

# How You Can Help

- **Grow pollinator-friendly plants**
  - **True native plants** for your site are best because they evolved with native pollinators. Native milkweed is important for area specific caterpillars.
- **Choose a mixture of plants** for a continuous sequence of flowering from spring through fall
- **Reduce or eliminate pesticide use**
  - Incorporate plants that attract beneficial insects for pest control.
  - **Pesticide Use and Drift:**
    - Protect forage plants and nesting sites
    - Tall shrubs or evergreen trees can limit pesticide drift
    - Use pesticides only as a last resort
    - Minimize poisoning by selecting the least toxic pesticides
    - Avoid application when crops are in flower/pollinators are active
- **Provide water** – refresh every 5-7 days
- **Provide habitat/nesting sites**
  - Native plant stem bundles - Bee boards - Wood & rock cavities**  
**Abandoned rodent holes - Leaf piles**
  - **Encourage ground nests** with areas of bare soil/protecting existing nests
  - **Strategically locate nesting habitat and plants**
    - Native pollinators are limited by flight: about 200 feet to 1 mile.
  - **Even small urban landscapes play an important role in supporting native pollinators when a sufficient amount of diversity of forage plants are provided.**

