

Shade Garden for Pollinators

There are great native plant options for a shady spot. The plants featured here also selected for their beautiful foliage as well as continuous bloom from spring to fall.

A grass-like woodland ground-cover, **Pennsylvania sedge** provides habitat for nesting pollinators and larva. Low growing and fine textured,

Spring ephemerals **Yellow Violets** emerge and bloom before the other plants in the garden, providing valuable early food for pollinators.

A low-growing native coral bell, **Alumroot** provides early blooms and nectar and season-long foliage interest in a shady garden.

Solomon's Seal gracefully adds texture to a shady garden. It is pollinated by bumblebees and other native bees. Blue berries in late summer provide food for other wildlife.

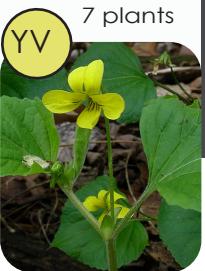
Pagoda Dogwood a sculptural small tree, producing copious flowers in late spring. Violets planted beneath it will flower before Pagoda Dogwood leaves out. Prune lower branches to allow space for other plants.

Wild Geranium is a beautiful scented, spreading powerhouse. It is easy to transplant and share its shallow rhizomes with your neighbors or your other gardens when it outgrows its space

Ohio Spiderwort flowers in the morning and closes its buds during the heat of day. It looks great planted in front of textured foliage plants like Solomon's seal and Spikenard. *won't survive in deep shade.

Common Yarrow attracts bees and butterflies and blooms in the hottest time of the summer when pollinator foods are sometimes scarce. Beautiful lacy foliage.

Calico Aster's lacy flowers look best supported by other plants. It is a host plant for Silvery Checkerspot larva. Blooms last from summer into late fall. Fluffy seed heads add winter interest.



Bloom Time

May

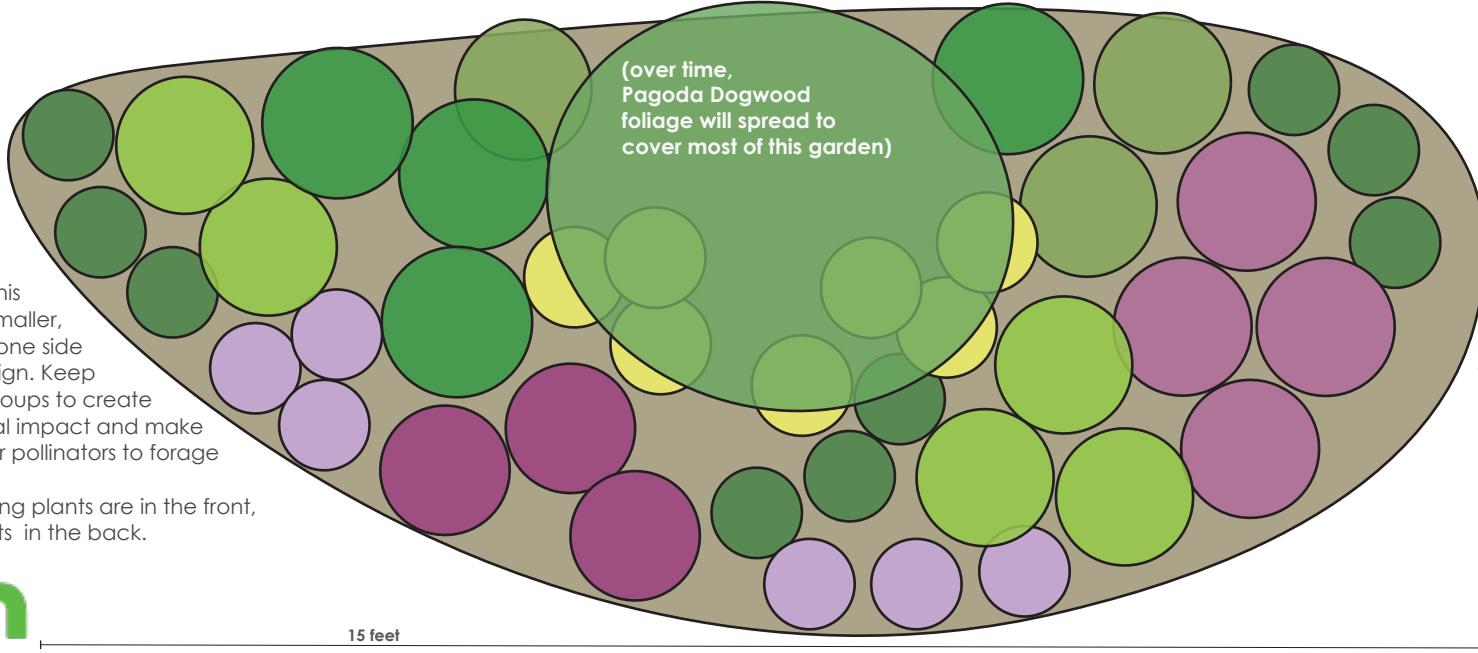
June

July

August

September-Oct.

Back



Featured Pollinator:
Silvery Checkerspot
Chlosyne nycteis

Caterpillar hosts include
calico aster
Nectar plants include
Alumroot, Wild geranium, Pagoda Dogwood, and Common Yarrow

Substitutions for selected species

Use plants found within their natural range, this helps protect nearby native plant communities and provides plant species that are sure to be compatible with local insect populations.

Pennsylvania Sedge: Wood Sedge, Oval Sedge, Wild Ginger, Woodland Pussytoes, Hepatica, Bloodroot, Rue Anemone, Common violet, Bishop's Cap, Blue Eyed Grass*,	Downy Yellow Violet: Virginia Bluebells, Dutchman's Breeches, Hepatica, Bloodroot, Rue Anemone, Common violet, Bishop's Cap, Bleeding Heart*, Spring Beauty,	Alumroot: Bishop's Cap, Wild Columbine, Wild Ginger, Breeches, Hepatica, Bloodroot, Rue Anemone, Common violet, Bishop's Cap, Foam Flower,	Solomon's Seal: False Solomon's Seal, Starry False Solomon's Seal, Hairy Solomon's Seal, Large-flowered Bellwort, Sessile-leaf Bellwort, Foam Flower, Jack-in-the- Pulpit	Wild Geranium: Harebells, Turtlehead, Rue Anemone, Jacob's Ladder, Foam Flower, Blue Giant Hyssop*, Cardinal Flower, Ligularia*, Bugbane, Dwarf Bush Honeysuckle	Pagoda Dogwood: Round leafed Dogwood, Red Osier Dogwood, Spikenard, White Bugbane, Red Baneberry, American Hazelnut, Service-berry, Redbud*	Ohio Spiderwort: Woodland Phlox, Clasping Dogbane, Swamp Milkweed, Poke Milkweed, Bottle Gentian, American Hazelnut, Service-berry, Redbud*	Common Yarrow: Turtlehead, Swamp Milkweed, Monarda*, Obedient Plant, Green-Headed Coneflower, Woodland Phlox, Virginia Mountain Mint*, Bottle Gentian, Rough Blazing Star*, Obedient Plant*	Calico Aster: Big-leaf Aster, Heart-leaf Aster, Green-Headed Coneflower, Woodland Phlox, Virginia Mountain Mint*, Bottle Gentian, Rough Blazing Star*, Obedient Plant*
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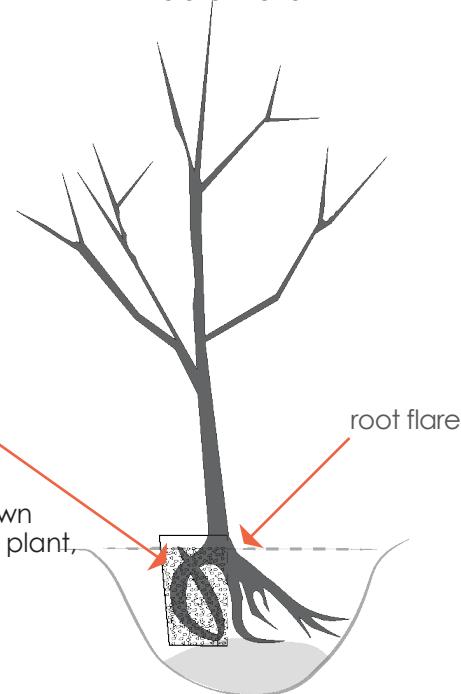
*not native to MN

* Needs part-sun, will not thrive in dense shade.

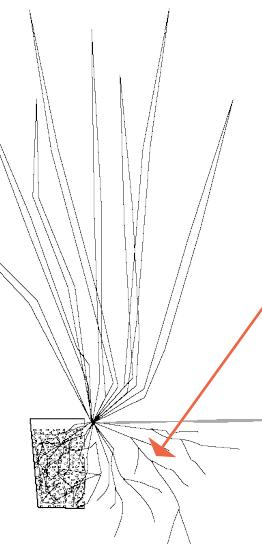
Planting Tips for new gardeners

- Prepare your new garden bed. Use methods found on BWSR's Creating Residential Pollinator Habitat page
- Dig a hole as deep and 2-3 sizes wider than the pot. Remove the pot.
- Loosen roots and remove any roots that have growing a circle around the base of the plant.
- The soil level should be just below the flare of the tree or shrub and the base of your plant.
- Spread roots, then re-fill hole. Tamp soil down gently around the roots. Mulch around the plant, but don't place mulch against the trunk.
- Water immediately after planting, then once a week for the first summer

TREES & SHRUBS



PERENNIAL PLANTS



- Prepare your new garden bed. Use methods found on BWSR's Creating Residential Pollinator Habitat page
- Dig a hole as deep and 2-3 sizes wider than the pot.
- Remove the pot.
- Loosen roots and remove any roots growing in a circle around the base of the plant.
- Mulch around the plant, but don't place mulch against the stem.
- Water immediately after planting, then once a week for the first summer.