



Central Virginia Garden Certification Program

Blue Ridge Conservation is offering a pollinator-friendly garden certification program. Individuals and organizations may register their garden and we will add their location to a map that lists certified gardens across the region. You can certify your new or existing pollinator garden to show that you are creating habitat and contributing to pollinator conservation in central Virginia.

You will receive an aluminum sign to place in your garden (see a photo below). A sign will increase awareness, focus attention on the importance of the garden vs. the grass lawn, instill pride and act as a reward for your hard work. You also, perhaps most importantly, get the satisfaction of knowing that you are providing the elements of pollinator habitat correctly and effectively for our pollinators.

The goals of this program are to educate the community about the essential elements of beneficial pollinator habitat, to help beginning gardeners get started, and to bring recognition to those who are already helping our threatened pollinators.

All residents of central Virginia 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) made payable to: Hillside Garden Club

Mail to: Kris Lloyd, 3525 Otterview Pl., Lynchburg, VA 24503

Or you may pay through PAY PAL to blueridgeconstreasurer@gmail.com

You may contact us at BRConservation@gmail.com. Like our Facebook page and go to our website to learn more about what is going on in our area: <https://www.blueridgeconservation.com/>

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

NAME: _____

STREET: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: VA ZIP: _____

EMAIL: _____

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:

GARDEN LOCATION: We welcome all that are interested in learning about the program to stay and read but this particular program is for the Central Virginia Planning District (City of Lynchburg, Amherst, Bedford and Campbell Counties).

STEP ONE: PROVIDE FOOD

NOTE! Be sure to purchase safe native plants, shrubs and trees! It is important to avoid plants grown with pesticides. Some plants are grown from chemically altered seeds, making them toxic to pollinators. A list of safe local vendors is provided at the end of this form.

Please be sure you buy actual variety listed and not a cultivar or “nativar” as they do not provide the same benefit to pollinators.

Most of the pollinators have a close association with native plants 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 and host plants as sources of food.

Mandatory Food Requirements: Choose plants that provide pollen and nectar sources from early spring to late fall and at least two of those should be HOST PLANTS for caterpillars.

*this list is meant to be a guide to help you find plants for your garden. It is not inclusive of all native plants. Feel free to research your plant choice and see if it is native to the Central Piedmont region of Virginia

TREES AND SHRUBS: List 4 different species of trees and shrubs (any combination) from the following lists.

NATIVE TREES Common Name/Botanical Name/ Host Plant

Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Host
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Host
Yellow Buckeye, Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus flava</i>	Host
Hazel Alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Host
Downy Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Host
PawPaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Host
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Host
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Host
Pignut Hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Host
Shagbark Hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Host
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Host

Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Host
Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Host
Alternate Leaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Host
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Host
Green Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Host
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Host
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Host
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Host
Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Host
Cucumber Tree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Host
Umbrella Tree	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Host
Mulberry	<i>Rubra</i>	Host
Eastern Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Host
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>	Host
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Host
Chickasaw Plum	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Host
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus serotina and Virginiana</i>	Host
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Host
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Host
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Host
Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Host
Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	Host
American Basswood (Linden)	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Host

NATIVE SHRUBS Common name/Botanical name/ Host Plant

Hazel Alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Host
New Jersey Tea	<i>Ceanothus Americanus</i>	Host
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Host
Eastern Leatherwood	<i>Dirca palustris</i>	
Wintergreen, Teaberry	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	
American Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	
Wild Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea Arborescens</i>	
Shrubby St John's Wort	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	
Mountain Holly	<i>Ilex montana</i>	
Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Host
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Host
Scentless Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	Host
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Host
Flame Azalea	<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Host
Pinkster Azalea	<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	Host
Rose Azalea	<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	Host
Swamp Rose	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Host
Common Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Host
Coralberry	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Host
Mapleleaf Viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Host
Southern Arrowwood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Host

Possum-haw Viburnum	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Host
Blackhaw Virurnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Host

NATIVE PERENNIALS: List at least 6 different species of native perennials with minimum of TWO from each season

Common name/Botanical name/Host plant/Season

Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Host	Spring
Jack in the Pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>		Spring
Blue Wild Indigo	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Host	Spring
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>		Spring
Galax	<i>Galax urceolata</i>	Host	Spring
Woodland Geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Host	Spring
Coral Bells	<i>Heuchera americana</i>		Spring
Dwarf Crested Iris	<i>Iris cristata</i>		Spring
Virginia Bluebells	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>		Spring
Golden Ragwort	<i>Packera aurea</i>	Host	Spring
Arrow Arum	<i>Peltandra virginica</i>		Spring
Gray Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon carescens</i>	Host	Spring
Foxglove	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>		Spring
Soloman's Seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>		Spring
Foamflower White	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>		Spring
White Trillium	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>		Spring
Trillium	<i>Trillium sessile</i>		Spring
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>		Summer
Purple Hyssop	<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i>		Summer
Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Host	Summer
Common Milkweed, purple	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Host	Summer
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Host	Summer
Bellflower	<i>Campanula divaricata</i>	Host	Summer
Turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>		Summer
Lobed Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i>		Summer
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis major</i>	Host	Summer
Star Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis pubescens</i>		Summer
Whorled Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>		Summer
Joe Pye-Weed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	Host	Summer
Carolina Geranium Cranesbill	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Host	Summer
Oxeye Sunflower	<i>Heliopsis belianthoides</i>	Host	Summer
Scaly Blazing Star	<i>Liatris squarrosa</i>		Summer
Turk's Cap Lily	<i>Lillium superbum</i>		Summer
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>		Summer
Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>		Summer
Yellow Loosestrife	<i>Cilianta</i>		Summer

Basil Beebalm	<i>Monarda clinopodia</i>		Summer
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>		Summer
Spotted Beebalm, Horsemint	<i>Monarda punctata</i>		Summer
Narrow-leaf Sundrops	<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	Host	Summer
Easter. Smooth Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i>	Host	Summer
Woodland Phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Host	Summer
Mountain Phlox	<i>Phlox latifolia</i>		Summer
Mountain Mist	<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Host	Summer
Black Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Host	Summer
Brown Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	Host	Summer
Lyre-lea Salvia	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>		Summer
Virginia Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Host	Summer
Blue Vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Host	Summer
Narrowleaf Verbena	<i>Verbena simplex</i>	Host	Summer
Culver's Root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Host	Summer
Yellow Hyssop	<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>		Fall
Wild Snakeroot	<i>Ageratina altissima</i>		Fall
Lanceleaf Anemone	<i>Anemone lancifolia</i>		Fall
Tall Anemone	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>		Fall
White Wood Aster	<i>Eurybia divaricate</i>	Host	Fall
Purpledisk Sunflower	<i>Helianthus atrorubens</i>		Fall
Ten-petal Sunflower	<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>		Fall
Woodland Sunflower	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	Host	Fall
Smooth Sunflower	<i>Helianthus laevigatus</i>		Fall
Small Woodland Sunflower	<i>Helianthus microcephalus</i>	Host	Fall
Paleleaf Woodland Sunflower	<i>Helianthus stromosus</i>	Host	Fall
Beeblossom or Biennial Guara	<i>Oenothera guara</i>	Host	Fall
Obedient Plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>		Fall
Wild Stonecrop	<i>Sedum ternatum</i>		Fall
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Host	Fall
Heart Leaved Aster	<i>Symphoytricum cordifolium</i>		Fall
Smooth Blue Aster	<i>Symphoytricum concinnum</i>	Host	Fall
Purplestem Aster	<i>Symphoytricum puniceum</i>		Fall
White Vervain	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	Host	Fall
New York Ironweed	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>		Fall

NATIVE VINES (not required but something to consider)

Common name/ Botanical name/Host Plant

Crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Host
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Host
Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Host
Honeyvine	<i>Cynanchum laeve</i>	Host
Virginia Snakeroot	<i>Endodeca serpentaria</i>	Host
Pipevine	<i>Isotrema macrophyllum</i>	Host

Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Host
Purple Passionflower	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Host
Bristly Greenbriar	<i>Smilax hispida</i>	

NATIVE FERNS (not required but something to consider)
Common name/Botanical Name/Host

Southern Ladyfern	<i>Athyrium asplenoides</i>	Host
Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>	Host
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda spectabilis</i>	Host

WEEDS: Please don't PLANT weeds but encourage you to relax about their presence in your landscape. "Weed" plants are some of the most beneficial plants pollinators have access to. (examples: dandelion, thistle, white clover) 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 it is pretty, chances are a pollinator will too.

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 at least a minimum of one source.

Birdbath or shallow water source 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.

How do you safeguard pollinator habitat in your garden and property? See list of invasive plants in the Piedmont region of Virginia at this website: <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/ip>

I avoid acquiring invasive ornamental plants

I have removed or am removing invasive plants currently on my property

Please indicate which common invasive plants you are removing or controlling:

Autumn Olive English Ivy Bamboo Fig Buttercup Burning Bush Garlic Mustard
 Bush Honeysuckles Japanese Barberry Butterfly Bush Japanese Honeysuckle Callery
Pear Japanese Knotweed Chinese/Oriental Bittersweet Japanese Stiltgrass Chinese/
Japanese Wisteria Kudzu Crown Vetch Multiflora Rose Norway Maple Russian Olive
 Privet Tree of Heaven 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. Always look for this label on anything you use, to be sure it's not toxic to bees:

THE NEW EPA BEE ADVISORY BOX
On EPA's new and strengthened pesticide label to protect pollinators

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR THIS PRODUCT BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.

Look for the bee hazard icon in the Directions for Use for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

This product can kill bees and other insect pollinators. Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar. Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from:

- Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications
- Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications.

When Using This Product Take Steps To:

- Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of this product on to beesives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives can result in bee kills.

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at:
<http://pesticidestewardship.org/pollinatorprotection/Pages/default.aspx>

Pesticide incidents (or example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/local lead agency. For contact information for your state/tribe, go to: www.airecc.org. Pesticide incidents can also be reported to the National Pesticide Information Center at: www.npic.orst.edu or directly to EPA at: beeh@epa.gov

Alerts users to separate restrictions on the label. These prohibit certain pesticide use when bees are present.

The new bee icon helps signal the pesticide's potential hazard to bees.

Makes clear that pesticide products can kill bees and pollinators.

Bees are often present and foraging when plants and trees flower. EPA's new label makes it clear that pesticides cannot be applied until all petals have fallen.

Warns users that direct contact and ingestion could harm pollinators. EPA is working with beekeepers, growers, pesticide companies, and others to advance pesticide management practices.

Highlights the importance of avoiding drift. Sometimes, wind can cause pesticides to drift to new areas and can cause bee kills.

The science says that there are many causes for a decline in pollinator health, including pesticide exposure. EPA's new label will help protect pollinators.

EPA

Read EPA's new and strengthened label requirements: <http://go.usa.gov/jHH4>

To protect our pollinators please check all that apply below.

I don't use pesticides

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, but 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 ___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

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: SUBMIT PAYMENT:

You may either mail your check for \$20 (non-refundable) made payable to: Hillside Garden Club

Mail to: Kris Lloyd, 3525 Otterview Pl., Lynchburg, VA 24503

Or

You may remit your payment of \$20 through PAYPAL to blueridgeconstreasurer@gmail.com

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:_____

Our aluminum sign is shown below. It will be 8” x 8” so you can place it in your garden.

THANK YOU! YOU ARE DOING YOUR PART TO SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY!

