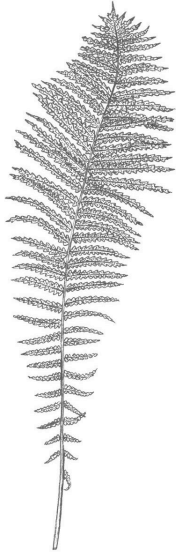


## RARE & NATIVE PLANTS USED IN RESTORATION PLANTINGS

**Rare species:** The Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (ACCDC) in Sackville, N.B. has been a great asset for determining what is a native plant and its rarity. They have a ranking system for plants found in each individual province (S1 to S5).

Some of the species which we will be planting, such as white spruce, wild raisin and red osier dogwood, have a ranking of S5 - “widespread, abundant, and secure under present conditions”. Though common, these are still very useful plants and can be planted in a wide variety of open sites, such as in the school plantings where there is full sun.



### ***The ACCDC rankings for rare plants are:***

*S1 - Extremely rare: May be especially vulnerable to extirpation (typically 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals)*

*S2 - Rare: May be vulnerable to extirpation due to rarity or other factors (6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals).*

Over the past few years the Macphail Woods nursery has made great progress in increasing our numbers and varieties of rarer Island plants that can be used in a variety of landscape and restoration projects.

The **witch hazel** we have been planting out is one of our rarest native shrubs and listed as an S1. It has been producing seed starting at about three years old.

**Hobblebush** is one of our showiest plants throughout the year, although these shrubs are so rare that few Islanders have had the chance to see them. It is an S2 plant we will be using in the forested areas.

### **Some of the other rare plants we are using in our plantings include:**

**Virgin’s bower** (S2-S3) - this delicate, white-flowered clematis is one of our few native vines

**Yellow violet** (S2) - a lovely, tall branched violet, with yellow flowers

**Cut-leaved coneflower** (S2) - our native rudbeckia, related to the brown-eyed susan but with yellow petals and a green centre

**Ironwood** (S1) - also known as hop hornbeam, with exceedingly hard wood

**Bog birch** (S2) - a short birch that has great landscaping potential

**Round-leaf dogwood** (S1) - a tall shrub that has the beautiful foliage we associate with all dogwoods

**Hairy sweet-cicely** (S2) - a plant noted for its interesting foliage

### **Species List:**

Since we are looking at restoring a variety of habitats – from the edges of fields to forested riparian zones - we are using a wide mix of native species in our efforts to stop pollutants from entering the waterways and restore the biological diversity of each restoration site.

### **Coniferous Trees:**

White spruce

Eastern larch (Tamarack)

Eastern white cedar

White pine

Eastern hemlock

### **Deciduous Trees:**

Red maple

Striped maple

Sugar maple

Mountain maple

Red oak

White ash

American elm

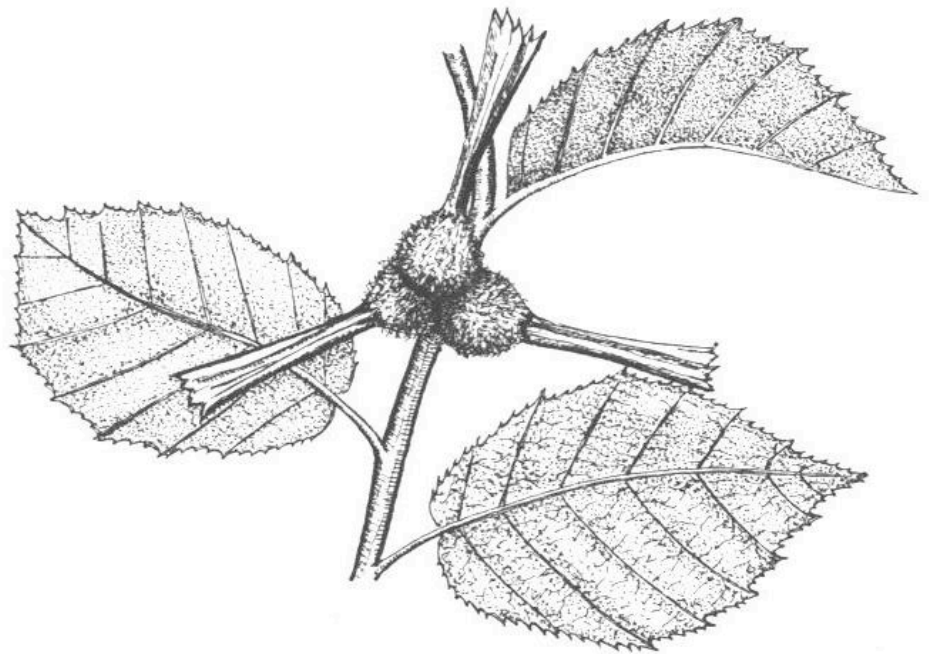
White birch

Grey birch

Yellow birch

Trembling aspen

Large-toothed aspen



### **Shrubs:**

Willow

Wildrose

Wild raisin (Witherod)

Serviceberry

Common elder

Red-berried elder

Highbush cranberry

Choke cherry  
Redosier dogwood  
Alternate-leaf dogwood  
Round-leaf dogwood  
Witch hazel  
Beaked hazelnut  
Hobblebush  
Bog birch  
Winterberry holly  
Staghorn sumac  
Sweetfern  
American mountain ash  
Northern bayberry



**Ferns:**

Ostrich fern  
Cinnamon fern  
Spinulose wood fern  
Interrupted fern  
Royal fern  
Christmas fern



**Wildflowers:**

Jack-in-the-pulpit  
hairy sweet cicely  
Yellow violet  
Bluebead lily  
Herb Robert  
Cut-leaved coneflower  
Blue flag iris  
White avens  
False Solomon's seal  
Starry false Solomon's seal  
Bunchberry  
Red baneberry  
White baneberry  
Virgin's bower.

