

Native Plants for the Pollination Pathway

The bees and butterflies have told us which plants they need!

The KNPS research team has spent five years documenting the native plants that are most important to native bees and butterflies in low elevation West Kootenay ecosystems. These discoveries are shared in this *one-of-a-kind* list. Choosing these "Pollinator Magnet" plant species help pollinators flourish in your garden and connect your garden with wild populations. Together, we can rebuild more biodiverse and resilient pathways of native plants and pollinators across our landscape.

NATIVE PLANTS		POLLINATOR BENEFITS		
HERBS	Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>)			
	Nodding onion (<i>Allium cernuum</i>)			
	Pearly everlasting (<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>)			
	Spreading dogbane (<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>)			
	Showy milkweed (<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>)			
	Dangling suncrest (<i>Boechera retrofracta</i>)			
	Common camas (<i>Camassia quamash</i>)			
	Fireweed (<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>)			
	Pink fairies (<i>Clarkia pulchella</i>)			
	Atkinson's coreopsis (<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>)			
	Showy daisy (<i>Erigeron speciosus</i>)			
	Showy aster (<i>Eurybia conspicua</i>)			
	Brown-eyed Susan (<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>)			
	Strawberries (<i>Fragaria</i> spp.)			
	Mountain sneezeweed (<i>Helenium autumnale</i>)			
	Golden-aster (<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>)			
	Round-leaved alumroot (<i>Heuchera cylindrica</i>)			
	Streambank globe-mallow (<i>Lilium rivularis</i>)			
	Small-flowered woodland-star (<i>Lithophragma parviflorum</i>)			
	Swale desert-parsley (<i>Lomatium ambiguum</i>)			
	Silky lupine (<i>Lupinus sericeus</i>)			
	Yellow penstemon (<i>Penstemon confertus</i>)			
	Silverleaf phacelia (<i>Phacelia hastata</i>)			
	Worm-leaved stonecrop (<i>Sedum stenopetalum</i>)			
	Goldenrods (<i>Solidago</i> spp.)			
	American asters (<i>Symphyotrichum</i> spp.)			
	Large-flowered triteleia (<i>Triteleia grandiflora</i>)			
SHRUBS	Saskatoon (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>)			
	Kinnikinnick (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>)			
	Tall Oregon-grape (<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>)			
	Snowbrush (<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>)			
	Parsnip-flowered buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum heracleoides</i>)			
	Oceanspray (<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>)			
	Mallow ninebark (<i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>)			
	Choke cherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>)			

Plants for Specialist Bees



Many bees specialize on the pollen from a single type of plant. These "specialist bees" are particularly vulnerable to extinction with the loss of their plant partner. Including plants for specialist bees in gardens and natural areas can also support a variety of other pollinators.

Butterfly Nectar Plants



Adult butterflies feed on nectar from flowering native plants. A variety of plant species with overlapping blooming times will support butterflies that fly at different times of the year.

Butterfly Host Plants



Caterpillars of butterflies and moths feed on specific plants. For example, Boisduval's Blue caterpillars eat only silky lupine. By choosing these plants, you can support the rare and climate-vulnerable butterflies of the West Kootenay.

Note: This list is just a small selection of the native plants needed in healthy ecosystems. Aim for diversity and abundance in your garden plantings.

A well chosen plant can make a world of difference to a native pollinator!

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