



Promoting Native Plants since 2003 Certified Women Owned Business Enterprise

Bees in the Landscape

Any flowering plant can support bees, even if you don't consider the flower to be showy. The following plants are particularly notable in attracting and supporting native bees.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND VINES FOR NATIVE BEES

Acer rubrum	Red maple	Rosa palustris	Swamp rose
Amelanchier species	Serviceberry	Rubus allegheniensis	Allegheny blackberry
Amorpha fruticosa	Indigo bush	Rubus idaeus	American red raspberry
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bearberry	Rubus occidentalis	Black raspberry
Campsis radicans	Trumpet Vine	Rubus odoratus	Purple-flowering raspberry
Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey tea	Salix nigra	Black willow
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	Sambucus species	Elderberry
Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud	Sorbus Americana	American mountain ash
Clethra species	Summersweet	Spiraea alba	White meadowsweet
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood	Spiraea betulifolia	White spirea
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Hawthorne	Symphoricarpos occidentalis	Wolfberry
Eupatorium species	Pye weeds, Boneset	Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	Tilia Americana	American Linden
Oxydendron arboretum	Sourwood	V. angustifolium	Lowbush blueberry
Physocarpus opulifolius	Common ninebark	V. orymbosum	Highbush blueberry
Rhus species	Sumacs	Vaccinium macrocarpon	Cranberry
Ribes americanum	American black currant	Viburnum dentatum	Southern arrowwood
Robinia hispida	Bristly locust	Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw
Rosa carolina	Carolina rose		

PERENNIALS FOR NATIVE BEES

Agastache scrophulariifolia	Giant hyssop	Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake Master
Allium cernuum	Nodding onion	Eupatorium species	Joe Pyes, Boneset
Asclepias species	Milkweeds	Fragaria virginiana	Virginia strawberry
Aster species	Asters	Geranium maculatum	Spotted geranium
Astragalus Canadensis	Canadian milkvetch	Helenium autumnale	Sneezeweed
Baptisia australis	Wild blue indigo	Helianthus species	Sunflowers
Cacalia	Pale Indian Plantain	Liatris species	Blazing Star
Callirhoe involucrata	Winecup	Lobelia siphilitica	Great blue lobelia
Conoclinium coelestinum	Wild ageratum	Lysimachia thyrsoiflora	Tufted loosestrife
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lanceleaf coreopsis	Monarda species	Beebalm
Coreopsis tripteris	Tall tickseed	Oenothera fruticosa	Sundrops
Echinacea species	Coneflowers	Opuntia species	Prickly Pears

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Penstemon species Beardtongues
Polemonium reptans Jacob's Ladder
Potentilla species Cinquefoils
Pycnanthemum species Mints
Rudbeckia species Coneflowers
Silphium perfoliatum Cup plant
Solidago species Goldenrods

Tradescantia ohiensis Ohio spiderwort
Tradescantia virginiana Virginia spiderwort
Verbena hastata Swamp verbena
Vernonia noveboracensis Ironweed
Veronicastrum virginicum Culver's root
Zizia aptera Zizia
Zizia aurea Golden Alexanders

There are 4,000 species of bees native to North America, most of which DO NOT STING. Native bees are more effective pollinators than honey bees, on a 'bee-per-bee' basis, according to the USDA. They are more active during cooler and wetter conditions than honey bees.

Planting native flora supports the population of native bees. These solitary bees do not congregate in hives; they nest individually in nooks and crannies, hollow stems, under rocks and in the soil.

Welcome these bees into your landscape by providing them with the basics: food (pollen and nectar), shelter (nesting tubes, un-mowed or wild areas, bare soil), and protection from insecticides.

BEE FRIENDLY GARDENING TIPS

Reduce your use of pesticides. If and when they are needed, target them carefully.

Plant wide borders and fill with an array of blooming plants that bloom at different times.

Leave patches of bare soil. Do not use landscape fabric. Allow dormant plant stems to remain up during winter. Trim and neaten in the spring.

Avoid modern hybrid flowers, especially those with "doubled" flowers. These often lack pollen, nectar and fragrance.

Consider letting a dead tree, or an occasional dead limb, remain in your landscape. This provides essential nesting sites for native bees. (Make sure these are not a safety hazard.)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For more information, please ask to see these booklets in library:

Bumble Bees of the Eastern United States
Bloom Periods for the Eastern Broadleaf Forest

Also see online:

http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5306468.pdf

<http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/>

<http://www.pollinator.org/PDFs/EasternBroadleaf.Oceanic.rx18.pdf>

<http://dda.delaware.gov/plantind/forms/publications/Delaware%20Native%20Plants%20for%20Native%20Bees.pdf>