

Fall 2025 Lawns to Legumes Kick-Off Webinar



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

Metro Blooms/Blue Thumb Education Team

Alexandra Zerzan

Metro Blooms/Blue Thumb Education Team

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)

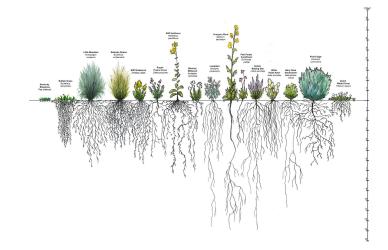
- Populations of the rusty patched bumble bee have declined more than 80% in 20 years!
- Listed as an Endangered
 Species in 2017
- Named Minnesota State Bee in 2019

Bumble Bees Need:

- Nesting areas/shelter
- Food: Blooming native flowers throughout the growing season
- Protection from chemicals, insecticides and fungicides.
 - Connected, high qualityhabitat 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

Five Project Types











Pocket Planting

Trees and Shrubs

Pollinator Meadows

Container Garden

Pollinator Lawn

Variations:

- Rain garden
- Boulevard Planting
- Lakeshore Buffer

1 - Native Plant Pocket Planting

- There's room in almost every yard for a small native plant garden
- A small garden bed can be enough to offer pollinator habitat throughout the year.
- Starting small is often the smartest approach. Even a small project makes a difference for pollinators!



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

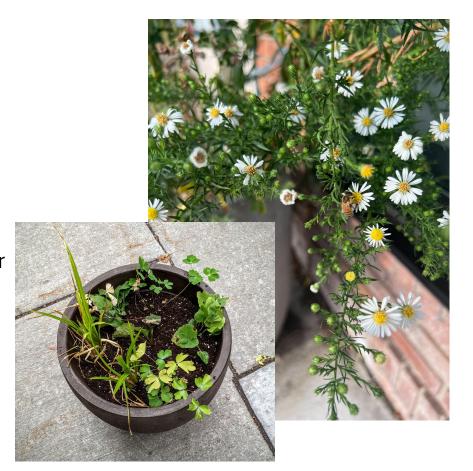
- A large planting of diverse and native plants can be created all at once, or you can start with a small garden and expand it every year.
- Especially in a larger garden, it is good to have a strong mix of grasses and flowers. Native grasses provide many benefits, not least being the number of pollinator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





4 - Container Garden

- A great option if you live in an apartment or don't have outdoor space for a garden.
- You can still help pollinators by planting native plants in pots on your balcony or porch, and native container plantings can thrive for years with proper care.



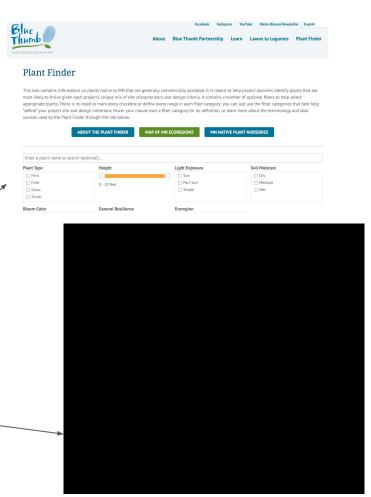
5 - Pollinator Lawns

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)?
- Add native grasses and sedges too!
- Find plant ideas with Blue Thumb's
 Plant Finder (<u>bluethumb.org/plants</u>) or plant lists on Blue Thumb's Resources
 page

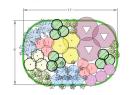


Planting Layout

- 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

	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 Iyonii 'Hot Lips'	2'-4'	2"	July-Sept



PLANTING NOTES

- If your native garden is a different shape than shown on this plan, that's ok. These notes will help you place the plants in the right spots.
- Consider where you will view the gard when placing plants.
- when placing plants.
 Plant in clusters or groups of 3 or more
- Put taller plants near the back or center.

 It is the plant list as a guide for heights. It
- Use the plant list as a guide for heights. It is organized from shortest to tallest plants.
- organized from shortest to tallest plants.
 Have fun. Don't stress. Enjoy your new gard







Design Elements

- Mulch retains water, suppresses weeds, and keeps your planting looking neat.
- Edging looks nice and can help frame your garden.
- Plant identification tags educate passersby and help you keep track of your plants.
- The L2L yard sign helps convey the purpose of your planting (you'll be mailed one once you complete your project!



Lawns to Legumes Grant Basics



Steps to a successful grant project:



Confirm participation in program



Plan your project



Site Preparation

- Removing sod
- For tree plantings and rain gardens: call 811 (Gopher State One) to locate public utilities
 - Dig at least 10 feet away
 from buried lines
- For boulevard plantings: check your city for height restrictions



Sod Removal: The Manual Method

- Remove sod with a sod kicker
- Turn, loosen and rake soil
- Apply mulch
 - shredded hardwood mulch stays in place best
- Plant!



Sod Removal: Sheet Mulching

- "Sheet mulch" with a layer of cardboard covered with mulch to suffocate the grass beneath. Let sit for at least several weeks for best results.
 - When you're ready to plant, brush aside the mulch and cut small holes into the cardboard to dig a hole for each plant.

Learn about more site preparation methods with the Xerces Society guide to Organic Site Preparation





Buying Native Plants

- Check the Eligible Expenses Guide before purchasing plants!
 - Only native Minnesota plants can be reimbursed. Check the native range of a plant using the USDA PLANTS database or the Minnesota Wildflowers website (linked on Grantee Guide).
 - Cultivars, "nativars," hybrids and non-native annuals are not eligible for reimbursement. Review our Native Plants vs
 Cultivars handout (linked on Grantee Guide).
- We recommend choosing vendors from our Native Plant
 Nurseries and Retailers page.
 - If you don't have a nursery near you, many on our list offer delivery. Don't forget to save your receipts!



Install your Project





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

Spring Planting Timing

- Wait until soil temperatures rise to 50 degrees.
 When you see dandelions flowering, it's a good sign that you can start your projects.
 - Pre-order plants in winter, or buy from plant sales and retailers in spring
- Mid to late May through early June is an ideal window to get plants in the ground, before the summer heat.
- If planting in late June and early July, be sure your plants get enough water (more on that soon).



Why Plant in Fall?

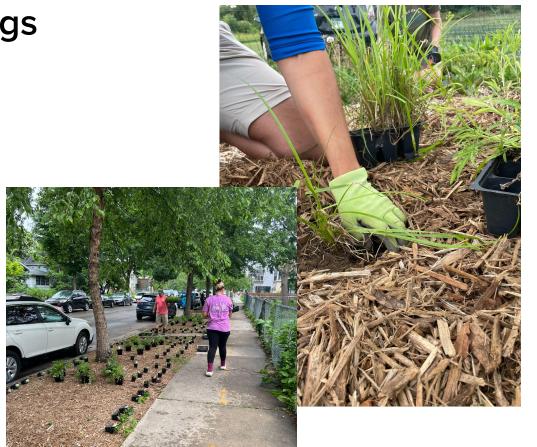
- During fall, plants don't deal with the stress of hot temperatures. This triggers plants into moving their energy from their branches and leaves to their roots, giving them a strong foundation to survive through the winter and emerge well-established in the spring.
- During fall, you won't need to 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



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

A note on protection from herbivores

- Squirrels, rabbits, and deer see many native plants as a welcome snack.
- When tender seedlings are first in the ground, consider putting up chicken wire around your planting or placing individual mesh nets over the plants.
- Select plants around the perimeter of your garden that are less appealing to herbivores.
 (Natives in the mint family and onion family, plants that are rough, prickly, or hairy).



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



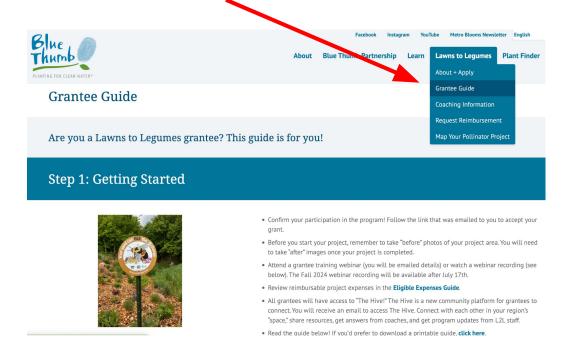
Steps to a successful grant project:

- 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 Native Plant Nurseries and Retailers



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.

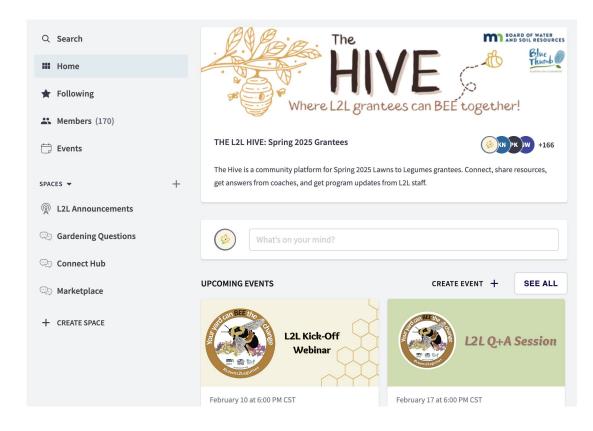
Your local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) may sell native plants or trees to residents during the spring, and some offer native garden kits. Check out your local SWCD website for more details.

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 Plantings Webinar

- Monday, July 28, 6-7:30 pm
- Metro Blooms Design+Build landscape designers Jennifer Ehlert and Rich Harrison will cover pocket plantings, tree plantings, and pollinator meadows.



Pollinator Lawns Webinar

- Monday, August 4, 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.



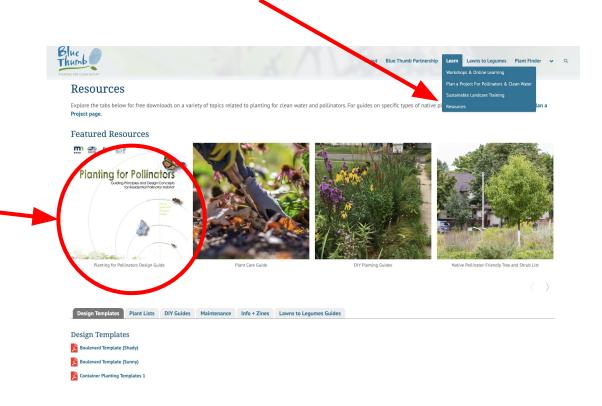
Both webinars will be recorded and shared via email.

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 Plantings
- 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:











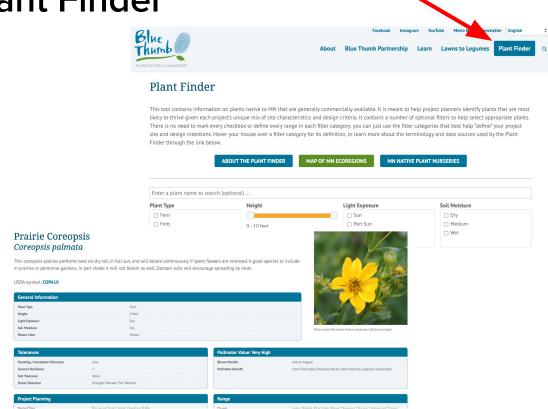




Online Resources: Plant Finder

- A search tool that helps you find Minnesota native plants best suited to your project type and site conditions.
- Contains over 300

 native plants typically
 available in Minnesota
 native plant nurseries



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 (Auguins)	
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 S, St Louis Park, Minnesota, 55426, United States

Coaching

Coaching Interest Survey

- In early August, 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 encourage grantees who are who are first-time gardeners or don't have much experience gardening with perennial plants to request a coach.

Coaching Expectations

- You will have the opportunity to request a coach and our team will facilitate connecting you and your coach.
- You may be connecting with your coach via phone or email, so be sure to 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:

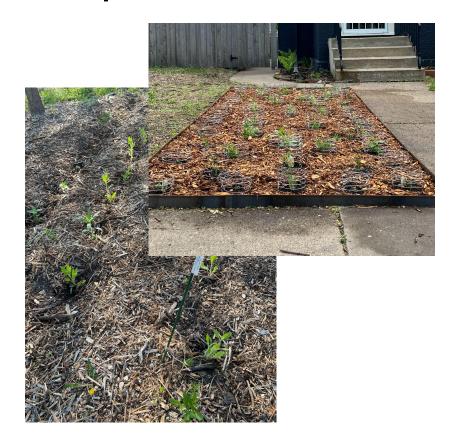
- **C**onfirm participation in program
- Plan your project
- Install your project
- Resources to help
- Submit your reimbursement request

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 with a link to the form.**



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 (not soil)
- 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>) not an exhaustive database



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>I2Ihelp@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





Butterfly Weed (Asclepias tuberosa)

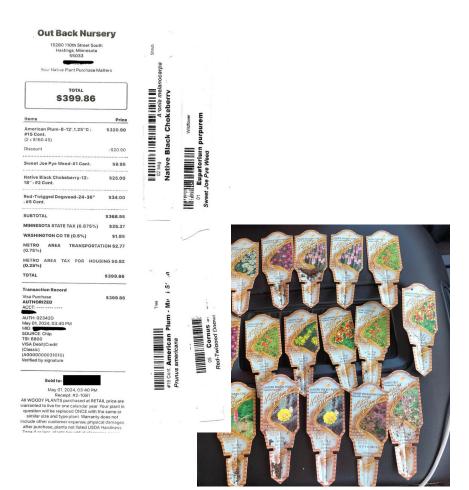
Receipts

- Lawns to Legumes can only reimburse purchases made on or after the day you were awarded your grant (June 16, 2025).
- 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:



Y Plan your project

Install your project

Resources to help

Submit your reimbursement request



Overview of project timeline + final reminders

Program Timeline

- Monday, July 21, 6-7:00 pm: Optional Q+A
 Session via Zoom
- Monday, July 28, 6-7:30 pm: Optional
 Pollinator Plantings Project webinar
- Monday, August 4, 6-7:30 pm: Optional
 Pollinator Lawns Project webinar



Program Timeline

- Coach interest survey in early August
- November 30, 2025: 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!
- Can't make the deadline? Request an extension by emailing
 I2lhelp@bluethumb.org



Program Timeline



A suggested project timeline and one-page checklist can be found on the Grantee Guide!

Example Lawns to Legumes Project Timeline (Fall Grant)

June + July	August	September	October	November
Confirm your grant award by July 16	Plan your project (choose location, pre- order plants, etc.)	Purchase plants and materials, keep receipts	Complete your project	Fill out Reimbursement Request form when
Review grant information and watch	If you have a coach,	Take "before" photos	Take "after" photos	your project is complete (deadline is
the optional Kick-Off, Q+A, and project	start discussing ideas	Plant between late	Care for your installed project by watering	November 30)
webinars	Reimbursement Request form opens	August and early October (at least 6-8	regularly until the ground freezes in fall	
Request a coach (watch your email for the request form)	in mid-August (fill out after completing your project)	weeks before the first frost)	(1 inch a week when no rain)	
		-0-	-8-	- \$



Lawns to Legumes Q+A Session

Monday, July 21, 6-7 pm, Zoom

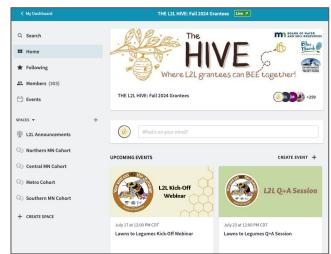
- Submit your questions in this webinar Q+A or email them to the L2L Helpline:
 I2lhelp@bluethumb.org
- Check the FAQ at the bottom of the Grantee Guide first!
- The session will be recorded



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!



