

## Attracting Wildlife in Your Garden

### Common native trees that attract wildlife

- Arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*)
- Garry oak (*Quercus garryana*)
- Western yew (*Taxus brevifolia*)
- Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*)

### Common native shrubs that attract wildlife

- Common snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)
- Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*)
- Red flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)
- Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)
- Orange honeysuckle (*Lonicera cilosa*)
- Indian plum (*Oemlaria cerasiformis*)
- Red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)
- Oregon-grape, tall and short (*Mahonia aquifolium* and *M. nervosa*)
- Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*)
- Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)
- Red and Blue elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa* and *S. caerulea*)
- Thimbleberry (*Rubus parvifolius*)
- Evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*)
- Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)
- Mock-orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*)

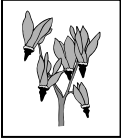
### Common native ground covers that attract wildlife

- Kinnickinick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- False lily of the valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*)
- Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*)
- Stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium, lanceolatum, oregonum*) \* The variety *S. acre* is invasive
- Coastal strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*)

- Woodland strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*)
- False solomon's seal (*Smilacina racemosa*)
- Sword fern (*Polstichium munitum*)

### Common native perennials, bulbs and annuals that attract wildlife

- Nodding onion (*Allium cirnuum*)
- Sitka columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*)
- Menzie's larkspur (*Delphinium menziesii*)
- Lupine (*Lupinus micranthus*, *L. bicolor*, *L. vallicola*)
- Penstemon (*Penstemon serrulatus*) \*There are many varieties that are non-native
- Monkey flower (*Mimulus guttatus*)
- Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*)\* Invasive varieties exist (*S. rugosa* is introduced)
- Northern goldenrod (*Solidago multiradiata*)\* Invasive varieties exist (*S. rugosa* is introduced)
- Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)
- Fringecup (*Tellima grandiflora* and *Lithophragma glabrum*)



## Notes on Attracting Wildlife to Your Garden

### Birds

- Include plants with nectar sources (primarily for hummingbirds) which are usually found in bright coloured pink and red flowers such as: Red Flowering Current (*Ribes sanguineum*), Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*) and Orange honeysuckle (*Lonicera ciliosa*)
- Food for birds includes berry, nut or seed producing plants such as: Red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), Indian plum (*Oemlaria cerasilformis*), Red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia sp*), Wild rose (*Rosa nutkana*) and Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*)
- Include plants for bird shelter, such as Common snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*) – brush piles and dead trees are also good places for birds to seek shelter
- Birds also like access to nesting material such as grasses and small twigs
- Good nesting sites are nest boxes, shrubs and trees such as: Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), Red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*) and Big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
- Provide water for drinking and bathing – gravel or grit helps birds with digestion
- Good perch sites provide lookout sites and safety from predators

### Butterflies

- Nectar sources for butterflies are usually bright coloured flowers such as: Penstemon (*Penstemon sp*)\* and Larkspur (*Delphinium menzeisii*) – Note that nectar plants are best in sunny locations, sheltered from the wind. Group nectar plants together to encourage longer visits
- Sources of larval (caterpillar) food are Willow (*Salix sp*)\*, Spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*) and Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*)
- Keep your garden pesticide-free

- Butterflies derive minerals from water or mud puddles

*\*Invasive varieties exist*

### Notes on Attracting Wildlife to your Garden con't.

#### Reptiles

- Provide south facing rocks for warming on cool days, as well as cool spots under logs and rock crevices to hide and hunt
- Include a permanent source of water in a location safe from predators
- Foods include insects, slugs and earthworms

#### Amphibians

- Include damp spots under moss, rocks, logs or leaf litter in your garden
- Provide areas of partial shade and a permanent source of water
- Foods include insects, slugs and earthworms
- Provide locations that are safe from predators