

Learn how to help monarchs
and other pollinators thrive!

GROW YOUR OWN POLLINATOR GARDEN



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Monarch butterflies and other native pollinators like bees, bats, and moths play important roles in the natural world. Some pollinators—like the monarch butterfly—are struggling to thrive here in Central Oregon. The good news is you can help by planting your own pollinator garden!



BLAKE BOYD

STEP 1 Plant milkweed to help the monarch butterfly!

Western monarch butterflies are native to Central Oregon, but their populations are in serious decline. One of the best ways to help monarchs is to plant native milkweed! We have two kinds of native milkweed in Central Oregon: showy milkweed and narrowleaf milkweed. Monarch butterflies lay their eggs on milkweed only. Planting 3-6 milkweed plants (preferably a combination of showy and narrowleaf) helps provide egg-laying space and food for newly emerged caterpillars. Our native milkweed varieties:



DARLENE ASHLEY

Showy milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*)

This native milkweed has showy rose-purple flowers in late summer. Plants grow 18-36in tall. This milkweed likes sun and medium water. It grows via rhizomes, so be careful because it will spread!

Blooms: Summer



THOMAS LANDIS

Narrowleaf milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*)

This native milkweed has narrow leaves, grows 12-36in tall, and has white-to-lavender colored flowers. Plant it in full sun and well-drained soil. It is drought tolerant and also spreads via rhizomes.

Blooms: Summer-Fall

STEP 2 Plant native pollinator-friendly blooms!

As you build your pollinator garden you'll want to include other native plants with flowers. Pollinators like bees and butterflies sip nectar from these plants and then go and help pollinate other plants like the food we eat! Choose a variety of blooms that stretch from early spring through fall and use only native plants that haven't been treated with neonicotinoids (often found on nursery plants and extremely harmful to pollinators).

★ Here are 7 (in order of bloom time) to get you started:

1. Wax currant (*Ribes cereum*)

A native shrub that grows up to 6ft tall, wax currant has white/pale pink flowers that hang in clusters. It attracts native bees as well as hummingbirds. Needs full sun in dry to moist well-drained soil.

Blooms: Spring



KRIS KRISTOVICH

2. Munro's globemallow (*Sphaeralcea munroana*)

This showy native has beautiful orange blooms. Grows 8-32in tall and likes dry soils. Globemallow attracts many species of bees including some which require pollen and nectar only from this plant!

Blooms: Summer



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3. Oregon sunshine (*Eriophyllum lanatum*)

Bright yellow mini sunflowers blanket this native. Oregon sunshine grows 4-24in tall and likes dry soils. Seeds spread easily! Attractive to butterflies, bees, moths, and beetles.

Blooms: Summer



IVA WILSON

4. Lupine (*Lupinus species*)

There are many kinds of native lupine. Plants range from dry soil, low-growing varieties to water-loving, taller versions. Most flowers are purple-blue. Pick your favorite to complement your other garden plants.

Blooms: Summer



JOAN AMERO

5. Snow buckwheat (*Eriogonum niveum*)

A low-growing, drought tolerant native with sage green leaves, tall stems, and white/light pink flowers. Flowers cover this 20in tall plant and provide late-season food for bees and butterflies.

Blooms: Late Summer-Fall

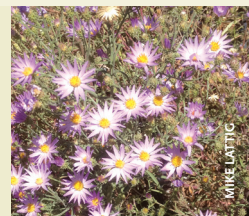


MIKE LATTIC

6. Hoary aster (*Dieteria canescens*)

This native is covered with bright purple flowers. Grows 6-30in tall with spreading branches. Likes dry soils and limited water. Visited by sweat and honey bees and a variety of butterflies.

Blooms: Late Summer-Fall



MIKE LATTIC

7. Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*)

Yellow flowers on 2-5ft tall plants. Likes full sun to part shade, medium water, and a variety of soils. It spreads via rhizomes. Provides nectar for bees, monarchs, hummingbirds, and other insects.

Blooms: Late Summer-Fall



JAY MATHER

Learn more about how to grow your own pollinator garden, leer en español, and more!



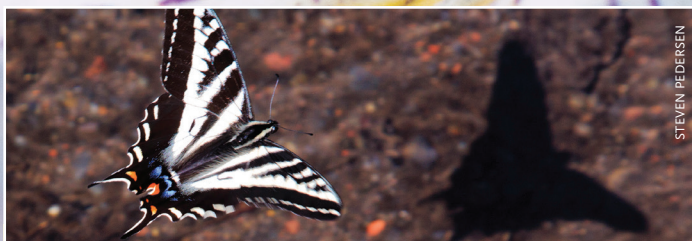
Pollinator Garden Pro Tips:

Follow these pro tips to help your pollinator garden thrive!



Tend your garden.

Native plants (even drought-tolerant ones) will need regular watering in order to establish their roots. This can sometimes take a couple of years. Once their roots are established, they won't need as much water and should thrive in our Central Oregon climate.



Add shelter, nesting sites, and water.

Consider this permission to leave your garden wild or messy! Pollinators take cover in plants that have died back for the season, and dead stems and twigs provide nesting sites for some species. Water sources like puddles or bird baths offer sustenance and key minerals.



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