



TWIN CITY SEED CO.

Bee Lawns & Lawn Alternatives



Reduce Heat Island Effect



Protect Our Water



Support Pollinators



Presented by: James Wolfin,
Conservation Specialist, Twin City Seed

Angie Hong,
East Metro Water Education Program



James Wolfin is an entomologist and conservation specialist with Twin City Seed where he aims to bring more visibility to bee lawns and other eco-friendly options for the lawn and garden to residents and land managers.

In his free time, he enjoys sports, the outdoors, and sampling breweries across the Twin Cities.

jwolfin@twincityseed.com

952-944-7105

@twincityseed – Facebook, Instagram, Twitter



Angie Hong is the coordinator for Minnesota's East Metro Water Resource Education Program (EMWREP), a local government partnership with 30 members in Ramsey, Washington, Chisago and Isanti Counties.

In her free time, she enjoys singing, gardening, and exploring the prairies, woods and waters of the St. Croix Valley.

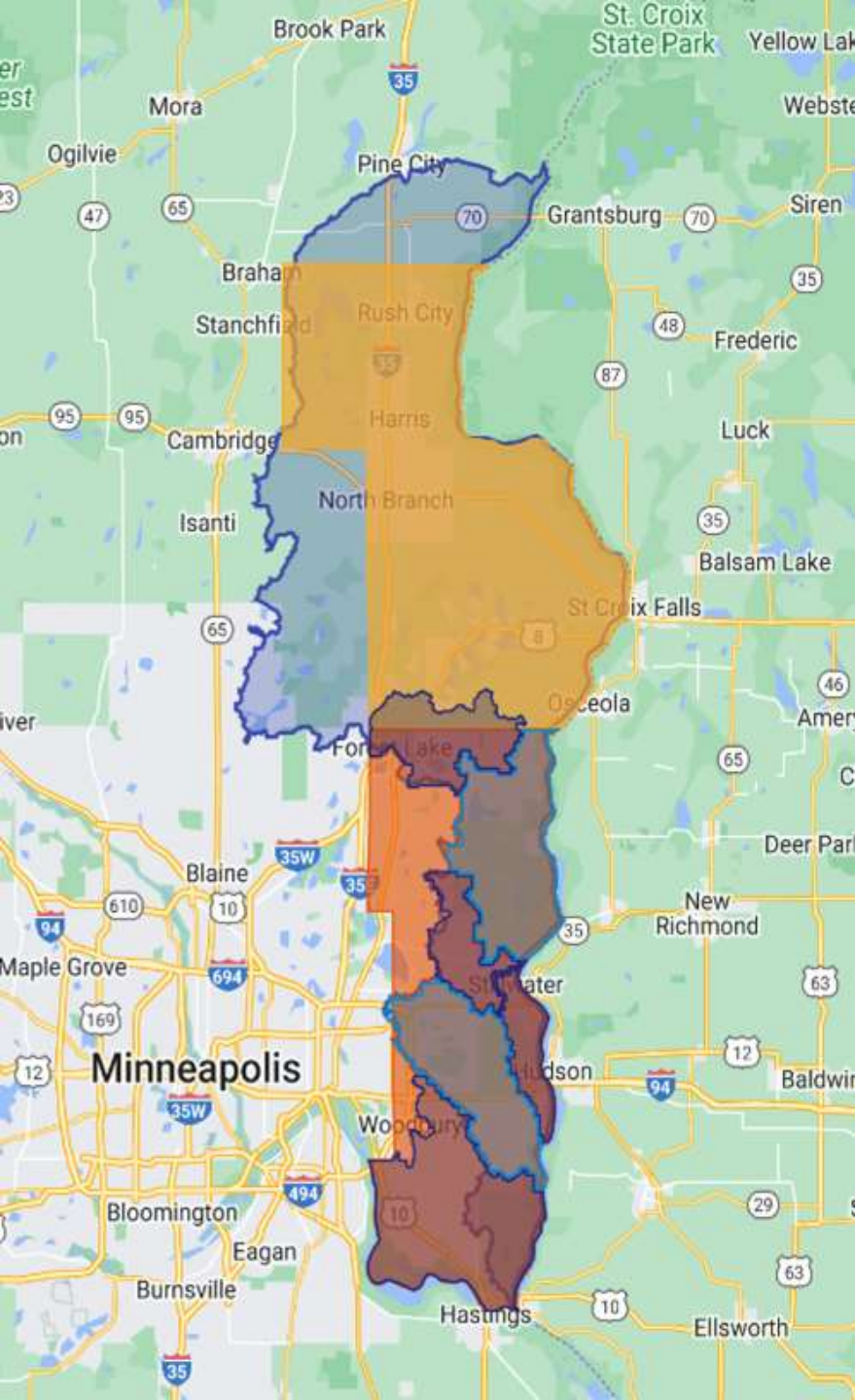
angie.hong@mnwcd.org

651-796-2210



@mnnature_awesome

Read the weekly blog articles! eastmetrowater.org



East Metro Water Education Program
www.mnwcd.org/emwrep

Lower St. Croix Watershed Partnership
www.lsc1w1p.org

Support for locally-led conservation:

Free Site Visits for landowners

Cost-share grants to help offset costs of conservation projects

Education: Workshops, volunteer events, project tours, and community programs throughout the year

Topics of expertise: Lake, stream, river and wetland health, habitat restoration, invasive species management, conservation farming, sustainable yards and gardens

AGENDA:

- 1) Why act now?
- 2) Turf alternatives
 - Low maintenance turf
 - Sedges and native grasses
 - Bee lawn
- 3) Installing a bee lawn or native planting
- 4) Other ways to support pollinators
- 5) Seasonal maintenance
- 6) Resources to get started



500+ species of bees live in Minnesota





157 species of butterflies live in Minnesota



**1 out of every 3 bites of food
we eat is thanks to
pollinators**

**80% of world's flowering
plant species require
pollinators to reproduce**



Our New State Bee



Rusty Patched Bumble Bee
Bombus affinis



B. ternarius



B. griseocollis



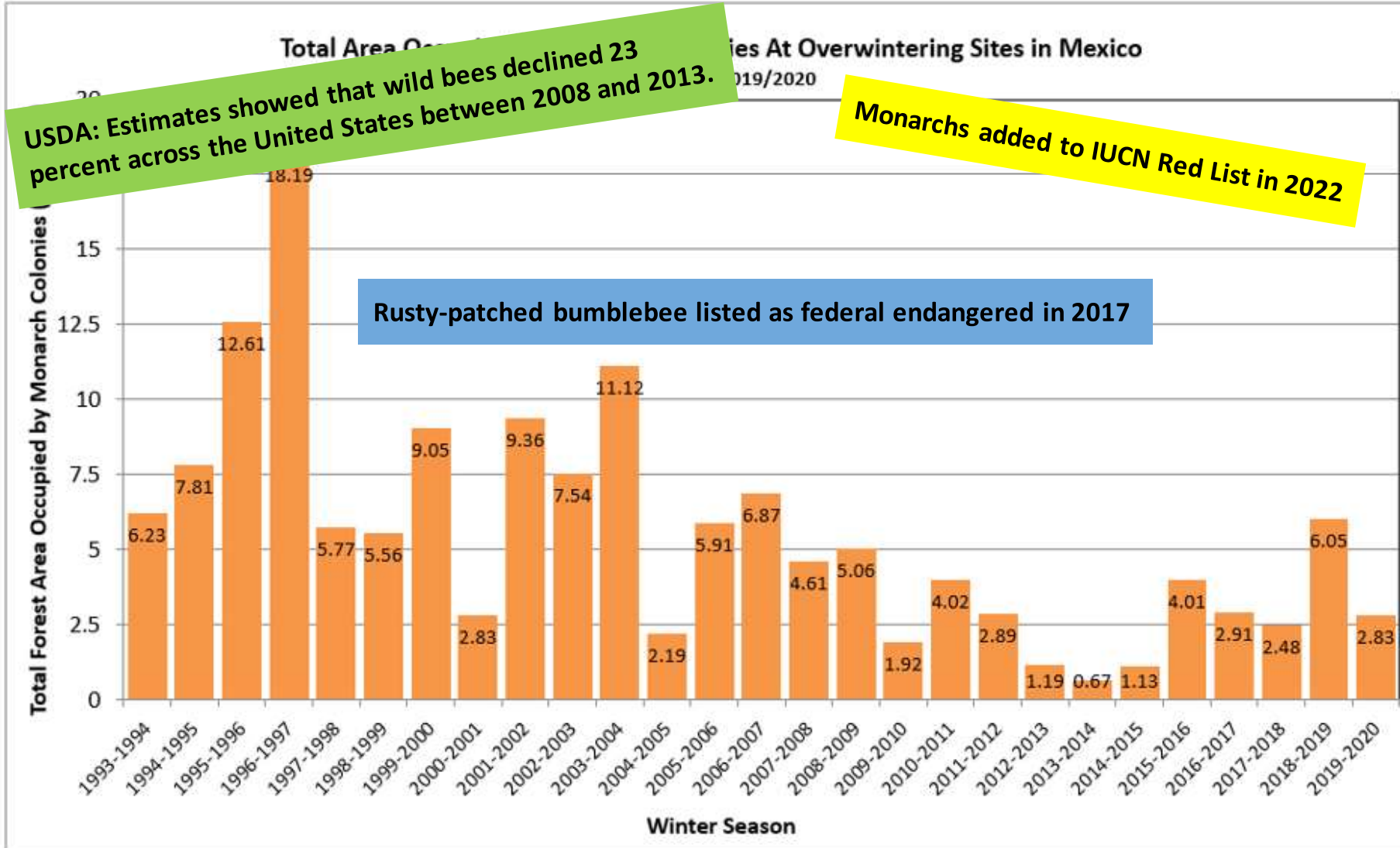
B. rufocinctus



B. affinis

Eastern Monarch Population Numbers Decrease 53% from 2019

Total Area Occupied by Monarch Colonies At Overwintering Sites in Mexico 2019/2020



USDA: Estimates showed that wild bees declined 23 percent across the United States between 2008 and 2013.

Monarchs added to IUCN Red List in 2022

Rusty-patched bumblebee listed as federal endangered in 2017

**75% of land in
Minnesota is
privately owned**

**You play a
CRITICAL role in
helping to rebuild
habitat corridors
for wildlife and
clean water!**



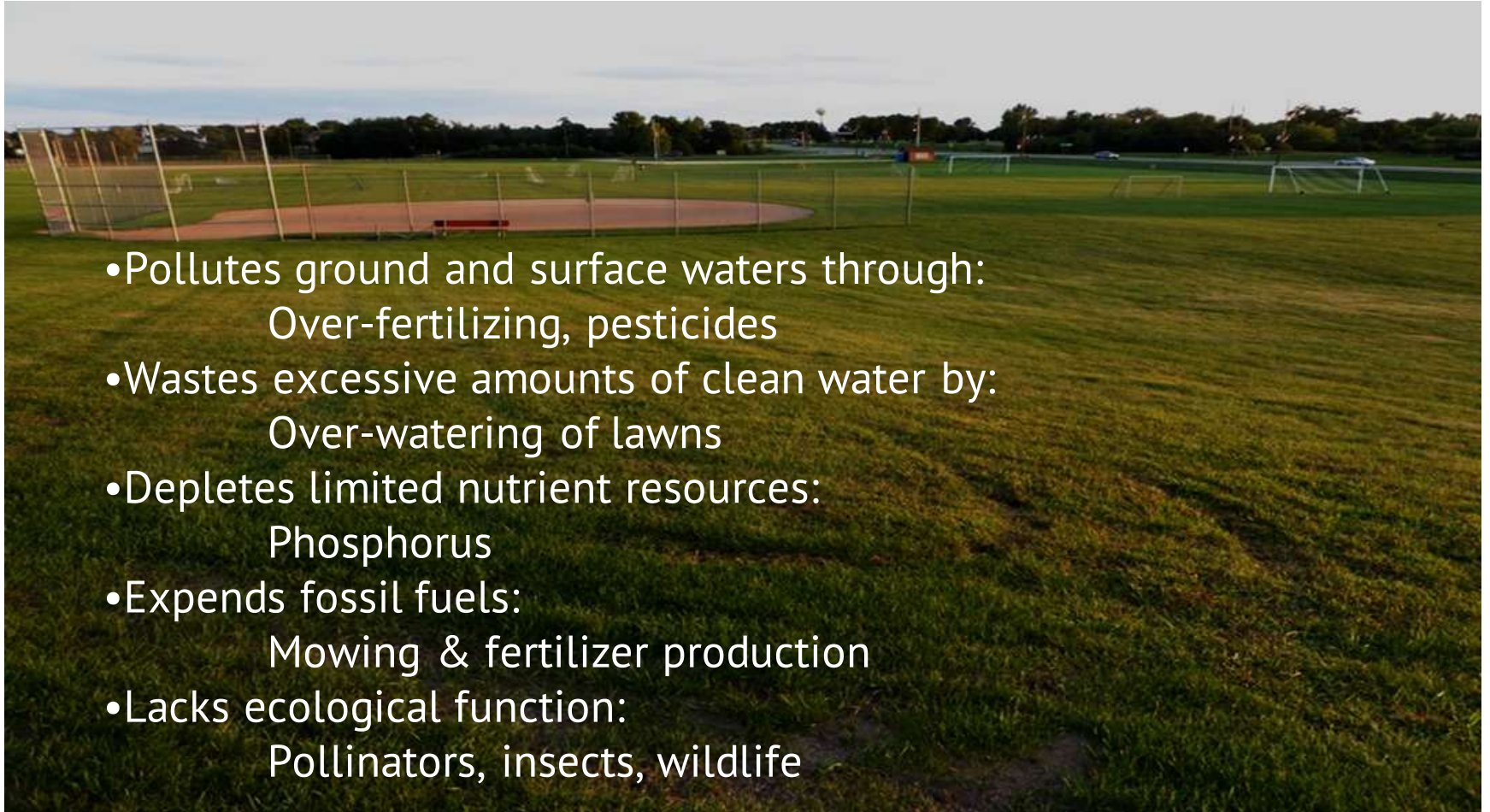
Turf alternatives

1. Low maintenance turf
2. Sedges and native grasses
3. Bee lawn

Function of the turfgrass lawn



Why Find Alternatives to Turf?

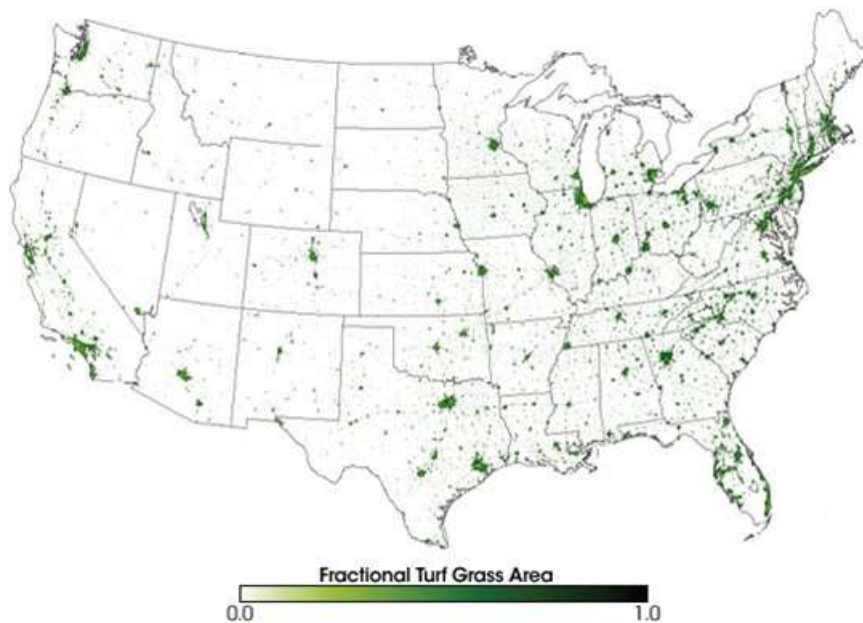


- Pollutes ground and surface waters through:
Over-fertilizing, pesticides
- Wastes excessive amounts of clean water by:
Over-watering of lawns
- Depletes limited nutrient resources:
Phosphorus
- Expend fossil fuels:
Mowing & fertilizer production
- Lacks ecological function:
Pollinators, insects, wildlife

Turfgrass by the Numbers

~50,000 square miles

3 times more acres of lawn in U.S. than irrigated corn.



NASA Earth Observatory

Image from <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/Lawn/lawn2.php>

bluethumb.org

Low Maintenance Turf

(Option 1)

Want the typical lawn appearance?

Use your lawn but no heavy traffic?

Low-Maintenance Characteristics

- Drought tolerance
- Slow vertical growth rate
- Low fertility needs



Environmental Benefits Of Low Maintenance

- Prevents soil erosion and stabilizes dust
- Filter contaminants from ground and surface water
- Releases oxygen to the atmosphere
- Sequesters carbon
- Moderates the air temperature
- Reduces noise

Tall Fescue Turfgrass (*Festuca arundinacea*)

- Higher quality ratings than Kentucky bluegrass



Tall Fescue Turfgrass (*Festuca arundinacea*)

- Higher quality ratings than Kentucky bluegrass
- The most drought tolerant turfgrass for cool-season climates



Tall Fescue Turfgrass (*Festuca arundinacea*)

- Higher quality ratings than Kentucky bluegrass
- The most drought tolerant turfgrass for cool-season climates
- Fantastic wear tolerance



Tall Fescue Turfgrass (*Festuca arundinacea*)

- Higher quality ratings than Kentucky bluegrass
- The most drought tolerant turfgrass for cool-season climates
- Fantastic wear tolerance
- Sun and shade tolerant



Fine Fescues (*Festuca sp.*)

- Uses: home lawns, parks, golf course fairways
- Positives
 - Low fertility needs
 - Slow-growing
 - Shade or sun
 - Drought tolerance
 - Winter hardy
 - Quick germination
 - Allelopathy
- Negatives
 - Low traffic tolerance
 - Snow mold



No Mow Mixtures

- Mix of fine fescues
- Reasonable to only mow 1-2x per year
- No ryegrass



No Mow Mixtures





Low-mow lawn in Stillwater, MN



Fine fescue

Tall fescue

Kentucky bluegrass

Day 45 of no rainfall or irrigation

Table 8 Estimated carbon emissions due to home lawn turfgrass maintenance practices for the US

Maintenance practice	HCC of maintenance emissions (Gg Ce year ⁻¹)	
	Low management	High management
N fertilizer	626.7	3,760.2
P fertilizer	0.0	0.0
K fertilizer	9.1	54.6
Total fertilizer	635.8	3,814.8
Mowing fuel combustion	1,868.3	3,736.6
Mean	2,504.1	7,551.4

Day 45 of no rainfall or irrigation

Fescues are most “grass-like”, but there are more options...(option 2)

- Sedges
- Native Grasses

Sedge Species

Pennsylvania Sedge

Carex pennsylvanica

Fox Sedge

Carex vulpinoidea

Ivory sedge

Carex eburnea

Plains Oval sedge

Carex brevior





Fox Sedge in Sunny, Dry Conditions



Pennsylvania Sedge, *Carex pennsylvanica*



Sedge Options for Dry Shade:
Plains Oval Sedge
Ivory Sedge
Penn Sedge

Prairie Junegrass

Koeleria macrantha

- North American prairie
- Very good low-input **potential**
- *Positives*
 - Heat stress tolerance
 - Reduced water needs
 - Reduced fertility
 - Slow vertical growth rate
- *Negatives*
 - Establishment
 - Seed availability and cost
 - Leaf spot susceptibility



Other Possible Grass Species (Native)

- Buffalograss
Bouteloua dactyloides
- Tufted hairgrass
Deschampsia cespitosa
- Blue grama
Bouteloua gracilis
- Western wheatgrass
Pascopyrum smithii
- Side oats gramma
Bouteloua curtipendula



- Can be costly, lower density, low public acceptance as “lawn”
- Warm season grasses slow to green up in spring
- Potential options for ultra-low maintenance sites

Bee Lawns (Option 3)



Not concerned with a picture-perfect green lawn?

Have areas of high use?

Want to turn your lawn into a functioning ecosystem?

Our Solution

Transform the Urban Lawn

Traditional turf



Bee friendly forage



Encouraging pollinators in
turfgrass settings



“Flowering Lawn”

Goals of a Bee Lawn

- Low maintenance
 - Minimize lawn management (mowing, watering, weeding, fertilizing)
- Protect our pollinators
 - Incorporate flowers that provide high quality forage for our pollinators
- Improve water quality
 - Fine fescue + wildflowers capture more water than a conventional turf lawn



Low-Maintenance Characteristics

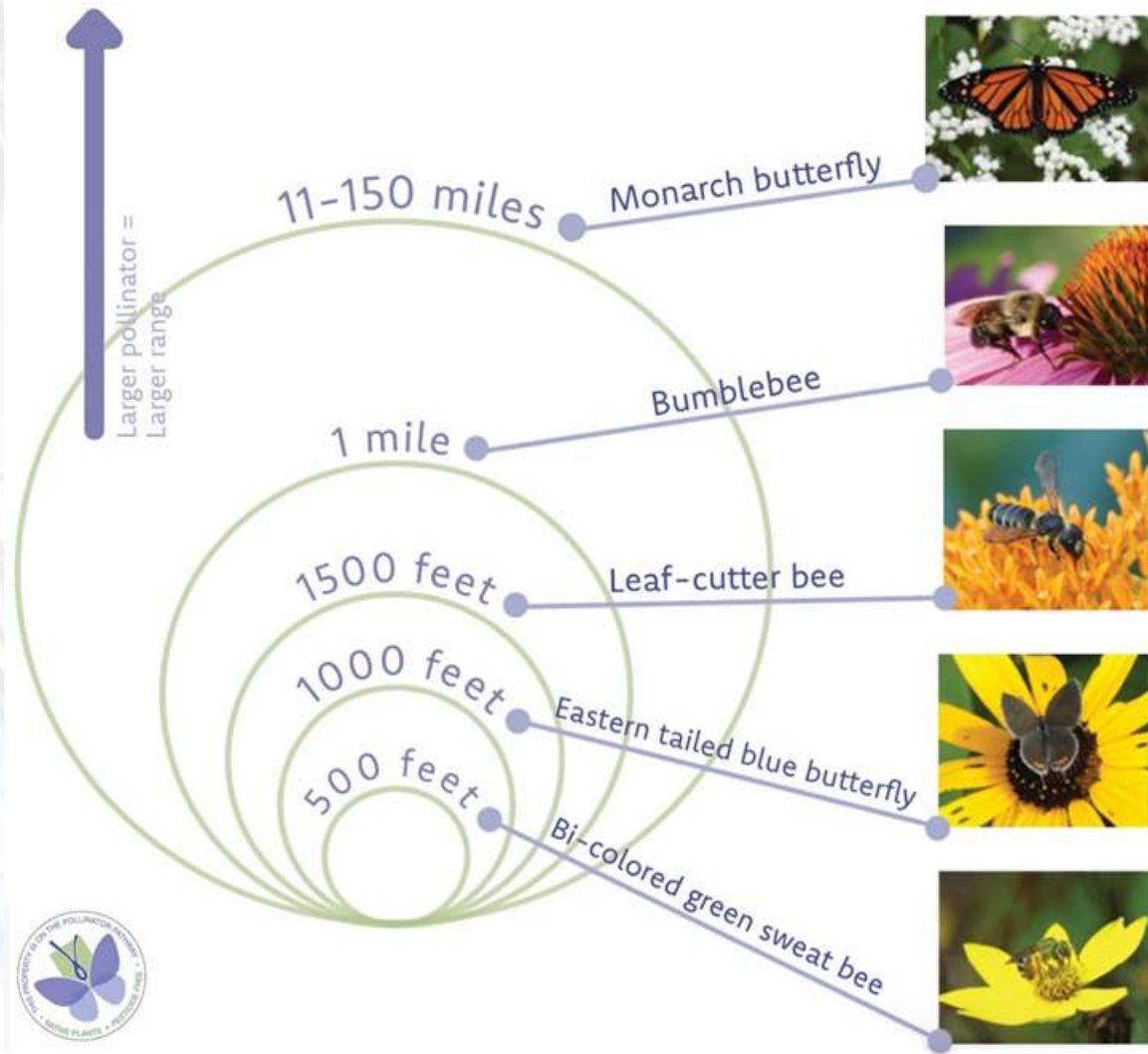
- Drought tolerance
- Slow vertical growth rate
- Low fertility needs



Pollinator protection



How far can a pollinator fly to find food?



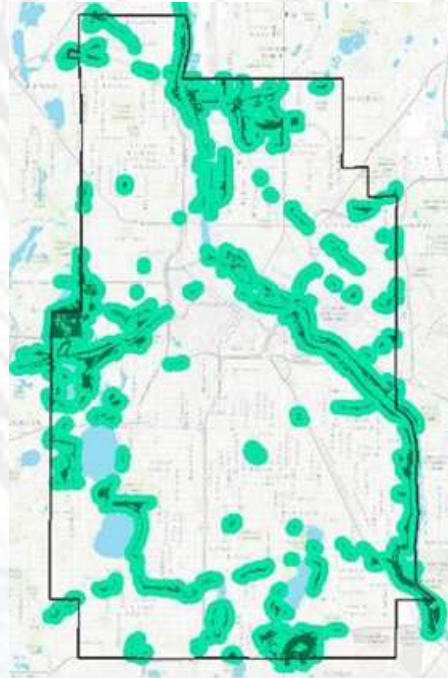
Connecting our pollinator gardens along a pathway helps bees and butterflies thrive.

Re-building Pollinator Connections

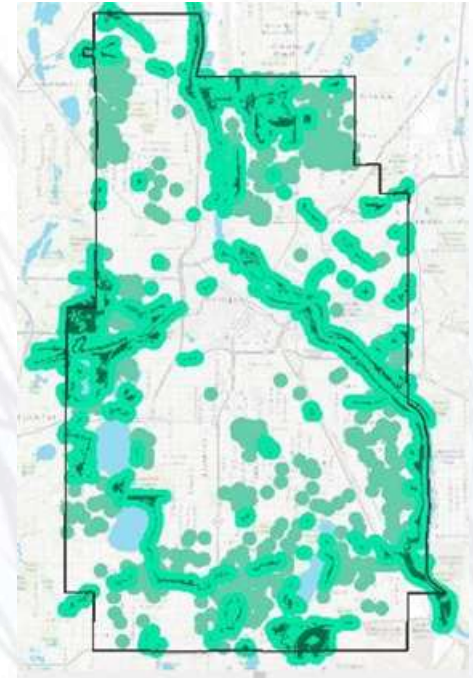
Pollinator Patches and Corridors in Minneapolis



Existing Known High Quality Habitat



**+ 200 Meter Buffer
(the distance small pollinators can fly)**

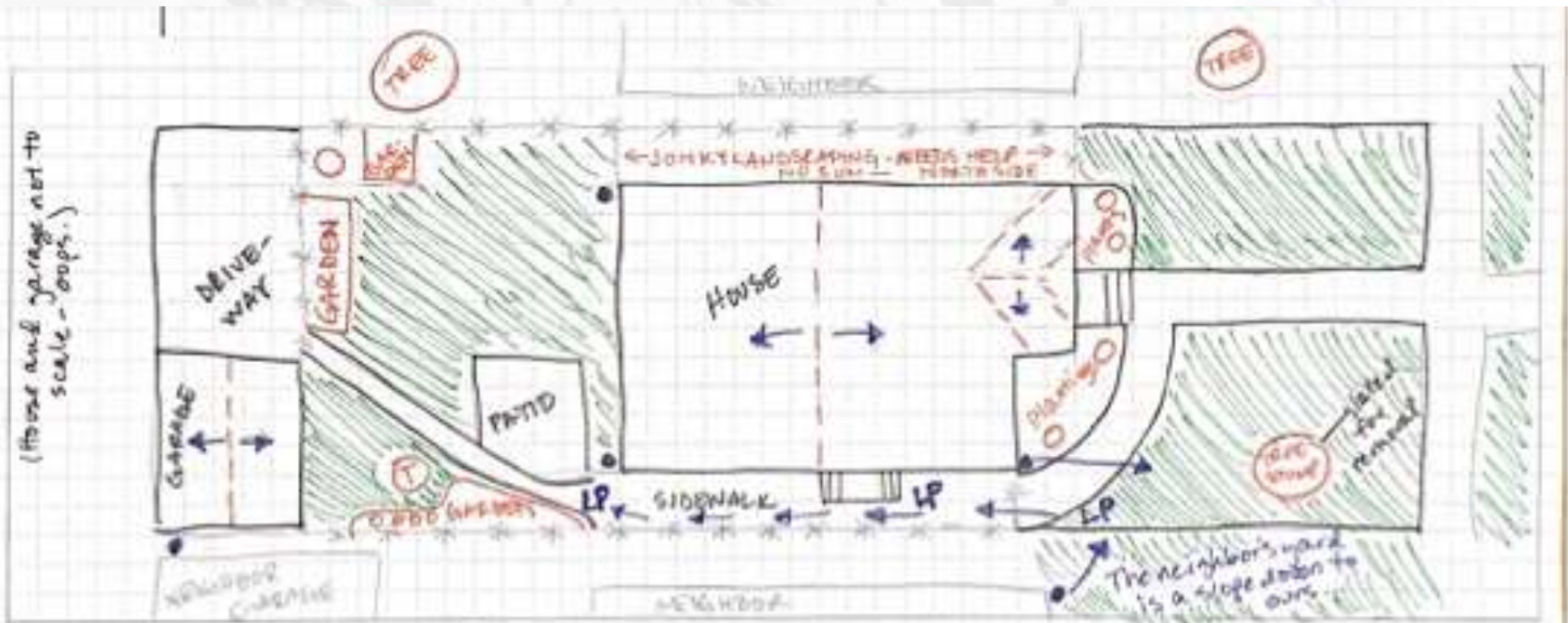


+ Metro Blooms and workshop raingardens with Buffers

Bee lawns and stormwater conservation

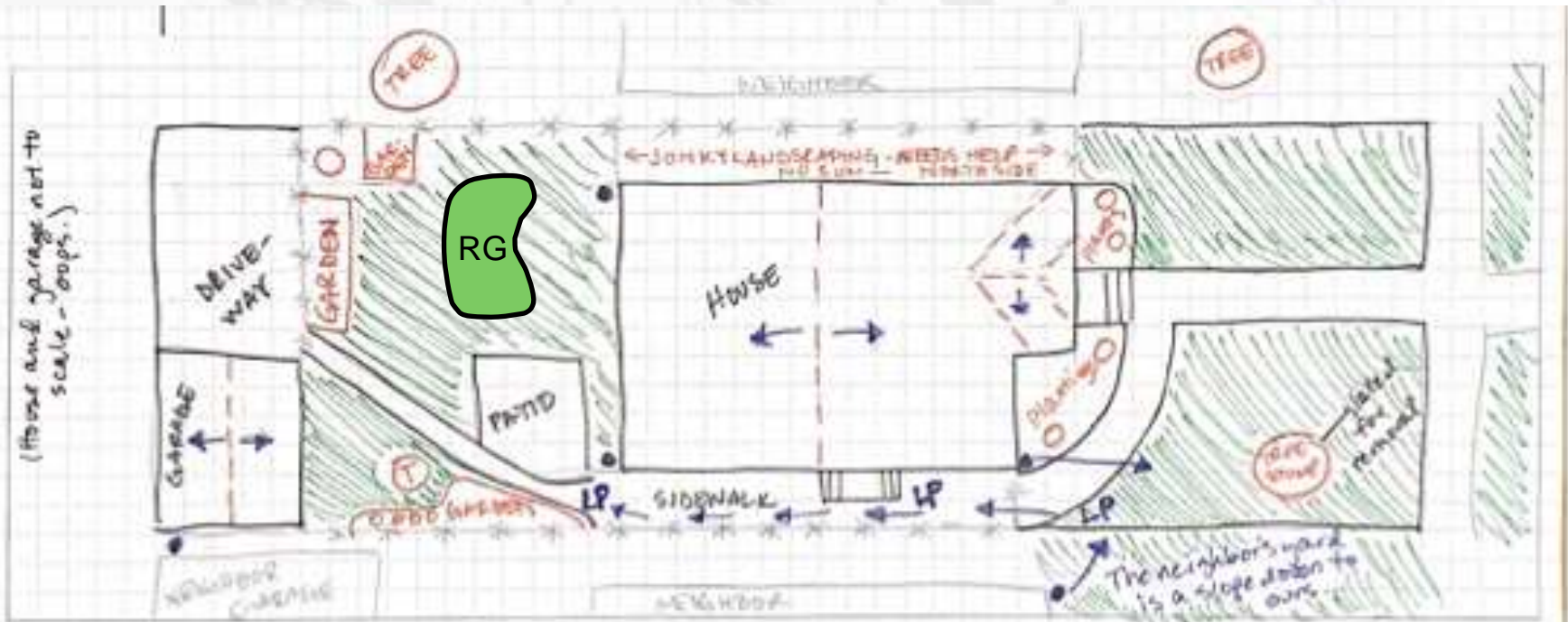


Bee lawns and stormwater conservation



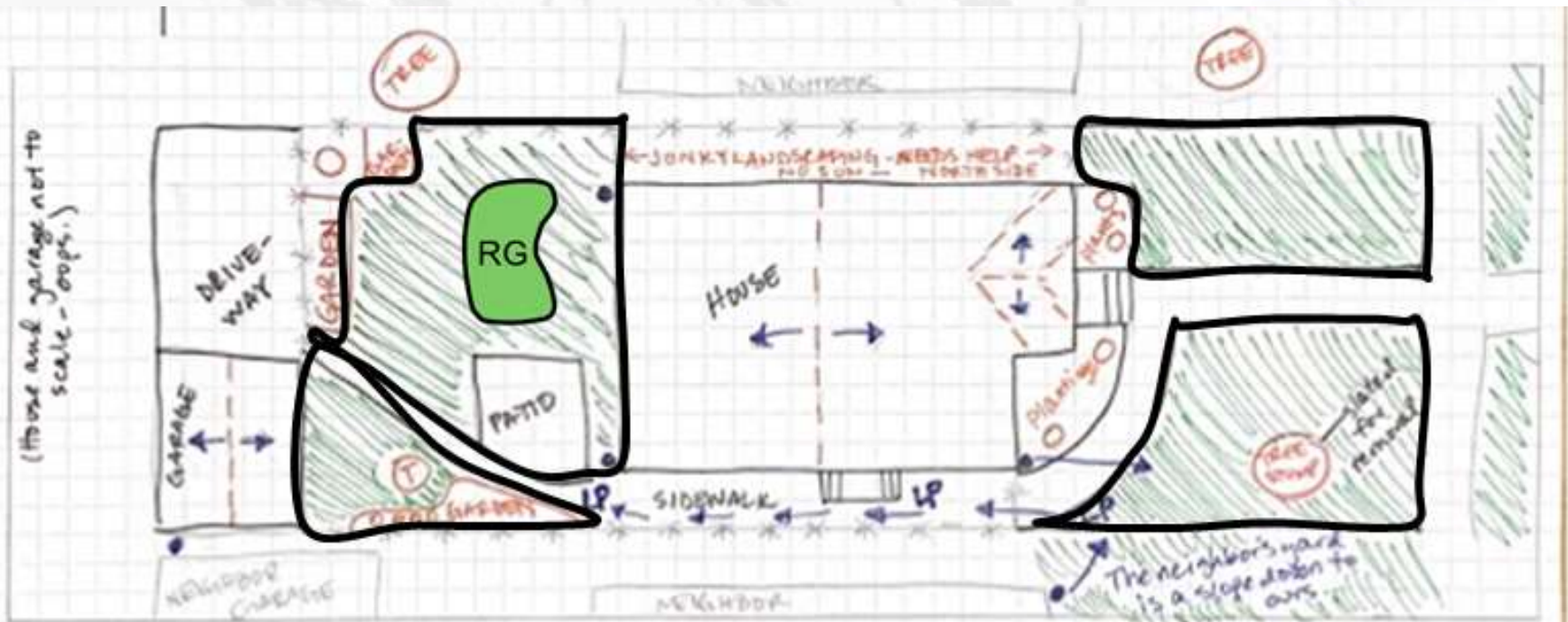
We are interested in a rain garden in our front and possibly backyards. We are also open to planning a grass-free front yard w/ vegetables and landscaping. The tree stump will be removed this spring - it's GIANT and will change the grade of the entire yard.

Bee lawns and stormwater conservation



We are interested in a rain garden in our front and possibly backyards. We are also open to planning a grass-free front yard w/ vegetables and landscaping. The tree stump will be removed this spring - it's GIANT and will change the grade of the entire yard.

Bee lawns and stormwater conservation



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Elements of a bee lawn

- Build from the bottom up
 - Selecting a turf species
 - Selecting floral species
 - Who visits a bee lawn?



Fine Fescues (*Festuca sp.*)

- Uses: home lawns, parks, golf course fairways
- Positives
 - Low fertility needs
 - Slow-growing
 - Shade or sun
 - Drought tolerance
 - Winter hardy
 - Quick germination
 - Allelopathy
- Negatives
 - Low traffic tolerance
 - Snow mold



Preferred Floral Species

- Find floral species that will:
 - Establish in Minnesota soils
 - Serve as high quality forage for wild bees
 - Try to incorporate native flowers



Self Heal
(*Prunella vulgaris ssp. Lanceolata*)



Ground Plum
(*Astragalus crassicarpus*)

Self Heal

(Prunella vulgaris ssp. Lanceolata)

- Medium-large, whorled blooms
 - Larger bees
(Bombus/Apis)
 - Smaller bees
(Lasioglossum)
- Nectar and Pollen Source
- Full-part sun, moist soils





Self Heal (*Prunella vulgaris* ssp. *Lanceolata*)

More than 95% of visitors
observed on self-heal
were native species



Creeping thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*)

- Small, open blooms
 - Smaller bees
(*Andrena/Lasioglossum*)
- Drought tolerance and winter hardiness
- Deer deterrent



Creeping thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*)

- Small, open blooms
 - Smaller bees
(*Augochlorella/Lasioglossum*)
 - Late blooming source of forage (Aug - Sept)
- Drought tolerance and winter hardiness
- Deer deterrent



Creeping thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*)

Creeping thyme is the latest to bloom of all bee lawn flowers!



Dutch White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)

- Open, medium sized blooms
 - Small-large sized visitors
- Great source of pollen and nectar
- Nitrogen fixer



Dutch White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)

Clover is a critical source of forage for honey bees and native bees





More than 55 bee species use Dutch white clover as a source of forage in Minneapolis, including honey bees





More than 65 bee species use bee lawn flowers as a source of forage in Minneapolis. More than 10% of all bees in MN!



Common Violet (*Viola sororia*)

Variable species that may have white or white and blue petals.

Blooms April – June

Sun or shade

Spreads through rhizomes

Mowable and walkable



Common Violet (naturalized in a lawn)



New ALL NATIVE Bee Lawn Mix

- Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*)
- Yaak yarrow (*Achillea millefolium var occidentalis*)
- Blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*)

Native plants support native pollinators!



NATIVE BEE LAWN SEED MIXTURE

PROTECT POLLINATORS AND CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES







Protects our at-risk pollinators	Exclusively native flowers	Environmentally friendly	Low maintenance	Strong shade tolerance
				

The Twin City Seed Native Bee Lawn Mix is designed to create a lawn full of native flowers providing high-quality food for our at-risk pollinators while maintaining the typical recreation associated with the turfgrass lawn. The native bee lawn mix is low-input, meaning that it is environmentally-friendly requiring fewer inputs of water, mowing, and fertilizer as compared to a traditional lawn.

Suggested maintenance: Bee lawns are low maintenance *after* they are established. Be sure to implement a light and frequent watering program after seeding. Once mature, we recommend maintaining bee lawns at a taller height than what is typical of a traditional lawn. Letting a bee lawn grow out to at least 6" will ensure that all flowers within the native bee lawn mix are able to bloom.

NATIVE BEE LAWN SEED MIX

23.25% Boreal Creeping Red Fescue
23.25% Intrigue Chewings Fescue
23.25% Gladiator Hard Fescue
23.25% Blue Mesa Sheep Fescue
3% Blue eyed grass
1% Yaak yarrow
3% Self-Heal

SEEDING RATES

New turf 5 lbs/1000 sqft	Overseeding 5 lbs/1000 sqft
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ESTABLISHMENT

Germination in 7-15 days under ideal conditions



TWIN CITY SEED CO.

7265 Washington ave. S.
Edina, MN 55439
Phone: 952-944-7105
Fax: 952-944-7239



Scan to visit our website!

Slow Mow Summer

What about ~~No Mow May~~?



Installing a bee lawn or native planting

Installing a bee lawn

Timing is key!

- Spring (Apr 15 – Jun 1)
- Late Summer (Aug 15 – Sept 15)
- Dormant Seeding (Nov 1 – Nov 30)



Installing a bee lawn

Timing is key!

- Spring (Apr 15 – Jun 1)
- Late Summer (Aug 15 – Sept 15)
- Dormant Seeding (Nov 1 – Nov 30)

AVOID THE SUMMER!

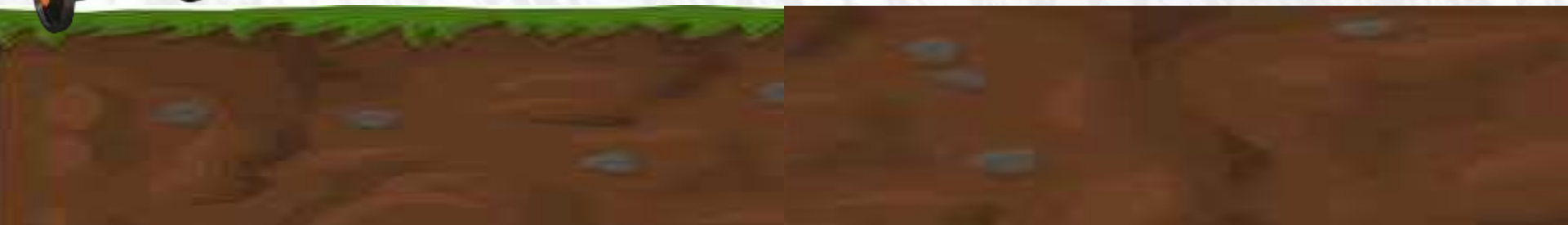


Installing a bee lawn

Overseeding VS new lawn renovation

Overseeding

New lawn renovation



Installing a bee lawn

Overseeding VS new lawn renovation

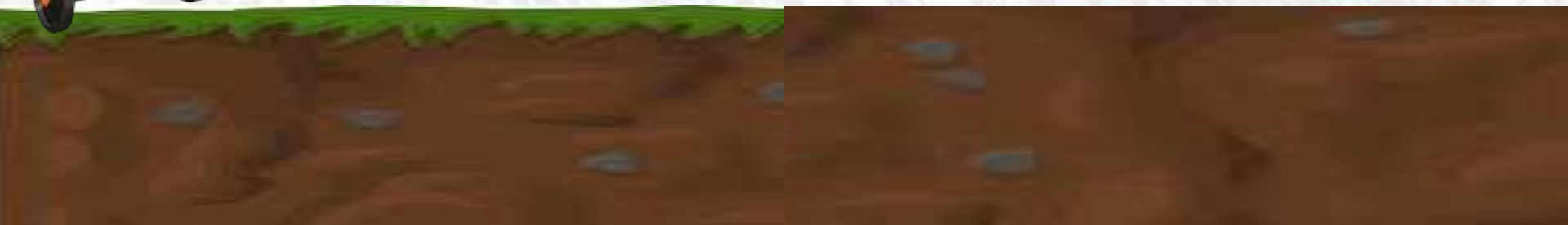
Overseeding

KYBG or fine fescue
Low weed presence



New lawn renovation

Tall fescue, ryegrass, other
High weed presence



Pollinator Lawn – Overseeding

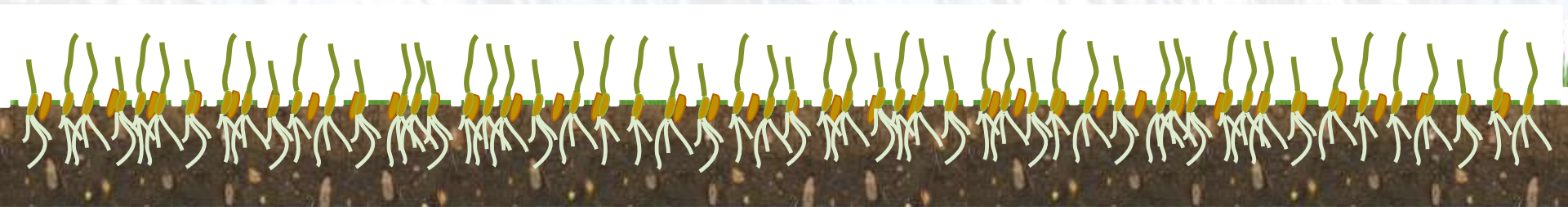
When to overseed

- Fine Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass Lawn
- Limited weed infestation

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

Pollinator Lawn – Overseeding

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.



Pollinator Lawn – New Lawn Renovation

Basic Example and Instructions

*If the lawn doesn't have a bunch of creeping charlie or other aggressive invasives that will spread, this method may be right for you:

1. Remove turf by hand, machine or cultural method.
2. Add compost or soil amendments as needed.

Pollinator Lawn – New Lawn Renovation

3. Spread seed. Lightly rake soil to help seeds settle (don't submerge!).
4. Cover with germination blanket.
5. Keep moist until sprouting, and then cut back on watering and stop fertilizing.
6. Maintenance: **Never again mow below 3 inches.** Trim in the fall. Herbicides will kill your flowers, so hand weed.





Installing a native planting: Site Preparation

From conventional to cutting edge



Sod Removal: machine

Sod cutter



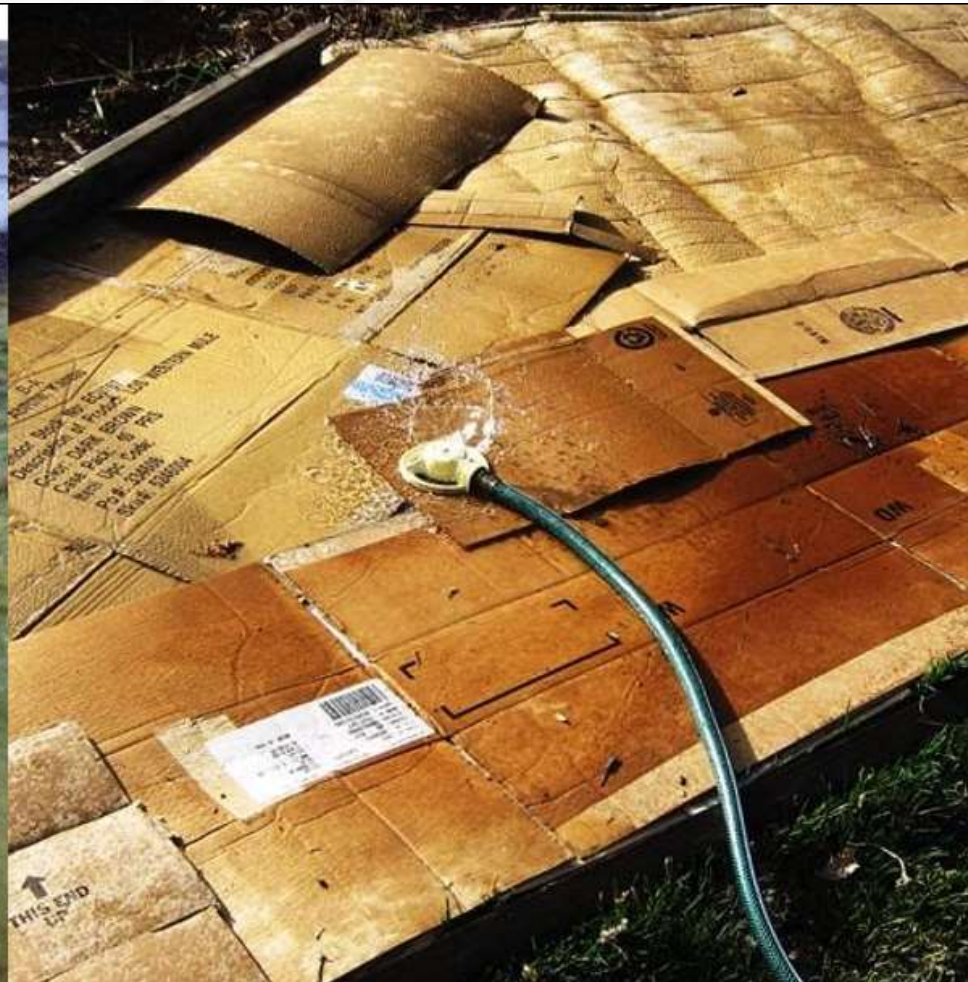
Excavator "Dingo"





The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

Cultural methods: Sheet Mulching



The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

Installing a native planting: Site Preparation



- Turn soil
- Add compost
- Mulch planted area



Other ways to support pollinators

What is your vision for your yard?

1



2



3



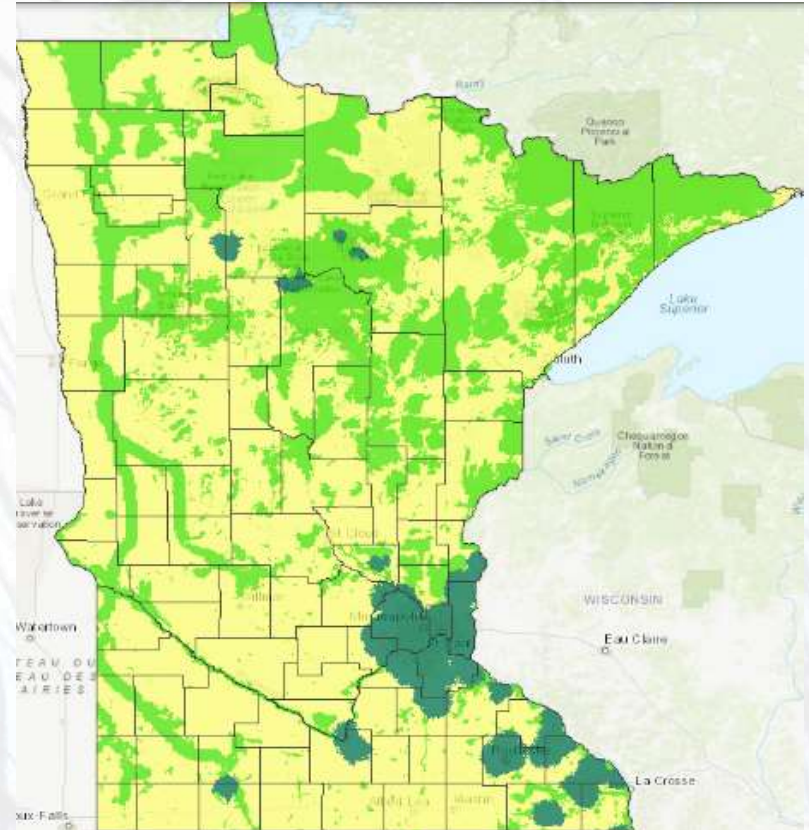
4



Lawns to Legumes

- Up to \$350 for installing pollinator habitat
 - Dark green areas are highest priority
- Currently accepting applications for fall grants.
- Minnesota Legislature is considering making this a permanent program.

bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes



Types of Pollinator Planting Projects:

1. ✓ Bee-friendly lawns
2. Flowering trees and shrubs
3. Pocket plantings
4. Prairies and meadows



2) Flowering Trees and Shrubs

Trees:

American Basswood
Serviceberry-Edible
Pagoda Dogwood
Plum
Cherry
Hawthorn
Apple



Shrubs:

Blueberry Buttonbush
Raspberry Cranberry
Dwarf Bush Honeysuckle Spirea /
Black Chokeberry Meadowsweet
Elderberry Wild Currants
Red Twig Dogwood Willow
Ninebark



SWCD Tree Sales!





3) Native Pocket Plantings

There's room in almost every yard for a small native plant garden

A 10x10 garden can be enough to offer pollinator habitat

Installation:

Sheet mulch over most turf or plants

(Dig out invasive weeds like quackgrass, creeping bellflower, and tree seedlings)

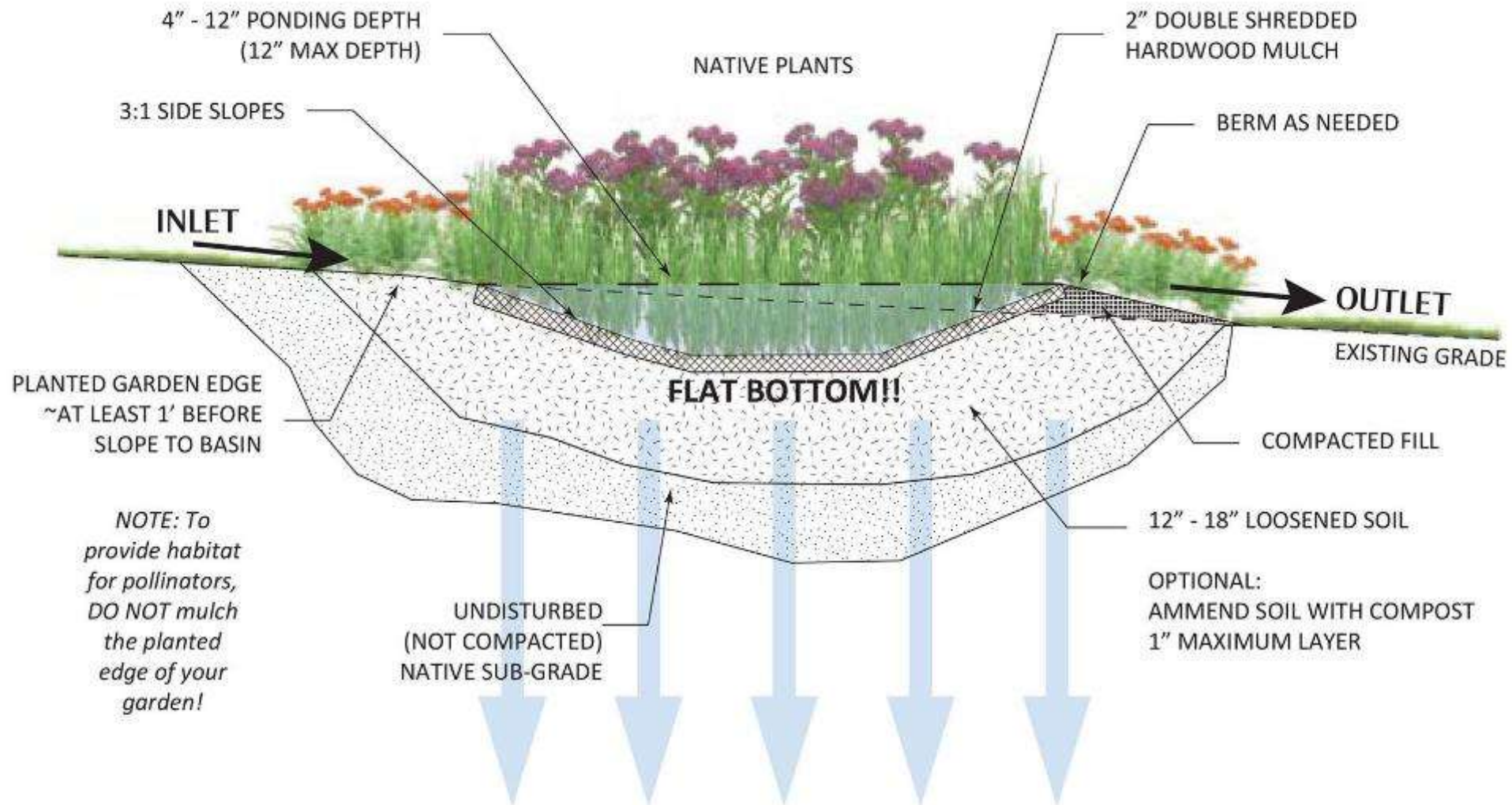
Or remove turf like you would for a rain garden, and mulch and plant!





Pocket Planting Variation: Raingardens

Lowered perennial plantings built to capture and infiltrate rainwater while breaking down pollutants and providing habitat



4) Pollinator Meadow | Project Example



Project Location: Stillwater

Project Size: 1 acre

Design considerations:

- Reduce regular mowing
- Steep slopes
- Transitions from dry to wet
- Create habitat and LOTS of color

Pollinator Meadow

Installation

- Bite-by-bite:
 - Multiple pocket plantings side by side
- Or all at once:
 - Sheet mulch or
 - Solarization, then
 - A mix of seeding, plugs, and larger plants.



Maintenance



*"Leaf" some
for the bees
please*



**Wait until the
daytime temps are
consistently above
50°F to cut down
stems and rake leaves
out of garden beds.**

Bumble Bee Conservation

Spring – Early Summer

Include early-blooming plants and maintain a diversity of flowers in your landscape.

To protect overwintering queens, avoid early raking or mowing; raking is best done in April and May.

Keep large patches of land unmowed and untilled to provide secure nesting sites; healthy ground-nesting mammal populations help create future nesting sites.

Because queens are still foraging and colonies are usually very small, avoid the use of pesticides.

Summer – Fall

Include mid- and late-blooming plants such as goldenrod, milkweed, and aster in your landscape.

Leave leaf litter, downed wood, and uncut bunch grasses to serve as potential overwintering sites.

As colonies are producing new queens at this time of year, avoid using pesticides. If pesticides are necessary, choose products that are less harmful to bumble bees, and do not use them at times when bees are active or when plants are flowering.

Winter

Late fall and winter are the best times for mowing. Cut with the mower deck at the highest safe level to avoid disturbing overwintering queens.

To protect overwintering queens, continue to leave large sections of untilled ground.

Small, controlled burns are okay, but burn less than 1/3 of available land annually, and leave unburned patches as a refuge for animals.

If needed, this is the best time to use a targeted herbicide treatment for invasive species.



The overwintered queen emerges, begins searching for a nest site, and forages for pollen and nectar. Once a nest site is established, she begins laying eggs.

After the initial brood emerges, worker bees do the foraging. The queen now stays in the nest, where her sole duty is to lay eggs and rear young.

In late summer, the colony switches from producing worker bees to producing new queens and males, the reproductive members of the colony. After mating, the males die and the new queens begin searching for overwintering sites.

The colony dies in late fall, leaving only the new queens to overwinter, usually just below the soil surface.

Artwork © Alex Lukas, www.alexlukas.com

Landcare for Perennial Ground Cover

- Memorial Day
- July 4th
- Labor Day



Main Points

- Pull weeds
- Divide, transplant or add new plants
- Mulch as needed
- Inspect for erosion/trouble spots
- Spring: cut back plants to 18-inches height after avg. temp is 50° F, (when dandelions start to bloom)

Fall: leave some hollow/pithy stems for pollinators to nest in.



Lawn maintenance: Mowing



Lawn maintenance Fertilizer

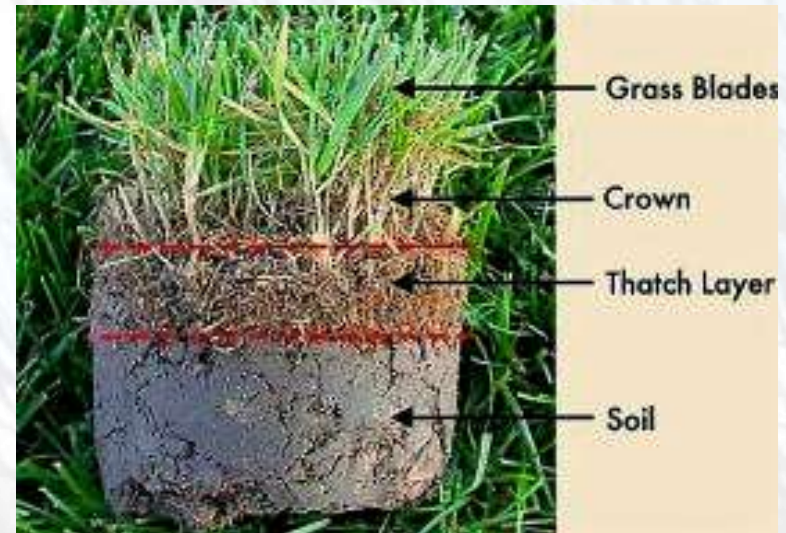


Lawn maintenance: Irrigation



Lawn maintenance: Thatch removal

- Heavy thatch resulting in brown patches in No Mow could be a result of too much Nitrogen
- AFTER foliage greens up in spring: Clean up with dethatching machine that pulls out dead leaves without disturbing soil
- Sow more No-Mow into gaps



Resources to get started

Resources to help you get started



- **Blue Thumb – Planting for Clean Water –**
www.bluethumb.org
 - Plant selector tool; native plant suppliers and contractors; workshops and events; info on pollinator gardens, raingardens, shoreline plantings and turf alternatives
- **Washington Conservation District (Washington County, MN)**
 - Free site visits www.mnwcd.org
 - Planting for Clean Water - www.mnwcd.org/planting-for-clean-water
 - Slides and recordings from previous workshops; Print resources; Local project examples; Garden with native plants video series
 - [Blue Thumb Guide to Year Round Yard Care](#) (booklet)

Resources to help you get started



- **Anoka SWCD**
www.anokaswcd.org
- **Dakota SWCD**
<https://dakotaswcd.org>
- **Chisago SWCD**
<https://chisagoswcd.org>
- **Isanti SWCD**
<https://www.isantiswcd.org>
- **Ramsey Conservation District**
www.ramseycounty.us/residents/environment/soil-water-conservation

MINNESOTA & WESTERN WISCONSIN NATIVE PLANT NURSERIES



SYMBOLS d: Design Services i: Installation Services m: Maintenance Services

1 Blazing Star Gardens

Phone: 507-402-8337
 Email: blazingstargardens@gmail.com
 Web: www.blazingstargardens.com

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2 Boreal Natives

3943 Munger Shaw Road, Cloquet, MN 55720
 Phone: 218-729-7001
 Email: borealnatives@prairieresto.com
 Web: prairieresto.com/boreal_natives.shtml

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3 Sogn Valley Farm

Phone: 763-614-8853
 Email: dana@sognvalleyfarm.com
 Web: www.sognvalleyfarm.com

Purchase at events & St. Paul Farmers' Market

4 Ecoscapes Sustainable Landscaping

Phone: 612-965-0848
 Email: info@ecoscapes1.com
 Web: www.ecoscapes1.com

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5 Glacial Ridge Growers

Phone: 320-634-0136
 Email: glacalridgegrowers@aol.com
 Web: www.glacialridgegrowers.com
 St. Paul Farmers' Market on Saturdays

6 Shoreview Natives

1185 Shoreview Rd, Two Harbors, MN 55616
 Phone: 218-341-5286
 Email: shoreviewnatives@gmail.com
 Web: www.shoreviewnatives.com

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7 Landscape Alternatives

25316 St. Croix Trail, Shafer, MN 55074
 Phone: 651-257-4460
 Email: landscapelt@frontiernet.net
 Web: www.landscapelandscapes.com

8 MN Native Landscapes

8740 77th St NE, Otsego, MN 55362
 Phone: 763-295-0010
 Email: bre@mnlcorp.com
 Web: www.mnnativelandscapes.com

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9 Morning Sky Greenery

44804 East Highway 28, Morris, MN 56267
 Phone: 320-795-6234
 Email: info@morningskygreenery.com
 Web: www.morningskygreenery.com

10 Natural Shore Technologies

1480 Cty Rd 90, Maple Plain, MN (new location)
 Phone: 612-703-7581
 Email: Rob.l@naturalshore.com
 Web: www.naturalshore.com

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11 Naturally Wild

Phone: 612-922-9279
 Email: info@naturallywildflowers.com
 Web: www.naturallywildflowers.com
 Purchase at website-listed events.

12 Out Back Nursery

15280 110th St S, Hastings, MN 55033
 Phone: 651-438-2771
 Email: sales@outbacknursery.com
 Web: www.outbacknursery.com

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13 BluPrairie Native Plant Nursery

12975 32nd St, Watertown, MN 55388
 Phone: 612-720-7941
 Email: jdanie@bluprairie.com
 Web: www.bluprairie.com

14 Prairie Moon Nursery

32115 Prairie Lane, Winona, MN 55987
 Phone: 866-417-8156
 Email: info@prairiemoon.com
 Web: www.prairiemoon.com

Purchase online

15 Prairie Restorations Inc

31646 128th St NW, Princeton, MN 55371
 21120 Ozark Court North, Scandia, MN 55012
 Phone: 800-837-5986
 Email: info@prairieresto.com
 Web: www.prairieresto.com

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16 Native Sun Seeds and Plants

St. Croix Valley, MN
 Phone: 651-318-8667
 Email: nativesunseedsandplants@gmail.com
 Web: www.nativesunseedsandplants.com

Purchase online or at website-listed events.

17 Shooting Star Native Seeds

20740 Cty Rd 33, Spring Grove, MN 55974
 Phone: 888-983-3670
 Email: info@ssns.com
 Web: www.shootingstarnativeseed.com

18 Sunshine Gardens Nursery and Landscaping

1286 Shadywood Shores Dr NW
 Pine River, MN 56474
 Phone: 218-947-3154
 Email: sgardens@uslink.net
 Web: www.sunshinegardens.tripod.com

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19 Dragonfly Gardens

491 State Highway 46 Amery, WI
 Phone: 715 268-7660
 Email: info@dragonflygardens.net
 Web: www.dragonflygardens.net

20 Lupine Gardens

880 155th St, Amery, WI 54001
 Phone: 715-222-6669
 Email: lupinegardens@yahoo.com
 Web: www.lupinegardens.com

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21 Kinnickinnic Natives

235 State Road 65, River Falls, WI 54022
 Phone: 715 425 7605 or 715 222 6910
 Email: whuhnke@dishup.us
 Web: www.kinninatives.com

22 Learning Pine Natives

3130 S Camp Amnicon Rd, South Range, WI
 Phone: 715-398-5453
 Email: phlina@gmail.com

Call for appointment.

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POLLINATORS OF NATIVE PLANTS

Attract, Observe and Identify
Pollinators and Beneficial Insects
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WASPS

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Heather Holm

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An Identification and Native Plant Forage Guide

HEATHER HOLM *Author of Pollinators of Native Plants*



Questions?