EXTENSION

Application for

Nebraska Pollinator Habitat Certification Program

If you reside in Nebraska you are eligible to apply for Pollinator Habitat Certification. Fill out the application and mail to the address below with a check for $20 made payable to: University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

CONTACT INFORMATION

All fields are required

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State: NE Zip _____

County _____

E-mail _____ Daytime Phone _____

Pollinator Friendly Garden Address: ☐ Garden is at the same location as above

Street _____

City _____ State: NE Zip _____

County _____

GARDEN REQUIREMENTS

Section 1. Commitment to Plant Diversity

A diversity of plant material is essential to provide both nectar and pollen to support a healthy ecosystem. Four of the five agreements must be met to be considered for certification.

☐ I will use plants that provide pollen and nectar sources from early spring to late fall.
☐ I will provide a diversity of plants, flower shapes and flower sizes.
☐ I will choose older cultivars & heirloom varieties of annuals and limit newer introductions.
☐ I will incorporate pollinator friendly native plants into the garden.
☐ I will place plants in masses (three or more) to attract pollinators.

Section 2: Plant Selection

From the list below please select the pollinator friendly plants that you have on your property. Check all that apply, 5 plants minimum in each of the three seasons.

SPRING FLOWERING (MARCH/APRIL/MAY)

- ☐ *Acer rubrum* — red maple
- ☐ *Allium textile* — textile onion
- ☐ *Anemone* spp. — windflower
- ☐ *Amelanchier laevis* — smooth serviceberry
- ☐ *Antennaria neglecta* — plains pussytoes
- ☐ *Arisaema triphyllum* — jack-in-the-pulpit
- ☐ *Aquilegia canadensis* — columbine
- ☐ *Baptisia australis* — blue false Indigo
- ☐ *Baptisia minor* — dwarf false indigo
- ☐ *Caltha palustris* — marsh marigold
- ☐ *Camassia* spp. — quamash
- ☐ *Crocus* spp. — crocus
- ☐ *Ceanothus americanus* — New Jersey tea
- ☐ *Cercis canadensis* — redbud
- ☐ *Chionodoxa* spp. — glory-of-the-snow
- ☐ *Cladrastis kentuckea* — yellowwood
- ☐ *Cornus* spp. — dogwood
- ☐ *Dicentra cucullaria* — dutchman's breeches
- ☐ *Delphinium carolinianum* and *D. virescens*
- ☐ *Erysimum asperum* — western wallflower
- ☐ *Erythronium* 'Pagoda'— pagoda dogtooth violet
- ☐ *Filipendula rubra* — queen of the prairie
- ☐ *Galanthus* spp. — snowdrops
- ☐ *Geranium maculatum* — wild geranium
- ☐ *Leucocrinum montanum* — starlily
- ☐ *Lindera benzoin* — spicebush
- ☐ *Lithospermum incisum* — narrowleaf stoneseed
- ☐ *Mahonia* spp. — Oregon grape
- ☐ *Malus* spp. — apple, crabapple
- ☐ *Matelea decipiens* — oldfield milkvine
- ☐ *Medicago sativa* — alfalfa
- ☐ *Muscari* spp. — grape hyacinth
- ☐ *Oxydendrum arboreum* — sourwood
- ☐ *Phlox andicola* — prairie phlox
- ☐ *Phlox bifida* — sand phlox
- ☐ *Phlox divaricata* — blue phlox
- ☐ *Phlox hoodii* — spiny phlox
- ☐ *Prunus* spp. — pear, plum
- ☐ *Populus deltoides* — eastern cottonwood
- ☐ *Prunus virginiana* — chokecherry
- ☐ *Pulsatilla patens* — pasqueflower
- ☐ *Ribes odoratum* — clove currant
- ☐ *Rhus aromatica* and *R. trilobata*
- ☐ *Robinia pseudoacacia* — black locust
- ☐ *Rubus* spp. — blackberry, raspberry
- ☐ *Salix amygdaloides* — peach leaf willow
- ☐ *Salix humilis* — prairie willow
- ☐ *Sanguinaria canadensis* — bloodroot
- ☐ *Scilla sibirica* — siberian squill
- ☐ *Securigera varia* — crown vetch
- ☐ *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* — blue eyed grass
- ☐ *Symphytum officinale* — comfrey
- ☐ *Senecio plattensis* — prairie ragwort
- ☐ *Sheperdia argentea* — buffaloberry
- ☐ *Thermopsis rhombifolia* — prairie thermopsis
- ☐ *Trifolium repens* — white clover
- ☐ *Viola pedatifida* — bird's foot viola
- ☐ *Yucca glauca* — yucca, soapweed
- ☐ *Zizia aurea* — golden Alexanders

SUMMER FLOWERING (JUNE & JULY)

[1] Double flowers have been bred for showier and longer lasting blooms. To achieve this, stamens have been modified into petals and nectaries are not easily accessible. These plants have been identified as good sources of nectar and pollen in their single flower form.

- ☐ *Agastache mexicana* — Mexican giant hyssop
- ☐ *Alcea rosea*[1] — hollyhock
- ☐ *Allium cernuum* — nodding onion
- ☐ *Amorpha nana* — dwarf leadplant
- ☐ *Amorpha canescens* — leadplant
- ☐ *Arenaria hookeri* — hooker's sandwort
- ☐ *Aruncus dioicus* — goat's beard
- ☐ *Asclepias* spp. — milkweed
- ☐ *Borago officinalis* — borage
- ☐ *Callirhoe involucrata* — purple poppymallow
- ☐ *Calylophus serrulatus* — yellow sundrops
- ☐ *Cephalanthus occidentalis* — buttonbush
- ☐ *Consolida ajacis* — rocket larkspur
- ☐ *Cosmos* spp. — cosmos
- ☐ *Coreopsis lanceolata* and *C. tinctoria*
- ☐ *Dalea purpurea* — purple prairie clover
- ☐ *Echinacea angustifolia*[1] — narrowleaf coneflower
- ☐ *Echinacea purpurea*[1] — purple coneflower
- ☐ *Erigeron* spp. — Fleabane
- ☐ *Eriogonum allenii* 'Little Rascal' — little rascal buckwheat
- ☐ *Eryngium yuccifolium* — rattlesnake master
- ☐ *Gaillardia* spp. — Blanketflower
- ☐ *Geum triflorum* — prairie smoke
- ☐ *Helianthus annuus* — annual sunflower
- ☐ *Hosta* spp.[1] — plantain lily
- ☐ *Hibiscus syriacus*[1] — rose of Sharon
- ☐ *Liatris* spp. — gayfeather
- ☐ *Lilium michiganense* — Michigan lily
- ☐ *Lobularia maritima* — sweet alyssum
- ☐ *Melilotus officinalis* — yellow sweetclover
- ☐ *Monarda* spp. — bee balm
- ☐ *Packera plattensis* — prairie groundsel
- ☐ *Penstemon* (eastern part of the state): *P. cobaea, P. digitalis, P. grandiflorus*
- ☐ *Penstemon* (western part of the state): *P. albidus, P. angustifolius, P. eatonii, P. palmeri, P. venustus*
- ☐ *Phacelia hastata* — silverleaf scorpionweed
- ☐ *Polygonatum biflorum* — Solomon's seal
- ☐ *Oenothera* spp. — evening primrose
- ☐ *Rosa arkansana, R. blanda, R. carolina*
- ☐ *Ruellia humilis* — wild petuna
- ☐ *Salvia farinacea* — blue salvia
- ☐ *Silene regia* — royal catchfly
- ☐ *Silphium perfoliatum* — cup plant
- ☐ *Tilia* spp. — linden
- ☐ *Tradescantia* spp. — spiderwort
- ☐ *Trifolium pretense* — red clover
- ☐ *Verbena canadensis* — rose vervain
- ☐ *Veronica spicata* — spike speedwell
- ☐ *Veronicastrum virginicum* — culver's root
- ☐ *Zinnia* spp.[1] — zinnia

FALL FLOWERING (AUGUST/SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER)

- ☐ *Agastache foeniculum* — licorice mint
- ☐ *Agastache nepetoides* — giant golden hyssop
- ☐ *Aconitum* spp. — monkshood
- ☐ *Aster* spp. — aster
- ☐ *Campanulastrum americanum* (or *Camponula americanum)* —American bellflower (annual)
- ☐ *Caryopteris* x *clandonensis* 'Blue Mist' — bluebeard
- ☐ *Cirsium altissimum* — tall thistle
- ☐ *Chelone glabra* and *C. lyonii* — turtlehead
- ☐ *Conoclinium coelestinum* — hardy ageratum
- ☐ *Eupatorium altissimum* — tall boneset
- ☐ *Eupatorium maculatum* — spotted joe pye
- ☐ *Gentiana* spp. — prairie gentian
- ☐ *Guara parviflora* — small-flowered guara
- ☐ *Helenium autumnale* — sneezeweed
- ☐ *Helianthus* spp. — perennial sunflower
- ☐ *Heliopsis helianthoides* — false sunflower
- ☐ *Heptacodium miconioides* — seven son's flower
- ☐ *Lobelia siphilitica, L. cardinalis* — lobelia
- ☐ *Perovskia atriplicifolia* — Russian saget
- ☐ *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium* — mountain mint
- ☐ *Pycnanthemum virginianum* — Virginia moutain mint
- ☐ *Ratibida pinnata* — gray-headed coneflower
- ☐ *Rudbeckia* spp. — black eyed Susan
- ☐ *Salvia azurea* — pitcher sage
- ☐ *Sedum* spp. — stonecrop
- ☐ *Silphium laciniatum* — compass plant
- ☐ *Solidago* spp. — goldenrod
- ☐ *Solidaster luteus* — solidaster
- ☐ *Symphyotrichum* spp. — aster
- ☐ *Verbena hastata, V. stricta, V. bonariensis* — verbena
- ☐ *Vernonia* spp. — ironweed

SEDGES & GRASSES

- ☐ *Andropogon gerardii* — big bluestem
- ☐ *Bouteloua curtipendula* — sideoats grama
- ☐ *Carex* spp. — sedge
- ☐ *Elymus hystrix* — bottlebrush grass
- ☐ *Panicum virgatum* — switchgrass
- ☐ *Schizachyrium scoparium* — little bluestem
- ☐ *Sorghastrum nutans* — Indiangrass
- ☐ *Sporobolus heterolepis* — prairie dropseed

HERBS

[2] These plants have been identified as larvae host for butterflies rather than for flowers.

- ☐ *Anethum graveolens*[2] — dill
- ☐ *Levisticum officinalis* — lovage
- ☐ *Ocimum basilicum* — basil
- ☐ *Origanum vulgare* — oregano
- ☐ *Petroselinum crispum*[2] — parsley
- ☐ *Thymus vulgaris* — garden thyme
- ☐ *Thymus serphyllum* — creeping thyme

A WORD ABOUT WEEDS

While we are not advocating PLANTING weeds, we do encourage you to relax about their presence in your landscape. "Weed" plants are some of the most beneficial plants pollinators have access to. They might be early and abundant (dandelion), or have both pollen and nectar resources late in the season (tall thistle). White Dutch clover that used to be purposely mixed with lawn seed is a great pollinator plant, but is generally looked upon as a weed nowadays. While it is important to be a responsible steward, and eradicate noxious or aggressive weeds, please think twice about removing/ treating those flowering weeds that are generally well-behaved. If you think they're pretty, chances are, a pollinator will too.

Section 3. Butterflies and Moths

List the plants in your landscape that are a food source for larvae (i.e. dill, milkweed)

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Section 4. Water

Water is essential for a healthy ecosystem. Choose from the following options how you will provide water for pollinators.

- ☐ Birdbath or shallow dish
- ☐ Water Garden/Pond
- ☐ Butterfly puddling area
- ☐ Stream

Section 5. Shelter

Pollinators need places to nest and overwinter. How will you provide overwintering sites?

☐ Spaces of bare ground
☐ Rock pile/wall
☐ Dead wood
☐ Man-made shelters
☐ Garden debris
☐ Other: _____

Section 6. Pesticide Use

Pesticide is the umbrella term given to a product (synthetic or natural) that manages a pest (insect, weed, disease, mollusk, and rodent). What steps will you take to reduce your pesticide use?

☐ I use no pesticide (synthetic or natural)
☐ I occasionally use pesticide but do the following:
- ☐ Proper identification of the pest
- ☐ Use least toxic product first (strong stream of water, insecticidal soaps)
- ☐ Always read and follow the label instructions
- ☐ Never apply a pesticide while flowers are open or pollinators are present
- ☐ Spray late evening when pollinators are not present
- ☐ Spot spray

Section 7. Conservation Practices

Applicant must practice at least 5 conservation practices for certification. Please check those that apply.

PLANTS
☐ Removal of invasive pest plants.
☐ Reduce or eliminate lawn areas.
☐ Sweep grass clippings, fertilizer, and soil from driveway onto lawn. Remove trash from street gutters.

MULCHING/SHELTER
☐ Compost yard and food waste.
☐ Use natural soil amendments (such as compost or well-aged manure).
☐ Maintain a layer of organic mulch over tree roots, shrubs and plant beds.
☐ Plant groundcovers or use mulch on thinly vegetated areas to decrease erosion.
☐ Leave garden clean up until spring (bees can nest in ornamental grasses, plant stems, etc.).

CHEMICALS/PESTICIDES
☐ Avoid chemical pesticides, herbicides, or insecticides where possible.
☐ Control pests naturally by encouraging beneficial insects.
☐ If pesticides are necessary, use those that are pollinator friendly.

WATER/IRRIGATION
☐ Use drip or soaker hoses, instead of an overhead sprinkler.
☐ Use a rain barrel or other means of capturing/utilizing rainwater to irrigate plants.
☐ Direct downspouts and gutters to drain onto the lawn, plant beds, or containment areas.
☐ Water plants only when necessary.
☐ Other (please specify): _____

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR GARDEN

What type of area is your property located?
☐ Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Rural

How large is your property?
☐ less than 1/4 acre
☐ 1/4 to 1/2 acre
☐ 1/2 to 1 acre
☐ 1–5 acres
☐ 5–10 acres
☐ 10+ acres

Estimating, how much of your property is planted with pollinator friendly plants: _____%

Which option best describes your garden?
☐ Home
☐ Apartment
☐ Condominium
☐ Community Garden
☐ Business
☐ Farm
☐ School
☐ Other, please explain_____

PHOTO/SKETCH OF GARDEN — REQUIRED

Please share pictures or a sketch of your garden. If sending photos please include at least three. Include an overview of your garden/property and two pictures showing required plant noted in this application. We welcome prints, photos (emailed or CD). Please label each picture with your last name and a number (i.e. Jones 1, Jones 2 etc.) If sending in a sketch, please include a plant list showing the location of the plants.

I am including photos to assist you in the certification of my pollinator friendly garden and grant the University of Nebraska–Lincoln the right to use, reproduce and publish the photographs for any purpose without compensation or any other consideration. By entering your name (including digital signature) and date below, you indicate that you agree with previous statement.

Name: _____ Date: _____

SUBMITTING YOUR APPLICATION

Certify Your Information:

By entering your full name below, you indicate that you agree with the following statement: I certify that all the information provided above is true and that I will strive to use pollinator friendly practices in my garden.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pay by check: A $20 processing fee is required to certify your garden. After you application has been reviewed we will register your garden and send you the official certificate. You then become eligible to receive the Nebraska Pollinator Habitat Certification sign to display in your garden for $30. Please expect 10–12 weeks to receive the sign.

Make your check payable to: University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Mail your completed application and photos to:
Nebraska Pollinator Habitat Certification Program
c/o Natalia Bjorklund
103 Entomology Hall, UNL
Lincoln, NE 68583-0816

OR

Email completed application and photos to:
natalia.bjorklund@huskers.unl.edu
put in subject line: Pollinator Application
(mail check separately)

Certification will be at the discretion of the committee based on the totality of information submitted. Please allow 3–6 weeks for review and processing of your application.