



Part Sun Cul de Sac for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their ability to grow in part sun, and for their low maintenance and pollinator value.

Summersweet*
(*Clethra alnifolia*)

The white aromatic flowers attract a large variety of pollinators in the summer. The shrub has interesting fall foliage and seed heads which feed wildlife.

SS

5 plants

Inkberry Holly*
(*Ilex glabra*)

An evergreen native shrub that has inconspicuous white flowers that pollinators enjoy in spring. Lovely black berries feed the birds in winter.

IB

4 plants

Black Chokeberry*
(*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Pretty whitish pink blossoms in spring support pollinators. Low maintenance shrub with beautiful fall foliage and berries for wildlife.

CHB

4 plants

Obedient Plant*
(*Physostegia virginiana*)

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

OP

50 plants

White Wood Aster*
(*Eurybia divaricata*)

Butterflies feed on the small white flowers of this fall blooming part sun plant. It's low maintenance and spreads well over time.

WWA

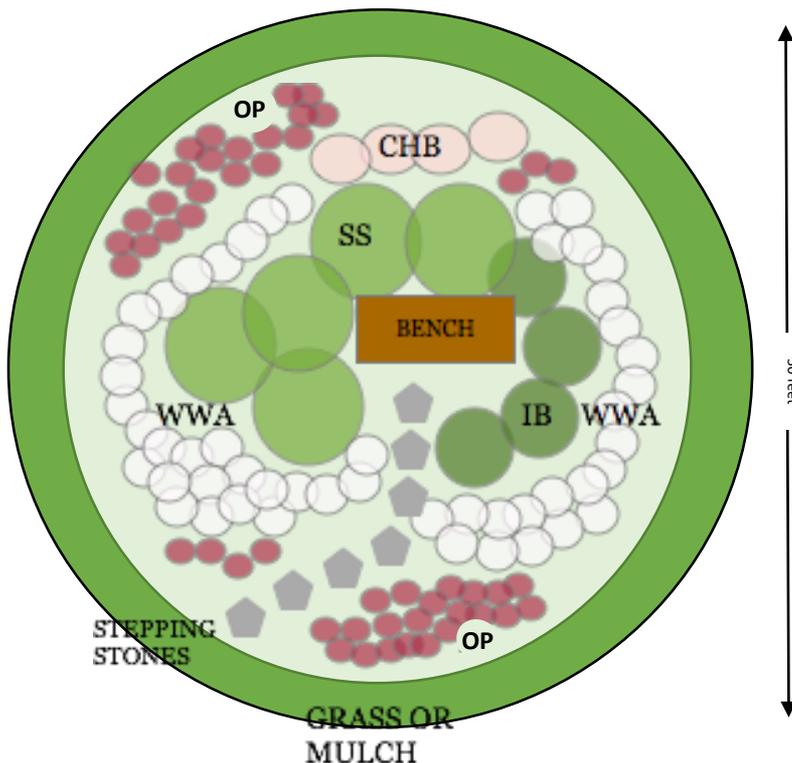
50 plants



* Deer-resilient, resists or withstands some browsing.

Note: Plants in this design are spaced according to their mature size. General guidance is to plant herbaceous plants 1' on center and shrubs 4'-6' on center.

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



Featured Pollinator:
Monarch Butterfly
(*Danaus plexippus*)

Monarchs are well-known for dependence on milkweeds, the only plants they can eat as caterpillars. But did you know that fall nectar plants, like the sweet goldenrod included on the alternate plant species list, are critical to monarch survival during their fall migration? Many bees also rely on these late bloomers.

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 part-sun or part-shade. For more information about native plants and other pollinator resources, visit: livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/



Summersweet

Winterberry Holly
Ilex verticillata

Wild Hydrangea
Hydrangea arborescens



Inkberry Holly*

Northern Bayberry
Myrica pensylvanica

Mountain Rosebay
Rhododendron catawbiense



Black Chokeberry

Maple-leaved Viburnum
Viburnum acerifolium

Virginia Sweetspire
Itea virginica



Obedient Plant

White Turtlehead
Chelone glabra

Great blue lobelia
Lobelia siphilitica



White Wood Aster

Sweet Goldenrod
Solidago odora

Blue Wood Aster
Aster cordifolius

Maintenance & Stewardship Tips

HELP PLANTS GET ESTABLISHED

Mulch 2-3" until plants fill in; then allow fallen leaves to remain in place as mulch. Plant vigorous native groundcovers to suppress germination of invasives. Weed early and often during plant establishment, usually the first three years. Identify water source for supplemental irrigation as needed. Plant more shrubs if maintenance time is limited.

PROTECT PLANTS FROM HERBIVORY

Know your herbivory risk, and prioritize known deer-resilient plants. Consider caging/fencing for young trees and shrubs if you notice herbivory; cages can be removed once plants have grown tall enough.

MAKE IT A COMMUNITY AFFAIR

Create maintenance plan that includes pictures of plants to help neighbors learn and recognize species. Create and install educational signage. Add a walking path through the garden for easier access and enjoyment.

How to Welcome Pollinators

SPREAD THE WORD: NATIVE BEES ARE GENTLE!

Most native bees are solitary nesters. Unlike honeybees, they have no hives to defend and therefore no reason to sting. Many live among us already but are so tiny we often don't see them!

PROVIDE SHELTER & BEAUTY AT THE SAME TIME

Many pollinators nest and overwinter in the ground, among fallen leaves and in dead wood. Get creative: Line the pathway with logs or add an upright piece of tree trunk as a sculptural piece in the garden.

PLANT DIVERSELY AND IN MASSES

Plant a succession of seasonal blooms of different shapes and colors. Create large drifts that will be noticed by pollinators. Choose native species over cultivars when possible.

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<https://tinyurl.com/y9hvgu2n>

