

Selecting Plants for Pollinators

Eastern Vancouver Island Ecoregion

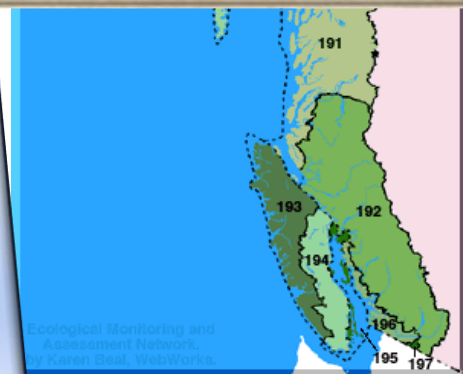
Pocket
Guide

Did you know:

- There are over 20,000 species of bees world-wide and about 850 in Canada
- Honey bees are just one species of bee, and while they are important for crop pollination and honey production, they are not native to North America.
- Many native bees are better garden and crop pollinators than honey bees
- About 1/3 of the food we eat is a result of insect pollination
- Native bees prefer native plants, they are not aggressive and rarely sting people

Eastern Vancouver Island is designated Ecoregion 194 and is part of the Pacific Maritimes Ecozone. It is characterized by warm, wet winters and warm, dry summers. The dominant natural land type is coniferous forest with some remaining Garry oak ecosystems. Eastern Vancouver Island has a large diversity of native bees but they are threatened by habitat loss, pesticide use, invasive plants, climate change, and diseases. The best way you can help bees and other pollinators is by planting garden and native plants that are good for bees.

See planting list on the back



Eastern Vancouver Island Ecoregion 194



Oceanspray



Black Twinberry



Hardhack



Gumweed



Camas

Some tips for helping native bees:

- Do not use pesticides in your yard; many are toxic to bees and other beneficial insects
- Choose plants that have successive bloom times over the entire growing season
- Most native bees nest in the ground; leave bare ground for them to nest
- Tolerate some messiness in your yard: fallen leaves, sticks, and rotting wood
- Plant native bunch grasses and ferns for bees to nest under
- Be a Bee Ambassador; share your success with friends and at pollinator.org/SHARE
- Donate to groups such as Pollinator Partnership that are working to help pollinators

While not native, some **Garden Plants and Cover Crops** are great for bees. Make sure the plants you choose are not invasive. Garden and cover plants for bees: aster, borage, buckwheat, calendula, California lilac, clover, heather, hebe, lavender, mint, mustard, oregano, phacelia, rhododendron, rosemary, sage, sunflower, thyme.

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For more information go to: www.pollinatorpartnership.ca
Full Eastern Vancouver Island Ecoregional Guide:
pollinator.org/guides.htm



Native Plants for Bees in the Eastern Vancouver Island Ecoregion

Botanical Name	Common Name	Flower Season	Sun	Soil
Shrubs				
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon berry	April - July	sun to partial shade	dry to moist
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	kinnikinnick	April - June	sun to shade	dry to moist
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood	April - June	shade	dry to moist
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal	May - June	sun to partial shade	dry to wet
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	oceanspray	June - August	sun to partial shade	moist
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	black twinberry	April - August	sun to shade	moist
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	dull Oregon-grape	March - June	sun to shade	dry to moist
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian plum	March - April	sun to shade	dry to moist
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka rose	May - July	sun to shade	dry to moist
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	trailing blackberry	April - August	sun to shade	moist
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	salmonberry	March - June	sun to shade	moist
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	hardhack	June - August	sun to partial shade	moist
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	common snowberry	May - August	sun to partial shade	dry
Forbs				
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	common yarrow	June - November	sun to partial shade	dry to moist
<i>Allium acuminatum</i>	Hooker's onion	May - June	sun to partial shade	dry to normal
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	nooding onion	July - August	sun	dry to moist
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	spreading dogbane	June - August	sun to partial shade	dry to normal
<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	great camas	April - June	sun	moist
<i>Camassia quamash</i>	common camas	April - June	sun to partial shade	normal to moist
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	field chickweed	May - September	sun	dry
<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	blue-eyed Mary	April - June	partial shade	moist
<i>Delphinium menziesii</i>	Menzies' Larkspur	April - July	sun	dry to moist
<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>	broad-leaved shootingstar	May	partial shade to shade	dry to moist
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	fireweed	June - September	sun	moist
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	woolly sunflower	May - August	sun	dry
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	wild strawberry	July	sun to partial shade	dry to normal
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	wood strawberry	May - August	partial shade	normal to wet
<i>Grindelia stricta</i>	entire-leaved gumweed	July - October	sun to partial shade	normal to moist
<i>Lomatium nudicaule</i>	consumption plant	April - June	sun to partial shade	dry
<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	spring gold	February - June	sun to partial shade	dry to moist
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	bi-coloured lupine	April - June	sun	well drained
<i>Plectritis congesta</i>	sea blush	March - June	sun to partial shade	moist
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	pacific sanicle	February - April	partial shade to shade	dry to moist
<i>Solidago lepida</i>	Canada goldenrod	August - September	sun	dry to moist
<i>Symphotrichum subspicatum</i>	Douglas' aster	July - September	sun to partial shade	normal to moist
<i>Trifolium willdenovii</i>	tomcat clover	April - June	sun	normal
Vines				
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	orange honeysuckle	May - July	partial shade	well drained
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	hairy honeysuckle	June - August	partial shade to shade	dry to moist



Salal



Snowberry



Hooker's onion



Spring gold



Sea blush



Douglas' aster

For the full Eastern Vancouver Island Guide and other ecoregional guides see:

www.pollinator.org/guides