

Mid Summer to Fall Perennials

- Agapanthus (Lily of the Nile)
- Agastache (Licorice Mint)
- Alcea (Hollyhock)
- Allium (Ornamental Garlic)
- Anemone (Windflower)
- Angelica (Angelica)
- Aster ⚘ (Michaelmas Daisy)
- Echinacea ⚘ (Cone Flower)
- Echinops (Globe Thistle)
- Eryngium (Sea Holly)
- Eupatorium (Joe-Pye Weed)
- Filipendula (Meadowsweet)
- Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)
- Helianthus (Sunflower)
- Heliopsis (False Sunflower)
- Hemerocallis (Re-Blooming Daylily)
- Heuchera (Coral Bells)
- Knautia (Crimson Scabiosus)
- Kniphofia (Red Hot Poker)
- Lavandula (Lavender)
- Leucanthemum ⚘ (Daisy)
- Ligularia (Golden Groundsel)
- Lobelia (Cardinal Flower)
- Lysimachia (Gooseneck Loosestrife)
- Malva (Mallow)
- Monarda (Bee Balm)
- Oenothera (Evening Primrose)
- Perovskia (Russian Sage)
- Persicaria (Knotweed)
- Phlox (Garden Phlox)
- Physostegia (False Dragonhead)
- Potentilla (Cinquefoil)
- Rudbeckia (Cone Flower)
- Salvia ⚘ (Sage)
- Scabiosa (Pincushion Flower)
- Sedum (Stonecrop)
- Sidalcea (Prairie Mallow)
- Solidago (Golden Rod)
- Stachys (Betony)
- Tricyrtis (Japanese Toad Lily)
- Veronica (Speedwell)



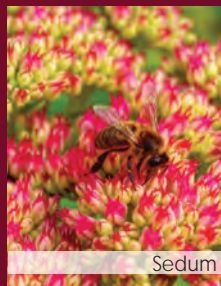
Hemerocallis



Salvia



Gaillardia



Sedum



Agapanthus



Monarda

Vines

- Campsis (Trumpet Vine)
- Clematis (Queen of the Vines)
- Lonicera (Honeysuckle Vines)
- Passiflora (Passion Fruit)



Clematis

Summer Flowering Bulbs

- Allium (Ornamental Garlic)
- Begonia
- Elegans Bessera (Coral Drops)
- Canna
- Camassia (Blue Melody)
- Dahlia
- Freesia
- Gladiolus
- Iris Hollandica (Iris)
- Lilium (Lily)
- Mirabilis (4 O'Clocks)
- Tuberose (Polianthes)



Allium



Raspberry

Small Fruits

- Kiwi
- Fig
- Strawberry
- Goji Berry
- Honeyberry
- Cherry
- Currant
- Rhubarb
- Raspberry
- Blueberry
- Grape



Rudbeckia

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Pollinator Attracting PERENNIALS



Love fruits and vegetables in the garden? We can thank the handiwork of pollinators, who carry pollen from flower to flower in their daily adventures. Interesting fact: 75% of all flowering plants rely on over 200,000 species of animal and insect pollinators. Hummingbirds, bats and other small mammals account for approx. 1,000 of these species, and the rest are insects like bees, butterflies, and moths.

Pollinators continue to struggle with loss of diverse habitat, undernourishment, and overall health. You can help by becoming a pollinator-friendly gardener. Whether you are planning a new landscape or enhancing your current space, consider these tips to attract and support pollinators into your garden.

Shapes: A variety of flower shapes and colours support different types of pollinators. Single flowering perennials such as Echinacea are attractive to pollinators - it is easier for them to access nectar. Double flowering blooms are beautiful and showy, but they tend to produce less nectar and are more difficult for insects to access.

Colours: Pollinators see the world differently than human eyes do, many insects like bees see in the ultraviolet light spectrum, which is not visible to the human eye and flowers

use ultraviolet patterns overlaid on the blooms to attract these pollinators. Bees do not see the colour red, so they are attracted to blooms of yellow, green, blue and purple. Butterflies are most attracted to blooms of white, pink, purple, red, yellow, and orange. Hummingbirds are attracted to red blooms.

Create Spaces: Create spaces in sun and shade areas, as hummingbirds enjoy shady spaces for perching, resting and nest building. Butterflies and bees also love to gather energy in the sun, so provide some flat rocks for them to rest. Grouping several of the same nectar-rich perennials together in the garden, is welcoming for pollinators to enjoy a buffet of blooms. You can build homes for mason bees and leave untended areas in your garden for native bees to burrow into the soil surface and nest. Butterflies and moths often seek shelter at night and protection from strong winds in these areas too. Pollinators need fresh clean water to drink and bathe. A shallow dish with some pebbles and twigs makes an interesting landing spot for bees and butterflies. Replace the water in the dish on a regular basis as pollinators often return to the same spot. Keep the garden natural and avoid using chemical pesticide sprays in your garden. Keep in mind: spiders, aphids, and other small insects are a source of protein for

hummingbirds and larger insects. Ladybugs, spiders, praying mantis, wasps, and birds will keep pest populations in check.

Variety of Blooming Times: Pollinators start foraging as soon as they emerge in early spring, so it is important to grow a succession of blooms for them from early spring through late fall. Spring flowering bulbs that are also naturalizing, such as snowdrops, crocus, muscari, and hyacinths all provide significant nectar-rich food sources. Alliums bridge the late spring to early summer period, as do Digitalis, Nepeta, and Phlox. In mid-summer: Asclepias, Echinacea, Gaillardia and Monarda are nourishing. Planting Asters, Helenium, Sedum and Scabiosa ensure late summer and autumn food sources.

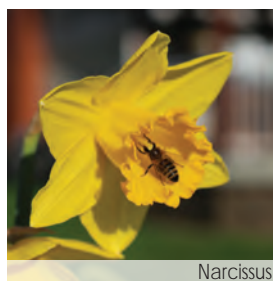
Butterfly Host Plants: Butterflies lay their eggs on essential host plants so that the caterpillar can feed once they hatch. Remember, caterpillars feeding on the leaves of host plants is integral in their life cycle to becoming butterflies.

Common butterfly host plants are indicated with an "🦋".

Following is a listing of perennials that attract and support pollinators in the garden. Select plants with overlapping blooming periods to provide nectar rich food sources all season long.

Early Spring Flowering Bulbs

- Allium (Ornamental Garlic)
- Eranthis (Winter Aconite)
- Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow)
- Crocus
- Galanthus (Snowdrop)
- Hyacinthus (Hyacinth)
- Muscari (Grape Hyacinth)
- Narcissus (Daffodils)



Narcissus

Spring to Early Summer Perennials

- Ajuga (Bugleweed)
- Aquilegia (Columbine)
- Armeria (Common Thrift)
- Bellis (English Daisy)
- Bergenia (Heartleaf Bergenia)
- Bletilla (Hardy Orchid)
- Brunnera (Siberian Bugloss)
- Caltha (Marsh Marigold)
- Centaurea (Corn Flower)
- Dianthus (Pinks)
- Dicentra (Bleeding Heart)
- Dictamnus (Gas Plant)
- Digitalis (Foxglove)
- Doronicum (Leopard's Bane)
- Galium (Sweet Woodruff)

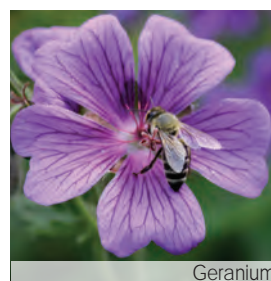


Galanthus



Digitalis

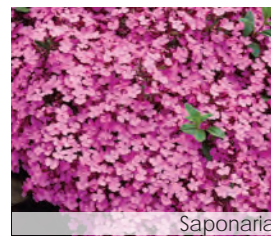
- Geranium (Cranesbill)
- Geum (Herb Bennet)
- Incarvillea (Hardy Gloxinia)
- Iris
- Hepatica (Liver Leaf)
- Nepeta (Catmint)
- Paeonia (Peony)
- Papaver (Poppy)
- Phlox divaricata (Woodland Phlox)
- Phlox subulata (Creeping Phlox)
- Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder)
- Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)
- Pulmonaria (Lungwort)
- Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower)
- Saponaria (Rock Soapwort)
- Stachys (Lamb's Ear)
- Trillium
- Trollius (Globe Flower)
- Vinca (Periwinkle)



Geranium



Coreopsis

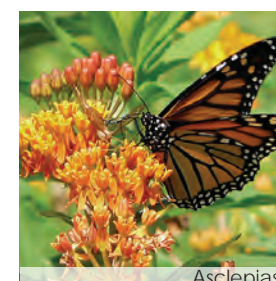


Saponaria

Early to Mid-Summer Perennials

- Achillea (Common Yarrow)
- Actaea (Bugbane)
- Alchemilla (Lady's Mantle)
- Aruncus (Goat's Beard)
- Artemisia (Sagebrush)
- Asclepias 🦋 (Butterfly Love)

- Astilbe (Astilbe)
- Astrantia (Masterwort)
- Baptisia 🦋 (Blue False Indigo)
- Campanula (Bellflower)
- Chelone (Pink Turtlehead)
- Coreopsis (Tickseed)
- Crocosmia (Crocasmia)
- Delphinium (Larkspur)
- Eremurus (Foxtail Lily)
- Helenium (Sneeze Holly)
- Hosta (Plaintain Lily)
- Liatris (Dense Blazing Star)
- Lupinus (Lupine)
- Macleaya (Plume Poppy)
- Penstemon (Beard Tongue)
- Persicaria (Knotweed)
- Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)
- Yucca (Adam's Needle)



Asclepias



Crocosmia



Echinops