

Pollinator Steward Certification



A PROGRAM OF
POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

Module 4:

Creating Habitat for Pollinators Overview

Tuesday, March 3rd, 2026

Dr. Lora Morandin
Pollinator Partnership

Avery Roe
Pollinator Partnership

www.pollinator.org
stewards@pollinator.org

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Protect their lives. Preserve ours.

Housekeeping:

- This week's recording will be shared on the Course Information page by Friday. All recordings will be available until December 31st, 2026
- Closed captioning is available – enable in your controls.
- Please put questions in the Q&A box.
- Questions for panelists will be answered at the end of the session.
- Scan the Wordly QR code or use the links we sent for translation services.
- Contact stewards@pollinator.org for registration issues, questions, etc.
- Engage in respect and kindness with each other in the chat.
- We suggest that you write down in point form or 1-2 sentences the key takeaways from each training while you are attending live.



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Meet Tonight's Speakers!



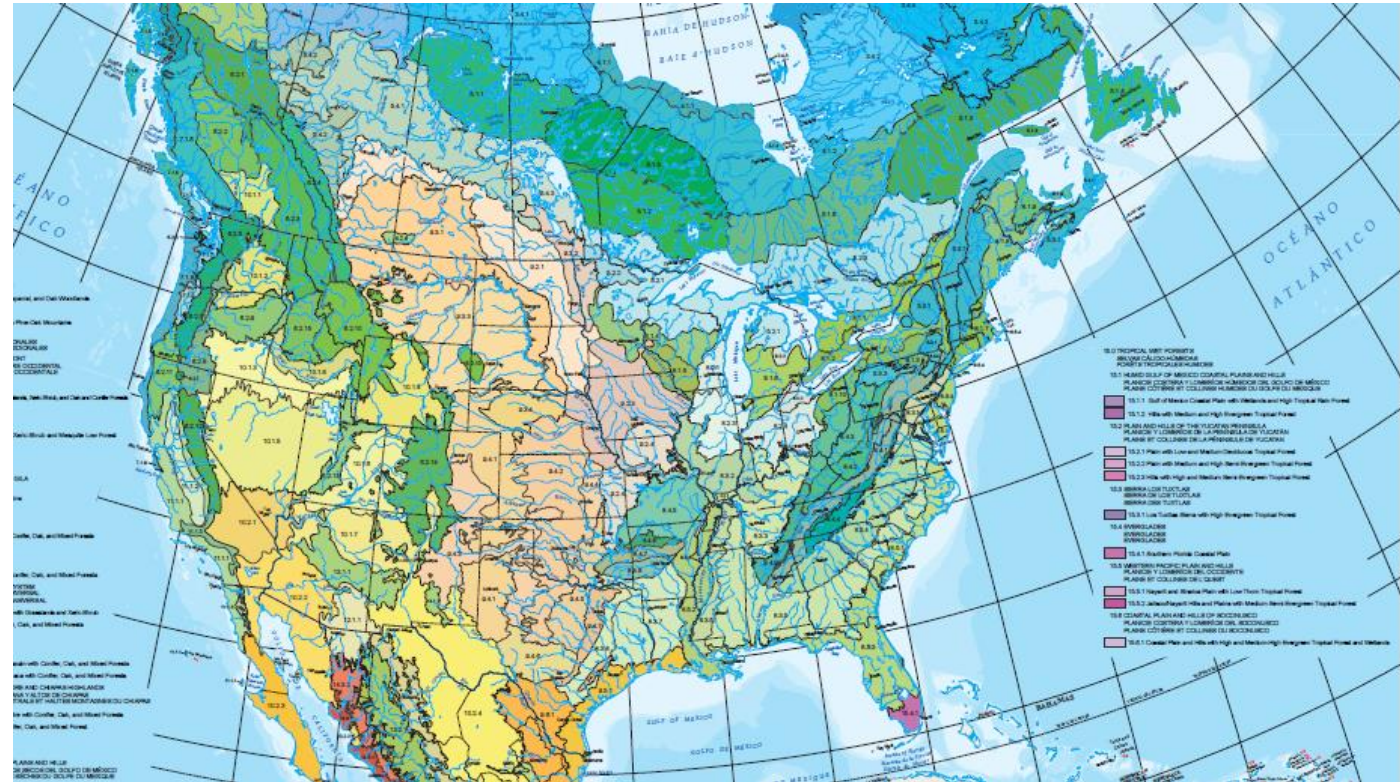
Lora Morandin, PhD
Associate Director
Pollinator Partnership



Avery Roe
Program Associate
Pollinator Partnership

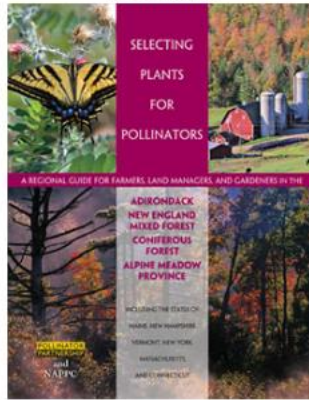
What are Ecoregions?

- Ecoregions define areas of land where ecosystems are generally similar
- System created as a management tool used to predict responses to land management practices throughout large areas
- Accurate way to decide which plants belong to which climatic and soil conditions to support pollinators and their habitat in a specific area

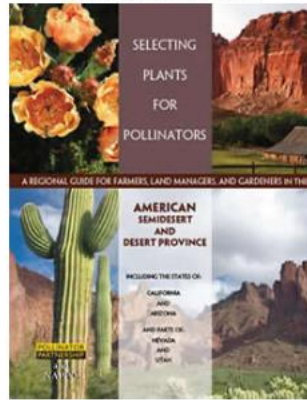


Ecoregional Planting Guides

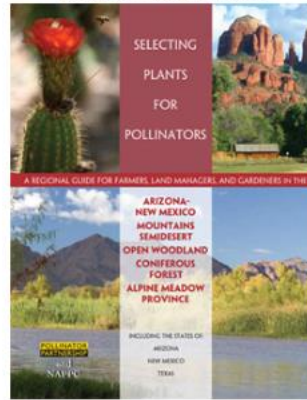
Adirondack



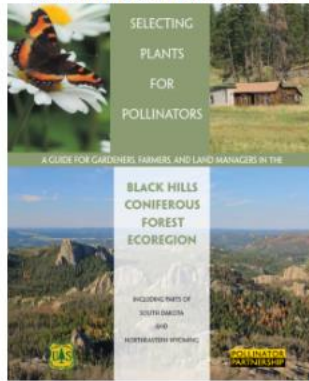
American SemiDesert



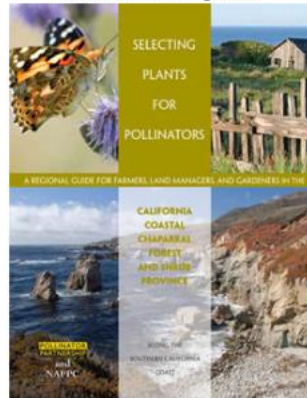
Arizona - New Mexico



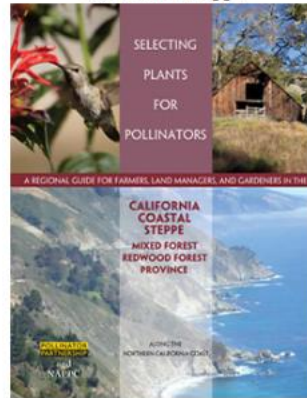
Black Hills Coniferous Forest



CA Coastal Chaparral



CA Coastal Steppe



CA Coastal Woodlands



CA Dry Steppe



Cascade Mixed Forest



Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Colour	Flower Season	Sun	Soil Moisture	Pollinators	Also a host
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed	0.30-1.5m	purple, pink	June-August	sun	moist to wet	butterflies, bees	X
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly weed	less than 1m	yellow, orange	June-September	sun to partial shade	dry, well drained	hummingbirds, butterflies, bees	X
<i>Campanula gieseckeana</i>	harebell	less than 1m	blue, purple	June-September	sun to partial shade	dry, well drained	hummingbirds	
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead	up to 1m	white, cream, pink	July - September	sun to shade	moist to wet	butterflies, bees	X
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>	field thistle	1-2m	purple, pink	June - September	sun	dry, well drained	butterflies	X
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	laceleaf tickseed	up to 1m	yellow	May - August	sun to partial sun	moist to dry	bees, butterflies	
<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>	shrubby cinquefoil	0.5-1.5m	yellow, white, cream	June-September	sun	dry, well drained	butterflies, bees	
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	showy tick trefoil	0.5-2m	purple, pink	July - August	sun to partial shade	dry to moist, well drained	hummingbirds, bees	X
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	yellow trout lily	less than 1m	yellow	April - June	shade	moist	bees	
<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	spotted Joe Pye weed	0.5-2m	purple, pink	July - September	sun to partial shade	moist to wet, well drained	butterflies, bees	
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset	1-1.5 m	white	July - September	sun	well drained to moist	bees, butterflies, flies	
<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	closed gentian	less than 1m	blue, purple	August-September	sun to partial shade	moist to wet, well drained	bees	
<i>Gentianopsis crinita</i>	fringed gentian	0.5-1m	blue	August-October	sun to partial shade	wet to moist	bees	
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium	less than 1m	purple, pink	April-June	sun to partial shade	dry, well drained	butterflies, bees	X
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	sneezeweed	1-1.5m	yellow, brown	July - September	sun to partial shade	moist to wet	bees, wasps, flies, butterflies	X
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	woodland sunflower	0.5-1.5m	yellow	July-September	sun to partial shade	dry, well drained	butterflies, bees	X
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	jewelweed	0.5-1.5m	yellow, orange, greenish brown	July-October	partial shade to shade	moist to wet	hummingbirds, butterflies, bees	
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	wild blue iris	up to 1m	blue, purple	May-August	sun to partial shade	moist to wet	hummingbirds, bees	
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	wood lily	up to 1m	red, orange	June-August	sun to partial shade	dry	hummingbirds	
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	1-1.5m	red	August - October	sun to partial shade	moist to wet	bees, hummingbirds	
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia	0.5-1.5m	blue	August-September	sun to partial shade	moist to wet, well drained	hummingbirds, butterflies, bees	
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	fringed loosestrife	0.5-1.5m	yellow	June-August	partial shade to shade	moist	bees	
<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	swamp candles	up to 1m	yellow	June-August	sun to partial shade	moist	bees	

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

Find Your Roots Planting Tool



Find Your Roots

A tool for creating pollinator-friendly native plant lists for your habitat project

1 Welcome! ————— 2 Select your ecoregion ————— 3 Filter by plant characteristics ————— 4 View plant list

Next

Welcome to Pollinator Partnership Pollinator Plant Selection Tool, *Find Your Roots*. The tool is based on the lists of native plants that support pollinators from our Ecoregional Planting guide series. Guides contain detailed information on pollinators, how to help them, and feature specific ecoregional information. Use this tool to make it easier to create customized plant lists for your region and requirements.

You can create your plant list by first selecting your region, using your zip code or selecting your location on a map. Then, you will be able to filter plants based on your pollinator planting needs. It's easy and fun, and the bees and butterflies will thank you!

For App feedback contact Pollinator Partnership at info@pollinator.org.

Funding for this plant selector tool was provided by the US Forest Service.



Next: Select region

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Back

Next

Plants in this database support pollinators and are native to specific ecoregions in the US. Start your list by getting only the plants that are native to your ecoregion by entering your zip code or clicking on your ecoregion on the map.

Zip Code

Next: Apply filters

Lists are currently available only for the areas in green. If there is no list for your region, select the closest region, and reach out to us about creating a native pollinator plant list for your area!



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Next

Now that we've generated a list of native plants that will support pollinators in your ecoregion, click 'Next' to go to the plant list or choose some filters to refine and customize your list to your planting area and preferences. We recommend customizing the 'Sun Requirements' and 'Soil Moisture' filters to suit your growing conditions. The other filters are optional based on your preferences.

Next: View plants

(Recommended) Choose one or more plant types:

Plant type



(Recommended) Choose one or more sun exposure levels:

Sun exposure



(Recommended) Choose one or more soil moisture states:

Soil moisture



Choose one or more flower colours:

Flower colour



Choose bloom season:

Spring - Winter



Choose plant height range (feet):

0 - 190 feet



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Host Plant Garden Cards

Host Plant Garden Card Links:

Host plant guide for supporting pollinating moths and butterflies **Indiana**

What is a host plant and why are they important?

Most butterfly and moth young eat only one or just a few species of plants. The plant species where the females lay their eggs and that the larvae eat are called host plants. By planting host plants in our gardens, we can turn our yards in to havens for pollinating butterflies and moths.

SPICEBUSH (Lindera benzoin) → **SPICEBUSH SWALLOWTAIL LARVA** → **ADULT SPICEBUSH SWALLOWTAIL**

WALNUT (Juglans nigra) → **WALNUT SPINKS LARVA** → **ADULT WALNUT SPINKS**

INDIANA

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Learn more at pollinator.org/happc/epidbptera/

Host plant guide for supporting pollinating moths and butterflies **N. California**

What is a host plant and why are they important?

Most butterfly and moth young eat only one or just a few species of plants. The plant species where the females lay their eggs and that the larvae eat are called host plants. By planting host plants in our gardens, we can turn our yards in to havens for pollinating butterflies and moths.

BUCKWHEAT (Eriogonum spp.) → **HOUMAL** → **ADULT HOUMAL**

VERBENA (Verbena spp.) → **HOUMAL** → **ADULT HOUMAL**

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

Learn more at pollinator.org/happc/epidbptera/

Host plant guide for supporting pollinating moths and butterflies **S. California**

What is a host plant and why are they important?

Most butterfly and moth young eat only one or just a few species of plants. The plant species where the females lay their eggs and that the larvae eat are called host plants. By planting host plants in our gardens, we can turn our yards in to havens for pollinating butterflies and moths.

PARSON'S GOLDENROD (Solidago parryi) → **ADULT CALIFORNIA PATCH**

CALIFORNIA EVENING PRINCESS (Gonolobus affinis) → **ADULT CALIFORNIA PATCH**

WHITE-TUFTED EPIKINS (Epikins) → **ADULT WHITE-TUFTED EPIKINS**

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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Learn more at pollinator.org/happc/epidbptera/

*Please consult with your local native plant society or nursery before purchase.

Host plant guide for supporting pollinating moths and butterflies **MD, VA, WV**

What is a host plant and why are they important?

Most butterfly and moth young eat only one or just a few species of plants. The plant species where the females lay their eggs and that the larvae eat are called host plants. By planting host plants in our gardens, we can turn our yards in to havens for pollinating butterflies and moths.

COMMON MILWAUDE (Asclepias tuberosa and other milkweeds) → **MILWAUDE LARVA** → **ADULT MONARCH**

GRAY HAINSBROOK (Gonolobus) → **GRAY HAINSBROOK LARVA** → **ADULT GRAY HAINSBROOK**

MD, VA, WV

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

Learn more at pollinator.org/happc/epidbptera/

*Please consult with your local native plant society or nursery before purchase.

Host plant guide for supporting pollinating moths and butterflies **DE, NJ, PA**

What is a host plant and why are they important?

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COMMON MILWAUDE (Asclepias tuberosa) → **MONARCH LARVA** → **ADULT MONARCH**

GRAY HAINSBROOK (Gonolobus) → **GRAY HAINSBROOK LARVA** → **ADULT GRAY HAINSBROOK**

DE, NJ, PA

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

Learn more at pollinator.org/happc/epidbptera/

*Please consult with your local native plant society or nursery before purchase.

Garden Recipe Cards

Planting Guide for your native pollinator garden

Use the arrangement below to have a continuous garden - spring, summer, & fall

ALASKA



BLOOM SEASON

- ◻ Spring
- ◻ Summer
- ◻ Fall

For best results, use multiple plants of each species.



SEASON	FIRST OPTION	SECOND OPTION
Spring	wild iris <i>Iris setosa</i>	American milkvetch <i>Astragalus americanus</i>
	bunchberry <i>Cornus canadensis</i>	northern yellow locoweed <i>Oxytropis campestris</i>
	woolly geranium <i>Geranium erianthum</i>	broadleaf arnica <i>Arnica latifolia</i>
Summer	shooting star <i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	Jacob's ladder <i>Polemonium acutiflorum</i>
	American pasqueflower <i>Pulsatilla patens</i>	alpine sweetvetch <i>Hedysarum alpinum</i>
	western columbine <i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	tall bluebells <i>Mertensia paniculata</i>
Fall	arctic goldenrod <i>Solidago multiradiata</i>	Siberian aster <i>Eurybia sibirica</i>
	yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Fireweed <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
	chives <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	mountain larkspur <i>Delphinium glaucum</i>

● color dots above indicate bloom color
Image credits for above: USFWS

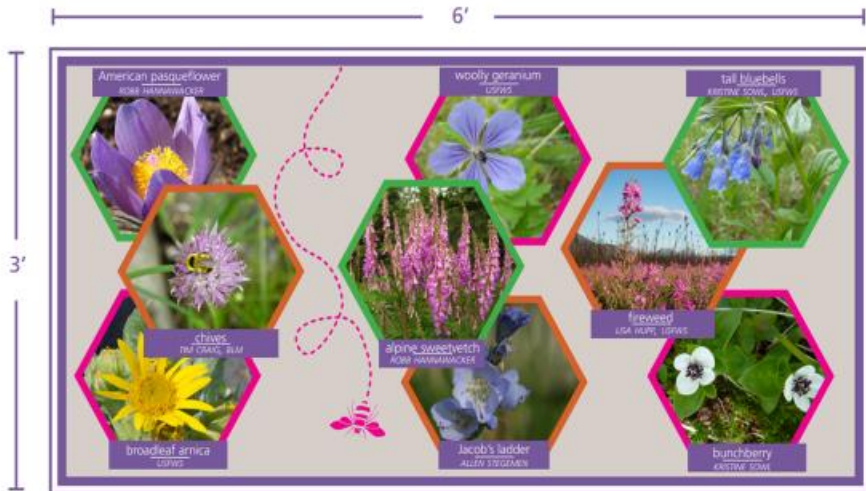


The 3 x 3 Rule

3 species blooming in each of the 3 seasons

DIVERSITY

Color and shape



Where can pollinator habitat be implemented?

Session 5a

Tuesday, March 10th

Yards, Gardens, and
Balconies



Session 5b

Wednesday, March 11th

Large Land Area, Rights-Of-Way,
and Municipalities



Session 5c

Thursday, March 12th

Farmers, Growers, and
Agricultural Landscapes



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Gardening at Home



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Thriving Balcony Gardens



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Dry and Water-Limited Environments



Photo: Yucca Moth by Judy Gallagher, courtesy of Flickr (CC BY 2.0)

Sidewalk Strip Converted to Pollinator Habitat

Photo credit: Peter Ewins



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Pollinator Habitat along Roadsides



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Pollinator Habitat in Hydro Corridors



**POLLINATOR
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Agricultural Landscapes



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Course Information Page:

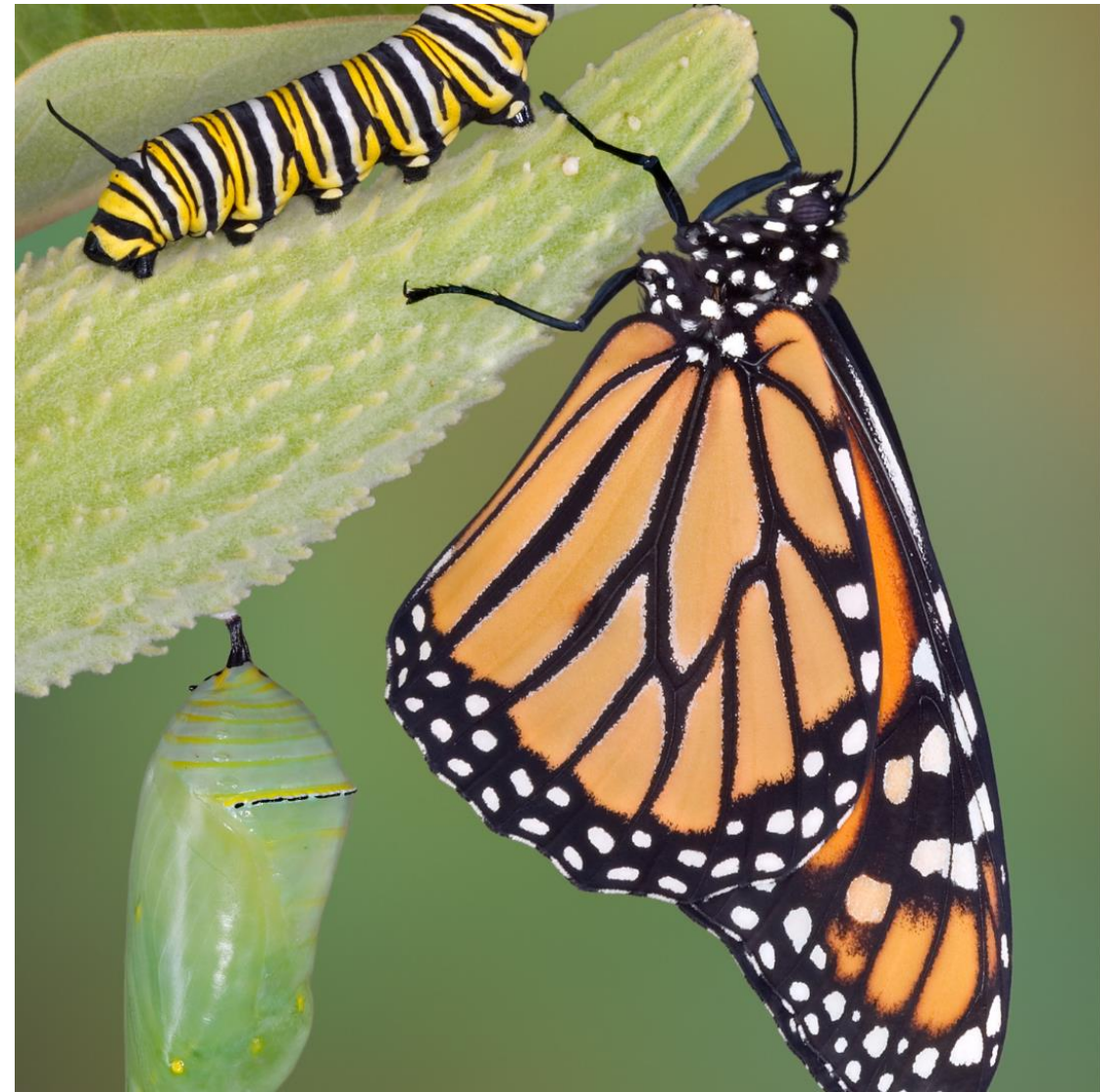
The Course Information page is your homebase for module recordings, updates, and program resources. Login to the Course Information page using the following username and password:

website: <https://www.pollinator.org/psc/course-info>

username: PollinatorSteward

password: psc2026

Please do not share the username and password as this page is only for registered participants of the 2026 Pollinator Steward Certification program.



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Wrap Up and Next Week:

NEXT WEEK, we will have three back-to-back sessions where we will get into the details of various habitat types.

- **Tuesday, March 10th**, we will focus on habitat creation for yards and small to medium-sized gardens.
- **Wednesday, March 11th**, we will focus on habitat creation on a large scale for those who manage rights-of-way, parks, roadsides, and cities.
- **Thursday, March 12th**, we will complete our habitat modules with a focus on supporting pollinators in agricultural landscapes.

For certification, attendance (or later viewing) of **ONE** of the above three is required

