



Pollinator Garden

Native plants support our local ecosystem

- 1 Marsh Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)**
Pollinators: bumble bees, butterflies, honey bees, hummingbirds, moths
- 2 Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)**
Pollinators: honey bees, native bees, leaf cutter bees, butterflies
- 3 Spotted Joe-Pye Weed (*Eutrochium maculatum*)**
Pollinators: butterflies, honey bees, bumble bees, leaf cutter bees
- 4 Swamp Rose Mallow (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)**
Pollinators: beetles, hummingbirds, butterflies, moths
- 5 Dense Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)**
Pollinators: butterflies, hummingbirds, bumble bees, honey bees
- 6 Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)**
Pollinators: hummingbirds, butterflies
- 7 Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*)**
Pollinators: hummingbirds, bumble bees
- 8 Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)**
Pollinators: hummingbirds, bumble bees, hawk moths
- 9 Riddell's Goldenrod (*Oligoneuron riddellii*)**
Pollinators: honey bees, native bees, bumble bees
- 10 New England Aster (*Symphotrichum novae-angliae*)**
Pollinators: bumble bees, honey bees, mining bees, leaf cutter bees

The local habitat around the Indiana State Fair is home to a diverse assemblage of species. Flowering plants in our garden are important members of this ecosystem and support a huge array of pollinator species, including butterflies and native bees that rely on plant nectar and pollen. In turn, these insects enable the plants to reproduce and provide other valuable resources to native wildlife in Central Indiana.



A reciprocal relationship

About ¾ of flowering plants rely on pollinators to reproduce.



The buzz about bees

Bees are considered the most important pollinator, as they move pollen from flower-to-flower leading to plant reproduction.



It isn't an exclusive club!

Although bees get all of the attention, wasps, flies, butterflies, moths, beetles, hummingbirds, and bats regularly aid in pollination to maintain our rich ecosystem.

