Video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YAer4rDnA6I
Bringing Birds to your Garden

Gail Fulbeck
Pat Trimble
UCCE Master Gardeners
El Dorado County
Thank you to…. Today’s Zoom Host!

- Tracy Celio
- Community Education Specialist
Birds need....

Food
Water
Shelter (cover)
Plants as Food

– Start with natives
– Flowers, fruits, and seeds
– Co-evolution
Toyon

*Heteromeles arbutifolia*
Black elderberry
*Sambucus nigra*
Black elderberry
*Sambucus nigra*
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle
*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*

- Associated with host plant *Sambucus nigra* all life stages (mutualism)
- Foraging activities of adults help dislodge and transfer pollen
- American River Parkway, urban riparian forest (90% has been lost to development)
- VELB listed as federally Threatened in 1980
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle
Black elderberry
*Sambucus nigra*
Phainopepla
Pink flowering currant

*Ribes sanguineum*
Manzanita
Arctostaphylos
Serviceberry
*Amelanchier alnifolia*
Spotted Towhee
California Towhee
California Quail
Black Oak
Quercus kelloggii
Black Oak
*Quercus kelloggii*
White-breasted Nuthatch
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Blue Oak

Quercus douglasii
Blue Oak
*Quercus douglasii*
Interior Live Oak
*Quercus wislizenii*
Western Tanager
Western Tanager
Female
Salal

Gaultheria shallon
California Coffeeberry
*Frangula californica*
Below:
Sierra mountain lilac
*Ceanothus cuneatus*

Above:
Holly Leaf Mountain Lilac
*Ceanothus* “Blue Jeans”
Deer Resistant
California lilac
*Ceanothus* “Ray Hartman”
Saint Catherine’s Lace

*Eriogonum giganteum*
Catalina Currant
Ribes viburnifolium
Snowberry

Symphoricarpos albus
Wild ginger

*Asarum canadense*
Woodland strawberry

Wild grape
Sulphur buckwheat

*Eriogonum umbellatum*
Salvia-Sage
Sages

Only bees of right weight can push into the flower to reach nectar

Causes anthers to bend down and dust pollen on bee

Or stigma to bend & touch pollen on bee’s back
Sonoma Sage-
*Salvia sonomensis*
White-crowned Sparrow

Golden-crowned Sparrow
California fuschia
Epilobium canum
Zauschneria canum
Anna’s Hummingbird
Rufous Hummingbird
Black-chinned Hummingbird
Insects

– Birds rely heavily on insects to feed young
96% of terrestrial bird species rear their young on insects.

Babies want bugs!
Dark-eyed Junco
Non-Bee Insect Pollinators

- Flower flies
- Ants
- Beetles
- Butterflies
- Mosquitoes
- Moths
- Wasps
Native Prunus = 456 species of caterpillars
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insect Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banded tussock moth</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nason’s slug</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear slugs</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagworms</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf-tip rollers</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-necked caterpillar eggs</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-necked caterpillars</td>
<td>115</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyralid leaf rollers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddled prominent</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tortricid leaf tiers</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf miners</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geometrid inch worm</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bucculatrix ainsliella</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midrib webber</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-dotted prominent</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-lined prominent</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglasiidae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidoptera eggs</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf folders</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

410 caterpillars
19 species

July 25 2014
Plant Choice = Black Cherry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insect Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pear slugs</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddleback caterpillar</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf-tier</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tent caterpillar eggs</td>
<td>175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenthredinid sawfly</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bucculatrix pomifoliella</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leaf-folder</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufted bird dropping moth</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ugly nest caterpillar</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leaf miners</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large Pyralid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acleris variegena</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bagworm</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf-roller</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

239 caterpillars
14 Species

July 25 2014
Plant Choice = Bradford Pear

Geometrid inchworm 1

1 Caterpillar
1 Species
Supplemental Feeding

– Sometimes plants can’t provide enough food
– Feeders can be used to supplement the natural food you provide through plants
If you feed birds in the winter, consider joining Project Feederwatch and contribute Data to help monitor bird population trends.
Suet

– High energy food source for winter
– Woodpeckers, nuthatches, chickadees, titmice and hawks
– Feed only from October - April or May
Unexpected Consequences?
Nectar Feeders
Nectar Protector
Unexpected Consequences?
Butterfly Feeders
Fermented Nectar....
Birds Love Water

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YAer4rDnA6I
Butterflies Love Water

Puddling station
– Start with native plants
– Think diversity and layers
Rock Outcroppings
Yarrow
Sticky monkeyflower
Lupine
Linum - western blue flax
Douglas Iris
Erythranthe cardinalis
– Spice bush
– *Calycanthus occidentalis*
Seven Tips for Landscaping for Birds
1. Provide Water
2. Plant Native Vegetation
3. Manage Pets
4. Reduce Pesticide Use
5. Limit the Amount of Lawn
6. Increase Vertical Layering
7. Provide Snags, Brush Piles, Rock Piles
UC Davis Arboretum All-Stars

- 100 tough reliable plants
- Easy to grow
- Low water use
- Few pest/disease problems
- Outstanding garden qualities
- About 1/3 are California natives
UC Davis Arboretum
California Native Plant Garden
Sherwood Demonstration Garden

Next to Folsom Lake College, Placerville
Resources

– UCCE Central Sierra
  – http://ucanr.org/smartlandscape

– Cornell Lab of Ornithology
  – www.birds.cornell.edu

– Backyard Bird Problems

– University of Maine Cooperative Extension
  – http://extension.umaine.edu

– National Wildlife Federation
  – www.nwf.org

– National Audubon Society
  – www.audubon.org
Resources

- University of California Butterfly Site
  - http://butterfly.ucdavis.edu/
- Pollinator Partnership
  - http://pollinator.org
- Sherwood Demonstration Garden
  - http://mgeldorado.ucanr.edu/Demonstration_Garden/
- UC Davis Arboretum
  - Arboretum.ucdavis.edu/
- CalFlora
  - http://www.calflora.org/
Resources

- Wildlife Habitat certification
  - Http://nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife/Create
- Las Pilitas Bird Gardening Plant List
- CalScape
  - https://calscape.org/
- Natl Audubon Society
THE REDBUD CHAPTER OF NEVADA AND PLACER COUNTIES

Placer and Nevada Counties are located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountain range between Sacramento and Lake Tahoe. Although these two counties represent only 1.5% of the land mass of California, its vascular plants are found here. Our native plants grace the landscape in habitats from the Sacramento valley grasslands, through the foothills, and into the high peaks of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. This land area represents a large variation in elevation, rainfall, and temperature. The snowmelt from the rugged peaks feed the Yuba, Bear, American and Rubicon Rivers with water to support the more populous areas of the state.
**Ceanothus maritimus 'Valley Violet'** - valley violet maritime ceanothus
California native plant; best small ceanothus for Central Valley gardens;
clusters of dark-violet flowers bloom in spring; attracts beneficial insects.
[More Details](#)

**Salvia apiana** - California white sage
California native plant; spring flowers attract pollinating bees; leaves contain
fragrant oils.
[More Details](#)

**Salvia clevelandii 'Winnifred Gilman'** - Winnifred Gilman Cleveland sage
California native plant; evergreen shrub produces maroon-stemmed, blue-violet
flowers; heat and drought tolerant; attracts hummingbirds, butterflies
and beneficial insects.
[More Details](#)

**Viguiera parishii** - desert goldeneye
California native plant; golden daisies blossom from early spring until mid-fall
among triangular-shaped green leaves; tolerates full sun or part shade and is
low maintenance.
[More Details](#)
Carpenteria californica

The granddaddy of online plant selection tools
Calochortus superbus  Yellow mariposa
1 record (1 CCH)

Calycadenia multiglandulosa  Rosin weed
3 records (2 CCH)
Toyon

_Heteromeles arbutifolia_
National Wildlife Federation’s GARDEN FOR WILDLIFE

Garden Certification Walk-through Checklist

It’s easier than you think to create your own wildlife garden! Use this walk-through checklist to confirm you have all the elements necessary to be certified:

*Note: this checklist is only a tool to prepare your garden, please certify online at www.nwf.org/certifiedwildlifehabitat

FOOD: Your habitat needs three of the following types of plants or supplemental feeders:
- Seeds from a plant
- Fruits
- Berries
- Sap
- Nectar
- Pollen
- Foliage/Twigs
- Suet
- Bird Feeder
- Squirrel Feeder
- Butterfly Feeder
- Nuts
- Hummingbird Feeder
Questions?
UCCE
El Dorado Master Gardeners

Contact us:
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Visit us at 311 Fairlane, Placerville