



Sunny Cul de Sac for Pollinators

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

Clustered 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

18 plants

Aromatic Aster* (*Symphyotrichum oblongifolium*)

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.

AA

20 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

36 plants

Foxglove Beardtongue* (*Penstemon digitalis*)

Attractive to bees, bumblebees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. An easy-to-grow and trouble-free plant.

BT

32 plants

Wild Bergamot* (*Monarda fistulosa*)

Hummingbirds, moths, bumblebees, monarchs, swallowtails, skippers and many others share space on the abundant flowers of this prolific reseeder.

WB

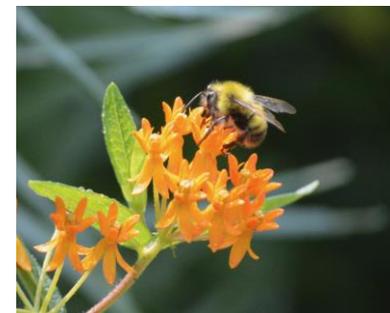
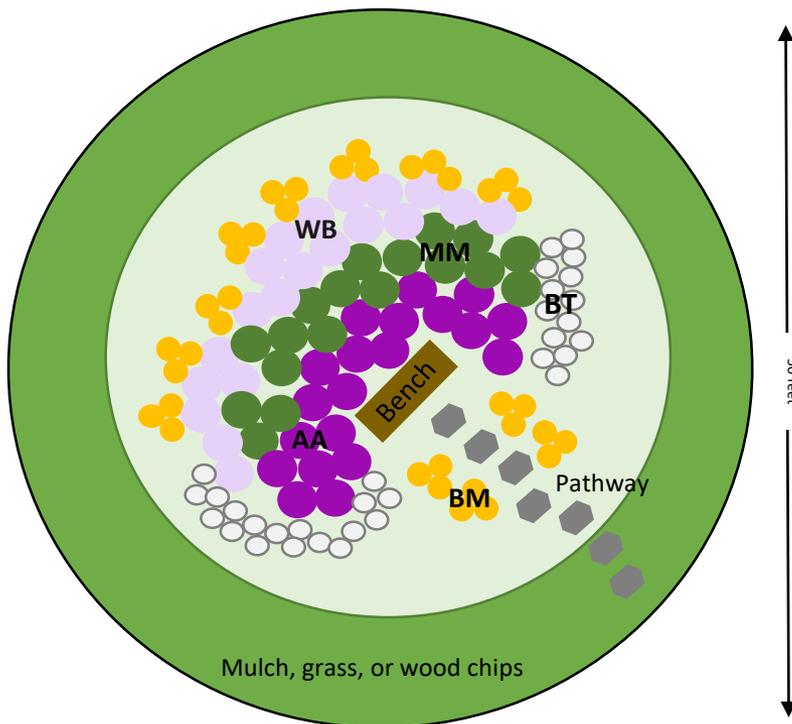
20 plants



* 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: Confusing Bumblebee *Bombus perplexus*

It's not clear how this bee, one of more than a dozen bumblebee species in Maryland, earned its name. "Teddy Bear" might be more apt. All that furriness is perfect for picking up pollen from milkweeds, beardtongues and other plants that females visit to gather food for their underground nests.

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



MM

Clustered Mountain Mint
Narrowleaf Mountain Mint*
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium
Hoary Mountain Mint*
Pycnanthemum incanum



AA

Aromatic Aster
Smooth Aster
Symphotrichum laeve
Wreath Goldenrod
Solidago caesia



BM

Butterfly Milkweed
Swamp Milkweed
Asclepias incarnata
Helen's Flower
Helenium autumnale



BT

Foxglove Beardtongue
Robins Plantain
Erigeron pulchellus
Golden Alexander
Zizia aurea



WB

Wild Bergamot
Blazing Star
Liatris spicata
Summer Phlox
Phlox paniculata

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.