

BUILDING BIODIVERSITY

The foundation of any garden for pollinators is the plants, of course! But, for advanced pollinator garden creators we also invite you to consider the addition of other important elements for creating a habitat that provides for pollinators throughout their life cycles. These include structures like water fountains and bee boxes or more natural objects like large rocks, branches or tree stumps. Lastly, consider incorporating areas of bare earth where solitary bees can live, sleep and nest. The point is to start with what you have then supplement your designs with layers of extra pollinator habitat enhancements.

This 10'x10' sunny garden is a low growing landscape. This plant selection features bloom times from early spring through the fall. Valley Violet maritime ceanothus (*Ceanothus maritimus* 'Valley Violet') is an early bloomer that provides great cover for insects, birds and other critters in your garden. Narrow-leaf milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*) has great nectar resources but is also a host plant for the monarch butterfly. You can manage the yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) in two ways:

1. Deadhead spent flowers to encourage more flowering.
2. Leave the architecturally interesting flowers to offer seeds as food for the birds and other insects.



Ceanothus maritimus
'Valley Violet'
VALLEY VIOLET MARITIME
CEANOETHUS



FALLEN BRANCH



Achillea millefolium
COMMON YARROW

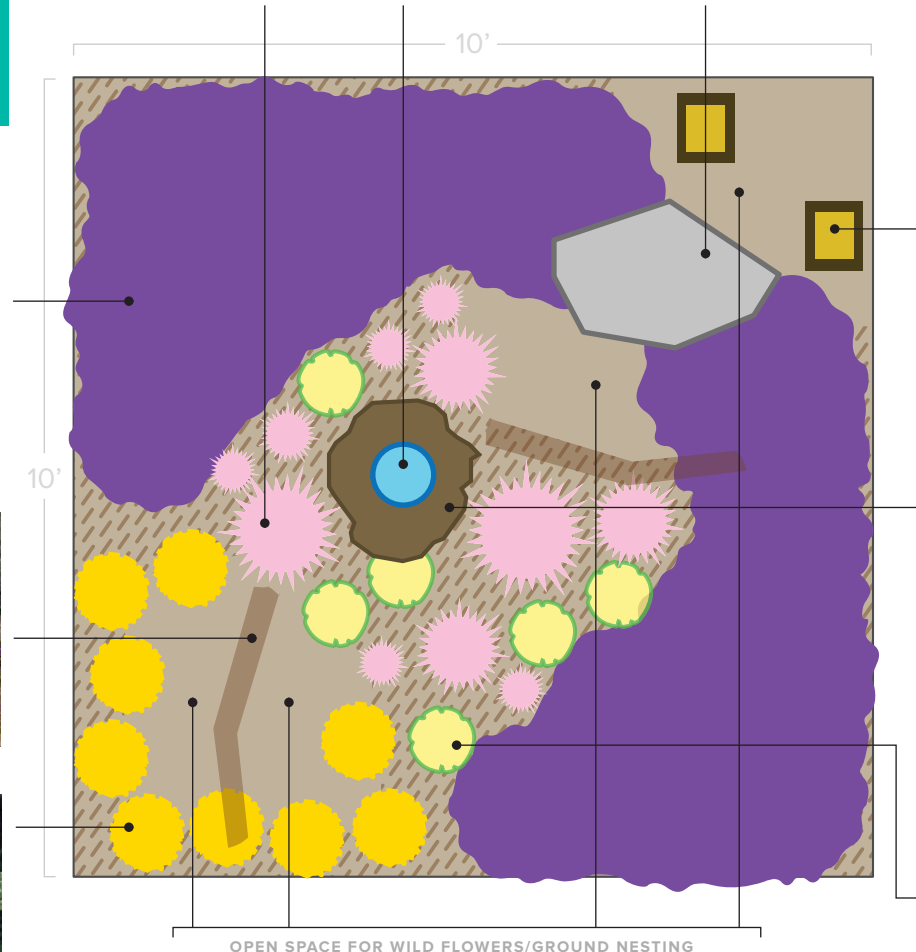
Asclepias fascicularis
NARROW-LEAF MILKWEED



WATER FOUNTAIN/DISH



LARGE ROCK



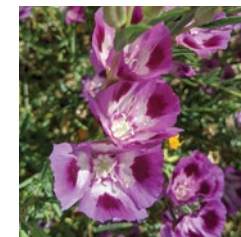
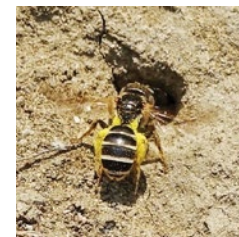
BEE BOX



TREE STUMP



Eriogonum umbellatum
var. *aureum* 'Kannah Creek'
KANNAH CREEK
SULPHUR BUCKWHEAT



Clarkia williamsonii
FORT WILLIAMS CLARKIA

OPEN SPACE FOR WILD FLOWERS/GROUND NESTING

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This 10'x10' shady garden is a mixture of shrubs and groundcovers. This plant selection features bloom times from early spring through late summer. The wood strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) flowers are great for pollinators and the fruit is a small, sweet treat for all garden visitors. California pipevine (*Aristolochia californica*) is pollinated by small but important fungus gnats and are the host plant of pipevine swallowtail butterflies. The bright, tubular flowers of hummingbird sage (*Salvia spathacea*) attract year-round and migrating hummingbirds. Larger shrubs like California coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*) provide important cover for pollinators and other small animals, and nesting areas for birds.



Aristolochia californica
CALIFORNIA PIPEVINE



WATER FOUNTAIN/DISH

FALLEN BRANCH



Frangula californica
CALIFORNIA COFFEEBERRY

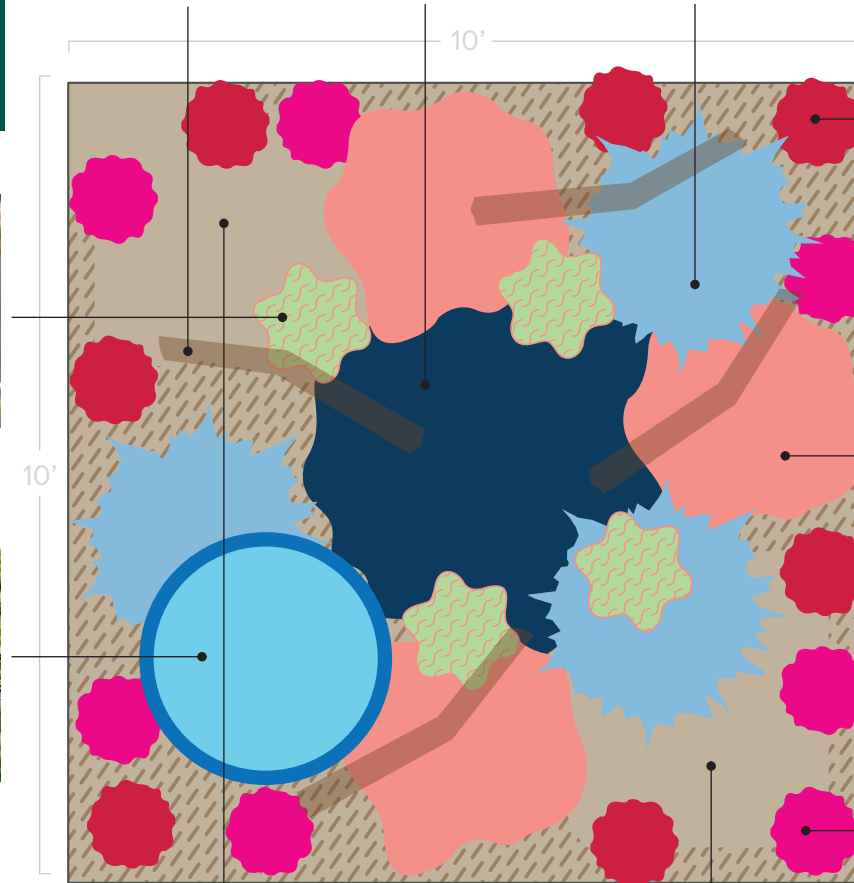


Berberis aquifolium
var. *repens*
CREEPING OREGON GRAPE



Mulch

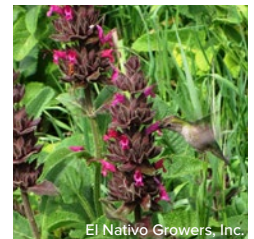
No Mulch



Fragaria vesca
WOOD STRAWBERRY

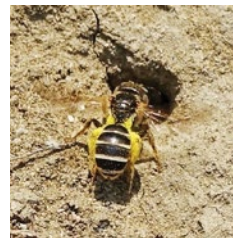


Ribes sanguineum
RED FLOWERING CURRANT



Salvia spathacea
HUMMINGBIRD SAGE

OPEN SPACE FOR WILD FLOWERS/GROUND NESTING



Collinsia heterophylla
CHINESE HOUSES

POLLINATOR GARDEN PLAN

SUN GARDEN

BUILDING BIODIVERSITY

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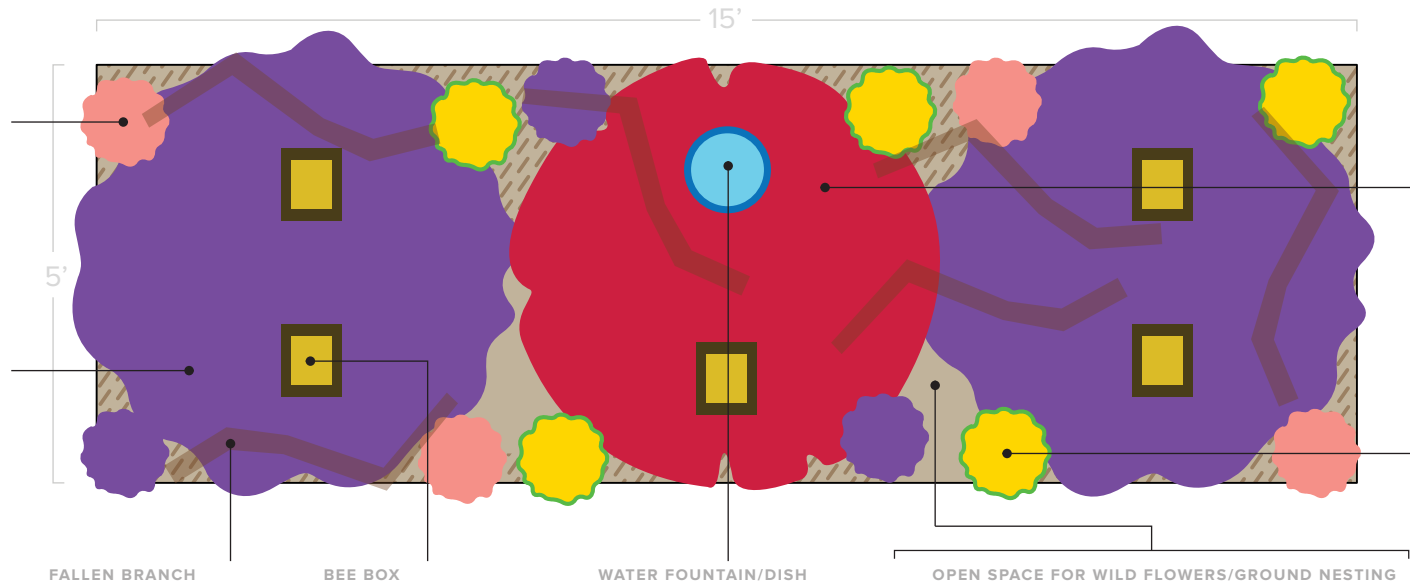
This 5'x15' sunny garden includes large shrubs and spreading herbaceous perennials. This plant selection features bloom times from early spring through early winter. In this design, we suggest pruning the Ray Hartman California Lilac (*Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'*) and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) to be more tree-like. This maintains evergreen cover at a medium height while providing more room for other annual and perennial flowering plants below. California fuchsia (*Epilobium canum*) is a fall bloomer that is loved by most pollinators. Great Valley gum plant (*Grindelia camporum*) has defenses against bud herbivory but attracts many pollinators, while the seeds are an important food resource for birds.



Epilobium canum
CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA



Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'
RAY HARTMAN
CALIFORNIA LILAC



Heteromeles arbutifolia
TOYON



Grindelia camporum
GREAT VALLEY GUM PLANT

FALLEN BRANCH



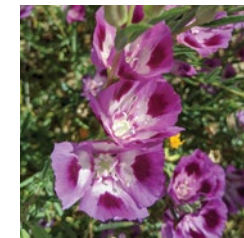
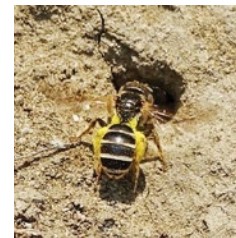
BEE BOX



WATER FOUNTAIN/DISH



OPEN SPACE FOR WILD FLOWERS/GROUND NESTING



Clarkia williamsonii
FORT WILLIAMS CLARKIA

-  Mulch
-  No Mulch

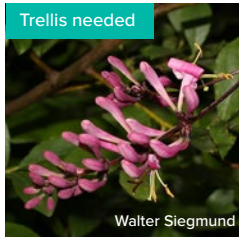
POLLINATOR GARDEN PLAN

SHADE GARDEN

BUILDING BIODIVERSITY

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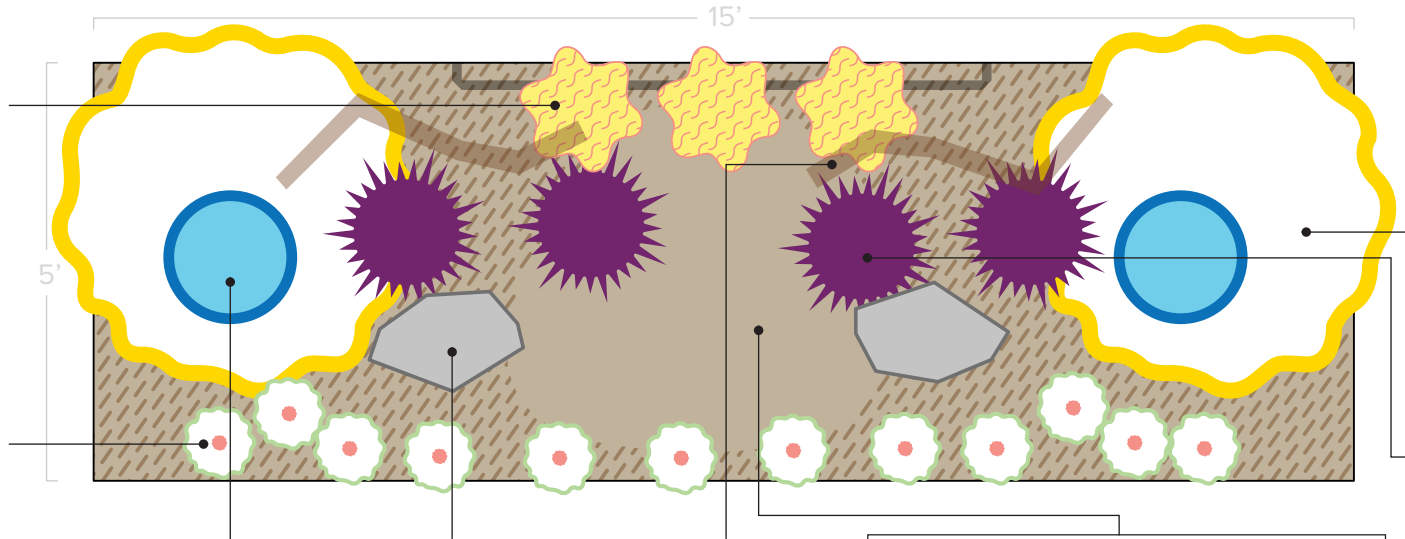
This 5'x15' shady garden is a mixture of small shrubs and herbaceous perennials that prefer part shade. This plant selection features bloom times from early spring through summer. While island alumroot (*Heuchera maxima*) has small flowers, they are perfect for tiny native pollinators. The vining California honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*) attracts hummingbirds and can grow up through shrubs or on a trellis. While irises are popular cut flowers, plants like Douglas's iris (*Iris douglasiana*) are great for attracting and feeding pollinators.



Trellis needed
Lonicera hispidula
CALIFORNIA HONEYSUCKLE



Heuchera maxima
ISLAND ALUMROOT



WATER FOUNTAIN/DISH



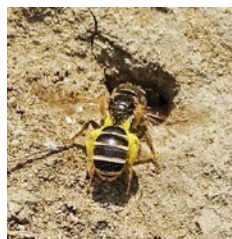
LARGE ROCK



FALLEN BRANCH



OPEN SPACE FOR WILD FLOWERS/GROUND NESTING



Carpenteria californica
BUSH ANEMONE



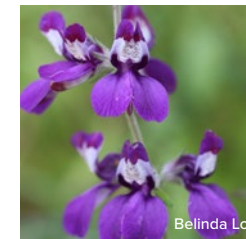
Iris douglasiana
DOUGLAS'S IRIS



Mulch



No Mulch



Collinsia heterophylla
CHINESE HOUSES