

Why are pollinators and pollination important?

Pollinators are Keystone Species, meaning they are species which others depend on. Almost 90% of flowering plants rely on pollinators for fertilization. And 1 out of every 3rd bite of food was produced with the help of a pollinator. The pollination they do on a daily basis allows for things such as fruit, cotton, chocolate, coffee, vegetables, and nuts to be produced. Can you imagine what life would be like without that morning cup of java or cotton clothing!



How can you get a pollinator habitat of your own?

Cass County Soil Conservation District can help with the design of a pollinator habitat. Cass county residents may be eligible for partial reimbursement with the installation of a pollinator habitat.

To request a meeting or to get more information contact:
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or visit our website www.CassCd.org and follow the link under urban conservation.



pollinator Habitats

What is a pollinator habitat?

A pollinator habitat is an area designated to provide adequate food, water, and a safe living space for our native pollinators. This habitat has eliminated the use of pesticides to prevent accidental contact with pollinators. The habitat has also been strategically designed with a diversity of plants which allows for a variety of pollinator species to feed on the nectar at all times of the season.



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What is pollination?

Pollination is the act in which pollen is transferred from one flower to another of the same species. This process produces fertile seeds making that plant capable of reproducing.

What should I plant?

Common Name	Color	Height	Bloom	Sun Light	Visited by
American Vetch	Purple	1-2'	May-Aug	Sun	Bees, bats
Black-eyed Susan	Yellow	1-6'	May-Oct	Sun- part shade	Butterflies, bees
Blanketflower	Yellow with red	1-2'	May-Aug	Sun	Bees
Goldenrod	Yellow	1-6'	Jun-Oct	Sun- part shade	Butterflies, bees
Canada Milkvetch	White	1-3'	May-Aug	Sun- part shade	Bats, beetles
Dotted Gayfeather	Purple	1-3'	Aug-Oct	Sun	Butterflies, bees, bats
Fragrant Giant Hyssop	Purple	1-6'	Jul-Aug	Shade	Bees, bats
Heath Aster	White, blue, purple	1-6'	Jul-Oct	Sun- part shade	Butterflies, bees, bats
Illinois Bundleflower	White	3-4'	May-Sep	Sun	Bats, beetles
Lewis Flax	Blue	1-3'	May-July	Sun- part shade	Bees
Maximilian Sunflower	Yellow	5-7'	Aug-Nov	Sun	Bees
Plains Coreopsis	Yellow with red	1-4'	Apr-Jun	Sun- part shade	Butterflies, bees
Prairie Onion	Light purple	1-2'	Apr-Sep	Part shade	Butterflies
Prairie Coneflower	Rose-purple	2-4'	Jun-Aug	Sun- part shade	Butterflies, bees, beetles
Purple Prairieclover	Purple	1-3'	Jun-Sep	Sun	Bees, bats
Scarlet Globemallow	Red orange	3-6'	Apr-Sep	Sun	Bees
Stiff Sunflower	Yellow	3-6'	Jul-Sep	Sun	Bees
Western Yarrow	White	1-3'	May-Sep	Sun	Bees

Which pollinators are native to North Dakota?

Native bees, honey bees, butterflies, moths, bats, beetles, and flies.

