

GUIDE TO PLANT SELECTION FOR NATURAL HERITAGE AREAS AND BUFFERS

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1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this guide is to encourage more general use of native species and to discourage the use of non-recommended species. Only species native to a region and of derived from local populations should be used for planting as part of rehabilitation plans for projects in or near natural heritage areas. Species identified as Undesirable non-native species be prohibited from plantings. Only native woody species (shrubs, trees and vines) are covered by this document. Non-woody species should also be native species of local origin. Intermixing shrubs and trees be encouraged and monocultures avoided.

This document should be available to the public, and be distributed to nurseries, landscape architects, garden centres and development proponents.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Native Woody Plants

The following lists are intended as a guide for those involved in planting and rehabilitation projects in and adjacent to natural heritage areas and other natural areas. Only species **native to the region** should be used for rehabilitation projects.

Natural areas are irreplaceable as reservoirs of biological diversity, as objects of scientific interest and as fundamental components of natural heritage. They are the source of plant material for natural re-colonization of adjacent areas and for natural revegetation. Natural areas should be protected from disturbances such as introduction of non-native species and genetic contamination. Genetic make up of plants in adjacent areas should be controlled carefully, since close proximity might permit hybridization and generate non-adaptive gene complexes. If aliens or their derivatives are successful and invasive, they can out-compete native species.

In planting the native species, only plants derived from local populations should be used because particular physiological races may have evolved that are better adapted to existing local conditions such as climate, exposure, soil, moisture availability and so on. Nursery stock of uncertain origin should not be used.

The plant inventory for the natural heritage area should be consulted. A comprehensive inventory of adjacent natural areas should be the first step to determining which species are present. Species selected for planting should be reflective of the species composition at or near the site.

To broaden the genetic representation of each re-introduced species, seeds or other propagules

should be derived from several individual plants. To increase diversity, several native species should be interplanted since a monoculture promotes the spread of disease, reduces the likelihood of successful rehabilitation and limits the richness of the biological community. Pioneer tree species that would normally be found in similar habitats should be used as well as a mixture of shrubs. It is understood that the art of revegetation of disturbed sites is still very poorly developed. There are few established methods for deliberately recreating most kinds of natural communities. Rehabilitation should not be regarded as a substitute for preservation and protection of natural areas.

Rare species pose special problems. While it may be desirable to increase the numbers of individuals of rare species, the reasons for rarity are sometime complex and usually not understood. Species near the edge of their natural range often have a genetic make-up distinct from plants in the core of the range. It is important that introduced populations of such plants are not confused with natural occurrences. In general, rehabilitation of rare species should only be attempted under a species or habitat recovery plan.

To minimize confusion and to aid the development of the best methods of rehabilitation, the procedures followed and the results achieved in all rehabilitation projects should be fully documented. Anyone undertaking such a project is encouraged to deposit a report of their procedures and results with a responsible agency or public institution.

2.2 UNDESIRABLE ALIEN SPECIES

The problem of non native plant species invading natural areas in Canada, especially plants of Eurasian origin, dates back to the earliest days of European settlement. The problem has worsened over time as the area of natural vegetation shrinks. The greatest impacts occur where the landscape is most altered by human activity, especially in and around large cities. In southern Ontario about a third of all plant species are introduced. Many of the alien species that grow in southern Ontario do not pose a threat to natural areas. They may be short-lived garden escapes, urban weeds and contaminants of commercial seed mixtures. They may be restricted to urban areas, agricultural fields or other highly disturbed sites. Others grow in natural areas, but in such small numbers that they do not currently pose a threat to the native vegetation. The term “invasive” is used to describe plants that have moved into natural areas and have reproduced so aggressively that some of the original components of the vegetation community have been displaced. Disturbance in natural areas often provide the means by which these plants first become established.

2.3 LEGEND FOR PLANT TABLES

Plants are listed by family, and alphabetically by scientific name within each family. Scientific names follow Morton and Venn (1990), common names follow Oldham (1993). The list has been annotated as follows:

TYPE: Overall plant form.

T = tree; S = shrub; V = vine; G = ground cover.

DIST: Distribution of the species in Ontario.

C = species with a natural distribution in Ontario which is more or less confined to the limits of the Southern Deciduous Forest Region (Carolinian Zone); N = species whose natural distribution in Ontario is mainly to the north of southwestern Ontario; H = species whose natural distribution is restricted by very specific habitat requirements.

3.0 PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 WOODY SPECIES RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING

The following list includes tree, shrub, vine and woody ground cover species that are native to southwestern Ontario and that are **recommended for planting** in suitable habitats adjacent to natural areas. Species with a Carolinian distribution should only be planted within the Carolinian Life Zone, or where they occur naturally in an adjacent natural area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TYPE	DIST.	NOTES
TAXACEAE				
<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	American yew	S		
PINACEAE				
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	T	N/H	
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	T		
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	T	N/H	
CUPRESSACEAE				
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common juniper	S	H	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	T/S	C	
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	T/S	N	
SALICACEAE				
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam poplar	T	N	
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	T	C	
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large-tooth aspen	T		
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling aspen	T		
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	Peach-leaved willow	T/S		
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Bebb's willow	S		
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy willow	S		
<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	Heart-leaved willow	S		
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar willow	S		
<i>Salix humilis</i>	Upland willow	S		
<i>Salix lucida</i>	Shining willow	T/S		
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black willow	T	C	NOT S. x rubens
<i>Salix petiolaris</i>	Slender willow	S	N	
<i>Salix serissima</i>	Autumn willow	S		
JUGLANDACEAE				
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut hickory	T		
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory	T	C	
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	T		
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	T	C	
BETULACEAE				
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow birch	T		
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	T	N	
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue-beech	T	C	
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazel	S	C	
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked hazel	S	N	
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop-hornbeam	T		
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut	T	C	
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	T		
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	T		
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp white oak	T	C	
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur oak	T		
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinquapin oak	T	C	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	T		
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black oak	T		
ULMACEAE				
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common hackberry	T	C	
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	T		
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery elm	T		

<i>Ulmus thomasii</i>	Rock elm	T		
MAGNOLIACEAE				
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip-tree	T	C	
LAURACEAE				
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	T	C	
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	S	C	
GROSULARIACEAE				
<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Wild black currant	S		
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Prickly gooseberry	S		
<i>Ribes hirtellum</i>	Swamp gooseberry	S	N	
<i>Ribes triste</i>	Swamp red currant	S	N	
HAMAMELIDACEAE				
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel	S	C	
PLATANACEAE				
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	T	C	
ROSACEAE				
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Juneberry	T/S		
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Smooth Juneberry	T/S		
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Chokeberry	S		
<i>Crataegus calpodendron</i>	Hawthorn	T/S	C	
<i>Crataegus chrysocarpa</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus compacta</i>	Compact hawthorn	T/S	C	
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Cockspur hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus dodgei</i>	Hawthorn	T/S	C	
<i>Crataegus holmsiana</i>	Holmes' hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus macracantha</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus macrosperma</i>	Variable hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	Downy hawthorn	T/S	C	
<i>Crataegus punctata</i>	Dotted hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus schuetei</i>	Hawthorn	T/S	C	
<i>Crataegus tenax</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Wild crab	T/S	C	
<i>Prunus americana</i>	Wild plum	T/S	C	
<i>Prunus nigra</i>	Canada plum	T/S	C	
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin cherry	T/S	N	
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	T		
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Choke cherry	S		
<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Smooth wild rose	S		
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp rose	S		
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Common blackberry	S		
<i>Rubus idaeus ssp. melanolasius</i>	Wild red raspberry	S		
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black raspberry	S		
<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Dwarf raspberry		X	N
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Meadowsweet	S		
RUTACEAE				
<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	Prickly ash	S	C	
ANACARDIACEAE				
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth sumac	S	C	
<i>Rhus radicans</i>	Poison ivy	G/S/V		
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn sumac	S		
AQUIFOLIACEAE				
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry	S	N	
<i>Nemopanthus mucronata</i>	Mountain holly	S	N	
CELASTRACEAE				
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Climbing bittersweet	V		
<i>Euonymus obovatus</i>	Running strawberry bush	G	C	
STAPHYLEACEAE				
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	Bladdernut	S	C	

ACERACEAE			
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba maple	T	
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	T	
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	T	
<i>Acer saccharum ssp. nigrum</i>	Black maple	T	C
<i>Acer saccharum ssp. saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	T	
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain maple	S	N
RHAMNACEAE			
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	Alder-leaved Buckthorn	S	H
VITACEAE			
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Virginia creeper	V	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	V	C
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Summer grape	V	C
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Riverbank grape	V	
TILIACEAE			
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	T	
THYMELAEACEAE			
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Leatherwood	S	
CORNACEAE			
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved dogwood	S	
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky dogwood	S	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	T/S	C
<i>Cornus foemina</i>	Grey dogwood	S	
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	Round-leaved dogwood	S	N
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red-osier dogwood	S	
ERICACEAE			
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Wintergreen	G	N
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Black huckleberry	S	C
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Lowbush blueberry	S	N
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry	S	C
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	Velvet-leaf blueberry	S	N
OLEACEAE			
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White ash	T	
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black ash	T	
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Red/Green ash	T	
<i>Fraxinus profunda</i>	Pumpkin Ash	T	H
RUBIACEAE			
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	S	
CAPRIFOLIACEAE			
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Bush-honeysuckle	S	
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Fly honeysuckle	S	N
<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Wild honeysuckle	V	
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Common elder	S	
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red-berried elder	S	N
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	S	
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved viburnum	S	
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Wild-raisin	S	N
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry	S	
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	Downy arrow-wood	S	
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Highbush-cranberry	S	

3.2 WOODY SPECIES *NOT* RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING

The following species are native to southwestern Ontario, but are rare because they have very specific habitat requirements or may behave in unpredictable ways. These species **should NOT be** planted in restoration projects.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TYPE	DIST.	NOTES
PINACEAE				
<i>Picea mariana</i>	Black spruce	T	N/H	
SALICACEAE				
<i>Salix candida</i>	Hoary willow	S	N/H	
<i>Salix cordata</i>	Heart-leaved willow	S	N/H	
<i>Salix pyrifolia</i>	Balsam willow	S	H	
MYRICACEAE				
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweet fern	S	N/H	
ERICACEAE				
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Bog-rosemary	S	N/H	
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Leatherleaf	S	N/H	
<i>Gaultheria hispidula</i>	Snowberry	G	N/H	
<i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	Bog-laurel	S	N/H	
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	Large cranberry	G	N/H	
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>	Small cranberry	G	N/H	
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	Dryland blueberry	S	C/H	

3.3 SPECIES RECOMMENDED ONLY FOR SPECIMEN PLANTING

The following species are native to southwestern Ontario, but are rare or of limited distribution. Several are restricted to the Carolinian Zone in Ontario. These species are not suitable for multiple plantings or use in most restoration projects. Their use should be restricted to specimen or demonstration plantings for educational and aesthetic purposes, or when sanctioned under a species recovery plan or when they occur naturally in adjacent areas. Planting of these species should only use local genetic material.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TYPE	DIST.	NOTES
CUPRESSACEAE				
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping juniper	G	N/H	
JUGLANDACEAE				
<i>Carya glabra</i>	Sweet pignut hickory	T	C	
FAGACEAE				
<i>Quercus prinoides</i>	Dwarf chinquapin oak	S	H	
ULMACEAE				
<i>Celtis tenuifolia</i>	Dwarf hackberry	T/S	H	
MORACEAE				
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red mulberry	T/S	C	
MAGNOLIACEAE				
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber magnolia	T	C	
ANNONACEAE				
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw	T/S	C	
ROSACEAE				
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	Juneberry	T/S	N	
<i>Crataegus apiomorpha</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus brainerdii</i>	Hawthorn	T/S	C	
<i>Crataegus corusca</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus dissona</i>	Hawthorn	T/S	C	
<i>Crataegus flabellata</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus lumaria</i>	Hawthorn	T/S	C	
<i>Crataegus margaretta</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		

<i>Crataegus pedicellata</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus perjucunda</i>	Hawthorn	T/S	C	Endemic to Middlesex
<i>Crataegus scabrida</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus suborbiculata</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Crataegus sylvestris</i>	Hawthorn	T/S		
<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Sand cherry	S/G	H	
<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	Prickly wild rose	S	N	
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Carolina rose	S	C	
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Prairie rose	S	C	
<i>Rubus canadensis</i>	Smooth blackberry	S		
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Purple-flowering raspberry	S	C	
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American mountain ash	T/S	N	
LEGUMINOSAE				
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	T/S	C	
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky coffee tree	T	C	
RUTACEAE				
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop tree	T/S	C	
ANACARDIACEAE				
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant sumac	S	C	
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Shining sumac	S	C	
<i>Rhus vernix</i>	Poison sumac	S	C/H	
CELASTRACEAE				
<i>Euonymus atropurpurea</i>	Burning bush, Wahoo	S	C	
HIPPOCASTANACEAE				
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio buckeye	T	C	
RHAMNACEAE				
<i>Caenothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea	S	C	
VITACEAE				
<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	Fox grape	V	C	
ELAEAGNACEAE				
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Soapberry	S		
NYSSACEAE				
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black-gum	T	C	
PYROLACEAE				
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	Pipsissewa	G	N	
ERICACEAE				
<i>Epigaea repens</i>	Trailing arbutus	G	N	
OLEACEAE				
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue ash	T	C	
CAPRIFOLIACEAE				
<i>Lonicera hirsuta</i>	Hairy honeysuckle	V	N	
<i>Lonicera oblongifolia</i>	Swamp fly-honeysuckle	S	N	

4.0 UNDESIRABLE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

The problem of non native plant species invading natural areas in Canada, especially plants of Eurasian origin, dates back to the earliest days of European settlement. The problem has worsened over time as the area of natural vegetation shrinks. The greatest impacts occur where the landscape is most altered by human activity, especially in and around large cities. In southern Ontario about a third of all plant species are introduced. Many of the alien species which grow in southern Ontario do not pose a threat to natural areas. They may be short-lived garden escapes, urban weeds and contaminants of commercial seed mixtures. They may be restricted to urban areas, agricultural fields or other highly disturbed sites. Others grow in natural areas, but in such small numbers that they do not pose a threat currently to the native vegetation. The term “invasive” is used to describe plants that have moved into natural areas and have reproduced so aggressively that some of the original components of the vegetation community have been displaced. Disturbance in natural areas often provide the means by which these plants first become established.

The following lists are not intended to be exhaustive of all weedy plants occurring in southwestern Ontario, but include those species which are either invasive of natural areas, or could become invasive. Many are frequently planted for ornamental or herbal properties, used as ground covers, sold by nurseries or added to wildflower mixtures.

Because of their invasive tendencies, and the likelihood that they will spread into natural areas, the following plants **should NOT be planted** anywhere in southwestern Ontario.

4.1 TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TYPE	NOTES
PINACEAE			
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	T	
SALICACEAE			
<i>Populus alba</i>	White poplar	T	
<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow	T	
<i>Salix x rubens</i>			
<i>S. fragilis X S. alba</i>		T	
BETULACEAE			
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European birch	T	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Black alder	S	
ULMACEAE			
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	T	
MORACEAE			
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	T	
BERBERIDACEAE			
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	S	
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common barberry	S	
ROSACEAE			
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	English hawthorn	T/S	
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	S	
LEGUMINOSAE			
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	T	
<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	Black locust	T	
SIMARAOUBACEAE			
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven	T	
ACERACEAE			
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	T	
RHAMNACEAE			
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common buckthorn	T/S	
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Glossy buckthorn	S	
OLEACEAE			
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet	S	
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	S	
ASCLEPIADACEAE			
<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>	Dog-strangling vine	V	
CONVOLVULACEAE			
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Common morning glory	V	
CAPRIFOLIACEAE			
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle	S	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	S	
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle	S	

4.2 HERBACEOUS SPECIES

Because of the weedy and invasive nature of so many herbaceous plants, the following list has been confined to species that are often planted as ornamentals and ground cover, and those which are perceived as the worst invaders or potential invaders of natural terrestrial and wetland habitats in southwestern Ontario.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	NOTES
GRAMINAE		
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass	introduced varieties
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	introduced varieties
BUTOMACEAE		
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering rush	
IRIDACEAE		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag	
POLYGONACEAE		
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed	
CARYOPHYLLACEAE		
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Bouncingbet	
CRUCIFERAE		
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard	
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's-rocket	
CRASSULACEAE		
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Mossy stonecrop	
LEGUMINOSAE		
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Crown vetch	
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White sweet-clover	
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Yellow sweet-clover	
EUPHORBIACEAE		
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress spurge	
MALVACEAE		
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk mallow	
GUTTIFERAE		
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's-wort	
LYTHRACEAE		
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	
UMBELLIFERAE		
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Goutweed	
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant hogweed	
APOCYNACEAE		
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle	
PRIMULACEAE		
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Moneywort	
BORAGINACEAE		
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Blueweed	
LABIATAE		
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Catnip	
SOLANACEAE		
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimsonweed	
SCROPHULARIACEAE		
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Yellow toadflax	
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	Moth mullein	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Common mullein	
CAMPANULACEAE		
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Creeping bellflower	
COMPOSITAE		
<i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i>	Globe thistle	

5.0 REFERENCES

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6.0 GLOSSARY

adaptive: showing or having a capacity for or tendency toward adaptation

alien: belonging to place; not native to the area.

disseminule: a mobile part or organ (as a seed or spore) of a plant that ensures propagation.

ecology: a branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments

exotic: a plant that originated elsewhere.

hybridize: to interbreed and produce hybrids.

invasive: tending to spread; especially tending to invade healthy natural communities

non-native: used to refer to a plant that did not originate naturally in an area. Usually refers to plants that have been introduced to southwestern Ontario since European settlement. See alien

propagule: a structure (as a cutting, a seed, or a spore) that propagates a plant.

rehabilitate: to restore to a former capacity or bring (back) to a condition of health and function. Used to refer to vegetation communities that have been substantially altered or degraded.

restoration: a bringing back to a former condition, reconstruction of the original form. Used to refer to vegetation communities that have been removed.