



NATIVE GARDEN TEMPLATE

FOR YARDS WITH PART SUN AND WET 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 **wet areas with part sun (4-6 hrs/day)**. Most prefer partly shaded, perpetually moist soils but will tolerate a wide range of conditions. These species may require regular watering after initial establishment.

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
	Wild Blue Phlox * <i>Phlox divaricata</i>	24–36" high; 12–24" wide	April–June	Low maintenance	
	Cardinal Flower * ‡ <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	24–48" high; 12–24" wide	July–Sept.	Easy to propagate	
	Dense Blazing Star † <i>Liatris spicata</i>	24–72" high; 12" wide	July–Sept.	Low maintenance	
	Red Turtlehead <i>Chelone obliqua</i>	24–60" high; 12–24" wide	July–Sept.	Low maintenance	
	Swamp Milkweed † ‡ <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	36–60" high; 24–36" wide	July–Oct.	Important monarch butterfly host plant	
	Obedient Plant † <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	36–60" high; 12–24" wide	August–Nov.	Easy to propagate and maintain	
SHRUBS	Scarlet Beebalm <i>Monarda didyma</i>	24–48" high; 24–36" wide	June–Sept.	A hummingbird favorite. Can be damaged by mildew	
	Northern Spicebush † <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	6–8' high; 6–8' wide	March–April	Host plant for macremé moth. Smells good	
	American Black Elderberry * ‡ <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	5–12' high; 6–10' wide	May–July	Low maintenance	
	Sweetscented Joe Pye Weed ‡ <i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	6' high; 4–5' wide	July–Sept.	Blooms last several weeks	
	Allegheny Serviceberry * <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	10–25' high; 15–25' wide	March–June	Can be prone to mildew and rust	
	Blackgum † <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	30–50' high; 20–30' wide	May–June	Female trees need male pollinator to fruit	
	Eastern Hemlock * <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	40–70' high; 25–35' wide	Non-flowering	Susceptible to Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	

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



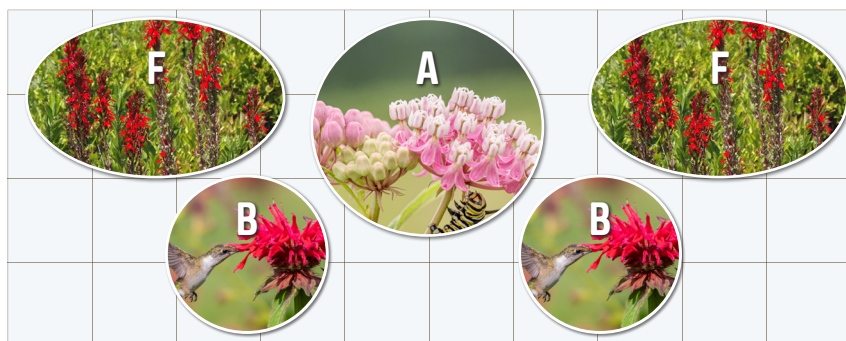
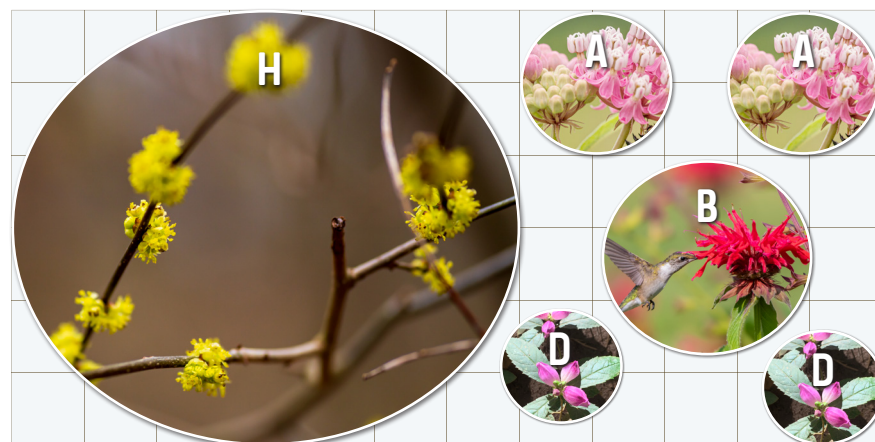
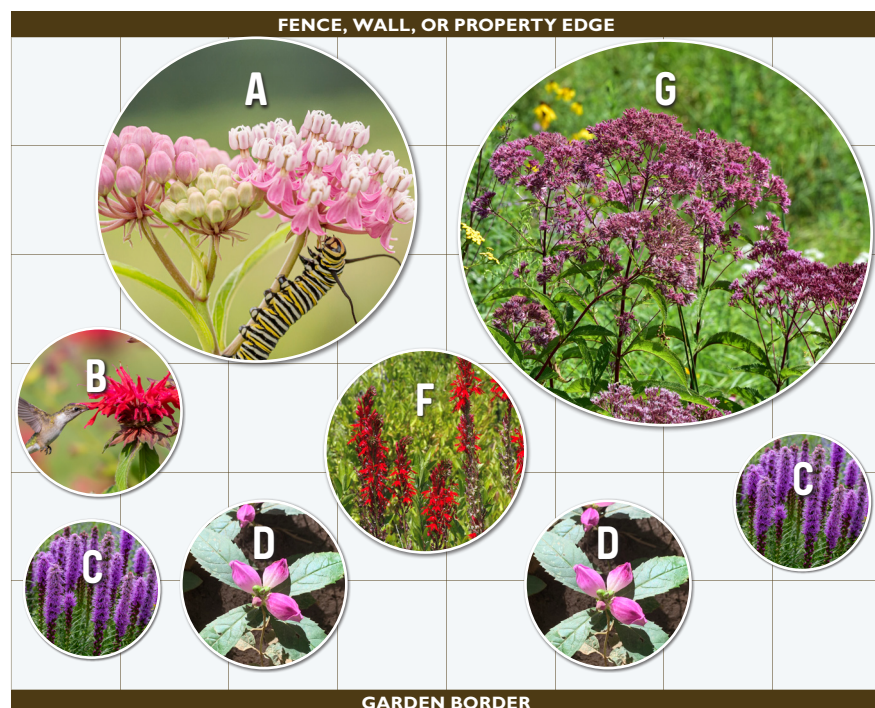
Support Ohio mammals, birds and pollinators!

NATIVE GARDEN TEMPLATES: PART SUN AND WET 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. Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)
- B. Scarlet Beebalm (*Monarda didyma*)
- C. Dense Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)
- D. Red Turtlehead (*Chelone obliqua*)
- E. Wild Blue Phlox (*Phlox divaricata*)
- F. Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- G. Sweetserenred Joe Pye Weed (*Eutrochium purpureum*)
- H. Northern Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)

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.

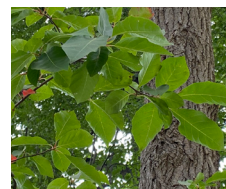
PLANT MASSING:

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 blackgum (left) or eastern hemlock (right).