



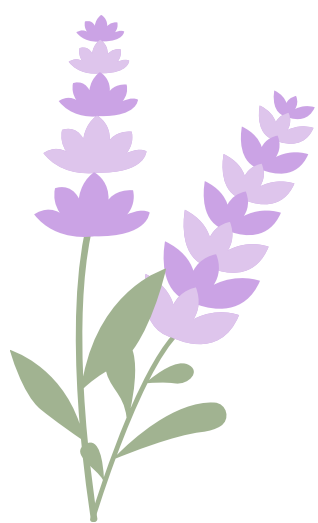
Incorporating native Pacific Northwest plants into your home garden is an efficient way to maintain a healthy environment and conserve water.

These plants are adapted to local climates, promote sustainable yards, and help maintain biodiverse ecosystems. Many native plant species are also fire-resistant and pollinator friendly, keeping both your home safe and helping support pollinator populations.

Below are descriptions of the plants provided at the Town of Ladysmith's 3rd Annual Native Plant Giveaway.

The information includes the conditions they prefer and other tips to support successful planting and water conservation.

All plants were purchased from NALT Native Plant Nursery.



Native Plant Giveaway 2023

PLANT INFORMATION





Western Red Cedar - Hul'q'umi'num name: Xpey'

- Water: moist soils
- Sunlight: good with partial shade or sun



Yarrow - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: dry soil
- Sunlight: prefers shade or partial sun
- Perennial plant up to 90cm tall
- Good for slopes regions and is deer resistant

Fireweed - Hul'q'umi'num name: Xáts'et

- Water: well drained but moist soils
- Sunlight: full to partial sun
- Open and disturbed spaces are good for growth



Fringecup Saxifrage - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: moist soils
- Sunlight: prefers partial shade or shade
- Attracts pollinators and birds



Woolly Sunflower - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: dry and well drained soils
- Sunlight: full sun
- Attracts butterflies and pollinators and is deer resistant
- Rocky areas are good for planting



Self Heal - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: moderate moisture
- Sunlight: full to partial sun
- Open spaces are best for growth



Lupin - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: moist and well drained soils
- Sunlight: full sun
- Attracts pollinators but can be toxic to animals and humans if ingested raw



Nodding Onion - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: dry soils are preferred
- Sunlight: sunny locations
- Attracts pollinators and is deer resistant
- Suitable for rocky locations

Hooker's onion - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: dry environments
- Sunlight: lots of sun
- Rocky locations and soils with sand are preferred



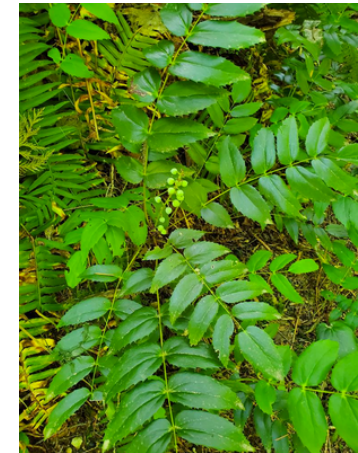
Red Flowering Currant - Hul'q'umi'num name: Sqwuliius / Hwihwukw'

- Water: dry or moist soils
- Sunlight: they prefer sun or partial sun
- Attract both pollinators and birds, good on rocky sites and are drought resistant



Wild Strawberry - Hul'q'umi'num name: Stsi'yu

- Water: moderate watering or moist soil
- Sunlight: sunny locations are preferred for this ground cover
- Compacted soils are not ideal



Dull Oregon Grape - Hul'q'umi'num name: Suniulhp

- Water: dry soils
- Sunlight: shady locations
- Seeds are best planted in the fall



Baldhip Rose - Hul'q'umi'num name: Xwiinlhp

- Water: prefers a range of soil moisture from dry to wet
- Sunlight: range of sun conditions from full to partial
- This plant is found in most landscapes such as meadows and forests



Coast Penstemon - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: ranges from adequate moisture to moist soils
- Sunlight: prefers partial sun

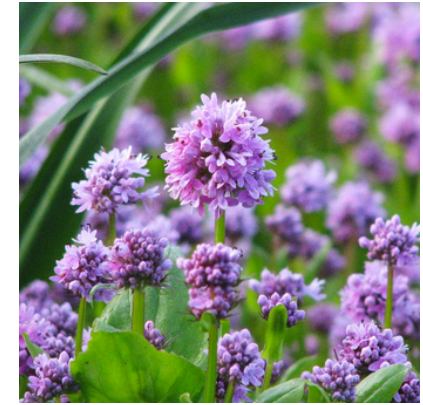
Farewell to Spring - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: moist soil before bloom, dry afterwards
- Sunlight: partial shade



Field Mint - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: well draining soils that are moist
- Sunlight: partial shade or sun is good



Sea Blush - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: all kinds of soil from dry to moist and well drained
- Sunlight: this plant prefers partial to full sun



Monkey Flower - Hul'q'umi'num name unknown

- Water: requires adequate to lots of moisture
- Sunlight: full to partial sun
- Add mulch to help ensure moisture retention



**Stream Violet - Hul'q'umi'num
name unkown**

- Water: moist conditions
- Sunlight: partial sun or shade
- This plant is usually found near streams



**Broadleaf Stonecrop -
Hul'q'umi'num name unkown**

- Water: prefers well drained and dry soils
- Sunlight: full sun
- Attracts butterflies and pollinators
- Good in rocky or concrete areas

**Oregon Stonecrop -
Hul'q'umi'num name unkown**

- Water: dry soils
- Sunlight: full sun
- Good in rocky areas
- Attracts pollinators



**White Fawn Lily - Hul'q'umi'num
name unkown**

- Water: prefers average amounts of water and well drained soils
- Sunlight: prefers partial sun
- Could be planted in a rock garden



**Blue-eyed Mary - Hul'q'umi'num
name unkown**

- Water: well-drained but wet soils
- Sunlight: prefers partial sunlight
- Can be planted in open spaces and rocky gardens



**Stinging Nettle - Hul'q'umi'num
name: Tth'uxth'ux**

- Water: quite a bit of moisture in soils
- Sunlight: full or partial sun
- Be cautious not to touch the leaves

More Information

Note

Seeds should wait to be planted until fall. Plants can be planted now, in the fall, or next spring.

Plant essentials

Food, shelter, and water. Familiarize yourself with your plants' needs and try to accommodate them as best as you can. Like humans, different plants need different amounts of sun, shade, food, and water. Choose the right native plant for the right spot in your yard.

Save the pollinators

Grow native plants to attract bees, butterflies, birds, and more. Pollinator populations are decreasing around the world because of habitat destruction, synthetic fertilizers, and pesticides. Pollinators fertilize plants which allows them to reproduce. Consider using sustainable alternatives such as homemade compost or coffee grounds to give your plants nutrients and deter pests. Plant a variety of bright coloured, pollinator friendly species in one area to attract a diversity of pollinators. You can also make a bee bath and place it near sick plants to help with pests and attract pollinators.



Soil tip

Some soils hold more water than others which can be helpful to know when trying to conserve water. Make sure you know the amount of moisture your plants need and what soils are available to best accommodate that. Some will prefer water retaining soils and others will prefer sandy soils that allow for good drainage. One way to improve the water retention of your soil is by adding organic matter. Organic matter attracts water therefore its higher content in soil can lead to more water availability.

Fun fact

Did you know that the Town of Ladysmith currently uses the topsoil from the biosolids composting facility for town landscaping. This Class A nutrient-rich product saves lots of money that would otherwise be spent on topsoil. For more information on the biosolids facility visit the "Our Services" page on the Town website.

Why Should We Grow Native Plants?

It helps conserve water

Native plants are adapted to the local environment. Throughout the hot summer, the majority of these plants will thrive with little to no maintenance as they are well equipped to take on the local weather. This allows you to help conserve Ladysmith's water resources since most native plants require little watering. Just by not watering your lawn throughout the summer you can save up to 17,000L of water.

It helps adapt to climate change

Plants help combat climate change. Trees and plants take in carbon dioxide from the air and store it in their leaves and roots. This helps lessen the amount of potent greenhouse gases in our atmosphere that are causing climate change, global warming, and their associated effects.





***The information contained within this
brochure was adapted from:***

You save money

Water is not a free resource and the more we use the more we spend. Cutting back on your water usage through the implementation of drought-resistant native plants can save you money.

Protect local ecosystems

Urbanization has drastically changed ecosystems and their biodiversity in many areas. Native plants help restore this biodiversity by supporting countless species. Native plant gardens do not require artificial fertilizers or dangerous pesticides and therefore keep both the animals and people happier and healthier.

You have a beautiful and easy to maintain garden

Many of these plants produce beautiful flowers, leaves, and fruit throughout the seasons. They also attract an array of butterflies, hummingbirds, and bees which will pollinate your garden. Due to their comfort with the local climate, maintaining these beautiful plants is easy.



E-Flora BC
Native Plants PNW
West Coast Seeds
Silver Falls Seed Company
The Government of British Columbia - Tree Book
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
Invasive Species Council of BC
Wisconsin Horticulture: Division of Extension
Gardenia: Creating Gardens
The Spruce: Make Your Best Home
Home Guides, SFGATE
Municipality of North Cowichan
HGTV
Government of British Columbia
Gardening Know How
Biodiversity of the Central Coast
United States Department of Agriculture
Royal BC museum
The University of Texas at Austin
First Voices
A Hul'q'umi'num' language guide to plants and animals of
southern Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands and the
Salish Sea
Flash-Cards-Resource-Eng - Learn 71
Ravensong Seeds and Herbs
Plantura Magazine
Portland Nursery
The Natural Edge
Almost Eden
Almanac
NALT Native Plant Nursery Plant & Seed Inventory 27
April 2023
Real Gardens Grow Natives
Satinflower
Manitoba Government
Garden Guides
Wikipedia
Plan Bee Native Plants
Strawberry Plants
Calscape
Minnesota Wildflowers
Sparrowhawk Native Plants
Gardening With Native Plants



LADYSMITH