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DESIGN YOUR YARD



LARGE SHRUBS

Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)
Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)
Flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*)



SMALL SHRUBS

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)
Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)
Bush Honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*)



EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Canada Yew (*Taxus canadensis*)
Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis*)



HERBACEOUS PLANTS

Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)
Three Flowered Avens (*Geum triflorum*)
Foxglove Beardtongue (*Penstemon digitalis*)
Coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*)



GROUNDCOVER ALTERNATIVES

Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)
Foam Flower (*Tiarella cordifolia*)
White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)
Barren Strawberry (*Waldsteinia fragarioides*)
Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*)



Part- Shade



Moisture Tolerant



Full Sun



Drought Tolerant

Speak to your local garden centre for additional native planting suggestions.

Smiths Falls

YARD DESIGN

www.smithsfalls.ca



SMITHS FALLS
RISE AT THE FALLS

WHY NATURALIZE?

Naturalized yards encourage biodiversity in an urban space by introducing a mix of native tree and plant species. Native plants can also eliminate the need for chemical lawn treatments and maintenance which makes native plants great alternatives to traditional turfgrasses.

When planted according to growing requirements, native plants can compete with invasive species and encourage thriving landscapes that attract beneficial wildlife.

YARD TYPES

Any yard can be transformed into a naturalized landscape that features distinct materials, forms and functions contributing to the sustainability of our communities. The yard design may take form as one or combination of the following types:



Edible Garden



Pollinator Garden



Rain Garden



Ornamental Garden



Drought-tolerant Garden

GETTING STARTED

Transforming your yard into a naturalized landscape takes upfront planning and effort- consider the following steps:

- 1. Assess the yard** - soil type, sun and wind exposure, drainage and grading, existing vegetation and required clearances.
- 2. Choose aspired yard design type(s)** - edible, pollinator, rain garden, ornamental and/or drought tolerant.
- 3. Sketch a garden plan schematic** - allocate areas for yard design type(s), keeping in mind the spacing, unity, repetition and plant selection for the overall yard design.
- 4. Prepare the yard** - remove unwanted yard contents, dig out turf and/or invasive plants, shape the desired planting areas, add nutrient-rich soil and plan for adequate site drainage.
- 5. Start planting** - add good quality native species from your local nursery, allocating space for plants to reach maturity without overcrowding.
- 6. Keep it thriving and safe** - water plants frequently upon planting, add mulch or other natural yard cover, and keep the yard free of debris, pests and/or invasive species.



SCAN HERE

to see additional tips from the Baxter Conservation Area on reducing water runoff and increasing natural vegetation.

YOUR YARD PLAN

Regardless of the design type, there are a few things to keep in mind when planning your yard:

Spacing - ensure that there is enough space for plants to reach maturity, especially large shrubs.

Unity - create unity in the yard design with the repetition of colour, plant textures/heights, use of stones, boulders and gravel, and design style.

Style - be inspired by curved and organic design of the yard features, or a more contemporary linear approach.

Plant Selection - consider the amount of sunlight, shade, salt exposure and moisture in your yard when choosing plants.

