POLLINATOR CORRIDOR
choosing the right plants to attract pollinators and enliven your landscape
inland valleys with hot summers

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POLLINATOR CORRIDOR
what, why, and how to plant species for inland valleys with hot summers
to attract pollinators and enliven your landscape

BASICS
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.

DO

- Select native and flowering pollinator plant species: These plants can be incorporated into your ornamental landscape and look beautiful! For suggestions, see CAP toolpage.
- Start small: Even potted plants and narrow curb strips can provide pollinator plant habitat.
- Talk to your neighbors about what you are doing and why - together you can create a neighborhood with pollinator corridors.
- 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 greater habitat value.
- Maximize pollinator habitat: Consider layering pollinator plant species including overstory trees, understory small trees/large shrubs, shrubs, perennials, groundcovers, and vines too.
- Bee-come crafty: Solitary bee hotels and bird houses can add to your pollinator habitat.

DO NOT

- Use pesticides and herbicides: These harm pollinator species. Add signage to let your neighbors know too!
- Remove leaves from the ground: Instead of removing in autumn and through winter, leave them behind for pollinating insects to use for their eggs and pupae.
- Mow frequently: If you have a lawn, you can help pollinators by mowing less often and letting grass grow higher. Replacing some or all of the lawn with pollinator plantings is even more beneficial!
- Bee-tween crafty: Solitary bee hotels and bird houses can add to your pollinator habitat.

SPECIAL ATTENTION: MONARCHS

Monarch butterfly populations are in serious danger. Let’s adopt the correct planting strategy to help populations in this difficult time by referring to the map above. For more see Additional Resources: Xerces.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Xerces Society - Monarch Butterfly Resources
Seed LA
Monarch Watch


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.
POLLINATOR CORRIDOR

TREES
- Aesculus californica
  - California Buckeye
- Chilopsis linearis
  - Desert Willow
- Cercis occidentalis
  - Western Redbud
- Heteromeles arbutifolia
  - Toyon

SHRUBS
- Arctostaphylos ssp.
  - Manzanita
- Ceanothus ssp.
  - California Lilac
- Fremontodendron californicum
  - California Flannelbush
- Rhus integrifolia
  - Lemonade Berry

SHRUBS
- Carpenteria californica
  - Bush Anemone
- Eriogonum fasciculatum
  - California Buckwheat
- Eriogonum umbellatum
  - Sulphur Buckwheat

PERENNIALS
- Achillea millefolium
  - Yarrow
- Asclepias fascicularis
  - Narrow Leaf Milkweed
- Ceanothus griseus horizontalis
  - Carmel Creeper
- Eriogonum fasciculatum
  - California Buckwheat

GROUNDCOVERS
- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
  - Bearberry
- Ceanothus griseus horizontalis
  - Carmel Creeper
- Eriogonum umbellatum
  - Sulphur Buckwheat

SOIL DRAINAGE
- fast
- slow
- adaptable

POLLINATOR
- butterflies / moths
- birds
- bees

SUN/ SHADE
- full sun
- partial sun / shade
- full shade

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
- great for greywater systems
- great for rain gardens
- erosion control
- adaptable
POLLINATOR CORRIDOR

TREES
- Prunus ilicifolia
  - Hollyleaf Cherry
- Quercus agrifolia
  - Coast Live Oak
- Quercus lobata
  - Valley Oak

SHRUBS
- Sambucus nigra
  - Black Elderberry
- Epilobium canum
  - California Fuschia
- Lupinus albifrons
  - Silver Lupine

SHRUBS
- Diplacus/Mimulus longiflorus
  - Sticky Monkeyflower
- Eriophyllum confertiflorum
  - Golden Yarrow
- Rosa californica
  - California Wild Rose

PERENNIALS
- Linum lewisii
  - Wild Blue Flax
- Salvia spathacea
  - Hummingbird Sage
- Monardella villosa
  - Coyote Mint

GROUNDCOVERS
- Eschscholzia californica
  - California Poppy
- Salvia
  - "Bee's Bliss"
- Nemophila menziesii
  - Baby Blue Eyes

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