Things You Can Do for Pollinators

Pollinators need your help. Many pollinators are in decline. However, there are some simple things you can do at home to encourage pollinator diversity (variety of pollinators), and abundance (large numbers of pollinators).

1. **Plant a pollinator garden** – use native plants if possible
2. **Avoid modern cultivars or double blooms** which confuse pollinators
3. **Nature friendly** – avoid or limit pesticide use
4. **Diversity** – plant species that have a variety of bloom times, spring to fall, and variety of flower shapes
5. **Habitat** – provide nesting sites
6. **Host plants** – provide host plants for caterpillars
7. **Water** – provide a source of water

Benefits of Native Plants

1. **Less fertilizer, pesticides, water needed**
2. **Cleaner air–no mowing needed**
3. **Shelter & food for wildlife**
4. **Supports pollinators**
5. **Provides biodiversity of plants and wildlife**
6. **Saves Money**

For more information:
www. Pollinator.org • www.fws.gov/pollinators
www.national pollinator garden network
www.xerces.org/pollinator conservation

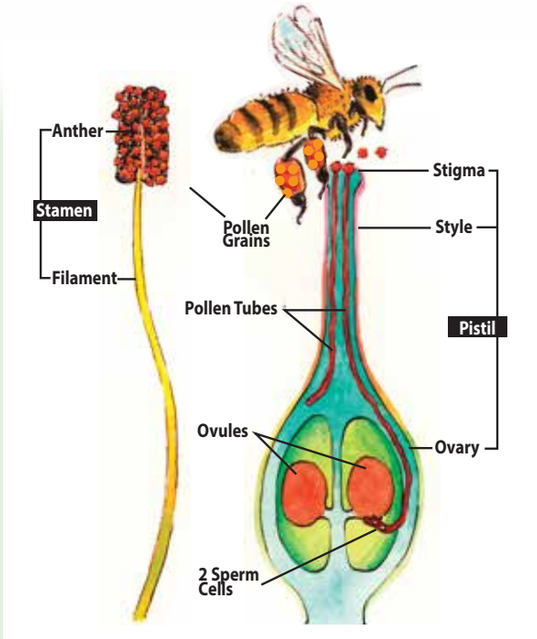
USFWS - La Grande Field Office
3502 Highway 30, La Grande, OR 97850
541-962-8584

Wallowology!
Natural History Discovery Center
508 N. Main • Joseph, Oregon • Wallowology.org

Self-Guided Pollination Tour

City Flower Boxes
Joseph Charter School
Joseph, Oregon

This guide includes a map to the flower planters in Joseph, and to the Joseph school pollinator garden. Are you curious to see who is pollinating these planters and school garden? If so, then walk/explore these pollinator habitats. You might be pleasantly surprised!



What is pollination?

Pollination is the transfer of pollen from an anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower. Sometimes, self-pollination can occur within a single flower.

Plants produce eggs in structures call ovules. Each ovule has one egg cell and after fertilization, the ovule grows into a seed.

As the seeds mature, they produce hormones that cause the ovary to develop into a fruit.

Why are pollinators Important

Pollinators such as most bees, butterflies, some birds, bats, and other insects, play an essential role in flowering plant reproduction and in the production of most fruits and vegetables. Native pollinators and native plants are dependent on each other for their survival.

What a Pollinator Wants

Some flowers are more attractive to some pollinators than others.

Open bowl shape flowers draw bees and beetles and all sorts of visitors.

Butterflies like lots of little florets together.

Tubular flowers draw hummingbirds.

Forbs – Herbaceous flowering plants.

Goldenrod *(Solidago missouriensis)*
Pollinator: butterflies, bees
Blooms: July-Sept
Flower color: yellow

Hairy clematis *(Clematis hirsutissima)*
Pollinator: wasps
Blooms: April-June
Flower color: white

Prairie smoke *(Geum triflorum)*
Pollinator: butterflies
Blooms: April-June
Flower color: pink

Snow buckwheat *(Eriogonum niveum)*
Pollinator: bees
Blooms: May-June
Flower color: white

Blanket flowers** *(Gaillardia spp)*
Pollinator: bees, butterflies
Blooms: July-Sept
Flower color: red, yellow

Purple coneflower*
(Echinacea purpurea)
Pollinator: butterflies, wasps
Blooms: July-Sept
Flower color: purple

Penstemons** *(Penstemon spp)*
Pollinator: hummingbirds, bees
Blooms: June-Aug
Flower color: purple, blue, pink

Creeping Oregon grape
(Mahonia repens)
Pollinator: bees
Blooms: April-June
Flower color: yellow

Asters *(Aster spp.)*
Pollinator: butterflies
Blooms: June-Sept
Flower color: white, pink, purple

Herbs – Culinary herbs that attract pollinators.

Lavender* *(Lavandula spp)*
Pollinator: bees
Blooms: July-Sept
Flower color: purple

Oregano* *(Origanum vulgare)*
Pollinator: bees
Blooms: June-Aug
Flower color: white

Mint* *(Mentha sp)*
Pollinator: bees, wasps
Blooms: July-Sept
Flower color: white, purple

Culinary Sage* *(Salvia officinalis)*
Pollinator: bees, wasps
Blooms: May-July
Flower color: purple

Showy Milkweed *(Asclepias speciosa)*
Pollinator: butterflies, moths, bees, and other insects. Important larval food source for monarch butterflies
Blooms: May-Aug
Flower color: pink, purple

Pearly everlasting
(Anaphalis margaritacea)
Pollinator: butterflies
Blooms: June-Oct
Flower color: white

Grasses – Narrow leaves with seed heads.

Idaho fescue *(Festuca idahoensis)*
Pollinator: wind
Blooms: May-August
Flower color: yellow

Basin wild rye *(Leymus cinereus)*
Pollinator: wind
Blooms: March-April
Flower color: yellow

Prairie junegrass *(Koeleria macrantha)*
Pollinator: wind
Blooms: April-June
Flower color: green

Bluebunch wheatgrass
(Pseudoroegneria spicata)
Pollinator: wind
Blooms: June-August
Flower color: green

Oregon sunshine
(Eriophyllum lanatum)
Pollinator: butterflies
Blooms: June-Sept
Flower color: yellow

Shrubs – Small to medium sized woody plant. Important habitation & food source for wildlife.

Golden currant *(Ribes aureum)*
Pollinator: hummingbirds, butterflies, bees
Blooms: April-July
Flower color: yellow

Tall sagebrush *(Artemisia tridentata)*
Pollinator: wind
Blooms: June
Flower color: yellow

Rabbitbrush *(Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus, Ericameria nauseosa)*
Pollinator: many, bees
Blooms: Sept
Flower color: yellow

Mock orange *(Philadelphous lewisii)*
Pollinator: butterflies, bees, flies, nocturnal moths
Blooms: May-June
Flower color: white

Serviceberry *(Amelanchier arborea)*
Pollinator: bees, butterflies
Blooms: May-June
Flower color: white

*Not native to the area **Variations can be non-native or native