EXTENSION

Application for Nebraska Pollinator Habitat Certification Program

If you have a garden site in Nebraska, you are eligible to apply for Pollinator Habitat Certification.

Contact Information

All fields are required. Email is the primary form of communication.

Name of Submitter _____

Street _____

City _____ County _____ State: NE Zip:_____

Email _____ Daytime Phone _____

☐ Garden is at same location as above

If garden is at different location, Name of the Habitat/Garden _____

Street _____

City _____ County _____ State: NE Zip:_____

OFFICE USE ONLY

Date received

_____

Check# _____

Amount $ _____

Date approved

_____

Member#_____

Habitat Information

Where is your habitat site?

☐ Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Rural

How large is your habitat site?

☐ Less than 1/4 acre ☐ 1/2 to 1 acre ☐ 5 to 10 acres
☐ 1/4 to 1/2 acre ☐ 1 to 5 acres ☐ 10+ acres

Which best describes the habitat site?

☐ Single-family home ☐ School/church/library space
☐ Multi-family housing/assisted living ☐ Public park/recreation area
☐ Farm/acreage ☐ Community garden
☐ Business park ☐ Other _____

Submitting the Application

Certification involves 1) completing all sections of the application; 2) including photos and sketch of the habitat; and 3) $20 processing fee. Certification is at the discretion of the committee based on the totality of information submitted. Please allow 3-6 weeks for processing.

After the application is reviewed, approved members receive a certificate, access to our online publication, and eligibility to purchase a habitat sign ($30 includes shipping).

Checks payable to: **UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN**

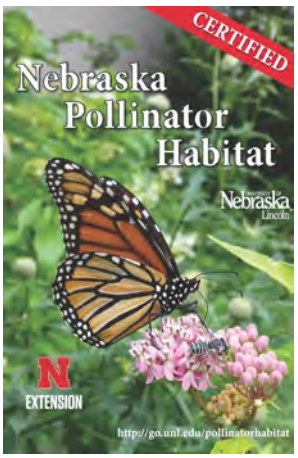
Mail completed application to:

Nebraska Pollinator Habitat Certification
c/o Jody Green
8015 West Center Road, Omaha NE 68124

OR

Email completed application to:

jgreen17@unl.edu
Subject: Nebraska Pollinator Habitat Certification
Mail $20 processing fee separately



University of Nebraska Lincoln

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 and heirloom varieties of annuals and limit newer introductions.
- ☐ I will incorporate pollinator friendly native plants into the garden.
- ☐ I will plant larval host plants for butterflies and moths (e.g., dill, fennel, parsley, milkweed, etc.)
- ☐ I will plant 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 at your habitat. Check all that apply. **Five plants of different genera is the minimum requirement for each of the three seasons**. For example: having five milkweed species or penstemon species does not meet the requirement for summer flowering plants.

SPRING FLOWERING PLANTS (MARCH, APRIL & MAY)

Choose five (5) plants of different genera

- ☐ *Acer rubrum* - Red maple (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Allium textile* - Textile onion
- ☐ *Amelanchier laevis* - Smooth serviceberry (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Amsonia illustris* - Bluestar
- ☐ *Anemone* spp. - Windflower
- ☐ *Antennaria neglecta* - Plains pussytoes
- ☐ *Aquilegia canadensis* - Red columbine
- ☐ *Arisaema triphyllum* - Jack-in-the-pulpit
- ☐ *Astragalus crassicarpus* - Ground plum
- ☐ *Baptisia australis* - Blue false indigo
- ☐ *Baptisia australis* v. minor - Dwarf false indigo
- ☐ *Caltha palustris* - Marsh marigold
- ☐ *Camassia* spp. - Quasmash (bulb)
- ☐ *Ceanothus americanus* - New Jersey tea (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Cercis canadensis* - Red bud (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Chionodoxa* spp. - Glory-of-the-snow (bulb)
- ☐ *Cladrastis kentuckea* - Yellowwood (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Claytonia virginica* - Virginia spring beauty
- ☐ *Cornus* spp. - Dogwood (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Crocus* spp. - Crocus (bulb)
- ☐ *Delphinium carolinianum* - Prairie larkspur
- ☐ *Delphinium virescens* (subsp of *D. Carolinianum*) - Prairie larkspur/legacy
- ☐ *Dicentra cucullaria* - Dutchman's breeches
- ☐ *Erysimum asperum* - Western wallflower
- ☐ *Erythronium* 'Pagoda' - Pagoda dogtooth violet
- ☐ *Filipendula rubra* - Queen of the prairie
- ☐ *Galanthus* spp. - Snowdrops (bulb)
- ☐ *Geranium maculatum* - Wild geranium
- ☐ *Leucocrinum montanum* - Starlily (**Western NE**)
- ☐ *Lindera benzoin* - Spicebush (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Lithospermum incisum* - Narrowleaf stoneseed
- ☐ *Mahonia* spp. - Oregon grape (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Malus* sp. - Apple, crabapple (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Matelea decipiens* - Oldfield milkvine
- ☐ *Muscari* spp. - Grape hyacinths (bulb)
- ☐ *Oxydendrum arboreum* - Sourwood (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Packera plattensis* - Prairie ragwort/prairie groundsel
- ☐ *Phlox andicola* - Prairie phlox
- ☐ *Phlox bifida* - Sand phlox
- ☐ *Phlox divaricata* - Blue phlox
- ☐ *Phlox hoodii* - Spiny phlox
- ☐ *Populus deltoides* - Eastern cottonwood (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Prunus* spp.- Pear, plum (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Prunus virginiana* - Chokecherry (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Pulsatilla patens* - Pasqueflower
- ☐ *Rhus aromatica* - Fragrant sumac (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Rhus trilobata* - Skunkbush (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Ribes odoratum* - Clove currant
- ☐ *Rubus* spp. - Blackberry, raspberry (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Rumex venosus* - Wild begonia
- ☐ *Salix amygdaloides* - Peach leaf willow
- ☐ Salix humilis - Prairie willow (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Sanguinaria canadensis* - Bloodroot
- ☐ *Scilla sibirica* - Siberian squill (bulbs)
- ☐ *Sheperdia argentea* - Buffaloberry (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* - Blue eyed grass
- ☐ *Symphytum officinale* - Comfrey
- ☐ *Thermopsis rhombifolia* - Prairie thermopsis
- ☐ *Trifolium repens* - White clover
- ☐ *Viola pedatifida* - Bird's foot viola
- ☐ *Yucca glauca* - Yucca, soapweed
- ☐ *Zizia aurea* - Golden Alexander

SUMMER FLOWERING PLANTS (JUNE & JULY)

Choose five (5) plants of different genera

[1]Double flowers have been bred for showier and longer lasting blooms. To achieve this, stamens have been modified into petals and 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* - Hollyhock[1]
- ☐ *Allium cernuum* - Nodding onion
- ☐ *Allium stellatum* - Prairie onion
- ☐ *Amorpha canescens* - Leadplant
- ☐ *Amorpha nana* - Dwarf leadplant
- ☐ *Arenaria hookeri* - Hooker's sandwort
- ☐ *Aruncus dioicus* - Goat's beard
- ☐ *Asclepias arenaria* - Sand milkweed (Western NE)
- ☐ *Asclepias incarnata* - Swamp milkweed
- ☐ *Asclepias speciosa* - Showy milkweed
- ☐ *Asclepias stenophylla* - Narrow-leaved milkweed
- ☐ *Asclepias syriaca* - Common milkweed
- ☐ *Asclepias tuberosa* - Butterfly milkweed
- ☐ *Asclepias verticillata* - Whorled milkweed
- ☐ *Asclepias viridiflora* - Green milkweed
- ☐ *Astragalus ceramicus* - Painted milk-vetch
- ☐ *Baptisia lactea* - White wild indigo
- ☐ *Callirhoe alcaeoides* - Pink poppy mallow
- ☐ *Callirhoe involucrata* - Purple poppy mallow
- ☐ *Calylophus serrulatus* - Yellow sundrops
- ☐ *Cleome serrulata* - Rocky Mountain bee plant (annual)
- ☐ *Consolia ajacis* - Rocket larkspur
- ☐ *Coreopsis lanceolata* - Lance-leaved coreopsis
- ☐ *Coreopsis tinctoria* - Plains coreopsis/golden tickseed
- ☐ *Cosmos* spp. - Cosmos (annual)
- ☐ *Dalea candida* - White prairie clover
- ☐ *Dalea purpurea* - Purple prairie clover
- ☐ *Desmanthus illinoensis* - Illinois bundleflower
- ☐ *Desmodium canadense* - Showy ticktrefoil
- ☐ *Echinacea angustifolia* - Narrowleaf coneflower[1]
- ☐ *Echinacea pallida* - Pale purple coneflower
- ☐ *Echinacea purpurea* - Purple coneflower[1]
- ☐ *Erigeron* spp. - Fleabane
- ☐ *Eriogonum allenii* 'Little Rascal' - Little buckwheat
- ☐ *Eryngium yuccifolium* - Rattlesnake master
- ☐ *Euphorbia corollate* - Flowering spurge
- ☐ *Gaillardia* spp. - Blanket flower
- ☐ *Geum triflorum* - Prairie smoke
- ☐ *Glandularia canadensis* - Rose vervain
- ☐ *Helanthus annuus* - Annual sunflower
- ☐ *Hibiscus syriacus* - Rose of Sharon
- ☐ *Hosta* spp. - Plantain lily[1]
- ☐ *Liatris aspera* - Rough blazing star/gayfeather
- ☐ *Liatris ligulistylis* - Meadow blazing star/gayfeather
- ☐ *Liatris punctata* - Dotted blazing star/gayfeather
- ☐ *Liatris pycnostachya* - Prairie blazing star/gayfeather
- ☐ *Liatris spicata* - Dense blazing star/gayfeather
- ☐ *Liatrus squarrosa* - Scaly blazing star/gayfeather
- ☐ *Lilium michiganense* - Michigan lily (bulb)
- ☐ *Lippia cuneifolia* - Wedgeleaf frogfruit
- ☐ *Lithospermum canescens* - Hoary puccoon
- ☐ *Lobularia maritima* - Sweet alyssum
- ☐ *Monarda didyma* - Scarlet bee balm
- ☐ *Monarda fistulosa* - Wild burgamot
- ☐ *Oenothera* spp. - Evening primrose
- ☐ *Onosmodium molle* - False gromwell
- ☐ *Pediomelum argophyllum* - Silver-leaf scurf pea
- ☐ *Pediomelum esculentum* - Prairie-turnip
- ☐ *Penstemon albidus, P. angustifolius, P. eatonii, P. palmeri, P. venustus* - Penstemon (**Western NE**)
- ☐ *Penstemon cobaea, P. digitalis, P. grandiflorus* - Penstemon (**Eastern NE**)
- ☐ *Penstemon hirstus* - Hairy beardtongue
- ☐ *Phacelia hastata* - Silverleaf scorpionweed
- ☐ *Polygonatum biflorum* - Solomon's seal
- ☐ *Ratibida columnifera* - Upright prairie coneflower
- ☐ *Rosa arkansana, R. blanda, R. carolina* - Prairie rose
- ☐ *Rosa woodsii* - Wood's rose
- ☐ *Ruellia humilis* - Wild petunia
- ☐ *Salvia farinacea* - Blue salvia (annual)
- ☐ *Senna hebecarpa* - Wild senna
- ☐ *Silene regia* - Royal catchfly
- ☐ *Silphium perfoliatum* - Cup plant
- ☐ *Sphaeralcea coccinea* - Scarlet globemallow
- ☐ *Tilia* spp. - Linden (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Tradescantia* spp. - Spiderwort
- ☐ *Tradescantia tharpii* - Tharp spiderwort
- ☐ *Veronica spicata* - Spike speedwell
- ☐ *Veronicastrum virginicum* - Culver's root
- ☐ *Vicia americana* - American vetch
- ☐ *Zinnia* spp. - Zinnia[1] (annual)

FALL FLOWERING (AUGUST, SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER)

Choose five (5) plants of different genera

- ☐ *Aconitum* spp. - Monkshood/Wolf's bane
- ☐ *Agastache foeniculum* - Blue giant hyssop
- ☐ *Agastache nepetoides* - Giant golden hyssop
- ☐ *Campanulastrum americanum* - American bellflower
- ☐ *Caryopteris x clandonensis* 'Blue mist' - Bluebeard
- ☐ *Chelone glabra* - White turtlehead
- ☐ *Chelone lyonia* - Pink turtlehead
- ☐ *Cirsium altissimum* - Tall thistle
- ☐ *Conoclinium coelestinum* - Hardy ageratum
- ☐ *Eupatorium altissimum* - Tall boneset
- ☐ *Eupatorium maculatum* - Spotted Joe Pye weed
- ☐ *Euthamia graminifolio* - Grass-leaved goldenrod
- ☐ *Gentiana* spp. - Prairie gentian
- ☐ *Guara parviflora* - Small-flowered guara
- ☐ *Helenium autumnale* - Sneezeweed
- ☐ *Helianthus maximiliani* - Maximilian sunflower
- ☐ *Helianthus pauciflorus* - Stiff sunflower
- ☐ *Helianthus* spp. - Perennial sunflower
- ☐ *Heliopsis helianthoides* - False sunflower
- ☐ *Heptacodium miconioides* - Seven-son flower (tree/shrub)
- ☐ *Lobelia cardinalis* - Cardinal flower
- ☐ *Lobelia siphilitica* - Blue cardinal flower
- ☐ *Perovskia atriplicifolia* - Russian Sage
- ☐ *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium* - Mountain mint
- ☐ *Pycnanthemum virginianum* - Virginia mountain mint
- ☐ *Ratibida pinnata* - Grey-headed coneflower
- ☐ *Rudbeckia* spp. - Black-eyed Susan
- ☐ *Salvia azurea* - Pitcher sage
- ☐ *Sedum* spp. - Stonecrop
- ☐ *Silphium integrifolium* - Wholeleaf rosinweed
- ☐ *Silphium laciniatum* - Compass plant
- ☐ *Solidago canadensis* - Canada goldenrod
- ☐ *Solidago* spp. - Goldenrod
- ☐ *Solidaster luteus* 'Lemore' - Solidaster
- ☐ *Symphyotrichum ericoides* - Heath aster
- ☐ *Symphyotrichum laeve* - Smooth aster
- ☐ *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum* - Calico aster
- ☐ *Symphyotrichum novae-angliae* - New England aster
- ☐ *Symphyotrichum oblongifolium* - Aromatic aster
- ☐ *Symphyotrichum turbinellum* - Prairie aster
- ☐ *Verbena bonariensis* - Purpletop vervain
- ☐ *Verbena hastata* - Blue vervain
- ☐ *Verbena stricta* - Hoary vervain
- ☐ *Vernonia fasciculata* - Prairie ironweed
- ☐ *Vernonia* spp. - Ironweed

SEDGES & GRASSES

Often overlooked, these plants provide larval host plants for skippers, shelter, and nesting material for native bees.

- ☐ *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 larval host plants for black swallowtail butterflies.

- ☐ *Anethum graveolens* – Dill[2] (annual)
- ☐ *Borago officinalis* – Borage (annual)
- ☐ *Coriandrum sativum* - Coriander (annual)
- ☐ *Foeniculum vulgare* - Fennel[2] (annual)
- ☐ *Ocimum basilicus* - Basil (annual)
- ☐ *Origanum vulgare* - Oregano
- ☐ *Petroselinum crispum* - Parsley[2] (annual)
- ☐ *Thymus serphyllum* - Creeping thyme
- ☐ *Thymus vulgaris* - Garden thyme

A WORD ABOUT WEEDS AND NON-NATIVE PLANTS

While we are not advocating planting aggressive weeds or invasive plants, we do encourage a level of tolerance and management with regards to “weed” species in your landscape. Consider leaving some early blooming and abundant dandelions for the bees and mid-to late-season blooming tall thistle for the butterflies. To supplement native plants, we support some non-native, non-invasive plants to provide food for pollinators in times when pollen and nectar are not readily available.

Section 3: 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 feature/garden pond
- ☐ Butterfly puddling area
- ☐ Stream or body of water

Section 4: Shelter

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

- ☐ Garden beds or spaces of bare ground
- ☐ Rock piles/wall
- ☐ Dead wood
- ☐ Constructed shelters
- ☐ Garden debris/old plant stems
- ☐ Other _____

Section 5: Pesticide Use

Pesticide is the term given to a product, regardless of whether it is natural, organic, or synthetic, that kills, prevents, or repels a pest. A pest can be an insect, weed, disease, fungi, mollusk, or rodent. Some pest management practices are harmful to pollinators. What steps do you take to reduce pesticide use?

- ☐ I do not use pesticides (synthetic or natural).
- ☐ I occasionally use pesticides, but practice the following:
  - ☐ Proper identification before application.
  - ☐ Use biorational products to protect beneficial insects.
  - ☐ Always read and follow the label instructions.
  - ☐ Spot spray in focused areas.
  - ☐ Never apply pesticide while flowers are open or when pollinators are present.
  - ☐ Treat in the late evenings when pollinators are not present.

Section 6: Conservation Practices

Applicants must practice at least five conservation practices for certification. Please check all that apply.

PLANTS

- ☐ Removal of invasive pest plants.
- ☐ Reduce or eliminate lawn areas.
- ☐ Sweep grass clippings, fertilizer, and soil from pavement into landscape.

MULCHING

- ☐ Compost yard and food waste.
- ☐ Use natural soil amendments (i.e. 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 (April/May) to protect overwintering habitat.

CHEMICALS/PESTICIDES

- ☐ Avoid using pesticides when possible.
- ☐ Encourage beneficial insects and predators.
- ☐ If pesticides are necessary, use an integrated approach to pest management, employing both non-chemical and pollinator friendly practices.

WATER/IRRIGATION

- ☐ Use drip or soaker hoses, instead of overhead sprinkler.
- ☐ Use a rain barrel or other means of capturing/utilizing rainwater to irrigate plants.
- ☐ Direct downspouts and gutters to drain on to the lawn, plant beds, and containment areas.
- ☐ Water plants only when necessary.
- ☐ Other_____

Required Photos and Sketch of Habitat

Please include at least three photos, which include an overview of the site and habitat, showing the required plants noted in the application. Label each picture with your last name and a number (i.e. Green1, Green2, Green3). When sending or attaching a sketch, include a plant list showing the location of the plants.

I am including photos to assist in the certification of a pollinator habitat and grant the University of Nebraska-Lincoln the right to use, reproduce, and publish photographs for any purpose without compensation or any consideration. (By entering your name/ digital signature, it is an indication that you agree with the previous statement.

Name _____ Date: _____