

Native Gardening Guide

“HOW TO” PLANTING GUIDE

CANATIVE™

Hardy Native
Canadian
Plants



**Save Money
Go Green
Plant Natives!**

For more information on how your purchase will benefit your environment, please visit:
Pour mieux comprendre comment votre achat bénéficie à l'environnement, visitez le site Internet à l'adresse:

www.canativeplants.ca

Native Plants: An Overview



What Are Natives?

Native plants are those plants which are naturally indigenous to a particular area. Here in Southern Ontario and across Eastern Canada, native species have been recorded for many years. Native plants include many varieties of wildflowers, trees, shrubs, perennials, vines, evergreens, etc.

Why Plant Natives?

Natives create a positive environment on a multitude of levels. Ecological benefits include



attracting wildlife, preventing soil erosion from wind and rain, and the restoration of natural vegetative habitats. Native gardens give a more balanced consideration to the ever decreasing wildlife and forestry in our area. These insects and birds have the ability to create a healthier ecosystem in a continuously growing constructed landscape and many of these scarce plants and animals will adapt well to conditions found in suburban gardens.

How do Natives Save you Money?

Trees, shrubs, flowers and evergreens that occur naturally in our surroundings are better adapted to local climate and soil conditions. Because natives and pests have evolved together, they are typically more resistant to local diseases and bugs than the more highly bred, exotic species and should therefore require very little, if any, spraying to control pests. Further, because of their ability to readily adapt to the environment, natives are a virtually hassle-free solution to gardening given their low-maintenance composition and their ability to tolerate hot dry summers as well as cold harsh winters. Natives have a tendency to grow quickly and provide excellent windbreaks for your home, subsequently reducing heating and cooling costs and in turn, saving you money!

On the whole, native plants require less of your time and money to maintain; they don't require any extra moisture or fine manicuring just like when they are in their natural habitat. Because of their adaptations, native plants stand a better chance of healthy, strong growth than most hybrid species do.

Making It Happen

When preparing to grow native plants in your own garden, try to recreate as best as you can their natural growing habitat. Once you have chosen the native plant material you would like to use, try laying them out before planting. A natural look still requires a great deal of careful consideration in the planning stage. Remember, clumps of plantings will look more natural than single plants scattered all over. For a truly natural look, try to incorporate "layers" of vegetation. By combining large and small trees, shrubs, evergreens and groundcovers you should be able to create an attractive, yet low maintenance plant haven that will attract birds, butterflies or other wildlife to your garden.

Never take wild specimens directly from nature. Natives are protected by Federal/Provincial law so future generations can also admire them for many years.



Ask your garden center sales staff for advice and also use this brochure as a handy gardening guide to begin your native garden. You can also check out our website www.canativeplants.ca

Wetland Garden Designs



Wetland areas are defined as a border between wet and dry ecosystems that are not the same but heavily rely upon each other to exist. These habitats may be natural or man-made and could include retention areas in new developments; heavily shaded areas; or result from inadequate drainage issues. Wetland areas have major positive impact potential, for instance they can be developed to filter dirty run-off water and restore it to a very useable quality by using the proper placement of native plants or they can attract insects and animals that would otherwise be extinct in a dry and harsh climate.

Small Shrubs

- *Rosa palustris* (Swamp Rose)
- *Lindera benzoin* (Spicebush)

Medium Shrubs

- *Clethra alnifolia* (Button Bush)
- *Cornus Canadensis* (Grey Dogwood)
- *Cornus sericea* (Red Osier Dogwood)
- *Ilex verticillata* (Winterberry)
- *Salix discolor* (Pussy Willow)
- *Sambucus canadensis* (Elderberry)
- *Symphoricarpos albus* (Snowberry)
- *Viburnum dentatum* (Arrowwood)
- *Viburnum trilobum* (American Cranberry)

Tall Shrubs

- *Rhus typhina* (Sumac)
- *Viburnum opulus* (High bush Cranberry)

Evergreen Trees

- *Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern Red Cedar)
- *Thuja occidentalis* (Eastern White Cedar)

Medium/Tall Perennials

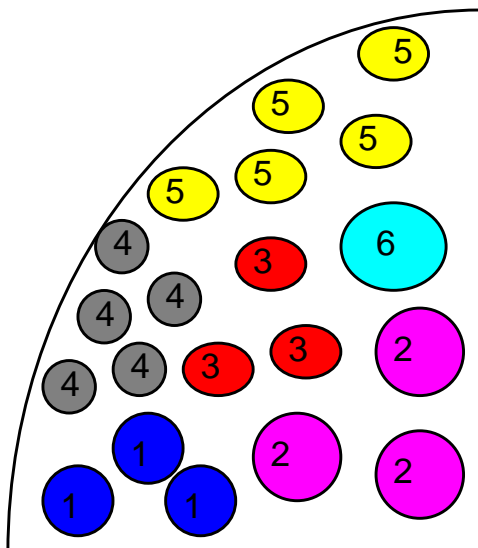
- *Asclepias incarnate* (Swamp Milkweed)
- *Eupatorium maculatum* (Joe Pye Weed)
- *Lobelia cardinalis* (Cardinal Flower)
- *Typha latifolia* (Broadleaf Cattail)

Shade Tolerant Perennials

- *Lobelia spicata* (Cardinal Flower)
- *Adiantum pedatum* (Maidenhair Fern)
- *Athyrium filix-femina* (Lady Fern)
- *Matteuccia struthiopteris* (Ostrich Fern)
- *Polystichum acrostichoides* (Christmas Fern)

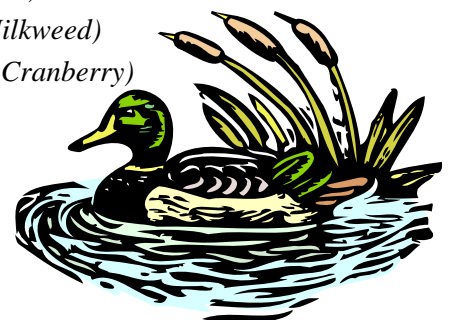
Deciduous Trees

- *Acer rubrum* (Red Maple)
- *Amelanchier canadensis* (Serviceberry)
- *Betula papyrifera* (Paper/Canoe Birch)
- *Betula nigra* (River Birch)
- *Platanus occidentalis* (American Sycamore)
- *Quercus bicolor* (Swamp White Oak)
- *Salix* spp. (Willows)



Plants required to create a Wetland Garden:

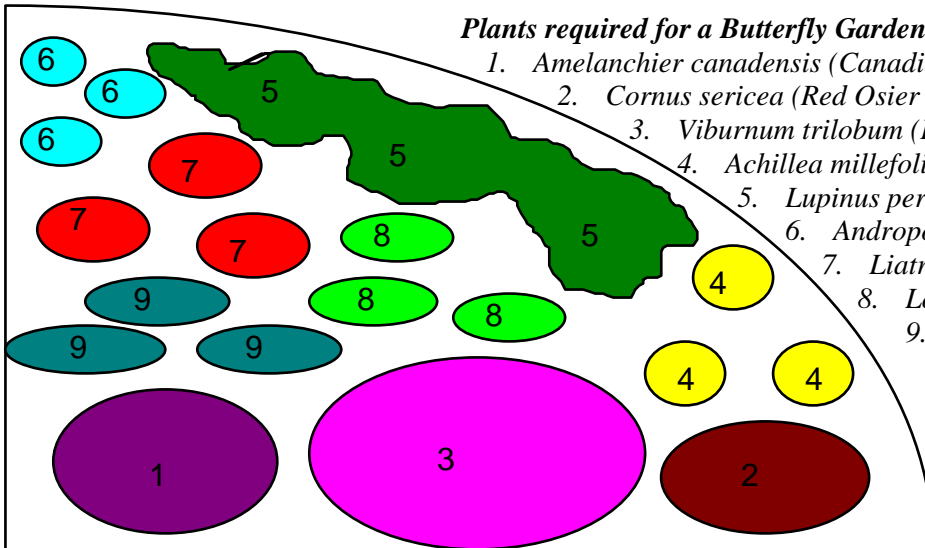
1. *Clethra alnifolia* (Button Bush)
2. *Rhus typhina* (Sumac)
3. *Ilex verticillata* (Winterberry)
4. *Athyrium filix-femina* (Lady Fern)
5. *Asclepias incarnate* (Swamp Milkweed)
6. *Viburnum trilobum* (American Cranberry)



Butterfly Garden Designs



Butterfly Gardens are a delight during the lazy, hazy days of summer. Many perennial flowers are in peak bloom and their beautiful colours attract all kinds of butterflies. Countless number of these flowers are also fragrant which is an added attraction to be enjoyed by both gardeners and butterflies alike. Butterfly gardens are also bountiful in cut flower potential such that blossom stems can be used as cut flowers and be enjoyed indoors as well.



Plants required for a Butterfly Garden:

1. *Amelanchier canadensis* (Canadian Serviceberry)
2. *Cornus sericea* (Red Osier Dogwood)
3. *Viburnum trilobum* (Highbush Cranberry)
4. *Achillea millefolium* (Yarrow)
5. *Lupinus perennis* (Wild Lupine)
6. *Andropogon gerardii* (Big Bluestem)
7. *Liatris spicata* (Blazing Star)
8. *Lobelia spicata* (Cardinal Flower)
9. *Hypericum kalmianum* (St. John's Wort)

DID YOU KNOW?

Native plants may support 10 to 50 times as many species of native wildlife than non-native plants.

Wow!

Medium Perennials

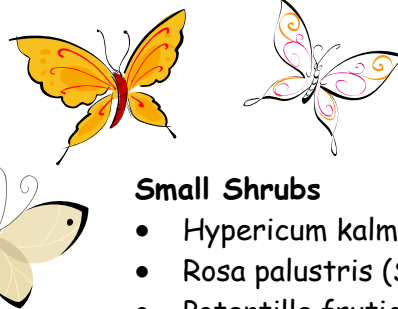
- *Achillea millefolium* (Yarrow)
- *Lupinus perennis* (Wild Lupine)
- *Lobelia spicata* (Cardinal Flower)
- *Monarda fistulosa* (Bee Balm)

Tall Perennials

- *Asclepias tuberosa* (Butterfly Weed)
- *Andropogon gerardii* (Big Bluestem)
- *Echinacea purpurea* (Coneflower)
- *Eupatorium maculatum* (Joe Pye Weed)
- *Liatris spicata* (Blazing Star)
- *Penstemon digitalis* (Foxglove/Beardtongue)
- *Rudbeckia hirta* (Black-eyed Susan)

Vines

- *Aristolochia macrophylla* (Dutchman's Pipe)
- *Clematis paniculata*
(Sweet Autumn Clematis)
- *Campsis radicans* (Trumpet Flower)
- *Celastrus scandens* (American Bittersweet)
- *Lonicera sempervirens*
(Trumpet Honeysuckle)



Small Shrubs

- *Hypericum kalmianum* (St. John's Wort)
- *Rosa palustris* (Swamp Rose)
- *Potentilla fruticosa* var. (Cinquefoil)

Medium Height Shrubs

- *Clethra alnifolia* (Summer Sweet Bush)
- *Cornus sericea* (Red Osier Dogwood)
- *Cornus racemosa* (Grey Dogwood)

Tall Shrubs

- *Sambucus canadensis* (Canadian Elderberry)
- *Viburnum dentatum* (Arrow wood Viburnum)
- *Viburnum trilobum* (Highbush Cranberry)

Deciduous Trees

- *Amelanchier canadensis*
(Canadian Serviceberry)
- *Cercis canadensis* (Eastern Redbud)

Bird & Wildlife Gardens



Birds are attracted to those plants that provide seeds and berries and a safe nesting environment. Plants that provide seeds, nuts and fruit also attract other small interesting wildlife that are fun to watch. A dead tree, which if not in danger of falling over, can provide protection for birds and small animals. Rocks, logs and large branches on the ground can provide nesting places for rabbits and chipmunks. With the right varieties and when planted properly this can provide year around habitat for birds and small animals and a marvel for a homeowner to enjoy.

Small Shrubs

- *Rosa palustris* (Swamp Rose)
- *Lindera benzoin* (Spicebush)

Medium Height Shrubs

- *Aronia arbutifolia* (Red Chokeberry)
- *Cornus racemosa* (Gray Dogwood)
- *Hamamelis virginiana* (American Witchhazel)
- *Ilex verticillata* (Winterberry)
- *Myrica pennsylvanica* (Bayberry)
- *Salix discolor* (Pussy Willow)
- *Sambucus canadensis* (Canadian Elderberry)

Tall Shrubs

- *Amelanchier canadensis*
(Canadian Serviceberry)
- *Cercis canadensis* (Eastern Redbud)
- *Cornus alternifolia* (Pagoda Dogwood)
- *Corylus americana* (Hazelnut)
- *Rhus typhina* (Staghorn Sumac)
- *Symphoricarpos albus* (White Snowberry)
- *Viburnum dentatum* (Arrowwood)
- *Viburnum trilobum* (Highbush Cranberry)

Evergreen Trees

- *Abies balsamea* (Balsam Fir)
- *Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern Red Cedar)
- *Picea pungens* (Colorado Spruce)
- *Pinus strobus* (Eastern White Pine)
- *Thuja occidentalis* (Eastern White Cedar)
- *Tsuga canadensis* (Canadian Hemlock)

Deciduous Trees

- *Acer saccharum* (Sugar Maple)
- *Betula papyrifera* (Paper/Canoe Birch)
- *Carya ovata* (Shagbark Hickory)
- *Cornus kousa 'Chinensis'* (Chineses Dogwood)
- *Juglans cinera* (Butternut)
- *Juglans nigra* (Black Walnut)
- *Quercus alba* (White Oak)
- *Quercus palustris* (Pin Oak)
- *Quercus rubra* (Red Oak)

Vines

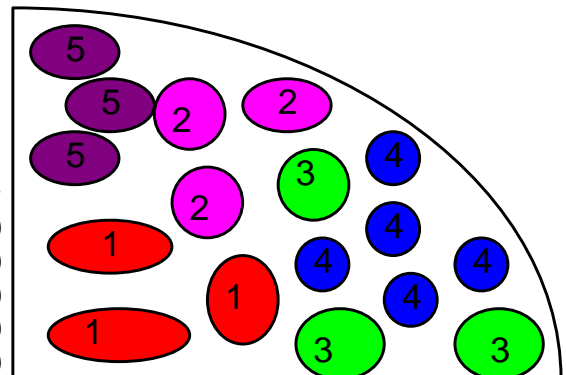
- *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Virginia Creeper)
- *Celastrus scandens* (American Bittersweet)

Perennials

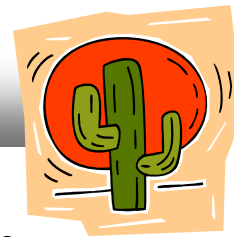
- *Oenothera biennis* (Evening Primrose)
- *Aquilegia canadensis* (Wild Columbine)
- *Asclepias tuberosa* (Butterfly Milkweed)
- *Monarda fistulosa* (Bee Balm)
- *Lobelia spicata* (Cardinal Flower)
- *Lupinus perennis* (Wild Lupine)
- *Andropogon gerardii* (Big Bluestem)
- *Echinacea purpurea* (Coneflower)
- *Rudbeckia hirta* (Black-eyed Susan)
- *Liatris spicata* (Blazing Star)
- *Panicum virgatum* (Switch Grass)

Plants required for a Bird & Wildlife Garden:

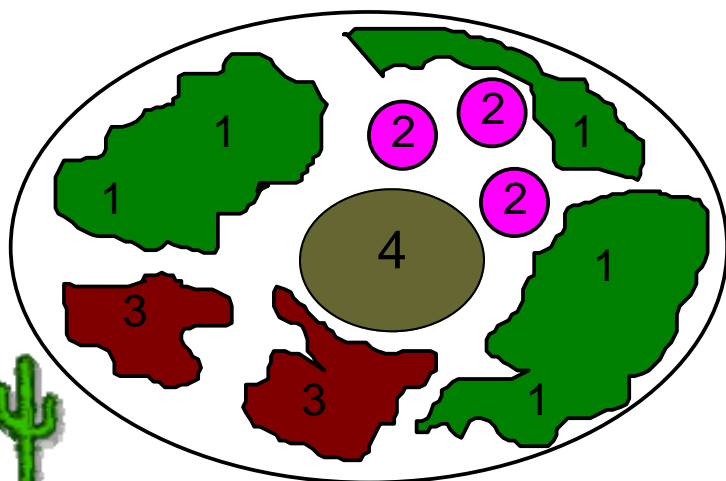
1. *Rhus typhina* (Staghorn Sumac)
2. *Asclepias tuberosa* (Butterfly Milkweed)
3. *Salix discolor* (Pussy Willow)
4. *Andropogon gerardii* (Big Bluestem)
5. *Rudbeckia hirta* (Black-eyed Susan)



Xeriscape Garden Designs



Xeriscape Gardens (from the Greek word *xeros*, meaning "dry" and *landscape*) use very little water and can withstand long periods without rainfall. These gardens are ideal for the hot dry, sometimes scorching, Canadian summers when little water is available or water bans are in effect. Extra care is taken during planning to avoid losing water to evaporation and/or run-off. The use of organic mulch is an excellent method to help conserve moisture and keep the roots cool during the summer season. Plants in this garden are easy to grow yet provide a wide range of texture and colour. Xeriscape gardens are by nature tough and require very little maintenance and provide protection from fire hazards. Windbreaks also help to reduce moisture-loss, particularly on a hot windy day. See more information under "Windbreaks".



Plants required to create a Xeriscape Garden:

1. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
(Bearberry)
2. *Yucca filamentosa*
(Adam's Needle)
3. *Myrica pennsylvanica*
(Bayberry)
4. *Quercus rubra*
(Red Oak)



Groundcovers

- *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (Bearberry)
- *Juniperus horizontalis* (Creeping Juniper)
- *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Virginia Creeper)

Low Shrubs

- *Potentilla cinquefoil* (*Potentilla fruticosa*)
- *Yucca filamentosa* (Adam's Needle)

Medium Height Shrubs

- *Myrica pennsylvanica* (Bayberry)
- *Lonicera tatarica* (Tatarian Honeysuckle)
- *Rosa rugosa* (Rugosa rose)
- *Juniperus communis* (Common Juniper)

Tall Shrubs

- *Crataegus crus-galli* (Cockspur Hawthorn)
- *Rhus typhina* (Staghorn Sumac)
- *Viburnum lentago* (Nannyberry)
- *Viburnum trilobum* (Highbush Cranberry)

Evergreen Trees

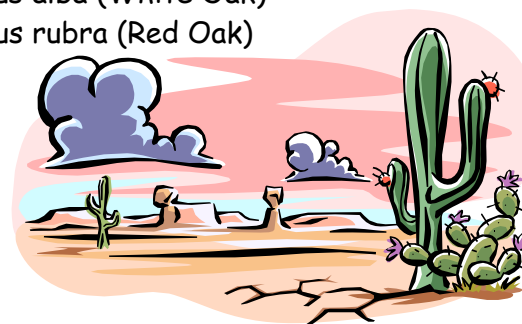
- *Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern Red Cedar)
- *Picea pungens* (Colorado Spruce)
- *Pinus strobus* (White Pine)
- *Thuja occidentalis* (Eastern White Cedar)

Grasses

- *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Little Blue Stem)

Deciduous Trees

- *Betula populifolia* (Gray Birch)
- *Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'* (Thornless Honey Locust)
- *Platanus occidentalis* (American Sycamore)
- *Prunus americana* (Native American Plum)
- *Quercus alba* (White Oak)
- *Quercus rubra* (Red Oak)



Planting for Windbreaks



Windbreaks have a multitude of benefits for your home. They can dramatically reduce heat loss to your home in the winter; provide protection from wind damage and reduce the effects of snow and dust during high winds; reduce the noise and sight of an adjacent shopping mall, a factory or a nearby road or busy highway; and can help to minimize drying out in your garden on a hot summers day reducing your watering requirements.

A well designed windbreak, where space is permitted, will have four to eight rows of plant material; a shrub or hedgerow, a row of conifers, a row of canopy tree and a row of understory trees. The row of understory trees can also be large shrubs or ornamental varieties that may provide spring flowers, brilliant fall colour, or colourful branches in the winter. They could also bear fruits, nuts or berries for birds and small animals or form thickets for protection and cover. All rows should be 16' (6m) apart and evergreens should be spaced 20' (7m) apart from each other.

HEDGEROW

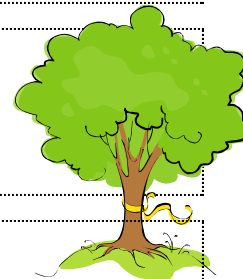
Caragana (Peashrub) Potentilla spp. (Cinquefoil) Rosa rugosa (Rugosa Rose)
Symphoricarpos albos (Snowberry)

CONIFER ROW

Picea glauca (White Spruce) Pinus strobus (White Pine)
Picea pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce) Thuja occidentalis (Eastern White Cedar)

CANOPY TREE ROW

Acer rubrum (Red Maple) Gleditsia triacanthos (Locust spp.)
Quercus alba (White Oak) Quercus rubra (Red Oak)



UNDERSTORY TREE/SHRUBS

Cornus alternifolia (Pagoda Dogwood) Rhus typhina (Staghorn Sumac)
Clethra alnifolia (Summersweet) Cornus sericea (Red Osier Dogwood)
Viburnum trilobum (American Cranberry)



Did you Know?

Home owners can realize the savings of up to 58% on daytime air conditioning by adding trees to their property.



Environmental Care



COMPOSTING

Composting is an easy natural, biological process through which organic material is converted into a soil-like product. It has the unique double benefit of reducing garbage being sent to our landfills, and providing at no cost a beautiful mulch for your garden that will prevent weeds and conserve heat and moisture in the summer as well as provide a layer of insulation for your plants in the winter. Compost also has tremendous nutritional value for your plants and reduces the need for the cosmetic use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.



Did you know? Compost can be made up of not only kitchen waste but also grass clippings, leaves, dead flowers and plants, twigs and branches and even shredded paper and cardboard. *Composting reduces the amount of household garbage by 1/3!*

REDUCE - REUSE - RECYCLE

Most of us know that recycling plays an important role in reducing the amount of garbage generated both in homes and businesses, subsequently reducing the amount of waste we send to landfills. That is only the beginning - there are many more benefits of recycling - it saves our natural resources, reduces our need for energy, protects our environment and is simply "The right thing to do".



Easy ways to get involved include:

- Use your blue and gray bins! Recycle your cans, plastic, cardboard, newspaper and glass.
- Participate in curbside collection of large household items and appliances.
- Plant a tree on Earth Day.
- Conserve water when performing everyday tasks
- Water your lawn in the evening to prevent evaporation or use the leftover water from washing your car.
- Install timers or light sensors to save electricity.
- Take advantage of government incentives to upgrade your home with energy efficient windows, doors and siding and adding more insulation.
- Upgrade to long lasting energy efficient compact fluorescent light bulbs.
- Look into car pooling or hybrid vehicles.
- Use only Energy Star high-efficiency appliances.
- Participate in *Environment Days* in your community to dispose of out-of-the-ordinary waste and hazardous material. Check with your municipal office for times, locations, and a list of allowable items.

**BEING GREEN
FOR THE MONEY OR THE ENVIRONMENT, EITHER WAY
IT'S THE RIGHT THING TO DO!!!**

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