

RECOMMENDED NATIVE PLANTS FOR HOME GARDENS IN WESTERN OREGON

NOTES

- Common names are those most used in Kruckeberg (1996), Link (1999), Pojar and Mackinnon (1994), and ODFW *Naturescaping* (2001).
- Scientific names and authors courtesy of Scott Sundberg, Oregon Flora Project, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, OSU (<http://www.oregonflora.org/OFP>)
- Description, characteristics, and comments from Elias (1980), Kruckeberg (1996), Pojar and Mackinnon (1994), and Cullina (2000, 2002). Size categories for trees (tall to small) according to Elias; categories for shrubs (large to very small) according to Hightshoe (1988) scale.
- Drought tolerance assigned according to Link (1999), Kruckeberg (1996), Bell et al. (2001), and Cullina (2000, 2002).



= Drought-tolerant

- Light requirements assigned according to Link (1999), Kruckeberg (1996), and Cullina (2000, 2002).



= Sun



= Part shade/sun



= Shade

- Wildlife value assigned according to Link (1999), Kruckeberg (1996), ODFW *Naturescaping* (2001), Cates et al. (2002), Lamb and Allen (2002), Lamb et al. (2002), Olsen and Allen (2002), Neill (2001), and Pyle (2002).



Food source for native butterfly caterpillars



Nectar source for butterflies



Food source, shelter, or nesting sites for birds



Nectar source for hummingbirds



Shelter for native amphibians or reptiles



Food source for native wildlife or rodents



Among species considered to be the most valuable wildlife plants by ODFW *Naturescaping* (2001) reference



Recommended for wildlife meadow garden by ODFW *Naturescaping* (2001) reference

GROUNDCOVERS

*K*INNIKINNICK (BEARBERRY)

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.

Prostrate, evergreen woody plant with long, trailing branches, 6–8" tall. Leathery leaves. White or pink urn-shape flowers. Reddish-brown berries.

One of our finest groundcovers for full sun; forms creeping mats. Best in well-drained soil, tolerates sterile soils. Too much moisture and shade can foster fungal disease. Cultivars available; look for West Coast-named cultivars or native wild types of this widespread species.



INSIDE-OUT FLOWER, WHITE

Vancouveria hexandra (Hook.) C. Morren & Decne.

Deciduous herbaceous groundcover to 2'. Delicate foliage. Small, white, starlike flowers on stiff stalks in spring. Bright yellow color in late fall.

Spreads underground; valuable as a groundcover for shade. Somewhat resembles Epimedium.



STRAWBERRY, COASTAL

Fragaria chiloensis (L.) Duchesne

Spreading evergreen groundcover to 9". Thick, leathery, cloverlike leaves. White flowers, red fruits.

Vigorous groundcover for sun; spreads by short, hairy runners. Very easy to grow. Edible but bland berries.



STRAWBERRY, WILD

Fragaria virginiana Duchesne

Spreading deciduous groundcover, 2–5". Gray-green or bluish-green, cloverlike foliage. White flowers, red fruit.

Freely spreads by runners, very easy to grow. Edible, tasty fruit.



STRAWBERRY, WOODS (WOODLAND STRAWBERRY)

Fragaria vesca L.

Herbaceous groundcover to 8". Cloverlike leaves. White flowers, red fruit.

Best wild strawberry for shade. Spreads by runners. Variegated form available. Prolific berry producer; edible, tasty fruit.



Variegated form

WOOD-SORREL, OREGON

Oxalis oregana Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray

Rapidly spreading groundcover, 6–8". Cloverlike leaves. White or pink flowers, depending on the variety.

Aggressive groundcover for areas where no other herbaceous plants are present. Prefers moist shade.

