

Native Pollinator Garden Certification

UPDATED September, 2023

Welcome to our pollinator garden certification application! We have created this certification program to inspire members of our community to create or improve public or private pollinator habitat, and to spread awareness of the crucial elements of a beneficial and healthy pollinator garden. Thank you so much for supporting this program, and most importantly, thank you for putting in the work to help the pollinators we need so dearly!

We have chosen a tier-based system in order to make our program inclusive while still properly acknowledging those who have gone to great lengths for the cause. If you are passionate and want to help pollinators, but are constrained from meeting some requirements, let us know and we will do our best to work with you!

SAVE YOUR WORK BY PRESSING "SUBMIT" BEFORE EXITING! IF YOU EXIT OUT OF YOUR BROWSER OR LEAVE THIS FORM BEFORE CLICKING "SUBMIT" AT THE END YOU WILL LOSE YOUR WORK. ONCE YOU SUBMIT, YOU WILL RECEIVE AN EMAIL THAT GIVES YOU THE OPTION TO CONTINUE EDITING.

A PDF of this application form is available at <https://www.ashevilegreenworks.org/pollinator-garden-certification.html>. The PDF is only intended to assist with the online application process - we do not accept paper applications.

If you have any questions related to the application or your garden please reach out to info@ashevilegreenworks.org.

* Indicates required question

1. Email *
-



General Information

2. First Name

3. Last Name

4. Email

5. Phone Number

6. Mailing Street Address

7. Mailing City, State, Zip Code

8. Garden Street Address

Write "Same" if same as Mailing Address

Garden on Public Land (Please Ignore All But The First Question In This Section If Your Garden Is on Private Land, Whether It Is Residential, Business, or Non-Profit Land)

Please describe the type of public land below. Note: Schools tend to be on county land and post offices tend to be on federal land.

9. Is this garden on public land? *

Check all that apply.

Yes

No

10. If on public land, who owns the land?

Mark only one oval.

- City of Asheville
- State of North Carolina
- Buncombe County
- Federal government
- Other

11. If you chose "Other," please explain

12. If your garden is on land owned by the City of Asheville, do you have written permission to garden on that land?

If your answer is "Yes," please send Asheville GreenWorks a scanned copy of the written permission letter to Asheville GreenWorks at info@ashevilletowngreenworks.org with "Pollinator Garden on City Land" in the subject line. If you answered "No," GreenWorks will contact you to help upon receipt of this application.

Mark only one oval.

Yes

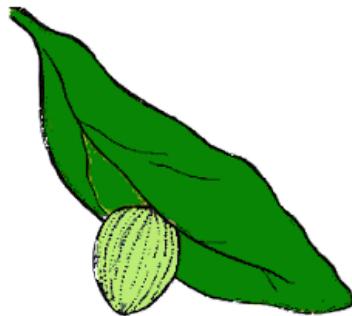
No

Garden Tier Selection & Acknowledgement

13. Which garden tier are you applying for?

Tier requirement are detailed on the program web page

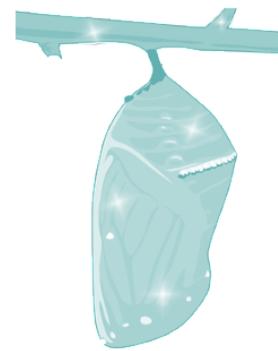
Mark only one oval.



Egg



Caterpillar



Chrysalis



Butterfly

14. How would you like your name to appear on your certificate? If this is a public garden, please also list its name and location.
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15. Would you like a Certified Pollinator Habitat sign (shown below)?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No



CERTIFIED POLLINATOR HABITAT

WWW.ASHEVILLEGREENWORKS.ORG



TREES, SHRUBS & VINES

Trees, shrubs and vines are an important part of a thriving pollinator garden. They can provide shelter, wind break, nectar, pollen, and most act as larval hosts for moths and butterflies. Tree leaf litter shelters 96% of overwintering moth species.

Egg - Not required, but please list any regardless

Caterpillar - Must have at least 2 native tree, shrub or vine species

Chrysalis - Must have at least 3 native tree, shrub or vine species

Butterfly - Must have at least 5 native tree, shrub or vine species

16. Please check all native trees, shrubs and vines present in your garden.

These native, pollinator-friendly plant lists can help you determine what to plant or which trees, shrubs, and vines in your garden will qualify, but they are not exhaustive: <https://www.ashevilegreenworks.org/native-pollinator-plants-and-nurseries.html>

Check all that apply.

- Acer rubrum - Red maple tree
- Acer saccharinum - Silver maple tree
- Acer saccharum - Sugar maple tree
- Aesculus flava - Yellow buckeye tree
- Alnus serrulata - Tag alder shrub
- Amelanchier arborea - Common serviceberry tree
- Amelanchier canadensis - Canadian serviceberry shrub
- Amelanchier laevis - Allegheny serviceberry tree
- Amorpha fruticosa - Tall/False indigo-bush shrub
- Aristolochia macrophylla - Dutchman's Pipe vine
- Aronia arbutifolia - Red Chokeberry shrub
- Aronia melanocarpa - Black chokeberry shrub
- Asimina triloba - Pawpaw tree
- Betula lenta - Sweet birch tree
- Betula nigra - River birch tree
- Bignonia capreolata - Crossvine vine
- Callicarpa americana - American beautyberry shrub
- Calycanthus floridus - Carolina allspice shrub
- Carpinus caroliniana - American hornbeam tree
- Ceanothus americanus - New Jersey tea shrub
- Cephalanthus occidentalis - Buttonbush shrub
- Cercis canadensis - Eastern redbud tree
- Chionanthus virginicus - White fringetree tree
- Cladrastis kentukea - Kentucky yellowwood tree

- Clematis virginiana* - Virgin's Bower vine
- Clethra acuminata* - Mountain Pepperbush shrub
- Comptonia peregrina* - Sweetfern shrub
- Cornus alternifolia* - Alternateleaf dogwood tree
- Cornus florida* - Flowering dogwood tree
- Corylus americana* - Hazelnut shrub
- Crataegus phaenopyrum* - Washington hawthorn tree
- Diervilla sessilifolia* - Southern Bush Honeysuckle shrub
- Diospyros virginiana* - Common persimmon tree
- Euonymus americanus* - Hearts-a-bustin shrub
- Fagus grandifolia* - American beech tree
- Fothergilla major* - Mountain witchalder shrub
- Gleditsia triacanthos* - Honeylocust tree
- Halesia tetrapeta* - Mountain silverbell tree
- Hamamelis virginiana* - American witchhazel shrub
- Hydrangea arborescens* - Smooth Hydrangea shrub
- Hydrangea barbara* - Climbing hydrangea vine
- Hydrangea radiata* - Silverleaf Hydrangea shrub
- Hypericum densiflorum* - Bushy St. John's-wort shrub
- Hypericum hypericoides* - St. Andrew's cross shrub
- Hypericum prolificum* - Shrubby St. Johnswort shrub
- Ilex opaca* - American holly tree
- Ilex verticillata* - Common Winterberry shrub
- Itea virginica* - Virginia sweetspire shrub
- Juniperus virginiana* - Eastern red cedar tree
- Kalmia latifolia* - Mountain Laurel shrub
- Leucothoe fontanesiana* - Doghobble shrub
- Lindera benzoin* - Spicebush shrub
- Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tuliptree tree
- Lonicera sempervirens* - Coral/Trumpet honeysuckle vine

- Magnolia acuminata* - Cucumber tree tree
- Magnolia fraseri* - Mountain magnolia tree
- Magnolia tripetala* - Umbrella-tree tree
- Magnolia virginiana* - Sweetbay tree
- Nyssa sylvatica* - Blackgum tree
- Ostrya virginiana* - Hophornbeam tree
- Oxydendrum arboreum* - Sourwood tree
- Parthenocissus quinquefolia* - Virginia creeper vine
- Passiflora incarnata* - Passion vine, Maypops vine
- Passiflora lutea* - Eastern Yellow Passionflower vine
- Philadelphus inodorus* - Mock orange shrub
- Physocarpus opulifolius* - Common ninebark shrub
- Pinus strobus* - Eastern white pine tree
- Platanus occidentalis* - American sycamore tree
- Prunus americana* - American plum shrub
- Quercus alba* - White oak tree
- Quercus bicolor* - Swamp white oak tree
- Quercus palustris* - Pin oak tree
- Quercus rubra* - Northern red oak tree
- Rhododendron arborescens* - Sweet/Smooth Azalea shrub
- Rhododendron calendulaceum* - Flame Azalea shrub
- Rhododendron catawbiense* - Catawba Rhododendron shrub
- Rhododendron maximum* - Rosebay rhododendron shrub
- Rhododendron minus* - Carolina rhododendron shrub
- Rhododendron periclymenoides* - Pinxter azalea shrub
- Rhododendron vaseyi* - Pinkshell azalea shrub
- Rhododendron viscosum* - Swamp Azalea shrub
- Rhus aromatica* - Fragrant Sumac shrub
- Rhus glabra* - Smooth sumac shrub
- Rhus typhina* - Staghorn sumac shrub

- Rosa carolina - Carolina Rose shrub
- Rosa palustris - Swamp rose shrub
- Rosa virginiana - Virginia rose shrub
- Rubus odoratus - Flowering Raspberry shrub
- Salix humilis - Prairie willow shrub
- Salix nigra - Black willow tree
- Salix sericea - Silky willow shrub
- Sambucus canadensis - Common elderberry shrub
- Sassafras albidum - Sassafras tree
- Spiraea alba - Narrowleaf Meadowsweet shrub
- Spiraea latifolia - Broadleaf Meadowsweet shrub
- Spiraea tomentosa - Steeplebush, Hardhack shrub
- Symphoricarpos orbiculatus - Coral berry shrub
- Tilia americana - American basswood tree
- Tsuga canadensis - Eastern hemlock tree
- Ulmus americana - American elm tree
- Ulmus rubra - Slippery elm tree
- Vaccinium altomontanum - Blue Ridge Blueberry shrub
- Vaccinium angustifolium - Late lowbush blueberry shrub
- Vaccinium corymbosum - Highbush blueberry shrub
- Vaccinium macrocarpon - Cranberry shrub
- Viburnum acerifolium - Maple-leaf viburnum shrub
- Viburnum carolinianum - Carolina Arrowwood shrub
- Viburnum cassinoides - Witherod Viburnum shrub
- Viburnum lantanoides - Hobblebush shrub
- Viburnum nudum - Possumhaw holly shrub
- Viburnum prunifolium - Smooth Blackhaw shrub
- Wisteria frutescens - American wisteria vine
- Xanthorhiza simplicissima - Yellowroot shrub
- Yucca filamentosa - Adam's needle, Yucca shrub

WILDFLOWERS

Pollinators thrive with a variety of nectar sources available throughout the entire growing season. We have broken down the growing season into three parts below. Bloom times often overlap these time frames, the goal is to have at least the required number of plants blooming in each part. If a plant blooms in more than one season, you may count it in each season. Of course, many trees, shrubs and vines bloom as well, providing vital pollen and nectar to pollinators.

Egg - Must have 6 native wildflower species - no bloom time requirements

Caterpillar - Must have at least 6 native wildflower species - at least 2 blooming in each part of the growing season

Chrysalis - Must have at least 9 native wildflower species - at least 3 blooming in each part of the growing season

Butterfly - Must have at least 15 native wildflower species - at least 5 blooming in each part of the growing season

These native, pollinator-friendly plant lists can help you determine what to plant or what flowers in your garden will qualify, but they are not exhaustive: <https://www.ashevilegreenworks.org/native-pollinator-plants-and-nurseries.html> .

17. **SPRING WILDFLOWERS**

Please list native wildflowers in your garden that begin blooming in Spring (February - May). Many of these plants also bloom in early summer, or even fall. Spring flowers are especially important to bumble bee queens starting new colonies and to Spring bees like mason bees. (Seasonal Bloom Time Requirements By Tier: Egg=0, Caterpillar=2, Chrysalis=3, Butterfly=5)

Check all that apply.

- Actaea racemosa* - Black Cohosh (May-Sep)
- Amsonia tabernaemontana* - Eastern Blue Star (Mar-May)
- Anemone virginiana* - Thimbleweed (May-Jul)
- Antennaria plantaginifolia* - Plantain-leaf Pussytoes (Mar-May)
- Aquilegia canadensis* - Wild columbine (Apr-June)
- Arisaema triphyllum* - Jack-in-the-pulpit (Mar-Jun)
- Asarum arifolium* - Little brown jugs (Mar-Jun)
- Asarum canadense* - Wild Ginger (Apr-Jun)
- Asclepias verticillata* - Whorled milkweed (May-Sep)
- Astilbe biternata* - False Goatsbeard (Apr-Jul)
- Cardamine diphylla* - Two-leaved Toothwort (Mar-Jun)
- Caulophyllum thalictroides* - Blue Cohosh (Apr-May)
- Chrysogonium virginianum* - Green and Gold (Mar-Oct)
- Coreopsis auriculata* - Lobed tickseed (Mar-May)
- Coreopsis grandiflora* - Coreopsis (May-Jun)
- Coreopsis lanceolata* - Lanceleaf coreopsis (Apr-Jun)
- Coreopsis major* - Greater tickseed (May-Jul)
- Coreopsis verticillata* - Whorled tickseed (May-Jul)
- Dicentra eximia* - Wild Bleeding Heart (Apr-Jun)
- Echinacea purpurea* - Purple coneflower (Apr-Sep)
- Eryngium yuccifolium* - Rattlesnake master (May-Aug)
- Erythronium americanum* - Yellow Trout Lily (Mar-May)
- Fragaria virginiana* - Wild Strawberry (Apr-Jun)

- Geranium maculatum* - Wild Geranium (Apr-May)
- Gillenia trifoliata* - Bowman's root (Apr-Jun)
- Hepatica acutiloba* - Sharp-lobed hepatica (Feb-Apr)
- Heuchera americana* - Coral Bells (Mar-Aug)
- Houstonia purpurea* - Purple bluets (May-Jun)
- Iris cristata* - Dwarf Crested Iris (Apr-May)
- Iris verna* - Dwarf violet iris (Mar-Apr)
- Lysimachia quadrifolia* - Loosestrife (May-Aug)
- Monarda fistulosa* - Wild bergamot, Beebalm (May-Sep)
- Monarda punctata* - Spotted Beebalm (Apr-Aug)
- Oenothera fruticosa* - Sundrops (Apr-Aug)
- Pachysandra procumbens* - Allegheny spurge (Mar-Apr)
- Packera aurea* - Golden ragwort (Mar-Aug)
- Penstemon canescens* - Appalachian beardtongue (May-Jun)
- Penstemon digitalis* - Foxglove Beardtongue (May-Jul)
- Penstemon smallii* - Blue Ridge beardtongue (May-Jun)
- Phacelia bipinnatifida* - Fernleaf phacelia (biennial) (Apr-May)
- Phlox carolina* - Carolina phlox (May-Oct)
- Phlox divaricata* - Eastern Blue Phlox (Mar-May)
- Phlox maculata* - Wild sweetwilliam, Phlox (May-Sep)
- Phlox stolonifera* - Creeping Phlox (Apr-May)
- Phlox subulata* - Creeping Phlox (Mar-Jun)
- Podophyllum cymosum* - Umbrella Leaf (Apr-Jun)
- Polygonatum biflorum* - Solomon's seal (Mar-Jun)
- Primula meadia* - Shooting star (Mar-Jun)
- Salvia lyrata* - Lyreleaf sage (Apr-Jun)
- Sanguinaria canadensis* - Bloodroot (Mar-Apr)
- Scutellaria ovata* - Heartleaf skullcap (May-Jul)
- Sedum ternatum* - Woodland stonecrop (Apr-Jun)
- Silene virginica* - Fire Pink (May-Jul)

- Sisyrinchium angustifolium* - Narrow-leaved blue-eyed grass (Mar-Jul)
- Thermopsis villosa* - Carolina Bush Pea (May-Jun)
- Tiarella cordifolia* - Foamflower (Apr-May)
- Tradescantia ohiensis* - Ohio Spiderwort (Mar-Aug)
- Trillium erectum* - Wake robin trillium (Mar-Apr)
- Trillium catesbaei* - Catesby's trillium (Mar-Jun)
- Trillium cuneatum* - Little sweet Betsy (Mar-Apr)
- Trillium grandiflorum* - Great white trillium (Apr-May)
- Trillium luteum* - Yellow Trillium (Apr-Jun)
- Viola blanda* - Sweet white violet (Apr-May)
- Viola pedata* - Birdfoot violet (Mar-Jun)
- Viola rotundifolia* - Roundleaf yellow violet (Mar-Apr)
- Viola sororia* - Common blue violet (Feb-May)
- Viola striata* - Striped cream violet (Mar-Jun)
- Zizia aptera* - Heartleaf golden alexanders (Apr-May)
- Zizia aurea* - Golden Alexanders (Apr-Aug)

18. OTHER SPRING: Please list other native wildflowers in your garden that begin blooming February - May, checking the USDA Native Plants Database (<https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/home>) to confirm that plant is native to Western North Carolina
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19. SUMMER WILDFLOWERS

Please list native wildflowers in your garden that begin blooming in Summer (June - July). Many of these plants also bloom in the Fall. (Seasonal Bloom Time Requirements By Tier: Egg=0, Caterpillar=2, Chrysalis=3, Butterfly=5)

Check all that apply.

- Actaea podocarpa* - Mountain bugbane (Jul-Oct)
- Actaea racemosa* - Black Cohosh (May-Sep)
- Allium cernuum* - Nodding Onion (Jun-Aug)
- Anemone virginiana* - Thimbleweed (May-Jul)
- Aruncus dioicus* - Goat's beard (Jun-Jul)
- Asclepias exaltata* - Poke milkweed (Jun-Jul)
- Asclepias incarnata* - Swamp Milkweed (Jun-Oct)
- Asclepias syriaca* - Common Milkweed (Jun-Aug)
- Asclepias tuberosa* - Butterfly milkweed (Jun-Sep)
- Asclepias verticillata* - Whorled milkweed (May-Sep)
- Astilbe biternata* - False Goatsbeard (Apr-Jul)
- Baptisia tinctoria* - Yellow Wild indigo (Jul-Aug)
- Campanulastrum americanum* - American bellflower (Jun-Sep)
- Chelone glabra* - White turtlehead (Jul-Sep)
- Chelone obliqua* - Red turtlehead (Jul-Sep)
- Chrysogonium virginianum* - Green and Gold (Mar-Oct)
- Cirsium altissimum* - Tall thistle (Jul-Oct)
- Conoclinium coelestinum* - Blue mist flower (Jul-Oct)
- Coreopsis major* - Greater tickseed (May-Jul)
- Coreopsis pubescens* - Hairy coreopsis (Jul-Sep)
- Coreopsis tripteris* - Tall tickseed (Jul-Sep)
- Coreopsis verticillata* - Whorled tickseed (May-Jul)
- Delphinium exaltatum* - Tall larkspur (Jul-Sep)
- Echinacea purpurea* - Purple coneflower (Apr-Sep)
- Eryngium yuccifolium* - Rattlesnake master (May-Aug)

- Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus* - Hollow-stem Joe-pyeweed (Jul-Sep)
- Eupatorium hyssopifolium* - Hyssopleaf thoroughwort (Jun-Oct)
- Eupatorium perfoliatum* - Common boneset (Jun-Oct)
- Eupatorium sessilifolium* - Upland boneset (Jul-Oct)
- Eutrochium maculatum* - Purple Joe-Pye weed (Jul-Sep)
- Hedeoma pulegoides* - American pennyroyal (annual) (Jul-Sep)
- Helenium autumnale* - Common sneezeweed (Jul-Oct)
- Helenium flexuosum* - Purplehead sneezeweed (Jun-Aug)
- Helianthus decapetalus* - Paleleaf woodland sunflower (Jul-Oct)
- Heliopsis helianthoides* - False sunflower (Jul-Sep)
- Heuchera americana* - Coral Bells (Mar-Aug)
- Heuchera villosa* - Rock Alumroot (Jun-Sep)
- Hibiscus moscheutos* - Marsh mallow hibiscus (Jul-Sep)
- Hypericum punctatum* - Spotted St. Johnswort (Jun-Jul)
- Impatiens capensis* - Jewelweed (annual) (Jun-Oct)
- Impatiens pallida* - Yellow jewelweed (annual) (Jun-Oct)
- Liatris microcephala* - Smallhead blazing star (Jul-Oct)
- Liatris spicata* - Dense Blazing-star (Jul-Sep)
- Lilium michauxii* - Carolina lily (Jul-Aug)
- Lilium superbum* - Turk's-cap Lily (Jul-Aug)
- Lobelia cardinalis* - Cardinal Flower (Jul-Sep)
- Lobelia siphilitica* - Great Blue Lobelia (Jul-Sep)
- Lysimachia quadrifolia* - Loosestrife (May-Aug)
- Monarda didyma* - Scarlet bee balm (Jul-Sep)
- Monarda fistulosa* - Wild bergamot, Beebalm (May-Sep)
- Monarda punctata* - Spotted Beebalm (Apr-Aug)
- Oenothera fruticosa* - Sundrops (Apr-Aug)
- Packera aurea* - Golden ragwort (Mar-Aug)
- Penstemon digitalis* - Foxglove Beardtongue (May-Jul)
- Phlox carolina* - Carolina phlox (May-Oct)

- Phlox maculata - Wild sweetwilliam, Phlox (May-Sep)
- Phlox paniculata - Fall phlox (Jun-Aug)
- Physostegia virginiana - Obedient plant (Jul-Oct)
- Pycnanthemum incanum - Hoary mountainmint (Jul-Sep)
- Pycnanthemum montanum - Thinleaf Mountain Mint (Jun-Jul)
- Pycnanthemum muticum - Clustered mountainmint (Jul-Sep)
- Pycnanthemum tenuifolium - Slender Mountain Mint (Jun-Sep)
- Rudbeckia fulgida - Orange coneflower (Jun-Oct)
- Rudbeckia hirta - Black-eyed Susan (biennial) (Jun-Oct)
- Rudbeckia laciniata - Sochan, Cutleaf coneflower (Jul-Oct)
- Rudbeckia triloba - Brown-eyed Susan (Jul-Sep)
- Scutellaria incana - Hoary skullcap (Jul-Aug)
- Scutellaria ovata - Heartleaf skullcap (May-Jul)
- Silene virginica - Fire Pink (May-Jul)
- Silphium perfoliatum - Cup plant (Jun-Aug)
- Sisyrinchium angustifolium - Narrow-leaved blue-eyed grass (Mar-Jul)
- Solidago bicolor - White goldenrod (Jul-Oct)
- Solidago flexicaulis - Broad leaf goldenrod (Jul-Oct)
- Solidago rugosa - Wrinkle-leaf goldenrod (Jul-Oct)
- Solidago sphacelata - Autumn goldenrod (Jul-Oct)
- Spigelia marilandica - Indian pink (Jun)
- Thalictrum pubescens - Tall meadowrue (Jun-Aug)
- Tradescantia ohiensis - Ohio Spiderwort (Mar-Aug)
- Verbena hastata - Blue vervain (Jun-Sep)
- Verbesina alternifolia - Wingstem (Jul-Oct)
- Veronicastrum virginicum - Culver's root (Jul-Sep)
- Zizia aurea - Golden Alexanders (Apr-Aug)

20. OTHER SUMMER: Please list other native wildflowers in your garden that begin blooming June - July, checking the USDA Native Plants Database to confirm that plant is native to Western North Carolina.

21. FALL WILDFLOWERS

Please list native wildflowers in your garden that begin blooming in Fall (August - November). Fall flowers are critical to monarch butterflies migrating to Mexico and to mated queen bumble bees preparing to hibernate in winter to emerge in spring to establish completely new colonies. (Seasonal Bloom Time Requirements By Tier: Egg=0, Caterpillar=2, Chrysalis=3, Butterfly=5)

Check all that apply.

- Actaea podocarpa* - Mountain bugbane (Jul-Oct)
- Actaea racemosa* - Black Cohosh (May-Sep)
- Asclepias incarnata* - Swamp Milkweed (Jun-Oct)
- Asclepias tuberosa* - Butterfly milkweed (Jun-Sep)
- Asclepias verticillata* - Whorled milkweed (May-Sep)
- Campanulastrum americanum* - American bellflower (Jun-Sep)
- Chelone glabra* - White turtlehead (Jul-Sep)
- Chelone lyonii* - Pink Turtlehead (Aug-Oct)
- Chelone obliqua* - Red turtlehead (Jul-Sep)
- Chrysogonium virginianum* - Green and Gold (Mar-Oct)
- Chrysopsis mariana* - Maryland goldenaster (Aug-Oct)
- Cirsium altissimum* - Tall thistle (Jul-Oct)
- Conoclinium coelestinum* - Blue mist flower (Jul-Oct)
- Coreopsis pubescens* - Hairy coreopsis (Jul-Sep)
- Coreopsis tripteris* - Tall tickseed (Jul-Sep)
- Delphinium exaltatum* - Tall larkspur (Jul-Sep)
- Echinacea purpurea* - Purple coneflower (Apr-Sep)
- Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus* - Hollow-stem Joe-pye weed (Jul-Sep)
- Eupatorium hyssopifolium* - Hyssopleaf thoroughwort (Jun-Oct)
- Eupatorium perfoliatum* - Common boneset (Jun-Oct)
- Eupatorium sessilifolium* - Upland boneset (Jul-Oct)
- Eurybia divaricata* - White Wood Aster (Aug-Oct)
- Eutrochium maculatum* - Purple Joe-Pye weed (Jul-Sep)

- Gentiana clausa* - Bottle gentian (Aug-Sep)
- Gentiana decora* - Appalachian gentian (Sep-Oct)
- Gentianella quinquefolia* - Eastern Agueweed (Aug-Oct)
- Hedeoma pulegoides* - American pennyroyal (annual) (Jul-Sep)
- Helenium autumnale* - Common sneezeweed (Jul-Oct)
- Helianthus angustifolius* - Swamp sunflower (Oct)
- Helianthus decapetalus* - Paleleaf woodland sunflower (Jul-Oct)
- Helianthus hirsutis* - Hairy sunflower (Aug-Nov)
- Helianthus tuberosus* - Jerusalem artichoke (Aug-Oct)
- Heliopsis helianthoides* - False sunflower (Jul-Sep)
- Heuchera villosa* - Rock Alumroot (Jun-Sep)
- Hibiscus moscheutos* - Marsh mallow hibiscus (Jul-Sep)
- Impatiens capensis* - Jewelweed (annual) (Jun-Oct)
- Impatiens pallida* - Yellow jewelweed (annual) (Jun-Oct)
- Liatris microcephala* - Smallhead blazing star (Jul-Oct)
- Liatris spicata* - Dense Blazing-star (Jul-Sep)
- Liatris squarrosa* - Scaly Blazingstar (Aug-Sep)
- Lobelia cardinalis* - Cardinal Flower (Jul-Sep)
- Lobelia siphilitica* - Great Blue Lobelia (Jul-Sep)
- Monarda didyma* - Scarlet bee balm (Jul-Sep)
- Monarda fistulosa* - Wild bergamot, Beebalm (May-Sep)
- Phlox carolina* - Carolina phlox (May-Oct)
- Phlox maculata* - Wild sweetwilliam, Phlox (May-Sep)
- Physostegia virginiana* - Obedient plant (Jul-Oct)
- Pycnanthemum incanum* - Hoary mountainmint (Jul-Sep)
- Pycnanthemum muticum* - Clustered mountainmint (Jul-Sep)
- Pycnanthemum tenuifolium* - Slender Mountain Mint (Jun-Sep)
- Rudbeckia fulgida* - Orange coneflower (Jun-Oct)
- Rudbeckia hirta* - Black-eyed Susan (biennial) (Jun-Oct)
- Rudbeckia laciniata* - Sochan, Cutleaf coneflower (Jul-Oct)

- Rudbeckia triloba - Brown-eyed Susan (Jul-Sep)
- Solidago bicolor - White goldenrod (Jul-Oct)
- Solidago chilensis - Aniscented goldenrod (Aug-Oct)
- Solidago curtisii - Curtis' Goldenrod (Aug-Oct)
- Solidago flexicaulis - Broad leaf goldenrod (Jul-Oct)
- Solidago rugosa - Wrinkle-leaf goldenrod (Jul-Oct)
- Solidago speciosa - Showy Goldenrod (Aug-Oct)
- Solidago sphacelata - Autumn goldenrod (Jul-Oct)
- Symphyotrichum cordifolium - Blue Wood Aster (Sep-Oct)
- Symphyotrichum novae-angliae - New England Aster (Aug-Oct)
- Symphyotrichum oblongifolium - Aromatic aster (Sep-Nov)
- Symphyotrichum pilosum - Frost aster, Heath aster (Aug-Oct)
- Symphyotrichum patens - Late purple aster (Aug-Oct)
- Verbena hastata - Blue vervain (Jun-Sep)
- Verbesina alternifolia - Wingstem (Jul-Oct)
- Vernonia noveboracensis - New York Ironweed (Aug-Sep)
- Veronicastrum virginicum - Culver's root (Jul-Sep)

22. OTHER FALL: Please list other native wildflowers in your garden that bloom in August - October, checking the USDA Native Plants Database to confirm that plant is native to Western North Carolina.

LARVAL HOSTS

Many moths and butterflies have co-evolved with certain plant species or families and will only lay their eggs on those species or families (most famously monarchs and milkweed plants). Check the "Value to Pollinators" column in the "Recommended Native Pollinator-Friendly Plant List" at <https://www.ashevillegreenworks.org/native-pollinator-plants-and-nurseries.html> to see which moths and butterflies a genus or species hosts: Likewise, at least 25% of bee species specialize on certain plant pollens for feeding their young.

Egg - Must have at least 1 larval host

Caterpillar - Must have at least 1 larval host

Chrysalis - Must have at least 2 larval hosts

Butterfly - Must have at least 4 larval hosts

23. Please list any especially notable larval host plants in your garden and the butterfly/moth or bee species they support (e.g. "swamp milkweed - monarch butterfly, pawpaw - zebra swallowtail").
-
-
-
-
-

WATER SOURCE(S)

Pollinators need water. All tiers must have at least 1 water source

24. Please check any water sources present in your garden

Check all that apply.

- Birdbath or shallow water source
- Pond or water-garden
- Stream or spring
- Other: _____

SHELTER

Pollinators need places to nest and overwinter

Egg - No shelter requirement

Caterpillar - Must have at least 1 form of shelter

Chrysalis - Must have at least 2 forms of shelter

Butterfly - Must have at least 3 forms of shelter

25. Please select shelter found in your garden

Check all that apply.

- Space of sparsely planted, or thinly mulched ground (for ground nesting bees)
- Rock pile/wall (Great for hibernating queen bumble bees.)
- Dead wood (Cavity nesting bees use burrows in dead wood.)
- Leave garden cleanup (e.g. dead stems where many bees nest and overwinter) till spring
- Area of leaf litter (96% of moths overwinter in leaf litter)
- Native grasses (Many bee species nest under native grasses.)

PROTECTING AGAINST EXOTIC INVASIVES

Some native plants are aggressive, but not invasive. Removing exotic invasive (noxious) plants helps stop their spread and makes room for natives.

26. List any invasive species you have removed from your garden

Here is an excellent resource on invasive plant species in our area: <http://nc-ipc.weebly.com/mountain-invasive-plants.html>

PESTICIDE USE

Pesticide use is one of the leading causes of pollinator decline. Pesticide is an umbrella term that includes herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc. Round-Up, for example, is a pesticide. Ideally, a pollinator garden should not be exposed to these types of chemicals. If you do use pesticides, including organic, please explain why (e.g. I apply insecticides on the hemlock trees on my property to fight wooly adelgid infestation).

27. Do you use any pesticides in or around your garden?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

28. If you answered yes, please explain your reasoning

ABOUT YOUR GARDEN

Tell us a little more about your garden!

29. Choose the option that best describes your garden's location

Mark only one oval.

- House
- Apartment
- Condominium
- Community garden
- School
- Business
- Hotel
- Farm
- Place of worship
- Park
- Roadside
- Other: _____

30. Which of these best describes the area where your garden is located?

Mark only one oval.

Rural

Suburban

Urban

31. Please roughly estimate the size of your pollinator habitat (please specify sq ft or acres)

32. Please upload a few pictures of your garden - we would love to see your pollinator habitat!

Your photos may be used on our website and/or social media to promote the program!

Files submitted:

33. Did you create, or enhance, your garden in order to qualify for this program?

Mark only one oval.

Yes, I created a brand new garden

Yes, I added more native species to my existing landscaping

No, I didn't make any changes

34. Are you comfortable with your garden being a point on our Certified Habitat Map?

This map will be displayed on our website to showcase our community's pollinator habitat and for no other purposes

Mark only one oval.

- Yes - put me on the map and include my name
- Yes - put me on the map, but leave out my name
- I don't want to be on the map

35. How did you hear about Asheville GreenWorks' Pollinator Garden/Habitat Certification program?

36. Feedback

We're always looking to improve. If you have any feedback about this application or the program in general, please tell us here!

37. Is this form complete and ready to submit? *

Either way, please hit "Submit" in the next section to receive an email that provides a link to continue editing if you wish!

Mark only one oval.

- Yes, it is ready for review.
 No, I'm still working.

Submit Your Application

Don't forget to hit "Submit" below! If you leave this page before doing so your work will not be saved. You will receive an email with a link that allows you to continue editing and to save or print a PDF of your application.

Thank you so much for being a part of this program and for helping pollinators. We'll be in touch!



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