



# POLLINATOR CORRIDOR

- P-1 Design and Installation Checklist
- P-2 Plant Palette for Ventura County



[www.watershedprogressive.com](http://www.watershedprogressive.com)



[www.watertoolkit.org](http://www.watertoolkit.org)

# Pollinator Corridor Design and Installation Checklist



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.

## 1. Feasibility & Design

- ✓ Ensure a pesticide/herbicide free zone: add signage to help extend this practice to neighbors.
- ✓ Plant native and flowering pollinator plant species: many native and flowering plants provide critical pollinator habitat as food and shelter.
- ✓ Select plants: choose plantings that help many different species and/or support rare and endangered pollinator species. These plants can be incorporated into your ornamental landscape and look beautiful!
- ✓ Start small: even potted plants and narrow curb strips can provide pollinator plant habitat.
- ✓ 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 an extra value.
- ✓ Maximize pollinator habitat: consider layering pollinator plant species including overstory trees, understory small trees/large shrubs, shrubs, perennials, groundcovers, and vines to
- ✓ Become crafty: Solitary bee hotels and bird houses can add to your pollinator habitat.

### 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.*

## 2. Build & Maintain It!

- ✓ DO NOT use pesticides and herbicides! These harm pollinator species.
- ✓ Keep leaves on the ground: instead of removing in autumn and through winter, leave them behind for pollinating insects to use for their eggs and pupae.
- ✓ Mow less: If you have a lawn, you can help pollinators by mowing less often and letting grass grow higher. Replacing some of all of the lawn with pollinator plantings is even more beneficial!
- ✓ Re-direct water reuse systems: greywater, rainwater overflow, and curb cuts can be directed to water native pollinator plantings.



California Native Pollinator Planting in a Rain Garden.  
Source: Watershed Progressive

# Pollinator Corridor Plant Palette for Ventura County



Place High Water Use at Low Point in Rain Garden, Medium Water Use on Lower Slopes, and Low Water Use on Edges of Rain Garden (Water Use: = High, = Medium, = Low; = Native, = Edible)

## Trees



*Aesculus californica*  
California Buckeye



*Cercis occidentalis*  
Western Redbud



*Chilopsis linearis*  
Desert Willow



*Prunus ilicifolia*  
Holly-leaved Cherry



*Quercus agrifolia*  
Coast Live Oak



*Quercus lobata*  
Valley Oak



*Platanus racemosa*  
Sycamore

## Large Shrubs



*Arctostaphylos sp.*  
Manzanita



*Carpenteria californica*  
Bush Anemoni



*Ceanothus sp.*  
California Lilac



*Fremontodendron californicum*  
California Flannelbush



*Heteromeles arbutifolia*  
Toyon



*Rhus integrifolia*  
Lemonade Berry



*Sambucus nigra*  
Black Elderberry

## Shrubs



*Diplacus/Mimulus longiflorus*  
Sticky Monkeyflower



*Epilobium canum*  
California Fuschia



*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*  
Golden Yarrow



*Lupinus albrifrons*  
Silver Lupine



*Rosa californica*  
California Wild Rose



*Salvia clevelandii*  
Cleveland Sage



*Trichostema lanatum*  
Woolly Blue Curls

## Perennials



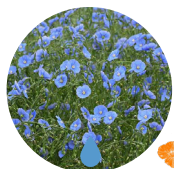
*Achillea millefolium*  
Yarrow



*Asclepias fascicularis*  
Narrow Leaf Milkweed



*Eriogonum fasciculatum*  
California Buckwheat



*Linum lewisii*  
Wild Blue Flax



*Salvia spathacea*  
Hummingbird Sage



*Monardella villosa*  
Coyote Mint



*Penstemon heterophyllus*  
Foothill Penstemon

## Wildflowers, Groundcovers



*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*  
Bearberry



*Ceanothus griseus horizontalis*  
Carmel Creeper



*Eriogonum umbellatum*  
Sulphur Buckwheat



*Eschscholzia californica*  
California Poppy



*Salvia "Bee's Bliss"*  
Creeping Sage



*Nemophila menziesii*  
Baby Blue Eyes



*Phacelia californica*  
Tansy-leaved Phacelia