



Use native trees and shrubs, along with rocks and non-living features to create an attractive and "elk-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; they are considered non-invasive and are not normally prone to diseases. Plants native to Banff National Park are identified. The Partial Plant Source List includes known potential commercial sources for the native plants, it is not an endorsement and is by no means complete.

Parks Canada policy<sup>1</sup> 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.

### Advantages to using 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.

<sup>1</sup> "3.2.11. 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. Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*

## General Principles:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.



oxeye daisies  
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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.

Canada thistle, leafy spurge, scentless chamomile, tall buttercup, spotted knapweed, oxeye daisies and 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 park, 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 a part of environmental mitigation of approved landscape-disturbing projects.*

# TREES & SHRUBS

Preferred plantings for Banff are highlighted in grey.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Fire Smart*	Palatability (deer & elk)	Comments
<b>Evergreen Trees</b>					
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 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, not commonly available.
Rocky Mt. Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Native	M	Medium	May be browsed when young and flexible.

<b>Evergreen Shrubs</b>					
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. 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

<b>Deciduous Trees</b>					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Fire Smart*	Palatability (deer & elk)	Comments
Mountain Maple / Douglas Maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Should be available in the near future from native plant nurseries. Very attractive.
“Baron” Manitoba Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>	No	VL	Medium	Spreads. <b>Plant seedless cultivar only.</b>
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.
Alpine Larch	<i>Larix lyallii</i>	Native	VL	Low	Found at treeline in park.
Western Larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Should be available in the near future from native plant nurseries. Native to Kananaskis.
Siberian Larch	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	No	M	Medium	
Balsam Poplar/ Balm of Gilead	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Native	VL	High	
Trembling Aspen/	<i>Populus</i>	Native	VL	High	More resistant to browsing

Quaking Aspen	<i>tremuloides</i>				than most poplars and willows as it spreads by creeping roots. Very aggressive, but traditional browsing has prevented its invasive tendencies.
Brooks No. 6 Poplar & Northwest Poplar	<i>Populus "X" Brooks No. 6, Populus "X" jackii "Northwest"</i>	No	VL	High	<b>Avoid non-native poplar varieties -- potential for genetic contamination of wild poplars.</b>
Amur Cherry	<i>Prunus Maackii</i>	No	VL	High	Attractive to birds. May attract bears.
Mayday	<i>Prunus padus commutata</i>	No	VL	Medium	Attractive to birds. May attract bears.
Pincherry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Attractive to birds. May attract bears.
Western Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana aka P. melanocarpa</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Attractive to birds. May attract bears
Schubert Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana "Schubert"</i>	No	VL	Medium	Attractive to birds. May attract bears.
Western Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	Native	VL	High	Should become available from native plant nurseries. Attractive to birds. May attract bears.
American Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus americanus</i>	No	L	High	Attractive to birds. May attract bears
Showy Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus decora</i>	No	VL	High	Attractive to birds. May attract bears

<b>Deciduous Shrubs</b>					
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Native</b>	<b>Fire Smart*</b>	<b>Palatability (deer &amp; elk)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Gout Weed	<i>Agapodium variogardum</i>	No	L	High	Can be quite invasive within a garden area. <b>Should be discouraged.</b>
Green alder	<i>Alnus crispa</i>	Native	VL	Medium	Prefers moister sites
Mountain/ River Alder	<i>Alnus tenuifolia a.k.a. A. incana 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	Moist and dry sites, adaptable. Attractive to birds. May attract bears. Many cultivars available.
Alpine Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos rubra</i>	Native	L	Low	Very attractive, leaves turn red in fall. May attract bears.
Bog, Shrub/ Dwarf Birch	<i>Betula glandulosa</i>	Native	L	Medium	Prefers moister sites
Peking Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster acutifolius</i>	No	L	High	Very attractive to elk. These are usually the 'short' hedges you see around town.
Red Osier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Native	L	High	Very attractive to elk.

Dogwood					Excellent fall and winter colour.
Wolf Willow/ Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	Native	L	Medium	Very aromatic; many cultivars on market. Tends to sucker.
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.
False Honeysuckle/ Menzizia	<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>	native	L	Low to moderate	
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.
Mountain Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron albiflorum</i>	Native	L	Low	Very attractive. Toxic to ungulates and humans.
Prickly Rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	Native	L	High	Earlier flowering. Most commercial shrub roses are non-native varieties. <b>Very adaptive to different locales.</b>
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	Red fruit. Might be attractive to birds and bears.
Canadian Buffaloberry/ Soapberry/ Soopalallie	<i>Shepherdia Canadensis</i>	Native	L	Medium	<b>** Bears attracted to berries.</b> Plant male bushes only. Prefers open canopy, not very vigorous. Spreads out; takes lots of space. Good for xeriscaping.
Meadowsweet/	<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>	Native	L	Low	Showy white flowers.

Birch-leaved Spirea					
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Native	L	Medium	Tends to colonize. Good tall groundcover.
Buckbrush or Wolfberry 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



*Instead of caging your plants, maybe there are some other things you can do to keep wildlife away from your garden*  
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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 elk 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.

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

contribute to their habituation to people. **It is important to remind your neighbours and visitors about how to safely view elk too.**

\* Please report all elk activity in the townsite to the Banff Warden Office at (403) 762-1470.

## Native Wildflowers

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Colour/ Comments
False Dandelion	<i>Agoseris glauca</i>	Yellow. Looks like a dandelion with long narrow leaves. Blooms mid-summer.
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.
Lowly everlasting/ Small-leaved Everlasting/ Nuttal's Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria parvifolia aka nitida</i>	White. Herb mat. Blooms early summer.
Showy Everlasting	<i>Antennaria pulcherrima</i>	White. Blooms mid summer.
Rosy Everlasting/ Rosy Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	Pink. Blooms mid summer.
Blue Columbine	<i>Aquilegia brevistyla</i>	Blue. Blooms early summer.
Yellow Columbine	<i>Aquilegia flavescens</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer.
Cordilleran Arnica/ Hairy Arnica	<i>Arnica mollis</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer.
Pasture Sagewort	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Silvery foliage. Blooms late summer.
Prairie Sagewort/ Prairie Sage	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Improved cultivars available
Alpine Aster	<i>Aster alpinus</i>	Purple. Blooms late summer.
Smoothing Aster	<i>Aster laevis</i>	Purple. Blooms late summer.
Arctic Aster	<i>Aster sibiricus</i>	Purple. Blooms late summer.
Indian Milk Vetch	<i>Astragalus aboriginum</i>	Yellowish white. Blooms early summer.
Timber Milk Vetch	<i>Astragalus miser a.k.a. A. decumbens</i>	Purplish. Blooms mid-summer. Very common in lodgepole pine forest. Toxic to ungulates.
Ascending Purple Milk Vetch/ Standing Milk Vetch	<i>Astragalus striatus a.k.a. A. adsurgens</i>	Purple. Blooms early June.
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Blue. Blooms mid- to late-summer.
Red Indian Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja miniata</i>	Red. Plant with other plants
Yellow Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja occidentalis</i>	Yellow. Plant with other plants
Field Chickweed/ Mouse-eared Chickweed	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	White. Blooms early summer. <b>Invasive.</b>
Golden Aster	<i>Chrysopsis villosa a.k.a. Heterotheca villosa</i>	Yellow. Blooms late summer.
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.
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, streambanks.
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.
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.
Northern Bedstraw	<i>Galium boreale</i>	White. Blooms mid-summer.
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.
Sticky Purple Geranium	<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>	Rose-purple. Blooms mid summer.
Three-flowered Avens/ Alpine Hedysarum/ Alpine Sweet-vetch	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Pink. Attractive seedhead give it the names Prairie Smoke/ Old Man's Whiskers. Blooms early summer.
Northern Hedysarum/ Northern Sweet-vetch	<i>Hedysarum boreale</i>	Magenta. Extremely attractive.
Yellow Hedysarum/ Yellow Sweet-vetch	<i>Hedysarum sulphurescens</i>	Yellow.
Cow Parsnip	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	White. Prefers moist, rich soils. * Bears eat celery-like stalks.
Yellow Peavine/ Cream- coloured Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i>	Pale yellow. Blooms early summer.
Western Wood Lily/ Tiger Lily	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Orange, showy. Blooms early summer.
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. European varieties may be sold as native at nurseries.
Yellow Puccoon/ Woolly Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum rudérale</i>	Pale yellow. Blooms mid summer.
Wild Mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Pink. Grows in moist areas.
Alpine Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Deep blue. Blooms early summer. Tends to colonize.
Blunt-leaved Sandwort	<i>Moehringia lateriflora</i>	White. Blooms early summer.
Wild Bergamot/ Horsemint/ Beebalm	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Deep pink. 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.
Viscid Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis viscida</i>	Blue-purple. Blooms early summer.
Silky Scorpionweed/ Silky	<i>Phacelia sericea</i>	Purple. Good for rock gardens.

Phacelia		
Yellow Beardtongue/ Yellow Penstemon	<i>Penstemon confertus</i>	Yellow. Blooms mid-summer.
Showy Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium pulcherrimum</i>	Blue. Blooms early summer.
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer. Spreads by runners.
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.
Prairie Groundsel/ Woolly Groundsel	<i>Senecio canus</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer.
Balsam Groundsel/ Canadian Groundsel	<i>Senecio pauperculus</i>	Yellow. Blooms mid summer.
Moss Champion	<i>Silene acaulis</i>	Pink. Full sun, good for rock gardens.
False Solomon's-Seal	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	Cream coloured. Blooms early to mid-summer. Prefers shady moist woods.
Star-flowered Solomon's-Seal	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	White. Blooms early summer. Prefers moist areas.
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.
Western Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	Flowers lack petals. Separate male and female plants. Blooms mid summer. Prefers shade.
Veiny Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum venulosum</i>	Flowers lack petals. Separate male and female plants. More common than <i>T. occidentale</i> . Has tendrils that attach to other plants. Blooms mid-summer.
Wild Vetch	<i>Vicia americana</i>	Purple. Blooms early summer.
Early Blue Violet	<i>Viola adunca</i>	Blue. Grows well in open or in shaded areas. Spreads.
Western Canada Violet	<i>Viola canadensis a.k.a. V. rugulosa</i>	White. Blooms early summer. Prefers moist shaded woods.
White Camas, Green Lily	<i>Zigadenus elegans</i>	Greenish white. Blooms mid summer.
Heart-leaved Alexander/ Meadow Parsnip	<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Yellow. Blooms early summer.

**NOTES:**

**Fire Smart:** most wildflowers have a low flammability rating.

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

## 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 it can soon take over your garden, 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 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](mailto:Heather.Dempsey@pc.gc.ca) for details.*

### Information Sources:

*Ecological (Biophysical) Land Classification of Banff & Jasper National Parks*

*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” (February 2003) Alberta Native Plant Council*

*Diane McIvor, Bow Valley Naturalists*

*Kevin Pattison, Fairmont Banff Springs Golf Course*

*Kathy Tannas, Eastern Slopes Rangeland Seed Ltd*

## PARTIAL PLANT SOURCE LIST\*

\* from the Alberta Native Plant Council as a public service. ([www.anpc.ab.ca](http://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](mailto:seed@telusplanet.net)  
Website: [www.marketland.net](http://www.marketland.net)

Box 20

Bowden, Alberta

TOM OKO

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](mailto:fedkenhp@telus.net)  
Website: [www.ALCLANativeplants.com](http://www.ALCLANativeplants.com)

3208 Bears paw 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](mailto:bowpoint@agt.net)  
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](mailto:gardencentre@eaglelakenurseries.com)  
Website: [www.eaglelakenurseries.com](http://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](mailto: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](http://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.

## Prairie Fire Resources

Kathy Lowther  
(403) 946-4115  
Fax: (403) 226-0218  
Email: [nativeplants@prairiefire-resources.com](mailto:nativeplants@prairiefire-resources.com)  
Website: [www.prairiefire-resources.com](http://www.prairiefire-resources.com)

Box 607  
Crossfield, Alberta  
T0M 0S0

Prairie Fire Resources produces greenhouse container-grown native grasses and wildflowers. They will be taking a 1-year leave of absence during the 2003 season, but plan to return to business in 2004. Sells plants retail and wholesale.

## Vale's Greenhouses

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

## Local Field Guides

Wildflowers of the Canadian Rockies, George W. Scotter & Halle Flygare. Hurtig Publishers, 1986.

Plants of the Rocky Mountains, Kershaw, MacKinnon & Pojar. Lone Pine Publishing, 1998.

## Related Websites:

Alberta Native Plant Council: [www.anpc.ab.ca](http://www.anpc.ab.ca)  
Banff National Park: [www.pc.gc.ca/banff](http://www.pc.gc.ca/banff)  
Naturescape Alberta: [www.naturescape.ab.ca/](http://www.naturescape.ab.ca/)  
Invasive Plants of Canada Project:  
[www.rbg.ca/cbcn/en/invasives/invade1.html](http://www.rbg.ca/cbcn/en/invasives/invade1.html)  
Evergreen Foundation: [www.evergreen.ca](http://www.evergreen.ca)



*Kinnikinnick , once established, can  
make a good groundcover  
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