

424 Building a Pollinator Garden: From Grass to Blooming Exuberance

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Moving in – really ugly grass and many conifers.



Hill slopes to street, creating a potential for stormwater runoff carrying fertilizer and more.



Removed grass using a sod cutter and conifers using a chain saw.



Install rockeries & walls to reduce runoff on & retain water for plants.



Layers of plants (trees, large shrubs, under shrubs, flowers, groundcover) reduces splash and runoff by intercepting water.



Existing plants provide early spring bloom till new plants or annuals bloom. Rhododendrons are esp. favored by bumblebees.

Butterflies & Moths,
Bees, Wasps, Ants, Flies, Beetles

Pollination

Nectar and pollen and nesting areas

Flowers: open centers, tubular flowers (tubes often hidden)



Painted lady on butterfly bush; remove spent flowers before seeds ripen in fall. Each flower hides the tube with nectar.



Anglewing basking in sun to warm their wing muscles for flight. Spread for warming, folded for cooling.



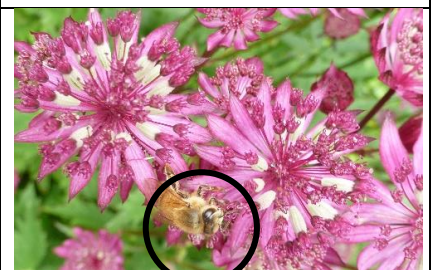
Hollow twigs, plant stems, nest boxes and sources of clay for mason bees.



Undisturbed areas for ground-nesting bees that build nests spring.



Water source for drinking and cooling the nest of young grubs



Go to a good nursery each month and pick flowers pollinators visit