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

Key:

Required Execute action if a needed

• Task timeline chart (see below)

		-	YEAR 1										YEAR 2												
			м	A	м	J	J	A	s	0	N	D	J	F	м	A	м	J	J	A	s	0	N	D	
	Phase 1	Site Preparation/Existing Vegetat	tion Removal																						
		Mow and/or Remove Vegetation																							
		Site Wide Broad Spectrum Herbicide Applications																							
		Grass Selective Herbicide Applications on Seeded Area																							
when		Install Irrigation																	1						
	Phase 2	Habitat Installation																						Γ	
		Install Hedgerow																							
	Phase 3	Plant Establishment and Assessm	nen	nt																					
		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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