

Links to Websites for More Information on Native Bees and Habitat

Bee Basics: An introduction to Our Native Bees
pollinator.org/PDFs/BeeBasicsBook.pdf

USDA Plants
<https://plants.usda.gov/java/>

Attracting Pollinators to your Garden using Native Plants
<https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/documents/AttractingPollinatorsV5.pdf>

Pollinator Plants Mid Atlantic
www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/MidAtlanticPlantList_web.pdf

Nests for Native Bees
www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/nests_for_native_bees_fact_sheet_xerces_society.pdf

Things you can do to encourage native pollinator bees

- Plant one vegetable, herb and one native flower
- Provide bee houses for nesting
- Allow some bare soil to remain for bees to use as mud
- Allow some flowering plants such as clover, violets and dandelions to remain in your lawn
- Use non-chemical pest management – horticultural soaps and oils
- Use compost instead of fertilizers

Resources for Native Plants in Virginia

Garden Gate Landscape & Design, LLC – Beth Farmer Owner
15101 Quaker Church Rd. Montpelier, VA 23192 (804) 691-4425
Richmond, Virginia 23225
www.gardengategardener.com

Sandy's Plants, Inc.
8011 Bell Creek Road Mechanicsville, VA23111 (804) 746-7092
www.sandysplants.com

Virginia Native Plant Society
400 Blandy Farm Lane, Unit 2, Boyce, VA 22620 (540) 837-1600
www.vnps.org

Reedy Creek Environmental – Bill Shanabruch Owner
4020 Dunston Avenue
Richmond, VA 23225 (804) 980-0013

NATIVE PLANTS FOR THE GARDEN – Very adaptable plants. An asterisk (*) indicates a need for extra water if planted in full sun

Perennials

Foamflower, heart-leaved or Allegheny (*Tiarella cordifolia*)* Blooms early spring

Goldenrod, wreath (*Solidago caesia*). Blooms in fall

Onion, nodding (*Allium cernuum*) It has a long blooming season (3 to 4 weeks) in mid-summer

Shooting star (*Dodecatheon meadia*) Blooms in May-June

Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*) Blooms in late summer

Spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*)* Blooms from March through August.

Stonecrop, Allegheny (*Hylotelephium telephoides*, formerly *Sedum telephoides*) Blooms August to October

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Bluestem, little (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) Blooms August to February

Dropseed, prairie (*Sporobolus heterolepis*) Blooms August to October

Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) Blooms September to February

Muhly, pink (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*) Blooms September to November

Panic grass or switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) Blooms July to February

Purpletop tridens (*Tridens flavus*) Blooms August to November

Sedges (*Carex* spp.).

appalachian sedge (*C. n. appalachica*) Flowers late spring to early summer

pennsylvania sedge (*C. pensylvanica*) Blooms in May

Shrubs

Bayberry, southern or swamp (*Morella caroliniensis*, formerly *Myrica caroliniensis*) Blooms April, May, and June

Dogwood, gray (*Cornus racemosa*) Blooms May or early June

Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*) Blooms May to June

Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) Blooms in May

Viburnums (*Viburnum* spp.)

mapleleaf viburnum (*V. acerifolium*) Blooms in June

southern arrowwood (*V. dentatum*) Blooms May, June, July

blackhaw viburnum (*V. prunifolium*) Blooms from April to June

The following garden plants may not only provide nectar or pollen, some are host plants for the eggs and larva of butterflies

Parsley, fennel, dill – host plant for the Black Swallowtail butterfly

Blueberry – attracts 12 species of specialist native bees

Trees that are important to native bees, including specialist bees are redbud, dogwood, willow, and Winterberry

Native bittercress, trout lily, and violets all have their own specialist bees

Cosmos, old fashioned zinnias, and many other common garden plants attract native bees for nectar and pollen