



NATIVE GARDEN TEMPLATE FOR YARDS WITH FULL SUN ~~AND~~ AVERAGE SOIL

Interested in starting a wildlife-supporting garden or landscaping project?

Choose from the plants below or copy the attached sample design. For a successful garden, choose a few plants from each season.

This template provides a list of native Ohio plants which will thrive in **dry areas with full sun (6+hrs/day)**. Most prefer sunny areas with well-draining soils but may tolerate a wider range of conditions. These species should not require regular watering after initial establishment, except during periods of drought.

The following species have been selected for their **attractiveness, availability, ease of care and ability to support native wildlife**. They are deer-resistant and nontoxic unless otherwise specified.

WILDLIFE KEY

	BEE food source		HUMMINGBIRD food source
	BUTTERFLY/MOTH food source		SONGBIRD food and/or shelter
	BUTTERFLY/MOTH larval host		SMALL MAMMAL food and/or shelter

PERENNIALS	NAME	SIZE	SEASON	ADDITIONAL INFO	WILDLIFE INTERACTIONS
	Golden Zizia † <i>Zizia aurea</i>	12–36" high; 12–24" wide	May–June	Easy to grow, low maintenance	
	Black-Eyed Susan † <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	12–36" high; 12–24" wide	June–Sept.	Long blooming season	
	Butterfly Milkweed †‡ <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	24–36" high; 24" wide	June–Sept.	Susceptible to aphids	
	Eastern Purple Coneflower † <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	24–48" high; 12–24" wide	June–August	Popular choice for ornamental gardens	
	Common Yarrow † <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	12–24" high; 12–30" wide	July–Sept.	Requires regular watering	
	Big Bluestem * † <i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	72" high; 30–40" wide	August–Sept.	Can grow aggressively; best suited for large areas	

SHRUBS	NAME	SIZE	SEASON	ADDITIONAL INFO	WILDLIFE INTERACTIONS
	Allegheny Serviceberry * <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	10–25' high; 15–25' wide	March–June	Can be prone to mildew and rust	
	Black Chokeberry * † <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	5–6' high; 5–6' wide	April–May	Suckers must be managed	
	Southern Arrowwood †‡ <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	6–12' high; 6–10' wide	May–June	Susceptible to disease	

TREES	NAME	SIZE	SEASON	ADDITIONAL INFO	WILDLIFE INTERACTIONS
	Eastern Redbud * <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20–30' high; 25–35' wide	March–May	Low maintenance. Resembles cherry blossoms in the spring	
	Cucumber Tree † <i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	6–25' high; 4–20' wide	May–July	Low maintenance	

* Susceptible to deer or rabbit browse; † Drought tolerant; ‡ Toxic to humans or pets



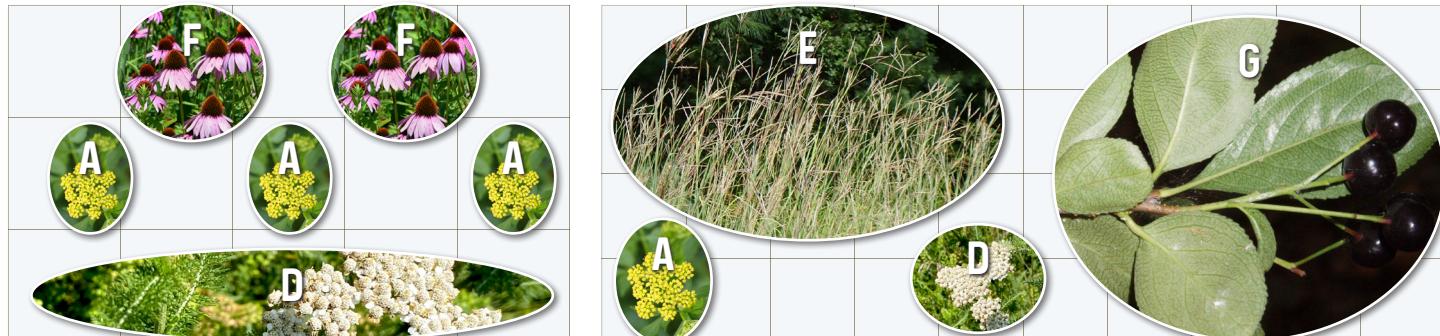
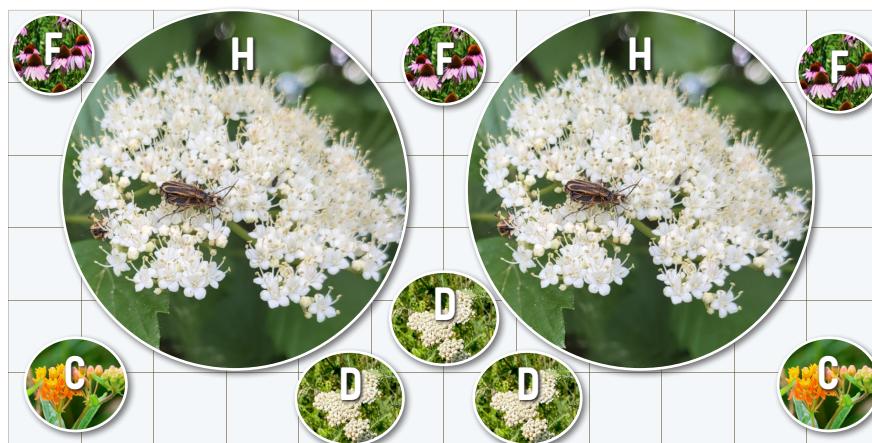
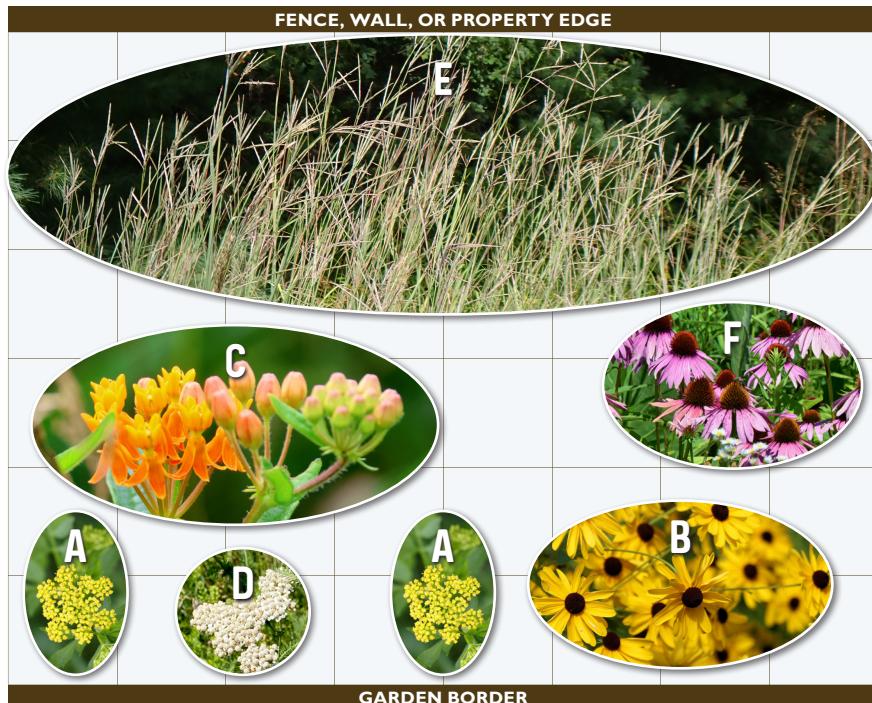
Support Ohio mammals, birds and pollinators!

NATIVE GARDEN TEMPLATES: FULL SUN AND AVERAGE SOIL

Interested in starting a wildlife-supporting garden or landscaping project, but don't know where to start? Sample designs at different sizes have been provided below and can be modified to fit your Wild Back Yard!

Each square represents a 1 foot by 1 foot area, but can be scaled to fit any space.

To scale down designs for smaller areas, remove rows or columns to achieve the proper grid size. To scale up a design, either increase the scale (eg. one square side is 1 meter instead of 1 foot) or duplicate rows and columns until a large enough size is reached.



PLANTS FEATURED:

- A.** Golden Zizia (*Zizia aurea*)
- B.** Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
- C.** Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
- D.** Common Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
- E.** Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)
- F.** Eastern Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
- G.** Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)
- H.** Southern Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*)

PLANT SIZING:

Native plants are available in several different sizes (e.g. pint, 1 gallon, 2 gallon, etc.) and formats (e.g. plug, container, bare root). Remember to plant for each species' mature size so they have enough room to grow without crowding. Smaller plants generally take longer to reach their mature size.

PLANT MASSING:

Garden designs often incorporate one or more common design strategies such as massing, repetition or balance. The designs in these templates tend to use massing, which is the use of many of the same plant in one large shape or mass to create impact. But the plants do not have to be arranged this way. Feel free to experiment with different design strategies and elements if you like.

Tip: Give plants space to spread when planting to prevent crowding.

ECOLOGICAL INTERACTIONS:

Worried about insects or fungi affecting your plants once they're in the ground? Don't be! Native insects, fungi and other organisms depend on native plants for their survival. In fact, it's the whole point of Wild Back Yards. **Remember, a chewed leaf is a good leaf.**



Large spaces can incorporate trees, such as the cucumber tree (left) or eastern redbud (right).