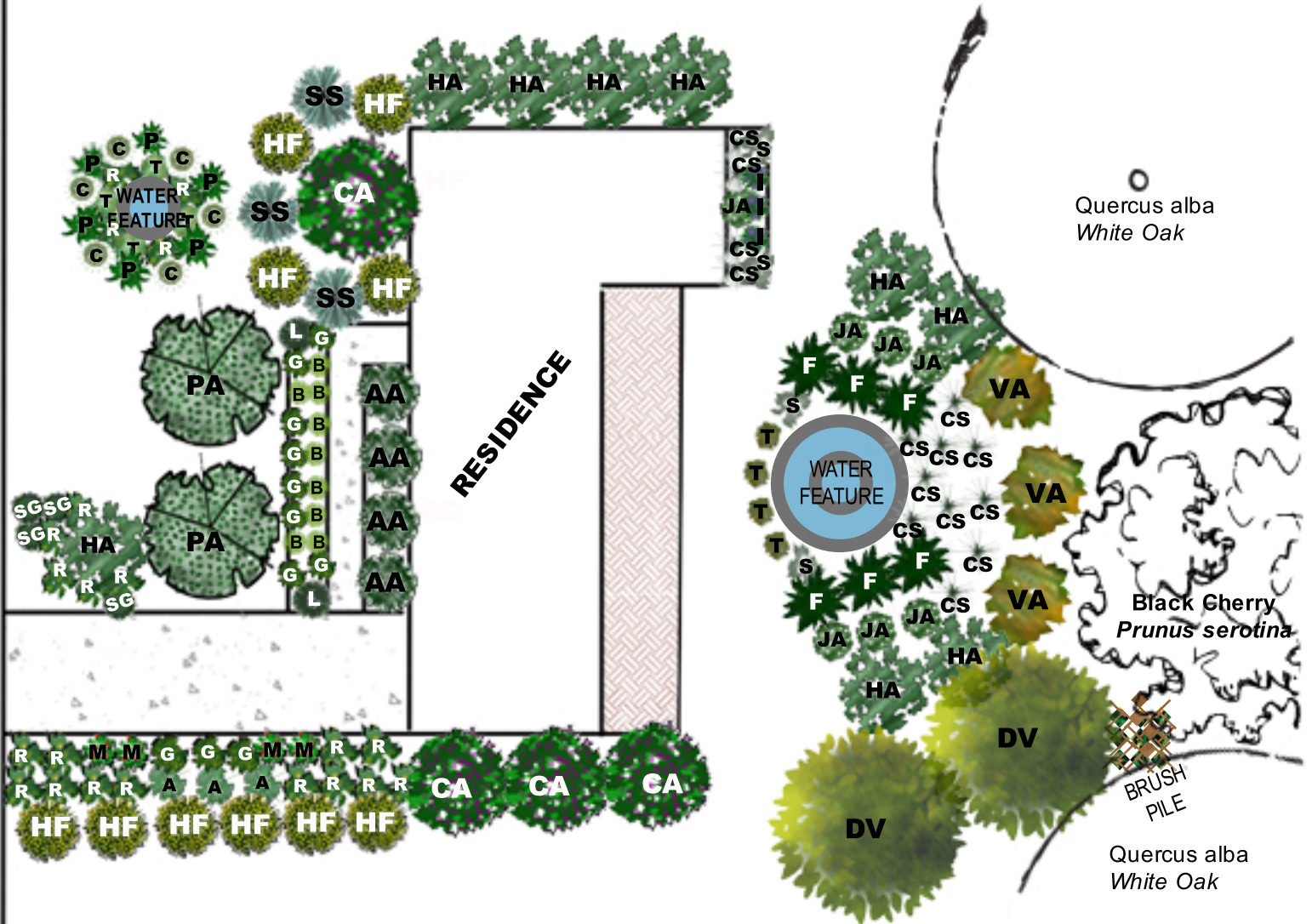


# PLANTING DESIGN PLAN

## CHEROKEE GARDEN

### PLANT KEY

- A** Purple Hyssop  
*Agastache foeniculum*
- AA** Red Chokeberry  
*Aronia arbutifolia*
- T** Butterfly Milkweed  
*Asclepias tuberosa*
- CA** American Beautyberry  
*Callicarpa americana*
- C** Cherokee Sedge  
*Carex cherokeensis*
- CS** Longleaf Wood Oats  
*Chasmanthium sessiflorum*
- G** Largeflower Tickseed  
*Coreopsis grandiflora*
- DV** Persimmon  
*Diospyros virginiana*
- JA** Jones' Aster  
*Eurybia divaricata*
- HA** Woodland Hydrangea  
*Hydrangea arborescens*
- HF** Golden St. John's Wort  
*Hypericum frondosum*
- I** Dwarf Crested Iris  
*Iris cristata*
- L** Blazing Star  
*Liatris spicata*
- M** Wild Bergamot  
*Monarda fistulosa*
- P** Southern Beardstongue  
*Penstemon australis*
- F** Christmas Fern  
*Polystichum acrostichoides*
- PA** Chickasaw Plum  
*Prunus angustifolia*
- R** Black-eyed Susan  
*Rudbeckia hirta*
- SS** Little Bluestem  
*Schizachyrium scoparium*
- B** Narrowleaf Blue-eyed Grass  
*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*
- S** Indian Pink  
*Spigelia marilandica*
- SG** Georgia Aster  
*Symphotrichum georgianum*
- T** Heartleaf Foamflower  
*Tiarella cordifolia*
- VA** Maple-leaf Viburnum  
*Viburnum acerifolium*



# CHEROKEE GARDEN DESIGN

HABITAT CREATION BEST PRACTICES

## 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>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Plantainleaf Pussytoes	Spring	White	1ft	Pollinators
<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>Callicarpa americana</i>	American Beautyberry	Summer	White	10ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Chasmanthium sessiflorum</i>	Longleaf Wood Oats	N/A	N/A	1-2ft	Structure
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	Largeflower Tickseed	Spring-Summer	Yellow	1-2ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon	Spring	Yellow	30ft	Pollinators, Host Plant, Birds
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	Hyssopleaf Thoroughwort	Summer-Fall	White	2-4ft	Pollinators
<i>Eurybia jonesiae</i>	Jone's Aster	Summer	Pink	4ft	Pollinators
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Woodland Hydrangea	Spring	White	3-6ft	Pollinators, Host Plant
<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>	Golden St. John's Wort	Summer	Yellow	3ft	Pollinators, Structure
<i>Iris cristata</i>	Dwarf Crested Iris	Spring	Blue	<1ft	Pollinators, Hummingbirds
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Blazing Star	Summer	Purple	5ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Lobelia puberula</i>	Downy Blue Lobelia	Summer	Blue	3-4ft	Pollinators
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot	Spring	Purple	2-5ft	Pollinators
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern	N/A	N/A	1-2ft	Structure
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Chickasaw Plum	Spring	White	18ft	Host Plant, Birds, Mammals, Poll
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	Spring	White	80ft	Host Plant, Birds, Mammals
<i>Quercus alba</i>	Woodland Hydrangea	N/A	N/A	3-6ft	Pollinators, Host Plant
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	Summer	Yellow	1-3ft	Pollinators, Birds
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	Warm Season	N/A	3-4ft	Structure, Host Plant, Birds
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Narrowleaf Blue-eyed Grass	Spring	Blue	1ft	Pollinators
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	Indian Pink	Spring	Red	1-2ft	Hummingbirds
<i>Symphotrichum georgianum</i>	Georgia Aster	Fall	Purple	1-3ft	Pollinators
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf Foamflower	Spring	White	1-3ft	Birds
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaf Viburnum	Spring	White	4-6ft	Pollinators, Host Plant, Birds

- 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
- Providing cover and structure is a critical component of creating more ideal wildlife habitats (brush/rock piles; bird/bat houses; cover boards)
- 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
- Support native insects
- Nest boxes
- Water features
- Bird Feeders
- No outdoor cats