



1. Re-think your hardscape.

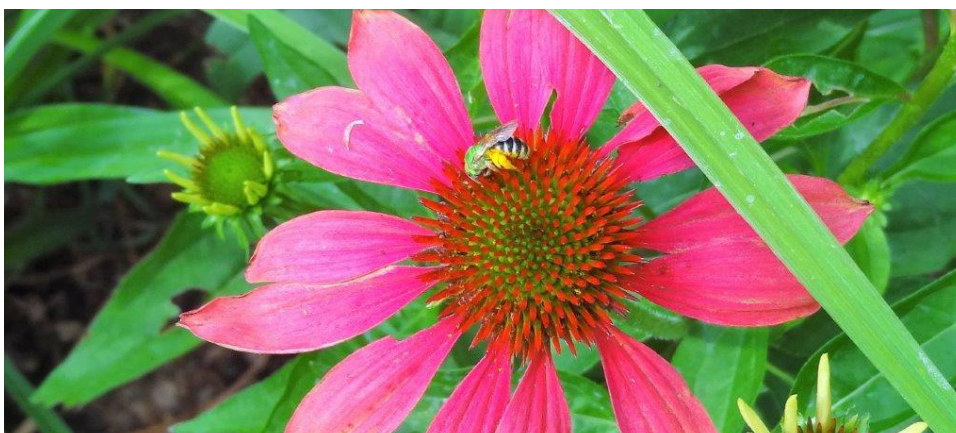
Fences may make good neighbors but they do not help the bees. For privacy consider a hedgerow or “green wall” instead. It is very important to provide a water source for bees but make sure it is the right kind.

2. Know what bees need.

Plant your garden to offer continuous bloom spring through fall. Plant in blocks of 3'x3', rather than a “gumdrop” garden and vary flower shapes. And while you may be a fan of red, bees can't see it. Choose native plants whenever possible as they typically offer more nectar and pollen to our flying friends. Hybridized plants offer little for the bees.

3. Know maintenance.

Less is more. Don't worry about your dandelions – they are great for bees and typically one of the earliest sources of pollen and nectar. Wait to cut back perennials since many bees nest in hollow stems. Limit chemicals. If you are a fan of mulch, consider a bee-friendly alternative.





Globe Thistle (*Echinops*)

PLANTS FOR BEES

Trees

- Maple (*Acer*)
- Redbud (*Cercis*)
- Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
- Filbert (*Corylus*)
- Crabapple (*Malus*)
- Sourwood (*Oxydendrum*)
- Cherry (*Prunus*)
- Willow (*Salix*)

Shrubs

- Bottlebrush buckeye (*Aesculus parviflora*)
- Bluemist shrub (*Caryopteris*)
- Summersweet (*Clethra*)
- Seven-son flower (*Heptacodium*)
- Oakleaf hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*)
- Cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)*
- Holly (*Ilex*)*
- Spirea (*Spiraea*)

Perennials

- Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias*)
- Borage (*Borage*)
- Bugbane (*Cimicifuga*)
- Turtlehead (*Chelone, especially glabra*)
- Globe thistle (*Echinops*)
- Joe Pye Weed (*Eupatorium*)
- Ironweed (*Vernonia*)
- Yarrow (*Achillea*)

Bulbs and Annuals

- Ageratum
- Allium**
- Alyssum (*Lobularia*)
- Cosmos
- Crocus**
- Snowdrops** (*Galanthus*)
- Heliotrope

* Evergreen

** Bulb

