

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

TREES

ALDER, RED (OREGON ALDER)

Alnus rubra Bong.

Tall to medium-tall deciduous tree, 40–80'. Small, woody, conelike fruit.

Beware of power lines overhead. Pioneer tree that grows well in poor or wet soils. Fast-growing, adds nitrogen to the soil. Bark looks white due to growth of lichens. Cultivars available.



CASCARA, BUCKTHORN

Rhamnus purshiana DC.

Small deciduous tree or large shrub to 30'. Silver bark. Black, berrylike fruit.

Forest understory tree, prefers moist soil. Bark harvested for medicinal use. Leaves not as attractive when grown in cultivation as in wild habitats.



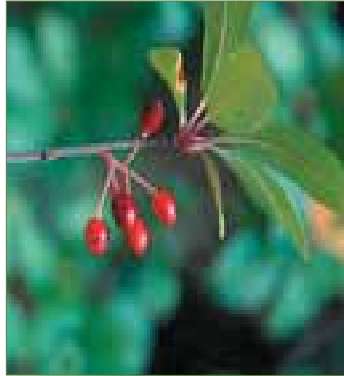
CEDAR, WESTERN RED

Thuja plicata D. Don

Tall evergreen conifer to 165' or more. Yellowish-green to deep green, frondlike foliage. Soft, reddish-brown bark, small cones.

Beware of power lines overhead. Requires good drainage. Can be sheared for hedges. Crushed foliage has sweet odor. Casts a dense shade, but graceful and elegant tree. Many cultivars available.





CHERRY, WILD (BITTER CHERRY)
Prunus emarginata (Douglas
ex Hook.) Walp.

Medium deciduous tree to 50'. Shiny, reddish-brown, peeling bark. Fragrant clusters of greenish-white flowers in spring. Bright red fall fruits, bright yellow fall color.

Beware of power lines overhead. Fast-growing tree. Shrubber forms native to east of Cascade Mountains also available.



CRABAPPLE, WESTERN (PACIFIC CRABAPPLE,
OREGON CRABAPPLE)
Malus fusca (Raf.) C.K. Schneid.

Small deciduous tree or large shrub to 40'. Fragrant, white to pinkish-white flower clusters in spring. Yellow to reddish-purple fruits ripen late summer.

Tolerates and requires wetter conditions, but can survive in most gardens. Can form thickets, slow-growing.



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DOUGLAS-FIR
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco

Tall evergreen conifer 75–150' in cultivation. Deeply furrowed reddish-brown bark. Dark green to blue-green foliage with new growth in lighter shades. 2–4" hanging cones.

Beware of power lines overhead. Suitable for home landscapes in spacious gardens when planted away from buildings. Cultivars available. Tree has become symbolic of the Pacific Northwest.



MADRONE, PACIFIC

Arbutus menziesii Pursh.

Medium broadleaf evergreen tree, 30–75'. Smooth, thin, reddish-brown, peeling bark. Clusters of white to pink urn-shape flowers. Small, bright orange-red berries.

Beware of power lines overhead. A bold tree, but may be difficult to establish. Slow-growing and long-lived. Tolerates dry soil, requires well-drained soil. Drops litter year-round, which can be messy.



OAK, GARRY (OREGON WHITE OAK)

Quercus garryana Douglas ex Hook.

Medium to tall deciduous tree to 100' or more. Deeply lobed, leathery, dark green, shiny leaves. Acorn fruit.

Beware of power lines overhead. To prevent root diseases, requires well-drained soil with little or no summer moisture. Slow-growing and very long-lived.



PINE, PONDEROSA (YELLOW PINE)

Pinus ponderosa Douglas ex C. Lawson

Tall evergreen conifer to 100' or more. Buff-colored bark textured like jigsaw puzzle pieces. 5" long, yellowish-green to dark green needles in bundles of three. Large cones.

Beware of power lines overhead. Look for Willamette Valley or other forms from west of Cascades that tolerate soil moisture. Plant in well-drained soil. Do not plant close to buildings because of large size. Fast-growing and long-lived. Cultivars available.





VINE MAPLE

Acer circinatum Pursh.

Small deciduous tree or large shrub with graceful arching form, 15–30'. Bright reddish-green bark. Leaves nearly circular in outline, bright yellow-green, some with reddish fall color. Fruits are samaras with widely spread wings.

Arches nicely (twines) if grown in shade. Tiered branches resemble those of Japanese maple. Best grown in shaded setting; otherwise needs additional water. Not a plant for hot, sunny, dry sites. Slow-growing. Cultivars available.

