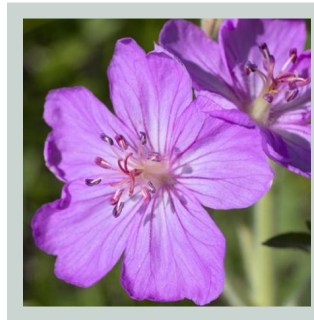
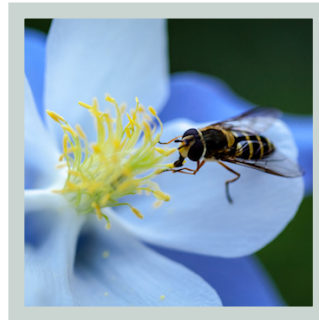
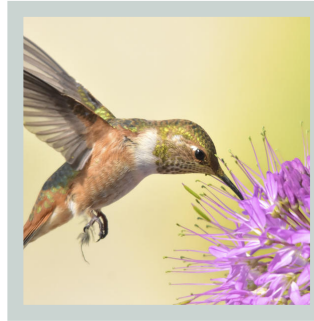
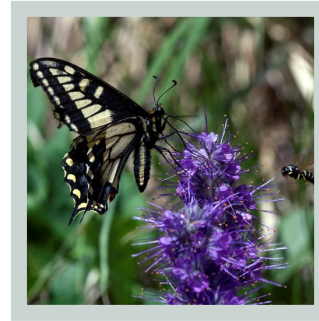


Bird-Friendly Garden Designs

Shady Planter Box



Ideal design for individuals with limited space or no yard

Shady Planter Box



Silky Phacelia



Blue Columbine

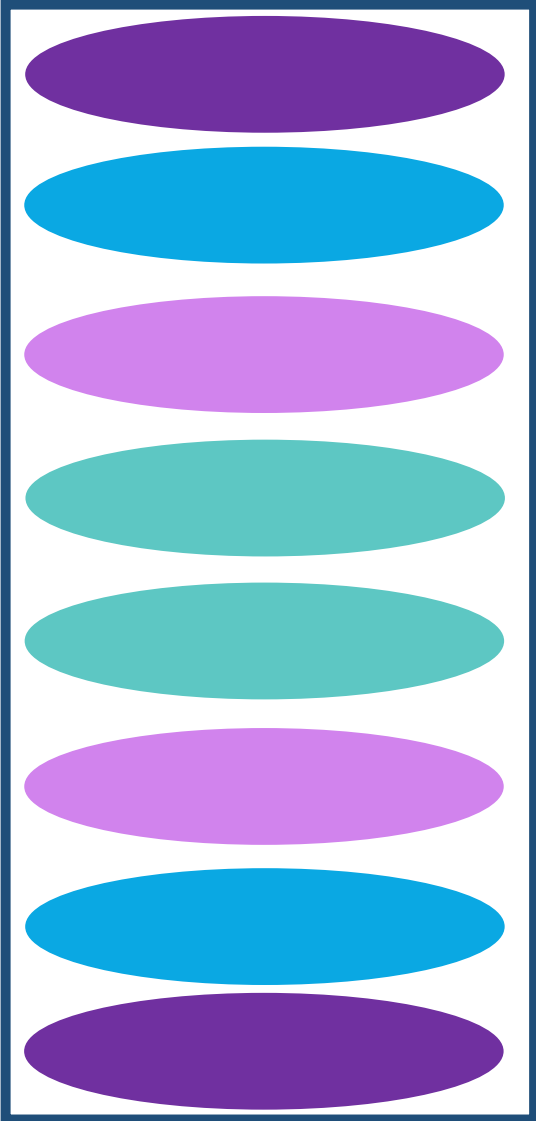


Wand Panic
Grass



Sticky Purple
Geranium

15 in



36 in

PLANTS

HOW TO

Easy as 1, 2, 3, BEE!

1. PLANT

- Scatter seeds over nutrient rich soil in formation shown on the planter map on the back of the brochure. For Zone 5, plant the seeds in late winter/early spring and lightly cover with ¼ inch of soil/sand mixture.
- Columbine are known to be more successful from seed if sown and germinated indoors prior to planting.

2. FEED

- Be sure the planter is in full or partial shade most of the day.
- Keep soil moist until germination (usually within 5-8 weeks of planting seeds but may take longer). Watering is minimal after germination—once a week.
- Fertilizer is not necessary as these plants thrive in this eco-region.

3. MAINTAIN

- Columbine sometimes do not bloom the same season they are planted, don't let it get you down!
- Allow purple geranium to drape over outside of planter box.
- Maintenance should be minimal.

4. BEE

- Sit back and enjoy watching birds, pollinators, and other wildlife take advantage of your bright blooms.
- Pat yourself on the back for being an environmentally aware and sustainable leader in your community.

All information on pollinators and birds is from USDA and National Audubon Society.

Silky Phacelia (*Phacelia sericea*)



May attract native bees, solitary bees, bumblebees, and butterflies

Blue Columbine (*Aquilegia caerulea*)



May attract hummingbirds, mockingbirds, orioles, sparrows, vireos, waxwings, warblers, hawkmoths, native bees, and bumblebees

Sticky Purple Geranium (*Geranium viscosissimum*)



May attract flies, butterflies, and native bees

Wand Panic Grass (*Panicum virgatum*)



May attract jays, nuthatches, chickadees, woodpeckers, sparrows, cardinals, and finches

This landscape design is suited for shady and dry conditions in prairie and foothills ecoregions. Tallest plants are in the center with decreasing height to the edge.

One of the biggest threats birds face is habitat loss. Planting native plants is a simple but powerful way to help birds. Native gardens not only provide food and shelter for, they also conserve water and eliminate chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Audubon Rockies's Habitat Hero program provides people, businesses, and cities with the resources to create bird habitat in their own communities.

Learn how you can plant a better world for birds and people at rockies.audubon.org/habitat-hero.