

# Shade Foundation for Pollinators

Native perennials, shrubs, and trees can be used in all aspects of your landscape. Use this template to guide your plant choices when planting around the north or east facing foundation of your home.



Bloom Time

May

June

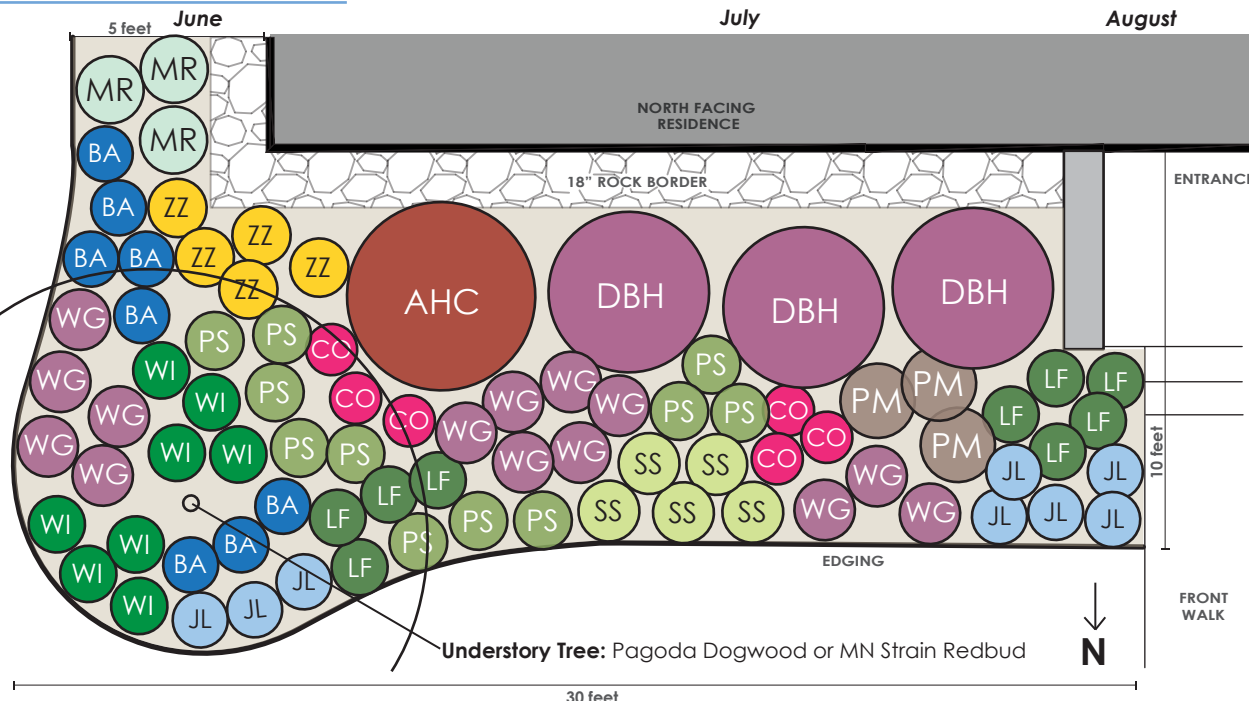
July

August

September-Oct.

If adapting this design for different sized planting areas, keep plants in groups to create more visual impact and make it easier for pollinators to forage efficiently. Repeat groups of plants throughout your planting for aesthetic continuity.

Plant low growing plants on the edges, and taller plants to the back to create visual layering at your home's foundation. The rock border shown in the plan currently exists at many residences to avoid excess thatch and moisture against homes, but is not essential for the planting.



Featured Pollinator:  
**Silvery Checkerspot**  
*Chlosyne nycteis*

The silvery checkerspot butterfly larval foods are various Asters including Big-Leaved Aster, and Rudbeckia. Adult foods include nectar from Milkweed and Dogbane.

Photo:  
Wikipedia - Megan McCarty

# 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.

## Jacob's Ladder

Virginia Bluebells,  
Wild Blue Phlox

## Columbine

Bishop's Cap,  
Wild Blue Phlox,  
Wood  
Anemone,  
Bellwort

## Early Meadow Rue

Mayapple

## Poke Milkweed

Heart-leaved  
Groundsel

## Palm Sedge

Common Wood  
Sedge, Curly  
Styled Wood  
Sedge, Plains  
Oval Sedge,  
Pennsylvania  
Sedge

## Lady Fern

Maidenhair  
Fern,  
Bracken Fern,  
Interrupted Fern,  
Oak Fern

## Big-Leaved Aster

Heart Leaved  
Aster, Short's  
Aster

## Wild Ginger

Wild Strawberry,  
Woodland  
Strawberry,  
Prairie Alumroot,  
Virginia  
Waterleaf,  
Common Violet

## Wild Geranium

Harebells,  
Rue Anemone,  
Jacob's Ladder,  
Foxglove  
Beardtongue

## Solomon's Plume

Solomon's Seal

## Pagoda Dogwood

MN Strain Redbud

## American Highbush Cranberry

Arrowwood  
Viburnum

## Dwarf Bush Honeysuckle

Leatherwood

## Zig-Zag Goldenrod

Upland White  
Goldenrod,  
Elm Leaved  
Goldenrod

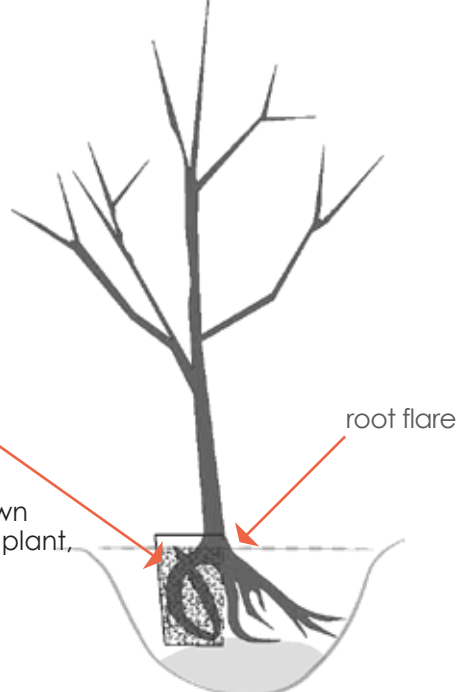
All common names are consistent with Minnesota Wildflowers

# 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 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.

