

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

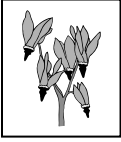
- Common snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)
- Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*)
- Red flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)
- Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)
- Orange trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera cilosa*)
- Indian plum (*Oemlaria cerasifornis*)
- Red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)
- Oregon-grape, 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*)
- Stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium, lanceolatum, oregonum*)
- Wild and woodland strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana, F. vesca*)
- Sword fern (*Polstichium munitum*)

Common native perennials, bulbs and annuals that attract wildlife

- Nodding onion (*Allium cirnum*)
- Red columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*)
- Menzie's larkspur (*Delphinium menziesii*)
- Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*)
- Penstemon (*Penstemon serrulatus and P. fruticosa*)
- Monkey flower (*Mimulus guttatus*)
- Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*)
- Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)
- Fringecup (*Tellima grandiflora*)
- Aster (*Aster chilensis and A. modestus*)



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*), and Orange trumpet 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*), Nutka 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*). Dead trees are also important.
- 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*), Fireweed (*Epilobium augustifolium*) and Larkspur (*Delphinium menzeisii*). 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.

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.

Native Bees

- native bees are the most important group of pollinators
- research suggests that native plants are four times more attractive to native bees than exotic plants
- native plants such as aster, currants, fireweed, goldenrod, penstemon, saskatoon, snowberry and yarrow are a good source of food for wild bees
- chose several colours of flowers such as blue, purple, white, yellow - have a diversity of plants flowering throughout the seasons
- resist the urge to have a totally manicured lawn and garden - leave bare ground for nesting bees
- eliminate the use of all pesticides and fertilizers