

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

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

_____ *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 racemosa* – 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 arboreum* – 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 virginicum* – 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 vulvaxis</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

NATIVE PLANT NURSERIES IN/NEAR HARFORD COUNTY, AND BEYOND

NURSERY NAME	Location	Website address	Phone Number
LOCATED < 30 MILES FROM BEL AIR			
Cavano's Perennials (Wholesale M-R, Retail Friday 8 am to 1)	Kingsville, MD	https://cavanos.com/	410-592-8077
Heartwood Nursery, Inc	Felton, PA	https://heartwoodnurseryinc.com/	717-993-5230
Herring Run Nursery	Baltimore, MD	https://herringrunnursery.bluewaterbaltimore.org/	844-756-8688
Kollar Nursery	Pylesville, MD	https://www.kollarnursery.com/	410-836-0500
Putnam Hill Nursery	Forest Hill, MD	https://putnamhillnursery.com/#	443-722-2012
The Mill of Bel Air	Bel Air, MD	https://www.themillstores.com/	410-838-6111
The Perennial Farm (Wholesale; open to public on Saturdays)	Glen Arm, MD	https://www.perennialfarm.com/	410-592-6106
		-	
LOCATED >30 MILES FROM BEL AIR			
Bona Terra	Friendship, MD	http://www.bonaterradc.com/	202-507-9648
Chesapeake Natives, Inc.	Upper Marlboro, MD	http://chesapeakenatives.org/	443-280-9373
Groff's Plant Farm	Kirkwood, PA	https://groffsplantfarm.com/	717-529-3001
Lauren's Garden Service	Ellicott City, MD	https://www.laurensgardenservice.com/	410-461-2535
Redbud Native Plant Nursery	Media, PA	https://redbudnative.com/	610-892-2833
		-	
SELECT MAIL ORDER NURSERIES			
Izel Native Plants	Multiple Locations	https://www.izelplants.com/	410-989-3721
Prairie Moon Nursery	Winona, MN	https://www.prairiemoon.com/	866-417-8156
Prairie Nursery	Westfield, WI	https://www.prairienursery.com	800-476-9453