



Part Sun & Dry Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their ability to withstand drought in part-sun locations, and for their pollinator value.

New York Ironweed*
Vernonia noveboracensis

An adaptable native with deep purple flowers, ironweed grows to about four feet in dry conditions and is a magnet for swallowtail butterflies.

NYI 5 plants

Black-Eyed Susan*
Rudbeckia hirta

This black-eyed Susan blooms like crazy, is easy to grow and reseeds with abandon. Feeds specialist bees and caterpillars of wavy-lined emerald moths.

BES 9 plants

Coral Bells*
Heuchera americana

A groundcover for part sun conditions, coral bells has attractive foliage with airy flower panicles that draw bees and hummingbirds.

CB 9 plants

Little Bluestem*
Schizachyrium scoparium

Valued for its blue-green color, it turns beautiful shades of copper and crimson after first frost. Caterpillars of several skippers feed on the foliage. Songbirds eat the seeds.

LBS 8 plants

Gray Goldenrod*
Solidago nemoralis

This long-blooming goldenrod provides nectar and pollen, supporting a diversity of pollinators late in the season.

GG 6 plants

Sourwood
Oxydendrum arboretum

This native specimen tree has four-season interest and grows slowly to 25' (average). Flowers are attractive to native bees. Host plant for some moth species.

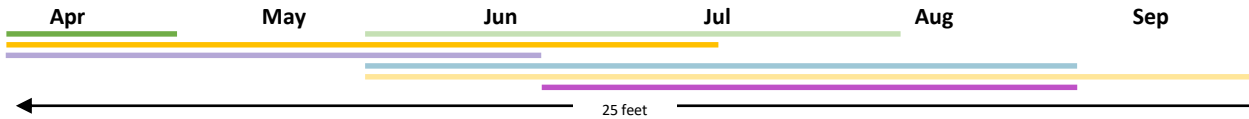
S 1 plant

Lyreleaf Sage*
Salvia lyrata

Lyreleaf sage is adaptable to varying conditions. The blueish to lavender tubular flowers attract hummingbirds and insects in spring. Host to five butterfly and moth species.

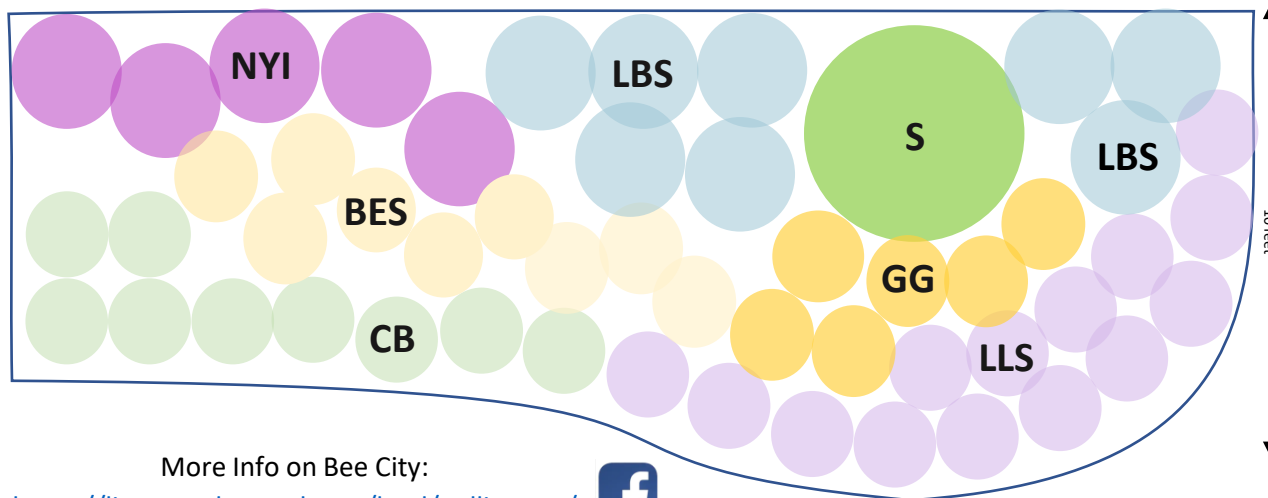
LLS 14 plants

Bloom Times:



* Deer-resistant, resists or withstands some browsing.

Note: This design is flexible based on available space. To make this garden smaller, reduce the number of plants per species.



More Info on Bee City:
<https://livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/>



Featured Pollinator:
American Bumblebee
Bombus americanus

This threatened bumblebee species visits ironweed, wild bergamot, sunflowers, Joe Pye and others. Preferred nesting sites include open fields with tall grasses but can also be underground or even in flowerpots.

Alternates for selected species

The following plant species can be alternately combined to create a pollinator garden in part-sun, dry conditions. For more information about native plants and other pollinator resources, visit: livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/



NYI

New York Ironweed*

Spotted Joe-Pye
Eutrochium maculatum

Purple Coneflower*
Echinacea purpurea



BS

Black-Eyed Susan*

Ohio Spiderwort
Tradescantia ohioensis

Yellow Indigo*
Baptisia tinctoria



CB

Coral Bells*

Heath Aster*
Symphotrichum ericoides

Robin's Plantain*
Erigeron pulchellus



LBS

Little Bluestem*

Woodland Sedge*
Carex blanda

Tufted Hairgrass*
Deschampsia cespitosa



GG

Gray Goldenrod*

Narrowleaf Mountainmint*
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium

Woodland Sunflower
Helianthus divaricatus



S

Sourwood

Sweetspire*
Itea virginica

Flowering Dogwood*
Cornus florida



LLS

Lyreleaf Sage*

Aromatic Aster*
Symphotrichum oblongifolium

Moss Phlox
Phlox subulata

Why Plant Natives?

ENJOY A BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE

The many textures, colors and habits of native plants can be combined in attractive designs. Choose a natural-looking or more formal style.

PRESERVE MARYLAND'S BIODIVERSITY

Many bees provision their nests with pollen from native plants, and butterflies and moths eat native species at the larval stage. Birds, in turn, feed an abundance of these caterpillars to their young. Going native supports this whole food web.

IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND REDUCE YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

Conventional gardens often employ fertilizers, pesticides, supplemental water, and fossil-fuel-using machinery – resulting in poor soil health, erosion, and polluted stormwater runoff.

Photo Credits:
<https://tinyurl.com/y9hvgu2n>

How You Can Help Pollinators

PROVIDE FOOD

Plant a succession of native blooms of different shapes, sizes and colors from spring to fall. Choose native species over cultivars when possible. Plant densely, using native groundcovers as “green mulch,” leaving some bare soil for the 70 percent of native bees that nest in the ground. Plant in drifts of 3 or more plants to be noticed by pollinators.

PROVIDE WATER SOURCES

Include mud-puddling areas for butterflies. (Refresh water often to deter mosquitoes.)

PROVIDE SHELTER

Add nesting and overwintering sites for cavity-nesting bees, caterpillars and others by leaving fallen leaves where possible and incorporating dead wood (stalks, logs, stumps).

SAFEGUARD POLLINATOR HABITAT

Control invasive plants, and avoid pesticides when possible.

