

Native Plant Pollinator Garden Templates





Sunny & Dry Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their ability to withstand drought in sunny locations, and for their pollinator value.

Mountain Mint*
(*Pycnanthemum muticum*)

The silvery flowers are extremely attractive to butterflies, bees, and other pollinators from July through September. A great spreader with minty scent.

MM 5 plants

Threadleaf Coreopsis*
(*Coreopsis verticillata*)

The cheery yellow flowers on delicate foliage last for months beginning in July. Some native bees rely on coreopsis pollen to provision their nests.

C 9 plants

Smooth Blue Aster*
(*Aster laevis*)

This plant is short (for an aster), growing two to three feet with long-lasting lavender blue flowers that feed bumblebees and others late in the season.

SBA 4 plants

Hollow Joe-Pye
(*Eutrochium fistulosum*)

You and the butterflies will love the tall-growing dusty purple flower clusters of this "weed" in your yard. This pollinator magnet also draws bees and other insects.

HJP 8 plants

Purple Coneflower*
(*Echinacea purpurea*)

Coneflower is easy to grow and its purple blooms are popular with people and pollinators. When it reseeds, you'll have plenty to share.

CF 9 plants

Red Chokeberry*
(*Aronia arbutifolia*)

This tall, narrow deciduous shrub has red berries for birds and abundant flowers that provide an important food source for early-emerging pollinators.

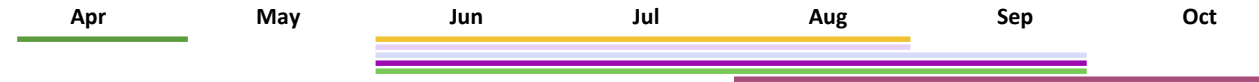
RC 1 plant

Moss Phlox
(*Phlox subulata*)

This is a short growing, front-of-the-bed plant with lots of spring color. Its early blooms attract bee flies, long-tongued bees, small butterflies and skippers.

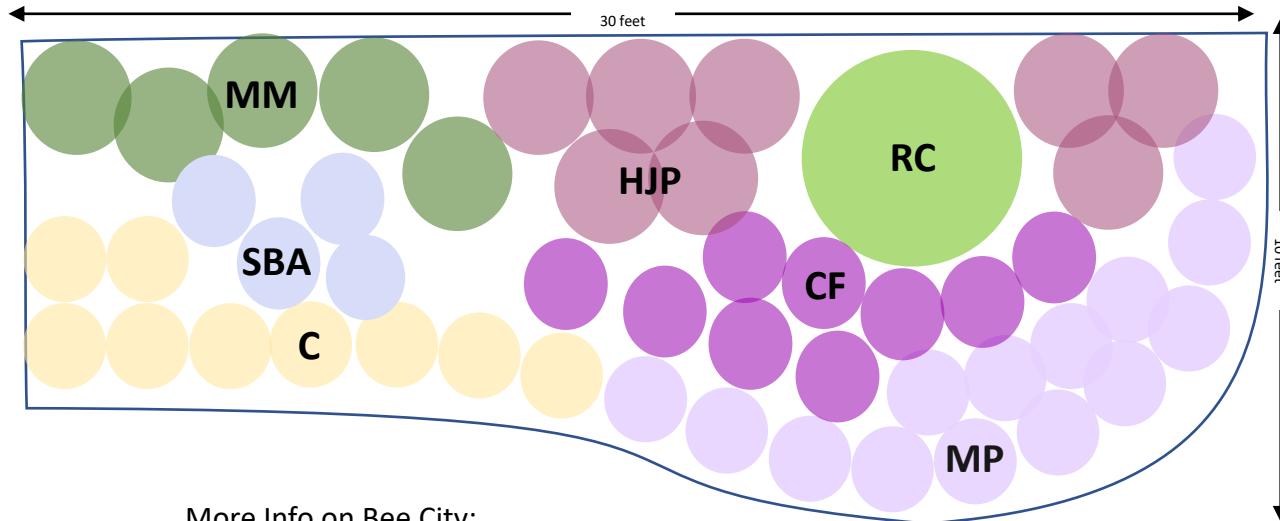
MP 14 plants

Bloom Times:



* Deer-resistant, resists or withstands some browsing.

Note: This design is flexible based on available space. To make this garden smaller, reduce the number of plants per species.



More Info on Bee City:

<https://livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/>




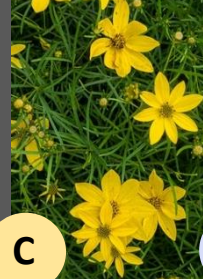





Featured Pollinator:
American Lady

Vanessa virginiensis

American lady butterflies nectar on coneflowers, milkweed, and many other native species. But they lay eggs mainly on pussytoes (*Antennaria* species), a lovely groundcover. Caterpillars hide during the day in silky enclosures they create from the silvery leaves, coming out at night to feed.

Alternates for selected species

The following plant species can be alternately combined to create a pollinator garden in sunny, dry conditions. For more information about native plants and other pollinator resources, visit: livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/

						
MM	C	SBA	HJP	CF	RC	MP
Mountain Mint Wild Bergamot* <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> Shrubby St. John's wort* <i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	Threadleaf Coreopsis* Bluestem Goldenrod* <i>Solidago caesia</i> Oxeye sunflower <i>Helianthus helianthoides</i>	Smooth Blue Aster* Butterfly Milkweed* <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> Blazing Star <i>Liatris spicata</i>	Hollow Joe-Pye Foxglove Beardtongue <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> Common Milkweed* <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Purple Coneflower* Brown-eyed Susan* <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> Aromatic Aster* <i>Symphotrichum oblongifolium</i>	Red Chokeberry* New Jersey Tea* <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> Winterberry Holly <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Moss Phlox Robin's Plantain* <i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> Lyreleaf Sage* <i>Salvia lyrata</i>

Why Plant Natives?

ENJOY A BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE

The many textures, colors and habits of native plants can be combined in attractive designs. Choose a natural-looking or more formal style.

PRESERVE MARYLAND'S BIODIVERSITY

Many bees provision their nests with pollen from native plants, and butterflies and moths eat native species at the larval stage. Birds, in turn, feed an abundance of these caterpillars to their young. Going native supports this whole food web.

IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND REDUCE YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

Conventional gardens often employ fertilizers, pesticides, supplemental water, and fossil-fuel-using machinery – resulting in poor soil health, erosion, and polluted stormwater runoff.

Photo Credits:

<https://tinyurl.com/y9hvgu2n>

How You Can Help Pollinators

PROVIDE FOOD

Plant a succession of native blooms of different shapes, sizes and colors from spring to fall. Choose native species over cultivars when possible.

Plant densely, using native groundcovers as “green mulch,” leaving some bare soil for the 70 percent of native bees that nest in the ground.

Plant in drifts of 3 or more plants to be noticed by pollinators.

PROVIDE WATER SOURCES

Include mud-puddling areas for butterflies. (Refresh water often to deter mosquitoes.)

PROVIDE SHELTER

Add nesting sites for bees, caterpillars and others by leaving fallen leaves where possible and incorporating dead wood (stalks, logs, stumps) into the garden.

SAFEGUARD POLLINATOR HABITAT

Control invasive plants, and avoid pesticides when possible.





Sunny & Moist Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their ability to withstand moist conditions and for their pollinator value.

Obedient Plant
Physostegia virginiana

Easy to establish and maintain, this plant has snapdragon-like, pink to lilac flowers that bloom throughout summer, providing nectar for butterflies.

OP 6 plants

Common Bluets*
Houstonia caerulea

This low-growing plant blooms with delicate blue flowers in the spring. Flowers attract small butterflies, little carpenter bees, and green metallic bees.

CB 40 plants

Butterfly Milkweed*
Asclepias tuberosa

Long-blooming, deer-resistant plant, and larval host to the monarch caterpillar. Its vibrant orange flowers are a great nectar source for bees and butterflies.

BM 5 plants

Eastern Columbine
Aquilegia canadensis

Striking red and yellow flowers bloom in late spring, attracting hummingbirds and insects. Larval host to columbine duskywing and spring azure butterfly.

EC 5 plants

Eastern Redbud
Cercis canadensis

An important early food source for pollinators, this small tree is a great substitute for non-native cherry trees. Does well in full sun to part shade.

ER 1 plant

Helen's Flower*
Helenium autumnale

This plant blooms over a lengthy period, summer to autumn. Native bees, honeybees, wasps, flies, butterflies and beetles seek the nectar and pollen.

HF 6 plants

Blazing Star*
Liatris spicata

Rosy-purple spiky flowers bloom in summer, attracting bees, butterflies, hummingbird moths and hummingbirds.

BS 5 plants

Blue-Eyed Grass
Sisyrinchium angustifolium

This low growing grass-like plant is a miniature member of the iris family. It is a great substitute for liriopse and can form thick stands over time.

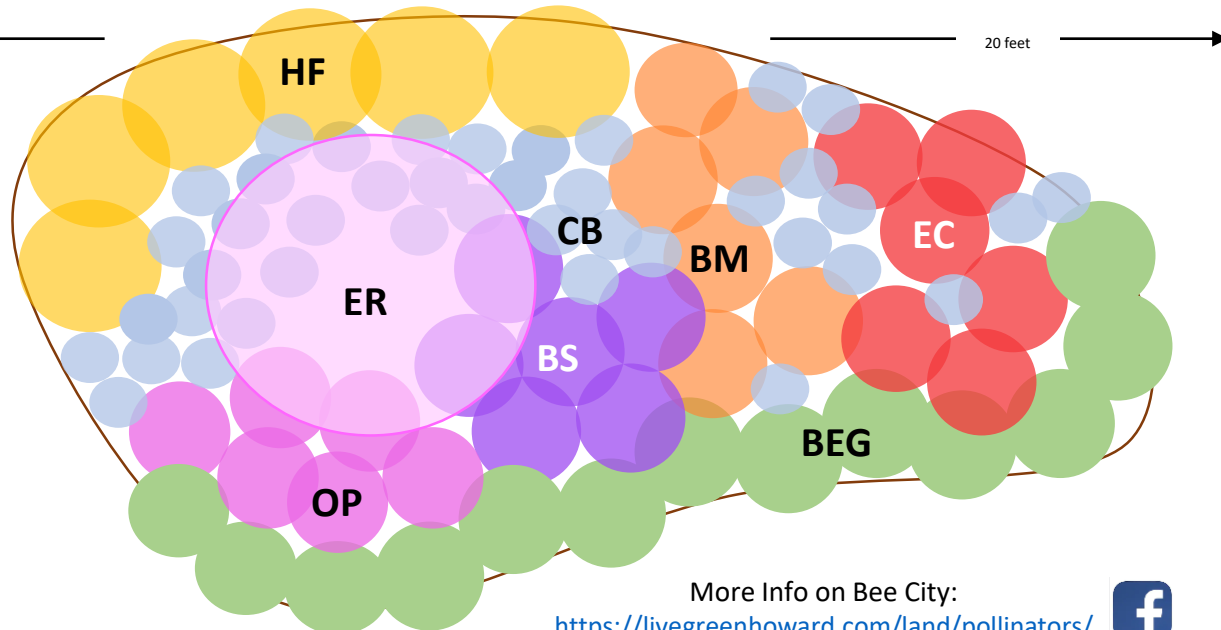
BEG 13 plants

Bloom Times:



* Deer-resistant, resists or withstands some browsing.

Note: This design is flexible based on available space. To make this garden smaller, reduce the number of plants per species.



10 feet

Featured Pollinator:

Leafcutter Bee/*Megachile*

Bees in this family carry pollen on the underside of their fuzzy abdomens rather than their legs. They use their large mouth parts to collect their preferred nesting material—leaves! A handful of *Megachile* species are specialists and feed only on a particular genus of plants. Most use a variety of plants for nectar and pollen. Leaves from the redbud tree make excellent nesting material.

More Info on Bee City:

<https://livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/>



Alternates for selected species

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OP

Obident Plant

Golden Ragwort*
Packera aurea
Blue Mistflower*
Conoclinium coelestinum



CB

Common Bluets*

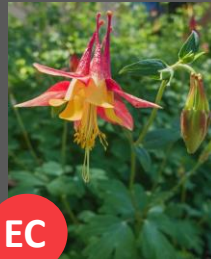
Plantain-leaved Pussytoes
Antennaria plantaginifolia
Green and Gold*
Chrysogonum virginianum



BM

Butterfly Milkweed*

Swamp Milkweed*
Asclepias incarnata
Garden Phlox
Phlox paniculata



EC

Eastern Columbine

Sundrops
Oenothera fruticosa
Foxglove
Beardtongue
Penstemon digitalis



ER

Eastern Redbud

Witch Hazel
Hamamelis virginiana
White Fringetree*
Chionanthus virginicus



HF

Helen's Flower*

Coastal Plain Joe-Pye
Eutrochium dubium
Wild Bergamot*
Monarda fistulosa



BS

Blazing Star*

Blue Wild Indigo*
Baptisia australis
Cardinal Flower
Lobelia cardinalis
Monkey Flower
Mimulus ringens



BEG

Blue Eyed Grass

Tussock Sedge*
Carex stricta
Soft Rush
(Juncus effusus)

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IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND REDUCE YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

Conventional gardens often employ fertilizers, pesticides, supplemental water, and fossil-fuel-using machinery – resulting in poor soil health, erosion, and polluted stormwater runoff.

How You Can Help Pollinators

PROVIDE FOOD

Plant a succession of native blooms of different shapes, sizes and colors from spring to fall. Choose native species over cultivars when possible. Plant densely, using native groundcovers as “green mulch,” leaving some bare soil for the 70 percent of native bees that nest in the ground. Plant in drifts of 3 or more plants to be noticed by pollinators.

PROVIDE WATER SOURCES

Include mud-puddling areas for butterflies. (Refresh water often to deter mosquitoes.)

PROVIDE SHELTER

Add nesting and overwintering sites for cavity-nesting bees, caterpillars and others by leaving fallen leaves where possible and incorporating dead wood (stalks, logs, stumps).

SAFEGUARD POLLINATOR HABITAT

Control invasive plants, and avoid pesticides when possible.





Part Sun & Dry Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their ability to withstand drought in part-sun locations, and for their pollinator value.

New York Ironweed*
Vernonia noveboracensis

An adaptable native with deep purple flowers, ironweed grows to about four feet in dry conditions and is a magnet for swallowtail butterflies.

NYI 5 plants

Black-Eyed Susan*
Rudbeckia hirta

This black-eyed Susan blooms like crazy, is easy to grow and reseeds with abandon. Feeds specialist bees and caterpillars of wavy-lined emerald moths.

BES 9 plants

Coral Bells*
Heuchera americana

A groundcover for part sun conditions, coral bells has attractive foliage with airy flower panicles that draw bees and hummingbirds.

CB 9 plants

Little Bluestem*
Schizachyrium scoparium

Valued for its blue-green color, it turns beautiful shades of copper and crimson after first frost. Caterpillars of several skippers feed on the foliage. Songbirds eat the seeds.

LBS 8 plants

Gray Goldenrod*
Solidago nemoralis

This long-blooming goldenrod provides nectar and pollen, supporting a diversity of pollinators late in the season.

GG 6 plants

Sourwood
Oxydendrum arboretum

This native specimen tree has four-season interest and grows slowly to 25' (average). Flowers are attractive to native bees. Host plant for some moth species.

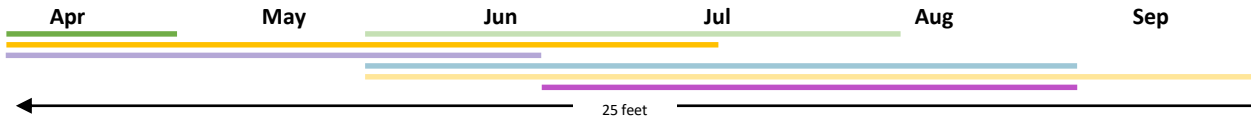
S 1 plant

Lyreleaf Sage*
Salvia lyrata

Lyreleaf sage is adaptable to varying conditions. The blueish to lavender tubular flowers attract hummingbirds and insects in spring. Host to five butterfly and moth species.

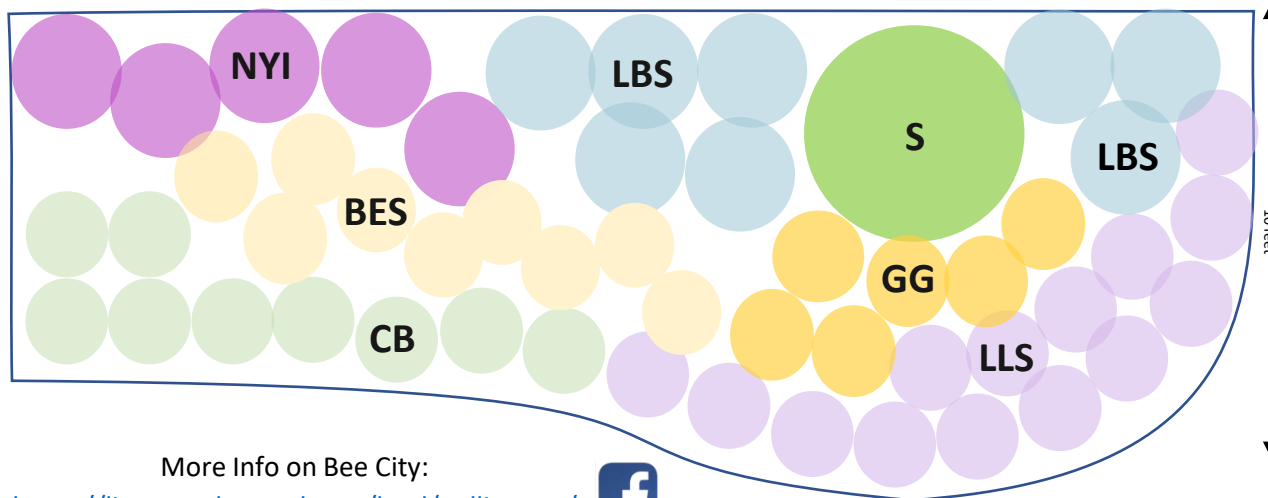
LLS 14 plants

Bloom Times:



* Deer-resilient, resists or withstands some browsing.

Note: This design is flexible based on available space. To make this garden smaller, reduce the number of plants per species.



More Info on Bee City:
<https://livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/>



Featured Pollinator:
American Bumblebee
Bombus americanus

This threatened bumblebee species visits ironweed, wild bergamot, sunflowers, Joe Pye and others. Preferred nesting sites include open fields with tall grasses but can also be underground or even in flowerpots.

Alternates for selected species

The following plant species can be alternately combined to create a pollinator garden in part-sun, dry conditions. For more information about native plants and other pollinator resources, visit: livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/



NYI

New York Ironweed*

Spotted Joe-Pye
Eutrochium maculatum

Purple Coneflower*
Echinacea purpurea



BS

Black-Eyed Susan*

Ohio Spiderwort
Tradescantia ohioensis

Yellow Indigo*
Baptisia tinctoria



CB

Coral Bells*

Heath Aster*
Symphotrichum ericoides

Robin's Plantain*
Erigeron pulchellus



LBS

Little Bluestem*

Woodland Sedge*
Carex blanda

Tufted Hairgrass*
Deschampsia cespitosa



GG

Gray Goldenrod*

Narrowleaf Mountainmint*
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium

Woodland Sunflower
Helianthus divaricatus



S

Sourwood

Sweetspire*
Itea virginica

Flowering Dogwood*
Cornus florida



LLS

Lyreleaf Sage*

Aromatic Aster*
Symphotrichum oblongifolium

Moss Phlox
Phlox subulata

Why Plant Natives?

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IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND REDUCE YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

Conventional gardens often employ fertilizers, pesticides, supplemental water, and fossil-fuel-using machinery – resulting in poor soil health, erosion, and polluted stormwater runoff.

Photo Credits:
<https://tinyurl.com/y9hvgu2n>

How You Can Help Pollinators

PROVIDE FOOD

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PROVIDE WATER SOURCES

Include mud-puddling areas for butterflies. (Refresh water often to deter mosquitoes.)

PROVIDE SHELTER

Add nesting and overwintering sites for cavity-nesting bees, caterpillars and others by leaving fallen leaves where possible and incorporating dead wood (stalks, logs, stumps).

SAFEGUARD POLLINATOR HABITAT

Control invasive plants, and avoid pesticides when possible.





Part Sun and Moist Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their ability to withstand moist conditions in partial sun, and for their pollinator value.

Spotted Geranium
Geranium maculatum

Beautiful pinkish-purple showy flowers in spring. Bees and syrphid flies are most common pollinators.

SG 9 plants

Cutleaf Bleeding Heart*
Dicentra eximia

Early bloomer for pollinators including just-returning hummingbirds. Prefers full to part shade in average to moist soils.

CBH 9 plants

Hairy Beardtongue*
Penstemon hirsutus

Attractive to bees, bumblebees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. An easy-to-grow and trouble-free plant. Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

HB 9 plants

Wild Bergamot*
Monarda fistulosa

Low-maintenance. Long-tongued bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds sip nectar from the flowers. Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

WB 7 plants

Swamp Milkweed*
Asclepias incarnata

Provides nectar for bees and butterflies. Is a host plant for the monarch butterfly. Rated "very high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

SM 6 plants

Virginia Mountain Mint*
Pycnanthemum virginianum

Extremely hardy and easy to grow. The leaves are very fragrant. Long bloom time. Rated "very high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

VM 9 plants

Cardinal Flower
Lobelia cardinalis

Irresistible to hummingbirds and butterflies. Prospers in part sun (moist soils) or in sun (wetter soils). Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

CF 9 plants

New England Aster*
Symphyotrichum novae-angliae

Majestic in fall with large purple daisies. Flowers supply valuable late-season nectar for migrating monarch butterflies. Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

NEA 5 plants

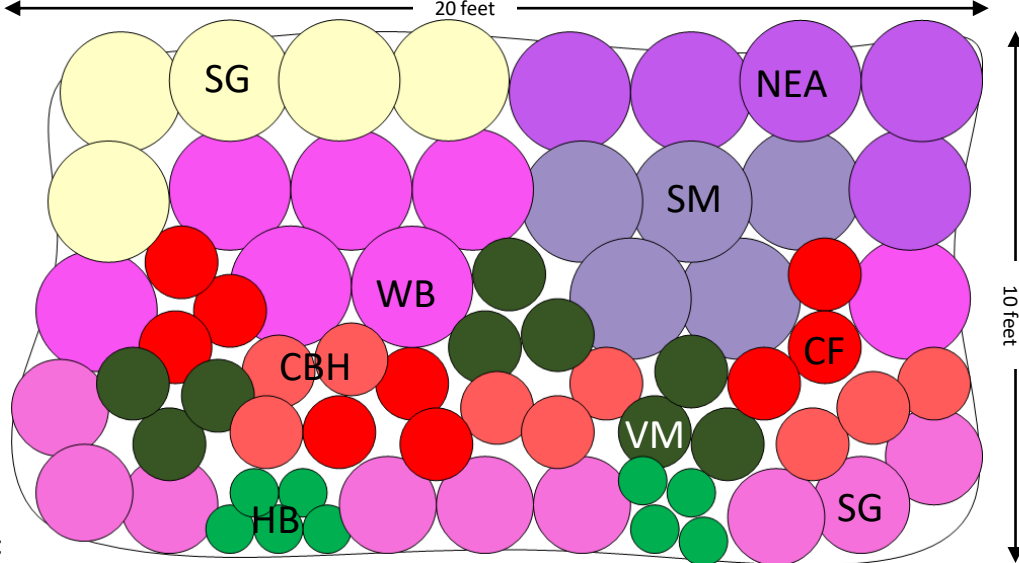
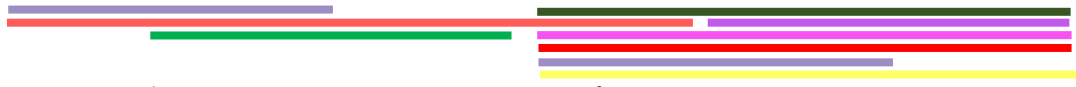
Showy Goldenrod*
Solidago speciosa

Valuable late-season nectar and pollen for native bees, honeybees, butterflies, moths and beetles. Rated "high" in pollinator value by USDA NRCS.

SG 5 plants

Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

Bloom Times:



* Deer-resistant, resists or withstands some browsing.

Note: This design is flexible based on available space. To make this garden smaller, reduce the number of plants per species.












Featured Pollinator:
Hummingbird clearingwing moth
Hemaris thysbe

Often mistaken for tiny hummingbirds, these moths visit the same flowers as their namesake birds. The long proboscis makes this insect a perfect pollinator for deep tubular flowers, such as those of wild bergamot. Our beautiful native coral honeysuckle vine feeds hummingbird moth caterpillars, who overwinter in the fallen leaves below.

Alternates for selected species

The following plant species can be alternately combined to create a pollinator garden in part sun, moist conditions. For more information about native plants and other pollinator resources, visit: livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/

								
SG	CBH	HB	WB	SM	VM	CF	NEA	SG
Spotted Geranium Woodland phlox <i>Phlox divaricata</i> Coral Bells* <i>Heuchera americana</i>	Cutleaf Bleeding Heart* Wild columbine <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> Golden Ragwort* <i>Packera aurea</i>	Hairy Beardtongue* Foxglove beardtongue <i>(Penstemon digitalis)</i> Dogbane <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Wild Bergamot* Culver's root* <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> Scarlet beebalm <i>Monarda didyma</i>	Swamp Milkweed Coastal Plain Joe-Pye <i>Eutrochium dubium</i> Butterfly Milkweed* <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Virginia Mountain Mint* Clustered Mountain Mint <i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i> Narrow-leaved Mountain Mint* <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Cardinal Flower Great Blue Lobelia <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> Blue Mistflower* <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	New England Aster* New York Aster* <i>Symphyotrichum novi-belgii</i> New York Ironweed* <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	Showy Goldenrod* Bluestem goldenrod* <i>Solidago caesia</i> Wrinkleleaf goldenrod* <i>Solidago rugosa</i>

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PRESERVE MARYLAND'S BIODIVERSITY

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PROVIDE WATER SOURCES

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PROVIDE SHELTER

Add nesting sites for bees, caterpillars and others by leaving fallen leaves where possible and incorporating dead wood (stalks, logs, stumps) into the garden.

SAFEGUARD POLLINATOR HABITAT

Control invasive plants, and avoid pesticides when possible.

Photo Credits:

<https://tinyurl.com/y9hvgu2n>



Since 2019



Shade Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their shade tolerance and their pollinator value.

Serviceberry*
Amelanchier canadensis
A wonderful spring bloomer with edible berries. This plant supports mining and sweat bees, and is great for height and structure in the garden.

Fetterbush*
Eubotrys racemosa
This plant is great for shade and is deer resistant. Bees and butterflies visit the flowers. Beautiful evergreen winter foliage in an array of maroons and purples.

Sweetspire*
Itea Virginica
Easy-to-grow shrub and host plant for the American holly azure. Also visited by bees and other butterflies. Its creamy white, bottlebrush flower opens in spring. Reds and maroon foliage in fall.

Great Blue Lobelia*
Lobelia siphilitica
Striking blue summer flowers support hummingbirds native bees, bumblebees and sweat bees. It often reseeds in the garden over time and likes moist soil.

Dwarf Crested Iris*
Iris cristata
Spring ephemeral bloomer that supports hummingbirds and bees. It's a low grower filling in the ground layer of your pollinator garden. Good for wet areas.

Spotted Geranium*
Geranium maculatum
Supports butterflies and many native bees. Easy to grow and spreads as a medium-height groundcover. Crushed leaves emit odor that repels biting insects.

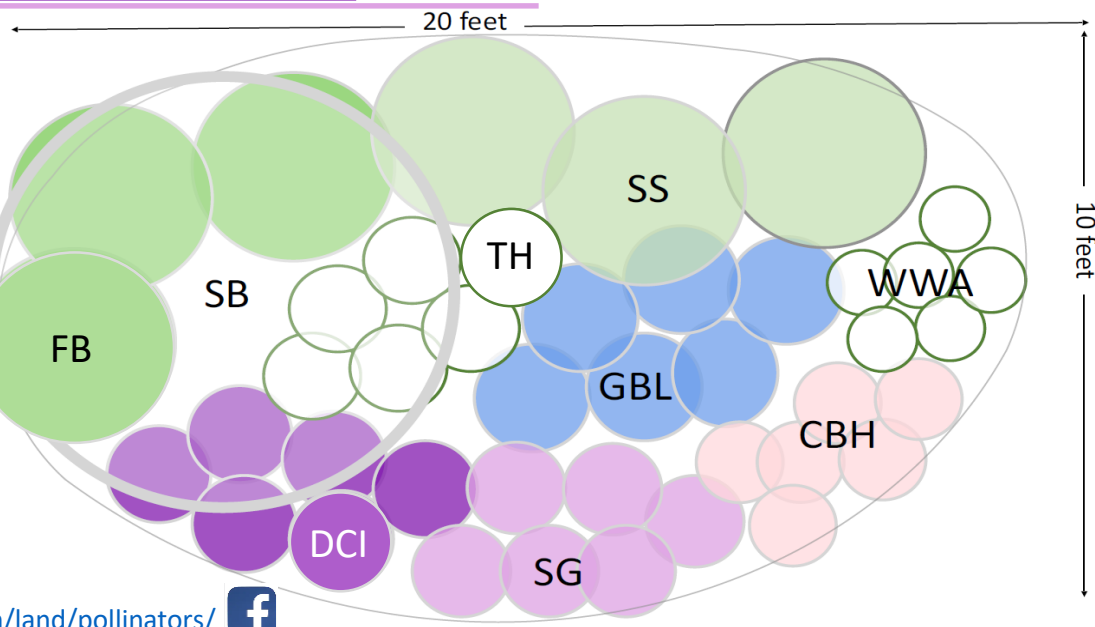
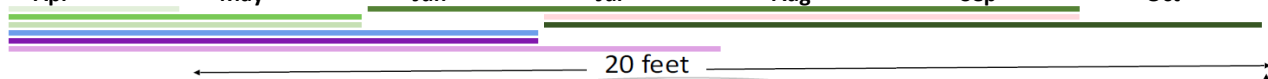
Turtlehead*
Chelone glabra
A summer bloomer with white flowers to attract bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Host for endangered Baltimore checkerspot and the buckeye. Does well in moist soil.

Cutleaf Bleeding Heart*
Dicentra eximia
A lovely early spring flower that supports hummingbirds, butterflies and long-tongued bees. It often dies back in the summer heat and may show a regeneration of leaves in the fall.

White Wood Aster*
Eurybia divaricata
This easy-to-grow plant has attractive basal leaves and a pretty white fall bloom. It is a late-season food source for butterflies and bees, and spreads as a groundcover.



Bloom Times:



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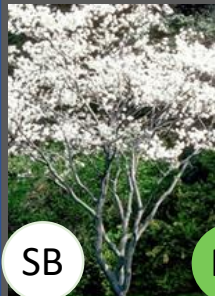








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Featured Pollinator:
Ruby Throated Hummingbird
Archilochus colubris
Loves to feed on many of our shade pollinator garden selections like white turtlehead, spotted geranium, great blue lobelia and cutleaf bleeding heart. These hummingbirds make beautiful thimble-sized nests and are expert flyers. They can even fly backwards!

Alternates for selected species

The following plant species can be alternately combined to create a pollinator garden in shade conditions. For more information about native plants and other pollinator resources, visit: livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/

								
SB	FB	SS	GBL	DCI	SG	TH	CBH	WWA
Serviceberry* White Fringetree* <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> Sweetbay Magnolia* <i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Fetterbush* Mountain laurel* <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> Inkberry Holly* <i>Ilex glabra</i> Rosebay Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Sweetspire* Dwarf Fothergilla* <i>Fothergilla gardenia</i> Summersweet <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> Smooth Hydrangea <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Great Blue Lobelia* Dutchman's Breeches* <i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> Eastern Columbine* <i>Aquilegia Canadensis</i> Virginia Bluebells* <i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Dwarf Crested Iris* Jacob's Ladder <i>Polemonium reptans</i> Foamflower* <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> Wild Ginger* <i>Asarum canadense</i>	Spotted Geranium* Cardinal Flower* <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> Blue Flag Iris* <i>Iris versicolor</i> Bottlebrush Grass* <i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Turtlehead* Woodland Phlox <i>Phlox divaricata</i> Spiderwort* <i>Tradescantia virginiana</i> Golden Ragwort* <i>Packera aurea</i>	Cutleaf Bleeding Heart* Foxglove Beardtongue* <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> Tall Meadow Rue* <i>Thalictrum pubescens</i> Clustered Mountain Mint* <i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	White Wood Aster* Gray Goldenrod* <i>Solidago nemoralis</i> Black Cohosh* <i>Actaea racemosa</i> Green and Gold* <i>Chrysogonum virginiana</i>

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Many bees provision their nests with pollen from native plants, and butterflies and moths eat native species at the larval stage. Birds, in turn, feed an abundance of these caterpillars to their young. Going native supports this whole food web.

IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND REDUCE YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

Conventional gardens often employ fertilizers, pesticides, supplemental water, and fossil-fuel-using machinery – resulting in poor soil health, erosion, and polluted stormwater runoff.

How You Can Help Pollinators

PROVIDE FOOD

Plant a succession of native blooms of different shapes, sizes and colors from spring to fall. Choose native species over cultivars when possible. Plant densely, using native groundcovers as “green mulch,” leaving some bare soil for the 70 percent of native bees that nest in the ground. Plant in drifts of 3 or more plants to be noticed by pollinators.

PROVIDE WATER SOURCES

Include mud-puddling areas for butterflies. (Refresh water often to deter mosquitoes.)

PROVIDE SHELTER

Add nesting sites for bees, caterpillars and others by leaving fallen leaves where possible and incorporating dead wood (stalks, logs, stumps) into the garden.

SAFEGUARD POLLINATOR HABITAT

Control invasive plants, and avoid pesticides when possible

Photo Credits:

<https://tinyurl.com/y9hvgu2n>





Wet Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their suitability in a wet environment and for their pollinator value.

Summersweet
Clethra alnifolia

Fragrant white flower spikes draw in hummingbirds, butterflies and bees in mid to late summer, followed by golden foliage and seeds that feed birds.

S 4 plants

Button Bush*
Cephalanthus occidentalis

You'll find a midsummer party on the globe-shaped flowers, where butterflies and bumblebees gather among small native bees. Host plant for the royal walnut moth.

BB 1 plant

Hollow Joe-Pye
Eutrochium fistulosum

A dizzying array of butterflies and bees visit the flowers. Caterpillars of more than 40 species eat the leaves, and twig-nesting bees can lay eggs in cut stalks.

HJP 4 plants

Swamp Milkweed*
Asclepias incarnata

Watch monarchs, bumblebees, and other pollinators sip from pink flowers that pop in July. Monarch caterpillars eat the leaves. A good milkweed for small gardens.

SM 6 plants

Tussock Sedge*
Carex stricta

Dense, bright green tussocks host butterfly and moth caterpillars and provide shelter and overwintering areas for pollinators and other wildlife.

TS 6 plants

Marsh Marigold
Caltha palustris

Glossy foliage colonizes the ground all season following sunny spring blooms that feed halictid bees and flower flies, important pollinators.

MM 10 plants

Common Blue Violet*
Viola sororia

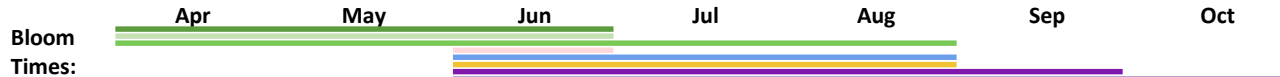
Spring-blooming groundcovers, violets host fritillary butterfly caterpillars. Violet miner bees specialize on the pollen of violets to feed their young.

CBV 16 plants

Blue Mistflower*
Conoclinium coelestinum

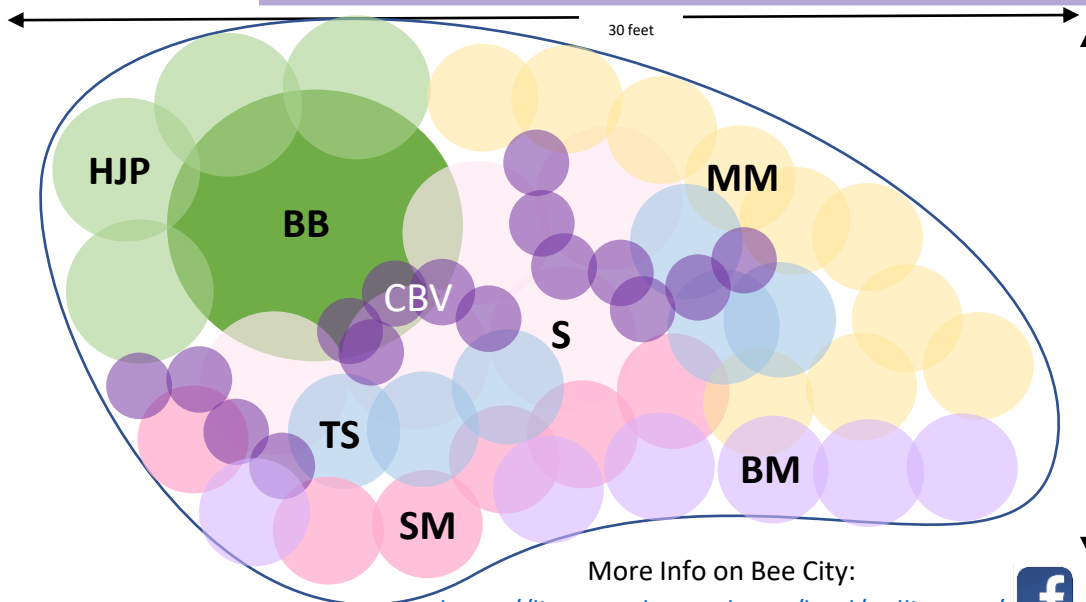
Soft purple blooms burst forth like clouds just as other flowers start to wane, providing much-needed fuel for migrating butterflies and late-season bees.

BM 5 plants



* Deer-resilient, resists or withstands some browsing.

Note: This design is flexible based on available space. To make this garden smaller, reduce the number of plants per species.



More Info on Bee City:

<https://livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/>



Featured Pollinator:
Variegated fritillary caterpillar
Euptoieta claudia

As caterpillars, some fritillary butterfly species have evolved to eat only violets. Though variegated fritillaries can have a more varied diet, in our area violets are their mainstay. Unlike the great spangled and meadow fritillaries, which overwinter as larvae, variegated fritillaries head south when temperatures dip.

Alternates for selected species

The following plant species can be alternately combined to create a pollinator garden in wet conditions. For more information about native plants and other pollinator resources, visit: livegreenhoward.com/land/pollinators/



Summersweet

Sweetspire*
Itea virginica
Goat's Beard*
Aruncus dioicus
Possumhaw
Viburnum nudum



Button Bush*

Pussy Willow
Salix discolor
Elderberry
Sambucus canadensis
Silky Dogwood*
Cornus amomum



Hollow Joe-Pye

Ironweed
Vernonia noveboracensis
Swamp Sunflower
Helianthus angustifolius
Switchgrass*
Panicum virgatum



Swamp Milkweed*

Cardinal Flower
Lobelia cardinalis
Wild Bergamot*
Monarda fistulosa
New England Aster
Symphotrichum novae-angliae



Tussock Sedge*

Soft Rush
Juncus effuses
Creek Sedge
Carex amphibola
Tufted Hairgrass*
Deschampsia cespitosa



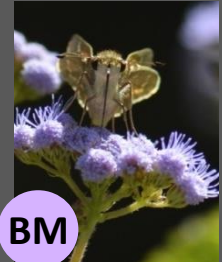
Marsh Marigold

Golden Ragwort*
Packera aurea
Canada Anemone*
Anemone canadensis
Wrinkleleaf
Goldenrod
Solidago rugosa



Common Blue Violet*

Blue Flag Iris
Iris versicolor
Virginia Bluebells*
Mertensia virginica
Great Blue Lobelia
Lobelia siphilitica



Blue Mistflower*

Monkeyflower
Mimulus ringens
Woodland Phlox
Phlox divaricata
Golden Alexander*
Zizia aurea

Why Plant Natives?

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