

## Maintenance

- ⌘ Repair hardscaping as needed and verify safe environment
- ⌘ Replenish materials for nests, mulch, clean houses
- ⌘ Weed, water, prune/shape and mulch
- ⌘ Adjust water where needed and repair leaks
- ⌘ Treat pests, diseases and remove damaged materials
- ⌘ Move, add or replace plants as needed

## RESOURCES

### General Tips

- <https://www.gardenwerks.com/landscape>
- <https://store.msuxextension.org/Departments/MontGuides-by-Category/AG/Yard-and-Garden.aspx>
- <https://www.mtnativeplants.org/native-plant-landscaping/>
- <https://articles.extension.org/pages/32729/selecting-firewise-plants>
- <http://butterflypropertiesllc.com/garden-coaching/>

### Plants

- <http://mtnhp.org/>
- <http://montana.plant-life.org/>
- [https://www.wildflower.org/collections/printable\\_QR\\_main.php?collection=MT](https://www.wildflower.org/collections/printable_QR_main.php?collection=MT)

### Wildlife

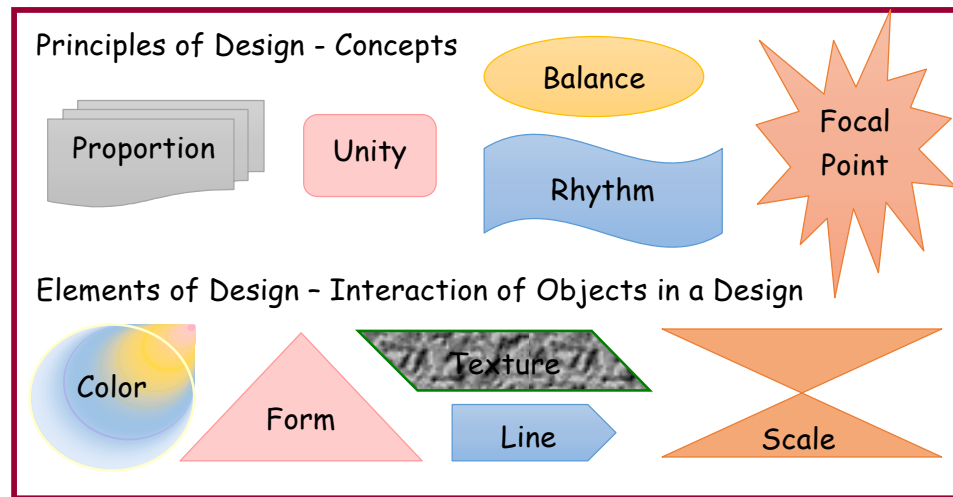
- <http://www.nwf.org>
- <http://www.monarchwatch.org/waystations/>
- <http://millionpollinatorgardens.org/>
- <https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/documents/AttractingPollinatorsV5.pdf>
- <https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/documents/NativeWildflowersBeesWesternMontana.pdf>
- <http://fwp.mt.gov/mtoutdoors/HTML/articles/2009/birdscaping.htm>
- <https://www.hunker.com/13406789/how-to-attract-bats-for-natural-mosquito-control>
- <https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/animals/bees.shtml>
- [https://plants.usda.gov/pollinators/Montana\\_Native\\_Plants\\_for\\_Pollinator-Friendly\\_Plantings.pdf](https://plants.usda.gov/pollinators/Montana_Native_Plants_for_Pollinator-Friendly_Plantings.pdf)
- [http://www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/pollinator-three-steps\\_fact\\_sheet2.pdf](http://www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/pollinator-three-steps_fact_sheet2.pdf)
- [http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/964897-beneficial\\_insects.pdf](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/964897-beneficial_insects.pdf)



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## Landscaping with Native Plants

Native Seeds - Open Pollination/Produce plants similar to parent plant



### Planning/Design

- ✗ Purpose/Goal of outdoor space (Public, Active, Passive, Utility)
- ✗ Pets/Kids avoid poisonous, prickly plants
- ✗ Traffic patterns, lighting, paths, storage, furniture
- ✗ Fire safety (in wooded area, create open spaces)
- ✗ Microclimates, Topography, Elevation, Drainage, Windy
- ✗ Wildlife
- ✗ Irrigation type and water sources
- ✗ Soil type
- ✗ Sunny or shady
- ✗ Size, density
- ✗ Style and hardscaping
- ✗ Cost

### Research

- 📖 Online and/or Library
- 📖 Local gardens (Montana Wild, Carroll College Library) and nurseries
- 📖 Local hiking trails (observe plant groupings, bloom times, texture)
- 📖 Plant types and varieties (clumping, rhizomes)
- 📖 Observe wildlife that visit plant species
- 📖 Start from seed or purchase plants

## Colors

Monochromatic-in same color family  
Analogous- next to same color family  
Complementary- across from color



**Plant Selection** - Select the right plant for the right location.

- ☼ Water Requirements
- ☼ Root Structures
- ☼ Sun/Shade
- ☼ Wildlife Issues/Goals

## Reduce Fire Risk

Look for plants that contain low resin content and high moisture.

Snowberry, Service Berry, Elk Sedge, Blue Bunch Wheatgrass, Ocean Spray, Rosy Pussytoes, Oregon Grape, Lupine, Silver Buffalo Berry, Mock Orange, Penstemons, Willows, Sedum

## Deer Resistant

Look for plants that are odoriferous, poisonous, spikey, thorny or fuzzy.

Echinacea, Golden Pea, Hyssop, Lupine, Potentilla, Sticky Geranium, Gooseberry, Nodding Onion and Blanketflower

## NATIVE PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPES

### Spring (Mar-May)

Rosy Pussytoes (*Antennaria rosea*)  
Western Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)  
Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*)  
Black Hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*)  
Cutleaf daisy (*Erigeron compositus*)  
Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)  
Prairie Smoke (*Geum triflorum*)  
Hairy False Golden Aster (*Heterotheca villosa*)  
Oregon Grape (*Mahonia repens*)  
Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla patens*)  
Silky Phacelia (*Phacelia sericea*)  
Hood's phlox (*Phlox hoodia*)  
Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*)  
Wax Currant (*Ribes cereum*)  
Scouler's Willow (*Saxilis scouleriana*)  
Narrow-leaf Stonecrop (*Sedum stenopetalum*)  
Silvery Groundsel (*Senecio canus*)  
Golden Pea (*Thermopsis montana*)

### Mid Summer (Jun-Jul)

Giant Hyssop (*Agastache cusickii*)  
Yellow Columbine (*Aquilegia flavescens*)  
Western White Clematis (*Clematis ligusticifolia*)  
Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia aristata*)  
Coneflower (*Echinacea angustifolia*)  
Showy Fleabane (*Erigeron speciosus*)  
Yellow Buckwheat (*Erigonum flavum*)  
Sticky Geranium (*Geranium viscosissimum*)  
Alumroot (*Heuchera richardsonii*)  
Wild Iris (*Iris missouriensis*)  
Blazing Star (*Liatris punctata*)  
Blue Flax (*Linum lewisii*)  
Silky Lupine (*Lupinus sericeus*)  
Beebalm (*Monarda fistulosa*)  
Fuzzy-tongue Penstemon (*Penstemon eriantherus*)  
Wilcox's Penstemon (*Penstemon Wilcoxii*)  
Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus cerulean*)  
Scarlet Globemallow (*Sphaeralcea coccinea*)

### Late Summer/Fall (Aug-Sep)

Common Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)  
Showy Milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*)  
Fireweed (*Chamerion angustifolium*)  
Smooth Blue Aster (*Symphyotrichum laeve*)  
Rubber Rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*)  
Curly-top Gumweed (*Grindelia squarrosa*)  
Maximilian Sunflower (*Helianthus maximiliani*)  
Yellow Evening Primrose (*Oenothera flava*)  
Prairie Coneflower (*Ratibida columnifera*)  
Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago Canadensis*)  
Rigid Goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*)  
Riverbank Grape (*Vitis riparia*)

## Attract Birds or Bats

Look for plants that produce seeds or berries as well as dense shrubs for nests for birds. For bats use night blooming plants like Evening Primrose.

Buffalo Berry, Wild plum, Serviceberry, Chokecherry, Currant, Gooseberry, Townsendia, Wood Rose, Aster, Sunflower, Liatris/Blazing Star

## Attract Pollinators & Beneficial Insects

Butterflies are drawn to reds and orange whereas bees are drawn to blues and whites. Both love yellow. Butterflies require larvae host plants such as Iris, Mallow, Milkweed, Chokecherry and Willow. Look for these shapes.



Pollinators also need native grasses, rushes or sedges for protection such as Bluebunch Wheat Grass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Little Bluestem Grass (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Blue Grama Grass (*Boutelous gracilis*), Prairie Junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*), Tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), Idaho Fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), Poverty Rush (*Juncus tenuis*) and Sprengel's Sedge (*Carex sprengeii*).

## Site Preparation

- ❖ Map out area, flag and remove the vegetation
- ❖ Till 6-8 inches compost into the soil or prepare raised beds
- ❖ Add in hardscape materials-edging, paths, rocks, wood, habitat
- ❖ Dig holes for large trees and add compost to bottom
- ❖ Layout main irrigation lines
- ❖ Layout any lighting/electrical needed

## Installation

- ✂ Timing (Spring/Fall is best) and plant in order from large to small
- ✂ Drought tolerant plant crown  $\frac{1}{4}$ " above in small mound and moisture loving plants  $\frac{1}{4}$ " below ground in small depression
- ✂ Space plants properly for full growth, especially trees and shrubs
- ✂ Add in adjustable drip lines and attach to irrigation system
- ✂ Stake, protect and mulch plants as needed
- ✂ Add wildlife deterrent (garlic stakes/ reflecting items) fencing