

# Managing Roadsides for Native Plants and Pollinators: General Guidelines

## Vegetation Management

- **Mowing: Goal is for insects to move away from the mower into alternate habitat**
  1. Location: Not everything needs mowing
    - i. Targeted mowing (mow some species, but not all vegetation)
    - ii. Patchy mowing (to create habitat reservoirs)
    - iii. Partial (divide in strips; mow strips alternate years)
  2. Timing.
    - i. Frequency: Mow once yearly or every other year.
    - ii. When: After 1- 2 hard frosts (see Average first and last frost diagram)
    - iii. Time: Avoid early morning, dusk, and clouds. (Insects are inactive)
  3. Method
    - i. Height of cut = 10+ inches.
    - ii. Use a flushing bar.
- **Plowing/ Disking**
  - b. Recommendations tied to overwintering behavior.
  - c. Ideal plow window **March – April**.
  - d. Complete late plowing before the first frost (**September – October**)
- **Herbicide.**
  - e. Keep records of timing and application methods.
  - f. Avoid damage to non-target plants.
  - g. Reduce herbicide exposure to pollinators.
    - i. Mow before herbicide application (following mowing guidelines)
    - ii. Focused hand spraying is best.
  - h. Aim to use less toxic (for pollinators) herbicides.
  - i. Formulations matter: Dry granular is less toxic than foliar sprays. Dust and microencapsulated are the most toxic.
  - j. Prevent drift.
    - i. Avoid breezy days.
    - ii. Apply at least 12-24 hours before rainfall.

# Average First and Last Frost Dates

First Frost Dates



Recommendation: Mowing Ok after these dates  
Plowing should be completed approximately two weeks prior

Last Frost Dates



Mowing Cutoff Recommended Dates

[Table: first and last frost dates](#)

## Vegetation Enhancement

1. Inventory species present. Spring pre-mow survey and fall survey. Repeat for three years.
2. Create site-appropriate management plans.
3. Promote healthy pollinator habitats by adding signs along roads and in kiosks.
4. Add plugs or use native seed mix.

## Lighting in ROWs or Parking lots

1. Artificial lighting leads to night-flying pollinator declines
2. Limit the lumens/ lux (illumination in the area) to the minimum needed. There are guidelines.
- 3.. Lights should be useful, targeted, and no brighter than necessary.

\*Please communicate these ROW guidelines for pollinators

Note: These are general recommendations and exceptions should be considered\*