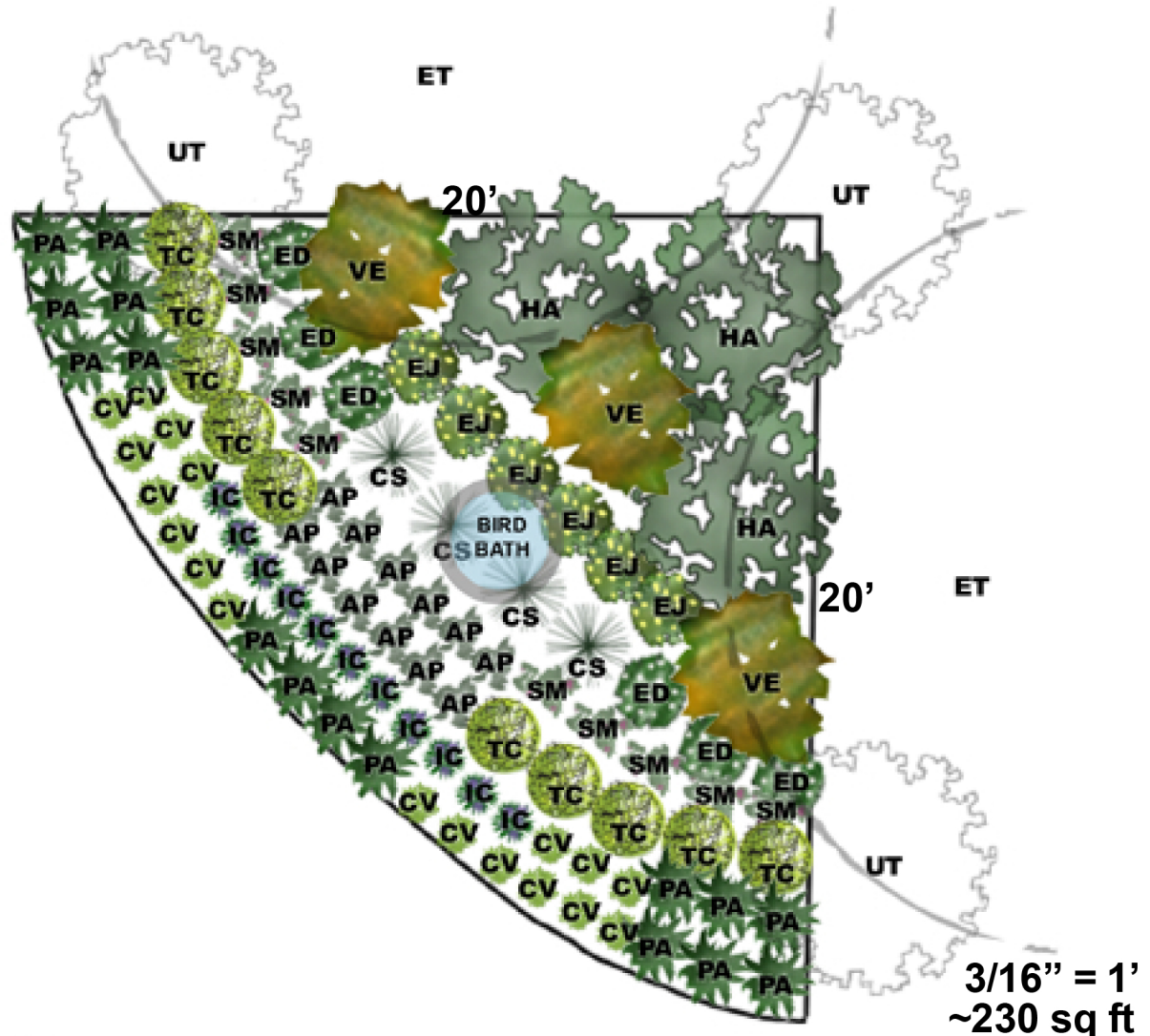


PLANTING DESIGN PLAN

FULL SHADE GARDEN

PLANT KEY

	Plantainleaf Pussytoes <i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>
	Longleaf Wood Oats <i>Chasmanthium sessiliflorum</i>
	Green and Golds <i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>
	White Wood Aster <i>Eurybia divaricata</i>
	Jones' Aster <i>Eurybia jonesiae</i>
	Woodland Hydrangea <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>
	Dwarf Crested Iris <i>Iris cristata</i>
	Christmas Fern <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>
	Existing Tree <i>i.e. White Oak, Black Cherry</i>
	Understory Tree <i>i.e. Paw Paw, Red Buckeye</i>
	Indian Pink <i>Spigelia marilandica</i>
	Heartleaf Foamflower <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>
	Maple-leaf Viburnum <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>



SHADE GARDEN

SITE PREPARATION:

- Remove current (unwanted) plant community – eradicating non-natives and invasives prior to planting
 - o Manual removal (hand weeding, layered cardboard/paper/mulch)
 - o Research chemicals, read the label, evaluate license requirements (typically not needed for your own property), proper application, safety
 - o Chemical removal – See State Botanical Garden of Georgia Invasive Management Guide (available online) for more information

- Selection of proper planting medium (avoid compost, chemical fertilizer; use composted pine bark, pine bark mulch)
- Planting in Spring and Fall is ideal

PLANT SELECTION:

- Appropriate plants for your area (physiographic region > gardening “zone”, e.g. Piedmont vs. Coastal)
- Understand your site’s characteristics (sun, soil, drainage)
- Planting for biodiversity – diverse plant communities and diversity amongst plant structures allow for more diverse wildlife assemblages
- Identifying reliable native growers – see State Botanical Garden and/or Georgia Native Plant Society websites for nursery lists

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BLOOM TIME	COLOR	SIZE	IMPORTANCE
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Plantainleaf Pussytoes	Spring	White	1ft	Pollinators
<i>Chasmanthium sessiliflorum</i>	Longleaf Wood Oats	N/A	N/A	1ft	Structure
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	Green and Gold	Spring	Yellow	<1ft	Pollinators
<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	White Wood Aster	Summer-Fall	White	1-2ft	Pollinators
<i>Eurybia jonesiae</i>	Jones’ Aster	Summer	Pink	4ft	Pollinators
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Woodland Hydrangea	Spring	White	3-6ft	Pollinators, Host Plant
<i>Iris cristata</i>	Dwarf Crested Iris	Spring	Violet	1ft	Pollinators, Hummingbirds
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern	N/A	N/A	1-2ft	Structure
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	Spring	White	80ft	Host for Birds & Mammals
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	N/A	N/A	80-100ft	Host for Birds & Mammals
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	Indian Pink	Spring	Red	1-2ft	Hummingbirds
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf Foamflower	Spring	White	1-3ft	Larval Host Plant
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Mapleleaf viburnum	Spring	White	4-6ft	Pollinators, Host Plant, Birds

- Leave the leaves – habitat structure, nutrient cycling, critical winter habitat
- Reduce the lawn – lower water requirements, reduced dependence on chemical fertilizers, dedicating unused areas to wildlife-friendly plantings
- Leave standing stems through the winter (over-wintering habitat)
- Leave spent flower heads – birds, small mammals eat seeds
- Leave snags (dead standing trees) if able to do so safely
 - o Snags provide habitat in the form of structure and cover
- Providing cover and structure is a critical component of creating more ideal wildlife habitats (brush/rock piles; bird/bat houses; cover boards)
- Include water features in your habitat
- Limiting use of insecticides near wildlife plantings (esp. mosquitos)
 - o Avoid broadcast spraying on/near your property
 - o Alternative controls – mosquito dunks during Summer

HELPING WILDLIFE IN YOUR BACKYARD



- Manage non-native/invasive plant growth
- Support native insects
- Nest boxes
- Water features
- Bird Feeders
- No outdoor cats