

Deciduous Trees

Species	Availability L – Local R – Regional	Features	Height	Light & Soil Tolerances	Comments
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Big-Leaf Maple	R	outstanding shade tree, large leaves and root systems	to 30m	moist rich soils along rivers, streams and floodplains.	Propagate easily from seed, transplant easily, will sucker
<i>Acer glabrum</i> var. <i>Douglasii</i> Douglas maple*	L	showy autumn colour; small, greenish-yellow flowers	to 10m	sun/part-sun, moderately moist	plant on upper bank; provides food source in form of wing-shaped seeds
<i>Betula occidentalis</i> Water birch*	L	coarse shrub or small deciduous tree; fruit	to 10m	sun, moderately moist to wet-mod. moist	plant on lower bank; habitat for many species of birds and mammals
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Paper birch	L	often multi-stemmed with characteristic white peeling bark	to 40m	sun, moderately moist	seeds provide food for birds
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i> Black hawthorn*	L	numerous sharp, 3 cm long thorns, white flowers, purplish-black fruit	to 8m	sun, moderately moist	provides food for birds through the winter; hawthorn thickets are good denning and nesting sites for small birds and mammals
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> Trembling aspen*	L	fast growing; silver-grey bark, trembling leaves, yellow autumn colour; hardy	to 20m	sun, moderately moist to dry-moderately moist	rotted stems provide habitat for cavity-nesting birds; elk and deer browse on young aspen; important food source for animals, including birds
<i>Populus balsamifera</i> ssp. <i>trichocarpa</i> Black cottonwood	L	fast growing; fragrant leaves; hardy; shade-intolerant	to 40m	sun to part-sun, moderately moist to wet-moderately moist	important stabilizer of streambanks, enhances fish habitat; decaying leaves provide food source for larvae of caddis flies, mayflies and other insects-the food for kokanee and trout.
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> Pin cherry	L	leaves lance-shaped with a tapering sharp point, flowers and fruit 5-7 in a loose cluster	usually 1-5m , but up to 12m	sun, moderately moist to wet-moderately moist	scattered; often abundant after fire; berries favoured by many birds
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> Western chokecherry	L	white flowers, edible red, purple or black fruit,	to 10m	sun, moderately moist to dry-mod. moist	berries attract birds and mammals; butterfly larval food plant; deer browse

Coniferous Trees

Species	Availability L – Local R – Regional	Features	Height	Light & Soil Tolerances	Comments
<i>Larix occidentalis</i> Western larch (Tamarack)	L	four-sided needles, turn bright yellow in autumn	to 55m	very shade-tolerant, dry-moderately moist	thick fire-resistant bark; bark & foliage used medicinally, natural sugar in gum can be tapped to make syrup mixed with sweeteners
<i>Picea engelmannii</i> Engelmann spruce	L	dense prickly needles, branches swoop to ground	to 35m	part sun, moderately moist	seeds eaten by birds and squirrels; provides cover for wildlife

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<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> Interior lodgepole pine	L	needles in bunches of 2	20-25m	sun, various soil types	forms straight broad trunk with little taper; cones require fire to release seeds
<i>Pinus monticola</i> Western white pine	R	needles occur in bundles of 5	30-50m	part-sun, somewhat shade-tolerant; wide range of soils	forms straight broad trunk with little taper, open conical crown with whorled branches and ascending tips
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Ponderosa pine	L	needles occur in bundles of 3; long taproot - transplant only small specimens	15-30m	sun, dry-moderately moist	seeds attract many birds and small mammals; also provide winter range for many wildlife species (ex: deer and elk)
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>glauca</i> Interior douglas fir	L	rapid growing evergreen	to 40m	sun, dry-moderately moist	birds, squirrels, chipmunks, and mice eat the seeds; bears scrape off bark and eat the cambium layer beneath; deer browse on young trees
<i>Thuja plicata</i> Western red cedar	L	rapid growing evergreen, drooping foliage	to 60m	sun to part-sun, moderately moist	provides food in form of seed cones; seeds eaten by birds; deer browse on cedar in winter

Shrubs

Species	Availability L - Local R - Regional	Features	Height	Light & Soil Tolerances	Comments
<i>Alnus sinuata</i> or <i>A sitchensis</i> Sitka alder	L	Broadly winged nutlets in egg-shaped cones on stalks longer than cones	1-5m	sun, part-sun; moderately moist, in well-drained upland forest	will grow in disturbed areas, often where few other shrubs can become established
<i>Alnus tenuifolia</i> Mountain alder	L	Narrowly winged nutlets in egg-shaped cones on very short stalks	2-10m	sun, part-sun, moderately moist, in poorly drained soils	leaves remain green through much of autumn; boiled alder bark was important medicine and drunk to stop bleeding
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> Serviceberry (Saskatoon)	L	showy white flowers, edible purple-black fruit, yellow autumn colour, attracts birds	to 5m	Sun, moderately moist	plant on dry or upper bank; upright and spreading; winter browse for deer and elk; provides nesting, roosting, cover and food source for birds
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> Bearberry or Kinnikinnik	L	Spreading evergreen shrub with shiny dark green leaves and red berries	Under 20cm	Sun to part shade; dry to part moist	berries eaten by birds and mammals; native species hardier than cultivars; good ground cover
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> Big sagebrush	L	small, yellow flowers; sparsely hairy seeds; silver-grey aromatic foliage	50cm	full sun; tolerates dry conditions	plant on dry slopes; provides bird nesting sites

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<i>Artemisia tripartita</i> Cutleaf sagebrush	L	silver-grey aromatic foliage, frilly appearance	60cm	full sun; tolerates dry conditions	plant on dry slopes; provides bird nesting sites
<i>Betula glandulosa</i> Scrub birch or Bog birch	R	low, spreading shrub; leaves have three or fewer lateral veins	30cm to 2m	sun, part-sun, moist soils	plant on lower bank or wetland fringe; leaves turn a deep orange to russet in autumn; cover for ground-dwelling birds
<i>Betula pumila</i> Swamp birch or Dwarf birch		low, spreading shrub; leaves have four or more lateral veins	30cm to 2m	sun, part-sun, moist soils	plant on lower bank or wetland fringe; provides cover for ground-dwelling birds
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i> Redstem ceanothus	L	deciduous shrub with reddish bark, clusters of white flowers	1-3m	sun, part-sun, moist soils	important browse for deer
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i> Snowbush or Snowbrush	L	evergreen with shiny leaves and clusters of white flowers	0.5-2m	full sun, tolerates dry conditions, but requires moisture until established	seeds can remain dormant in soil for at least 200 years until fire stimulates germination
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> Rabbitbrush	L	commonly mistaken for sagebrush; conspicuous yellow flowers	1m	full sun, moderately moist	important browse for deer
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> White clematis	L	woody climbing vine; toothed leaves; clusters of small white flowers	to 20m	sun; moist to moderately moist	grows well along streams; showy clusters of feathery seeds
<i>Clematis occidentalis</i> Blue clematis	R	woody vine; oval leaves; flowers solitary, with 4 blue sepals	to 5m	sun to part shade; moderately moist to dry	keep roots shaded; grows well from seeds sown in autumn
<i>Cornus sericea</i> Red-osier dogwood	L	showy red twigs, white to greenish flowers and fruit	to 3m	sun, moderately moist	spreads by stolons, fast growing, hardy; summer bird food source and deer browse year-round
<i>Eleagnus commutata</i> Wolf willow	L	silver-grey leaves, silvery berries, found along watercourses	1-4m	sun, moist	berries eaten by birds and mammals
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> Oceanspray	L	twiggy; sprays of showy creamy-white flowers	to 4m	sun, moderately moist to dry-mod. moist; well-drained soil	drought tolerant
<i>Juniperus communis</i> Common juniper	L	spreading evergreen shrub; needle-like leaves; bluish berries	Under 1m	full sun; tolerates dry conditions	drought tolerant; berries provide food for birds and animals
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> Rocky mountain juniper	L	sprawling evergreen shrub to tree; scale-like leaves	to 10m	full sun; dry to mod. moist	drought tolerant; berries provide food for birds and animals
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i> Black twinberry	L	deciduous; small yellow flowers; paired black berries cupped by red bracts	0.5-2m	sun to part shade; moist to wet soil	berries eaten by birds and other animals in large quantities; grows at edges of wetlands and streams

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<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> Oregon grape	L	prickly, evergreen; yellow flowers; edible blue fruit	to 2m	sun to part-sun, moderately moist to dry-mod. moist	can be spindly in shade; suckering; drought tolerant
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i> Mock orange	L	deciduous shrub with fragrant, 4-petalled white flowers	to 3m	sun to part-sun, moderately moist to dry-mod. moist	butterfly nectar and larval food plant
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> Pacific ninebark	R	twiggy; white flower clusters	To 2m	sun/part-sun, moderately moist	winter browse for elk, easily propagated from cuttings
<i>Purshia tridentata</i> Antelope brush	L	silvery grey 3-toothed leaves; yellow flowers with five petals	1-2m	full sun; dry	important browse plant for deer; seeds eaten by chipmunks, squirrels and mice
<i>Rhus glabra</i> Smooth sumac	L	spreads widely from elongated shallow roots; red fall colour	1-3m	sun, dry to mod. moist	plant on upper banks; fruit berry-like; leaves are deep red in autumn
<i>Ribes cereum</i> Squaw currant	L	small fan-shaped leaves; red berries	0.5- 1.5m	sun to part sun; dry	nectar is important food source for hummingbirds, butterflies
<i>Ribes lacustre</i> Black gooseberry	R	5-lobed leaves; many small prickles; clusters of dark berries	0.5-2m	part sun; moderately moist	berries provide food for birds and mammals
<i>Ribes viscosissimum</i> Sticky currant	R	thornless; covered with soft sticky hairs; dark purple sticky berries	1-2m	sun to part shade; moderately moist to dry	berries may provide food for birds and mammals
<i>Rosa acicularis</i> Prickly rose	L	dense prickles; large pink flowers; red hips	to 1.5m	sun; moderately moist	rose hips are very high in vitamin C and provide bird food source
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> Baldhip rose	R	small pink flowers; red hips without sepals attached	to 1.5m	sun; dry to moist	widely used by First Nations people for medicinal and spiritual uses
<i>Rosa nutkana</i> Nootka rose	L	thorns; pink flowers; red hips	to 3m	sun to part-sun, moderately moist	hardy, fast growing, spreading; flowers attracts bees
<i>Rosa woodsii</i> Woods' rose or Prairie rose	L	thorns, pink flowers, red hips	to 1.2m	sun/part-sun moderately moist	hardy, aggressive, fast growing, suckering
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> Thimbleberry	R	dull red berries, very broad soft maple-like leaves	0.5-2m	wet-moderately moist	dense, soft raspberry-like fruit
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i> Salmonberry	R	yellow to dark red translucent berries	to 1.5m	Moderately moist	pink flowers, salmon coloured fruit, prickly stemmed; birds and bears eat berries
<i>Salix bebbiana</i> Bebb's willow	R	low to large shrub; leaves sparsely hairy with grey undersides	0.5 to 5m	sun to part shade; moderately moist to wet soil	common in riparian areas or wetlands
<i>Salix brachycarpa</i> Short-fruited willow	R	low shrub; short fruited	<1m to 2m	sun, moderately moist	plant on lower bank; willows are larval host plants for butterflies.

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<i>Salix exigua</i> Coyote willow or Sandbar willow	L	medium shrub; seldom tree-like; linear leaves with few widely scattered teeth	1-3m	sun,/part-sun, wet	common along streams, mostly on gravelly or sandy flood-plains; spreads to form colonies by sprouting from widespread root systems; willows are larval host plants for butterflies.
<i>Salix lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i> or <i>Salix lasiandra</i> Pacific willow	L	deciduous shrub or tree; fast growing; new growth is showy yellow	to 9m	sun to part sun, moist conditions	cuttings root readily, can be interwoven with hard barrier, tolerates flooding; willows are larval host plants for butterflies
<i>Salix scouleriana</i> Scouler’s willow	R	deciduous shrub or tree	Up to 12m	Part shade, moist conditions	plant on lower bank; willows are larval host plants for butterflies.
<i>Salix sitchensis</i> Sitka willow	R	deciduous shrub or tree	to 8m	part sun, moist conditions	important browse for moose
<i>Sambucus cerulea</i> Blue elderberry	L	flat-topped clusters of white flowers, then later blue berries	2-4m	part-shade, wet-moderately moist	a favourite food of bears; place along watercourses
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> Red elderberry	L	clusters of shiny smooth bright red berries	to 5m	part-shade, wet-moderately moist	food source for birds and squirrels; minor browse species; stems roots and leaves are poisonous
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> Soapberry or Soopolallie	L	leaves have silver fuzz on under surface with rusty scales; red berries	1-2m	sun to part shade; dry to moist	roots fix nitrogen; soapy berries are rich in iron and provide food source for birds
<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i> Sitka mountain ash	L	several-stemmed, bright orange-red berries that remain well after autumn leaf-drop	1-4m	wet-moderately moist	berries attract birds, especially when fermented; deer eat stems.
<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> Birch-leaved spirea	R	dense, twiggy, showy white flower clusters	25-60cm	sun, dry to moderately moist	flowers attract bees
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i> Hardhack	L	Dense, twiggy, showy; pink flower clusters	1-2m	Sun, dry to moist	flowers attract bees
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Snowberry	L	pink to white bell-shaped flowers, white berry-like fruit	to 1.5m	sun to part-sun, moderately moist	found at low to middle elevations; bees feed on nectar; birds may feed on some berries in winter

Wetland Species

Species	Availability L – Local R – Regional	Features	Height	Light & Soil Tolerances	Comments
<i>Carex aquatilis</i> Water sedge		dense clumps of bluish-green leaves; narrow inflorescence	to 1m	sun to part-sun, wet to moderately moist	valued food for waterfowl
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> Slender sedge		narrow, in-rolled leaves	to 1m	sun to part-sun, wet to moderately moist	common in wetlands

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<i>Carex rostrata</i> Beaked sedge	R	large clumps of yellowish green leaves; thick inflorescence	to 1.2m	sun to part-sun, wet to moderately moist	widespread and very common at low to mid elevations; prefers perennially wet areas; important food for muskrats.
<i>Juncus balticus</i> Salt rush	R	robust perennial with rows of thick rounded stems; leaves mostly at base as pointy-tipped sheaths	10-80cm	sun to part-sun, wet to moderately moist	scattered and infrequent at low to mid elevations, often in saline or alkaline wetlands; many flowers per stem
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> Pond weed		branched water plant with narrow leaves 3 to 12 cm long		Sun; fresh water	
<i>Scirpus acutus</i> Hard-stemmed bulrush	R	hard round stems, tapering to top; clusters of brown flowers; often grows in dense stands	to 3.0m	sun to part-sun, wet	common in wetlands with standing water; abundant nut-like seeds are an important food source for waterfowl.
<i>Scirpus lacustris</i> Great bulrush	R	stout, round stems, thicker at base, tapering to top; clusters of brown flower; often grows in dense stands	to 3.0m	sun to part-sun, wet	common at low to mid elevations in wetlands in standing water; seeds are an important food source for waterfowl
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> Small-flower bulrush	R	Triangular stems; leaves flat to somewhat keeled; flowers terminal brown clusters	to 1.5m	sun to part-sun, wet	common in wetlands; abundant nut-like seeds produced by bulrush stands are an important food source for waterfowl.
<i>Scirpus validus</i> Soft-stemmed bulrush	R	soft round stems, thicker at base, tapering to top; clusters of brown flower; often grows in dense stands	to 3.0m	sun to part-sun, wet	common in wetlands with standing water; abundant nut-like seeds produced by bulrush stands are an important food source for waterfowl.
<i>Typha latifolia</i> Common cattail	L	Stems have many tiny flowers in a brown velvety spike at top of stem	2.0m or more	sun to part-sun, wet	scattered and locally abundant in wetlands; provides important food and habitat for many marsh animals.

Grasses

Species	Availability L - Local R - Regional	Features	Height	Light & Soil Tolerances	Comments
<i>Agropyron spicatum</i> Bluebunch wheatgrass	L	forms large clumps	60-100cm	sun, well-drained	widespread and common in grasslands and open forests at low elevations in Okanagan
<i>Aristeda longiseta</i> Red three-awn grass	L	forms large clumps; feathery mass of awns	20-50cm	sun, well-drained	in dry grasslands on shallow rocky soils

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<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> Blue joint grass	R	coarse, tussock-forming perennial; long, wide leaves and rather lax with fringed tips	to 2m	sun to part-sun, wet to moderately moist	common and often locally abundant at low to high elevations in moist to wet forests, wetlands and clearings.
<i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i> Pinegrass		long reddish base stems, usually forms extensive cover	60-100cm	sun, mod-moist to dry soils	common yellow-green grass carpets the dry coniferous forests of our region
<i>Distichlis stricta</i> Alkali saltgrass		short sod-forming perennial	10-30cm	sun; dry to wet alkaline	prefers saline or alkaline meadows, wetlands
<i>Elymus cinereus</i> Giant wildrye	L	forms large clumps up to 1m broad	1-2m	sun, moderately moist	scattered and infrequent at low to mid-elevations in Okanagan
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> Idaho fescue	L	clump-forming perennial; narrow leaves	25-100cm	sun; dry to moderately moist	drought-tolerant
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i> Junegrass	L	flowers briefly in June	20-50cm	sun, well-drained soils	scattered but locally abundant at low to high elevations
<i>Poa compressa</i> Canada bluegrass		strongly flattened, 2-edged stems	30-80cm	sun to part sun; wet to dry	sometimes seeded as substitute for Kentucky bluegrass
<i>Poa secunda</i> or <i>P. sandbergii</i> Sandberg bluegrass		low tufted perennial; short, narrow, purplish leaves	to 30cm	sun; well-drained	
<i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i> Nuttall's alkaligrass	R	tufted perennial; large open spreading panicle	40-80cm	sun; moist	provides considerable wetland forage; often found with <i>Distichlis stricta</i>
<i>Scolochloa festucacea</i> Spangle-top	R	tall stout perennial; stiff flat leaves, empty seed heads glitter	1-1.5m		forms a border around shallow open water, providing habitat for many birds and animals
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> Sand dropseed	L	tufted perennial	30-70cm	sun; dry to moderately moist	widely distributed in grasslands on open south-facing slopes
<i>Stipa comata</i> Needle and thread grass	L	tufted perennial bunchgrass; very sharp seeds	30-60cm	sun, well-drained	seeds can burrow into socks or pierce the mouths of grazing animals
<i>Stipa hymenoides</i> Indian ricegrass	R	tufted perennial; single florets at tips of spreading slender branches	30-60cm	sun, well-drained	important forage in dry areas

Perennial Wildflowers

Species	Availability L – Local R - Regional	Features	Height	Light & Soil Tolerances	Comments
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> Yarrow	L	white to pink flowers; feathery leaves	10-75cm	sun, moist to very dry	widespread and common in grasslands and open forests at low elevations in Okanagan

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<i>Allium cernuum</i> Nodding onion	L	nodding cluster of rosy flowers at top of stalk	to 50cm	full sun, dry rocky soils	plant is strongly onion scented
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> Pearly everlasting	L	clusters of white papery bracts around small yellow flowers	20–90cm	sun, variable conditions	common and abundant at low to high elevations in open areas; summer browse for deer
<i>Antennaria microphylla</i> Rosy pussytoes	L	mat-forming perennial; fuzzy pink flower clusters	5- 40 cm	full sun, moist to dry soils	everlasting-type flower
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i> Red columbine	L	spurred red and yellow flowers	70 cm	part shade, moist conditions	nectar source for butterflies and hummingbirds
<i>Arnica fulgens</i> Orange arnica	L	yellow, daisy-like flowers	20-60cm	sun, dry conditions	showy flower
<i>Artemisia frigida</i> Pasture sage	L	aromatic woody grey-green plant with short yellow flower tufts	10 – 40cm	full sun; well drained soil	drought-tolerant; used by natives to repel insects
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i> Goatsbeard	L	tall plant with tiny white flowers in spiky clusters	1-2m	shady moist areas	plant low on bank near stream
<i>Aster conspicuus</i> Showy aster	R	clusters of blue to purple daisy-like flowers	30cm-1m	sun; moist to dry	plant known for medicinal properties
<i>Aster ericoides</i> ssp <i>pansus</i> Tufted white prairie aster	L	clusters of white daisy-like flowers	30-80cm	damp to dry open forest and meadows	easily propagated from seed or pieces of root crown
<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i> Arrow-leaf balsamroot	L	commonly-seen clumps of yellow “sunflowers”	70cm	damp to dry open forest	difficult to transplant due to deep taproot; seed only. Forage for deer; nectar for hummingbirds and butterflies.
<i>Brodiaea douglasii</i> Large-flowered tritelia	L	clusters of blue-purple flowers	20-70cm	sunny open forests and meadows	
<i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i> Mariposa lily	L	showy pale purple flower	20-50cm	sunny dry areas	plucking of flowers and grazing by livestock kills the plant
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> Harebell	L	delicate blue bell-like flower	10-50cm	tolerates a wide variety of conditions	
<i>Castilleja hispida</i> Harsh paintbrush	R	showy flower with bright red bracts	to 90cm	sun, dry to mod. moist	cannot transplant as plants are partially parasitic on roots of neighbouring plants; seed only
<i>Delphinium nuttallianum</i> Larkspur	L	dark blue to violet flower	15-40 cm	sunny dry areas	flowers are poisonous
<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i> Shooting star	L	swept-back magenta and yellow flowers	5-40cm	sun; needs moisture in spring	

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<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> Fireweed	L	tall spikes of pink-purple flowers	1-3m	sun, moderately moist	nectar source for butterflies, bees and hummingbirds; spring food for deer and bear.
<i>Erigeron filifolius</i> Thread-leaved daisy	L	fine linear leaves; pink or white daisy-like flowers	10-50cm	sun; dry to mod. moist	
<i>Erigeron flagellaris</i> var. <i>flagellaris</i> Trailing daisy	R	white daisy flowers; trailing runners	5-40cm	sun, dry to mod. Moist	
<i>Erigeron linearis</i> Fine-leaved daisy	R	yellow daisy flowers on stalks with linear leaves at base	5-30cm	sun, dry to mod. Moist	
<i>Erigeron speciosus</i> Showy daisy	L	purple daisies with yellow centers	15-80cm	sun to part shade; moderately moist	easily grown from seed; self-seeds once established
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> Wild strawberry	L	leaves divided into three leaflets; white flowers; small red berries	10cm	tolerates wide variety of conditions	berries eaten by birds and people; richly flavourful
<i>Fritillaria lanceolata</i> Chocolate lily	L	bell-shaped nodding purple-brown flowers in spring	to 80cm	sun, moderately moist	
<i>Fritillaria pudica</i> Yellow bells	L	bell-shaped nodding yellow flowers in early spring	10-25cm	sun, moderately moist to dry areas	
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i> Blanket flower; Brown-eyed susan	L	brown and yellow daisy-like flowers	20-70cm	sun, moderately dry areas	grows well from seed
<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i> Sticky geranium	L	rich pink flowers; lobed leaves at base	40-90cm	sun to part sun, moderately moist to dry areas	attracts butterflies
<i>Heracleum lanatum</i> Cow parsnip	L	large white umbrella-like flowers	2m	moist shady areas	plant low on bank; butterfly larval food
<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i> Scarlet gilia	L	small red showy tubular flowers from central stalk	20-100cm	sun; needs moisture in spring	nectar source for hummingbirds
<i>Lewisia rediviva</i> Bitterroot	L	fleshy leaves wither by the time deep pink flowers bloom	1-3cm	sun; dry	flowers open only in the sun
<i>Lilium columbianum</i> Tiger lily	L	downward-hanging orange flowers with dark freckles	to 1m	part shade; moderately moist	
<i>Linnaea borealis</i> Twinflower	R	trailing evergreen with twinned pink nodding trumpet-like flowers	to 10cm	part shade; moderately moist	fragrant flowers; easily propagated through layering and spreads rapidly

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<i>Linum perenne</i> ssp. <i>Lewisii</i> Wild blue flax	L	sky blue, saucer-shaped flowers on delicate stems	10-60cm	sun, dry to somewhat moist	self-seeds once established
<i>Lupinus sericeus</i> Silky lupine	L	spikes of blue pea-like flowers	20-60cm	sun; dry to moderately moist	larval food for butterflies
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> Wild bergamot	L	clusters of bright mauve flowers	30-70cm	sun; dry to moderately moist	attracts bees and butterflies
<i>Oenothera</i> spp. Evening primrose	L	large, usually yellow showy flowers	30-100cm	sun to part shade; well-drained soil	flowers bloom evening and night; pollinated by moths who feed on the nectar
<i>Penstemon fruticosus</i> Shrubby penstemon (not cv. 'Purple Haze')	L	tubular purple flowers on short woody perennial	to 40cm	sun to part shade; well-drained soil, gravelly areas	larval food for butterflies
<i>Phlox longifolia</i> Long-leaved phlox	L	beautiful clumps of pink flowers	10-40cm	full sun, dry to moderately moist; requires well-drained soils	propagated from seed, cuttings or layering
<i>Smilacina stellata</i> Star-flowered false solomon's seal	L	cluster of white star-like flowers at end of stem; small round berries	20-60cm	part shade; moist soils	
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> Canada goldenrod	L	plumes of bright gold flowers	90cm	sun; moderately moist	provides nectar for butterflies
<i>Viola canadensis</i>	R	white violets; heart-shaped leaves	10-40cm	moist to fairly dry; part shade	easily propagated from runners or rhizome sections

Recommended species are the product of advice by and consultation with:

- Dr. Michael Carlson, Ministry of Forests,
- Mike Ladd, Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks
- Parks Department, City of Kelowna
- Environment Division, City of Kelowna
- Selections from *Plants of the Southern Interior British Columbia, Parish et al*
- Selections from *Naturescape British Columbia: Caring for Wildlife Habitat at Home; Native Plant and Animal Booklet, Southern Interior*
- *The Natural History of British Columbia*
- BC Ministry of Forests biogeoclimatic zones publication
- *Categorizing Native Plants Commercially Grown in BC; 2nd Edition, Native Plant Committee BC Landscape and Nursery Association*