CP-42 Pollinator Habitat Establishment and Management

Landuser: _____ OPID: _____ Date: _____

CRP Contract No./Revision No. : _____ Tract No. _____ Field No(s). _____

_____ Pollinator Acres ☐ Check if marker posts are to be used to delineate the pollinator patches. The minimum requirement is a post at each corner and every 500 feet along a tangent.

Note: **Attach a map (aerial photo) of the habitat unit showing the pollinator habitat locations.** Complete a Grass Seed Job Sheet (NE-CPA-8) for site-specific herbaceous seeding specifications. Complete a Tree Planting Plan (NE-CPA-15), where applicable, for any site where shrub seedlings are used.

General Requirements for CRP Pollinator Habitat:

- All pollinator habitat patches must be at least 0.5 acre.
- Square plantings are preferred. Planting in "strips" is allowed with each strip a minimum of 20 feet wide.
- A minimum of nine species of pollinator-friendly wildflowers, legumes, and/or shrubs must be used.
- At least three plant species from each "bloom period" – (spring, summer, and fall) must be included.
- Grasses are not required within the seeding mixture but, if included, cannot comprise more than 25% of the total seeding based on seeds per square foot.
- Total seeding rates must be 15 to 30 PLS/ft^2.

Photo by Ritch Nelson, NRCS, Nebraska, 2005

Additional Planning Considerations for Pollinator Habitat:

- Mid-Contract Management is required on pollinator habitat followed by interseeding of legumes/forbs where necessary to meet the minimum species requirements noted above. (See Nebraska Conservation Planning Sheet 20A)
- The use of haying or grazing is not allowed on pollinator habitat acres even if applied to the remainder of the CRP contract.
- Downed trees forming loose brush piles may be used to further improve habitat conditions but may not exceed 1,500 ft^2 per acre of pollinator habitat. See Nebraska Conservation Planning Sheet 27 for additional information on applying this option.
- Larger blocks of pollinator habitat (1-5 acres) are preferred. If pollinator habitat is established in strips, widths of 100 feet wide or more is desired to benefit more pollinators and prevent encroachment from adjacent grasses.
- Distribution of pollinator habitat patches across the contract area will improve the utility of the entire habitat unit.
- Locate pollinator habitat patches within the habitat unit so that future management activities (i.e. grazing by livestock, etc.) that may disrupt the habitat during the bloom period can be avoided.
- Avoid use of pollinator habitat on areas with noxious weed problems or on erosive sites (i.e. concentrated flow).
- Diversity of flowering plants beyond the minimum of nine (twenty or more is preferred) will benefit a wider array of pollinator species and provide greater assurance that at least three plants are present in each bloom period.

Acceptable Native Grasses for Use in Pollinator Habitat Seedings (up to 25% total by PLS/Ft^2):	Acceptable Introduced Legumes/Forbs for Use in Pollinator Habitat Seedings:	Acceptable Shrub Seedling Species for Use in Pollinator Habitat Seedings/Plantings:
Little bluestem	Red clover	Buffaloberry, silver
Sideoats grama	White clover (Dutch or ladino)	Chokecherry, common
Big bluestem	Alsike clover	Currant, golden
Blue grama	Bird'sfoot trefoil	Dogwood, redosier
Hairy grama	Cicer milkvetch	Elderberry
Prairie Junegrass	Alfalfa (Veg. Zones I & II only)	Hazelnut, American
Sand lovegrass	Small burnet (Veg. Zone I only)	Plum, American
Rough dropseed		Rose, woods
Sand dropseed		Sandcherry, Western
Green needlegrass		Serviceberry, Saskatoon
		Snowberry, Western
		Sumac, skunkbush
Note: Small areas prone to erosion may be "double seeded" to stabilize the site provided they do not exceed 10% of the total pollinator habitat acres.	Note: Only <u>one</u> species from this list can be used and cannot exceed 10% of total mix by PLS/Ft^2. All species considered Spring Bloom.	Note: A minimum of one 30' x 50' shrub thicket per 5 acres of pollinator habitat is required to count species. All species considered Spring Bloom.

Commonly Used Native Wildflower Species for Use in Pollinator Habitat Seedings Listed by Bloom Period		
Spring/Early (April 15-June 15)	**Summer/Middle (June 15-August 15)**	**Fall/Late (August 15-October15)**
Alumroot	Anemone, Canada	Aster, aromatic
Blanketflower *	Blackeyed Susan *	Aster, azure (sky blue)
False indigo, white	Black Sampson (narrowleaf coneflower)	Aster, New England
False indigo, cream (plains)	Coneflower, grayhead *	Aster, smooth blue
Gaura, scarlet	Coneflower, pale purple	Aster, upland white (heath)
Golden Alexander	Coneflower, purple *	Beggar-ticks
New Jersey tea	Coneflower, upright prairie *	Boneset
Penstemon, shell-leaf (large)	Coreopsis, plains *	Boneset, tall
Penstemon, narrowleaf	Coreopsis, prairie	Cardinal flower (lobelia)
Penstemon, tall white (beardtongue)	Culver's root	Compass plant
Rose, Arkansas	False sunflower (oxeye sunflower)	Coneflower, cutleaf (golden glow)
Rose, Carolina (prairie wild)	Flax, blue (subspecies "*lewisii*" only)	Cup-plant
Rose, woods (Western wild)	Gentian, prairie	False boneset
Sandcherry	Golden-aster, hairy	Gayfeather, dotted
Scarlet globemallow	Goldenrod, Canada	Gayfeather, plains
Spiderwort, Ohio	Illinois bundleflower *	Gayfeather, rough
Sumac, skunkbush	Larkspur, white	Gayfeather, thickspike
Vetch, American	Leadplant	Gentian, downy
Yarrow, Western *	Milkweed, butterfly	Goldenrod, showy-wand
	Milkweed, common	Goldenrod, stiff *
	Milkweed, showy	Jerusalem artichoke
	Milkweed, smooth	Joe Pye weed, spotted
	Milkweed, swamp	Lespedeza, roundhead
	Milkweed, whorled	Lobelia, great blue
	Milkvetch, Canada *	Obedience plant
	Mountain mint, Virginia	Pitcher sage
	Onion, nodding	Rattlesnake-master
	Phlox, prairie	Sagewort, cudweed (white sage) *
	Primrose, common evening	Sagewort, fringed (fringed sage)
	Primrose, four-point evening	Seedbox, bushy
	Primrose, Missouri	Sneezeweed
	Prairie cinquefoil	Sunflower, ashy
	Prairieclover, purple	Sunflower, Maximilian *
	Prairieclover, silky	Sunflower, sawtooth
	Prairieclover, white	Sunflower, stiff
	Rocky Mountain bee plant	Tickseed sunflower (bidens)
	Rosinweed, entire-leaved	
	Sensitive brier	
	Showy Partridge-pea *	
	Tick-clover, Canada (showy)	
	Vervain, blue	
	Verbena, hoary (wooly)	
	Virginia Mountain mint	
	Western ironweed	
	Wild bergamot	
	Wild senna	
Other native forbs may be used if supported by <u>The Flora of Nebraska</u> or similar document regarding range, bloom period, adaptation, etc.		
Other:	Other:	Other:
Note: Species noted with an * are more readily established and are recommended to each comprise a small (<10%) percentage of seeding mixtures in order that they do not suppress less aggressive species used within the mixture.		