



Native Pollinator Lawn

Plant for pollinators, clean water, and our earth



White clover



Self heal



Ground plum

Fine fescues

Prairie groundsel

Lanceleaf coreopsis

Calico aster

Fine fescues

Tall fescues

Pussytoes

Common blue violet

Prairie smoke

Self heal

Sweet white violet

Woodland strawberry

Blue grama

Ivory sledge

Path rush

Pennsylvania sedge

Prairie junegrass

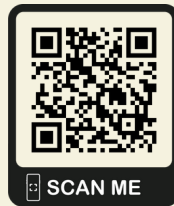
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Monarch
favorite



RPBB
favorite



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MONARCH
JOINT VENTURE



bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes
bwsr.state.mn.us/I2I
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.
- (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 ft² 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.

