



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

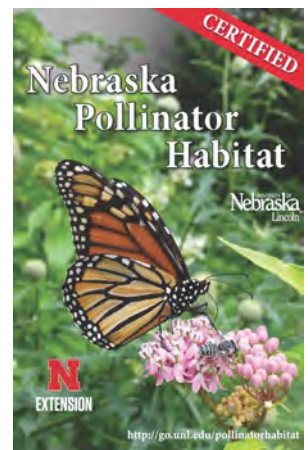
Certification involves 1) completing all sections of the application; 2) including photos and sketch of the habitat; and 3) \$20 processing fee. Certification is at the discretion of the committee based on the totality of information submitted. Please allow 3-6 weeks for processing.

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: **OR** Email completed application to:

Nebraska Pollinator Habitat Certification **OR** jgreen17@unl.edu
c/o Jody Green **OR** Subject: Nebraska Pollinator Habitat Certification
8015 West Center Road, Omaha NE 68124 **OR** Mail \$20 processing fee separately



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

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

SUMMER FLOWERING PLANTS (JUNE & JULY)

Choose five (5) plants of different genera

¹Double 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* - Hollyhock¹
- 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 coneflower¹
- Echinacea pallida* - Pale purple coneflower
- Echinacea purpurea* - Purple coneflower¹
- Erigeron* spp. - Fleabane
- Eriogonum allenii* 'Little Rascal' - Little buckwheat
- Eryngium yuccifolium* - Rattlesnake master
- Euphorbia corollata* - Flowering spurge
- Gaillardia* spp. - Blanket flower
- Geum triflorum* - Prairie smoke
- Glandularia canadensis* - Rose vervain
- Helianthus annuus* - Annual sunflower
- Hibiscus syriacus* - Rose of Sharon
- Hosta* spp. - Plantain lily¹
- 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
- Liatris 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 bergamot
- 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 hirtus* - 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 tharpaii* - Tharp spiderwort
- Veronica spicata* - Spike speedwell
- Veronicastrum virginicum* - Culver's root
- Vicia americana* - American vetch
- Zinnia* spp. - Zinnia¹ (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 lyoniana* - Pink turtlehead
- Cirsium altissimum* - Tall thistle
- Conoclinium coelestinum* - Hardy ageratum
- Eupatorium altissimum* - Tall boneset
- Eupatorium maculatum* - Spotted Joe Pye weed
- Euthamia graminifolia* - 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
- Symphotrichum ericoides* - Heath aster
- Symphotrichum laeve* - Smooth aster
- Symphotrichum lateriflorum* - Calico aster
- Symphotrichum novae-angliae* - New England aster
- Symphotrichum oblongifolium* - Aromatic aster
- Symphotrichum 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

²These plants have been identified as larval host plants for black swallowtail butterflies.

- Anethum graveolens* – Dill² (annual)
- Borago officinalis* – Borage (annual)
- Coriandrum sativum* - Coriander (annual)
- Foeniculum vulgare* - Fennel² (annual)
- Ocimum basilicum* - Basil (annual)
- Origanum vulgare* - Oregano
- Petroselinum crispum* - Parsley² (annual)
- Thymus serpyllum* - 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 rain-water 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: _____