Native Pollinator Lawn

Plant for pollinators, clean water, and our earth

- White clover
- Creeping thyme
- Self heal
- Ground plum
- Fine fescues
- Prairie smoke
- Prairie groundsel
- Lanceleaf coreopsis
- Calico aster
- Fine fescues
- Tall fescues
- Pussytoes
- Common blue violet
- Sweet white violet
- Blue grama
- Ivory sledge
- Path rush
- Woodland strawberry
- Pennsylvania sedge
- Prairie junegrass
- Sideoats grama

Find more info and an extended list of plants:

bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes
bwsr.state.mn.us/l2l
monarchjointventure.org
When creating a Bee Lawn, consider:

Overseeding your lawn with the UMN Bee Lawn Mix using these simple steps!

**STEP 1:** Mow your lawn very short—1 inch or less to improve seed to soil contact. Rake or remove grass clippings to expose as much soil as possible.

**STEP 2 (Optional):** Aerating the lawn is recommended. It can be done with a hand aerator or machine and helps create good conditions for seed germination and healthy growth.

**STEP 3:** Spread seed at appropriate seeding rates:

- White clover at 1.1 ounces (2 1/2 tablespoons) / 1000 sq. ft.
- Self heal at 1.2 ounces (2 1/2 tablespoons) / 1000 sq. ft.
- Creeping thyme at .16 ounce (1 teaspoon) / 1000 sq. ft.
- (Optional) Fine fescue at 4 lbs / 1000 sq. ft.

You can mix the small amounts of seed into compost and apply. Compost can be applied up to 40 lbs / 50 sq. ft of lawn. It improves seed-to-soil contact and germination rates.

**STEP 4:** If you mow, keep it at least 3” tall. You can choose to not mow while flowers are blooming to increase the amount of forage available for pollinators.