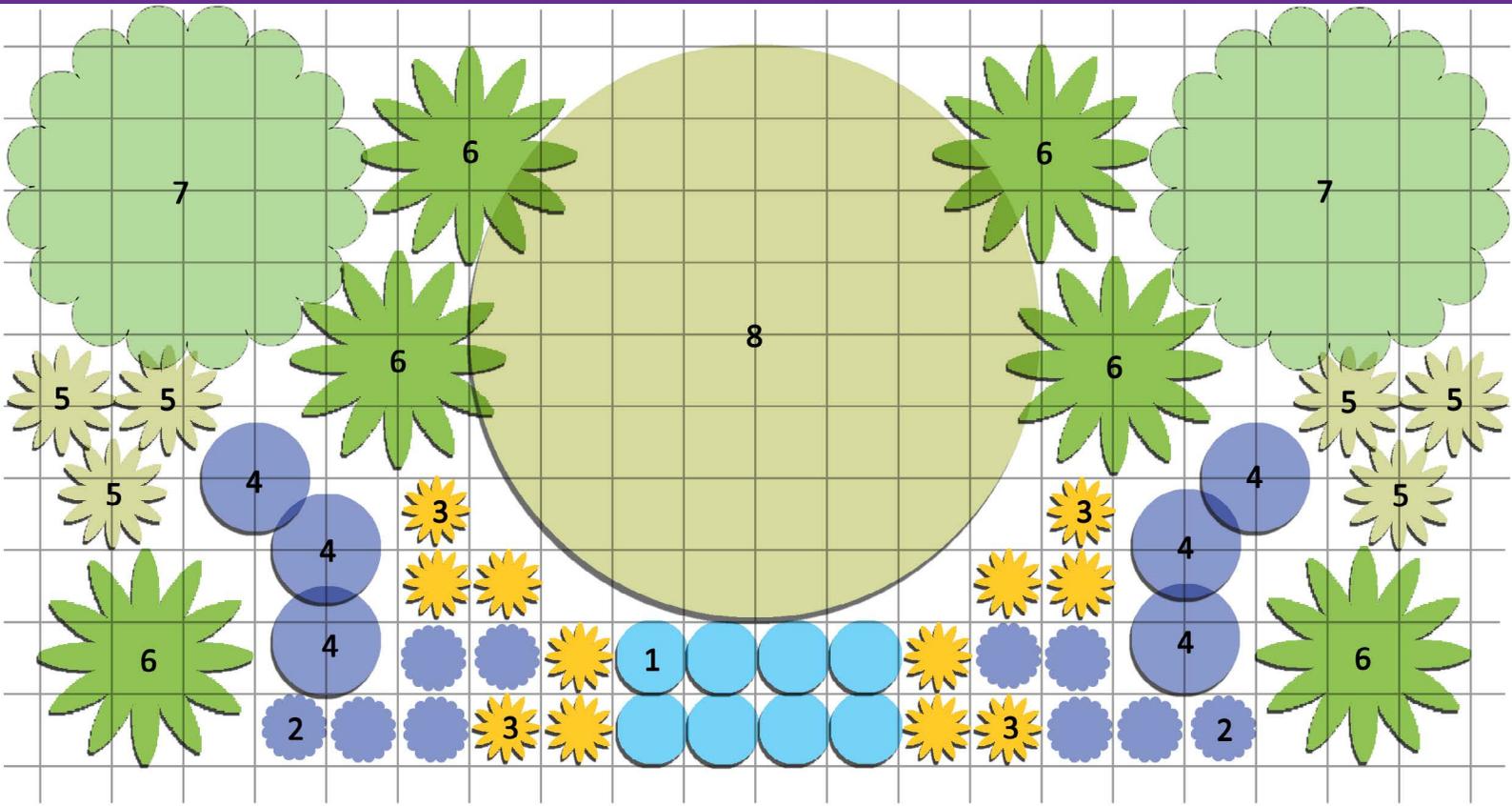


# Full Shade Streamside Garden: Cool

1-3 hours of sun

Plan A: 10x20 ft



## Planting Key

— each square=1 foot

- + Use this diagram to plant a full-shade streamside garden that is low-maintenance and pollinator-friendly.
- + These plants do well near streams and ponds, or in areas that collect water during periods of rainfall.
- + A smaller, 5x20 foot version of this layout (Plan B) is provided on the back of this page.
- + Plant quantities for Plan A and Plan B are noted in parentheses as follows: (A:0/B:0).
- + There are two plant options for each number in the diagram. You can mix and match or substitute if a plant is out of stock or not to your liking. The image is of the first plant.
- + Visit [LexingtonKY.gov/PlantByNumbers](http://LexingtonKY.gov/PlantByNumbers) for tips on yard preparation and additional information about the plants in the layout.



**1** + Wild Blue Phlox  
*Phlox divaricata*  
-or-  
+ Wild Ginger  
*Asarum canadense* (A:8/B:18)



**2** + Virginia Bluebell  
*Mertensia virginica*  
-or-  
+ Virginia Waterleaf  
*Hydrophyllum virginianum* (A:10/B:10)



**3** + Yellow Wood Poppy  
*Stylophorum diphyllum*  
-or-  
+ Wild Columbine  
*Aquilegia canadensis* (A:12/B:10)



**4** + Jacob's Ladder  
*Polemonium caeruleum*  
-or-  
+ Jewelweed  
*Impatiens capensis* (A:6/B:8)



**5** + Solomon's Seal  
*Polygonatum odoratum*  
-or-  
+ Cinnamon Fern  
*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* (A:6/B:3)



**6** + Interrupted Fern  
*Osmunda claytoniana*  
-or-  
+ Christmas Fern  
*Polystichum acrostichoides* (A:6/B:4)



**7** + Ostrich Fern  
*Matteuccia struthiopteris*  
-or-  
+ Royal Fern  
*Osmunda regalis* (A:2/B:0)

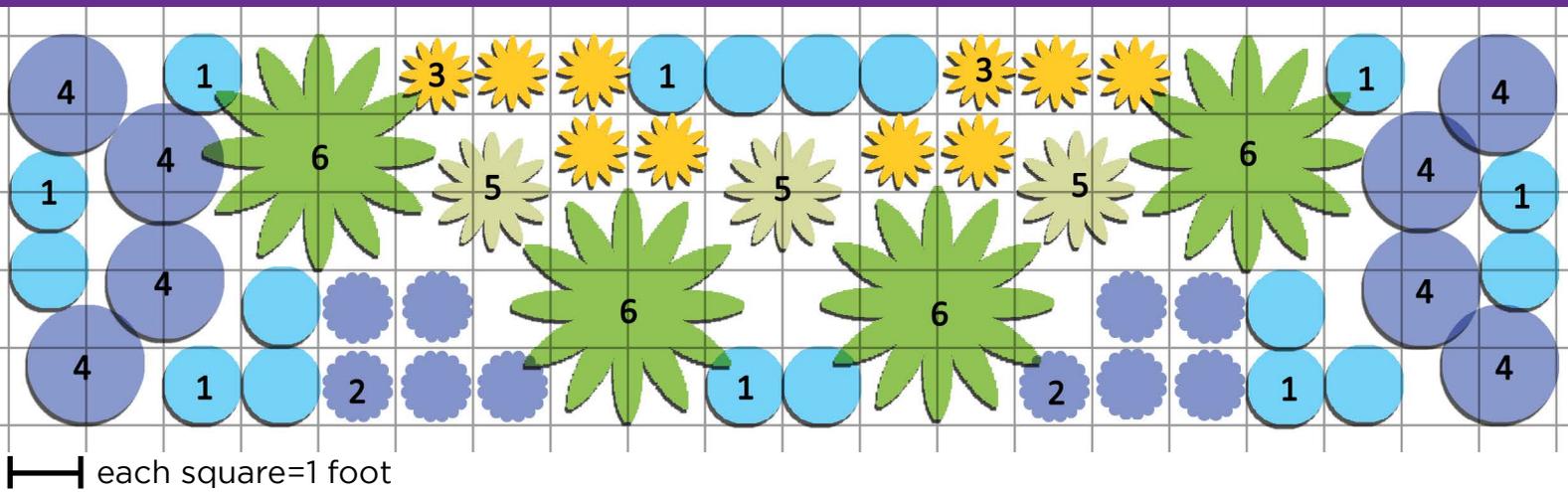


**8** + Spicebush  
*Lindera benzoin*  
-or-  
+ Carolina Allspice  
*Calycanthus floridus* (A:1/B:0)

# Shady Streamside Garden: Cool

1-3 hours of sun

Plan B: 5x20 ft



## Buying plants

- + Look for the Latin name to be sure you are getting the right plant. The Latin name will be in italics on the planting key. Example: Purple coneflower's Latin name is *Echinacea purpurea*.
- + Some native plant varieties are cultivars. A cultivar is produced through selective breeding of a plant species and will have a third name in its Latin name. Cultivar plants may vary by size or color. Example: *Echinacea purpurea* vs. *Echinacea purpurea* 'Pow Wow'.
- + Avoid purchasing plants treated with pesticides called neonicotinoids. These chemicals are harmful to pollinators and stay in plants for 2 years. You can tell if a plant is treated by neonicotinoids by reading the tag or asking a sales associate.
- + For a list of shops that carry Kentucky native plants, visit [LexingtonKY.gov/PlantByNumbers](http://LexingtonKY.gov/PlantByNumbers). Email [LiveGreen@LexingtonKY.gov](mailto:LiveGreen@LexingtonKY.gov) to inquire about having your nursery added to the list.

Avoid purchasing plants treated with neonicotinoids.



## Planting

- + New to gardening? Start small. Plant a section of the garden, not the entire layout. Then you can see how the plants grow in your yard and better understand the maintenance needs of the garden.
- + In an areas that flood, tamp root balls in the ground with your foot to secure plants in the soil.
- + Mulch garden beds with 2-3" of all-natural, undyed mulch. Replace mulch as needed in subsequent years.
- + Keep the garden watered until plants can establish on their own. This may take 2-3 weeks depending on weather. Test the moisture of the garden by feeling the top 1" of soil. If it is dry, water. If it is moist, wait a day or two. If it is wet, hold off on watering.

## Maintenance

- + Eliminate the use of pesticides and other chemicals in the garden. This includes lawn and mosquito spraying. These pesticides are non-selective and can also harm birds and pollinators.
- + Many native plants provide food to pollinators including butterflies. Butterflies drink nectar from the flowers, and caterpillars eat the foliage for food. These plants are called 'larval host plants', so don't worry if you have a few guests hanging out in your garden.
- + Think of a garden as a dried floral arrangement in winter and fall. Leave perennials standing in the cold months to provide habitat for hibernating pollinators.