



Little bluestem

(*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

Blooms July-October, purple/brown flower, up to 3 feet tall, Grass family, warm season grass. Provides larval host

for Crossline skipper; shelter for many pollinators.



Showy goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*)

Blooms August-October, yellow flower, up to 4 feet tall, Aster family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees and butterflies.



Blue vervain (*Verbena hastata*)

Blooms July-September, blue-purple flower, up to 5 feet tall, Verbena family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees and butterflies.



Hoary vervain (*Verbena stricta*)

Blooms July-September, purple bracts, up to 4 feet tall, Verbena family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees and butterflies.



Golden alexander (*Zizia aurea*)

Blooms April-June, yellow flower, up to 3 feet tall, Parsley family, perennial forb. Provides larval host for black swallowtail butterfly; food for bees and butterflies.

For more information on pollinator habitat and conservation, please contact Foster County Soil Conservation District

Foster County Soil Conservation District

6720 Hwy 200

Carrington, ND 58421

701-652-2551 ext. 3

fosterscd.com

www.facebook.com/FosterSCD/



Foster County Soil Conservation District

Pollinator Demonstration Garden

Pollinator Needs: You can help increase your local pollinator populations by providing three things:

(1) Diversity of plants with overlapping blooming times, providing forage throughout the early spring to late fall. Diversity in size, shape, and color supports a diverse community. Native plants will do best to encourage native pollinators. You might also include native grasses with blocks of flowering plants to provide shelter as well as forage. If you use non-native species, the older, less-hybridized garden plants and herbs tend to be best for pollinators.

(2) Nesting places. Can include undisturbed bare ground, dead wood or pith of plants and trees, small tree cavities, under grass clumps, and butterfly host plants. Good nesting sites usually receive some sun and have wind protection. Deep soil tillage or tree and branch removal can destroy nests. Try to leave potential nesting sites undisturbed, especially if they are near good forage and water. You can also try installing shelters for pollinators.

(3) Protection from pesticides. Pesticides can kill non-target species like pollinators, and even sub-lethal doses can affect survival and reproduction. Pay attention to both the active ingredient and the formulation – microencapsulated forms especially can be a problem because they can be carried back to the nest like pollen. Reduce effects on pollinators by avoiding spraying when plants are blooming, or apply at night.

The District's pollinator garden was created with native perennial species. This is a small selection of the plants available to provide habitat for pollinator species. Many came as bare-root plants, but some were potted or seeds. The plants we used include:



Anise hyssop (*Agastache foeniculum*) Blooms July-August, blue-purple flower, up to 3 feet tall, Mint family, perennial forb, aromatic. Provides food for bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.



Leadplant (*Amorpha canescens*) Blooms June-August, purple flower, up to 3 feet tall, Legume family, shrub. Provides larval host for silver spotted skipper; food for bees and butterflies.



Meadow anemone (*Anemone canadensis*) Blooms May-June, white flower, up to 1 foot tall, Buttercup Family, perennial forb. Provides food for solitary bees and beneficial beetles.



Wild columbine (shooting star) (*Aquilegia canadensis*) Blooms April-June, red-and-yellow flower, up to 2 feet tall, Primrose family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.



Rose milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) Blooms June-August, purple flower, up to 4 feet tall, Milkweed family, perennial forb. Provides larval host for Monarch butterflies; food for



Smooth blue aster (*Aster laevis*) Blooms August-October, blue flower, up to 4 feet tall, Aster family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees and butterflies.



Aromatic aster (*Aster oblongifolius*) Blooms August-October, purple flower, up to 2 feet tall, Aster family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees and butterflies.



Purple prairie clover (*Dalea purpurea*) Blooms July-September, purple flower, up to 2 feet tall, Legume family, perennial forb. Provides larval host for some sulfur butterflies; food for bees.



Narrowleaf coneflower (*Echinacea angustifolia*) Blooms July-August, pink flower, up to 2 feet tall, Aster family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees and butterflies, especially skipper butterflies.



Prairie smoke (*Geum triflorum*) Blooms May-June, small white flower with long pink bracts, up to 18 inches tall, Rose family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees.



Wild bergamot (beebalm) (*Monarda fistulosa*) Blooms July-September, purple flower, up to 4 feet tall, Mint family, perennial forb. Provides larval host for hermit sphinx moth; food for bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.



Mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum virginianum*) Blooms July-August, white to light purple flower, up to 3 feet tall, Mint family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees and butterflies



Yellow coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*) Blooms July-September, yellow flower, up to 5 feet tall, Aster family, perennial forb. Provides food for bees and butterflies.



Wild prairie rose (*Rosa arkansana*) Blooms June-August, pink flower, up to 3 feet tall, Rose family, shrub. Provides food for bees and butterflies.



Black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) Blooms June-October, yellow flower, up to 3 feet tall, Aster family, biennial forb. Provides larval host for Gorgone checkerspot and silvery checkerspot butterflies;