



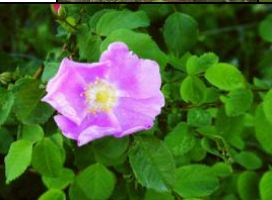
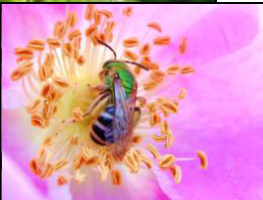
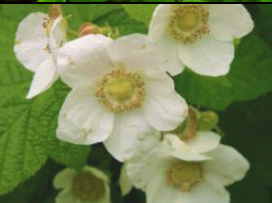







# Native Willamette Valley Pollinator Plants

Use locally-sourced plants to provide the biochemical makeup and phenology to which local pollinators most closely are adapted. Some of these plants are not yet sold commonly and you will have to find local seed sources.

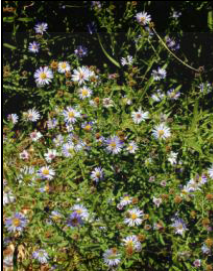
			SHRUBS and SMALL TREES
			Tall Oregongrape ( <i>Berberis aquifolium</i> ). Tall Oregongrape is a very early blooming sun lover, and thus, is very likely to have pollinators (both bees and hummingbirds) visit. It is one of only two evergreen shrubs native to the Willamette Valley (WV) floor. It is widely available and widely used.
			Oceanspray ( <i>Holodiscus discolor</i> ). Deciduous, with foamy white flower clusters. A host plant for some butterflies. Very common and occasionally sold.
			Red-flowering Currant ( <i>Ribes sanguineum</i> var. <i>sanguineum</i> ; left) and Straggly Gooseberry ( <i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>divaricatum</i> ; right). Red-flowering Currant is a popular ornamental: thornless and with bright flowers cherished by hummingbirds. Straggly Gooseberry is far less showy than the first species, and has thorns. But it attracts a multitude of small pollinators, and occasionally, hummingbirds.
			Nootka Rose ( <i>Rosa nutkana</i> ssp. <i>nutkana</i> ). Large, pink flowers with a wonderful aroma characterize this native rose. It is tolerant of higher than average moisture, and flowers best in full sun. It spreads slowly by underground rhizomes. Not common in the nursery trade.
			Thimbleberry ( <i>Rubus parviflorus</i> ; left). A botanist's joke, as the name means small-flowered, but the flowers are very large! A favorite of bumblebees. Spreads by rhizomes. Salmonberry ( <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> ; right) has small thorns. It blooms very early for the earliest pollinators. Occasionally sold.
			Snowberry ( <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i> ). A very common shrub on the valley floor, usually in part shade or at woodland edges. The white berries disappear in late winter as low preference animal food. The bell-like flowers are especially attractive to certain species of bumblebees.
			FORBS
			Yarrow ( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> ). The white, flat-topped flower clusters attract bees, butterflies, beetles, flies, wasps, and many other pollinators. The leaves are mildly scented. It spreads slowly. Occasionally sold, but be sure what you purchase is locally-propagated stock.
			Showy Milkweed ( <i>Asclepias speciosa</i> ). Famous for being a host plant to Monarch butterfly larvae, but also is an excellent nectar plant for many pollinators. Readily available, but use local sources. Narrow-leaved Milkweed ( <i>Asclepias fascicularis</i> ) may be equally as good.



Many-leaved lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllus* var. *polyphyllus*), Riverbank lupine (*Lupinus rivularis*; shown at left). Native lupines reliably draw bumblebees. Many-leaved lupine is perennial, and Riverbank Lupine is a short-lived perennial (usually 3 or 4 years). Both occasionally are sold.



Menzie's Larkspur (*Delphinium menziesii*), Oregon Larkspur (*Delphinium oregonum*), Tall Larkspur (*Delphinium trolliifolium*). Menzie's is shorter, and grows in full sun. Tall and Oregon are taller, and grow well in part shade. They all are bumblebee and hummingbird favorites! Oregon is least available, but blooms just after Tall – extending the blooming season of the taller larkspurs.



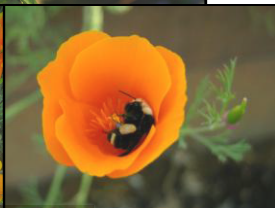
Hall's Aster (*Symphyotrichum hallii*), Douglas' Aster (*Symphyotrichum subspicatum*; shown twice at left). Both of these species formerly were in the genus Aster. They are late summer bloomers, after most other natives are past flowering. They are sought after by bees, beflies, beetles, butterflies and wasps for nectar.



Meadow Checkermallow (*Sidalcea campestris*), Cusick's Checkermallow (*Sidalcea cusickii*; left), Rosy Checkermallow (*Sidalcea malviflora* ssp. *virgata*; right). These are amazing plants, and very attractive to pollinators. They are occasionally found for sale. They also are used as host plants by certain butterflies.



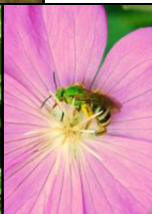
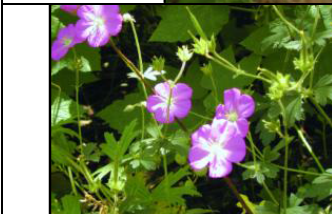
Goldenrod (*Solidago lepida* ssp. *lepida* & ssp. *salebrosa*). Blooms very late in summer, providing a valuable nectar resource for butterflies and bees. Excellent in the Cascades, probably good here, too.



California Poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*). Locally native California Poppies may be gone from our area, so mostly what is available is imported from California via escapees from wildflower mixes. Nonetheless, they have nectar and pollen that attracts bumblebees.



Rough-leaved Aster (*Eurybia radulina*). Formerly, Aster radulinus. This aster does best along woodland edges, although it likely will do well in a full sun garden. Not sold, so you will have to find a seed source.



Oregon Geranium (*Geranium oregonum*). As gorgeous (or moreso) as any horticultural variety, yet rarely sold. Can grow in full sun, or clamber up adjacent, taller plants. Adored by bees, beflies and butterflies alike.