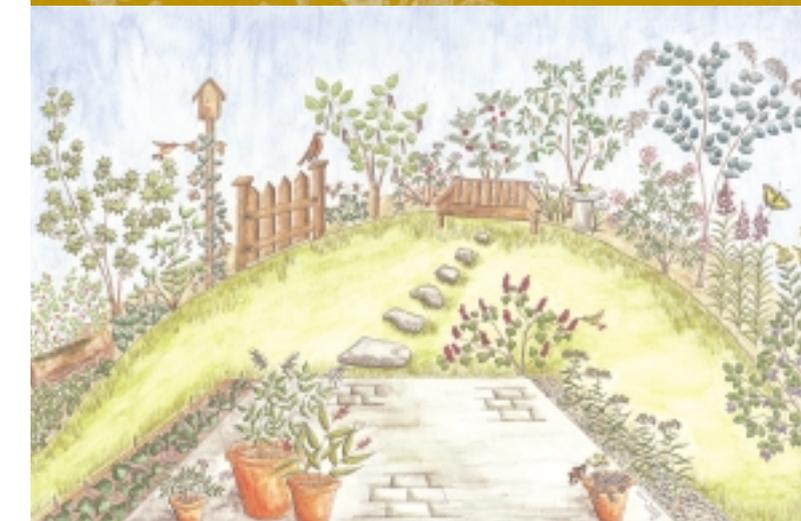


Native Plants FOR THE HOME GARDEN



SOUTH COASTAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA



- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Bunchberry | 5 Piggy-back Plant | 9 Goat's Beard | 13 Red Osier Dogwood | 17 Nootka Rose | 21 Pearly Everlasting |
| 2 Red Huckleberry | 6 Vine Maple | 10 False Solomon's Seal | 14 Sitka Mountain Ash | 18 Oceanspray | 22 Stonecrop |
| 3 Pacific Bleeding Heart | 7 Indian Plum | 11 Red Columbine | 15 Nodding Onion | 19 Fireweed | 23 Red Flowering Current |
| 4 False Lily-of-the-Valley | 8 Trumpet Honeysuckle | 12 Beaked Hazelnut | 16 Scouler's Willow | 20 Saskatoon | 24 Goldenrod |



Native Plants for the Home Garden

in South Coastal British Columbia (Georgia Basin)

SOIL CONDITIONS	
D	drought tolerant
M	prefers moist soils
WD	requires well drained soils
F	tolerates flooding
O	prefers organic soils

The secret to successful gardening is putting the right plant in the right place. The following tables will help you choose the best native plants for the different sites in your garden. When buying plants, first consider whether they will be in mostly sunny or shady areas. Partial shade means that there should

be at least a few hours of direct sunshine sometime during the day. Then consider the soil conditions. Although many of the plants listed here grow in dry or moist sites, some have particular cultural requirements. For example, some plants need soils that are well-drained, which means the roots cannot be sitting in water for an extended period of time. In other circumstances, only consider drought tolerant plants for very dry areas in your garden. These critical success factors are found in the table under Soil Conditions.

WILDLIFE VALUES	
	attracts butterflies and bees
	berries, seeds or nuts eaten by wildlife
	provides cover for wildlife
	forage for mammals
	attracts hummingbirds
	excellent winter food source

Everyone can enhance the enjoyment of their garden by incorporating plants that provide food and shelter for wildlife. Native plants are particularly valuable because they help indigenous wildlife populations

survive. Plant cover is important for providing an undisturbed area where wildlife can escape from danger, find shelter from weather and raise their young. Providing clean, fresh water for wildlife is also important for year round drinking and bathing. The table has information on the wildlife values of particular native plants. The chances of seeing particular species, such as hummingbirds, in your yard increases when you provide the appropriate habitat. Consider planting favourite food sources listed in the table.

To learn more about creating wildlife habitat in your backyard join Naturescape British Columbia for a copy of the kit with three guidebooks (retail for \$21).

For more information call 1-800-387-9853 (ext. 5). In Victoria call 387-9769 or visit www.hctf.ca/nature.htm.



This brochure was made possible by the Capital Regional District (CRD) Water Department - CRD Water Department is committed to developing an efficient water use ethic in the community by actively promoting wise water use practices through public education awareness initiatives. For additional information, please contact the CRD Water Department at 474-9684 or view CRD's web site www.crd.bc.ca/water.

Plants for Sunny Spots

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	TYPE	HEIGHT (M)	FEATURES	SOIL CONDITIONS	WILDLIFE VALUES
12 Beaked hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	small tree	1-4	edible nuts	M WD	
Bitter cherry	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	small tree	8-12	white-pink flowers	M	
Black hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	shrub or hedge	6-10	yellow flowers	M WD	
Blue elderberry	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	shrub or hedge	3-6	cluster of white flowers, berries	D M	
19 Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	wildflower	.8-2	pink flowers and red pods	M	
24 Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	wildflower	.3-2	yellow flowers	M	
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	ground cover	.05-.2	pink-white flowers, evergreen	D	
Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	shrub	1-3	showy, fragrant white flowers	D	
15 Nodding onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	wildflower	.1-.2	white-pink flowers, foliage	D	
17 Nootka rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	shrub or hedge	3-5	large pink flowers and rosehips	D F	
18 Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	shrub	3-5	white cascading flowers	D WD	
Pacific ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	shrub	1-3	white flower clusters	M	
21 Pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	wildflower	.3-1	blooms last well into fall	D	
11 Red columbine	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	wildflower	.6-1	yellow to red flowers	M	
23 Red flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	shrub or hedge	1.5	showy red flowers	D WD	
13 Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	shrub	1-6	red stems, red fall colour	M F	
20 Saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	shrub or hedge	3-7	showy white flowers	D	
16 Scouler's willow	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	shrub or tree	2-12	velvet twigs and catkins	D	
14 Sitka mountain ash	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	shrub or hedge	1-4	white flower clusters, berries	M	
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	shrub	.5-2	white berries in winter	D	
22 Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>	wildflower	.1-.2	bright yellow flowers	D	
Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	wildflower	.1-.2	white flowers, edible berries	D	

Plants for Partial Shade

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	TYPE	HEIGHT (M)	FEATURES	SOIL CONDITIONS	WILDLIFE VALUES
Cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	tree	8-10	attractive leaves and berries	M WD	
Evergreen huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	shrub	1-2	pink flowers, evergreen, edible berries		
10 False Solomon's seal	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	ground cover	.3-1	white fragrant flowers, attractive foliage	M	
9 Goat's beard	<i>Arunucus dioicus</i>	ground cover	1-2	clusters of tiny white flowers		
Highbush cranberry	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	shrub or hedge	.5-3.5	cluster of white flowers, red-orange fruit		
7 Indian plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	shrub	1-4	flowers in early spring before leaves		
Red elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	shrub or hedge	3-6	clusters of white flowers	WD	
Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	shrub	1-2	white flowers, evergreen leaves	WD	
Sword fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	ground cover	1-1.5	evergreen	M D	
Twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	ground cover	.1	fragrant flowers, glossy evergreen leaves		
8 Trumpet honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	vine	3-6	orange trumpet flowers	WD	
6 Vine maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	small tree	3-6	yellow-red fall colour		

Plants for Shady Woodlands

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	TYPE	HEIGHT (M)	FEATURES	SOIL CONDITIONS	WILDLIFE VALUES
Black twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucreta</i>	shrub or hedge	1-3	yellow tubular flowers	M F	
1 Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	wildflower	.05-.15	white flowers, berries	M O	
Deer fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	ground cover	.2-.8	evergreen	D	
Dull Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	ground cover	.4-.8	yellow flowers, evergreen		
4 False lily-of-the-valley	<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	ground cover	.05-.1	evergreen, spreads easily	M	
Lady fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	ground cover	.8-1.5	foliage	M O	
3 Pacific bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	wildflower	.2-.5	pink flowers, spreads easily	O	
5 Piggy-back plant	<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	ground cover	.4-.8	brown-purple flowers	M	
2 Red huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	shrub	1-3	green twigs, like rotting wood	D O	
Tall fringe cup	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	ground cover	.4-.8	fragrant flowers	M	
Trailing yellow violet	<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	wildflower	.05-.1	yellow flowers, seed capsules	M	
Wood fern	<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	ground cover	8-1	foliage	M	

Special thanks to: Theresa Duynstee who compiled the brochure on behalf of Naturescape British Columbia and the Native Plant Society of BC; Paulus Vrijmoed who reviewed the content; Denise Burch Hardman who created the illustration; and the Burnaby Hastings Rotary Club and the CRD Water Dept. that provided funding.