



ANNUAL FLOWERS

What are Annual Flowers

Most annual flowers are plants that can be planted after the last frost (mid-May) and survive until the first frost of the year (Mid-Oct). Annual flowers are a great way to provide color, texture, attract pollinators, and increase your vegetable yields for the season! To do this, consider planting annual flowers that attract multiple types of pollinators, such as bees, butterflies, flies, birds, hummingbirds and moths.



How Do I Keep My Flowers Blooming?

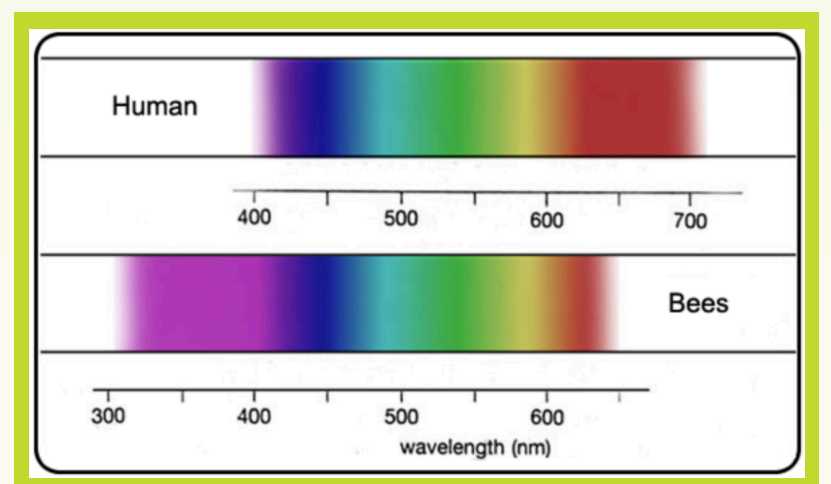
Deadheading your annual flowers to ensure season-long blooming is crucial to keeping pollinators in your garden! The best time to deadhead a flower is just after the peak of its bloom and its quality begins to decline, lose petals, or discolor. Take a pair of sharp, clean pruners and cut the bloom stem off to the next lateral leaf.

Pollenizers

A pollenizer is a plant that produces pollen. Some plants provide their own pollen to fertilize flowers and set fruit. Other plants are used in gardens to attract pollinators due to the visual cues that flowers provide to pollinators looking for food sources.

What Do Pollinators See?

Pollinators perceive color spectrums differently than humans do. Most pollinators also perceive ultraviolet (UV) light. For example, bees do not see the red portion of the color spectrum. Butterflies see UV, violet, blue, green, and red. When planting annual flowers in your garden, consider what they see!



What if I don't have room in my garden bed?

Annual flowers make great additions to a garden, potted or in the ground. If you're unsure of where to start with a potted arrangement of annual flowers, a simple rule of thumb is to have a thriller, a filler, and a spiller!

GARDENING
FOR NATIVE
BEES IN
UTAH (USU)



MANAGING &
MAKING WILD
BEE HOTELS

