



Woodland Plants for Landscaping



Plant these native trees, shrubs and ground covers on your property to add structure and colour through the seasons

Woodland Plants for Landscaping

Most woodland plants thrive in the shade or partly shaded areas. Shade from existing trees or nearby structures such as buildings or fences can create ideal conditions for woodland plantings. You can grow woodland edge species that prefer part sun in areas of your property that get four to six hours of sun each day. For easy care, choose plants suited to the conditions in your landscape.

Sun Exposure

Full sun: Six or more hours of direct sunlight.

Part shade/Part sun: Four to six hours of direct sunlight.

Full shade: Zero to four hours of direct sunlight.

Soil Type

Use a shovel to dig down 15 cm (6 inches) and grab a handful of soil. If it is very dry add a small amount of water to moisten it.

Rub the soil between your thumb and fingers. How does it feel? Squeeze it together. Does it hold together or form a ball?

Sand: Feels very gritty. Moistened soil doesn't hold together when squeezed.

Loam: Feels fairly soft and smooth with some grit and nearly equal parts of sand, silt and clay.

Some loams will feel slightly more on the smooth side (Clayey-Loam or CL), or slightly more on the gritty side (Sandy-Loam or SL).

Clay: Moistened soil feels smooth and sticky and forms a ball easily when squeezed. Dry soil is hard.

Soils may have other properties such as the addition of gravel or heavy clay soils, sometimes found in new developments. Choose compaction tolerant species to survive in these soils.

Match plants from this list to your specific site conditions. Consider sun, soil, moisture and more.

Do you have soil that never dries? Try our moist-wet list starting on page 30.

Do you have dry soil that you don't want to water? Select plants from our dry-moist list starting on page 6.

Moisture

Sandy soil holds very little water, while clay soil can hold much more. Examine your property throughout the year and note where water accumulates or drains rapidly.

Dry-moist: Soil is cool and damp after rain but water drains quickly. Soil feels dry between rains and water doesn't puddle. Ground may be slightly elevated.

Moist-wet: Soil feels damp most of the year and drains slowly. Water puddles easily. This is common in low-lying sites.

Height

In natural woodlands you will notice different heights or layers of plants. When choosing plants for your property, consider how tall they will grow rather than how tall they are right now. The plants on this list have been divided by height to make selecting the right plants easier:

- medium to tall trees (greater than 15 m)
- large shrubs and small trees (4 to 15 m)
- small to medium shrubs (less than 4 m)
- ground layer (includes wildflowers, grasses, sedges and ferns)
- vines

Select plants from two or more layers to make your planting look lush, healthy and attractive.

Spread

As plants grow they need space to spread out. Give your plants space by considering how far each one will spread and leave enough space around them for other plants, buildings or structures.



Photo: Fritz Flehn Reynolds

Why Native Plants

Native plants have evolved for hundreds, sometimes thousands, of years in our area, becoming accustomed to our climate, soils and other conditions. These plants evolved with local wildlife, such as birds and pollinators who use them for food, shelter and other basic needs – needs that non-native plants often cannot meet.

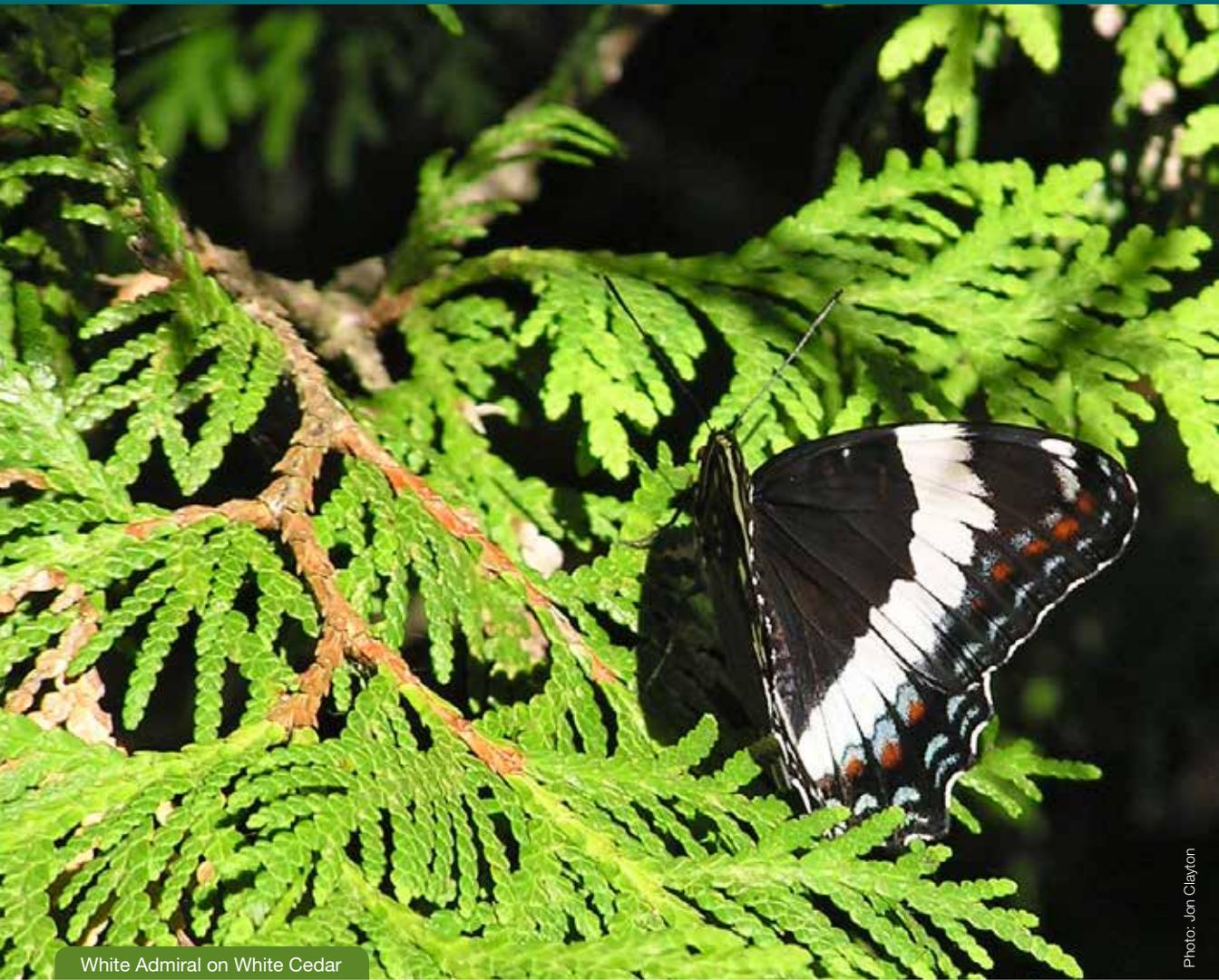
Many native plants still grow in natural areas within the Credit River watershed. The plants included in this list are all native to southern Ontario and most are native to the watershed. These plants make excellent garden and landscaping plants when planted in the right soil, light and moisture conditions, as described for each plant.

Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) recommends using native plants commonly found in the watershed. Native plants that are rare within the watershed have been identified with an asterisk(*). These can be added to gardens and landscaping, but are not appropriate for restoration projects or projects that require a CVC permit.



White Trillium

Photo: Aaron Carlson



White Admiral on White Cedar

Photo: Jan Clayton

Restoration Projects and Planting in Regulated Areas

Restoration projects and those requiring a CVC permit must use common species native to the Credit River watershed. Common native plants on this list are those *without* an asterisk. For a complete list of approved plants for CVC planning applications and restoration projects refer to: www.creditvalleyca.ca/plantselectionguide.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Wildflowers	Anemone, Wood	<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Aster, Heart-leaved	<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Aster, Large-leaved	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i> Former scientific name: <i>Aster macrophylla</i>	☀️ ☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Baneberry, Red	<i>Actaea rubra</i>	☀️ ☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Baneberry, White	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Bellwort, Large-flowered	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	☀️ ●	L	N/A
	Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Bunchberry*	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	☀️	L	N/A



Wood Anemone



Heart-leaved Aster



Large-leaved Aster



Red Baneberry

☀️ Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; ☀️/● Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; ● Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
			●			Ⓜ								Large flower on long stalk; Attractive whorls of leaves; Spring ephemeral
								●	●	●				Attractive clusters of small flowers; Heart-shaped lower leaves
			●					●	●	●				Attractive clusters of small flowers; Very large, heart-shaped lower leaves; Stems often purplish
					Ⓜ	Ⓜ								Clusters of feathery flowers; Bright red berries in summer; Attractive leaves
					Ⓜ	Ⓜ								Clusters of feathery flowers; White berry with black dot resembles dolls' eyes; Attractive leaves
					●									Unique bell-like flowers with drooping leaves; Clump-forming
			●	Ⓜ	Ⓜ									Large flowers; When emerging the leaves wrap around the flower stalk; Effective ground cover
							Ⓜ					●		Clusters of small red berries in summer; Effective ground cover; Prefers acidic soil



White Baneberry



Large-flowered Bellwort



Bloodroot



Bunchberry

● red, ● orange, ● yellow, ● green, ● pale green, ● blue, ● purple, ● pink, ● brown, ● silver, ● white, ● evergreen

Tolerances: **Cp** Compaction; **Dr** Drought; **St** Salt; **Ju** Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Wildflowers	Cohosh, Blue*	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Columbine, Wild	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Dutchman's Breeches*	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	☀️ ☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	False Solomon's-seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	☀️ ●	L	N/A
	False Solomon's-seal, Star-flowered	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	☀️	L	N/A
	Foamflower, Heart-leaved	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	●	S L C	N/A
	Geranium, Wild Other name: Spotted Geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Goldenrod, Blue-stemmed	<i>Solidago caesia</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A



Blue Cohosh



Wild Columbine



Dutchman's Breeches



False Solomon's-seal

Photo: Nature Serve

☀️ Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; ☀️/● Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; ● Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
					Y G	Y G								When emerging, leaves are blue-purple; Clusters of bright blue berries in summer
●	●	●			R Y	R Y								Attractive dangling flowers add colour in early spring; Effective ground cover
			●			W	W							Flowers resemble pairs of pants hung out to dry; Attractive fern-like leaves; Spring ephemeral
					W	W						Y		Graceful arching stems; Cluster of flowers at stem's tip; Pink-red berries in fall
●					W	W								Graceful arching stems; Cluster of star-shaped flowers at stem's tip; Dark blue berries in fall
					W	W								Feathery flowers look like foam; Effective ground cover
●			●		P	P								Attractive deeply-cut leaves; Unique seed capsules; Effective ground cover
			●						Y	Y				Clusters of flowers along the blue-green stem; Clump-forming



Photo: Tab Tannery

Star-flowered False Solomon's-seal



Heart-leaved Foamflower



Photo: lahvak

Wild Geranium



Blue-stemmed Goldenrod

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Wildflowers	Goldenrod, Early	<i>Solidago juncea</i>		S L C	N/A
	Goldenrod, Zigzag	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>		S L C	N/A
	Leek, Wild	<i>Allium tricoccum</i> var. <i>tricoccum</i>		L	N/A
	Lily, Wood*	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>		S L C	N/A
	May-apple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>		S L C	N/A
	Mayflower, Canada Other name: Wild Lily-of-the-valley	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>		S L C	N/A
	Snakeroot, White	<i>Ageratina altissima</i> Former scientific name: <i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>		S L C	N/A
	Hairy Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>		S L C	N/A



Early Goldenrod



Zigzag Goldenrod



Wild Leek



Wood Lily

Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

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Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
			●					●	●					Elongated clusters of flowers at the end of upright stems; One of the earliest goldenrods to bloom; Vigorous
●	●		●						●	●				Stems are zig-zagged near the tip; Vigorous
					Ⓜ	Ⓜ								Two long, oval leaves with mild, oniony scent appear early spring; Round cluster of flowers at stem's tip; cluster of black seeds in fall; Spring ephemeral
						○	○	○						Attractive large, upward-facing flowers
			●		Ⓜ	Ⓜ								Flower hides below large umbrella-like leaves; Dangling, lemon-shaped fruit in summer; Effective ground cover
					Ⓜ	Ⓜ								Clusters of tiny star-like flowers; Pale red berries in fall
								Ⓜ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ				Flat-topped clusters of tiny flowers; Upright, dense branches
			●		Ⓜ	Ⓜ						●		Flowers dangle from gracefully arching stem; Blue berries in summer



May-apple



Canada Mayflower



White Snakeroot



Hairy Solomon's Seal

● red, ○ orange, ● yellow, ● green, ● pale green, ● blue, ● purple, ● pink, ● brown, ● silver, ● white, ● evergreen

Tolerances: **Cp** Compaction; **Dr** Drought; **St** Salt; **Ju** Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Wildflowers	Strawberry Bush, Running*	<i>Euonymus obovatus</i>	●	S L C	N/A
	Sunflower, Woodland	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	☀	S L C	N/A
	Trillium, White	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	☀ ●	S L C	N/A
	Trout-lily, Yellow	<i>Erythronium americanum ssp. americanum</i>	☀ ●	S L C	N/A
	Violet, Common Blue Other name: Woolly Blue Violet	<i>Viola sororia</i>	☀ ☀	S L C	N/A
	Violet, Yellow	<i>Viola pubescens</i>	☀ ●	S L	N/A
	Violet, Round-leaved Yellow*	<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>	☀ ●	S L	N/A
Violet, Sweet White	<i>Viola blanda</i>	☀ ●	S L	N/A	



Running Strawberry Bush



Woodland Sunflower



White Trillium



Yellow Trout-lily

Photo: Jon Clayton

☀ Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; ☀ ● Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; ● Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●					G	G							R	Unique pink and orange seed capsules in summer; Effective ground cover
●	●	●	●				Y	Y	Y					Multiple large flowers on each stem; Taller than 1m; Vigorous
					W	W								Red berries in summer; Requires rich soil
			●	Y	Y									Speckled leaves similar to spots on trout fish; Emerge before spring leaf-out; Spring ephemeral
			●		B	B								Fuzzy heart-shaped leaves; Effective ground cover; Vigorous
					Y	Y								Flower has purple streaks; Fuzzy leaves
					Y									Flower has purple streaks; Round basal leaves
					W									Fragrant flowers on reddish stems; Heart-shaped basal leaves; Effective ground cover



Common Blue Violet



Yellow Violet



Round-leaved Yellow Violet



Sweet White Violet

Photo: Peter Gorman

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Wildflowers	Wild-ginger, Canada	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Wintergreen Other name: Eastern Teaberry	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	☀️ ●	S L	N/A
Ferns	Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	☀️ ●	S L	N/A
	Christmas Fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	☀️ ●	S L	N/A
	Marginal Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	☀️ ●	L	N/A
Grasses & Sedges	Bottlebrush Grass	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	☀️ ●	L	N/A
	Ebony Sedge*	<i>Carex eburnea</i>	☀️ ☀️ ●	S	N/A
	Pennsylvania Sedge	<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	☀️ ☀️ ●	S L C	N/A



Canada Wild-ginger

Photo: Tom Potterfield



Wintergreen

Photo: Jason S



Bracken Fern



Christmas Fern

☀️ Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; ☀️● Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; ● Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

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Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
			●		P	P								Root smells like ginger; Large, heart-shaped leaves; Effective ground cover
●						W	W					EG	Leaves and fruit smell like wintergreen; Evergreen leaves, bright red berries provide winter interest; Prefers acidic soil; Effective ground cover	
●													Hairy, silvery fiddleheads emerge in early spring; Fronds tilt to almost horizontal; Vigorous	
			●									EG	Silvery fiddleheads emerge in early spring; Evergreen, provides winter interest; Clump-forming	
												EG	Hairy golden-brown fiddleheads emerge in early spring; Evergreen, provides winter interest	
●							G						Seed heads look like a bottlebrush; Persist into fall; Emerges early spring; Clump-forming	
						G							Narrow leaves; Tiny black seeds in fall; Emerges early spring; Clump-forming	
●		●			G	G							Bright green, arching, narrow leaves; Emerges early spring; Clump-forming	



Marginal Wood Fern



Bottlebrush Grass



Ebony Sedge



Pennsylvania Sedge

R red, **O** orange, **Y** yellow, **G** green, **PG** pale green, **B** blue, **P** purple, **PK** pink, **BR** brown, **SI** silver, **W** white, **EG** evergreen

Tolerances: **Cp** Compaction; **Dr** Drought; **St** Salt; **Ju** Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Sedges	Stellate Sedge	<i>Carex radiata</i>	☀️ ●	S	N/A
	Bittersweet, American	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L C	N/A
Vines	Dewberry, Northern*	<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L	N/A
	Partridge-berry*	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Grape, Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L C	N/A
	Thicket Creeper Other name: Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L C	N/A
	Creeper, Virginia*	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	☀️ ☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
Shrubs	Arrowwood, Downy*	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	☀️ ●	S L	1-2



Photo: dogtooth77

Stellate Sedge



Photo: Per Verdouk

American Bittersweet



Photo: Kara Jones

Northern Dewberry



Partridge-berry

☀️ Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; ☀️/● Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; ● Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
					G	G								Clusters of star-like seeds; Emerges early spring; Clump-forming
●	●	●	●		PG	PG							Y	Woody climbing vine; Attractive clusters of orange and red seed capsules persist through winter; Do not confuse with Asiatic Bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>) which is non-native and invasive
●			●			W							R	Thorny, trailing vine; Purple berries in summer
					W	W	W						EG	Woody stems; Red berries in summer; Small round, evergreen leaves provide winter interest
	●		●		G	G							Y	Reddish-brown peeling bark; Dark blue grapes in summer
					G	G							R	Dark blue berries in summer; Not a self-clinging climber (clings by twining); Looks like <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> ; Vigorous
●	●	●	●			G							R	Dark blue berries in summer; Clinging climber (adhesive disks cling to surfaces); Looks like <i>Parthenocissus inserta</i> ; Vigorous
●	●	●			W	W							P	Bluish-black berries in late summer; Dense, fine-textured branching



Photo: Dawn Perry

Riverbank Grape



Photo: Carolanne eyewitness

Thicket Creeper



Photo: Melanie Krainer

Virginia Creeper



Photo: Suzanne Cadwell

Downy Arrowwood

R red, **O** orange, **Y** yellow, **G** green, **PG** pale green, **B** blue, **P** purple, **Pl** pink, **BR** brown, **SI** silver, **W** white, **EG** evergreen

Tolerances: **Cp** Compaction; **Dr** Drought; **St** Salt; **Ju** Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Small - Medium Shrubs (<3m)	Bush-honeysuckle, Northern	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>		S L C	1-1.5
	Cinquefoil, Shrubby*	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i> Former scientific name: <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>		S L C	1-1.5
	Dogwood, Gray	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>		S L C	3-4
	Dogwood, Roundleaved	<i>Cornus rugosa</i>		S L	2-3
	Elderberry, Canada Other name: Common Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>		S L C	2-3
	Elderberry, Red	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> Former scientific name: <i>Sambucus pubens</i>		S L C	2-3
	Hazelnut, Beaked	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>		S L	2-3
Honeysuckle, Canada Fly	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>		S L C	1-2	



Photo: Superior National Forest

Northern
Bush-honeysuckle



Photo: brewbooks

Shrubby Cinquefoil

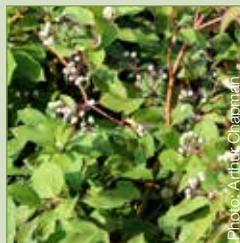


Photo: Artistic Chameleon

Gray Dogwood



Photo: Kerry Woods

Roundleaved Dogwood

Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●	●					●	●						R	Attractive peeling bark reveals orange inner bark; Clusters of tubular flowers; Sends out suckers: clip or use in hedgerow
●	●	●						●	●	●			Y BR	Attractive peeling bark reveals orange inner bark; Dense, fine-textured branching; Attractive greyish-green leaves
●	●		●				⊙						P	Cone-shaped cluster of flowers; White berries on red stems in summer; Stems provide winter interest; Sends out suckers: clip or use in hedgerow
●					⊙								P	Flat-topped clusters of flowers; Light-blue berries on red stems in summer
●	●		●				⊙						Y G	Very large, flat-topped, fragrant clusters of flowers; Clusters of purple-black fruit late summer to fall; Suitable for hedgerows
	●	●			⊙	⊙							Y G	Cone-shaped cluster of flowers; Clusters of red fruit in summer
●	●			●									O	Catkins appear before spring leaf-out; Nuts enclosed in long, beak-like husks; Sends out suckers: clip or use in hedgerow
●	●	●			●	●							Y G	Dangling tubular flowers; Pairs of red berries in summer



Photo: Tom Potterfield

Canada Elderberry



Red Elderberry



Beaked Hazelnut



Canada Fly Honeysuckle

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Small - Medium Shrubs (<3m)	Juniper, Creeping*	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>		S	1-3
	Juniper, Ground* Other name: Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>		S	3
	Raspberry, Black	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>		S L C	2-3
	Raspberry, Purple-flowering	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>		S L C	2-3
	Raspberry, Wild Red	<i>Rubus idaeus ssp. strigosus</i>		S L C	2
	Saskatoon*	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>		S L C	1.5-2
	Serviceberry, Low Other name: Running Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier spicata</i> Former scientific name: <i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i>		S L C	1-2
Serviceberry, Round-leaved	<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>		L C	1-2	



Creeping Juniper

Photo: Jason Hollinger



Ground Juniper

Photo: Betty Porela



Black Raspberry

Photo: Zen Sutherland



Purple-flowering Raspberry

 Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight;  Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight;  Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●		●			BR	BR							EG	Bluish-grey berries; Dense, low-spreading, prickly branches; Evergreen leaves provides winter interest
●		●		BR									EG	Bluish-grey berries; Prickly branches; Evergreen leaves provides winter interest
●	●		●			W							Y	Black berries in summer; Prickly branches; Vigorous, thicket forming
●	●		●				PI P	PI P					Y	Large flowers; red berries in summer; Peeling tan bark provides winter interest; Vigorous, thicket forming
●	●	●	●			W	W						P	Red berries in summer; Prickly branches; Vigorous, thicket forming
●				W	W								Y O	Clusters of flowers during spring leaf-out; Clusters of purple berries in summer
●		●	●		W								O R	Clusters of flowers before spring leaf-out; Clusters of purple berries in summer; Sends out suckers: clip or use in hedgerow
●					W								O R	Clusters of flowers during spring leaf-out; Clusters of purple berries in summer



Wild Red Raspberry



Saskatoon



Low Serviceberry



Round-leaved Serviceberry

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Small - Medium Shrubs	Snowberry, Common*	<i>Symphoricarpos albus var. albus</i> Former scientific name: <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>		S C	1-2
	Viburnum, Maple-leaf	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>		S L	1-2
	Yew, Canadian*	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>		L C	2-3
Large Shrubs & Small Trees (3m-15m)	Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>		S L C	5-6
	Cherry, Pin	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>		S L C	5-6
	Dogwood, Alternate-leaved	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>		S L C	6-7
	Hawthorn, Cockspur	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>		S L C	6-10
	Hop-hornbeam, Eastern Other name: Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>		S L C	6-8



Photo: Tom Brandt

Common Snowberry



Photo: Dan Mullen

Maple-leaf Viburnum



Photo: Dan Mullen

Canadian Yew



Photo: Dan Mullen

Choke Cherry

 Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight;  Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight;  Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●	●					PI	PI						G	Cluster of small flowers; Large, snow-white berries in summer; Do not confuse with Western Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpus albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>) which is non-native and aggressive
●	●		●			W							P	Maple-leaf shaped leaves; Dark-blue berries in summer; Persistent berries provide winter interest
		●			Y								EG	Occasional red fruit in late summer; Evergreen: provides winter interest
●		●	●			W							Y O	Dense, pyramidal clusters of flowers; Purple berries in summer; Vigorous
●		●	●		W								O R	Flat-topped clusters of flowers; Tiny, red berries in summer; Slender, sometimes shrubby, tree
	●		●			W							P	Wide, flat-topped clusters of flowers; Blue berries on red stems in summer; Attractive horizontal layering of branches
●	●		●		W	W							O R	Flat-topped clusters of flowers; Persistent fruit provides winter interest; Thorns
●				Y G	Y G								Y	Unique bark peels in narrow strips; Fruit clusters resemble hops; Persistent fruit and leaves provide winter interest



Pin Cherry



Alternate-leaved Dogwood



Cockspur Hawthorn



Eastern Hop-hornbeam

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Large Shrubs & Small Trees (3m-15m)	Plum, Canada	<i>Prunus nigra</i>	☀️	S L C	4-5
	Redbud, Eastern*	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	☀️	S L	6-8
	Serviceberry, Downy	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L	4-8
	Serviceberry, Smooth Other name: Allegheny Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L C	5-9
	Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L C	3-10
	Witch-hazel, American	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	☀️	S L	4-5
Trees (> 15m)	Aspen, Trembling	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L C	6-10
	Basswood, American	<i>Tilia americana</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L	13-15



Canada Plum

R.W. Sims-Lady, Botanical Illustration Center



Eastern Redbud

Photo: Tom Potterfield



Downy Serviceberry

Photo: Dan Muller



Smooth Serviceberry

Photo: Steven Sevefing/istock

☀️ Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; ☀️ Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; ● Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
				Ⓜ	Ⓜ								Ⓟ	Large clusters of flowers before leaf-out; Orange-red fruit in summer; Dark, smooth bark
●	●		●		Ⓟ								Ⓜ	Attractive horizontal branching; umbrella-like shape; Clusters of small flowers before spring leaf-out on older branches and trunk
●		●	●		Ⓜ								Ⓞ Ⓡ	Pyramidal clusters of flowers before leaf-out; Purple berries in early summer; Available in tree or multi-stemmed shrub form
			●		Ⓜ								Ⓞ Ⓡ	Pyramidal clusters of flowers before leaf-out; Purple berries in early summer; Available in tree or multi-stemmed shrub form
●		●	●			Ⓜ Ⓞ	Ⓜ Ⓞ						Ⓜ Ⓞ Ⓡ	Pyramidal clusters of fuzzy, bright red berries in summer; Persistent berries provide winter interest; Attractive twisting branches; velvety twigs resemble deer antlers; Vigorous
			●						Ⓜ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ		Ⓜ	Last shrub to flower; Fragrant yellow flowers have crinkled, thin petals; Persistent flowers last after leaves fall
●		●	●	Ⓞ									Ⓜ	Small leaves tremble in the breeze; Smooth, white bark becomes furrowed, darker with age; Vigorous
							Ⓜ						Ⓜ	Fragrant flowers in mid-summer



Photo: Jon Clayton

Staghorn Sumac



American Witch-hazel



Photo: James St. John

Trembling Aspen



American Basswood

Ⓡ red, Ⓞ orange, Ⓜ yellow, Ⓞ green, Ⓞ pale green, Ⓡ blue, Ⓞ purple, Ⓞ pink, Ⓞ brown, Ⓞ silver, Ⓜ white, Ⓞ evergreen

Tolerances: **Cp** Compaction; **Dr** Drought; **St** Salt; **Ju** Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Medium - Tall Trees (>15m)	Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	  	S L	15-20
	Birch, Paper Other name: White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	 	S L	10-15
	Cedar, Eastern Red*	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		S L C	2-4
	Cedar, Eastern White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	 	S L C	3-5
	Cherry, Wild Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	 	S L	10-12
	Hackberry, Common*	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	 	S L C	12-18
	Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	 	S L	8-10
	Hickory, Bitternut	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	 	S L C	10-15



American Beech

Photo: Tom Potterfield



Paper Birch



Eastern Red Cedar

Photo: Mary Keim



Eastern White Cedar

 Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight;  Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight;  Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
			●		Y								Y	Unique smooth, grey bark; Dried leaves remain and provide winter interest; Not tolerant of most urban conditions
●		●	●		Y								Y	Unique white, peeling bark; Available single-stemmed or multi-stemmed
●		●	●		G								EG	Bluish-grey berries; Good windbreak and screening; Do not plant near apple orchards as it acts as a host for "cedar-apple rust"
●	●				Y								EG	Fragrant leaves; Unique peeling, red-brown bark; Good windbreak and screening
●		●	●		W								O	Unique black, scaly bark on mature trees; Fragrant flowers; Small red cherries in summer
●	●	●			Y								Y	Unique corky bark; Tolerates urban pollution
			●		Y								EG	Good windbreak and screening; Not tolerant of most urban conditions; Plant in cooler locations (north-facing slopes or cool moist woods); needs winter protection for first 2 or 3 years
●	●		●		Y								Y	Bright yellow leaf-buds provide winter interest; Nut enclosed in winged husk



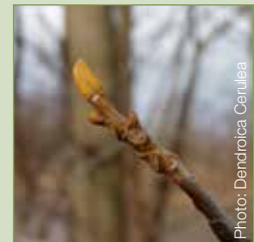
Wild Black Cherry



Common Hackberry



Eastern Hemlock



Bitternut Hickory

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Medium - Tall Trees (>15m)	Hickory, Shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>		LC	10-15
	Kentucky Coffee-tree*	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>		SLC	12-15
	Maple, Black	<i>Acer nigrum</i>		LC	10-15
	Maple, Freeman Other name: Hybrid Maple	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>		SLC	10-12
	Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>		SLC	15-18
	Oak, Black*	<i>Quercus velutina</i>		S	15-20
	Oak, Bur	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>		SLC	15-20
	Oak, Northern Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>		SLC	15-20



Shagbark Hickory



Kentucky Coffee-tree



Black Maple



Freeman Maple

Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●	●		●		Y								Y	Unique bark peels in long strips, appears shaggy; Nut enclosed in winged husk
●	●	●	●		W								Y	Unique bark with orange cracks; Leaves emerge late in spring; Large seed pods provide winter interest
			●	Y	Y								Y O R	Similar in appearance to Sugar Maple but leaves have only three-lobes and appear to droop
●	●		●		Y								Y O R	Cross between Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) and Silver Maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>); Clusters of tiny red flowers before spring leaf-out
			●		Y								Y O R	Known for maple syrup in the spring and vibrant fall colours; Not tolerant of most urban conditions
●		●	●		Y G								Y	Thick, glossy leaves; Dried leaves remain and provide winter interest; Mature trees produce acorns
●		●	●		Y G								Y	Mature trees produce acorns; bristly edge around acorn cap; One of the more rapid-growing oaks; Prefers acidic soils
●		●	●		Y G								R	Mature trees produce acorns; One of the more rapid-growing oaks; Hardy urban tree



Sugar Maple



Black Oak



Bur Oak



Northern Red Oak

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Dry - Slightly Moist				
Medium - Tall Trees (>15m)	Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	☀️☾	S L	18-22
	Pine, Red*	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	☀️	S L	10-12
	Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	☀️☾	S L	10-15
	Sassafras*	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	☀️☾	S L	10-15
	Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>	☀️☾	S L C	5-8
	Tulip-tree*	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	☀️☾	S L	10-15
	Moist - Wet				
Wildflowers	Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	☀️☾	S L C	N/A
	Hepatica, Sharp-lobed*	<i>Anemone acutiloba</i> Former scientific name: <i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	●	L	N/A



White Oak



Red Pine



Eastern White Pine



Sassafras

☀️ Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; ☾ Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; ● Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●		●	●		Y G								P	Mature trees produce acorns; Dried leaves remain and provide winter interest; Extremely sensitive to soil compaction
●					R								EG	Unique reddish-brown, scaly bark; Tufts of long, firm needles; Good windbreak and screening
					R	R							EG	Tufts of long, soft needles; Good windbreak and screening
●			●		Y								Y O R P	Unique mitten-shaped leaves; Fragrant leaves, flowers; Dark-blue fruits on red stalks in summer
●	●				R								EG	Small, fragrant needles circle the branches; Good windbreak and screening
			●			Y O							Y	Unique 4-pointed leaves; Large tulip-like flowers; Attractive seed heads provide winter interest
●		●	●		W	W								Effective ground cover; Vigorous
				W										Leaves appear after flowers have blossomed; Evergreen leaves provide winter interest



White Spruce



Tulip-tree



Canada Anemone



Sharp-lobed Hepatica

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Moist - Wet				
Wildflowers	Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Loosestrife, Fringed	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	☀️	L	N/A
	Meadow-rue, Early	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	☀️ ●	L	N/A
	Phlox, Wild Blue*	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	☀️ ●	S L C	N/A
	Skullcap, Hooded	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	☀️ ☀️	S L C	N/A
	Spring Beauty, Narrow-leaved*	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	●	L	N/A
	Violet, Canada	<i>Viola canadensis var. canadensis</i>	●	S L	N/A
Ferns	Bulblet Fern	<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>	☀️ ●	S L	N/A



Jack-in-the-pulpit



Fringed Loosetrife



Early Meadow-rue



Wild Blue Phlox

☀️ Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; ☀️/● Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; ● Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month							Fall Colour	Notes		
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O			N	
			●		P G	P G								Tiny spike of flowers (“Jack”) hidden under plant’s striped hood; Cluster of bright red berries in summer
							Y	Y						Hairy leaf stalks; Not to be confused with the invasive Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)
					G									Attractive delicate leaves; Blooms in early spring during leaf-out
					B	B								Clusters of small, tubular flowers; Spreads by leafy shoots along the ground
							P	P	P					Small, tubular flowers; Lower flower petal white with purple dots
				PI	PI									Clusters of star-like flowers; Narrow, grass-like leaves; Spring ephemeral
			●		W	W								Flower has yellow centre; Heart-shaped leaves; Clump-forming: effective ground cover
														Graceful, slender fronds taper to a point; Small bulblets form on frond’s underside from which new ferns grow when they drop to the ground



Photo: Joshua Mayer

Hooded Skullcap



Photo: Tom Potterfield

Narrow-leaved Spring Beauty



Canada Violet



Photo: Anita Gould

Bulblet Fern

R red, **O** orange, **Y** yellow, **G** green, **PG** pale green, **B** blue, **P** purple, **PI** pink, **BR** brown, **SI** silver, **W** white, **EG** evergreen

Tolerances: **Cp** Compaction; **Dr** Drought; **St** Salt; **Ju** Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as “vigorous” are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Moist - Wet				
Ferns	Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i> Former scientific name: <i>Osmunda cinnamomeum</i>		L	N/A
	Northern Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>		L	N/A
	Ostrich Fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris var. pensylvanica</i>		S L	N/A
	Sensitive Fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>		S L	N/A
	Spinulose Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>		S L	N/A
Sedges	Plantain-leaved Sedge	<i>Carex plantaginea</i>		L	N/A
Vines	Virgin's-bower Other name: Virginia Virgin's-bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	 	L C	N/A
Shrubs	Chokeberry, Black*	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	 	S L C	1-1.5



Cinnamon Fern



Northern Maidenhair Fern



Ostrich Fern



Sensitive Fern

 Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight;  Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight;  Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N		
●													Silvery, fuzzy fiddleheads in early spring; Unique showy fern with one erect cinnamon-coloured frond, and one arching green-coloured frond
													Dark red fiddleheads in early spring; Delicate lacy fronds with black stems
●		●	●										Vase-like clusters of fronds; Vigorous
													Pale red fiddleheads in spring; Deeply-lobed, bright-green fronds; Sensitive to frost
													Narrow, lacy, light-green fronds; Vase-like clusters of fronds; Evergreen fronds provide winter interest
					●	●						●	Attractive wide, rippled leaves; Evergreen leaves provide winter interest; Emerges early spring; Clump-forming
	●		●			Ⓜ	Ⓜ					● ● ●	Large, attractive flowers, followed by feathery seed heads; Climbs using twisting leaf stalks; Vigorous
●	●	●			Ⓜ	Ⓜ						●	Flat-topped clusters of flowers; Dark purple berries in late summer persist and provide winter interest; Sends out suckers: clip or use in hedgerow



Spinulose Wood Fern



Plantain-leaved Sedge



Virgin's-bower



Black Chokeberry

● red, ● orange, ● yellow, ● green, ● pale green, ● blue, ● purple, ● pink, ● brown, ● silver, ● white, ● evergreen

Tolerances: ● Cp Compaction; ● Dr Drought; ● St Salt; ● Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Moist - Wet				
Small - Medium Shrubs (<3m)	Cranberry, Highbush	<i>Viburnum opulus ssp. trilobum</i> Former scientific name: <i>Viburnum trilobum</i>		L C	2-4
	Currant, Wild Black	<i>Ribes americanum</i>		L	1-2
	Dogwood, Silky*	<i>Cornus amomum</i>		S L C	2-3
	Gooseberry, Prickly	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>		S L	1-2
	Hobblebush *	<i>Viburnum lantanooides</i>		S L	2-3
	Ninebark, Eastern*	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius var. opulifolius</i>		S L C	2-3
	Spicebush *	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>		S L	2-3
Spiraea, Hardhack* Other name: Steeplebush	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>		S L C	1-2	



Highbush Cranberry



Wild Black Current



Silky Dogwood



Prickly Gooseberry

Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight; Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight; Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●	●		●		Ⓜ	Ⓜ							R P	Flat-topped clusters of flowers; Red berries in summer persist and provide winter interest; Do not confuse with European Highbush Cranberry (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>) which is non-native and invasive
●	●		●		Ⓜ	Ⓜ							Y R P	Dark purple berries in summer; Do not grow near pine trees as it can harbour 'white pine blister rust'; Often forms thickets with age; suitable for hedgerows
●	●		●				Ⓜ						P	Dense, flat-topped clusters of flowers; Berries turn from white to blue in summer; Vigorous
●	●				PG	PG							Y O R P	Prickly purple berries in summer; Prickly branches; Do not grow near pine trees as it can harbour 'white pine blister rust'
					Ⓜ	Ⓜ							O R P	Dense flat-topped clusters of flowers; Berries turn from red to blue in summer; Branches bend and take root, "hobbling" passers-by
●	●	●	●		Ⓜ	Ⓜ							Y P	Flat-topped clusters of flowers; Red berries in summer; Attractive peeling bark and seed capsules provide winter interest
●	●	●		Ⓜ									Y	Flowers emerge before spring leaf-out; Aromatic leaves; Persistent red berries provide winter interest
●	●						P	P					Y G	Large, cone-shaped clusters of flowers; Attractive peeling reddish-brown bark; Persistent seed capsules provide winter interest



Hobblebush



Eastern Ninebark



Spicebush



Hardhack Spiraea

Photo: R.W.Smith

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Moist - Wet				
Shrubs (<3m)	Winterberry Other name: Black Holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>		S L C	1.5-3
	Wild-raisin* Other name: Smooth Witherod	<i>Viburnum nudum</i> Former scientific name: <i>Viburnum cassanoides</i>		S L C	1.5-4
Large Shrubs & Small Trees (3m-15m)	Alder, Speckled	<i>Alnus incana</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i> Former scientific name: <i>Alnus rugosa</i>		S L	4-8
	Bladdernut, American*	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>		S L C	2-4
	Blue-beech Other names: Musclemwood, Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>		S L C	6-10
	Maple, Mountain	<i>Acer spicatum</i>		S L C	3-5
	Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>		S L C	2-4
	Willow, Bebb's	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>		S L C	4-6



Winterberry



Wild-raisin



Speckled Alder



American Bladdernut

 Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight;  Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight;  Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●	●	●			G	G							Y	Glossy green leaves drop in fall; Clusters of bright red berries provide winter interest; Both male and female must be planted for fruit to grow
●	●		●			W							O R P	Flat-topped clusters of flowers; Berries turn from pink to red to blue in summer
	●			Y									G	Contributes nitrogen to the soil; Attractive seed cones provide winter interest; Often multi-stemmed
	●		●		Y G								Y	Seed pods rattle in fall winds; Unique greenish bark textured with white cracks; Often multi-stemmed
			●		R G								O R	Smooth, sinewy, muscle-like bark; Unique hanging fruit with paper-like texture
						G							O R	Branches are purplish-grey; Multi-stemmed
●			●		W	W							O P	Flat-topped clusters of flowers; Dark purple berries in late summer, fall; Suitable for hedgerows
●	●	●	●	Y G									Y G	Short catkin flowers appear before spring leaf-out; Fuzzy silvery-grey leaves; Single-stemmed or multi-stemmed with reddish-purple bark



Blue-beech



Mountain Maple



Nannyberry



Bebb's Willow

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: **Cp** Compaction; **Dr** Drought; **St** Salt; **Ju** Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Moist - Wet				
Small Trees (3m-15m)	Willow, Shining*	<i>Salix lucida</i>		S L C	4-6
	Willow, Wooly Other names: Heart-leaved Willow, Diamond Willow	<i>Salix eriocephala</i>		S L C	3-4
Medium - Tall Trees (> 15m)	Aspen, Large-tooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>		S L	6-12
	Birch, Yellow	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>		S L	10-15
	Cottonwood, Eastern	<i>Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides</i>		S L C	12-18
	Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>		S L	6-8
	Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>		S L C	10-12
	Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>		S L C	15-18



Photo: Sally and Andy Wasowski

Shining Willow



Photo: Matt Lavin

Woolly Willow

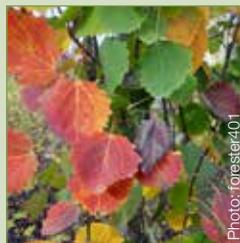


Photo: forests401

Large-tooth Aspen



Yellow Birch

 Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight;  Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight;  Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●	●	●	●	Y G	Y G								Y G	Spiky catkin flowers appear with leaf-out; Glossy leaves shine in the sun; Seed dispersed as fluff
	●			G	G								R	Short catkin flowers appear before leaf-out; Leaves have reddish-purple tinge, fuzzy when young; Suitable for erosion control along waterways
●		●		G	G								Y	Silvery catkins appear before leaf-out; Leaf edge has large curved teeth; Smooth, white bark becomes furrowed, darker with age
		●	●		Y								Y	Crushed leaves and twigs have wintergreen odour; Unique curly, peeling, golden-yellow bark
●	●	●	●	R	R								Y	Catkins appear before spring leaf-out; Seed dispersed by wind as cottony-fluff; Vigorous
	●				Y	Y							EG	Fragrant leaves; Prefers north-facing slopes; Good windbreak and screening
●	●		●		R								O R	Clusters of tiny red flowers before spring leaf-out; decorative red keys soon after; Do not confuse with the non-native and invasive Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>) which has dark red leaves
●	●	●	●		Y								Y G	Small flowers before leaf-out; Underside of the leaf is silvery; Tolerates dry conditions as well



Eastern Cottonwood



Balsam Fir



Red Maple



Silver Maple

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, S silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: Cp Compaction; Dr Drought; St Salt; Ju Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil	Spread (m)
	Moist - Wet				
Medium - Tall Trees (>15m)	Oak, Swamp White*	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>		S L C	15-18
	Poplar, Balsam	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>		S L	14-16
	Sycamore*	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>		S L C	18-22
	Tamarack Other name: American Larch	<i>Larix laricina</i>		S L C	6-10
	Willow, Peach-leaved*	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>		S L C	10-12



Swamp White Oak

Photo: Jai Sanders



Balsam Poplar

Photo: Doug Waylett



Sycamore

Photo: Alexis Gordon

 Full sun: 6 or more hours of sunlight;  Part shade: 4-6 hours of sunlight;  Shade: 4 or less hours of sunlight

Soil: **S** Sand; **L** Loam; **C** Clay

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit, see p. 5.

Tolerances				Flower Colour by Month								Fall Colour	Notes	
Dr	Cp	St	Ju	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N			
●	●	●	●		G								Y	Glossy green upper leaf and silvery underside
		●		G	G								Y	Aromatic leaf buds in spring; Long, spiky catkins in mid-spring
●	●		●		G								BR	Grey bark flakes off with age to reveal smooth white bark; Unique dangling seed balls provide winter interest
	●	●				R							Y	Soft tufts of short needles; Drops needles in fall
●	●	●		Y G									Y G	Often multi-stemmed; Slightly drooping branches; Suitable for erosion control along waterways



Tamarack



Peach-leaved Willow

Photo: Dan Mullen

R red, O orange, Y yellow, G green, PG pale green, B blue, P purple, PI pink, BR brown, SI silver, W white, EG evergreen

Tolerances: **Cp** Compaction; **Dr** Drought; **St** Salt; **Ju** Juglones (substance produced by walnut trees)

Plants noted as "vigorous" are not recommended for small yards

Native Woodland Plants for Landscaping

Forest Regions

The Credit River watershed falls within two forest regions: Carolinian and Great Lakes-St Lawrence. The Carolinian forest zone extends from Lake Ontario into south Brampton, with small pockets further north. Carolinian forests feature primarily deciduous trees that drop their leaves during fall, followed by a period without leaves through the winter. The rest of the watershed is in the Great Lakes-St Lawrence forest zone. This forest region contains a mix of both deciduous and coniferous (evergreen) trees. Coniferous trees have green needles throughout the year.

Plant Communities

Each forest region contains plant communities that are typical of that region. Each community has a variety of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants that prefer certain site conditions such as soil, moisture, shade, wind and temperatures. A community provides a home (habitat) to animals that either live there, visit to feed or stop over on migration routes. The plants on this list are based on those found in historic plant communities of the Credit River watershed.

Historically the main native forest and woodland communities of the Credit River watershed include:

- Sugar Maple deciduous forest
- Ash-Basswood-Elm lowland forest
- Oak-Maple-Hickory deciduous forest
- Oak-Pine mixed forest
- Beech and associates
- Hemlock mixed forest
- Cedar coniferous forest

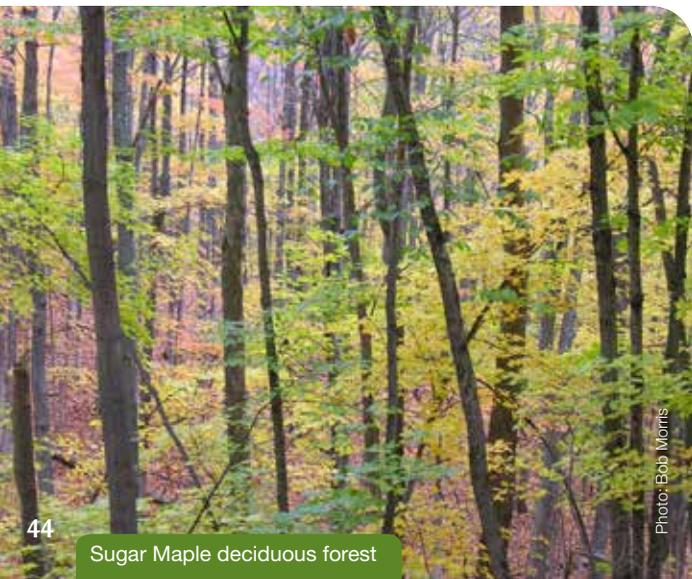


Photo: Bob Morris

Birds

Forest and woodland communities support a variety of birds at different stages in their lifecycles by providing food and shelter. To attract birds, plant a combination of evergreen trees, such as native cedars, pines or spruce, as well as trees or shrubs that produce berries, such as a native serviceberry or dogwoods. Oak trees also provide resources for a variety of birds. Planting in groups or clusters gives birds more shelter and makes them feel safer and more likely to visit.

For more information on what to plant to attract birds, see CVC's Plant List for Migrating Birds at www.creditvalleyca.ca/plantsformigratingbirds and CVC's Plant List for Breeding Birds at www.creditvalleyca.ca/plantsforbreedingbirds.

Caution

Some plants have parts that may be poisonous in some circumstances. For example some plants can be poisonous if ingested in large quantities but are an ecologically important part of our watershed and excellent for landscaping. Check the Canadian Poisonous Plants Information System under 'Sources' and ask your supplier for more information. Please exercise caution when you choose plants with poisonous parts.

Buying Plants

To protect local plant populations, purchase native plants and seeds from nurseries that specialize in native plants. Refer to *CVC's Guide to Native Plant Nurseries & Seed Suppliers* at www.creditvalleyca.ca/nurseries. Rare plants should be sourced locally from nurseries that specialize in native species.

If you wish to collect seeds, follow seed collection guidelines provided by the North American Native Plant Society at www.nanps.org/index.php/plant-sources/seed-collecting.

Cultivars are developed from naturally occurring or true native species to have specific traits such as larger flowers. CVC recommends avoiding cultivars to limit cross breeding with true native populations. When in doubt, refer to the scientific name.

CVC currently recommends that some native species not be planted due to pests or disease.

- Ash trees should not be planted due to the presence of the invasive emerald ash borer beetle in the watershed. For more information, visit www.creditvalleyca.ca/yourlandandwater.
- Elm trees have been affected by Dutch elm disease and should not be planted.

Sources

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For the most updated version of this list visit: www.creditvalleyca.ca/woodlandplants

Have sun? For CVC's Prairie and Meadow list visit: www.creditvalleyca.ca/prairiemeadowplants



Wild Columbine

Credit Valley Conservation landscaping information and programs

CVC offers programs and resources that support native plant gardening, landscaping and naturalization.

Your Green Yard offers workshops and presentations on native plant gardening and landscaping to local residents within the Credit River watershed.

www.creditvalleyca.ca/yyg

Greening Corporate Grounds offers advice, landscape concept plans and planting events to businesses and institutions within the Credit River watershed.

www.creditvalleyca.ca/gcg

Countryside Stewardship offers workshops as well as technical and financial assistance to support rural environmental stewardship.

www.creditvalleyca.ca/countrysidestewardship

For additional landscaping fact sheets and resources, visit www.creditvalleyca.ca/landscaping



Photo: Pverdonik

Photo: Pverdonik



1255 Old Derry Road
Mississauga, Ontario L5N 6R4
Phone: 905-670-1615
Toll Free: 1-800-668-5557
Fax: 905-670-2210
Website: www.creditvalleyca.ca
Email: cvc@creditvalleyca.ca
[creditvalleyca.ca/facebook](https://www.facebook.com/creditvalleyca.ca/)
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