

Go one Step Further

# Plant a Hedgerow

**Many shrubs provide excellent habitat and food for pollinators. They are perennial, require little maintenance, bloom early, and the ground beneath them is perfect habitat for ground-nesting bees. Local flowering shrubs to consider:**

Willow (*Salix spp.*)

Red Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)

Yellow Currant (*Ribes aureum*)

Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)

Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*),

Ocean Spray (*Holodiscus discolor*)

Pacific Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*)

Douglas' Spirea (*Spirea douglasii*)

Indian Plum (*Omleria ceraciformis*)



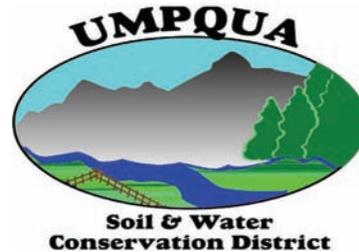
## More Resources:



The following WebPages are great resources:

- The Xerces society website: [www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org)
- <http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/pollinators.html>
- <http://www.vanishingbees.com/B/Home.html>

And plan on attending a local showing of the film documentary: “*Vanishing of the bees*”



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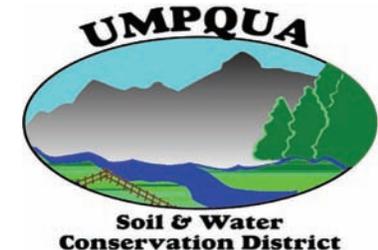
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# Garden for Pollinators



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# POLLINATORS NEED PROTECTION

The honey bee (*Apis mellifera*), is native to Europe and was brought to America by the early settlers. Honey bees are used to pollinate one third of all the food we consume (USDA), and honey bees also pollinate livestock

forages such as alfalfa and clover. We are dependent on honeybees for our survival; But, lately honeybees have been suffering from **Col-**

**ony Collapse Disorder**. Colony Collapse Disorder has caused the death of honeybees throughout the country and it is a very serious problem. Affected hives experience death of almost all adult bees. The cause of Colony Collapse Disorder is not yet known.

Thankfully, honeybee are not our only pollinators as many native insects are also capable of pollinating our crops.

Anyone who has a yard can take some simple steps to help honeybees and other pollinators.



## What Can We Do?

### 1. Create Pollinator Habitat

- **Plant a variety of flowering plants**

Choose plants that bloom throughout the season, especially early bloomers and plants with a variety of flower colors and shapes. Plant in clumps, using 8 to 12 different kinds of plants.

*“Where flowers bloom, So does hope.”*  
*-Ladybird Johnson*

- **Choose native plants**

Native pollinators evolved with native plants and studies have shown that native pollinators are four times more attracted to native plants than ornamental plants (according to Xerces society). Native plants are also easier to maintain and need less water than most ornamentals.

- **Don't forget grasses**

Plant at least one native bunchgrass. Many



bees rely on these.

### **Provide a clean water source**

Bees, butterflies, and other pollinators need clean water like every other living thing. You

can do your part by filling a bird bath or other shallow container with clean water.

### 2. Don't Kill Pollinators

- **Avoid spraying pesticides**

Pesticide use can have unintended consequences such as killing important pollinators. Try other methods of pest control but if you must spray, try to do so early in the morning before the bees have come out of their hives.

- **Avoid mowing**

Many pollinators live in the ground. Try to leave some space in your yard for ground nesting bees. By planting a hedgerow you can create habitat and food for pollinators. Plus, hedges don't need to be mowed.

- **Finally, don't use plastic mulch or landscape fabric**

Landscape fabric prevents bees from nesting in the ground and it also kills important microorganisms in the soil. Use organic mulch such as bark instead.

### **Did You Know?**

70% of native bees are solitary ground-nesters and need access to well-drained, bare soil to make their nests.