

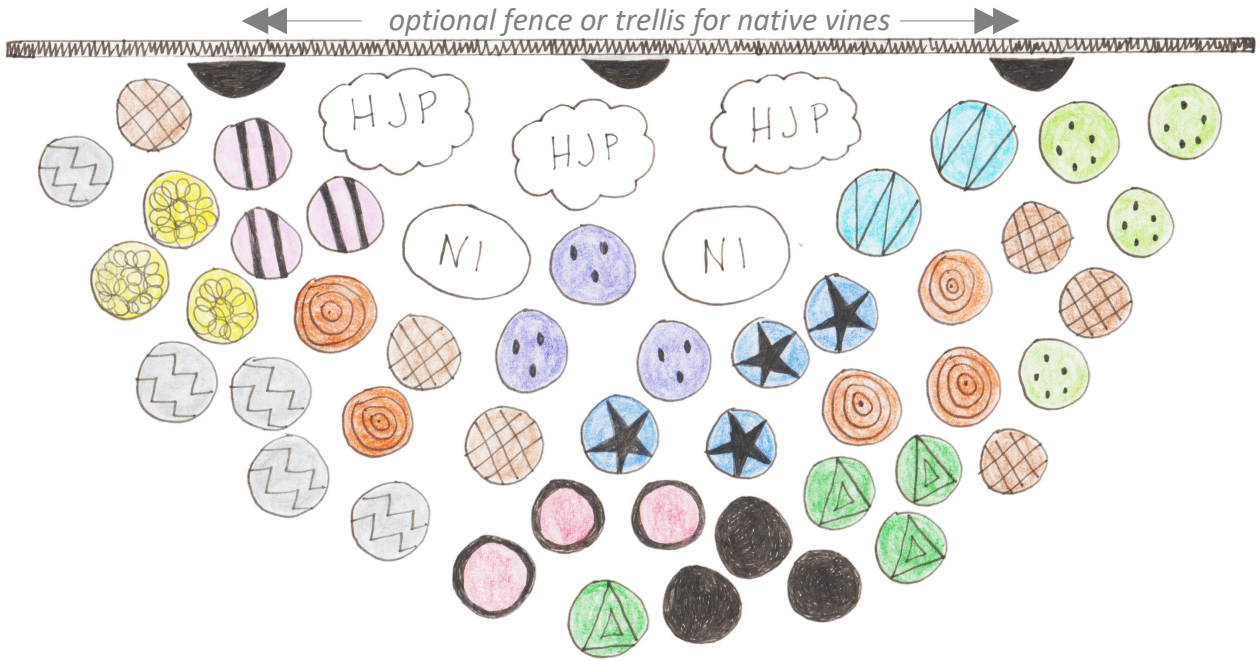
Habitat Planting

FOR BEES

FULL SUN & PART SHADE, MOIST SOIL

-3 or more hours of sunlight
-damp soil (holds moisture longer than other locations after rains)

- 53 PLANTS, 15 SPECIES -



All species featured in this design are **LOCALLY NATIVE** to best support bees, pollinators, and other wildlife.

Planting Dimensions:

18 INCH SPACING

Area Covered: ~104 sq ft (22 ft by 12 ft)

12 INCH SPACING

Area Covered: ~47 sq ft (15 ft by 8 ft)

Please feel free to adjust the size, spacing, and planting arrangement as fits your area!
Once planted, these species will spread to fill in the space and will find their own natural arrangement, supporting bees and other pollinators with a healthy habitat!



4 Slender Mountain Mint
Pycnanthemum tenuifoilum



4 Lyre-leaf Sage
Salvia lyrata



6 Frank's Sedge
Carex frankii



3 Spotted St. John's Wort
Hypericum punctatum



2 Panicled Aster
Symphyotrichum pilosum



3 Self Heal
Prunella vulgaris



3 Green-headed Coneflower
Rudbeckia laciniata



3 Common Boneset
Eupatorium perfoliatum



5 Common Blue Violet
Viola sororia



5 Path Rush
Juncus tenuis



3 Mistflower
Conoclinium coelestinum



4 Purpletop
Tridens flavus



2 New York Ironweed
Vernonia noveboracensis



3 Hollow Joe Pye Weed
Eutrochium fistulosum



3 Virgin's Bower (optional)
Clematis virginiana

PREPARING YOUR SITE FOR PLANTING

When turning a section of lawn into a habitat planting, remove any non-native grass. This can be done by digging it up, tilling the area, or smothering a section of grass with cardboard or burlap. Use a hand tool to break up heavily-compacted soil right around your planting hole. No amendments or fertilizers should be added. If there are any natives already present in the area (such as American Plantain), leave them undisturbed and plant around them. The bees will thank you!



LOCALLY NATIVE PLANTS FEATURED IN THIS DESIGN:



Slender Mountain Mint

A bushy perennial with narrow leaves and many white flowers in June-August.. Attracts large amounts of pollinators, including many bees. Grows 2-3 ft tall. Deer resistant.



Lyre-leaf Sage

The light purple flowers are used by mason bees, leaf-cutting bees, and carpenter bees. Leaves are a semi-evergreen rosette at the base of the plant. Blooms in April-May. Grows 1-2 ft tall. Deer resistant.



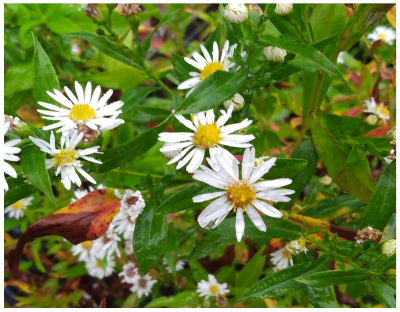
Frank's Sedge

A cool season species that grows around 1 to 2 feet tall. The spike-like flowers/seedheads appear in May through July. This sedge forms a clumping structure and provides important structure for pollinators and other wildlife.. Deer resistant.



Spotted St. John's Wort

The many yellow flowers bloom on woody stems. Interestingly, this plant doesn't have nectar, and Halictid Bees visit to collect pollen instead, which they feed their young. Blooms in June-September. Grows 2 ft tall. Deer resistant.



Panicled Aster

The ¾ to 1” wide blooms flower in July-October. Visited by leaf-cutting bees, oligolectic andrenid bees, and more. Grows 3-4 ft tall. Alternative deer resistant option is Indian Hemp (Apocynum cannabinum).



Self Heal

A member of the mint family. Self Heal has tubular purple flowers that are used by long-tongued and short-tongued bees. Blooms May-September. Grows 1 ft tall. Deer resistant.



Green-headed Coneflower

Related to the well-known Black-eyed Susan, the flowers of this species are up to 4 inches wide and are used by many bees in July-October. Grows 4-6 ft tall. Altenative deer resistant option is Wingstem (Verbesina alternifolia).



Common Boneset

When planted, expect to see many floral bee visitors on the white branching flowerheads. Rough leaves encircle the stems of this plant. Blooms in August-October. Grows 4-5 ft tall. Deer resistant.



Common Blue Violet

These violets attract spring flying bees, including a specialist, Violet Andrenid Bee. The plants form a mounding structure with rounded leaves. Blooms March-June. Grows 6-8 inches tall. Deer resistant alternative is Wild Strawberry.



Path Rush

Path Rush is a short mounding species with wiry stems. Most of its growth is done in cool weather. This species provides year round structure and shelter for wildlife and pollinators. 6-20 inches tall. Deer resistant.



Mistflower

The flat flowering heads of Mistflower consist of many blue/purple blooms and have a misty appearance. Long-tongued bees are common visitors. Blooms in August-October. Grows 2-3 ft tall. Deer resistant.

WHY CREATE A HABITAT PLANTING?



Native bee populations are declining due to habitat loss, pesticides, and introduced diseases. Locally native plants are essential for their life cycle, and even a small patch of natives can make a big difference!



Hollow Joe Pye Weed

Cavity nesting queens use the stems of this plant for laying eggs, forming compartments between each egg with plant matter/mud. The eggs hatch into larvae, remaining in the stem through winter. Blooms July-October. Grows 5-7 ft tall. Deer resistant option is Tall Goldenrod (Solidago altissima)



New York Ironweed

This bushy-structured plant has lance-shaped leaves and pink/purple flowers that attract many bees, including cuckoo bees. Blooms July-September. Grows 4-6 ft tall. Alternative deer resistant option is Field Thistle (Cirsium discolor).



Purpletop

A showy warm season grass that grows 3 to 5 feet. Most of its height comes from the purple panicles that it displays in an airy formation in July to October. Bumble bee queens use native bunching grasses for nesting sites and to overwinter. Deer resistant.



Virgin's Bower – optional vine

A Clematis species that has lacy white flowers which bloom in clusters. The light-colored flowers are easily found at night by nocturnal visitors. Daytime visitors include butterflies, hummingbirds, bees, flies, and wasps. Flowers in July-September. Deer resistant.



Seedheads & Stems

It's essential to leave stems standing through winter. The seeds are used by wildlife and will disperse to help native plant populations. The dead stems will become overwintering sites for bees and other native insects.

Consider cutting back dead stems in March or leaving them up year round. If cutting back dead stems, scatter these stems on the ground in your planting to decompose or place in a loose pile outside. If left up year round, old stems will soon be replaced with new growth.

Tips for a Habitat Planting

-**CHOOSE LOCAL GENOTYPES** for your planting instead of commercialized strains of native plants.

-WATERING: Check plants for 2-3 weeks after planting—or a few weeks longer if planting in hot, dry weather. Water only as necessary during this time. Once established, plants should not receive supplemental water.

-FALLEN LEAVES AS MULCH: Skip wood chips. Fallen leaves should be left among your habitat planting undisturbed, providing nutrients and maintaining moisture levels for native plants, while creating shelter for wildlife and insects.

-WEEDING OUT NON-NATIVES: Check occasionally for non-native intruders, hand pulling any that appear. Be careful not to weed out seedlings of native plants or natives that are coming in on their own!

-ENCOURAGE NATURE: Nature is constantly changing—and so should your bee habitat! Plants will become more or less dominant, moving around as your corridor develops. The initial layout of your planting is a starting point: your goal is to reintroduce these species —and then step back and let native plants do their work.

BEE CITY USA® Since 2019 Lynchburg

Blue Ridge Conservation

This design and planting info is courtesy of

HUMMINGBIRD HILL NATIVE PLANT NURSERY

4190 Free Union Rd Charlottesville, VA 22901

www.hummingbirdhillnatives.com

Plants in this design are available as 1 qt pots or in a mixed species plug tray from this nursery.