



Transmission line rights-of-way and native pollinators: **A WINNING COMBINATION!**

Transmission line rights-of-way host a wide variety of plant and animal species, even in urban areas. The many different flowering plants on these sites attract numerous species of insects, including pollinators.

Hydro-Québec recognizes the important role pollinators play in a number of ecological services. Rights-of-way, with their linear configuration, serve as corridors for pollinator movement, facilitating access to a variety of natural and semi-natural habitats.

The following pollinator-friendly native plants are good sources of pollen and nectar, available in nurseries and compatible with Hydro-Québec's transmission system.

Help support native pollinators by planting patches of these species in transmission line rights-of-way!

LEGEND



Bees



Beetles



Hummingbirds



Wasps



Flies



Butterflies



Blue vervain
(*Verbena hastata*)



Bush honeysuckle
(*Diervilla lonicera*)



Canada goldenrod
(*Solidago canadensis*)



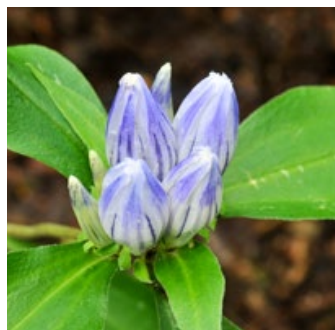
Canada tick-trefoil
(*Desmodium canadense*)



Canadian elder
(*Sambucus canadensis*)



Canadian rhododendron
(*Rhododendron canadense*)



Closed gentian
(*Gentiana andrewsii*)



Clover
(*Trifolium*)



Common boneset
(*Eupatorium perfoliatum*)



Common milkweed
(*Asclepias syriaca*)



Common self-heal
(*Prunella vulgaris*)



Common sneezeweed
(*Helenium autumnale*)



Coneflower
(*Rudbeckia*)



Dutchman's breeches
(*Dicentra cucullaria*)



Field mint
(*Mentha arvensis*)



Fireweed
(*Chamerion angustifolium*)



Flat-topped white aster
(*Doellingeria umbellata*)



Golden Alexanders
(*Zizia aurea*)



Hairy beardtongue
(*Penstemon hirsutus*)



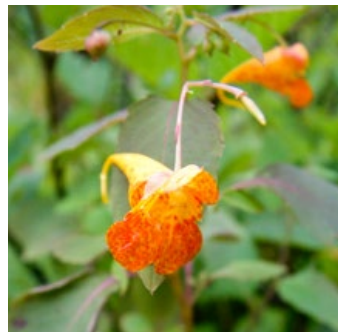
Harebell
(*Campanula rotundifolia*)



Large-leaved aster
(*Eurybia macrophylla*)



Shrubby cinquefoil
(*Dasiphora fruticosa*)



Spotted jewelweed
(*Impatiens capensis*)



Spotted Joe Pye weed
(*Eutrochium maculatum*)



Tall meadow-rue
(*Thalictrum pubescens*)



Virginia clematis
(*Clematis virginiana*)



Wild bergamot
(*Monarda fistulosa*)

WWW

See our website
for dos and don'ts
in transmission line
rights-of-way.

Flowering calendar

Common name (<i>Latin name</i>)	Flowering period						Larval host plant
	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	
Dutchman's breeches (<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>)							
Canadian rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron canadense</i>)							
Golden Alexanders (<i>Zizia aurea</i>)							
Harebell (<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>)							
Hairy beardtongue (<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>)							 
Tall meadow-rue (<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>)							
Canadian elder (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>)							
Common self-heal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>)							
Bush honeysuckle (<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>)							
Shrubby cinquefoil (<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>)							
Coneflower (<i>Rudbeckia</i>)							
Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>)							
Common milkweed (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>)							
Virginia clematis (<i>Clematis virginiana</i>)							
Canada tick-trefoil (<i>Desmodium canadense</i>)							
Fireweed (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>)							
Spotted Joe Pye weed (<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>)							
Common boneset (<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>)							
Common sneezeweed (<i>Helenium autumnale</i>)							
Spotted jewelweed (<i>Impatiens capensis</i>)							
Field mint (<i>Mentha arvensis</i>)							
Wild bergamot (<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>)							
Blue vervain (<i>Verbena hastata</i>)							
Large-leaved aster (<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>)							
Canada goldenrod (<i>Solidago canadensis</i>)							
Flat-topped white aster (<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i>)							
Closed gentian (<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>)							

Original text written in French.
Ce document est également publié en français.