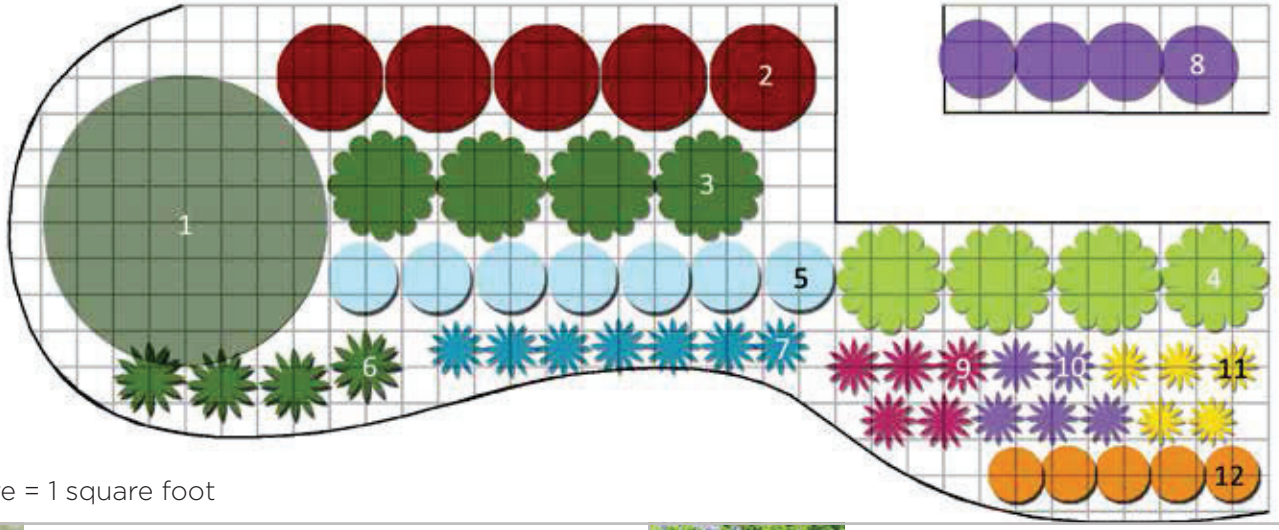
1: Full Sun Front Yard Asymmetrical

6+ hours of sun

14x35 ft



each square = 1 square foot



+ **Chokeberry** (1)
Aronia melanocarpa
-or-
+ **Beautyberry**
Callicarpa americana



+ **Switchgrass** (5)
Panicum virgatum
-or-
+ **Pink Muhly Grass**
Muhlenbergia capillaris



+ **Inkberry 'Compacta'** (4)
Ilex glabra
-or-
+ **Virginia Sweetspire**
Itea virginica



+ **Summersweet 'Crystalina'** (4)
Clethra alnifolia
-or-
+ **Inkberry 'Compacta'**
Ilex glabra



+ **Little Bluestem** (7)
Schizachyrium scoparium
-or-
+ **Prairie Dropseed**
Sporobolus heterolepis



+ **Moss Phlox** (4)
Phlox subulata
-or-
+ **Pasque Flower**
Pulsatilla patens



+ **Blue Star 'Blue Ice'** (7)
Amsonia 'Blue Ice'
-or-
+ **Coreopsis 'Nana'**
Coreopsis auriculata



+ **Bradbury Bee Balm** (4)
Monarda bradburiana
-or-
+ **Anise Hyssop**
Agastache foeniculum



+ **Purple Coneflower*** (5)
Echinacea purpurea
-or-
+ **Garden Phlox**
Phlox paniculata



+ **Dwarf Bee Balm** (5)
Mondara sp.
-or-
+ **Beardtongue**
Penstemon digitalis



+ **Coreopsis 'Zagreb'** (5)
Coreopsis verticillata 'Zagreb'
-or-
+ **Joe Pye 'Ruby'**
Eupatorium purpureum



+ **Butterfly Milkweed** (5)
Asclepias tuberosa
-or-
+ **Coreopsis 'Nana'**
Coreopsis auriculata

* In 2019, Lexington adopted the purple coneflower as the city's official flower. Purple coneflowers do well in full sun and are relatively easy to grow. They are drought tolerant and can bloom in poor soil conditions.

1: Full Sun Front Yard Asymmetrical

6+ hours of sun 14x35 ft

Using Plant by Numbers Guides

+ Use this diagram to plant a full-sun front yard garden that is low-maintenance and pollinator-friendly.
+ Plant quantities are noted in parentheses as follows: (#).
+ 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. You can also swap in plants from different plans as long as the light conditions are met.
+ Visit **LexingtonKY.gov/PlantByNumbers** for more information on the plants in this layout and tips on preparing your garden space.

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 'Milkshake'*.
+ 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**. Email LiveGreen@LexingtonKY.gov to inquire about having your nursery added to the list.

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 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 your 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.