



# Irondequoit Pollinator Pathway Submission Form



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Neighborhood \_\_\_\_\_  
Email or phone number \_\_\_\_\_ (or address for us to identify the neighborhood)

## **STEP 1a- Identify Native Plants in Your Garden**

Check your yard to see what native plants, shrubs and trees you already have growing. Use the the Apps and resources listed on the informational pages for identifying your plants. Consider removing any plant considered invasive.

## **STEP 1b- Identify Your New Garden Native Plants**

Remember that you need at least 10 native plants in your garden, with at least 3 for each season of spring, summer and fall. Please make sure that the plants you have correspond to the botanical names below. Avoid hybrid varieties when possible.

- An “H” beside a plant name below indicates along with being a native plant, it is also a host plant for butterfly or moth larvae.
- Our list represents a condensed version of lists compiled by the [Cornell Cooperative Extension-Monroe County Master Gardeners](#). Visit them for more plant choices.

***USE THE ATTACHED CHART OF TREES, SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS BY SEASON. THE LIST INCLUDES GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT EACH ONE.***

## **STEP 2— Provide Water Sources**

Like all living things, pollinators need a source of water. How do you provide water for pollinators? Check all that apply. The minimum requirement is 1.

- Birdbath or shallow water source Butterfly puddling area
- Water Garden / Pond
- Stream
- Spring

## **STEP 3— Provide Shelter**

Pollinators need places to nest and overwinter. How do you provide overwintering and nesting sites for pollinators? Check all that apply. The minimum requirement is 3.

- Spaces of bare ground
- Rock pile / wall
- Dead wood
- Man-made boxes
- Leave yard and garden debris until spring

#### **STEP 4— Avoid Pesticides and chemical fertilizers**

- Avoid all herbicides, insecticides and fungicides completely or as much as possible
- Avoid chemical fertilizers completely or as much as possible

#### **STEP 5— Complete form and receive an Irondequoit Pollinator Pathway sign**

- Submit your online form, or print out the form and mail it to CIG, 2674 St. Paul Blvd., Rochester, NY 14617.
- List your email or phone number to arrange receiving your yard sign: \_\_\_\_\_
- Receive your sign (a donation is welcome).

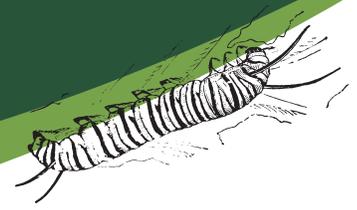
***Congratulations and thank you*** for helping us spread the word!

Consider adding your address to the [\*\*national Pollinator Pathway\*\*](#).

The Pollinator Pathway is a national effort. We have utilized resources from organizations including [\*\*Pollinator Pathway National Organization\*\*](#), [\*\*Homegrown National Park\*\*](#), [\*\*Xerces Society\*\*](#), [\*\*Cornell Cooperative Extension - Monroe County Master Gardeners\*\*](#) and the [\*\*Brighton Pollinator Pathway Challenge\*\*](#) create this opportunity for Irondequoit residents. ***The Irondequoit efforts will be linked with a local umbrella organization, [\*\*Healthy Yards Monroe County\*\*](#).***



# Join the Irondequoit Pollinator Pathway



**Color Irondequoit Green** (CIG) invites you to join the Irondequoit Pollinator Pathway to beautify your yard while supporting our local pollinators. Pollinator Pathways provide corridors of critical healthy native habitat and food sources for butterflies, moths, bees, other pollinating insects, birds, and other wildlife. *Along with your native plants, annuals and favorite non-natives can be included as well.*

Here is the **simple form** you'll be completing to receive the garden sign recognizing your participation in Irondequoit's Pollinator Pathway.

If you are considering alternatives to traditional lawns and gardens such as cottage meadows and naturalized landscapes, please refer to Irondequoit's updated Residential Landscaping Guidelines to make your desired garden changes meet **town guidelines on pages 11-13**. You may notice other helpful suggestions throughout the Residential Landscaping Guidelines.

## **How to Participate**

### **1A. Identify native plants that are already growing in your garden.**

Phone apps and books are good sources for identifying the native plants in your yard. See CIGs list of recommended apps that enable you to identify plants. There are many apps – some free and some for purchase that are becoming increasingly accurate. It is still worthwhile to double-check their answers with a secondary app or with another resource. Free apps to consider are **PlanetNet** and **Seek by iNaturalist**. **Picture This** is a favorite app with a cost.

\*Check off your native plants on the submission form.

- Ensure the plants are native to New York State. There are many cultivars/hybrids of native plants at garden stores that do not contain the nectar and/or nutrients of true native plants. Cultivated plants are bred for their beautiful flowers and foliage. It's okay to include cultivars and non-native plants in your garden in addition to the required 10 or more native plants that support our native insects, birds, and other wildlife.
- **The botanical or Latin name (*Genus and species*) is very important since some common names refer to many different plants, and some Latin names have several common names. For example, *Liatrix spicata* is known as gayfeather, snakeroot, and blazing star.**

### **1B. Add native Plants.**

Include at least 10 native plants between your existing and newly planted perennials, shrubs, and trees that are native to New York State. To provide pollinator food sources it's important to include at least 3 plants each for early, mid and late season blooms. You may need to visit a native plant nursery, use native plant catalogues, or get divisions of native perennials from friends. You will find more plants on-line, in catalogues, or at **more native plant options**.

\*Check off these new native plants on the submission form for a total of at least 10.

## **2. Provide a source of water for pollinators.**

Examples are birdbaths, butterfly puddling area, water garden or pond, a stream, or a spring. Change the water 2-3 times per week during warm weather when mosquitos are breeding. To learn more go to: [Water and Shelter for Pollinators – Cornell Cooperative Extension](#).

\*Enter the water source(s) on the submission form.

## **3. Provide at least three types of shelter for pollinators.**

Examples are spaces of bare ground, a rock pile/wall, dead wood, human-made boxes, and leaving garden clean-up until late spring. To learn more go to: [Nesting and Overwintering Habitat - Xerces.org](#)

\*Enter the 3 shelter sources on your submission form.

## **4. Avoid pesticides and chemical fertilizers completely, or as much as possible.**

- Pesticides are commonly used to kill invertebrate pests, diseases, and weeds. However, many pesticides - including insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides - harm pollinators and other beneficial insects, toads, and frogs. [More information on pesticides and pollinators.](#)
- Chemical fertilizers degrade soil health and can pollute our waterways. Instead, try using compost and your autumn leaves as a natural and free organic fertilizer for your garden beds.

## **5. Submit your completed Irondequoit Pollinator Pathway form.**

- When completed, arrange to submit your form and pick up your Irondequoit Pollinator Pathway sign. You may complete it online or print out the form and mail it to CIG, 2674 St Paul Blvd., Rochester, NY. 14617.
- The signs are paid for by Color Irondequoit Green. Upon receiving your sign, a donation is appreciated.
- Display your sign in your yard.
- Thank you for joining our town's Pollinator Pathway. Our goal is to have gardeners in all of our neighborhoods join the countywide Pathway. Your sign may encourage neighbors, helping us expand corridors of native habitats!

**\*\*Consider adding your address to the national Pollinator Pathway map at**

[Pollinator-Pathway.org](#)

The Pollinator Pathway is a national effort. We have utilized resources from organizations including [Pollinator Pathway National Organization](#), [Homegrown National Park](#), [Xerces Society](#), [Cornell Cooperative Extension - Monroe County Master Gardeners](#) and the [Brighton Pollinator Pathway Challenge](#) create this opportunity for Irondequoit residents. *The Irondequoit efforts will be linked with a local umbrella organization, [Healthy Yards Monroe County](#).*

## TREES

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical or Latin Name</u>
American Hop Hornbeam (H, DR)	Ostrya virginica
Basswood (DR)	Tilia americana
Black Cherry (H)	Prunus serotina
Black Gum (H, DR)	Nyssa sylvatica
Black Willow (H)	Salix nigra
Chokecherry (H)	Prunus virginiana
Eastern Sycamore (H)	Platanus occidentalis
Flowering Dogwood (H)	Cornus florida
Pin Oak (H)	Quercus palustris
Pussy Willow (H)	Salix discolor
Red Maple (H)	Acer rubrum
Red Oak (H, DR)	Quercus rubra
River Birch (H)	Betula nigra
Sassafras (H, DR)	Sassafras albidum
Serviceberry (H)	Amerlanchier arborea
Shag-bark Hickory (H)	Carya ovata
Sugar Maple (H)	Acer saccharum
Tulip Poplar (H)	Nyssa sylvatica
White Oak (H, DR)	Quercus alba



## SHRUBS

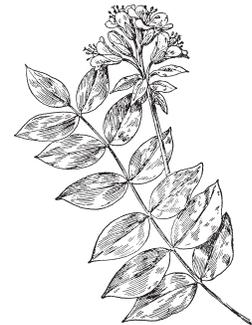
<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical or Latin Name</u>
Arrowwood Viburnum (H), DR)	Viburnum dentatum
Bearberry (DR)	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Black Chokeberry (H, DR)	Aronia melanocarpa
Blueberry (H)	Vaccinium spp.
Buttonbush (DR)	Cephalanthus occidentalis
Carolina Rose (H, DR)	Rosa carolina
Gray Dogwood (H)	Cornus racemosa
Mapleleaf Viburnum (H)	Viburnum acerfolium
Mountain Laurel (H)	Kalmia latifolia
Ninebark (H, DR)	Physocarpus opulifolius
Pagoda Dogwood (H)	Cornus alternifolia
Red Twig Dogwood (H, DR)	Cornus sericea
Silky Dogwood (H)	Cornus amomum
Spicebush (H, DR)	Lindera benzoin
Sweet Shrub (H)	Ceanothus americana
Sumac (H, DR)	Rhus spp.
Summersweet (H)	Clethra alnifolia
Swamp Rose (H)	Rosa palustris
Winterberry Holly	Ilex verticillata
Witch Hazel (H, DR)	Hamamelis virginiana



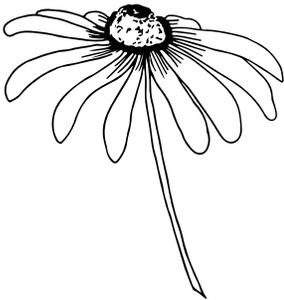
## NATIVE PERENNIALS

### Early Season Bloom: Spring through mid-June

Beardtongue (H, DR) -----	Penstemon hirsutus
Bloodroot -----	Sanguinaria canadensis
Blue False Indigo (H) -----	Baptisia australis
Blue Flag Iris -----	Iris versicolor
False Solomon's Seal -----	Maianthemum racemosum
Foamflower (DR) -----	Tiarella cordifolia
Foxglove Beardtongue (DR) _____	Penstemon digitalis
Golden Alexander (H) _____	Zizia aurea
Golden Ragwort (H) _____	Packera aurea
Jacob's Ladder (DR) _____	Polemonium reptans
Moss Phlox _____	Phlox subulate
Solomon's Seal _____	Polygonatum biflorum
Violets (H) _____	Viola spp.
Wild Blue Phlox (H) _____	Phlox divaricata
Wild Columbine (H) _____	Aquilegia canadensis
Wild Geranium (H) _____	Geranium maculatum



### Mid-Season Bloom: mid-June through mid-August



Bee Balm _____	Monarda didyma
Blazing Star _____	Liatris spicata
Boneset (H) _____	Eupatorium perfoliatum
Brown-eyed Susan _____	Rudbeckia triloba
Bugbane _____	Actaea racemosa
Cardinal Flower (DR) _____	Lobelia cardinalis
Common Yarrow (H) _____	Achillea millefolium
Culver's Root _____	Veronicastrum virginicum
Cutleaf Coneflower (H) _____	Rudbeckia laciniata
Garden Phlox _____	Phlox paniculate
Joe Pye Weed (H) _____	Eutrochium spp.
Milkweeds (H, DR) _____	Asclepias spp.
Mountain Mint _____	Pycnanthemum spp.
Pearly Everlasting (H) _____	Anaphalis margaritacea
Pink Tickseed _____	Coreopsis rosea
Purple Coneflower (H, DR) _____	Echinacea purpurea
Trumpet Honeysuckle (H) _____	Lonicera sempervirens
Turk's Cap Lily _____	Lilium superbum

**Late Season Bloom: mid-August through frost**

Big-leaf Aster _____	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>
Black-eyed Susan (H) _____	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blue Sage _____	<i>Salvia axurea</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>
Bottle Gentian _____	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>
Flat-top White Aster (H) _____	<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i>
Goldenrods (H,DR) _____	<i>Solidago</i> spp.
New England Aster (H, DR) _____	<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>
New York Aster (H, DR) _____	<i>Symphotrichum novi-belgii</i>
New York Ironweed _____	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>
Obedient Plant _____	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Ox-Eye Sunflower _____	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>
Purple Giant Hyssop _____	<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i>
Sneezeweed (DR) _____	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>
White Snakeroot (H, DR) _____	<i>Ageratina altissima</i>
White Turtlehead (H) _____	<i>Chelone glabra</i>
Woodland Sunflower (H) _____	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>

