



WILLAMETTE VALLEY WILDLIFE GARDEN MAKING GUIDE



Produced by Habitat Design PDX
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THIS BOOK IS WEATHERPROOF
TAKE NOTES AND MAKE SKETCHES

WILLAMETTE VALLEY WILDLIFE GARDEN MAKING GUIDE

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On the front: Red-flowering currant, *Ribes sanguineum*, is an important first bloomer for birds, bees, and other pollinators active during spring in the Willamette Valley. Spring is when hummingbirds migrate to their summer breeding grounds, and insects like native bumblebees return to their favorite forage grounds.

INTRODUCTION

Playing and working outdoors has always been a life giving adventure for me and it has served as the single most pleasurable experience I can share with others and also offer to people. Providing support to friends, family and clients in the form of making their outdoor spaces more life giving and enjoyable for them has been a wonderful opportunity and intensely fulfilling mutually beneficial labor of love. An enormous gift in my life.

Here is a gift for you, to share and enjoy, in hopes that you will make time for the small pleasures and wonder that connect all of us to the great and endlessly bountiful beauty and life force that it just beyond our doorstep.

To reveling in the power of the great Mother Earth and finding peace,

Leslie

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The making of this guide is a result of a gathering of inspiring stories relating to wildlife gardening. Our 'Portland Pollinator Habitat' film was presented at the 2015 Orchard Bee Association Conference, to which we were invited by mason beekeeper and Oregon Food Bank chair Josh Hinerfeld. Special thanks go to the following contributors who helped us create the film and whose support enabled the making of this empowering little guide.

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HABITAT

THE HOMING EFFECT FOR HABITAT AND WONDER

'Homing' refers to the instinct of wildlife, including us, to connect with and care for the places in which we live. This field guide is a tool for gardeners, designers, and installers to do so in creating healthy, low maintenance, and wonder-filled wildlife gardens. When we place plants that are adapted to existing light, soil, and moisture conditions, our gardens can support interconnected and thriving biotic communities. Bees, butterflies, birds, and other pollinators will all enjoy the nectar, pollen, forage, and beauty of your garden.

The use of native plant materials is important to preserve species of plants and wildlife that are unique to local habitats which have co-evolved and therefore are dependent upon one another to live. With this in mind, we may incorporate native cultivars, non-native and ornamental plants that have important qualities and are also useful to wildlife. Additional benefits to wildlife include the provision of habitat structures such as branching and holes, as well as protected transit corridors.

Shady woodlands, dappled to open wetlands, and sunny meadow ecosystems exist and co-mingle across the Northwestern landscape. Depending on existing light and soil moisture conditions, your land may support one type or an overlap of native plant communities and their growth habits.

Keep this in mind as you select and combine plants from the following habitat and pollinator friendly lists. Each list indicates plants included in the City of Portland's 'Portland Plant List', denoted by PPL. The Portland Plant List is an invaluable resource for gardeners to learn what species make up our Willamette Valley native plant communities and are adapted to existing soils. Download the list from the city's official website, www.portlandoregon.gov.

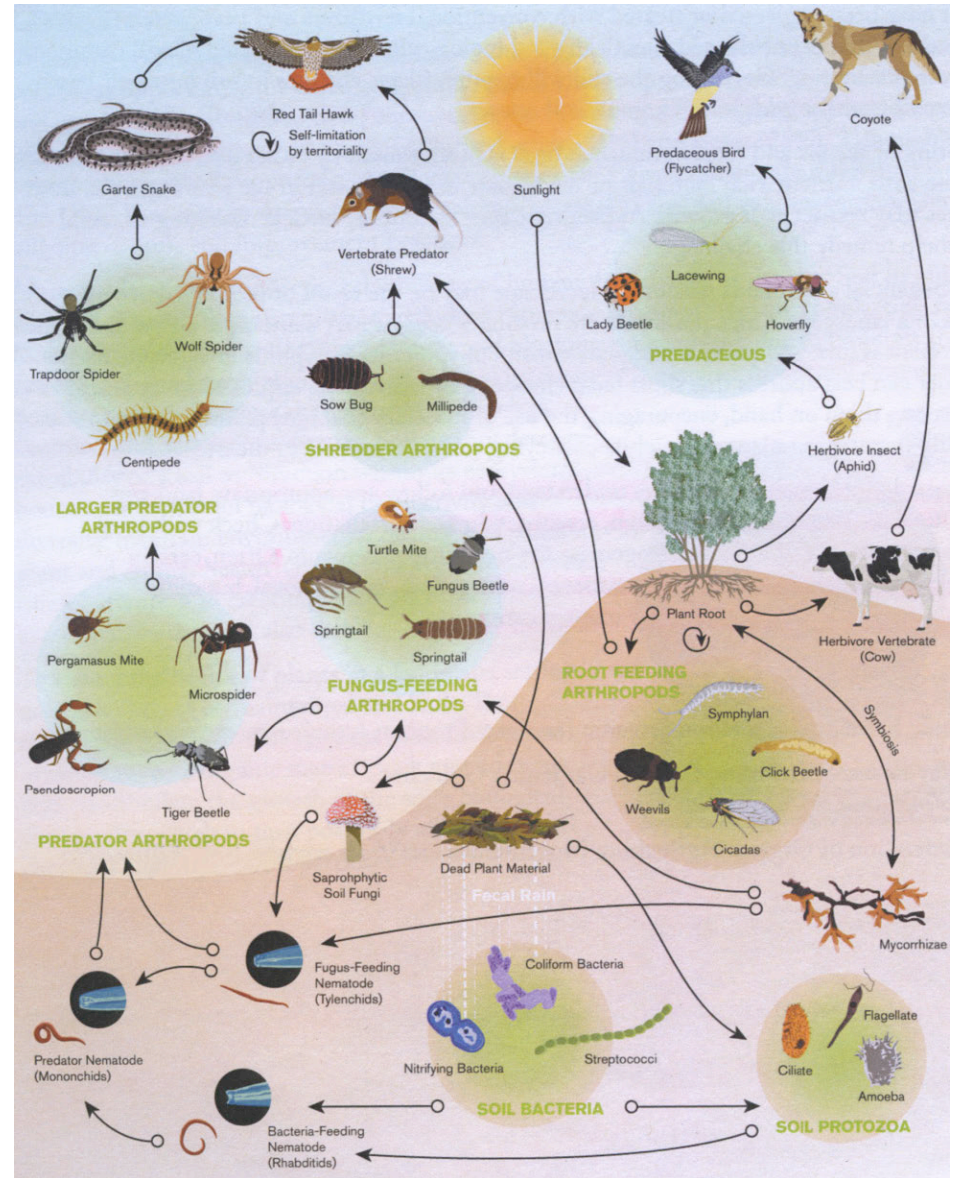


Diagram courtesy of Teaching Ecosystem Complexity Project (ecoplexity.org), Portland State University

PRACTICES FOR ENLIVENED GARDENS

Plant Selection

- Complement local native plant communities with your own selections. This brings familiarity for wildlife and especially assists pollinators in navigating the landscape. Researchers have found that bees will fly nearly 10 miles to return to their originating forage sites. This shows that they prefer the familiarity of their home ground and native plant material.

Design

- Finding the right place for plants is a process. Consider sun and shade patterns, qualities of your soil including pockets of moisture and dryness, and place plants that are adapted to conditions that may shift throughout the seasons.
- Combine a variety of plants well-adapted to your site conditions, with different structures and color to attract a variety of beneficial insects.
- Plant in groups of 3, 5 and more so that plants are more easily found by wildlife in search of specific species.
- Provide flower constancy by repeating groups of plants among others. Again, wildlife are attracted to familiar forage.
- Combine a variety of well-adapted plants to provide structural and seasonal diversity, as well as variety of color to attract beneficial pollinators.
- Observe your garden as it develops, and move plants to find a better location where they may grow more successfully.
- Seek inspiration, guidance and design assistance from the Backyard Habitat Program community, supported by Columbia Land Trust and Audubon Society of Portland, www.backyardhabitats.org.

Seasonality

- Choose a number of different natives that bloom throughout the year, from late winter through the fall to achieve maximum forage.
- Overlap seasons of bloom for richness of diversity and thus offerings. Think smorgasbord of earthly delights.
- Over-seed existing perennials using annual & biennial seed for variety, shade, and overlapping bloom time.

Structure & Maintenance

- Arrange plants according to similar maintenance needs in order to save energy, time, and resources.
- Deadhead and cut back semi-seasonally to prolong bloom.
- Allow plants to set seed in dense stands to provide shelter and food for birds.
- Keep hollow stems standing or bundled in your garden to provide beneficial insect eggs laying habitat throughout the seasons.
- Bees and all pollinators need access to water. Include shallow and steady water sites around the garden to create cool microclimates within the habitat.
- Intermix flowering plants within fruit-producing areas of the garden to improve pollination.

Garden Health & Biodiversity

- Source native plants from nurseries that do not use neonicotinoids, a pesticide toxic to bees and humans, to ensure that your garden provides healthy pollen and nectar.
- Control pests by using natural deterrents and by identifying and supporting pest-eating and beneficial insects.
- Plant densely to reduce space for weeds to germinate, and mimic nature by applying a 2" layer of mulched leaves to beds in spring in order to suppress existing weed seed germination.

Planting from Seed and Emerging Pollinator Plants

- Weeds limit biodiversity because they can spread quickly over exposed soil. Plant with a mix of seed, starters and larger sizes to suppress potential weed growth while slower growing native plants establish and mature.
- Visit www.facebook.com/habitatdesignpdx to see images of emerging native pollinator plants, taken during our meadowscaping experiment.

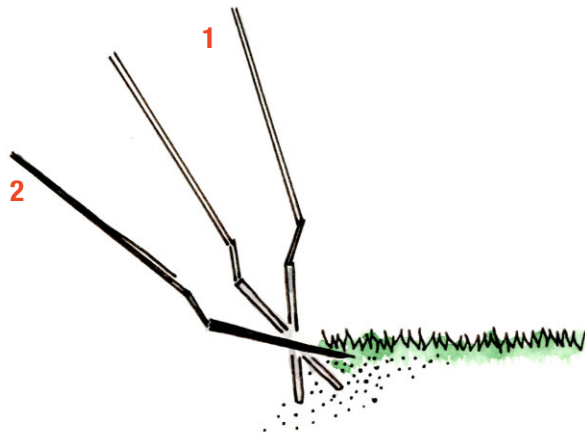
TECHNIQUES FOR RIDDING OURSELVES OF SOD

Grass is not “green.” It provides no shelter, no food, and no service to wildlife. It requires more water than most plants to stay green in the summer, and a gas-mower produces a startling amount of pollution. (One hour of mowing is equivalent to four hours of driving, on average.) When you dig, you may have to get creative in disposing of your sod.

Mechanical Removal - Quick and Easy

- It’s easiest to wait until the rainy season when your grass has had a good, thorough soaking.

- 1 Take a flat shovel and plunge it straight into the ground a few times, creating a 90 degree edge, then pop up the edge with the leverage.
- 2 Once you have a gap to work with, you can run the shovel horizontally just under the root line and peel it back.



- You can also use a sod-cutter.
- Avoid using a roto-tiller as this will chop grass and weeds into your soil and your new plantings will have competition.
- Once you have removed the sod, replace with fresh compost/ top soil that is free of weeds and has good drainage.

Compost sod on-site by flipping upside-down and covering it or creating berms, in your home bin, in large piles, or dig trenches and bury it.

Call Metro 503.234.3000 to ask about sod disposal.

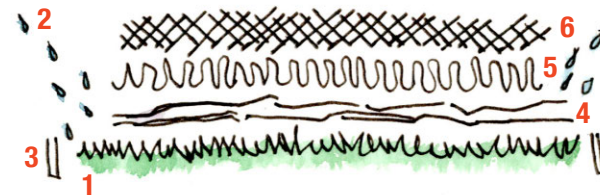
Text courtesy of Pollinator Parkways Do-it-Yourself Manual.

Visit www.pollinatorparkways.org for even more resources!

Lasagna Mulching - Slower and Cheap

- The sod will biodegrade quickly once thoroughly smothered in this way. Within 6-8 wet weeks you should be able to plant directly into the ground. It may take longer in the summer if the mulching is not kept damp.

- 1 Cut down the grass as short as possible
- 2 Thoroughly wet down the sod
- 3 Dig a border a few inches from the edge (the edge is where it comes back!)
- 4 Lay down cardboard (no tape) or several layers of newspaper, overlapping. Wet this down too.
- 5 Lay down a couple of inches of compost
- 6 Lay down at least 4 inches of mulch (straw, leaves)



- This will raise your ground level by a good 8 inches or so. It will sink down in time, but you may need to use some rocks or branches as a border to keep everything in place for the first year.

BEE SAFE NEONIC-FREE NURSERIES

A 'neonicotinoid' is a pesticide commonly used on plants by nursery and landscaping operations. This chemical is extremely toxic to bees, butterflies and other beneficial insects who prey upon pests. Plants grown with neonicotinoids produce toxic pollen and nectar that bees collect and

inadvertently spread as they pollinate other plants. This toxin affects bees' nervous systems and makes them unable to navigate back to their hive, leading to bee die-off.

List courtesy of Northwest Center for Alternatives to Pesticides.

RETAIL

Bosky Dell Natives
23311 SW Bosky Dell Ln, West Linn OR
503-638-5945

Cornell Farm
8212 SW Barnes Rd, Portland OR
503-292-9895

Dancing Oaks Nursery
17900 Priem Rd, Monmouth OR
503-838-6058

Doak Creek Native Plant Nursery
83331 Jackson Marlow Rd, Eugene OR
541-484-9206

Fern Hill Nursery & Botanical Sanctuary
78703 Echo Hollow Ln, Cottage Grove OR
541-942-3118

Garden Fever!
3433 NE 24th Ave, Portland OR
503-287-3200

Jockey Hill Nursery
33284 Hillcrest Dr, Scappoose OR
503-543-2614

Naomi's Organic Farm Supply
3454 SE Powell Blvd., Portland OR
503-517-8551

RETAIL

Our Table Cooperative
13390 SE Morgan Road, Sherwood OR
503-217-4304

Rattlesnake Plants
58 Canyon Rd, Lyle WA
509-365-2457

Schreiner's Iris Gardens
3625 Quinaby Rd NE, Salem OR
503-393-3232

Skyline Nursery
24655 NW Dixie Mtn Rd, North Plains OR
503-621-3434

Xera Plants
11220 SW Tonquin Rd, Sherwood OR
503-612-9950

WHOLESALE

Balance Restoration Nursery, LLC
Lorane OR, 541-942-5530
find them on facebook

Beaverlake Nursery
Beavercreek OR, 503-632-4787
www.beaverlakenursery.com

Blooming Advantage
Cornelius OR, 503-357-2904
www.bloomingadvantage.com

Cedarglen Floral Company
Damascus OR, 503-658-3370
www.cedarglenfloral.com

Champoeg Nursery
Aurora OR, 503-678-6348
www.champoegnursery.com

Dancing Oaks Nursery
Monmouth OR, 503-838-6058
www.dancingoaks.com

Doak Creek Native Plant Nursery
Eugene OR, 541-484-9206
www.doakcreeknursery.com

Echo Valley Natives Nursery
Oregon City OR, 503-631-2451
www.echovalleynatives.com

Fern Hill Nursery & Botanical Sanctuary
Cottage Grove OR, 541-942-3118
www.fernhillnursery.com

WHOLESALE

Heritage Seedlings, Inc.
Salem OR, 503-585-9835
www.heritageseedlings.com

Jockey Hill Nursery
Scappoose OR, 503-543-2614
www.jockeyhill.com

Log House Plants
Cottage Grove OR, 541-942-2288
www.loghouseplants.com

Northwoods Nursery
Molalla OR, 503-651-3727
www.northwoodsnursery.us

Scholls Valley Native Nursery, LLC
Tigard OR, 503-624-1766
www.schollsvally.com









Schreiner's Iris Gardens
Salem OR, 503-393-3232
www.schreinersgardens.com

Seven Oaks Native Nursery
Albany OR, 541-757-6520
www.sevenoaksnativenursery.com

Skagit Gardens
Mt. Vernon WA, 360-424-6144
www.skagitgardens.com

Xera Plants
Sherwood OR, 503-612-9950
www.xeraplants.com










Willamette Valley Native Pollinator Plant List


Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry	x 6-18' h, 10' w	well drained soil	sun to open shade	White flowers in spring
Nectar and pollen for pollinators and hummingbirds; cover, forage, and berries for wildlife.					
 **<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy Milkweed	3' h, 1-2' w	fast draining, moist or rather dry	full sun or very light shade	Pink and white flowers late spring to mid summer
Birds use seed material to soften their nests and eat insects on blossoms; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; host plant for dogbane tiger moth, monarch and queen butterflies. Native to the western half of North America.					
<i>Balsamorhiza deltoidea</i>	Deltoid or Puget Balsamroot	3' h	dry, well-drained, deep soil	sun to open shade	Each stem bears 15 reddish yellow ray corollas from mid to late spring
Supports pollinators.					
 **<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Blue Blossom	15' h, 6' w	dry	full sun	Bright blue blossoms in spring and fall, shiny, evergreen
Early nectar source for butterflies.					
 <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	x 2-6' h, 1-2' w	dry to moist	sun to part shade	Summer
Nectar for bedstraw moth and white-lined sphinx moth; attracts hummingbirds, butterflies and bees.					
 <i>Chrysothamnus spp.</i>	Rabbitbrush	3-6' h	well drained, dry soil, drought tolerant	full shade to part sun	Late summer to mid fall bloom
Late season source for nectar and pollen.					
 **<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Farewell-to-Spring	x 2' h, 1' w	dry or moist, well-drained soil	full sun	Bright pink flowers with red spots in early summer
Supports pollinators and pest eating insects.					
 <i>Clarkia gracilis</i>	Slender Clarkia	2' h, 1' w		full sun to open shade	Early to mid summer bloom, straight capsules and pink petals 1" long, dark red middle spot
Same as above.					
 <i>Clarkia purpurea</i>	Winecup clarkia	6"-1' h	drought tolerant	full sun to open shade	Small pink to flowers
Same as above.					

Notes



- PPL** Portland Plant List
****** Recommended for urban/smaller gardens
 Recommended plants for native bees by The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

Willamette Valley Native Pollinator Plant List (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	x 6-12" h	dry to moist	sun to open shade	Delicate orange to yellow blooms with four petals, late spring to early fall
Same as above.					
 <i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	Spotted Joe Pye Weed	6' h	moist to rather wet	full sun or light shade	Mid summer to early fall
Fragrant flowers attract bees and butterflies; host plant for many moths. Native to North America west of the Great Plains.					
 <i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Blanketflower	up to 2' h	dry to moist	full sun	Yellow small disk florets with reddish corollas, late spring to early fall
Same as above.					
 <i>Geranium oregonum</i>	Oregon Geranium	2.5' h & w	well drained moist to rather dry soil	full sun to part shade	Late spring to mid summer
Woodlands and meadow habitat.					
 ** <i>Gilia capitata</i>	Blue field or Bluehead Gilia	x 3' h	moist to rather dry	full sun to light shade	Late spring to mid summer, annual
Edge of woodland garden, wildflower meadow, rock garden, roadside or dry bank.					
 <i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	Willamette Valley Gumweed	x 2.5' h	wet to moist soil	full sun to light shade	Early summer to mid fall
Edge of pond, stream, sunny bog, perennial bed, wildflower meadow, butterfly garden.					
 <i>Helenium puberulum</i> (rosilla)	Sneezeweed	3' h	moist or wet soil	full sun to light shade	Summer
Excellent in butterfly garden, wet area or bog.					
 <i>Helianthus spp.</i>	Sunflowers	4-7' h, narrow	dry, deep, infrequent water	full sun	Masses of bright yellow, orange, and copper flowers blooming in early May through summer
Provides insect overwintering structure, seed for birds, and nectar for pollinators.					
 ** <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Oceanspray	x 8-10' h, 3-7' w	moist to seasonally wet, drought tolerant	sun, part shade, shade	June to July
Good cover for songbirds; chickadees, bushtits and other birds forage for insects in winter; elk and deer eat the foliage, as well as butterfly larvae; nectar source for butterflies.					

Notes
PPL Portland Plant List
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Willamette Valley Native Pollinator Plant List (continued)


Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	Pacific Waterleaf	x 2.5' h, rhizomatic	moist soil high in organic matter	full to part shade and dappled light	Mid spring to early summer
Moist woods, shady places; bumble bees, newly emerged spring queens, as well as the blue orchard bee, <i>Osmia lignaria</i> , rely on this early bloomer.					
 <i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Bicolor, Miniature Lupine	x up to 16" h	seasonally wet	full sun to open shade	April to June
Flowers attract hummingbirds, silverly blue and other butterflies; seeds are eaten by grouse, songbirds, and small mammals; good refuge for insects.					
 <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Large-leaf Lupine	x 2-4' h, 2.5' w	moist to rather wet	full sun to part shade	Early summer
Same as above.					
 ** <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Tall Oregon Grape	x 5-8' h, 2-8' w	dry to moist	full sun	Fragrant yellow clusters March to June
Grouse, pheasants, robins, waxwings, juncos, sparrows, towhees, as well as foxes and other mammals eat the berries; deer and elk browse the foliage; orchard mason bees and painted lady butterflies harvest the nectar.					
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Cascade Mahonia	x 2' h & w	dry to moist	full sun to full shade	Fragrant yellow flowers from March to June
Grouse, waxwings, thrushes, towhees, pheasants, and other birds eat the berries; rabbits, deer, & elk eat the leaves; butterflies & bees harvest nectar.					
<i>Mertensia paniculata</i>	Tall Bluebells	3' h, 1' w	wet to moist soil	sun to shade	Delicate ruffled blue or pinkish small bell shaped tubular flowers bloom late spring to late summer
Bombus mixtus and Bombus frigidus both visit this plant for nectar and pollen					
 <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Bee Balm	up to 3' h	moist	sun to part shade	Purple tubular flowers on dense heads early to late summer
Supports pollinators.					
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening Primrose	x 3-6' h	well-drained soil, drought tolerant	full sun or light shade	Lemon-scented yellow flowers July to September
Nighttime blooming flowers attract nocturnal moths; birds are attracted to seeds; hummingbirds eat visiting insects; young roots and leaves provide forage for small mammals.					
 ** <i>Penstemon richardsonii</i>	Richardson's penstemon	x 12-34" h, 1-2' w	drought tolerant	sun or part shade	Lavender flowers late spring to summer
Flowers attract hummingbirds, bumblebees, night-flying moths and butterflies.					
 <i>Penstemon cardwellii</i>	Cardwell's Penstemon	1' h, 16" w	drought tolerant, well-drained	full sun	Summer
 <i>Penstemon serrulatus</i>	Cascade Penstemon	1-2' h, 1' w	moist, well-drained	sun to open shade	June to August

Notes










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Willamette Valley Native Pollinator Plant List (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Phacelia nemoralis</i> spp. oregonensis	Oregon Phacelia	x up to 6' h	moist	part shade	Clusters of bell-shaped yellow flowers, whiskery stamens, late spring to summer bloom
Supports pollinators.					
 <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific Ninebark	x 6-13' h, 4-7' w	moist to seas. wet	sun to open shade	White clusters in spring
Cover and forage; host for spring azure butterfly.					
 <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Common Self Heal	x 4-16" h	moist to dry	sun to shade	Late spring to early fall
Good in disturbed areas, parking areas, neglected spots, can take occasional mowing, vehicle traffic, tough areas, good as understory plant.					
 <i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Oregon Cherry	x 30' h, 20' w	moist or wet	full sun	Springtime fragrant white flowers
Grouse, band-tailed pigeons, flickers, jays, robins, bluebirds, waxwings, tanagers, orioles, grosbeaks, finches, mourning doves, and towhees, as well as squirrels, foxes, and other mammals eat fruit; attracts Sara orangetip, silvery blue, swallowtail, Lorquin's admiral, and spring azure butterflies; as well as blinded sphinx, elegant sphinx, small-eyed sphinx, twin-spotted sphinx moths.					
 <i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea	x 3-8' h & w	moist, well-drained	full sun to part shade	Late spring, evergreen
Swallowtail butterflies and other insects are attracted to the flowers; nesting and shelter for birds. Native to west coast of North America.					
 <i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden Currant	10' h & w	moist to dry soil	sun to light shade	Mid to late spring
Hedgerow or wildlife garden, hummingbirds and fruit bearing brings many birds.					
 **<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red-flowering Currant	x 4-10' h, 3-10' w	dry to moist	full to part sun	Early spring to late spring
Grouse, pheasants, robins, towhees, thrushes, waxwings, sparrows, jays, woodpeckers & a variety of mammals eat the fruit, foliage and insects; blooms when hummingbirds are migrating to summer breeding grounds & bees are emerging in spring; butterflies harvest the nectar and larvae eat the foliage.					
 <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose	x 3-5' h	dry, moist to seasonally wet	part sun to full shade	Pale pink flowers May and June
Rose hips are an important food source for grouse, bluebirds, juncos, grosbeaks, quail, pheasants, thrushes, chipmunks, rabbits & many more mammals; mourning cloak butterflies larvae eat the leaves; leaf-cutter bees use the leaves for nest building material; insects overwinter in the hollow stems; pest eating wildlife like ladybugs & songbirds are attracted to the aphids on young shoots. Shade garden, woodland, wildlife garden, hedgerow.					
 <i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose	x 6-10' h, 3-4' w	dry, moist or wet	sun to open shade	Large pink flowers late spring to late summer
Same as above.					
 <i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Clustered Wild Rose	x 6' h, 2-3' w	moist, seasonally wet	full to part sun	
Same as above.					

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Willamette Valley Native Pollinator Plant List (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry	x 4-6' h, 3-6' w	moist to seas. wet	full sun to full shade	White flowers in spring
Wrens, finches, jays, bushtits, quail, as well as fox and other mammals eat the berries. Great for erosion control as it has runners.					
 <i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow	x 30' h, 15' w	drought tolerant, seasonally wet	full to part sun; shade tolerant	Spring
Forage and cover for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife; bushtits, kinglets, warblers & sapsuckers are attracted to insects; grouse, grosbeaks, rabbits, elk & deer eat twigs, bark, buds and wood; birds pluck fur from catkins to soften their nests in the branches; nectar attracts many insects; host plant for moths & butterflies.					
 <i>Salix sessilifolia</i>	Soft-leaved Willow	x 25' h, 25' w	moist, seas. wet	full to part sun	Spring
Same as above.					
 <i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka or Silky Willow	x 25' h, 25' w	moist, seas. wet	full to part sun	Spring
Same as above.					
 <i>Scrophularia oregana</i>	Oregon Figwort	x 5' h	wet or moist soil	sun to part shade	Early to late summer
Same as above.					
 **<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Goldenrod	x 2-5' h, 2-3' w	dry or moist	full sun	Clusters of yellow flowers summer to fall
Birds eat the seeds; flowers attract bumblebees, butterflies and beneficial insects; leave standing for insects to overwinter in hollow, structural stems.					
 <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas Spirea	x 6' h, 3-7' w	dry, moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	July to August
Thicket growth provides shelter; many species of butterflies eat the foliage; flowers attract butterflies, bees, and other flying insects; host plant for the Clodius Parnassian caterpillar; leave stems standing for insects to overwinter.					
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry	x 1-3' h, spreading	moist to seas. wet	full sun to full shade	May to August
Grosbeaks, waxwings, robins, thrushes, towhees, grouse, pheasants, & quail eat the berries in winter when other berries are scarce; gadwall ducks nest in the foliage; deer, pheasants & sphinx moth larvae eat the leaves; hummingbirds and bees harvest the nectar; insects can overwinter in hollow twigs.					
 **<i>Symphyotrichum subspicatum</i>	Douglas' Aster	x 1-4' h, 2' w	moist; occasional flooding	full sun to part shade	Small purple flowers in late summer
High value protective cover and food for insects; the flowers attract painted lady, red admiral, spring azure, orange sulphur, and woodland skipper butterflies, and many other flying insects.					
 <i>Vaccinium spp.</i>	Huckleberry	x 12' h, spreading or upright	moist, well-drained	sun to part shade	Small pink bell flowers mid spring to late summer
Supports pollinators, cover and forage for birds and small mammals.					

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 Recommended plants for native bees by The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

PROTECTING SOIL LIFE

Soil is the layer of our terrestrial earth where carbon fuels metabolism, which is the base and sustenance of the entire food web. The following diagram illustrates a simple and small selection of the soil-making components at work in your garden. The real soil food web is a complex and highly organized set of interactions, relationships, and chemical and physical processes. All life above the ground depends on this interconnected world of creatures and biomass right below our feet.

¹ The Xerces Society Guide to Attracting Native Pollinators

² Backyard Habitat Certification Program Newsletter

Lowenfels, Jeff and Wayne Lewis. Teaming with Microbes; The Organic Gardener's Guide to the Soil Food Web.

OVER 70% OF NATIVE BEES LIVE IN THE GROUND.

1 Messy, organic ground cover like leaf duff protects ground-dwelling creatures and insects that build nests within and on the soil. Leaf blowers disturb fertile soil habitat by removing composting material. Rake where necessary and leave some places bare, mossy, undisturbed and with leaf debris soil for bees to dig their nests and be protected.

2 Decomposition happens when ants and other arthropods shred organic matter, break it down and excrete it. This process incorporates nutrients into the soil.

3 Ground dwelling native bees carve nests into the soil, lay their eggs in cells, and cover them with nectar and pollen. This serves as a food source once the bees become larvae and before they emerge in spring. Native pollinators provide the pollination series necessary for 'one-third of humankind's food' ¹. One ground-dwelling mason bee 'does the service of 60 honeybees' ².

4 Plants depend on fungi and bacteria because they work in the soil to exchange nutrients between the soil and roots. This helps to balance the soil composition and support the soil community.

5 Ladybugs are little warriors of the garden. They eat pests like aphids and mites, but they also love pollen and mushrooms. Keep your garden clean of pesticides to support insects, and they will return the favor by helping to keep your plants healthy.

6 Native plants, like camas, are a part of the soil community and are adapted to specific soil conditions. Their strong and dynamic roots strengthen the soil and pull water and oxygen into its structure. These workings nourish microscopic creatures, cleanse and reduce stormwater runoff. Native perennial forbs, grasses, and self-seeding annuals protect this habitat with foliage on the surface and complex root systems below. Much deeper than lawn grass roots, native roots stabilize soil structure and provide the subterranean habitat that supports all our food systems.



NATIVE WOODLAND GARDENS

Mixed evergreen and deciduous woodlands create year-round refuge for wildlife, help to cleanse the air of CO2 emissions, filter and store surface water, and assist in enriching the soil when we allow fallen needles and leaves to remain on the soil, accumulate and decompose. Native woodland plants provide nesting material and forage of sap, seeds, nuts, twigs, and foliage for birds, mammals, and insects.

Link, Russell. 1999. Landscaping for Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest.

A diversity of birds fill woodlands throughout the year with their beautiful colors and song.



1 Tree canopies give migrating birds a place to rest and to prey from above. Trees supply healthy diets of fruit, catkins, and nuts.

2 Native bunch grasses are a rich source of seed, shelter and nesting material for birds and small mammals in the fall and winter. Their deep and dynamic roots absorb and store water, and help to reduce soil erosion by binding the soil.

3 Multi-stemmed shrubs provide dappled light and shelter to smaller surrounding plants. Birds tuck their nests among the thin branches and use their protective branch coverings for foraging safely and moving about.

4 Shade-loving shrubs and groundcover provides cover and forage for ground dwelling critters. Blossoms from these and larger shrubs and trees provide nectar for pollinators and for birds.

5 A patchwork of rotting logs, duff, and bare ground serves as safe habitat for amphibians, reptiles, and bees to nest and lay their eggs. Small boulders collect moisture and radiate heat, creating microclimates that support small wildlife, mosses, lichen, and fungi that are essential members of the woodland community.

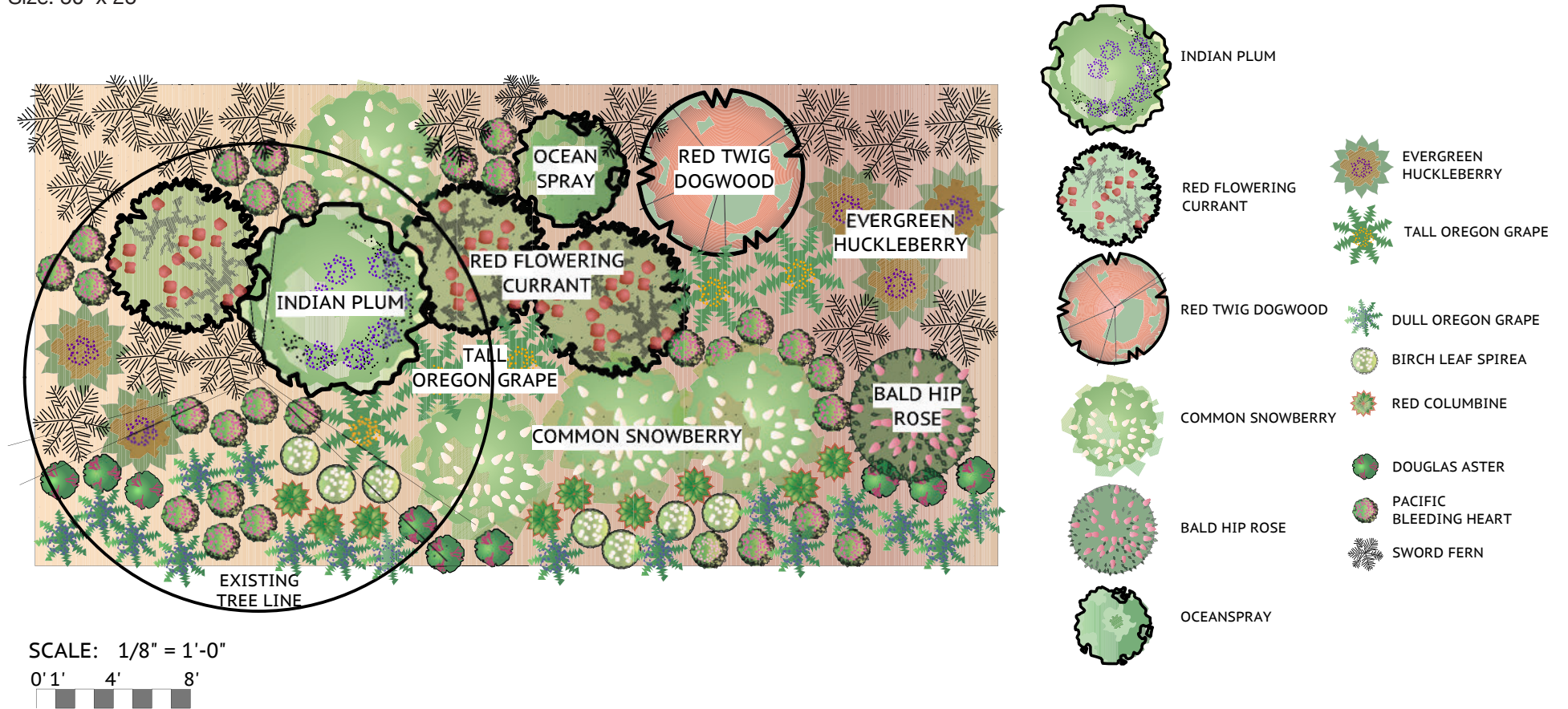
6 The pileated woodpecker carves cavities in trunks for their nests, which may in time become home for the **7** northern pygmy owl.

8 Townsend's warbler and **9** varied thrush prefer wet, brushy understory and ground layers where a forage of insects, berries, and seeds in winter exist.





SHADE GARDEN TEMPLATE

Designed by Jen Harrison for Habitat Design. This plan works well when there are existing trees or other material on site. The plan can be adapted to work around existing plants by using fewer plants as space requires.
Size: 50' x 25'





Native Woodland Gardens - Trees

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	x 150' h, 40' w	moist to seasonally wet	full sun to full shade	
Birds and mammals glean seeds, fruit, needles, bark, foliage, twigs, and insects; woodpeckers, sapsuckers, other birds and mammals nest in cavities and dead standing trees; pine white butterfly larvae use the foliage.					
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	x 90' h, 75' w	moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	Small yellow flowers in spring
Birds and small mammals will eat fruit and seed; limbs rot off and leave soft spots for birds to create cavities for nesting; rot attracts many insects; favorite pollen source for bees; swallowtail butterfly larvae eat the foliage.					
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder	x 30-120' h, 40' w	moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	March to April
Nesting site for warblers, bushtits, sparrows and cavity-nesting birds; many birds eat seeds, buds, and insects; leaves are a special nest material for Swainson's thrush; mammals eat the leaves, twigs, and wood; good riparian cover for fish; important organic debris for soil organisms; butterfly larvae and tent caterpillars eat the leaves.					
 <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry	x 6-18' h, 10' w	dry, moist, or wet	full sun	Spring
Woodpeckers, crows, chickadees, thrushes, towhees, bluebirds, waxwings, orioles, and tanagers eat the berries; many mammals eat the berries, leaves, and twigs; warblers and vireos are attracted to insects; host plant for swallowtail butterflies.					
 <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific Madrone	x 50' h, 50' w	dry soil	full sun	Clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring
Band-tailed pigeons, quail, flickers, varied thrushes, waxwings, evening grosbeaks, mourning doves, robins, and mammals eat persistent fruit; the flowers attract bees and butterflies; larvae food plant for ceanothus silk moth and brown elfin butterfly.					
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Western Flowering Dogwood	x 40' h, 20' w	moist to seasonally wet	part sun to full shade	White flower clusters in May to June
Cover and berries for birds including vireos, warblers, kingbirds, robins, flickers, flycatchers, wood ducks, grouse, band-tailed pigeons, quail, as well as mammals; nesting site for sparrows; beavers and muskrats use twigs for dam and den building; food for spring azure and painted lady butterfly larvae.					
<i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i>	Black Hawthorn	x 40' h, 25' w	dry to seasonally wet	part sun to full shade	
Solitarians, robins, waxwings, grosbeaks, thrushes, woodpeckers, band-tailed pigeons, docks, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, and mammals eat the berries; leaves attract rabbits and deer; resistant to beaver damage; multi-stemmed branches are ideal for nests; host plant for hairstreak and swallowtails butterflies.					

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Native Woodland Gardens - Trees (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	x 75' h, 25' w	moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	
Grosbeaks, wood ducks, finches, and grouse eat the seeds; sapsuckers drill in trunks for sap; beavers use wood for building material; mammals eat twigs and leaves; butterfly larvae and other beneficial insects eat leaves; birds and other wildlife carve and inhabit cavities.					
<i>Malus fusca</i>	Western Crabapple	x 30' h, 25' w	moist or wet	full sun	
Grouse, geese, pheasants, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, jays, robins, waxwings, starlings, orioles, and towhees eat fruit on and below trees; finches sparrows, and waxwings eat the flowers; nectar attracts hummingbirds and butterflies.					
** <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian Plum	x 8-15' h, 5-10' w	dry to moist, well-drained	sun, part shade, shade	Fragrant flowers February through April
One of the earliest nectar sources for native bumblebees and Anna's hummingbirds; June and July fruit and autumn seeds are loved by birds; waxwings, robins, foxes, and other wildlife eat the berries.					
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	x 200' h, 30' w	dry	full sun	
The seeds are eaten by grouse, crossbills, grosbeaks, chickadees, band-tailed pigeons, quail, mourning doves, jays, nuthatches, finches, siskins, squirrels, and chipmunks. Bushtits, kinglets, chickadees, and woodpeckers glean pine beetles and other insects from the branches and cones. Many animals benefit from the evergreen cover and many songbirds nest in pines. The forage is used by pine white butterfly larvae. Cavity-nesting birds and other wildlife nest and roost in cavities in mature trees.					
<i>Populus balsamifera spp. trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood	x 175'h, 40' w	dry, moist, to seasonally wet	full to part sun	April and May
Nesting and roosting habitat for bald eagles, hawks, eagles, owls and great blue herons; attracts vireos, grosbeaks, sapsuckers, finches, towhees, grouse, quail and cavity-nesting birds; food for beaver, deer, elk; butterflies eat the foliage; downed wood provides habitat for mammals, invertebrates, amphibians, and reptiles.					
 <i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Oregon Cherry	x 30' h, 20' w	moist or wet	full sun	Springtime fragrant white flowers
Grouse, band-tailed pigeons, flickers, jays, robins, bluebirds, waxwings, tanagers, orioles, grosbeaks, finches, mourning doves, and towhees, as well as squirrels, foxes, and other mammals eat fruit; attracts Sara orangetip, silvery blue, swallowtail, Lorquin's admiral, and spring azure butterflies; as well as blinded sphinx, elegant sphinx, small-eyed sphinx, twin-spotted sphinx moths.					
 <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	x 20' h, 15' w	dry, moist, to seasonally wet	full to part sun	Springtime clusters of snowy white flowers
Fruits and foliage attract mammals and birds including grouse, band-tailed pigeons, flickers, jays, robins, waxwings, tanagers, orioles, mourning doves, and magpies; host plant for dozens of butterflies and moths; browse for deer and elk; nectar for native bees.					

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PPL Portland Plant List
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Native Woodland Gardens - Trees (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	x 200' h, 60' w	moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	
Birds and mammals glean seeds, fruit, needles, bark, foliage, twigs, and insects; woodpeckers, sapsuckers, and other birds and mammals nest in cavities and dead standing trees; pine white butterfly larvae use the foliage.					
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Garry Oak	x 65' h, 45' w	dry	full sun	
Large acorns are eaten by mammals and birds including ducks, turkeys, band-tailed pigeons, quails, grouse, woodpeckers, nuthatches, thrushes, towhees, jays, and Clark's nutcrackers; branch and trunk cavities are nesting habitat for birds, squirrels and small mammals; oaks support a plethora of insects at all stages of their lifecycle.					
 <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara	x 30' h, 25' w	moist to seasonally wet	part sun to full shade	
Grosbeaks, woodpeckers, grouse, band-tailed pigeons, mourning doves, jays, robins, tanagers, and mammals eat berries; bushtits, kinglets, chickadees, flycatchers, and nuthatches are attracted to insects; food for butterfly larvae.					
 <i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow	x 30' h, 15' w	drought tolerant, moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun; shade tolerant	
Forage and cover for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife; bushtits, kinglets, warblers, and sapsuckers are attracted to insects; grouse, grosbeaks, rabbits, elk, and deer eat twigs, bark, buds, and wood; birds pluck fur from willow catkins to soften their nests in the branches; nectar attracts many insects; host plant for many moths and butterflies.					
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific Yew	x 40' t, 30' w	moist to seasonally wet	full sun to full shade	
Red cupped fruit attracts birds.					
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	x 100-200' h	moist	full sun to full shade	
Grosbeaks, sparrows, waxwings, nuthatches, and siskins eat the winged seeds; juncos, jays, warblers and tree squirrels nest in the dense foliage; squirrels and porcupines use strips of bark for nest material; deer and elk browse the twigs and foliage; cavity-nesting birds and mammals nest in the trees.					
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	x 150' h, 40' w	moist to seasonally wet	full sun to full shade	Seeds September through January
Seeds attract juncos, siskins, chickadees, grouse, finches, crossbills, chipmunks and squirrels; porcupines and beavers use wood for building material; pileated woodpeckers eat ants on snags; deer and elk eat twigs and needles; birds and mammals nest in cavities they find or create in the trees.					





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Native Woodland Gardens - Shrubs

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom	Notes
 <i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple	x 20-25' h, 15-20' w	moist to seasonally wet	full sun to full shade	March through July; bright yellow to red fall color	PPL Portland Plant List ** Recommended for urban/smaller gardens  Recommended plants for native bees by The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation
Birds glean insects from foliage; large finches eat seeds, flowers, and leaf buds; nesting site for chickadees, titmice and jays; mammals eat the wood and twigs; nectar for bees; host for moth larvae.						
 <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry	x 6-18' h, 10' w	dry, moist, or wet	full sun	Spring	
Woodpeckers, crows, chickadees, thrushes, towhees, bluebirds, waxwings, orioles, and tanagers eat the berries; many mammals eat the berries, leaves, and twigs; warblers and vireos are attracted to insects; host plant for swallowtail butterflies.						
 **<i>Arctostaphylos spp.</i>	Manzanita	x 3-8' h	dry, well-drained	full sun	Early bright pink flowers	
Flowers are an important source for mother hummingbirds collecting food for their young.						
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry or Kinnikinick	x 6" h, 15" w, spreading	well-drained, moist to rather dry	full sun to light shade	Mid spring to early summer	
Ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeons, evening grosbeaks, sparrows, ground feeding birds, foxes and other mammals eat the berries and take refuge in the low evergreen cover; deer brows the twigs; bees and butterflies harvest the nectar.						
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Redtwig Dogwood	x 15' h, 6-9' w	moist or wet	full sun	White flower clusters in May to June	
Cover and berries for birds including vireos, warblers, kingbirds, robins, flickers, flycatchers, wood ducks, grouse, band-tailed pigeons, quail, as well as mammals; nesting site for sparrows; beavers and muskrats use twigs for dam and den building; food for spring azure and painted lady butterfly larvae.						
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Hazelnut	x 3-12' h, 3-8' w	moist	part shade	Spring	
Steller's jays, squirrels, chipmunks, raccoons, and red foxes favor the nuts; leaves and wood are eaten by rabbits and beavers; catkins are a food source for bird and pollinators.						
 <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	x 1-5' h, 1-5' w	dry to moist	part sun to full shade	Clusters of flowers from May to July	
Dark purple berries in August and September attract grouse, band-tailed pigeons, towhees, ground feeding birds, small and large mammals; deer eat the twigs; brown elfin butterfly larvae eat the leaves.						
 **<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Oceanspray	x 8-10' h, 3-7' w	moist to seasonally wet, drought tolerant	sun, part shade, shade	June to July	
Good cover for songbirds; chickadees, bushtits and other birds forage for insects in winter; elk and deer eat the foliage, as well as butterfly larvae; nectar source for butterflies.						

Native Woodland Gardens - Shrubs (continued)


Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Orange Honeysuckle	x 18' h vine	dry or moist	part shade	
Trumpet-like flowers attract hummingbirds and larger butterflies; grouse, pheasants, flickers, robins, thrushes, bluebirds, waxwings, grosbeaks, finches, and juncos eat the fruit; small birds nest in the twines.					
 **Mahonia aquifolium	Tall Oregon Grape	x 5-8' h, 2-8' w	dry to moist	full sun	Fragrant yellow clusters March to June
Grouse, pheasants, robins, waxwings, juncos, sparrows, towhees, as well as foxes and other mammals eat the berries; deer and elk browse the foliage; orchard mason bees and painted lady butterflies harvest the nectar.					
**Philadelphus lewisii	Lewis Mockorange	x 6-10' h, 4-10' w	dry to moist	full sun to part shade	Fragrant white flowers bloom in summer
Catbirds, grosbeaks, juncos, thrushes, bluebirds, chickadees, flickers, finches, quail, and grouse eat the seeds; browse for deer and elk; butterflies harvest the nectar.					
 **Ribes sanguineum	Red-flowering Currant	x 4-10' h, 3-10' w	dry to moist	full to part sun	Early spring to late spring
Grouse, pheasants, robins, towhees, thrushes, waxwings, sparrows, jays, woodpeckers, and a variety of mammals eat the fruit, foliage and insects; blooms when hummingbirds are migrating to their summer breeding grounds and bees are emerging in spring; butterflies harvest the nectar and larvae eat the foliage.					
Sambucus racemosa subsp. pubens var. arborescens	Red Elderberry	x 8-20' h, 6-20' w	moist to seasonally wet	full sun to full shade	March to July
Sparrows, thrushes, warblers, bluebirds, jays, tanagers, grosbeaks, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, band-tailed pigeons, and small mammals eat the berries; deer browse the foliage; hummingbirds, bumblebees, and butterflies harvest the nectar; cavity-nesting birds carve nests in broken branches; insects overwinter in the hollow stems; host plant for the Clodius Parnassian caterpillar.					
Symphoricarpos albus	Common Snowberry	x 1-3' h, spreading	moist to seas. wet	full sun to full shade	May to August
Grosbeaks, waxwings, robins, thrushes, towhees, grouse, pheasants, & quail eat the berries in winter when other berries are scarce; gadwall ducks nest in the foliage; deer, pheasants & sphinx moth larvae eat the leaves; hummingbirds and bees harvest the nectar; insects can overwinter in hollow twigs.					
Symphoricarpos molis	Creeping Snowberry	x 1-2' h	dry	full sun to full shade	Late spring to late summer
Same as above.					
 **Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen Huckleberry	x 4-8' h, 3-6' w	moist	full sun to full shade	
Late summer berries are an important food source for birds including grouse, pheasants, band-tailed pigeon, flickers, chickadees, robins, bluebirds, waxwings, orioles, towhees, and sparrows, as well as mammals like chipmunks, foxes and squirrels; deer browse the twigs.					
 Vaccinium parvifolium	Red Huckleberry	x 3-8' h	dry to moist	part sun to full shade	Pinkish bell flowers in April to June
Berries attract a variety of wildlife.					

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Native Woodland Gardens - Shrubs (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
**<i>Vibrunum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved Viburnum	x 4-8' h	dry to moist	part sun to full shade	White flowers in April and May
Many birds including thrushes, jays, bluebirds, flickers, grouse, pheasants, flycatchers, robins, woodpeckers, finches, and waxwings, as well as foxes and small mammals eat the fruit; visited by the spring azure butterfly.					
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	x 100-200' h	moist	full sun to full shade	
Grosbeaks, sparrows, waxwings, nuthatches, and siskins eat the winged seeds; juncos, jays, warblers and tree squirrels nest in the dense foliage; squirrels and porcupines use strips of bark for nest material; deer and elk browse the twigs and foliage; cavity-nesting birds and mammals nest in the trees.					
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	x 150' h, 40' w	moist to seasonally wet	full sun to full shade	Seeds September through January
Seeds attract juncos, siskins, chickadees, grouse, finches, crossbills, chipmunks and squirrels; porcupines and beavers use wood for building material; pileated woodpeckers eat ants on snags; deer and elk eat twigs and needles; birds and mammals nest in cavities they find or create in the trees.					

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Native Woodland Gardens - Groundcover


Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	Vanilla Leaf	x 8-16" h, 1' w	moist	full to part shade	White flower spike mid spring to summer
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Northern Maidenhair Fern	x 10-30" h & w	very moist to wet	full to part shade	Early spring
Deciduous, delicate foliage provides cover for ground dwelling and foraging birds and insects.					
** <i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion	x 6-20" h, 12-18" w	dry or moist	full sun	Nodding pink flowers in summer
<i>Anemone deltoidea</i>	Columbian Windflower	x 10" h, 8-10" w	moist	full shade to part sun	Mid to late spring
** <i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild Ginger	x 6" h, 3' w	moist	part sun to full shade	Maroon flowers in spring
✿ ** <i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy Milkweed	3' h, 1-2' w	fast draining, moist or rather dry	full sun or very light shade	Pink and white flowers late spring to mid summer
Birds use seed material to soften their nests and eat insects on blossoms; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; host plant for dogbane tiger moth, monarch and queen butterflies. Native to the western half of North America.					
✿ <i>Aster modestus</i>	Few-Flowered Aster	x 1-4' h	moist	full sun to part shade	Small purple flowers in mid to late summer
High value protective cover and food for insects; the flowers attract painted lady, red admiral, spring azure, orange sulphur, and woodland skipper butterflies, and many other flying insects.					
** <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	x 4' h, 24" w	moist to wet	part to full shade	Deciduous delicate leaves in spring
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California Brome-grass	x 24-48" h	moist to dry	full sun or part shade	
Cover and seed for birds and small mammals.					
<i>Carex deweyana</i>	Dewey Sedge	x 8" - 3.5' h	moist	part sun to shade	
Many ducks, grouse, pheasants, finches, towhees, juncos, and sparrows eat the seeds; swans, geese, and ducks eat new growth; leaves provide nesting material, shelter and nesting sites; frogs and salamanders attach their eggs to the stems.					
✿ <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	x 2-6' h, 1-2' w	dry to moist	sun to part shade	Summer
Nectar for bedstraw moth and white-lined sphinx moth; attracts hummingbirds, butterflies and bees.					
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Siberian Springbeauty	1' h, 8" w	moist	full shade	April to September

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Native Woodland Gardens - Groundcover (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
**<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific Bleeding Heart	x 12-20" h, 18-24" w	moist	full shade	Pink flowers spring to summer
Flowers attract hummingbirds; leaves are a food source for Parnassian butterfly larvae; seeds are dispersed by ants.					
<i>Disporum hookeri</i>	Hooker's Fairy Bells	x 3' h, 3.5' w	moist	full shade	Nodding bell-shade flowers from April to June
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye	x 4' h, 1.5-2' w	dry to moist	full sun to full shade	
Cover for many animals; seeds are eaten by songbirds and small rodents; host plant for woodland skipper.					
<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	White Fawn Lily	x 1' h, 6-8" w	moist	part shade	Nodding starry white flowers in spring
**<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue	x 2-3' h, 3' w	dry to moist	full sun to part shade	
Seed heads are a winter food source for birds; stems provide nesting material.					
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Woodland Strawberry	x 6" h, 1' w	moist, well-drained	full sun to part shade	Mid spring to early summer
Robins, towhees, pine grosbeaks, waxwings, wrens, thrushes, and sparrows, nest among plants and eat the fruit, as well as mice and small mammals; bees and sara orangetip butterflies are attracted to the flowers.					
<i>Gymnocarpium disjunctum</i>	Western Oak Fern	6-16" h, 6' w	moist	full shade	
Cover for ground-dwelling birds. Native to Northwest America.					
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Cascade Mahonia	x 2' h & w	dry to moist	full sun to full shade	Fragrant yellow flowers from March to June
Grouse, waxwings, thrushes, towhees, pheasants, and other birds eat the berries; rabbits, deer, & elk eat the leaves; butterflies & bees harvest the nectar.					
**<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping Oregon Grape	2-3' h, spreading	well-drained, moist to dry soil, drought tolerant	sun to part shade	Springtime yellow flowers
Same as above.					
**<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oregon Redwood Sorrel	x 8" h, 2-3' w	dry or moist	full to part shade	Mid spring to summer
Birds and small rodents eat seeds; rabbits eat foliage.					
<i>Petasites frigidus</i>	Western or Alpine Sweet Coltsfoot	x 4-18" h & w	wet to very moist	sun or shade	Purplish white flat flower clusters March to June
Pollen and nectar for aquatic insects.					

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Native Woodland Gardens - Groundcover (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	Licorice Fern	x 3-12' h, 1' w	moist	part sun to full shade	
Licorice flavored roots, grows with moss and on bigleaf maple branches; shelter for ground foraging birds.					
**<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern	x 2-5' h, 2-4' w	dry or moist	part to full shade	Evergreen
<i>Prosartes smithii</i>	Smith's Fairy Lantern	x 1-3' h, 1' w	moist	part sun to full shade	Mid spring to early summer
Orange-red berries in fall.					
✚ <i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Trailing Blackberry, Dewberry	x 1-2' h, 18" long	moist to seasonally wet	full sun to full shade	April to July
Produces berries in July and August that attract birds, large and small mammals.					
**<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	Western False Solomon's Seal	x 1-3' h, 1-2' w	moist	full to part shade	May to July
Grouse, band-tailed pigeons, thrushes, and small mammals eat the fruit.					
** ✚ <i>Symphyotrichum subspicatum</i>	Douglas' Aster	x 1-4' h, 2' w	moist; occasional flooding	full sun to part shade	Small purple flowers in late summer
High value protective cover and food for insects; the flowers attract painted lady, red admiral, spring azure, orange sulphur, and woodland skipper butterflies, and many other flying insects.					
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Fringecup	x 1-2' h, 1-3' w	moist	full shade	White bell flowers spring, early summer
Heart-shaped leaves provide spacious cover.					
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western Trillium	x 4-18" h, 6-24" w	moist	full shade	March to May
Attracts pollinators with shifting colors; seeds feed ants, squirrels, and chipmunks.					
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Inside-out Flower, Duckfoot	x 8-16" h, 12-24" w	dry or moist	full shade	Nodding star-like white flowers mid to late spring
Seeds are eaten and dispersed by wasps and ants.					
✚ <i>Vicia americana</i>	American Vetch	x 3' h & w	dry or moist, drought tolerant	full sun to part shade	Pea-like flowers May to August
Attracts butterflies and other beneficial insects.					
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Early Blue Violet	x 4" h, 18" w	dry or moist	full sun to part shade	Violet-blue flowers spring to summer
Attract butterflies.					

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NATIVE WETLAND GARDENS

A riparian vegetation buffer around pond edges offers important wildlife functions. The plants filter runoff, cool water temperatures, and provide habitat and protection for visiting and resident wildlife. A balanced pond is always alive with wildlife such as dragonflies, birds, frogs, salamanders and small mammals that nest and find warmth next to the water in winter.

Link, Russell. 1999. Landscaping for Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest.



1 Fruiting shrubs provide nesting areas and forage for birds such as finches, flickers, sparrows, thrushes, jays and large birds like the great blue heron. Shrubs and forbs provide pollen and nectar for insects, and hiding spaces for birds and small mammals.

2 Brush piles and rotting wood are safe places for amphibians like salamanders, newts, and frogs to attach their eggs. Amphibians commonly use the sediment in the bottom of a pond to hibernate.

3 Shallow depressions of still water allow bees, butterflies, dragonflies, and birds to drink easily.

4 Sunning logs give turtles and invertebrates places to regulate body temperature. These and rocks on the bottom of the pond are solid spots for macroinvertebrates to attach themselves as they undergo metamorphosis. A macroinvertebrate population can be started by collecting some from a nearby pond or stream.


5 Grasses, rushes and sedges provide nesting material and wild seed forage for birds while the stalk structures provide flying insects a perch on which to rest and amphibians a place to attach their eggs.


6 Steady floating plants like our native lily pads provide a site for insects and frogs to rest and drink, bees to collect water for nest building, shade for fish, and places for caddisflies and midgits to attach their eggs.

7 The song of the Swainson's thrush echoes through the night sky during spring and fall migration, from riparian areas to warm tropical forests. These shy little birds, and a wide variety of others, depend on shady alder, aspen, and willow thickets. Here they make nests made of twigs, bark, and mud with a lining of leaves, moss and lichen to protect their pale blue and brown spotted eggs.







Native Wetland Gardens - Trees

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	x 150' h, 40' w	moist to seas. wet	full sun to full shade	
Birds and mammals glean seeds, fruit, needles, bark, foliage, twigs, and insects; woodpeckers, sapsuckers, other birds and mammals nest in cavities and dead standing trees; pine white butterfly larvae use the foliage.					
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder	x 30-120' h, 40' w	moist to seas. wet	full to part sun	March to April
Nesting site for warblers, bushtits, sparrows and cavity-nesting birds; many birds eat seeds, buds, and insects; leaves are a special nest material for Swainson's thrush; mammals eat the leaves, twigs, and wood; good riparian cover for fish; important organic debris for soil organisms; butterfly larvae and tent caterpillars eat the leaves.					
<i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i>	Black Hawthorn	x 40' h, 25' w	dry to seas. wet	part sun to full shade	
Solitaires, robins, waxwings, grosbeaks, thrushes, woodpeckers, band-tailed pigeons, ducks, grouse, pheasants, turkeys & mammals eat the berries; leaves attract rabbits & deer; resistant to beaver damage; multi-stemmed branches are ideal for nests; host plant for hairstreak & swallowtail butterflies.					
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	x 75' h, 25' w	moist to seas. wet	full to part sun	
Grosbeaks, wood ducks, finches, and grouse eat the seeds; sapsuckers drill in trucks for sap; beavers use wood for building material; mammals eat twigs and leaves; butterfly larvae and other beneficial insects eat leaves; birds and other wildlife carve and inhabit cavities.					
<i>Malus fusca</i>	Western Crabapple	x 30' h, 25' w	moist to seasonally wet	full sun	Orange bright red fall color
Grouse, geese, pheasants, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, jays, robins, waxwings, starlings, orioles, and towhees eat fruit on and below trees; finches, sparrows, and waxwings eat the flowers; nectar attracts hummingbirds and butterflies.					
<i>Morella californica</i>	Pacific Wax Myrtle	18' h & w	dry to moist	full to part sun	
Provides shade and shelter in windy areas; quail, waxwings, and other birds eat the fruit; deer browse the foliage and twigs. Native to the Pacific Ocean coast of North America.					
<i>Populus balsamifera spp. trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood	x 175' h, 40' w	dry, moist, to seasonally wet	full to part sun	
Nesting and roosting habitat for bald eagles, hawks, eagles, owls & great blue herons; attracts vireos, grosbeaks, sapsuckers, finches, towhees, grouse, quail & cavity-nesting birds; food for beaver, deer, elk; butterflies eat foliage; downed wood is habitat for mammals, invertebrates, amphibians & reptiles.					
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen	x 50' h, 20-25' w	seas. moist areas	sun	Spring
Grouse, pheasants, and siskin eat the catkins; sapsuckers, woodpeckers, small owls, and chickadees nest in cavities in mature trees and snags; mammals use leaves, twigs, and wood; butterfly larvae eat the leaves.					
 <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara	x 20-30' h, 20' w	moist to seas. wet	part sun to full shade	
Grosbeaks, woodpeckers, grouse, band-tailed pigeons, mourning doves, jays, robins, tanagers, and mammals eat berries; bushtits, kinglets, chickadees, flycatchers, and nuthatches are attracted to insects; food for butterfly larvae.					

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Native Wetland Gardens - Shrubs


Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple	x 20-25' h, 15-20' w	moist to seasonally wet	full sun to full shade	March to July; bright yellow to red fall color
Birds glean insects from foliage; large finches eat seeds, flowers, and leaf buds; nesting site for chickadees, titmice and jays; mammals eat the wood and twigs; nectar for bees; host for moth larvae.					
 <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry	x 6-18' h, 10' w	dry, moist, or wet	full sun	Spring
Orioles, tanagers, thrushes, mimic thrushes & waxwings eat fruit; warblers and vireos attracted to insects; host plant for swallowtail butterflies.					
<i>Aronia spp.</i>	Black Chokeberry	3' h, 3' w	dry to moist	full sun	Spring
Used by several upland birds for buds, fruit, needles and seed. Native to eastern North America.					
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Redtwig Dogwood	x up to 15' h, 6-9' w	intermediate flooding	full sun	White flower clusters in May to June
Cover and berries for birds including vireos, warblers, kingbirds, robins, flickers, flycatchers, wood ducks, grouse, band-tailed pigeons, quail, as well as mammals; nesting site for sparrows; beavers and muskrats use twigs for dam and den building; food for spring azure and painted lady butterfly larvae.					
<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	Silk Tassel Brush	20' h & w	moist	full sun or part shade	Mid winter to mid spring
Produces 6 inch long catkins followed by dense clusters of dark purple fruits. Native to southern Oregon.					
 **<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Oceanspray	x 8-10' h, 3-7' w	moist to seasonally wet	sun, part shade, shade	June and July
Good cover for songbirds; chickadees, bushtits and other birds forage for insects in winter; elk and deer eat the foliage, as well as butterfly larvae; nectar source for butterflies.					
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Black Twinberry	x 8-12' h, 4-10' w	moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	April to August
Grouse, grosbeaks, juncos, waxwings, thrushes, flickers, finches & quail eat the berries; deer browse the foliage; hummingbirds are attracted to tubular flowers.					
 **<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Tall Oregon Grape	x 5-8' h, 2-8' w	dry or moist	full sun	Fragrant yellow clusters March to June
Grouse, pheasants, robins, waxwings, juncos, sparrows, towhees, as well as foxes and other mammals eat the berries; deer and elk browse the foliage; orchard mason bees and painted lady butterflies harvest the nectar.					
**<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian Plum	x 8-15' h, 5-10' w	moist to rather dry	sun, part shade, shade	Fragrant flowers February through April
One of the earliest nectar sources for native bumblebees and Anna's hummingbirds; June and July fruit and autumn seeds are loved by birds; waxwings, robins, foxes, and other wildlife eat the berries.					

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Native Wetland Gardens - Shrubs (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific Ninebark	x 6-13' h, 4-7' w	moist to seas. wet	sun to open shade	White clusters in spring
Cover and forage; host for spring azure butterfly.					
 <i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Oregon Cherry	x 20-30' h, 10-20' w	moist to seas. wet	full to part sun	Spring
Grouse, band-tailed pigeons, flickers, jays, robins, bluebirds, waxwings, tanagers, orioles, grosbeaks, finches, mourning doves, and towhees, as well as squirrels, foxes, and other mammals eat fruit; attracts Sara orangetip, silvery blue, swallowtail, Lorquin's admiral, and spring azure butterflies; as well as blinded sphinx, elegant sphinx, small-eyed sphinx, twin-spotted sphinx moths.					
 <i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea	x 3-8' h & w	moist, well-drained	full sun to part shade	Late spring, evergreen
Swallowtail butterflies and other insects are attracted to the flowers; nesting and shelter for birds. Native to west coast of North America.					
 **<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red-flowering Currant	x 4-10' h & w	dry to moist	full to part sun	Early spring to late spring
Grouse, pheasants, robins, towhees, thrushes, waxwings, sparrows, jays, woodpeckers & a variety of mammals eat the fruit, foliage & insects; blooms when hummingbirds are migrating to summer breeding grounds & bees are emerging in spring; butterflies harvest the nectar and larvae eat the foliage.					
 <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose	x 3-5' h	dry, moist to seasonally wet	part sun to full shade	Pale pink flowers May and June
Rose hips are an important food source for grouse, bluebirds, juncos, grosbeaks, quail, pheasants, thrushes, chipmunks, rabbits, and many more mammals; mourning cloak butterflies larvae eat the leaves; leaf-cutter bees use the leaves for nest building material; insects overwinter in the hollow stems; pest eating wildlife like ladybugs and songbirds are attracted to the aphids on young shoots.					
 <i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose	x 6-10' h, 3-4' w	dry, moist, seas. wet	full to part sun	Large pink flowers
Same as above.					
 <i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Swamp Rose	x 6' h, 2-3' w	moist to seas. wet	full to part sun	Small pink flowers
Same as above.					
 <i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Blackcap Raspberry	x 4-6' h	moist	full to dappled sun	White flowers in June
Produces ripe berries in summer and an abundance of seeds.					
 <i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry	x 4-6' h, 3-6' w	moist to seas. wet	full sun to full shade	White flowers in spring
Wrens, finches, jays, bushtits, quail, as well as fox and other mammals eat the berries. Great for erosion control as it has runners.					
 <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	x 3-10' h & w	moist, tolerant of poorly-drained soil	part sun to full shade	Pink flowers in March to April
Finches, wrens, bushtits, thrushes, robins, towhees, grouse, pheasants, quails, as well as chipmunks, squirrels, and larger mammals eat the berries; rabbits and deer eat the leaves; hummingbirds and bumblebees benefit from early season bloom.					

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Native Wetland Gardens - Shrubs (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Salix fluviatilis</i>	Columbia River Willow	x 20' h & w	moist, seas. wet	full to part sun	Early summer
Forage and cover for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife; bushtits, kinglets, warblers & sapsuckers are attracted to insects; grouse, grosbeaks, rabbits, elk & deer eat twigs, bark, buds, wood; birds pluck fur from catkins to soften their nests; nectar attracts many insects; host plant for moths & butterflies.					
 <i>Salix hookeriana</i>	Piper's Willow	x 20' h & w	seasonally wet	full to part sun	Spring
Same as above.					
 <i>Salix lucida</i> spp. <i>lasiandra</i>	Pacific Willow	x 40' h, 30' w	seasonally wet	full to part sun	Spring
Same as above.					
 <i>Salix rigida</i> v. <i>macrogemma</i>	Rigid Willow	x 30' h, 20' w	moist, seas. wet	full to part sun	Spring
Same as above.					
 <i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow	x 30' h, 15' w	drought tolerant, seasonally wet	full to part sun; shade tolerant	Spring
Same as above.					
 <i>Salix sessilifolia</i>	Soft-leaved Willow	x 25' h, 25' w	moist, seas. wet	full to part sun	Spring
Same as above.					
 <i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka or Silky Willow	x 25' h, 25' w	moist, seas. wet	full to part sun	Spring
Same as above.					
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>pubens</i> var. <i>arborescens</i>	Red Elderberry	x 8-20' h, 6-20' w	moist, seas. wet	full sun to full shade	March to July
Sparrows, thrushes, warblers, bluebirds, jays, tanagers, grosbeaks, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, band-tailed pigeons, and small mammals eat the berries; deer browse the foliage; hummingbirds, bumblebees, and butterflies harvest the nectar; cavity-nesting birds carve nests in broken branches; insects overwinter in the hollow stems; host plant for the Clodius Parnassian caterpillar.					
 <i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> var. <i>lucida</i>	Shiny-leaf Spirea	x 1-3' h & w	dry, moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	July to August
Butterflies use the nectar and leaves; flat-topped flowers attract pest eating insects.					
 <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas Spirea	x 6' h, 3-7' w	dry, moist, seas. wet	full to part sun	July to August
Thicket growth provides shelter; many species of butterflies eat the foliage; flowers attract butterflies, bees, and other flying insects; host plant for the Clodius Parnassian caterpillar; leave stems standing for insects to overwinter.					
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry	x 12-36" h, spreads	moist to seas. wet	full sun to full shade	May to August
Grosbeaks, waxwings, robins, thrushes, towhees, grouse, pheasants & quail eat the berries in winter when other berries are scarce; gadwall ducks nest in the foliage; deer, pheasants & sphinx moth larvae eat the leaves; hummingbirds and bees harvest the nectar; insects can overwinter in hollow twigs.					



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Native Wetland Gardens - Groundcover

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	Vanilla Leaf	x 8-16" h, 1' w	moist, high organic matter	full to part shade	Mid spring to mid summer
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Northern Maidenhair fern	x 10-30" h, 12-30" w	very moist to wet	full to part shade	Early spring
** <i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion	x 6-20" h, 12-18" w	well-drained, moist to fairly dry	full sun to part shade	Early to mid summer
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Water Foxtail	x 6-24" h	moist to per. wet	full sun	
** <i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red or Western Columbine	x 3' h, 1-2' w	moist, well-drained	full sun to part shade	Red-orange flowers; spring & summer; self-seeds
Attracts hummingbirds; seeds are eaten by sparrows, juncos, and finches.					
✿ <i>Aster modestus</i>	Few-Flowered, Great Northern Aster	x 1-4' h	moist	full sun to part shade	Purple flowers in late summer
High value protective cover and food for insects; the flowers attract painted lady, red admiral, spring azure, orange sulphur, and woodland skipper butterflies, and many other flying insects.					
** <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	x 4' h, 24" w	moist to wet	part to full shade	Spring
<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	Slough Grass	x up to 3' h	moist to wet	full sun	
Ducks, geese, songbirds and small mammals eat the abundant seeds.					
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer Fern	x 1-3' h, 2' w	moist to wet	part to full shade	Evergreen
<i>Boykinia major</i>	Large Boykinia	x 1-3' h, 1-2' w	moist	part to full shade	Early summer to early fall
Provides pollen, nectar, and heavily seeded fruit.					
** <i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	Leichtlin's Camas	x 2.5-4' h, 1-2' w	moist or wet in winter and fairly dry in summer; tolerates clay soils	full to part sun	Purple flowers mid to late spring
✿ ** <i>Camassia quamash</i>	Common Camas	x 30" h, 6-12" w	same as above	full to part sun	Purple flowers mid to late spring
<i>Carex densa</i>	Dense Sedge	x 1-3.5' h, 18-24" w	shallows	sun	
Many ducks, grouse, pheasants, finches, towhees, juncos, and sparrows eat the seeds; swans, geese, and ducks eat new growth; leaves provide nesting material, shelter and nesting sites; frogs and salamanders attach their eggs to the stems.					
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough Sedge	x 2-5' h, 4' w	moist to wet	full shade to full sun	
Same as above.					

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Native Wetland Gardens - Groundcover (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	Small Blue-eyed Mary	x 2-16" h, 2-3" w	moist to somewhat dry	full sun to part shade	Annual, light blue flowers mid spring to summer
 <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> var. <i>atkinsoniana</i>	Columbia Coreopsis	x 3' h	moist to wet	full sun	Early summer to early fall
<i>Darmera peltata</i>	Umbrella Plant	x 24-36" h, 36-48" w	wet or very moist	full sun or part shade	Mid spring to summer
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	x 2-3' h, 1-2' w	wet, winter saturation	full sun	Spring
Dense nesting foliage; forage and shelter for critters; host plant for skipper butterflies; perching spot for songbirds.					
** <i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific Bleeding Heart	x 12-18" h, 18-24" w	moist to rather wet	full shade to part sun	Pinkish purple flowers early spring to summer
Attracts hummingbirds and pest eating insects.					
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	Creeping Spikerush	x 4-40" h, 1-6' w	seasonally wet to submerged	full sun	
Swans, geese, ducks and coots eat seed and underground tubers; small birds, dragonflies and other insects perch on stems; frogs and salamanders attach their eggs to the stems.					
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye	x 4' h, 1.5-2' w	dry or moist	full sun to full shade	
Cover for many animals; seeds are eaten by songbirds and small rodents; host plant for woodland skipper.					
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Common Scouring Rush	x 5' h	moist to wet	full sun to part shade	
Stalks for perching.					
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Seaside Daisy	x 1-2' h, 2' w	dry	full sun	Light-purple and yellow flowers spring to fall
** <i>Erigeron speciosus</i>	Showy or Aspen Fleabane Daisy	x 1-2' h, 2' w	moist to rather dry	full sun to part shade	Purple and yellow flowers early to late summer
 <i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	Spotted Joe Pye Weed	6' h	moist to rather wet	full sun or light shade	Mid summer to early fall
Fragrant flowers attract bees and butterflies; host plant for many moths. Native to North America west of the Great Plains.					
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	Idaho Fescue	3' h	well-drained, moist to dry, drought tolerant	full sun or part shade	Late spring to mid summer
Songbirds and small mammals eat the small seeds; host plant for many skipper butterflies.					
<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	Western Fescue Grass	x 3' tall	well-drained, moist to rather dry, rocky soil	full sun or part shade	Late spring to mid summer
Same as above.					

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Native Wetland Gardens - Groundcover (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	Western Fescue Grass	x 3' h	well-drained, moist to rather dry, rocky soil	full sun or part shade	Late spring to mid summer
Same as above.					
<i>Festuca roemerii</i>	Roemer's Fescue	x 1.5-2' h, 1-2' w	well-drained	sun to shade	Spring, summer; blue
Same as above.					
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Beach, Coastal Strawberry	4" h, 3' w	well-drained	full sun to light shade	Mid spring to summer
Robins, towhees, pine grosbeaks, waxwings, wrens, thrushes, and sparrows, nest among plants and eat the fruit, as well as mice and small mammals; bees and sara orangetip butterflies are attracted to the flowers.					
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Woodland Strawberry	x 6" h, 1' w	moist, well-drained	full sun to part shade	Mid spring to summer
Same as above.					
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> spp. <i>platypetala</i>	Wild, Meadow Strawberry	x 3-5" h, 1' w	moist, well-drained	full sun to part shade	Late spring to late summer
Same as above.					
<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	Cow Parsnip	x up to 8' h, 5' w	moist to wet	sun to open shade	Flat topped clumps of white flowers in summer
<i>Iris tenax</i> var. <i>tenax</i>	Oregon Iris	x 10-20" h, 1-2' w	moist to rather dry	full sun to part shade	Purple blooms mid spring to early summer
Attracts pollinators, birds, mammals, and pest eating insects.					
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Common or Soft Rush	x 1-3' h, 3-4' w	wet to moist	full sun to part shade	Early to late summer
Ducks, grouse, pheasants, finches, towhees, sparrows, woodpeckers, grosbeaks, pine siskins, chickadees, jays, nuthatches, and juncos eat the seeds; mammals eat rootstalks.					
<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	Dagger-leaf Rush	x 2' h	moist to wet	full sun to part shade	Early to late summer
Ducks, grouse, pheasants, finches, towhees, sparrows, woodpeckers, grosbeaks, pine siskins, chickadees, jays, nuthatches, and juncos eat the seeds; mammals eat rootstalks.					
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Spreading Rush	x 1-2' h & w	wet	full sun to part shade	
Same as above.					
<i>Lilium occidentale</i>	Western Lily	5' h	wet, acidic	part shade	Early to mid summer
Native to southwestern Oregon in Coos and Curry counties along the Pacific coastline.					
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Large-leaf Lupine	x 2-4' h, 2.5' w	moist to rather wet	full sun to part shade	Early summer
Flowers attract hummingbirds, silverly blue and other butterflies; seeds are eaten by grouse, songbirds, and small mammals; good refuge for insects.					

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Native Wetland Gardens - Groundcover (continued)


Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	Riverbank Lupine	x 3' h, 1-2' w	moist to rather wet	full sun to part shade	White-tipped purple-blue blossoms in summer
Same as above.					
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Cascade Mahonia	x 2' h	moist to rather dry	full shade to part sun	Early spring to summer
Grouse, waxwings, thrushes, towhees, pheasants & other birds eat the berries; rabbits, deer & elk eat the leaves; butterflies & bees harvest the nectar.					
** <i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping Mahonia	x 1' h or more	well-drained, moist, dry, drought tolerant	full sun to full shade	Mid spring to early summer
Same as above.					
** <i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	W. False Solomon's Seal	x 1-3' h, 1-2' w	moist	full to part shade	May through July
Grouse, band-tailed pigeons, thrushes, and small mammals eat the fruit.					
<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	Starry False Solomon's Seal	x 2' h	moist, high in organic matter	shade to part sun	Late spring to early summer
 <i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Field Mint	x 2.5' h	full sun or part shade	moist to wet soil	Light purple whirls in July and August
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Yellow Monkey Flower	x up to 2' h, 1-3' w	wet to moist	full sun to light shade	Yellow flowers in April to September
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	Water Parsley	x up to 1.5' h & w	wet or seasonally flooded	full sun to part shade	June to August
** <i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oregon Redwood Sorrel	x 8" h, 2-3' w	dry or moist	full to part shade	Mid spring to summer
Birds and small rodents eat seeds; rabbits eat foliage.					
 <i>Penstemon serrulatus</i>	Cascade Penstemon	x 1-2' h, 1' w	moist or wet	full sun to part shade	June to August
Flowers attract hummingbirds, bumblebees, night-flying moths, and butterflies.					
<i>Petasites frigidus</i>	Western or Alpine Sweet Coltsfoot	x 4-18" h & w	wet to very moist	sun or shade	White/ purplish flat topped clusters March to June
Pollen and nectar for aquatic insects.					
** <i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern	x 2-5' h, 2-4' w	dry to moist	part to full shade	Evergreen
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>	Slender Cinquefoil	x up to 2' h & w	dry to moist	sun	Yellow flowers May to April
Host plant for two-banded checkered skipper.					
<i>Prosartes smithii</i>	Smith's Fairy Lantern	x 1-3' h, 1' w	moist	part to full shade	White, bell-shaped flowers in late spring

Notes

- PPL** Portland Plant List
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Native Wetland Gardens - Groundcover (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Rudbeckia glaucescens</i>	Waxy, Calif. Coneflower	5' h	wet	full sun or part shade	Mid summer to early fall
Bees will visit cones for late lasting pollen and nectar.					
 <i>Rudbeckia occidentalis</i>	Western Coneflower	up to 6' h	moist, early wet season	full sun to part shade	Early to late summer
Bees will visit cones for late lasting pollen and nectar.					
**<i>Sedum oreganum</i>	Oregon Stonecrop	x 3-6" h, 18" w	well-drained, moist to rather dry	full sun to part shade	Tight yellow flowers July & August, succulent leaves
Nectar source for butterflies and bees.					
 **<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Goldenrod	x 2-5' h, 2-3' w	dry or moist	full sun	Clusters of yellow flowers summer to fall
Birds eat the seeds; flowers attract bumblebees, butterflies and beneficial insects; leave standing for insects to overwinter in hollow, structural stems.					
 <i>Symphotrichum hallii</i>	Hall's Aster	x 2-5' h, 1-2' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Purple flowers in late summer
High value protective cover and food for insects; the flowers attract painted lady, red admiral, spring azure, orange sulphur, and woodland skipper butterflies, and many other flying insects.					
 **<i>Symphotrichum subspicatum</i>	Douglas' Aster	x 1-4' h, 2' w	moist; occasional flooding	full sun	Small purple flowers in late summer
Same as above.					
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Fringecup	x 2.5' h, 1-3' w	moist	full shade to part sun	Mid spring to summer
**<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	Western Meadow Rue	x 20-40" h, 1-3" w	moist	part to full shade	April to July
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>	Foamflower	x 2' h	moist, high organic matter	full to part shade	Late spring to late summer
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Piggy-back Plant	x up to 2' h, 1' w	moist, high organic matter	full shade to part sun	Maroon flowers spring to summer
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western Trillium	x 4-18" h, 6-24" w	moist	part sun to full shade	March to May
Attracts pollinators with shifting colors; seeds feed ants, squirrels, and chipmunks.					
 <i>Veronica americana</i>	American Brooklime	x 6-24" h	vernal-wet	open shade	May to April
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Early Blue Violet	x 4" h, 18" w	dry or moist	full sun to part shade	Spring to summer
Attracts butterflies.					
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Stream Violet	x 4-9" h, 6-12" w	moist to wet	full to part shade	Yellow flowers April - July

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PPL Portland Plant List
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Native Wetland Gardens - Emergent & Submerged

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	x 1-2' h & w	moist to wet	part to full shade	Spring
Key plant for the Parnassian butterfly.					
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	Creeping Spikerush	x 4-40" h, 1-6' w	seasonally wet to submerged	full sun	
Swans, geese, ducks and coots eat seed and underground tubers; small birds, dragonflies and other insects perch on stems; frogs and salamanders attach their eggs to the stems.					
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Buckbean	x 1' h or more	very muddy soil or shallow water	full sun to part shade	Late spring to late summer
Leaves provide insects and amphibians resting spots near water.					
<i>Nuphar lutea</i> spp. <i>polysepala</i>	Yellow Pond Lily or Spadder Dock	x leaves 4-18" w	in water	full sun to part shade	Late spring to late summer single bloom
Large leaves float on the water's surface, providing insects and amphibians resting spots; flower is a pollen and nectar source.					
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Broadleaf Arrowhead	x 3' h, 2' w	shallow water up to 1' deep	full sun to light shade	July to September
Tubers and seeds provide food for a wide assortment of aquatic species; egg laying site for amphibians.					
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Hardstem Bulrush	x 3-10' h, 2-6' w	shallow, 1' permanent inundation	full sun	
Birds, muskrat, raccoon, otter eat fruit; nesting habitat for the western grebe, waterfowl, marsh wrens, and blackbirds.					
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited Bulrush	x 2-4' h	moist to submerged	full sun	
20 kinds of water birds eat young plants and seed heads.					

Notes

- PPL** Portland Plant List
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NATIVE WILDFLOWER & PRAIRIE MEADOW GARDENS

Gardens play a critical role in supplying forage, shelter, and nest sites for pollinators as they navigate urban and fragmented landscapes. Native plant selection is incredibly valuable for birds, bees, butterflies, and many more flying insects that have coevolved with native plants, and whose pollinating habits sustain food systems. Filling your garden with a rich and dynamic community of flowering shrubs, perennials and annuals will bring constancy, flavor, and year-round refuge for pollinators in your garden. Overseeding your sunny garden borders with native wildflower seeds will support many pollinators.

Link, Russell. 1999. Landscaping for Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest.

Xerces Society. 2016. Gardening for Butterflies. How you can attract and protect beautiful, beneficial insects.



1 Aster **2** goldenrod **3** fireweed and **4** lupine are native perennial wildflowers with long bloom periods, making them dependable nectar sources for bees, butterflies, moths, and birds. The billowy foliage and rigid stems of aster and goldenrod are especially valuable overwintering habitat for insects.

5 Herbs like sage play an important role in supplying forage for pollinators in the garden. Bees and butterflies harvesting nectar from the flowers are easily protected beneath the full, aromatic foliage.

6 Clarkia and **7** poppy will naturally reseed, prolonging their bloom span from spring into summer.

8 Flat clusters of Western yarrow blossoms provide a soft landing pad for butterflies and beneficial pest-eating insects like ladybugs, who spend long periods of time foraging from all of the flower heads.

9 Bumblebees will continue to forage for nectar from grand collomia cones late in the season after the petals have dropped.

10 Evening primrose blooms at dusk, providing a nectar source for nighttime foraging insects like nocturnal moths.

11 Early flowering shrubs like ceanothus **12** serviceberry and **13** red-flowering currant are important nectar and pollen sources for hummingbirds that migrate and native bees that emerge in spring. The foliage also provides food for insects, birds, and butterfly larvae.

14 Milkweed is a host plant for several moths and butterflies, including **15** monarchs, whom as caterpillars depend on milkweed leaves as their sole food source. Milkweed blooms in early summer.

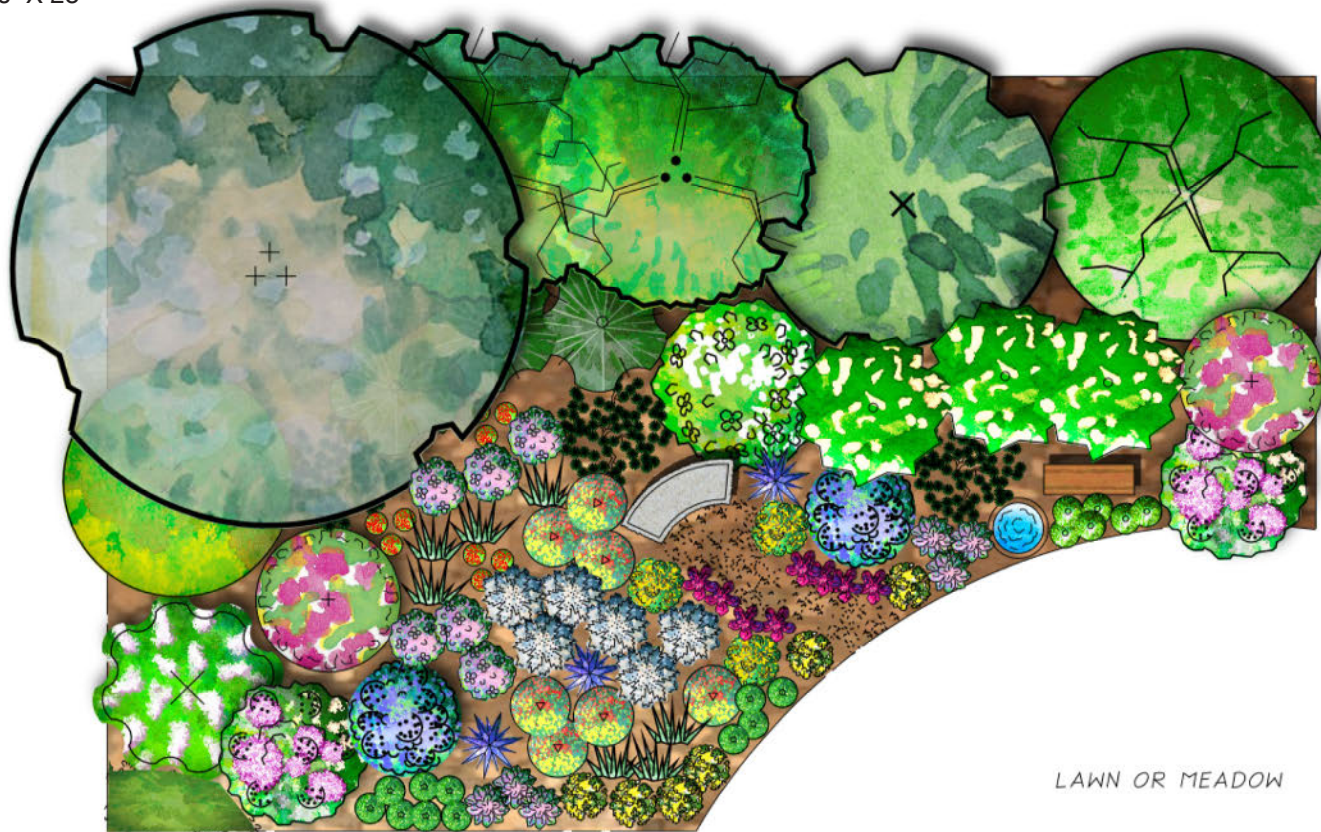
16 In winter, milkweed pods dry and crack open, allowing the wispy white 'coma' to catch in the wind and carry seeds to the ground. Hummingbirds will line their nests with the soft plumes.



SUNNY POLLINATOR GARDEN TEMPLATE

Designed by Signe Danler, Surrounds Landscape Design. This plan works well when there are existing trees or other material on site. The plan can be adapted to work around existing plants by using fewer plants as space requires.

Size: 40' X 25'






KEY TO PERENNIALS

-  CAMAS
-  COMMON SELF-HEAL
-  DOUGLAS ASTER
-  GUMWEED
-  OREGON IRIS
-  OREGON SUNSHINE
-  RED COLUMBINE
-  ROSE CHECKERMALLOW
-  SHOOTING STAR
-  SHOWY or NARROW-LEAVED MILKWEED
-  TIGER LILY
-  WOOD STRAWBERRY

LAWN OR MEADOW



Native Wildflower & Prairie Meadow Gardens - Canopy

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Garry Oak	x 65' h, 45' w	dry	full sun	
<p>Large acorns are eaten by mammals and birds including ducks, turkeys, band-tailed pigeons, quails, grouse, woodpeckers, nuthatches, thrushes, towhees, jays, and Clark's nutcrackers; branch and trunk cavities are nested habitat for birds, squirrels and small mammals; oaks support a plethora of insects at all stages of their lifecycle.</p>					
 <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry	x 6-18' h, 10' w	dry, moist, or wet	full sun or part shade	Spring
<p>Woodpeckers, crows, chickadees, thrushes, towhees, bluebirds, waxwings, orioles, tanagers, and eat the berries; many mammals eat the berries, leaves, and twigs; warblers and vireos are attracted to insects; host plant for swallowtail butterflies.</p>					
 ** <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Oceanspray	x 8-10' h, 3-7' w	moist to seasonally wet, drought tolerant	sun, part shade, shade	June and July
<p>Good cover for songbirds; chickadees, bushtits and other birds forage for insects in winter; elk and deer eat the foliage, as well as butterfly larvae; nectar source for butterflies.</p>					
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Lewis' Mockorange	x 6-10' h, 4-10' w	dry to moist	full sun to part shade	Fragrant white flowers bloom in summer
<p>Catbirds, grosbeaks, juncos, thrushes, bluebirds, chickadees, flickers, finches, quail, and grouse eat the seeds; browse for deer and elk; butterflies harvest the nectar.</p>					
 ** <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red-flowering Currant	x 4-10' h, 3-10' w	dry to moist	full to part sun	Early spring to late spring
<p>Grouse, pheasants, robins, towhees, thrushes, waxwings, sparrows, jays, woodpeckers, and a variety of mammals eat the fruit, foliage and insects; blooms when hummingbirds are migrating to their summer breeding grounds and bees are emerging in spring; butterflies harvest the nectar and larvae eat the foliage.</p>					

Notes

- PPL** Portland Plant List
- **** Recommended for urban/smaller gardens
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Native Wildflower & Prairie Meadow Gardens - Perennials

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
** <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Western Yarrow	x 1-2' h, 2' w	moist to rather dry	full sun to part shade	White flowers mid spring to mid fall
Butterflies and other flying insects land on flat blossoming clusters and spend a long time foraging from all of the flower heads; attracts pest-eating insects like ladybugs.					
<i>Agastache urticifolia</i>	Nettleleaf Horsemint	3-6' h	moist, well-drained	full sun to part shade	Early to late summer
Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, native pollinators.					
✦ <i>Agastache</i> ' Blue Fortune '	Anise Hyssop	2-3' h, 2' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Summer
Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, native pollinators.					
** <i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding onion	x 6-20" h, 12-18" w	well-drained, moist to fairly dry	full sun to part shade	Early to mid summer
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly Everlasting	x 1-3' h, 18-24" w	moist to fairly dry	full sun to part shade	White flowers mid summer to early fall; flower heads persist beyond bloom
Foliage supports American lady and painted lady butterfly larvae; attracts many flying insects.					
** <i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	Goatsbeard	x 1-3' h	moist	full sun to part shade	White sprays of flowers in summer
Flowers attract hummingbirds, mourning cloak butterflies, native bees and wasps; deer and elk eat the foliage.					
** <i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red or Western Columbine	x 3' h, 1-2' w	moist, well-drained	full sun to part shade	Reddish orange flowers in spring and summers
Attracts hummingbirds; seeds are eaten by sparrows, juncos, and finches.					
✦ <i>Eriogonum nudum</i>	Barestem Buckwheat	x 1-3' h	drought tolerant	full sun to light shade	Yellow flower in summer
Favored by butterflies; supported 9 different species of song birds.					
✦ ** <i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy Milkweed	3' h, 1-2' w	fast draining, moist or rather dry	full sun to very light shade	Pink and white flowers late spring to mid summer
Birds use seed material to soften their nests and eat insects on blossoms; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; host plant for dogbane tiger moth, monarch, queen butterfly.					
<i>Balsamorhiza</i> spp.	Balsamroot	1-2' h & w	dry	full sun	Late spring
Flowers attract pollinators; leaves are eaten by deer and elk.					

Notes
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Native Wildflower & Prairie Meadow Gardens - Perennials (continued)


Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i>	Harvest Brodiaea	x 1-2' h, 1-2' w	well-drained, drought tolerant	full sun to part shade	Late spring to mid summer
<i>Brodiaea hyacinthina</i>	Hyacinth Brodiaea	x 1-2' h, 1-2' w	moist	full sun	White clusters spring to summer
Nectar species for skipper and checkerspot butterflies.					
<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	Columbia Brome	x 2-4' h	dry or moist	full to part shade	
<i>Calochortus tolmiei</i>	Tolmie's Pussy Ears	x 4-12" h	dry or moist	full to part sun	Early spring
** <i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	Leichtlin's Camas	x 2.5-4' h, 1-2' w	moist or wet in winter and fairly dry in summer; tolerates clay soils	full to part sun	Purple flowers mid to late spring
✚ ** <i>Camassia quamash</i>	Common Camas	x 30" h, 6-12" w	moist or wet in winter and fairly dry in summer; tolerates clay soils	full to part sun	Purple flowers mid to late spring
<i>Carex densa</i>	Dense Sedge	x 20" h	seasonally wet	full sun to part shade	
Many ducks, grouse, pheasants, finches, towhees, juncos, and sparrows eat the seeds; swans, geese, and ducks eat new growth; leaves provide nesting material, shelter and nesting sites; frogs and salamanders attach their eggs to the stems.					
✚ <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	x 2-6' h, 1' w	dry to moist	sun to part shade	Pink flowers in spring
Nectar for bedstraw moth and white-lined sphinx moth; attracts hummingbird, butterflies and bees.					
✚ <i>Cirsium edule</i>	Edible Thistle	4' h			Pink flowers in spring
Host and nectar plant for butterflies.					
✚ ** <i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Farewell-to-Spring	x 2' h, 1' w	dry or moist, well-drained	full sun	Annual; late spring to early summer
✚ <i>Clarkia rhomboidea</i>	Common Clarkia	x 8-22" h	dry	full sun	Early summer
<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	Small-Flowered Blue-Eyed Mary	x 2-16" h, 2-3" w	moist	shady	Early spring
✚ ** <i>Collomia grandiflora</i>	Grand Collomia	x 1-3' h	dry or moist	full sun to open shade	Annual; showy pink bloom in mid summer
Bees collect bright blue pollen from the blossoms.					

Notes







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Native Wildflower & Prairie Meadow Gardens - Perennials (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Danthonia californica</i> Bunchgrass with golden seed heads.	California Oatgrass	x 1-2' h & w	drought tolerant	full sun	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> Dense nesting foliage; forage and shelter for critters; host plant for skipper butterflies; wintertime perching spot for songbirds.	Tufted Hairgrass	x 2-3' h, 1-2' w	dry, moist, or seasonally wet	full sun	Spring
<i>Dichelostemma congestum</i>	Ookow or Clustered Lily	x 1-2' h & w	drought tolerant	full sun	Late summer
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> Cover for many animals; seeds are eaten by songbirds and small rodents; host plant for woodland skipper.	Blue Wildrye	x 4' h, 1-2' w	dry or moist	full sun to full shade	
<i>Epilobium densiflorum</i>	Dense-flowered Willowherb	2-4' h, 2' w	dry, moist, or wet	full sun	Mid summer
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> Supports pollinators and pest eating insects.	Oregon Sunshine	x 2-3' h, 2' w	dry, well-drained	full sun	Yellow flowers spring to summer
<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	White Fawn Lily	x 1-2' h & w	drought tolerant	sun or shade	Spring
 <i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	x 6-12" h	moist to dry	full sun	Reseeding annual; spring and summer
 <i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> Fragrant flowers attract bees and butterflies; host plant for many moths.	Spotted Joe Pye Weed	5' h	moist to rather wet	full sun or light shade	Mid summer to early fall
**<i>Festuca californica</i> Songbirds and small mammals eat the small seeds; host plant for many skipper butterflies.	California Fescue	x 2-3' h, 3' w	dry or moist	full sun to part shade	
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> Same as above.	Idaho Fescue	16" h & w	well-drained, moist to dry	full sun or part shade	Late spring to mid summer
<i>Festuca roemerii</i> Songbirds and small mammals eat the small seeds; host plant for many skipper butterflies.	Roemer's Fescue	x 2-5' h, 1-2' w	dry, drought tolerant	full sun	Spring and summer, bluish cast
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> spp. <i>platypetala</i> Robins, towhees, pine grosbeaks, waxwings, wrens, thrushes, and sparrows, nest among plants and eat the fruit, as do mice and small mammals; bees and sara orangetip butterflies are attracted to the flowers.	Wild/ Meadow Strawberry	x 3-5" h, 1' w	moist	full to part sun	Mid spring to early summer









Notes
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Native Wildflower & Prairie Meadow Gardens - Perennials (continued)





Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	Checkered Lily	x 6-8" h, 6" w	moist to dry, well-drained	sun to open shade	Purple checkered flowers late spring to late summer
 <i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket Flower	6-24" h	dry, well-drained	full sun	Late spring to early fall
Nectar attracts painted lady and woodland skipper butterflies and gaillardia flower moth.					
 <i>Geranium oregonum</i>	Oregon Geranium	1-2' h, 1-2' w	drought tolerant	sun-shade	Large violet flowers June through July
Key nectar plant for Fender's blue butterfly.					
 ** <i>Gilia capitata</i>	Globe Gilia	x 1-3' h, 8-10" w	dry or moist	full sun	Blue, globe-like flowers in late spring to early summer
Attracts bees, butterflies and pest eating insects.					
 <i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	Willamette Valley Gumweed	x 4' h	moist or wet	full sun	Late summer
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Small-flowered Alumroot	x 1-2' h, 1-2' w	moist, well-drained	full or part shade	White flowers spring to summer; evergreen
<i>Hordeum brachyanterum</i>	Meadow Barley	x 1-3" h	moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas' Iris	1-3' h	moist, seasonally dry	sun or shade	Late spring
<i>Iris tenax</i>	Oregon Iris	x 10-20" h, 1-2' w	dry or moist	full to part shade	Purple blooms mid spring to early summer
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	x up to 2' h	moist to wet	full sun to part shade	
Ducks, grouse, pheasants, finches, towhees, sparrows, woodpeckers, grosbeaks, pine siskins, chickadees, jays, nuthatches, and juncos eat the seeds; mammals eat rootstalks.					
<i>Koeleria micrantha</i>	Prairie Junegrass	x 1-2' h, 3-4' w	dry	full sun	Yellow flowers in summer silvery-spiked seed heads
 <i>Limnanthes alba</i>	White Meadowfoam	10-18" h	moist to wet, poorly-drained	full to part sun	Spring and summer
<i>Linum perenne</i>	Western Blue Flax	6-36" h	dry to moist	full sun	Spring and summer
 <i>Lobelia laxiflora</i>	Cardinal Flower	24" h, 24-36" w	dry, well-drained, drought tolerant	full sun	Bright-red flowers with yellow throat June to September
<i>Lotus micranthus</i>	Small-flowered Deervetch	x 6"-1' h, 1' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Late spring


Notes
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Native Wildflower & Prairie Meadow Gardens - Perennials (continued)





Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom	Notes
<i>Lotus unifoliolatus/purshiana</i>	Spanish Lotus, Mexican Clover	x 8-18" h	dry to moist	full sun to open shade	Summer and fall	PPL Portland Plant List ** Recommended for urban/smaller gardens  Recommended plants for native bees by The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation
 <i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Bicolor, Miniature Lupine	x up to 16" h	seasonally wet	full sun to open shade	April to June	
Flowers attract hummingbirds, silverly blue and other butterflies; seeds are eaten by grouse, songbirds, and small mammals; good refuge for insects.						
 <i>Lupinus polycarpus</i>	Small flower Lupine	x 1-2' h, 1-2' w	tolerate drought and thin soils	full sun	April to June	
Same as above.						
 <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Large-leaf Lupine	x 2-4' h, 2.5' w	moist to rather wet soil	full sun to part shade	Purple-blue blossoms May to June	
Same as above.						
<i>Madia elegans</i>	Showy, Common Tarweed	x 2-5' h, 2' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Summer and fall	
<i>Madia gracilis</i>	Slender Tarweed	x 2-4' h, 2' w	drought tolerant	full sun	July and August	
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening Primrose	x 3-6' h	well-drained soil, drought tolerant	full sun or light shade	Lemon-scented yellow flowers July to September	
Nighttime blooming flowers attract nocturnal moths; birds are attracted to seeds; hummingbirds eat visiting insects; young roots and leaves provide forage for small mammals.						
 <i>Penstemon barbatus</i> 'Red Riding Hood'	Red Riding Hood Penstemon	25-36" h & w	drought tolerant	full sun	Late spring to summer	
Flowers attract hummingbirds, bumblebees, night-flying moths, and butterflies.						
 <i>Penstemon cardwellii</i>	Cardwell's Penstemon	1' h, 16" w	drought tolerant, well-drained	full sun	Summer	
Same as above.						
 <i>Penstemon ovatus</i>	Broad-leaved Penstemon	x 12-40" h	moist	full or part shade	Blue to purple clusters in summer	
Same as above.						
 ** <i>Penstemon richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Penstemon	x 12-34" h, 1-2' w	drought tolerant	sun or part shade	Lavender flowers late spring to summer	
Same as above.						
<i>Perideridia oregana</i>	Oregon Yampah	2-5' h, 1-2' w	dry or moist	full sun	Minute white flowers in summer	
<i>Phlox gracilis</i>	Midget Phlox	x 3-10" h	dry or moist	full to part sun	Summer	

Native Wildflower & Prairie Meadow Gardens - Perennials (continued)










Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Plagiobothrys giguratus</i>	Fragrant Popcorn Flower	x 6-15"	wet to moist	full sun	Late spring to early summer
<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i>	Rusty Popcorn Flower	8-16" h	wet	full sun	Early spring
<i>Plectritis congesta</i>	Seablush	x 4-18" h	moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	Pink flowers in April and May
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Bluegrass	x 2-5' h, 1-2' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Early summer to early fall
<i>Poa secunda</i>	Common Harebell	1' h, 16" w	moist	full sun or part shade	Early summer to early fall
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Sticky Cinquefoil	x 2-3' h, 2' w	dry to moist	full sun	May to April yellow flowers; foliage turns red
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>	Slender Cinquefoil	x 2' h, 1-2' w	dry to moist	full sun	Yellow flowers May to April
Host plant for two-banded checkered skipper.					
 <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Common Self Heal	x 4-16" h	moist to dry	sun to shade	Late spring to early fall
Good in disturbed areas, parking areas, neglected spots, can take occasional mowing, vehicle traffic, tough areas, good as understory plant.					
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern	x 3-10' h & w	moist to wet	sun to shade	
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	Western Buttercup	x 1-2' h, 1-2' w	drought tolerant	full sun	April to mid-May
<i>Rumex occidentalis</i>	Western Dock	x 3-6' h	moist to seasonally wet	full to part sun	Early summer
 <i>Salvia spp.</i>	Sage	3-5' h, 3-4' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Tubular lavender flowers spring to summer
<i>Sanguisorba occidentalis</i>	Annual Burnet	x 1-2' h, 1-2' w	wet	full sun	Late spring to early summer
 <i>Sidalcea campestris</i>	Meadow Checkerbloom	x 2-6' h, 8-12" w	dry or moist, well-drained	full or part shade	Pink flowers in summer; self-seeding
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	Meadow Checkermallow	1-2' h, 1-2' w	moist to wet; droughtfull sun tolerant		Pink flowers in spring
Host plant for Checkered Skippers and Gray Hairstreak, key nectar species for Fender's Blue and Taylor's Checkerspot butterflies.					
 ** <i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Goldenrod	x 2-5' h, 2-3' w	dry or moist	full sun	Clusters of yellow flowers summer to fall
Birds eat the seeds; flowers attract bumblebees, butterflies and beneficial insects; leave standing for insects to overwinter in hollow, structural stems.					


Notes
PPL Portland Plant List
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Native Wildflower & Prairie Meadow Gardens - Perennials (continued)








Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom	Notes	
 <i>Symphyotrichum hallii</i>	Hall's Aster	x 2-5' h, 1-2' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Purple flowers in late summer	PPL Portland Plant List ** Recommended for urban/smaller gardens  Recommended plants for native bees by The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation	
High value protective cover and food for insects; the flowers attract painted lady, red admiral, spring azure, orange sulphur, and woodland skipper butterflies, and many other flying insects.							
 ** <i>Symphyotrichum subspicatum</i>	Douglas' Aster	x 1-4' h, 2' w	moist; occasional flooding	full sun	Small purple flowers in late summer		
Same as above.							
 <i>Thymus spp.</i>	Thyme	low growth	dry to moist	full sun	Purple flowers in May; tiny evergreen leaves		
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Early Blue Violet	x 4" h, 18" w	dry or moist	full sun to part shade	Violet-blue flowers spring to summer		
Attracts butterflies.							
<i>Viola praemorsa</i>	Prairie Violet	x 3-6" h	moist to dry	full sun	Mid spring		
Attracts butterflies.							
<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	Narrowleaf Mule's Ear	x 1-2' h, 1-2' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Late spring to early summer		
Nectar for Field Crescent butterfly; seeds for goldfinches.							

Native & Non-Native Xeriscape Pollinator Plants Including Grasses for Nesting Sites





Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
 <i>Agastache 'Blue Fortune'</i>	Anis Hyssop	x 2-3' h, 2' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Early-mid summer bloom, long flowering
Supports pollinators.					
 <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry or Kinnikinnick	x 5-8" h, 2-15' w	dry to moist, well-drained	full sun	Pink flowers in spring
Ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeons, evening grosbeaks, sparrows, ground feeding birds, foxes and other mammals eat the berries and take refuge in the low evergreen cover; deer brows the twigs; bees and butterflies harvest the nectar.					
<i>Iris germanica</i>	Bearded Iris	3' h, 5' w	drought tolerant, well-drained	sun or part shade	Dead head in summer; use cut-back foliage for habitat piles.
 ** <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Blue Blossom	15' h, 6' w	dry	full sun	Bright blue blossoms in spring and fall, shiny, evergreen
Early nectar source for butterflies.					
 <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower	2-3' h, 18-24" w	drought tolerant	sun or part shade	Compound purple flowers in mid to late summer
Supports pollinators.					
 <i>Eryngium spp.</i>	Sea Holly	2-3' h, 18-24" w	drought tolerant	sun or part shade	Mid season, steel-blue flower heads
Supports pollinators.					
 <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Lavender	18-24" h	dry to moist	full sun	Herb, June to July and in fall if trimmed, violet blue flowers on dense spikes
Nectar source for hummingbirds and tiger swallowtails, painted ladies, and woodland skipper butterflies.					
 <i>Liatris spicata</i>	Blazing Star	2-4' h, 18" w	well-drained	full sun	Purple rootstocks in late summer
 <i>Lobelia laxiflora</i>	Cardinal Flower	24" h, 24-36" w	dry, well-drained, drought tolerant	full sun	Bright-red flowers with yellow throat June to September
Attracts hummingbirds.					
 <i>Nepeta nervosa</i>	Catmint	12-18" h, 15" w	dry, drought tolerant	full sun	Clusters of lavender flowers and aromatic foliage; trim to stimulate fall growth
Attracts hummingbirds.					
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening Primrose	x 3-4' h	dry	sun to shade	Lemon-scented yellow flowers bloom July to September
Nighttime blooming flowers attract nocturnal moths; birds are attracted to seeds; hummingbirds eat visiting insects; young roots and leaves provide forage for small mammals.					

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Native & Non-Native Xeriscape Pollinator Plants Including Grasses for Nesting Sites

Latin Name	Common Name	PPL Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom	Notes	
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> 'Little Bunny'	Little Bunny Fountain Grass	1' h & w	dry to moist, drought tolerant	sun or part shade		PPL Portland Plant List ** Recommended for urban/smaller gardens  Recommended plants for native bees by The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation	
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> 'Hameln'	Hameln Fountain Grass	2-3' h, 2' w	dry to moist, drought tolerant	sun or part shade			
 <i>Penstemon barbatus</i> 'Red Riding Hood'	Red Riding Hood Penstemon	25-36" h & w	drought tolerant	full sun			
Flowers attract hummingbirds, bumblebees, night-flying moths, and butterflies.							
 <i>Penstemon cardwellii</i>	Cardwell's Penstemon	1' tall h, 16" w	drought tolerant, well-drained	full sun	Purple tubular flowers in summer		
Same as above.							
 ** <i>Penstemon richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Penstemon	x 12-34" h, 1-2' w	drought tolerant	sun or part shade	Lavender flowers late spring to summer		
Same as above.							
 <i>Salvia spp.</i>	Sage	3-5' h & w	drought tolerant	full sun	Tubular lavender flowers spring to summer		
Supports pollinators.							
** <i>Sedum oregonum</i>	Oregon Stonecrop	x 3-6" h, 18" w	well-drained, moist to rather dry	full sun to part shade	Tight yellow flowers July and August, succulent leaves		
** <i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>	Broadleaf Stonecrop	x 2-8" h, 18" w	dry to moist, well-drained	sun or part shade	Yellow flowers spring to summer, succulent leaves		
Host plant for brown elfin and moss elfin butterfly larvae.							
<i>Stipa gigantea</i>	Giant Feather Grass	up to 7' h, 3-5' w 2' h hummock	dry or moist, drought tolerant	full sun	June to Nov; bamboo-like breezy stalks graceful gray-green foliage		
 <i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Mt. Blue-Curls	x small bunch	moist	full sun	Blue flowers in long clusters		
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Brazilian Vervain	x 3-6' h, 18" w	dry or moist	full sun	Tiny, fragrant violet blooms summer to fall		
Attracts hummingbirds.							
 <i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain	x 2-5' h, 2' w	wet, drought tolerant	full sun	Long summer bloom		
Attracts butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds; seeds attract songbirds.							






Ornamental Cutting Garden Plants for Wildlife


Latin Name	Common Name	Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Agrostemma</i>	Corncockles	up to 3' h	moist	full sun	Slender pink flowers with 2-3 thin black lines May to September, atop stiffly erect stem
<i>Alyssum argenteum</i>	Yellow Tuft	1-1.5' h, 1-2' w	well-drained	full sun	Fragrant tiny yellow flowers profuse on erect stems bloom early to mid-summer
 <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	4-5' h, 2-3' w	dry to wet, tolerates clay soil	full sun	Clusters of white to pink star-like blossoms July to August; showy and fragrant
Key host plant for many species of butterflies and moths, including the monarch butterfly.					
 ** <i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy Milkweed	3' h, 1-2' w	moist, well-drained	full sun	Pink and white flowers late spring to mid summer
Key host plant for many species of butterflies and moths, including the monarch butterfly.					
 <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Milkweed	18-24" h & w	well-drained, sandy; drought tolerant	full sun	Sunny orange-yellow star-like blossoms held in broad clusters July to mid-September; decorative seed pods
Key host plant for dogbane tiger moth, milkweed tussock moth, monarch, queen, and cycnia butterfly.					
<i>Calendula</i>	Marigold	1-2' h, 1 - 1.5' w	well-drained	sun or part shade	Edible, orange or yellow short and slender petaled, globe-like flowers bloom spring through mid-fall
Attracts pest eating insects.					
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Bachelor's Button, Cornflower	1-2.5" h	dry to moist	full sun	Edible, intense blue spreading florets surrounding a darker center
<i>Cerinthe major</i>	Cerinthe	16-24" h & w	low water, tolerant of poor soils	sun or part shade	Bright yellow or blue-violet lobe-like blooms mid-spring to summer
 <i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Cosmos	3' h, slender	dry to moist, drought tolerant	full sun	Annual; pink, red, white flowers mid-summer to early fall
<i>Cynoglossum</i>	Chinese Forget-me-not	1-2' h, 1' w	moist, well-drained	full sun and light afternoon shade	Annual; showy sprays of light blue flowers late spring to frost

Notes

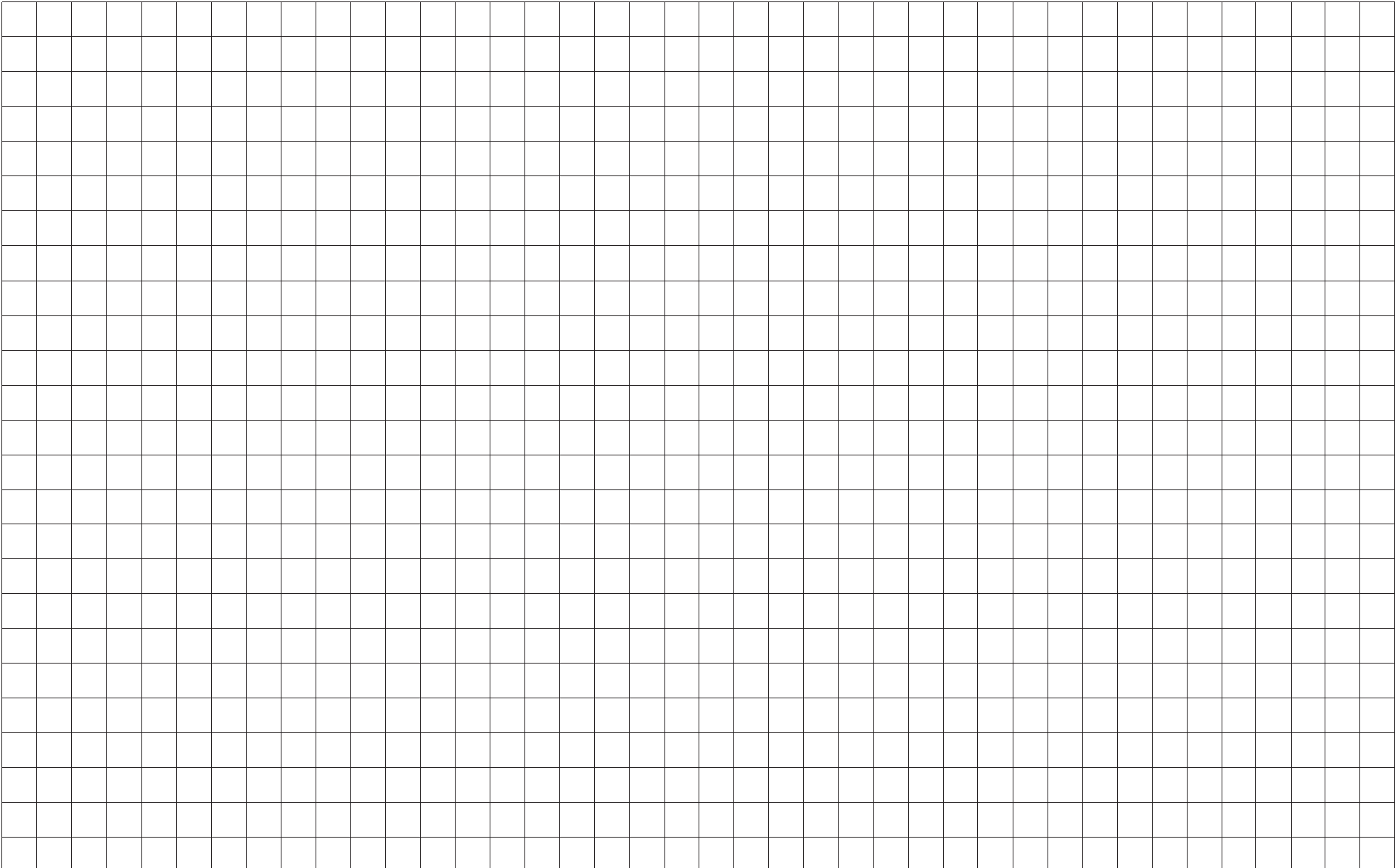
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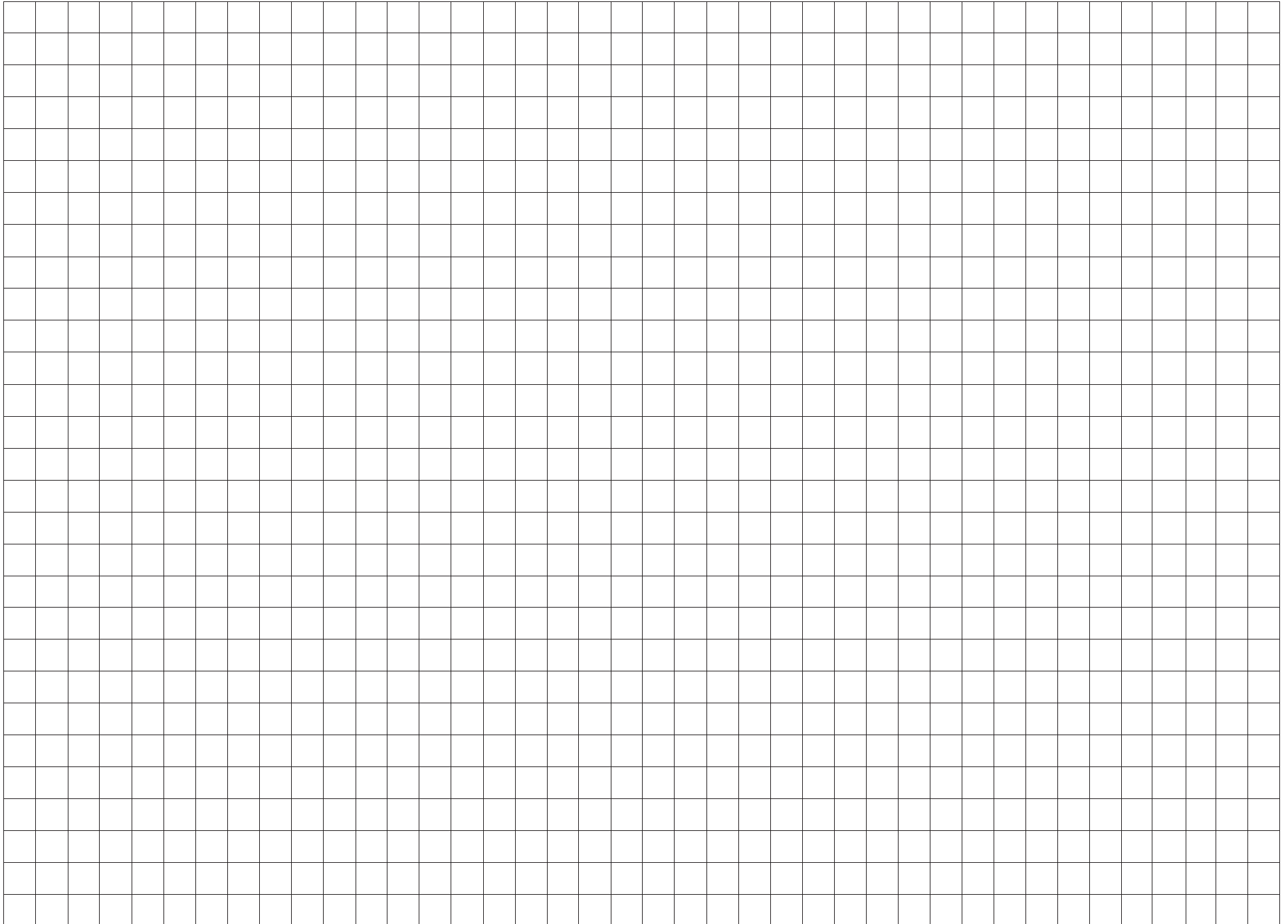
Ornamental Cutting Garden Plants for Wildlife (continued)

Latin Name	Common Name	Height & Width	Soil	Light	Bloom
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Baby's Breath	24-36" h & w	dry to moist, well-drained	full sun	Lacy, floating white blooms June to August
 <i>Helianthus spp.</i>	Sunflowers	4-8' h, narrow	dry, deep, infrequent water	full sun	Annual; masses of 2-4" bright yellow, orange, and copper flowers in early May through summer; allow dried head to remain for self-seeding
Insects overwinter in stems; supports pollinators; seeds attract finches, woodpeckers, jays, finches, chickadees, and titmice; sparrows, juncos, and doves forage for dropped seeds in winter.					
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Sweet Pea	6-9' h, 3-6' w	moist, drought tolerant	sun or part shade	Pea-like seed pods, rose to white pea-like flowers give early spring to fall bloom
<i>Nigella</i>	Love-in-a-mist	18-24" h, 12-18" w	moist, well-drained	full sun	Annual, spring and early summer; solitary small, blue, starry flowers atop stems; Deadhead flowers to extend bloom period.
 <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Ornamental Basil	12-24" h	moist, well-drained	full sun	Summer
 <i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Phacelia	up to 3' h	dry	full sun	Light purple to blue clustered tiny flowers on spikes in early summer
<i>Phygellus x rectus</i>	Cape Fuchsia	2-3' h, 2-3' w	moist, drought tolerant	sun or part shade	Bright scarlet tubular flowers with yellow throat, summer to frost
Attracts hummingbirds; long bloom.					
 <i>Salvia microphylla</i>	Sage	3' h, 3' w	drought tolerant	full sun	Scarlet-red flowers bloom July to October; dense, shrubby evergreen with aromatic foliage
 <i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i>	Mexican Sunflower	3-6' h	dry to moist	full sun	Summer to fall, daisy-like flowers in orange and yellow
<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Zinnia	6-18" h, 6-12" w	well-drained	full sun	Bright petals with many small, ringed stamens
Attracts hummingbirds.					

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