

What are pollinators?

- Insects, butterflies, birds, bats and other animals that move pollen from one plant to another.
- They fertilize plants promoting reproduction and new growth.

Common Pollinators Include



Published by the Green Garden Gang (GGG)
GGG is a grassroots group of volunteers. Our goal is to educate and demonstrate how private and public landscapes can help save biodiversity from extinction. All we need to do is plant native!

Pollinator Friendly Plants

- **Trees**
 - Oaks
 - Eastern Redbud
 - Pussy Willows
 - Native Dogwood
 - Birches
- **Perennials**
 - Coneflower
 - Asters
 - Agastache
 - Sunflowers
 - Goldenrod
 - Liatris
 - Black-eyed susan
 - Milkweed
 - Careopsis



Resources

- Xerces Society
<https://www.xerces.org/>
- Pollinator Pathway Northeast
<https://www.pollinatorpathway.org/>
- Doug Tallamy Presentation
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V5h4xY>
- Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
<https://www.wildflower.org/details/>
- National Wildlife Foundation: How to Create a Pollinator Garden.
<https://www.nwf.org/>

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HEBRON

POLLINATOR PATHWAY

RESTORING BIODIVERSITY
ONE PLANT AT A TIME



WITHOUT POLLINATORS WE CAN'T FEED OURSELVES.



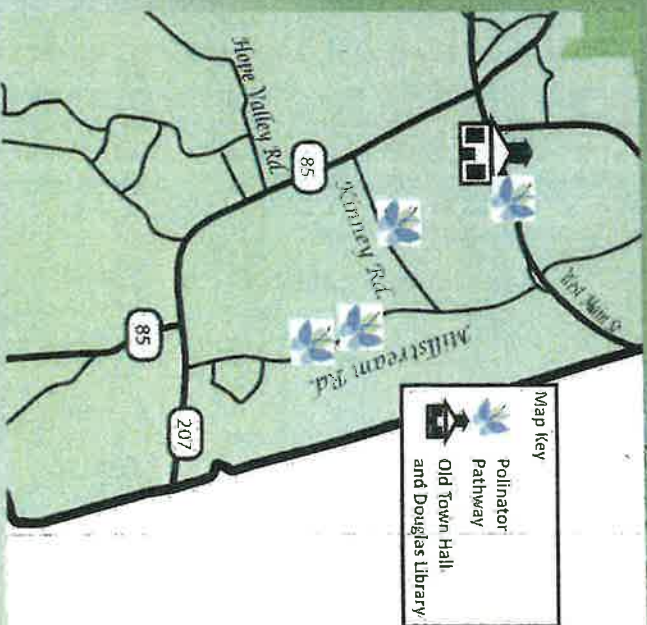
What is threatening our pollinators?

- **Pesticides** and other chemicals can kill pollinators.
- **Climate change** leads to a lack of host plants as plant habitats shift location depending on rapidly changing temperatures and sea level rise.
- **Habitats are lost** as natural environments become urban and suburban and our pollinators are losing their homes.
- **Invasive (non-native species)** push out native species that pollinators have adapted to rely on for survival.

What is the... pollinator pathway?



- Gardens along a corridor of adjacent properties – private residences and public spaces.
- Provide safe habitat and nutrition for birds, bees, butterflies and other creatures that move pollen amongst plants, thus allowing for plant reproduction and new growth.
- Use no toxic products in their landscaping and have at least one native plant species.
- The goal is to connect properties that are no farther apart than native bees typical range of 1/2 mile.



Why plant native?

- Native plants do not require fertilizer or pesticides.
- These plants need less water than your typical lawn and help prevent erosion.
- They also significantly reduce water runoff and flooding.
- Native plants provide food and shelter for wildlife.
- Our local pollinators have evolved to depend on our local plants. Our pollinators and bees can't use trees from China and Japan.



How to join

- Include pollinator-friendly native plants on your property and manage invasive species.
- Reduce lawn size by adding native flowers, shrubs and trees.
- Mow less often and leave grass clippings on the grass as fertilizer rather than adding chemicals.
- Leave some bare ground and dead wood for nesting native bees.
- Do not use pesticides or herbicides.