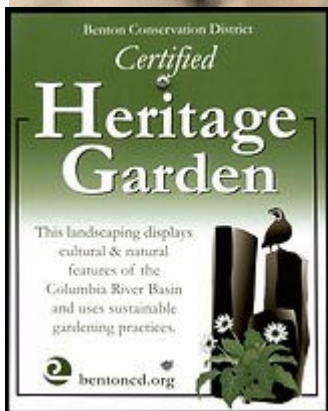


POLLINATOR PATCH STRATEGY — Low to No Water Once Established

HERITAGE GARDEN PLANT RECOMMENDATIONS



WHAT IS A HERITAGE GARDEN?

The Heritage Garden Program is a garden certification program dedicated to creating water-wise landscapes and gardens that incorporate native plants of Washington State. Heritage Gardens also honor the unique natural and cultural features of the Columbia River Basin.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR A HERITAGE GARDEN

NATIVE PLANTS — At least 5 Species of plants and 75% Must be Native to WA State

WATERWISE— 30% of the garden must need no water once established. Less than 10% of your planting should need more than 30" water annually.

GEOLOGIC FEATURE — Pay homage to Washington's dramatic geologic history by including a rock feature.

WEED FREE — Weeds must be managed



GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS

FAQ + What to Expect

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT?

OCTOBER—Early MARCH. Why? When the plants go dormant, (ie. above ground sleep for winter) they are less prone to reacting negatively to the stresses of transplanting. Most of our precipitation falls during this time period, meaning water is more readily available to newly planted species. Cool season planting also allows plants to acclimate to their new home and establish themselves before the extreme temperatures of spring and summer.

WHAT'S THE LEAD TIME BETWEEN ORDERING PLANTS OR SEEDS AND PLANTING?

Most native plants are grown from seeds that are planted in Fall. For larger projects or contract growing 2-3 years lead time is recommended. Connect with your local native plant nursery to learn more about availability and how and when to order.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE A PLANTING TO LOOK ESTABLISHED?

First they sleep, then they creep, then they leap! Generally, it takes 3 or more years for a native planting to fill in. The first couple seasons they spend building a strong root system that helps them withstand the heat and drought of our region.

WILL A NATIVE PLANTING BE NO MAINTENANCE?

There is no such thing as a zero maintenance landscape, especially if we want it to look a certain way! However, choosing the right plant for the right place can greatly reduce the amount of time, energy and inputs needed for a healthy planting. Native plants require less water, no fertilizer and no mowing compared to a conventional lawn. Depending upon the plants in your space, seasonal pruning or trimming may be recommended, but overall, most native plants will not require much in terms of management.

WHAT'S THE COST?

Native plants are generally similar in price to conventional nursery plants. Reach out to a native plant nursery for pricing and availability. Gardening with native plants is estimated to cut water usage by upwards of 65% compared to a traditional lawn, meaning huge savings on water bills.

WHAT SIZE POTS DO NATIVE PLANTS TYPICALLY COME IN?

Because of their long, deep root systems, many native species come in deeper pots than conventional nursery plants.

FAQ + What to Expect

WHY ARE MY PLANTS SO SMALL?

Native perennial plants, aka plants that come back every year, spend the first couple years of their life growing long root systems that can support their above ground growth. Their roots will be much bigger than the above ground growth you see.

WILL NATIVE PLANTS NEED TO BE IRRIGATED?

Yes, all plants should be irrigated initially and as the species dictates. Species that require less than 10" precipitation annually can be taken off drip irrigation once they're established.

HOW AND WHEN TO WATER

Watering deeply less frequently encourages plants to build strong, deep root systems as opposed to shallow roots near the surface of the soil. As a general rule, water new plantings at least once per week for the first couple seasons or as needed to help them establish. Once established, species requiring less than 10" should not need supplemental water, however, you can opt to water 1x every couple weeks to extend bloom times.

As you get to know the plants in your space, you can adjust the watering times up and down based on the microclimate/plant health. Just remember, many of our shrub-steppe species survive and thrive with less and

Drip Irrigation		Hand Watering		How Often	Time
Precipitation Range	Emitter Size	Oz	Cups		
<10 inch water requirement	(0.5 GPH)*	8*	1 cup*	1-2 x a month	15 minutes
10-15 inch water requirement	0.5 GPH	16	2 cups	1x wk	15 minutes
15-20 inch water requirement	1.0 GPH	32	4 cups	1x wk	15 minutes
20-30 inch water requirement	2.0 GPH	64	8 cups	2x wk	30 minutes
>30 inch water requirement	Adjustable 0-10 GPH	320	up to 2.5 gal	2x wk	45 minutes

* May elect to use drip irrigation on a temporary basis when planted in the fall through the first summer if longer blooming periods/faster establishment is desired. If planted in the spring, some supplemental water will be required for establishment.



Benton Conservation District

www.bentoncd.org



FRANKLIN CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Franklin Conservation District

www.franklincd.org



Heritage Gardens

of the Columbia River Basin

www.hgcd.info

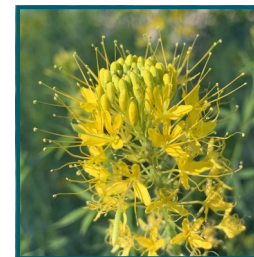
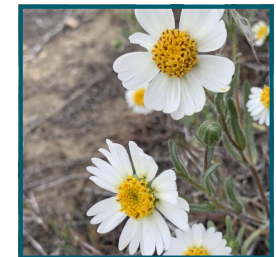
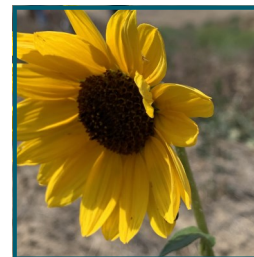
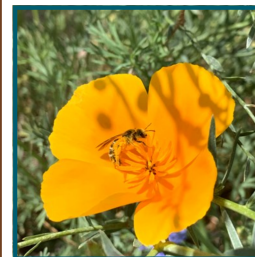
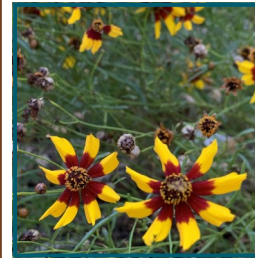
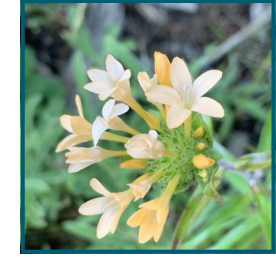
ANNUALS + BIENNIALS

ANNUAL PLANTS have a life span of one season. They are fast growing and reseed heavily.

BIENNIAL PLANTS have a 2 year life cycle.


Overseed your site with at least 3 species of annual and biennials from this list. By incorporating annual species into your planting, you're building up a seedbank in the soil to outcompete weeds in future when disturbance happens.

- DUSTYMAIDEN (a)—*Chaenactis douglasii* — Sun — <10" water — H: 1 ft
- CARKIA (a)—*Clarkia pulchella* — Sun/Part Shade — 10" water — H: 6"
- COLLOMIA (a)—*Collomia grandiflora* — Sun — 10-12" water — H: 10"
- COREOPSIS (a)—*Coreopsis columbiana*— Sun — 15+" water— H: 12"
- HOARY ASTER (b)—*Dieteria canescens*—Sun/PartShade — <10" water — H:12"
- WALLFLOWER (b) — *Erysimum capitatum* — Sun — <10" water — H: 2 ft
- CALIFORNIA POPPY (a)— *Eschscholzia californica* — Sun — 10-12" water — H: 8"
- COMMON SUNFLOWER (a) — *Helianthus annuus* — Sun — <10" water — H: 4 ft
- TIDY TIPS (a)—*Layia glandulosa* — Sun — <10" water — H: 6"
- WOOLY PLANTAIN (a)—*Plantago patagonica* — Sun — <10" water — H:5"
- YELLOW BEE PLANT (a)—*Peritoma lutea* — Sun — 12-15" water—H: 3 ft
- ROCKY MTN BEE PLANT (a)—*Peritoma serrulate* — Sun — 12-15" water — H: 4 ft
- SILVERLEAF PHACELIA (b) — *Phacelia hastata*—Sun — <10" Water— H: 1.5 ft
- LACY PHACELIA (a)—*Phacelia tanacetifolia*—Sun — <10" water — H: 1.5 ft



BUNCHGRASSES

Bunchgrasses are the backbone of any dryland planting. They provide year round structure, texture and interest and help hold the soil in place. Choose 3 or more bunchgrass species to include in your planting

 *Maintenance tip: Wait to cut bunchgrasses back until March. This allows a safe space for pollinators to overwinter and maintains seasonal interest.*



Bluebunch Wheatgrass
Pseudoroegneria spicata
Native Grass
Sun — < 10" Water
Mature Height 3 feet



Sandberg Bluegrass
Poa Secunda
Native Grass
Sun/Part Shade — < 10" Water
Mature Height 8 inches



Squirreltail
Elymus elymoides
Native Grass
Sun — < 10" Water
Mature Height 1.5 feet



Idaho Fescue
Festuca idahoensis
Native Grass
Sun/Shade — 12-20" Water
Mature Height 1.5 feet



Prairie Junegrass
Koeleria macrantha
Native Grass
Sun/Shade — 14—20" Water
Mature Height 2 feet



Blue Grama
Bouteloua gracilis
SW Grass
Sun — 10-15" Water
Mature Height 2 feet




Little Bluestem
Schizachyrium scoparium
Native Grass
Sun/Part Shade — 12-30" Water
Mature Height 3 feet

 Can be deadheaded for more blooms

 Tolerant of pruning

Wildlife Value: 

Pollinator Value: 

Cultural Significance: 

SANDY SOIL SPECIALISTS

These species thrive in particularly sandy sites and require no irrigation once established. Bunchgrasses are your best friend to help with erosion control in sandy sites.



Ricegrass
Achnatherum hymenoides
 Native Grass
 Sun — < 10—16" Water
 Mature Height 2 feet



Needle + Thread
Hesperostipa comata
 Native Grass
 Sun — < 10—16" Water
 Mature Height 3 feet



Sand Dropseed
Sporobolus cryptandrus
 Native Grass
 Sun — < 10" Water
 Mature Height 3 feet



Blue Mtn Prairie Clover
Dalea ornata
 Native Perennial Wildflower
 Sun — < 10—16" Water
 Mature Height 2 feet



Sand Penstemon
Penstemon acuminatum
 Native Perennial Wildflower
 Sun — < 10—16" Water
 Mature Height 1.5 feet



Pale Evening Primrose
Oenothera pallida
 Native Perennial
 Sun — < 10" Water
 Mature Height 1 foot



Prickly Pear Cactus
Opuntia columbiana
 Native cactus
 Sun — < 10" Water
 Mature Height 1 foot

Can be deadheaded for more blooms

Tolerant of pruning


Wildlife Value:

Pollinator Value:

Cultural Significance:

HEIGHT AND BALANCE

We recommend choosing a shrub and/or tall grass to help add a focal point and year round interest into your pollinator patch. Shrubs also create habitat for birds!

 **Maintenance tip:** Most native shrubs do not require pruning. Some species can be shaped if desired. Jan-March is the best time to prune.



Gray Rabbitbrush
Ericameria nauseosa
Native Shrub
Sun — < 10" Water
Mature Height 4 feet



Sagebrush
Artemisia tridentata
Native Shrub
Sun — < 10" Water
Mature Height 6 feet



Basin Wildrye
Leymus cinearis
Native Grass
Sun — < 10-15" Water
Mature Height 6 feet



Antelope Bitterbrush
Purshia tridentata
Native Shrub
Sun — < 10—16" Water
Mature Height 6 feet



Winterfat
Krascheninnikovia lanata
Native Shrub
Sun — < 10—16" Water
Mature Height 4 feet



Fourwing Saltbrush
Atriplex canescens
Native Shrub
Sun — < 10" Water
Mature Height 4 feet



Apache Plume
Fallugia paradoxa
SW Native Shrub
Sun — < 10—16" Water
Mature Height 5 feet

 Can be deadheaded for more blooms

 Tolerant of pruning

Wildlife Value: 

Pollinator Value: 

Cultural Significance: 

PERENNIAL ALL STARS

Perennial plants come back every year. These species are recommended for any soil type and need no to low irrigation once established. Choose 3 or more spring blooming perennials for your pollinator patch

✂ Maintenance tip: Some plants can be deadheaded and will bloom again if they receive a little irrigation.



Yarrow
Achillea millefolium
 Native Perennial Wildflower
 Sun/Shade — < 10" Water
 Mature Height 2 feet



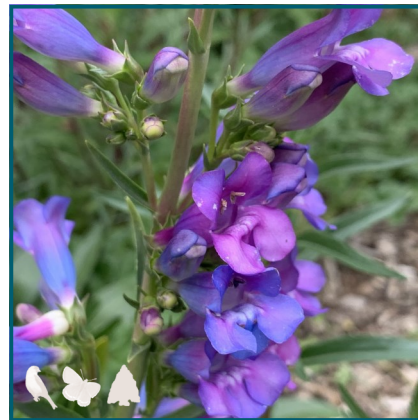
Munro's Globemallow
Sphaeralcea munroana
 Native Perennial Wildflower
 Sun — < 10" Water
 Mature Height 3 feet



Lewis Blue Flax
Linum lewisii
 Native Wildflower
 Sun — < 10" Water
 Mature Height 3 feet



Wyeth Buckwheat
Eriogonum herecoides
 Native Wildflower
 Sun — 13-30" Water
 Mature Height 1 foot



Showy Penstemon
Penstemon speciosa
 Native Perennial Wildflower
 Sun — < 10-20" Water
 Mature Height 1.5 feet



Threadleaf Daisy
Erigeron filifolius
 Native Perennial Wildflower
 Sun — < 10-16" Water
 Mature Height 1.5 feet



Oregon Sunshine
Eriophyllum lanatum
 Native Perennial Wildflower
 Sun — 10-20" Water
 Mature Height 1 foot

✂ Can be deadheaded for more blooms

✂ Tolerant of pruning


Wildlife Value:

Pollinator Value:

Cultural Significance:

PERENNIAL ALL STARS

Embracing dormancy — Many of our native plants go dormant aka sleep mode during the extreme heat of summer. This strategy helps them cope with the heat and drought of our region. Be sure to include plants with varying bloom times to your planting.

 *Maintenance tip: Leave the seedheads for structure, texture and pollinator food!*



Roundleaf Alumroot
Heuchera cylindrica
Native Perennial
Sun/shade — < 10—30" Water
Mature Height 1.5 feet



Silky Lupine
Lupinus sericeus
Native Perennial
Sun — 10-12" Water
Mature Height 3 feet



Arrowleaf Buckwheat
Eriogonum compositum
Native Perennial
Sun — 10-30" Water
Mature Height 2 feet



Lineleaf Daisy
Erigeron linearis
Native Perennial Wildflower
Sun — < 10" Water
Mature Height feet



Nodding Onion
Allium cernuum
Native Perennial Wildflower
Sun/Shade — 10-20" Water
Mature Height 1 foot



Scarlet Gilia
Ipomopsis aggregata
Native Perennial
Sun — 10-30" Water
Mature Height 2.5 feet



Cusick Sunflower
Helianthus cusickii
Native Perennial
Sun — <10-18" " Water
Mature Height 2 foot

 Can be deadheaded for more blooms

 Tolerant of pruning


Wildlife Value: 

Pollinator Value: 

Cultural Significance: 

**PERENNIAL
ALL STARS**

Choose 3 or more summer blooming perennial species to add to your planting. The goal is to have something blooming in your pollinator patch throughout the growing season!

 *Maintenance tip: Leave the seedheads intact through winter. This adds seasonal structure and provides food and shelter for beneficial insects and birds. Wait until March to start your garden cleanup.*



Hairy Goldaster
Heterotheca villosa
Native Perennial Wildflower
Sun — < 10—16" Water
Mature Height 1.5 feet



Snow Buckwheat
Eriogonum niveum
Native Perennial
Sun — < 10" Water
Mature Height 2.5 feet



Fringed Sagebrush
Artemisia frigida
Native Perennial Groundcover
Sun — < 10" Water
Mature Height 2.5 feet



Strict Buckwheat
Eriogonum strictum
Native Perennial
Sun — 10-13" Water
Mature Height 1 foot



Gumweed
Grindellia nana
Native Perennial
Sun — < 10—16" Water
Mature Height 2 feet



Cutleaf Penstemon
Penstemon richardsonii
Native Perennial
Sun — 10-15" Water
Mature Height 2 foot



Prairie Coneflower
Ratiba columnifera
SW Perennial
Sun — 12-15" Water
Mature Height 2 feet

 Can be deadheaded for more blooms

 Tolerant of pruning

Wildlife Value: 

Pollinator Value: 

Cultural Significance: 

SPRING BLOOMS FOR OVERSPRAY ZONES — these species thrive in areas that receive occasional overspray



Showy Milkweed

Asclepias speciosus

Native Perennial Wildflower

Sun/Part Shade — 16-30" Water

Mature Height 4 feet



Blanket Flower

Gaillardia aristata

Native Perennial

Sun/Shade — 16-20" Water

Mature Height 2 feet



Showy Daisy

Erigeron speciosus

Native Perennial

Sun/Shade — < 20—30" Water

Mature Height 2 feet



Rocky Mtn Penstemon

Penstemon strictus

Non-Native Perennial

Sun — 15-20"

Mature Height 3 feet



Firecracker Penstemon

Penstemon eatonii

Non-Native Perennial

Sun — 10—15" Water

Mature Height 3 feet



Big Leaf Lupine

Lupinus polyphyllus

Native Perennial

Sun — 10-30" Water

Mature Height 4 feet



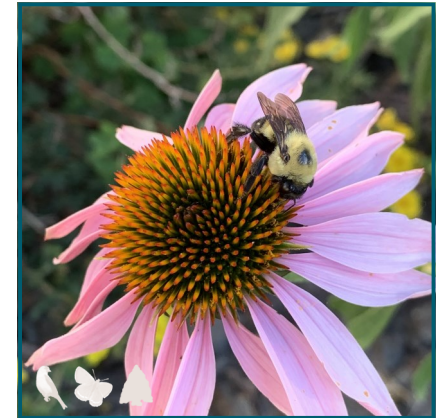
Sulfur Buckwheat

Eriogonum umbellatum

Native Perennial

Sun — <10-18" Water

Mature Height 1 foot



Purple Coneflower

Echinacea purpurea

Non-Native Perennial

Sun/Shade — 14-30" water

Mature Height 4 feet

Can be deadheaded for more blooms

Tolerant of pruning

Wildlife Value:

Pollinator Value:

Cultural Significance:

SUMMER BLOOMS FOR OVERSPRAY ZONES — these species thrive in areas that receive occasional overspray



Goldenrod
Solidago missouriensis
 Native Perennial
 Sun/Part Shade — 15-20" Water
 Mature Height 3 feet



Narrowleaf Milkweed
Asclepias fascicularis
 Native Perennial
 Sun/Part Shade — 16-30" Water
 Mature Height 2.5 feet



Coyote Mint
Monardella odoratissima
 Native Perennial
 Sun — 15-20" Water
 Mature Height 2 feet



Douglas Aster
Smphyotrium spathulatum
 Native Perennial
 Sun/Shade — 16-30" Water
 Mature Height 4 foot



Sunset Hyssop
Agastache rupestris
 SW Native Perennial
 Sun — < 10-20" Water
 Mature Height 3 feet



Pearly Everlasting
Anaphalis margaritacea
 Native Perennial
 Sun/Part Shade — 15-30" Water
 Mature Height 2.5 feet



Butterfly Milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa
 SW Native Perennial
 Sun/Part Shade — 15-20" Water
 Mature Height 2 feet



Maximillian Sunflower
Helianthus maximiliani
 SW Native Perennial
 Sun — < 10—16" Water
 Mature Height 5 feet

Can be deadheaded for more blooms

Tolerant of pruning

Wildlife Value:

Pollinator Value:

Cultural Significance:

SUGGESTED PLANTING PATTERN — POLLINATOR PATCH

PLANTING PATTERN



Estimated water savings:
1,750 gal/year compared to
 traditional landscaping

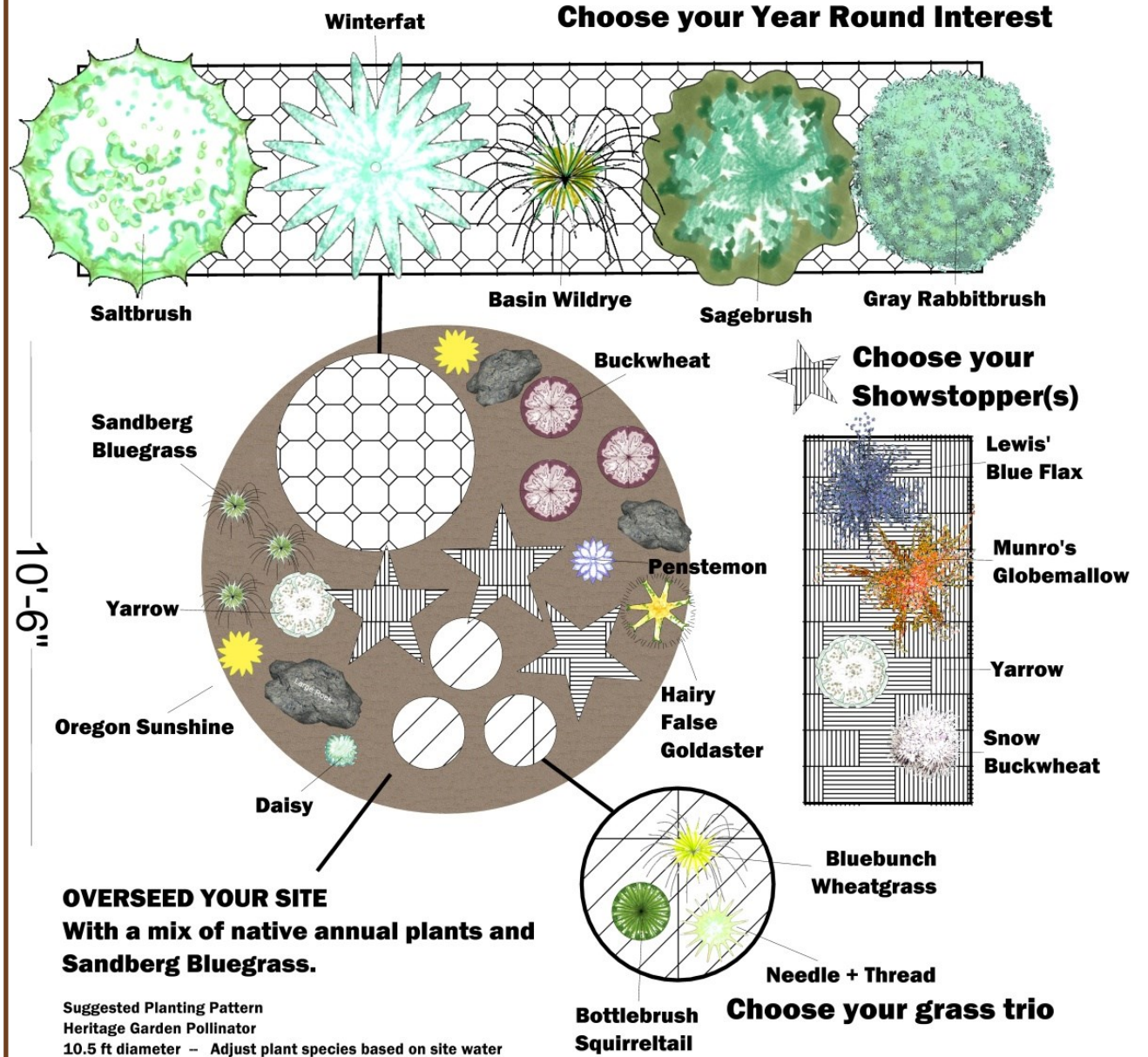
Use this 10.5 ft planting pattern as a guide to building your pollinator patch. This patch offers seasonal colors and year round interest.

Annual plants have a life span of one season. They are fast growing and reseed heavily. Biennials have a 2 year life cycle. Overseed your site with annuals and biennials from this list. By incorporating annual species into your planting, you're building up a seedbank in the soil to outcompete weeds in future when disturbance happens.

Perennial plants take 2-3 seasons to establish and will come back every year.

Bunchgrasses are an integral part of restoration plantings and are generally the easiest species to source and establish

Shrubs are slow growing but over time, will shade out weedier species and provide erosion control and habitat.



BEST PRACTICES FOR POLLINATOR SUPPORT



AVOID LANDSCAPE FABRIC

Why? Weed barrier compacts soil and limits the root growth of plants making them more susceptible to pests and diseases. It also doesn't allow ground nesting pollinators to make their homes!

It's not an effective long term weed management strategy. Incorporating native annual plants and identifying and managing weeds early on as your planting establishes will help ensure your planting is healthy and happy with less management long term.



DON'T SPRAY

Why? Pesticides and herbicides negatively impact pollinators. If pollinator support is your goal, don't spray!

Many insects have specialized relationships with native plants and need them in order to complete their lifecycle. If something is eating your plants, don't fret, that means your pollinator planting is doing its job!

If bugs are particularly bothersome, a jet stream of water is an effective way to remove pests without hurting the plants and your pollinator friends.



LEAVE THE STEMS AND LEAVES

Why? Pollinators and beneficial insects need safe spaces to overwinter in order to complete their lifecycle. By leaving plants intact and leaves on the ground, you're helping create habitat for our pollinator friends.

Wait to cut back grasses or do major pruning until late March when temperatures start to warm up and new growth begins to emerge.

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES

YEAR 1

YEAR 2

YEAR 3 + Beyond

FALL + WINTER —OCTOBER— EARLY MARCH

PLANT PLUGS + SEEDS

DIRECT SOW– Bunchgrass, annuals +Perennial seeds. Mix with equal parts sand and broadcast by hand/broadcast or drill

- Ensure soil is moist before sowing
- Time your planting with rain or snow fall.
- Sow 1/2 the seeds to start, then 2-3 weeks later sow the remaining seeds

Note what species did well over the course of the first year.

Continue to overseed areas with native Bunchgrasses, Annuals + Perennials

Optional:

Plant plugs of desired perennials to enhance establishment

Perennial species sown from seed should start appearing this year.

Note any disturbed areas on site and re-seed with native Bunchgrasses + Annuals

Optional:

Plant more plugs of desired perennials to enhance establishment

SPRING—Late MARCH—JUNE

TARGETED WEED MANAGEMENT

If irrigation is available, water planting area occasionally to help new planting establish.

Water new plugs 1x week deeply

TARGETED WEED MANAGEMENT

If irrigation is available, water planting area occasionally to help new planting establish.

Water new plugs 2x month deeply

Targeted grazing or low impact mowing
Mow Late June after most plants have reseeded. Mow no shorter than 4"

Limit soil disturbance when mowing

Soil disturbance = Invitation for Weeds

SUMMER— JUNE-SEPTEMBER

SITE PREP + WEED MANAGEMENT

Weed management early on in your planting will help mitigate problems further along. Eradicate undesirable species– if dealing with noxious weeds species, connect with your noxious weed control board

Water new plugs 1x month deeply

TARGETED WEED MANAGEMENT

Continue to identify and eradicate undesirable species from your site.

Note areas that would benefit from another round of seeding

TARGETED WEED MANAGEMENT

Continue to identify and eradicate undesirable species from your site.

Note areas that would benefit from another round of seeding

CREATING YOUR SEED + PLANT MIX

Use the plants in this guide to create a custom seed mix for your site, or check with native seed suppliers near you to see what pre-made mixes are available.*

Suggested seed mix components by volume

BUNCHGRASSES— 60-100%

ANNUALS + BIENNIALS— 20-40%

PERENNIALS - 20-30%

SHRUBS (Optional) —10%

How Much Seed Do I Need?

The amount of seed needed will depend on the size of your site and the species in your mix. Generally, for mid-large scale restoration projects, bunchgrasses are the easiest and most cost effective to source at higher volumes. Start with the grasses and supplement with smaller quantities of wildflowers + shrubs.

Suggested Seeding Rate

5 lbs grass seed per .25 Acres (10,890 sq ft)

*See attached vendor list for native seed and plant suppliers in our region.

SITE PREP

SITE PREP + WEED MANAGEMENT

Site prep is a crucial aspect in any restoration project.

Knowing what species exist on your site is crucial to creating an effecting management strategy.

Consult with your local conservation district and/or Noxious Weed Control Board to learn more about troublesome species.

Once you know what exists on your site, Eradicate undesirable species

WEED MANAGEMENT

Ground disturbance is an invitation for weeds. If your site has intact natural areas, try to limit disturbance as much as possible. No space will ever be zero maintenance but a strong community of native plants and a well timed management schedule that works with the plant lifecycles will help keep the space looking its best. If opting for herbicides in the prep stage, allow enough time for residuals to leave the site before planting.

RESOURCES

[WA Noxious Weed Board](http://www.nwcb.wa.gov) — www.nwcb.wa.gov

[WA State Conservation Commission](http://www.scc.wa.gov/) —

www.scc.wa.gov/

PLANTING STRATEGIES

WHEN TO SOW

OCTOBER-EARLY MARCH

Fall and Winter will yield a more successful and cost effective planting— this works with the natural rhythm of the plants and takes advantage of the winter precipitation meaning less inputs from you.

TIME YOUR SEEDING WITH RAIN or SNOW

For best sowing results ensure the ground is moist. — This allows for good seed to soil contact. Before, after or during rainfall or before snowfall is a wonderful time to sow.

DIVIDE + CONQUER

Seeds are up against many factors—critters, weather, wind, etc. Plan to seed your site multiple times to help hedge your bets against the elements.

Divide your seed in half and sow a few weeks apart within the sowing season.

BULK UP YOUR SEED

Mix your seeds with equal parts sand and/or vermiculite before broadcasting. This makes the seeds easier to broadcast evenly over large areas.

SOURCING NATIVE PLANTS + SEEDS — REGIONAL VENDORS

Contact Nurseries directly for plant availability, pricing and full list of services offered.

***Not Intended to be an all-inclusive or recommended use list. Source seeds from as close to your restoration site as possible to ensure seeds are adapted to local site conditions.**

Vendor Name	Location	Website, Contact + Social Media	Services Offered
BFI Native Seeds	Warden, WA 98857	bfinativeseeds.com/ (509) 765-6348	Bulk Seed
Derby Canyon Natives	Peshastin, WA 98847	derbycannyonatives.com/ (509) 240-9792 @derbycanyon	Retail + Wholesale Plants
Desert Jewels Nursery	Spokane WA,	desertjewelsnursery.com 509-893-3771 @desertjewelsnursery	Retail Plants
Humble Roots Nursery	Mosier, OR	humblerootsnursery.com/ 503.449.3694 @humblerootsnursery	Retail + Wholesale + Contract growing
L&H Seeds	Connell, WA	lhseeds.com/	Bulk Seed
Plants of the Wild	Tekoa, WA 99033	plantsofthewild.com 509-284-2848 @plantsofthewild	Retail + Wholesale Plants, Seed
Rainier Seeds Inc	Davenport, WA 99122	rainierseeds.com 509-215-1690	Bulk Seed
Tapteal Native Plants	West Richland, WA 99353	taptealnativeplants.com 509-578-6446 @Taptealnativeplants	Retail Plants + Seeds
Tribal Native Nursery	Pendleton, OR 97801	541-278-8525	Retail Plants
Wildlands Nursery	Richland, WA 99354	wildlandsnursery.com 509-375-4177	Wholesale Plants
Western US Suppliers	Location	Website + suggested seed mix	Services Offered
Great Basin Seeds	Colorado— Regional Mix available	https://greatbasinseeds.com/product/western-wildflower-seed-mix/	Bulk Seed
Pheasants Forever	MN— Regional mixes available	http://www.pfhabitatstore.com/store/items/WA/	Bulk Seed

RESOURCES + OUR LOCAL ECOSYSTEM

Learn more about native plants of our area

- Connect with your local chapter of the Washington Native Plant Society– www.wnps.org
- *Sagebrush Country: A Wildflower Sanctuary* by Ronald J Taylor
- *Wildflowers of the Pacific Northwest* by Mark Turner and Phyllis Gustafson
- *Plant Selection Guide: Heritage Gardens of the Columbia Basin* By Heather Wendt and Donna Lucas
- Apps: iNaturalist, Seek (from iNaturalist) Picture insect
- WA State Noxious Weed Control Board: <https://www.nwcb.wa.gov/>
- Check out some local parks and hikes that feature some of the plants on this list
 - Horn Rapids Park in Richland— Best time to visit for blooms April + May
 - Badger Mtn Trail System— Best time to visit– March-May

WHAT IS THE SHRUB-STEPPE?

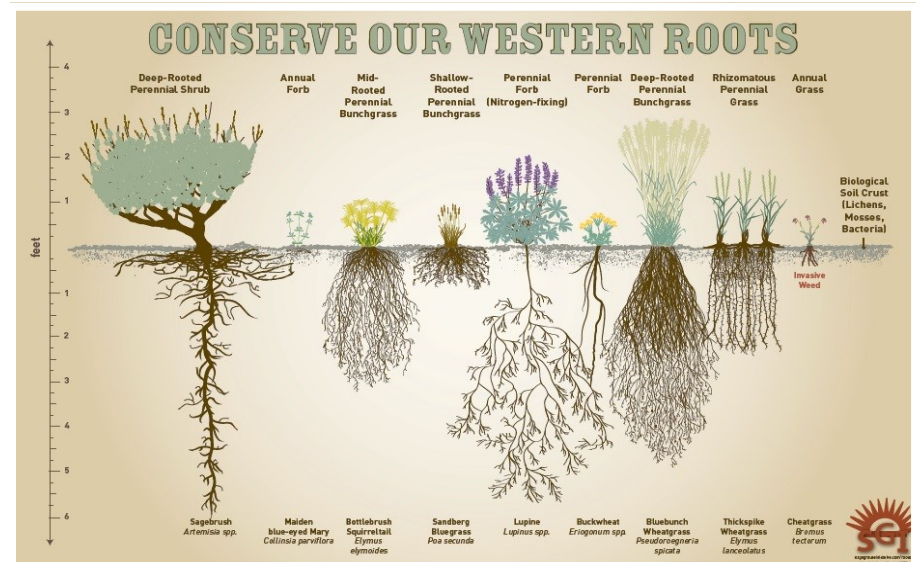
Found in Eastern Washington and much of the Great Basin, the shrub steppe is one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world surviving and thriving on **less than 10" annual precipitation**.

What's in a Name...

'Steppe' comes from the Russian word for large open areas of treeless, arid grasslands. Unlike a desert, native bunchgrasses play a huge role in the make up of our ecosystem. Bunchgrasses and shrubs like sagebrush, are the backbones of our ecosystem, hence the name 'shrub-steppe.'

The Future of the Shrub-Steppe

An estimated 80% of historic shrub-steppe lands have been degraded or lost due to disturbances such as development and agriculture— When we lose the ecosystem, we lose biodiversity and resilience that lies within these systems.



Poster Courtesy of The Sage Grouse Initiative: <https://www.sagegrouseinitiative.com/roots/>