Sunny and Low Garden *for Pollinators*

These plants were selected for their drought tolerance and height. Most are 24" or under, ranging to 36" in the center. Plants in this design are tough enough for a dry boulevard.

Prairie Dropseed Fine leaves create 2' high mounds of texture that will offset the height and color of the blooms around it, Prairie Dropseed is most beautiful in groups.

PD 14 plants

Wild Strawberry This low ground-cover will spread throughout this planting, helping to stabilize soil and conserve moisture and providing tiny but delicious early summer fruit.

WS 24 plants

A low-growing native coral bell, **Alumroot** provides early blooms and it's crisp leaves will look great against the textures of Butterfly Milkweed and Prairie Dropseed grass.

AR 6 plants

Purple Prairie Clover is a graceful legume that forms a vase-shape of blooming stems beloved by pollinators. It is not a favored food of deer or rabbits and is extremely drought resistant.

PP plants

Narrow Leafed Coneflower Minnesota's only native coneflower, it is shorter than its relative Purple coneflower, but with similar flowers, Host plant of the Ottoe Skipper butterfly.

NL 8 plants

Butterfly Milkweed's bright mid-summer fireworks attract butterflies and bees alike. Vibrant color and tough, this plant can handle boulevard conditions, Butterfly Milkweed is amazing!

BM 12 plants

Wild Bergamot One of the best plants for attracting native pollinators, some people call it 'Sweet Leaf' because the edible foliage can be made into a minty tea.

WB 7 plants

Pearly Everlasting attracts bees and butterflies and blooms in the hottest time of the summer when pollinator foods are sometimes scarce. Beautiful fuzzy silver foliage.

PE 8 plants

Silky Aster This aster has a sprawling habit and is best supported by other plants. It is a host plant for Silvery Checkerspot larva. Blooms last from summer into late fall.

SA 5 plants

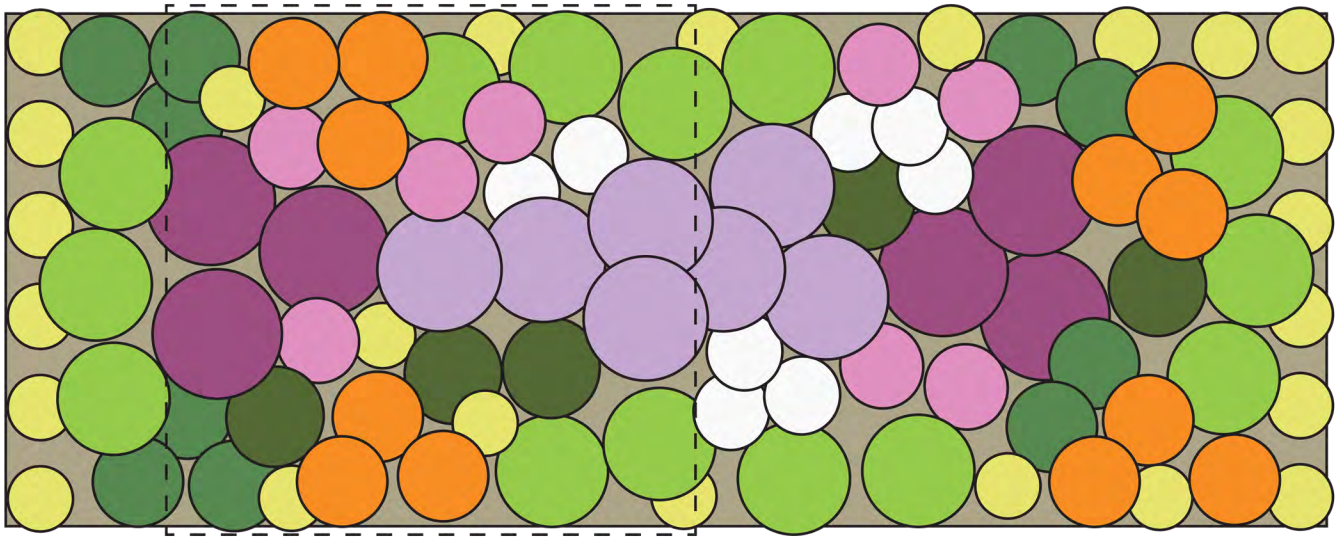
Bloom Time

May ***June*** ***July*** ***August*** ***September-Oct.***

Note:
To make this planting smaller, eliminate the center portion of the design, *shown* in the dotted black line.

Keep plants in groups to create more visual impact and make it easier for pollinators to forage efficiently.

Low growing plants are on the edges, taller plants in the center.



Featured Pollinator:
Minnesota's State Bee
Rusty-Patched Bumble Bee
Bombus affinis

Key nectar and pollen plants include **Purple Prairie Clover, Narrow Leafed Coneflower, Butterfly Milkweed, Wild Bergamot and Silky Aster**

BWSR

bwsr.state.mn.us/creating-residential-pollinator-habitat

Substitutions *for selected species*

Use plants found within their natural range, this helps protect nearby native plant communities and provides plant species that are sure to be compatible with local insect populations.

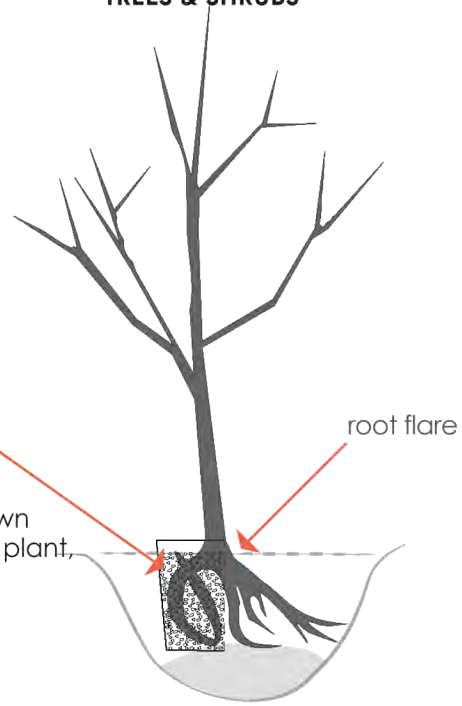
Prairie Dropseed	Wild Strawberry	Alumroot	Purple Prairie Clover	Narrow Leafed Coneflower	Butterfly Milkweed	Wild Bergamot	Pearly Everlasting	Silky Aster
Little Blue-stem, Side Oats Grama, Hairy Grama, Blue Gramm, Purple Love Grass, Pennsylvania Sedge*, Bicknell's Sedge	Pussytoes, Bearberry*, False Strawberry*, Creeping Thyme•, Sedum•, Wild Petunia, Prairie Smoke, Creeping Speedwell•* Creeping Phlox•, Harebells*, Ground Plum	Bishop's Cap*, Wild Ginger*, Coral Bells•, Lady's Mantle•, Berginia•*, Hostas•*, Prairie Coreopsis, Prairie Onion, Jacob's Ladder*, Wild Geranium*, Oval-leaf Milkweed, Downy Wood Mint•*	Lead Plant, Wild Lupine, Wild Blue Indigo^, Cream Wild Indigo^, Perennial Salvia•, Giant Hyssop, Hoary Vervain, Sneezeweed^, Canada Anemone	Dense Blazingstar, Purple Coneflower, Pale Coneflower, Prairie Onion, Foxglove Penstemon, Large-Flowered Penstemon, Sweet Black-Eyed Susan, Blanket Flower hybrids•	Common Milkweed, Prairie Larkspur, Evening Primrose, Flowering Spurge, Lead Plant, Prairie Phlox, Wild Blue Phlox*, Poppy Mallow• Autumn Joy Sedum	Bee Balm Hybrids•*, Spotted Horsemint, Mountain Mint *, New Jersey Tea, Catmint, Russian Sage•^, Lamb's Ear•, Culver's Root, Bugbane*	Common Yarrow, Yarrow cultivars•, Calico Aster*, Calamintha•, Catmint•^, Cornflower•, Dianthus•, Borage•, Oregano•, Prairie Rose^, Lamb's Ear•,	Heath Aster, Aromatic Aster, Sky Blue Aster^, Maryland Figwort, White Upland Aster, Giant Hyssop, White Sage, Cream Gentian, Stiff Goldenrod

*• non-native * Shade alternative ^ Larger Plant -use 1 plant to replace 3 shown in template*

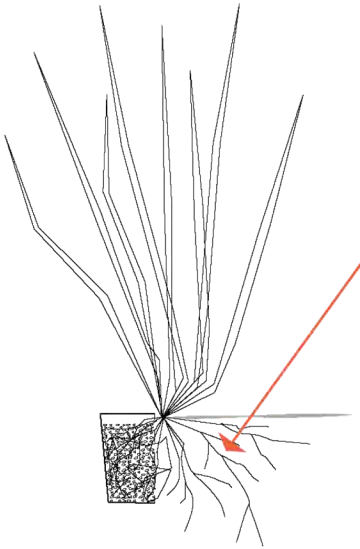
Planting Tips *for new gardeners*

TREES & SHRUBS

- Prepare your new garden bed. Use methods found on BWSR's Creating Residential Pollinator Habitat page
- Dig a hole as deep and 2-3 sizes wider than the pot. Remove the pot.
- Loosen roots and remove any roots that have growing a circle around the base of the plant.
- The soil level should be just below the flare of the tree or shrub and the base of your plant.
- Spread roots, then re-fill hole. Tamp soil down gently around the roots. Mulch around the plant, but don't place mulch against the trunk.
- Water immediately after planting, then once a week for the first summer



PERENNIAL PLANTS



- Prepare your new garden bed. Use methods found on BWSR's Creating Residential Pollinator Habitat web-page
- Dig a hole as deep and 2-3 sizes wider than the pot.
- Remove the pot.
- Loosen roots and remove any roots growing in a circle around the base of the plant.
- Mulch around the plant, but don't place mulch against the stem.
- Water immediately after planting, then once a week for the first summer.