

Harford County Pollinator Habitat Certification Program Application¹

Harford County yards and gardens are eligible to qualify for Pollinator Habitat Certification.

CONTACT INFORMATION

All fields are required

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State: MD Zip _____

County _____

E-mail _____ Daytime Phone _____

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

Street _____

City _____ State: MD 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.

1. ___ I will incorporate pollinator-friendly native plants into the garden.
2. ___ I will use plants that provide pollen and nectar sources from early spring to late fall.
3. ___ I will provide a diversity of plants, flower shapes and flower sizes.
4. ___ I will place plants in masses (three or more) to attract pollinators.
5. ___ I will choose older cultivars and limit newer introductions.

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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, 3 plants minimum in each of the three seasons. (H) indicates a host plant, (T) tree, (S) shrub, and V (vine).

SPRING FLOWERING (APRIL/MAY/JUNE) Minimum of 3

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>___ <i>Acer negundo</i> – Box Elder (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Acer species</i>- Red, Silver, & Sugar Maple (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Actaea racemose</i> – Black Baneberry</p> <p>___ <i>Aesculus pavia</i> – Red Buckeye (T)</p> <p>___ <i>Alnus serrulata</i> – Hazel Alder (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Amelanchier species</i>- Serviceberry (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Anemone quinquefolia</i> – Wood Anemone</p> <p>___ <i>Antennaria species</i> – Field Pussytoes</p> <p>___ <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> – Wild Columbine (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Aralia spinosa</i> – Devil's Walking Stick (T)</p> <p>___ <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>—Jack-in-the-pulpit</p> <p>___ <i>Aristolochia macrophylla/durior</i>—Pipevine (V) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> – Red Chokeberry (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> – Black Chokeberry (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Aruncus dioicus</i>—Goat's Beard</p> <p>___ <i>Asarum canadense</i> – Wild Ginger</p> <p>___ <i>Asimina triloba</i> – Paw Paw (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Baptisia australis</i> – False Blue Indigo (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Baptisia tinctoria</i> – Yellow Wild Indigo (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Betula species</i> – Birch (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Calycanthus floridus</i> – Carolina Allspice (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> - American Hornbeam (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Carya species</i> – Hickory (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Castanea dentata</i> – American Chestnut (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i> – Blue Cohosh</p> <p>___ <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> – New Jersey Tea (H)(S)</p> <p>___ <i>Cercis canadensis</i> – Redbud (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> – Hackberry (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> – White Fringe (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i> – Green & Gold</p> <p>___ <i>Claytonia virginica</i> – Spring Beauty</p> <p>___ <i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> – Whorled Tickseed</p> <p>___ <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> – Pagoda Dogwood (T)</p> <p>___ <i>Cornus amomum</i> – Silky Dogwood (T)</p> <p>___ <i>Cornus florida</i> – Flowering Dogwood (H) (T)</p> <p>___ <i>Cornus sericea</i> – Red Twig Dogwood (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Corylus americana</i> – American Hazelnut (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Crataegus species</i> –Hawthorne (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Dicentra canadensis</i> – Squirrel Corn</p> <p>___ <i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> – Dutchman's Breeches</p> <p>___ <i>Dicentra exima</i>—Wild/fringed Bleeding Heart</p> <p>___ <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> – Common Persimmon (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Erythronium americanum</i> – Trout Lily</p> <p>___ <i>Euonymus americanus</i> – Strawberry Bush (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> - American Beech (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Fraxinus species</i> – Black, Green & White Ash (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Geranium maculatum</i> – Wild Geranium (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Goodyera pubescens</i> – Downy Rattlesnake Plantain</p> <p>___ <i>Hepatica americana</i> -- Round-lobed Hepatica</p> <p>___ <i>Heuchera americana</i>-- American Alumroot</p> <p>___ <i>Houstonia caerulea</i> – Azure Bluets</p> | <p>___ <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> – Smooth Hydrangea (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Ilex glabra</i> – Inkberry Holly (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Ilex opaca</i> – American Holly (T)</p> <p>___ <i>Ilex verticillata</i> – Winterberry Holly (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Iris cristata</i>—Dwarf Crested Iris</p> <p>___ <i>Iris prismatica</i> – Slender Blue Iris</p> <p>___ <i>Iris versicolor</i>-- Harlequin Blueflag</p> <p>___ <i>Iris virginica</i> – Blue Flag Iris</p> <p>___ <i>Itea virginica</i> – Virginia Sweetspire (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i> -- Twinleaf</p> <p>___ <i>Juglans cinerea</i> – Butternut (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Juglans nigra</i> – Black Walnut (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> – Eastern Red Cedar (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> – Mountain Laurel (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Lindera benzoin</i> – Spicebush (S)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> – Sweetgum (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Lirodendron tulipifera</i> – Tulip Poplar (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Lupinus perennis</i>—Sundial Lupine (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> – Sweetbay Magnolia (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Malus coronia</i> – Sweet Crab Apple (T)</p> <p>___ <i>Mertensia virginica</i>—Virginia Bluebells</p> <p>___ <i>Mitchella repens</i> -- Partridgeberry</p> <p>___ <i>Morella cerifera</i> – Southern Bayberry (T)</p> <p>___ <i>Morella pensylvanica</i> – Northern Bayberry (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> – Black Gum/Tupelo (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Oeothera species</i>—Common Evening Primrose</p> <p>___ <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> – American Hophornbeam (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Packera aurea</i> – Golden Ragwort (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> – Virginia Creeper (H) (V)</p> <p>___ <i>Passiflora lutea</i> – Yellow passionflower (V) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> – Foxglove Beardstongue (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Penstemon laevigatus</i> – Eastern Smooth Beardstongue</p> <p>___ <i>Phlox Species</i> – Creeping, Wild, Blue Phlox (H), etc.</p> <p>___ <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> – Common Ninebark (H)(S)</p> <p>___ <i>Pinus species</i> – Eastern White, Loblolly & Virginia (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> – American Sycamore (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> – Mayapple</p> <p>___ <i>Polemonium reptans</i> – Jacob's Ladder</p> <p>___ <i>Populus deltoides</i> – Eastern Cottonwood (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Populus grandidentata</i> – Big Tooth Aspen (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Prunus virginiana</i> – Chokecherry (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Prunus serotina</i> – Black Cherry (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> – Wafer Ash (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Quercus species</i> – Oak (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> – Great Rosebay (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Rhododendron pericylmenoides</i> – Pinxter Azalea (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> – Black Locust (T)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Rhus species</i> – Sumac (T) (H)</p> <p>___ <i>Rosa species</i> – Carolina, Swamp Rose (S)(H)</p> <p>___ <i>Rubus allegheniensis</i> – Allegheny Blackberry (S)</p> <p>___ <i>Salix species</i> Willow (T) (H)</p> |
|--|--|

_____ *Salvia lyrata* – Lyre-leaved sage
 _____ *Sambucus canadensis* – Elderberry (S)
 _____ *Sanguinaria canadensis* -- Bloodroot
 _____ *Sassafras* – Sassafras albidum (T) (H)
 _____ *Sedum ternatum* – Wild Stonecrop
 _____ *Sisyrinchium species* -- Blue-eyed Grass
 _____ *Taxodium distichum* – Bald Cypress (T)
 _____ *Thalictrum thalictroides* – Rue Anemone
 _____ *Tiarella cordifolia* -- Foamflower
 _____ *Tilia americana* – American Basswood (T)(H)

_____ *Tradescantia species* – Spiderwort
 _____ *Trillium species* -- Trillium
 _____ *Tsuga canadensis* – Eastern Hemlock (T)(H)
 _____ *Ulmus rubra* – Slippery Elm (T)(H)
 _____ *Vaccinium species* – Blueberry (S)(H)
 _____ *Viburnum species* – Viburnum (S)(H)
 _____ *Viola species* – Violets (H)
 _____ *Zizia aurea* – Golden Alexander (H)
 _____ Other Native plant

SUMMER FLOWERING (JULY & AUGUST) Minimum of 3

(R) repeat from previous section.

_____ *Actaea racemose* – Black Baneberry (R)
 _____ *Antennaria species* – Pussytoes (R)
 _____ *Aristolochia macrophylla/durior*—Pipevine (V) (H) ®
 _____ *Aronia melanocarpa* – Black Chokeberry (S) (R)
 _____ *Aronia arbutifolia* – Red Chokeberry (S) (R)
 _____ *Aruncus dioicus* – Goat's Beard (R)
 _____ *Asimina triloba* – Paw Paw (T) (H) (R)
 _____ *Asclepias species* – Milkweed (H)
 _____ *Baptisia tinctoria* – Yellow Wild Indigo (H) (R)
 _____ *Boltonia asteroides* – Susquehanna Doll's Daisy
 _____ *Calycanthus floridus* – Carolina Allspice (S) (R)
 _____ *Callicarpa americana* – American Beautyberry (S)
 _____ *Campsis radicans* – Trumpet vine (V)
 _____ *Ceanothus americanus* – New Jersey Tea (H) (S) (R)
 _____ *Cephalanthus occidentalis* – Buttonbush (S)
 _____ *Clematis virginiana* – Virgins Bower (V)
 _____ *Clethra alnifolia* – Summersweet (S)
 _____ *Conoclinium coelestinum* – Blue Mistflower
 _____ *Coreopsis rosea* – Pink Tickseed
 _____ *Coreopsis verticillata* – Whirled Tickseed (R)
 _____ *Coreopsis tripteris* – Tall Tickseed
 _____ *Echinacea purpurea* – Purple Coneflower
 _____ *Eutrochium purpureum* – Joe Pye (H)
 _____ *Eupatorium perfoliatum* – Boneset (H)
 _____ *Eurybia divaricata* – White Wood Aster (H)
 _____ *Helenium autumnale* – Common Sneezeweed
 _____ *Helianthus species* – Perennial Sunflower (H)
 _____ *Heliopsis helianthoides* – Oxeye Sunflower
 _____ *Heuchera villosa* – Hairy Alumroot
 _____ *Hibiscus moscheutos* – Rose Mallow (H)
 _____ *Hydrangea arborescens* – Smooth Hydrangea (S) (R)
 _____ *Iris prismatica* – Slender Blue Iris (R)
 _____ *Iris versicolor* – Large Blue Flag Iris
 _____ *Liatris spicata* – Blazing Star
 _____ *Lobelia cardinalis* – Cardinal Flower

_____ *Allium cernuum* – Nodding Onion
 _____ *Lobelia siphilitica* – Great Blue Lobelia
 _____ *Lonicera sempervirens* – Trumpet Honeysuckle (H)(V)
 _____ *Matelea obliqua* – Climbing Milkvine
 _____ *Mimulus ringens* – Monkey Flower
 _____ *Monarda species* – Bee Balm
 _____ *Oenothera species* – Common Evening Primrose (R)
 _____ *Opuntia humifusa* – Eastern Prickly-pear
 _____ *Oxydendrum arboretum* – Sourwood (T)
 _____ *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* – Virginia Creeper(H)(V)(R)
 _____ *Passiflora lutea* – Yellow passionflower (V) (H) (R)
 _____ *Penstemon digitalis* – Foxglove Beardtongue (R)
 _____ *Phlox paniculata* – Garden Phlox (H)
 _____ *Physocarpus opulifolius* – Common Ninebark (H)(S)(R)
 _____ *Physostegia virginiana* – Obedient Plant
 _____ *Polemonium reptans*—Jacob's Ladder (R)
 _____ *Pycnanthemum species* – Mountain Mint
 _____ *Rhododendron maximum* – Great Rosebay (S) (R)
 _____ *Rhus species* – Sumac (T) (H) (R)
 _____ *Rudbeckia fulgida* – Orange Coneflower
 _____ *Rudbeckia hirta* – Black-eyed Susan (H)
 _____ *Rudbeckia lacinata* – Cutleaf Coneflower
 _____ *Ruella caroliniensis* – Wild Petunia (H)
 _____ *Silphium perfoliatum* – Cup Plant
 _____ *Solidago species* -- Goldenrod
 _____ *Symphoricarpos albus* – Common Snowberry
 _____ *Symphyotrichum species* – Aster species (H)
 _____ *Thalictrum pubescens* – Tall Meadow Rue
 _____ *Tradescantia virginiana*— Spiderwort (R)
 _____ *Verbesina alternifolia* – Wingstem (H)
 _____ *Veronia noveboracensis* – New York Ironweed
 _____ *Veronicastrum virginium* – Culver's Root

_____ Other Native

FALL FLOWERING (SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER) Minimum of 3

(R) repeat from previous section.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ___ <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> – Eastern Baccharis (H) | ___ <i>Lobelia Siphilitica</i> —Great Blue Lobelia (R) |
| ___ <i>Campsis radicans</i> – Trumpet vine (V) (R) | ___ <i>Mimulus ringens</i> —Monkey Flower (R) |
| ___ <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> – New Jersey Tea (H)(S)(R) | ___ <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> – Virginia Creeper (H)(V)(R) |
| ___ <i>Chelone glabra</i> – White Turtlehead (H) | ___ <i>Passiflora lutea</i> – Yellow passionflower (V)(H)(R) |
| ___ <i>Clematis virginiana</i> – Virgins Bower (V) | ___ <i>Phlox paniculata</i> – Garden Phlox (H) (R) |
| ___ <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> – Summersweet (S) (R) | ___ <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> – Common Ninebark (H)(S)(R) |
| ___ <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> – Blue Mistflower (R) | ___ <i>Rhus species</i> – Sumac (T)(H)(R) |
| ___ <i>Dicentra Exima</i> —Wild/fringed Bleeding Heart (R) | ___ <i>Rubus idaeus var. occidentalis</i> – Black Raspberry |
| ___ <i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i> – Hyssop-leaf Thoroughwort | ___ <i>Rubus idaeus var. odoratus</i> – Purple Raspberry |
| ___ <i>Eurybia divaricate</i> – White Wood Aster (H) (R) | ___ <i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i> – American Red Raspberry |
| ___ <i>Franklinia alatamaha</i> – Franklin (T) | ___ <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> -- Brown-eyed Susan |
| ___ <i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> – Fringed-tipped Closed Gentian | ___ <i>Solidago species</i> – Goldenrod (R) |
| ___ <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> – American Witch Hazel (H)(T) | ___ <i>Spirea alba var. latifolia</i> – White Meadowsweet |
| ___ <i>Heuchera villosa</i> —Hairy Alumroot (R) | ___ <i>Symphyotrichum species</i> – Aster species (H) |
| ___ <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> – Rose Mallow (R) | ___ <i>Verbesina alternifolia</i> – Wingstem (H) |
| ___ <i>Hypericum densiflorum</i> – Bushy St. John’s Wort | ___ <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i> – New York Ironweed (R) |
| ___ <i>Lobelia Cardinalis</i> —Cardinal Flower (R) | _____ Other Native |

SEDGES & GRASSES

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> – Big Blue Stem | ___ <i>Panicum virgatum</i> —Switchgrass |
| ___ <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> —Sideoats grama | ___ <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> – Indiangrass |
| ___ <i>Carex species</i> —Sedge | ___ <i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> – Prairie Dropseed |
| ___ <i>Elymus hystrix</i> —Bottlebrush Grass | |

HERBS

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ <i>Anethum graveolens</i> ² — dill | ___ <i>Origanum vulgare</i> -oregano |
| ___ <i>Borago officinalis</i> - borage | ___ <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> – parsley ² |
| ___ <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> ² – fennel | ___ <i>Ruta graveolens</i> -- rue ² |
| ___ <i>Levisticum officinalis</i> - lovage | ___ <i>Thymus vulvagis</i> –garden thyme |
| ___ <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> – Holy Basil | ___ <i>Thymus serpyllum</i> -creeping thyme |
| ___ <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> – African Blue Basil | |

NON-NATIVE POLLINATOR PLANTS

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| ___ <i>Allium ‘Millenium’</i> – Allium Millenium | ___ <i>Nepeta racemosa</i> – Catmint |
| ___ <i>Antirrhinum majus</i> – Snapdragon (H) | ___ Other _____ |



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 is a great pollinator plant, but is erroneously looked upon as a weed. 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

Please list the plants in your landscape, that you know of, 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
- Butterfly puddling area
- Water Garden/Pond Stream
- Other/ _____

Section 5. Shelter

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

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

Section 7. Conservation Practices

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

PLANTS

- Removal of Maryland invasive plants. https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Documents/List_target_spp_for_assessment_27Feb2023.pdf
- 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. (ORGANIC ONLY)

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.

OUTDOOR LIGHTS

- Put outdoor lights on timers, security lights on motion sensors, use safety lights only when absolutely necessary, and turn off lights when not in use.
- Replace light bulbs producing white light with LEDs, preferably those producing yellow light.
- Other (please specify): _____

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR YARD/GARDEN

What type of area is your property located?

- Urban Suburban Rural

How large is your property?

- Less than ¼ acre
- ¼ to ½ acre
- ½ 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
- School

Email your completed form to : HCPollenAiders@gmail.com

¹Application adapted, with permission, from source: Bjorklund, N., Ph.d., Frogge, M.J., Cue, K., and Evans, S. Nebraska Pollinator Habitat Assessment. <https://extension.unl.edu/statewide/douglas-sarpy/nebraska-pollinator-habitat-certification/>