

NATIVE PLANT RESTORATION – VOLUNTEER PROJECTS

Over the years, the vegetation along many of the trails in Lighthouse Park has suffered from the encroachment of invasive species and from wear and tear. In 2005, we began to clear and replant the sides of Beacon Trail – the main entrance to the park. We have also taken on restoration projects in five smaller neighbouring parks that make up the Six-Park Network.

WHO IS DOING THE WORK?

Volunteers of all ages are working with the **Lighthouse Park Preservation Society** in cooperation with the West Vancouver Parks Department. Even toddlers have done their bit, and some of our best workers are well past their three score years and ten.

WHEN DO YOU DO THE WORK?

In Lighthouse Park, we tackled a new section of the trail each fall for five years. Our rainy season starts in October so the new plants had time to settle in before the heat of the following summer. Each spring we added a coating of shredded hemlock bark to newly planted areas to keep the soil moist.

HOW DO YOU PREPARE THE SOIL?

The ground beside Beacon Trail had become severely compacted and sterile; we loosened it where we could – without damaging tree roots – and added well-composted organic material.

WHAT KIND OF PLANTS ARE YOU PUTTING IN?

We plant trees, shrubs, ferns and flowering plants native to this area and appropriate to the location. (see plant lists below)

WHERE DO THE PLANTS COME FROM?

We buy plants from native-plant nurseries, sometimes splitting the cost with the District of West Vancouver and using money from donations and grants. We have also propagated many of our own smaller plants from seeds, divisions and cuttings.

HOW DO YOU PROTECT THE NEW PLANTS?

On Beacon trail, the District installed split-rail fences. In other areas we've erected temporary fencing. We continue to weed out invasive species.

WHY DO YOU BOTHER?

Lighthouse Park is the only substantial area of old-growth forest of its type left on the Lower Mainland of BC. Every section we replant adds to the total area of natural vegetation, and therefore helps to maintain the number of species living in the park. This incredibly precious forest remnant was saved only by chance, when the Federal Government reserved it as a source of fuel and a backdrop for the Light Station. It is our responsibility to hand it over to future generations in as pristine a state as possible. Some areas of our smaller parks are completely overrun with non-native invasive species. When we clear such areas, we replant with native plants as quickly as possible in order to maintain habitat for insects, birds and animals.

HOW CAN I HELP?

All park visitors can help by respecting the work we have done by keeping their feet and their dogs on the trail and off the planted areas. Join the society or send us a donation. If you would like to help with growing plants, removing invasive species or planting, please contact the Lighthouse Park Preservation Society at lighthouseparkps@gmail.com

RESTORATION PLANT LIST

LIGHTHOUSE PARK BEACON TRAIL

<i>Abies grandis</i>	grand fir
<i>Athyrium felix femina</i>	lady fern
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	deer fern
<i>Boykinia elata</i>	coast boykinia
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	miner's-lettuce
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Siberian miners' lettuce
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	western bleeding heart
<i>Fragaria chiloense</i>	strawberry
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	large-leaved avens
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	small-flowered alumroot
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	honeysuckle
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	false lily-of-the-valley
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	dull Oregon grape
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	monkey flower
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	sword fern
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	thimbleberry
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	salmonberry
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	red elderberry
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	fringecup
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	western redcedar
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>	foamflower
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	western starflower

<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	western trillium
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	red huckleberry
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	trailing yellow violet

RESTORATION PLANT LIST CAULFEILD PARK PILOT HOUSE SITE

<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	arbutus
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	saskatoon
<i>Athyrium filix femina</i>	lady fern
<i>Boykinia elata</i>	coast boykinia
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	western flowering dogwood
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	western bleeding heart
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	small-flowered alumroot
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	oceanspray
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	western trumpet honeysuckle
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	dull Oregon grape
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	false lily-of-the-valley
<i>Malus fusca</i>	Pacific crab apple
<i>Montia sibirica</i>	Siberian miner's-lettuce
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific ninebark
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	shore pine
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	sword fern
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	flowering currant
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka rose
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	snowberry

Tellima grandiflora

fringecup

Tiarella trifoliata

foamflower