

Fall 2024 Lawns to Legumes Kick-Off Webinar

How to plant for pollinators and get your project reimbursed



Who We Are







Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

BWSR focuses on helping private landowners enhance conservation practices on their land to achieve state goals for clean water, clean air, and abundant fish and wildlife.

Blue Thumb — Planting for Clean Water

A statewide partnership helping property owners reduce runoff and improve water quality. Blue Thumb partners include cities, watershed districts, landscape designers, contractors and native plant nurseries.

Metro Blooms

A Minneapolis-based non-profit that coordinates the Blue Thumb partnership. Metro Blooms partners with communities to create resilient landscapes and foster clean watersheds, embracing the values of equity and inclusion to solve environmental challenges.

Meet today's presenters:



Megan Reich

Blue Thumb/Metro Blooms
Communications & Program Manager

Alexandra Zerzan

Blue Thumb/Metro Blooms Lawns to Legumes & Special Projects Manager

Dan Shaw

Minnesota Board of Water and Soils Resources Senior Ecologist/Vegetation Specialist





Building a movement to protect Minnesota's pollinators (Program started June 2019)

Funding Sources:

- Legislative Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources,
 Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund
- Minnesota General Fund

Program Focus:

 Establish pollinator habitat projects on residential landscapes across Minnesota to support the rusty patched bumblebee and other pollinators.



About Lawns to Legumes: Three Components

Pollinator Pathways

 Grants of \$20,000-\$40,000 to build pollinator corridors in partnership with local communities

Individual Resident Support:

 Grants of \$400 to individual residents to install pollinator habitat in their own gardens, along with technical assistance to complete projects through our educational workshops and coaches!

Free DIY Resources

 Resources for DIY pollinator habitat projects: guides, plant lists, design templates, and more on bluethumb.org







Why Native Plants?

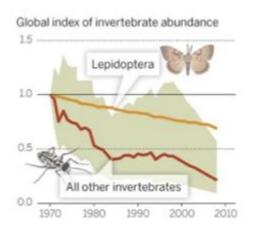




Why Native Plants?

Conservation Challenges

- Recent research shows significant declines in insects across the world—more than 40% of insect species are declining.
- Insects make up the base of the food web and are critical for many other forms of life.
- Native plants support insects.



Minnesota's State Bee

Rusty Patched Bumble Bee (Bombus affinis)

- Populations of the rusty patched bumble bee have declined more than 80% in 20 years!
- Listed as an Endangered
 Species in 2017
- Named Minnesota State Bee in 2019

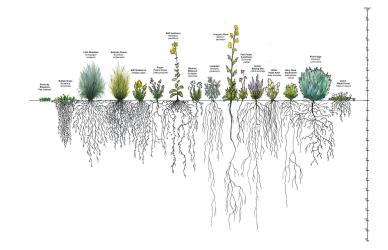


Bumble Bees Need:

- Nesting areas/shelter
- Food: Blooming native flowers throughout the growing season
- Protection chemicals, insecticides and fungicides.
- Connected, high quality
 habitat to increase foraging and reproductive success

Other Benefits of Native Plants

- Support soil health and stabilize soil
- Increased stormwater capture
- Provide food for pollinators
- Create wildlife habitat
- Resilient to drought + environmental challenges
- Beautify our communities!





A Note on Cultivars...

IMPORTANT: Cultivars, nativars, and hybrids are genetically modified for aesthetics or other traits and provide limited nutrition to pollinators. They are **not** reimbursed by Lawns to Legumes. (More info on that later!)

Native plants vs cultivars/hybrids

Identifying cultivars

- · Cultivars usually have single quotes around their name
- · Hybrids have an "X" in their name
- · Check the plant tag! Look for whimsical names
- · Shop at a native plant nursery instead of a chain store

Examples of cultivars/hybrids

- · Gaillardia 'Spintop Orange Halo'
- Spintop Orange Halo Blanket Flower
- · Gaillardia X grandiflora





Butterfly Weed

(Asclepias tuberosa)

Lawns to Legumes Grant Basics



Steps to a successful grant project:



Confirm participation in program



Plan your project

Four Project Types



1 - Pocket Planting

Variations:

- Rain garden
- Boulevard Planting
- Lakeshore Buffer



2 - Trees and Shrubs



3 - Pollinator Meadows



4 - Pollinator Lawn

1 - Native Plant Pocket Planting

- There's room in almost every yard for a small native plant garden
- A 10x10 garden can be enough to offer pollinator habitat throughout the year.
- Starting small is often the smartest approach.



2 - Pollinator Beneficial Trees and Shrubs

Trees and shrubs add another dimension to your yard and garden. They can also provide:

- Early-season forage for pollinators
- Edible fruit
- Shade
- Autumn color
- Winter structure



3 - Pollinator Meadows

- A large planting of diverse and native plants can be created all at once, or you can start with a small garden and expand it every year.
- Especially in a larger garden, it is good to have a strong mix of grasses and flowers. Native grasses provide many benefits, not least being the number of pollinator species that nest in them or feed on them in their larval states.





4 - Pollinator Lawns

Fine Fescues, along with low growing flowers can work together to provide a low-maintenance turf alternative that supports native bees.



Choosing Plant Species

- How much sunlight is there?
- What is the soil moisture of the site?
- Do you have blooming flowers throughout the growing season (3 species in spring, summer, and fall)?
- Find plant ideas with Blue Thumb's
 Plant Finder (<u>bluethumb.org/plants</u>) or plant lists on Blue Thumb's Resources
 page



Plant Finder

This tool contains information on plants native to MV that are generally commercially available it is meant to help project planners identify plants that are most likely to thrive given each project's unique mix of site characteristics and design criteria. It contains a number of optional filters to help select appropriate plants. There is no need to mark every checkbox or define every range in each filter category you can just use the filter categories that best help define' your project site and design intentions. Hover your mouse over a filter category for its definition, or learn more about the terminology and data

Enter a plant name to se	earch (optional)		
Plant Type	Height	Light Exposure	Soil Moisture
☐ Fern		□ Sun	□ Dry
☐ Forb	0 - 10 feet	☐ Part Sun	☐ Medium
☐ Grass		☐ Shade	☐ Wet
☐ Shrub			

Plants for the Rusty Patched Bumblebee

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Light	Soil	Height
Spring	Red Columbine	Aquillegia canadensis	sun to shade	dry	3
	Wild Geranium	Geranium maculatum	full to part sun	dry to mesic	1 to 2
	Virginia Waterleaf	Hydrophyllum virginianum	full to part shade	mesic	1 to 2
	Wild Lupine	Lupinus perennis	full sun	dry	2
	Virginia Bluebells	Mertensia virginica	full to part shade	mesic	2
	Wood Betony	Pedicularis canadensis	full to part sun	dry to mesic	1
	Shooting Star species	Primula spp	full to part sun	mesic	1
Summer	Giant Hyssop species	Agastache spp	full to part sun	dry	4
	Milkweed species	Asclepias spp	full to part sun	dry to mesic	2 to 4
	Wild White Indigo	Baptisia alba	full sun	dry	4 to 5
	Cream Indigo	Baptisia bracteata	full sun	dry	2
	White Prairie Clover	Dalea candida	full sun	dry	1 to 3
	Purple Prairie Clover	Dalea purpurea	full sun	dry	1 to 3
	Coneflower species	Echinocea spp	full to part sun	dry	3 to 4
	Joe Pye	Eutrochium spp	full to part sun	mesic	4 to 6
	Jewelweed	Impatiens capensis	sun to shade	mesic to wet	2 to 5
	Blazingstar species	Liatris spp	full sun	dry to mesic	2 to 4
	Bee Balm	Monarda fistulasa	full to part sun	dry to mesic	3 to 4
	Beardtongue species	Penstemon spp	full to part sun	dry	1 to 3
	Mountain Mint	Pycanthemum virginianum	full to part sun	dry to mesic	3
	Culver's Root	Veronicastrum virginicum	full to part sun	mesic	- 6
	Native Field Thistle	Cirsium discolor	full sun	dry to mesic	3 to 7
	Native Swamp Thistle	Cirsium muticum	full to part sun	mesic to wet	3 to 8
2	Gentian species	Gentiana spp	full to part sun	dry to mesic	2 to 3
	Goldenrod species	Solidago spp	full to part sun	dry	2 to 5
	New England Aster	Symphyatrichum novae-anglia	full to part sun	mesic	3 to 6

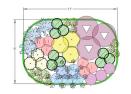
Minnesota's State Ree Rusty-Patched Bumble Ber

Planting Layout

- Mixture of grasses, flowers, and shrubs
- Keep species together in groups: easier for you to identify and maintain, and for bees to find!
- Put shorter plants in "front"
- Sample design templates available on Blue Thumb's Resources page



PLANTING PLAN



PLANT LIST

ICON	QTY	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HT	SPACING	BLOOM
-	11	Wild Ginger	Asarum canadense	6"	1'	Apr-May
*	5	Jacob's Ladder	Polemonium reptans	1'	1'	Apr-June
0	3	Wild Geranium	Geranium maculatum	1'-2'	1'	May-June
鹤	3	Big-Leaved Aster	Aster macrophyllus	1'-2'	18"	Aug-Sept
0	3	Tall Thimbleweed	Anemone virginiana	1'-2'	18"	June-Aug
0	3	Zig Zag Goldenrod	Solidago flexicaulis	1'-3'	18*	Aug-Oct
0	9	Bottlebrush Grass	Elymus hystrix	2'-3'	1'	July-Sept
0	6	Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis	2'-3'	1'	May-July
0	3	Rose Turtlehead	Chelone Ivonii 'Hot Lips'	2'-4'	2"	July-Sept



- hown on this plan, that's ok. These notes will help you place the plants in the right spots.
- when placing plants.
- Plant in clusters or groups of 3 or more
- Put shorter plants near the outer edge Put taller plants near the back or cer
- organized from shortest to tallest plants. Have fun. Don't stress. Enjoy your new ga

it easier for

PLANT PHOTOS







Design Elements

 You may want to incorporate more elements into your project; stones, and other edging materials look nice and can help frame your garden.

Mulch and edging are eligible project

expenses.



Lawns to Legumes Grant Basics



Steps to a successful grant project:



Confirm participation in program



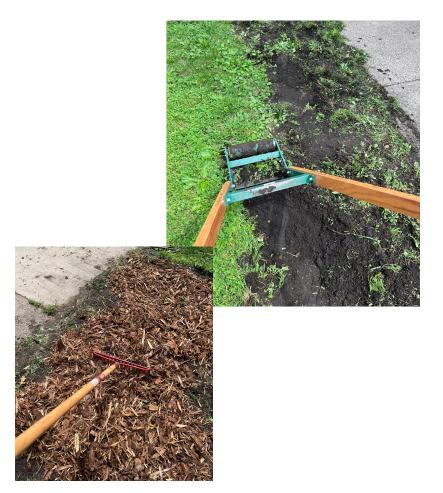
Plan your project



Install your project

Prepare your project site

- Remove sod
- Turn, loosen and rake soil
- Use mulch and/or other weed suppression practice (no chemicals)
 - We recommend mulching your new garden - shredded hardwood mulch stays in place best



Prepare your project site

Other options:

- "Sheet mulch" with a layer of cardboard covered with mulch to suffocate the grass beneath.
- "Solarize" the area by covering it in a clear plastic sheet for a couple of months
 - only works in the sun
- Learn about these site preparation methods and more with the Xerces Society guide to Organic Site Preparation





Install your Project





Installation tips for each project type are covered in depth on our website and in our upcoming project webinars

Why Plant in Fall?

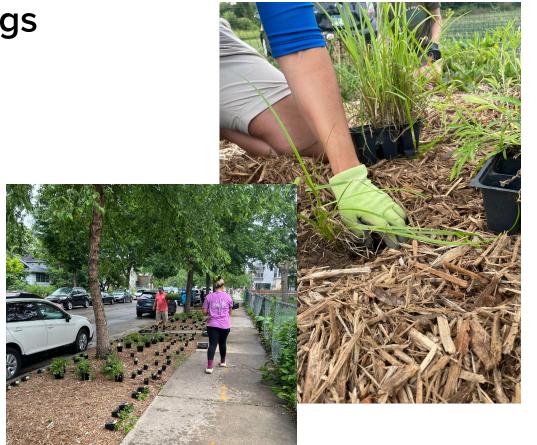
- During fall, plants don't deal with the stress of hot temperatures. This triggers plants into moving their energy from their branches and leaves to their roots, giving them a strong foundation to survive through the winter and emerge well-established in the spring.
- During fall, you won't need to water your new planting as often as you would in spring and summer!
- Minnesota's fall planting season is typically late August through early October (6-8 weeks before the first expected frost)





Native Pocket Plantings

- Once any sod is removed, turn, loosen, and rake the soil. Avoid deep tilling.
- Apply mulch before planting to prevent soil erosion.
- Lay out the plants before you put them in the ground so that you're happy with their spacing.



Trees and Shrubs

- Dig a hole as deep and at least twice as wide as the root ball
- Straighten, cut, or remove circling roots
- Place tree in hole at appropriate height (root flare or top root should be at or slightly above ground level) and straighten the tree
- Gently but firmly backfill hole, watering periodically to reduce air pockets



Pollinator Meadow

Bit-by-bit: Multiple pocket plantings side by side and over time.

All at once:

- Use smaller plants (plugs) and/or seed, to cover more area for the same cost.
- Check with the supplier of your native seeds or seed mixes for specific planting instructions.
 - Some seeds are best sown in the fall
 - Most plantings grown from seed will take at least 3 years before they are even close to establishment
- Protect against erosion
- Get some friends to help out



Pollinator Lawns

Basic Example and Instructions

*If the lawn doesn't have a lot of aggressive invasive plants that will spread, this method may be right for you:

- 1. Mow lawn as short as possible
- Rake clippings to expose soil as much as possible

For seeding rates and more options and info, see bluethumb.org/turf-alternatives





Pollinator Lawns

- 3. **Spread seed.** Compost or sand make good bulking agents.
- 4. **Keep moist** until sprouting, and then cut back on watering and stop fertilizing.
- 5. Maintenance: **Never again mow below 3 inches**. Trim in the fall. Herbicides will kill your flowers, so hand weed.



For seeding rates and more options and info, see bluethumb.org/turf-alternatives

Maintain your project

- Water during dry periods **at least** 1" per week for the first year. Pull weeds! Get them while they are small Keep plantings clear of debris Replace mulch and plants as needed

Which one of these would you rather pull?







Lawns to Legumes Grant Basics



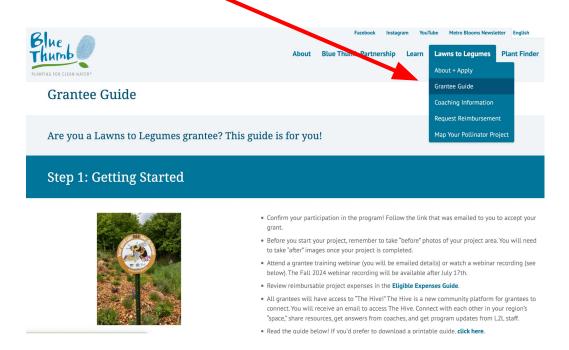
Steps to a successful grant project:

- Confirm participation in program
- Plan your project
- Install your project
- Resources to help

Online Resources: Grantee Guide

Your main resource for program requirements, deadlines, and questions

- Step by step guide to completing and submitting your project
- Project Gallery
- Frequently Asked Questions

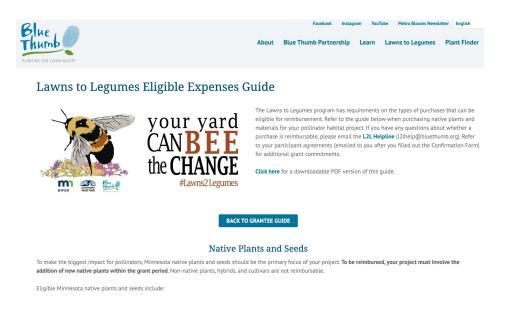


https://bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes/grantee-guide/

Online Resources: Eligible Expenses Guide

Linked on the Grantee Guide

- Understand what plants and materials are eligible for reimbursement
- Items not on this list are not reimbursable under the Lawns to Legumes program
- Review this guide before making purchases!



bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes/eligible-expenses-guide/

Online Resources: Native Plant Nurseries List

Linked on the Grantee Guide

- Find Minnesota nurseries and retailers that specialize in native plants
- Shopping from these retailers is recommended but not required
- Don't have a nursery near you? Many offer delivery, and delivery fees are reimbursable!





Minnesota has many native plant nurseries and retailers. We recommend sourcing your native plants and seeds from within 175 miles of your project location to the extent possible. If you don't have a native plant retailer near you, there are some great nurseries in the state that offer shipping on online orders. Browse the list below to find a native plant nursery near you.

If you're shopping in the spring, native plant sales are another great option for finding plants. Check out our **list of spring native plant sales** in the Twin Cities Metro and throughout Minnesota.

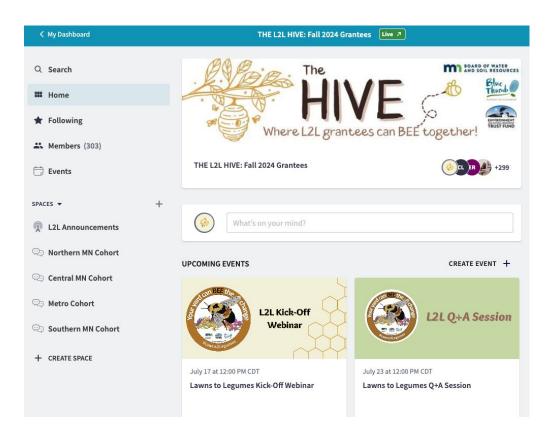
Your local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) may sell native plants or trees to residents during the spring, and some offer native garden kits. **Check out your local SWCD website** for more details.

Wherever you shop, be sure to ask for native plants that are insecticide- and neonicotinoid-free. Plants raised with these chemicals can be harmful to bees. **Use these** tips for avoiding cultivars, nativars, and hybrids, which are not reimbursable.

The Hive: Community Forum for Grantees

Connect with each other in your region's "space"!

Share resources, get answers from coaches, and get program updates from Lawns to Legumes staff.



Optional Project Webinars

Pollinator Lawns Webinar

- Monday, July 29, 6-7:30 pm
- James Wolfin from Twin City Seed will talk through the steps of converting your turfgrass lawn into a flowering bee lawn.



Pollinator Plantings Webinar

- Tuesday, July 30, 12-1:30 pm
- Metro Blooms Design+Build landscape designers Jennifer Ehlert and Rich Harrison will cover the fundamentals of completing a pocket planting, pollinator-friendly tree planting, and pollinator meadow.



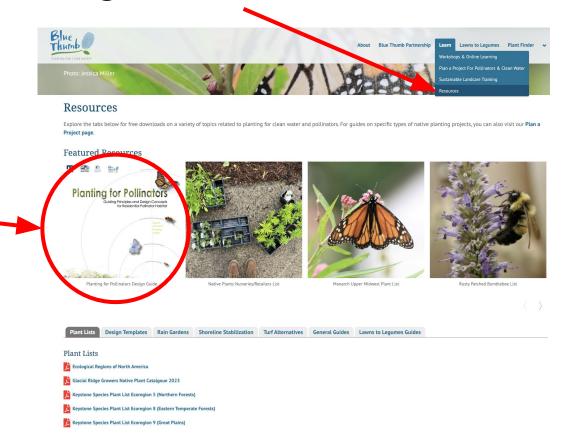
Both webinars will be recorded and shared via email.

Online Resources: Planting Guides + Plant Lists

Blue Thumb Resources Page

- Plant Lists
- Design Templates
- Downloadable Guides

- Make sure to download the Planting for Pollinators Design Guide!
 - VERY thorough project guide made for L2L grantees!



Online Resources: Plan a Project Pages

Step-by-step guidance from planning and design to installation and maintenance for:

- Pocket Plantings
- Turf Alternatives
- Pollinator Meadows
- Container Meadows
- Native Trees and Shrubs
- Shoreline Stabilization
- Rain Gardens



Plan a Project For Pollinators & Clean Water

What type of pollinator habitat is the best fit for you and your yard? Explore the project types below to see what best suits your goals and space.

We recommend selecting a project type that meets your needs for your yard while supporting as many pollinator species as possible. But, don't bite off more than you can chew! It's better to have a smaller, successful project than a bigoer project that you're unable to finish or maintain. Click on the project types below to learn more about the steps involved in each:















Online Learning Series + Live Workshops

Sign up for the free Resilient Yards Online Learning Series for in-depth, video-based courses covering rain gardens, turf alternatives, seed saving, and shoreline plantings.

Live Blue Thumb workshops are a reimbursable expense!



Fill out the form below to gain immediate access to our Resilient Yards Online Learning Series, FREE to all Minnesota residents. The series contains four courses; Resilient Yards, Turf Alternatives, and our new Seed Saving and Resilient Shorelines courses. If you've already signed up for the Online Learning Series, the new Seed Saving and Resilient Shorelines will automatically appear when you log in to your account.

All courses contain video lessons written and delivered by experts in the field and numerous doit-yourself resources that will guide you through each step of your own planting project.

First Name (Required	Last Name (Required)	
Address (Require)		
treet Address		
	Minnesota	÷
City	State	

If you find yourself wanting to take the next step after completing these courses, we recommend that you sign-up for one of our live workshops, which you can learn more about below All of our live workshops include 1-on-1 Q&A time with a professional landscape designer. All workshop registrants are automatically enrolled in the Resilient Yard Online Learning Series as well.

Our live workshops are complete for the spring season. Check back in the fall for more workshop offerinas!

Show events matching:	Search	
July 2024		

Thursday July 25

5:30 pm
Rain Garden Maintenance Workshop: St. Louis Park
Willow Park, 2500 Rhode Island Ave 5, St Louis Park, Minnesota, 55426, United States

Coaching

Coaching Interest Survey

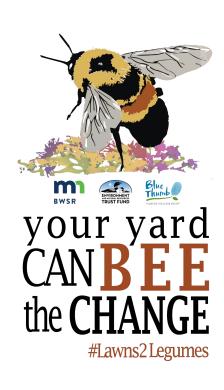
- After this webinar, we will be emailing you an optional coaching interest survey. Please fill it out if you would like to be matched with a volunteer coach.
- We have a limited number of coaches, so will do our best to match as many grantees as possible based on need.

Coaching Expectations

- If we are able to match you with a coach, we will let you know by email.
- Your coach will then reach out to you by phone and/or email (check your spam folder!)
- Volunteer coaches can offer 2-3 hours of their time via phone,
 Zoom, and/or email



Lawns to Legumes Grant Basics



Steps to a successful grant project:

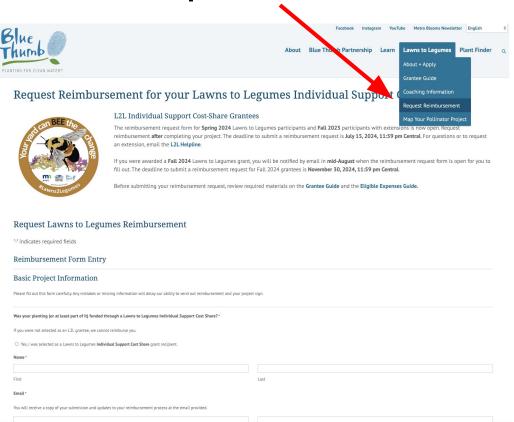
- Confirm participation in program
- Plan your project
- Install your project
- Resources to help
- Submit your reimbursement request

Submitting a Reimbursement Request

Submit your reimbursement request **after** your project is fully installed.

You can be reimbursed up to \$400 for eligible expenses.

The reimbursement request form will be open for fall grantees in mid-August — you'll be notified by email!



4 things you need for your reimbursement request:

- ☐ Itemized receipts
- Before and after photos
- Approximate size of your project (square feet or acres)
- Number of hours spent on your project and total spending amount on your project



Eligible Expenses

IMPORTANT: Look at the Eligible Expenses Guide before making project purchases!

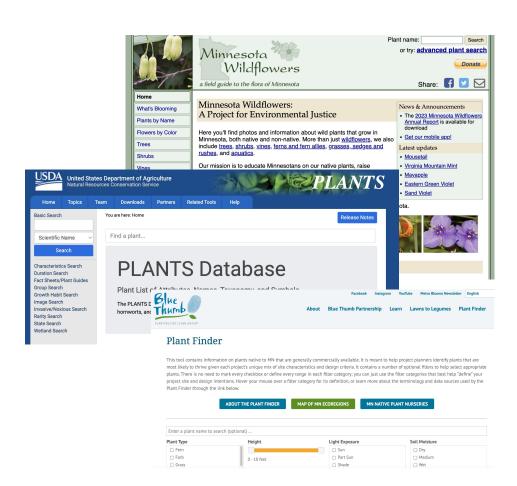
- Native plants, trees and shrubs or bee lawn seed
- Wood mulch, compost, edging
- Delivery fees
- Contractor installation or DIY equipment rental
- For container gardens or raised bed projects only: Soil, planters or raised bed materials (up to \$100).



Eligible Expenses

To find out whether a plant is native to Minnesota, use these tools:

- Minnesota Wildflowers database (minnesotawildflowers.info)
- USDA PLANTS Database (<u>plants.usda.gov/home</u>)
- Blue Thumb Plant Finder (<u>bluethumb.org/plants</u>)



Eligible Expenses: Watch out for cultivars!

- Cultivars, nativars, and hybrids are not reimbursable under Lawns to Legumes, apart from a few exceptions noted in the Eligible Expenses Guide.
- See our Native Plants vs. Cultivars handout on the Grantee Guide for tips on telling them apart.
- Shop from a nursery knowledgeable in native plants, and ask staff for help.
- When in doubt, email the L2L Helpline (<u>I2lhelp@bluethumb.org</u>)

Native plants vs cultivars/hybrids

Identifying cultivars

- Cultivars usually have single quotes around their name
- · Hybrids have an "X" in their name
- · Check the plant tag! Look for whimsical names
- · Shop at a native plant nursery instead of a chain store

Examples of cultivars/hybrids

- Gaillardia 'Spintop Orange Halo'
- · Spintop Orange Halo Blanket Flower
- · Gaillardia X grandiflora





Native

Butterfly Weed
(Asclepias tuberosa)

Receipts

- Lawns to Legumes can only reimburse purchases made on or after the day you were awarded your grant (June 4, 2024).
- Make sure that your receipt or invoice photo is readable and shows key details (date, retailer name, item names, and total) so that staff can review your request.
- If your receipt includes purchases that are not part of your L2L project, circle or highlight the purchases you are requesting reimbursement for.



Receipts

Ideally, your receipt will be itemized
 (i.e., lists the name of each item
 purchased). If your receipt does not
 show the names of the plants or
 materials you purchased, please
 also submit a photo of your plant
 tags or a written list of the plant/item
 names purchased.



Before and After Photos

Before photos

- 1-4 simple shots from far enough away to establish some context
- Make a note of where you took your photo from

After photos

- Take from the same general location and vantage point as your "before" pictures so they are easy to compare
- Your project might not be "beautiful" yet, we just need to see the components of your project you are asking to be reimbursed (plants, seeded area or sprouting seeds, other eligible materials).



Track your Spending + Time

Spending

 Track the total expenses spent on your project, including any expenses beyond the amount you request reimbursement for. (This will help us demonstrate the many outcomes of the Lawns to Legumes program!)

Time

 Grantees are expected to spend at least 2 hours of time on their projects. This includes time spent watching the L2L Kick-Off Webinar and planning. You will need to share the total number of hours you spent on your project.



Other Lawns to Legumes Commitments

The following actions are strongly encouraged but not required for reimbursement:

- Native plants are sourced from within ~175 miles of your location
- Verify that your plants are free from systemic pesticides
- Pesticide and herbicide are not applied on the project site (this harms pollinators)
- Following through with project maintenance (weeding and watering)



Lawns to Legumes Grant Basics



Steps to a successful grant project:



Plan your project



Resources to help





Overview of project timeline + final reminders

Program Timeline

- Tuesday, July 23, 12-1:00 pm: Optional Q+A Session via Zoom
- Monday, July 29, 6-7:30 pm: Optional Pollinator Lawns Project webinar
- Tuesday, July 30, 12-1:30 pm: Optional **Pollinator Plantings Project webinar**
- Wednesday, July 31: Deadline to confirm your grant
- Coach matching by mid-August
- Visit native nurseries online and in-person
 - Planning + Site Prep: July-August
 - Fall Planting Season: late August-early October (later for dormant seedings)
- November 30, 2024: Project Deadline, reimbursement request must be submitted with all supporting documents by this time
 - Following reimbursement submissions, we'll mail you a L2L yard sign!

All webinars will be recorded and emailed to grantees



Lawns to Legumes Q+A Session

Tuesday, July 23rd, 12-1 pm, Zoom

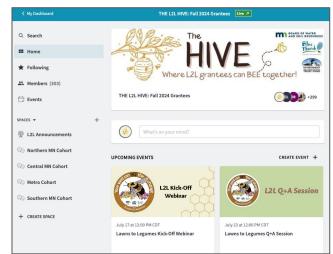
- Submit your questions in this webinar Q+A or email them to the L2L Helpline:
 I2lhelp@bluethumb.orq
- Check the FAQ at the bottom of the Grantee Guide first!
- The session will be recorded



When in doubt...

Go to these three places for help!







1 - Grantee Guide

2 - The Hive

3 - Email the L2L Helpline (I2lhelp@bluethumb.org)



Thank You!



