

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.

Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska— Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture.

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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)

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

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.

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

FALL FLOWERING (AUGUST/SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER)

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

SEDGES & GRASSES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> — big bluestem | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Panicum virgatum</i> — switchgrass |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> — sideoats grama | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> — little bluestem |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Carex</i> spp. — sedge | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> — Indiangrass |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Elymus hystrix</i> — bottlebrush grass | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> — prairie dropseed |

HERBS

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anethum graveolens</i> ² — dill | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> ² — parsley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Levisticum officinalis</i> — lovage | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> — garden thyme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> — basil | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Thymus serpyllum</i> — creeping thyme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Origanum vulgare</i> — oregano | |

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.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Birdbath or shallow dish | <input type="checkbox"/> Butterfly puddling area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Garden/Pond | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 1–5 acres
 1/4 to 1/2 acre 5–10 acres
 1/2 to 1 acre 10+ acres

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

Which option best describes your garden?

- Home Business
 Apartment Farm
 Condominium School
 Community Garden 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 Kathleen Cue
Dodge County Extension
1206 W 23rd St
Fremont, NE 68025

OR

Email completed application and photos to:
kcue2@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.**