Planting Guide for your native pollinator garden
Use the arrangement below to have a continuous garden - spring, summer, & fall

For best results, use multiple plants of each species.
Follow these steps to create your beautiful native pollinator garden

1. Identify your garden spot:
   - Find a 3’ x 6’ plot that gets 6+ hours of sun.
   - Have a larger area? Include more choices and clump the same species together.
   - Remove or smother existing lawn or vegetation.
   - Enhance hard-packed soil with organic compost.

2. Buy plants at a local native plant nursery, if possible.

3. Plant!
   - Arrange plants with different seasonal blooms in your plot.
   - Dig holes twice as large as each plant’s pot.
   - Remove the plant from the pot, loosen the roots, place it in the hole, backfill, tamp soil, and water.
   - Mulch plot to depth < 1 inch, keeping mulch away from stems and avoid using hardwood chips and shreds.

4. Maintain your garden:
   - Water to keep moist throughout the first two weeks, then as needed or when plants droop.
   - Weed as needed.
   - Avoid using insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides.
   - Be patient - your garden may take a few years to fully establish and fill in!

Add your garden: www.millionpollinatorgardens.org

**BLOOM SEASON** | **NATIVE PLANT OPTIONS**

Your state’s native plant society can recommend additional locally appropriate native species. See North American Pollinator Protection Campaign Ecoregional Planting Guides for additional information: www.pollinator.org/guides.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>West of the Cascades</th>
<th>East of the Cascades</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>common yarrow</td>
<td>wax current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
<td>Ribes cereum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oregon grape</td>
<td>common yarrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahonia (Berberis) aquifolium</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>redflower currant</td>
<td>threadleaf phacelia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ribes sanguineum</td>
<td>Phacelia linearis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>showy/narrowleaf milkweed</td>
<td>sulphur buckwheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asclepias speciosa</td>
<td>Eriogonum umbellatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. fascicularis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oregon sunshine</td>
<td>mountain monardella</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eriophyllum lanatum</td>
<td>Monardella odoratissima</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>mountain monardella</td>
<td>scarlet gilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monardella odoratissima</td>
<td>Ipomopsis aggregata</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western coneflower</td>
<td>rubber rabbitbrush</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rudbeckia occidentalis</td>
<td>Ericameria nauseosa</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West coast goldenrod</td>
<td>Canada goldenrod</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solidago elongata</td>
<td>Solidago canadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Douglas aster</td>
<td>common sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Symphyotrichum subspicatum</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

○ color dots above indicate bloom color

Photo credits on reverse side of card.