



# Sunny & Dry Garden for Pollinators

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

**Mountain Mint\***  
(*Pycnanthemum muticum*)

The silvery flowers are extremely attractive to butterflies, bees, and other pollinators from July through September. A great spreader with minty scent.

**MM** 5 plants

**Threadleaf Coreopsis\***  
(*Coreopsis verticillata*)

The cheery yellow flowers on delicate foliage last for months beginning in July. Some native bees rely on coreopsis pollen to provision their nests.

**C** 9 plants

**Smooth Blue Aster\***  
(*Aster laevis*)

This plant is short (for an aster), growing two to three feet with long-lasting lavender blue flowers that feed bumblebees and others late in the season.

**SBA** 4 plants

**Hollow Joe-Pye**  
(*Eutrochium fistulosum*)

You and the butterflies will love the tall-growing dusty purple flower clusters of this "weed" in your yard. This pollinator magnet also draws bees and other insects.

**HJP** 8 plants

**Purple Coneflower\***  
(*Echinacea purpurea*)

Coneflower is easy to grow and its purple blooms are popular with people and pollinators. When it reseeds, you'll have plenty to share.

**CF** 9 plants

**Red Chokeberry\***  
(*Aronia arbutifolia*)

This tall, narrow deciduous shrub has red berries for birds and abundant flowers that provide an important food source for early-emerging pollinators.

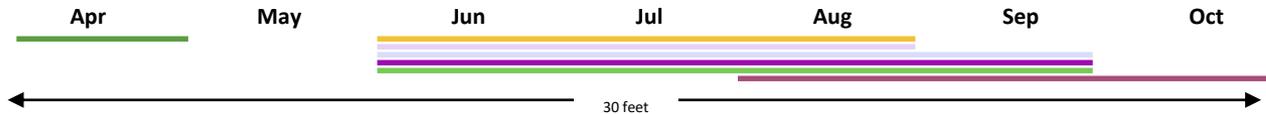
**RC** 1 plant

**Moss Phlox**  
(*Phlox subulata*)

This is a short growing, front-of-the-bed plant with lots of spring color. Its early blooms attract bee flies, long-tongued bees, small butterflies and skippers.

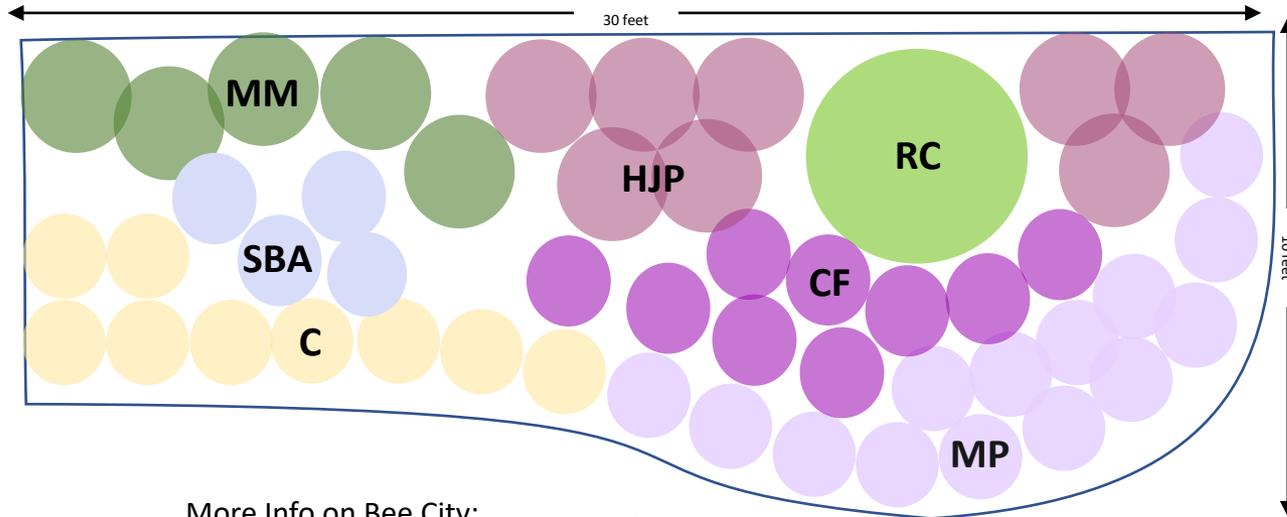
**MP** 14 plants

**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 Lady**

*Vanessa virginiensis*

American lady butterflies nectar on coneflowers, milkweed, and many other native species. But they lay eggs mainly on pussytoes (*Antennaria* species), a lovely groundcover. Caterpillars hide during the day in silky enclosures they create from the silvery leaves, coming out at night to feed.

# Alternates for selected species

The following plant species can be alternately combined to create a pollinator garden in sunny, dry conditions. For more information about native plants and other pollinator resources, visit: [livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/](http://livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/)

						
<b>MM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>SBA</b>	<b>HJP</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>RC</b>	<b>MP</b>
<b>Mountain Mint</b> Wild Bergamot* <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> Shrubby St. John's wort* <i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	<b>Threadleaf Coreopsis*</b> Bluestem Goldenrod* <i>Solidago caesia</i> Oxeye sunflower <i>Helianthus helianthoides</i>	<b>Smooth Blue Aster*</b> Butterfly Milkweed* <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> Blazing Star <i>Liatris spicata</i>	<b>Hollow Joe-Pye</b> Foxglove Beardtongue <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> Common Milkweed* <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	<b>Purple Coneflower*</b> Brown-eyed Susan* <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> Aromatic Aster* <i>Symphotrichum oblongifolium</i>	<b>Red Chokeberry*</b> New Jersey Tea* <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> Winterberry Holly <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	<b>Moss Phlox</b> Robin's Plantain* <i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> Lyreleaf Sage* <i>Salvia lyrata</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.

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 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.

