



Bee-U-Tify Seed Packets

Non-Invasive, Native Pollinator Friendly Flower Mix

Your commitment to protecting our environment, economic resources, and recreational lands from noxious weeds does not need to come at the expense of bees, butterflies, and other pollinators! The State Weed Board has compiled information about our non-invasive flower blend as well as pollinator-friendly weed control. This flower blend is a fantastic way to attract pollinators to gardens and other landscaped areas. The **Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board** has purchased seed packets and provides them to the public while supplies last.

Seed Mix Contents: (contact us for botanical names)

annual coreopsis, bigleaf lupine, camas, dense-flower willowherb, Farewell to Spring, fleabane daisy, fragrant popcorn flower, globe gilia, gumweed, Oregon iris, Oregon sunshine, riverbank lupine, self-heal, Western white yarrow,

Planting Tips:

- 1. Choose the right site.** Before planting, make sure that the area you choose is free of noxious weeds and away from livestock. Choose a garden or other landscaped area that you can easily access for care and maintenance. Most of the species in our seed mixes prefer to grow in at least partial sun. Each packet provides enough seed for a 9 square foot garden patch
- 2. Plant your seeds.**
For the Western Washington blend, we recommend loosening the soil to a depth of at least 12" for optimal growth. Plant your seeds at a depth of 1-2" and ensure that there is a soil cover over all of the seeds. Keep your soil moist but not drenched and maintain a weed-free bed as the seedlings establish. The best times to plant these seeds are spring and fall.
- 3. Consider adding pollinator-friendly landscaping.** There are many small, easy ways you can make your garden an oasis for pollinators. Some ideas are:
 - Include a small ceramic or clay dish filled with mud for butterflies (they need the mud in order to drink, a process called "wicking")
 - Create a nest for native bees (check out [this guide from the Xerces Society](#) for step-by-step instructions!)
 - Provide overripe bananas, oranges, or other fruits for butterflies in a dish of lightly salted water
 - Place a hummingbird feeder [with easy-to-make nectar](#) near the garden
- 4. Share your garden!** Educate your friends, families, and neighbors about the importance replacing noxious weeds with desirable plants such as native, pollinator-friendly flowers.
Send us your pictures!

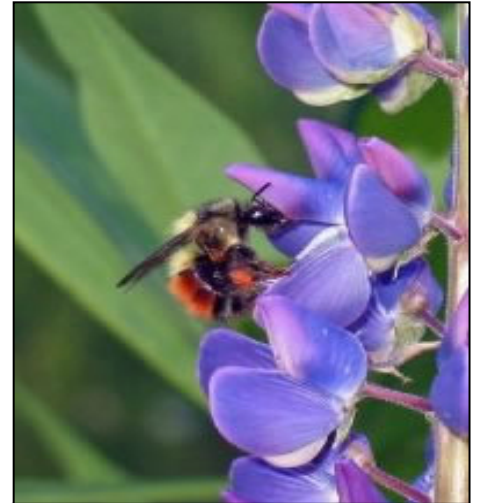


Image courtesy of Trish Durand,
Grant County

Important Notes:

- As a few of these species are toxic to livestock, ***please plant these seeds in managed garden beds where livestock will not have access.***
- Although these species are native to Washington, the combinations of grassland, rangeland, and ornamental species used in the blends do not occur in the wild, so these seeds are intended for yards and gardens only. ***Please do not scatter them in natural areas.***

What We're Doing to Help

The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board is made up of farmers, ecologists, resource managers, and a commercial beekeeper who appreciate the importance of honeybees and our native pollinators. They believe that protecting ecosystems and agriculture from the impacts of noxious weeds while preserving and creating quality forage for pollinators is in the interest of all landowners in our state. They have been working to advance the cause of sustainable, pollinator-friendly weed control efforts. These packets were purchased and supplied by the **Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board** as part of our local efforts to support bees

The **Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board** has partnered with the **County Road Department** to enhance pollinator habitat at multiple locations by planting thousands of native plants every year.

Join us! See our webpage for volunteer planting and watering days!

How You Can Help

We all want to do our part to help pollinators! Here are some important steps you can take:

- 1. Control noxious weeds on your property.** Though some of our noxious weeds are known to benefit honeybees and other pollinators, these plants severely impact our ecosystem, natural resources, and agriculture. For example, Yellow starthistle, while believed to make for great honey, colonizes rangeland and outcompetes the wildflowers and grasses that wildlife and livestock need to survive and it's spiny flowerheads injure livestock and cause fatal chewing disease in horses. The benefits surely do not outweigh the ecological and economic consequences, especially with so many alternatives.
- 2. Plant and maintain pollinator-friendly plant species.** Here's where those seed packets come in handy! Replace noxious weeds and under-utilized patches of land with native or nonnative, non-invasive pollinator-friendly plants, especially those which bloom from spring through fall. These plants provide bees with food throughout their active season.
- 3. Follow any herbicide application instructions carefully.** While studies show that these products are not acutely toxic to bees when used correctly, it is always important to read and follow the instructions when using any weed control product.
- 4. Time your weed control to minimize bee impact.** Bees are less active in the morning and evening, so these are optimal times for any control work you need to do. Additionally, controlling weeds during early spring, fall, and even winter when plants are not in bloom will help avoid interfering with busy bees.
- 5. Give us feedback!** Tell us how your garden grows!-Send us your pictures!
Address to NoxiousWeedControl@co.clallam.wa.us



Above: Checkermallow planted alongside the Olympic Discovery Trail near Agnew

Below: Master Gardeners, with help of Native Plant Society, install a pollinator habitat interpretive sign at our planting project.

