

# Planting for Pollinators



Created by Kammy Kern-Korot West Multnomah SWCD  
(rev. Lynda Boyer, Heritage Seedlings & Liners 11.13.18)

Important Role for People Who  
Love Plants (like Master Gardeners) 😊

*Education and Advocacy*

Gain an awareness of the role your  
*regional native plants* play in our  
gardens, the suburban/rural interface,  
agriculture lands, and remnant habitats



# WHAT YOU CAN DO

## ECOLOGICAL CANVASES

- Pastures & Meadows
- Woodlots & Back-40
- Our yards!!!!
- Wild lands
- Roadsides
- Office parks & Malls
- City and County Parks
- City side walks and greenspaces

## ECOLOGICAL WARRIORS

- Landowners
- Gardeners!!!!
- Horticulturalists
- Restoration Professionals & Land Managers
- Landscapers
- Transportation Depts.
- Teachers
- Community Associations

THE XERCES SOCIETY GUIDE

# Attracting NATIVE POLLINATORS

Protecting North America's Bees and Butterflies

Ensure pollination in your garden, orchard, or farm

Identify the flower-visiting insects of your region

Provide host plants and nesting sites for bees and butterflies

# HOW YOU CAN DO IT

THOMAS RAINER AND CLAUDIA WEST

# PLANTING IN A POST-WILD WORLD

DESIGNING PLANT COMMUNITIES FOR RESILIENT LANDSCAPES

## The Meadowscaping Handbook



WEST MULTNOMAH  
Soil & Water Conservation District

# What is a pollinator?



An animal that:

- Visits flowers and picks up pollen
- Distributes the **pollen** to another part of the flower, or a flower in a different location
- Causes **fertilization** which produces fruit and/or seeds



# Examples of Pollinators

- **Bees** Bees are the most important Pollinator in North America
- Butterflies
- Birds (hummer)
- Moths
- Beetles
- Flies
- Bats



Photo: Jack Dykinga



# Why Protect Pollinators?

- 90% of flowering plants need an animal pollinator for reproduction
- 1/3 of food crops (1 in 3 bites you eat)
- ~\$20 billion agricultural industry in North America
- Honey bee colony collapse; we need native bees
- Wildlife food - 25% diet of birds & mammals



# Native Bees vs. Honey Bees

- Hundreds of species pollinate food crops
- Very few are known to sting
- More efficient pollinator of certain species
  - Apple, cherry, blueberry, cranberry, tomato
- Forage earlier & later in the day; in colder & wetter weather
- Insurance against honey bee decline (50% since '50)
- Support more native plants & habitats





# Native bees / pollinators need our help



- While the decline of European honey bees garners media attention, native bees are on the decline at an alarming rate (e.g. Western Bumble & Franklin's) due to multiple factors
- Butterflies are also at risk) due to loss of host plants (e.g. Taylor's Checkerspot & Fenders Blue
- Bumbles especially need habitat corridors; fragmented habitat makes them susceptible to inbreeding since travel only short distances from nest

# Bee Stats



- Nationwide there are ~4,000 species of bees (45 bumble bee species)
- 600- 800 bee species native to Oregon
- 150 + bee species in the Willamette Valley
- 18 Bumble bees in the Willamette Valley
- Bumble bees are getting hit hard due to climate change since they have temperature toleration limits
- Pollination timing is also getting affected due to earlier bloom times and no pollinators yet to pollinate

# Oregon Bee Project

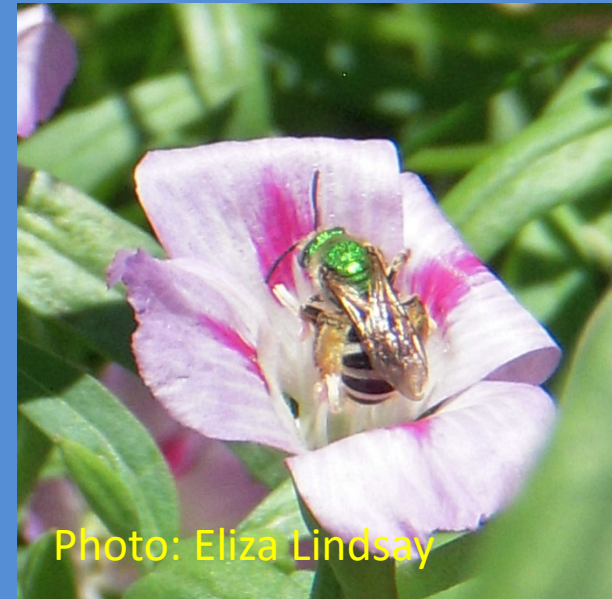
<https://www.oregonbeeproject.org/>

- “The State of Oregon is dedicated to maintaining pollinator species vital to the food supply and the natural environment around us”.
- Oregon Bee Atlas – ODA, OSU & citizen scientist (like the Master Gardeners Entomology Group) working to collect and identify Oregon’s native bees 😊 😊.
- Oregon Flagship Farms (Heritage is one of them 😊) - are recognized for providing pollinator habitat and safe use of pesticides in farming practices.



# Why native plants?

- Native plants are 4 x more likely to attract native bees than non-native plants (evolved together).
- Planting natives to attract native pollinators builds support for native plant communities in the landscape.
- Specialists such as Monarchs need their host
- Increases diversity of birds in the landscape.



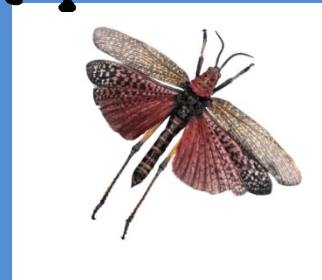
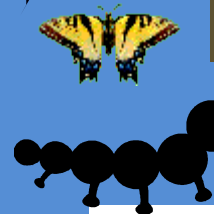
96% of terrestrial birds rear young on

BUGS

Native Plant Diversity

Insect Diversity

Bird Diversity





# Our Urban Home in West Salem *still a haven of pollinator diversity*

## Cliff and Lynda's Home

Write a description for your map.

### Legend

- 551 Kingwood Ave NW
- West Salem

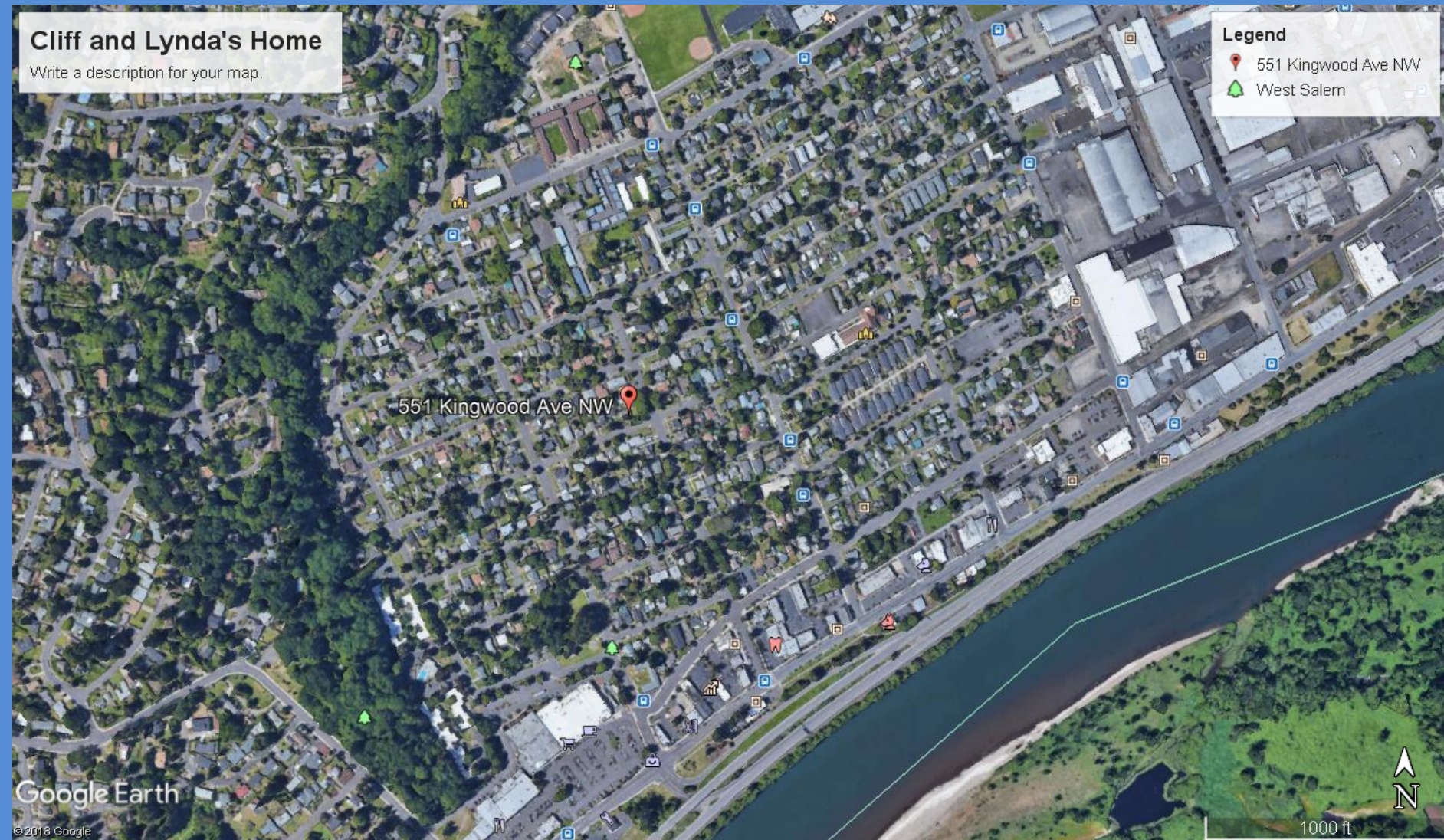
551 Kingwood Ave NW

1000 ft



Google Earth

© 2018 Google





2007

Ecological desert with  
nary a bee, butterfly,  
or beetle to be found  
(yes, the arborvitae  
were the first to  
go!!!!)





# 2018

*Garden about 50% Oregon natives - we planted for pollinators and the former desert literally became an OASIS*



Early April

\*Fawn lily

\*Common camas

Late-April

\*Western buttercup

\*Large-leaved avens

\*Tall camas







## Early-May

- \*Tall checkerbloom
- \*White camas (wild colorform from Benton County)
- \*Oregon geranium
- \*Ookow
- \*Large-leaved avens (blooms most of summer if deadhead)

## Early-May

- \*Straight-beaked buttercup (amazing garden plant)
- \*Douglas' meadowfoam (amazing garden plant)
- \*Large-leaved avens (yup, it spread around so keep it in check with...more plants!)







Mid-May

\*Apple tree (not-native but ya gotta eat and the birds love perches!)

\*Fringecup (shaded by plants in foreground)

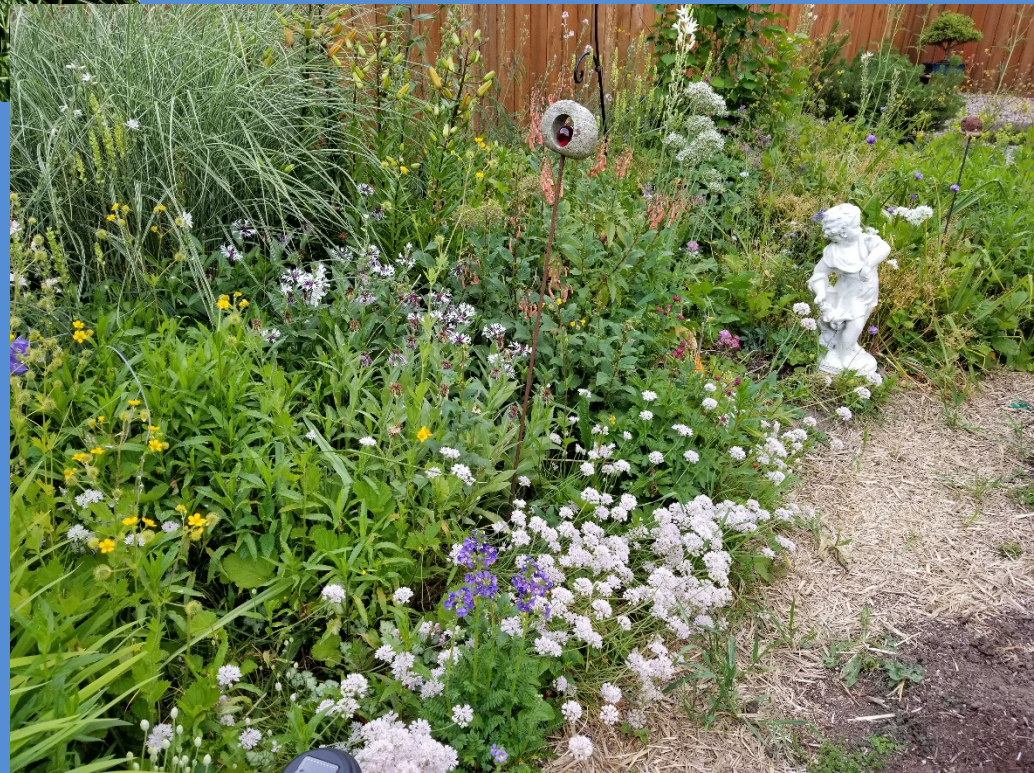
Fern-leaved lomatium (also a good perch and structural interest in fruit)

\*Green-flowered alumroot (bee magnet and structural interest in fruit)

Early-June – *Layered structure*

\*Mix of Oregon natives, mid-western natives, and ornamentals

\*Slim-leaf onion and polominium (Jacob's ladder) along the border





# Family Portrait



Background to foreground: Western yarrow, Oregon geranium, Evergreen huckleberry (food AND native) Alumroot, Slender cinquefoil; Avens, native Seal-heal, Slim-leaf onion, Spiked primrose (annual)



Early July

Note: the Willamette Valley is a drought habitat system so most of our native perennials bloom-out by the end of July

Incorporation of mid-western perennials and late-blooming non-native perennials keep the garden beautiful AND provides critical resources for pollinators

Early-Sept

Early August













# ID the bees in your garden!

The Meadowsclaping Handbook WMSWCD and  
<https://xerces.org/bumble-bee-identification/>  
(or make friends with an entomologist like I did! 😊)

## G – Pollinators That May Be Found in Urban Portland Gardens \*

BUMBLE BEES	Bombus vosnesenskii (yellow faced)		MEDIUM DARK BEES	Andrena spp. + Melandrena spp. (mining bees)	
	Bombus melanopygus (blacktailed)		METALLIC HAIRY BELLY BEES	Osmia spp. + Hoplitis spp. (mason bees)	
	Bombus mixtus (fuzzy horned)		SWEAT BEES	Agapostemon spp. (green sweat bee)	
CHAP LEGGED BEES	Bombus californica (California)			Halictus spp. (stripped sweat bee)	

\*Adapted from Appendix A of the Maritime Northwest Citizen Science Monitoring Guide, Xerces Society, 2014 (unpublished) / corroborated by Mace Vaughn, personal communication (February 2015)

Photo Credit:

Left Column (top to bottom): Mace Vaughan, The Xerces Society; Kammy Kern-Korot, WMSWCD; Mace Vaughan; Mace Vaughan

Right Column (top to bottom): Mace Vaughan; Mace Vaughan; Matthew Shepard, The Xerces Society; Mace Vaughan



*Bombus melanopygus* on polmonium late-April



*Bombus* sp. aka "lovely" on white camas



*Osmia* sp. Cavity nesting in yard art



*Ceratina* sp. on buttercup





*Lasioglossum* sp.



Cool bug sp.

Douglas' Meadowfoam/Poached egg plant

**Oh My Goodness a pollination winner!** (collect the seed and share)



*Calliphoridae* sp – fly that is an important early pollinator



Carpet beetles OK in garden ☺



Grey hair-streak on Astrantia



Beetle? Loaded with pollen on Hyacinth brodiaea



Long-horned bees sleeping on Gilia



Bumble bee and solitary bee on sunflower



# Bee Types and Plant Niches – mix it up!

- Generalists (like **bumbles**) depend on succession of flowers from early spring (queen emerges) until late summer (when colony dies)
- Specialists collect pollen from only 1 group of plants (e.g. genera of long-horned bees on cucurbits family or sunflower family)
- Cuckoo bumble bees are nest parasites; bioindicator of healthy host bee population
- Short-tongued (shallow flowers like aster, carrot family) vs. Long-tongued (favor deep flowers like penstemon)
- Small dark sweat bees like exposed, compacted soil, e.g. driveway cracks; extremely common





# Bee Activity & Life Cycle



- Early emergergents like mining bees do huge amount of spring pollination
- New queen bumbles make new nest and lay eggs in spring; (4-5 weeks first worker bees emerge then she continues to build the colony all summer)
- Mason bees active spring or early summer (March – June)
- Green sweat bees active in summer
- Leaf-cutter bees active early-mid summer

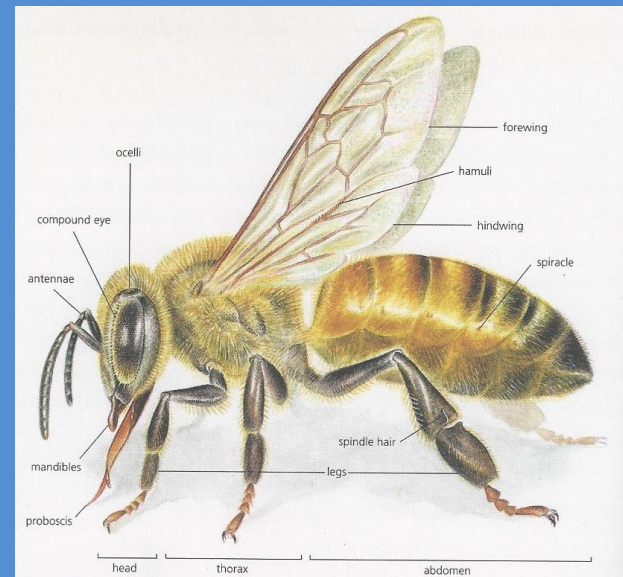
# Native Bee Nesting

- About 70% nest in the ground
  - Solitary female excavates a tunnel, lays eggs, larva /pupa overwinter (include green sweat, long-horned, digger, and mining bees)
- Most other species nest in wood
  - Often use dead trees or downed wood
  - Holes made by beetles
  - Hollow stems (mason bees)– leave standing!
- Bumble bees
  - Might use abandoned rodent hole; under bunch grasses, brush piles, stumps
  - Colony might have a couple hundred worker bees



# Native Bee Food & Habits

- Females use pollen as protein for young
- Male and females use nectar as carbohydrate (for flight & warmth)
- Exhibit floral constancy & fidelity
- Are place based; distance travelled depends on size
- Bees vs. flies – Flies have 1 pair of wings, huge eyes, very short antennae





# Principles of Pollinator Planting

- Provide the full range of bloom times from spring to late summer; 3+ species at any time (in gardenscapes, this may include mid-Western natives due to more late-summer bloomers)
- Pay special attention to early & late season
- Plant a diversity of plants: species, flower size, type and color (blue, purple, violet, white, yellow)
- Clusters of same species
- Gaps for bare ground

# Designing your habitat (it does NOT have to be all native)

Different layers will attract different species and provide other benefits

- Trees - insects, birds, nesting habitat
- Shrubs – insects, birds, cover for wildlife
- Forbs/Wildflowers - diverse insects, larva
- Bunchgrasses - beneficial insect forage, larval growth in butterflies, nesting



*Photo courtesy of Sauvie Island Center,  
Anna Goldrich*



# Types of Pollinator Plant Habitat

## Farm hedgerow planted with native flowering shrubs

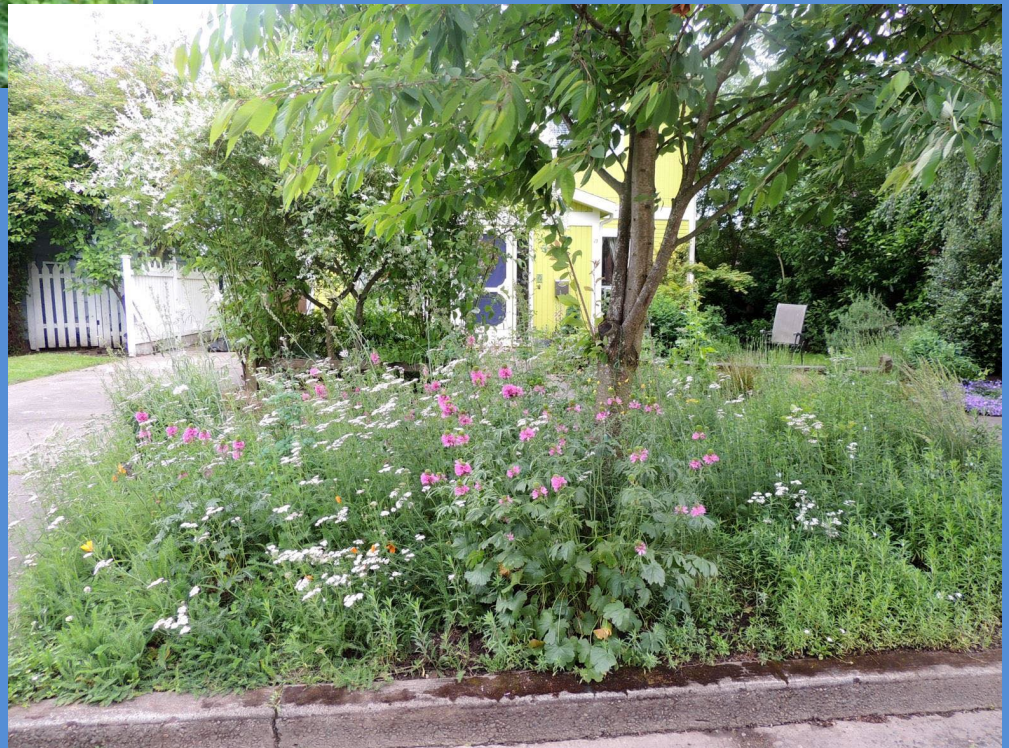
Orchards & Vineyards  
planted with flowering  
cover crops





Residential yards  
with diverse and  
successional native  
plantings

Parking strips -  
perfect for our  
drought-tolerant  
natives





# Oregon white oak understory (the “back-40”)

Remove invasive  
species and replant  
with oak shade  
tolerant flowering  
plants

(Heritage has a mix 😊)





Grassy or weedy areas can be transformed into a haven for pollinators



Weedy edge



A hard to mow lawn or grassy area



Neglected area



# Designing a hedgerow

*Example of steps for all spaces no matter how big or how small*





# Pollinator Hedgerow Between Heritage Native Seed Production Fields



Year 1 May

Chemical fallowed area  
between fields for 1-2 years



designed for pollinator and beneficial insects  
(we take our fields to the ground each fall so no overwintering habitat)

Seeded mix of forbs  
and planted shrubs  
along one edge and  
grass along the  
other edge

Year 1 July







Year 2 June

Perennials  
coming on –  
isn't it pretty!







Year 3 June

Shrubs  
starting to  
bloom – yeah!





# Species Selection

*treat it like any garden planning process  
just with new goals in mind*

- Consult lists re: what's beneficial; when in doubt, go native!!!!
- What are pollinators currently using?
- 3 species blooming throughout the growing season with diverse colors and shapes
- Adapted to site sun, moisture conditions (Appendix C - Meadowsaping Handbook)
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Size of plant when mature

# Measure the area and decide *how many plants and what kind?*

- How good is the site preparation? (seed vs plants?)
- Shrubs: maximize space for forbs and grasses  
1-2 rows 4-5' apart in lines or clumped
- Container vs. bareroot shrubs
- Annual vs. perennial forbs
- Annual vs. perennial grasses
- Perennial plugs vs. seed (more cost effective but need a clean site)



# Herbaceous Species for Meadowscaping

- Use <50% bunchgrasses per planted area to allow ample space for the wildflowers needed to cover three seasons of bloom times for pollinators. You may want to plant bunchgrasses more densely in certain areas to decrease maintenance, help combat weeds, decrease erosion after site preparation and provide pleasing aesthetic features year round.
- If the main goal is to provide ample **pollinator forage** and ground nesting spots, you can maintain some larger open spaces in your design. The ideal mix in this case is < 25% bunchgrasses (Xerces Society ).
- A meadow planting palette dominated by **perennial** grasses and wildflower species (up to 75%) will increase the chance of establishment and resilience of your meadow compared to starting with a lot of annuals.

# Meadowscaping Handbook Appendix D

Wildflower Bloom Time Chart Continued

	Genus Species	Common Name	Color	Pollinator		Bloom Time							
				Host	Food	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
SHRUBS	Ribes sanguineum	Red-flowering currant	Pink		X								
	Rosa gymnocarpa	Baldhip rose	Pink	X	X								
	Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	Pink	X	X								
	Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry	Pink	X	X								
	Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	White		X								
	Gaultheria shallon	Salal	White	X	X								
	Philadelphus lewisii	Mock orange	White		X								
	Holodiscus discolor	Oceanspray	White		X								
	Berberis aquifolium	Tall Oregon grape	Yellow	X	X								
	Salix spp.	Willow	Green	X	X								

\*Chart adapted from source material provided by Metro and The Xerces Society.



# Desirable Shrubs



Indian plum



Oregon grape sp.

Important resources for queen bumblebees early spring



# Desirable Shrubs



Salmonberry



# Desirable Shrubs



Mock orange



Oceanspray



# Desirable Shrubs



Nootka and  
Clustered rose

Red-flowering  
current





Blue elderberry

# Desirable Shrubs



Douglas' spirea

Snowberry



## D – Wildflower Bloom Time Chart

[illegible]

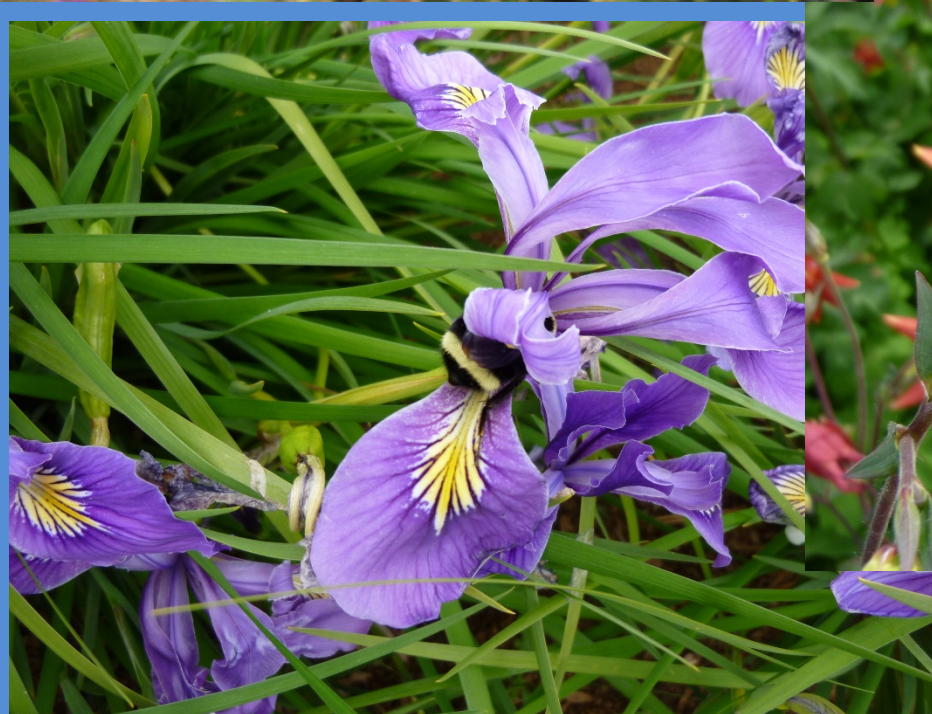




# Desirable Forbs

Oregon geranium

Western columbine



Oregon iris



# Desirable Forbs



Photo: Kammy Kern-Korot

Checkerbloom  
(*Sidalcea* spp.)

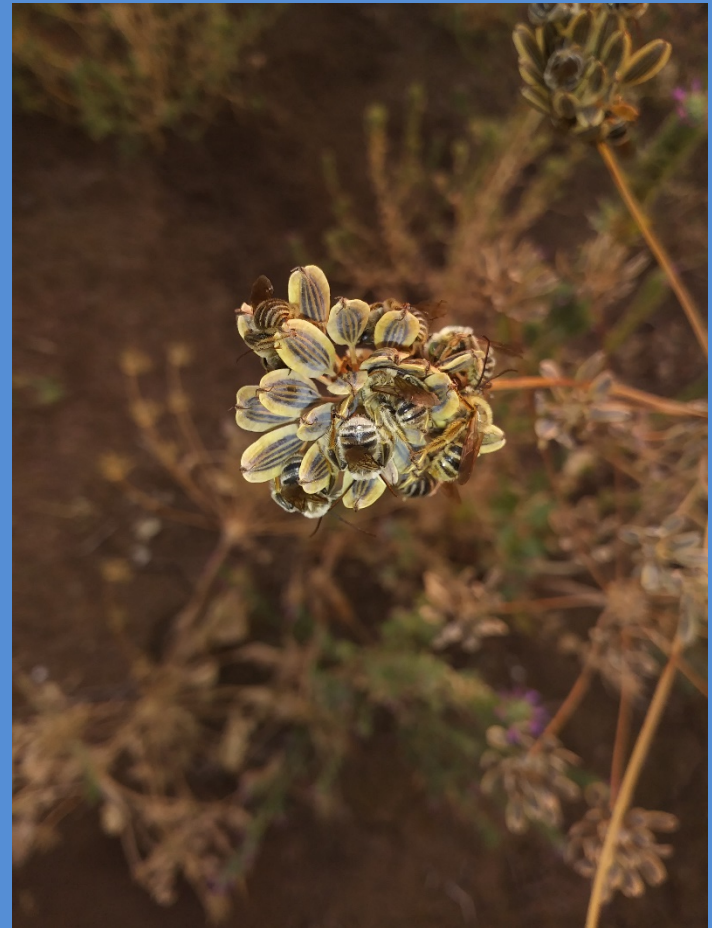


Cinquefoil (*Potentilla* spp).



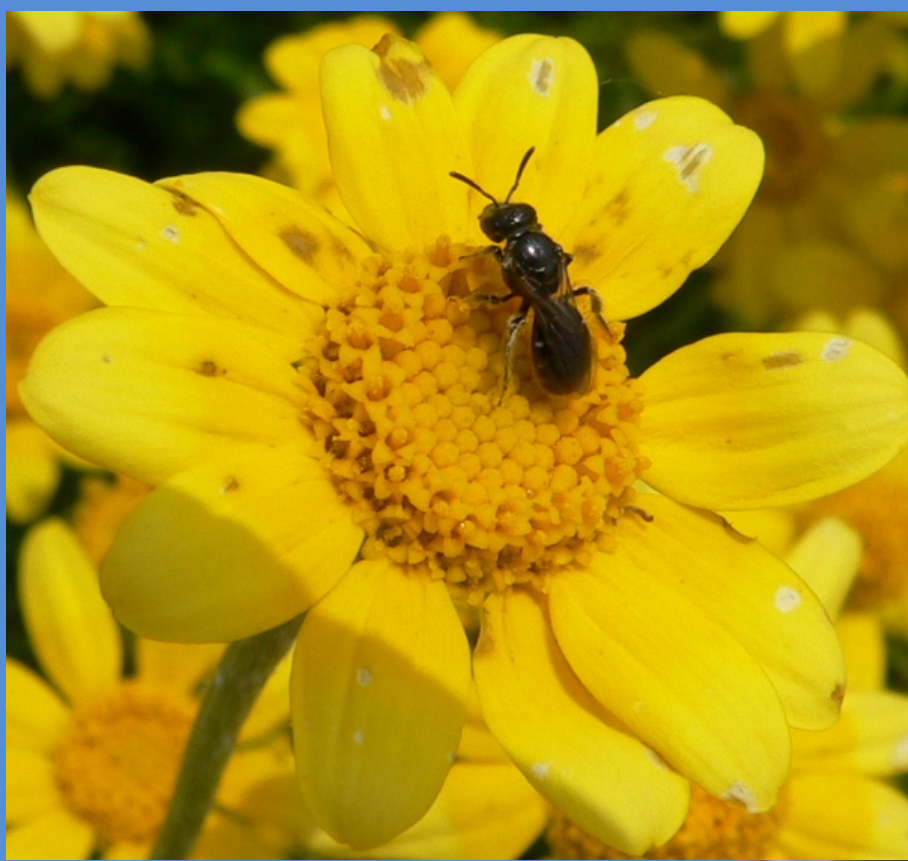
# Desirable Forbs

Biscuit root  
(*Lomatium* spp.)



# Desirable Forbs

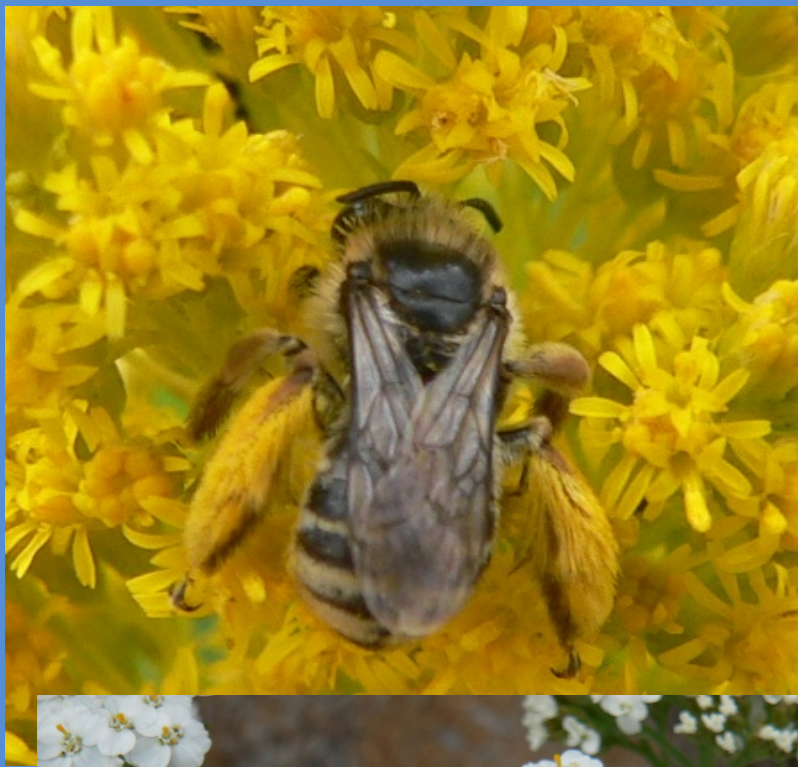
Common and Tall camas



Oregon sunshine







Desirable Forbs but only for  
Larger Spaces - spread and/or  
tall statured

Western goldenrod

Western yarrow

Cow parsnip







Narrow-leaved and Showy milkweed



Gumweed



Native lupines

Desirable Forbs but only for  
Larger Spaces - spread and/or  
tall statured



# Outstanding Annuals



Rosy plectritis

MAINTAIN ON EDGES TO  
INCREASE DIVERSITY OF  
POLLINATION RESOURCES

Blue gilia



Farewell-to-spring  
(native not cultivar)



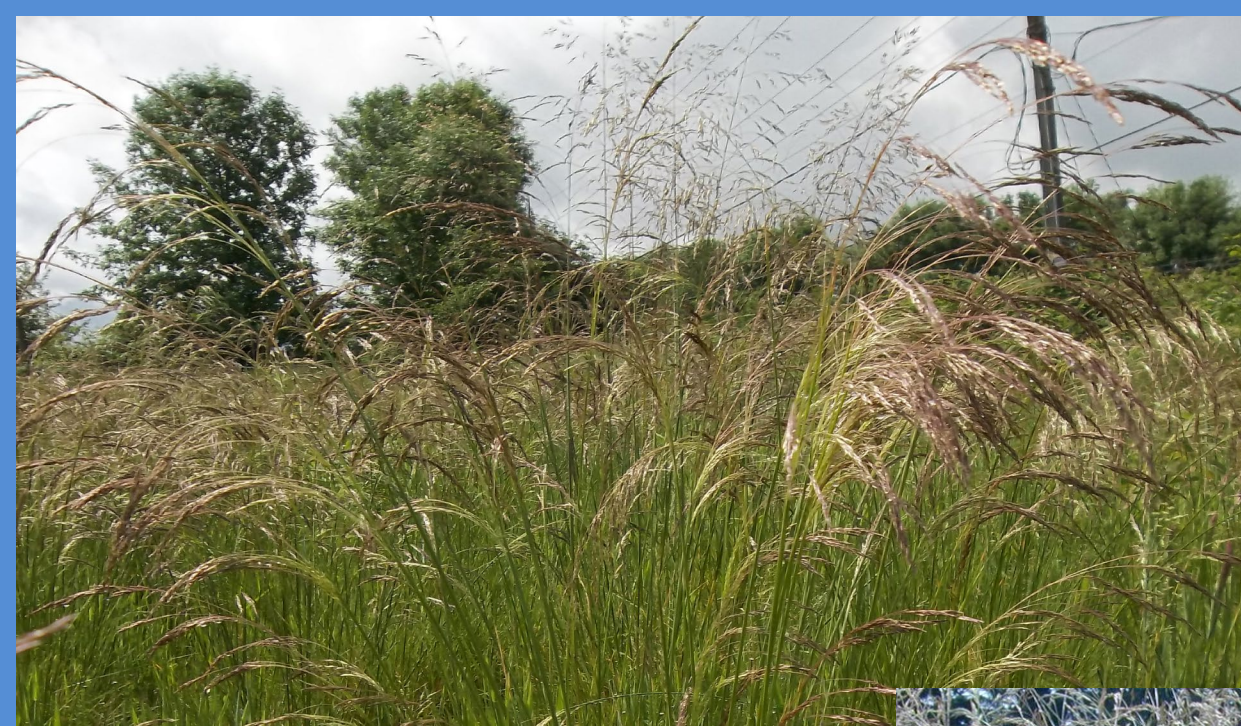


# Native Grasses



Provide potential nest sites for bumblebees and overwintering sites for insects





Tufted hairgrass

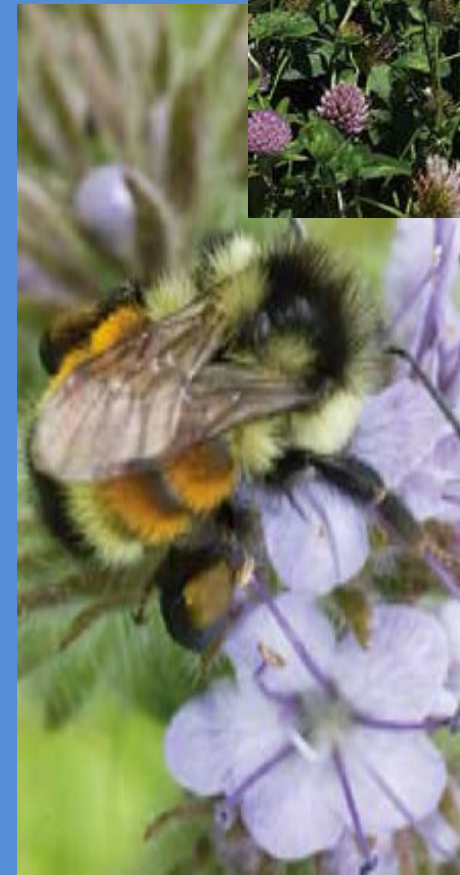
Roemer's fescue





# Other Beneficial Plants

- Lots of herbs: basil, borage, lavender, rosemary, marjoram
- Garden plants: lithodora, sunflower, hyssop
- Flowering fruit trees, raspberries / berries
- Cover crops, e.g. red clover
- Purple phacelia is an attractive cover crop; buckwheats (*Eriogonum*) are effective
- Veggies gone to flower





# Other things you can do for pollinators

- Provide bare dirt and wood; don't over-mulch; especially in sunny spots, dedicate a dirt path
- Other nesting structure, e.g. pithy stems
- Use care with insecticides/neonicotinoids; look out for garden store products e.g. anti-aphid (amino chloropid) and treated nursery plants
- Avoid organic-approved pyrethrin and spinosad pesticides – **danger to bees**; neem oil ok when not applied directly to bees; citrus may inhibit pollination
- Practice IPM; spray at night; avoid blossoms
- Minimize ground disturbance, tillage
- Provide shallow water
- Provide mud for mason bees (clay soil)
- Clean or replace artificial nest structures
- Leave existing habitat undisturbed

# Keep it dirty and “messy”



Overwintering queen bumble bees are under  
the leaf litter



# Nest sites - bare ground and wood



Bees seen entering or leaving holes in the ground are a sure sign of an active nest site. These mining bees were flying on a sunny, April morning. (Photograph by Matthew Shepherd.)



Beetle-tunneled snags, like this one, and patches of bare ground are important nesting sites for solitary bees. (Photograph by Matthew Shepherd.)

# Nest sites

## Our wind chimes!

Photos: Farming for Bees



Nest sites for tunnel-nesting bees can be made in many ways. They may be made from a stack of grooved planks (left photo). Nests also may be constructed from a bundle of hollow stems (right photo), such as bamboo (shown here), common reed, or teasel. (Photographs by Matthew Shepherd and Mace Vaughan.)

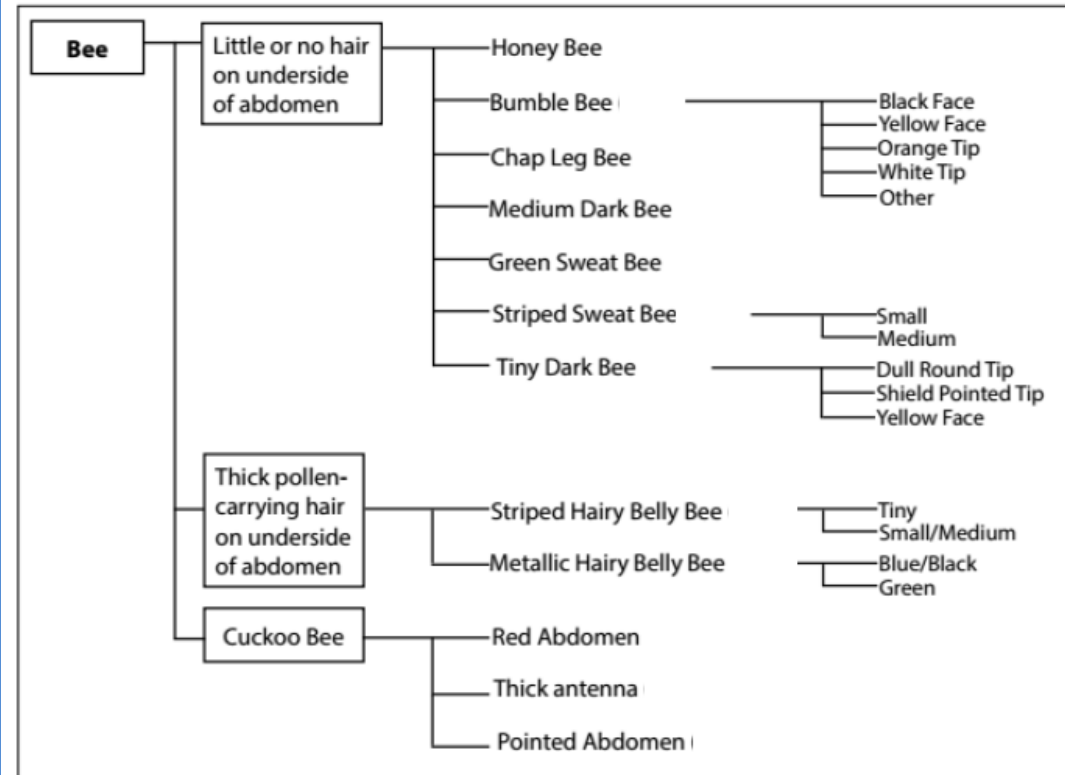
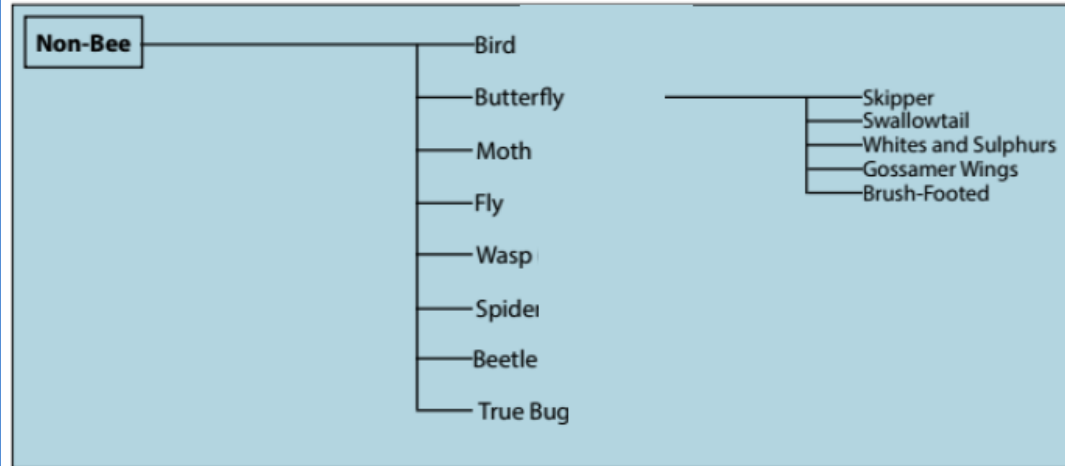


# Monitoring

- Evaluate plant health
- Are they too crowded?
- Too many weeds?
- Do you still have bare dirt?
- Do you have species that insects are never using?
- Do you still have continuous blooming?
- What species can you add?
- Do you have bee groups missing?



## Key to Identifying Floral Visitors





# Resources

Great ideas for plants in our region:

<http://www.pollinator.org/guides.htm>

POLLINATOR PLANTS

## Maritime Northwest



*Nootka rose, Douglas aster, and Pacific ninebark.*

The Maritime Northwest is a diverse geographic region, encompassing the coastline and coastal range of southern Vancouver Island, Washington, Oregon, and northern California; the grasslands of the Puget Trough and Willamette Valley; and ending on the eastern side of the Cascade Mountains. Large elevation and rainfall changes throughout this region have created diverse plant communities, ranging from the temperate rainforests of the Olympic Peninsula, the oak savannah grasslands of the Valleys, and the evergreen forests and subalpine meadows of the Cascade range.

Corresponding to this striking diversity of plant communities is an equally remarkable range of pollinators, including the once prominent Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*). Imperiled butterflies, including the Oregon silverspot (*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*), Taylor's checkerspot (*Euphydryas editha taylori*), Fender's blue (*Icaricia icarioides fenderi*), and Puget blue (*I. i. blackmorei*) butterflies also inhabit this region. As a group, these and other pollinators maintain healthy, productive plant communities, provide food that sustains wildlife, and play an essential role in crop production.

Providing wildflower-rich habitat is the most significant action you can take to support pollinators. Adult bees, butterflies, and other pollinators require nectar as their primary food source. Female bees also collect pollen as food for their offspring. Native plants, which are adapted to local soils and climates, are usually the best sources of nectar and pollen for native pollinators. Incorporating native wildflowers,

shrubs, and trees into any landscape promotes local biological diversity by providing shelter and food for wildlife. Native plants are better adapted to regional climate cycles, do not need fertilizers, and are less likely to become weedy.

This guide features regional native plants that are highly attractive to pollinators and are well-suited for small-scale plantings in gardens, on business and school campuses, in urban greenspaces, and in farm field borders. In addition to supporting native bees and honey bees, many of these plants attract nectar-seeking butterflies, moths, and hummingbirds, and some are host plants for butterfly and moth caterpillars. With few exceptions, these species occur broadly across the region and can be purchased as seed or transplants. Please consult regional Floras, the Biota of North America's North American Plant Atlas (<http://bonap.net/napa>), or the USDA's PLANTS database (<http://plants.usda.gov>) for details on species's distributions in your area.

**BRING BACK THE POLLINATORS**  
A Xerces Society Conservation Campaign

Our Bring Back the Pollinators campaign is based on four principles: grow pollinator-friendly flowers, protect bee nests and butterfly host plants, avoid pesticides, and spread the word. You can participate by taking the Pollinator Protection Pledge and registering your habitat on our nationwide map of pollinator corridors.  
[www.bringbackthepollinators.org](http://www.bringbackthepollinators.org)

THE XERCES SOCIETY  
FOR INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION



Pollinator Plants: Maritime Northwest

[http://www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/MaritimeNorthwestPlantList\\_web.pdf](http://www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/MaritimeNorthwestPlantList_web.pdf)

# Resources



## **Farming for Bees: Guidelines for Providing Native Bee Habitat on Farms**

Mace Vaughan, Matthew Shepherd, Claire Kremen, and Scott Hoffman Black; Xerces

[www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org)

*(The background info in this talk is based heavily on info gathered from this document!!)*



# Resources

## TECHNICAL NOTES

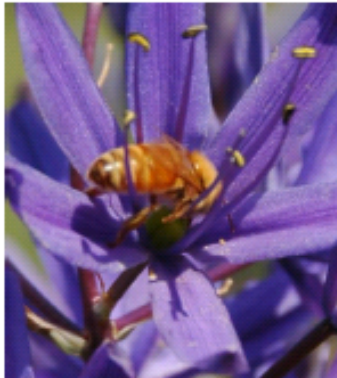
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
Portland, Oregon

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
March 2008

PLANT MATERIALS No. 13

### PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS IN OREGON

Kathy Pendergrass, Plant Material Specialist, NRCS, Portland, Oregon  
Mace Vaughan, Conservation Director, Xerces Society, Portland, Oregon  
Joe Williams, Manager, NRCS, Plant Materials Center, Corvallis, Oregon



Left – honey bee on canvas flower (Pendergrass)



Right – bumble bee on rabbit brush (Vaughan)

The purpose of this technical note is to provide information about establishing, maintaining and enhancing habitat and food resources for native pollinators, particularly for native bees, in Riparian buffers, Windbreaks, Hedgerows, Alley cropping, Field borders, Filter strips, Waterways, Range plantings and other NRCS practices. We welcome your comments for improving any of the content of this publication for future editions. Please contact us!

## Plants for Pollinators in Oregon

Pendergrass, Vaughan, & Williams

Publication from NRCS

# Resources

West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District,  
<http://www.wmswcd.org> and click on “Resources”



## Bees and Flowers: A Partnership for Life

Pollination is critical for plant reproduction. Without it, plants will not produce fruit or seed. More than 70% of plants rely on an animal—in most cases, an insect—to move their pollen.

Bees are the most important group of pollinators. They are the primary pollinators for more than one hundred crops grown on this continent. Together, these crops are valued at over \$20 billion per year.

North America has 4,000 species of bees. The non-native European honey bee is the most common managed pollinator. However, many wild native bees also pollinate crops. Native bees are often adapted to specific plants, resulting in more efficient pollination and the production of larger and more abundant fruits and seeds.

Bees are threatened by diseases and changes in the landscape that reduce habitat.

### A Partnership for Bees

Flowers sustain bees through their entire life cycle. Adult bees drink sugar-rich nectar to get energy for flight and warmth, and females collect nectar and pollen to provide for their offspring. The flowers that support native pollinators—bees, flies, butterflies, and birds—are disappearing from many modern landscapes.

In recognition of this, West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District and the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation are working together to encourage the planting of native species for pollinator conservation in west Multnomah County.

Native plants can be incorporated into urban and rural landscapes to benefit pollinators and support the pollination needs of adjacent crops. West Multnomah SWCD provides free technical assistance on conservation practices to its constituency.



### Providing Habitat for Bees

Pollinator-friendly flowers can be easily integrated into any landscape. Hedgerows that include flowering shrubs with overlapping bloom will provide pollen and nectar for bees throughout the growing season. Conservation plantings with a diversity of flowers offer food for bees (and the stable, untilled ground provides nesting opportunities for a range of bees). The vegetation in buffer strips, ditches, or roadsides can also support flowers, and thus bees.

Use native plants wherever possible, and try to have three or more species in bloom at one time. Particularly important are flowers that bloom early or late in the season, helping bee populations grow at critical periods of the year.

Also try to provide nest sites in pollinator habitat. Patches of bare earth allow mining bees and others to excavate nests. Mason and leafcutter bees will occupied drilled wooden blocks or bundles of hollow stems. Bumble bees will nest under grass tussocks or in old rodent holes. Simple steps will make a significant difference for our vital bees.



**For more information about providing bee habitat, visit:**  
[www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org) [www.wmswcd.org](http://www.wmswcd.org)



# Willamette Valley Butterfly Garden

[species choices from N. American Butterfly

Association – Eugene Chapter]

## Trees and Shrubs

### *Deciduous Trees*

Bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) [l]

Chokecherry (*Prunus emarginata*) [l] [n]

Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) [l]

Red alder (*Alnus rubra*) [l]

### *Medium to tall shrubs*

Mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*) [n]

Nutka rose (*Rosa nutkana*) [l] [n]

Ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*) [l] [n]

Redstem ceanothus (*Ceanothus sanguineum*) [l]

Scouler's willow (*Salix scouleriana*) [l] [n]

## Herbaceous Perennials

### *Medium to Tall Perennials and Annuals*

Barestem lomatium (*Lomatium nudicaule*) [n]

Bigleaf lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllus*) [l] [n]

Balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza deltoidea*) [n]

Bleeding heart (*Dicentra Formosa*) [l]

Cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*) [n]

Douglas' aster (*Aster subspicatus*) [n]

Fernleaf lomatium (*Lomatium dissectum*) [l]

[n]

Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) [n]

Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) [n]

Gumweed (*Grindelia integrifolia*) [n]

Hall's aster (*Aster hallii*) [n]

Large-flowered collomia (*Collomia grandiflora*)

[n]

Meadow checkermallow (*Sidalcea*

*campestris*) [l] [n]

Mugwort (*Artemisia douglasii*) [l] [n]

Mule's ear (*Wyethia angustifolia*) [n]

Oregon sunshine (*Eriophyllum lanatum*)  
[n]

Oregon geranium (*Geranium oreganum*)  
[n]

Oregon iris (*Iris tenax*) [n]

Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis  
margaritacea*) [l] [n]

Popcorn flower (*Plagiobothrys figuratus*)  
[n]

Rose checkermallow (*Sidalcea virgata*)  
[h] [n]

Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris* var  
*lanceolata*) [n]

Slender cinquefoil (*Potentilla gracilis*) [h]

Showy milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*) [h]  
[n]

Showy tarweed (*Madia elegans*) [n]

Spanish clover (*Lotus purshianus*) [l]

Streambank lupine (*Lupinus rivularis*) [l]  
[n]

Tall camas (*Camassia leichtlinii*) [n]

Tigerlily (*Lilium columbianum*) [n]

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) [l] [n]



### *Low Perennials and annuals*

American vetch (*Vicia americana*) [I] [n]  
Broadleaf strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*) [I] [n]  
California poppy (*Eschscholtzia californica*) [n]  
Cat's ears (*Calochortus tolmeia*) [n]  
Cutleaf microseris (*Microseris laciniata*) [n]  
Early blue violet (*Viola adunca*) [h]  
Monkey flower (*Mimulus guttatus*) [I]  
Rosy plectritis (*Plectritis congesta*) [n]  
Slim-leaf onion (*Allium amplexans*) [n]  
Spring-gold (*Lomatium utriculatum*) [n]  
Stream violet (*Viola glabella*) [I]  
Western buttercup (*Ranunculus occidentalis*) [n]  
Wintercress (*Barbarea orthoceras*) [I] [n]

### Ornamental Grasses and Sedges

#### *Medium to Tall Grasses*

Blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*)  
California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*)  
Roemers fescue (*Festuca roemerii*)  
Tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*)

#### *Low Grasses*

California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*)  
Dense sedge (*Carex densa*)  
Dewey's sedge (*Carex deweyana*)  
Foothill sedge (*Carex tumulicola*)  
Junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*)  
Pine bluegrass (*Poa secunda*)  
Spiked bentgrass (*Agrostis exarata*)

# A List of 12 Favorites and their benefits

- **Lavenders:** Bumblebees, carpenter bees, digger bees and large and small leafcutting bees collect the nectar of this evergreen shrub.
- **Pacific or coast rhododendron:** Larval host for brown elfin and gray hairstreak butterflies. Hummingbirds, bees and Western tiger swallowtails collect the nectar of this evergreen shrub. Native to the Pacific Northwest.
- **Blueblossom:** Larval host for pale swallowtail, California tortoiseshell and echo blue butterflies. Bumblebees, carpenter bees, honey bees, digger bees and a variety of small native bees collect the nectar of this evergreen shrub.
- **Ocean spray:** Larval host for spring azure, brown elfin and Lorquin's admiral butterflies. Bumblebees and a variety of small native bees collect the nectar of this deciduous shrub.
- **Serviceberry:** Hummingbirds, bees and butterflies collect the nectar of this deciduous shrub. Larval host for Weiddemeyer's admiral butterflies. Native to the Pacific Northwest.
- **Russian sage:** Honey bees, small carpenter bees and leafcutting bees collect the nectar of this perennial garden plant. The nectar also attracts hummingbirds.



- **Red-flowering currant:** Important nectar source for early-season butterflies. Nectar also attracts hummingbirds. Perennial that is a native to the Pacific Northwest.
- **Zinnias:** A wide array of hummingbirds, butterflies and bees collect the nectar. Annual garden plant.
- **Sunflower:** Longhorn bees, sweat bees, leafcutting bees and bumblebees collect the pollen and nectar of this annual.
- **Salal:** Larval host for spring azure butterflies. Bees collect the nectar on this groundcover. Native to the Pacific Northwest.
- **Catmint:** Honey bees, bumblebees, carder bees and mason bees collect nectar and pollen from this perennial.
- **Milkweed:** Monarch butterflies collect nectar and pollen and lay their eggs on this perennial wildflower. Nectar also attracts hummingbirds. Native to the Pacific Northwest.

# Resources for Buying

## OREGON FLORA WEBSITE GARDENING WITH NATIVES PLANTS PAGE

<http://www.oregonflora.org/gardening.php>

- Plantnative.org [lists vendors by state and city]
  - Native Seed Network [list of seed vendors and ecoregion specific plant lists]
  - Soil and Water Conservation District plant sales
- Note! Vendors will often donate to public space projects!



# THANK YOU

