Introduction

Hummingbirds play an important role in the food web, pollinating a variety of flowering plants, some of which are specifically adapted to pollination by hummingbirds. Hummingbird numbers are declining, like those of other pollinators, due to habitat loss, changes in the distribution and abundance of nectar plants (which are affected by climate change), the spread of invasive plants, and pesticide use. This guide is intended to help you provide and improve habitat for hummingbirds, as well as other pollinators, in Oregon and Washington. While hummingbirds, like all birds, have the basic habitat needs of food, water, shelter, and space, this guide is focused on providing food—the plants that provide nectar for hummingbirds. Because climate, geology, and vegetation vary widely in different areas, specific recommendations are presented for each ecoregion in Washington and Oregon. (See the Ecoregions in Oregon and Washington section below.)

This guide also provides brief descriptions of the species that visit the Pacific Northwest, as well as some basic information about hummingbird habitat needs.

Whether you’re involved in managing public or private lands, large acreages or small areas, you can make them attractive to our native hummingbirds. Even long, narrow pieces of habitat, like utility corridors, field edges, and roadsides, can provide important connections among larger habitat areas.

Hummingbird Basics

In general, the hummingbird species of Oregon and Washington are migratory, generally wintering in the Southwestern United States and Mexico. Anna’s Hummingbirds regularly winter in western Oregon and Washington, where winters are temperate and several plant species bloom during the colder months. For hummingbird species to thrive, they need to find suitable habitat all along their migration routes, as well as in their breeding, nesting, and wintering areas. Even small habitat patches along their migratory path can be critical to the birds by providing places for rest and food to fuel their journey.

Food

Hummingbirds feed by day on nectar from flowers, including annuals, perennials, trees, shrubs, and vines. Native nectar plants are listed in the table near the end of this guide. They feed while hovering or, if possible, while perched. They also eat insects, such as mosquitoes and gnats, and will consume tree sap when it is available. They obtain tree sap from sap wells drilled in trees by sapsuckers and other hole-drilling birds.

Water

Hummingbirds get adequate water from the nectar and insects they consume. However, they are attracted to running water, such as a fountain, sprinkler, birdbath with a mister, or waterfall. In addition, insect populations are typically higher near ponds, streams, and wetland areas, so those areas are important food sources for hummingbirds.

Hummingbird Species in Oregon and Washington

Following are brief descriptions of the hummingbird species most commonly found in Oregon and Washington, as well as a list of other species that are uncommon or rare visitors.
Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*)

**RANGE**—Black-chinned Hummingbirds occur in all three Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in Oregon and Washington, which are BCR’s 5, 9, and 10. (See the Bird Conservation Regions section below.) They are typically found east of the Cascade Mountains. They occur in areas from below sea level to elevations above 7,800 feet and inhabit a wide variety of habitats, including canyons and gulches, riparian corridors, open woodlands, oak and scrub areas, and urban settings.

**NESTING**—Habitat includes canyons or floodplain riparian communities. In urban areas, they prefer settings with tall trees and many flowering shrubs and vines. After breeding, they may move to more elevated mountain habitats to feed on nectar-producing flowers. Many will move or stay in urban areas, where flowering plants and feeders are attractive. Typically arriving in April, they migrate south in August.

**APPEARANCE**—Unlike other North American hummingbirds, the wingtips of the Black-chinned Hummingbird look relatively broad and curved when the bird is at rest. While hovering, they pump their tail almost constantly. The adult male (above) is dull green to emerald green above, pale gray to whitish below, becoming dull green on the sides. It has a velvety black gorget with an iridescent purple band below; the purple band can look black in poor light. White on the breast extends around the sides of the neck, contrasting strongly with the all-dark head. The central two tail feathers are green; the others are black, often with a purplish sheen.

The adult female (right) is dull green to golden green above and pale gray below. The sides are gray-green and often have a tawny or cinnamon-colored patch on the lower flank. The throat of the female can be unmarked or have dusky streaking or spotting in the center of the gorget. The tail is greenish or blackish, with the three outer pairs of tail feathers broadly tipped with white. Immature birds look similar to adult females; refer to a field guide for more information.

Anna’s Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)

**RANGE**—The Anna’s Hummingbird is the largest hummingbird common to Oregon and Washington. It is a year-round resident of the Pacific coast, from southern British Columbia to northern Baja California. Since the mid-1930s, its range has expanded greatly, likely due to its effective use of nonnative plants and feeders in urban and suburban areas. The Anna’s Hummingbird is the only hummingbird regularly found in Oregon and Washington in the winter. Anna’s Hummingbirds occur in BCRs 5 and 9 in Oregon and Washington. They occur primarily west of the Cascades. They are locally uncommon in spring and summer along the eastern flank of the Cascades and into central Oregon and eastern Washington.

**NESTING**—Habitat includes urban areas and parks, from sea level to 5,700 feet. In summer, they inhabit shrubland communities such as chaparral-oak areas and brushy riparian areas, as well as urban and suburban areas. After breeding, they may move to higher elevations (up to 11,000 feet) in search of nectar plants. Migration is not well understood. They do not migrate in the traditional sense. Instead, they migrate more altitudinally. Winter habitat is almost always near people’s homes with hummingbird feeders and dense cover for nighttime roosting.

**APPEARANCE**—Males (above) are more vocal than any other North American hummingbird. The male has a dry, scratchy, buzzy “song” that it sings throughout the year. Adult males (and some young males) have an iridescent rose/red crown and gorget with elongated feathers projecting to the sides. Males turn their head from side to side as they sing, flashing their iridescent head as a signal to other hummingbirds. They have a green back and are grayish below. Outer tail feathers are gray, darker at the edges. The tail extends well beyond the wingtips.

Adult females (left) also have a green back and grayish underparts. Gorget markings vary from bronzy gray mottling to a central splotch of rose/red.
The Calliope Hummingbird is the smallest breeding bird in North America and is the smallest long-distance avian migrant in the world. Calliope Hummingbirds occur in all three BCRs in Oregon and Washington.

**Calliope Hummingbird (Stellula calliope)**

The Calliope Hummingbird weighs about the same as a penny—about half as much as a male Anna’s Hummingbird. The adult male is bright green above and creamy white below with a green wash on the sides and flanks. The adult male’s gorget is iridescent, wine-red to magenta-red, and, unlike other North American hummingbirds, separated into distinct rays that fan across its throat. The male can elevate the rays into a starburst display against the white background of its throat. Wingtips extend to or slightly beyond the short tail. Tail feathers are dull gray, variably edged with cinnamon at the base.

The adult female (next page) is bright green to golden green above and creamy white below, with a rusty wash on the sides, flanks, and across the lower breast. The gorget is evenly spotted with dusky to brownish bronze. The tail usually falls short of the wingtips. The adult female looks much like female Rufous or Allen’s Hummingbirds, but it is smaller with a shorter bill, shorter tail, and less rust at the base of the tail. Immature birds look similar to adult females. Calliope Hummingbirds often cock their tails upward, perpendicular to the body, while hovering.

**Rufous Hummingbird (Selasphorus rufus)**

RANGE—Rufous Hummingbirds travel farther north than any other hummingbird, wintering in Mexico and migrating to breeding sites as distant as Alaska. Although a relatively small hummingbird, the Rufous Hummingbird has an aggressive nature and frequently chases larger hummingbirds from nectar sources. Rufous Hummingbirds are important pollinators in the cool, cloudy Pacific Northwest, where cold-blooded insect pollinators are at a disadvantage. They usually begin arriving in western Oregon in mid-February and in western Washington in March. East of the Cascades, they arrive a month or more later, depending on the weather. Fall migration begins in June and is split between the Pacific and Rocky Mountain Flyways. As with other hummingbirds, Rufous Hummingbirds typically move to higher elevations for the fall migration, following nectar flowers.

The Rufous Hummingbird is the most common and widespread hummingbird species Oregon and Washington, and it occurs in all three BCRs in those States. Rufous Hummingbirds are found in a wide variety of habitats.

NESTING—For breeding, they prefer second-growth forest communities and openings, but they will also use mature forests, parks, and residential areas—from sea level to 6,000 feet. Spring migration is mostly along the Pacific Flyway.
A few other hummingbird species are sometimes, though rarely, seen in Oregon and/or Washington. They include:

- **Broad-billed Hummingbird** (*Cynanthus latirostris*)
- **Broad-tailed Hummingbird** (*Selasphorus platycercus*)
- **Costa's Hummingbird** (*Calypte costae*)

(Records indicate that the Costa's Hummingbird's breeding range is expanding northward.) You may refer to a field guide for information about these species.
The Pollinator Partnership Web site (http://www.pollinator.org) will show you which ecoregion you are in just by entering your postal ZIP Code (under “Planting Guides” on the Web site). If you wish to supplement the information presented in this guide, for example, to attract other pollinators or to learn about other ecoregions, the Pollinator Partnership offers planting guides for ecoregions throughout the United States. The Web site provides additional tools and connections to useful resources for pollinator and plant information.

Bird Conservation Regions in Oregon and Washington

The United States North American Bird Conservation Initiative Committee is a coalition of government agencies, private organizations, and bird initiatives in the United States. The committee is working to ensure the long-term health of North America’s native bird populations. Bird conservation initiatives have produced national and international conservation plans for birds as well as regional plans for numerous BCRs, which are ecologically distinct regions in North America with similar bird communities, habitats, and resource management issues. The regional plans provide more detailed information on population objectives and habitat needs for birds in specific landscapes.

The three BCRs in Oregon and Washington, the Northern Pacific Rainforest (BCR 5), the Great Basin (BCR 9), and the Northern Rockies (BCR 10), are shown on the map (above left).

Ecoregions in Oregon and Washington

Land within Oregon and Washington lies within seven ecoregions (see below—codes in parentheses), which are shown on the map: Ecoregions in Oregon and Washington. The ecoregion boundaries differ from those of the BCRs and their relationship is as below.

- **Pacific Lowland Mixed Forest (PL)**—lies within BCR 5.
- **Cascade Mixed Forest (CMF)**—lies within BCR 5 and BCR 10.
- **Sierran Steppe Mixed Northern (SSM)**—lies within BCR 5 and BCR 9.
- **Great Plains/Palouse (GPP)**—lies within BCR 9.
- **Middle Rocky Mountains Steppe (MRMS)**—lies within BCR 10.
- **Northern Rocky Mountains Forest-Steppe (NRM)**—lies within BCR 10.
- **Intermountain Semi-Desert (ISD)**—lies within BCR 9 and BCR 10.

**Note:** Ecoregion map adapted from http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/ecoregions/images/maps/ecoregions-united-states-sample.jpg.

Hummingbird Nectar Plants for Ecoregions in Oregon and Washington

The following table (Hummingbird Nectar Plants for Ecoregions in Oregon and Washington) lists some plants that are nectar sources for hummingbirds. These plants are native to Oregon, Washington, or both, and are adapted to conditions in the ecoregions indicated in the table. The table also provides basic information on habitat and light, soil, and water needs. Finally, the tables provide seed sources for each plant valid as of June 2009. Please check with the seed suppliers for current availability. A directory of the seed sources follows the tables. Use locally adapted genetically appropriate plants in all your restoration and pollinator enhancement work. Seed zones—areas with genetically similar plants—help determine the right plant materials to use; poorly chosen plants usually fail to thrive.

See http://fs.bioc.orst.edu/web_maps/S_Zones_1Oct2013.html for provisional seed zones of the Pacific Northwest, and select plant materials from your zone. Planting nonnatives to attract hummingbirds is against policy and destructive: these plants become invasive and disrupt ecosystems. For example, yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*, also called “butter and eggs”) is attractive to hummingbirds but is a noxious weed.

Yellow Toadflax

Courtesy of Colorado State University Extension–Adams County
### Hummingbird Nectar Plants for Ecoregions in Oregon and Washington

**Botanical Name** | **Common Name** | **Ecoregion** | **Bloom Season** | **Sunlight** | **Soils/Water** | **General Habitat/Elevation** | **Seed Sources**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Arbutus menziesii | Pacific madrone | X | Apr–May | Sun to part sun | Dry to moist, well drained | Exposed or wooded slopes and canyons below 5,000 ft | IP, JNS
Arctostaphylos spp. | manzanita | X X X X X | Dec–May | Sun | Dry | Rocky areas and steep slopes | IP, JNS
Ceanothus spp. | ceanothus | X X X X | Apr–Aug | Sun, part shade, shade | Dry, rocky, well drained | Dry, open flats and slopes, often at higher elevation (3,000 to 9,500 ft) | IP, JNS, SMN
Berberis spp. | Oregon grape | X X X X X X X | Mar–May | Part shade to shade | Moist, well drained, acid loams | Relatively dry to moist rocky sites in open coniferous forests and forested slopes (1,300 to 6,900 ft) | IP, AWS, JNS, SMN
Menziesia ferruginea | rusty menziesia | X X | May–Jul | Sun, part shade, shade | Moist | Coniferous woods | JNS
Ribes spp. | currants and gooseberries | X X | Mar–Jun | Sun to shade | Moist to dry, well drained | Varies | AWS, JNS, SMN
Ribes roezlii | Sierra gooseberry | X | May–Jun | Sun to part shade | Dry to moist | Dry open slopes, mostly 3,500 to 8,500 ft, yellow pine and red fir forests | SMN
*Ribes sanguineum* | redflower currant | X X X | Mar–Apr | Sun, part shade, shade | Moist to drier, well drained | Open or partly shady places below 2,000 ft | AWS, JNS, SMN
Rubus spectabilis | salmonberry | X X X | Mar–Jun | Sun, part shade, shade | Moist to drier | Low, moist woods; stream banks; mountain slopes | AWS, JNS, IP, SMN
Salvia dorrii | purple sage | X X X X | May–Jun | Sun, part shade, shade | Moist, perfectly drained | Dry, open scabland and sagebrush areas | SMN
Symphoricarpos occidentalis | western snowberry | X | Jun–Aug | Part shade | Moist, well drained | Dry, rocky hillsides; sand plains; prairies; open woods | SMN
Vaccinium ovatum | evergreen huckleberry | X X X | Mar–May | Sun, part shade, shade | Poor, acid, well drained | Dry, shaded slopes; moister, woodland edges | JNS

*Hummingbird adapted or preferred nectar sources
### Hummingbird Nectar Plants for Ecoregions in Oregon and Washington—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Ecoregion¹</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PL</td>
<td>CMF</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vines</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis ligusticifolia</td>
<td>western virgin’s bower</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Lonicera ciliosa</td>
<td>orange honeysuckle</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera hispidula</td>
<td>pink honeysuckle</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Lonicera involucrata</td>
<td>nettleleaf giant hyssop</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perennial Herbs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aconitum columbianum</td>
<td>monkshood</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Agastache urticifolia</td>
<td>nettleleaf giant hyssop</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Aquilegia formosa</td>
<td>western columbine</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Castilleja spp.</td>
<td>paintbrush</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilleja affinis ssp. litoralis</td>
<td>coast Indian paintbrush</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilleja angustifolia</td>
<td>northwestern Indian paintbrush</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilleja applegatei</td>
<td>wavyleaf Indian paintbrush</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilleja arachnoidea</td>
<td>cobwebby Indian paintbrush</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilleja elmeri</td>
<td>Wenatchee Indian paintbrush</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Hummingbird adapted or preferred nectar sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bloom Season</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Soils/Water</th>
<th>General Habitat/Elevation</th>
<th>Seed Sources²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vines</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May–Aug</td>
<td>Sun to part sun</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Woods along streams; moist, brushy coulees</td>
<td>S&amp;S, AWS, SMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May–Jul</td>
<td>Sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist to dry</td>
<td>Open woods and thicket</td>
<td>JNS, SMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr–Jul</td>
<td>Part sun to part shade</td>
<td>Dry to moist</td>
<td>Dry sites in open mixed woods, sometimes lying on ground in clearings, at low to mid elevations</td>
<td>JNS, IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar–Aug</td>
<td>Sun to shade</td>
<td>Generally moist</td>
<td>Moist or wet, open woods from 0 to 10,000 ft</td>
<td>AWS, SMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perennial Herbs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun–Aug</td>
<td>Part shade</td>
<td>Moist, rich</td>
<td>Moist woods and meadows; moderate to subalpine elevations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun–Aug</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Varies, usually drier</td>
<td>Dry open slopes and draws, meadows; 700 to 8,500 ft</td>
<td>IP, OWS, HSI, JNS, OWS, SMN, SSS, ST</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr–Aug</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist, rich</td>
<td>Moist, open woods, banks and seeps; 0 to 8,000 ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar–Jun</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Well drained</td>
<td>Dry places along bluffs, chaparral near coast</td>
<td>IP, SMN, ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr–Aug</td>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Dry open soil, often with sagebrush</td>
<td>SSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr–Jun</td>
<td>Sun to part shade</td>
<td>Rocky, dry, well drained</td>
<td>Sagebrush, open conifer woods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>Dry, rocky</td>
<td></td>
<td>Open dry rocks or summits of mountains at mid and high elevations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun–Aug</td>
<td>Sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Mesic meadows in mountains of central Washington</td>
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## Hummingbird Nectar Plants for Ecoregions in Oregon and Washington—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Ecoregion¹</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Perennial Herbs—continued

- **Castilleja fraterna** (Federal Species of Concern)
  - fraternal Indian paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: Jul–Aug
  - Sunlight: Limestone or limey
  - Soils/Water: Alpine meadows, slopes, and exposed talus and rock above 7,900 ft
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Alpine meadows, slopes, and exposed talus and rock above 7,900 ft
  - Seed Sources: IP, JNS

- **Castilleja breviloba**
  - short-lobe Indian paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: Apr–May
  - Sunlight: Full sun to part shade
  - Soils/Water: Well drained
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Mesic to dry serpentine areas in open Jeffrey pine savannas
  - Seed Sources: IP, JNS

- **Castilleja hispida**
  - harsh Indian paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: Apr–Aug
  - Sunlight: Full sun to part shade
  - Soils/Water: Well drained
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Dry openings in forests, meadows, from coast to high elevations
  - Seed Sources: IP, JNS

- **Castilleja linariifolia**
  - Wyoming Indian paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: May–Oct
  - Sunlight: Part shade
  - Soils/Water: Moist, well drained, rocky
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Moist to dry, open woods and brush areas from 2,500 to 12,000 ft
  - Seed Sources: ST

- **Castilleja miniata**
  - scarlet paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: May–Sep
  - Sunlight: Sun
  - Soils/Water: Moist
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Wet mountain meadows and stream banks below 11,000 ft
  - Seed Sources: IP, SSS, ST

- **Castilleja parviflora**
  - mountain Indian paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: Jun–Sep
  - Sunlight: Sun
  - Soils/Water: Well drained
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Subalpine meadows
  - Seed Sources: IP, JNS

- **Castilleja pruinosa**
  - frosted Indian paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: May–Sep
  - Sunlight: Sun
  - Soils/Water: Moist
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Moist to dry, open woods and brush areas from 2,500 to 12,000 ft
  - Seed Sources: ST

- **Castilleja rhexiifolia**
  - rosy paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: Jun–Sep
  - Sunlight: Sun
  - Soils/Water: Moist to wet
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Meadows and thickets, subalpine meadows and along streams
  - Seed Sources: IP, JNS

- **Castilleja rupicola**
  - cliff Indian paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: Jun–Aug
  - Sunlight: Part shade
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Subalpine meadows, bogs, alpine talus slopes
  - Seed Sources: IP, JNS

- **Castilleja suksdorfii**
  - Suksdorf’s Indian paintbrush
  - Bloom Season: Jun–Sep
  - Sunlight: Sun
  - Soils/Water: Dry
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Rocky serpentine, but not exclusively, below 6,000 ft
  - Seed Sources: IP, SMN

- **Chamerion angustifolium**
  - fireweed
  - Bloom Season: Jun–Sep
  - Sunlight: Part shade
  - Soils/Water: Varied
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Scattered to common in forest habitats, especially in upland pine and spruce stands; often abundant in cleared or burned areas
  - Seed Sources: IP, SMN

- **Cirsium occidentale**
  - cobwebby thistle
  - Bloom Season: Jun–Aug
  - Sunlight: Sun
  - Soils/Water: Dry
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Rocky serpentine, but not exclusively, below 6,000 ft
  - Seed Sources: IP, SMN

- **Cleome serrulata**
  - Rocky Mountain bee plant
  - Bloom Season: Jul–Sep
  - Sunlight: Sun, part shade
  - Soils/Water: Well drained, sandy
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Prairies, open woods, wash areas, disturbed sites
  - Seed Sources: SSI, SMN

- **Delphinium spp.**
  - larkspur
  - Bloom Season: Mar–Aug
  - Sunlight: Sun
  - Soils/Water: Varied
  - General Habitat/Elevation: Varies
  - Seed Sources: IP, JNS, SMN
### Perennial Herbs—continued

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Ecoregion1</th>
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<th>NRM</th>
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<td>Erythronium grandiflorum</td>
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<td><em>Ipomopsis aggregata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilium bolanderi</em></td>
<td>Bolander’s lily</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilium columbianum</td>
<td>Columbia lily</td>
<td>X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilium pardalinum</td>
<td>leopard lily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilium washingtonianum</td>
<td>Washington Lily</td>
<td>X X</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Mimulus aurantiacus</em></td>
<td>bush monkeyflower</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Mimulus cardinalis</em></td>
<td>scarlet monkeyflower</td>
<td>X X X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pedicularis densiflora</em></td>
<td>Indian warrior</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Hummingbird adapted or preferred nectar sources

### Bloom Season | Sunlight | Soils/Water | General Habitat/Elevation | Seed Sources2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mar–Aug</th>
<th>Part shade</th>
<th>Moist</th>
<th>Rocky, talus slopes and outcrops within coniferous forests</th>
<th>SSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar–Jul</td>
<td>Part sun to shade</td>
<td>Dry to moist</td>
<td>Gravelly hillsides to loam soils, open woods, occasionally along stream banks; 2,000 to 4,000 ft, serpentine substrates</td>
<td>SSS, IP, JNS, SMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May–Jul</td>
<td>Full to part sun</td>
<td>Clay to sandy</td>
<td>Grassy slopes in woodland openings at low or moderate elevations</td>
<td>ONP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul–Oct</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Dry slopes and ridges from sea level to high in the mountains</td>
<td>S&amp;S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May–Jul</td>
<td>Part shade</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Open woods; meadow edges; various altitudes</td>
<td>JNS, IP, SMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar–Jul</td>
<td>Part shade</td>
<td>Dry, rocky</td>
<td>Rocky, brush-covered slopes</td>
<td>SSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>Full to part sun</td>
<td>Average moisture</td>
<td>Hillsides, slopes</td>
<td>AWS, JNS, SMN, SSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun–Aug</td>
<td>Sun to part shade</td>
<td>Well drained; dry in summer</td>
<td>Dry hillsides on serpentine soils in mixed conifer forests</td>
<td>SSS, JNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun–Sep</td>
<td>Sun to part sun</td>
<td>Well drained; dry in summer</td>
<td>Ferny or brushy, redwood forest slopes; prairies; thickets</td>
<td>JNS, IP, AWS, SMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun–Aug</td>
<td>Sun to part sun</td>
<td>Moist to wet</td>
<td>Conifer stream banks and springy places, up to 6,000 ft</td>
<td>SSS, JNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul–Aug</td>
<td>Sun to part shade</td>
<td>Well drained; dry in summer</td>
<td>Dry hillsides and chaparral in mixed conifer forests</td>
<td>SSS, JNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May–Jul</td>
<td>Sun to part sun</td>
<td>Dry to moist</td>
<td>Dry hills and canyon slopes, below 1,500 ft</td>
<td>SSC, SSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr–Oct</td>
<td>Sun to part sun</td>
<td>Moist to wet</td>
<td>Stream banks and seeps below 8,000 ft</td>
<td>S&amp;S, SSC, SMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr–May</td>
<td>Sun to part shade</td>
<td>Dry, well drained</td>
<td>Dry chaparral, oak/pine or yellow pine forests below 7,000 ft</td>
<td>SSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hummingbird Nectar Plants for Ecoregions in Oregon and Washington—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Ecoregion¹</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>CMF</th>
<th>MRMS</th>
<th>SSM</th>
<th>NRM</th>
<th>GPP</th>
<th>ISD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Penstemon spp.</em></td>
<td>beardtongue</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon fruticosus</td>
<td>shrubby penstemon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon newberryi</td>
<td>mountain pride</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon payetensis</td>
<td>Payette beardtongue</td>
<td>X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon procerus</td>
<td>small-flowered penstemon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon rupicola</td>
<td>cliff beardtongue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon rydbergii</td>
<td>Rydberg’s penstemon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phlox speciosa</td>
<td>showy phlox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sidalcea oregana</td>
<td>Oregon checkerbloom</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Silene californica</em></td>
<td>Indian-pink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stachys chamissonis var. cooleyae</td>
<td>coastal hedgenettle</td>
<td>X X X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Hummingbird adapted or preferred nectar sources

**Ecoregions:**
- CMF = Cascade Mixed Forest
- GPP = Great Plains/Palouse
- ISD = Intermountain Semi-Desert
- MRMS = Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe
- NRM = Northern Rocky Mountains
- PL = Pacific Lowland
- SSM = Sierran Steppe Mixed

**Seed Sources:**
- AWS = Alpine WildSeed
- HSI = Heritage Seedlings Inc.
- IP = Inside Passage
- JNS = Jonny Native Seeds
- ONP = Oregon Native Plant Nursery
- OWS = Oregon Wholesale Seed Co
- RSI = Rainier Seeds, Inc.
- S&S = S&S Seeds
- SMN = Sun Mountain Natives
- SSC = Stover Seed Company
- SSS = Sierra Seed Supply
- ST = Seeds Trust

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Directory of Seed and Plant Sources

Alpine WildSeed
1308 N. Alder, #1
Ellensburg, WA 98926
(509) 933-3063

Heritage Seedlings, Inc.
4194 71st Ave. SE
Salem, OR 97317
(503) 585-9835

Inside Passage
P. O. Box 639
Port Townsend, WA 98368
(800) 361-9657
(360) 385-6114

Jonny Native Seeds
29632 Harvest Dr. SW
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 754-7938
(541) 990-0480

Oregon Native Plant Nursery
P.O. Box 886
Woodburn, OR 97071
(503) 981-2353

Oregon Wholesale Seed Co.
5648 Evans Valley Loop Rd NE
Silverton, OR 97381
(503) 874-8221

Rainier Seeds, Inc.
1404 4th Street
Davenport, WA 99122
(509) 725-1235

S&S Seeds
6155 Carpenteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013
(805) 684-0436

Sun Mountain Natives
1406 East F Street
Moscow, ID 83843
(208) 883-7611

Stover Seed Company
P.O. Box 86175
Los Angeles, CA 90086
(213) 626-9668
(800) 621-0315

Sierra Seed Supply
358 Williams Valley Rd.
Greenville, CA 95947
(530) 284-7926

Seeds Trust
5870 S. Long Ln.
Littleton, CO 80121
(720) 335-3436

In addition, the Native Seed Network (http://www.nativeseednetwork.org) is an online resource that provides search tools and information on all aspects of native seed. You can search the network to find additional sources for native seeds.

Additional Resources

The Western Hummingbird Partnership (WHP) is a developing network of partners collaborating to build an effective and sustainable hummingbird conservation program: http://www.westernhummingbird.org

Native Seed Network: http://www.nativeseednetwork.org


e-bird is a real-time, online checklist program and a way for the birding community to report and access information about birds: http://www.ebird.org

Partners in Flight is a coalition of partners working to combine, coordinate, and increase resources of public and private entities in order to conserve bird populations: http://www.partnersinflight.org

Pollinator Partnership: http://www.pollinator.org

References


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