







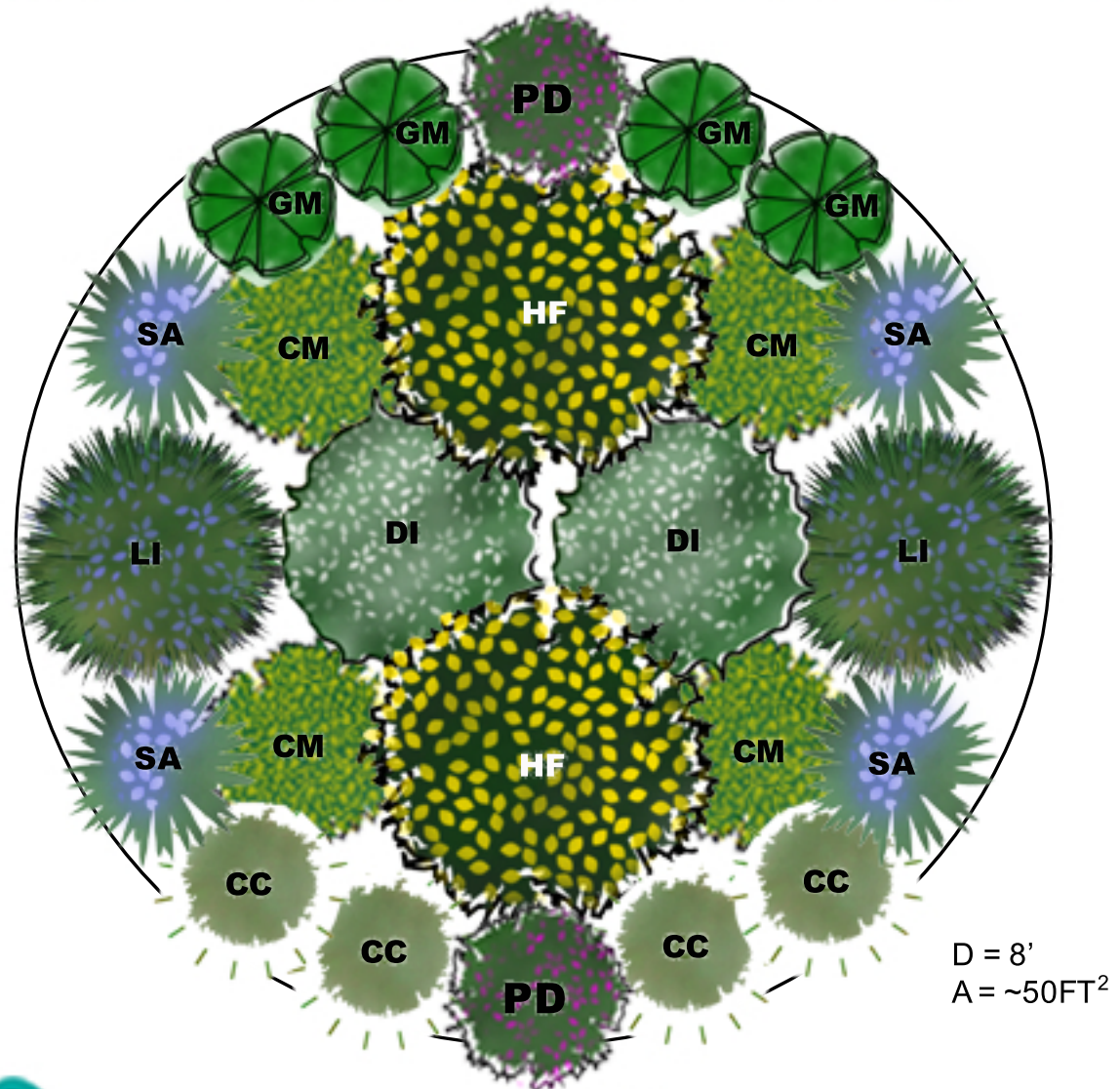


PLANTING DESIGN PLAN

PART SHADE - SMALL AREA GARDEN

PLANT KEY

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Cherokee Carex <i>Carex cherokeensis</i> |
|  | Maryland Golden Aster <i>Chrysopsis mariana</i> |
|  | White-top Aster <i>Doellingeria infirma</i> |
|  | Cranesbill <i>Geranium maculatum</i> |
|  | Golden St. John's Wort <i>Hypericum frondosum</i> |
|  | Downy Blue Lobelia <i>Lobelia puberula</i> |
|  | Woodland Phlox <i>Phlox divaricata</i> |
|  | Narrowleaf Blue-eyed Grass <i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> |



GEORGIA
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BACKYARD WILDLIFE HABITATS
Habitat Creation

PART SHADE - SMALL AREA GARDEN

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

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

- 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