

Permanent Pollinator Habitat -Native Hedgerows



Permanent Pollinator Habitat

- Consists of woody, herbaceous, perennial, and annual species often planted as a hedgerow
- Adjacent to orchard/vineyard
- Blooms all year
- Provides nutrition, habitat, and nesting opportunities
- Small, but effective (1% or less of acreage)



Steps for Installing Habitat:

- Site selection
- Site preparation
 - Weed control (ideally started 12 months before planting)
 - Soil preparation
 - Irrigation installation (drip or micro-sprinkler)
- Seeding
- Planting
- Maintenance

How Pollinator Partnership will assist you in creating habitat:

- Individualized and site specific technical assistance
- Detailed information on site preparation and planting
- Provide Habitat Implementation Site Plan which will include:
 - Species list
 - Task timeline chart (see below)

Key:
Required
Execute action if & when needed

	YEAR 1												YEAR 2											
	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
Phase 1 Site Preparation/Existing Vegetation Removal																								
Mow and/or Remove Vegetation																								
Site Wide Broad Spectrum Herbicide Applications																								
Grass Selective Herbicide Applications on Seeded Area																								
Install Irrigation																								
Phase 2 Habitat Installation																								
Install Hedgerow																								
Phase 3 Plant Establishment and Assessment																								
Irrigation (if needed)																								
Spot Spray Herbicide																								

Contact Pollinator Habitat Specialist, Billy Synk at billy@pollinator.org to learn more about receiving payment to install permanent habitat on your property.

Get Paid to Install Permanent Pollinator Habitat - Native Hedgerows

Permanent Pollinator Habitat in Practice



Hedgerows are planted outside of, but close to, crops as seen in the photos. These plants are the appropriate size for being about 12 months old and are selected to be drought tolerant and resilient to the stresses of the Central Valley.

Benefits

- Increases the vigor, health, and size of honey and native bee colonies
 - The presence of native bees increase the efficacy and pollination potential of honey bees
- Hedgerows support populations of beneficial insects by naturally controlling pests which is integral to Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



Additional Habitat Benefits

- Increased organic matter
- Decreased erosion
- Decreased wind speed
- Increased water infiltration
- Decreased dust

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