

# Native Roots

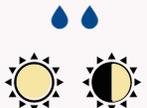
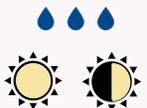
## Drought Tolerant Native Plant Species for the Alberta Region

Created by Resilient Rurals

The plants included in this list represent native plant species that grow naturally in Alberta, and are drought tolerant or drought resistant. This list exclusively contains plants that are already available for purchase from local growers and greenhouses. It does not include any plants that have been naturalized since European occupation, invasive species, or other non-native plants.

Plant Categories	Light Needs	Water Needs
florals	full sun	drought resistant 
grasses and foliage	partial sun	 drought tolerant
shrubs and trees	shade	 requires regular water 

FLORALS	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>Common yarrow</b> <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	A tall, brightly-flowered perennial plant that spreads easily throughout the garden. Can be bought in several different colours.	 	<b>Medicinal uses:</b> Common yarrow has medicinal properties and can be used to stop small cuts from bleeding.
	<b>Nodding onion</b> <i>Allium cernuum</i>	This white or pale pink flower blooms early in the summer, and has leaves similar to a green onion.	 	<b>Pollinator-friendly:</b> Not only is this flower a favourite for bees and other pollinators, but humans can eat it too.
	<b>Wild chives</b> <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Wild chives can have either bright purple or white blooms that are round and eye-catching. Their foliage is slender, much like an onion, and they spread by seed.	 	<b>It's edible!</b> Wild chives are edible like their domesticated relatives and are a unique way to garnish a salad or baked potato.
	<b>Pearly everlasting</b> <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Similar to tiny daisies, these blooms have white petals with a yellow center and last through summer into the fall.	 	<b>Pollinator-friendly:</b> Pearly everlasting attracts many pollinators, but it also serves as a home for painted lady and American lady caterpillars.

FLORALS	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>Wild sarsaparilla</b> <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	The low, dense foliage of the sarsaparilla makes a great addition to shaded areas with greater moisture.		<b>Famous relative:</b> Wild sarsaparilla is distantly related to the root used to make root beer, and is a member of the ginseng family.
	<b>Prairie sagewort</b> <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	The fragrant, silvery green foliage of this perennial is its main attraction. As it grows aggressively, it's an excellent filler in locations where other plants struggle to grow.		<b>Did you know?</b> Prairie sagewort is one of the many sage varieties used by North American Indigenous peoples for smudging and purification purposes.
	<b>Bunchberry</b> <i>Cornus canadensis</i>	This plant loves shade or partial sun, and moist soil. If you plant it in your garden, consider surrounding it with mulch or peat moss to maintain proper conditions.		<b>Adaptation tricks:</b> This member of the dogwood family flowers when tiny insects trigger their blossoms to open, releasing a burst of pollen into the air.
	<b>Wild strawberry</b> <i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild strawberries form a dense groundcover, and their white blossoms emerge early in the spring, with fruit ripening in the early summer months.		<b>Adaptation Tricks:</b> Wild strawberries are one of the few plants that thrive beneath evergreens, which usually leave the soil too acidic from fallen needles.
	<b>Woodland strawberry</b> <i>Fragaria vesca</i>	While these strawberries are smaller than the storebought variety, they are sweet and provide food for birds as well as humans.		<b>Medicinal uses:</b> Strawberries are an excellent source of micronutrients, and their leaves have been used as a disinfectant by the Blackfoot and Ojibwe.
	<b>Northern bedstraw</b> <i>Galium boreale</i>	These thick, white blossoms are an excellent filler for otherwise colourful gardens and provide brightly-coloured foliage in the fall.		<b>Famous relative:</b> Northern bedstraw is actually a member of the coffee family, and its seeds can be roasted as a coffee substitute.
	<b>Prairie gentian (pleated gentian)</b> <i>Gentiana affinis</i>	These stunning blue blooms open for a short period in late summer, but are a beautiful addition to any garden.		<b>Medicinal uses:</b> Gentians have been used medicinally to treat headaches and stomach maladies, although they are toxic in large quantities.
	<b>Three-flowered avens</b> <i>Geum triflorum</i>	These hot pink flowers are complemented by pink stems and bright foliage. Their blooms become whiskery at the end of their season, and their foliage becomes reddish in the fall for well-rounded appeal.		<b>Also known as...</b> Three-flowered avens are also called prairie smoke or old man's whiskers.

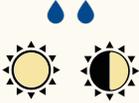
FLORALS	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>Wild licorice</b> <i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	The delicate flowers and foliage of this native plant can bring grace to any drought-tolerant garden.		<b>It's edible!</b> Wild licorice root can be consumed in small quantities, much like European licorice root.
	<b>Curly cup gumweed</b> <i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	These bright yellow blooms are sure to add a pop of colour to any drought-tolerant garden and can grow up to 2 feet high.		<b>Medicinal uses:</b> The flowers of this plant have been used to heal lung irritations and infections.
	<b>Richardson's alumroot</b> <i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	The delicate pink flowers of this plant and low foliage are the perfect centerpiece to any garden.		<b>Adaptation tricks:</b> While it thrives in well-drained soil, Richardson's alumroot can also tolerate moist soil as it's adapted to forest habitats.
	<b>Meadow blazingstar</b> <i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>	These furry purple flowers are a beautiful late-season bloom that attracts countless butterflies. They also tend to be less aggressive than other flowers.		<b>Butterfly-friendly:</b> Meadow blazingstar is nicknamed the 'Monarch magnet' because it's so well-loved by Monarch butterflies.
	<b>Western wood lily</b> <i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	These flowers take some time to establish in a garden, but once they do, their vibrant orange blossoms are seen early in the summer months.		<b>Do not pick wild:</b> In the wild, it's important to never pick Western wood lilies, as you will likely pull up the bulb and kill the delicate plant.
	<b>Twinflower</b> <i>Linnaea borealis</i>	These dainty pink flowers offer a beautiful perfume and are great additions beside shaded pathways.		<b>Ancient namesake:</b> These flowers have been named after the Greek god of the north wind, Boreas.
	<b>Star-flowered Solomon's seal</b> <i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	This woodland flower is characterized by slender foliage, white blossoms, and berries.		<b>It's edible!</b> The berries of this plant are edible, though they may have a laxative effect. Young shoots can be eaten like asparagus.
	<b>Wild bergamot</b> <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	The round, pink blooms of the wild bergamot plant are truly eye-catching and will draw bees and pollinators to your garden.		<b>It's edible!</b> Wild bergamot can be used in teas and has similar antiseptic properties to thyme.

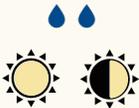
FLORALS	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>Yellow evening primrose</b> <i>Oenothera biennis</i>	This biennial plant takes two seasons for its brilliant yellow blossoms to emerge, but afterward, it's an excellent source of food for nighttime pollinators, as its blossoms open in the evening.		<b>It's edible!</b> These flowers are slightly sweet and can be used in salads or as a garnish.
	<b>Bee plant</b> <i>Peritoma serrulata</i>	This fragrant, purple blossom grows well in disturbed and exposed soil, making it an excellent addition to a drought-tolerant garden.		<b>Also known as...</b> Due to its fragrance, some people call this plant by the name of skunk weed.
	<b>Graceful cinquefoil</b> <i>Potentilla gracilis</i>	Complete with bright yellow flowers, and silvery-green serrated foliage that turns a bright red in the fall, this plant is a beautiful addition to any garden,		<b>Adaptation tricks:</b> This plant is widespread across North America and thrives in many different environments.
	<b>Prairie cinquefoil</b> <i>Potentilla pensylvanica</i>	These small, yellow flowering plants have fern-like leaves and likes sunny, gravelly areas.		<b>Adaptation tricks:</b> This flowering plant can be found across North America.
	<b>Heal-all</b> <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	With tall purple flowers and thick green foliage, heal-all has a tendency to spread quickly and is best kept in a pot.		<b>It's edible!</b> Heal-all can be used to treat many different maladies and can be eaten in a salad or as a tea.
	<b>Rose-root</b> <i>Rhodiola integrifolia</i>	This brightly-coloured succulent provides a splash of long-lasting colour in a rock garden or container.		<b>International relations:</b> This endangered species is native to North America and Russia and grows best in rocky, alpine terrain.
	<b>Common blue-eyed grass</b> <i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	These purple-blue flowers are complemented by grass-like foliage and are extremely drought tolerant.		<b>Family mix-up:</b> Common blue-eyed grass isn't a grass but a member of the iris family.
	<b>Stiff goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago rigida</i>	With bright yellow flowers that are loved by pollinators, this variety of goldenrod is perfect for small spaces or full gardens as it does not spread like many of its cousins.		<b>It's edible!</b> Goldenrod shoots can be blanched and toasted to eat in a stirfry, and the blossoms can be used to make goldenrod tea.

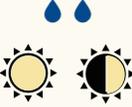
FLORALS	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>Sticky goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago simplex</i>	With bright yellow blooms and red-tinged stalks, this plant brings a lot of colour to any garden, and is a favourite of common pollinators.		<b>Medicinal uses:</b> Goldenrod tea has been used as a gargle to soothe sore throats, and is believed to help flush out kidney and bladder stones.
	<b>Creeping white prairie aster</b> <i>Symphyotrichum falcatum</i>	These delicate white flowers are versatile and reminiscent of the traditional daisy.		<b>Also known as...</b> This plant is also known as white prairie aster, western heath aster, and falcate aster.
	<b>Smooth aster</b> <i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i>	The height of these purple flowers makes them a focal point of any garden, and their purple-ish foliage in the fall ensures eye-catching colour throughout the season.		<b>Ecosystem supporter:</b> Asters are favourite foods of deer and wild turkeys and play an important part in the ecosystem.
	<b>Golden bean</b> <i>Thermopsis rhombifolia</i>	These early, yellow blooms are one of the first flowers we see in the springtime, and can quickly fill in a large space.		<b>Restoration rockstar:</b> Due to its ability to spread aggressively, the golden bean, or buffalo bean, is an excellent native plant to prevent erosion.
	<b>Early blue violet</b> <i>Viola adunca</i>	These pale blue blooms arrive early in the spring, and are excellent for small, shaded spaces due to their small size.		<b>Also known as...</b> Other names used for early blue violet include hookedspur violet or western dog violet.
	<b>Western Canada violet</b> <i>Viola canadensis</i>	Small, white flowers make these violets a dainty addition to a shaded garden.		<b>It's edible!</b> The flowers of the western Canada violet are edible and can be added to salads, teas, or even frozen in ice cubes.
	<b>Crowfoot violet</b> <i>Viola pedatifida</i>	These dainty purple and white flowers prefer moist, rich soil that dries out later in the summer.		<b>Did you know?</b> These compact wildflowers are often camouflaged by grass until it comes into bloom.
	<b>Heart-leaved Alexanders</b> <i>Zizia aptera</i>	The yellow blossoms provide a vivid and airy feel, and the foliage turns a burnt pink in the fall months, offering a late pop of colour.		<b>Famous relative:</b> Heart-leaved Alexanders are a member of the carrot family, but unlike carrots, they are not edible.

GRASSES/FOLIAGE	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>Common hop</b> <i>Humulus lupulus</i>	This climbing vine is grown for its ornamental fruit and sturdy structure. However, it does spread aggressively and should be planted with caution.		<b>Beer's BFF:</b> While ornamental, the fruit from hops is used when making many varieties of beer.
	<b>Slender rush</b> <i>Juncus tenuis</i>	The slender spiral foliage of this grass is a unique addition to both moist and drought tolerant gardens.		<b>Did you know?</b> This grass has small green flowers that add an extra pop in your garden.
	<b>Alpine bluegrass</b> <i>Poa alpina</i>	Alpine bluegrass is a native grass cover that grows well in dry conditions and has showy seed clusters which can be ornamental in a garden.		<b>Restoration rockstar:</b> Alpine bluegrass plays an important role in erosion control in the mountains.
	<b>Sandberg bluegrass</b> <i>Poa secunda</i>	This grass is drought tolerant and native to Alberta, making it suitable for lawns and gardens.		<b>Adaptation tricks:</b> Native grasses, such as Sandberg bluegrass, are more suited to Alberta's dry climate and require less water to maintain.
	<b>Little bluestem</b> <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	This tall grass adds bright fall colour to a late season garden, and texture throughout the year.		<b>Bird-friendly:</b> The seeds of this grass are fluffy like cotton, and are an important food for birds that overwinter in Canada.

SHRUBS/TREES	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>Saskatoon berry bush</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	With beautiful white flowers in early spring, and dark purple berries in June, Saskatoons form highly productive thickets through suckering. A single bush can be maintained in a garden.		<b>Also known as...</b> Saskatoons are also known as juneberries due to their delicious edible berries ripening in early summer.
	<b>Common bearberry</b> <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	An excellent groundcover, this shrub has shell-pink flowers and requires little maintenance. Bearberry prefers acidic soils.		<b>Long lifespan:</b> As a slow grower, this shrub can live up to 80 years in optimal soil conditions.

SHRUBS/TREES	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>White birch</b> <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	This tree is a beautiful accent to add to a garden and has gorgeous fall foliage. The trees add excellent shade to a yard and should be pruned in the summer once fully leafed.		<b>Also known as...</b> This tree is also known as paper birch or canoe birch.
	<b>Beaked hazelnut</b> <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	With dark green, serrated foliage this tree can be complemented by shrubs and plants with more texture to bring diversity to your yard or garden.		<b>It's edible!</b> The beaked hazelnut is the only native nut tree in Alberta. The nuts have a sweet taste and can be picked from early to mid-fall.
	<b>Silverberry</b> <i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	With bright silvery leaves, yellow flowers, and silver bark, this shrub is a beautiful complement to any garden. However, it does grow aggressively and may require added maintenance.		<b>Ecosystem supporter:</b> The flowers of the silverberry smell like vanilla, and its berries overwinter, serving as food for many critters.
	<b>Ground juniper</b> <i>Juniperus communis</i>	This slow-spreading conifer is a low maintenance shrub, adding texture and fragrance to any drought tolerant garden.		<b>Gin's BFF:</b> Juniper berries are one of the many flavourings used to make gin.
	<b>Creeping juniper</b> <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	This low-lying groundcover is hardy and drought tolerant, thriving in the harshest conditions. In two years, its cones will turn a dark shade of blue.		<b>Did you know?</b> Creeping junipers can be used to suppress weed growth in gardens and alongside paths.
	<b>Twining honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera dioica</i>	This vine has yellow-orange blooms and bright red berries. It spreads slowly by seed, and makes an excellent groundcover.		<b>Pollinator-friendly:</b> Listed as an endangered species, twining honeysuckle serves as food for pollinators from bees to hummingbirds.
	<b>White spruce</b> <i>Picea glauca</i>	Growing tall with blue-ish green needles, the white spruce is a stately accent to one's yard.		<b>Long lifespan:</b> Under ideal conditions, white spruce can live 70 years or longer.
	<b>Jackpine</b> <i>Pinus banksiana</i>	This rounded evergreen adds texture and winter foliage to the landscape and requires minimal maintenance.		<b>Adaptation trick:</b> An acre of Jackpines can contain up to 200,000 seeds in their cones, which require intense heat such as from a wildfire to open.

SHRUBS/TREES	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>Aspen</b> <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Though it does not grow well when experiencing urban pollution, the aspen has white bark and bright golden leaves in the fall. It's excellent for those wishing to naturalize their yard.		<b>Restoration rockstar:</b> Trembling Aspen is one of the largest and oldest living organisms on Earth. It spreads by suckering, and several thousand trees can all come from the same organism
	<b>Pin cherry</b> <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	The pin cherry has excellent fall colour, reddish brown bark, and white flowers that ripen into red drupes. It should be pruned in late winter after the threat of extreme cold has passed.		<b>Pioneer species:</b> Pin cherry is considered a pioneer species, as it's the first to sprout after a wildfire and does not grow well in shady conditions.
	<b>Chokecherry</b> <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Showy, white flowers and attractive dark berries make these bushes excellent for ornamental hedges or as shelterbelts. They do grow aggressively and are susceptible to black knot.		<b>Ecosystem supporter:</b> These bushes are an integral part of the ecosystem. Birds, rabbits, hares, rodents, and bears all seek out and eat chokecherries.
	<b>Douglas fir</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Growing up to 50 feet tall, Douglas firs require space and deep soil.		<b>Noel, Noel:</b> The Douglas fir is the largest native tree in Canada and is commonly used as a Christmas tree.
	<b>Golden currant</b> <i>Ribes aureum</i>	This adaptable shrub has fragrant, yellow flowers, and attracts birds to one's yard. However, it does spread through suckering, and should only be pruned after the flowers have fallen off.		<b>Restoration rockstar:</b> Golden currants help restore wildlife habitat and protect the wetlands as it's a food source and plays an integral role in erosion control.
	<b>Prickly rose</b> <i>Rosa acicularis</i>	This shrub has pink flowers in the spring, red rose hips in the late summer, and yellow fall foliage, bringing an array of colours to your garden. It may require late season pruning.		<b>Symbol of Alberta:</b> The prickly rose is the provincial flower of Alberta, and is also known as Alberta's wild rose.
	<b>Prairie rose</b> <i>Rosa arkansana</i>	This ball-shaped, evergreen shrub features dusty green needles and grows densely. Its interesting mounded form remains green throughout the winter and is relatively low maintenance.		<b>It's edible!</b> Rose hips are edible, and can be used to make tea. Rose petals can be used to make rosewater for cooking, or facial toner.
	<b>Common wild rose</b> <i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Pink flowers and bright fall foliage are traits shared by the common wild rose and its cousins. It does require more maintenance and winter pruning.		<b>Part of a big family:</b> Roses are related to apples, raspberries, cherries, peaches, plums, nectarines, pears and almonds.

SHRUBS/TREES	Name	Description	Growing Conditions	Learn More!
	<b>Wild red raspberry</b> <i>Rubus idaeus</i>	The maple-leaf-shaped foliage and small red berries are an exciting addition to your backyard garden. However, raspberries spread aggressively, so be cautious of pruning new growth.		<b>It's edible!</b> Wild red raspberries are edible, despite being much smaller than the raspberries you'd buy in the store. They are also much sweeter!
	<b>Thimbleberry</b> <i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry grows wider and squatter than a raspberry bush and gives a forest-like feel to a garden.		<b>It's edible!</b> Like their raspberry relatives, thimbleberries are edible and served as an important food source for Indigenous peoples in what is now western Canada.
	<b>Red elderberry</b> <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	This medium-sized shrub produces white flowers and bright red berries. Unlike many shrubs, it does not spread through suckering.		<b>Eat with caution:</b> Cooked red elderberries can be eaten, however, the stem, bark, leaves, and roots of this shrub are all toxic and should be avoided.
	<b>Thorny buffaloberry</b> <i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	Silvery leaves, yellow flowers, bright orange-red berries, and showy branches make this shrub an ornamental must-have for every season.		<b>Did you know?</b> Buffaloberry shrubs are considered either male or female, and therefore cannot self-pollinate.
	<b>Canada buffaloberry</b> <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	This hardy shrub produces attractive red fruit and will tolerate poor soil conditions.		<b>A Grizzly's buffet:</b> One male Grizzly Bear can eat up to 200,000 buffaloberries in a 24-hour period.
	<b>White meadowsweet</b> <i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>	This low-maintenance, round shrub has white flowers and is ideal for small gardens or rock gardens.		<b>Adaption tricks:</b> This shrub is highly tolerant of air pollution and thrives in urban environments.
	<b>Snowberry</b> <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	With pink blossoms, and white fall berries, the snowberry can add texture and excitement a garden. However, it may require more maintenance, and does spread through suckering.		<b>Adaptation tricks:</b> Despite loving gentle watering and bright light, the snowberry thrives in most conditions, including moist or dry soil, and full sun or shade.



## About Resilient Rurals

Resilient Rurals is a partnership between the towns of Bruderheim, Gibbons and Lamont for a regional climate adaptation and resilience project in Alberta's Industrial Heartland. It is a new approach—created by small towns, for small towns.

With Bruderheim as the lead, the group has worked to identify shared priority risks, opportunities for collaboration, and created communication and education resources for small and rural communities to support adaptation and resilience.



## Alberta's Forecasted Climate Change Trends (Precipitation)

### ALBERTA: THE LAND OF EXTREMES

Variable weather is characteristic of the prairies. Multi-year drought spells followed by wetter periods have created challenging conditions for rural Albertans in the past and will continue to do so, but with much greater intensity.

### INCREASING DROUGHT RISK

Precipitation patterns are shifting, and are susceptible to evapotranspiration during dry, hot summers

### PRECIPITATION CYCLE CHANGES

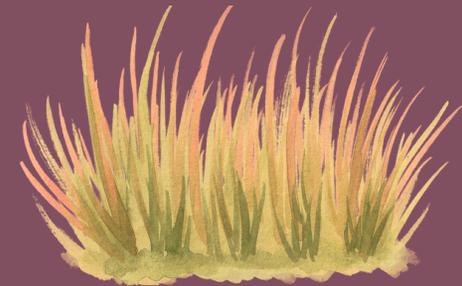
With climate change, dry years in Alberta will be dryer and wet years will be wetter.

#### *Precipitation will shift in location, duration, and frequency*

Shorter and warmer winters mean less snow will accumulate. The snow that does accumulate will melt earlier in the spring, impacting how much water is stored in the water table.

Abnormal distribution of precipitation and hotter summers mean that dry spells increase across the province, leading to:

- Increased soil erosion
- Difficulty seeding crops, leading to agricultural and economic impacts
- Low water tables
- Water stress on plants



Discover more climate-smart gardening resources at the Resilient Rurals Resource Hub or follow us on social media for quick tips.



ResilientRurals.com



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## References - Florals

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## References - Florals

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Creeping white prairie aster: [Saskatchewan Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [Wild About Flowers \(2022\)](#).

Smooth aster: [Ontario Native Plants \(2022\)](#); [Illinois Wildflowers \(2022\)](#).

Golden bean: [Alberta Plant Watch \(2022\)](#); [Wild About Flowers \(2022\)](#).

Early blue violet: [Saskatchewan Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [Nature of the Hills \(2022\)](#).

Western Canada violet: [Ontario Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [Edible Wild Food \(2022\)](#).

Crowfoot violet: [Saskatchewan Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [Wild About Flowers \(2022\)](#).

Heart-leaved Alexanders: [Saskatchewan Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [Prairie Pollination \(2014\)](#).

## References - Grasses/Foliage

Common hop: [Minnesota Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [Horticulture \(2017\)](#).

Slender rush: [Minnesota Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [The Glasshouse Nursery & Garden Centre Ltd. \(2022\)](#).

Alpine bluegrass: [Electronic Atlas of the Flora of British Columbia \(2020\)](#); [Southwest Seed \(2022\)](#).

Sandberg bluegrass: [Electronic Atlas of the Flora of British Columbia \(2020\)](#); [Management of Canadian Prairie Rangeland \(2010\)](#).

Little bluestem: [New Moon Nursery \(2022\)](#); [National Audubon Society \(2022\)](#).

## References - Shrubs/Trees

Saskatoon berry bush: [Electronic Atlas of the Flora of British Columbia \(2020\)](#); [Alberta Plant Watch \(2022\)](#).

Common bearberry: [Oregon State University \(2022\)](#); [Nature Gate \(2021\)](#).

White birch: [British Columbia - Ministry of Forests \(2022\)](#); [Tree Canada \(2022\)](#).

Beaked hazelnut: [Minnesota Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [Kiwi Nurseries \(2018\)](#).

Silverberry: [Wild About Flowers \(2022\)](#).

Ground juniper: [Wild About Flowers \(2022\)](#); [Spice Jungle \(2022\)](#).

Creeping juniper: [Oregon State University \(2022\)](#); [The Spruce \(2022\)](#).

Twining honeysuckle: [Minnesota Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [Maine Audubon \(2022\)](#).

White spruce: [TreeTime \(2022\)](#); [Heeman's \(2022\)](#).

Jack pine: [TreeTime \(2022\)](#); [Government of Canada \(2020\)](#).

Aspen: [TreeTime \(2022\)](#); [Zoo Sauvage de Saint Felicien \(2022\)](#).

Pin cherry: [North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox \(2022\)](#); [University of New Hampshire \(2018\)](#).

Chokecherry: [TreeTime \(2022\)](#); [United States Department of Agriculture \(2003\)](#).

Douglas fir: [TreeTime \(2022\)](#); [National Christmas Tree Association \(2022\)](#).

Golden currant: [Minnesota Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service \(2012\)](#).

Prickly rose: [Millcreek Nursery Ltd. \(2022\)](#); [TreeTime \(2022\)](#).

Prairie rose: [Saskatchewan Wildflowers \(2022\)](#); [Precious Prairie Plants \(2022\)](#); [Rachel Lambert \(2022\)](#).

Common wild rose: [Millcreek Nursery Ltd. \(2022\)](#); [English Club \(2022\)](#).

Wild red raspberry: [TreeTime \(2022\)](#); [Garden Culture Magazine \(2021\)](#).

Thimbleberry: [TreeTime \(2022\)](#); [Sierra Club BC \(2022\)](#).

Red elderberry: [TreeTime \(2022\)](#); [Biodiversity of the Central Coast \(2022\)](#).

Thorny buffaloberry: [Millcreek Nursery Ltd. \(2022\)](#); [Agroforestry and Woodlot Extension Society \(2022\)](#).

Canada buffaloberry: [MPG North \(2022\)](#); [Full Circle Adventures \(2018\)](#).

White meadowsweet: [Oregon State University \(2022\)](#); [Montale Wholesale Nursery \(2022\)](#).

Snowberry: [TreeTime \(2022\)](#); [Montale Wholesale Nursery \(2022\)](#).