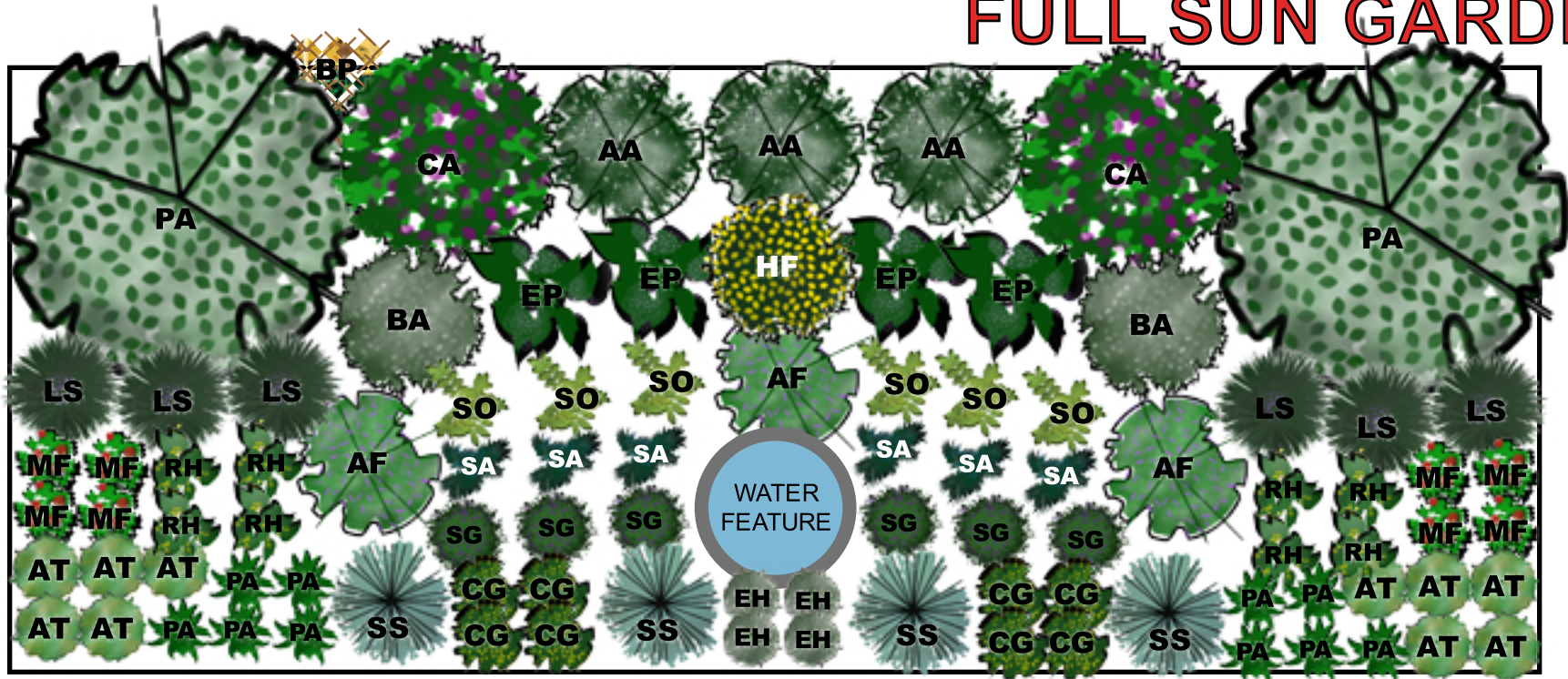





















PLANTING DESIGN PLAN

FULL SUN GARDEN



 AF	Purple Hyssop <i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	 CG	Largeflower Tickseed <i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	 LS	Blazing Star <i>Liatris spicata</i>	 SA	Blue Sage <i>Salvia azurea</i>
 AA	Red Chokeberry <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	 EH	Hyssopleaf Thoroughwort <i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	 MF	Wild Bergamot <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	 SS	Little Bluestem <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>
 AT	Butterfly Milkweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	 EP	Scented Joe Pye Weed <i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	 PA	Southern Beardtongue <i>Penstemon australis</i>	 SO	Aniscented Goldenrod <i>Solidago odora</i>
 BA	Wild White Indigo <i>Baptisia albescens</i>	 BP	Habitat Creating Brush Pile	 PA	Chickasaw Plum <i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	 SG	Georgia Aster <i>Symphotrichum georgianum</i>
 CA	American Beautyberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	 HF	Golden St. John's Wort <i>Hypericum frondosum</i>	 RH	Black-eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>		

PLANT KEY



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Habitat Creation

FULL SUN GARDEN

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

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BLOOM TIME	COLOR	SIZE	IMPORTANCE
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Purple Hyssop	Summer	Violet	2-4ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red Chokeberry	Spring	Pink	5-10ft	Pollinators, Host Plant, Birds
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Milkweed	Summer	Orange	1-2ft	Pollinators, Host Plant
<i>Baptisia albescens</i>	Wild White Indigo	Spring	White	5ft	Pollinators, Host Plant
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American Beautyberry	Summer	White	10ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	Largeflower Tickseed	Spring-Summer	Yellow	1-2ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	Hyssopleaf Thoroughwort	Summer-Fall	White	2-4ft	Pollinators
<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	Scented Joe Pye Weed	Summer	Pink	2-6ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Cranesbill	Spring	Pink	1-2ft	Pollinators
<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>	Golden St. John's Wort	Summer	Yellow	3ft	Pollinators, Structure
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Blazing Star	Summer	Purple	5ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot	Spring	Purple	2-5ft	Pollinators
<i>Penstemon australis</i>	Southern Beardtongue	Spring	Purple	1-2ft	Pollinators
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Chickasaw Plum	Spring	White	18ft	Host Plant, Birds, Mammals, Poll.
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	Summer	Yellow	1-3ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Salvia azurea</i>	Blue Sage	Fall	Blue	3-5ft	Pollinators
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	Warm Season	N/A	3-4ft	Structure, Host Plant, Birds
<i>Solidago odora</i>	Aniscented Goldenrod	Fall	Yellow	2-3ft	Pollinators
<i>Symphotrichum georgianum</i>	Georgia Aster	Fall	Purple	1-3ft	Pollinators

- 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

HELPING WILDLIFE IN YOUR BACKYARD



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