Native Shade Plants

Plant for pollinators, clean water, and our earth

Wild ginger
Jacob's ladder
Wild geranium
Bishop's cap
Wild blue phlox
Mountain mint
Calico aster
Bloodroot
Wood lily
Alumroot

Pennsylvania sledge Yellow violets Solomon's seal Pagoda dogwood Ohio spiderwort Common yarrow Bearberry False strawberry Harebells



Find more info and an extended list of plants

bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes bwsr.state.mn.us/l2l monarchjointventure.org











When planting in a shady spot, consider:

- Leaving a spot of soil bare: To support ground nesting pollinators (which make up 80% of native bees), keep an area of soil bare and mulch-free in a well-drained, ideally south-facing planting.
- Using mulch sparingly: Too much mulch can prevent the formation of pollinator habitats. If it is needed for weed suppression and erosion control, only apply mulch for the first few years until plants are established.
- Creating overwintering areas: When cutting back wildflower stems in the fall, leave standing stubble 12"-18" tall to provide nesting sites for stem nesting bees to lay their eggs in. This stubble will break down naturally with time.
- **Incorporating clean water:** Add bird baths, saucers, water features, or rocks with shallow indentations, and change the water frequently to prevent mosquito larvae from hatching. Pollinators need clean water.

