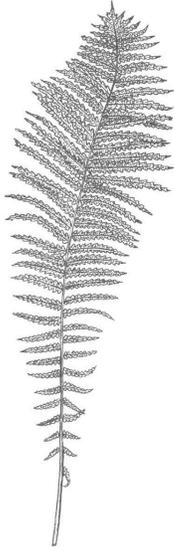


RARE & NATIVE PLANTS USED IN RESTORATION PLANTINGS

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

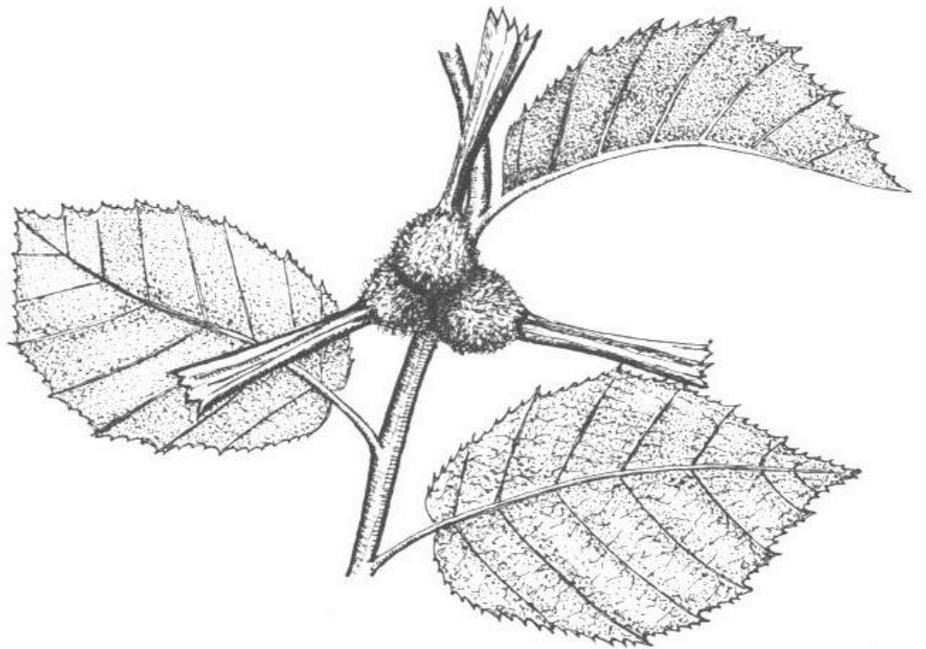
White birch

Grey birch

Yellow birch

Trembling aspen

Large-toothed aspen



Shrubs:

Willow

Wildrose

Wild raisin (Witherod)

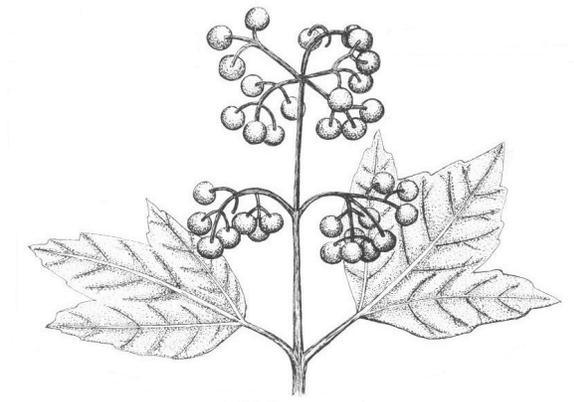
Serviceberry

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.

