









You can build a thriving, biodiverse ecosystem from the ground up ... even without any ground!

Introduction

Growing native plants in a container garden is a fun and easy way to take a meaningful step to help wildlife thrive wherever you are. This guide will help you get started even if you are a beginner. It includes:

Step 1 Planning

Step 2 Gathering materials

Step 3 Setting up your container

Step 4 Maintenance

Step 5 Next Steps

Before you start

Find a spot for your container and consider the surrounding environmental conditions: light, wind, rain etc. Think of it as an ecological space. Getting yourself into this mindset will not only help you choose the right plants, it will let you imagine the potential of your space.

Don't worry, it's simpler than it sounds; we've broken it down for you step by step.

Tip: native plants are the living foundation of ecology. They are beautiful, hardy, low-maintenance and support a vast diversity of insects, birds and mammals.

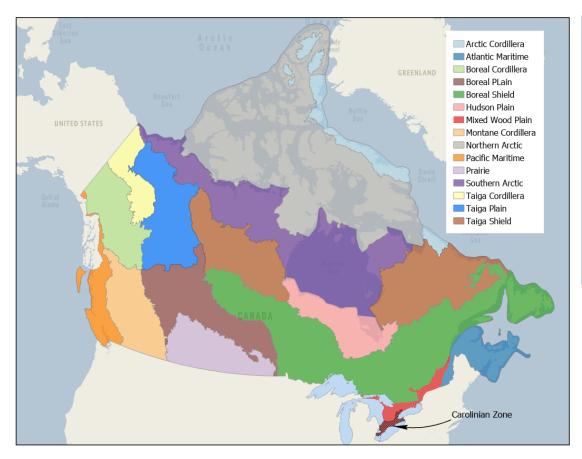
Compared with traditional exotic garden varieties, native plants sustain many more local species.





Step 1 Planning: Choose plants

Native plant gardening means using the plants that have grown naturally in your area for millennia. Where you live really matters! Each Canadian ecozone and every habitat type therein has a different combination of native plants (a.k.a. your local flora). Wherever you're located, there are hundreds of potential species to choose from. Some are easier to grow in containers than others. Explore the native plants that grow near you or check out our resources to get started.



Visit campus.wwf.ca/ event/in-the-zone/ to access:

- **Ecozones and Easy Grow**
- Sourcing Guide
- Garden Elements
- Garden Goals
- Container Gardening video

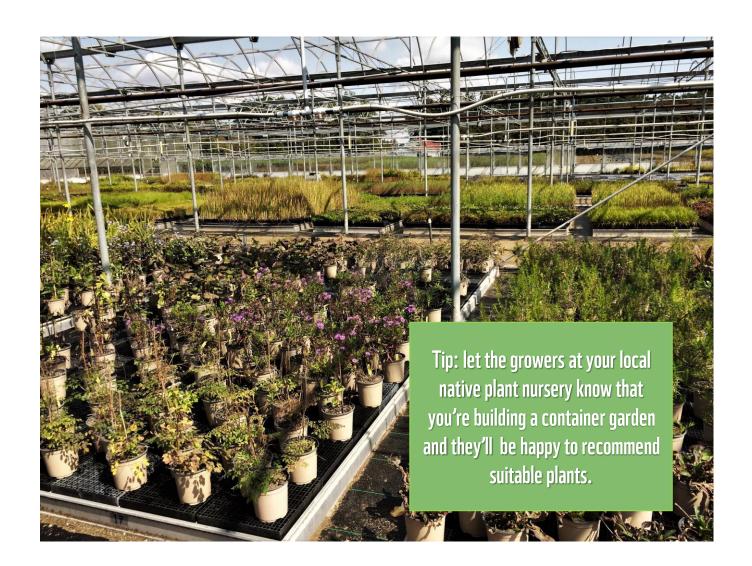
Image: Map of Canada showing the boundaries of each of the 15 terrestrial ecozones and the Carolinian Zone. Find your zone and learn about the plants that live there!





Step 1 Planning: Find plants

The best plants for restoring habitat come from nurseries that specialize in native plants from local, ethical sources. You can use our Sourcing Guide to find great native plant nurseries in your area.







Step 2 Gathering materials

- 1. Potting soil
- 2. Large container (with drainage)
- 3. Watering can (or hose)
- 4. Trowel
- 5. Solid fertilizer (e.g. manure, compost, worm castings)

You don't need much to get started, just these five things in addition to your plants.







Step 3 Setting up your container

- 1. Fill the container
- 2. Dig a hole
- 3. Unpot the plant
- 4. Place and press
- 5.Water

Follow these five steps to create your miniature garden.

It's time to get your hands dirty!

Tip: it's best to do this in spring or fall. If you're doing it in summer, keep up with watering and you'll be fine.

1 - Fill the container with potting soil, adding water as you go and mixing so that all the soil is moist enough to be squeezed into a "dirtball" but not so wet that water drips out when squeezed. Mix in a few handfuls of solid fertilizer into the top third of the container.

Tip: don't fill all the way to the top. Get the soil up to 10 cm below the rim to leave space for the plants.

You can always top it up later.







2. Dig a hole as deep as the height of the plant pot.



3. Unpot the plant: Turn it upside-down while holding one hand over the top of the pot, then gently squeeze the bottom of the pot until the soil and roots slide out. Massage gently with your fingers to loosen the roots.







4. Place the plant in the hole you made and fill any gaps with soil. Place your hands around the stem and press down firmly.



5. Water all the plants thoroughly.

Tip: go slow and steady. If the soil is absorbing the water, then keep going. This could take a few watering cans.
When water is coming out at the bottom of the container, you're done.

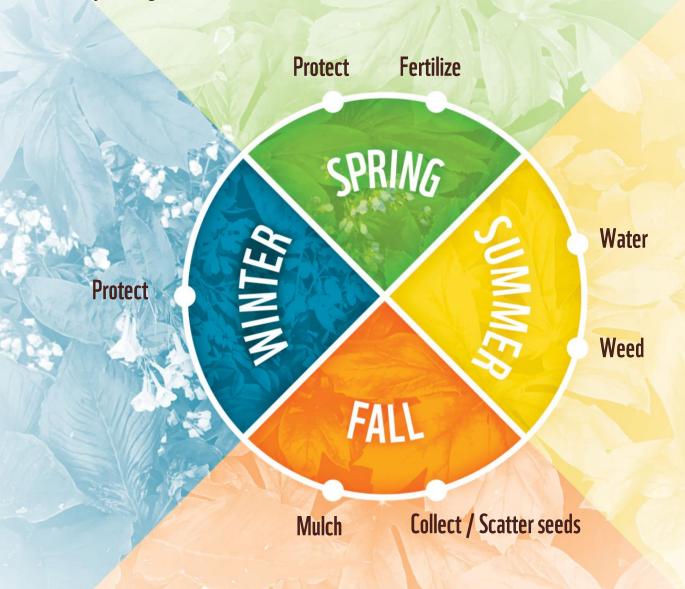






Step 4 Maintenance: Four Seasons

The wheel below shows what your container garden needs in each of the four seasons. The timing of these activities will vary from year to year and will depend on your regional conditions.







Step 4 Maintenance: Glossary



Leave your plants to dry out and drop their seeds, or spread seeds from a seed pack in a thin, even layer over the soil surface. For larger seeds, bury them in the soil about 2 times deeper than the seed width.



Spread a few handfuls of solid fertilizer on top of the soil. Gently mix it in using a garden trowel or small rake.



Gather dried leaves, stems, small twigs and seed heads; scatter them to form a 5 -10 cm thick layer at the base of your plants. This provides protective insulation in the winter and early spring.



Bring your containers into a unheated building or cover them with a tarp. You can stuff the tarp with dry leaves to add even more insulation.



During the 4–6 weeks after planting, water plants once every 3–4 days if the soil is dry. Otherwise, water your plants thoroughly if you see signs of wilting (limp leaves or stems) or browning leaves, or about once a week if they aren't getting rained on.



New plants may show up in your container: these could be weeds, or they could be baby native plants! If you're not sure what something is, leave it, take a picture, and ask a garden expert before deciding whether to remove it.





Step 5 Next Steps

Take photos of your beautiful container garden throughout the year to tell a visual story of your plants. Be sure to include any pollinators or other wildlife visitors! When sharing your photos on social media, don't forget to use #inthezonegardens and tag @WWFCanada.

Tip: Some people set up social media accounts for their pets ... why not have a dedicated account for your garden?

Don't forget to record your container garden with Living Planet @ Campus! Login to your account at campus.wwf.ca and complete our simple Results form.

Visit <u>campus.wwf.ca</u> for more actions you can take to help nature thrive where you live and learn!

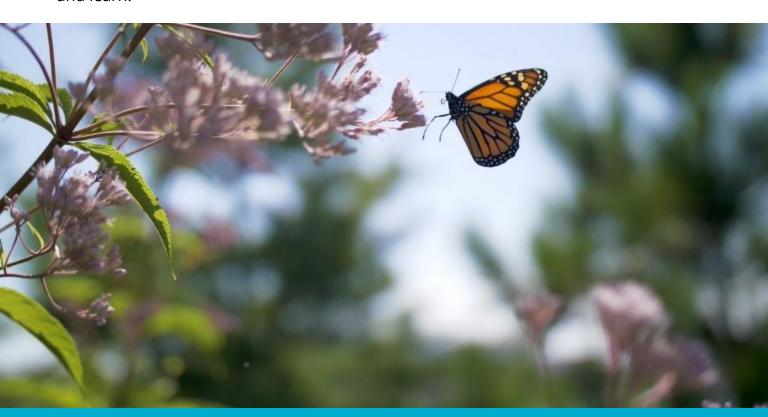






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