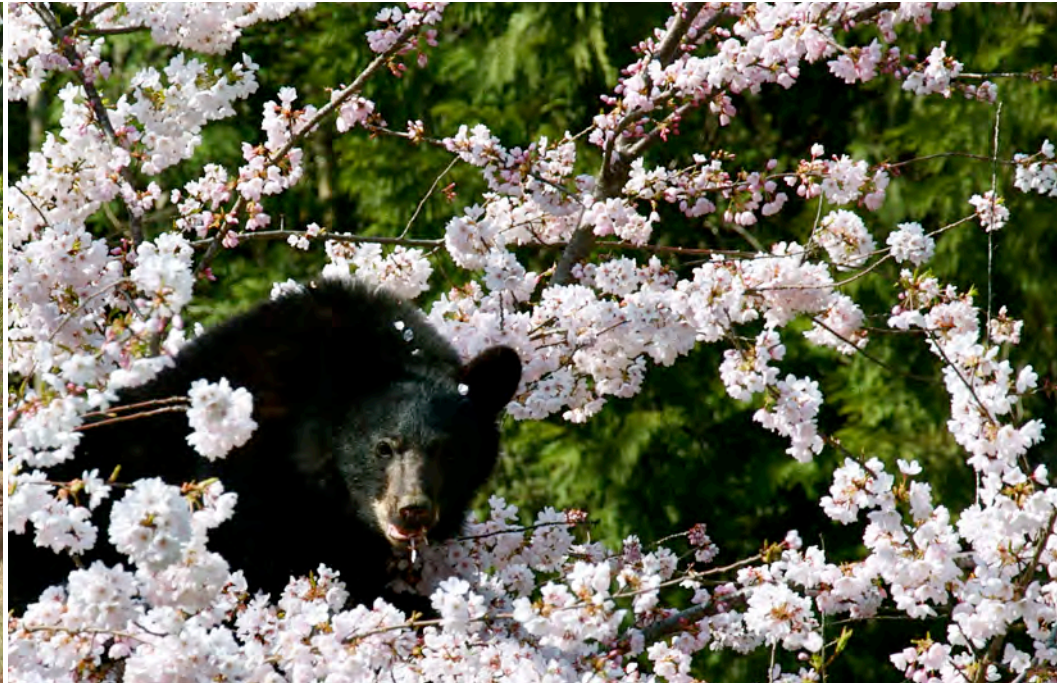


# Landscaping Near Sensitive Bear Habitat



*Designing landscape plans that do not attract bears will help to keep Coquitlam residents safe.*

## Landscaping Near Sensitive Bear Habitat



### Landscaping Near Bear Habitat

When landscaping it is best to use native vegetation to increase the ecological value of the region. Native species also help to reduce water use as they are naturally adapted to our climate.

Coquitlam is striving to be a Bear Smart certified community by implementing programs and policies recommended in the Bear Hazard Report completed in 2007. There are some potential changes in the future that may affect landscaping:

- ◆ Adapting the existing landscape review process to support early review of design plans for future developments.
- ◆ Conducting Bear Smart outreach to inform developers about bear-safe requirements, including the importance of bear-proof garbage collection methods and landscaping requirements in newly developed areas to avoid habituating bears.

- ◆ Coordinating best practices between City staff and the School District by transitioning to using only non-bear attractant plant species in “hot spot” bear activity areas, and providing appropriate fencing to secure gardens and composters from bears.

#### Tips for reducing bear visits to your yard:

- ◆ Avoid landscaping next to doors, windows or entrances, near children’s play areas, by paths, and high-use areas with plants that bears like to eat.
- ◆ Avoid using bone meal or fish fertilizer.
- ◆ Avoid seeding with clover.
- ◆ Keep your grass cut and free of dandelions.
- ◆ Harvest vegetable gardens and fruit trees when ripe; do not allow fruit to accumulate on the ground.
- ◆ Prune fruit trees when they are dormant in late January-early and February.

### Be Bear Aware

Coquitlam has many natural areas and green spaces along with salmon-bearing streams, making it a beautiful place to live. These features also make Coquitlam an ideal place for bears and other wildlife to live. As development expands, bears will continue to traverse neighbourhoods.

A bears’ diet is made up of mainly vegetation and they are attracted to a variety of plants found in common landscaping plans. In order to prevent bear/human conflicts, landscaping with recommended plants that do not have fruits, berries or a strong scent is strongly encouraged. Striving to maintain safe separation between bear-use areas and residential areas can reduce bear/human conflict.

The recommended plant list acts as a guide. Please note that this is not exhaustive. Plants that are ranked “very low” or “low” are recommended for landscaping.

To avoid bear/human conflict, do not use the species on the Not Recommended list. Doing so may put you in non-compliance with the City’s Solid Waste Management Bylaw.

# Recommended

## Native Species

Common Name	Botanical Name	Attractant Rating
<b>Trees - Deciduous</b>		
Douglas Maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Very low
Garry Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Very low
Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Very low
Willow species	<i>Salix</i> ssp.	Very low
Western Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Low

## Trees - Conifers

Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Very low
Shore Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Very low
Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea Sitchensis</i>	Very low
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Very low
Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Very low
Western Yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Very low

## Shrubs - Deciduous

Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Very low
Pacific Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Very low
Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i>	Very low
Sweet Gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>	Very low
Willow species	<i>Salix</i> ssp.	Very low
Baldhip Rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Low

## Shrubs - Evergreen

California Rhododendrom	<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	Very low
Davidson's Penstemon	<i>Penstemon davidsonii</i>	Very low
False Azalea	<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>	Very low
Pink Mountain Heather	<i>Phyllodoce empetriformis</i>	Very low
Snowbrush	<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	Very low
White Flowered Rhododendrom	<i>Rhododendron albiflorum</i>	Very low
Yellow Mountain Heather	<i>Phyllodoce glanduliflora</i>	Very low

## Ground Cover

Aster	<i>Aster</i> sp.	Very low
Braken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Very low
Goats Beard	<i>Arunucus sylvester/dioicus</i>	Very low
Large Leafed Lupine	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Very low
Red Columbine	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Very low
Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Very low
Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i>	Very low
Yellow Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Very low

## Non Native Species

Common Name	Botanical Name	Attractant Rating
<b>Trees - Deciduous*</b>		
Bloodgood' Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Very low
Fern-leaf Maple	<i>Acer japonicum</i>	Very low
Forest Pansy (redbud)	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Very low
Himalayan Birch	<i>Betula utilis jacquemontii</i>	Very low
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Very low
Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	Very low
Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Very low

## Shrubs - Deciduous

Buttercup Winterhazel	<i>Corylopsis pauciflora</i>	Very low
Chinese Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	Very low
Fothergilla	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Very low
Hardy Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Very low
Hebe species	<i>Hebe</i>	Very low
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i>	Very low
Mophead Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Very low
Oakleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Very low
Smoke Bush	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Very low
Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis intermedia</i>	Very low

## Shrubs - Evergreen

Birds Nest Spruce	<i>Picea abies nidiformis</i>	Very low
Hinoki False Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Very low
Threadleaf Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera</i>	Very low

## Ground Cover

Hosta	<i>Hosta</i>	Very low
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# Not Recommended

## Native Species

Common Name	Latin Name	Attractant Rating
<b>Trees - Deciduous</b>		
Sitka Mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	Very High
Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	High
Pacific Crab Apple	<i>Malus Fusca</i>	Medium

## Shrubs - Deciduous

Alaskan Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium alaskaense</i>	Very High
Oval-leaf Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>	Very High
Red Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Very High
Wild Rose	<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	High
Black Chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	High
Devil's Club	<i>Oplopanex horridus</i>	High
Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	High
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	High
Saskatoon/Service berry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	High
Soapberry/Soopollalie	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	High
Stink Currant	<i>Ribes bracteosum</i>	Medium
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Medium

## Shrubs - Evergreen

Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	High
Black twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Medium
Chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	High
Dull Oregon-grape species	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Low
Kinnickinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Medium
Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	High

## Ground Cover

Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	High-Medium
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.	High-Medium

## Non Native Species

Common Name	Latin Name	Attractant Rating
<b>Trees - Deciduous</b>		
Apple Species	<i>Prunus</i> species	Very High
Cherry and Plum Species	<i>Prunus</i> species	Very High
European Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Very High
Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC.	Very High
Pear Species	<i>Pyrus</i> species	Very High

## Shrubs - Deciduous

Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium cyanacoccus</i>	Very High
Alpine Currant	<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	High
Burkwood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum burkwoodii</i>	High
Holly Grape	<i>Mahonia x media</i>	High
Medilland Rose	<i>Rosa medilland</i>	High
Pavement Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	High
Red Raspberry	<i>Rubus Idaeus</i>	Medium
<b>Shrubs - Evergreen</b>		
Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	High

## Ground Cover

Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	High
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	High

## Red Elderberry



## Salmonberry



## Nootka Rose



## Hedera Helix Ivy



Western Flowering Dogwood



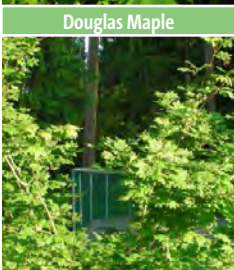
Japanese Maple



Katsura Tree



Douglas Maple



Vine Maple



Sitka Spruce



Saucer Magnolia



The City of Coquitlam Tree Resource Guide is an excellent resource.



Coquitlam has a bylaw that bans the use of most pesticides.



The Solid Waste Management Bylaw outlines rules for preventing human-wildlife interactions.



The City regulates the use of water from June 1 – September 30 each year.

### Important Bylaws

#### Tree Management Bylaw No. 4091, 2010

This bylaw is designed to regulate tree removal and ensure replacement trees are planted. The City Standards Tree Resource Guide is an excellent resource that provides detailed information on pruning and replacing trees and includes an Arborist Report Guide.

#### Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 4254, 2012

In April 2012 the City adopted a new bylaw that bans the use of most pesticides, including products labelled herbicide, insecticide, fungicide or combined fertilizer/herbicides, even though they are legally allowed for sale. For a list of exemptions under the Bylaw, visit [coquitlam.ca/bylaws/](http://coquitlam.ca/bylaws/)

#### Solid Waste Management Bylaw No. 2512, 1992

This Bylaw outlines the City's rules for the collection and removal of solid waste and recycling. It also outlines the City's rules for preventing human-wildlife interactions. Residents are required to store garbage either indoors or inside a secure enclosure between collection days. This amendment will help to support the efforts of the Urban Wildlife Coordinator and the City's efforts in striving to become a Bear Smart community.

#### Water Shortage Response Plan Bylaw No. 3701, 2005a

The City regulates supplied water distribution systems for the purpose of lawn sprinkling between June 1st and September 30th. These regulations affect allowable lawn sprinkling days and times.

### Contact Information

#### City of Coquitlam

Urban Forestry

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#### Urban Wildlife Coordinator

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