

Underappreciated Pollinators



Hosted by:



MILWAUKEE
PUBLIC LIBRARY



melindamyers.com

UNDERAPPRECIATED POLLINATORS

The plight of honeybees and monarchs fill the news but many more pollinators are often overlooked yet critical to the production of food, fiber and other raw materials we depend upon. Native bees, moths, bats, beetles, flies, and birds are also important. In this webinar we will look at a variety of pollinators, their role in the environment, and their impact on people. Plus, we will discuss ways to co-exist with these often overlooked and sometimes feared or dreaded animals.

June is Pollinator Month

Celebrate with us and consider adding a pollinator garden or pollinator-friendly plants to your landscape.

June 17-23, 2024 is National Pollinator Week

WHY POLLINATORS NEED OUR HELP

- Habitat loss - smaller, more fragmented green spaces
- Diseases, predators and parasites
- Pesticides
 - Insecticides of course
 - Fungicides
 - ◉ May make beneficials more susceptible to disease
 - ◉ **Impact bees** and their food source made of native yeast and pollen
 - Herbicides
 - ◉ Kill weeds that beneficials nectar upon
 - ◉ 50 different pollinators feeding on dandelions and clover
 - Pesticides and Pollinators
 - Protecting Pollinators While Using Pesticides

CREATING THE HABITAT

- **FOOD**
 - Various colors and flower shapes
 - Single flowers better than doubles
 - Include a few night bloomers
- **SHELTER**
 - Snags, stones, leaf litter, and dead plants
 - Holes in trees, hollow plant stems and a wide range of flowers
 - Commercial and DIY nesting boxes
- Create a Pollinator Paradise
- Helping Native Bees
- **WATER**
 - Ponds, bird baths and water features
 - ◉ Shallow, with sloping sides for easy access
 - Puddles, damp spot, damp sponge for bees and butterflies
 - ◉ Add a pinch of wood ash or sea salt
- **WARMING STONE**

Utility-friendly Tree Planting Tips from We Energies

Trees growing too close to power lines can cause sparks, fires, power outages and shock hazards. To avoid these problems, plant trees that won't interfere with power lines when fully grown. Small ornamental trees or shrubs that will not exceed 15 feet in height such as serviceberry, dogwood and low-growing evergreens are best to plant around power lines. Trees such as maple, basswood, burr oak, white pine or spruce grow more than 40 feet high and should be planted more than 50 feet from any overhead power lines.

And don't forget to call 811 at least three days before planting to check the location of underground services.

Learn more utility-friendly planting tips at [we-energies.com](https://www.we-energies.com).



MANAGING THE LANDSCAPE

- Skip the pesticides whenever possible
- Leaf litter provides insulation and homes for some pollinators
- Leave healthy perennials stand for winter
 - Wait for temperatures to hover in the 50's before cutting back
 - Can't wait - cut back and stack out of site
 - Leave some stems 18 to 24" high, providing summer homes for some native bees

DESIGN STRATEGIES

- **PLANT IN MASS**
 - For efficient pollination
 - Continuous cover from predators
 - When space is limited
 - Join forces with your neighbor
 - Even a window box will help
- **USE A WIDE VARIETY OF PLANTS**
- **USE NATIVES WHENEVER POSSIBLE OR APPROPRIATE**
- Natives vs. Nativar
 - Native Plant - *"A plant is considered native if it has occurred naturally in a particular region, ecosystem, or habitat without human introduction."* National Wildlife Federation
 - Nativars - cultivated varieties of native plants bred for certain characteristics
 - Smaller size
 - Variegated leaves
 - Different flower color...
 - Some interesting reading
 - **Native vs. Nativar**
 - **Nativar Dilemma**
 - **Considering the Role for Native Plant Cultivars in Ecological Landscaping**

- **INCLUDE PLANTS WITH DIFFERENT BLOOM TIMES**
 - Providing nectar, pollen and foliage all season
 - Seedheads for added interest and food for birds
- **INCLUDE A FEW NIGHT BLOOMERS**
 - Nicotiana
 - Datura
 - Four O' Clocks
 - Night Phlox (*Zaluzianskya*)
 - Night Scented Stock (*Matthiola longipetala*)
- **VARIOUS COLORS AND FLOWER SHAPES**
- **SINGLE FLOWERS BETTER THAN DOUBLES**

WHY NATIVE BEES NEED OUR HELP

- Often overlooked for their importance in pollinating flowering plants, including much of the food we eat
- **Native bees are better pollinators, more plentiful than honeybees**
- **Native Bee Benefits**
- **Bee Basics**
 - 20,000 species of bees world wide
 - 4,000 species native to North America
 - 500 species identified in Wisconsin and 450+ in Michigan
- **Wisconsin Bee Identification Guide**
- **Common Bees of Michigan**
- **More Info on Bees and Pollinators**
- Bees are attracted to bright white, yellow, blue or UV
- **Bees, Ants, Wasps and Similar Insects**
- Some native bees are specialized - visiting only certain plants, for example:
 - Squash bee - squash, pumpkins, melons
 - Long horned bees - members of the Aster family
 - 90% of bees are solitary, but neighborly
 - 70% are ground nesting
 - 30% nest in holes in trees, snags, plants stems...

Landscaping Around We Energies Utilities

Plants and other landscaping features can interfere with utility equipment and cause safety risks. Remember to:

Maintain equipment visibility: Use techniques that camouflage rather than hide utility equipment. Hearty grasses and/or flowers are preferred. They provide aesthetic improvements and grow back quickly should equipment access be necessary.

Ensure easy access: When fencing is used, choose a split-rail type, which can be easily dismantled when equipment access is needed. Be sure fences are located more than 3 feet from transformer sides and no permanent fence post is located in front of transformer door.

Keep proper clearance: When woody shrubs or bushes are used, place them more than 3 feet from transformer sides and more than 10 feet from its door. Keep future growth in mind for the size of shrubs or bushes.

Learn more utility-friendly planting tips at we-energies.com.

- Leafcutter bee
 - * Lays eggs in holes, lines nest with leaves
- Mason bee
 - * Lay eggs in holes and seals each one with a dab of mud
- Avoid conflict with ground bees
 - Leave bare soil in warm spots away from activity
 - Plant and mulch soil to discourage nesting
 - Solitary bees in yard a temporary nuisance

BUMBLEBEES

- Facts About Bumblebees and How to Help Them
- Bumblebee Life Cycle and Development
- Bumblebee Nests
- Important pollinator
 - Manage hives being used commercially
 - Impact on Wild Bumblebee Queens
- Social - 50 to 500 per colony
- Nest
 - In the ground - abandoned rodent holes
 - Grass tussocks
 - Cavities in trees and under rocks
 - Abandoned bird nests
 - Queens overwinter in shallow holes in ground
 - Avoid raking, tilling and mowing in early spring
 - Leaf litter provides insulation
- Large size - generates heat so can fly earlier and later in day as well as on cooler days than honey bees
- Buzz pollinator - vibrate flowers to release pollen to form more fruit
 - Berries, peppers, tomatoes - especially greenhouse tomatoes
- Lifecycle of bumblebees
 - Fertilized overwintering queen emerges in spring (late April to early May in Wisconsin)
 - Locate nesting spot

- Forages for food
- Fills with food (secretes wax pots and fills with nectar)
- Lays eggs into pollen balls
- Eggs hatch, larvae grow larger, form cocoons and hatch as adult workers (early summer)
- These workers take over foraging for food so queen begins laying eggs
 - Unfertilized eggs become drones and workers
 - Fertilized eggs become gynes (new queens)
 - Drones and gynes leave the nest and mate
 - * Sometime between late June and September in Wisconsin)
 - Original queen dies
 - Mated gynes build fat reserves and find overwintering home
 - * Enters diapause and slumber for 6 to 9 months
- Bumblebee Watch

MANAGING THE LANDSCAPE FOR BEES

- Creating Bee-Friendly Habitats
- Planting and Maintaining a Bee Lawn
- No Mow May
 - Allowing dandelions, clover and other early blooming plants to reach flowering stage, providing food for pollinators, especially bees
 - Some municipalities have restrictions on lawn height - always check
 - If killing weeds in lawn - no point in participating
 - Inform your neighbors
 - Mow before dandelions set seed
 - Consider expanding pollinator-friendly habitats
- Helping your lawn recover
 - Mow as high as possible and gradually reduce grass height to 3.5 - 4"
 - Memorial Day / early June fertilization



About Melinda

Nationally known gardening expert, TV/radio host, author & columnist Melinda Myers has over 30 years of horticulture experience and has written over 20 gardening books, including *Can't Miss Small Space Gardening*, the *Midwest Gardener's Handbook 2nd Edition* released 2022, and *Jackson and Perkins' Beautiful Roses Made Easy*. She hosts the nationally-syndicated "Melinda's Garden Moment" program airing on over 115 TV and radio stations throughout the U.S. Melinda also hosts the internationally distributed Great Courses "How to Grow Anything" DVD series and Instant Video, including the latest *Food Gardening for Everyone* DVD set. She is a columnist and contributing editor for *Birds & Blooms* magazine, writes the twice monthly "Gardeners' Questions" newspaper column and a nationally-distributed gardening column. She appears regularly as a guest expert on national and local television and radio shows.

Visit Melinda's website, melindamyers.com

- * Consider a low Nitrogen, slow-release fertilizer, like Milorganite, that will help the lawn recover, but will not burn the grass if the weather turns hot and dry

WASPS, HORNETS & YELLOWJACKETS

- Hornets and wasps - yes, they are pollinators
 - Most are solitary
 - Solitary Wasps
 - Fierce and Fascinating Solitary Wasps
 - A few live in colonies
 - Social Wasps
 - Many are predators or parasitoids
 - Parasitoid Wasps
 - Dealing with them around the house

BUTTERFLIES

- Bright colors, including red and purple
- Narrow tube with spur or landing pad
- Rotten fruit for butterflies, bees and beetles
- Butterfly Feeders

MOTHS

- Tend to feed in the evening, so pale or white, sweet smelling flowers
- Tubular, pale and dull red, purple, pink or white
- Provide food for butterfly and moth caterpillars
 - Herbs like dill, fennel and parsley
 - Milkweeds for Monarchs
 - Trees and shrubs

BEETLES

- Are generalists and not the best pollinators
- Dull white or green blooms
- Large, strongly scented flowers like Canadian Ginger, Magnolia...

FLIES

- Flies are also generalists
- Small flowers in shady, moist habitats
- Pale and dull, dark brown or purple
- Shallow, funnel-like or complex trap-like
- Annuals, bulbs, Skunk Cabbage, Goldenrod

BIRDS

- Hummingbirds
 - Bright colored, tubular flowers
 - Scarlet, orange, red or white
- Orioles
 - Feed on nectar from a variety of tree species
 - Their messy nectar feeding habits helps with pollination
 - Attracted to same plants as hummingbirds
- White-winged doves
 - Pollinate and disperse the seeds of saguaro cactus

BATS

- Pollinate 500 species of plants, mainly tropical plants like mango, bananas, durian, guava and agave
- These plants have evolved to be attractive to night flyers
 - These plants are bat-loving plants (chiropterophilous) with bats being in the order Chiroptera
- Bats are long distance pollinators
- Building Bat Houses
- Not Just the Birds & Bees: 6 Fast Facts About Pollinating Bats
- Bats - The World's Tropical Pollinators
- Bats as Pollinators

LIZARDS, MICE AND OTHER VERTEBRATES

**MISS A
WEBINAR?**

Melinda's Webinars are
Available On Demand!

WATCH NOW

Sign up for my

Free

Newsletter!

**Get the chance to win a
seasonal prize!**

SIGN UP NOW

JUST A FEW OF THE MANY POLLINATOR PLANTS

MARSH MARIGOLD

Caltha palustris

- 1' tall
- Space 6-12"
- Moist to wet soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms March - April
- Bees and other pollinators
- Deer resistant
- Zones 3 to 7

BLOODROOT

Sanguinaria canadensis

- 6-12" tall and wide
- Moist, well-drained organically rich soils
- Part to full shade
- Dry shade tolerant
 - Dormant mid summer
- White flowers early spring, close at night and cloudy days
- Black walnut tolerant
- Bees and other early pollinators
- Reddish sap used as dye
- Zones 3 to 8

BLUE FALSE INDIGO

Baptisia australis

- 3-4' tall
- Space 2-3'
- Moist, well-drained soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms June - July
- Attractive seed pods
- Butterflies, pollinators

- Deer and rabbit resistant
- Tap root helps it adapt, but challenging to move established plants
- Zones 3 to 9

PERENNIAL SALVIA

Salvia nemerosa (Salvia x superba)

- 2 to 3' tall
- Space 15-18"
- Moist, well drained to occasionally dry soil
 - Drought tolerant
- Full sun
- Blooms June - July
 - Deadhead to extend flowering
- Bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, songbirds, bats
- Deer and rabbit resistant
- Caradonna more clay tolerant
- May Night less subject to opening in center
- Wesuwe has vibrant violet flowers
- Zones 4 to 8

PENSTEMON

Penstemon digitalis

- 2-3' tall
- Space 1'
- Clay, loam, sand soil
 - Tolerates clay better than other penstemons
- Full to part sun
- Blooms June - July for a month or longer
- Bees, birds, hummingbirds, butterflies, pollinators, host plant
- Deer resistant
- Zones 3b to 8

FLOWERING ONION - *Allium*

Native and non-native species

- Size varies with species and varieties
- Spring, summer and fall bloomers
- Full sun to part shade
- Most reseed readily
- Bees and pollinators
- Animal resistant

BLANKET FLOWER

Gaillardia x grandiflora

- 1-3' tall
- Space 18-24"
- Loam soil, prefers moist
 - Requires well-drained soils
 - Not tolerant of heavy, wet soils
- Heat and dry soil tolerant once established
- Full sun
- Blooms all summer long
 - May bloom itself to death
- Bees, butterflies, goldfinches eat the seeds
- Zones 3 to 10

RATTLESNAKE MASTER

Eryngium yuccifolium

- 3-5' tall
- Space 12"
- Clay, loam, sand soils, tolerates dry soil
- Full sun
- White, steel blue flowers June - August
- Butterflies, pollinators
- Deer resistant
- Zones 4 to 9

CATMINT - *Nepeta x faassenii*

- 18-30" tall
- Space 18-24"
- Moist, well-drained soils
- Full sun
- Blooms June - August
- Fragrant foliage
- Bees, hummingbirds, butterflies, pollinators
- Deer and rabbit resistant
- Zones 3 to 8

CALAMINT

Calamintha nepeta nepeta

- 12-18" tall
- Space 12-24"
- Moist, well-drained soils
- Full sun
- Blooms June - September
- Fragrant foliage
- Bee favorite, butterflies, pollinators
- Deer and rabbit resistant
- Zones 4 to 9

MILKWEEDS

SWAMP OR RED MILKWEED

Asclepias incarnata

- 3-5' tall
- Space 12-18"
- Clay, loam, sand soils
- Full sun
- Fragrant blooms June - July
- Bees, birds, hummingbirds, butterflies, other pollinators, Monarch host plant
- Zones 3 to 9

BUTTERFLY WEED

Asclepias tuberosa

- 2-3' tall
- Space 12-18"
- Loam, sandy soils
- Full sun
- Blooms June - August
- Bees, birds, hummingbirds, butterflies, other pollinators, Monarch host plant
- Deer resistant
- Slow to emerge in spring, so mark the location to avoid accidentally digging up the plant
- Zones 3 to 10

COMMON MILKWEED

Asclepias syriaca

- 2-4' tall
- Space 12"
 - Spreads vigorously by rhizome and seed
 - Sullivant's milkweed (*Asclepias sullivantii*) is a bit less aggressive
- Loam, sandy soils, tolerates dry soil
- Full sun
- Fragrant blooms June - August
- Bees, birds, hummingbirds, butterflies, other pollinators, Monarch host plant
- Deer and rabbit resistant
- Zones 3 to 8

BLACK-EYED SUSAN

Rudbeckia hirta

- 1-3' tall
- Space 1'
- Clay, loam, sandy soils
- Full sun

- Blooms June - September
- Biennial that self-sows, acting like perennial
- Bees, birds, butterflies, other pollinators, host plant
- Deer resistant
- Zones 3 to 10

WILD BERGAMOT / BEE BALM

Monarda fistulosa

- 2-5' tall
- Space 2'
- Clay, loam, sandy soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms July - September
- Bees, birds, hummingbirds, butterflies, other pollinators, host plant
- Deer resistant
- Zones 3 to 9
- Bee Balm - *Monarda didyma*

PURPLE CONEFLOWER

Echinacea purpurea

- 3-4' tall
- Space 1'
- Clay, loam, sandy soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms July - September, 2 months or more
- Bees, birds, hummingbirds, butterflies, other pollinators
- Deer resistant
- Zones 4 to 8

PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER

Dalea purpurea

- 1-2' tall
- Space 1'
- Clay, loam, sandy soils
- Full sun
- Blooms July - August
- Birds, pollinators, host plant
- Tap root helps it adapt, but challenging to move established plants
- Zones 3 to 8

IRONWEED - *Vernonia*

- 4-8' tall
- Space 2-4'
- Moist soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms July - August
- Bees, butterflies, other pollinators, host plant
- Deer resistant
- Zones 4 to 9

LAVENDER HYSSOP

Agastache foeniculum

- 2-4' tall
- Space 1'
- Loam and sandy soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms July - September
- Bees, birds, hummingbirds, butterflies, other pollinators
- Deer resistant
- Zones 2 to 6

JOE PYE WEED

Eutrochium formerly *Eupatorium*

- 3-7' tall
- Space 18-36"
- Moist soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms July - September
- Bees, butterflies, other pollinators, host plant
- Deer resistant
- Zones 3 to 9

GREAT BLUE LOBELIA

Lobelia siphilitica

- 1-4' tall
- Space 1'
 - Forms colonies if properly sited
 - Not overly aggressive
- Clay, loam and sand soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms July - September
- Easier than Cardinal Flower
- Hummingbirds, butterflies, pollinators, host plant
- Deer resistant
- Zones 3 to 9

SEDUM - *Sedum*

- 2-24" tall
- 15-24" spacing varies with species
- Blooms summer to fall
 - Varies with species
- Well-drained to dry soils
- Full sun preferred
- Butterflies, bees, other pollinators
- Deer and rabbit resistant
- Zones 3 to 9

GOLDENROD

Solidago

- 1-3' tall
- Space 1'
- Loam, sandy soils
- Full sun
- Blooms August - September
- Showy, Stiff & Blue-stemmed less aggressive than some
- Bees, birds, butterflies, other pollinators
- Deer resistant
- Zones 3 to 8

NEW ENGLAND ASTER

Symphyotrichum novae-angliae

- 3-6' tall
- Space 12-18"
- Clay, loam and sandy soils, prefers moist, rich soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms August - frost
- Bees, birds, butterflies, other pollinators
- Pinch for sturdier growth or next to plants with sturdier stems
- Deer resistant
- Zones 3 to 7
- [Chicago Botanic Garden Plant Evaluation of Cultivated Asters](#)

NATIVE GRASSES SUPPORT

POLLINATORS

LITTLE BLUESTEM

Schizachyrium scoparium

- 2-3' tall
- Space 1'
- Blooms August - October
- Loam and sandy soils
 - Flops in heavy soils
- Birds, butterflies
- Great foliage
 - Blue-green, turning reddish-bronze with tufted seeds
- Zones 3 to 10

SHRUBS AND VINES

CORAL HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera sempervirens

- 10-20', not a rampant twining vine
- Moist, well-drained soil
- Full sun to shade
- Major Wheeler
- Powdery mildew resistant cultivar
- Nectar for hummingbirds
- Berries in fall-winter
 - Quail, purple finches, thrushes, robins
- Zones (3) to 9

LILAC - *Syringa* species

- Fragrant spring flowers
- Full sun
- Well-drained soil
 - Drought tolerant once established
- Dwarf Korean - very fragrant (4-5' x 5-6')

- Miss Kim - later spring flowers, red fall color (6-7' x 4-5')
- Baby Kim - 24 x 36" tall and wide
- Double Blue Scentara® - heavy bloomer, very fragrant, 6-8' tall and wide
- Zones 3 to 7(8)
 - Low chill varieties needed for warmer locations
- Lilacs for Cold Climates

WEIGELA

Weigela florida, hybrids and cultivars

- 3-9' tall and wide, depending on cultivar
- Full sun
- Drought tolerant once established
- Late spring, often reblooming flowers
 - White, red, pink, lavender
- Foliage is green, variegated or bronze
- Midnight Sun - orange-red foliage summer to fall, 12-18"
- Mor-Colorful™ - rose flowers, variegated leaves of green, cream and rose, 3x4'
- My Monet Purple Effect® - variegated foliage with purple tones, purple flowers more numerous than My Monet, 18 x 30"
- Spilled Wine - dark purple leaves, hot pink flowers, 18-24" x 24-36"
- Very Fine Wine - more vivid and prolific pink flowers, deeper dark foliage, 30"
- Tuxedo - deep burgundy leaves, white flowers, 2-3' x 3-4'
- Red Prince - red flowers late spring and again in fall, 6' tall and wide
- Sonic Bloom® Series - Pearl, Pink, Pure Pink, Red, 4-5' tall and wide
- Zones 5 to 8(9)

NEW JERSEY TEA

Ceanothus americanus

- Full sun to part shade
- Moist, loam and sand soils
- 2 to 4' tall x 3'
- Space 3'
- Blooms July - August
- Birds, hummingbirds, butterflies, other pollinators, host plant
- Deer resistant
- Zones 3 to 9

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

Diervilla species

- 3-4' tall and wide
- Well-drained to dry soil
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms in summer
- Cool Splash® - variegated leaves, shade
- Kodiak® - fast grower, spreads
- Hummingbirds, butterflies
- Deer and rabbit resistant
- Zones 3 to 7

BUTTONBUSH

Cephalanthus occidentalis

- Full sun to part shade
- Moist to wet soil
- 3 - 6' tall x 10 - 15' wide
- Blooms in July
- Persistent seed heads
- Butterflies, bees, birds, hummingbirds
- Zones 3 to 11

ST. JOHN'S WORT

Hypericum species

- Full sun to part shade
- Drought tolerant once established
- Yellow summer flowers
- Pollinator favorite
- Kalms' St. John's Wort - 2-3' tall and wide
- Sunburst - 2' x 2-3'
- Cobalt-N-Gold - silvery-blue foliage, 2-3' x 4-5'
- Zones 4 to 8, depending on species

SEVEN-SON FLOWER

Heptacodium miconioides

- 15-20' x 7-15' wide
- Full to part sun, afternoon shade in hot areas
- Moist, well-drained soil
- Flowers in late summer with colorful and persistent sepals
- Tianshan - 8-12' x 5-7'
- Temple of Bloom - 6-10' tall and wide
- Attractive, exfoliating bark
- Zones 5 to 8

COMMON WITCHHAZEL

Hamamelis virginiana

- 15-20' tall and wider
- Full sun to shade
- Prefers moist, well-drained soil
- Yellow, fragrant flowers in fall
- Yellow fall color
- Zones 3 to 8(9)

HERBS

- THYME
- BORAGE
- LAVENDER

ANNUALS

POT MARIGOLD / CALENDULA

Calendula officinalis

- 12-18" tall
- Space 12"
- Well-drained soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms best during cooler weather
- Edible flowers
- Bees, butterflies, other pollinators
- Rabbit and black walnut resistant

COSMOS - *Cosmos bipinnatus*

- 12-72" tall by 12-24" wide
- Well-drained soil
- Full sun
- Avoid over fertilization that leads to floppy growth and poor flowering
- Butterflies, bees, birds eat the seeds

BEGONIA - *Begonia*

DRAGON WING, WHOPPER, BIG

- 12-24"
- Space 1'
- Moist, well-drained soils
- Full sun to shade
- Larger leaves and flowers
- Blooms all summer
- Bees, hummingbirds
- Wax Begonia

FUCHSIA - *Fuchsia x hybrida*

- 8-36" x 12-24"
- Space 1'
- Moist, well-drained soil
- Full to part shade
- Hummingbirds

IMPATIENS

Impatiens wallerana

- 6-18"
- Space 6-12"
- Moist, well-drained soils
- Full to part shade
- Downy mildew resistant cultivars include:
 - Beacon
 - SunPatiens
 - New Guinea Impatiens

HELIOTROPE - *Heliotropium arborescens*

- 12-18"
- Space 12-15"
- Full sun
- Well-drained, fertile soil
- Fragrant violet, purple, white flowers all summer
- Can overwinter indoors
- Bees, hummingbirds

ZINNIA - *Zinnia*

- 6-36" tall
- Space 8-15"
- Well-drained to dry soils
- Full sun
- Can start from seed directly in garden
- Look for disease resistant cultivars, like Profusion and Sahara
- Bees, hummingbird and butterfly favorite
 - Especially single flowered varieties
- Rabbit resistant

SCARLET SAGE

Salvia splendens

- 1-2' tall
- Space 8-15"
- Moist, well-drained soils
- Full sun
- Various flower colors, blooms all season
- Bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, other pollinators
- Birds eat the seeds
- Perennial in Zones 10 & 11

ANISE SAGE

Salvia guaranitica

- 2-5' tall
- Space 2-3'
- Moist, well-drained soils
- Full sun to part shade
- Blooms all summer long
- Bees, butterflies, hummingbirds
- Perennial in Zones 7 & 10

SUNFLOWER

Helianthus annuus

- 2-20' tall
- Space 12-24" wide
- Well-drained to dry soil
- Full sun
- Stagger planting to extend bloom time
- Butterflies, bees, hummingbirds, songbirds



**Beauty Outside
Your Door**
Gardening Programs and Activities
with Melinda Myers

[Learn More...](#)

Sponsored by: 

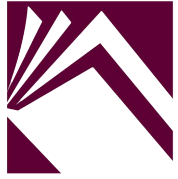
Upcoming
Appearance

June 15th
Tosa Community Fair
Ten Easy, Green and Growing Ideas
More Information



*Thank You to We Energies for
Sponsoring this Webinar*

Visit we-energies.com



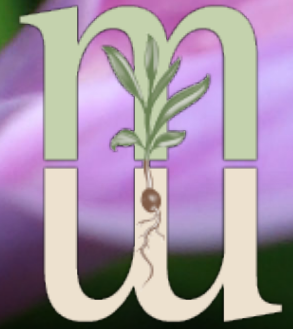
MILWAUKEE
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Thank You to Milwaukee Public Library
for Hosting this Webinar

Visit mpl.org

And thanks to WI Public Libraries and Upper
Peninsula of MI Libraries for their participation in
June is Pollinator Month Celebration

Melinda's Garden Moment AUDIO TIPS
Melinda's Garden Moment VIDEO TIPS
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
MONTHLY GARDENING CHECKLISTS & MORE
BE SURE TO SIGN UP FOR MY E-NEWSLETTER TO GET TIMELY GARDENING TIPS AND A CHANCE TO WIN



melindamyers.com



THE GREAT COURSES "How to Grow Anything"

DVD SERIES

Food Gardening for Everyone
Make Your Trees and Shrubs Thrive
Your Best Garden and Landscape
Container Tips and Techniques

BOOKS

Midwest Gardener's Handbook

Small Space Gardening

Midwest Lawn Guides

Minnesota & Wisconsin Getting Started Garden Guide

Month-by-Month Gardening in Minnesota & Wisconsin

Michigan Getting Started Garden Guide

Month-by-Month Gardening in Michigan

Month-by-Month Gardening in Iowa



Birds & Blooms Magazine

CONNECT WITH ME

