PLANTING DESIGN PLAN
FULL SHADE GARDEN

PLANT KEY

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

3/16” = 1’
~230 sq ft

Funded By
Cherokee Garden Club
Habitat Creation

GEORGIA AUDUBON

BACKYARD WILDLIFE HABITATS
SITE PREPARATION:
- Remove current (unwanted) plant community – eradicating non-natives and invasives prior to planting
  - Manual removal (hand weeding, layered cardboard/paper/mulch)
  - Research chemicals, read the label, evaluate license requirements (typically not needed for your own property), proper application, safety
  - 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

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

• 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
  - 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. mosquitoes)
  - Avoid broadcast spraying on/near your property
  - Alternative controls – mosquito dunks during Summer

HELPING WILDLIFE IN YOUR BACKYARD

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