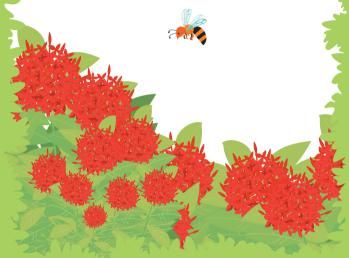
10 Pollinatorattracting Plants



About Community in Bloom

Community in Bloom (CIB) is
a programme that was launched by the
National Parks Board (NParks) in 2005.
It aims to nurture a gardening culture among
Singaporeans by encouraging and facilitating
community gardening efforts.
It is also an opportunity to build community

It is also an opportunity to build community bonds and strengthen social resilience in our City in Nature.



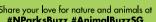












For more information, visit our website at www.nparks.gov.sg/cib or email us at CommunityInBloom@nparks.gov.sg

For more information on plants in Singapore, visit NParks Flora & Fauna Web at www.nparks.gov.sg/florafaunaweb

For more gardening resources and tips, visit go.gov.sg/gardening-resources

To learn more about our City in Nature, scan the QR code or visit www.nparks.gov.sg/about-us/city-in-nature



This brochure features

10 commonly cultivated
pollinator-attracting plants
found in community gardens in
Singapore. This term generally
refers to plants that attract
pollinators like butterflies,
bees and birds by providing
food in the form of nectar,
pollen or leaves.

There are numerous varieties of pollinator-attracting plants that can be grown in Singapore.

We hope that this brochure will encourage you to try growing some in your home or community garden!

Types of Pollinatorattracting Plants

Nectaring plants have flowers that pollinators drink nectar from. Sunbirds, butterflies and bees all feed on nectar, and will seek out gardens with nectaring plants to feed on.

Host plants are those which an animal will feed and live on. Many caterpillars have specific host plants that they feed on, so by planting these host plants, you can help to boost the population of butterflies in your garden.

Types of Pollinators

Butterflies are attracted to flowers with bright colours and lots of nectar. Because butterflies all have a long, straw-like mouthpart called a proboscis, some plants have evolved long, tube-like flowers to attract them.

Caterpillars are the larval stage of butterflies. A caterpillar will undergo metamorphosis into a chrysalis before emerging as a butterfly. Many species of caterpillars are host-specific and will only feed on certain plants. For example, Lime Butterfly caterpillars will only feed on leaves from plants in the citrus family.

Bees are attracted to a much wider range of flowers than butterflies. Bees will harvest both nectar and pollen from flowers to make honey. Singapore has over 100 species of bees, which include honey bees, stingless bees, carpenter bees, and many more!

Sunbirds and flowerpeckers regularly visit flowers to feed on nectar. Like butterflies, these birds have a long tongue to drink nectar. As such, they are also attracted to long, tubular flowers with a lot of nectar. Small, fast and colourful, these birds are a joy to watch in the garden as they flit from flower to flower.



Pollinator-attracting Plants

Most pollinator-attracting plants grow colourful, fragrant flowers or are host plants for young pollinators (e.g. caterpillars). When you provide a consistent source of food, pollinators will be more likely to visit your garden, and by extension pollinate other plants you are growing.



Benefits of Growing Pollinator-attracting Plants

- 1. Increase fruit yield from edible crops
- 2. Provide habitats and forage plants for local biodiversity
- 3. Make your community garden more interesting by providing opportunities for wildlife-watching



Pollinators

Animals that transfer pollen from the male anther of a flower to a female stigma of a flower are pollinators. This process, called pollination, helps to bring about the fertilisation of flowers to produce fruit. Some common pollinators in Singapore include butterflies, bees and birds.

Snakeweed

MANAGE TO A

Scientific Name

Stachytarpheta





bees (Thyreus spp.), blue-banded digger bees (Amegilla spp.) and small butterflies. It can be grown from seeds and is a good flowering

andle **USh**

Scientific Name Senna alata

large vertical yellow Inflorescences that A large bush with resemble golden candlesticks, the Candle Bush is attractive to

Emigrant butterfly (Catopsilia pomona pomona). It is a good focal point for biodiversity gardens. nter bees and large butterflies. It is the carpenter bees and large butterflies. It is the host plant for the Mottled Emigrant butterfly (Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe), and Lemon

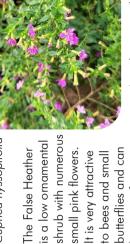
Coral Vine

Antigonon leptopus **Scientific Name**

and is very attractive with attractive pink readily on a trellis ornamental vine This common flowers grows



Heather **Scientific Name** Cuphea hyssopifolia shrub with numerous is a low ornamental small pink flowers. The False Heather It is very attractive to bees and small





be grown from stem cuttings. It makes a good groundcover or flowering border plant.

Dewdrop Golden

False

Scientific Name

Duranta erecta

A low-maintenance

Golden Dewdrop is a small ornamenta flowering border plant that also containers, the does well in





Javanese

Scientific Name

Ixora javanica

arge and small



butterfly (Lebadea martha parkeri) and a useful butterflies. It is a host plant for the Knight flowering border or hedge plant.





A large ornamental shrub with clusters Javanese Ixora is very attractive to of tubular red flowers, the



agoda ower

Scientific Name

Clerodendrum paniculatum The Pagoda Flower orange-red or red flowers that occur is a large woody shrub with pink, trumpet-shaped

in clusters reminiscent of Chinese pagodas. It is attractive to large butterflies and can be grown from seeds or stem cuttings. It is a good focal for biodiversity gardens or ornamental gardens. point



Spiral Flag Scarlet

Ginger

Torch

Scientific Name

Costus woodsonii

shrub with prominent large butterflies and A large herbaceous inflorescences, the Scarlet Spiral Flag is attractive to red cylindrical

useful flowering border plant in biodiversity



sunbirds. It can be grown from stem cuttings, or propagated via division or aerial plantlets. It is a



sunbirds and can be inflorescences. It is is a herb with very prominent pink or The Torch Ginger red torch-shaped very attractive to Etlingera elatior

buds are edible, while the mature flower head is grown from seeds or division. Immature flower used for cut flower arrangements. It is a good screening plant for biodiversity gardens or shaded edible gardens.



Turban Turk's

Scientific Name

Malvaviscus arboreus

numerous affractive the Turk's Turban is small red flowers, A large woody shrub with

cuttings, and it can be used as a focal point in sunbirds. It can be grown from seeds or stem biodiversity gardens. very attractive to

