

Create beautiful, easy-to-maintain naturescapes that attract birds and butterflies by



# Gardening with Native Plants



## Inside...

- Top Ten Plants
- Attracting Birds & Butterflies
- Garden Design Tips
- Preventing Weeds
- Create Habitat for Wildlife
- How to Save Water & Money





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## What is a Naturescape?

Many Vancouver Island residents want attractive, easy to maintain, drought tolerant gardens that attract birds and butterflies. The best plant choices for gardens are often the native plants that evolved in our region. Native plants are those species that predate European settlement of the Salish Sea bioregion. Rewarding and dynamic, “naturescapes” are functional gardens that reflect the native richness and beauty of our unique landscape. This guide will help you improve your property: the best plant choices, garden design tips, commercial resources, free programs, and expert recommendations are inside.

## Why are native plants great for gardens?

South-eastern Vancouver Island is one of Canada’s top nature hot spots, but our rare native ecosystems like the Garry Oak meadows and older Coastal Douglas-Fir forests are gone from over 97 percent of their former range due to urbanization and industry. Introduced invasive plants are quickly transforming natural habitats for the worse. Species at Risk like Western Painted Turtle and others are losing ground.

Creating a naturescape (native plant garden) on your land is part of the solution to habitat loss. The actions of many individual landowners can make a big difference for wildlife in our region. A changing climate and booming population growth are forcing communities to rethink our prolific outdoor water use. Using showy native plants in your garden can also save you time and money. Forget about watering, expensive fertilizers, and toxic pesticides. Because native plants have evolved in this climate for countless generations, they support song bird populations and increase insect pollinators. The various plants in this guide fit into any garden setting. You can turn landscape issues into property features that enhance value!

## How to use this guide

**Numbers on photos refer to information in the Plant Table** (centrefold). The table identifies plant characteristics, uses, and suggested combinations. Look for the orange insert page that lists garden resources including plant suppliers, public gardens, and instructive websites. Bring this guide to your favorite nursery and show them what native species you want. Some nurseries will order in plants not typically stocked. Avoid cultivated varieties and introduced plants with similar names to ensure wildlife benefits. Choose native species to replace invasive plants, high maintenance cultivars, and thirsty shrubs.



*Indian Plum*

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# Top Ten Naturescape Plants

Just getting started? HAT's Top Ten plant picks are beautiful, hardy, and readily available. Start small and install plants with plenty of mulch during the fall rains to get a jump on next summer's dry season.



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### Oceanspray

This beautiful shrub thrives in poor soils, drought, and salt spray. Plant it on a dry slope to prevent erosion and attract seed eating birds. Lorquin's Admiral loves the creamy flower tufts that become orange-brown seed heads in winter.



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### Tall Oregon Grape

Blue edible berries, big yellow blooms, and shiny leaves in one drought tolerant perennial. Plant several behind low shrubs, around foundations, and in thickets. Spiny leaves, creeping rhizomes and upright habit creates a people barrier or evergreen hedge.



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### Broad-leaved Stonecrop

A low groundcover for hot & sunny rock gardens, containers & garden borders. Edible, succulent leaves range from sage green to red. A hardy perennial, this plant's showy yellow flowers are a magnet for pollinators and hummingbirds.



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### Rocky Mountain Juniper

This tough evergreen shrub or tree replaces a thirsty cedar hedge and can be planted on top of berms. Excellent year-round privacy screen, food and cover for birds. Long-lived and aromatic, native junipers are salt tolerant & homes for bird nests.



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### Sword Fern

Attractive copper colored fiddle-heads in spring unfurl into tough, waist-high evergreen fronds. This hardy perennial complements finer foliage of groundcovers in partial sun to shade. Other native fern choices include shade-loving Deer Fern and Licorice Fern for rockeries.



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### Nodding Onion

A drift of this long-lasting lily lures pollinators and butterflies for months. Handles salt spray, wind, drought & poor, gravelly soils. Best for dry outcrops, exposed sandy meadows & rock gardens where it spreads quickly.



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### Red Flowering Currant

Hummingbirds feed from brilliant pink to red blooms in the spring, and other birds enjoy currants in the fall. A showy specimen plant or massed in the back border, this shrub is a gardeners favorite.



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### Woolly Sunflower

Bees and butterflies will party around showy drifts of intense yellow that lasts all summer. A self-sowing perennial with light green, velvety foliage enjoys dry shallow soils and looks great in banks, rockeries, and borders.



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### False Lily of the Valley

Low, shade loving groundcover features small white perfumed flowers and creeping rhizomes. Berries turn red in fall. Drifts of shiny spade shaped leaves look great with strawberry, ferns, and bleeding heart. Grows under cedar too.



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### Kinnikinnick

An early blooming, trailing evergreen ground cover with red berries in winter for birds. Best for pavement edges & dry, sunny slopes. Creeping branches cover walls and tolerate foot traffic. A caterpillar host, this plant dresses up any site.



# Plant Table

Ref #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Goes Well With (Ref #)	Max Height 100cm = 1m = 3.3ft	Soil: Dry • Moist • Well Drained	Light: Shade • Sun • Partial Sun
①	Garry Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	2, 3, 6, 14	15 - 30m	D, M, WD	S, PS
②	Arbutus	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	1, 3, 29, 32	15 - 20m	D, WD	S, PS
③	Shore Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	1, 2, 26, 29, 32	10 - 15m	D, WD	S
④	Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>	15, 17, 20, 24	6 - 15m	M	S
⑤	Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	11, 16, 22, 38	3 - 7m	D, M	Sh, S, PS
⑥	Cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	2, 11, 22, 23	8 - 10m	M	PS
⑦	Black Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	13,16, 23, 24	6 - 8m	M	S, PS
⑧	Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	10, 19, 32, 40	6 - 15m	D, M	S
⑨	Sitka Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	7, 20, 35, 39	1 - 4m	M	S, PS
⑩	Saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	12, 14, 16, 29	1 - 5m	D, M	S, PS
⑪	Indian Plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	17,15, 20, 24	1.5 - 5m	D, M	Sh, PS
⑫	Red-flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	10, 11, 16, 29	1 - 3m	D, M	S, PS
⑬	Nootka Rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	7, 19, 20	0.5 - 3m	M, WD	S, PS
⑭	Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	16, 19, 23, 34	1 - 4m	D, M	S, PS
⑮	Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	17, 18, 20, 24	2 - 4m	M	PS
⑯	Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	11, 14, 22, 29	3m	D, WD	S, PS
⑰	Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	13, 15, 19, 20	1 - 5m	D, M	Sh, S, PS
⑱	Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	11, 15, 20, 24	1.5 - 3m	M	Sh, S, PS
⑲	Tall Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	12, 13, 23, 24	1 - 2m	D, M	S, PS
⑳	Pacific Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	11, 15, 17, 18	3 - 4m	M	Sh, S, PS
㉑	Evergreen Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	19, 23, 34, 39	1 - 2m	D, M	Sh, PS
㉒	Trumpet Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	5, 6, 10, 16	up to 10m	D, WD	S, PS
㉓	Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	5, 24, 38, 39	0.3 - 1.2m	D, M	Sh, S, PS
㉔	Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	19, 23, 38, 39	1 - 1.5m	D, M	Sh, S, PS
㉕	Asters	<i>Aster eatonii / dougalsii</i>	12, 30, 31, 32	35 - 1.2m	D, M	S
㉖	Nodding Onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	27, 28, 29, 30	20 - 40cm	D	S
㉗	Great Camas & other lilies	<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	1, 2, 28, 30, 32	30 - 100cm	D, M	S, PS
㉘	Coastal Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	26, 29, 31, 32	5 - 20cm	D WD	S, PS
㉙	Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	3, 26, 28, 33	5 - 15cm	D, WD	S, PS
㉚	Pearly Everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	25, 27, 31	30 - 60cm	D	S PS
㉛	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	26, 27, 31, 32	30 - 70cm	D	S, PS
㉜	Woolly Sunflower	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	3, 25, 27, 30	10 - 60cm	D, WD	S
㉝	Broad-leaved Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>	26, 28, 29, 30	15cm	D, WD	S
㉞	Low Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	12, 36, 37, 40	40 - 80cm	D, M	Sh, PS
㉟	Fringecup	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	23, 21, 24, 37	40 - 80cm	M	Sh, PS
㊱	Red Columbine	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	24, 35, 38, 40	40 - 80cm	WD	Sh
㊲	False Solomon's Seal	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	23, 24, 39, 40	30 - 70cm	M	Sh, PS
㊳	Pacific Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	21, 24, 27, 39	25 - 45cm	M	Sh, PS
㊴	Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	23, 35, 38, 40	5 - 20cm	M	Sh
㊵	False Lily of the Valley	<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	23, 35, 36, 39	15 - 25cm	M	Sh, PS

TREES

SHRUBS

GROUND COVER



Bring this guide to your nursery and ask for native plants





Bloom Period	Characteristics	Plant descriptions, suggested uses, and additional species
n/a		Slow-growing, can be a large tree or shrubby bush, leathery dark glossy leaves, acorns attract many species
Apr-May		Fragrant showy white flower clusters, red berries, beautiful peeling bark on smooth, curvy branches
n/a		A seaside favorite! Handles salt, wind & poor soil, grows straight in average soil, bonzai in poor, acid soil
Apr-May		Create thickets near water, shade out weeds, and grow from cuttings. Also try: <i>S. scouleriana</i> , <i>S. hookeriana</i>
Apr		Red flowers in spring, red leaves in autumn, resprouts from roots. Also try similar Douglas Maple on drier sites.
May-Jun		Grows well on wet, disturbed sites. Tiny flowers produce blue-black berries. Yellow and red leaves in fall.
May		Copious thorns resist beavers. White flowers, black berries, small tree or broad shrub likes organic soil. scarlet in autumn
n/a		Great for poor, rocky or sandy soils, tolerate salt spray, replace cedar hedge. Try <i>J. communis</i> for groundcover
Jun		White flower clusters, showy red fruit, red fall leaves, small tree or shrub with leaflets that don't need raking up!
Apr-May		Showy white flowers, delicious fruit, spreading rhizomes. Drought, salt and clay tolerant. Deer browse leaves
Mar		Hedge or borders, very early flowering, cucumber-tasting plums in May; use male & female plants to ensure fruiting
Apr-Jun		Very showy with early blooms, no thorns, crinkly maple-like leaves on a compact shrub. Dark fruits eaten by birds
May-Jul		Large, fragrant, lilac-pink flowers, large rose hips are reddish-orange, stabilizes stream banks, keeps people at bay
Jul-Aug		Big, showy flower clusters become puffball orange-brown seed heads. Grows taller in shade. Top ten pick!
Apr-Jun		Fast growing shrub, showy white flower clusters attract hummingbirds, shiny red berry clusters and big leaves
May-Jun		Early fragrant white flowers, fast-growing, adaptable, broad upright shrub. Dense seasonal screening
May-Jun		Hardy, fast-growing, white flowers, showy red twigs, brilliant red fall leaves, fruit is white to bluish.
Jun-Jul		Large, fragrant pink flower produces sweet berries. Spreading streamside shrub forms thickets with snowberry
Apr-May		Highly recommended! Tough holly-like leaves, yellow flower clusters, edible blue-black berries, dry slope stabilizer
Jun		"Snowball bush" likes wet, open places like streams and lake shores, excellent for securing slopes. Attractive bark
Apr-May		Bushy with leathery, shiny, leaves, pink, bell-shaped flowers, sweet, glossy edible purple berries - harvest after frost
May-Jul		A vine with orange tubular flowers followed by red berries. Climbs posts & trees. Try pink <i>L. hirsuta</i> in dry zones
n/a		Grows fast, protects shady slopes. Dead fronds make amphibian habitat. Also try Spiny Wood Fern ( <i>D. expansa</i> )
Mar-Jul		Excellent cover for shade and sandy soils, Berries make delicious jelly. Tough, shiny leaves can be pruned back.
Jul-Aug		Bumblebees love the violet blooms with yellow centers, creeping rhizome fills perennial beds. Also <i>A. radulinus</i> .
Jun-Aug		Pollinators' delight! Bulbs multiply quickly in sandy soil & rockeries. Also try Hooker's Onion and Fool's Onion
Apr-Jun		Edible bulbs multiply quickly, attractive seed heads in meadows, also <i>C. quamash</i> , Fawn, Chocolate, & Tiger Lilies
Apr-May		Tasty groundcover with white flowers and sweet berries. Try <i>F. virginiana</i> or <i>F. vesca</i> for shade. Transplant runners
Apr-Jun		Salt tolerant groundcover forms mats, takes trampling & poor soils. Also try the shrub, Hairy Manzanita ( <i>A. columbiana</i> )
Jul-Sept		Crisp papery flowers, long bloomer provides late season interest. Also try the pink <i>Anaphalis rosea</i>
Jun-Sept		Tough perennial, large, white, long lasting flower heads, low, feathery foliage. Root mat holds soil on slopes
May-Jul		Long blooming rockery plant with silver-green leaves. Drought tolerant & self-sowing. Dead head for extended bloom
Jun-Jul		Showy bright yellow flowers, succulent edible leaves, place in rock outcrops, on concrete. Salt tolerant
Apr		Perennial creeping and low in full sun, erect and tall in semi-shade with larger leaves. Early flowers, tart berries
Apr-Jun		Fragrant white flower spires rise from fuzzy, heart shaped leaves. spreading habit, resists slugs
May-Jun		Perennial adapts to rocky soils and can be used on steep banks, front of border plantings and streamsides
Apr-Jun		Showy white flowers and red berries, ornamental foliage, shade-tolerant, easy to transplant. Also try <i>S. stellata</i>
Feb-Jul		Rose pink flowers extend above mounds of grey-green lacy foliage that spreads well in shady moist soils
May-Jul		Perennial with spreading rhizomes and dainty white flowers enjoyed by gnomes in drifts of soft clover leaves
		Delicate white flowers followed by berries turning red in winter with glossy foliage spreads well in conifer mulch

prevent erosion  
 pollinators  
 deer resistant  
 hedge/privacy  
 evergreen  
 winter food





## Gardening tips for the nature lover

**The three essentials: food, shelter and water.** Seed and berry producing shrubs feed and shelter birds. Keep some dead tree trunks and branches to invite woodpeckers (top left). Provide a variety of food sources through the seasons by leaving seed heads on plants and pruning just before bud break. A water feature (protected from cats and hawks) will attract many types of birds and animals. Leaf mulch attracts many birds and enhances growth. Improve fruiting with pollinator attractors.

**Butterflies boycott pesticides.** Feeding adults prefer certain plant species, but missing plants for caterpillars often restricts butterfly abundance. Plant poplar & willow (larval food trees) to block winds, maintain areas of sunny meadow, create a mud puddle, and tolerate some chewed leaves. **Swallowtail caterpillars** (left) eat herbs with umbrella-like flowers including Spring Gold & Desert Parsley (Lomatiums). Some butterflies overwinter in leaf litter. Plant tall sticks in sunny spots for resting butterflies and dragonflies.

**Don't feed the deer.** Choose aromatic plants with spiny foliage to reduce browsing. Our region's very high deer population will eat the following only as a last resort: Salal, Oregon Grape, Sword Fern, Woolly Sunflower, and Kinnikinnick. Try sheltered pots of bloodmeal, but 2 metre fencing is a sure solution.

**Let it Rot for wildlife.** Allow logs to rot in place and hold summer moisture for salamanders, and build a brush pile for squirrels. Rock piles, patches of long grass, and leaf litter create diversity. Dead and dying trees are extremely valuable elements for many species but are usually missing from urban areas.

**Mulch from leaves is the best soil protection** and fertilizer for native plants. Make a large wire leaf bin in the fall and then spread composted leaves around plants in the fall & spring. Keep the pile moist and sprinkle with lime to speed composting. Pine cone mulch discourages digging cats, wood chips protect soil from compaction, and conifer needles make excellent pathway mulch. Fallen leaves and twigs are what fungi convert to soil; let nutrients return to the plants that made them. Avoid peat moss (mined from bogs).

**Lawns consume the most effort**, chemicals, and water of any landscape treatment. Reduce lawn area in shade, corners, and slopes. Top dress turf with sifted compost or meal in February to promote healthy, drought tolerant soil. Never drive vehicles on wet soil: Compacted soil favours weeds and prevents water recharge. Never dump lawn clippings or garden waste in parks. Avoid girdling trees with weed trimmers.

**Easily convert lawns** to garden beds by covering grass with 3 layers of cardboard under 10 cm (4 in) of mulch (leaf mould, wood chip, bark bits, etc.). Raid the cardboard bin of a local appliance/bicycle retailer and cover up your weed patches too. Plant through the cardboard (bottom left) for hardy new plants and less weeds. Never use unbiodegradable black plastic cloth as a weed barrier under mulch.

**Wildflower meadows can be mowed only after seed set** (July) to encourage blooms. Light mulching in late winter can help lily species (e.g. Camas) compete with introduced grasses. Control weeds during the summer drought; avoid weeding from January to July in Camas meadows (below).

*continued p.7*







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## Garden design

Choose the right plant for the right spot. Whether you're screening scenes, holding slopes, or frocking rocks, there is an ideal native plant for the job. Watch how water flows and how the sun moves across the sky for a full year before planting new areas. Most plants like a partly sunny moist site, but full sun or deep shade and dry soil requires specific plants. Place ground covers in the foreground, followed behind by herbs, ferns, then bushes and trees. Choose plants that will grow only to the height you require, and make sure there is room to grow. See the insert page for garden plans, expert advice, demonstration gardens, and suppliers.

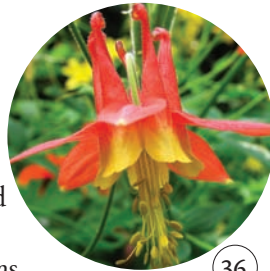
Dig some holes to determine your soil types: organic (acidic), sandy loam, clay, or mineral soil? Does water pool or drain away quickly? Light levels, acidity, and drainage can be improved, but its best to choose plants that like existing conditions. Mounds, pits, pools, swales & terraces diversify your site's surface area and microclimates.



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### Shady Moist Site

If a space receives little or no direct sun, choose shade loving forest plants. A shiny groundcover of False Lily of the Valley looks great under bold Sword & Deer Ferns. Columbine and Bleeding Heart add some color to cool greens. Avoid planting under dry roof lines and other covered areas.



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### Sunny Dry Site

If a spot is hot and dry with full sun, choose drought tolerant plants. In this example, Roemer's Fescue, Low Oregon Grape & Nodding Onion form a ground cover under Shore Pine. Strawberries & Pussytoes thrive along with native grasses like bromes, onion-grass, needlegrass, and wild rye without any irrigation. Add a water dish for birds.



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### Are You Harboursing Aliens?

Some introduced plants escape from gardens, grow (or get dumped) into natural areas and overwhelm native ecosystems. "Wildflower mix" contains invasive weed species. Steer clear of known invaders (below) and replace with similar native alternatives. Employ layers of cardboard & clean mulch to smother weeds, and clip below the soil surface when in bloom or during drought.

LAMIUM

BUTTERFLY BUSH

DAPHNE

JAPANESE KNOTWEED

ENGLISH IVY

PERIWINKLE

ENGLISH HOLLY





# Gardening with Native Plants

## Gardening tips for the nature lover *continued*

**Get nursery-grown stock** - plants in the wild already have a job. Container grown plants (at left) transplant well and grow faster. Your naturescape project will support the growing interest among residents and nurseries alike. Ask for plants sourced from Vancouver Island seed to ensure vigour and adaptability. Nurseries selling natives plants are listed on the insert page.

**Free Native Plant Gardening Workshops!** Capital Region residents can attend a workshop on gardening with drought-resistant native plants including their benefits, uses, and plant identification. An overview of CRD water efficiency programs will be provided and participants will tour an established native plant garden. Workshops are offered in the spring and fall at Swan Lake Nature House, and are limited to 25 participants: pre-registration is required. Call 250.479.0211 or see insert for website.

When planting shrubs, make the hole larger than the root ball but keep the same depth as in the pot. To promote healthy growth, cut any roots that wrap around the root ball, and do not add soil amendments. **Compact the soil around roots and mulch heavily**, avoiding plant stems.

**Fish and turtles will thank you** for removing pet waste and preventing fertilizer runoff from entering waterways. Shade ponds with trees to keep water cool & oxygen rich. Shrub buffers protect streambanks and provide insects for fish. Report Painted Turtles to HAT - they're endangered.

**Kids dig gardens!** Naturescapes attract and encourage children to learn through play and observation. They enjoy edible berries, fragrant flowers, hiding spots in thickets, high perches, forts, catwalks, and secret tunnels. Share with them the wonders of spider webs and birds eggs. Nature is the best teacher; foster curiosity through experiences that enrich their lives with meaning.



## Create a Conservation Legacy!

This guide was created by Habitat Acquisition Trust. HAT helps people protect and understand nature in our unique region. Please consider joining HAT's membership to develop a strong voice for conservation. We accept donations and planned gifts to support our long term efforts. Like us on Facebook, follow us on Twitter, and volunteer with us!

HAT a non-profit regional land trust established in 1996 to secure significant natural lands on southern Vancouver Island and the southern Gulf Islands through acquisition, stewardship, conservation covenants, research, and community education.

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# HAT



HABITAT  
CONSERVATION TRUST  
FOUNDATION

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Naturescape concept by Naturescape BC  
4th Edition contributors include:



Making a difference...together



NATURESCAPE  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



Saanich Native Plants  
741 Haliburton Rd, Saanich  
(778) 679-3459  
[www.saanichnativeplants.com](http://www.saanichnativeplants.com)

Nanaimo & Area Land Trust  
Native Plant Nursery  
3145 Frost Rd, Cassidy  
(250) 816-6466 (near airport)  
[plants@nalt.bc.ca](mailto:plants@nalt.bc.ca) [www.nalt.bc.ca](http://www.nalt.bc.ca)

Streamside Native Plants  
3222 Grant Rd, Courtenay  
(250) 757-9999  
[richard@streamsidenativeplants.com](mailto:richard@streamsidenativeplants.com)

Dinter Nursery  
2205 Phipps Rd (at Hwy 1, 5 km south of Duncan)  
(250) 748-2023  
[www.dinternursery.ca](http://www.dinternursery.ca)

Russell Nursery  
1370 Wain Rd, North Saanich  
(250) 656-0384  
[russellnursery@telus.net](mailto:russellnursery@telus.net)  
[www.russellnursery.com](http://www.russellnursery.com)

Wildwood Nurseries Ltd.  
4660 Elk Lake Dr, Saanich  
(250) 658-5415  
[www.wildwoodoutdoorliving.com](http://www.wildwoodoutdoorliving.com)

**Fraser's Thimble** Farm  
175 Arbutus Rd, Salt Spring Island  
(250) 537-5788  
[thimfarm@telus.net](mailto:thimfarm@telus.net)  
[www.thimblefarms.com](http://www.thimblefarms.com)

Ask for plants native to Vancouver Island when you visit these nurseries!

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## Gardens and Resources

Swan Lake ~ Christmas Hill Nature Sanctuary

*3873 Swan Lake Rd, Victoria*

Visit a restored Garry oak woodland meadow on Christmas Hill, a native plant garden surrounding the nature house, and a nature trail around the Lake. Native plant sale hosted here every April. (250) 479-0211 [info@swanlake.bc.ca](mailto:info@swanlake.bc.ca)  
[www.swanlake.bc.ca](http://www.swanlake.bc.ca)

Royal BC Museum Native Plant Garden

*675 Belleville St, Victoria*

At the corner of Government St is one of **BC's largest** collections including 400 species from alpine to coastal habitats. Open 24/7. <http://royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/native-plant-garden/>

Horticulture Centre of the Pacific

*505 Quayle Rd, Victoria*

Visit the native plant garden, purchase native plants, and get staff advice on naturoscaping your yard. (250) 479-6162. Ask about Barb Kohlman's native garden design workshop: [gardeninfo@hcp.ca](mailto:gardeninfo@hcp.ca)  
<http://hcp.ca/gardens/attractions/native-plant-garden/>

Garry Oak Learning Meadow

*603 Fort Rodd Hill Road, Victoria*

Fort Rodd Hill & Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Sites of Canada (Example of habitat restoration from lawn)

Download the acclaimed **Garry Oak Gardener's Handbook** by the *Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team* (GOERT) [www.goert.ca/gardeners](http://www.goert.ca/gardeners) or call 250 383 3427. Print copies available by donation. Visit the website to order copies of the **handbook**. Click on the "GARDENING AND RESTORATION" web link for comprehensive science-based resources.

<http://www.naturescapebc.ca/naturescape/resources.htm> *Naturescape BC* has excellent online resources including free PDF downloads: "Caring for Wildlife at Home" plus the "Georgia Basin Naturescape Kit"

<https://green.kingcounty.gov/GoNative/Index.aspx> excellent landscaping plans for 11 different north-west coast site conditions from sunny & dry, to shady & wet. Also find practical how-to articles and try the native plant selector tool.

[www.npsg.ca/about-plants.shtml](http://www.npsg.ca/about-plants.shtml) this group offers seed harvest & cleaning guides, monthly meetings, and wildflower sites.

[www.evergreen.ca](http://www.evergreen.ca) features useful plant information, case studies, school project funding, and many regional contacts.

[www.coastalinvasiveplants.com](http://www.coastalinvasiveplants.com) has current information on regional invasive plants and control strategies.

[www.compost.bc.ca](http://www.compost.bc.ca) *Compost Ed Centre* delivers composting & organic gardening workshops in a demo garden.



# Gardening with Native Plants Websites, Books, Workshops and Programs

<https://www.crd.bc.ca/education/at-home> low impact development, pesticide alternatives, natural gardening, infiltration.

District of Saanich Native Plant Salvage Program [saanich.ca/living/natural/stewardship/npsp.html](http://saanich.ca/living/natural/stewardship/npsp.html)  
Contact: [darren.copley@saanich.ca](mailto:darren.copley@saanich.ca) (250) 475- 5579. Ask about starting a neighbourhood leaf mulch depot.

Also get **Saanich's Our Backyard** newsletter.

The Saanich **District's** Pulling Together Volunteer Program supports volunteer efforts to remove invasive plants and restore ecosystems. For info call Saanich Parks at (250) 475-5522  
[www.saanich.ca/living/natural/stewardship/opportunities.html](http://www.saanich.ca/living/natural/stewardship/opportunities.html)

## Native Planting Book Recommendations

Plants of Coastal British Columbia *Pojar & MacKinnon* (eds.) 1994. Lone Pine Publishing, Vancouver, BC

Butterflies and Butterfly Gardening in the Pacific Northwest *Woodward*. 2005. Whitecap Books, Vancouver, BC

NatureScape BC *Susan Campbell & Sylvia Pincott*. 2003. Province of British Columbia, Victoria, BC

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Become a HAT member or make a donation so we can help to protect **our community's** high quality of life.

*HAT helps people to understand and protect natural environments in the Capital region. Since 1996 we have secured natural habitats through acquisition, conservation covenants, community stewardship, education, and research.*

*Your membership tells our funders that HAT's programs create and enhance conservation networks in the community.*

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