



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.

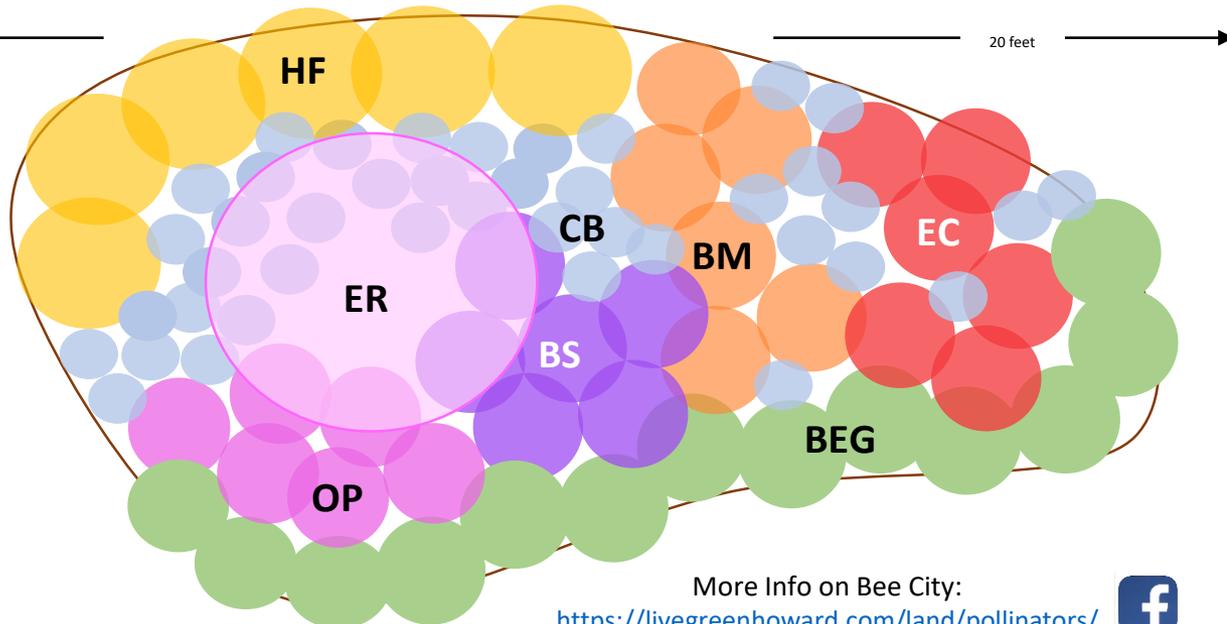
BEG 13 plants

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.



10 feet

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.

More Info on Bee City:

<https://livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/>



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/



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.

