

## Native Pollinator Plantings Plant for pollinators, clean water, and our earth

🥁 Prairie clovers Wilkweed species 🥁 Giant hyssop W Joe-Pve weed ڰ 💓 Blazing star 🌋 🥁 Field thistle 🏶 🦋 Stiff goldenrod 👋 🧺 Showy goldenrod 🎙 😿 Common buttonbush 🌋 🥁 New England aster ₩ Wild bergamot 😿 Eastern purple 😿 Butterfly weed 😽 Cup plant 🖌 I obelias W Ironweed ₩ Tall thoroughwort 💓 Sawtooth sunflower

Coneflower species 🏂 Bee balm 🏇 Leadplant 🏇 Large cranberry ڰ Wild white indigo 🏂 Cream indigo 🏂 Jewelweed **\*** Beardtongue species 🏶 Mountain mint Y Culver's root 🌋 Red columbine ڰ Wild aeranium 犙 Virginia waterleaf 🏶 Wild lupine 🕸 Virginia bluebell Wood betony Shooting star species Wild roses







Find more info and an extended list of plants

bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes bwsr.state.mn.us/I2I monarchjointventure.org











## When planting a pollinator habitat, consider:

- Leaving a spot of soil bare: To support ground nesting pollinators (which make up 80% of native bees), keep an area of soil bare and mulch-free in a well-drained, ideally south-facing planting.
- Using mulch sparingly: Too much mulch can prevent the formation of pollinator habitats. If it is needed for weed suppression and erosion control, only apply mulch for the first few years until plants are established.
- Creating overwintering areas: When cutting back wildflower stems in the fall, leave standing stubble 12"-18" tall to provide nesting sites for stem nesting bees to lay their eggs. This stubble will break down naturally with time.
- Incorporating clean water: Add bird baths, saucers, water features, or rocks with shallow indentations, and change the water frequently to prevent mosquito larvae from hatching. Pollinators need clean water.
- Installing a raingarden: A pollinator raingarden will capture and clean your runoff while also supporting pollinators!

