

Why?
Why do these plants attract this type of pollinator?

What?
New Zealand native plants pollinated in this way. The features and shape of NZ native flowers are related to the type of pollinator that they attract. Here are some common examples:

How?
How to plant for this type of pollination?
The type of pollinator that visits your plants will guide how to place your plants in the garden and how many to have.

Who?
Type of pollinator:



Landscapes FOR LIFE

SELECTING AND PLANTING FOR POLLINATION

You don't need a lot of space to ensure your garden is planted for successful pollination and attracts the right pollinators.

Bees, butterflies, moths, birds, lizards and even flies help to pollinate our native flowers. This enables our plants to reproduce and bear fruit. For native planting in your garden to be successful and to sustain itself into the future it is important for plants to be selected and planted to ensure pollination is achieved. Each native plant needs to be planted in a different way depending on the type of pollinator that its flowers need.

**Auckland
Council**

Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau



Wind pollinated flowers and strobili (flower-like parts of podocarp trees) are usually small, green, with little scent and no nectar and are on tall stalks so they are easily shaken by the wind. Most wind pollinated plants produce large amounts of pollen as the pollination relies on chance to reach another plant.



Plant randomly as you want throughout the garden as pollen will travel long distances through the air.

WIND

(Anemophily – pollination by wind)

Did YOU KNOW?
Only 10% of flowering plants throughout the world are pollinated without assistance from animals and rely on wind and water for pollination.



LIZARDS

(Zoophily – pollination by vertebrates)



Did YOU KNOW?
Lizards are New Zealand's second largest vertebrate group and occupy almost all ecosystems. There are at least 80 species in NZ and more than 40 are considered rare, threatened or endangered.

INSECTS

(Entomophily – pollination by insects)



Did YOU KNOW?
There are about 40 species of native bees in New Zealand.

Mass plant in groups with a minimum of 5 plants per group. Insects need easy access over short distances to flowers on different plants of the same species.

BIRDS

(Zoophily – pollination by vertebrates)



Did YOU KNOW?
Few birds have a sense of smell so flowers pollinated by birds don't need scent to attract their pollinator.

Plant as single specimen trees – you can have just one in your garden as birds can fly quite long distances to other flowering trees of the same species.

Lizard pollinated flowers are usually highly scented (as lizards have a great sense of smell) and have lots of nectar. They are generally not colourful as lizards are mainly nocturnal.



Plant in groups for small trees and shrubs with an underplanting to minimise open areas; this will ensure safe movement and refuges for the lizards as they move from plant to plant. Plant larger trees and shrubs at close spacings and single specimens for large trees.

Insect pollinated flowers are usually white, pink or green, with lots of nectar and a strong scent. They often have small open flowers in clusters on the plant which allow the insects to reach the nectar.



Bird pollinated flowers are usually large and brightly coloured (red, orange or white) with lots of nectar. 50 of our native plants are visited by birds.

