

# Creating a Pollinator Garden

Before installing new plants observe the conditions of your property, taking note of how much sun the area gets, the characteristics of the soil, and the size of the area. Fall through early spring are the best time of year to install native plants, this gives the roots time to establish before the hot summer months. During the first year, water when the first three inches of soil are dry. Generally native plants prefer infrequent, penetrating soaks rather than frequent but short sprays of water.

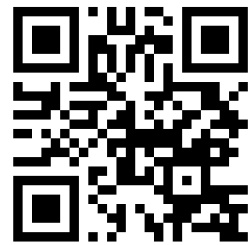
To determine the best suited plant species for your area visit:  
Your local botanic garden,  
Calscape.org and  
bloomcalifornia.org

If you live in a high fire risk zone, remember to place vegetation at least 5ft away from your structure.

## Get Involved



Sign Up for Monarch Alerts and receive occasional emails to stay informed about local monarch migrations, tips for your pollinator garden, and more. To join scan the QR Code or go to [vccrd.org/signups](http://vccrd.org/signups)



## Become a volunteer!

Sign up for our volunteer email list to be notified when pollinator habitat sites need volunteers to help plant new plants, and remove invasive weeds. To register scan the QR code or go to [vccrd.org/signups](http://vccrd.org/signups)

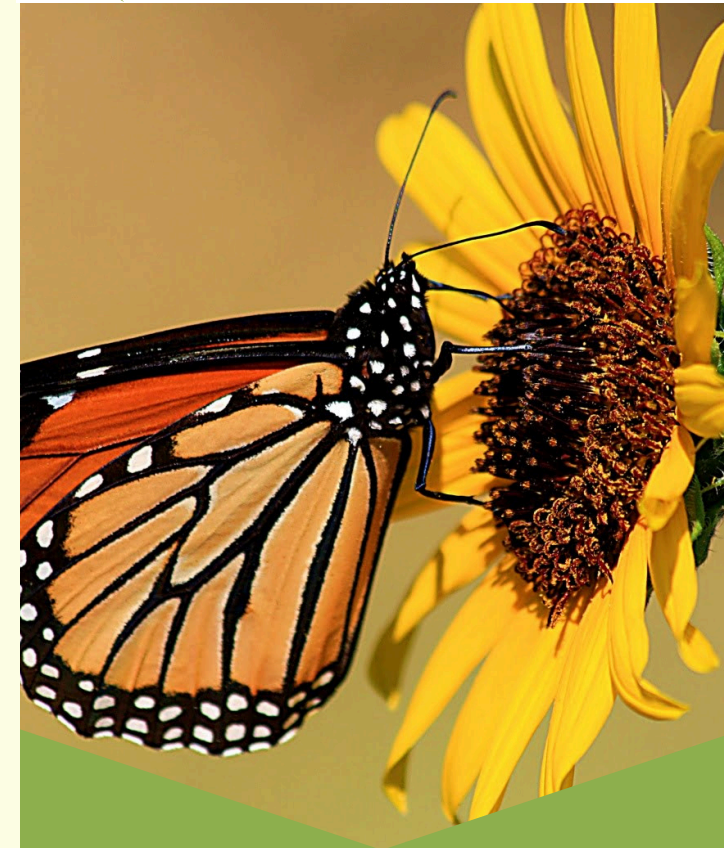


## Learn More

[vccrd.org/pollinators](http://vccrd.org/pollinators)  
[jia.wiebe@vccrd.org](mailto:jia.wiebe@vccrd.org)



Ventura County  
Resource Conservation District



# Starting a Pollinator Garden

[vccrd.org/pollinators](http://vccrd.org/pollinators)

# BENEFITS OF A POLLINATOR GARDEN

## Help Wildlife

Pollinators face declining habitat and loss of food sources. By converting a small patch of your yard to local flowering plants you can help combat habitat loss.



## Support Other Plants

Attracting pollinators can help even your nonnative plants reproduce and produce fruit. Attracting pollinators like ladybugs can help control some pest populations.



## Save Water

California native plants tend to be more drought tolerant and require less water than other nonnative plants.



## Year Round Flowers

Providing pollen and nectar throughout every season not only feeds butterflies, bees, and other pollinators, it will bring bright blooming flowers into your yard all year long.



## NATIVE PLANT IDEAS FOR YEAR ROUND BLOOMS



Bush Monkeyflower

### SPRING FLOWERING

Bush Monkeyflower  
White Sage  
Apricot Mallow  
California Poppies

### SUMMER FLOWERING

Blue Eyed Grass  
Yarrow  
Purple Sage  
Cleveland Sage



Yarrow



California Fuchsia

### AUTUMN FLOWERING

California Fuchsia  
Goldenrods  
California Aster  
Buckwheats (many varieties)

### WINTER FLOWERING

Ceanothus (many varieties)  
Douglas Iris  
Hummingbird Sage  
Bush Sunflower



Ceanothus sp.

# WAYS TO KEEP HELPING

## LIMIT PESTICIDE USE

Pesticide exposure can kill many pollinators, impact behavior, effect reproduction rates, and exacerbate other environmental stressors. By reducing our use of pesticide we can offer protection to the eggs, pollen, and nesting location of pollinators.



## PROVIDE DRINKING WATER

Many pollinators and other wildlife benefit from access to shallow water. Bird baths are often excellent sources of water for pollinators such as bees, because the water is shallow.



## TRACK YOUR OBSERVATIONS

Contribute to online databases to help scientists track pollinator population patterns and migrations. The Monarch Milkweed Mapper or iNaturalist is a great way to record monarch caterpillars, butterflies, and other pollinators.

