NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPING

For The South Okanagan-Similkameen
What Is A Native Plant?

The term ‘native plant’ is normally used to describe plants that grew in a particular area before settlement by European peoples. The area chosen can be as general as all plants native to Canada, or as specific as all plants native to the bench-lands of Naramata. This booklet highlights plants that have existed in the South Okanagan-Similkameen (SOS) Valleys since before the arrival of Europeans settlers.

The reason for this booklet is to encourage people to use native plants in their landscaping. Gardeners can take many different approaches: some may be intent on recreating the natural vegetation found on their property before development occurred, others might want to use all natives in a more formal type of garden, while some may want to tuck a few particularly pretty native flowers into their existing landscaping. Regardless of the type of native garden you want to create, this booklet can help you achieve your goal.
Benefits of Native Landscaping

- Native plants provide food and shelter for wildlife.
- Native plants are low-maintenance, saving you time and money.
- Native plants use very little water, if planted in an appropriate location.
- Native plants are beautiful, and there are many to choose from.
- Native plants are unique, and can be used to celebrate the beauty of our valleys.
- Native plants are contagious – your neighbors will be so amazed by your beautiful yard, they will have to put in their own native garden!

The Smith’s native plant garden sure looks a lot nicer than our tulip bed..... Honey, lets go NATIVE too!
The valley bottoms of the South Okanagan-Similkameen contain some of the most endangered ecosystems in Canada. Natural habitats are being converted to housing, agriculture, roads, industrial and other uses at an alarming rate. Using native plants in landscaping provides much-needed habitat and movement corridors for local wildlife.

Some examples of endangered species and the plants and habitats they rely on are the Behr’s hairstreak butterfly and antelope brush, bighorn sheep and bluebunch wheatgrass, and spade-foot toads and ephemeral ponds.
Whether you are creating a small garden, or completely re-landscaping an entire yard, planning will help you get the finished design you envision.

1. Start by drawing a base map of your yard, showing existing plants, buildings, etc. Add existing conditions such as areas that are shady, steep or rocky.

2. Make a list of features you want in your yard – including play or entertaining space, private areas, a vegetable garden, wildlife habitat, etc.

3. Try to match up the activities you want with the existing site conditions.

4. Create zones ranging from high-water use areas near the house to low-water use, areas further away.

5. Create lawn areas that suite specific needs, and get rid of ‘useless’ lawn.

6. Select plants suited to the conditions and zones of your plan, and remove existing plants that do not fit into those areas.
The perfect lawn is just big enough for the activities that take place on it.

The perfect lawn is a practical, drought-tolerant lawn. Lawns are useful for creating a foreground for plant beds, as places for play and relaxation, and as settings for outdoor living and entertaining. Areas that are shady or steep are not well-suited for lawns, and neither are out-of-the-way areas that are only visited when the lawn needs to be mown.

Lawn can be replaced with garden beds, meadows, trees, hedges, patios and walkways.

When creating a new lawn, select drought-tolerant grasses. Yarrow and white clover can be added to create very water-efficient lawns.

How you care for your lawn is important, too. Water deeply, infrequently, and set your mower to a high setting so that the grass is not cut too short.

Ontario Seed Company has a selection of drought-tolerant lawn mixes. www.oscseeds.com 1-519-886-0557
Whatever you are planting, you will need to clear the planting site of existing vegetation. Here are some ways to remove your lawn or very weedy areas:

1. Smother the existing plants. A sheet of black plastic left on the site of your future garden for two months during the summer will ‘bake’ any weeds or grasses under it. The soil can then be tilled. A sheet mulch can be placed over grass or weeds, and also greatly improves the soil in preparation for your native plants. It will take half a year for the sheet mulch to decompose enough to plant or seed into.

2. Strip off the lawn or pull the weeds, and till the soil.

3. Till in the weeds/lawn. To effectively eliminate your lawn or weeds, till a few times, at weekly or bi-weekly intervals, before the lawn or weeds have been eliminated. In very weed-infested areas, keep tilling until few weeds come up.

Amend poor soils with leaf-mold, compost or manure.
Planting and Maintenance

Early spring and fall are the best times to plant South Okanagan - Similkameen native species. For containerized plants, water plants well after planting.

For seeding, broadcast the seeds over the desired area, and lightly rake them over. It is best to tamp down the seeded area with your hands or a grass seed roller. Like planting, seeding is best carried out in the fall or very early spring.

Watering – Many native plants will need very little irrigation once established. For the first two years, native plants must be irrigated moderately in order to establish well.

Mulch – All plants benefit from mulch. Mulching conserves water, reduces weed growth, and adds a finished look to your garden. Rock mulch is beautiful in xeriscape or rock gardens, while organic mulches such as bark, wood chips, or leaf mold are appropriate for any garden type.
Wildflower Meadows

Colourful meadows of native grasses and flowers are a great way to transform your yard into a beautiful wildlife haven. There are many plant species to choose from, but ensure that what you are planting really is native. Most ‘wild’ or ‘native’ seed mixes contain non-native and often invasive species. The companies listed on this page can help you come up with a truly native mix.

Steps to a wildflower meadow:
1. Purchase or collect seed. Consider planting a nurse crop, such as fall rye, that will suppress weeds until the natives come in.
2. Prepare your planting area by removing existing vegetation.
3. In the fall, seed your mix evenly, and rake it in. Roll with a grass seed roller if possible.
4. Keep your meadow watered for the first two years, and weeded for as long as possible.

Left to Right: Prairie junegrass, canada goldenrod, silky lupine, needle-and-thread grass, brown-eyed susan, yarrow, scarlet gilia, bluebunch wheatgrass, showy daisy, showy milkweed, sand dropseed.

Buying Native Seed

Osoyoos Desert Centre
www.desert.org
250-495-2470

Nature’s Garden Seed Co.
www.naturesgardenseed.com
1-877-302-7333 BC

Quality Seeds West
www.qualityseedswest.com
1-888-770-SEED BC

Native Seed Foundation
www.nativeseedfoundation.com
208-267-1477 ID

Left to Right: Prairie junegrass, canada goldenrod, silky lupine, needle-and-thread grass, brown-eyed susan, yarrow, scarlet gilia, bluebunch wheatgrass, showy daisy, showy milkweed, sand dropseed.
Plant Selection

Plants should be selected to match site characteristics and your irrigation zones as closely as possible. If you are lucky enough to have native plants growing naturally nearby, consider choosing those same species for your own landscape. Other factors that will affect plant choices are whether you need shrubs or trees to be evergreen, the size of the plants, their wildlife value, and overall appearance of the plant.

Escaped Ornamentals

Some plants used in the landscaping industry become invasive species, degrading natural habitat. By planting natives, you will ensure that you do not contribute to this problem. The ornamentals below are invasive and should never be planted.

- **Sea Buckthorn**
  - Plant western mountain ash, black hawthorn, blue elderberry instead

- **Russian Olive**
  - Plant wolf willow instead

- **Tamarisk**
  - Plant ocean-spray or Saskatoon instead

- **Siberian Elm**
  - Plant black cottonwood instead

- **Baby’s Breath**
  - Plant yarrow instead

- **Common Tansy**
  - Plant Canada goldenrod or brown-eyed susan instead
Some Plant Communities of the South Okanagan-Similkameen

Antelope Brush Grassland
- Antelope Brush
- Big Sagebrush
- Creosote Rabbitbrush
- Golden Aster
- Long-Leaved Phlox
- Snow Buckwheat

Black Cottonwood Stand
- Black Cottonwood
- Saskatoon
- Choke Cherry
- Red Oak Dogwood
- Oregon Grape
- Quaking Aspen
- Douglas Maple

Ponderosa Pine Forest
- Ponderosa Pine
- Blackbuck Wheatgrass
- Arrowleaf Balsamroot
- Prairie Junegrass
- Scarlet Gilia (not shown)
- Silky Lupine
Some Shrubs of the South
Okanagan-Similkameen

Blue Elderberry

Shrubby Penstemon

Common Juniper

Mock Orange

Black Hawthorn

Ocean Spray
Some Wildflowers of the South Okanagan-Similkameen

- Mariposa Lily
- Golden Aster
- Rosy Pussytoes
- Large-fruited Desert Parsley
- Arrowleaf Balsamroot
- Common Yarrow
- Death Camas
Trees preserved and planted

Climbing vines provide added habitat

Driveway and paths are pervious

Plants are native and drought-tolerant

Organic garden care

Small drought-tolerant lawn cared for organically

Diversity of habitats such as grasslands, forest, brush piles, thickets, ponds, etc.

Matched gardens

Bird Houses

Many flowers for bees, butterflies, hummingbirds...
Gardening For Wildlife

Native hedgerows

Snags retained or created

Bat boxes

Fruit, and seed producing shrubs and trees

Areas for children to discover nature

Bird bath and feeders

Areas for adults to discover nature

Riparian vegetation is retained and restored

Woody debris is left or added to streams

Dense native plantings

Wetlands are protected
Plants For Moist Sites

- Prickly poppy
- Water birch
- Wolf willow
- Great Basin giant willow
- White clover
- Red Columbine
- Shooting star
- Kinackinack (dry sites too)
Examples For Inspiration

Osoyoos Desert Centre
146th Ave, Osoyoos
OUC Habitat Garden
583 Duncan Ave. W, Penticton
Summerland Ornamental Gardens
4200 Hwy 97 S, Summerland
Osoyoos Tourist Information Centre Slope
Hwy 97 and Hwy 3, Osoyoos
43 L Project
85th and 87th St. Intersection, Oliver

Local native nurseries also have demonstration gardens.

The best and biggest source of inspiration for native gardeners is nature. Go exploring some of the Okanagan-Similkameen’s many scenic hikes or drives, and pay attention to which plant combinations most appeal to you.

Pick up a copy of the “Backroad Mapbook: Kamloops/Okanagan” (www.backroadmapbooks.com) for an endless list of natural places to visit.
Obtaining Native Plants

Plants should not be harvested from the wild, as this practice puts additional pressure on already-stressed native ecosystems. The gaps left behind by harvesting wild plants are often colonized by aggressive weeds, which may even spread into undisturbed areas. Furthermore, most South Okanagan native plants are difficult to salvage because of their extensive root systems.

Salvaging plants from areas that are about to be bulldozed, however, is a great way to get free plants for your garden. Make sure you get permission from the landowners first. It is tempting to try to dig up fully-grown plants, but these will almost certainly die.

Instead, select the smallest shrubs you can find and carefully dig up as much of the root as possible. Many native grasses, and some herbaceous species, will transplant readily.

Local Native Plant Nurseries

Osoyoos Desert Centre
146th Ave, Osoyoos BC
250-495-2470

Sagebrush Nursery
38206 93rd St. Oliver
250-498-8898

Grasslands Nursery
3615 Gartrell Rd.
Summerland
250-494-4617

The South Okanagan is lucky enough to have some excellent native plant nurseries. Stop by for a look - you may be surprised by the selection of plants available.
**Fall seeding:** The simplest method of growing most natives is to seed them in the fall. Outdoors, broadcast the seeds onto weed-free soil and rake them in. Tamp down gently with your hands, rake, or grass seed roller. Indoors, prepare flats, or, better yet, deep containers (this is essential for some species such as antelope brush) with a well-moistened seed starting mix. Plant the seeds at a depth of twice the diameter of the seed. Place trays or pots outdoors, covered with an old sheet or landscape fabric, and then with 4” of sawdust, straw, or other mulch. With the first signs of spring, remove trays and pots from their protective ‘bed’, and place in a greenhouse, cold-frame, or just outside.

**Growing Native Plants**

**Obtaining Seed:** Seed can be purchased (see the seller’s list on pg 9) or collected from the wild.

**Stratification:** The most common treatment that native seeds must undergo before germination is cold-moist stratification. Soak seeds for 10 minutes, then place between layers of moist paper towel in an air-tight container in the fridge. See the charts at the back of this booklet to find out how long to stratify each species. Some seeds must undergo warm-moist stratification, which is essentially the same, but containers are placed at room temperature rather than in the fridge.

**Scarification:** Some seeds must have their seed coats scratched before they will germinate. This mimics the process of the seed being eaten and ‘scarified’ by an animal’s digestive enzymes. For large seeds, scratch individual seeds with sandpaper. Small seeds can be placed in a blender with electrical tape covering the blades, and ‘pulsed’ a few times.

**Vegetative Propagation:** Many native plants can be propagated from stem or root cuttings, or from division. The general idea behind cuttings is to cut a section of root or stem, dip it into a rooting hormone (optional), and place it into a substrate that is kept moist. Division simply means to dig up the plant and separate it into two or more sections, and replant. This is done in the spring or fall. Vegetative propagation is an easy way to propagate some species, but the steps involved can be complex. Most gardening books will cover this type of propagation in more detail than this booklet can.

**Once started, plants must be fertilized and watered regularly, and transferred to larger containers as they grow.**
# Grasses For Native Landscaping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Moisture Req’s</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
<th>Propagation Method</th>
<th>Germination Req’s</th>
<th>Growth Habit</th>
<th>Wildlife Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluebunch Wheatgrass</td>
<td><em>Pseudoroegneria spicata</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.6-100</td>
<td>S, D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Fescue</td>
<td><em>Festuca idahoensis</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.3-.9</td>
<td>S, D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ricegrass</td>
<td><em>Stipa hymenoides</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.3-.6</td>
<td>S, D</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junegrass</td>
<td><em>Koleeria macrantha</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.2-.5</td>
<td>S, D</td>
<td>ST10</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle-and-thread Grass</td>
<td><em>Hesperostipa comata</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.3-.6</td>
<td>S, D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Three-Awn</td>
<td><em>Aristida longiseta</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.2-.5</td>
<td>S, D</td>
<td>High heat and humidity</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Dropseed</td>
<td><em>Sporobolus cryptandrus</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.3-.7</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildrye, Great Basin Giant</td>
<td><em>Elymus cinereus</em></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>S, D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>U, SH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Moisture Req’s:**
- **D**= Dry
- **M**= Moist
- **W**= Wet

**Exposure:**
- **S**= Full Sun
- **PS**= Part Shade
- **SH**= Shade tolerant

**Propagation Method:**
- **ST**(number)= Number of weeks of cold stratification
- **Warm ST**(number)= Number of weeks of warm stratification
- **SC**= Scarification

**Germination Req’s:**
- **ST**(number)= Number of weeks of cold stratification
- **SC**= Scarification

**Growth Habit:**
- **HP**= Herbaceous Perennial
- **D**= Deciduous
- **E**= Evergreen
- **B**= Biennial

**Wildlife Value:**
- **U**= Ungulate
- **B**= Bird Use
- **BF**= Butterfly Use
- **HB**= Humming-bird use
- **P**= Pollinator plant
<table>
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<th>Growth Habit</th>
<th>Wildlife Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspen, Quaking</td>
<td><em>Populus tremuloides</em></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>To 30</td>
<td>RC, S</td>
<td>Sow seed as soon as ripe.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>SH, B, U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch, Paper</td>
<td><em>Betula papyrifera</em></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>To 10</td>
<td>SC, S</td>
<td>Sow seed as soon as ripe.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>SH, B, U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch, Water</td>
<td><em>Betula occidentalis</em></td>
<td>M-W</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>SC, S</td>
<td>Sow seed as soon as ripe.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>SH, B, U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, Choke</td>
<td><em>Prunus virginiana</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>SC, S</td>
<td>ST18, Sow seed as soon as ripe.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>SH, B, BF, U, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood, Black</td>
<td><em>Populus trichocarpa</em></td>
<td>M-W</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>To 40</td>
<td>SC, L, S</td>
<td>Sow seed as soon as ripe.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>SH, B, U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderberry, Blue</td>
<td><em>Sambucus caerulea</em></td>
<td>M-W</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST8</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>SH, B, BF, HB, U, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir, Interior Douglas</td>
<td><em>Pseudotsuga menziesee</em> Var. glauca</td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>25-35</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST4-6</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>SH, B, U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn, Black</td>
<td><em>Crataegus douglasii</em></td>
<td>D-W</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>To 8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST12-16</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B, SH, BF, HB, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper, Common</td>
<td><em>Juniperus communis</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>To 1</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Warm ST 12, then Cold ST 20</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>B, SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Douglas</td>
<td><em>Acer glabrum var. douglassii</em></td>
<td>M-W</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>S, SC</td>
<td>ST24</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>U, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Latin Name</td>
<td>Moisture Req’s</td>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>Height (m)</td>
<td>Propagation Method</td>
<td>Germination req’s</td>
<td>Growth Habit</td>
<td>Wildlife Value</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mock Orange</td>
<td>Philadelphus lewisii</td>
<td>D-W</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>To 3</td>
<td>S, SC</td>
<td>ST10</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>SH, U, BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Spray</td>
<td>Holodiscus discolor</td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>To 4</td>
<td>S, SC</td>
<td>ST20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>U, SH, BF, HB, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine, Lodgepole</td>
<td>Pinus contorta var latifolia</td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST6</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>SH, B, U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine, Ponderosa</td>
<td>Pinus ponderosa</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>15-30</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST6</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>SH, B, U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatoon</td>
<td>Amelanchier alnifolia</td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>S, SC, D, RC</td>
<td>ST16</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>U, B, SH, BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Sumac</td>
<td>Rhus glabra</td>
<td>D-W</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>S, SC, RC, SC, S</td>
<td>ST8, SC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B, SH, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow, Pacific</td>
<td>Salix lasiandra</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>S, SC</td>
<td>Sow as soon as ripe.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U, SH, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow, Wolf</td>
<td>Elaeagnus commutate</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>S, SC</td>
<td>ST4-8</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B, SH, U, P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Moisture Req’s:**
- D= Dry
- M= Moist
- W= Wet
- S= Full Sun
- PS= Part Shade
- SH= Shade tolerant

**Exposure:**
- PS= Part Shade
- SH= Shade tolerant

**Propagation Method:**
- S= Seed
- D= Division
- SC= Stem Cuttings
- RC= Root Cuttings
- L= Layering

**Germination Req’s:**
- ST(number)= Number of weeks of cold stratification
- Warm ST(number)= Number of weeks of warm stratification
- SC= Scarification

**Growth Habit:**
- HP= Herbaceous Perennial
- D= Deciduous
- E= Evergreen
- B= Biennial

**Wildlife Value:**
- U= Ungulate Browse
- SH= Shelter
- B= Bird Use
- BF= Butterfly Use
- HB= Hummingbird use
- P= Pollinator plant
### Small Shrubs for Native Landscaping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
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<th>Height (m)</th>
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<th>Germination req’s</th>
<th>Growth Habit</th>
<th>Wildlife Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antelope Brush</td>
<td><em>Purshia tridentate</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>S, SC</td>
<td>ST2-7</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B, BF, U, SH, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis, White</td>
<td><em>Clematis ligusticifolia</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>To 20</td>
<td>S, SC</td>
<td>ST8</td>
<td>D vine</td>
<td>BF, U, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currant, Wax</td>
<td><em>Ribes cereum</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.5-1.5</td>
<td>S, SC</td>
<td>ST12-20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>H, B, U, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon grape, tall</td>
<td><em>Mahonia aquifolium</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.2-1</td>
<td>SC, L, S, RC</td>
<td>ST14 best to sow as soon as seed is ripe.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>B, BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon, Shubby</td>
<td><em>Penstemon fruticosus</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>S, SC, L, D</td>
<td>ST12</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>H, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbitbrush, Common</td>
<td><em>Chrysothamnus nauseosum</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S, RC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, U, SH, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose, Prickly</td>
<td><em>Rosa acicularis</em></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>S, SC</td>
<td>Warm ST4, then Cold ST 20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B, BF, U, SH, P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Moisture Req’s</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
<th>Propagation Method</th>
<th>Germination req’s</th>
<th>Growth Habit</th>
<th>Wildlife Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sagebrush, Big</td>
<td><em>Artemisia tridentata</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S, L</td>
<td>AF, ST20</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagebrush, Pasture</td>
<td><em>Artemisia frigida</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.1-.4</td>
<td>S, RC</td>
<td>ST4</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowberry, Common</td>
<td><em>Symphocarpus albus</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.5-1.5</td>
<td>S, SC,</td>
<td>Warm ST8, then Cold ST16</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B, SH, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowbrush</td>
<td><em>Ceanothus velutinus</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.5-2</td>
<td>S, ST, RC</td>
<td>ST22, SC</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>SH, P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Moisture Req’s:**
- D = Dry
- M = Moist
- W = Wet

**Exposure:**
- S = Full Sun
- PS = Part Shade
- SH = Shade tolerant

**Propagation Method:**
- S = Seed
- D = Division
- SC = Stem Cuttings
- RC = Root Cuttings
- L = Layering

**Germination Req’s:**
- ST(number) = Number of weeks of cold stratification
- Warm ST (number) = Number of weeks of warm stratification
- SC = Scarification

**Growth Habit:**
- HP = Herbaceous
- Perennial
- D = Deciduous
- E = Evergreen
- B = Biennial

**Wildlife Value:**
- U = Ungulate
- Browse
- SH = Shelter
- B = Bird Use
- BF = Butterfly Use
- HB = Hummingbird use
- P = Pollinator plant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Moisture Req’s</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
<th>Propagation Method</th>
<th>Germination req’s</th>
<th>Growth Habit</th>
<th>Wildlife Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrow-Leaved Balsamroot</td>
<td>Balsamorhiza sagittata</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.2-.8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, U, B, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster, Golden</td>
<td>Heterotheca villosa</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.1-.5</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitterroot</td>
<td>Lewisia rediviva</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.01-.03</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST10</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-eyed Susan</td>
<td>Gaillardia aristata</td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.2-.7</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, Parsnip-flowered</td>
<td>Eriogonum heracleoides</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.1-.4</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST24</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, U, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, snow</td>
<td>Eriogonum niveum</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST24</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, U, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine, Red</td>
<td>Aquilegia Formosa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, HB, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy, Showy</td>
<td>Erigeron speciosus</td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.15-.8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilia, Scarlet</td>
<td>Gilia aggregata</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.2-1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>HB, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod, Canada</td>
<td>Solidago Canadensis</td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.1-1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinnick-innick</td>
<td>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>S, L, SC</td>
<td>ST12</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>B, HB, BF, U, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupine, Silky</td>
<td>Lupinus sericeus</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.2-.6</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>ST4, SC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>U, B, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariposa Lily, Sage-brush</td>
<td>Calochortus macrocarpum</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.1-.3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Seed directly outside in fall.</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Latin Name</td>
<td>Moisture Req’s</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweed, Showy</td>
<td><em>Asclepias speciosa</em></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.4-1.2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paintbrush, Common Red</td>
<td><em>Castilleja miniata</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>Seed with perennial grass.</td>
<td>ST16</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, HB, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox, Long-Leaved</td>
<td><em>Phlox longifolia</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.1-.4</td>
<td>S, L, SC</td>
<td>ST12</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly-Pear, Brittle</td>
<td><em>Opuntia fragilis</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.05-.2</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Coyote food, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pussytoes, Rosy</td>
<td><em>Antennaria microphylla</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.05-.4</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>BF, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting Star, Few-flowered</td>
<td><em>Dodecatheon pulchellum</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.05-.4</td>
<td>S, D</td>
<td>ST12</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Wavy-leaf</td>
<td><em>Cirsium undulatum</em></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>.5-1.5</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BF, B, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td><em>Achillea millefolium</em></td>
<td>D-M</td>
<td>S-PS</td>
<td>.1-.75</td>
<td>S, D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BF, P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- **PS** = Part Shade
- **SH** = Shade tolerant

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- **D** = Division
- **SC** = Stem Cuttings
- **RC** = Root Cuttings
- **L** = Layering

**Germination Req’s:**
- **ST**(number)= Number of weeks of cold stratification
- **Warm ST**(number)= Number of weeks of warm stratification
- **SC** = Scarification

**Wildlife Value:**
- **U** = Ungulate
- **H** = Herbaceous Perennial
- **D** = Deciduous
- **B** = Biennial
- **BF** = Butterfly Use
- **HB** = Humming-bird
- **P** = Pollinator plant
Osoyoos Desert Society

The Osoyoos Desert Society is a community-based organization that works to protect the antelope brush communities of the South Okanagan. The Society operates the Osoyoos Desert Centre, conducts ecological restoration and research, and works to protect native habitats. The Society also promotes native plant landscaping, through initiatives such as this booklet, workshops, and the maintenance of a native plant garden. For more information, visit the Desert Centre on 146th Avenue, Osoyoos, or contact us at (250)495-2470. www.desert.org mail@desert.org


- Evergreen. www.evergreen.ca Loads of information about starting a native plant garden and many other related topics.

- Native Plant Society of BC. www.npsbc.org NPSBC offers workshops, plant identification help, a list of nurseries, seed suppliers and other resources, plant sales and more.

- Naturescape. www.naturescape.ca Order a ‘Naturescape Kit’ specifically for the Southern Interior. Website also has lots of information.

Resources


Want a beautiful, unique, low-water and maintenance garden that will provide habitat for wildlife?

Then a native plant garden is perfect for you! Learn how to design, plant, and maintain your own native landscape with this booklet.