Scientific name	Common Name	Habit	Flower	Benefits	Photo
Acer macrophyllum	Big Leaf Maple	Deciduous large tree, grows 30' -75' in moist, slightly acidic, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade.	The greenish-yellow flowers appear before the leaves in early spring.	The seeds, buds and flowers of Big-Leaf Maple are a favorite food of many small mammals and birds.	
Alnus rubra	Red Alder	Deciduous tree that grows rapidly and can reach 40-80 feet. Grey bark with patches of white lichens.	Cones form in the spring, not known for its fall color.	Habitat for birds. Finches eat the seeds.	
Amelanchier alnifolia	Serviceberry	Deciduous shrub/tree to 20-30 ft with a spreading to erect habit. Moist to dry conditions	Showy white flowers in spring followed by edible dark reddishpurple to black fruit in summer.	Butterflies, birds	

Calocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	Conifer to 100' or more with columnar form, reddish brown scaly bark and blue-green leaves that are fragrant when crushed. Sun to part shade, drought tolerant but can grow in damper places.	Male pollen cones in winter followed by urn shaped female cones.	Winter shelter and nesting site in spring	
Cratageous douglassii	Douglas Hawthorne	Broadleaf, deciduous tree, but may be shrubby and spread into wide thickets, usually with a long trunk, stout spreading and ascending branches, forming a rounded crown, armed with thorns 0.8-2.5 cm long. Sun to part shade, dry to moist site.	Flowers white on long slender stalks, in broad clusters. Fruit ovoid, reddish-purple to black.	Habitat for wildlife, providing cover and nesting sites. The fruit is consumed by birds.	
Malus fusca	Western Crabapple	Small deciduous tree to 40 ft,. Full sun/part-shade, slow growing, may form thickets, butterfly host.	Fragrant white/pink flowers in spring, yellow to reddish-purple fruit that may hang on over winter	Late season food source for birds. Attracts native bees, honeybees, and bumblebees	

Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen	35-50 ft. deciduous tree with white bark and rounded crown at maturity. Shiny leaves quiver in the breeze. Yellow fall cover. Forms colonies	Catkins in spring.	Birds, butterflies	Stel to 2015
Rhamnus purshiana	Cascara	Small tree, 15-30'. Gray bark; oval, large ribbed leaves that are dark green when they emerge, turning yellow to orange-red in fall.	Small, greenish-yellow flowers followed by purplish-black fruit .	Birds, insects	
Sambucus ceruelea	Blue Elderberry	Broadleaf deciduous tree or large shrub,15-30 ft. Sun to part shade, moist soils but can tolerate dry soils once established.	Flowers yellowish white, in many branched, flat clusters. Fruit dark blue with whitish bloom, edible, but not very palatable fresh. When cooked makes a good jam, pie, and wine.	Flowers attract pollinators, butterflies and hummingbirds, and its berries feed other bird species.	

Shrubs

Scientific name	Common name	Habit	Flowers	Benefits	Photo
Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Howard McMinn'	Howard McMinn Manzanita	Evergreen shrub, 7' tall by 7' wide, evergreen, drought tolerant. Striking mahogany bark, smooth, with dark green, glossy leaves.	Profuse clusters of pink urn-shaped flowers appear in late winter and change to white over a period of six weeks. Maroon berries follow in summer.	Birds love to eat the berries. Hummingbirds sip nectar from the blossoms.	
Ceanothus velutinus	Snowbrush or Mountain Balm	8' x 8', evergreen, sun to part shade. Drought resistant. Nitrogen fixing.	Dense white flowers May –June. Fragrant.	Small mammals and birds eat the seeds. Butterflies are attracted to the flowers.	
Ceanothus prostratus	Prostrate Ceanothus	Prostrate plant less than 8' wide – matt forming, afternoon shade	Late spring, early summer	Bees - pollinators	14
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	Blueblossum	8-12' sun to part shade – no summer water. Well draining soil.	Purple flowers in summer- great for pollinators	Flowers attract hummingbirds, honey and bumble bees. The densely packed foliage provides excellent cover for songbirds.	
Ceanothus velutinus	Snowbrush or Mountain Balm	8' x 8', evergreen, sun to part shade. Drought resistant. Nitrogen fixing.	Dense white flowers May –June. Fragrant.	Small mammals and birds eat the seeds. Butterflies are attracted to the flowers.	
Gaultheria shallon	Salal	Slow growing, 2-6'. Low growing, spreading. Prefers shade to part shade. Moist soil.	Blooms April – May. Urn shaped flowers, pink to white colors. Turn into dark purple berries (edible) in July to September.	Fruit is eaten by many animals. Hummingbirds visit flowers.	

Lupinus polyphyllus	Big Leaf Lupine	3' – 6' robust perennial with palmate leaves and stately spires of large, deep blue, purple or reddish flowers. Sun to part shade. Dry to moist soil conditions.	May	Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Special value to native bees and special value to bumble bees.	
Holodiscus discolor	Oceanspray	Fast growing, deciduous, 8 – 10' tall, drought tolerant, sun or part sun	Large, show white clusters of flowers June - August	Pollinators, Pest-eating Insects, Birds or Mammals	
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Tall Grape	Broadleaf evergreen shrub grows 3 – 7' tall with pinnately compound, glossy, leathery leaves. Dark-green leaflets are armed with spiny teeth and xxturn reddish in fall.	Terminal clusters of bright-yellow, bell-shaped flowers are followed by clusters of tiny blue, grape-like fruits.	Pollinators and hummingbirds, while the fruits, which may remain on the plant into winter, are favorites among birds such as towhees, robins, and waxwings	
Ribes sanguineum	Red Flowering Currant	4–10', deciduous, tall, erect shrub. Up-arching and round. Full sun to part shade. Fairly adaptable.	March – April blooms of pink, white, or red tones.	Good nectar source for bees, hummingbirds, and butterflies. Special value to native bees.	
Spirea densiflora var. splendens	Splendens Spirea	Deciduous, 3' tall, red stems, sun to light shade, moist, well drained soil	Small clustered flowers are pink to red forming a flat top flower cluster	Butterflies and moths	
Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen Huckleberry	4' – 5' tall – Evergreen. Sun to partial shade. Berries are edible for humans and birds	White flowers in the spring	Butterflies, hummingbirds, bees	

Herbaceous Plants and Ground covers

Scientific name	Common name	Habit	Flowers	Benefits	Photo
Aesclepias speciosa	Showy Milkweed	2' – 3' tall perennial, with large, oval, blue green leaves. Spherical clusters of rose-colored flowers. Sun	Pink – purple, May - September	Hummingbirds, butterflies – larval host to Monarchs	
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnik	Evergreen ground cover, 6 – 12" x 3', sun – shade. Sandy, acidic soil.	Spring – early summer blooms of white and pink tones.	Berries provide food for birds and small mammals in late winter	
Aquilegia Formosa	Red Columbine	2' – 3' tall perennial with delicate, blue- green, lobed foliage and pendent, yellow, and red, spurred flowers. Sun to part shade.	Red, yellow May- Aug	Attracts hummingbirds	
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	2' – 5' tall perennial with long-lasting lavender flowers. Flowers occur atop the stems and have domed, purplishbrown, spiny centers and drooping lavender rays. Sun to part shade. Medicinal properties.	Pink, purple April - September	Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Special value to native bees.	

Eriophyllum lanatum	Oregon Sunshine	1' – 3' perennial, with a yellow flower, part shade to full sun	Spring and summer	Attracts butterflies and moths	
Gaillardia aristata	Blanket Flower	1' 3' perennial, sun well drained soil	Summer	Attracts butterflies	
Geranium oreganum	Oregon Geranium	Perennial, deciduous, sun to part shade, 1 – 3' tall	Purple flower, blooms in spring	Adult butterflies/nectar source bees and other insect pollinators caterpillar host plant/larval food source	
Iris tenax	Oregon Iris	1' – 3' perennial. Will form large clumps, good rock garden plant	White, pink, yellow, purple April - June	Attracts hummingbirds	
Prunella vulgaris	Self heal	Groundcover – 1'– 2' tall, sun to part shade. Medicinal properties.	Purple blooms May - September	Attracts butterflies	

Sedum oreg	ıanum	Oregon Stonecrop	Ground cover, succulent. 2-6". Sun or part shade, low moisture, well-draining soil. Drought tolerant once established.	Yellow blooms in midsummer and again in fall.	Attracts butterflies.	
Sidalcea ma	lviflora	Checker Bloom	1.5' tall, deciduous, fast growing	Pink blooms in summer	Butterflies, native bees and other pollinators	

Grasses, Rushes, Sedges and Ferns

Scientific name	Common Name	Habit	Flower	Benefits	Photo
Carex obnupta	Slough Sedge	Evergreen, upright sedge growing up to 3'.		Birds known to eat sedge seeds include coots, ducks, marsh birds, shorebirds, upland game birds, and songbirds. In addition to providing food for many wildlife species, sedges are also valuable for cover.	
Festuca roemerii	Romers Fescue	1' tall to 1-2' wide with stalks reaching up to 5'. Dry to moist soil. Non aggressive.			
Juncus patens	Spreading Rush	Evergreen, 1-3' tall, use in bogs and pond edges, full sun to part shade		Supports butterflies and moths	
Polystichum munitium	Sword Fern	Evergreen fern, 1-4' tall, 2-5' wide. Dense fronds. Shade to part shade, in moister, rich soil. Past year fronds can be pruned for a cleaner look.	Non-flowering.	Cover for birds and ground dwelling wildlife	

Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	Soft Stem Bull Rush	Perennial, full sun to part shade, prefers wet soil, can grow in water, grows up to 5- 6 feet	Flowers July-August	Valuable for stabilizing or restoring degraded sites, for wildlife food and cover and for Erosion Control. The species is planted in Restoration and Stormwater Management Projects	
Sparganium emurson	Unbranched Bur Reed	Cat tail family, Perennial, rhizomatous ,grows 3' tall, grows in shallow water	Round, cream colored flower heads in spikes	Provides food and cover for wildlife and aquatic fowl	
Festuca roemerii	Romers Fescue	1' tall to 1-2' wide with stalks reaching up to 5'. Dry to moist soil. Non aggressive.			