

The goal of the Pollination Project and the UI Extension Demonstration Garden is to inspire and educate you about pollinators and the ecosystems present in healthy and innovative gardens and landscapes.

We invite you to tour our garden to gain knowledge and practical ideas for supporting pollinators and their habitats while creating beautiful spaces in which to work and play.

This garden is located at the Kootenai County Fairgrounds next to building 10.

Tax-deductible donations to this space and the programming associated with it can be accepted at UI Extension, Kootenai County.



IDAHO
master
GARDENER

A UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
EXTENSION PROGRAM



University of Idaho
Extension

Our Program Priorities for this Garden:

- Educating about supporting native bees, honeybees, and other pollinators so they can thrive in home and community landscapes.
- Promoting the conservation of native species and encouraging them in our landscapes.
- Teaching current research-based practices about horticulture to adults and youth.
- Promoting the use of sustainable techniques for growing food.
- Promoting water-wise gardening and landscape practices to support our natural resources and minimize polluted runoff into our waterways.
- Promoting best practices to continue environmental stewardship and help create resilient landscapes that are adaptable to changing weather conditions.

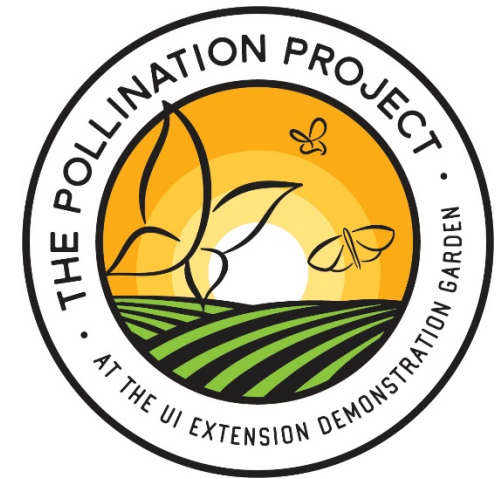
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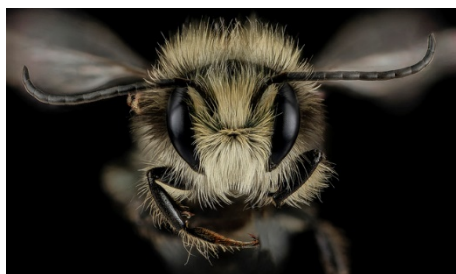
Welcome to The Pollination Project



A Demonstration Garden by the Idaho Master Gardeners in Kootenai County

Did you know there are around 4,000 species of native bees in North America?










Northern Idaho is home to 600 of those species and they can be better pollinators than honeybees.



Did you know butterfly wings are transparent?

Their wings are covered in scales that reflect light in different colors. The scales cover a transparent protein layer which creates the wing.

Key to Labeled Plants in our Garden

	Low Water Use Once Established	
	Medium Water Use Once Established	
	High Water Use	
	Provides Pollen and/or Nectar to Pollinators*	See Note
	Blooms in the Spring	
	Blooms in the Summer	
	Blooms in the Fall	
	Is a Host Plant for Pollinators**	See Note
W U.S.	Native to the Western U.S.+	See Note
LN	Local Native to Northern Idaho and Nearby Region++	See Note
	Native Roots line of plants bred by UI	Available from area nurseries. Ask for specifics.

Notes for our Key

*Pollen provides protein; nectar provides carbohydrates. These are the primary food sources for the adult stages.

**Host plants serve as necessary food and nesting sites for the insects you are inviting in. Caterpillars have limited food sources. Without caterpillars, there are no butterflies.

+, ++Our definition of “native” in this garden applies to these locations.



How can you support pollinators in your own landscape and garden?

- **Choose plants native to our region.** Integrating plants that have evolved with local, native insects will make your garden a favorite for pollinators. Choose natives that support the entire food web.
- **Choose flowers rich in nectar and pollen in a variety of shapes, sizes, and colors.** Each pollinator has its own technique for sourcing food. Some have varied lengths of tongues; some access different flower shapes and sizes.
- **Avoid a monoculture of modern hybrids.** Plant to your liking, just know hybrid plants are created for showy flowers and during the breeding process, pollen and nectar (or access to it) may be compromised.
- **Have several different plants in bloom from early spring through late fall.** Overlapping bloom times ensures there is always something in bloom.
- **Cluster flowers when planting.** Group three or more of the same flower in a cluster to increase visibility.
- **Avoid landscape fabric and mulch in some areas.** Dry soil creates habitat for ground nesting pollinators.
- **Save garden clean up for spring.** Support all stages of life for insects. Keep leaves in piles for butterflies, beetles and moths. Prune only seed heads allowing cavity nesting bees to overwinter in hollow plant stems.