

# Landscaping with Native Plants

**FREE!**  
Please take one!

If you're looking for a landscape filled with good looking, easy-to-maintain plants that are well adapted to our climate, then native plant material may be your best bet.

Trees, shrubs and flowers that occur naturally in our surroundings are, generally speaking, better adapted to local climate and soil conditions and more resistant to local disease and pests than are the more highly bred, exotic species.

On the whole, native stock requires less of your time and money to maintain - they don't receive any extra moisture or fine manicuring in the depths of the forest! Because of their adaptations, native plants stand a greater chance of healthy, strong growth than most hybrid species.



To begin planning your natural planting, take a look around our garden centre. Our staff will be happy to show you some of the native plants listed. In addition, we have many perennial flowering plants that are local; a carefully selected group of native perennials will give you easy-care colour all season long

Once you have chosen the native plant material for your garden, try laying them out before planting. Remember that 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 planting. Often the gardens that look thoughtlessly natural required a great deal of careful consideration in the planning stage.

If you're looking to attract birds, butterflies or other wildlife to your garden be sure to include lots of native plants in your landscape. Our wildlife evolved in these habitats so they are better suited to our native plant communities.

There are a number of natural gardens in Southern Ontario that you can visit for ideas and inspiration:

**Ecology Park**, 12 Madison Ave., Toronto, ON M5R 2S1  
(A project of the Pollution Probe Foundation)

**Gosling Wildlife Garden**, J.C. Taylor Nature Centre, The Arboretum,  
University of Guelph, N1G 2W1

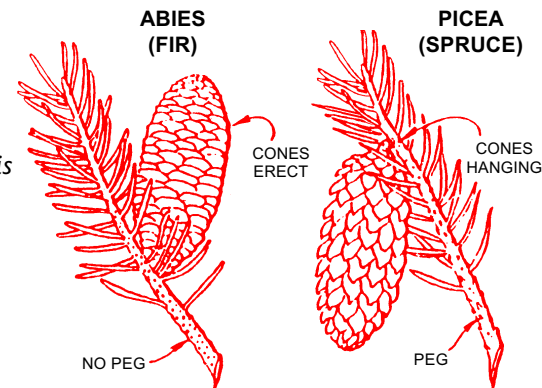
**The Robert Starbird Dorney Ecology Garden**, University of Waterloo, N2L 3G1

**Naturalized Parks in North York** (Contact the City of Toronto)

**George W. North Memorial Wildlife Garden**, Royal Botanical Gardens,  
Nature Interpretive Centre, Box 399, Hamilton Ontario, L8N 3H8

## Evergreens

White Pine – *Pinus strobus*  
White Cedar – *Thuja occidentalis*  
Balsam Fir – *Abies balsamea*  
White Spruce – *Picea glauca*  
Eastern Hemlock – *Tsuga canadensis*



## Shade Trees

Red Oak – *Quercus rubra*  
Pin Oak – *Quercus palustris*  
Paper Birch – *Betula papyrifera*  
Red Maple – *Acer rubrum*  
Sugar Maple – *Acer saccharum*  
Silver Maple – *Acer saccharinum*  
Butternut – *Juglans cinerea*  
Shagbark Hickory – *Carya ovata*

## Small Trees

Serviceberry – *Amelanchier alnifolia*  
Red Mulberry – *Morus rubra*  
American Mountain Ash – *Sorbus americana*  
Staghorn Sumac – *Rhus typhina*  
Nannyberry – *Viburnum lentago*  
Redbud – *Cercis canadensis*

## Shrubs

Red Osier Dogwood – *Cornus sericea*  
Gray Dogwood – *Cornus stolonifera*  
Honeysuckle – *Lonicera*  
Winterberry Holly – *Ilex verticillata*  
American Hazel – *Corylus americana*

## Vines and Groundcovers

Bittersweet – *Celastrus scandens*  
Trumpet Vine – *Campsis radicans*  
Bearberry – *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*  
Bunchberry – *Cornus canadensis*

Reference: *Landscaping for Wildlife*, a publication  
by The Ministry of Natural Resource  
and Landscape Ontario.

## SILVER MAPLE



**STAGHORN SUMAC**



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**LOOK FOR THIS SYMBOL WHEN SHOPPING FOR YOUR GARDENING NEEDS**