

Pollinator Facts

- Pollinators, like honey bees and native insects, are experiencing significant population declines due to habitat loss, pesticides, loss of diversity, invasive plants, disease and parasites.
- The Farm Bill mandates that USDA Conservation Programs be used to help restore and maintain pollinator habitat.
- The value of honey bee pollination to U.S. Agriculture is estimated at \$18.9 Billion per year.
- For the best pollinator habitat, make sure to use native flowers of different colors, shapes and growing season for best results.
- 75% of flowering plants in the world rely on pollinators for reproduction.
- Pollinators come in many forms that include insects, birds, bats, and other animals.
- PF/QF Biologists are working hard to produce the best possible pollinator habitat in all their habitat projects. *Great Pollinator Habitat = Great Pheasant and Quail Habitat*



Keys to Successful Pollinator Habitat

More Is Better: When designing great pollinator habitat, make sure to include as many different species in your mixture as possible. Doing so, you're more likely to always have something flowering throughout the year. A good rule of thumb is to use at least 25 different species in your pollinator mix.

Plan For The Entire Year: Great pollinator habitat needs to include species that are flowering from early spring all the way through fall. A mixture that doesn't plan for the entire year (April - October) will not be meeting the habitat needs for pollinator success.

Ask The Experts: Great Pollinator Habitat = Great Pheasant and Quail Habitat. Your local wildlife biologist can provide great suggestions on what species do well in your area and for your soil type. PF/QF wildlife biologists are ready and willing to help you out. Contact one today for help in providing seed and designing your Pollinator Habitat Project.



Contact a biologist for help near you
www.MissouriPFQF.org

Pollinator Habitat Guide

- *Increase your CRP score*
- *Provide improved wildlife habitat*
- *Benefit agriculture production*



Early Season Natives - April to May

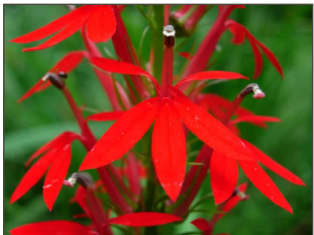
Purple Beardtongue
Woodland Bergamot
 Wood Betony
 Shining Blue Star
Columbine
 Tickseed Coreopsis
 Prairie Hyacinth
 Wild Hyacinth
Indian Paintbrush

Daisy Fleabane
 Indigo Bush
 Blue Indigo
Scurfy Pea
Shooting Star
 Common Chokecherry
American Plum
Foxglove Beardtongue
 Fragrant Sumac

Carolina Rose
 Golden Currant
Missouri Primrose
 Clasping Coneflower
American Vetch
 Golden Alexander
Sampson's Snakeroot
Arkansas Rose
Prairie Beardtongue



Mid-Season Natives - June to July



Indian Blanket
Foxglove Beardtongue
Wild Bergamot
 Bunchflower
Ozark Coneflower
 Yellow Coneflower
Tall Coreopsis
 Goat's Rue
Illinois Bundleflower
 Cream White Indigo
Leadplant
Hoary Vervain
Butterfly Milkweed
 Prairie Parsley
Marsh Phlox

Rock Pink
Purple Poppy Mallow
 Purple Prairie Clover
 White Prairie Clover
Wild Quinine
Rattlesnake Master
Prairie Rose
 Seedbox
 Wild Senna
 Slender Mountain Mint
Ohio Spiderwort
Ox-eye Sunflower
 Blue Vervain
Sensitive Briar
Upright Coneflower

Western Sunflower
 Lanceleaf Coreopsis
Common Evening Primrose
Fourpoint Evening Primrose
 Prairie Cinquefoil
Common Milkweed
 Canadian Milkweed
Carolina Larkspur
 Lemon Mint
Stiff Sunflower
Great Blue Lobelia
Purple Milkweed
Swamp Milkweed
New Jersey Tea
 Downy Skullcap

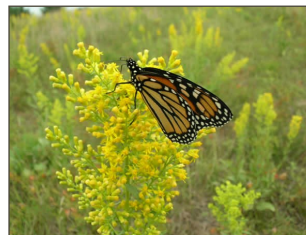
Rosinweed
Showy Tick Trefoil
Yellow Wingstem
Cardinal Flower
 Royal Catchfly
Prairie Blazing Star
Scaly Blazing Star
 Black-eyed Susan
 White Wild Indigo
Rough Blazing Star
Plains Coreopsis
Green Milkweed
Pale Purple Coneflower
Prairie Phlox
Purple Coneflower

Late Season Natives - August to October

Prairie Dock
Blue Sage
 Tickseed Sunflower
Western Yarrow
Gray Goldenrod
 Spanish Needles
Brown-eyed Susan

Roundhead Lespedeza
 Curly Cup Gum Weed
Ironweed
 Ashy Sunflower
 Slender Lespedeza
Showy Goldenrod
 Common Boneset

Sky Blue Aster
Partridge Pea
 Willowleaf Sunflower
New England Aster
 Grey-headed Coneflower
Aromatic Aster
Compass Plant



- The species listed in the summary are all commercially available and can be used when creating your Pollinator Habitat mixtures.
- The species highlighted in bold will have greater wildlife and pollinator benefits. Consider using as many different species in your mixture as possible.
- Species are listed by the general month in which they commonly begin to bloom in Missouri. Some species may continue blooming into a season later than what is listed.
- Consult with a PF/QF Biologist for help in designing your Pollinator Habitat. We'll help you get the best results from your habitat projects.