PLANING DESIGN PLAN
FULL SUN GARDEN

PLANT KEY

Purple Hyssop
Agastache foeniculum

Largeflower Tickseed
Coreopsis grandiflora

Blazing Star
Liatris spicata

Blue Sage
Salvia azurea

Red Chokeberry
Aronia arbutifolia

Hyssopleaf Thoroughwort
Eupatorium hyssopifolium

Wild Bergamot
Monarda fistulosa

Little Bluestem
Schizachyrium scoparium

Butterfly Milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa

Scented Joe Pye Weed
Eutrochium purpureum

Southern Beardtongue
Penstemon australis

Aniscented Goldenrod
Solidago odora

Wild White Indigo
Baptisia albenscens

Habitat Creating
Brush Pile

Chickasaw Plum
Prunus angustifolia

Georgia Aster
Symphyotrichum georgianum

American Beautyberry
Callicarpa americana

Golden St. John's Wort
Hypericum frondosum

Black-eyed Susan
Rudbeckia hirta

Fundied By

Habitat Creation
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

• 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
• Support native insects
• Nest boxes
• Water features
• Bird Feeders
• No outdoor cats