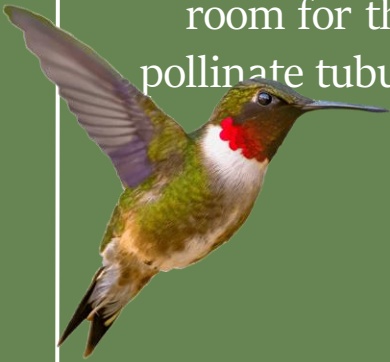


Purple Coneflower
Echinacea purpurea

POLLINATORS AT WORK

Many flowering plants have evolved over time to reflect the form and habits of their pollinators!

Bee-pollinated plants are often irregular in shape, with a lipped "landing pad". Butterfly pollinated flowers tend to be broad and flat like helicopter pads. Bats require open flowers with room for their wings, and hummingbirds pollinate tubular flowers because of their long beak.



Honey Bee
Apis mellifera



Green Sweat Bee
Agapostemon sp.



Banded Hover Fly
Syrphus ribesii



Hummingbird Moth
Macroglossum stellatarum



Fuzzy-horned Bumble Bee
Bombus mixtus



Potter Wasp
Eumeninae sp.