



Pollinator-Friendly Garden Certification Application

This program is currently limited to gardens located in Maine and New Hampshire

To request assistance with completing this application, email extension.pollinators@maine.edu or call 207.581.3188

Please put your name on the bottom of each page

CONTACT INFORMATION & GARDEN INFORMATION *required field

Name* _____ Date* _____
Email* _____ Phone* _____

Mailing address

Street* _____
City* _____ State* _____ Zip* _____

Garden address Same as mailing address

Street* _____
City* _____ State* _____ Zip* _____

Choose the option that best describes your garden.*

- Residential (home, apartment, condominium) Business/Organization Other _____
 Community Garden School Garden Municipal Farm

MAY WE INCLUDE YOUR GARDEN ON OUR MAP OF CERTIFIED POLLINATOR GARDENS?

We will not list your name, but will note the site type (i.e. residential, community, school, business, etc.).

Check one YES NO

If yes, is your garden open to the public? YES NO

If yes, would you like your address listed on the map? YES NO

GARDEN REQUIREMENTS: **FOOD SOURCES**

Nectar and Pollen Food Sources

Pollinators need a diversity of nectar and pollen sources throughout the season. Research shows that native plants are four times more attractive to pollinators than non-natives, so planting natives in your yard will supply pollinators with the nutrition they need to thrive. Natives are also well adapted to survive in a particular geographic area according to the climate, soils, rainfall, and availability of pollinators and seed dispersers.

Name _____

Caterpillar Food Sources

Pollinators need to be supported at the larval stage of their life cycle; therefore providing food sources for caterpillars is essential. Without host plants for butterfly or moth larvae (caterpillars), there will be no butterflies or moths! Many butterfly and moth larvae can only feed on one or two specific host plants, particularly native trees, shrubs, and perennials, that are vital to their survival.

While many non-native plants can play a significant role in supporting pollinators, this certification program is based on native plants because of the close association between pollinators and native plants. For the purpose of this program, we define the native region to encompass southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the New England states, and eastern New York.

Using the lists below, check the pollinator-friendly native plants located in the area being certified. The (H) beside certain plants indicates that plant is also a host plant for caterpillars.

Requirements for certification:

- ✓ At least three different types of nectar and pollen food source plants for each season*
- ✓ At least four different types of caterpillar host plants (H)
- ✓ Minimum of nine different types of plants native to the Northeast region

***Some plants listed in one season may bloom at a different time in your region or may bloom over multiple seasons. If that's the case, we encourage you to list it in the space on [page 6](#) noting the season when it offers a nectar/pollen food source to pollinators in your garden.**

EARLY SEASON (APRIL/MAY/JUNE)

Woody Plants		Herbaceous Plants	
Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped maple (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	Doll's eyes (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple(H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Actaea rubra</i>	Red baneberry (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding onion (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled alder (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canadian anemone
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	Serviceberry (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Antennaria</i> spp.	Pussytoes (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Red columbine (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Chokeberry (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Wild sarsaparilla (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow birch (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-Pulpit (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Betula lenta</i>	Sweet birch (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	Goatsbeard (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Asarum canadense</i>	Canada wild ginger (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Betula populifolia</i>	Gray birch (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh marigold
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hophornbeam (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue cohosh

Name _____

EARLY SEASON (APRIL/MAY/JUNE) continued

Woody Plants

Botanical Name	Common Name
○ <i>Chamaepericlymenum canadense</i>	Bunchberry
○ <i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweet fern (H)
○ <i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazelnut (H)
○ <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked hazelnut (H)
○ <i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorn (H)
○ <i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Bush-honeysuckle (H)
○ <i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut (H)
○ <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush (H)
○ <i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	American honeysuckle (H)
○ <i>Morella caroliniensis</i>	Bayberry
○ <i>Prunus maritima</i>	Beach plum (H)
○ <i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry (H)
○ <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry (H)
○ <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Black elderberry
○ <i>Swida sericea</i>	Red-twig dogwood (H)
○ <i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood (H)
○ <i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm (H)
○ <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Lowbush blueberry (H)
○ <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry (H)
○ <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved viburnum (H)
○ <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood (H)
○ <i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	Hobblebush (H)
○ <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry (H)
○ <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Highbush-cranberry (H)

Herbaceous Plants

Botanical Name	Common Name
○ <i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Bluebead lily
○ <i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	Squirrel-corn
○ <i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Common strawberry
○ <i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Cranesbill (H)
○ <i>Geum fragarioides</i>	Appalachian barren-strawberry
○ <i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	Bluets (H)
○ <i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue flag iris (H)
○ <i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Sundial lupine (H)
○ <i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada-mayflower
○ <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Feathery false Solomon's-seal
○ <i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Wild blue phlox
○ <i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Foxglove beardtongue (H)
○ <i>Phlox subulata</i>	Moss phlox (H)
○ <i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	Rue anemone (H)
○ <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foam flower
○ <i>Viola canadensis</i>	Canada violet (H)
○ <i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexander (H)

Name _____

MIDSEASON (JULY/AUGUST)

Woody Plants

Herbaceous Plants (continued)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
□ <i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory (H)	□ <i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Yellow wild indigo
□ <i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut (H)	□ <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Bellflower (H)
□ <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush (H)	□ <i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Fleabane (H)
□ <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry (H)	□ <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset (H)
□ <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel (H)	□ <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower (H)
□ <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Trumpet honeysuckle (H)	□ <i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	Sunflower (H)
□ <i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant sumac (H)	□ <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's-wort (H)
□ <i>Rhus hirta</i>	Staghorn sumac (H)	□ <i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Jewelweed (H)
□ <i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Virginia rose (H)	□ <i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's cap lily (H)
□ <i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Flowering raspberry (H)	□ <i>Monarda didyma</i>	Bee balm (H)
□ <i>Spiraea alba</i>	Meadowsweet (H)	□ <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Bergamont (H)
□ <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Steeplebush (H)	□ <i>Monarda punctata</i>	Spotted beebalm (H)
□ <i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Withe-rod (H)	□ <i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening primrose (H)
Herbaceous Plants		□ <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient plant (H)
□ <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chives	□ <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self heal
□ <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly everlasting (H)	□ <i>Pycnanthemum virginicum</i>	Mountain mint
□ <i>Asclepias exaltata</i>	Poke milkweed (H)	□ <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed coneflower (H)
□ <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp milkweed (H)	□ <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Green-headed coneflower (H)
□ <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common milkweed (H)	□ <i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue vervain (H)
□ <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly milkweed (H)	□ <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root

Name _____

LATE SEASON (SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER)

Woody Plants

Botanical Name	Common Name
<input type="checkbox"/> Hamamelis virginiana	American witch-hazel (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Clethra alnifolia	Summersweet

LATE SEASON (SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER)

Herbaceous Plants

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<input type="checkbox"/> Ageratina altissima	White snakeroot	<input type="checkbox"/> Lobelia siphilitica	Blue lobelia (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Chelone glabra	White turtlehead (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pycnanthemum muticum	Broad-leaved mountain mint
<input type="checkbox"/> Clematis virginiana	Wild clematis (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pycnanthemum tenuifolium	Narrow-leaved mountain mint
<input type="checkbox"/> Doellingeria umbellata	Tall white aster (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rudbeckia laciniata	Cutleaf Coneflower (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Echinocystis lobata	Wild cucumber	<input type="checkbox"/> Solidago caesia	Bluestem goldenrod (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurybia divaricata	White wood aster (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Solidago flexicaulis	Zigzag goldenrod (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurybia macrophylla	Large leaved wood aster	<input type="checkbox"/> Solidago puberula	Downy goldenrod (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Eutrochium dubium	Coastal Joe Pye weed	<input type="checkbox"/> Solidago rugosa	Rough-stemmed goldenrod (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Eutrochium maculatum	Joe Pye weed (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Solidago sempervirens	Seaside goldenrod (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Eutrochium fistulosum	Hollow Joe Pye weed (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Symphyotrichum cordifolium	Heart-leaved aster (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Gentiana clausa	Closed gentian (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Symphyotrichum laeve	Smooth blue aster (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Helenium autumnale	Fall sneezeweed (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Ionactis linariifolius	Flax-leaved aster	<input type="checkbox"/> Symphyotrichum novae-belgii	New York aster (H)
<input type="checkbox"/> Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal flower (H)	<input type="checkbox"/> Vernonia noveboracensis	New York ironweed (H)

Name _____

GARDEN REQUIREMENTS: FOOD SOURCES

Some plants on this application may bloom at a different time in your region than is listed on the application. If that's the case we welcome you to list these native plants in the space below with the bloom period for your region. Note caterpillar host plants with an (H).

Again, for the purpose of this program, we define the native region to encompass southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the New England states, and eastern New York. The Native Plant Trust Go Botany is a reliable resource to use to determine whether your plant is native to this region. Once you know the botanical name, use the following Go Botany website: <https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/> and enter the botanical name in the search bar to find a map showing where it is native (native is noted in dark green). It only needs to be native to the general region we listed, not your specific county.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Bloom Period (early/mid/late)

Is there anything else we should know about your garden?

Name _____

Like all living things, pollinators need a clean source of water. All water sources should be within 200 feet of the certification area and should provide a *continuous supply* while pollinators are active. [Vernal pools](#) and intermittent streams are not considered reliable water sources for pollinators because they tend to dry up during the summer months.

Requirements for certification:

✓ **At least one of the following continuous water sources within 200 feet of the certification area (check all that apply).**

- Birdbath or shallow water source
- Stream
- Butterfly puddling area
- Natural body of water, such as a lake or a river
- Spring
- Water garden or pond

GARDEN REQUIREMENTS: *SHELTER*

Shelter is essential for pollinator survival. The best way to provide proper nesting sites is by getting to know your pollinators! Bumble bees typically nest at the base of bunch grasses in old mouse holes or the cavities of trees. Dead wood provides nesting habitat for a variety of pollinators such as some bees, wasps, beetles, and ants. Many solitary bees will nest in the pith of stems and twigs. Pollinators also need protection for overwintering, so instead of cleaning up your gardens in the fall, wait until late spring. Perennials and grasses left standing will provide shelter and will give winter interest to your garden.

Requirements for certification:

✓ **At least three of the following shelters (check all that apply).**

- Spaces of bare ground
- Rock pile/wall
- Dead wood
- Boxes
- Leave garden cleanup until spring

SAFEGUARDING POLLINATOR HABITAT: *ELIMINATE PESTICIDE USE*

Pesticide is the umbrella term given to a product (conventional or organic) that is being used to manage a pest (insect, weed, disease, mollusk, or rodent). Even home-made products used to control pests are considered pesticides and can pose significant risks. The University of Maine Cooperative Extension is supportive of proper and prudent use of registered pesticides. However, this certification is aimed at celebrating top-tier gardens that are designed as pollinator insect habitats. Therefore, eliminating pesticide use in the area being certified is required.

Requirements for certification:

✓ **Check the statement below to indicate pesticides will not be used in the pollinator-friendly certification area**

- I will ensure pesticides are not used in the area being certified.

Name _____

SAFEGUARDING POLLINATOR HABITAT: *MANAGING INVASIVE PLANTS*

Invasive plants threaten pollinator habitat by endangering the native plants that pollinators require for survival. We can all help by not planting invasive species and removing existing invasive plants on our properties.

Requirements for certification:

- ✓ **Avoid acquiring invasive ornamental plants**
- ✓ **Manage invasive species already present or encourage property managers to take action**

Check the statement below to agree

- I agree to not acquire invasive ornamental plants.

Check the statement below which best describes your situation

- I have removed or am removing invasive plants currently on my property.
- I am unable to remove invasive plants because I do not have permission, but I have made an effort to make the property manager aware of the importance of managing invasives.

SAFEGUARDING POLLINATOR HABITAT: *ADDITIONAL CONSERVATION PRACTICES*

Conservation practices help preserve habitat for pollinators and other wildlife. Our Pollinator-Friendly Garden Certification program challenges you to consider as many best practices as possible for your landscape.

Requirements for certification:

- ✓ **Implement at least three of the following conservation practices (check all that apply)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Test soil before applying fertilizers<input type="checkbox"/> Leave lawn clippings and/or fallen leaves behind<input type="checkbox"/> Set mower blade at 3 inches<input type="checkbox"/> Tolerate “weeds” in lawn<input type="checkbox"/> Water plants only when necessary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain a light layer of organic mulch at the base of trees, shrubs, and perennials<input type="checkbox"/> Use drip or soaker hoses instead of an overhead sprinkler<input type="checkbox"/> Direct downspouts and gutters to lawns, gardens, or containment areas<input type="checkbox"/> Use rain barrel or other means of capturing/using rainwater to irrigate plants<input type="checkbox"/> Compost kitchen scraps and/or yard waste |
|---|---|

Name _____

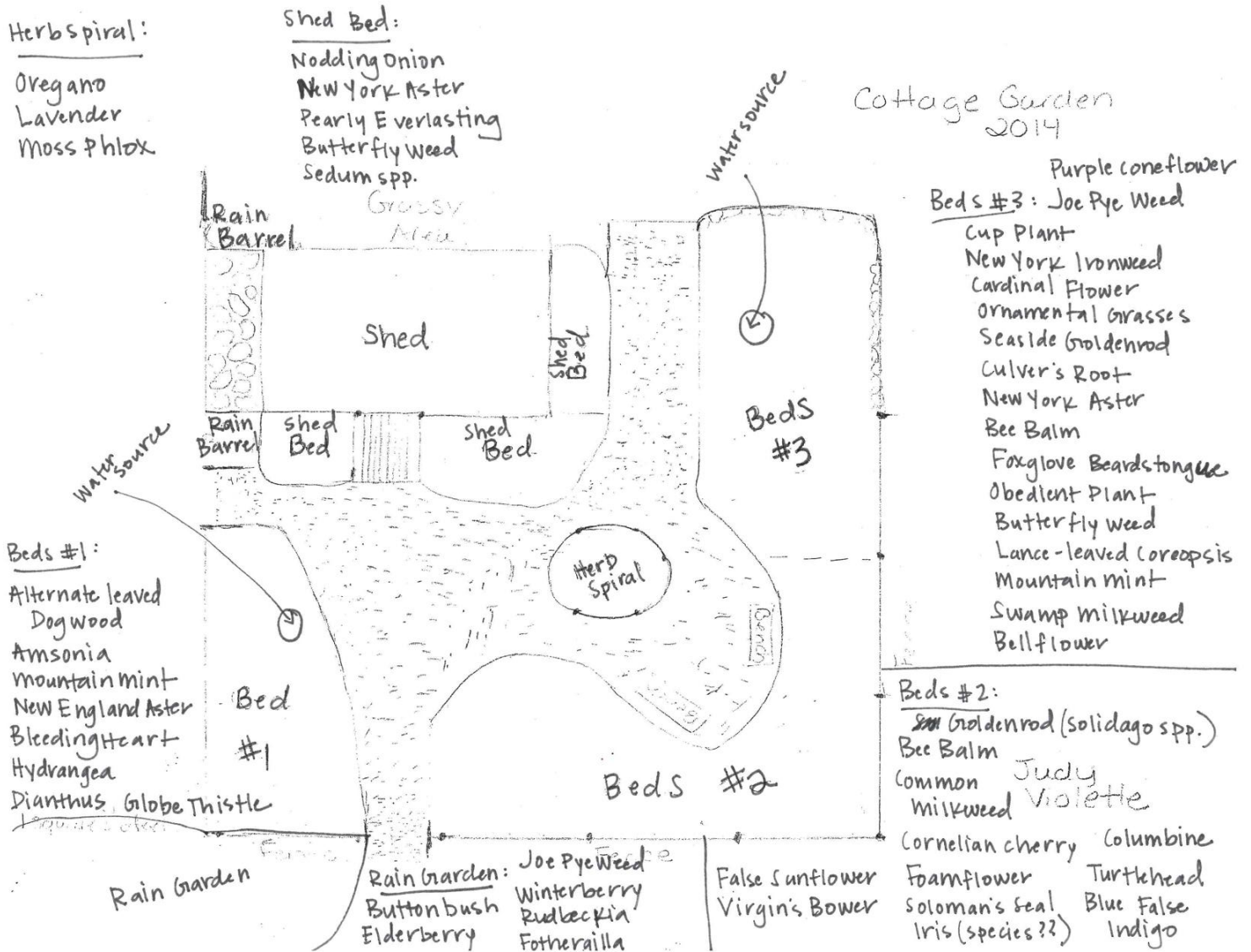
GARDEN INFORMATION: SKETCH

Please provide a simple bubble diagram of the area (see sample sketch). It does not need to be drawn to scale, but it must meet the requirements listed below.

Requirements for sketch:

- ✓ Sketch is clear and legible. We suggest going over pencil sketches in ink.
- ✓ Location of at least 3 plants from your application in each season (early, mid, late) are noted. Underlining or circling these is appreciated
- ✓ Location of water source is labeled on the sketch
- ✓ Sketch is labeled with applicant name

SAMPLE SKETCH:



Name _____

Required: By typing or signing my name below, I certify that all the information provided is true and that I will always strive to use pollinator-friendly practices in my garden.

Applicant signature: _____

Date: _____

Congratulations! You've completed your application. We recommend making a copy for your own records.

**Please email completed application to extension.pollinators@maine.edu and pay the \$10 application fee online
extension.umaine.edu/register/product/pollinator-garden-certification-application-payment-page/**

OR

mail your application with a \$10 check payable to "University of Maine" (memo: pollinator) to:

**Pollinator-Friendly Certification Program
% UMaine Cooperative Extension
15 Oak Street, Suite 302, Springvale, ME 04083**

Questions? Contact our team at extension.pollinators@maine.edu or 207.581.3188.

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Name _____