



# NATIVE GARDEN TEMPLATE FOR YARDS WITH PART 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 part sun (4–6 hrs/day)**. Most prefer well-draining soils but should tolerate a wide 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

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

PERENNIALS	NAME	SIZE	SEASON	ADDITIONAL INFO	WILDLIFE INTERACTIONS
	<b>Spotted Geranium</b> <i>Geranium maculatum</i>	12–24" high; 12" wide	April–June	Host species for White Marked Tussock moth	
	<b>Red Columbine</b> † <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	12–36" high; 12–24" wide	April–July	Stems and leaves are evergreen year-round	
	<b>Poke Milkweed</b> †‡ <i>Asclepias exaltata</i>	60" high; 12–36" wide	June–Aug	Perfect native flower species for butterflies	
	<b>Blue Giant Hyssop</b> † <i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	24–48" high; 12–24" wide	June–Sept.	Easy to grow from seeds or starters	
	<b>Zigzag Goldenrod</b> † <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	24–60" high; 12–36" wide	July–Sept.	Produces late-season nectar for the pollinators	
	<b>New England Aster</b> † <i>Sympyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	48–72" high; 12–48" wide	Aug–Oct.	Perfect to plant around tree bases for caterpillars	

SHRUBS	NAME	SIZE	SEASON	ADDITIONAL INFO	WILDLIFE INTERACTIONS
	<b>Lowbush Blueberry</b> * <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	6–12' high; 1–2' wide	March–April	Produces berries for bird species	
	<b>Golden Currant</b> † <i>Ribes aureum</i>	4–6' high; 3–7' wide	March–June	Produces nectar, berries, and habitat for pollinators	
	<b>Southern Arrowwood</b> †‡ <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	6–10' high; 6–12' wide	May–July	Provides great cover for many native bird species	
	<b>American Hazelnut</b> * † <i>Corylus americana</i>	15–18' high; 10–12' wide	Feb–May	Provides large amounts of backyard shade	

TREES	NAME	SIZE	SEASON	ADDITIONAL INFO	WILDLIFE INTERACTIONS
	<b>Sassafras</b> †‡ <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	30–60' high; 25–40' wide	March–May	Takes many years to establish	
	<b>Ohio Buckeye</b> * † <i>Aesculus glabra</i>	40–75' high; 20–30' wide	March–May	Disease resistant	

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



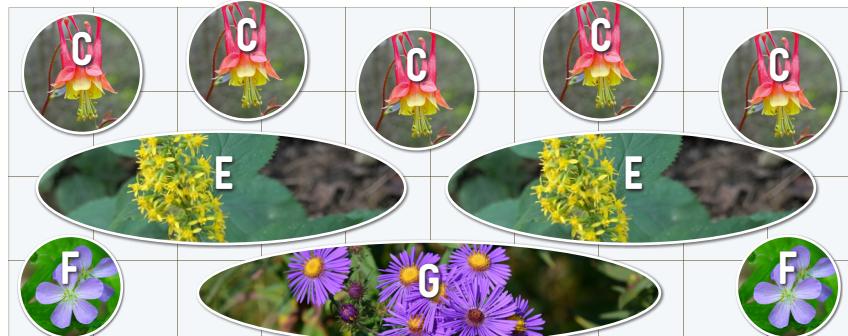
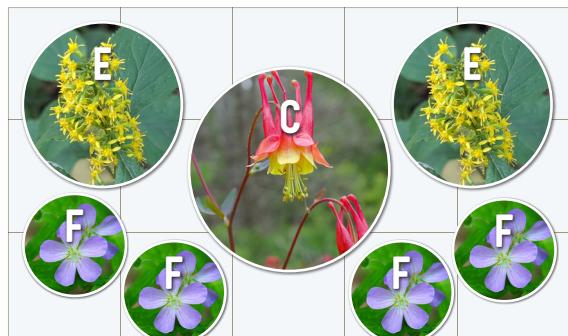
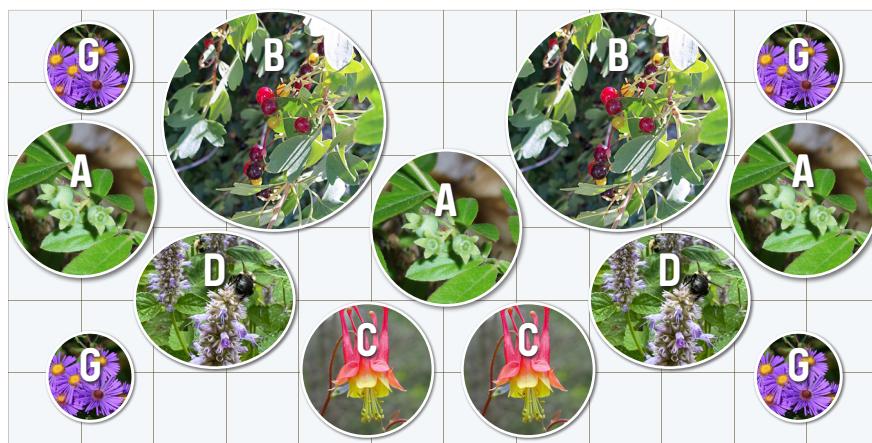
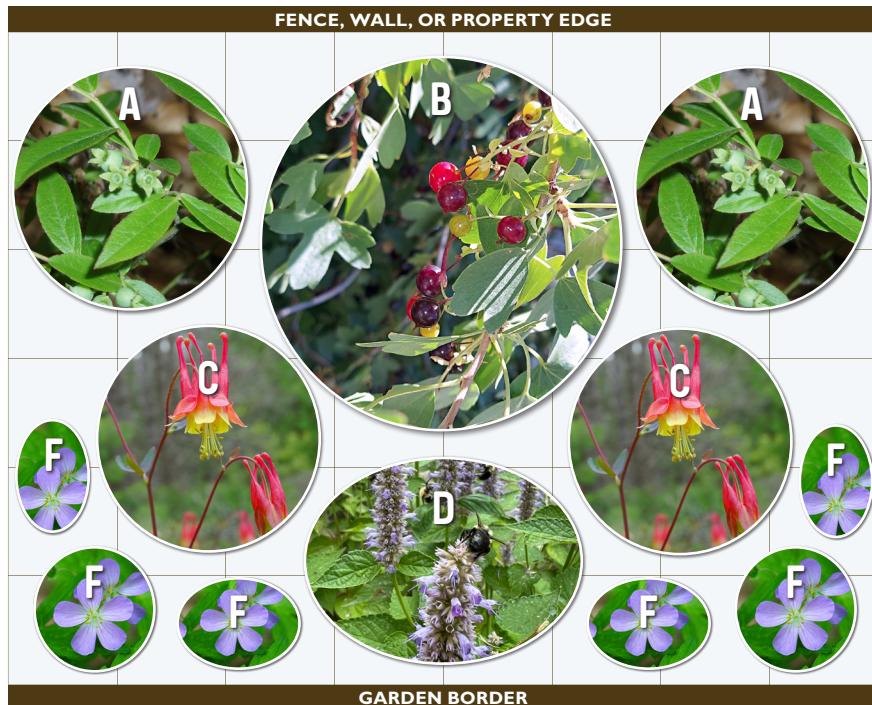
Support Ohio mammals, birds and pollinators!

## NATIVE GARDEN TEMPLATES: PART 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.** Lowbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*)
- B.** Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*)
- C.** Red Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)
- D.** Blue Giant Hyssop (*Agastache foeniculum*)
- E.** Zigzag Goldenrod (*Solidago flexicaulis*)
- F.** Spotted Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)
- G.** New England Aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*)

### 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 larger shrubs and trees, such as the American hazelnut (left) or sassafras (right).