

Native Flowering Plant Species Middle Willamette Valley

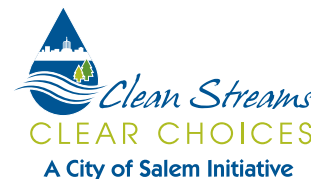
Pollinator Friendly Native Plants for Your Landscape



Common Name	Botanical Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Western buttercup	<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>			Yellow						
Shooting star	<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>			Pink						
Western trillium	<i>Trillium ovatum</i>			White						
Meadow checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea campestris</i>				Light Pink					
Tall larkspur	<i>Delphinium trolliifolium</i>				Blue/Purple					
Rosy plectritis*	<i>Plectritis congesta*</i>				Pink					
Oregon geranium	<i>Geranium oreganum</i>				Pink					
Riverbank lupine*	<i>Lupinus rivularis*</i>				Purple					
Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca ssp. Brachteata</i>				White to Pink					
Oregon iris	<i>Iris tenax</i>				Purple					
Camas	<i>Camassia leichtlinii or quamash</i>				Blue/Purple					
Western columbine	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>				Red					
Fringecup	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>				Greenish-white					
Pacific waterleaf*	<i>Hydrophyllum tenupes*</i>				Light Green					
Varileaf phacelia	<i>Phacelia heterophylla</i>				White					
Lance sealfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris ssp. Lanceolata</i>					Purple				
Slender cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>					Yellow				
Showy milkweed*	<i>Asclepias speciosa*</i>					Light Pink				
Harvest brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea elegans</i>					Purple				
Yarrow*	<i>Achillea millefolium*</i>					White				
Canada goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis var. salebrosa</i>					Yellow				
Showy tarweed	<i>Madia elegans</i>						Yellow			
Douglas aster*	<i>Symphotricum subspicatum*</i>							Light Purple		
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept

Bold face type* indicates host and nectar plants which are highly suitable for pollinators. Color bars indicate associated flower color and flowering timeframe under "normal" climate conditions. Flowering time may occur earlier or be prolonged with irrigation.

It's more than just the birds and the bees...planting with natives has so many benefits! From adding pollinator habitat to requiring less water, to preventing pollution, to requiring less maintenance, native plants are a great addition to any yard. Native plants are also beautiful! This guide will help you find the color scheme or bloom time you are looking for to complement your landscape.



Native Tree and Shrub Species Middle Willamette Valley

Common Name	Botanical Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Beaked/California Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta var. cornuta or californica</i>	Yellow								
Willow species	<i>Salix sitchensis, scouleriana, and/or lucida</i>		Yellow							
Osoberry/Indian plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>		Greenish-white							
Tall Oregon Grape*	<i>Mahonia aquifolium (aka berberis)*</i>		Yellow							
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>			Pink						
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>			Pale Pink						
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 (aka berberis)</i>			Yellow						
Oregon crabapple	<i>Malus fusca</i>			White						
Western chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana var. demissa</i>			White						
Pacific madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>				White/Cream					
Blueblossom	<i>Ceanothus thrysiflorus</i>				Blue to Purple					
Pacific dogwood	<i>Cornus nutalli</i>				White					
Red huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>				Pale Pink					
Red flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>			Pale to Dark Pink						
Pacific ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>				White					
Blue elderberry	<i>Sambucus caerulea</i>				White					
Saskatoon serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>				White					
Black hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</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				
Rose species	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa, pisocarpa, or nutkana</i>					Pink to Purple				
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos alba</i>						Pale Pink			
Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>						White/Cream			
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept

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Use Native Plants to Attract Native Pollinators

Pollinators are an essential part of life. They provide pollination for approximately 75% of the world’s flowering plants, including two-thirds of the world’s crop species. They most likely pollinate your favorite food, such as apples, blueberries, cherries, pears, plums, squash, and tomatoes.

When people hear the word pollinator, the first thing that comes to mind is often the honeybee. What many people don’t realize is that there are many other important pollinators, such as butterflies, beetles, wasps, other bees, flies, moths, birds, and bats. Of these, native bees are the most critical pollinators; some are even more efficient than honeybees.

Native bees and other native pollinators need native habitat to survive, not just orchards and crop fields. Here are a few things you can do to create pollinator habitat on your property:

- Use local native plants (shrubs and flowering plants)
- Plant multiples of the same species in clumps or clusters
- Plant flowers of different shapes and colors
- Plant a variety of native plants and shrubs that bloom throughout spring, summer and fall. See the bloom table for plant suggestions, bloom time and bloom color

If you have farm land, you can provide habitat on small patches in and around your farm: between or within row plantings, at the edge of the field as borders or strips, as wildflower patches dispersed throughout the property, or as hedge-bottoms planted under the shrubs that make up the hedgerows.

