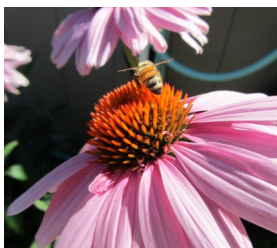
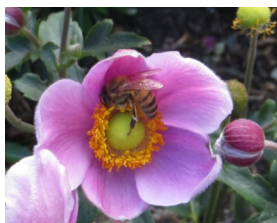
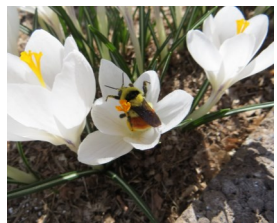




Creating the best habitat to attract pollinators to your landscape:

- ◆ Choose a variety of plants that bloom from early spring through late fall; look to include native plants adapted to our climate & soils
- ◆ When possible, reduce or eliminate pesticides & insecticides
- ◆ Build a damp salt lick for butterflies & bees
- ◆ Avoid modern hybrid flowers as they tend to not have pollen, nectar or fragrance
- ◆ Consider leaving a dead stump, log, limb or bundle of hollow twigs for pollinator nesting sites.



“Cultivating Plants, People, and Communities since 1973”

While this brochure addresses Bees & Butterflies, other important pollinators include: Bats, Beetles, Birds, Flies, Moths and Wind.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

Master Gardener Program

Contact Information:

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WSU YAKIMA COUNTY EXTENSION

Plants to Attract Bees & Butterflies

MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM



“A garden is only as rich and beautiful as the integral health of the system; pollinators are essential to the system—make your home their home.” Derry MacBride National Affairs and legislation Chairwoman, Garden Club of America

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

Master Gardener Program

Plants for Pollinators...



Plant Picks by common name*

Aromatic aster (*Symphyotrichum oblongifolium*)
 Arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*)
 Beardtongues (*Penstemon spp.*)
 Bee balms, Bergamont (*Monarda didyma*)
 Bellflowers (*Campanula spp.*)
 Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
 Blanket flower (*Gaillardia spp.*)
 Blue mist spirea (*Caryopteris x clandonensis*)
 Bush clover (*Lespedeza thunbergii*)
 Butterfly weeds (*Asclepia tuberosa*)
 Coneflowers (*Echinacea spp.*)
 Daylillies (*Hemerocallis spp.*)
 Fennels (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
 Forsythias (*Forsythia spp.*)
 Garden phlox (*Phlox paniculata*)
 Gayfeathers, blazing star (*Liatris spp.*)
 Grape hyacinth (*Muscari spp.*)
 Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)
 Hollyhock (*Alcea setosa*)



White lined Sphinx moth on Hummingbird mint

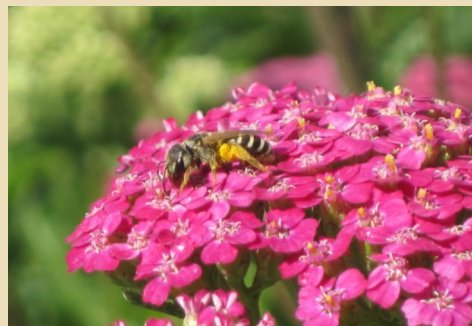
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*)
 Hummingbird mints (*Agastache spp.*)
 Ice plant (*Delosperma spp.*)
 Joe-Pye weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*)

Continued →

*Not a definitive list

Tip: Consider removing some lawn to create a plant habitat for pollinators.

Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*)
 Lemon mint (*Monarda citriodora*)
 Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)
 Lucifer plant, Montbretia (*Crocsmia 'Lucifer'*)
 Lupines (*Lupinus spp.*)
 Marjoram (*Origanum majorana*)
 Meadow sage (*Salvia sylvestris*)
 Mexican hat (*Ratibida columnifera*)
 Oregano (*Origanum vulgare*)
 Pasque flower/wind flower (*Pulsatilla patens*)



Halictid bee (Sweat bee) on Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)

Pincushion flower (*Scabiosa spp.*)
 Plantain lilies (*Hosta spp.*)
 Prairie coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*)
 Red hot poker (*Kniphofia spp.*)
 Red-flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)
 Russian sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia spp.*)

Continued →

Tip: Pollinators need water. Fill an old birdbath with gravel and water to create a readily available water source. They also enjoy mud; a leaky hose or slow drip will provide a muddy spot for pollinators.

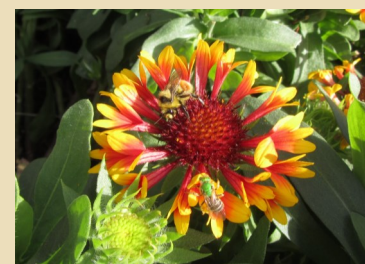


Honey bee on Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)
 Showy milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*)

Tip: Showy Milkweed is important to Monarch Butterfly habitat for egg laying, nutrition & defense.

Stonecrop (*Sedum spp.*)
 Sunflower (*Helianthus spp.*)
 Sweet alyssum (*Lobularia maritimum*)
 Thrift-leaf Perky Sue (*Hymenoxys scaposa*)
 Tickseed (*Coreopsis spp.*)
 Wallflower (*Erysimum linifolium*)
 Whirling butterflies (*Gaura lindheimeri*)
 Witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)
 Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
 Zinnia (*Zinnia elegans spp.*)



Green Sweat Bee and Bumble Bee on Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia*)

Chemical use: Always read the label for proper application; avoid spraying when bees and butterflies are present or when flowers are blooming. For more info see Washington State University Extension bulletin FS174E.