

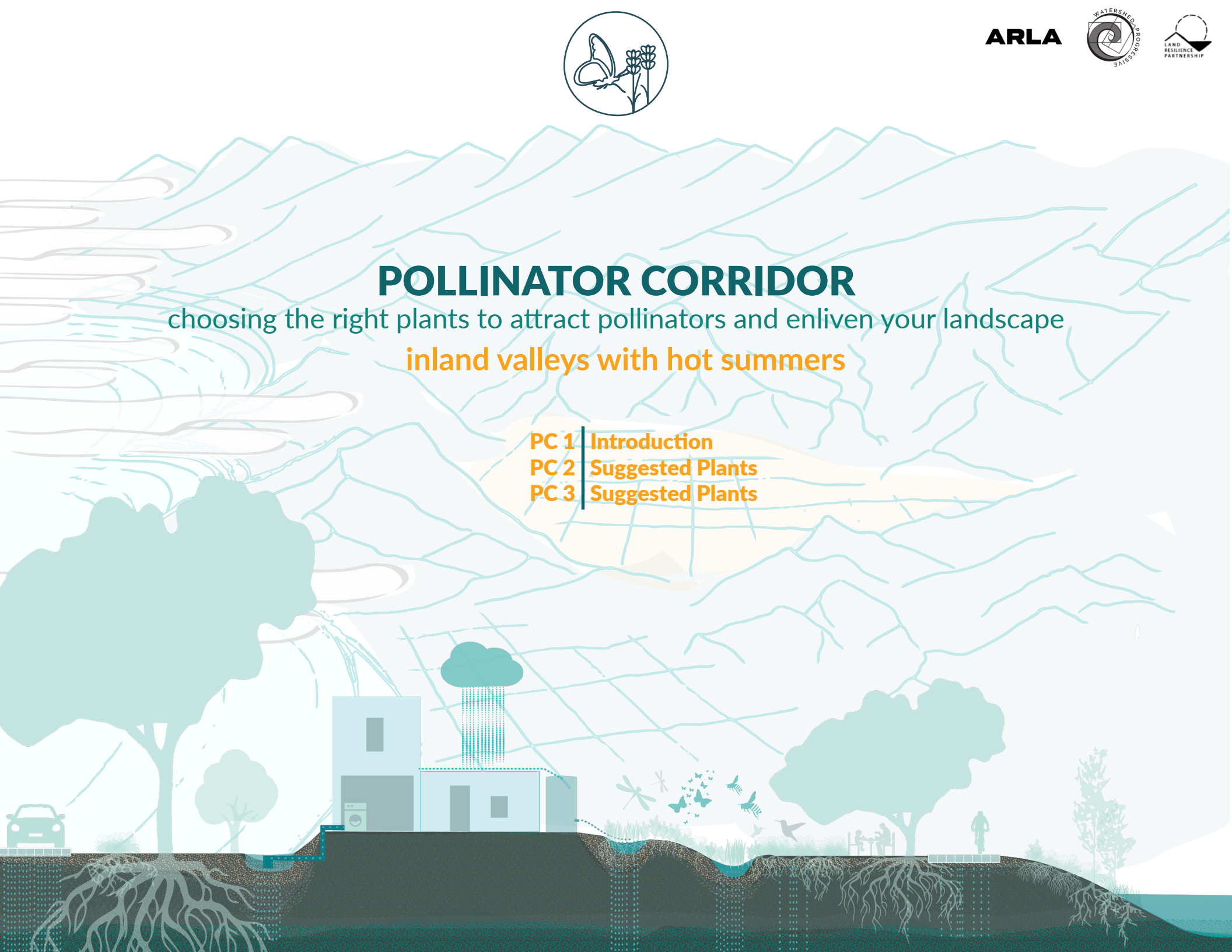


POLLINATOR CORRIDOR

choosing the right plants to attract pollinators and enliven your landscape

inland valleys with hot summers

- PC 1 | Introduction
- PC 2 | Suggested Plants
- PC 3 | Suggested Plants



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POLLINATOR CORRIDOR

what, why, and how to plant species for inland valleys with hot summers to attract pollinators and enliven your landscape

BASICS

What are Pollinators?

Bees, butterflies, birds, and other wildlife species move pollen between plants, allowing cross-fertilization plants need to reproduce and grow. This process is necessary to grow food crops and ensure ecological health. Pollinator species are endangered due to loss of habitat from urbanization, pesticide/herbicide use, and other human activities.



Source: <https://www.bchydro.com/energy-in-bc/operations/right-of-way-management/row-guidelines/designing-around-ROW.html>

Pollinator corridors are pesticide-free paths of native plants that provide habitat and nutrients for pollinators and other small wildlife. These corridors create an opportunity for people to engage with nature in a meaningful way, and to contribute to beautiful, climate appropriate landscapes.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

[Xerces Society - Monarch Butterfly Resources](#)

[Seed LA](#)

[Monarch Watch](#)

DO

- ✓ DO select native and flowering pollinator plant species: These plants can be incorporated into your ornamental landscape and look beautiful! For suggestions, see [CAP toolpage](#).
- ✓ DO start small: Even potted plants and narrow curb strips can provide pollinator plant habitat.
- ✓ DO talk to your neighbors about what you are doing and why - together you can create a neighborhood with pollinator corridors.
- ✓ DO go big: Planning a larger, connected corridor between your site and neighbors is more valuable to pollinators. Map out connections through your community such as along sidewalks and regional connections to parks and wild areas for greater habitat value.
- ✓ DO maximize pollinator habitat: Consider layering pollinator plant species including overstory trees, understory small trees/large shrubs, shrubs, perennials, groundcovers, and vines too.
- ✓ DO bee-come crafty: Solitary bee hotels and bird houses can add to your pollinator habitat.



Source: <https://www.eastbaytimes.com/2021/11/09/snapp-shots-pollinators-need-help-saving-our-small-but-important-friends/>

DO NOT

- ✗ DO NOT use pesticides and herbicides: These harm pollinator species. Add signage to let your neighbors know too!
- ✗ DO NOT remove leaves from the ground: Instead of removing in autumn and through winter, leave them behind for pollinating insects to use for their eggs and pupae.
- ✗ DO NOT mow frequently: If you have a lawn, you can help pollinators by mowing less often and letting grass grow higher. Replacing some or all of the lawn with pollinator plantings is even more beneficial!

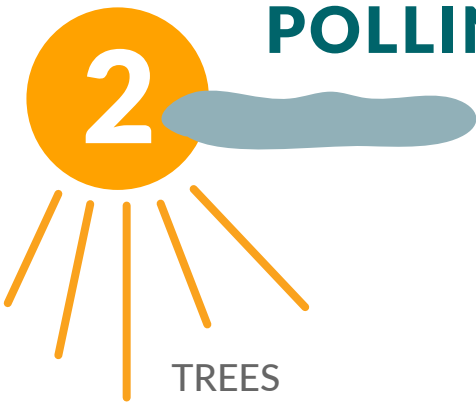
SPECIAL ATTENTION: MONARCHS



- plant no milkweed within 1 mile of coast
- plant no milkweed within 5 miles of coast
- plant appropriate milkweed

Monarch butterfly populations are in serious danger. Let's adopt the correct planting strategy to help populations in this difficult time by referring to the map above. For more see Additional Resources: [Xerces](#).

POLLINATOR CORRIDOR



SOIL DRAINAGE

- ⚡ fast
- ↓ slow
- ⚡ adaptable

POLLINATOR

- 🦋 butterflies / moths
- 🐦 birds
- 🐝 bees

SUN/SHADE

- full sun
- ◐ partial sun / shade
- full shade

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 🚰 [great for greywater systems](#)
- 💧 [great for rain gardens](#)
- 🌱 erosion control

TREES

SHRUBS

SHRUBS

PERENNIALS

GROUNDCOVERS



Aesculus californica
California Buckeye



Arctostaphylos ssp.
Manzanita



Carpenteria californica
Bush Anemone



Achillea millefolium
Yarrow



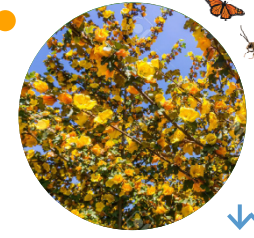
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Bearberry



Cersis occidentalis
Western Redbud



Ceanothus ssp.
California Lilac



Fremontodendron californicum
California Flannelbush



Asclepias fascicularis
Narrow Leaf Milkweed



Ceanothus griseus horizontalis
Carmel Creeper



Chilopsis linearis
Desert Willow



Heteromeles arbutifolia
Toyon



Rhus integrifolia
Lemonade Berry

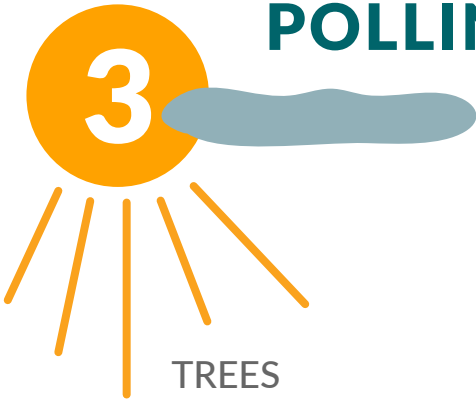


Eriogonum fasciculatum
California Buckwheat



Eriogonum umbellatum
Sulphur Buckwheat

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SHRUBS

PERENNIALS

GROUNDCOVERS

●
◐

Prunus ilicifolia
Hollyleaf Cherry

↓↓↓

●
◐

Sambucus nigra
Black Elderberry

↓↓↓

◐

Diplacus/Mimulus longiflorus
Sticky Monkeyflower

↓↓↓

●

Linum lewisii
Wild Blue Flax

↓↓↓

●

Eschscholzia californica
California Poppy

↓↓↓

●
◐

Quercus agrifolia
Coast Live Oak

↓↓↓

●
◐

Epilobium canum
California Fuchsia

↓↓↓

●

Eriophyllum confertiflorum
Golden Yarrow

↓

●
◐
○

Salvia spathacea
Hummingbird Sage

↓↓↓

●
◐

Salvia "Bee's Bliss"
Creeping Sage

↓↓↓

●

Quercus lobata
Valley Oak

↓↓↓

●

Lupinus albus
Silver Lupine

↓↓↓

◐
◐

Rosa californica
California Wild Rose

↓

●
◐

Monardella villosa
Coyote Mint

↓↓↓

●
◐

Nemophila menziesii
Baby Blue Eyes

↓↓↓