## D.I.Y. Home Pollinator Garden



## Why?

Whether a pollinator garden seems adventurous or daunting, it is a very easy project to help support local pollinators and other animals. The gardens are typically aesthetically appealing and easy to maintain. With pollinators declining worldwide, it is important that we all do our part and consider building our own today! Giving these lovely creatures a place to nest and feed will help support and sustain pollinator populations.

## Benefits:

A simple native flower garden will attract butterflies, bees, bats, hummingbirds, and many other local critters. An estimate $75 \%$ to $95 \%$ of all flowering plants depend on pollinators. Supporting pollinator populations helps support healthy ecosystems, clean the air, support other wildlife, and stabilizes soil. Did you know that one out of every three bites of food you take is because of the work of these pollinators? Pollinators are responsible for adding 217 billion dollars to the global economy. Honey bees are responsible for adding between 1.2 and 5.4 billion dollars to the United States economy alone.

## Example Layout:


$\xrightarrow{4}$
6-8 inches in plant height

## Materials needed:

Pressure treated lumber (for raised bed), soil, hand cultivator (if planting in the ground), \& plants.

Possible Native Plants: Goldenrod, Firepink, Veronicas, Butterfly weed ... plenty of options! Ask your local nursery!

## Care for Plants:

Make sure plants have not been treated with any pesticides; pesticides will kill the pollinators. Native plants require less maintenance. If planting in raised beds, place extra soil around the plants. Do not use mulch. Weeds in your garden will help naturally fight off potential pests.

## Location:

Sunny area with some wind protection. Provide sticks for pollinators to rest on garden floor.

## Recommended Size for

 Raised Beds:5 ft in width and 8 ft in length. Length can be adjusted. Beds should be at least 1-3ft deep. You will need 1-3 yards of soil.

## Native Pollinator Plants Guide for Garden Layout

When designing your home pollinator garden it is important to have a mix of different plants with variations of color to attract different pollinators. When planting the native plants, never be the same plant next to each other. In each raised bed place plants blooming from the month of April to October. This ensures that there will be a pollinator plant in bloom every season for the pollinators.

## Bed Flow Examples:

## First row:

| Plants: | Height: | Bloom Seasons: | Color: |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iris cristata (Dwarf Crest <br> Iris) | $6-8$ inches | April | Purple |
| Oenothera fremontii <br> 'Lemon silver'' | 6 inches | June - September | Yellow |

## Second row:

| Plants: | Height: | Bloom Seasons: | Color: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eupatorium dubium <br> 'Baby Joe' | $2-3$ feet | June - October | Pink |
| Chelone glabra <br> (Turtlehead) | $2-3$ feet | July - October | White/ Pink/ Purple |
| Rudbeckia fulgida <br> (Deam's Coneflower) | $2-3$ feet | July - November | Yellow |
| Baptisia 'Purple Smoke' | 3 feet | April - May | Blue |

## Third row:

| Plants: | Height: | Bloom Seasons: | Color: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Penstemon digitalis <br> (Beard Tongue) | $3-5$ feet | April - June | White |
| Rudbeckia maxima <br> (Giant Coneflower) | 6 feet | July - September | Yellow |
| Delphinium exaltatum <br> (Tall Larkspur) | $4-6$ feet | June - September | Purple |
| Lobelia cardinalis 'Black <br> Truffle' | 4 feet | July - September | Red |

## Sample Design Plans

First Row Options: (6-8 Inches)


| Flow Type: | Size | Bloom Season | Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coreopsis auriculata 'Nana' (Mouse Ear Coreopsis) | 8 in | May-July | Orange |
| Iris cristata (Dwarf Crest Iris) | 6-8in | April | Purple |
| Oenothera fremontii 'Lemon silver' | 6 in | June-Sept | Yellow |
| Phlox stolonifera (Creeping Phlox) | 6-8in | April-June | Pink |
| Sedum ternatum 'Cherry Tart Sunsparkler' | 6 in | July-Oct | Pink |
| Silene caroliniana 'Short and sweet' (Wild Pinks) | 8 in | May-June | Dark Pink |
| Sisyrinchium augusifolium 'Suwannee' (Blue-eyed grass) | 8 in | May-August | Sky Blue |
| Chrysogonum virginianum 'Pierre' (Gold Star) | 6 in | May-October | Yellow |
| Coreopsis auriculata 'Nana' (Mouse Ear Coreopsis) | 8in | May-July | Orange |
| Second Row Options: (2-3ft) (24-36in) 0 |  |  |  |
| Flow Type: | Size | Bloom Season | Color |
| Eupatorium coelestinum (Mistflower) | 24 in | August- October | Blue |
| Liatris spicata (Gayfeather) | 24-36in | July-August | Purple |
| Agastache 'Black Adder' (Hyssop) | 2-3 ft | June-Sept | Blue |
| Agastache foeniculum 'Golden Jubilee' | 2-3 ft | July-Sept | Blue/Purple |
| Amsonia tabernaemontana (Eastern Bluestar) | 2-3 ft | April-June | Blue |
| Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Milkweed) | 2 ft | May-June | Orange |
| Baptisia 'Carolina Moonlight' (Wild Indigo) | 3 ft | May-June | Yellow |
| Baptisia 'Purple Smoke' (False Indigo) | 3 ft | April-May | Blue |
| Baptisia australis (False Indigo, Wild Blue Indigo) | 3 ft | May-July | Blue/Purple |
| Baptisia sphaerocarpa 'Screaming Yellow' | 2-3ft | June-July | Yellow |
| Chelone glabra (Turtlehead) | 2-3ft | July-Oct Whither | /Pink/Purple |
| Chelone lyonii 'Hot Lips' (Pink Turtlehead) | 2-3ft | July-Sept | Pink |
| Coreopsis 'Redshift Big Bang' (Redshift tickseed) | 24-36 in | June-August | Yellow/Red |
| Rudbeckia fulgida (Deam's Coneflower) | 2-3 ft | July-November | Yellow |


| Rudbeckia fulgida (Coneflower) | 2 ft | July-Oct | Honey Yellow |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Smilacina racemosa (False Solomon's Seal) | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ | April-May | White |
| Zizia aurea (Golden Alexander) | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ | May-June | Yellow |
| Echinacea purpurea 'Doubledecker' (Purple Coneflower) $24-36$ in | July-Oct | Purple |  |
| Echinacea purpurea 'Green Twister' | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ | June-Sept | Green/Pink |
| Eupatorium dubium 'Baby Joe' (Dwarf Joe Pye Weed) $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ | June-Oct | Pink |  |
| Third Row Options (4-6 Ft) |  |  |  |
| Flow Type: | $\underline{\text { Size }}$ | Bloom Season | Color |
| Delphinium exaltatum (Tall Larkspur) | $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$ | June-Sept | Purple |
| Lobelia cardinalis ''Black Truffle' (Cardinal Flower) | 4 ft | July-Sept | Red |
| Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower) | $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$ | July-Oct | Red |
| Vernonia noveboracencsis (New York Ironweed) | $3-7 \mathrm{ft}$ | August-Oct | Purple |
| Verbena hastata (American Blue Vervain) | $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$ | June-Oct | Blue |
| Solidago rugosa 'Fireworks' (Wrinkle Leaf Goldenrod) $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ | August-Oct | Yellow |  |
| Rudbeckia maxima (Giant Coneflower) | 6 ft | July-Sept | Yellow |
| Penstemon digitalis (Beard Tongue) | $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$ | April-June | White |
| Hibiscus moscheutos (Marsh Hibiscus) | $4-7 \mathrm{ft}$ | July-Sept | White/Pink |
| Eupatorium perfoliatum (Boneset) | $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$ | July-Sept | White |
| Boltonia asteroides 'Snowank' (Thousand-flowered Aster) $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ | Aug-Oct | White |  |
| Asclepias incarnata (Swamp Milkweed) | $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$ | June-Aug | Pink |

This guide was produced by students in Dr. Surak's fall 2018 Environmental Studies Senior Seminar class at Salisbury University. For more information visit www.salisbury.edu/PACE/ENVR

