

Lawns to Legumes Individual Support Grant
Fact Sheet Summarizing
Eligible Expenses and Acceptable Vegetation
(Also refer to your signed resident agreement for additional grant commitments)
Updated 8.10.2022

Eligible Expenses for Reimbursement

Eligible project expenses for reimbursement include:

- Native plant material: forbs and grasses, trees and shrubs, and seeds. There are a few exceptions (see information about acceptable vegetation below). At least 70% of the total reimbursement request must be for eligible plant materials.

- Other eligible expenses include:
 - Compost, mulch, edging
 - Contractor installation or DIY equipment rental
 - Delivery fees
 - Blue Thumb/Metro Blooms workshop
 - Contractor maintenance of projects through grant time period
 - Renters only: Planters and raised bed materials (up to \$100)

Native Plant Material Allowed for Grant Reimbursement

Only **Minnesota Native Plant Material** that is insecticide/neonicotinoid free is allowed, except for a few exceptions. **Non-native cultivars, “nativars,” hybrids and annuals are not eligible for reimbursement.**

Exceptions:

Non-native/cultivar species that can be funded as part of the establishment of Pollinator Lawns include: fescue grasses, white clover, self-heal (Prunella), and creeping thyme but should be avoided near natural areas. Non-native/cultivar tree and shrub species that can be funded are Serviceberries or Hawthorns.

Examples:

Ineligible: Cultivar & Hybrid Plants

Cultivar plants are propagated to be a certain color, shape, size. Cultivar plants tend to have ‘quotes’ and hybrid plants have an X in their name.

Example:

(Botanical Name, Common Name)

Agastache ‘Blue Fortune’, Blue Fortune Anise Hyssop

Or

Aquilegia x caerulea ‘Origami Red & White’, Origami Red & White Columbine

Eligible: Minnesota Native Plants

Native plants were documented hundreds of years ago prior to European settlement. The Latin name is often *italicized* without 'quotes' or X in their name.

Example:

(*Botanical Name*, Common Name)

Agastache foeniculum, Anise Hyssop

Or

Aquilegia canadensis, Red Columbine

All-Season Blooms Projects should have at least three blooming plant species during, spring, summer and fall, with higher diversity strongly encouraged. Use of milkweeds is encouraged to provide monarch habitat. Source native plants and seeds from within 175 miles of project location to the extent possible.

Match Requirement

25% match is required for any funding received. This match can be in the form of purchasing materials, hiring contractors or as in-kind time spent planting or maintaining plants (at \$25/hr). Document this match as part of your project and expense reporting (provide list of dates/hours/number of people). Residents cannot be paid for their time through the grant; their time can only be counted as match.

Reimbursement Grant

- Complete and submit project by the deadline. Check Blue Thumb's Lawns to Legumes [Grantee Information Page](#) for your deadline.
- Attend a workshop or webinar in order to better ensure success of the project.
- Submit Reimbursement Request: Project reporting is required for reimbursement and will be accomplished by uploading receipts, match documentation, project size information, and before and after pictures to the Blue Thumb website. More details on the reimbursement process are available on Blue Thumb's [Grantee Information Page](#).

Grant Allowances - Individual Support vs. Demonstration Neighborhood

Residents who are working under the Demonstration Neighborhood grant will not qualify for Lawns to Legumes Individual Support grant. Residents are eligible for one or the other, but not both.

Where Can You Purchase Minnesota Native Plants?

The Minnesota DNR has a [list of native plant vendors](#) (it is important to check with any vendor to ensure that their plants are neonicotinoid free). The Wild Ones Chapters of Minnesota also have a list of [native plant vendors](#).

Example Lists of Pollinator Friendly Trees and Shrubs

These lists are not exclusive, but provide examples of eligible native trees and shrubs. Check DNR's [list of native plant vendors](#) or with your local nursery for information on native pollinator-beneficial trees and shrubs.

Native Trees for Pollinators

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	Serviceberries * Some cultivars may be appropriate
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Hawthorn * Some cultivars may be appropriate
<i>Prunus americana</i>	Wild Plum
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin Cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry
<i>Black Oak</i>	<i>Quercus veluntina</i>
<i>Bur Oak</i>	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
<i>Chinkapin Oak</i>	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Engelm
<i>Northern Pin Oak</i>	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>
<i>Swamp White Oak</i>	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>
<i>White Oak</i>	<i>Quercus alba</i>
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood

Native Shrubs for Pollinators

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Leadplant
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False Indigo
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Glossy Black Chokeberry
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood

<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red Osier Dogwood
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Dwarf Bush Honeysuckle
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac
<i>Ribes spp.</i>	Current/Gooseberry
<i>Rosa arkansana</i>	Prairie Wild Rose
<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Smooth Wild Rose
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Bebb's Willow
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow
<i>Salix petiolaris</i>	Slender-leaf Willow
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Hardtack or Steeplebush
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	American Bladdernut
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	Wolfberry
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry Viburnum
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	Downy Arrowwood