



Use native trees and shrubs, along with rocks and non-living features to create an attractive and “wildlife-resistant” yard.
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Recommended Plant Species for Landscaping in Banff National Park

This list contains plant species that are native to Banff National Park *or* non-native and unlikely to become ecological problems through cross-pollinating with native plants or spreading into the natural environment. Preferred plant species are those that are native to Banff National Park *and* do not normally attract potentially dangerous animals such as bears or elk.

Wherever possible, these plants should be derived from local stocks to reduce the risk of introducing non-native varieties. All species listed are now, or soon to be, available from Alberta sources as seed or plants. Plants native to Banff National Park are identified. The Partial Plant Source List on the last two pages includes known potential commercial sources for the native plants; it is not an endorsement and is by no means complete.

Parks Canada policy¹ promotes the use of native plants for any new plantings in order to maintain the ecological integrity of the national parks. However, since native plants may not always thrive in specific urban-type environments, in exceptional cases the limited use of non-native plants may be acceptable where suitable native plants for specific purposes or settings do not exist.

Why use native plants?

1. They're part of the natural local ecosystem and support the integrity of the natural areas within parks.
2. They're already adapted to the soils and climate of this region and require little care once established.
3. Native plants generally tolerate browsing better. Some attract or deter different wildlife species.
4. They do not contribute to abundance of non-native plants within park boundaries. Once established, they may also prevent the invasion of non-native plants to disturbed sites.

¹ A3.2.11. All practical efforts will be made to prevent the introduction of exotic plants and animals into national parks, and to eliminate or contain them where they already exist.

© Parks Canada 1994. *Guidina Principles and Operational Policies*



General Principles:

- ✓ Landscaping in public areas of Banff National Park should be dominated by native plants and demonstrate a landscaping aesthetic that celebrates and promotes, rather than replaces, the native diversity of this part of Canada. The long-term goal should be to replace non-natives with preferred native plant species.
- ✓ Low maintenance landscaping is considered environmentally responsible and should be promoted over landscaping that requires regular watering, mowing, trimming or chemical inputs. Turf areas should be minimized because the necessary high maintenance results in ongoing environmental impacts and pressure to use chemical herbicides to maintain a monoculture of non-native grasses.
- ✓ Parks Canada projects, and reclamation associated with any landscape-disturbing activities outside the town of Banff, are required to use only preferred (native) plant species and minimize turf areas.
- ✓ Other project proponents requiring Parks Canada approvals who wish to use non-preferred plant species must prove that preferred native plant species are unsuitable for the intended purpose.
- ✓ Use of chemical herbicides for cosmetic control purposes is not acceptable in public areas. Herbicides may be approved by the Superintendent; subject to all applicable guidelines and regulations, only where the primary purpose is to protect the environment by eliminating invasive, non-native plants *and* where other effective alternatives are not available.



Yellow clematis is an invasive ornamental vine from China and India and was added to Alberta's List of Noxious Weeds in 2010.
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Controlling Non-Native Plants

Of the 829 known plant species in Banff National Park, at least 70 of these are introduced, or non-native. Non-native plants pose a significant ecological threat to native plant and wildlife communities because their natural insect predators and diseases are absent from areas they invade. They also displace native plant species that stabilize soils and provide forage and cover for wildlife. Lacking natural controls, non-native species can spread rapidly, degrading wildlife habitat.

Nodding thistle, yellow clematis, spotted knapweed, tansy, common and Dalmatian toadflax are just some of the species of particular concern. These weeds are invasive, aggressive and spread at a rapid rate. Parks Canada has adopted an integrated pest management program to address invasive species.

Personal gardens and human built landscapes are entry points for many kinds of non-native plants. The most effective way to control non-native plants is to prevent their establishment. Property owners can help by removing invasive non-native species from gardens.

It is illegal within any national park to collect plants from the wild. Outside the national parks, plants may only be collected with the landowner's permission. From time to time, Parks Canada may authorize relocation of native plants within Banff National Park as part of environmental mitigations of approved landscape-disturbing projects.

TREES & SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Fire Smart*	Palatability (deer & elk)	Comments
Evergreen Trees					
Alpine Fir	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Native	H	Medium	May be browsed in winter.
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Native	H	Low	
Colorado Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	No	H	Low	
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i> <i>var. latifolia</i>	Native	H	Low	Saplings may be harmed by elk during rutting season & winter.
Limber Pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Native	H	Low	Long lived. Full sun, Doesn't like to be coddled.
Rocky Mt. Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Native	M	Medium	May be browsed when young and flexible.
Evergreen Shrubs					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Fire Smart*	Palatability (deer & elk)	Comments
Kinnikinnick or Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Native	H	Low	Good for groundcover and xeriscaping. Can be hard to establish.
Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Native	VH	Medium	More prickly than Creeping Juniper; good for xeriscape
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Native	VH	Medium	Many cultivars available; good for xeriscape
Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Native	VH	Low	Good for xeriscape; vertical vs horizontal growth
Deciduous Trees					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Fire Smart*	Palatability (deer & elk)	Comments
Mountain Maple / Douglas Maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Native	VL	Medium	May be available in the near future from native plant nurseries. Very attractive.
"Baron" Manitoba Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>	No	VL	Medium	Spreads. Plant seedless cultivar only.
River Birch/ Water Birch/ Black Birch	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	Native	VL	Low	Tough, smaller, multi-branched. Small tree or tall shrub.
Paper Birch/ White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Native	VL	Low	Needs lots of water. Delicate bark.
Western Larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Native to Kananaskis.
Siberian Larch	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	No	M	Medium	
Balsam Poplar/ Balm of Gilead	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Native	VL	High	Aggressive spreader.
Trembling Aspen/ Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Native	VL	High	More resistant to browsing than most poplars and willows. Aggressive, but traditional browsing has prevented its invasive tendencies.
Brooks No. 6 Poplar &	<i>Populus "X" Brooks No. 6, Populus "X"</i>	No	VL	High	Avoid non-native poplar varieties -- potential for

Northwest Poplar	<i>jackii "Northwest"</i>				genetic contamination of wild poplars.
Pincherry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Not recommended; may attract bears.
Western Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Not recommended; may attract bears.
Mountain Ash species	<i>Sorbus scopulina, etc</i>	Native & non	VL	High	Berries attract birds; may also attract bears.
Deciduous Shrubs					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Fire Smart*	Palatability (deer & elk)	Comments
Gout Weed; "Snow-in-the-mountains"	<i>Aegapodium variogardum</i>	No	L	High	Can be quite invasive within a garden area.
Green alder	<i>Alnus crispa</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Prefers moister sites
Mountain/ River Alder	<i>Alnus tenuifolia</i> a.k.a. <i>A. incana</i> <i>Alder rugosa</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Tends to spread out and colonize along moist areas. Seeds attractive to some birds.
Saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Native	L	High	May attract bears. Moist and dry sites, adaptable. Susceptible to a rust fungus.
Alpine Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos rubra</i>	Native	L	Low	Very attractive, leaves turn red in fall.
Bog, Shrub/ Dwarf Birch	<i>Betula glandulosa</i>	Native	L	Medium	Prefers moister sites. Nice alternative to cotoneaster. Fall colours.
Peking Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster acutifolius</i>	No	L	High	Very attractive to elk. These are the 'short' hedges you see around town.
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Native	L	High	Very attractive to elk, berries may attract bears. Excellent fall and winter colours. Can take a lot of pruning.
Wolf Willow/ Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	Native	L	Medium	Very aromatic; many cultivars on market. Aggressive spreader, plant in contained area.
Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	Native	L	Medium	White flowers. Evergreen leaves. Grows in boggy wet, areas.
Twining Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Native	L	Medium	Yellow flowers, twines around other vegetation. Attractive to hummingbirds.
Bracted Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Native	L	Low	Prefers damp woodlands. Grows into dense shrub.
Shrubby Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Native	L	Low	Yellow flowers. Best choice of shrubs to grow in Banff, as not attractive to ungulates or bears. Many cultivars available. The native one has

					silver leaves as opposed to shiny green leaves.
Wild Gooseberry/ Northern Gooseberry	<i>Ribes oxycanthoides</i>	Native	L	Low	Prefers moist woods or north-facing aspects. Great fall colours.
Prickly Rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	Native	L	High	Earlier flowering. Most commercial shrub roses are non-native varieties. Aggressive spreader, plant in contained area.
Common Wild Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Native	L	Medium	Prefers moist woods. Flowers later than Prickly Rose.
Wild Red Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Native	L	Medium	Berries attractive to wildlife.
Bebb's Willow/ Beaked Willow	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Native	VL	High	Shrub or tall tree.
Pussy Willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	Native	VL	High	Shrub.
Smooth Willow/ Gray-leaved Willow	<i>Salix glauca</i>	Native	VL	High	Erect shrub. Prefers moist areas.
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var. <i>pubens</i> or <i>leucocarpa</i>	Native	VL	high	Not recommended; berries may attract bears.
Canadian Buffaloberry/ Soapberry/ Soopalallie	<i>Shepherdia Canadensis</i>	Native	L	Medium	Bears attracted to berries. Plant male bushes only. Prefers open canopy, not very vigorous.
Meadowsweet/ Birch-leaved Spirea	<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>	Native	L	Low	Showy white flowers.
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Native	L	Medium	Tends to colonize. Good tall groundcover.
Buckbrush or Western Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	Native	L	Medium	Can be invasive; containment recommended. Many cultivars on the market.
Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	No	L	Medium	
Low Bush Cranberry	<i>Viburnum edule</i>	Native	L	Medium	Prefers moist boggy areas. Attractive to birds.

*Fire smart flammability rating: VH very high H high M Medium L Low VL Very Low



Is there another way to keep wildlife away besides caging plants?
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Do Elk Treat Your Yard as a Salad Bar?

You can minimize elk (and deer) activity in your neighbourhood by eliminating potential food sources that may attract and keep these browsers in town.

Here's how:

- ✓ Keep pet food, bird seed, and garbage out of reach.
- ✓ Reduce your lawn; use rocks, weathered wood, mulches, etc. for landscaping accents.
- ✓ Hang flowering baskets out of elk's reach, or have planters and baskets on second stories only.
- ✓ Plant native perennials instead of bedding plants as they have evolved with local wildlife and climate. They should have a better ability to "bounce back" after being browsed.



Please remember that **ALL** elk are potentially dangerous. That means always keeping a safe distance (30 metres) away, even if they do not seem threatening or perturbed. Your close presence may also contribute to their habituation to people. **It is important to remind your neighbours and visitors about how to safely view elk too.**

Avoid trees and shrubs that BEAR fruit!

As if there hasn't been enough spelled out already to think about when planning your garden, you need to think about bears as well. Fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, such as crabapples, plums and Saskatoon berries can bring a bruin too close to home – literally! Driven by their keen sense of smell and hearty appetite, bears may lose their shyness around people as they look for calorie-rich foods in the fall.

It's not always enough to pick up the fruit from the ground right away, bears can climb into trees in search of ripening food, breaking branches in the process, and getting a food reward that will bring them back again and again and again. This might also be a first step for the bear to seek out other food sources such as garbage or pet food and risking a similar fate to Ginger's described above. If you have fruit trees in your yard now, please consider replacing them with non-fruit bearing trees.



"Ginger", a black bear that fed on crabapples in Banff's backyards during the fall of 1998, was destroyed the following summer after she was discovered one too many times close to town
©Michael Shuster.

*** Please report all elk and bear activity in town to the 24 hr Park Dispatch at 403-762-1470.**

Native Wildflowers

Please note that this list identifies species that are available from southern Alberta nurseries and native plant growers. Never take plants from natural areas, protected or not.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Colour/ Comments
Nodding Onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Pink. Blooms mid summer. Likes dry open areas.
Wild Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Purple. Blooms mid summer. Spreads.
Fairy Candelabra/ Pygmy Flower	<i>Androsace septentrionalis</i>	White. Blooms very early.
Cut-leaved Anemone	<i>Anemone multifida</i>	Multicoloured. Early bloomer.
Prairie Crocus/ Pasque Flower	<i>Anemone patens</i>	Purple. Early bloomer. Dry open areas.
Showy Everlasting	<i>Antennaria pulcherrima</i>	White. Blooms mid summer. Good ground cover.
Rosy Everlasting/ Rosy Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	Pink. Blooms mid summer. Tough, good ground cover.
Blue Columbine	<i>Aquilegia brevistyla</i>	Blue. Blooms early summer.
Yellow Columbine	<i>Aquilegia flavescens</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer. Attracts hummingbirds. Needs part sun.
Cordilleran Arnica/ Hairy Arnica	<i>Arnica mollis</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer.
Pasture Sagewort	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Silvery foliage. Aromatic. Blooms late summer.
Prairie Sagewort/ Prairie Sage	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Improved cultivars available
Alpine Aster	<i>Aster alpinus</i>	Purple. Blooms late summer.
Arctic Aster	<i>Aster sibiricus</i>	Purple. Blooms late summer.
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Blue. Blooms mid- to late-summer. Long bloomer.
Red Indian Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja miniata</i>	Red. Plant with other plants
Yellow Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja occidentalis</i>	Yellow. Plant with other plants
Blue Clematis/ Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis occidentalis</i>	Blue-purple. Vine. Blooms early summer.
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	White. Blooms mid summer. Likes moist soils rich in humus.
Tall Larkspur	<i>Delphinium glaucum</i>	Blue & white. Needs staking or protected site. Toxic. Good for big spaces.
Mountain Shooting Star	<i>Dodecatheon conjugens</i>	Magenta. Early bloomer. Grows in drier ground.
Yellow Dryad, Yellow Mountain Avens	<i>Dryas drummondii</i>	Yellow. Mat forming; good ground cover.
White Mountain Avens	<i>Dryas octopetala aka hookeriana</i>	White. Blooms early summer. Ground cover.
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Magenta. Blooms mid to late summer. Spreads.
Broad-leaved Fireweed/ Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium latifolium</i>	Magenta. Blooms mid summer. Grows in very wet gravel bars, stream banks.
Tufted Fleabane	<i>Erigeron caespitosus</i>	White to pinkish. Blooms late summer.
Cut-leaved Fleabane/ Compound-leaved Fleabane	<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	White. Blooms early summer.
Smooth Fleabane	<i>Erigeron glabellus</i>	Pink. Blooms mid-summer. Blooms for long time.
Umbrella-plant/ Sulphur Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	Yellow. Blooms late summer.

Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	White. Actively spreads by runners. Attracts birds and rodents.
Gaillardia/ Blanketflower/ Brown-eyed Susan	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Yellow. Very showy. Blooms early summer. Very drought tolerant, don't water.
Northern Bedstraw	<i>Galium boreale</i>	White. Blooms mid-summer. Good fill-in plant.
Felwort/ Northern Gentian	<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	Purple. Blooms late summer. Annual.
Fringed Gentian	<i>Gentianella crinata</i>	Purple. Blooms late summer. Grows in moist areas. Difficult to propagate.
Wild White Geranium	<i>Geranium richardsonii</i>	White. Blooms mid-summer. Prefers shady areas.
Sticky Purple Geranium	<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>	Rose-purple. Blooms mid-summer. Long bloomer.
Three-flowered Avens/	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Pink. Attractive seedhead give it the names Prairie Smoke/ Old Man's Whiskers. Blooms early summer.
Alpine Hedysarum/ Alpine Sweet-vetch	<i>Hedysarum alpinum</i>	Magenta.
Northern Hedysarum/ Northern Sweet-vetch	<i>Hedysarum boreale</i>	Magenta. Extremely attractive.
Cow Parsnip	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	White. Prefers moist, rich soils. * Bears eat celery-like stalks.
Alumroot	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Creamy flowers. Great in rock gardens. Native "coral bells". Once established, drought tolerant.
Western Wood Lily/ Tiger Lily	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Orange, showy. Blooms early summer. Takes +5 years to flower. Wooded areas.
Twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Pink. Groundcover for shady areas.
Wild Blue Flax/ Western Blue Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Blue. Blooms early to mid-summer. Drought-resistant. European varieties may be sold as native at nurseries. Short-lived, self-replacing.
Yellow Puccoon/ Woolly Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum ruderale</i>	Pale yellow. Blooms mid summer.
Alpine Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Deep blue. Blooms early summer. Tends to colonize. Full sun.
Wild Bergamot/ Horsemint/ Beebalm	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Deep pink. Aromatic. Grows best in clumps. Blooms late summer.
Reflexed Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis deflexa</i>	Purple. Blooms mid-summer.
Early Yellow Locoweed/ Silky Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis sericea</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer. All locoweeds are nitrogen-fixing.
Showy Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis splendens</i>	Magenta. Silver foliage. Blooms early summer. Best in dry well-drained areas.
Viscid Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis viscida</i>	Blue-purple. Blooms early summer.
Silky Scorpionweed/ Silky Phacelia	<i>Phacelia sericea</i>	Purple. Good for rock gardens.
Yellow Beardtongue/ Yellow Penstemon	<i>Penstemon confertus</i>	Yellow. Blooms mid-summer.
Slender Penstomen	<i>Penstomen procerus</i>	Delicate spikes of blue tube-like flowers; great in rock gardens.
Showy Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium pulcherrimum</i>	Blue. Blooms early summer. Long bloomer.
Graceful Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>	Yellow. Blooms mid-summer.
Yellow Rattle/ Rattlebox	<i>Rhinanthus minor a.k.a. R. crista-galli</i>	Yellow. Blooms mid-summer. Tends to spread. Annual.

Spotted Saxifrage	<i>Saxifrage bronchialis</i>	White with red “freckles”. Great for rock gardens.
Lance-leaved Stonecrop	<i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>	Yellow, succulent leaves. Great for rock gardens.
Prairie Groundsel/ Woolly Groundsel	<i>Senecio canus</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer.
Moss Champion	<i>Silene acaulis</i>	Pink. Full sun, good for rock gardens. Becomes oasis for other seedlings.
Star-flowered Solomon’s-Seal	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	White. Blooms early summer. Prefers moist areas. Spreads like Lily-of-the-Valley.
Canada Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Yellow. Late season bloomer. Tall. Tends to be invasive.
Missouri Goldenrod/ Low Goldenrod	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>	Yellow. Blooms later summer.
Mountain Goldenrod/ Spike-like Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spathulata a.k.a. S. decumbens</i>	Yellow. Blooms late summer. Smallest goldenrod.
Long-stalked Chickweed/ Long-stalked Starwort	<i>Stellaria longipes</i>	White. Blooms mid-summer.
Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sysirinchium montanum</i>	Royal blue. Blooms early summer. Full sun.
Veiny Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum venulosum</i>	Flowers lack petals. Separate male and female plants. Has tendrils that attach to other plants. Blooms mid-summer.
Early Blue Violet	<i>Viola adunca</i>	Blue. Grows well in open or in shaded areas. Spreads.
Heart-leaved Alexander/ Meadow Parsnip	<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer. Not drought-tolerant.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

Fire Smart: most wildflowers have a low flammability rating.

Wildlife: many flowers are eaten by ungulates, but the plant usually survives. Fruits may be eaten by birds, rodents or bears. Bears will dig up roots and corms of some members of the pea and lily families.

Your garden can be as formal or informal as you like with native plants. The idea is not to replicate what you see in nature as much as express your personal tastes and desire to work with plants that have evolved close to home.

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Native Grasses & Ground Covers

Native grasses are not suited for a high maintenance, regularly-mowed turf. They can also be very hard to manage once they get a hold in your garden because grasses out-compete other plants. What may have started as a natural-looking meadow, now looks more like a hay field! As grasses are often used for xeriscaping (read: little or no watering beyond what falls from the sky) grasses dry out and can become a fire hazard close to home. That said, there are many attractive native sedges or other ground covers, such as dryas and kinnikinnick that live in dry areas that can be planted. Their advantage is that they still do the job of holding soil in place like grasses, but do not dry out as much to become a fire hazard, nor spread the way grasses do.



Foxtail barley is native to Banff, but can rapidly take over, so it is best to keep it out of your garden.
© Parks Canada

A Word on Turf: As much as possible, green turf areas should be minimized due to elk attraction and high maintenance requirements, which can lead to demand for cosmetic herbicide treatments and excessive watering. Where high-use public areas require turf, high quality non-native Kentucky Bluegrass/Creeping Red Fescue Mixes similar to the following are recommended:

60 – 70% Kentucky Bluegrass selected, elite cultivars
20 – 30% “Boreal” Creeping Red Fescue
10 – 15% Perennial Ryegrass, turf-type cultivars

A list of native grass and grass-like species is available upon request from Banff National Park for reclamation and restoration projects. Contact Heather Dempsey at (403) 762-1464 or Heather.Dempsey@pc.gc.ca for details.

Information Sources:

Heather Dempsey, Parks Canada compiler

Ecological (Biophysical) Land Classification of Banff & Jasper National Parks (Holland & Coen 1983)

Preferred Plantings for Jasper National Park

Exotic Plants and cultivated landscapes in the mountain national parks: a growing concern. Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Field Unit, Parks Canada 2001. ISBN: 0-662-29777-6

Town of Banff's Design Guidelines - Recommended Plant Materials

“Native Plant Source List” & “Collection and Use Guidelines” (March 2007) Alberta Native Plant Council

Diane McIvor, Bow Valley Naturalists

Kevin Pattison, Fairmont Banff Springs Golf Course

Kathy Tannas, Eastern Slopes Rangeland Seed Ltd

Pat Fedkenheuer, ALCLA Native Plant Restoration Inc., Calgary

Banff Field Unit Vegetation Management Plan (DeLong & Pengelly 2002)

PARTIAL PLANT SOURCE LIST*

* from the Alberta Native Plant Council as a public service. (www.anpc.ab.ca) It is not to be considered an endorsement of the organizations or their services listed below.

Alberta Nurseries & Seeds Ltd.

Chris Berggren
Phone: (403) 224-3545
Fax: (403) 224-2455
Email: seed@telusplanet.net
Website: www.marketland.net
Box 20
Bowden, Alberta
T0M 0K0
In business 80 years, Alberta Nurseries produces container-grown native trees, shrubs, and vines. They will custom collect source-specified seed or cuttings in Alberta. They will custom grow woody plants, wildflowers, grasses and wetlands species. Free catalogue available. Sells plants wholesale and retail.

ALCLA Native Plant Restoration Inc

Al & Pat Fedkenheuer
(403) 282-6516
Fax: (403) 282-7090
Email: fedkenhp@telus.net
Website: www.ALCLANativeplants.com
3208 Bearspaw Drive NW
Calgary, Alberta
T2L 1T2
ALCLA deals in seeds and plants of wildflowers, grasses, and shrubs. The business offers custom growing, as well as consulting and installation services. Free species list available. Sells seeds and plants wholesale and retail.

Bow Point Nursery Ltd.

Ken & Pam Wright
(403) 686-4434
Fax: (403) 242-8018
Email: bowpoint@agt.net
Website : www.bowpointnursery.com
244034 Range Rd 32
Calgary, Alberta
T3Z 2E3
Bow Point Nursery is dedicated to the propagation of Chinook-hardy native vines, shrubs and trees grown from seed and cuttings collected in southern Alberta. They offer custom growing and harvesting. Sells plants retail and wholesale.

Eagle Lake Nurseries Ltd.

Anita, Heuver, Tony Heuver
(403) 934-3670
Fax: (403) 934-3626
Email: gardencentre@eaglelakenurseries.com
Website: www.eaglelakenurseries.com
Box 2340
Strathmore, Alberta
T1P 1K3
Native and ornamental woody plants are produced in containers at Eagle Nurseries or purchased from other prairie sources. Some plants are available in bare-root form in spring. Sells shrubs and trees wholesale and retail.

Eastern Slopes Rangeland Seed Ltd.

Kathy Tannas
(403) 637-2473
Fax: (403) 637-2724
Email: ctannas@telusplanet.net
Box 273
Cremona, Alberta
T0M 0R0
Eastern Slopes Rangeland Ltd. Specializes in bulk seed sales of grasses. They deal in some species of wetland plants, shrubs and trees. Sells some seed retail, but the focus is mainly on wholesale grass seed sales.

Greenview Nurseries & Tree Farm

Janet Falkenburg
(403) 936-5936
Fax: (404) 936-5981
Website: www.greenviewnurseries.ca
Box 12, Site 16, RR7
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 4G7
Greenview Nursery propagates native trees and shrubs from cuttings collected on their property located just east of Calgary. The trees and shrubs are container-grown. Sells woody plants wholesale and retail.

Vale's Greenhouses

3rd Ave. and 3rd St. NW, Box 186,
Black Diamond, AB T0L 0H0
Phone: (403) 933-4814; Fax: (403) 933-3095
Website: www.valesgreenhouse.com
Vale's produces a selection of local native
perennials.

Wild About Flowers

Arden Nering
(403) 933-3903
Fax: (403) 933-3903
Email: contactus@wildaboutflowers.ca
Web site: www.wildaboutflowers.ca
P.O. Box 1257
Turner Valley, AB
T0L 2A0

Wild About Flowers sells seeds and plants of native
Alberta wildflower species. Their seed is collected in
southwestern Alberta. Plants are grown as plugs
outdoors, and are fully acclimatized.

Local Field Guides

Wildflowers of the Rocky Mountains, George W. Scotter & Halle Flygare. Whitecap Books 2007.
Plants of the Rocky Mountains, Kershaw, MacKinnon & Pojar. Lone Pine Publishing, 1998.

Related Websites:

Alberta Native Plant Council: www.anpc.ab.ca
Banff National Park: www.pc.gc.ca/banff
Naturescape Alberta: www.naturescape.ab.ca/
Alberta Invasive Plant Council: www.invasiveplants.ab.ca

Looking for Inspiration?

The town of Banff is full of displays of flowers during
the summer months, whether it's the pockets of
colours in hanging baskets and luscious planters on
Banff Avenue, or in larger spaces that reflect different
periods and approaches to formal landscaping. These
include the Cascades of Time Gardens that grace the
surroundings of the park's Administration Building,
Banff's oldest flower garden at the Luxton Home on
Beaver Street and some contemporary gardens with a
native plant emphasis, such as the Medicine Wheel
garden behind the Buffalo Nations Luxton Museum,
the Butterfly Garden outside the Walter Phillips
Gallery at the Banff Centre, and downtown native
plantings in Bison Courtyard and Banff Avenue
Square. And of course, we have the biggest inspiration
of all in the 6641 km² natural garden called Banff
National Park.



*Indian paintbrush in Banff Avenue
Square's native plant garden.
© Parks Canada*



*The Cascade of Time Gardens are an
important cultural resource, as well
as a beautiful backdrop for the Park
Administration Building, both built
during the 1930s. © Parks Canada*