

TIPS FOR SUCCESSFUL SHRUB PLANTING

- *Keep shrubs in a cool shaded area until they are planted.
- *Remove grasses or weeds from the planting area.
- *Dig a hole to accommodate the root ball and keep topsoil separate.
- *Remove the shrub from its container and gently massage the roots.
- *Position the shrub in the hole so that the top of the root ball will be just below the finished soil level.
- *Add compost or organic matter to the soil as you fill the hole.
- *Replace the topsoil as the top layer
- *Water the shrub well.
- *Add mulch to control weeds and to hold in moisture.

SEED SOURCE MATTERS!

Seed source refers to the locality where a seed was collected. Plants have evolved to be specially adapted to local climates and sites; a process of natural selection. Choosing plants from a local seed source will increase your chances of growing a healthy plant and helps maintain local biodiversity.

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This information was provided with the assistance of:
The Sherwood Fox Arboretum
The Sherwood Fox Arboretum includes all the trees on the campus of The University of Western Ontario.

DO YOU WANT TO PLANT A SHRUB?

Be an informed consumer! Use this guide to help you choose the right shrub for your Chatham-Kent area location.

To promote conservation of native species in southwestern Ontario, buy and plant shrubs native to your area only.

WHY CHOOSE NATIVE SPECIES?

Native Species:

- *Are adapted to the region, so they handle climate extremes and other stress better
- *Are easier to maintain
- *Provide suitable wildlife habitat
- *Don't disrupt local ecosystems
- *Help maintain local biodiversity

TIPS FOR CHOOSING THE RIGHT SHRUB

Decide where you will plant the shrub. Note soil type, drainage patterns, and light conditions.

- *Buy native local stock from reliable nurseries with knowledgeable staff. Bring this guide to the nursery.
- *Ask questions about the origins and suitability of the plant you plan to buy.
- *Look for healthy shrubs with good foliage colour, flexible branches, plumb buds and good growth in the previous year.
- *Avoid shrubs that appear too large for their container. They may be pot bound.
- *The best time to plant most shrubs is early spring or late fall. Evergreens should be planted in the spring.
- *Check local by-laws for restrictions on boulevard plantings.

The Lower Thames Valley Conservation Authority, Stewardship Kent, and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent are working in partnership towards the Greening of Chatham-Kent.

Technical advice is available for landowners regarding wetland creation, habitat restoration, and funding assistance. For inquiries call

Lower Thames Valley Conservation Authority
100 Thames Street,
Chatham, Ontario, Canada N7L 2Y8
Phone: (519) 354-7310 ext. 229 or 230

or for more information visit

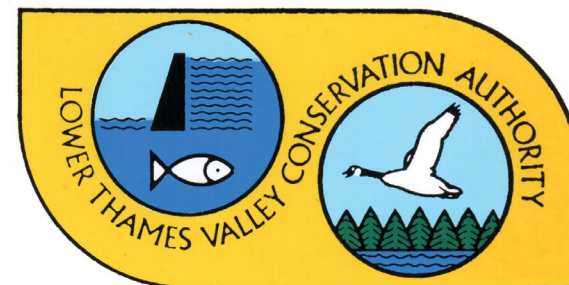
<http://www.lowerthames-conservation.on.ca/>

www.ontariostewardship.org/councils/kent

www.carolinian.org/FactSheets_NativeStock.htm



Wheatley Woods
Native Plant Nursery and Garden Centre



Choosing the right SHRUB

CHATHAM-KENT

Best Choices

These shrubs are native to southwestern Ontario and grow naturally in the Chatham-Kent area. They are adapted to local climate, and are hardier and easier to maintain than non-native species. Some have very specific sun, moisture, and soil requirements. They may not do well in all sites, so check their requirements before you buy them.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Climbing Bittersweet
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's-bower
<i>Cornus obliqua</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Grey Dogwood
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	Round-leaved Dogwood
<i>Cornus sericea ssp. sericea</i>	Red-osier Dogwood
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazelnut
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked Hazel
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch-Hazel
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Fly Honeysuckle
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridge-berry
<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Mountain Holly
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry
<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Wild Black Current
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Prickly Gooseberry
<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Smooth Rose
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Carolina Rose
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp Rose
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Purple Flowering Raspberry
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Beaked Willow
<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	Willow
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar Willow
<i>Salix lucida</i>	Shining Willow
<i>Sambucus canadensis var. canadensis</i>	Common Elderberry
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red-berried Elderberry

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Smilax tamnoides</i>	Hispid Greenbrier
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Narrow-leaved Meadow Sweet
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	American Bladdernut
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Canadian Yew
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Viburnum
<i>Virburnum cassinoides</i>	Northern Wild Raisin
<i>Viburnum lentaga</i>	Nannyberry
<i>Viburnum rafinesquina</i>	Downy Arrow-wood
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Riverbank Grape
<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	Prickly Ash



SCIENTIFIC NAMES

It is important to know the scientific name of plants you are considering buying. A scientific name consists of two parts. The first part is the genus name and may be shared by many species. For example, *Rosa* is the Latin name for Rose. The second part of the name is the species. *Rosa blanda*, is the native Smooth Rose. It is a good shrub choice. *Rosa multiflora*, on the other hand, is the non-native and highly invasive Multiflora Rose. It should be avoided. If you see additional names, this usually indicates a subspecies or cultivated variety.

USE WITH CAUTION

These species do not occur naturally, or are rare in the Chatham-Kent area although they are native to Ontario. They may not do as well as local species. These shrubs may be used in landscaping, but should not be used for naturalization projects.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alnus incana spp. rugosa</i>	Speckled Alder
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon Berry
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Common Bearberry
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet Creeper
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea
<i>Clematis occidentalis</i>	Purple Clematis
<i>Euonymus atropurpurea</i>	Burning Bush
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Sweet Bayberry
<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Sand Cherry
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain Ash
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	Hobblebush
<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	Northern Fox Grape

Some species below are regulated under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Permits may be required. Contact your local MNR office for further information.

Endangered	
<i>Cornis floridaz</i>	Eastern Flowering Dogwood
Threatened	
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Common Hoptree
Special Concern	
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Climbing Prairie Rose



AVOID

THESE ARE NON-NATIVE SPECIES THAT HAVE OR MAY BECOME INVASIVE PROBLEM WEEDS IN SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO. THEY GROW FAST AND REPRODUCE READILY. WHEN THEY ESCAPE INTO THE WILD THEY COMPETE WITH NATIVE SPECIES AND DISRUPT LOCAL ECOSYSTEMS. THESE SHRUBS SHOULD NOT BE PLANTED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN POSSIBLE TO PREVENT FURTHER INVASION

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	European Barberry
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental Bitter-sweet
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Winter Creeper
<i>Fangula alnus</i>	Glossy Buckthorn
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European Privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicery x bella</i>	Hybrid Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	European Fly Honeysuckle
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	European Buckthorn
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	European Black Currant
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Northern Red Currant
<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	Prickly Rose
<i>Rosa eglanteria</i>	Sweetbrier Rose
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Basket Willow
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle