Ideal design for spaces that have leach field or water catchment system.
This landscape design is suited for full sun and wet conditions in the foothills or montane ecoregions.

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.

### PLANTS

**Golden Banner** *(Thermopsis montana)*
- May attract: bumblebees, native bees, and butterflies
- Resists: deer and rabbits

**Purple Poppy Mallow** *(Callirhoe involucrata)*
- May attract: native bees, honey bees, bumblebees, butterflies

**Smooth Sumac** *(Rhus glabra)*
- May attract: cardinals, chickadees, jays, mockingbirds, nuthatches, orioles, sparrows, thrushes, vireos, waxwings, warblers, woodpeckers, wrens, native bees

**Colorado Blue Columbine**
- May attract: hummingbirds, mockingbirds, orioles, sparrows, vireos, waxwings, warblers, hawkmots, native bees

**Maximilian Sunflower** *(Helianthus maximilian)*
- May attract: butterflies, beetles, long and short-tongued bees, caterpillars, waterfowl, and small birds

**Narrow-leaf Cottonwood**
- May attract: cardinals, chickadees, jays, mockingbirds, nuthatches, orioles, thrushes, vireos, waxwings, warblers, woodpeckers, wrens

**Prairie Smoke** *(Geum triflorum)*
- May attract: sweat bees, native bees, bumblebees

**Showy Milkweed** *(Asclepias speciosa)*
- May attract: cardinals, chickadees, jays, finches, hummingbirds, mockingbirds, thrashers, orioles, sparrows, thrushes, vireos, waxwings, warblers, wrens, butterflies, bees, caterpillars, moths

**False Indigo** *(Baptisia australis)*
- May attract: bumblebees, skippers, moths, butterflies, and caterpillars

All information on pollinators and birds was taken from USDA and National Audubon Society databases.

### HOW TO

1. **PLANT**
   - Place seeds one inch below nutrient rich, moist soil in formation as shown in map on back of brochure. For Zone 5, plant the seeds when the soil temperature reaches 60-70 degrees Fahrenheit (usually early May).
   - Some plants will grow better if seeds are sown indoors first or if the plant is already established so be sure to check instructions on seed packets or plant instructions.

2. **FEED**
   - Be sure the plants are exposed to full or partial sunlight most of the day.
   - Watering should not be necessary if region is already wet.
   - Fertilizer is not necessary as these plants thrive in this eco-region.

3. **MAINTAIN**
   - Maintenance should be minimal.
   - Flowers bloom at all different times of the growing season.
   - This design is great for utilizing a rain water catchment system.
   - Allow brush piles to form in between plants for habitat and foraging purposes.
   - Milkweed and false indigo are known to be toxic to many animals including dogs, cats, horses, and cattle.

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.

Easy as 1, 2, 3, BEE!