By incorporating native plants into your landscaping, you are helping to re-stitch the fabric of our local endangered ecosystems.

**Nodding Onion**  
*Allium cernuum*

- Bulbous perennial 10–50 cm tall
- Full sun to part shade
- Small pink flowers in a nodding cluster June–July
- Leaves are evergreen, grass-like
- Fruits are dry capsules; can be a prolific seeder, so trim seed-heads to prevent self-sowing
- Drought tolerant once established
- Attracts bees and butterflies
Dry, well-drained sandy soil

Add sand and a pebble mulch in spring for drainage

Good for rockeries and along edges of perennial border; space 10–15 cm apart

Can be used in containers with Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) and Woolly Sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum*)

Allow soil to dry out in summer

Found in dry to open woods, rocky to sandy sites
By incorporating native plants into your landscaping, you are helping to re-stitch the fabric of our local endangered ecosystems.
Dry to moist, well-drained, humus-rich soil

Create a hedgerow with other flowering native shrubs; use as specimen shrub or as background in perennial borders

Water during dry periods in the first year after planting

Plant in late winter or early spring

Mulch in fall; best if not pruned

Found along rocky shorelines, bluffs, in meadows, thickets, and along forest edges in dry to moist open forests
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**Sitka Columbine**

*Aquilegia formosa*

- Perennial up to 1 metre tall
- Full sun to part shade
- Red and yellow flowers with long spurs flowering May–June
- Foliage divided into threes, fern-like
- Fruit a dry capsule
- Flowers attract hummingbirds

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**Light moisture drainage**

**Native plants for your garden**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIGHT</th>
<th>MOISTURE</th>
<th>DRAINAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>full sun to part shade</td>
<td>moist soil</td>
<td>(variable)</td>
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</table>
Moist soil; add organic mulch in fall

Combine with ferns and Western Trillium (*Trillium ovatum*) in a woodland bed; or with Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*) in a moist, sunny perennial bed

Plant in spring; does not like to be moved as has a taproot

Found in meadows, rocky slopes, beaches, forest openings, roadsides
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Great Camas · Common Camas
_Camassia leichtlinii · Camassia quamash_

- Perennial bulb with flower stalks
  - 20–120 cm tall (Great Camas);
  - 20–70 cm tall (Common Camas)
- Full sun to part shade
- Showy deep purple-blue flowers in mid-April
- Long grass-like shiny green leaves
- Can be naturalized in lawns if allowed to set seed in late summer
Moderately moist, well-drained, humus-rich soil; needs spring moisture

Use in drifts in woodland gardens, perennial borders, in naturalized meadows, along pond edges (Great Camas)

Plant bulbs in fall in deep soil >10 cm and 15-30 cm apart

Great Camas will flower later than Common Camas in areas retaining spring moisture; allow soil to dry out after flowering

Both are found in moist meadows and temporary wet pools; Common Camas also grows in soil pockets on rock outcrops
By incorporating native plants into your landscaping, you are helping to re-stitch the fabric of our local endangered ecosystems.
Dry, well-drained loamy soil

Combine in perennial beds with Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*), Woolly Sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum*), and Roemer’s Fescue (*Festuca roemeri*)

Plant in spring; add sand and/or pebbles around crowns for drainage

Allow soil to dry out after flowering

Found in grassy bluffs, meadows, and forest openings
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Native Plants for Your Garden

Broad-leaved Shootingstar
*Dodecatheon hendersonii*

- Perennial up to 30 cm tall
- Full sun to part shade
- Pinkish-rose to deep magenta flowers touched with yellow at their base, blooming March–April
- Basal leaves 3–14 cm long, egg-shaped to triangular, lying flat on the ground
- Fruit a dry oval rust-coloured capsule
- An exceptionally bright addition to a border
Moderately moist to dry, organic shallow soils that are well-drained

Needs spring moisture followed by drought in summer

Add pea gravel and sand to the crowns to increase drainage

Plant in fall; watch for slugs in spring as new leaves emerge

Will go dormant after flowering, so mark location with pea gravel

Nice for naturalizing in lawns and for use in containers; or use in rockeries with Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*) or in meadow communities

Found in moderately moist to dry woods and grassy meadows
light moisture drainage

native plants for your garden

Woolly Sunflower
*Eriophyllum lanatum*

- Perennial 10–60 cm tall
- Full sun to part shade
- Flowers are 2–5 cm, yellow and daisy-like, blooming May–July
- Fruit is a single-seeded achene
- Silvery grey foliage
- Drought tolerant once established
- Deer resistant

By incorporating native plants into your landscaping, you are helping to re-stitch the fabric of our local endangered ecosystems.
Dry, well-drained, coarse-textured sandy soil

Good for use in rockeries, on dry banks, or in perennial borders as an edging plant; can also be used in containers

Plant with Small-flowered Alumroot (*Heuchera micrantha*) and Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*)

Plant in early spring or late fall

Flower stalks can be trimmed back after initial flowering to promote a second blooming period later in summer/fall

Found in dry, open habitats, especially rocky, sunny slopes
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**Native Plants for Your Garden**

**Small-flowered Alumroot**

*Heuchera micrantha*

- Perennial; flower stems 15–60 cm tall
- Full sun to part shade
- Small white flowers on long stalks, flowering June–early July; can be used as cut flowers
- Evergreen heart-shaped leaves turn reddish in sun
- Drought tolerant once established

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<td><em>well-drained</em></td>
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</table>
Moist to dry well-drained soil; add sand/grit around base for drainage

Combine in perennial beds or rockeries with Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*), Woolly Sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum*)

Can be used in containers as well

Plant in late summer to early fall; divide rhizomes

Found on streambanks, in rock crevices, and on rocky slopes
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**Oceanspray**  
*Holodiscus discolor*

- Deciduous shrub up to 4 metres tall
- Full sun to part shade
- Slightly fragrant clusters of cream-coloured flowers June–July
- Fruits are dry one-seeded achenes
- Drought and salt tolerant
- Useful for stabilizing slopes
- Provides good bird habitat; seeds are food for small birds

**Light**  
- Full sun to part shade

**Moisture**  
- Dry to moist

**Drainage**  
- Well-drained
Dry to moist, well-drained coarse-textured soil

Use in a mixed hedgerow with Mock-orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*) and Red-flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), or as the background in a mixed border

Plant in fall or early spring

Found on dry to moist open sites in open woods, thickets, clearings, on coastal bluffs
Evergreen shrub 10–60 cm tall

Part shade to full shade

Holly-like leaves with prominent spiny teeth turning reddish in fall

Fragrant yellow flowers in clusters April–June

Dark blue berries in late summer to fall

Deer resistant

Drought tolerant

By incorporating native plants into your landscaping, you are helping to re-stitch the fabric of our local endangered ecosystems.
Dry to moist soil

- Any soil type, including clay; cannot tolerate permanent moisture

- Use in groups under Douglas-fir trees; in dry woodlands as a ground cover mixed with Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*); edges of woodland garden in dappled shade

- Found in dry open slopes and open forests
native plants for your garden

Satinflower
Olsynium douglasii

- Perennial up to 30 cm tall
- Full sun to part sun
- Flowers are 6-petalled, purple to pink with a satiny sheen flowering March–April
- Tufted greyish-green, grass-like leaves
- Fruit is a dry capsule
- One of the showiest early spring flowers

By incorporating native plants into your landscaping, you are helping to re-stitch the fabric of our local endangered ecosystems
Moist to dry well-drained, shallow soil; add grit or sand for drainage

Will go dormant after flowering, so mark location with pea gravel

Use in rock gardens, borders, planters, or under deciduous shrubs

Plant in early summer with roots 2.5 cm below surface; apply thin organic mulch

Needs spring moisture followed by drought in the summer

Found in moist rocky knolls and bluffs, grassy meadows and Garry Oak (Quercus garryana) woodlands
By incorporating native plants into your landscaping, you are helping to re-stitch the fabric of our local endangered ecosystems.

**Broad-leaved Stonecrop**

*Sedum spathulifolium*

- Herbaceous succulent perennial up to 20 cm tall
- Full sun to part shade
- Bright yellow flowers (petals 1 cm long) in flat-topped clusters June–July
- Fruit is a dry reddish capsule
- Spoon-shaped evergreen blue-green leaves; rosette forming
- Drought tolerant once established
Dry, well-drained soil; coarse textured-soils; add sand and grit

Excellent for rockeries, as an edging plant for sunny perennial beds, or as a ground cover

Use in terra-cotta containers with Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) and Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*)

Found on rock outcrops in dry Garry Oak ecosystems, coastal cliffs, and forest openings