

# Additional Resources



[pollinator.org](http://pollinator.org)

[xerces.org](http://xerces.org)



Maryland  
Wildlife  
and Heritage Service  
[dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife](http://dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife)  
"Whats the Buzz?"



[themonarchalliance.org](http://themonarchalliance.org)



<https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators>

## FOUR ways to register!

1. Scan the QR code below or type the URL to access the online registration form.
2. Fill out the paper form and return to the Forest Service
3. Email Robert Schwartz, BYB coordinator, at [robertr.schwartz@Maryland.gov](mailto:robertr.schwartz@Maryland.gov)
4. Call the Forest Service at 301-791-4733

**Register by**

**March 31, 2019**



<https://tinyurl.com/ycq4q8qr>

**Come out to the  
"Buffers and Butterflies" workshop!  
April 6<sup>th</sup> at the Western Maryland Research and  
Education Center**

(18330 Keedysville Road, Keedysville, MD)

Presented by the Maryland Forest Service  
in partnership with:

**Washington County Div. of Environmental Management  
Antietam- Conococheague Watershed Alliance  
The Monarch Alliance**

Topics covered will include:

- Riparian forest buffer installation and maintenance
  - Monarch butterfly conservation
    - Pollinator gardening
  - Cost-share for tree planting opportunities
    - Clean County Initiative

Workshop participants will receive:

- BYB bag of 30 seedlings
- Livestakes of willow and dogwood
- Bag of native wildflower seed Tree shelters
- Expert advice on tree planting and pollinators
  - Coffee and donuts!

The Backyard Buffers program and this workshop are generously supported by the United States Forest Service (Grant #17-DG-11420004-034)



Maryland Forest Service  
(301) 791 4733  
Toll free: (877) 260-8367  
Out of state call: (410) 260-8531  
TTY Users call via the MD Relay



14038 Blairs Valley Road, Clear Spring, MD 21722  
Dnr.Maryland.gov



Larry Hogan, Governor  
Jeannie Haddaway-Riccio, Secretary



is

# Planting for Pollinators



Maryland Park Service

## Creating A Landscape That Will Make A Difference



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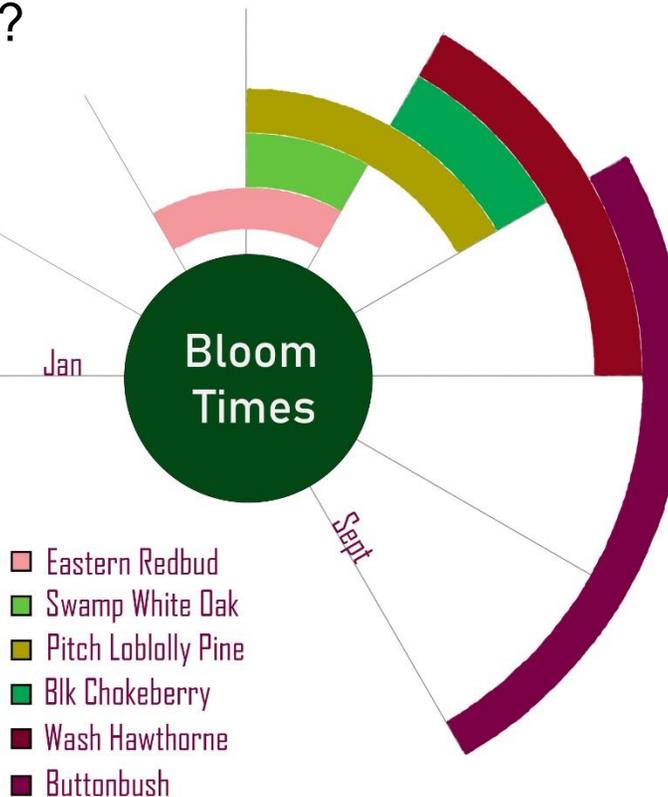
# What do trees do for streams?

Trees along streams filter pollutants from water before it reaches streams, providing clean drinking water sources. They stabilize streambanks and reduce erosion, limiting sediment that would otherwise threaten water quality. The shade provided by trees cools water temperatures for species like trout. The cover and food they produce creates wildlife habitat and migration corridors for many other wildlife species. In short, trees do a lot for not only streams, but humans and wildlife as well.

# What do they do for pollinators?

Most insect species do not live throughout the growing season, with different species filling different roles at different times. However, all species require the same basic resources: nectar, pollen, and larval habitat. Trees are key sources of all these elements. They provide them to pollinators at all levels of the forest, from small shrubs to giant trees, and at varying times, from early March to late fall. Trees provide a variety of bloom colors which is important because different groups of pollinators are attracted to different bloom colors. Even when not in bloom trees provide shelter and shade for pollinators during rainy and hot days. Having a variety of trees on your property is one of the best things you can do to attract more pollinators.

At a landscape level, some pollinators will only use flowers from a source nearby their colony or nest, with larger insects flying further, while others will “free-roam” forage, with no real home range. This means diverse, quality habitat that is spread across the landscape and mixed in among other land uses provides the greatest benefit for the most pollinator species.



# What's in the Bag?

- A “buffer in a bag,” 30 tree/shrub seedlings suited to streambanks
- A suite of nectar and pollen sources for native pollinators
- How-to's on planting, pollinator conservation, tree care, more species to plant, and ways to do more



# Why focus on pollinators?

- 75% of temperate plants are pollinated by native insects
- 30% of human crops are pollinated solely by native insects, equating to a value of between \$18 and \$27 billion dollars annually
- 89% of fruits and nuts utilized by wildlife are the result of native pollinators
- However, many pollinators have experienced a 45% decline in populations since 1990, with some species like the iconic monarch butterfly decreasing by up to 90%

# Plant Profiles

## Buttonbush

(*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

Max height: 10'

Light: Full sun

Pollinators: Bees, butterflies, moths



## Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Max height: 8'

Light: Full to part sun

Pollinators: Bees, butterflies, moths



## Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)

Max height: 35'

Light: Full sun

Pollinators: Bees, butterflies



## Redbud

(*Cercis canadensis*)

Max height: 30'

Light: Full sun

Pollinators: Bees, butterflies

## Swamp White Oak

(*Quercus bicolor*)

Max height: 60'

Light: Full to part sun

Pollinators: Wind pollinated, provides pollen and larval habitat to hundreds of species



## Loblolly-Pitch Pine Hybrid

(*Pinus rigida x taeda*)

Max height: 60'

Light: Full to part sun

Pollinators: Wind pollinated. Pines provide larval habitat to numerous species

