PLANTING DESIGN PLAN
PART SHADE - SMALL AREA GARDEN

PLANT KEY

CC  Cherokee Carex
     Carex cherokeensis
CM  Maryland Golden Aster
     Chrysopsis maiana
DI  White-top Aster
     Doellingeria infrma
GM  Cranesbill
     Geranium maculatum
HF  Golden St. John’s Wort
     Hypericum frondosum
LI  Downy Blue Lobelia
     Lobelia puberula
PD  Woodland Phlox
     Phlox divaricata
SA  Narrowleaf Blue-eyed Grass
     Sisyrinchium angustifolium

D = 8’
A = ~50FT²

Fundied By
Cherokee Garden Club
Backyard Wildlife Habitats
Habitat Creation
# PART SHADE - SMALL AREA GARDEN

<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>Carex cherokeensis</td>
<td>Cherokee Carex</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1ft</td>
<td>Evergreen, Structure, Host Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysopsis mariana</td>
<td>Maryland Golden Aster</td>
<td>Summer-Fall</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>3ft</td>
<td>Pollinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conoclinium coelestinum</td>
<td>Blue Mistflower</td>
<td>Summer-Fall</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1-3ft</td>
<td>Pollinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doellingeria infirma</td>
<td>White-top Aster</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>5ft</td>
<td>Pollinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium maculatum</td>
<td>Cranesbill</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>1-2ft</td>
<td>Pollinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum frondosum</td>
<td>Golden St. John's Wort</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>3ft</td>
<td>Pollinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia puberula</td>
<td>Downy Blue Lobelia</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>3-4ft</td>
<td>Pollinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox divaricata</td>
<td>Woodland Phlox</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1-2ft</td>
<td>Pollinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</td>
<td>Narrowleaf Blue-Eyed Grass</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1ft</td>
<td>Pollinators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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

## HELPING WILDLIFE IN YOUR BACKYARD:
- 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. mosquitos)
  - Avoid broadcast spraying on/near your property
  - Alternative controls – mosquito dunks during Summer

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