

# SIMPLE STEPS TO HELP POLLINATORS

## PLANT NATIVES

Planting native species will attract and aid pollinators such as bumble bees. Here are some excellent options.

- Black willow (*Salix nigra*)
- Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)
- Common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)
- Dutchman's breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*)
- Jacob's ladder (*Polemonium reptans*)
- Prairie blazing star (*Liatris pycnostachya*)
- Prairie smoke (*Geum triflorum*)
- Purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)\*
- Purple Joe-Pye weed (*Eutrochium purpureum*)
- Pussy willow (*Salix discolor*)
- Rough blazing star (*Liatris aspera*)
- Sky blue aster (*Symphyotrichum oolentangiense*)
- Smooth blue aster (*Symphyotrichum laeve*)
- Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*)
- Spotted Joe-Pye weed (*Eutrochium maculatum*)
- Swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)
- Virginia bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*)
- Whorled milkweed (*Asclepias verticillate*)
- Wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)

\*Naturalized but not native in Wisconsin; not recommended in or near remnant prairies.

## GIVE WATER & SHELTER

Pollinators need water to drink and safe places to rest, avoid bad weather and spend the winter. You can provide:

- Brush and leaf piles
- Bee nest boxes
- Bare earth
- Water such as a bird bath

## MINIMIZE PESTICIDES

Insecticides can harm or kill pollinators, and herbicides can kill the plants they need to survive. Avoid pesticide use in your pollinator garden.

VISIT [DNR.GOV](http://DNR.GOV) & SEARCH "POLLINATORS"

# HELP SMOKEY BEAR PREVENT WILDFIRES

Fire can be good or bad, depending on how it is used. Discuss with a grown-up why each image is good or bad. For each picture, circle "thumbs up" if you think the fire is good or "thumbs down" if you think it is bad.

EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE



FIRE DANGER  
LOW  
TODAY!  
PREVENT WILDFIRES



## SHARE YOUR FLAT SMOKEY

Use #FlatSmokeyWI to spread Smokey Bear's message of fire safety.

- Color and cut out Smokey Bear.
- Take Flat Smokey with you on all your outdoor adventures.
- Take a picture of you and Smokey practicing fire prevention and safety with family and friends.
- Post on social media with #FlatSmokeyWI.






Flat Smokey also makes a great bookmark for reading!

#FlatSmokeyWI

# SMOKEY BEAR SAYS BE CAMPFIRE SAFE



The U.S. Forest Service celebrated Smokey Bear's 75th birthday in 2019.

-  Clear the area around the campfire of overhanging branches, leaves and needles.
-  Have water and tools handy to keep the fire under control.
-  Never leave a fire unattended, and make sure there is always a grown-up nearby.
-  Be aware of sudden wind gusts, which can blow sparks into vegetation outside your cleared area, causing unexpected fires.
-  Before leaving, drown and stir campfires with lots of water until cold.

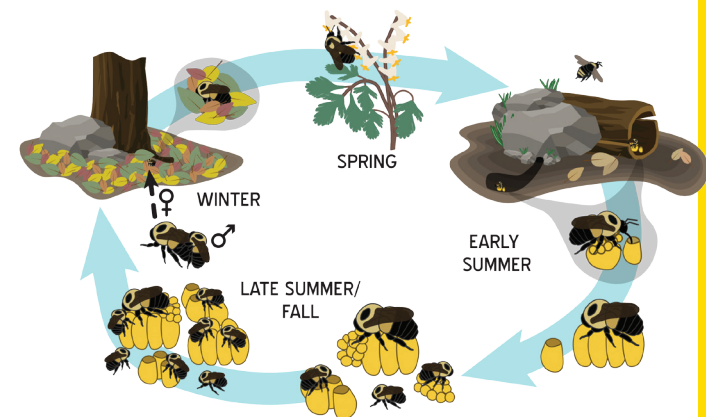


Rusty patched bumble bee gyne photo by Jay Watson, DNR

## JOIN THE BRIGADE TO BENEFIT BUMBLE BEES

The Wisconsin Bumble Bee Brigade needs you! This photography-based monitoring project partners with volunteers to record incidental observations or conduct small area surveys to aid bumble bees. Check the B3 website to access the volunteer manual or bee identification field guide, view training materials, submit and explore data, learn about bumble bee conservation and more.

[wiatri.net/inventory/bbb](http://wiatri.net/inventory/bbb)



## BUMBLE BEE LIFE CYCLE

Bumble bees, like honey bees, are social insects, living together in a colony.

### SPRING

Queen emerges and locates nest, raises first round of female workers.

### EARLY SUMMER

Queen stays inside laying eggs; workers forage for pollen and nectar.

### LATE SUMMER

Males and new queens emerge and mate; all but new queens die.

### FALL AND WINTER

Newly mated queens dig underground to hibernate until spring.

Life cycle diagram by Jeremy Hemberger and Gratton Lab, UW-Madison Department of Entomology