

## No Mow Reference Articles & Journals

Below is a sampling of publications that describe the reasoning behind WG's No Mow Initiative

- **Reducing mowing early in the year increases bee and butterfly abundance and diversity**

Halbritter, D. A., Daniels, J. C., Whitaker, D. C. & Huang, L. Reducing Mowing Frequency Increases Floral Resource and Butterfly (Lepidoptera: Hesperioidea and Papilionoidea) Abundance in Managed Roadside Margins. *Fla. Entomol.* 98, 1081–1092 (2015). <https://bioone.org/journals/florida-entomologist/volume-98/issue-4/024.098.0412/Reducing-Mowing-Frequency-Increases-Floral-Resource-and-Butterfly-Lepidoptera/10.1653/024.098.0412.full>

Lerman, S. B., Contosta, A. R., Milam, J. & Bang, C. To mow or to mow less: Lawn mowing frequency affects bee abundance and diversity in suburban yards. *Biol. Conserv.* 221, 160–174 (2018). [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320717306201#:~:text=By%20manipulating%20lawn%20mowing%20frequency.b%2C%20c%2C%20d\).](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320717306201#:~:text=By%20manipulating%20lawn%20mowing%20frequency.b%2C%20c%2C%20d).)

- **Globally, pollinators contribute to the fruit production of 87% of flower plants, including many of our most nutrient rich foods (e.g., tomatoes, blueberries, etc.)**

Ollerton, J., Winfree, R. & Tarrant, S. How many flowering plants are pollinated by animals? *Oikos* 120, 321–326 (2011). <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1600-0706.2010.18644.x>

- **Bees contribute an estimated \$34.0 billion of economic value in the U.S. alone**

Jordan, A., Patch, H. M., Grozinger, C. M. & Khanna, V. Economic Dependence and Vulnerability of United States Agricultural Sector on Insect-Mediated Pollination Service. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 55, 2243–2253 (2021). <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/acs.est.0c04786>

- **The pollination services pollinators provide are particularly important for food production in food deserts**

Siegner, A., Sowerwine, J. & Acey, C. Does Urban Agriculture Improve Food Security? Examining the Nexus of Food Access and Distribution of Urban Produced Foods in the United States: A Systematic Review. *Sustainability* 10, 2988 (2018). <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/10/9/2988>

Jones, R. E., Walton, T. N., Duluc-Silva, S. & Fly, J. M. Household Food Insecurity in an Urban Food Desert: A Descriptive Analysis of an African American Community. *J. Hunger Environ. Nutr.* 17, 670–688 (2022). [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352781778\\_Household\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_in\\_an\\_Urban\\_Food\\_Desert\\_A\\_Descriptive\\_Analysis\\_of\\_an\\_African\\_American\\_Community\\_Household\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_in\\_an\\_Urban\\_Food\\_Desert\\_A\\_Descriptive\\_Analysis\\_of\\_an\\_African\\_America](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352781778_Household_Food_Insecurity_in_an_Urban_Food_Desert_A_Descriptive_Analysis_of_an_African_American_Community_Household_Food_Insecurity_in_an_Urban_Food_Desert_A_Descriptive_Analysis_of_an_African_America)

- **Bees are key pollinators of small-scale farms and community gardens, which often do not rely on honey bees (which aren't actually very effective pollinators to be begin with)**

Carney, P. A. et al. Impact of a Community Gardening Project on Vegetable Intake, Food Security and Family Relationships: A Community-based Participatory Research Study. *J. Community Health* 37, 874–881 (2012). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3661291/>

Gregory, M. M., Leslie, T. W. & Drinkwater, L. E. Agroecological and social characteristics of New York city community gardens: contributions to urban food security, ecosystem services, and environmental education. *Urban Ecosyst.* 19, 763–794 (2016). <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11252-015-0505-1>

Furness, W. W. & Gallaher, C. M. Food access, food security and community gardens in Rockford, IL. *Local Environ.* 23, 414–430 (2018). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13549839.2018.1426561>