



Bee-U-Tify Seed Packets

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board's Non-Invasive and 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** will be giving out these seed packets while supplies last. To request a seed packet for your garden, contact us at **360-417-2442**, or go to our website <http://www.clallam.net/weed/> to find out where you can get seed packets from a location near you. You can also stop by the Clallam County WSU Extension Office at 223 E 4th St. in Port Angeles. or email the State Weed Board at noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov.

Seed Mix Contents:

- Lupinus succulentus/harwegii (Annual Lupine)
- Coreopsis lanceolata (Lance-Leaved Coreopsis)
- Echinacea purpurea (Purple Coneflower)
- Helianthus annuus (Dwarf Sunspot Sunflower)
- Lupinus perennis (Perennial Lupine)
- Gaillardia aristata (Blanketflower)
- Chamaecrista fasciculata (Partridge Pea)
- Ratibida columnaris (Mexican Hat)
- Cosmos bipinnatus (Cosmos Sensations Mix)
- Phacelia tanacetifolia (Lacy Phacelia)
- Coreopsis tinctoria (Plain Coreopsis)
- Penstemon strictus (Rocky Mountain Penstemon)
- Monarda citridora (Lemon Mint)
- Limnanthes douglassi (Poached Egg Meadowfoam)
- Trifolium incarnatum (Crimson Clover)
- Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Milkweed)
- Salvia farinacea (Blue Sage)
- Monarda fistulosa (Wild Bergamont/Bee Balm)



Image courtesy of Trish Durand, Grant County

See Other Side 

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.

For example, the State Board:

- created the brochure [Bees and noxious weed control: finding common ground](#) and [Full Circle - control noxious weeds and grow healthy plant communities](#), which are intended for landowners, hobby gardeners, and horticulture/agricultural industry professionals alike.

- distributed over 68,000 non-invasive, pollinator-friendly Bee-U-Tify seed packets in 2015 and have more available for 2016.

- has supported proposed legislation in [2015](#) and [2016](#) addressing the replacement of noxious weeds with native or nonnative, pollinator-friendly forage.

The **Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board** shares these beliefs and supports these efforts locally. Last year we distributed over 1600 packets locally. We're just getting started; this year we hope to do more!



Image courtesy of Mary Smith, Whatcom County

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 pesticide 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!