



Part Sun and Moist Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their ability to withstand moist conditions in partial sun, and for their pollinator value.

Spotted Geranium
Geranium maculatum

Beautiful pinkish-purple showy flowers in spring. Bees and syrphid flies are most common pollinators.

SG 9 plants

Cutleaf Bleeding Heart*
Dicentra eximia

Early bloomer for pollinators including just-returning hummingbirds. Prefers full to part shade in average to moist soils.

CBH 9 plants

Hairy Beardtongue*
Penstemon hirsutus

Attractive to bees, bumblebees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. An easy-to-grow and trouble-free plant. Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

HB 9 plants

Wild Bergamot*
Monarda fistulosa

Low-maintenance. Long-tongued bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds sip nectar from the flowers. Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

WB 7 plants

Swamp Milkweed*
Asclepias incarnata

Provides nectar for bees and butterflies. Is a host plant for the monarch butterfly. Rated "very high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

SM 6 plants

Virginia Mountain Mint*
Pycnanthemum virginianum

Extremely hardy and easy to grow. The leaves are very fragrant. Long bloom time. Rated "very high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

VM 9 plants

Cardinal Flower
Lobelia cardinalis

Irresistible to hummingbirds and butterflies. Prospers in part sun (moist soils) or in sun (wetter soils). Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

CF 9 plants

New England Aster*
Symphyotrichum novae-angliae

Majestic in fall with large purple daisies. Flowers supply valuable late-season nectar for migrating monarch butterflies. Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

NEA 5 plants

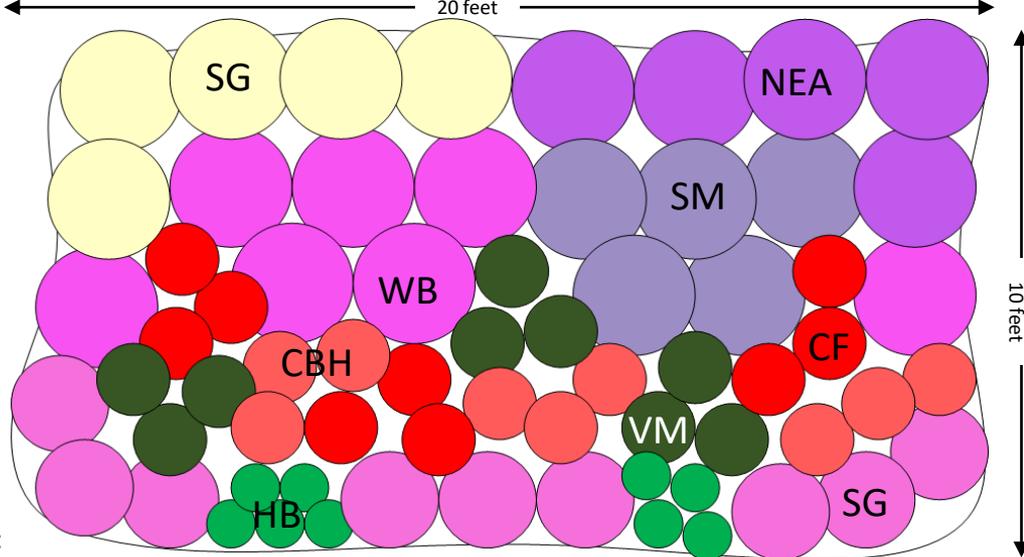
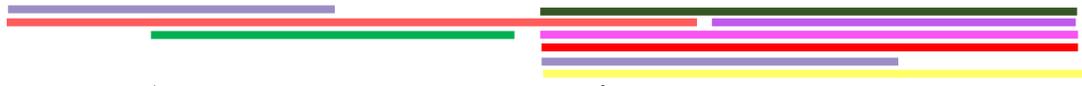
Showy Goldenrod*
Solidago speciosa

Valuable late-season nectar and pollen for native bees, honeybees, butterflies, moths and beetles. Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

SG 5 plants

Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

Bloom Times:



* Deer-resilient, 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.



Featured Pollinator:
Hummingbird clearingwing moth
Hemaris thysbe

Often mistaken for tiny hummingbirds, these moths visit the same flowers as their namesake birds. The long proboscis makes this insect a perfect pollinator for deep tubular flowers, such as those of wild bergamot. Our beautiful native coral honeysuckle vine feeds hummingbird moth caterpillars, who overwinter in the fallen leaves below.

Alternates for selected species

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

								
SG	CBH	HB	WB	SM	VM	CF	NEA	SG
Spotted Geranium Woodland phlox <i>Phlox divaricata</i> Coral Bells* <i>Heuchera americana</i>	Cutleaf Bleeding Heart* Wild columbine <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> Golden Ragwort* <i>Packera aurea</i>	Hairy Beardtongue* Foxglove beardtongue <i>(Penstemon digitalis)</i> Dogbane <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Wild Bergamot* Culver's root* <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> Scarlet beebalm <i>Monarda didyma</i>	Swamp Milkweed Coastal Plain Joe-Pye <i>Eutrochium dubium</i> Butterfly Milkweed* <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Virginia Mountain Mint* Clustered Mountain Mint <i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i> Narrow-leaved Mountain Mint* <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Cardinal Flower Great Blue Lobelia <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> Blue Mistflower* <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	New England Aster* New York Aster* <i>Symphyotrichum novi-belgii</i> New York Ironweed* <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	Showy Goldenrod* Bluestem goldenrod* <i>Solidago caesia</i> Wrinkleleaf goldenrod* <i>Solidago rugosa</i>

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.

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 sites for bees, caterpillars and others by leaving fallen leaves where possible and incorporating dead wood (stalks, logs, stumps) into the garden.

SAFEGUARD POLLINATOR HABITAT

Control invasive plants, and avoid pesticides when possible.

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<https://tinyurl.com/y9hvgu2n>



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