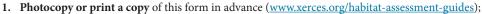
POLLINATOR HABITAT INSTALLATION PLAN

STEP 1—Habitat Installation Record



2. **Record all of the species** initially seeded into the site and any desirable native species remaining after site preparation BEFORE the first monitoring (i.e., during or immediately after planting); AND



3. Save a copy of your Plan to work from during each monitoring.

SITE NAME: _______ INSTALLATION DATE: ______

KEY SITE DETAILS that may impact wildflower establishment (e.g., weed pressure/species of concern, site history, soil characteristics, etc.):

STEP 2—Site Preparation & Habitat Installation

Site preparation is **one of the most important** and often inadequately addressed components for project success. It is also a process that may require more than one season of effort to reduce competition from invasive, noxious, or undesirable plants prior to planting. *In particular, site preparation should focus on the removal of perennial weeds* (there are more options to address annual or biennial weeds after planting). For more information on recommended site preparation methods, see *Wildflower Establishment: Organic Site Preparation Methods* or other habitat installation guides available at: www.xerces.org/pollinator-habitat-installation-guides.

1. Site Preparation Method(s):	☐ Solarization☐ Soil inversion	☐ Smother cropping☐ Organic herbicide applications	☐ Repeated shallow cultivation ☐ Sod removal	☐ Sheet mulching
2. Planting Method:	☐ Broadcasting	☐ Drop-seeding	☐ Native seed drill	☐ Transplants
3. Site Maintenance During Establishment	☐ Mowing_ Mowing for diversity:_ Seasonal mowing_ Rotational mowing	— Mowing for weed control: — Spot-mowing	☐ Hand-weeding ☐ Grass-selective herbicide ☐ Conservation haying ☐ Prescribed fire	☐ Spot-spraying ☐ Weed removal around site edges ☐ Irrigation ☐ Grazing

STEP 3—Plant Selection

Individual species should be chosen to provide <u>consistent and abundant</u> floral resources throughout the year. In order to achieve this goal, at least three species from each blooming period (early, mid, and late season), should be included. The best time for planting most species is in the late fall. <u>NOTE</u>: Transplants may be preferred when seed is not available, weed pressure is high, or when a particular species is difficult to establish by seed. Plugs are usually the most cost-effective container size for transplants.

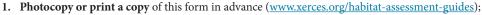
		DESIRABLE SPECIES	IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS						
E	#	COMMON OR SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION (VARIETY OR SUBSPECIES, COLOR, ETC.	LIFE CYCLE & ABUNDANCE		Вьоом Тіме	Form		
						Early Mid Late	Forb Crass Moody		
						Early Mid Late	Foup Class Moogy		
					A C R ☆	Early Mid Late	Fold Class Moody		
						Early Mid Late	Fold Class Moody		
						Early Mid Late	Fold Class Moody		
					A C R ☆	Early Mid Late	Fold Class Moody		
					A C R ☆	Early Mid Late	Fold Class Moody		
					A C R ☆	Early Mid Late	Fold Class Moody		
					A C R ★	Early Mid Late	Fold Class Moogy		
VEV	E	✓ any Established desirable species that was not installed or part of the seed mix ABUNDANCE (EXPECTED): A (Abundant), C (Commor description of the seed mix)							

STEP 3—Plant Selection continued

DESIRABLE SPECIES IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS										
E #	COMMON OR SCIENTIFIC NAME	Description (variety or subspecies, color, etc.)	LIFE CYCLE & ABUNDANCE					ΛE		Form
			Annual Perennial	A R	C ☆	Early	Mig .	Late	Forb	Crass Moody
			Annual Perennial	Α	С	Early	Mid .	Late	Forb	Clazz Moogy
			Annual	R A	С	Eauly	Mid .	Late	Forb	Class Moogy
			Perennial Annual	R A	•	Early		-	FOLD	Class Moogy
			PERENNIAL ANNUAL	R A	¢	Early				
			PERENNIAL ANNUAL	R	*	Early				
			PERENNIAL	R	*					
			Annual Perennial	A R	C ☆					
			Annual Perennial	A R	C ☆	Eauly			Forb	Clazz Moogy
			Annual Perennial	A R	C ☆	Early			FOLD	Class Moogy
			Annual Perennial	A R	С		Mig .	Late		
			Annual Perennial	Α	С	Early	Wig .	Late	FOrb	Clazz Moogy
			Annual	Α	С	Early		-	FOLD	Class Moogy
			Perennial Annual	R A	¢	Early		-	Forb	Grass Moogy
			PERENNIAL ANNUAL	R	☆ C	Early				
			PERENNIAL	R	☆ C					
			Annual Perennial	R	☆					
			Annual Perennial	R	C ☆					
			Annual Perennial	A R	C ☆	Esul			Forb	Class Moogy
			Annual Perennial	A R	C ☆	Early	Wig .	Late	F01/D	Crass Moogy
			Annual Perennial	A R	C ☆		Wig .	Late		
			Annual	Α	С	Early	Wig .	Late	Forb	Clazz Moogy
			Perennial Annual	R A	+	Early			Folip	Class Moogy
			Perennial Annual	\vdash	⇔	Early				
			PERENNIAL ANNUAL	R	☆ C					
			PERENNIAL	R	☆					
			Annual Perennial	R	☆					
			Annual Perennial	A R	C ☆	Early				
			Annual Perennial	A R	*				Forb	Clazz Moogy
			Annual Perennial	A R	C ☆	Eauly			Forb	Clazz Moogy
			Annual Perennial	Α			Mid .	Late		
KEY		oundant), C (Common), R (Rare), BLoom Early (spring), Mid (spring),	ımmer),		FORM	. Fo	rb (wild	lflowe	er), Gr	ass (native),
Y	was <i>not</i> installed or part of the seed mix (EXPECTED): ★ (E	urly successional/low performance) TIME: Late (late summer/fa	11)			Wo	oody (tr	ee or	snruk))

Example POLLINATOR HABITAT INSTALLATION PLAN

STEP 1—Habitat Installation Record



2. Record all of the species initially seeded into the site and any desirable native species remaining after site preparation BEFORE the first monitoring (i.e., during or immediately after planting); AND



3. Save a copy of your Plan to work from during each monitoring.

SITE NAME: Oregon Meadow	INSTALLATION DATE: October 1, 2012				
KEY SITE DETAILS that may impact wildflower establishment (e.g., weed pressure/species of concern, site history, soil characteristics, etc.):					
Bindweed, plaintain, sorrel, and harding grass were removed from	n the site during using solarization, but will likely				
require additional management over time.					

STEP 2—Site Preparation & Habitat Installation

Site preparation is **one of the most important** and often inadequately addressed components for project success. It is also a process that may require more than one season of effort to reduce competition from invasive, noxious, or undesirable plants prior to planting. *In particular, site preparation should focus on the removal of perennial weeds* (there are more options to address annual or biennial weeds after planting). For more information on recommended site preparation methods, see *Wildflower Establishment: Organic Site Preparation Methods* or other habitat installation guides available at: www.xerces.org/pollinator-habitat-installation-guides.

SITE PREPARATION METHOD(S):	☑ Solarization ☐ Soil inversion	☐ Smother cropping☐ Organic herbicide applications	☐ Repeated shallow cultivation☐ Sod removal	☐ Sheet mulching
2. Planting Method:	✓ Broadcasting	☐ Drop-seeding	☐ Native seed drill	☐ Transplants
3. Site Maintenance During Establishment	☐ Mowing_ Mowing for diversity:_ Seasonal mowing_ Rotational mowing	— Mowing for weed control: — Spot-mowing	☑ Hand-weeding☐ Grass-selective herbicide☐ Conservation haying☐ Prescribed fire	✓ Spot-spraying✓ Weed removal around site edges☐ Irrigation☐ Grazing

STEP 3—Plant Selection

1

Individual species should be chosen to provide <u>consistent and abundant</u> floral resources throughout the year. In order to achieve this goal, at least three species from each blooming period (early, mid, and late season), should be included. The best time for planting most species is in the late fall. <u>NOTE</u>: Transplants may be preferred when seed is not available, weed pressure is high, or when a particular species is difficult to establish by seed. Plugs are usually the most cost-effective container size for transplants.

		DESIRABLE SPECIES	IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS					
E	#	COMMON OR SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION (VARIETY OR SUBSPECIES, COLOR, ETC.) LIFE CYCLE & BLOOM TIME FORM					
	1.	California poppy (Eschscholzia californica)	4 petals, carrot-like leaves Perennal R * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Кbc				
	ے.	Globe gilia (Gilia capitata)	Purple, "ball"-like ANNUAL A © Fally Mid Late Follo Grass Mod	Kbc				
	3.	Farewell-to-spring (Clarkia amoena)	Pink, looks like a poppy Annual A C Faith Mid Late Foto Grass Mod	y6Y				
	4.	western yarrow (Achillea millefolium)	white, feathery leaves Annual A © Faith Mid Late Foil Grass Noc Perennal R * 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Kbc				
	5.	Bigleaf lupine (Lupinus polyphyllus)	Purple, legume, palmate Annual A O Faity Nid Late Foil Grass Not leaves Perennal R * 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Kbc				
	6.	Oregon sunshine (Eriophyllum lanatum)	Yellow, daisy-like Annual A © Faity Mid Late Foto Grass Not Perennal R * 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Y60				
	7.	Douglas aster (Symphyotrichum subspicatum)	Purple, daisy-like Annual A O Faity Mid Late Foto Grass Not Perennal R * 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Kbc				
	8.	western goldentop (Euthamia occidentalis)	Yellow, small flowers Annual (A C) Faity Mid Late Foito Grass Mor	Kbc				
١	۹.	Roemer's fescue (Festuca roemeri)	Cool season bunchgrass Annual A C Faith Mid Late Foil Grass World R * M M M M M M M	Kbc				
VEV	E	✓ any ESTABLISHED desirable species that was not installed or part of the seed mix ABUNDANCE (EXPECTED): A (Abundant), C (Common description of the seed mix)	" FORM'	,				