

Forest Pollinator Plants and Resources
at Yankee Woodlot Demonstration Forest, Skowhegan

Bonus: Yellow Buckeye

Aesculus flava. Blooms April-June. Attractive to butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds.

1. False Solomon's Seal

Maianthemum racemosum. Spring ephemeral. Blooms May-June. Important for queen bumblebees.

2. American Basswood

Tilia americana. Blooms May-June. Highly attractive to bees.

3. Black Cherry (snag)

Prunus serotina. Blooms April-May. Very attractive to all pollinators. Host for variety of butterfly and moth larvae.

Snags can serve as nesting material for tunnel nesting bees.

4. Broadleaf Enchanter's Nightshade

Circaea lutiana. Blooms July-August. Important summer bloomer for woodland bees.

5. Blue Cohosh

Caulophyllum thalictroides. Spring ephemeral. Blooms April-May. Important for Queen Bumblebees.

6. Jack-in-the-pulpit

Arisaema triphyllum. Spring ephemeral. Blooms March-May. Pollinated by gnats!

7. American Beech

Fagus grandifolia. Blooms April-May. Pollen plant for bees. Larval host of Early Hairstreak.

8. Yellow Avens

Geum aleppicum. Blooms June-July. Shade tolerant. Pollen and nectar source for summer.

9. Red Maple

Acer rubrum. Blooms March-April. Extremely important for early emerging bees.

10. White Ash

Fraxinus americana. Blooms April-May. Pollen plant for bees. Larval host of variety of butterflies and moths.

11. Canada Mayflower

Maianthemum canadense. Blooms May-June. Pollen plant for bees, flies, and beetles.

12. Pine

Pinus spp. Favorite food source for 203 butterflies and moths!

13. Starflower

Trientalis borealis. Blooms May-June. Pollen plant for small native bees and flies.

14. Brush pile

Brush piles provide nesting areas for bumblebees. Leave brush piles undisturbed especially during fall and winter.

15. Thinning

Thinning patches of forest opens allows more sunlight to reach the forest floor, stimulating herbaceous vegetation growth.

16. Goldenrod

Solidago spp. Blooms July-October. Excellent and important source of nectar and pollen.

17. Grass Clump

Bumblebees can nest at the base of grass clumps. Leave grass clumps undisturbed during fall-winter.

18. Eastern Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis. Larval host of various moth species. Can be pollen plant for bees.

19. Tree stump

Bumblebees will nest in hollows under tree stumps.

20. Bigtooth Aspen

Populus grandidentata. Blooms April. Larval host of Eastern Tiger Swallowtail and Viceroy among others.

21. Wild Sarsaparilla

Aralia nudicaulis. Blooms May-June. Abundant nectar and pollen plant for bees.

22. Beaked Hazelnut

Corylus cornuta. Blooms March-May. Larval host of Early Hairstreak.

23. Staghorn Sumac

Rhus typhina. Blooms June-July. Excellent nectar and pollen plant. Pithy stem choice nesting material for stem nesting bees.

24. Willow

Salix spp. Blooms March-May. Critical pollen plant for early emerging bees.

25. Raspberry

Rubus spp. Blooms May-June. Excellent nectar plant. Nesting material for stem nesting bees.

26. Strawberry

Fragaria virginiana. Blooms April-June. Nectar plant for pollinators. Larval host of Gray Hairstreak among others.

27. Mockernut Hickory

Carya tomentosa. Blooms April. Larval host for Luna moth among many other moth species.

28. Blue-bead Lily

Clintonia borealis. Blooms May. Early nectar plant for pollinators.

29. Dwarf Raspberry

Rubus pubescens. Blooms May-July. Continuous blooms provide pollen and nectar over most of the growing season.

30. Oaks

Quercus spp. Host plant of over 500 species of butterfly and moth species!

Compiled by Hannah Mullally, Farm Bill Pollinator Conservation Planner, NRCS Partner Biologist

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