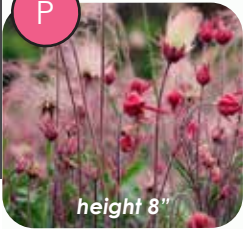
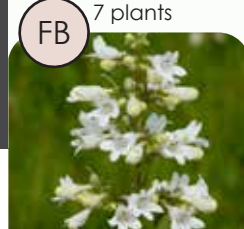
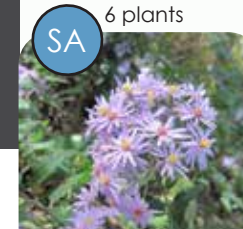
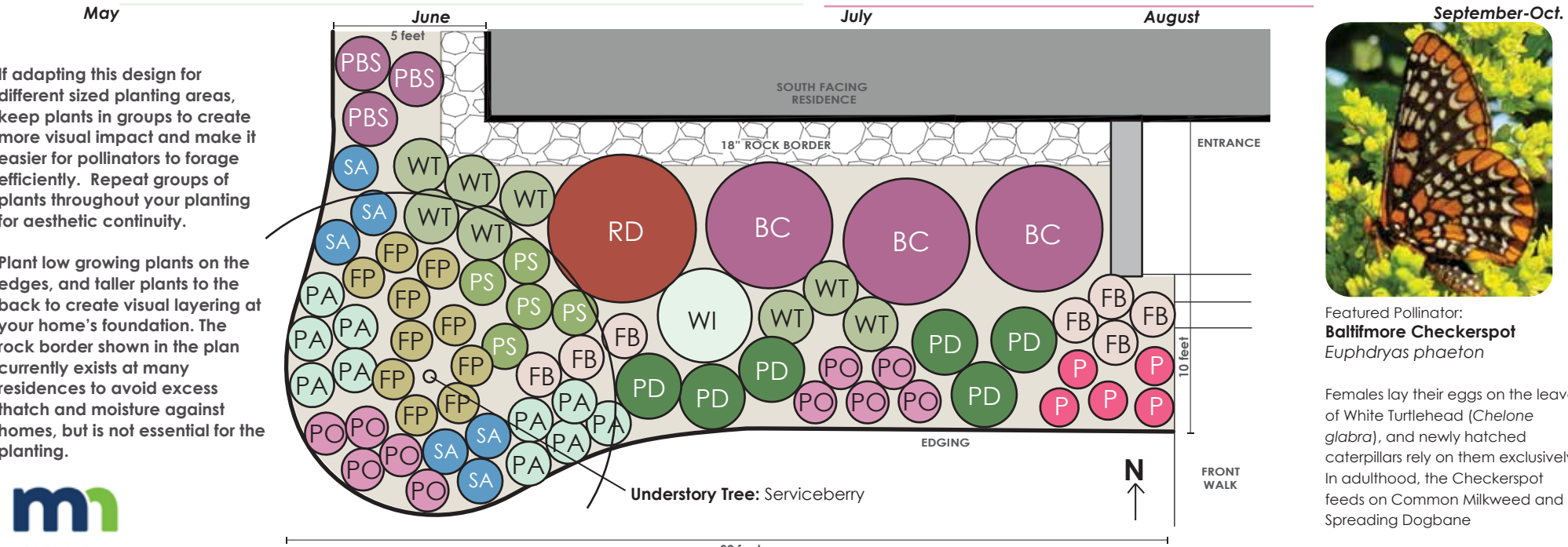


Sun Foundation for Pollinators

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 south or west facing foundation of your home.

Prairie Smoke 5 plants P  height 8"	Red-Osier Dogwood 1 plant RD  up to 10'	Prairie Alumroot 10 plants PA  height 24"	Black Chokeberry 3 plants BC  up to 6'	Palm Sedge 5 plants PS  height 18"	Prairie Onion 10 plants PO  height 18"	Prairie Dropseed 6 plants PD  height 36"
Serviceberry Tree 1 plant O  up to 20'	Field Pussytoes 10 plants FP  height 4"	Foxglove Beardtongue 7 plants FB  height 36"	White Wild Indigo 1 plant WI  height 36"	Prairie Blazing Star 3 plants PBS  height 48"	White Turtlehead 8 plants WT  height 48"	Short's Aster 6 plants SA  height 36"



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:
Ballifmore Checkerspot
Euphydryas phaeton

Females lay their eggs on the leaves of White Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*), and newly hatched caterpillars rely on them exclusively. In adulthood, the Checkerspot feeds on Common Milkweed and Spreading Dogbane

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 Smoke

Blue-Eyed Grass,
Prairie Phlox,
Field Pussytoes

Red-Osier Dogwood

American
Hazelnut,
Common
Elderberry

Prairie Alumroot

Purple Prairie
Clover,
Prairie Phlox

Black Chokeberry

Ninebark,
Serviceberry
Shrubs, Prairie
Willow

Palm Sedge

Fox Sedge, Long
Beaked Sedge

Prairie Onion

Lanceleaf
Coreopsis,
Nodding Onion,
Blue-Eyed Grass,
Purple Prairie
Clover

Prairie Dropseed

Purple Lovegrass,
June Grass,
Little Bluestem

Serviceberry Tree

Blue Beech,
MN Strain
Redbud

Field Pussytoes

Wild Strawberry,
Bearberry,
Wild Petunia

Foxglove Beardtongue

Spotted Bee
Balm, Rattlesnake
Master, Pale
Purple Coneflower

White Wild Indigo

Anise Hyssop,
New Jersey Tea,
Eastern Bluestar

Prairie Blazing Star

Button Blazing
Star, Pale Purple
Coneflower,
Anise Hyssop

White Turtlehead

Showy
Goldenrod,
Stiff Goldenrod

Short's Aster

Calico Aster,
Sky Blue Aster

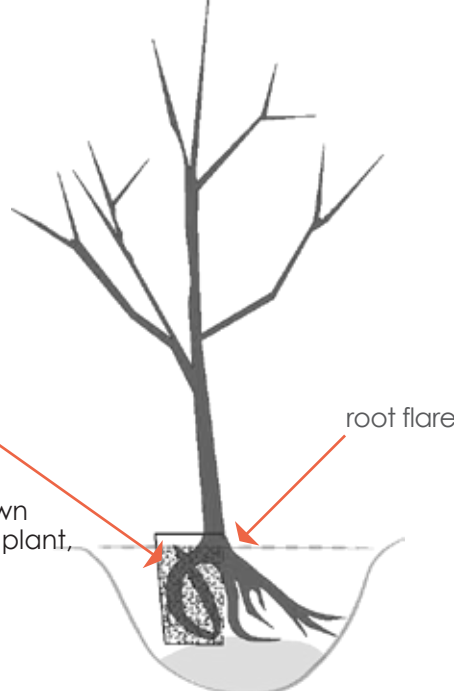
All common names are consistent with Minnesota Wildflowers

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.

