



There are so many different wildflowers and native plants that you could choose for your pollinator garden. These are examples of some pollinator plants and which pollinators they attract.

It's important to remember: Right Plant, Right Place! Observe your garden site to learn the sun and soil conditions. Choose plants that prefer the conditions of your garden site. For example, if your site is sunny and dry with rocky, poor soil, don't choose plants that like a lot of water, or need a lot of nutrients. Instead, choose plants that grow happily in those conditions. On our website, we have lists of plants that are good for different garden site conditions.

Wildflowers

Early Blooming Wildflowers

Big Leaf Lupine (*lupinus polyphyllus*) - visited extensively by bumble bees and hummingbirds, also a host plant for various blue butterflies.

Oregon Sunshine (*Eriophyllum Lanatum*) - The long-lasting blooms attract bees, butterflies, and beneficial syrphid flies. The foliage is also a host plant for caterpillars of the painted lady butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*).

Early-Mid Blooming Wildflowers

Douglas Meadowfoam (*limnanthes douglasii*) - highly attractive to syrphid flies, mining bees, and mason bees.

Meadow checkermallow (*sidalcea campestris*) - host plant for numerous butterflies and skippers, including west coast lady.

Columbine (*aquilegia formosa*) - very attractive to hummingbirds and butterflies, including swallowtails. Visited by a wide range of pollinators like hummingbirds, tiny *Andrena* mining bees, syrphid flies, and spring bumblebees.

Mid Blooming Wildflowers

Self-heal (*prunella vulgaris ssp. lanceolata*) - attractive to many pollinators, especially bumblebees.

Farewell to spring (*clarkia amoena*) - fairly deer resistant, host plant for clark's sphinx moth and pacific green sphinx moth, attractive to many pollinators.

Western giant hyssop or nettleleaf horsemint (*Agastache urticifolia*) - one of the best butterfly nectar plants in the PNW. Attracts bees, butterflies including Monarchs who prioritize it during their migration, usually ignored by deer/rabbits.

Late Blooming Wildflowers - these are of great importance, because there are much less blooms in the late summer/fall than during spring and summer. Until temperatures cool to the point where bees don't fly, they will be out foraging and raising their young, and they still need pollen and nectar.

Canada goldenrod (*solidago canadensis*) - significant resource for honey bees and late-season native bees such as bumblebees.

Puget sound gumweed (*grindelia integrifolia*) - long blooming, highly attractive to green metallic sweat bees, bumblebees, and syrphid flies.

Showy fleabane (*erigeron speciosus*) - heavily attractive to late summer pollinators including leafcutter bees and syrphid flies, and is a larval host for schinia villosa moths.

Western yarrow (*achillea millefolium*) - attract small syrphid flies, ants, and lasioglossum bees. Camouflage predators like white crab spiders and ambush bugs hide in it and wait for prey.

Douglas aster (*Symphotrichum subspicatum*)- one of latest fall-blooming plants, this plant is a caterpillar food source for a large number of butterfly and moth species including the northern crescent, the field crescent, the painted lady, and the Isabella tiger moth (aka 'wooly bears'), with the clusters of pollen and nectar-rich flowers attracting hefty numbers of late season bees and butterflies including various bumble bees, leafcutter bees, and skippers.

Native Plants for Pollinators

Early-Mid Blooming

Oregon grape (*mahonia aquifolium*)- attracts long-tongued bee species such as mason and bumble bees. Flowers provide for pollinators like bees, moths, butterflies, and hummingbirds, while the fruits, which may remain on the plant into winter, are favorites among birds such as towhees, robins, and waxwings

Blue blossom (*ceanothus thyrsiflorus*) - host plant for the pale tiger swallowtail and some moths, loved by bees, beetles, and butterflies. Profusely attractive blue flowers, great groundcover,

Goatsbeard - (*Aruncus dioecus*) - Goat's beard attracts quite a few insect species, including native bees, syrphid flies, teeny tiny beetles, and — if you're lucky — mourning cloak butterflies (your odds will increase if you already grow their host plants, which include native willow, birch, hawthorn, and wild rose). Small birds may eat the seeds, so leave the spent flowers to overwinter.

Twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*) - Attracts bumblebees, birds, butterflies, and hummingbirds, and is the larval host for Gillette's Checkerspot.

Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) - provides nectar for butterflies and it's a larval food host for the Hoary Elfin, Brown Elfin, and Freija Fritillary butterflies. Very attractive to native bees.

Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) - Around a century ago, salal was a major honey plant in the area. The blossoms produce a lot of nectar and are visited by most of the pollinators in the area.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*) - The flowers attract Anna's and rufous hummingbirds, as well as various insects including bees. The Vashti sphinx moth (*Sphinx vashti*) relies on it as a food plant in its larval stage. Birds such as towhees, thrushes, robins, grosbeaks, and waxwings eat the berries and use the thickets as shelter and cover from predators.

Cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*) - hummingbirds and native bees come to Cascara's late spring flowers. Birds—including band-tailed pigeons, robins, tanagers and grosbeaks—as well as mammals such as raccoons and coyotes, are attracted to the pea-sized fruit. Birds like bushtits, kinglets, warblers and chickadees forage on insects found on leaves, twigs and bark. Cascara is a host plant for the caterpillars of gray hairstreak and swallowtail butterflies and more than a dozen moth species, which feed on its leaves

Orange Honeysuckle (*Lonicera ciliosa*) - flowers are extremely attractive to hummingbirds.

Mid-Late Blooming

Nodding onion (*Allium cernuum*) - visited by bumble bees, small halictid sweat bees, and various syrphid flies, butterflies and hummingbirds.

Late Blooming

Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*) - visited by a wide variety of bees, including bumble and tiny sweat bees, host plant for spring azure.

Coyotebrush (*Baccharis pilularis*) - male plants provide critical late-season pollen for honey and native bees.