
Native Plants for Landscaping in Bellingham, Washington



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Native Plants for Landscaping in Bellingham, Washington

Introduction

Native plants (also known as indigenous plants) are specific to a geographical region, such as Northwestern Washington, and were established naturally before humans introduced plants from other areas. Native plants typically grow in communities with other plant species that are adapted to similar habitats based on soil, climate, solar orientation, moisture and elevation. Using native plants in landscaping and restoration design has several appealing benefits. Native plants create a natural balance by:



Supporting the existing ecosystem by providing food and shelter for birds, butterflies, mammals and other wildlife species. When native plants are re-established, they invite birds and wildlife to come back.



Improving water quality. Many native plants have soil enriching properties and root systems that allow rainfall to percolate into the soil, helping to reduce the effects of erosion and run off. Replacing lawn areas with native plants keeps rainfall from picking up pollutants as it runs off grass and pavement. When runoff is reduced, stream and shoreline scouring is reduced.



Rarely becoming invasive. Each native plant species is part of a community with other plants, animals and insects. The natural adaptations to the current conditions of the area allow the native vegetation to thrive in harmony with other native vegetation. After establishment, native plants actually prevent weeds from invading.



Requiring no maintenance. Unlike ornamental plants, native plants require no fertilizer, chemicals or watering, except in summer months after initial planting.



Providing aesthetics. There is large diversity among native vegetation. Plants and shrubs provide a variety of height, shape, texture, color and character to a landscape. They contribute to the identity of our community.

When it comes to choosing native plants, definitions vary from one nursery to the next. It is important when selecting native plants that the nursery can verify that the stock is native to Western Washington and, whenever possible, to the Bellingham region. The phone book listings under “Nurseries-Plants, Trees Etc.-Retail” and “Nurseries-Plants, Trees, Etc.-Wholesale & Growers” provide a good starting point for choosing a suitable nursery. Many of the advertisements list specific nurseries that carry native vegetation, but it is still important to ask. It is also important to ask for specific plants by species name. Often the common names vary for each species. Providing the species name makes it more precise for the nursery retailer and more assuring that you will receive the correct native plant.

Native Plants List

COMMON NAME	SPECIES NAME	TYPE	APPROX. HEIGHT AT MATURITY
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DRY SOILS

FULL SUN

Kinnikinnik	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Ground Cover	8 in.
Spiderwort	Tradescantia bracteata	Ground Cover	18 in.
Purple Prairie Clover	Dalea purpureum	Ground Cover	1 ft.
Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Butterfly Flower	Asclepias tuberosa	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Beebalm	Monarda fistulosa	Ground Cover	2-5 ft.
Juniper	Juniperus communis	Shrub	3 ft.
Red-flowering Currant	Ribes sanguineum	Shrub	3-12 ft.
Hairy Manzanita	Arctostaphylos columbiana	Shrub	6-8 ft.
Juniper	Juniperus scopulorum	Tree	30 ft.
Serviceberry	Amelanchier alnifolia	Shrub	33 ft.
Shore Pine	Pinus contorta (contorta)	Tree	66 ft.
Pacific Madrone	Arbutus menziesii	Tree	98 ft.

SUN/SHADE:

Orange Honeysuckle	Lonicera ciliosa	Ground Cover	10-20 ft.
Tall Oregon Grape	Mahonia aquifolium	Shrub	7 ft.
Oceanspray	Holodiscus discolor	Shrub	15 ft.

SHADE:

Zig-zag Goldenrod	Solidago flexicaulis	Ground Cover	2-6 in.
Canada Violet	Viola canadensis	Ground Cover	3-12 in.
Wild Geranium	Geranium maculatum	Ground Cover	1-2 ft.
Jacob's Ladder	Polemonium caeruleum	Ground Cover	18-24 in.
Solomon's Seal	Polygonatum biflorum	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Low Oregon Grape	Mahonia nervosa	Shrub	2 ft.

COMMON NAME	SPECIES NAME	TYPE	APPROX. HEIGHT AT MATURITY
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MOIST TO MOIST/DRY SOILS

FULL SUN:

Soopalallie	Shepherdia canadensis	Shrub	3-7 ft.
Fireweed	Epilobium angustifolium	Shrub	3-8 ft.
Sitka Alder	Alnus sinuata	Shrub	3-16 ft.
Snowbrush	Ceanothus velutinus	Shrub	20 ft.
Black Hawthorn	Crataegus douglasii	Shrub	33 ft.
Bitter Cherry	Prunus emarginata	Tree	7-49 ft.
Oregon White (Garry) Oak	Quercus garryana	Tree	75 ft
Western White Pine	Pinus monticola	Tree	80-130 ft
Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera	Tree	98 ft.
Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Tree	230 ft.
Sitka Spruce	Picea sitchensis	Tree	230 ft.
Grand Fir	Abies grandis	Tree	262 ft.

SUN/SHADE:

Twinflower	Linnaea borealis	Ground Cover	2 in.
Bunchberry	Cornus unalachkensis	Ground Cover	2-10 in.
Deer Fern	Blechnum spicant	Ground Cover	1-3 ft.
Sword Fern	Polystichum munitum	Ground Cover	2-5 ft.
Culver's Root	Veronicastrum virginium	Ground Cover	4-6 ft.
Western Trillium	Trillium ovatum	Shrub	6-18 in.
Pacific Bleeding-Heart	Dicentra formosa	Shrub	6-20 in.
False Solomon's Seal	Maianthemum racemosa	Shrub	1-3 ft.
Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus	Shrub	2-6 ft.
Thimbleberry	Rubus parviflora	Shrub	2-10 ft.
Evergreen Huckleberry	Vaccinium ovatum	Shrub	3-5 ft.
Salal	Gaultheria shallon	Shrub	3-7 ft.
Pacific Rhododendron	Rhododendron macrophyllum	Shrub	3-15 ft.
Beaked Hazelnut	Corylus cornuta	Shrub	3-30 ft.
Mock Orange	Philadelphus lewisii	Shrub	5-10 ft.
Baldhip Rose	Rosa gymnocarpa	Shrub	6 ft
Cluster Rose	Rosa pisocarpa	Shrub	10 ft.
Nootka Rose	Rosa nutkana	Shrub	10 ft.
Western/Pacific Yew	Taxus brevifolia	Tree	10-25 ft.
Blue Elderberry	Sambucus cerulea	Shrub	20 ft
Pacific Dogwood	Cornus nuttallii	Tree	20-30 ft.
Vine Maple	Acer circinatum	Tree	23 ft.
Cascara	Rhamnus purshiana	Shrub/Tree	33 ft.
Douglas Maple	Acer glabrum (douglasii)	Tree	33 ft.
Bigleaf Maple	Acer macrophyllum	Tree	115 ft.
Western Hemlock	Tsuga heterophylla	Tree	197 ft.

SHADE:

Wild-Ginger	Asarum caudatum	Shrub	2-8 in.
Red Huckleberry	Vaccinium parvifolium	Shrub	4-10 ft
Indian Plum	Oemleria cerasiformis	Shrub	5-16 ft.

WETLAND SOILS (WET TO MOIST WET)

FULL SUN:

Hard-Stemmed Bulrush	Scirpus acutus	Emergent	4-8 ft.
Canada Anemone	Anemone canadensis	Ground Cover	12-24 in.
Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum virginianum	Ground Cover	1-3 ft.
Great Blue Lobelia	Lobelia siphilitica	Ground Cover	1-4 ft.
Golden Alexander	Zizia aurea	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Blueflag Iris	Iris versicolor	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Marsh Milkweed	Asclepias incarnata	Ground Cover	2-4 ft.
Giant Hyssop	Agastache foeniculum	Ground Cover	3 ft.
Tall Meadow Rue	Thalictrum dasycarpum	Ground Cover	3-5 ft.
Switchgrass	Panicum virgatum	Ground Cover	3-6 ft.
Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum	Ground Cover	4-6 ft.
New England Aster	Aster novae-angliae	Ground Cover	4-6 ft.
Joe-pye Weed	Eupatorium maculatum	Ground Cover	4-7 ft.
Sitka Willow	Salix sitchensis	Shrub	7-40 ft.
Pacific Willow	Salix lucida	Tree	40-60 ft.
Red Alder	Alnus rubra	Tree	82 ft.
Oregon Ash	Fraxinus latifolia	Tree	82 ft.
Quaking Aspen	Populus tremuloides	Tree	82 ft.
Black Cottonwood	Populus trichocarpa	Tree	164 ft.

SUN/SHADE:

Small-Fruited Bulrush	Scirpus microcarpus	Emergent	2-5 ft.
Broadleaf Arrowhead	Sagittaria latifolia	Emergent	3 ft.
Common Bladderwort	Utricularia vulgaris	Submerged	6.5 ft.
Cattail	Typha latifolia	Emergent	8 ft.
Deerfoot Vanilla-Leaf	Achlys triphysylla ssp.	Ground cover	4-12 in.
Western Maidenhair Fern	Adiantum aleuticum	Ground Cover	1-2 ft.
Lady Fern	Athyrium filix-femina	Ground Cover	2-5 ft.
Red-osier Dogwood	Cornus stolonifera	Shrub	3-15 ft.
Hardhack	Spirea douglasii	Shrub	4-7 ft.
Pacific Ninebark	Physocarpus capitatus	Shrub	6-13 ft.
Yellow Pond-Lily	Nuphar lutea	Submerged	12 ft.
Pacific Crabapple	Malus Fusca	Shrub/Tree	40 ft.

SHADE:

White Water Buttercup	Ranunculus aquatilis	Submerged	3 ft.
Watershield	Brasenia schreberi	Submerged	9 ft.
Pondweeds	Potamogeton species	Submerged	12-15 ft.
Elodea	Elodea canadensis	Submerged	30 ft.
Coontail	Ceratophyllum demersum	Submerged	30 ft.
Sensitive Fern	Onoclea sensibilis	Ground Cover	18-24 in.
Cardinal Flower	Lobelia cardinalis	Ground Cover	2-4 ft.
Ostrich Fern	Matteuccia struthiopteris	Ground Cover	3-5 ft.
False Lily-of-the-Valley	Maianthemum dilatatum	Shrub	3-12 in.

Black Twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Shrub	2-7 ft.
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Shrub	3-10 ft.
Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucas racemosa</i>	Shrub	20 ft.
Western Redcedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Tree	197 ft.

Native Plants -Species Name

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TYPE	APPOX. HEIGHT AT MATURITY
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	Tree	262 ft.
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple	Shrub	23 ft.
<i>Acer glabrum (douglasii)</i>	Douglas Maple	Shrub/Tree	33 ft.
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	Tree	115 ft.
<i>Achlys triphysylla ssp.</i>	Deerfoot Vanilla-Leaf	Ground Cover	4-12 in.
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Western Maidenhair Fern	Ground Cover	1-2 ft.
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Giant Hyssop	Ground Cover	3 ft.
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder	Tree	82 ft.
<i>Alnus sinuata</i>	Sitka Alder	Shrub	3-16 ft.
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry	Shrub	33 ft.
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada Anemone	Ground Cover	12-24 in.
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific Madrone	Tree	98 ft.
<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	Hairy Manzanita	Shrub	6-8 ft.
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnik	Shrub	8 in.
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild-Ginger	Shrub	2-8 in.
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Marsh Milkweed	Ground Cover	2-4 ft.
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Flower	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	Ground Cover	4-6 ft.
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	Ground Cover	2-5 ft.
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	Tree	98 ft.
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer Fern	Ground Cover	1-3 ft.
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	Submerged	9 ft.
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	Snowbrush	Shrub	20 ft.
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	Submerged	30 ft.
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific Dogwood	Tree	20-30 ft.
<i>Cornus unalachkensis</i>	Bunchberry	Ground Cover	2-10 in.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red-osier Dogwood	Shrub	3-15 ft.
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked Hazelnut	Shrub	3-30 ft.
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Black Hawthorn	Shrub	33 ft.

Dicentra formosa	Pacific Bleeding-Heart	Shrub	6-20 in.
Dalea pupureum	Purple Prairie Clover	Ground Cover	1 ft.
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Elodea canadensis	Elodea	Submerged	30 ft.
Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed	Shrub	3-8 ft.
Eupatorium maculatum	Joe-Pye Weed	Ground Cover	4-7 ft.
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Boneset	Ground Cover	4-6 ft.
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash	Tree	82 ft.
Gaultheria shallon	Salal	Shrub	3-7 ft.
Geranium maculatum	Wild Geranium	Ground Cover	1-2 ft.
Holodiscus discolor	Oceanspray	Shrub	15 ft.
Iris versicolor	Blueflag Iris	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Juniperus communis	Juniper	Shrub	3 ft.
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	Tree	30 ft.
Linnaea borealis	Twinflower	Ground Cover	2 in.
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower	Ground Cover	2-4 ft.
Lobelia siphilitica	Great Blue Lobelia	Ground Cover	1-4 ft.
Lonicera ciliosa	Orange Honeysuckle	Ground Cover	10-20 ft.
Lonicera involucrata	Black Twinberry	Shrub	2-7 ft.
Mahonia aquifolium	Tall Oregon Grape	Shrub	7 ft.
Mahonia nervosa	Low Oregon Grape	Shrub	2 ft.
Maianthemum dilatatum	False Lily-of-the-Valley	Shrub	3-12 in.
Maianthemum racemosa	False Solomon's Seal	Shrub	1-3 ft.
Malus Fusca	Pacific Crabapple	Shrub/Tree	40 ft.
Matteuccia struthiopteris	Ostrich Fern	Ground Cover	3-5 ft.
Monarda fistulosa	Beebalm	Ground Cover	2-5 ft.
Nuphar lutea	Yellow Pond-Lily	Submerged	12 ft.
Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian Plum	Shrub	5-16 ft.
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern	Ground Cover	18-24 in.
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass	Ground Cover	3-6 ft.
Philadelphus lewisii	Mock Orange	Shrub	5-10 ft.
Physocarpus capitatus	Pacific Ninebark	Shrub	6-13 ft.
Picea sitchensis	Sitka Spruce	Tree	230 ft.
Pinus contorta (contorta)	Shore Pine	Tree	66 ft.
Pinus monticola	Western White Pine	Tree	80-130 ft
Polemonium caeruleum	Jacob's Ladder	Ground Cover	18-24 in.
Polygonatum biflorum	Solomon's Seal	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Polystichum munitum	Sword fern	Ground Cover	5 ft.
Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen	Tree	82 ft.
Populus trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood	Tree	164 ft.
Potamogeton species	Pondweeds	Submerged	12-15 ft.
Prunus emarginata	Bitter Cherry	Tree	7-49 ft.

<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Tree	230 ft.
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Mountain Mint	Ground Cover	1-3 ft.
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Garry Oak	Tree	82 ft.
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	White Water Buttercup	Submerged	3 ft.
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara	Shrub/Tree	33 ft.
<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	Pacific Rhododendron	Shrub	3-15 ft.
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red-flowering Current	Shrub	3-12 ft.
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose	Shrub	6 ft.
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose	Shrub	10 ft.
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Cluster Rose	Shrub	10 ft.
<i>Rubus parviflora</i>	Thimbleberry	Shrub	2-10 ft.
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	Shrub	3-10 ft.
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Broadleaf Arrowhead	Emergent	3 ft.
<i>Salix lucida</i>	Pacific Willow	Tree	40-60 ft.
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow	Shrub	7-40 ft.
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red Elderberry	Shrub	20 ft.
<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry	Shrub	3-23 ft.
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Hard-Stemmed Bulrush	Emergent	4-8 ft.
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-Fruited Bulrush	Emergent	2-5 ft.
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Soopalallie	Shrub	3-7 ft.
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zig-zag Goldenrod	Ground Cover	2-6 in.
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Hardhack	Shrub	4-7 ft.
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	Shrub	2-6 ft.
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Western/Pacific Yew	Tree	10-25 ft.
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Tall Meadow Rue	Ground Cover	3-5 ft.
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Redcedar	Tree	197 ft.
<i>Tradescantia bracteata</i>	Spiderwort	Ground Cover	18 in.
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western Trillium	Shrub	6-18 in.
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Cattail	Emergent	8 ft.
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Common Bladderwort	Submerged	6.5 ft.
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen Huckleberry	Shrub	3-5 ft.
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Red Huckleberry	Shrub	4-10 ft.
<i>Veronicastrum virginium</i>	Culver's Root	Ground Cover	4-6 ft.
<i>Viola canadensis</i>	Canada Violet	Ground Cover	3-12 in.
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexander	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.

Native Shrubs

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TYPE	APPOX. HEIGHT AT MATURITY
Baldhip Rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Shrub	6 ft
* Beaked Hazel	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Shrub	3-13 ft.
* Black Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Shrub	33 ft.
* Black Twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Shrub	2-16 ft.
* Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Shrub	3-23 ft.
* Cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Shrub/Tree	33 ft.
Cluster Rose	<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Shrub	10 ft.
* Douglas Maple	<i>Acer glabrum (douglasii)</i>	Shrub/Tree	33 ft.
Evergreen Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Shrub	3-5 ft.
False Lily-of-the-Valley	<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	Shrub	3-12 in.
False Solomon's Seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosa</i>	Shrub	1-3 ft.
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Shrub	3-8 ft.
Hairy Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	Shrub	10 ft.
Hardhack	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Shrub	7 ft.
Indian Plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Shrub	5-16 ft.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Shrub	3 ft.
*Kinnikinnik	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Shrub	7 in.
*Low Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Shrub	2 ft.
*Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Shrub	10 ft.
Nootka Rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Shrub	10 ft.
*Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Shrub	13 ft.
Pacific Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Shrub	6-20 in.
*Pacific Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Shrub	13 ft.
Pacific Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	Shrub	3-15 ft.
Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Shrub	20 ft.
*Red-flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Shrub	3-10 ft.
Red Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Shrub	4-10 ft.
*Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Shrub	3-20 ft.
*Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Shrub	2-9 ft.
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Shrub	13 ft.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Shrub	33 ft.
Sitka Alder	<i>Alnus sinuata</i>	Shrub	3-16 ft.
*Sitka Willow	<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Shrub	7-40 ft.
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Shrub	2-7 ft.
Snowbrush	<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	Shrub	20 ft.
Soopalallie	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Shrub	3-7 ft.
*Sword fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Fern	5 ft.
*Tall Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Shrub	7 ft.
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflora</i>	Shrub	2-10 ft.
*Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Shrub/Tree	23 ft.

Western Trillium
Wild Ginger

Trillium ovatum
Asarum caudatum

Shrub
Shrub

6-18 in.
2-8 in.

** --See Native Plants-Descriptions

Native Trees

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TYPE	APPOX. HEIGHT AT MATURITY
* Bigleaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Tree	115 ft.
* Bitter Cherry	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Tree	7-49 ft.
* Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Tree	164 ft.
* Cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Shrub/Tree	33 ft.
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Tree	230 ft.
* Douglas Maple	<i>Acer glabrum (douglasii)</i>	Shrub/Tree	33 ft.
Garry Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Tree	82 ft.
* Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Tree	262 ft.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Tree	30 ft.
* Oregon Ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Tree	82 ft.
Pacific Crabapple	<i>Malus fusca</i>	Shrub/Tree	40 ft.
Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Tree	20-30 ft.
Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>	Tree	40-60 ft.
* Pacific Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Tree	98 ft.
* Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Tree	98 ft.
* Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Tree	82 ft.
Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Tree	82 ft.
* Shore Pine	<i>Pinus contorta (contorta)</i>	Tree	66 ft.
Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Tree	230 ft.
* Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Shrub/Tree	23 ft.
* Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Tree	197 ft.
Western/Pacific Yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Tree	10-25 ft.
* Western Redcedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Tree	197 ft.
Western White Pine	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Tree	80-130 ft.

**-- See Native Plants-Description

Native Ground Cover, Emergents, and Submerged Plants

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TYPE	APPOX. HEIGHT AT MATURITY
Beebalm	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Ground Cover	2-5 ft.
Blueflag Iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Ground Cover	4-6 ft.
Broadleaf Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Emergent	3 ft.
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus unalachkensis</i>	Ground Cover	2-10 in.
Butterfly Flower	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Canada Anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Ground Cover	12-24 in.
Canada Violet	<i>Viola canadensis</i>	Ground Cover	3-12 in.
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Ground Cover	2-4 ft.
*Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Emergent	8 ft.
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Submerged	30 ft.
Culver's Root	<i>Veronicastrum virginium</i>	Ground Cover	4-6 ft.
*Common Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Submerged	6 ft.
Deer Fern	<i>Belchnum spicant</i>	Ground Cover	1-3 ft.
Deerfoot Vanilla-Leaf	<i>Achlys triphysylla</i> ssp.	Ground Cover	4-12 in.
Elodea	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Submerged	30 ft.
Giant Hyssop	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Ground Cover	3 ft.
Golden Alexander	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Ground Cover	1-4 ft.
Hard-Stemmed Bulrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Emergent	4-8 ft.
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	Ground Cover	18-24 in.
Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Ground Cover	2-5 ft.
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Marsh Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Ground Cover	2-4 ft.
Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Ground Cover	1-3 ft.
New England Aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	Ground Cover	4-6 ft.
Orange Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Ground Cover	10-20 ft.

Ostrich Fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Ground Cover	3-5 ft.
Pondweeds	<i>Potamogeton</i> species	Submerged	12-15 ft.
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Purple Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Ground Cover	1 ft.
Sensitive Fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Ground Cover	18-24 in.
Small-Fruited Bulrush	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Emergent	2-5 ft
Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Ground Cover	2-3 ft.
Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia bra</i>	Ground Cover	18 in.
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Ground Cover	3-6 ft.
Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Ground Cover	2-5 ft.
Tall Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Ground Cover	3-5 ft.
Twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Ground Cover	2 in.
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Submerged	20 ft.
Western Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Ground Cover	1-2 ft.
White Water Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Submerged	3 ft.
Wild Geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Ground Cover	1-2 ft.
Yellow Pond-Lily	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Submerged	12 ft.
Zig-zag Goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Ground Cover	2-6 in.

**-- See Native Plants-Description

Native Plant Descriptions

Beaked Hazel / *Corylus cornuta*



Characteristics: A deciduous shrub that grows from 15-20 feet in a dense arching clump or small tree up to 30 feet. It has many main stems and can become very bushy. By late winter/early spring the yellow male catkins appear. Small flowers that eventually produce nuts are born in pairs with bright red tips.

Sites: It is intolerant of saturated soils, but can thrive in moist, well drained to dry soils. It likes full sun to full shade and can be planted with conifers, along streams, on burned and logged land.

Values: The hard-shell nuts are small and perfectly edible. Squirrels mice, birds and some humans make good use of them.

Bigleaf Maple / *Acer macrophyllum*



Characteristics: A long lived deciduous tree that grows to approximately 100 feet with a thick trunk up to 4 feet in diameter. The leaves are large and can grow up to a foot across. Greenish-yellow flowers appear in spring and the seeds are dispersed in a helicopter style.

Sites: It is usually found in mixed stands in lowland areas where it can receive full sun or partial shade. It does well in moist well-drained and dry soils; never in saturated soils. It has erosion resistant and soil binding properties that make it excellent for stream banks and steep slopes.

Values: The seeds and flowers provide food and nectar for birds and insects. The large leaves and branches are nesting sites and cover for wildlife. Bigleaf Maple tends to drop large limbs, so it is not recommended to plant near structures. It also shouldn't be planted near sewer, water and septic lines because the roots tend to invade the pipes and lines.

Bitter Cherry/*Prunus emarginata*



Characteristics: A deciduous plant that can grow as a shrub or tree to the height of 20-50 feet during its life span of 40-60 years. It has shiny reddish-brown bark with thin, horizontal stripes. The leaves are dark green and turn yellow in autumn. It produces small white-pink flowers in flat top clusters. The cherries are bright red when ripe.

Sites: It grows in dry to moist sites with full sun to partial shade; intolerant of full shade.

Values: The fruits are an important food source for birds and small mammals. It provides sites for cavity-nesting birds, mammals and sometimes bees.

Black Cottonwood/*Populus trichocarpa*



Characteristics: A deciduous tree that can reach up to 164 feet tall. The bark is yellowish-gray and grows straight with large sticky, fragrant buds. The leaves are dark green oval to wedge shaped.

Sites: It grows in moist soils, and therefore prefers bordering rivers, streams, lakes, marshes and floodplains. It is intolerant of shade and grows best in full sun.

Values: It is useful in restoration of riparian areas. The roots are stabilizers and valuable in protecting streambank erosion. Planted in rows or clusters it can also act as a windbreak or shelterbelt. It is known to drop limbs at anytime and should not be planted near

structures. Sewer, water and septic lines should also be avoided, as the roots invade pipes. Black Cottonwood is one of the highest valued trees to many bird species. Many cavity-nesting birds, such as woodpeckers, find their homes in the trunk, while the large crown offers nesting to bald eagles and osprey.

Black Hawthorn / *Crataegus douglasii*



Characteristics: A large deciduous shrub that grows to approximately 30 feet. The stems grow sharp single spines up to one inch long.

Sites: It does well in dry to moist areas with exposure to full sun or partial shade. It is excellent for stabilizing soils and can be grown in sandy to gravelly soil.

Values: It is encouraged to grow to form fences or barriers.

Small white flowers that appear in the spring become attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds. Black berries produced in late summer are a food source for birds and small mammals. Use caution when purchasing a Black Hawthorn, the red-fruited Hawthorns familiar to our area are non-natives.

Black Twinberry / *Lonicera involucrata*



Characteristics: A deciduous shrub that can grow to the height of 16 feet in coastal areas and marshes. Inland and in the Puget Sound it tends to grow smaller, up to 7 feet. In coastal areas with high precipitation leaves are leathery and dark-green; inland they are likely to be thin and bright green. Flowers are small, tubular, yellow and appear in pairs. The berries are small and glossy black.

Sites: It thrives in wet moist open sites with partial to full shade; rarely in full sun.

Values: It has great soil-binding qualities and tends to be fast growing. It provides nectar for hummingbirds.

Blue Elderberry / *Sambucus cerulea*



Characteristics: A deciduous shrub that can grow 3 feet to 20 feet with long leaves and reddish-brown bark. The flowers grow tiny, creamy-white and packed into dense flat top clusters. Fruits are blue to dark-blue black, with a waxy coating that makes them appear lighter.

Sites: They tend to grow in clearings with full sun or partial shade, in moist to dry soil.

Values: Blue Elderberry grows very fast once established and acts as a good soil binder. The flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. The berries are eaten by many birds and small mammals and can be used to make jellies and wine. Be cautious; the twigs, foliage, roots and bark are

all toxic to humans.

Cascara / *Rhamnus purshiana*



Characteristics: A deciduous tree that rarely grows over 35 feet. Its bark is thin and smooth and the leaves are dark glossy green oblong-shaped, growing to 2-6 inches. It grows small flowers and small yellow to red berries that ripen to black.

Sites: It prefers moist, well-drained soils in either full sun or full shade.

Values: It possesses good soil binding qualities and grows well on disturbed sites. Birds, raccoons, and small mammals eat the berries.

It provides cover for wildlife and insects for insect eating birds. Yellow Jackets as well as other insects help to pollinate the flowers. The bark contains a laxative that can be toxic in excess.

Cattail / *Typha latifolia*



Characteristics: Long green leaves and hot-dog shaped brown flower spikes.

Sites: Found growing in dense stands in areas with shallow water or seasonal flooding, or as a narrow band along the margins of deeper water.

Values: Cattails filter runoff as it flows into a lake. They also help prevent shoreline erosion from waves created by wind or boats. In addition, cattails provide

important habitat for many species of wildlife and birds. Humans have used this plant through the centuries for food, medicine, and clothing.

Common Bladderwort / *Utricularia vulgaris*



Characteristics: Bladderworts are carnivorous plants with delicate, finely-divided underwater leaves and emergent snapdragon-like yellow flowers. The most distinctive underwater features are the small bladder-like traps. These traps use a vacuum to capture small invertebrates or even tiny fish that trigger the trap door.

Sites: Floating freely in shallow water, or loosely attached to the sediment.

Values: Food and cover for fish. Food for muskrats and waterfowl. Habitat for aquatic invertebrates.

Douglas Fir/ *Pseudotsuga menziesii*



Characteristics: A common coniferous tree to Western Washington. It can grow to 200 or more feet and survive up to 1000 years in nature. It has dark brown bark and cones that stay on year round.

Sites: It is generally found anywhere except extremely wet, dry or gravelly areas. It does best in deep, moist, sandy soils with access to full sun or partial shade.

Values: Douglas Fir is a good choice for buffering. It is a fast growing conifer and should not be planted close to homes and buildings. It provides wildlife with shelter and nest sites. Birds and small mammals feed on the seed.

Douglas Maple / *Acer glabrum (douglasii)*



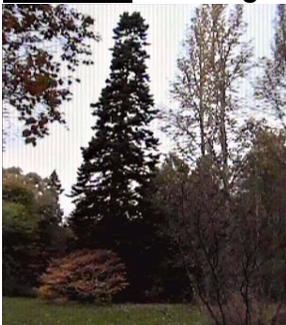
Characteristics: A long-lived deciduous shrub or small tree that can grow to the height of 33 feet. Its leaves are 3-5 inches long, dark green with a grayish bottom. The bark is smooth and reddish brown. It is often referred to as Dwarf Maple or Mountain Maple.

Sites: It prefers warm moist to cool moist climates. It is shade tolerant and can be planted on well drained to dry sites.

Values: It provides low maintenance and attractive landscaping, particularly in the autumn seasons. It has good soil binding qualities and can act as a slope stabilizer. It also provides cover for small mammals and

many birds.

Grand Fir / *Abies grandis*



Characteristics: A tall straight coniferous tree that grows to the approximate height of 260 feet. Its flat needles and gray bark are its identification. The cones are held upright and can be found on higher branches until late fall when they begin to break apart and get distributed by birds and other mammals.

Sites: Grand Fir prefers full sun, but is shade tolerant, and found on moist to dry soils.

Values: Grand Fir is an excellent restoration species because of its adaptability. It is a large tree with a widespread root network that makes it stable and wind firm. It is however not a good choice for small urban yards due to its size.

Kinnikinnik / *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*



Characteristics: A trailing ground cover that can spread 12 feet and rarely gets over 8 inches off the ground. It has small evergreen leaves and thin, gray bark. The flowers are small, drooping pinkish-white bells that appear in clusters from April to June. The fruits are bright-red berries that ripen late summer and remain until winter.

Sites: It prefers low summer moisture and can be found in well-drained soils, especially sandy to rocky types.

Values: Its wide spreading ability makes it useful for stabilizing steep banks. Birds and small mammals eat the fruits. It also hosts butterfly caterpillars.

Mock Orange / *Philadelphus lewisii*



Characteristics: A deciduous shrub with many upright stems. It has orange bark and fragrant white flowers that bloom late spring to early summer. Mock orange grows slowly reaching a mature height of 10 feet.

Sites: It thrives in full sun and light shade and in almost any soil, but prefers moist well-drained soils.

Values: It is an excellent ornamental plant due to its fragrance and flowers. The flowers attract butterflies and bees.

Oceanspray / *Holodiscus discolor*



Characteristics: A deciduous shrub that grows to a height of 15 feet tall. It has several main trunks and leaves that are dull green. The white-cream flowers grow in dense branching clusters. Its dry brown fruits form in the same drooping cluster that stay until winter. It is often known as Ironwood.

Sites: It is intolerant of saturated soils and prefers dry sites in full sun or partial shade.

Values: Oceanspray has good soil-binding qualities and does well on disturbed sites. It provides cover for small mammals and birds, and nectar to butterflies and other insects.

Oregon Ash / *Fraxinus latifolia*

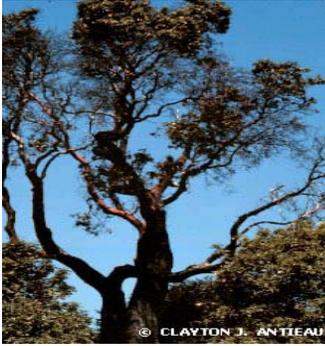


Characteristics: A deciduous tree that grows 40-80 feet, common to Southern Puget Sound lowlands. The bark is dark-gray or brown and thick. The bright green leaves are compound and can grow up to a foot long. Flowers are greenish and grow in dense clusters, which bear fruit 1-2 inches long.

Sites: It generally grows among other Oregon Ash, or in mixed stands with black cottonwood and red alder. It likes full to partial sun in low-lying areas and moist, saturated or ponded soils. It can tolerate standing water early in the growing season.

Values: Its flood tolerance makes it a good choice for wet sites and riparian areas. Oregon Ash is an important food and cover source for small mammals and birds.

Pacific Madrone / *Arbutus menziesii*



Characteristics: A broad-leaved evergreen tree. It has rust colored bark that peels away to reveal reddish wood. Prone to sunlight the Madrone will twist itself to find full sunlight then shoot to the height of approximately 70-100 feet.

Sites: It is successful in full sun with low water and is tolerant to drought, high temperatures, and freezing conditions once mature.

Values: Makes a highly ornamental tree for landscaping. It has good soil binding qualities and is useful on disturbed sites. It is home to many nesting and cavity-nesting birds.

Pacific Ninebark / *Physocarpus capitatus*



Characteristics: A deciduous shrub with leaves similar to Vine Maple only smaller. It grows to approximately 13 feet in full sun to shade. Dense round clusters of white flowers grown in the spring. Flowers are produced on the previous year's growth.

Sites: It succeeds in moist fertile soil in full sun to partial shade.

Values: A useful plant of rough shrubbery since it does well with little attention. It provides shelter and cover for small birds and mammals.

Paper Birch / *Betula papyrifera*



Characteristics: A deciduous tree that can reach, at the height of maturity, approximately 90 feet. On saplings the bark is reddish-brown, but as it matures the bark becomes thin, white, smooth and separated into papery strips.

Sites: It grows best on well drained to moist, sandy or silty soils. Paper Birch is shade intolerant and tends to grow more abundantly on burned or cut lands.

Values: It is useful for long-term revegetation and soil stabilization. It is home to many cavity-nesting birds including woodpeckers and swallows. Hummingbirds and squirrels feed on its sap. Paper Birch is susceptible to Bronze Birch Borer that can kill large branches to the whole tree. It can be prevented with proper fertilization and irrigation.

Quaking Aspen / *Populus tremuloides*



Characteristics: A deciduous tree that can grow to approximately 80 feet. It has powdery white bark and leaves in the shape of a heart. Flowering catkins appear in June and fruits follow several months later.

Sites: It is usually found on wet to moist sandy and gravelly soils and can have a hard time rooting in compact soils. It is not tolerant of shade and needs full sun to become established.

Values: It spreads by its roots to form groves in newly planted areas. It provides shelter to many birds and wildlife. Its leaves shimmer in the breeze, creating an attractive effect.

Red-flowering Currant / *Ribes sanguineum*



Characteristics: A deciduous shrub that can grow to 12 feet tall with reddish-brown bark and leaves 1-3 inches wide. The flowers are light pink to deep red, growing in clusters. The fruits are round, hairy, dark-blue to black berries with a white waxy bloom.

Sites: It grows in full sun to partial shade, but full shade can cause slow growth. It is intolerant of saturated soils and prefers dry to moist, wooded or open sites.

Values: Red-flowering currant is excellent for home landscaping as well as stream buffers. Flowers attract hummingbirds and

butterflies. Since the berries ripen over a length of time, they provide continuous food to birds and small mammals.

Red-osier Dogwood / *Cornus stolonifera*



Characteristics: A deciduous shrub that grows to height of 15 to 20 feet. It has many upright stems with 3-5 inch oval long leaves. It produces small white, flat-topped clusters of flowers followed by white berries. The stems have a distinctive deep red to purplish color in the fall and winter.

Sites: Its need for ample water makes it excellent for moist to wet soils in either full sun or partial shade.

Values: It has excellent soil binding roots and is best planted in masses in wet areas. Planting against a dark back ground or open sky

will accent the winter twig color.

Salal / *Gaultheria shallon*



Characteristics: A broadleaf evergreen shrub that grows to approximately 3-9 feet. It is slow to establish but it is encouraged by lots of woody mulch. The flowers are shaped like small pinkish to white lanterns hanging in a cluster of 5-15. The dark purple berries ripen in mid-summer.

Sites: It prefers dry places in a coniferous forest. It requires some sun to produce fruit but does best in shade. It has good soil binding qualities and is tolerant of poor soils.

Values: The flowers are attractive to butterflies. Fruits are edible and are often eaten by birds, small mammals and humans.

Shore Pine / *Pinus contorta* (*contorta*)



Characteristics: A coniferous tree that is one of two varieties of this species in Washington, the other being Lodgepole Pine in E. Washington. It grows in coastal regions from 15-50 feet with a crooked trunk. Inland it grows straight and up to 90 feet. It has dark-brown bark and green, stiff, sharp needles, 1-3 inches long, twisted into spirals.

Sites: It is an adaptable tree found in saturated to well-drained soils, especially in marshy or gravelly sites. It is tolerant of low nutrient soils and enjoys full sun.

Values: Shore Pine can survive strong winds. It grows rapidly and can be trained into various shapes. Many species of wildlife eat the seeds.

Sitka Willow / *Salix sitchensis*



Characteristics: A common riparian species, a shrub or small tree to 25 feet with leaves satiny on the underside.

Sites: In riparian areas, along stream banks. It is tolerant of moist to wet soils.

Values: It grows rapidly which provides early cover, and its dense network of small roots provides important soil binding qualities. The Willow is an excellent browse for deer, elk, grouse and other mammals. The Willow tends to grow out hanging over water, which provides a substantial cover for fish. Scouler willow (*Salix scouleriana*) grows in drier sites and partial shade. Pacific willow (*Salix lucida* var. *lasiandra*) reaches tree size over streams.

Tall Oregon Grape / *Mahonia aquifolium*

Low Oregon Grape / *Mahonia nervosa*



Characteristics: The two most common evergreen shrubs. Tall and Low Oregon Grape have erect unbranched stems with prickly holly-like leaves. Low Oregon Grape rarely grows over 2 feet, and Tall Oregon Grape usually grows to 6 feet but can grow to 10 feet. Their flowers are yellow and clustered blooming in March through May. The fruits are waxy blue berries that grow in grape-like clusters, and can be used for making

jelly or wine.

Sites: Both species grow in dry to moist soils in sun or shade. Tall Oregon Grape is more often found in drier, sunnier open areas, while Low Oregon Grape prefers moister shadier sites.

Values: The flowers and berries are attractive to butterflies and many birds. Tall Oregon Grape can be used to hide fences or pruned to form hedges or barriers. Low Oregon Grape makes an attractive ground cover, requiring no pruning.

Vine Maple / *Acer circinatum*



Characteristics: A broad-leaved, long lived deciduous tree, multi-trunked, with 7 to 9 lobed roundish leaves and growing to the approximate height of 23 feet.

Sites: It grows well in dry to moist soils and is tolerant to shade. It requires moderate amounts of water or an occasional soaking if planted in full sun. It is often found in forest edges.

Values: It is an excellent ornamental shrub used in landscaping. It has excellent soil binding roots particularly in the upper 4" of soil and can be planted alongside coniferous plants. The vine maple is loved by a variety of wildlife as a source of food and cover.

Western Hemlock / *Tsuga heterophylla*



Characteristics: An evergreen coniferous tree that grows to 200 feet with drooping branches and dark brown to reddish bark. Its short needles are flat and glossy yellow-green in flat sprays.

Sites: It thrives in moist conditions and does best on deep, moist well-drained soils in partial sun to full shade.

Values: This long-lived conifer (650 years) is suitable for uplands and buffer zones and can be mixed among other plant species. It provides excellent food, nesting and cover for birds and mammals.

Western Redcedar / *Thuja plicata*



Characteristics: A long-lived (up to 1000 yrs.) evergreen coniferous tree that can grow to 200 feet. Its thin, shaggy, reddish bark and flat needles contribute its "cedar" aroma.

Sites: It prefers to grow in swampy soil and it thrives in wetter soils better than any other evergreen. Full sun to full shade is ideal, though seedlings do best with shade.

Values: Though it is naturally massive, younger plants respond to pruning by spouting new foliage along the trunk and so can be made into a hedge. The seeds are eaten by numerous species of birds. It provides nesting and cover for birds and small mammals as well as

hosts butterfly caterpillars.

Landscaping for Wildlife

Cover, Food, and Water - Wildlife's Basic Needs

Native Vegetation meets these needs best for native Northwest birds and wildlife. Here are some tips for improving the habitat of your yard:

Keep any native trees and shrubs you already have. The denser the plants, the better for wildlife. Preserve interior conditions of large wooded tracts by leaving them undivided by clearing, roads or trails.

Use a variety of species of native plants appropriate for your soil, elevation and exposure. Include a stand of conifers for cover and wind protection. Begin with trees and shrubs and add native herbaceous plants. Woody plants are easier to cultivate.

Connect areas of similar habitat and encourage your neighbors to add native plantings, too.

Use all levels of vegetation, from tall trees to ground cover. Shrubs, both tall and short, are important sources of nest sites, roosting places and food.

Diversify topography, adding slopes and rocky places to provide many microhabitats.

Keep or create dead standing and downed trees (snags and brush piles). Snags do not have to be tall- 6-10 feet is fine for woodpeckers. Branches on the ground shelter birds from cats and hawks, and decaying logs offer homes for salamanders,

Plant food-producing trees and shrubs, and resurrect old apple trees, especially relished by deer. Leave some grasses unmown for winter seeds, and plant flowers for hummingbirds and butterflies.

Add water to the landscape, especially in dry weather. Birdbaths 2-3" deep with a gentle slope are good, and dripping water attracts many birds to drink and bathe. Garden pools should have water depth from one-half inch to 4 inches deep (add rocks inside). Frogs may honor you by moving in if your pool is large and natural enough.

Nest boxes and bird feeders are subjects all by themselves. The library has many good references for design and placement ideas.

For more information:

The National Wildlife Federation: Back Yard Basics The National Wildlife Federation provides plenty of information for creating backyard, school, and community habitats.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Visit the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for information about the Backyard Wildlife Sanctuary Program.

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