



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

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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

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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.*)
- Prarie 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.