

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Common Name <i>Genus species</i>	Height	Characteristics	Habitat and Growth Characteristics. Typical Uses and Description.
Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	250'		Fairly shade intolerant and likes well-drained soils. Used for windbreaks, firewood and lumber. Fastest growing conifer.
Hemlock <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.
Low Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	2'		Yellow flowers. Prefers shade and moist soil. Attracts pollinators. Leaves turn red and purple in fall.
Ponderosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	175'		Well adapted for open areas, poor rocky soils and drought resilience. Used for windbreaks and excellent wildlife habitat.
Salal <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 for baking.
Tall Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	6-8'		Leaves start out a bronzy color and turn deep green, then turn red or purple. Flowers and fruit attract pollinators and birds.
Western Red Cedar <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.
Baldhip Rose <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	2-6'		Establishes in a range of conditions. Pink flowers and rose hips. Red hips are wildlife food source.
Blackcap Raspberry <i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	2-8'		Thrives in sun with moist soil. Produces edible berries suitable for humans and wildlife. Harvest berries in mid to late Summer.
Black Hawthorn <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	6-30'		Prefers moist or wet soil. Fragrant flowers attract pollinators such as bees and hummingbirds. Some birds enjoy the fruit.
Blue Elderberry <i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	2-24'		Easily establishes. Fruit and flowers can be used for cooking. Can stabilize slopes or streambanks. Fast growing.
Golden Currant <i>Ribes aureum</i>	4-6'		Can thrive in meadows, forests, prairies, near streams and on the coast. Fragrant flowers. Attracts pollinators.
Mock Orange <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	10'		Establishes in a range of conditions. Fragrant white flowers. Resprouts after fire. Good for soil stabilization.
Nootka Rose <i>Rosa nutkana</i>	5-15'		Easily establishes in a range of conditions. Spreads via roots. Fragrant pink flowers. Wildlife eat red rose hips.
Oceanspray <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	3-12'		Prefers full sun and moist to dry soil. White flowers turn brown in winter. Leaves turn red in fall. Food source for wildlife.
Oregon White Oak <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.

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.

Osoberry <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	15'		Establishes in a range of conditions. One of the earliest blooms in spring. Birds enjoy the berries.
Oval Leaved Viburnum <i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	6-10'		Easy to grow. Has attractive leaves and flowers which attracts pollinators and wildlife throughout the year.
Red Alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	60'		Establishes early after a disturbance. Improve soil conditions by fixing nitrogen. Fast growing.
Red Elderberry <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	8-20'		Can be grown near streams or moist areas. Only eat ripened fruit, all other parts can cause nausea. Birds eat berries.
Red Flowering Currant <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	4-12'		Prefers dry to somewhat moist sites. Pink flowers attract hummingbirds and pollinators. Inedible fruit eaten by birds.
Salmonberry <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	3-12'		Thrives in moist areas. Attracts hummingbirds. Berries used for jams, pies, and drinks.
Scouler Willow <i>Salix scouleriana</i>	6-35'		Grow well along streambanks. Stabilize streambanks. Provides shade. Attracts pollinators.
Serviceberry <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.
Thimbleberry <i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	5'		Easily establishes in a range of conditions. Edible berries for both humans and wildlife. Great for erosion control.
Twinberry <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.
Vine Maple <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.

Flowers and Groundcovers

Common Name <i>Genus species</i>	Height	Characteristics	Habitat and Growth Characteristics. Typical Uses and Description.
Bleeding Heart, Western <i>Dicentra formosa</i>	1-1.5'		Prefers dry to moist soil. Tolerant of shade. Pink flowers in spring to summer. Great for pollinators.
Blue-Eyed Grass <i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i>	8-12"		Ideal for wetland and riparian areas. Attracts native bees and beneficial insects.
Checker Mallow, Meadow <i>Sidalcea campestris</i>	2-6'		Light pink flowers. Long-lived hardy plant. Attracts butterflies, bees, and other wildlife. Prefers dry to moist soils.
Checker Mallow, Rose <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	2'		Pink flowers. Long-lived hardy plant. Attracts butterflies, bees, and other wildlife. Prefers dry to moist soils.
Douglas Aster <i>Symphyotrichum subspicatum</i>	2'		Purple flowers. Grows in meadows, forest clearings, salt and fresh water wetlands. Attracts insects, bees, and butterflies. Deer resistant.



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Fringe Cup <i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	2-3'		Prefers moist, well-draining soil. Seeds itself. Attracts pollinators and beneficial insects.
Goldenrod <i>Solidago canadensis</i>	2'		Yellow flowers. Attracts butterflies, bees, and beneficial insects. Can be grazed by livestock. Dry to moist soil. Spreads easily.
Kinnikinnick <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	8"		Well-drained soils. Spreads by rooting branches. Good for erosion control. Red berries provide wildlife food.
Maidenhair Fern <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	1-2.5'		Prefers partial to full shade and plenty of moisture. Ideal for raingardens and rock walls.
Oregon Iris <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.
Oregon Sunshine <i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	1'		Sunny yellow flowers. Blooms in June. Drought tolerant. Attracts bees, butterflies and birds.
Riverbank Lupine <i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	1-5'		Purple and pink flowers. Outcompetes unwanted weeds. Fast growing and fixes nitrogen. Great for erosion control.
Spreading Rush <i>Juncus patens</i>	1.5-3'		Tolerates a range of conditions. Hardy and easy to grow. Little care needed. Used in stormwater filtration.
Strawberry, Wild <i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	6"		Spreads out very fast. Produces small red berries that are edible for both humans and wildlife. Outcompetes unwanted weeds.
Sword Fern <i>Polystichum munitum</i>	2-5'		Prefers shaded, moist areas. Great for steep slope erosion control. Very hardy but need moist soil.
Trillium <i>Trillium ovatum</i>	1'		White flowers emerge in early spring and fade to pinks and purples. Slow growing. Attracts pollinators.
Violet, Western Blue <i>Viola adunca</i>	6"		Purple-blue flowers. Attracts pollinators and beneficial insects. Deer resistant. Some parts are toxic to humans if ingested.
Wild Ginger <i>Asarum caudatum</i>	<1'		Prefers moist soils. Purplish brown flowers in spring and summer. Food source for wildlife. Roots are edible.
Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	1-2'		White or pink flowers. Attracts butterflies and other beneficial insects. Drought-tolerant. Spreads quickly. Great for erosion control.



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