

Frederick County Office, 330 Montevue Lane, Frederick, MD 21702

TEL 301 600-1594 FAX 301-600-1588 <http://extension.umd.edu/frederick-county>

## Application for Frederick County, Maryland Pollinator Friendly Garden Certification

**All residents of Frederick County, Maryland are eligible to have their garden certified as a Pollinator Friendly Garden.**

Please fill out the application and mail to the address below with a check for \$20(non-refundable and you receive an 8 X 10 sign if certified) made payable to: Frederick County EAC

Mail to: University of Maryland Extension-Frederick County

Attn: Pollinator Friendly Garden Certification

330 Montevue Lane

Frederick, MD 21702

### **APPLICANT INFORMATION:**

\*Required Field

\*Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Street: \_\_\_\_\_

\*City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: MD \*Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

\*County: \_\_\_\_\_ \*Email: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

### **GARDEN INFORMATION:**

Is the garden at the same address as above: ( ) YES ( ) NO

If the answer is NO please enter the address information for the garden to be certified below:

\*Street: \_\_\_\_\_

\*City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: MD \*Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

\*County: \_\_\_\_\_

**Mandatory Certification Requirements are noted by a \*\* throughout the application.**

*The University of Maryland, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources programs are open to all and will not discriminate against anyone because of race, age, sex, color, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, religion, ancestry, or national origin, marital status, genetic information, or political affiliation, or gender identity and expression.*

**STEP ONE: PROVIDE FOOD** Most of the pollinators have a close association with native plants and yet there are also some non-native plants like herbs that provide sources of nectar/pollen(food) as well as acting as host plants for butterflies. A host plant is a plant that provides food for a butterfly larva or caterpillar. This application requires native plants as sources of food as well as providing a recognition for some non-native plants that provide alternate sources of food and are host plants. (For more information on native host plants: <https://www.nwf.org/NativePlantFinder/About>)

**Mandatory Food Requirements:** Please check the items that apply to your garden for the following:

- Choose plants that provide pollen and nectar sources from early spring to late fall.\*\*
- Provide a variety of flower shapes and sizes.\*\*
- When using annuals, choose old fashioned heirloom varieties and limit the use of modern hybrids.
- Incorporate pollinator friendly native perennial flowering plants into the garden.\*\*
- Incorporate at least two pollinator friendly non-native plants that pollinators find attractive like herbs into the garden.\*\*
- Plant flowering plants of the same type in drifts of 3 or more.\*\*
- Plant at least two host plants for caterpillars and identify which caterpillars the host plant supports.\*\*

**TREES AND SHRUBS: Choose 4 different species of trees and shrubs (any combination) from the following lists.\*\* If you have another native tree or shrub that qualifies please note that in the “Other Natives” area in the list. All Host plants have an (H) after their common name.**

**NATIVE TREES:**

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red Buckeye	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree/Tulip Poplar (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Amelanchier species</i>	Serviceberry (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Asimina triloba</i>	Paw Paw (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American Hophornbeam (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Betula species</i>	Birch (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>	Sourwood (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Quercus species</i>	White Oak, Pin Oak, Red Oak (H), etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	White Fringetree (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Salix nigra, Salix discolor</i>	Black Willow, Pussy Willow (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Common Persimmon (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut (H)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other natives (please specify): _____			

**NATIVE SHRUBS:**

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Carolina allspice
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red Chokeberry (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea (H)

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>__Cephalanthus occidentalis</u>	Buttonbush	<u>__Itea virginica</u>	Virginia Sweetspire
<u>__Clethra alnifolia</u>	Summersweet	<u>__Kalmia latifolia</u>	Mountain Laurel
<u>__Cornus alternifolia</u>	Pagoda Dogwood	<u>__Lindera benzoin</u>	Spicebush (H)
<u>__Cornus amomum</u>	Silky Dogwood	<u>__Physocarpus opullifolius</u>	Ninebark (H)
<u>__Crataegus monogyna</u>	Common Hawthorn (H)	<u>__Rhus species</u>	Sumac (H)
<u>__Cornus sericea</u>	Red Twig Dogwood	<u>__Rosa species</u>	Carolina, Swamp Rose (H), etc
<u>__Hamamelis virginiana</u>	Witch Hazel (H)	<u>__Rubus allegheniensis</u>	Allegheny Blackberry
<u>__Hydrangea arborescens</u>	Smooth Hydrangea	<u>__Vaccinium species</u>	Blueberry (H)
<u>__Ilex glabra</u>	Inkberry Holly	<u>__Viburnum species</u>	Viburnum (H)
<u>__Ilex verticillata</u>	Winterberry Holly		
<u>__Other natives (please specify):</u>	_____		

**NATIVE PERENNIAL FLOWERS: Choose a total of 6 different species of native perennial flowers with at least two from each season grouping from the following lists.\*\***

**Early Season Bloom(April/May/June): Need a minimum of 2\*\***

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>__Antennaria neglecta</u>	Field Pussytoes	<u>__Huechera villosa</u>	Hairy Alumroot
<u>__Aquilegia canadensis</u>	Wild Columbine (H)	<u>__Packera aurea</u>	Golden Ragwort (H)
<u>__Baptisia australis</u>	False Blue Indigo (H)	<u>__Penstemon digitalis</u>	Foxglove Beardtonque (H)
<u>__Baptisia tinctoria</u>	Yellow Wild Indigo (H)	<u>__Penstemon laevigatus</u>	Eastern Smooth Beardtonque
<u>__Chrysogonum virginianum</u>	Green & Gold	<u>__Phlox species</u>	Creeping, Wild Blue Phlox (H), etc.
<u>__Claytonia virginica</u>	Spring Beauty	<u>__Sanguinaria canadensis</u>	Bloodroot
<u>__Coreopsis lanceolata</u>	Lanceleaf Coreopsis (H)	<u>__Tiarella cordifolia</u>	Foamflower
<u>__Coreopsis verticillata</u>	Threadleaf Coreopsis	<u>__Viola species</u>	Violets (H)
<u>__Dicentra cucullaria</u>	Dutchman's Breeches	<u>__Zizia aurea</u>	Golden Alexander (H)
<u>__Geranium maculatum</u>	Wild Geranium (H)		
<u>__Other natives (please specify):</u>	_____		

**Mid-Season Bloom (July/August): Need a minimum of 2\*\***

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>__Asclepias incarnata</u>	Swamp Milkweed (H)	<u>__Asclepias syriaca</u>	Common Milkweed (H)

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
__ <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed (H)	__ <i>Monarda didyma</i>	Scarlet Bee Balm
__ <i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkweed (H)	__ <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot
__ <i>Coreopsis rosea</i>	Pink Tickseed	__ <i>Monarda punctata</i>	Spotted Bee Balm
__ <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	__ <i>Oenothera species</i>	Common Evening Primrose
__ <i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	Joe Pye (H)	__ <i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Garden Phlox (H)
__ <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset (H)	__ <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant
__ <i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Common Sneezewood	__ <i>Pycnanthemum species</i>	Mountain Mint
__ <i>Helianthus species</i>	Perennial Sunflowers (H)	__ <i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	Orange Coneflower
__ <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	Oxeye Sunflower	__ <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan (H)
__ <i>Liatris spicata</i>	Blazing Star	__ <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Cutleaf Coneflower
__ <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower	__ <i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i>	Spiderwort
__ <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Blue Lobelia	<i>T. virginiana</i>	
__ <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Trumpet Honeysuckle (H)	__ <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's Root
__ Other natives (please specify): _____			

### **Late Fall Bloom (September/October): Need a minimum of 2\*\***

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
__ <i>Chelone glabra</i>	White Turtlehead (H)	__ <i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canadian Goldenrod (H)
__ <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	Blue Mistflower	__ <i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray Goldenrod (H)
__ <i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	Thoroughwort	__ <i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Wrinkleleaf Goldenrod (H)
__ <i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	White Wood Aster (H)	__ <i>Symphyotrichum species</i>	Aster Species (H)
__ <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	Brown-eyed Susan	__ <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York Ironweed
__ Other natives (please specify): _____			

**NON-NATIVE PLANT LIST: The following is a list of non-native plants that pollinators find attractive and are in many cases a host plant for caterpillars. Most of these plants are herbs. Need a minimum of 2.\*\***

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Bloom Period</u>
__ <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow (H)	Aug-Oct
__ <i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Anise Hyssop	June-Oct
__ <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chives (H)	July-Aug
__ <i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Dill (H)	July-Aug
__ <i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	June-July
__ <i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry Tree (H)	Mar-Apr
__ <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel (H)	July-Aug

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Bloom Period</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>	Blanket Flower	July-Sept
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common Sunflower (H)	July-Oct
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Lavandulla anjustifolia</i>	Lavender	June-Nov
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mirabilis jalaph</i>	Four O'Clocks	July-Oct
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Basil (H)	July-Oct
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Origanum species</i>	Oregano	June-Sept
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Parsley (H)	July-Aug
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Salvia elegans</i>	Pineapple Sage	Sept-Oct
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sedum species</i>	Sedum	Aug-Oct
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Thymus citriodorus</i>	Lemon Thyme	June-Aug
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Common Thyme	June-Aug
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i>	Mexican Sunflower 'Torch'	July-Oct
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zinnea species</i>	Zinnias	June-Aug
<input type="checkbox"/> Other non-natives (please specify): _____		

**Note that some non-native plants that attract pollinators may be aggressive, invasive and not recommended. (see <https://extension.umd.edu/hqic/topics/invasive-plants>) However the above list is not considered aggressive or invasive.**

**CATERPILLAR HOST PLANTS: Of the above plants you identified as meeting the requirements please identify two of those plants that are host plants for caterpillars. Furthermore identify the name of the butterfly larvae or caterpillar that the plant supports. Need a minimum of two plants.\*\* Note that an (H) next to the name of a plant in our lists designates a host plant.**

<u>Name of Host Plant</u>	<u>Name of butterfly larvae this plant supports</u>
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____

### **STEP TWO: PROVIDE WATER SOURCES**

Water is needed by all pollinators. How do you provide water to your pollinators? Please check all that apply below as sources of water. **You need a minimum of one source.\*\***

- Birdbath or shallow water source(provide stones for bees to land)
- Butterfly puddling area
- Water garden/pond
- Stream
- Spring

### **STEP THREE: PROVIDE SHELTER**

Pollinators need places to build a nest and to spend the winter or overwinter. The following is a list of ways to provide nesting and overwintering sites. Please check all that apply to your garden. **Need a minimum of two.\*\***

- Spaces of bare ground
- Rock pile/wall
- Dead wood
- Man-made nesting shelter (like boxes, tubes, flower pots, holes in wood)
- Leave garden clean-up till spring

### **STEP FOUR: SAFEGUARDING POLLINATOR HABITAT**

#### **ACTION ONE: REDUCE INVASIVE PLANTS**

Invasive plants threaten pollinators by endangering and reducing the availability of native plants. These native plant food sources are vital for our native bees and butterflies that depend on them for survival. Invasive plants that move from our yards and gardens to woodlands threaten the diversity of the natural habitat. Many of these invasive plants take over the habitat and spread without control, thereby crowding out our native plants. We can help sustain our native plants by not planting invasives and removing any existing invasives on our properties and gardens. You can find the invasives for Maryland in the Mid-Atlantic region list from: [www.nps.gov/plants/ALIEn/pubs/midatlantic/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/plants/ALIEn/pubs/midatlantic/index.htm).

How do you safeguard pollinator habitat in your garden and property?

- I avoid acquiring invasive ornamental plants by consulting the above website first.\*\*
- I have removed or am removing invasive plants currently on my property.\*\*

Please indicate which invasive plants you are removing or controlling:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Autumn Olive                 | <input type="checkbox"/> English Ivy          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bamboo                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Fig Buttercup        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burning Bush                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Garlic Mustard       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bush Honeysuckles            | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Barberry    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Butterfly Bush               | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Honeysuckle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Callery Pear                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Knotweed    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese/Oriental Bittersweet | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Stiltgrass  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese/Japanese Wisteria    | <input type="checkbox"/> Kudzu                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crown Vetch                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Multiflora Rose      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Norway Maple                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian Olive        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Privet                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree of Heaven       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Purple Loosestrife           |   |

## ACTION TWO: REDUCE PESTICIDE AND HERBICIDE USE

Pesticide use can have adverse effect on pollinators and actually harm more pollinators if the pollinator takes the pesticide back to a nest. Also it has been shown that indiscriminate broad use of herbicides to control weeds can also affect pollinators. The use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to control pests in your garden is the preferred method you should follow. The following website can assist:

<https://extension.umd.edu/learn/integrated-pest-management>.

To protect our pollinators please check all that apply below.

I avoid the broad use of herbicides to control weeds instead of mechanical techniques. \*\*

I follow integrated pest management (IPM) to control pests in my garden, and always do the following in my garden: \*\*

Clearly identify the pest before taking action

Try a mechanical means like picking a pest off the plant and killing as my first control

Use less toxic pesticides such as horticultural oil and insecticidal soap

Always follow label directions

Never spray plants in bloom

Spray late in the evening when bees are less active

Target spray only the problem spots

**GARDEN INFORMATION: The following information is collected just to identify the type of property or garden you are certifying.**

In what type of area is your property located?

Urban

Suburban

Rural

How large is your property?

less than ¼ acre

1/4 to 1/2 acre                       5-10 acres

1/2 to 1 acre                          10+ acres

1-5 acres

Please estimate how much of your property is planted in pollinator friendly plants: \_\_%

Choose the option that best describes your garden:

Home                       Business

Apartment               Farm

Condominium           Community Garden

School                     Other, please describe: \_\_\_\_\_

## **STEP FIVE: PROVIDE PHOTOS/SKETCH OF YOUR GARDEN**

1. Provide a sketch of your garden that shows:

- an overview of the entire property and
- the location of the required plants, water source(s) and shelter area(s) that you have specified in your application

A sample sketch is attached; note that the sketch uses numbers to identify plants with a separate attached plant list to make the sketch easier to draw.

2. Provide photos, with brief captions, that show the plants, water source(s), shelter area(s) specified in your application.

- Please label each photo with your last name and a number (for example: Smith1, Smith2, etc.)
- Captions may be on a separate sheet of paper; they should be keyed to the photos and identify what plants/habitat elements are shown in the photo (for example: Smith1-red twig dogwood, purple coneflowers, butterfly weed and birdbath)
- You may print out the photos and or submit them on a USB flash drive/thumb drive or CD.

3. Please note that the University of Maryland reserves the right to inspect your property to verify your application. However this will be a rare event.

I am including photos and a sketch to assist you in the certification of my pollinator friendly garden and grant the University of Maryland the right to use, reproduce and publish the photographs and sketches for any purpose without compensation or any other consideration. By entering your name and date below, you indicate that you agree with the previous statement:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **STEP SIX: 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.

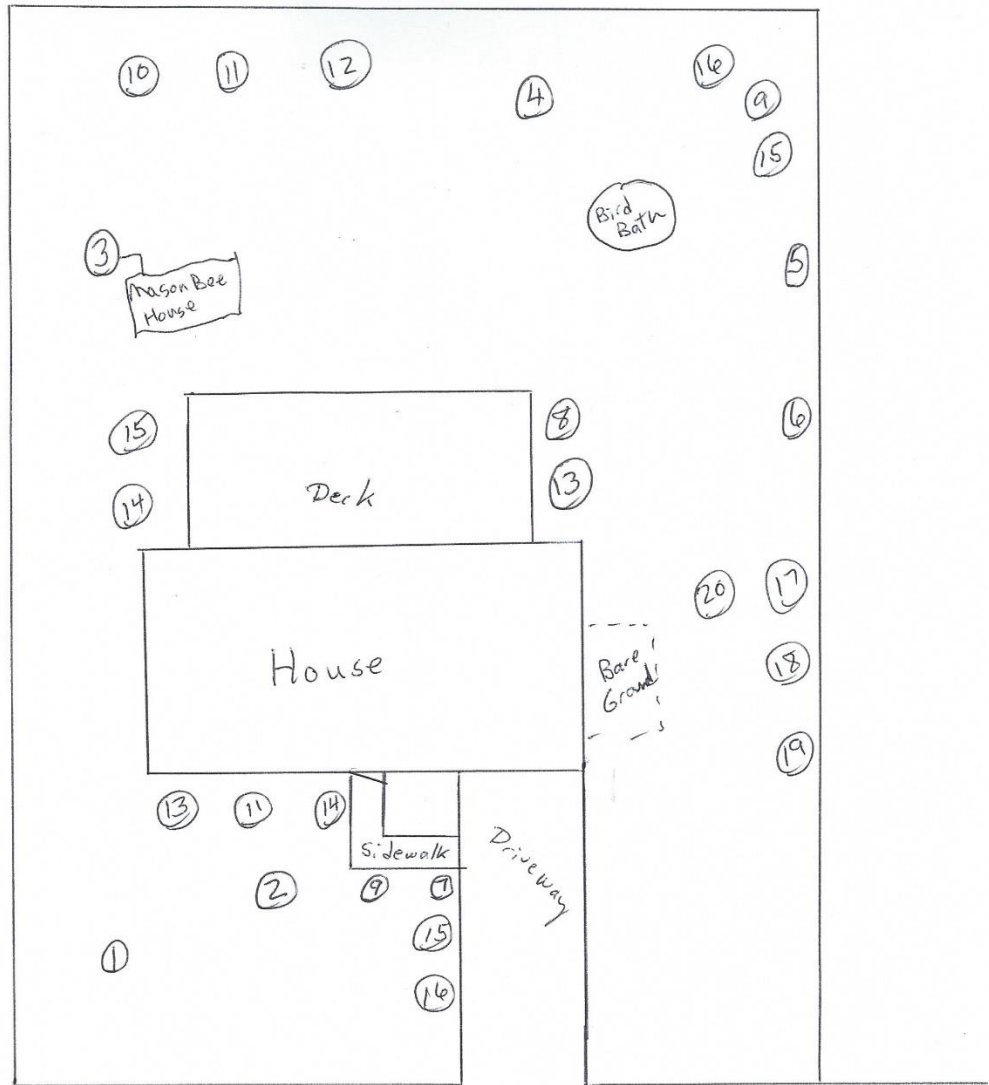
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**SIGN OPTIONS:** Upon approval of your application you will receive the “Pollinator Friendly Garden” sign for Frederick County as shown above mounted to a pole for placement. You have the option to receive a larger 11 X 14 sign instead of the 8 X10 for a fee of \$30 versus \$20.



# SAMPLE SKETCH



Street

## SAMPLE PLANT LIST

1. White Oak Tree
2. Redbud Tree
3. Tulip Poplar Tree
4. Mountain Laurel
5. Smooth Hydrangea
6. Winterberry Holly
7. Thread leaf Coreopsis
8. Wild Germanium
9. Violets
10. Swamp Milkweed
11. Butterfly Weed
12. Perennial Sunflowers
13. Scarlet Bee Balm
14. Obedient Plant
15. New England Aster
16. White Wood Aster
17. Basil
18. Oregano
19. Common Thyme
20. Dill