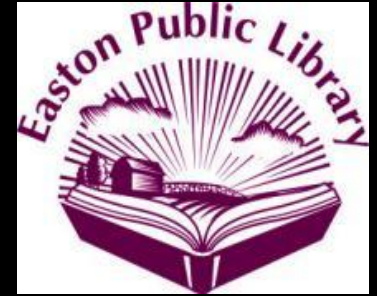




Easton
2020

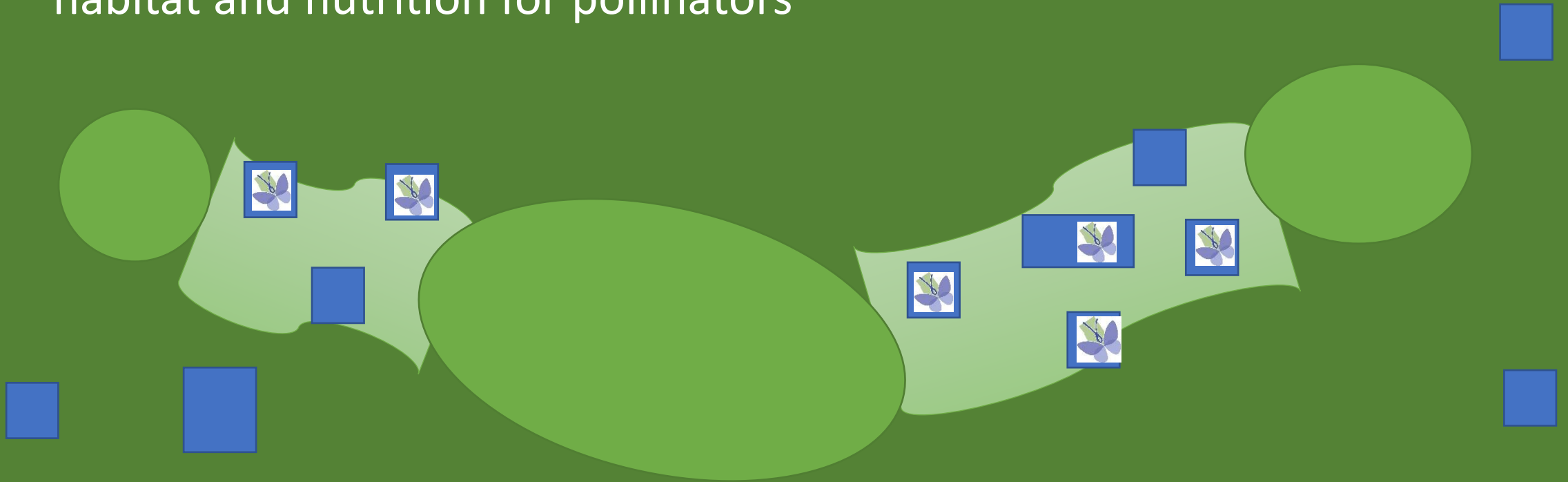


We are building the Easton Pollinator
Pathway as a community...



What is a Pollinator Pathway?

Corridors of public and private properties that provide native plant habitat and nutrition for pollinators



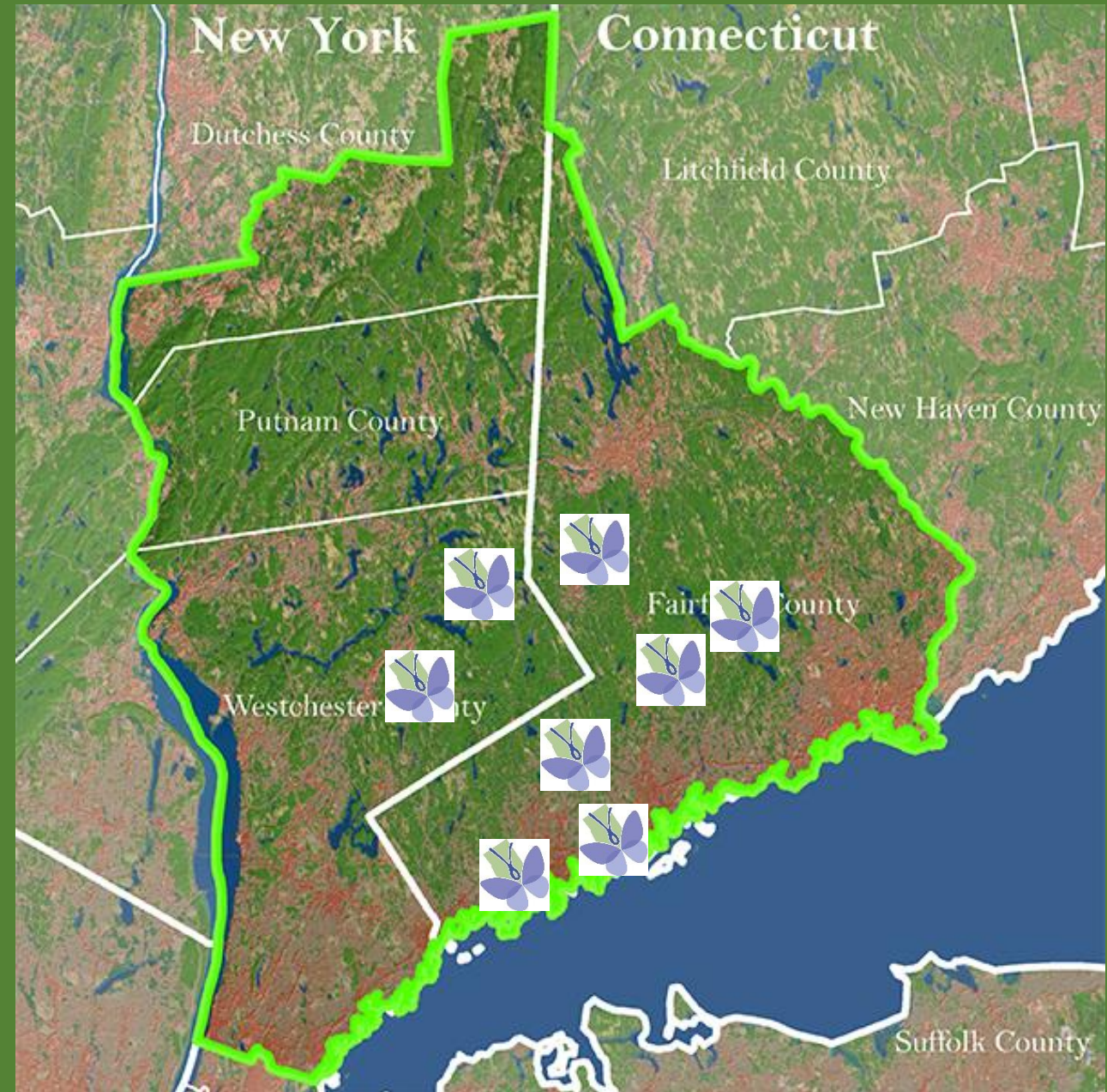
Municipalities and property owners create healthy yards and public spaces for pollinators, pets & families

How do we connect this landscape?

Let's focus on Bees and Trees!
and so the pathway was born...

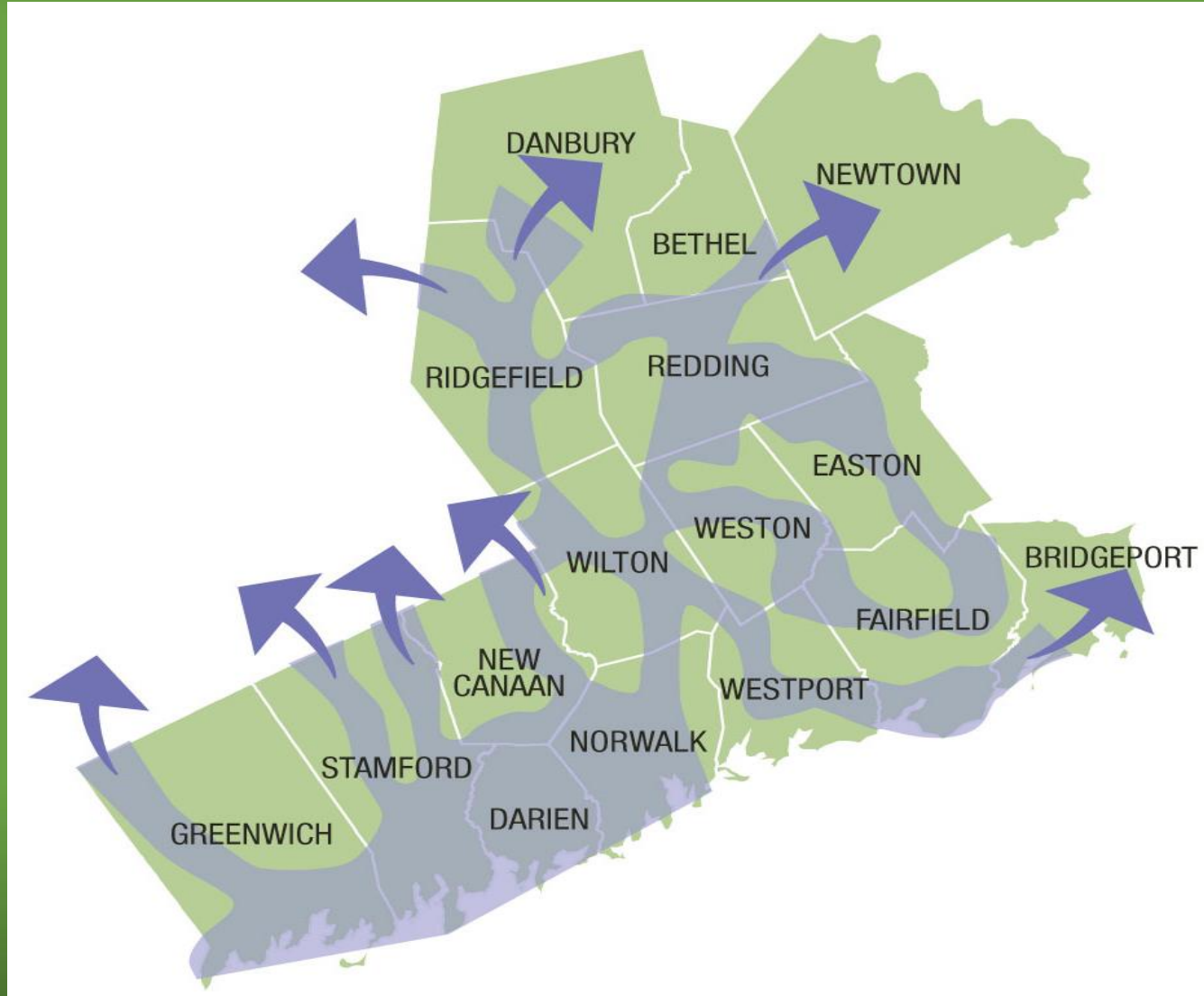


- **2016 H2H Conservation Initiative (pilot)**
130 people, 40 stewardship actions,
81 Trees Planted
- CT Pollinator Protection Law passed
- **2017** (launch in Wilton & Ridgefield)
16 Programs, 1048 people engaged
- **2018** (6 towns)
44 Programs, 1575 people engaged
- **2020** (85+ towns)

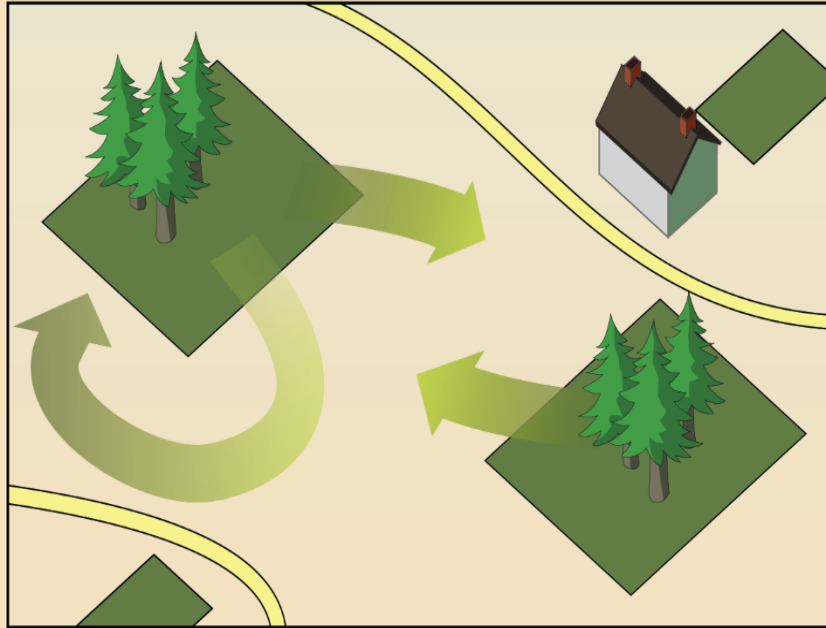


85 Pollinator Pathway Towns and Growing

New York
Bedford
Chappaqua &
New Castle
Croton on Hudson
Lewisboro
Mount Kisco
North Salem
Pound Ridge
Teatown
White Plains
Yorktown

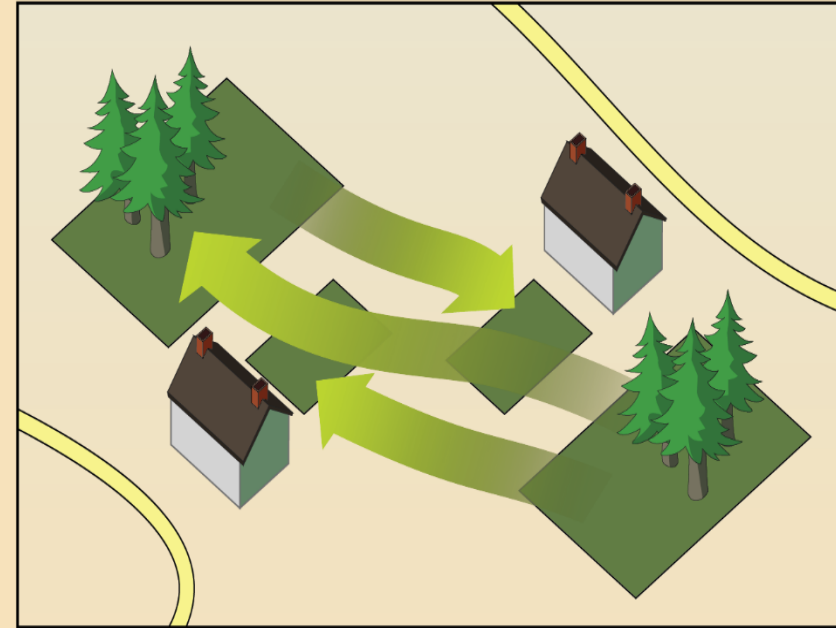


Connecticut
Bridgeport
Brookfield
Danbury
Darien
Easton – 2019
Greenwich
Guilford
New Canaan
New Haven
Newtown
Norwalk
Redding
Ridgefield
Trumbull
West Haven
Weston
Westport
Wilton



Scenario A: Fragmented Habitats

VS.



Scenario B: Connected Habitats

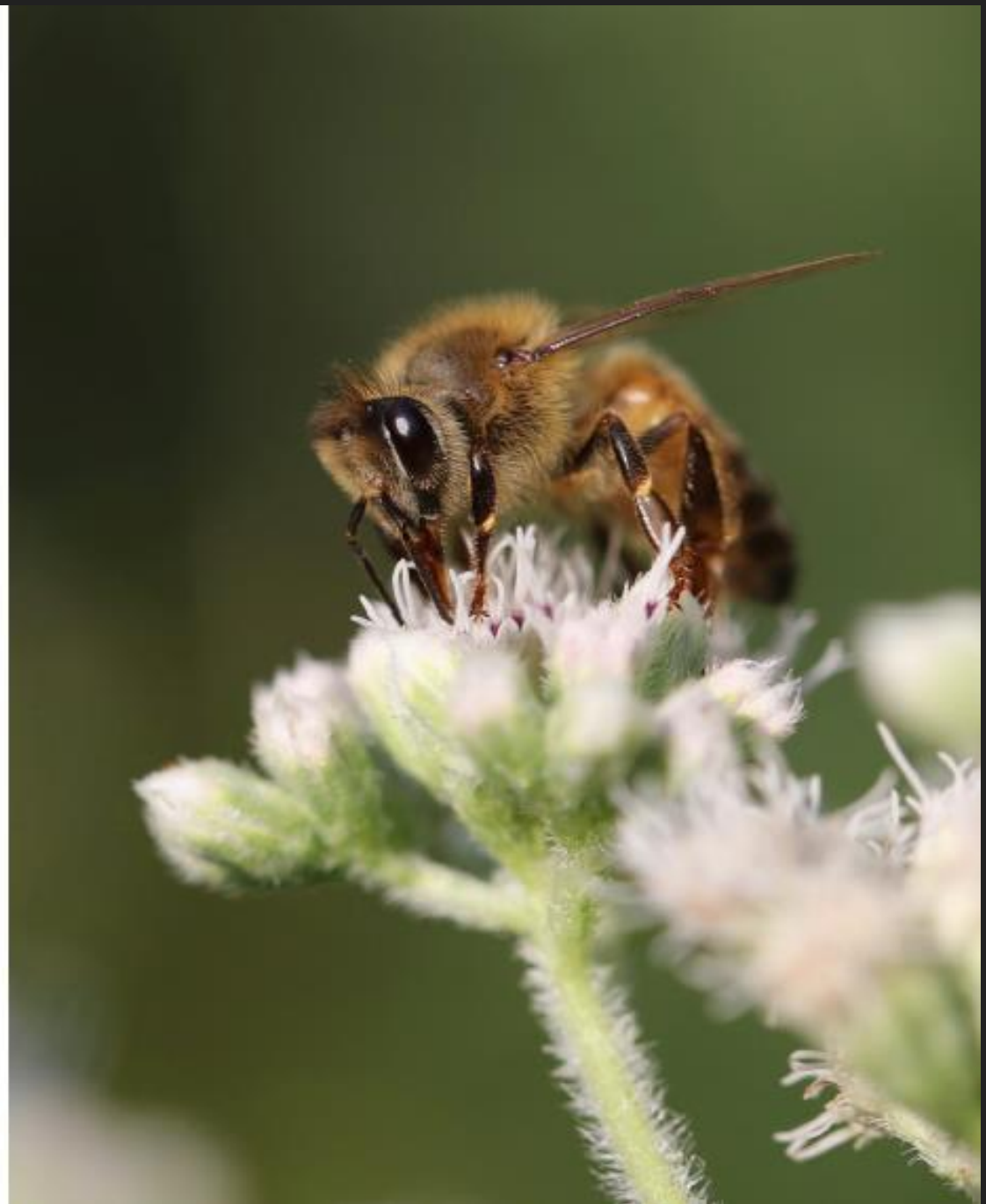
We can reconnect our landscape by making our private properties into **stepping stones** that create a connected landscape to once again allowing for the *free flow* of species across a healthy, native landscape.



The Hope is to Address the Sharp Declines in Pollinator Populations Due to Pesticide Use and Loss of Habitat

Monarch butterfly populations are down 90% in the last 20 years.

One German Study Shows a 76% Decline in all Flying Insects in that Time



The Message is Simple



Rethink your lawn

Reduce the size of your lawn, mow less, and use organic lawn care practices



Plant Native Plants

Native plants bring the pollinators and the birds, and increase the biological diversity of your land



No Pesticides

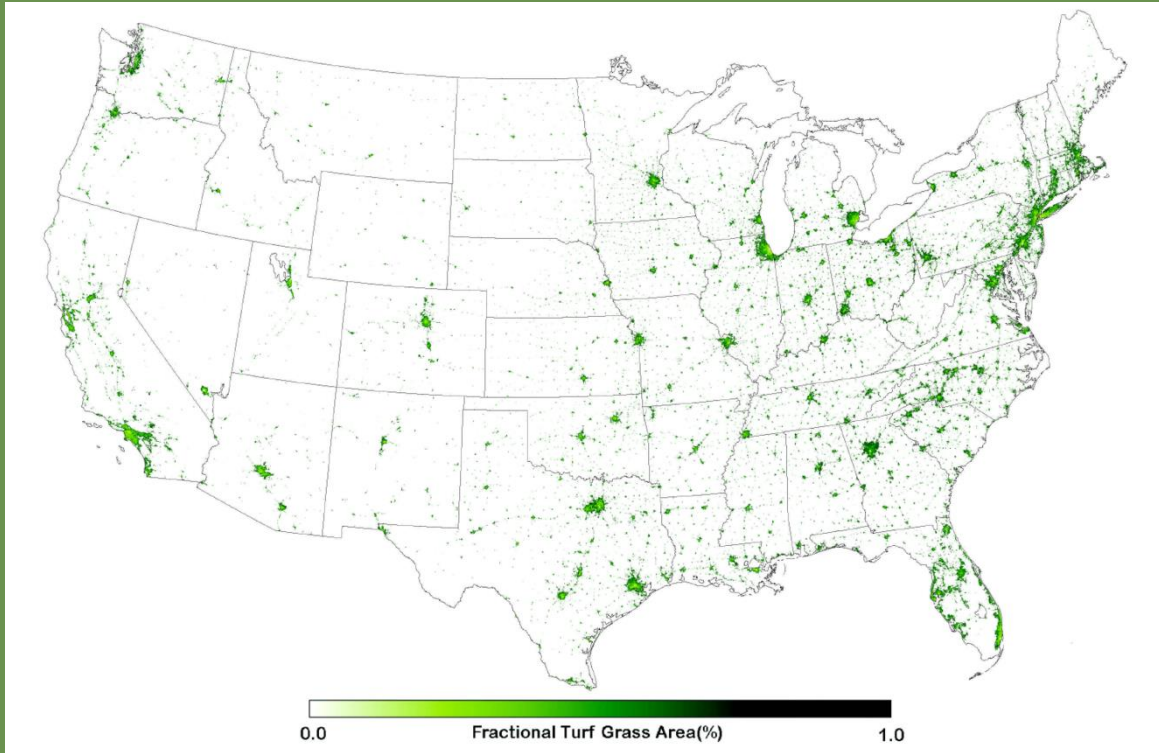
Pesticides negatively impact the health of us all.

Rethink Your Lawn

- Mow less frequently—only every 2-3 weeks
- Let part of your yard go natural. Wildflowers will likely appear. You are creating a mini-meadow, which you could augment by adding a few native plants.
- Plant part of your lawn as a pollinator garden.
- Avoid Pesticides
- Test your soil to see what, if any, fertilizer you need, and go organic
- Leave the leaves



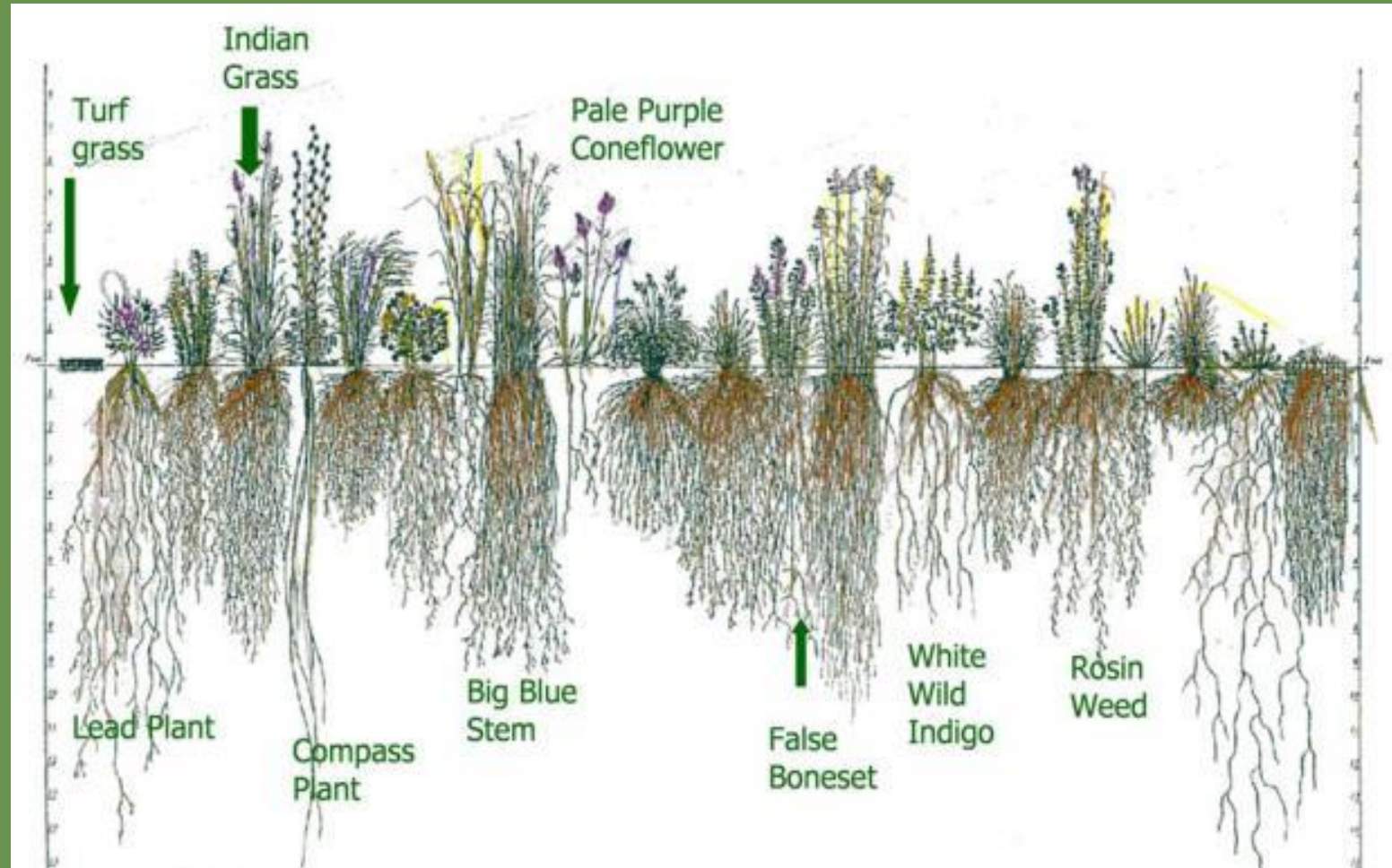
America's Biggest Crop is Lawn



Over 40 million acres--three times more than any other irrigated crop

Why Rethink our lawns?

- They provide little to no habitat for pollinators or wildlife
- When treated, they add nutrients from fertilizers and toxins from pesticides to wetlands, streams and rivers degrading water quality and harming pollinators
- Their root systems are too shallow to effectively filter stormwater runoff





Wildflower	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Golden Alexanders <i>Zizia aurea</i>	■	■				
Ohio Spiderwort <i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i>		■	■	■		
White Beardtongue <i>Penstemon digitalis</i>		■	■	■		
Milkweed <i>Asclepias</i>			■	■	■	
Anise Hyssop <i>Agastache foeniculum</i>			■	■	■	■
Wild Bergamot <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>				■	■	
Mountain mint <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>				■	■	
Blazing Star <i>Liatris</i>				■	■	
Boneset <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>				■	■	■
Joe Pye Weed <i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>				■	■	
Fall Sneezeweed <i>Helenium autumnale</i>					■	■
New York Ironweed <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>					■	■
Goldenrod <i>Solidago</i>					■	■
New England Aster <i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>						■

Wildflowers have habitat preferences for sun or shade, dryness or moisture, and soil type.

More plant lists for various conditions at Pollinator-Pathway.org.

List compiled with help from CT Agricultural Experiment Station.

If you plant, they will come ...

Planting Wildflowers, Shrubs, Trees *through the Seasons* support Pollinator Health

Basic Pollinator Garden Planting Plan

Perennials

- 3 Seasons of bloom
- 3 Species for each season
- 3 plants of each species


Shrubs

- Early blooming species are key for queen bumblebees

Trees

- Oaks, cherries, willows, birches, & poplars are top larval hosts (caterpillar food!)

Wildflowers for Pollinators Through the Seasons

Wildflower	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
 Golden Alexander <i>Zizia aurea</i>						
 Ohio Spiderwort <i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>						
 White Beardtongue <i>Pensstemon digitalis</i>						
 Milkweed <i>Asclepias</i>						
 Anise Hyssop <i>Agastache foeniculum</i>						
 Wild Bergamot <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>						
 Mountain mint <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>						
 Blazing Star <i>Liatris</i>						
 Bonestick <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>						
 Joe Pye Weed <i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>						
 Fall Sneezeweed <i>Helenium autumnale</i>						
 New York Ironweed <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>						
 Goldenrod <i>Solidago</i>						
New England Aster <i>Symphoricarum novae-angliae</i>						

Wildflowers have habitat preferences for sun or shade.
More plant lists for various conditions
Get compiled with help from CT Agriscan

Connecticut Trees & Shrubs for Pollinators

Major tree sources of nectar with bloom times
(Plan for a succession of blooms)

Maple - flowers Feb-April
Native Willow - flowers Feb-April
Black Cherry - flowers April-May
Tulip Tree - flowers May-June
Black Locust - flowers May-June
Basswood - flowers late June-July
Sumac - flowers June-July

Trees Provide Food for Caterpillars Native Trees and the Number of Butterfly Species Supported

oak 534
cherry: plain 456
willow 455
birch 412
poplar; cottonwood 367
crabapple 308
blueberry; cranberry 264
maple 247
elder 235
hickory 235
elm 215
pine 201
hawthorn 168
blackberry; raspberry 181
spruce 150
ash 149
basswood 149
pear 138
rose 125
hibern 111

From [Maryland.gov](http://www.maryland.gov), Doug Tallent, PhD



Native Shrubs That Support Pollinators

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Calluna americana</i>	American bearberry
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	arrowwood
<i>Rhododendron vaseyi</i>	
<i>R. periclymenoides</i> & others	azalea
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	bearberry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	hackberry
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	lowbush blueberry
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	red chokeberry
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	red osier dogwood
<i>Junonia ovata</i>	smooth serviceberry
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	sweetfern

Natural Habitats: Gardening with Native Plants:
Native Plants for the Home Gardener from the New
York Botanical Garden

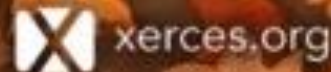
What Else Do They Need?

- Nectar/pollen from native plants and trees
- Native larval host plants and trees, milkweed, white oak...
- Fresh water
- Dirt patches for ground nesting
- Leaves
- Snags and old wood
- Reeds, like hydrangea, for nesting
- A range within which to find a mate and to move as the climate warms
- A night sky free of artificial light, for moths and fireflies

LEAVES
ARE NOT
LITTER

THEY'RE FOOD AND SHELTER FOR
BUTTERFLIES, BEETLES, BEES, MOTHS, AND MORE.
TELL FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS TO JUST

#LEAVETHELEAVES



Digging in to Support Pollinators

Demonstration Sites



Pollinator Gardens



Land Trusts, Farms,
Schools, Municipalities

Container Gardens



Homeowners, Farms,
Municipalities, Libraries,
Schools, Businesses

Homeowners, Businesses

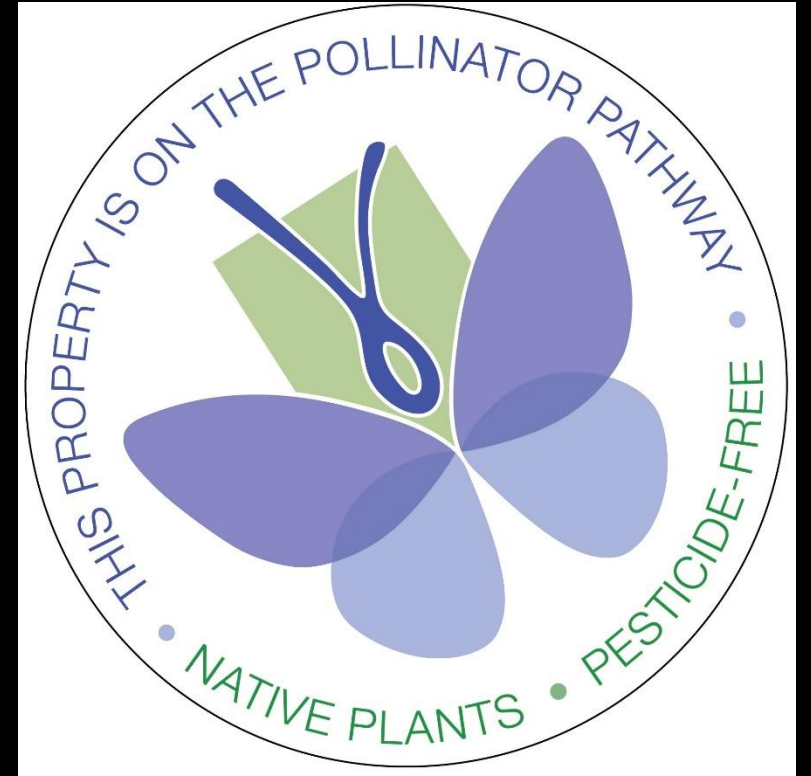
Restoration Sites



Land Trusts, Parks,
Municipalities,
Homeowners

Planning, Complexity, Cost





Join the Easton Pollinator Pathway

www.pollinator-pathway.org/easton

www.eastongardenclubofct.org/eastonpollinatorpathway

Take the
Pledge

Take The Pledge and Join the Easton Pollinator Pathway



Yes, I would like to join the Easton Pollinator Pathway.

I pledge to support and protect local pollinators by adding native plants and refraining from the use of pesticides and herbicides. Features to include:

A sequence of bloom from spring to fall, especially native host plants & pollinator favorites

A water feature (a bird bath, fountain or natural source)

Shelter such as leaf mulch, bee houses, and uncut plant stems for the fall/winter

Avoidance of pesticides and herbicides on lawn and garden

Organic practices such as compost (no synthetic fertilizers or treated mulch)



Visit www.eastongardenclubofct.org/eastonpollinatorpathway

Pollinator Pathways

Establishing pollinator-friendly habitats and food sources for bees, butterflies, hummingbirds and other pollinating insects and wildlife

 Log In

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Photos courtesy of Dave Cronin

Visit Us to Find Out More at Pollinator-Pathway.org/Easton

www.eastongardenclubofct.org/eastonpollinatorpathway

