

Create habitat for native pollinators with a pollinator garden...

A pollinator garden is a **pesticide-free zone** composed of plants that are **native to the region** and **high in nectar production**.

Pollinator gardens support native pollinators by providing a **combination of food and shelter** needed to complete their lifecycle.

Flowering plants provide food in the form of nectar and pollen.

- Choose plants that are **native to your area** and **high in nectar**.

Native plants and pollinators evolved together!

- Include butterfly host plants.

Visit pollinators.calscape.org/pollinator-companion to learn more

- Choose a **variety of flower types** with **different bloom periods**

to support a diversity of pollinators throughout the year.

Visit www.calscape.org to find plants suited to your space!



Several features can provide pollinators with shelter

to protect from weather/predators and places to lay eggs and metamorphose.

- **Make a habitat pile and leave the leaves!**

- Leaf and brush piles are essential for butterflies, moths, and bumblebees.

- **Leave some bare ground near flowering plants!**

- Ground-nesting bees need bare, sunny, undisturbed ground.

70% of our native bees nest in the ground!

- **Plant hollow and pithy-stem plants, and trim them mindfully!**

- These plants are used by stem-nesting bees.

- Leave dead flower stalks untouched over the winter and trim them in the spring.

- **Be weary of commercial bee nesting blocks!**

- Follow Xerces specifications for nesting blocks, including cleaning guidelines.

When not following certain specifications, nesting blocks can harm bees.



Learn more at
www.rcdsandiego.org/pollinator-health



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