

Plant for Pollinators Garden Registration

The steps taken to register your garden as a Plant for Pollinators garden have a direct impact on all pollinators—your contribution is applauded!

Email completed forms to: enviro@thewoodlandstowship-tx.gov

Or, mail to:



Environmental Services Department
8203 Millennium Forest Dr.
The Woodlands, TX 77381

Garden Owner information (All personal information is kept strictly private.)

Name (Last) _____, (First) _____

Street address _____

Unit/Apt # _____

Zip code _____

Your village is: (check one)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alden Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Cochran's Crossing | <input type="checkbox"/> College Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Creekside Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grogan's Mill | <input type="checkbox"/> Indian Springs | <input type="checkbox"/> Panther Creek | <input type="checkbox"/> Sterling Ridge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Town Center | | | |

Your email address _____

Would you like to receive a free Plant for Pollinators window cling? Yes No

Would you like to receive more information (gardening tips, plant sales, etc.)? Yes No

Garden Location

The pollinator garden is located at: (check one)

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home | <input type="checkbox"/> School | <input type="checkbox"/> Place of worship | <input type="checkbox"/> Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Facility |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment, condo (<i>Requirements are lessened for balconies and other small spaces. Encouraged to make the most of your space and surrounding green spaces</i>) | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | | | | |

If the garden location address is not your home address shown above, complete this section.

Name of location _____

Street address _____

Zip code _____

Size of Site (Check One)

Small Planter or Balcony (50 square feet or less)

Medium Garden (100 – 500 square feet)

Small Garden (50-100 square feet)

Large Garden (>500 square feet)

Why plant for pollinators?

Pollinators are responsible for 1 out of every 3 bites of food we eat, and yet many pollinator species are fighting to survive. Good news! There are actions we can take to help. Pollinator-friendly gardens and landscapes provide nectar and pollen sources that generate more flowering plants and trees for pollinators to visit, increasing their health and numbers. A pollinator garden offers a place to “pause, refuel, reproduce and refresh.”

Pollinator Gardens should provide the following:

- A sunny area with wind breaks or shelter.
- Native and adaptive nectar plants that provide food sources in large ‘pollinator targets’
- A continuous bloom throughout the Spring, Summer and Fall.
- Caterpillar host plants provide a place for egg laying and provide a food source
- A water source
- No or minimal use of pesticides

What are ‘native and adapted’ plants?

Native plants are those that occur naturally in a particular region, ecosystem or habitat. These plants have evolved with the wildlife in the area, creating a symbiotic relationship. Adapted plants are not originally found in this region, however they have ‘adapted’ to the area and provide many benefits to the ecosystem without being considered invasive. They thrive in the soils, moisture and climate of this region. Native and adapted plants are typically low maintenance, more disease tolerant and require less watering. Without these plants, many pollinators in our region cannot survive.

SHELTER: Native Trees and Shrubs

Pollinators need nesting and resting sites. Trees, shrubs, and man-made shelters provide protection from predators, spaces to lay eggs, food storage, and an escape from harsh weather. Many native trees and shrubs are also nectar and pollen sources (pg. 4)

NATIVE AND ADAPTED TREES

Enter the quantity of each species you have on the list below.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Elm | <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican Plum | <input type="checkbox"/> River Birch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Gum or Black Tupelo | <input type="checkbox"/> Oak (over 40 native species) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rough Leaf Dogwood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cherry Laurel | <input type="checkbox"/> Parsley Hawthorn | <input type="checkbox"/> Southern Magnolia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drummond Red Maple | <input type="checkbox"/> Pawpaw | <input type="checkbox"/> Wax Myrtle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Red Cedar | <input type="checkbox"/> Persimmon | <input type="checkbox"/> Yaupon Holly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fringe Tree | <input type="checkbox"/> Possumhaw | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (List Below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loblolly Pine | <input type="checkbox"/> Redbud | _____ |
| | | _____ |

NATIVE AND ADAPTED SHRUBS

Enter the quantity of each species you have on the list below.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Beautyberry | <input type="checkbox"/> Flame Acanthus | <input type="checkbox"/> Strawberry Bush |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arrowwood viburnum | <input type="checkbox"/> Narrow Leaf Yucca | <input type="checkbox"/> Turk's Cap |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barbados Cherry | <input type="checkbox"/> Oakleaf Hydrangea | <input type="checkbox"/> Virginia Sweetspire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Butterfly Bush | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Rose | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buttonbush | <input type="checkbox"/> Rusty Blackhaw | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coralberry | <input type="checkbox"/> Spicebush | _____ |

OTHER

Check the box for each alternative shelter you have on the list below.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bare ground | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood fence | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock pile or wall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brush pile | <input type="checkbox"/> Man-made bee box | <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed fallen leaves, pine needles |

Nectar and Pollen

NATIVE AND ADAPTED PERENNIALS

Native and adapted nectar plants provide the nutrition that pollinators need in order to survive. Choose a variety of colors to attract a diverse population of pollinators. Plant in groups to make flowers easy to find and provide a minimum of 2 species for each growing season.

For each species you have on the list below, enter the quantity of plants on its corresponding line.

Spring-Blooming (2 species minimum)

- _____ Annual phlox
- _____ Basket Flower
- _____ Bluebonnet
- _____ Fragrant Phlox
- _____ Gulf Coast Penstemon
- _____ Pink Evening Primrose
- _____ Salvia
- _____ Sweet William
- _____ Verbena
- _____ Yarrow
- _____ Wild Red Columbine
- _____ Winecup
- _____ Other (*list below*)
- _____
- _____

Summer-Blooming (2 species minimum)

- _____ Bee Balm
- _____ Black-eyed Susan
- _____ Blazing Star
- _____ Cardinal Flower
- _____ Indian Blanket
- _____ Indigo Spires
- _____ Joe-Pye Weed
- _____ Lanceleaf Coreopsis
- _____ Lantana
- _____ Mexican Sunflower
- _____ Pentas
- _____ Porterweed
- _____ Purple Coneflower
- _____ Scarlet Sage
- _____ Yellow Cosmos
- _____ Zexmenia
- _____ Other (*list below*)
- _____
- _____

Fall-Blooming (2 species minimum)

- _____ Autumn Sage
- _____ Blue Mistflower
- _____ Blue Wood Aster
- _____ Firespike
- _____ Goldenrod
- _____ Kansas Gayfeather/Blazing Star
- _____ Mealycup Sage
- _____ Maximilian Sunflower
- _____ Other (*list below*)
- _____
- _____

HOST PLANTS

Host plants are necessary for butterflies and moths to lay eggs that also provide a food source for caterpillars. Many pollinators rely on one specific host plant for survival. For example, Monarch caterpillars only eat milkweed.

Listed below are several plants that support a variety of pollinators as noted beside each plant. **For smaller species, particularly milkweed, a minimum of 6 individual plants is recommended** to ensure a stable food source for caterpillars, whereas a large, single citrus tree may be enough food for multiple caterpillars.

Enter the quantity of each species you have on the list below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ Aquatic Milkweed (<i>Monarch</i>) | _____ Oak Tree (<i>Duskywings or Hairstreaks</i>) |
| _____ Arrowwood Viburnum Shrub (<i>Spring Azure</i>) | _____ Partridge Pea (<i>Clouded and Orange Sulphur</i>) |
| _____ Aster (<i>Pearl Crescent</i>) | _____ Pawpaw (<i>Zebra Swallowtail</i>) |
| _____ Barbados Cherry (<i>Skippers</i>) | _____ Purple Passionflower (<i>Gulf Fritillary</i>) |
| _____ Butterfly Weed (<i>Monarch</i>) | _____ Snapdragons (<i>Buckeye</i>) |
| _____ Candlestick Shrub (<i>Orange Sulphur</i>) | _____ Spicebush (<i>Spicebush Swallowtail</i>) |
| _____ Common Milkweed (<i>Monarch</i>) | _____ Swamp Milkweed (<i>Monarch</i>) |
| _____ Citrus Tree (<i>Giant Swallowtail</i>) | _____ Thistle (<i>Painted Lady</i>) |
| _____ Dill or Fennel (<i>Black Swallowtail</i>) | _____ Variegated Dutchman's Pipe (<i>Pipevine Swallowtail</i>) |
| _____ Dutchman's Pipevine (<i>Pipevine Swallowtail</i>) | _____ Wax Myrtle (<i>Red-banded Hairstreak</i>) |
| _____ Flame Acanthus (<i>Texas Crescent</i>) | _____ Willow Tree (<i>Viceroy</i>) |
| _____ Green Milkweed (<i>Monarch</i>) | _____ Other (List Below) |
| _____ Hackberry Tree (<i>Tawny Emperor</i>) | _____ |
| _____ Loblolly Pine (<i>Eastern Pine Elfin</i>) | _____ |

WATER SOURCE

Pollinators need water, too! Be sure to change the water weekly during warm weather when mosquitoes are breeding.

Check all those that apply:

- Birdbath Pollinator puddles Fountain Pond Other (pools don't count) _____

Sustainable Gardening Methods

I pledge to avoid purchasing and planting these invasive species:

Air potato vine	Chinese Pistache	Elephant Ear	Ligustrum
Asian Bamboo	Chinese Privet	Horsetail Reed	Mimosa
Asian Jasmine	Chinese Tallow	Japanese Climbing Fern	Nandina
Chinaberry	Chinese Wisteria	Japanese Honeysuckle	Tropical Pipevine

I pledge to use no pesticides.

—OR—

I pledge to use pesticides only when necessary and when I do, I:

- identify the pest before taking action;
- use less toxic treatments such as horticultural oil or insecticidal soap;
- always follow label directions;
- never spray plants in bloom; and
- only target-spray the problem spots.

Register your garden with these additional organizations:

Million Pollinator Garden Challenge: ww.pollinator.org/mpgcmmap/register

Monarch Waystation: www.monarchwatch.org/waystations/certify

North American Butterfly Association: nababutterfly.com/butterfly-garden-certification-program

Visit www.thewoodlandstownshipblog-environment.com for weekly online resources posted on pollinators and more.

Backyard Composting

Waste Reduction

Native Plants

Rain Water Harvesting

Drip Irrigation

Vegetable Gardening

Integrated Pest Management

Local Wildlife

Invasive Plant Removal

Recycling

Water Conservation

Local Events, Plant Sales and Classes