



Woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum*) © Angela Deering



NATIVE PLANTS

A native plant is “any plant species that existed here prior to European settlement.”

British Columbians are privileged to have a wide variety of native plants and some of the most spectacular grow right here in the Capital Regional District.

Our native plants fit easily into any garden setting. In the Victoria area native plants are threatened by habitat loss and encroaching non-native invasive plants. Planting native species in your garden can contribute to the long-term survival of these plants and the creatures that depend on them.

Using native plants in your garden helps to conserve water and eliminates the needs for chemical fertilizers. Native plants attract birds, butterflies and beneficial insects.

Gardening with native plants creates landscapes with a regional significance and reflect the special environment in which we live.



for more information
www.NPSG.ca

Design donated by iD2 Communications Inc. · www.iD2.ca

MEMBERSHIP

Our diverse membership includes biologists, gardeners, horticulturists, students and plant enthusiasts. For more membership information visit: www.NPSG.ca

NPSG Membership Benefits

- Entry to monthly meetings (Sept-May) that feature expert guest speakers, native plant discussion and a draw for native plants.
- Monthly newsletter (published September through May)
- Posting community events in support of native plants and their habitats
- Interaction with experienced members
- Scheduled tours of native plant gardens
- Field trips and social events

MEETINGS

Meetings are held at UVic on the third Thursday of each month from September to May (except December). Drop in fee for non-members is \$2.

For upcoming speakers and events, visit:
www.NPSG.ca

The Native Plant Study Group (NPSG) was formed in Victoria, BC in 1993. NPSG is dedicated to studying the native plants of southwest British Columbia and promoting their use and conservation.



for more information
www.NPSG.ca



**NATIVE PLANT
STUDY GROUP**



Fawn lily (*Erythronium oregonum*)
© Valerie Elliott

Stonecrop (*Sedum spatulifolium*) © Valerie Elliott

Common camas (*Camassia quamash*) © Valerie Elliott

TEN EASY NATIVE GARDEN PLANTS

**Easy to grow, Easy to maintain,
Easy on the environment**



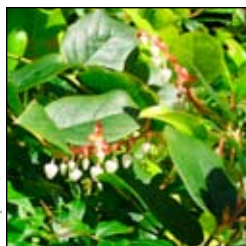
Evergreen huckleberry
(*Vaccinium ovatum*)
Evergreen, part shade to shade. Drought tolerant, delicious blue or black fruit, slow growing.

© Darren Copley

Oregon grape
(*Mahonia aquafolium* and *Mahonia nervosa*)
Evergreen, *aquafolium* requires full sun and *nervosa* requires shade, both drought tolerant, yellow flowers, edible blue fruit for jellies or wine.



© Stephan Jacob



Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)
Evergreen, sprawling, shrubby groundcover, part shade to shade, some moisture needed, edible, delicious dark purple berries, slow growing.

© Stephan Jacob



© Angela Deering

Wild strawberry
(“*Fragaria*” species)
Deciduous, fast growing groundcover, white flowers with some fruit. Host plants for two-banded checkered skipper butterfly. *P. chiloensis*, full sun, *P. vesca* & *P. virginiana* prefer shade.

Pearly everlasting
(*Anaphalis margaritacea*)
Deciduous, perennial, to a metre tall, spreading—needs lots of room, silver-gray foliage, white “everlasting” flowers, blooms mid-July to mid-August. Favourite for pollinators, native bees, butterflies.



© Valerie Elliott



© Angela Deering

Flowering currant
(*Ribes sanguineum*)
Deciduous, part shade or full sun, beautiful early red, pink or white (hummingbirds prefer red) flowers, drought tolerant, fast growing.



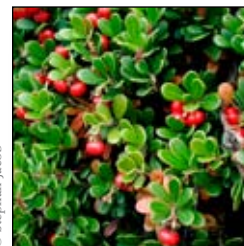
© Valerie Elliott

Red Columbine
(*Aquilegia formosa*)
Deciduous, perennial, part shade, blooms May-June, food for hummingbirds.

Alumroot
(*Heuchera micrantha*)
Evergreen, perennial, white flower sprays, blooms June to early July. Great on rocks.



© Valerie Elliott



© Stephan Jacob

Kinnikinnick
(*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
Evergreen groundcover, full sun to part shade, drought tolerant, fast growing, beautiful red berries. Great trailing over stone walls.

Aster
(*Aster subspicatus*, *A. foliaceus*, and *A. chilensis*)
Deciduous, perennials, spreading, purple flowers, blooms August to September, favoured by pollinators, butterflies and native bees.



© Moralea Milne