

ELDON HOUSE

MADE IN THE SHADE

FUNDED BY TD FRIENDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT



Eldon House
Heritage Site and Gardens

TD Friends of the Environment Foundation



INTRODUCTION

BACK TO OUR ROOTS PROJECT PHASE TWO

ELDON HOUSE HAS BEEN WORKING TOWARDS INCREASED BIODIVERSITY. IN 2025, WE WERE AWARDED A GRANT FROM TD FRIENDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT, WHICH ALLOWED THE MUSEUM TO REMOVE INVASIVE SPECIES ON THE GROUNDS AND ADD NATIVE PLANT SPECIES. THIS PROJECT WAS THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS BETTER BIODIVERSITY AND RECONCILIATION. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM TD CANADA IN 2026 PROVIDED ELDON HOUSE WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONTINUE REINTRODUCING NATIVE PLANTS AND EDUCATING THE PUBLIC ON WHY NATIVE PLANT SPECIES MATTER AND HOW THEY HELP OUR EARTH.

CONTENTS







WHAT IS A NATIVE PLANT?

WHY ARE NATIVE PLANTS IMPORTANT?

SUN OR SHADE?

TYPES OF SHADE LIGHT

WET OR DRY SHADE

BUTTONBUSH

PAGODA DOGWOOD

SERVICEBERRY

GOLDEN CURRANT

VIRGIN'S BOWER

ROUND LOBED HEPATICA

VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS

CELANDINE POPPY

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

CINNAMON FERN









WHAT IS A NATIVE PLANT?

NATIVE PLANTS ARE THOSE THAT ARE NATURALLY OCCURRING AND HAVE EVOLVED OVER THOUSANDS OF YEARS IN A PARTICULAR REGION. OVER TIME, THESE PLANTS HAVE ADAPTED TO REGION-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS (SOIL/WATER/LIGHT), AND HAVE CREATED SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE OTHER FLORA AND FAUNA NATIVE TO THE SAME REGION.



WHY ARE NATIVE PLANTS IMPORTANT?



NATIVE PLANTS FOSTER HEALTHY LANDSCAPES BY PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY. EACH PLANT PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE BY PROVIDING ESSENTIAL FOOD AND HABITAT TO NATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES. THIS, IN TURN, CREATES A HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM THAT IS DIVERSE AND RESILIENT.

SUN OR SHADE?



ONE OF THE MOST COMMON COMPLAINTS FROM AT HOME GARDENERS IS THAT THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT TO PLANT IN SHADED SPOTS. MANY GARDENERS GET TRAPPED THINKING THAT THE ONLY PLANTS THAT WILL THRIVE IN SHADE ARE PLANTS LIKE IVY, PERWINKLE, HOSTAS, AND FERNS. WHILE THESE PLANTS ARE OFTEN LOW MAINTENANCE AND DEPENDABLE SPECIES, SOME ARE ALSO INVASIVE AND QUICKLY TAKE OVER LANDSCAPES.

THERE ARE A VARIETY OF NATIVE PLANTS THAT THRIVE IN THE SHADE AND PROVIDE AMAZING VISUAL INTEREST FOR YOUR GARDEN.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS GUIDE IS TO PROVIDE GARDENERS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS ON SHADED PLANTS THAT ARE BENEFICIAL FOR OUR ECOSYSTEM.





TYPES OF SHADE LIGHT

THERE ARE A VARIETY OF SHADE TYPES THAT IMPACT WHAY PLANTS YOU'RE ABLE TO GROW SUCCESSFULLY.

PART SHADE: AROUND 4 HOURS OF DIRECT SUN
SHADE: LESS THAN 4 HOURS OF DIRECT SUN
DAPPLED SHADE: A DIFFERENT TYPE OF PART SHADE THAT PROTECTS PLANTS FROM EXTREME SUN/HEAT
DEEP SHADE: LITTLE TO NO DIRECT SUNLIGHT



WET OR DRY SHADE

IN ADDITION TO SHADE LIGHT, YOU NEED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE MOISTURE LEVEL IN SHADED AREAS. THERE ARE THREE LEVELS: DRY, AVERAGE, OR WET.

IN ORDER TO FIND THE RIGHT PLANT FOR THE RIGHT PLACE, YOU HAVE TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERABLE THE MOISTURE LEVEL IN THE SOIL.

IN ADDITION TO MOISTURE LEVEL THE RATE AT WHICH WATER DRAINS FROM THE SOIL MUST ALSO BE OBSERVED. SOME PLANTS ARE INDIFFERENT TO BEING PLANTED IN STANDING WATER WHILE OTHERS WILL DIE FROM ROOT ROT.

BUTTONBUSH

Cephalanthus occidentalis



TYPE: BUSH
SIZE: 1.75-3 METER HEIGHT AND SPREAD
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 4
GROWING CONDITIONS: WET SHADED AREAS
OTHER NAMES: BUTTON WILLOW, HONEYBALLS, HONEYBELLS

DESCRIPTION: THE BUTTONBUSH IS A LARGE BUSH THAT THRIVES IN WET SOIL AND PARTIAL TO FULL SHADE AREAS. THE BUSH HAS IRREGULAR LEANING BRANCHES ON WHICH THERE ARE CLUSTERS OF TWO TO THREE GLOSSY DARK GREEN LEAVES. THE BRANCHES CREATE A PLEASING SHAPE AND REQUIRE NO PRUNING TO MAINTAIN THE SHAPE, MAKING THE BUTTONBUSH A LOW MAINTENANCE PLANT. ADDITIONALLY, THE FOLIAGE IS POISONOUS TO DEER, MAKING THEM PEST RESISTANT.

IN THE SPRING SPHERICAL WHITE OR PALE PINK FLOWERS FORM IN DENSE CLUSTERS. THESE GLOBE FLOWERS BLOOM FROM LATE SPRING INTO THE AUTUMN. IN THE FALL SEASON, THE BLOOMS FALL, LEAVING BEHIND BROWN NUTLET CLUSTERS WHICH PROVIDE VISUAL INTEREST THROUGHOUT THE WINTER MONTHS.

ANIMAL IMPACT: THE BUTTONBUSH'S FOLIAGE IS IDEAL FOR VARIOUS POLLINATORS AND MAMMALS. THE BUSH ACTS AS A LARVAL HOST FOR BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS, AND THE FLOWERS ARE A MID-SEASON SOURCE OF NECTAR FOR HONEYBEES AND BUMBLEBEES. THE SEEDHEADS, WHICH PERSIST INTO WINTER ARE FOOD FOR LARGE AND SMALL WATER FOWL.

PAGODA DOGWOOD

Cornus alternifolia



TYPE: TREE
SIZE: 1-5 METERS HEIGHT, SPREAD 7-8 METERS
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 4
GROWING CONDITIONS: PARTIALLY SHADED AREAS WITH MOIST, WELL DRAINING SOIL
OTHER NAMES: ALTERNATE LEAF DOGWOOD, GREEN OSIER

DESCRIPTION: THE PAGODA DOGWOOD IS A SMALL TREE THAT HAS A SERIES OF TIERED UPTURNED BRANCHES THAT GIVE THE TREE A PAGODA-LIKE APPEARANCE AND MAKE IT A VISUALLY APPEALING PLANT. THE BRANCH STRUCTURE ALSO MAKES IT A LOW MAINTENANCE TREE AS PRUNING IS UNNECESSARY. PAGODA DOGWOODS GROW IN VARIOUS SOIL CONDITIONS, PERFERING MOIST, WELL DRAINING AREAS. THEY ARE ALSO RESISTANT TO BLACK WALNUTS. THE DOGWOOD PAGODAS ARE AN UNDERSTORY TREE, WHICH MEANS THEY LIKE TO GROW UNDER TALLER TREES. THE FOLIAGE CHANGES FROM GREEN TO A DULL MAROON IN THE FALL. IN THE SPRING, THE DOGWOOD PAGODA SPROUT FRAGRANT CREAM OR WHITE FLOWERS THAT GIVE WAY TO CLUSTERS OF BLACK BERRIES IN THE SUMMER.

ANIMAL IMPACT: THE PAGODA DOGWOOD ACTS AS A LARVAL HOST FOR BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS. THE FLOWERS PRODUCE POLLEN AND NECTAR WHICH IS EATEN BY POLLINATORS. THE BERRIES, WHICH APPEAR IN LATE SUMMER ARE A FOOD SOURCE FOR BIRDS AND SMALL MAMMALS.

SERVICEBERRY

Amelanchier canadensis



TYPE: TREE
SIZE: 1-8 METERS HEIGHT, SPREAD 3-4 METERS
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 4
GROWING CONDITIONS: PARTIALLY SHADED AREAS WITH MOIST, WELL DRAINING SOIL
OTHER NAMES: JUNEBERRY, JUNEBUSH, SHADBUSH

DESCRIPTION: THE SERVICEBERRY IS A MULTI-TRUNKED SHRUB. IT LIKES DEEP SHADE AND CAN GROW AS AN UNDERSTORY TREE, MEANING IT THRIVES UNDERNEATH TALLER TREES AND CAN TOLERATE A RANGE OF SOIL CONDITIONS. THE TREE BLOOMS WITH BEAUTIFUL WHITE FLOWERS IN THE SPRING THAT GIVE WAY TO EDIBLE BERRIES IN EARLY SUMMER. THE BERRIES ARE LIGHT GREEN, AND CHANGE TO RED, AND THEN BLUE-PURPLE WHEN THEY ARE RIPE. IN THE AUTUMN, THE FOLIAGE RANGES FROM YELLOW TO A DEEP RED.

ANIMAL IMPACT: THE SERVICEBERRY ACTS AS A HABITAT AND FOOD SOURCE TO A VARIETY OF CREATURES. IT IS A LARVAL HOST FOR VARIOUS BUTTERFLY SPECIES. THE FLOWERS AND NECTAR ARE A FOOD SOURCE FOR BEES AND HUMMINGBIRDS, WHILE THE FRUIT NOURISHES BIRDS AND SMALL MAMMALS.

GOLDEN CURRANT

Ribes aureum



TYPE: BUSH
SIZE: 1.75-2 METERS HEIGHT, SPREAD 1.25-1.5 METERS
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 2
GROWING CONDITIONS: FULL SUN TO SHADE, AVERAGE TO WET WELL DRAINING SOIL
OTHER NAMES: BUFFALO CURRANT, CLOVE CURRANT

DESCRIPTION: GOLDEN CURRANTS ARE AN EASY TO GROW SHRUB THAT THRIVES IN A VARIETY OF CONDITIONS. IT TOLERATES A WIDE RANGE OF LIGHT AND SOIL CONDITIONS AS WELL AS CITY POLLUTION. FRAGRANT YELLOW FLOWERS EMERGE IN SPRING, COVERING THE SHRUB. THE FLOWERS CLOSELY RESEMBLE FORSYTHIA, MAKING THE GOLDEN CURRANT A FANTASTIC NATIVE REPLACEMENT. THE FORM OF THE GOLDEN CURRANT IS UPRIGHT AND ROUNDED WITH ARCHING STEMS, MAKING IT VISUALLY PLEASEING WITH LITTLE TO NO PRUNING REQUIRED. THE GOLDEN FRUIT WHICH APPEAR IN LATE SUMMER AND RIPENS TO BLACK, IS EDIBLE, AND CAN BE MADE INTO PIES AND JAMS. IN FALL THE FOLIAGE TURNS ORANGE TO RED BEFORE GOING DORMANT FOR THE WINTER.

ANIMAL IMPACT: THE FLOWERS OF THE GOLDEN CURRANT ARE AN EARLY FOOD SOURCE FOR NATIVE POLLINATORS, INCLUDING HUMMINGBIRDS. THE FRUIT WHICH IS PRESENT DURING THE LATE SUMMER TO EARLY FALL ATTRACT AND FEED MANY SONG BIRDS. THE DENSE, ARCHING GROWTH OF THE SHRUB ALSO PROVIDES COVER FOR NESTING.

VIRGIN'S BOWER

Clematis virginiana



TYPE: VINE
SIZE: 4-6 METERS HEIGHT, SPREAD 4-5 METERS
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 4
GROWING CONDITIONS: FULL SUN TO PART SHADE IN AVERAGE TO WET, WELL DRAINING SOIL
OTHER NAMES: OLD MAN'S BEARD, DEVIL'S DARNING NEEDLES

DESCRIPTION: VIRGIN'S BOWER IS AN EASY TO GROW, FAST GROWING VINE. SMALL WHITE FLOWERS VINE. SMALL WHITE FLOWERS EMERGE IN LATE SUMMER AND PERSIST INTO FALL. AFTER FLOWERING, ATTRACTIVE FLUFFY WHITE SEED HEADS REMAIN ON VINE. VIRGIN'S BOWER IS JUGLAN TOLERANT, MAKING IT AN EXCELLENT NATIVE CHOICE FOR A HARD TO PLANT AREA NEAR A BLACK WALNUT. IT'S FAST GROWTH HABIT MAKE IT AN IDEAL CANDIDATE FOR SCREENING AND CREATING PRIVACY.

ANIMAL IMPACT: VIRGIN'S BOWER PRODUCES A LARGE AMOUNT OF NECTAR, MAKING IT A VALUABLE FOOD SOURCE FOR MANY NATIVE POLLINATORS INCLUDING A WIDE RANGE OF BEES, BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS, AND FLIES. THE FLOWERS ALSO ATTRACT HUMMINGBIRDS. THE FLUFFY SEED HEADS ARE USED BY BIRDS IN NESTS.

ROUND-LOBED HEPATICA

Hepatica americana



TYPE: EVERGREEN GROUND COVER
SIZE: 7-10 CM HEIGHT, SPREAD 25-30 CM
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 3
GROWING CONDITIONS: PART TO FULL SHADE IN AVERAGE TO MOIST SOIL
OTHER NAMES: ROUND-LOBED LIVERWORT, LIVERLEAF

DESCRIPTION: FLOWERS IN VARYING SHADES OF WHITE, BLUE AND SOFT PINK EMERGE SOON AFTER SNOW MELTS IN EARLY SPRING. THREE LOBED MARBLED GREEN LEAVES WITH PURPLE UNDERSIDES ATOP HAIRY STEMS PERSIST THROUGH WINTER, CLASSIFYING THE PLANT AS AN EVERGREEN. HOWEVER, WITH THE PERSENCE OF SNOW THE LOW GROWING PLANT IS VIRTUALLY INVISIBLE. PRUNING THE FOLIAGE IS NOT RECOMMENDED AS THE LEAVES PROTECT THE BASE OF THE PLANT THROUGH WINTER. ROUND-LOBED HEPATICA NATURALLY OCCURS ON ROCKY SLOPES AND MOSSY WOODLANDS, MAKING IT AN EXCELLENT CANDIDATE FOR ROCK GARDENS. ROUND-LOBED HEPATICA IS SLOW GROWING AND DOES NOT LIKE TO BE MOVED ONCE MATURE.

ANIMAL IMPACT: ROUND-LOBED HEPATICA IS ONE OF THE FIRST PLANTS TO BLOOM IN THE SPRING, MAKING IT AN ESSENTIAL FOOD SOURCE FOR NATIVE POLLINATORS. BUTTERFLIES, BEES, BEETLES, AND FLIES ALL BENEFIT FROM THIS EARLY FOOD SOURCE. ON RAINY DAYS AND AT NIGHT THE FLOWERS WILL CLOSE TO HELP PROTECT THE POLLEN UNTIL A MORE ADVANTAGEOUS TIME FOR POLLINATION. SEED DISPERSAL TAKES PLACE THROUGH A SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP WITH ANTS.

VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS

Mertensia virginica



TYPE: SPRING EPHEMERAL
SIZE: 60 CM HEIGHT, SPREAD 45 CM
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 3
GROWING CONDITIONS: PART TO FULL SHADE IN MOIST TO WET SOIL
OTHER NAMES: COWSLIP, ROANOKE BELLS

DESCRIPTION: TRUMPET SHAPED CLUSTERS OF FLOWERS EMERGE AS PINK BUDS, CHANGING TO BLUE AS THEY OPEN. ONE OF THE EARLIEST FLOWERS, BLOOMING FROM APRIL TO MAY. THE ENTIRE PLANT GOES DORMANT AFTER FLOWERING, MAKING IT USEFUL TO PLANT WITH LATER EMERGING SPECIES TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN EARLY AND LATE SPRING.

IN ADDITION, VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS CAN HELP SUPPRESS UNWANTED SPECIES FROM TAKING HOLD BY COVERING THE SOIL IN EARLY SPRING BEFORE OTHER PLANTS HAVE A CHANCE TO DEVELOP.THE EPHEMERAL NATURE OF THE PLANT MAKE IT LOW MAINTENANCE AND EASY TO CARE FOR. VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS WILL NATURALIZE OVER TIME, CREATING DENSE COLONIES. THEY ARE ALSO AN EXCELLENT CHOICE FOR HARD TO PLANT AREAS NEAR BLACK WALNUTS AS THEY HAVE PROVEN TO BE JUGLAN (CHEMICAL COMPONENT OF A WALNUT) TOLERANT.

ANIMAL IMPACT: VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS ARE ONE OF THE FIRST SPRING PLANTS TO FLOWER, MAKING IT AN ESSENTIAL SOURCE OF NECTAR FOR POLLINATORS COMING OUT OF WINTER DORMANCY. THE FLOWERS ARE POLLINATED BY LONG-TONGUED BEES, BUTTERFLIES, HUMMINGBIRD MOTHS, FLIES, AND HUMMINGBIRDS. THE SEEDS ARE DISPERSED BY ANTS, WHO ENJOY A FAT SOURCE FROM IT AND IN RETURN CARRY IT ACROSS THE LANDSCAPE HELPING THE PLANT SPREAD AND FORM COLONIES.

CELANDINE POPPY

Stylophorum diphyllum



TYPE: FLOWERING PERENNIAL
SIZE: 35 CM HEIGHT, SPREAD 30 CM
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 4
GROWING CONDITIONS: PART TO FULL SHADE IN MOIST TO WET SOIL
OTHER NAMES: YELLOW WOOD POPPY, FLAMING POPPY

DESCRIPTION: BRIGHT YELLOW, SAUCER SHAPED BLOOMS APPEAR IN LATE SPRING PERSISTING INTO EARLY SUMMER. FLOWERS STAND ABOVE BLUE-GREEN FOLIAGE WITH SILVER UNDERSIDES. FUZZY SILVER, NODDING SEED HEADS DEVELOP AFTER BLOOMS FADE. CELANDINE POPPIES THRIVE IN MOIST SOILS, IF SOIL DRIES OUT TOO MUCH DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS THE PLANTS WILL GO DORMANT UNTIL THE FOLLOWING SPRING. HOWEVER IF THE SOIL RETAINS MOISTURE THE DEEPLY LOBED, ATTRACTIVE FOLIAGE REMAINS UNTIL FROST. THE SAP FROM THE POPPY IS A BRIGHT YELLOW AND CAN DYE HANDS. EXERCISE CAUTION AS SOME INDIVIDUALS CAN HAVE A REACTION TO THE SAP. INDIGENIOUS PEOPLES USED THE BRIGHT SAP AS A DYE. CELANDINE POPPIES EXIST IN SMALL, ISOLATED COLONIES ACROSS ONTARIO, SO IT IS IMPORTANT TO BUY THEM FROM A REPUTABLE BUYER AND NEVER TAKE THEM FROM THE WILD.

ANIMAL IMPACT: CELANDINE POPPIES ARE A FOOD SOURCE AND POLLINATED BY BEES. AN OIL PRODUCED IN THE SEEDS ARE EATEN BY ANTS AND MICE WHO DISPERSE THEIR SEEDS.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

Arisaema triphyllum



TYPE: FLOWERING PERENNIAL
SIZE: 50 CM HEIGHT, SPREAD 25 CM
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 4
GROWING CONDITIONS: PART TO FULL SHADE IN MOIST TO WET, SLOW DRAINING SOIL
OTHER NAMES: BOG ONION, BROWN DRAGON, WILD TURNIP

DESCRIPTION: A UNIQUE UPRIGHT, HOODED TUBE, CALLED A SPADIX, FLOWERS BETWEEN MAY - JUNE, IN SHADES OF GREEN AND MAROON. THE SPADIX SITS ATOP DEEP MAROON STEMS, SURROUNDED BY LARGE, TRI-LOBED LEAVES, REACHING ABOVE THE FLOWER AND PROVIDING SOME SHADE. RED BERRIES ARE PRODUCED IN FALL AFTER THE SPADIX FADES. THE FOLIAGE OF JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT WILL GO DORMANT IN MID TO LATE SUMMER AS TEMPERATURES RISE. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT IS DIOECIOUS, MEANING THAT EACH PLANT IS EITHER MALE OR FEMALE. HOWEVER, JACK-IN-THE-PULPITS HAVE THE ABILITY TO CHANGE SEX FROM YEAR TO YEAR. THIS ABILITY ALLOWS PLANTS THAT ARE ABLE TO ABSORB A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF ENERGY TO BECOME FEMALE, AS THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING SEED - A FUNCTION WHICH TAKE MORE ENGERY THAN PRODUCING POLLEN, WHICH IS UP TO THE MALE POPULATION.

ANIMAL IMPACT: JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT IS POLLINATED BY FUNGUS GNATS AND PROVIDE A FOOD SOURCE FOR THE LARVAE OF PARASITIC WASPS. THE BERRIES PRODUCED IN LATE SUMMER TO FALL ARE BROWSED BY BIRDS LIKE WILD TURKEYS AND WOOD THRUSH. THE FLESH OF THE BERRY IS DIGESTED WHILE THE SEED IS EXCRETED, LEADING TO THE DISPERSION OF THE PLANT.

CINNAMON FERN

Osmundastrum cinnamomea



TYPE: FERN
SIZE: 70-125 CM HEIGHT, SPREAD 70 CM
ZONE: HARDY TO ZONE 3
GROWING CONDITIONS: PART, DAPPLED OR FULL SHADE IN MOIST TO WET, SLOW DRAINING SOIL
OTHER NAMES: PREVIOUSLY OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA

DESCRIPTION: CINNAMON FERNS ARE A FAST GROWING FERN WITH AN ATTRACTIVE VASE SHAPED HABIT. IN SPRING SILVER FRONDS UNFURL, LATER MATURING INTO THE DRAMATIC FOLIAGE, FOLLOWED BY FERTILE FRONDS WHICH STAND ERECT, SURROUNDED BY THE FOLIAGE, APPEARING IN MAY AND MATURING TO AN ORANGE COLOUR LATER IN JUNE, GIVING THE PLANT IT'S NAME. FERNS ARE VASCULAR PLANTS MEANING THEY DO NOT FLOWER IN ORDER TO REPRODUCE BUT INSTEAD SPREAD BY SPORES. THE SPORES ARE HELD ON THE FERTILE ORRANGE FRONDS AND DISPERSED BY THE WIND. FERNS ARE AMONG THE OLDEST PLANT SPECIES TODAY, EVOLVING BEFORE THE POLLINATORS WE SEE AND KNOW IN OUR CURRENT WORLD, THEY DEVELOPED A MEANS TO POLLINATE BEFORE THE INSECTS, BIRDS, AND MAMMALS WHO TYPICALLY POLLINATE PLANTS EXISTED.

ANIMAL IMPACT: EVEN THOUGH THERE IS NOT A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CINNAMON FERNS, INSECTS, BIRDS, AND MAMMALS AS FAR AS POLLINATION IS CONCERNED, CINNAMON FERNS STILL PROVIDE ECOLOGICAL VALUE BY PROVIDING COVER FOR MANY SMALL ANIMALS. CINNAMON FERNS ARE ALSO A FAVOURITE FOR NESTING BIRDS, LIKE HUMMINGBIRDS AND WARBLERS, WHO FAVOUR THE FUZZY FIDDLEHEADS FOR BUILDING THEIR NESTS.

MORE RESOURCES

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN LEARNING MORE ABOUT NATIVE PLANTS AND THEIR IMPACT VISIT THE FOLLOWING LINKS:

IN OUR NATURE, NATIVE PLANT RESOURCES
HTTPS://WWW.INOURNATURE.CA/ONTARIO-NATIVE-PLANT-RESOURCES

LADY BIRD JOHNSON WILDFLOWER CENTRE: THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
HTTPS://WWW.WILDFLOWER.ORG/

NETWORK OF NATURE
HTTPS://NETWORKOFNATURE.ORG/

TORONTO MASTER GARDENERS GUIDE
HTTPS://WWW.TORONTOMASTERGARDENERS.CA/GARDENINGGUIDES/GARDENING-WITH-NATIVE-SHRUBS-A-TORONTO-MASTER-GARDENERS-GUIDE/

FOR BOOKS ON NATIVE PLANT GARDENING, TRY THE FOLLOWING:

THE GARDENER'S GUIDE TO NATIVE PLANTS OF THE SOUTHERN GREAT LAKES REGION BY RICK GRAY AND SHAWN BOOTH

A GARDEN FOR THE RUSTY-PATCHED BUMBLEBEE: CREATING HABITAT FOR NATIVE POLLINATORS: ONTARIO AND GREAT LAKES EDITION BY LORRAINE JOHNSON AND SHEILA COLLA

THE NEW ONTARIO NATURALIZED GARDEN BY LORRAINE JOHNSON

100 EASY-TO-GROW NATIVE PLANTS FOR CANADIAN GARDENS BY LORRAINE JOHNSON AND ANDREW LEYERLE