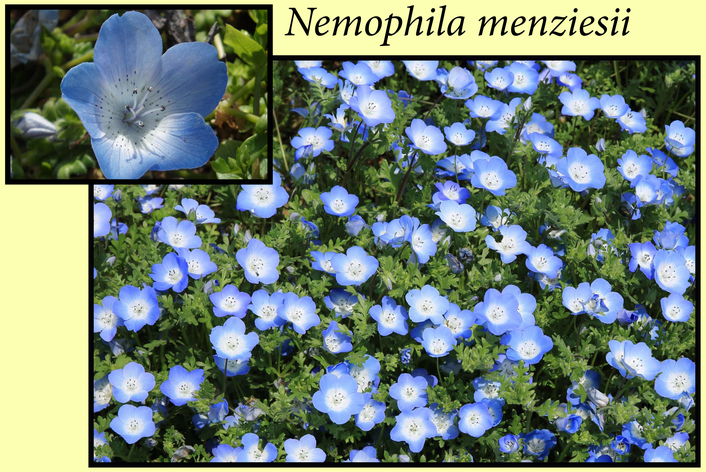
Native Pollinator Field

Baby Blue Eyes
Nemophila menziesii



Douglas Meadowfoam
Limnanthes douglasii

JEFFERSON

POLLINATOR INFORMATION

A large majority of flowering plants are dependent on insect and avian pollinator species. Pollination is a process that has evolved over millions of years to benefit both flowering plants and pollinators. Pollinators visit flowers for many reasons, including feeding, pollen collection, and warmth. Flowering plants that produce seeds are among the planets most successful life forms and they are the principal providers of nutrients and resources to most other organisms.

Native flowering plants that dependent on pollination can have the process provided by managed or wild pollinator populations. The honey bee is the most widely used managed pollinator and many crops directly depend on its use. However, it is well known that *A. Mellifera* (honey bee) workers are inefficient pollinators of some plant species, and alternative managed or wild species may do a better job.

Native and invasive plants do share pollinator species. There is evidence showing that although pollinator species feed off native and invasive plants, pollinators prefer the native plant species over the invasive species.

Every region has its own set of native pollinating plant species and most have seasonal life spans; this also depends on the climate and precipitation of the region.

Coastal California Poppy
Eschscholzia californica

Coastal Yarrow
Achillea millefolium

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