Pollen Plants By Season

Winter to Early Spring
Maple
Hazelnut
Winter Aconite
Sweet Box
Osmanthus
Mahonia
Snowdrops
Hellebore
Witch Hazel
Parrotia
Winter Honeysuckle
Viburnum
Skimmia

Summer

Hollyhocks	Alliums
Cotoneaster	Lilies
Hydrangeas	Holly
Wild Geranium	Lavender
Privet	Tupelo
Honeysuckle	Strawberry
Evening Primrose	Cascara
Salvia	Elderberry
Meadow Rue	Thyme
Summersweet	Cleome
Yarrow	Hosta
Squash/Melon	Magnolia
Coneflower	Abelia
Golden Rain Tree	Corn
Crepe Myrtle	Borage
Cardinal Flower	Veronica
Chaste Tree	Goldenrod

Boston Ivy/Virginia Creeper
Milkweed/Butterfly Weed
Basil/Oregano/Marjoram
Blackeyed Susan
Pagoda Tree

Spring

Maple	Hellebore
Camellia	Hyacinth
Dogwood	Currant
Crocus	Alliums
Mahonia	Daphne
Rhododendron	Boxwood
Willow	Enkianthus
Cherry & Plum	Holly
Pear & Apple	Alder
Locust & Honeylocust	Magnolia
Barberry	Peony
Redbud	Poppy
Flowering Quince	Oak
Blackberry	Grape
Blueberry/Huckleberry	Raspberry

Fall
Fall Crocus
Seven Sons Tree
Hydrangeas
Morning Glory
Salvia
Sedums
Asters
Anemone
Chrysanthemums
Silverberry
Sunflower
Osmanthus
Mahonia

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Major Butterfly Larval Plants

Trees & Shrubs:
Oak
Maple
Willow
Cottonwood
Cherry
Locust
Pine
Fir
Douglas Fir
Birch
Ash
Willow
Ceanothus
Currant & Gooseberry
Honeysuckle
Potentilla
Blueberry & Huckleberry
Oceanspray

Herbaceous plants:
Milkweed/butterfly weed
Violets
Blanketflower
Pearly Everlasting
Snapdragon
Sedum
Buckwheat
Native Fescues
Paintbrush
Penstemon
Mallows and Checkermallows,
Hollyhocks
Lupine
Clover
Vetch
Bleeding Heart
Yarrow
--- and the entire mustard and
parsley families

Planning a multi-pollinator landscape

1. Plant a wide variety of nectar plants, with different colors and forms and as wide a bloom time as possible.

2. Plant pollen plants, as wide a bloom time as possible, for honeybees and for native bees.

3. Plant larval host plants for butterfly larvae

4. Plant shelter plantings such as tall grasses, mixed hedgerows, shade and flowering trees, and conifers

5. Incorporate native host, pollen, and nectar plants to encourage diverse pollinator populations

6. Provide available and safe water – shallow and easy to emerge for bees, moving water for hummingbirds, wet dirt and sand for butterflies

7. Do not 'manicure' your landscape – many pollinators need access to mud - patches, dead twigs, duff and leaf mold, etc., for shelter and nesting materials.

8. Select plants that require less pesticide use to maintain.

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