



# Sunny & Moist Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their ability to withstand moist conditions and for their pollinator value.

**Obedient Plant**  
*Physostegia virginiana*

Easy to establish and maintain, this plant has snapdragon-like, pink to lilac flowers that bloom throughout summer, providing nectar for butterflies.

**OP** 6 plants

**Common Bluets\***  
*Houstonia caerulea*

This low-growing plant blooms with delicate blue flowers in the spring. Flowers attract small butterflies, little carpenter bees, and green metallic bees.

**CB** 40 plants

**Butterfly Milkweed\***  
*Asclepias tuberosa*

Long-blooming, deer-resistant plant, and larval host to the monarch caterpillar. Its vibrant orange flowers are a great nectar source for bees and butterflies.

**BM** 5 plants

**Eastern Columbine**  
*Aquilegia canadensis*

Striking red and yellow flowers bloom in late spring, attracting hummingbirds and insects. Larval host to columbine duskywing and spring azure butterfly.

**EC** 5 plants

**Eastern Redbud**  
*Cercis canadensis*

An important early food source for pollinators, this small tree is a great substitute for non-native cherry trees. Does well in full sun to part shade.

**ER** 1 plant

**Helen's Flower\***  
*Helenium autumnale*

This plant blooms over a lengthy period, summer to autumn. Native bees, honeybees, wasps, flies, butterflies and beetles seek the nectar and pollen.

**HF** 6 plants

**Blazing Star\***  
*Liatris spicata*

Rosy-purple spiky flowers bloom in summer, attracting bees, butterflies, hummingbird moths and hummingbirds.

**BS** 5 plants

**Blue-Eyed Grass**  
*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*

This low growing grass-like plant is a miniature member of the iris family. It is a great substitute for liriopse and can form thick stands over time.

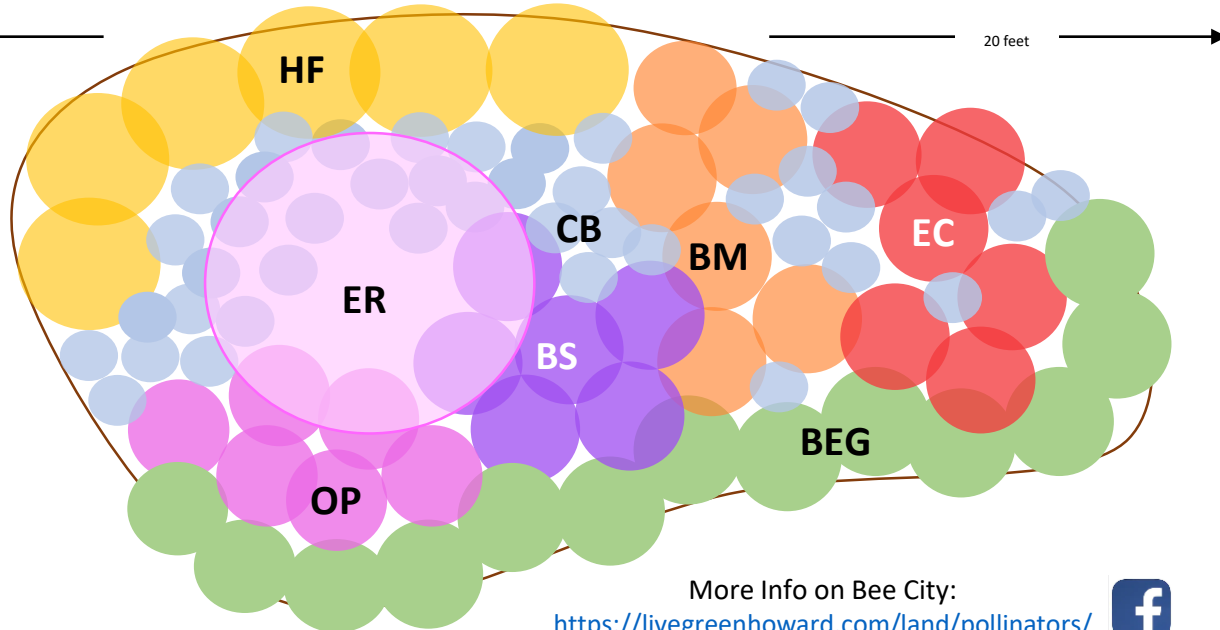
**BEG** 13 plants

**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:**

**Leafcutter Bee/*Megachile***

Bees in this family carry pollen on the underside of their fuzzy abdomens rather than their legs. They use their large mouth parts to collect their preferred nesting material—leaves! A handful of *Megachile* species are specialists and feed only on a particular genus of plants. Most use a variety of plants for nectar and pollen. Leaves from the redbud tree make excellent nesting material.

# Alternates for selected species

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



OP

## Obident Plant

Golden Ragwort\*  
*Packera aurea*  
Blue Mistflower\*  
*Conoclinium coelestinum*



CB

## Common Bluets\*

Plantain-leaved Pussytoes  
*Antennaria plantaginifolia*  
Green and Gold\*  
*Chrysogonum virginianum*



BM

## Butterfly Milkweed\*

Swamp Milkweed\*  
*Asclepias incarnata*  
Garden Phlox  
*Phlox paniculata*



EC

## Eastern Columbine

Sundrops  
*Oenothera fruticosa*  
Foxglove  
*Penstemon digitalis*



ER

## Eastern Redbud

Witch Hazel  
*Hamamelis virginiana*  
White Fringetree\*  
*Chionanthus virginicus*



HF

## Helen's Flower\*

Coastal Plain Joe-Pye  
*Eutrochium dubium*  
Wild Bergamot\*  
*Monarda fistulosa*



BS

## Blazing Star\*

Blue Wild Indigo\*  
*Baptisia australis*  
Cardinal Flower  
*Lobelia cardinalis*  
Monkey Flower  
*Mimulus ringens*



BEG

## Blue Eyed Grass

Tussock Sedge\*  
*Carex stricta*  
Soft Rush  
*(Juncus effusus)*

## 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 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.

