



# Native Sunny Plants

Plant for pollinators, clean water, and our earth

Alumroot

Prairie dropseed

Wild strawberry

Purple prairie clover

Narrow leaved coneflower

Purple coneflower

Butterfly milkweed

Wild bergamot

Stiff goldenrod

Pearly everlasting

Silky aster

Little bluestem

Pussytoes

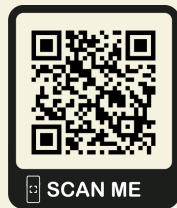
Prairie smoke

Prairie onion

Milkweed

Giant hyssop

Leadplant



Find more info  
and an extended  
list of plants



[bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes](http://bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes)  
[bwsr.state.mn.us/I2I](http://bwsr.state.mn.us/I2I)  
[monarchjointventure.org](http://monarchjointventure.org)

## When planting in a sunny 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.
- **Use this rule of thumb when selecting plants:**
  - **Full sun:** more than 6 hours of sunlight
  - **Part sun/shade:** between 3-6 hours of sunlight

### Sunny and Low Garden for Pollinators

This 10'x8' template was designed with drought-tolerant plant species. They are also excellent for low gardens, with most plants being under 24", ranging to 36" in the center. Plants in this design are tough enough for a dry boulevard.

