**RANKINGS OF (MOSTLY) NATIVE PLANTS FOR ATTRACTION TO BENEFICIAL INSECTS IN CENTRAL WASHINGTON**

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(in terms of overall numbers of individual beneficial insects attracted (50- >400/week/trap)

\*best choices in terms of beneficial insect diversity

1. *Artemisia tridentata* (Sagebrush)

2. *Apocynum androsaemifolium* (Spreading dogbane)\*

3. *Crepis atribarba* (Slender hawksbeard)

4. *Helianthus annuus* (Common sunflower)\*

5. *Eriophyllum lanatum* (Oregon sunshine)

6. *Achillea millefolium* (Yarrow)\*

7. *Ericameria nauseosus* (Gray Rabbitbrush)\*

8. *Solidago canadensis* (Canada Goldenrod)\*

9. *Anaphalis margaritaceae* (Pearly everlasting)\*

10. *Holodiscus discolor* (Ocean spray)\*

11. *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Green Rabbitbrush)\*

12. *Chamerion augustifolium* (Fireweed)\*

13. *Eriogonum elatum* (Tall buckwheat)\*

14. *Asclepias fascicularis* (Narrow-leaved milkweed)\*

15. *Erigeron filifolius* (Threadleaf fleabane)

16. *Eriogonum compositum* (Northern buckwheat)\*

17. *Lupinus wyethi ?* (Wyeth’s lupine)

18. *Clematis ligusticifolia* (Western clematis)\*

19. *Asclepias speciosa* (Showy milkweed)\*

20. *Philadelphus lewisi* (Mock orange)\*

21. *Erigeron pumilis* (Shaggy daisy)\*

22. *Elaeagnus augustifolia* (Russian olive)

23. *Salix exigua* (Coyote willow)\*

24. *Frasera albicaulis* (Whitstem frasera)

25. *Eriogonum heracleoides* (Parsnip-flowered buckwheat)\*

26. *Agastache occidentalis* (Western Hyssop)\*

27. *Monardella odoratissima* (Coyote mint)\*

28. *Sambucus cerulae* (Blue elderberry)

29. *Medicago sativa* (Alfalfa)\*

30. *Eriogonum strictum* (Strict buckwheat)\*

31. *Gaillardia aristata* (Blanket flower)\*

32. *Hymenopappus filifolius* (Columbia cut leaf)

33. *Eriogonum niveum* (Snow buckwheat)\*

34. *Chaenactis douglasii* (Dusty maidens)\*

35. *Erysimum capitatum* (Western wallflower)

36. *Phacelia hastata* (Silverleaf phacelia)\*

37. *Prunus virginiana* (Chokecherry)\*

38. *Urtica dioica* (Stinging nettle)\*

39. *Cardaria draba* (Whitetop)

40. *Salvia dorrii* (Purple sage)

41. *Purshia tridentata* (Bitterbrush)\*

42. *Viburnum dentatum* (ornamental)

43. *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* (Blueblossom ceanothus)\*

44. *Rosa woodsii* (Woods’ rose)\*

45. *Eriogonum umbellatum* (Sulphur-flower buckwheat)\*

46. *Machaeranthera canescens* (Hoary aster)\*

47. *Nepeta cataria* (Catmint)

48. *Rhus glabra* (Western sumac)

49. *Erigeron linearis* (Desert yellow daisy)\*

50. *Eriogonum thymoides* (Thyme-leaf buckwheat)\*

51. *Lupinus lepidus* (Elegant lupine)\*

52. *Erigeron speciosus* (Showy fleabane)\*

53. *Sphaeralcea munroana* (Orange globe mallow)

54. *Acroptilon repens* (Russian knapweed)

55. *Astragulus succumbens* (Columbia milkvetch)\*

56. *Dalea ornata* (Blue mountain prairie clover)\*

57. *Balsamorhiza rosea* (Rosy balsamroot)

58. *Ribes aureum* (Golden currant)\*

59. *Eriogonum sphaerocephalum* (Round-headed desert buckwheat)\*

60. *Lepidium latifolium* (Broad-leaved pepperweed)

61. *Erigeron poliospermus* (Cushion fleabane)

62. *Eriogonum douglasii* (Douglass’ buckwheat)\*

63. *Balsamorhiza careyana* (Carey’s balsamroot)

Data obtained over four seasons (2011-2014)

Approximately 40 plant species (not shown) attracted < 50 beneficial insects /sticky trap/week

David G James, Washington State University July 2014