# **KEY PLANTINGS**



Camas (Camassia quamash) is a native bulb that thrives in Washington's wet, open meadows. It plays an important part in the indigenous diet.



Yarrow blankets the meadow in late summer, attracting many types of pollinators.



Lupine, in the plant family (Fabaceae) benefit the soil by fixing nitrogen from the air and making it available for other plants



Meadow checkerbloom benefit a wide variety of pollinator species including native bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterflies.



The insects that live in the long grass of meadows provide food for insect-eating birds like swallows. They are also food for many amphibians, bats, and reptiles.



Roemer's fescue (Festuca roemeri) is our native meadow grass. It serves a crucial role in the restoration of meadowlands and provides food and cover for various birds, small mammals, and insects.





Tobin Tripp has worked at the Reserve since 2018 and is now the staff lead on the Sustainability Committee. Born and raised on Bainbridge Island, Tobin has a background in restoration ecology and noxious weed management.

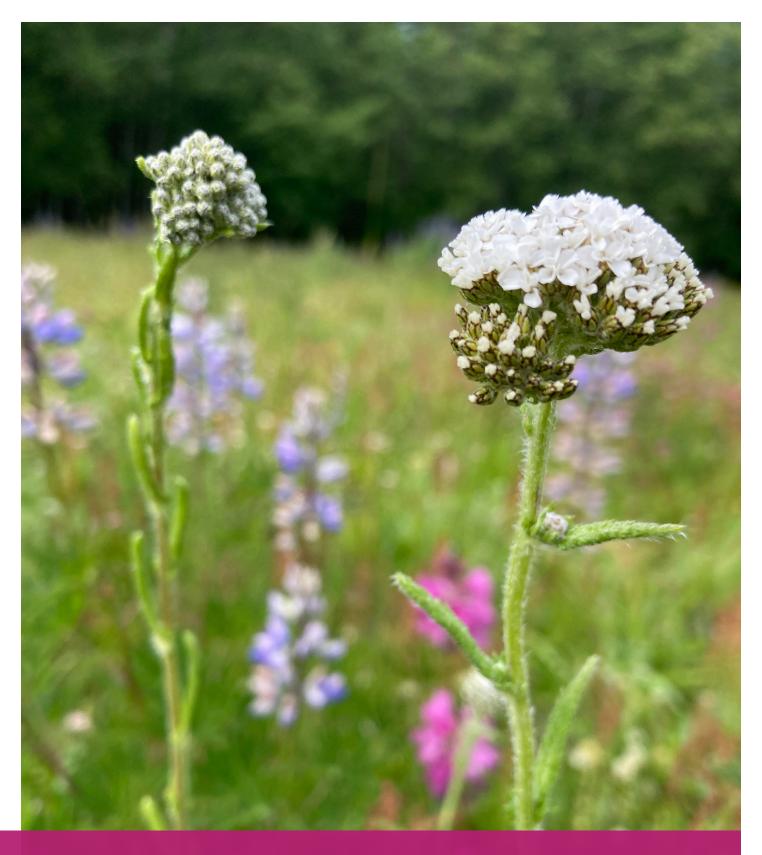


Fen Vitello joined the team in 2022. She is a certified arborist and loves climbing and caring for trees.





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POLLINATOR MEADOW **Xutixdubuł ti swatix wtad** | This land takes care of us

### 1955

The Bloedels acquire the land containing what is now the Bird Marsh from the Coleman family.

#### 1960s - 1980s

The field is used to grow alfalfa to support livestock pastured on other parts of the property.

### 1986 - 1995

Environmental Planning & Design (EPD) extends visitor circulation along the northern edge of the meadow, connecting the Bird Marsh and field to the larger garden experience.

#### 1996 - 2010s

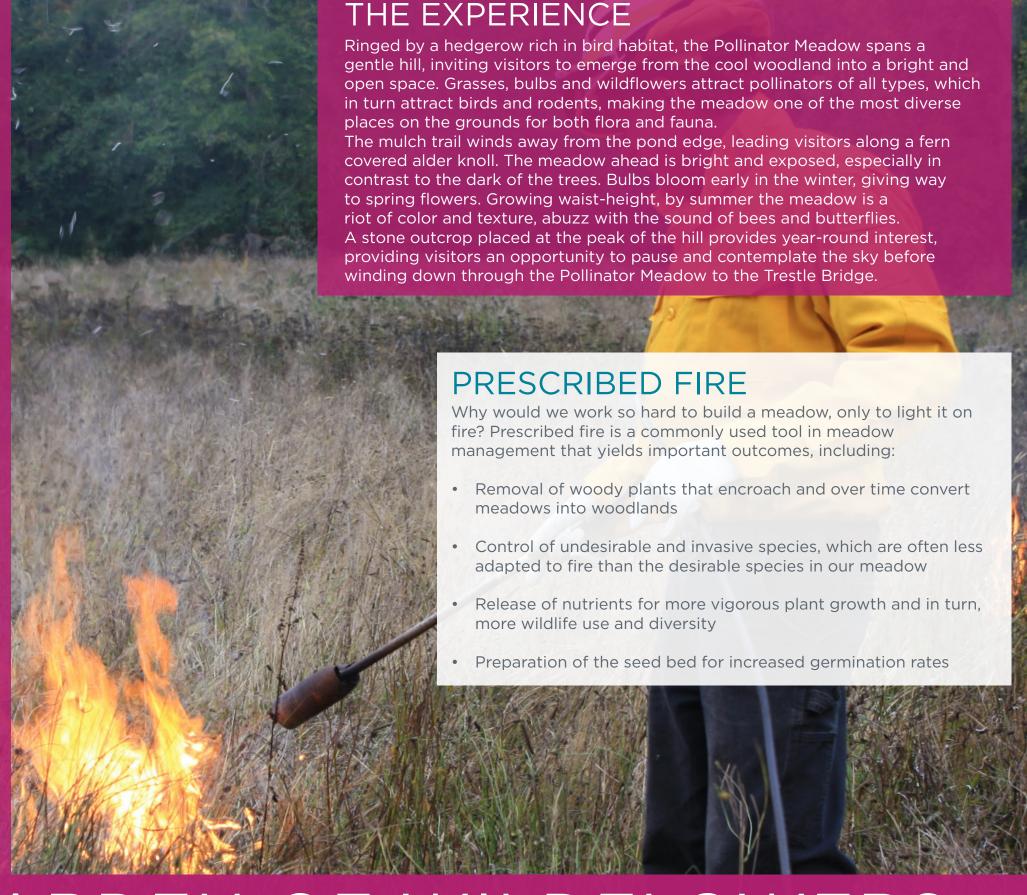
The field is left fallow, but mowed annually. Careful attention is paid to prevent blackberry and alder from encroaching along the edges of the area.

## 2016 - Today

A Bird Marsh Task Force is formed, including staff, board members, and community experts. Landscape Architects Fischer/Bouma Partnership (FBP) create plans to convert the abandoned field into the Pollinator Meadow.

Trails are moved away from the pond edge, carrying visitors through the meadow. Pasture grasses are treated making way for native grasses, bulbs, and wildflowers. Along the perimeter, a dense hedgerow is planted.

Surveying of both pollinators and plants informs ongoing experimentation and decision making as efforts continue to establish a healthy, thriving pollinator habitat.



A SUNNY GARDEN OF WILDFLOWERS