

Avoid using plants that are toxic to bees, including rhododendron, azalea, heliconia, oleander, yellow jessamine, mountain laurel, stargazer lily and orange trumpet flower.



Build an insect hotel.

This offers a home for native bees and other insect pollinators. Look on actforbees.org - Resources: Australian Bees.



**ACT FOR
BEES**



You can have fun making a 'Bee Friendly Garden' sign for your front garden. A few key ideas on the sign could help promote bee friendly gardening in your neighbourhood.



On behalf of the bees
and other pollinators:
Thank you!



actforbees.org

Facebook: [ACT for Bees](https://www.facebook.com/actforbees)



Bees pollinate

1 in every 3 bites of our food.

Bees around the world are in serious trouble because of the use of highly toxic pesticides, herbicides, loss of habitat and modern agricultural practices.

Let us support these wonderful pollinators by making our gardens bee friendly

**ACT FOR
BEES**



Create a year round bee banquet

Herbs are the bee's medicine chest.

Let them flower for as long as possible.

Basil, Perennial Basil, Borage, Comfrey, Coriander, Dill, Echinacea, Lavender, Lemon Balm, Marjoram, all Mints, Oregano, Parsley, Rosemary, Thyme, Sage, Rocket, Verbena.

Just a few of the flowers for all to enjoy.

Butterfly Bush, Clematis, Clover, Daisies, Dandelions, Gazania, Marigolds, Nasturtiums, Sunflowers.

Native plants are good sources of nectar,

including Grevillea, Eucalyptus, Banksia, Brachyschome, Bottlebrush, Tea Trees and Westringia. Some species of Grevillea and Callistemon can flower twice a year. Wattles provide good pollen particularly in early spring.

Fruit trees Apples, Pears, Citrus and Stonefruit.

Vegetables allowed to go to seed offer extra nutrition to bees, birds and other insects.

Grassed areas with flowering weeds including wild nature strips

Detailed planting guides on actforbees.org - Resources: Gardening for Bees.



Use organic seeds and seedlings

so that seeds and plants have not been treated with pesticides or fungicides. For suppliers please look on our website.

Stagger planting of annuals for a longer period of flowering.

Plant flowers in clumps of up to 1 metre across as it is easier for pollinators to find the flowers and reduces foraging distance.

Where possible use heritage varieties for more pollen and nectar.

Put a shallow bowl of water in your garden. Bees need to drink too. Add rocks or pebbles for the bees to land on.



Do not use pesticides, herbicides or fungicides as they harm bees.

There are many natural ways to create balance in your garden, including companion planting, mulching, encouraging pest predators, traps, barriers etc. Please see actforbees.org - Resources: Natural Pest Control.

Neonicotinoids are a group of widely used systemic pesticides that are harmful to bees. They are used on farms, as well as around our homes, schools and city landscapes.

At sublethal levels they affect bee's immune systems and can also disorientate the bees so they can't get back to the hive.

Avoid products that contain:

- Acetamidprid
- Imidacloprid
- Clothianidin
- Thiamethoxam



Some common brand names to avoid are:

- All Confidor (Yates) Insecticides
- Amgrow Rose Spray Advanced
- Defender Residual Insecticide
- Sharp Shooter Complete Bug and Insect Spray
- Yates Rose Gun Advanced
- Yates Complete Lawn and Garden Insecticide
- Ask before you buy plants what chemical treatments have been used on them.