

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 bonds and strengthen social resilience in our City in Nature.



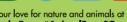












For more information, visit our website at www.nparks.gov.sg/cib or email us at CommunitylnBloom@nparks.gov.sg

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.

WASHING ASSAULT

Snakeweed

Scientific Name

Stachytarpheta

the Blue Snakeweec purple-blue flowers, is very attractive to A small shrub with cloak-and-dagger numerous small

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

A Doga Company of the Stammer



andle

Scientific Name

ush

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



Emigrant butterfly (Catopsilia pomona pomona) It is a good focal point for biodiversity gardens. 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**

with attractive pink ornamental vine This common flowers grows

spp.), stingless bees (tribe Meliponini) and small butterflies. It can be grown from seeds or stem cuttings and is a good plant to grow on fences. and is very attractive to honey bees (Apis readily on a trellis



be grown from stem cuttings. It makes a good groundcover or flowering border plant. butterflies and can to bees and small

Dewdrop Golden

False

Scientific Name Duranta erecta

Golden Dewdrop is A low-maintenance a small ornamental flowering border containers, the plant that also does well in

small pink flowers.

It is very attractive



small butterflies, and can be grown from seeds

or stem cuttings.



Javanese

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Scientific Name

XOLO

Ixora javanica

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

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



Scientific Name

Clerodendrum paniculatum



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 ds or stem cuttings. It is a good focal biodiversity gardens or ornamental point for from see gardens



Scientific Name Costus woodsonii

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

propagated via division or aerial plantlets. It is a sunbirds. It can be grown from stem cuttings, or useful flowering border plant in biodiversity gardens.



screening plant for biodiversity gardens or shaded edible gardens.



Turban

Scientific Name

Malvaviscus

arboreus

Turk's

Scientific Name Etlingera elatior

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

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



numerous attractive

A large woody

shrub with

small red flowers,

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





