



## Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Common Name <i>Genus species</i>	Height	Characteristics	Habitat and Growth Characteristics. Typical Uses and Description.
<b>Douglas Fir</b> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	250'		Fairly shade intolerant and likes well-drained soils. Used for windbreaks, firewood and lumber. Fastest growing conifer.
<b>Hemlock</b> <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	170'		Prefers acidic, cool, moist to wet soils with good drainage. Shade tolerant, but grow best in sunny areas. Fast growing.
<b>Ponderosa Pine</b> <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	175'		Well adapted for open areas, poor rocky soils and drought resilience. Used for windbreaks and excellent wildlife habitat.
<b>Western Red Cedar</b> <i>Thuja plicata</i>	150'		Prefers moist soils. Shade tolerant and does not tolerate full sun when young. Used as lumber and firewood.

## Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

Common Name <i>Genus species</i>	Height	Characteristics	Habitat and Growth Characteristics. Typical Uses and Description.
<b>Baldhip Rose</b> <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	2-6'		Establishes in a range of conditions. Establishes well in shaded areas/understory. Small pink flowers and rose hips. Red hips are wildlife food source.
<b>Cascara</b> <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	15-36'		Prefers dry to moist soil and partly sunny conditions. Does well alongside conifers. Food source for wildlife. Blooms greenish-white flowers and has foliage with fall colors.
<b>Mock Orange</b> <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	10'		Establishes in a range of conditions. Fragrant white flowers. Resprouts after fire. Good for soil stabilization.
<b>Nootka Rose</b> <i>Rosa nutkana</i>	5-15'		Easily establishes in a range of conditions. Spreads via roots. Fragrant pink flowers. Wildlife eat red rose hips.
<b>Oregon White Oak</b> <i>Quercus garyana</i>	25-80'		Prefers full sun. Wind pollinated. Grows slowly. Sturdy wood can be used for lumber. Acorns may be toxic to livestock.
<b>Osoberry</b> <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	15'		Establishes in a range of conditions. One of the earliest blooms in spring. Birds enjoy the berries.
<b>Pacific Ninebark</b> <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	10'		Does well in streamside or other wet locations. Produces white flowers in clusters. Does best in partial shade.
<b>Red Flowering Currant</b> <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	4-12'		Prefers dry to somewhat moist sites. Pink flowers attract hummingbirds and pollinators. Inedible fruit eaten by birds.
<b>Red Alder</b> <i>Alnus rubra</i>	60'		Establishes early after a disturbance. Improve soil conditions by fixing nitrogen. Fast growing.
<b>Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	4-12'		Prefers open sites with full sun. Edible berries for both humans and wildlife. Avoid planting near cedar and juniper.
<b>Thimbleberry</b> <i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	5'		Easily establishes in a range of conditions. Edible berries for both humans and wildlife. Great for erosion control.
<b>Vine Maple</b> <i>Acer circinatum</i>	6-20'		Prefers shade and moist soil. Blooms red and white flowers. Seeds are food source for wildlife. Vibrant fall colors.

### Legend








Evergreen	Deciduous	Full Sun	Partial Shade	Shade	Early Bloom	Middle Bloom	Late Bloom	Fruit	Seeds	Rain Garden	Wildfire Resistant	Toxic

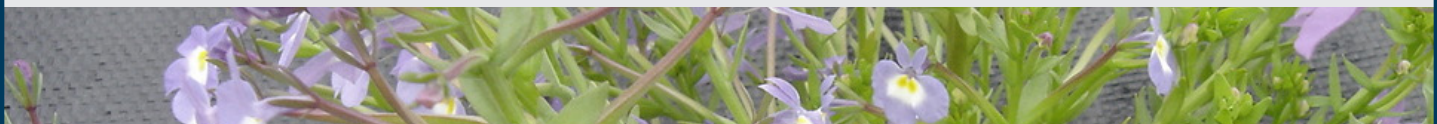
Pollinators need a variety of plants that bloom throughout the season for a continuous source of nectar and pollen. It is important to choose native plants that offer a variety of early, middle and late blooming flowers. The most essential pollinator plants often bloom at the margins of the season, early spring or late summer. Consider also leaving water sources and habitat for pollinators such as leaf litter, dead wood, and undisturbed ground.

Plant toxicity information has not been verified.














<b>Twinberry/ Honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	8-12'	       	Prefers shadier conditions but can tolerate full sun. Grows "twinned" shiny black berries that are great food for wildlife.
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## Flowers and Groundcovers

Common Name <i>Genus species</i>	Height	Characteristics	Habitat and Growth Characteristics. Typical Uses and Description.
<b>Bleeding Heart, Western</b> <i>Dicentra Formosa</i>	1-1.5'	       	Pink flowers. Establishes in a range of conditions. Tolerant of shade. Great for pollinators. Insects love it.
<b>Blue-Eyed Grass</b> <i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i>	8-12"	        	Purple flowers. Ideal for wetland and riparian areas. Attracts native bees and other beneficial insects.
<b>Checker Mallow</b> <i>Sidalcea campestris</i>	2-6'	  	Purple-pink flowers. Prefers full sun. Hardy plant that attracts butterflies and other beneficial insects. Very easy to grow.
<b>Douglas Aster</b> <i>Aster subspicatus</i>	2'	       	Purple flowers. Grows in meadows, forest clearings, salt and fresh water wetlands. Attracts insects, bees, and butterflies. Deer resistant.
<b>Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago lepida</i>	2'	       	Yellow flowers. Attracts butterflies, bees, and beneficial insects. Can be grazed by livestock. Dry to moist soil. Spreads easily.
<b>Kinnikinnick</b> <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	8"	        	Well-drained soils. Spreads by rooting branches. Good for erosion control. Red berries provide wildlife food.
<b>Low Oregon Grape</b> <i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	2'	        	Yellow flowers. Prefers shade and moist soil. Attracts pollinators and acts as a food source for wildlife. Leaves turn red and purple in fall.
<b>Maidenhair Fern</b> <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	1-2.5'	       	Prefers partial to full shade and plenty of moisture. Ideal for raingardens and rock walls.
<b>Oregon Iris</b> <i>Iris tenax</i>	4-18"	        	Purple flowers. Blooms in spring. Native to northwest marshes, but also a good ornamental for your yard. Toxic to pets and livestock if ingested.
<b>Oregon Sunshine</b> <i>Eriophyllum quamash</i>	1'	       	Sunny yellow flowers. Blooms in June. Drought tolerant. Attracts bees, butterflies and birds.
<b>River Bank Lupine</b> <i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	1-5'	  	Purple and pink flowers. Outcompetes unwanted weeds. Fast growing and fixes nitrogen. Great for erosion control.
<b>Salal</b> <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	2-7'	        	Prefers moist to dry soils. Great for erosion control. Black berries provide wildlife food and can also be used in jams, preserves and pies.
<b>Spreading Rush</b> <i>Juncus patens</i>	1.5-3'	        	Tolerates a range of conditions. Hardy and easy to grow. Little care needed. Used in stormwater filtration.
<b>Strawberry, Wild</b> <i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	6"	       	Spreads out very fast. Produces small red berries that are edible for both humans and wildlife. Outcompetes unwated weeds.
<b>Sword Fern</b> <i>Polystichum munitum</i>	2-5'	        	Prefers shaded, moist areas. Great for steep slope erosion control. Very hardy but need moist soil.
<b>Tufted Hair Grass</b> <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	3'	       	
<b>Violet, Western Blue</b> <i>Viola adunca</i>	6"	        	Purple-blue flowers. Attracts pollinators and beneficial insects. Deer resistant. Some parts are toxic to humans if ingested.
<b>Wild Ginger</b> <i>Asarum caudatum</i>	<1'	        	Prefers moist soils. Purplish brown flowers in spring and summer. Food source for wildlife. Roots are edible.
<b>Yarrow, Common</b> <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	1-2'	       	White or pink flowers. Attracts butterflies and other beneficial insects. Drought-tolerant. Spreads quickly. Great for erosion control.



### Legend

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