

Pollinator Plants & Bloom Periods

for West Multnomah & Portland Metro Area

TREE/SHRUB SPECIES - common name (scientific name)	NEEDS	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
California hazelnut (<i>Corylus cornuta</i>)	 	(color of flower) yellow						
native willow species (<i>Salix lucida, sitchensis, and hookeriana</i>)*	 		yellow					
Scouler's willow (<i>Salix scouleriana</i>)*	 		yellow					
osoberry/Indian-plum (<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>)	 		white					
tall Oregon-grape (<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>) aka Berberis	 		yellow					
salmonberry (<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>)	 		pink					
kinnikinnick (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>)*	 		purple					
red elderberry (<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>)	 		white					
vine maple (<i>Acer circinatum</i>)	 		red					
bigleaf maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	 		greenish-white					
dwarf Oregon-grape (<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>) aka Berberis	 		yellow					
Oregon crabapple (<i>Malus fusca</i>)	 		white					
western chokecherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>)	 		white					
Pacific madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)	 			white				
Pacific dogwood (<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>)	 			white				
Oregon white oak (<i>Quercus garryana</i>)	 			yellow				
swamp rose (<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>)*	 			pink				
red flowering currant (<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>)	 			pink				
Pacific ninebark (<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>)	 			white				
blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus caerulea</i>)	 			white				
oceanspray (<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>)	 			white				
Saskatoon serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>)	 			white				
black hawthorn (<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>)	 				white			
cascara (<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>)	 				white			
salal (<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>)	 				white to pink			
mockorange (<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>)	 				white			
thimbleberry (<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>)*	 				white			
Douglas spiraea (<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>)*	 				pink			
Nootka rose (<i>Rosa nutkana</i>)*	 				pink			
baldhip rose (<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>)	 				pink			
twinberry (<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>)	 					yellow		
snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos alba</i>)*	 					pink		

FLOWER SPECIES - common name (scientific name)	NEEDS	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
western buttercup (<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>)	 		yellow					
shooting star (<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>)**	 		pink					
western trillium (<i>Trillium ovatum</i>)**	 		white to pink					
meadow checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea campestris</i>)	 			pink				
riverbank lupine (<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>)*	 			purple				
woodland strawberry (<i>Fragaria vesca</i>)*	 			white to pink				
Oregon iris (<i>Iris tenax</i>)	 			purple				
camas (<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i> or <i>quamash</i>)**	 			blue				
western columbine (<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>)	 			red				
fringecup (<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>)	 			greenish-white to pink				
Pacific waterleaf (<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>)	 				white to cream			
varileaf phacelia (<i>Phacelia heterophylla</i>)	 				white			
Oregon sunshine (<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>)*	 				yellow			
lance selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>lanceolata</i>)	 					purple		
large flowered collomia (<i>Collomia grandiflora</i>)	 					orangish-white		
slender cinquefoil (<i>Patentilla gracilis</i>)	 					yellow		
harvest brodiaea (<i>Brodiaea elegans</i>)**	 					purple		
yarrow (<i>Achillea millifolia</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>)*	 					white		
western pearly everlasting (<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>)	 					white		
fireweed (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>)*	 					pink		
Canada goldenrod (<i>Solidago canadensis</i>)*	 					yellow		
Douglas aster (<i>Symphytotrichum subspicatum</i>)*	 						purple	

BUNCHGRASS SPECIES - common name (scientific name)	NEEDS	HEIGHT AT MATURITY (FT)
blue wildrye (<i>Elymus glaucus</i>)	 	3
California brome (<i>Bromus carinatus</i>)	 	3
tufted hairgrass (<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>)	 	3
Roemer's fescue (<i>Festuca roemerii</i>)	 	2
California fescue (<i>Festuca californica</i>)	 	3

* Spreads readily in optimal conditions

** Delicate; requires added maintenance for continued survival

KEY

-  FULL SUN
-  PART SHADE
-  FULL SUN TO PART SHADE
-  FULL SUN TO FULL SHADE
-  PART TO FULL SHADE

-  DRY
-  DRY TO MOIST
-  DRY TO WET
-  MOIST
-  MOIST TO WET
-  WET

IMPORTANT THINGS TO NOTE:

- When possible, ensure that your chosen plants weren't exposed to Neonicotinoid insecticides, which are toxic to bees and other beneficial insects.
- Preserve potential pollinator nest sites by leaving standing snags and trees in place. Maintain or plant shrubs with pithy or hollow stems, such as elderberry or raspberry, to support tunnel-nesting bees. Leave patches of bare ground without mulch or weed fabric to benefit ground nesting bees. Provide additional overwintering habitat in the form of leaf litter and other ground cover.
- There is a range of moisture conditions preferred by species marked "moist." For some species, such as camas, "moist" means wet in winter and dry in summer. True wetland species are listed with the "wet" icon.

FURTHER RESOURCES:

- THE MEADOWSCAPING HANDBOOK
wmswcd.org/the-meadowscaping-handbook
- NATIVE PLANT NURSERY INFORMATION
plantnative.org
nwplants.com/information/landscaping/index.html