

POLLINATOR SEED MIX CONTAINS:

58% Annuals / 42% Perennials

Zinnia elegans “CA Giant”

Cosmos sulphureus

Helianthus annuus

Echinacea purpurea

Tagetes erecta

Coreopsis lanceolata

Nemophila menziesii

Cosmos bipinnatus

Phacelia tanacetifolia

Helianthus annuus “Dwarf Sunspot”

Leucanthemum x superbum

Trifolium incarnatum

Rudbeckia hirta

Coreopsis tinctoria

Lobularia maritima

Ratibida columnifera “yellow”

Ratibida columnifera “red”

Trifolium fragiferum

Trifolium repens “Dutch White”

PREPARING YOUR AREA FOR PLANTING POLLINATOR SEEDS:

Removing existing growth, including grass and weeds, is a critical step before planting your pollinator seeds. Remove grass and weeds and loosen soil to give your seeds the best chance of success. Proper site prep greatly improves germination, seedling survival, and overall meadow success!

Can I just throw pollinator seeds into my lawn or yard?

Scattering seeds without preparing the soil rarely yields good results. Pollinator seeds need good seed-to-soil contact to germinate

Do I have to till before I plant seeds?

Tilling is one option. There are other techniques you can use to prepare for planting, including no-till options. You can use hand-tools, a sod cutter, a rototiller, solarization/smothering, or organic herbicides to clear your soil of weeds and grasses.

Do I need a soil test before planting?

No. The beauty of pollinator flowers is that they thrive in poor soils. If anything is currently growing in the planting area, even just grass or weeds, the area should support your pollinator flowers without concern.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF PAGE



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FIVE EASY STEPS TO PLANTING YOUR POLLINATOR SEEDS:

1. **Mix your seeds with sand.** Put your seeds into a bucket, bowl, or bag with plenty of extra room. Mix in roughly eight parts dry sand to one part seed. Sand helps you spread seeds more evenly, and you'll be able to see where you've sown.
2. **Sow your seeds.** Separate your seed and sand mixture into roughly two equal parts. With the first half, walk back and forth across your site from north to south, spreading the seeds as evenly as possible. Then, take the second half and walk east to west, spreading seeds in a similar manner.
3. **Compress your seeds into the soil.** After you've scattered your seeds it's important to compress them for good seed-to-soil contact. Compression helps germination; ensures access to moisture and nutrients; prevents wind and water from moving seeds around; and helps anchor your pollinator seeds root systems.
 - In small spaces, you can use your feet to compress seeds into the soil, either barefoot or in shoes. In larger areas, lay a piece of cardboard or plywood over the sown seeds and walk all over it to evenly compress a larger area.
4. **Water your seeds.** If possible, give your seeds a thorough, gentle soaking.
5. **Leave seeds uncovered.** Unlike vegetable seeds, tiny pollinator seeds require light to germinate.



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