



Plants for Bees

Common Name	Botanical Name
Perennials	
Anise Hyssop	<i>Agastache spp.</i>
Aster	<i>Aster spp.</i>
Beard Tongue	<i>Penstemon spp.</i>
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia spp.</i>
Broadleaf, Common Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum spp.</i>
Calamint	<i>Calamintha spp.</i>
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Cat Mint	<i>Nepeta spp.</i>
Coneflower	<i>Echinacea spp.</i>
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos spp.</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia spp.</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Germander	<i>Teucrium spp.</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp.</i>
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium spp.</i>
Japanese Bellflower	<i>Platycodon spp.</i>
Lenten Rose	<i>Helleborus spp.</i>
Matilija Poppy	<i>Romneya coulteri</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias spp.</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum spp.</i>
Peter's Gold Carpet	<i>Bidens ferulifolia</i>
Phlox, Summer Phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>
Pincushion Flower	<i>Scabiosa spp.</i>
Plumbago	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Russian Sage	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>
Salvia/Sage	<i>Salvia spp.</i>
Santa Barbara Daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>
Scented Geranium	<i>Pelargonium graveolens</i>
Sea Holly	<i>Eryngium spp.</i>
Sea Lavender/Statice	<i>Limonium spp.</i>
Seaside Daisy	<i>Erigeron spp.</i>
Sedum 'Autumn Joy'	<i>Sedum x Autumn Joy</i>
Shasta Daisy	<i>Leucantheyaum superbum</i>
Snow In Summer	<i>Alyssum spp.</i>
Speedwell	<i>Veronica spp.</i>
Thistle	<i>Cirsium, Eryngium, others</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus spp.</i>
Toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>
Torch Lily	<i>Kniphofia spp.</i>
Tower of Jewels	<i>Echium wildpretii</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena spp.</i>
Vinca	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Wall Flower	<i>Erysimum spp.</i>
Wild Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum spp.</i>
Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea spp.</i>

Common Name	Botanical Name
Shrubs/Trees	
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Bluebeard – Blue Mist	<i>Caryopteris spp.</i>
California Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>
Chaste Tree	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>
False Heather	<i>Cuphea spp.</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana spp.</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula spp.</i>
Mint Bush	<i>Prostanthera spp.</i>
Pride of Madeira	<i>Echium candicans</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Spirea	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo or marina</i>
Tree Mallow	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum spp.</i>
Willow	<i>Salix spp.</i>
Vines	
Black-Eyed Susan Vine	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria spp.</i>
Annuals	
Bachelor Buttons	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Borage	<i>Borago spp.</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum spp.</i>
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp.</i>
Violet	<i>Viola spp.</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia spp.</i>

Bees love all California Native Wild Flowers and the flowers of squashes, cucumbers, blackberries, raspberries and fruit trees.



 We Guarantee Success!
SummerWinds® Nursery
SummerWindsNursery.com

Campbell - 2460 S. Winchester Blvd. | 408-866-0171
 Cupertino - 1491 S. De Anza Blvd. | 408-996-8355
 Dublin - 7360 San Ramon Rd. | 925-551-0231
 Novato - 1430 S. Novato Blvd. | 415-878-0493
 Palo Alto - 725 San Antonio Road | 650-493-5136



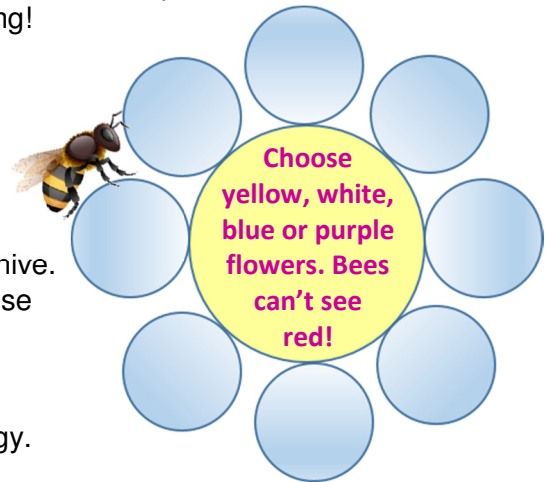
Build your own *Bee Garden*



Bees: gentle creatures that help pollenate our flowers, fruits and veggies, yet many people are reluctant to invite bees into their gardens. Most bees simply search out food and water to keep their populations going and ignore people. Bees only sting when defending their hives. Encouraging bees into our gardens is increasingly important as their numbers decline rapidly worldwide; bees pollenate about 1/3 of our food crops. Create a bee garden to keep their populations flourishing!

Considerations for your Bee Garden:

- Cluster plants together; bees forage in groups.
- Try to incorporate about 15 bee plants.
- Choose long blooming plants.
- Include plants that flower during each season.
- Bees poisoned by pesticides and fungicides harm the hive.
- Choose the least toxic garden products you can find; use products according to directions: more ≠ better.



Food—bees rely on your blooms!

- Nectar is loaded with sugars, the source of bees' energy.
- Pollen provides a balanced diet of proteins and fats.
- For maximum bee benefit, stay away from hybrids and stick to single flowers; double flowers produce less nectar. Refer to the list on the reverse for great butterfly plants to start your garden.
- Plant the following in September or October for winter cover crops that are great food for bees:
Crimson Clover: *Trifolium incarnatum*
Buckwheat: *Fagopyrum spp.*

Water—bees need it!



- Bees rely on easy-to-reach water sources for hydration and to cool down their hives.
- Make your own bee pool: a shallow saucer with rocks provides a safe landing site.
- Be sure to add a pinch of salt to the water; bees need the salt and it will attract them to their water spot.

Habitat—where do bees go?

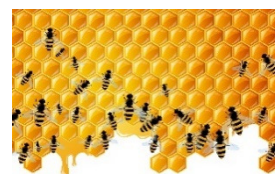
Bees typically have hives or nest in the ground. Many seek temporary shelter in holes or crevices, but ground nesting bees need exposed soil. While mulching is a great option for water conservation, be mindful to leave some soil exposed so bees can access potential homes.

Safer pesticide practices—bees want to live!

- Bees poisoned from pesticides and fungicides don't die right away; they can live long enough to bring back the poisoned nectar and pollen to the hive.
- Developing bee larvae eat the poisoned food, killing them and causing devastation to the entire hive.

Even safer products are not completely safe for bees. Follow the guidelines below to help minimize pesticide impact to bees and other wildlife.

- **Do not spray on windy days;** protect bees, butterflies, birds, other beneficial insects and wildlife.
- **Never spray open flowers.** Spray just before bud break.
Use Bt for bud worms, but never spray Bt products on Milkweed.
- **Spray at dawn, dusk, or at night.** Bees are less active during these times.
- **Systemic insecticides translocate to flowers and can harm pollinators.**



Bee happy!

Enjoy the soothing, subtle buzz of contented bees on a warm afternoon. Since you've provided for them, they will provide for you, bringing abundant flowers, fruits and vegetables to your garden!