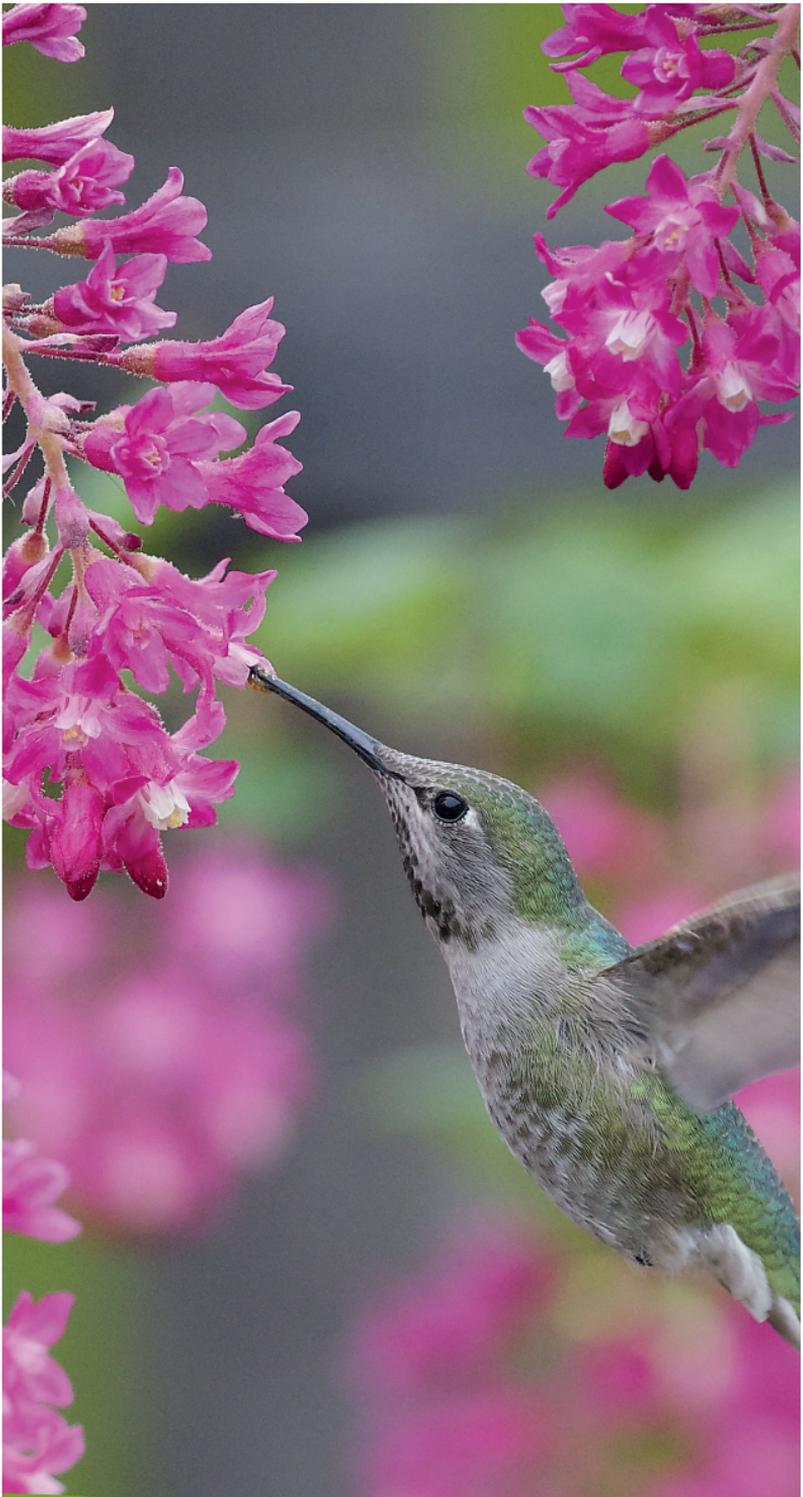


Native plants for Willamette Valley yards



Good for wildlife.
Good for gardens.



Metro

From Metro and local partners



Ladybug on lupine flower

Table of contents

Introduction	2
How to use this guide	7
Plant list	
Large trees	9
Small trees	13
Large shrubs	15
Small and medium shrubs	22
Perennials, annuals and ferns	25
Resources	46
Index	49



Silvery blue butterfly

Introduction

Native plants support wildlife and offer natural benefits

Looking for ways to make your yard and community more sustainable? Planting well-chosen natives can create wildlife habitat, conserve water and reduce the need for pesticides and fertilizers that can pollute local rivers and streams. Using native plants in the landscape also brings the beauty of our region's natural areas closer to home.

Natives nurture natural helpers

Songbirds, bumble bees, butterflies and other beneficial bugs attracted to native plants are not just fun to see. They fight garden pests, pollinate food crops and improve the soil. Native plants support these helpers so well because many have co-evolved over millennia. Add native plants to a portion of your yard and watch nature do some of your chores for you while also helping to protect biodiversity in the region.

Natives can be carefree

Choose native plants adapted to the sun, soil and space where you plan to plant them. Once established, they'll likely thrive without added water, fertilizer or pesticide. Keep in mind that not all native plants are low maintenance in a garden setting. Some – like Nootka rose and Douglas spirea – will need plenty of room to grow or dry soil in summer to limit their spread.



Camas (*Camassia quamash*) and Yellow monkey flower (*Erythranthe guttata*)

Local native plants are best

To help you select local native plants for the greatest benefits to wildlife and your yard, keep these general guidelines in mind:

1. Local species are key. Is the plant native to your ecoregion?

A native plant is a species of plant that has historically grown in a particular area without human introduction. In many ways, the more locally that area can be defined, the better. For home gardening purposes, generally aiming for plants native to your “ecoregion” is a good rule of thumb.

The Willamette Valley (along with the Vancouver, Wash. area) is an ecoregion, meaning that the climate, vegetation, geology, soils and wildlife are similar throughout the area. Plants native to an ecoregion have had thousands of years to adapt to local conditions and, in some cases, co-evolve with the wildlife there.

This booklet primarily includes plants native to the Portland metropolitan area, which is mostly in the Willamette Valley ecoregion. Some plants listed are native to elsewhere in the Willamette Valley and a few from elsewhere in the Coast Range and Cascades ecoregions. See the map at right and the key on page 8 to learn where each plant is native.

2. “Right plant, right place” matters.



Even if a plant is native to your ecoregion, it might not be well-adapted to the particular place where you plan to plant it. This is especially true in urban areas that have been significantly impacted by development. For the best results, always choose plants whose water and soil needs

match your yard and make sure to put sun lovers in the sun and shade lovers in the shade.

Ecoregions of Northwest Oregon and Southwest Washington*



- Coast Range
- Willamette Valley
- Cascades

Portland metropolitan area from the *Portland Plant List*

* Level III ecoregions data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Geological Survey, 2003, epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/ecoregions.htm

3. Don't take native plants from natural areas.



Checkerspot butterfly

Digging or collecting plant material from public natural areas or private lands without permission is illegal, and plants from the wild rarely transplant well. Get your plants from reputable sources that respect and protect our wild lands.

A few non-native plants are bullies

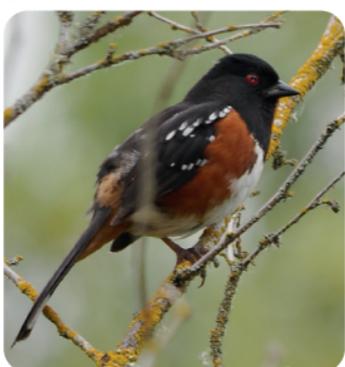
Invasive plants (such as English ivy and Italian arum) are aggressive, non-native plants that crowd out native plants and compete for water, sunlight, nutrients and space. They can easily escape home gardens via wind, water, wildlife or the soles of shoes. If left unchecked, they can severely alter wildlife habitats, crops, stream flows and the diversity of life in natural areas. Do yourself and your local natural area a favor – keep non-native invasive plants out of your yard. For more information on invasives, see Resources on page 48.

Most non-native plants are not invasive, and they include great edibles, ornamentals, medicinals and more. Many are important food sources for local pollinators in urban areas. For best results, choose those that are adapted to your yard, non-invasive, drought-tolerant, pest-resistant and support wildlife.

Gardening with natives – nature is the teacher

Plant in fall or spring, when rains will water for you.

September through March, weather permitting, is the best planting time because it gives roots a chance to grow before dry summer months. Most plants will still



Spotted towhee

need to be watered regularly during the dry months in the first year or two after being planted. Typical urban soils can benefit from some added organic matter – compost is a great source.

Welcome wildlife with healthy habitat.

To attract wildlife, provide a diversity of native plants with a variety of bloom times and heights, from groundcovers to shrubs to trees. With smaller flowering plants, use several of the same variety in a clump so that pollinators will notice them more readily. Add a bird bath, a bug bath (a tray of water with pebbles for perching) or a fountain for water.



Dark-eyed junco



Roughskin newts

Prune lightly or not all at once; spent flowers, seed heads and other plant parts make great food, nesting material and habitat for birds and beneficial insects. Remember that native butterflies and moths are caterpillars when young, and they need to feed on plants' leaves, so tolerating some nibbling is an important part of creating habitat.

Finally, avoid pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc.) as these can be very harmful to wildlife, pets and people.



Earthworms tickle!

How to use this guide

Browse plants by type, or search for names in the index on page 49. Use the plant descriptions and icons to find the “right plant, right place” for your garden. Use the key below to understand the icons. For more information, including where to find natives, learn about invasive weeds, or get help, see Resources on page 46.

Plant icon key



Full sun



Part shade



Shade



Part shade or shade



Full sun or part shade



Full sun, part shade or shade



Dry soil



Moist soil



Wet soil



Moist or wet soil



Dry or moist soil



Dry, moist or wet soil



Supports pollinators



Supports hummingbirds



**Supports pest-eating insects
such as ladybugs**



Supports birds or mammals



Willamette Valley native*



Coast Range native*



Cascades native*



**Native to Willamette Valley,
Coast Range and Cascades***



**Native to Willamette Valley
and Coast Range***



**Native to Willamette Valley
and Cascades***



**Native to Coast Range and
Cascades***

PPL

**On *Portland Plant List*, native
to metropolitan area****

*Plant origin icons do not necessarily represent the full range of a particular plant – just the range within the three ecoregions of Northwestern Oregon. See page 4 for a more detailed map.

**Plants listed with “PPL” above the Oregon icon are historically identified as native to the area within about 15 miles of the center of Portland and are included in the *Portland Plant List* (see map on page 4). Complete botanical references are listed under Resources on page 46.

Plant widths for perennials are based on the estimated size of a 3-year-old clump. Other plant widths are based on the mature size. All plant heights are based on mature size.



Large trees

Grand fir

Abies grandis



Large evergreen tree
240 feet tall, 40 feet wide
Easy to grow

Conifer; blue-green needles have fragrant tangerine smell; great for wind break; prefers well-drained soil



Bigleaf maple

Acer macrophyllum



Large deciduous tree
100 feet tall, 80 feet wide
Easy to grow

Yellow flowers in early spring; large leaves are up to 10-inches wide



Red alder

Alnus rubra



Large deciduous tree
80 feet tall, 30-40 feet wide
Easy to grow

Brownish catkins in early spring; tolerates seasonally-flooded soil



Pacific madrone

Arbutus menziesii



Large evergreen tree
100 feet tall, 40 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Cream flowers mid to late spring; berries for wildlife; red-brown bark; requires very well-drained soil



Incense cedar

Calocedrus decurrens



Large evergreen tree
100-160 feet tall, 30 feet wide
Easy to grow

Drought-tolerant, fragrant conifer; tolerates some shade; prefers well-drained soil



Oregon ash

Fraxinus latifolia



Large deciduous tree
70 feet tall, 25 feet wide
Easy to grow

Greenish flowers in spring on male and female trees; clusters of seed samaras in summer on female trees; great wetland and riparian tree



Sitka spruce

Picea sitchensis



Large evergreen tree
125-230 feet tall, 30 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Conifer with short sharp needles; 3-inch cones; great for erosion control and wind breaks



Shore pine

Pinus contorta var. *contorta*



Large evergreen tree
20-50 feet tall, 30 feet wide
Easy to grow

Conifer; great for erosion control; very adaptable



Ponderosa pine

Pinus ponderosa var. *benthamiana*



Large evergreen tree
150-200 feet tall, 25-30 feet wide
Easy to grow

Conifer; long needles grouped in threes; large cones; prefers well-drained soil; avoid variety from east of the Cascades



Quaking aspen

Populus tremuloides



Large deciduous tree
50 feet tall, 20-25 feet wide
Easy to grow

Green catkin flowers in spring on male trees; leaves appear to shake in wind; smooth bark; spreads by root runners



Douglas fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii



Large evergreen tree
300 feet tall, 30 feet wide
Easy to grow

Fairly fast-growing conifer; great for wind break



Oregon white oak

Quercus garryana



Large deciduous tree
25-70 feet tall, 30-60 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Acorns appear in fall; great habitat tree for many species; slow growing; prefers well-drained soil



Western red cedar

Thuja plicata



Large evergreen tree
230 feet tall, 50 feet wide
Easy to grow

Conifer; small, ½-inch cones; good for erosion control



Western hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla



Large evergreen tree
120-200 feet tall, 30-40 feet wide
Easy to grow

Fairly fast-growing conifer with short needles; 1-inch cones



Mountain hemlock

Tsuga mertensiana



Large evergreen tree
60-120 feet tall, 15 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Slow-growing alpine conifer





Small trees

Vine maple

Acer circinatum



Small deciduous tree
20-25 feet tall, 15-20 feet wide
Easy to grow

Red and white flowers in spring; showy fall foliage



Cascara

Frangula purshiana



Small deciduous tree
30 feet tall, 20 feet wide
Easy to grow

Small, greenish-yellow flowers in spring; small black berries for wildlife; a.k.a. *Rhamnus purshiana*



Western crabapple

Malus fusca



Small deciduous tree
40 feet tall, 25 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

White fragrant flowers in spring; small yellow fruits for wildlife; orange fall foliage



Bitter cherry

Prunus emarginata



Small deciduous tree
50 feet tall, 30 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers in spring; edible red fruit for wildlife



Scouler's willow

Salix scouleriana



Small deciduous tree
40 feet tall, 40 feet wide
Easy to grow

Fast growing; brown flower bracts in spring;
male flowers great for pollinators; multi-stemmed



Blue elderberry

Sambucus nigra ssp. cerulea



Small deciduous tree
30 feet tall, 18 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flower clusters spring to summer; blue edible berries in September; a.k.a. *Sambucus mexicana*



Pacific yew

Taxus brevifolia



Small evergreen tree
20-40 feet tall, 30 feet wide
Easy to grow

Conifer; notable red-brown, scaly bark; red berries for wildlife





Large shrubs

Serviceberry

Amelanchier alnifolia



Large deciduous shrub
6-18 feet tall, 10 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers in spring; edible fruit; fall foliage color



Hairy manzanita

Arctostaphylos columbiana



Large evergreen shrub
15 feet tall, 10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Pink flowers in early summer; smooth reddish bark; requires well-drained soil



Coyote brush

Baccharis pilularis



Large evergreen shrub
8 feet tall, 2-9 feet wide
Easy to grow

Tiny white flowers late summer to early winter; deer resistant; male and female plants; prefers well-drained soil



Oregon tea tree

Ceanothus sanguineus



Large deciduous shrub
8 feet tall, 3-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers late spring to mid summer;
reddish stems and bark



Blue blossom

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus



Large evergreen shrub
18 feet tall, 18 feet wide
Easy to grow

Bright blue blossoms in spring and fall; shiny,
dark-green leaves year-round; prefers well-
drained soil



Snowbrush

Ceanothus velutinus var. *laevigatus*



Large evergreen shrub
8-10 feet tall, 12 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers in summer; glossy, sticky leaves;
sprawling form



Red twig dogwood

Cornus sericea



Large deciduous shrub
15 feet tall, 6-9 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers in late spring; blue fruits; red fall
color; showy red bark; spreads by rhizomes



Silk tassel

Garrya elliptica



Large evergreen shrub
8-20 feet tall, 8-16 feet wide
Easy to grow

Silvery catkins bloom December through spring;
separate male and female plants



Oceanspray

Holodiscus discolor



Large deciduous shrub
15 feet tall, 12 feet wide
Easy to grow

White to cream flowers late spring to late
summer



Black twinberry

Lonicera involucrata



Large deciduous shrub
8-10 feet tall, 4-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Yellow flowers spring to summer; smooth black
berry inside red bracts



Tall Oregon grape

Mahonia aquifolium (*Berberis aquifolium*)



Large evergreen shrub
5-8 feet tall, 2-8 feet wide
Easy to grow *Berberis aquifolium*

Yellow flowers in early spring; edible (sour) fall
fruit; spreads by rhizomes



Indian plum

Oemleria cerasiformis



Large deciduous shrub
15 feet tall, 5-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers in early spring; plum-like fruit for wildlife; male and female plants



Lewis' mock orange

Philadelphus lewisii



Large deciduous shrub
6-10 feet tall, 4-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Fragrant white flowers late spring to mid-summer; prefers well-drained soil



Pacific ninebark

Physocarpus capitatus



Large deciduous shrub
8-12 feet tall, 4-7 feet wide
Easy to grow

Clusters of white flowers in late spring; red seed clusters; great for rain gardens



Pacific rhododendron

Rhododendron macrophyllum



Large evergreen shrub
10-25 feet tall, 5-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Pink flowers May to June; prefers acidic, well-drained soils high in organic matter



Western azalea

Rhododendron occidentale



Large deciduous shrub
4-8 feet tall, 3-8 feet wide
Easy to grow

White to pink flowers spring to early summer;
fragrant



Golden currant

Ribes aureum



Large deciduous shrub
3-10 feet tall, 3-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Yellow spring blooms; greenish to red leaves;
fragrant



Red-flowering currant

Ribes sanguineum var. *sanguineum*



Large deciduous shrub
4-10 feet tall, 3-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Red or pink flower clusters in early spring;
berries for wildlife in fall; prefers well-drained
soil



Nootka rose

Rosa nutkana var. *nutkana*



Large deciduous shrub
6-10 feet tall, 3-4 feet wide
Easy to grow

Large pink flowers spring to mid summer; large
scarlet rosehips; pair of thorns at the base of
each leaf; spreads by rhizomes



Swamp rose

Rosa pisocarpa



Large deciduous shrub
6 feet tall, 2-3 feet wide
Easy to grow

Clustered pink blooms in early summer; small purple hips; thicket forming; spreads by rhizomes



Thimbleberry

Rubus parviflorus



Large deciduous shrub
4-6 feet tall, 3-6 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers spring to summer; edible, raspberry-like fruit; thicket forming; spreads vigorously by rhizomes



Salmonberry

Rubus spectabilis



Large deciduous shrub
4-10 feet tall, 4-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Magenta flowers spring to summer; edible, orange, raspberry-like fruit; thicket forming



Red elderberry

Sambucus racemosa var. arborescens



Large deciduous shrub
8-20 feet tall, 6.5-20 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers in spring; edible red fruit must be boiled for human consumption; a.k.a. *Sambucus racemosa*



Douglas spirea

Spiraea douglasii



Large deciduous shrub
6 feet tall, 3-7 feet wide
Easy to grow

Upright, pink flower plumes mid to late summer;
spreads by rhizomes; good for rain gardens



Evergreen huckleberry

Vaccinium ovatum



Large evergreen shrub
4-8 feet tall, 3-6 feet wide
Easy to grow

Light pink flowers spring to summer; edible
fruit for people and wildlife; great foliage plant;
slow-growing; prefers well-drained soil



Red huckleberry

Vaccinium parvifolium



Large deciduous shrub
8-10 feet tall, 6 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Creamy bell flowers spring to summer;
delicate foliage; edible red berries for wildlife;
prefers soil high in compost



Western viburnum

Viburnum ellipticum



Large deciduous shrub
6-10 feet tall, 5-8 feet wide
Easy to grow

Clusters of small, white flowers in early summer;
berries in fall for wildlife; red fall color





Small and medium shrubs

Kinnikinnick

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi



Small evergreen shrub
5-8 inches tall, 2-15 feet wide
Easy to grow

Groundcover; pink flowers in spring; edible red berries for wildlife; prefers well-drained soil



Oregon wintergreen

Gaultheria ovatifolia



Small evergreen shrub
3 inches tall, 1-3 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Pink bell-shaped flowers in summer; edible fruit for wildlife; good for rain gardens



Salal

Gaultheria shallon



Small evergreen shrub
1-5 feet tall, 1-5 feet wide
Easy to grow

Pink flowers spring to summer; edible berries in fall; spreads by rhizomes



Western twinflower

Linnaea borealis ssp. longiflora



Small evergreen shrub
6 inches tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Trailing groundcover; bell-shaped, paired, pink flowers in summer



Pink honeysuckle

Lonicera hispidula var. hispidula



Deciduous vine
12 feet tall, 10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Pink flowers in summer



Cascade Oregon grape

Mahonia nervosa (Berberis nervosa)



Small evergreen shrub
2 feet tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Yellow flowers in early spring; fall fruit for wildlife



Oregon boxwood

Paxistima myrsinites



Small evergreen shrub
3 feet tall, 3 feet wide
Easy to grow

Small, fragrant, maroon flowers spring to summer; glossy leaves; prefers well-drained soil



Gummy gooseberry

Ribes lobbii



Small deciduous shrub
4 feet tall, 4 feet wide
Easy to grow

Reddish, fuchsia-like flowers in late spring;
sticky, green berries for wildlife



Baldhip rose

Rosa gymnocarpa



Small deciduous shrub
5 feet tall, 2-8 feet wide
Easy to grow

Pink, fragrant flowers in late spring; small scarlet
rosehips; spreads by rhizomes



Birch-leaved spirea

Spiraea betulifolia var. *lucida*



Small deciduous shrub
3 feet tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Dark-green, shiny leaves; flat white flowers in
summer; very adaptable



Common snowberry

Symphoricarpos albus



Small deciduous shrub
3-6 feet tall, 6-13 feet wide
Easy to grow

Pink flowers spring to summer; inedible white
berries in fall and winter; spreads by rhizomes





Perennials, annuals and ferns

Yarrow

Achillea millefolium



Perennial

1-2 feet tall, 24 inches wide

Easy to grow

White flowers spring to fall; can spread vigorously by rhizomes and seed



Vanilla leaf

Achlys triphylla



Perennial

8-16 inches tall, 1 foot wide

Moderately hard to grow

White flower spike atop large flat leaf spring to summer; fragrant dried leaves



Northern maidenhair fern

Adiantum aleuticum



Deciduous fern

10-30 inches tall, 12-30 inches wide

Moderately hard to grow

Delicate foliage on black stems; grows best in wet soil



Nodding onion

Allium cernuum



Perennial

6-20 inches tall, 12-18 inches wide

Easy to grow

Pink flowers in summer; great for rock gardens; prefers well-drained soil



Pearly everlasting

Anaphalis margaritacea



Perennial

1-3 feet tall, 18-24 inches wide

Easy to grow

White flowers summer to fall; silver-gray foliage; tolerates full sun; spreads by rhizomes and seed



Columbian windflower

Anemone deltoidea



Perennial

10 inches tall, 8-10 inches wide

Moderately hard to grow

White flowers in late spring to summer



Red columbine

Aquilegia formosa



Perennial

3 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Red to orange flowers spring to summer; great for rain gardens; self-seeds; prefers well-drained soil



Sea pink

Armeria maritima



Evergreen perennial
6-10 inches tall, 8-12 inches wide
Easy to grow

Lavender to pink flowers spring to early summer; good rock garden plant; prefers well-drained soil



Wild ginger

Asarum caudatum



Evergreen perennial
6 inches tall, 3 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Groundcover; unique maroon flowers hidden under heart-shaped, glossy leaves in spring; edible roots



Showy milkweed

Asclepias speciosa



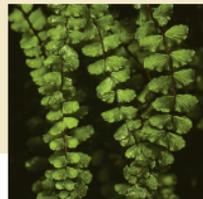
Perennial
3 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Fragrant pink flowers in summer; Monarch butterfly host plant; spreads by seed; prefers well-drained soil



Maidenhair spleenwort

Asplenium trichomanes



Evergreen fern
6-12 inches tall, 30 inches wide
Easy to grow

Notable black stems; great for shady rock gardens



Lady fern

Athyrium filix-femina



Deciduous fern
4 feet tall, 24 inches wide
Easy to grow

Large delicate leaves; great for shady rain gardens



Deer fern

Blechnum spicant



Evergreen fern
1-3 feet tall, 2 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Great for shady rain gardens; a.k.a.
Struthiopteris spicant



Large boykinia

Boykinia major



Perennial
1-3 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers in summer; great for woodland gardens; spreads vigorously by rhizomes



Common camas

Camassia quamash



Perennial
30 inches tall, 6-12 inches wide
Easy to grow

Purple flowers in spring; great for rain gardens; needs dry summer soil



Common harebell

Campanula rotundifolia



Perennial
1 foot tall, 16 inches wide
Easy to grow

Thin, papery, bell-like blue flowers early summer to early fall; good groundcover



Fireweed

Chamaenerion angustifolium



Perennial
6 feet tall, 1 foot wide
Easy to grow

Pink spiked flowers in summer; grows after burns; spreads vigorously by seed; a.k.a. *Chamerion angustifolium* and *Epilobium angustifolium*



Enchanter's nightshade

Circaea alpina ssp. *pacifica*



Perennial
4-10 inches tall, 1-2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Small white-pink flowers atop stalks; good riparian plant; spreads by seed, but is easy to pull



Farewell-to-spring

Clarkia amoena



Annual
2 feet tall, 1 foot wide
Easy to grow

Bright pink flowers with red spots in early summer; prefers well-drained soil; great for rock garden



Small blue-eyed Mary

Collinsia parviflora



Annual

2-16 inches tall, 2-3 inches wide

Easy to grow

Groundcover; showy white-blue flowers in mid-late spring



Bunchberry

Cornus unalaschensis



Evergreen perennial

4-8 inches tall, 6-12 inches wide

Moderately hard to grow

Greenish-white flowers in late spring; red berries; needs acidic, organic soil; a.k.a. *Cornus canadensis*



Scouler's corydalis

Corydalis scouleri



Perennial

4 feet tall, 3 feet wide

Easy to grow

Pink blooms in late spring; prefers highly organic soil



Tufted hairgrass

Deschampsia cespitosa



Perennial grass

2-3 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Densely-tufted grass with bronze spikelets; good wetland plant



Pacific bleeding heart

Dicentra formosa ssp. *formosa*



Perennial

12-18 inches tall, 18-24 inches wide

Easy to grow

Pink flowers spring to summer; spreads by seed



Cluster lily

Dichelostemma congestum



Perennial

1-3 feet tall, 6 inches wide

Easy to grow

Pale lavender flower clusters in spring; prefers well-drained soil



Henderson's shooting star

Dodecatheon hendersonii



Perennial

1 foot tall, 6 inches wide

Easy to grow

Pink flowers spring to summer; great for rock gardens; prefers well-drained soil



Blue wildrye

Elymus glaucus



Perennial grass

4 feet tall, 1.5-2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Bunchgrass; thin, flat blades with erect flower spike; good riparian plant



Seaside daisy

Erigeron glaucus



Evergreen perennial
1-2 feet tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Showy light-purple and yellow flowers spring to fall; nice groundcover; spreads by rhizomes



Showy fleabane

Erigeron speciosus



Perennial
6-30 inches tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Purple flowers all summer



Oregon sunshine

Eriophyllum lanatum var. *leucophyllum*



Perennial
6-24 inches tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Yellow flowers spring to summer; prefers well-drained soil; reseeds easily



Yellow monkey flower

Erythranthe guttata



Perennial
6-24 inches tall, 1-3 feet wide
Easy to grow

Yellow flowers spring to summer; great for rain gardens; spreads vigorously by seed; a.k.a. *Mimulus guttatus*



White fawn lily

Erythronium oregonum



Perennial

1 foot tall, 6-8 inches wide

Moderately hard to grow

Showy white nodding flowers in spring; great for woodland gardens; prefers well-drained soil



California fescue

Festuca californica



Perennial grass

2-3 feet tall, 3 feet wide

Easy to grow

Blue-green clumping bunchgrass; tan flower stalks spring to summer; good for erosion control



Coastal strawberry

Fragaria chiloensis



Evergreen perennial

4 inches tall, 3 feet wide

Easy to grow

White flowers spring to summer; edible fruit for wildlife; spreads vigorously by runners, but is easy to remove; prefers well-drained soil



Woodland strawberry

Fragaria vesca ssp. *bracteata*



Perennial

6 inches tall, 1 foot wide

Easy to grow

White flowers in late spring; good groundcover; edible fruit; spreads; prefers well-drained soil



Wild strawberry

Fragaria virginiana ssp. *platypetala*



Semi-evergreen perennial
3-5 inches tall, 1 foot wide
Easy to grow

Groundcover; white flowers in late spring; edible fruit



Globe gilia

Gilia capitata



Annual
1-3 feet tall, 8-10 inches wide
Easy to grow

Blue, globe-like flowers in late spring



Rattlesnake plantain

Goodyera oblongifolia



Evergreen perennial
6-18 inches tall, 8-12 inches wide
Easy to grow

Small white flowers in late summer; rattlesnake skin-like look on leaves; prefers well-drained soil



Western oak fern

Gymnocarpium disjunctum



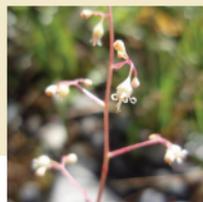
Deciduous fern
6-16 inches tall, 6 feet wide
Easy to grow

Groundcover; light green fronds; a.k.a. *Gymnocarpium dryopteris*



Small-flowered alumroot

Heuchera micrantha var. *micrantha*



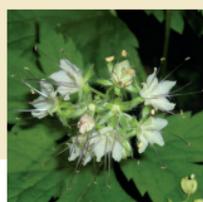
Evergreen perennial
1-2 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide
Easy to grow

White flowers spring to summer; great for rain gardens; prefers well-drained soil



Pacific waterleaf

Hydrophyllum tenuipes



Perennial
12-30 inches tall, 5 feet wide
Easy to grow

Groundcover; white flowers in spring; competes with English ivy; goes dormant without summer water



Oregon iris

Iris tenax var. *tenax*



Perennial
10-20 inches tall, 1-2 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Purple blooms in spring; great for rain gardens



Pacific rush

Juncus effusus ssp. *pacificus*



Evergreen perennial
1-3 feet tall, 3-4 feet wide
Easy to grow

Grasslike; inconspicuous brown flowers in summer; great for rain gardens; spreads by rhizomes



Dagger-leaf rush

Juncus ensifolius



Perennial

1-2 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Iris-like leaves; great for rain gardens; spreads vigorously by rhizomes and seeds



Spreading blue rush

Juncus patens



Evergreen perennial

1-2 feet tall, 1.5-3 feet wide

Easy to grow

Groundcover; clustered brown blooms in summer; good riparian plant



Prairie junegrass

Koeleria macrantha



Perennial grass

1-2 feet tall, 3-4 feet wide

Easy to grow

Bluish-gray leaves; tiny yellow flowers in summer; silvery-spiked seed heads



Tiger lily

Lilium columbianum



Perennial

3-4 feet tall, 1 foot wide

Easy to grow

Large, nodding, orange blooms with maroon spots in summer



Large-leaved lupine

Lupinus polyphyllus var. *polyphyllus*



Perennial

4 feet tall, 2-3 feet wide

Easy to grow

Purple-blue summer blossoms; great for rain gardens; spreads vigorously by seed, but is easy to pull



Riverbank lupine

Lupinus rivularis



Perennial

3 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Purple flowers spring to summer; great for rain gardens; prefers well-drained soil; spreads vigorously by seed, but is easy to pull



Western starflower

Lysimachia latifolia



Perennial

4-8 inches tall, 1 foot wide

Easy to grow

Groundcover; white-pink, star-like flowers in late spring; a.k.a. *Trientalis latifolia*



False lily of the valley

Maianthemum dilatatum



Perennial

1 foot tall, 2-3 feet wide

Easy to grow

Groundcover; white flowers spring to summer; spreads by rhizomes



False Solomon's seal

Maianthemum racemosum



Perennial

1-3 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Clusters of white flowers late spring; fragrant;

a.k.a. *Smilacina racemosa*



Starry false Solomon's seal

Maianthemum stellatum



Perennial

1-2 feet tall, 1 foot wide

Easy to grow

White flowers late spring; great for woodland

gardens; a.k.a. *Smilacina stellata*



Rusty-hair saxifrage

Micranthes rufidula



Perennial

10 inches tall, 6 inches wide

Easy to grow

White flowers spring to summer; great for

rock gardens; prefers well-drained soil;

a.k.a. *Saxifraga occidentalis* var. *rufidula*



Creeping miterwort

Mitella caulescens



Perennial

8-16 inches tall, 1 foot wide

Easy to grow

Small, green blooms on stalks mid-spring to summer



Grasswidow

Olsynium douglasii var. *douglasii*



Perennial

6-16 inches tall, 1 foot wide

Moderately hard to grow

Reddish-purple spring flowers on grass-like foliage; great for rain gardens; needs good drainage and dry soil in summer



Oregon redwood sorrel

Oxalis oregana



Semi-evergreen perennial

8 inches tall, 2-3 feet wide

Easy to grow

White flowers with red veins spring to summer; great groundcover for dry shade; spreads by rhizomes



Cardwell's penstemon

Penstemon cardwellii



Evergreen perennial

1 foot tall, 16 inches wide

Moderately hard to grow

Purple tubular flowers in summer; good for rock gardens; prefers well-drained soil



Richardson's penstemon

Penstemon richardsonii



Perennial

12-34 inches tall, 1-2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Finely-dissected leaves; lavender flowers late spring to summer; great for rock gardens



Cascade penstemon

Penstemon serrulatus



Semi-evergreen perennial

1-2 feet tall, 1 foot wide

Easy to grow

Purple flowers in summer; nice cut flowers; good for rain gardens



Spreading phlox

Phlox diffusa



Evergreen perennial

4 inches tall, 12-18 inches wide

Easy to grow

Pink flowers in spring; great for rock gardens; prefers well-drained soil



Licorice fern

Polypodium glycyrrhiza



Semi-evergreen fern

6-12 inches tall, 1 foot wide

Moderately hard to grow

Edible roots taste like licorice; grows well with moss; grows on Bigleaf maple branches



Sword fern

Polystichum munitum



Evergreen fern

2-5 feet tall, 2-4 feet wide

Easy to grow

Beautiful leaves with a dramatic shape; thrives in most conditions



Smith's fairy lantern

Prosartes smithii



Perennial

1-3 feet tall, 1 foot wide

Easy to grow

White, bell-shaped flowers in late spring;
orange-red berries in fall



Western coneflower

Rudbeckia occidentalis



Perennial

2-6 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Pale green/ purple-brown disk flowers



Oregon stonecrop

Sedum oreganum



Evergreen perennial

3-6 inches tall, 18 inches wide

Easy to grow

Yellow flowers in summer; succulent-leaved
groundcover; great for rock gardens; prefers
well-drained soil



Broadleaf stonecrop

Sedum spathulifolium



Evergreen perennial

2-8 inches tall, 18 inches wide

Easy to grow

Yellow flowers spring to summer; succulent-
leaved groundcover; great for rock gardens;
prefers well-drained soil



Meadow checkerbloom

Sidalcea campestris



Perennial

2-6 feet tall, 8-12 inches wide

Easy to grow

Pink flowers in summer; prefers well-drained soil



Western blue-eyed grass

Sisyrinchium bellum



Perennial

8-12 inches tall, 6-12 inches wide

Easy to grow

Blue blossoms spring to summer on grass-like foliage; great for rain gardens



Golden-eyed grass

Sisyrinchium californicum



Perennial

8-20 inches tall, 6-12 inches wide

Easy to grow

Yellow summer flowers on grass-like foliage; great for rain gardens; spreads vigorously by rhizomes



Canada goldenrod

Solidago elongata



Perennial

2-5 feet tall, 2-3 feet wide

Easy to grow

Clusters of yellow flowers summer to fall; spreads by seed; a.k.a. *Solidago canadensis* ssp. *elongata*



Douglas' aster

Symphyotrichum subspicatum



Perennial

1-4 feet tall, 2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Purple flowers summer to fall; great for rain gardens; spreads vigorously by rhizomes and seed; a.k.a. *Aster subspicatus*



Spring queen

Synthyris reniformis



Perennial

4-6 inches tall, 6 inches wide

Moderately hard to grow

Purple flowers late winter to spring; great for woodland gardens; prefers well-drained soil



Fringe cup

Tellima grandiflora



Perennial

12-30 inches tall, 1-3 feet wide

Easy to grow

Creamy flowers on stalks in spring; spreads vigorously by seed



Western meadow rue

Thalictrum occidentale



Perennial

20-40 inches tall, 1-3 feet wide

Easy to grow

Small pink and greenish flowers spring to summer; requires male and female plants if seed production desired



Piggyback plant

Tolmiea menziesii



Perennial

12-30 inches tall, 1 foot wide

Easy to grow

Groundcover; maroon flowers spring to summer; spreads by seed



Sweet trillium

Trillium albidum



Perennial

1.5 feet tall, 1.5 feet wide

Moderately hard to grow

Large, 3-petaled, white flowers in spring



Western trillium

Trillium ovatum



Perennial

4-18 inches tall, 6-24 inches wide

Moderately hard to grow

White flowers in spring; great for woodland gardens



Common cattail

Typha latifolia



Evergreen perennial

6 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide

Easy to grow

Brown, cigar-shaped bloom in summer; wetland plant



Inside-out flower

Vancouveria hexandra



Perennial

8-16 inches tall, 12-24 inches wide

Easy to grow

Slender white flowers mid to late spring; great for woodland gardens



Early blue violet

Viola adunca



Perennial

4-inches tall, 18-inches wide

Easy to grow

Purple flowers spring to summer; great for rain gardens; spreads by seed



Stream violet

Viola glabella



Perennial

4-9 inches, 6-12 inches wide

Easy to grow

Yellow flowers spring to summer; great for rain gardens; spreads by seed



Beargrass

Xerophyllum tenax



Evergreen perennial

5 feet tall, 4 feet wide

Moderately hard to grow

Showy white flower on tall stalk late spring to late summer; grass-like leaves; fragrant; prefers well-drained soil





Bunchberry (*Cornus unalaschensis*)

Resources

Botanical references

Christy, John A., Angela Kimpo, Vernon Marttala, Philip K. Gaddis, and Nancy L. Christy. *Urbanizing Flora of Portland, Oregon, 1906-2008*. Native Plant Society of Oregon, 2009.

Krukeberg, Arthur R. *Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Washington Press, 1996.

Oregon Flora Project Plant Atlas, oregonflora.org.

Pojar, Jim and Andy Mackinnon. *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast*. Lone Pine Publishing, 1994.

Portland Plant List 2016, portlandoregon.gov.

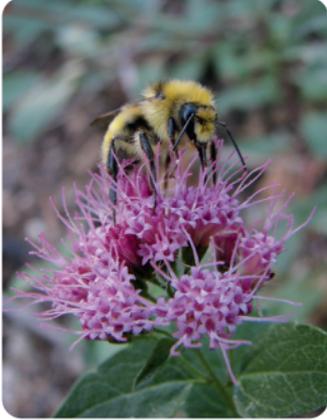
Robson, Kathleen A., Alice Richter, and Marianne Filbert. *Encyclopedia of Northwest Native Plants for Gardens and Landscapes*. Timber Press, 2008.

Turner, M., and P. Gustafson. *Wildflowers of the Pacific Northwest*. Timber Press, 2006.

USDA, NRCS. 2019. The PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>, 3 November 2019). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA.

Plant sources

Many garden centers carry plants native to the Pacific Northwest. Reward them with your patronage and



Bumblebee on Snakeroot (*Ageratina occidentalis*)

tell them about your interest in having them carry more local native plants – especially ones that are grown from seeds or cuttings from the wild in your ecoregion. The East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District maintains a list of Northern Willamette Valley native plant

sales and retail and wholesale nurseries (emswcd.org). To find retail garden centers near you, consult the Oregon Association of Nurseries (plantsomethingoregon.com).

Design help

American Society of Landscape Architects, aslaoregon.org

Association of Northwest Landscape Designers, anld.com

Association of Professional Landscape Designers, apldoregon.org

Backyard Habitat Certification Program, backyardhabitats.org

East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District list of self-identified designers and contractors for “naturescaping and sustainable landscapes” and free naturescaping workshops, emswcd.org

EcoBiz certified landscapers, ecobiz.org/landlist.htm

Great Plant Picks, greatplantpicks.org

King County Native Plant Finder and planting plans, kingcounty.gov/gonative

Oregon Tilth Organic Land Care accredited practitioners, tilth.org/education/resources/organic-land-care-accredited-practitioners

Plant Native, plantnative.org

Invasive plant information

Garden Smart Oregon, a guide to non-invasive plants, portlandoregon.gov/bes/47570

Invasive plant information from 4-County Cooperative Weed Management Area, 4countycwma.org

Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program, oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/pages/index.aspx

Other resources

Attracting Native Pollinators – Protecting North America’s Bees and Butterflies by Eric Mader, Matthew Shepherd, Mace Vaughn, Scott Hoffman Black and Gretchen LeBuhn. Storey Publishing, 2011.

Bringing Nature Home by Douglas W. Tallamy, 2009, Portland, Oregon, Timber Press.

Clean Water Services Native Plant Finder, cleanwaterservices.org/gonative

Gardening with Oregon Native Plants West of the Cascades, OSU Extension Service publication EC1577, catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1577

Metro natural gardening program, oregonmetro.gov/garden

Native Plants of the Southern Willamette Valley: a Resource List for Homeowners and Professionals by Bruce Newhouse, 2012. Salix Associates, salixassociates.com/resources.html

Native Plant Society of Oregon, Using native plants for gardening, npsoregon.org/landscaping1.html

Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides, pesticide.org

Oregon State University Department of Horticulture Landscape Plants database, oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants

Oregon State University Extension Service Master Gardeners™, metromastergardeners.org

Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, xerces.org.



Meadowhawk dragonfly



Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*)

Index

A

- Abies grandis*, 9
- Acer circinatum*, 13
- Acer macrophyllum*, 9
- Achillea millefolium*, 25
- Achlys triphylla*, 25
- Adiantum aleuticum*, 25
- Allium cernuum*, 26
- Alnus rubra*, 9
- Amelanchier alnifolia*, 15
- Anaphalis margaritacea*, 26
- Anemone deltoidea*, 26
- Aquilegia formosa*, 26
- Arbutus menziesii*, 10
- Arctostaphylos columbiana*, 15
- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, 22
- Armeria maritima*, 27
- Asarum caudatum*, 27
- Asclepias speciosa*, 27
- Asplenium trichomanes*, 27
- Aster subspicatus*, 43
- Athyrium filix-femina*, 28

B

- Baccharis pilularis*, 15
- Baldhip rose, 24
- Beargrass, 45

- Berberis aquifolium*, 17
- Berberis nervosa*, 23
- Bigleaf maple, 9
- Birch-leaved spirea, 24
- Bitter cherry, 14
- Black twinberry, 17
- Blechnum spicant*, 28
- Blue blossom, 16
- Blue elderberry, 14
- Blue wildrye, 31
- Boykinia major*, 28
- Broadleaf stonecrop, 41
- Bunchberry, 30, 46

C

- California fescue, 33
- Calocedrus decurrens*, 10
- Camassia quamash*, 2, 28
- Campanula rotundifolia*, 29
- Canada goldenrod, 42
- Cardwell's penstemon, 39
- Cascade Oregon grape, 23
- Cascade penstemon, 40
- Cascara, 13
- Ceanothus sanguineus*, 16
- Ceanothus thrysiflorus*, 16
- Ceanothus velutinus* var. *laevigatus*, 16
- Chamerion angustifolium*, 29

.....

Circaea alpina ssp. *pacifica*, 29
Clarkia amoena, 29
Cluster lily, 31
Coastal strawberry, 33
Collinsia parviflora, 30
Columbian windflower, 26
Common camas, 2, 28
Common cattail, 44
Common harebell, 29
Common snowberry, 24
Cornus canadensis, 30
Cornus sericea, 16
Cornus unalaschkensis, 30, 46
Corydalis scouleri, 30
Coyote brush, 15
Creeping miterwort, 38

D

Dagger-leaf rush, 36
Deer fern, 28
Deschampsia cespitosa, 30
Dicentra formosa ssp. *formosa*,
31
Dichelostemma congestum, 31
Dodecatheon hendersonii, 31
Douglas' aster, 43
Douglas fir, 11
Douglas spirea, 21

E

Early blue violet, 45
Elymus glaucus, 31
Enchanter's nightshade, 29
Epilobium angustifolium, 29
Erigeron glaucus, 32
Erigeron speciosus, 32
Eriophyllum lanatum var.
leucophyllum, 32
Erythranthe guttata, 2, 32
Erythronium oregonum, 33
Evergreen huckleberry, 21

F

False lily of the valley, 37
False Solomon's seal, 38
Farewell-to-spring, 29
Festuca californica, 33
Fireweed, 29
Fragaria chiloensis, 33
Fragaria vesca ssp. *bracteata*,
33
Fragaria virginiana ssp.
platypetala, 34
Frangula purshiana, 13
Fraxinus latifolia, 10
Fringe cup, 43

G

Garrya elliptica, 17
Gaultheria ovatifolia, 22
Gaultheria shallon, 22
Gilia capitata, 34
Globe gilia, 34
Golden currant, 19
Golden-eyed grass, 42
Goodyera oblongifolia, 34
Grand fir, 9
Grasswidow, 39
Gummy gooseberry, 24
Gymnocarpium disjunctum, 34
Gymnocarpium dryopteris, 34

H

Hairy manzanita, 15
Henderson's shooting star, 31
Heuchera micrantha var.
micrantha, 35
Holodiscus discolor, 17
Hydrophyllum tenuipes, 35

I

Incense cedar, 10
Indian plum, 18
Inside-out flower, 45
Iris tenax var. *tenax*, 35

J

Juncus effusus ssp. *pacificus*,
35
Juncus ensifolius, 36
Juncus patens, 36

K

Kinnikinnick, 22
Koeleria macrantha, 36

L

Lady fern, 28
Large boykinia, 28
Large-leaved lupine, 1, 37
Lewis' mock orange, 18
Licorice fern, 40
Lilium columbianum, 36
Linnaea borealis ssp. *longiflora*,
23
Lonicera hispidula var. *hispidula*,
23
Lonicera involucrata, 17
Lupinus polyphyllus var.
polyphyllus, 1, 37
Lupinus rivularis, 37
Lysimachia latifolia, 37



Scrub jay with acorn

M

- Mahonia aquifolium* (*Berberis aquifolium*), 17
- Mahonia nervosa* (*Berberis nervosa*), 23
- Maianthemum dilatatum*, 37
- Maianthemum racemosum*, 38
- Maianthemum stellatum*, 38
- Maidenhair spleenwort, 27
- Malus fusca*, 13
- Meadow checkerbloom, 42
- Micranthes rufidula*, 38
- Mimulus guttatus*, 2, 32
- Mitella caulescens*, 38
- Mountain hemlock, 12

N

- Nodding onion, 26
- Nootka rose, 19, 49
- Northern maidenhair fern, 25

O

- Oceanspray, 17
- Oemleria cerasiformis*, 18
- Olsynium douglasii* var. *douglasii*, 39
- Oregon Ash, 10
- Oregon boxwood, 23
- Oregon iris, 35
- Oregon redwood sorrel, 39
- Oregon stonecrop, 41
- Oregon sunshine, 32
- Oregon tea tree, 16
- Oregon white oak, 12, 53
- Oregon wintergreen, 22
- Oxalis oregana*, 39

P

- Pacific bleeding heart, 31
- Pacific madrone, 10
- Pacific ninebark, 18
- Pacific rhododendron, 18
- Pacific rush, 35

- Pacific waterleaf, 35
- Pacific yew, 14
- Paxistima myrsinites*, 23
- Pearly everlasting, 26
- Penstemon cardwellii*, 39
- Penstemon richardsonii*, 39
- Penstemon serrulatus*, 40
- Philadelphus lewisii*, 18
- Phlox diffusa*, 40
- Physocarpus capitatus*, 18
- Picea sitchensis*, 10
- Piggyback plant, 44
- Pink honeysuckle, 23
- Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*, 11
- Pinus ponderosa* var. *benthamiana*, 11
- Polypodium glycyrrhiza*, 40
- Polystichum munitum*, 40
- Ponderosa pine, 11
- Populus tremuloides*, 11
- Prairie junegrass, 36
- Prosartes smithii*, 41
- Prunus emarginata*, 14
- Pseudotsuga menziesii*, 11

Q

- Quaking aspen, 11
- Quercus garryana*, 12, 53

R

- Rattlesnake plantain, 34
- Red alder, 9
- Red columbine, 26
- Red elderberry, 20
- Red-flowering currant, 19, cover
- Red huckleberry, 21
- Red twig dogwood, 16
- Rhamnus purshiana*, 13
- Rhododendron macrophyllum*, 18
- Rhododendron occidentale*, 19
- Ribes aureum*, 19
- Ribes lobbii*, 24
- Ribes sanguineum* var. *sanguineum*, 19, cover
- Richardson's penstemon, 39
- Riverbank lupine, 37
- Rosa gymnocarpa*, 24
- Rosa nutkana* var. *nutkana*, 19, 49
- Rosa pisocarpa*, 20
- Rubus parviflorus*, 20
- Rubus spectabilis*, 20
- Rudbeckia occidentalis*, 41
- Rusty-hair saxifrage, 38

S

Salal, 22
Salix scouleriana, 14
Salmonberry, 20
Sambucus mexicana, 14
Sambucus nigra ssp. *cerulea*, 14
Sambucus racemosa, 20
Sambucus racemosa var. *arborescens*, 20
Saxifraga occidentalis var. *rufidula*, 38
Scouler's corydalis, 30
Scouler's willow, 14
Sea pink, 27
Seaside daisy, 32
Sedum oreganum, 41
Sedum spathulifolium, 41
Serviceberry, 15
Shore pine, 11
Showy fleabane, 32
Showy milkweed, 27
Sidalcea campestris, 42
Silk tassel, 17
Sisyrinchium bellum, 42
Sisyrinchium californicum, 42
Sitka spruce, 10
Small blue-eyed Mary, 30
Small-flowered alumroot, 35
Smilacina racemosa, 38
Smilacina stellata, 38
Smith's fairy lantern, 41
Snowbrush, 16
Solidago canadensis ssp. *elongata*, 42
Solidago elongata, 42
Spiraea betulifolia var. *lucida*, 24
Spiraea douglasii, 21
Spreading blue rush, 36
Spreading phlox, 40
Spring queen, 43
Starry false Solomon's seal, 38
Stream violet, 45
Struthiopteris spicant, 28
Swamp rose, 20
Sweet trillium, 44
Sword fern, 40
Symphoricarpos albus, 24
Symphyotrichum subspicatum, 43
Synthyris reniformis, 43

T

Tall Oregon grape, 17
Taxus brevifolia, 14

Tellima grandiflora, 43
Thalictrum occidentale, 43
Thimbleberry, 20
Thuja plicata, 12
Tiger lily, 36
Tolmiea menziesii, 44
Trientalis latifolia, 37
Trillium albidum, 44
Trillium ovatum, 44
Tsuga heterophylla, 12
Tsuga mertensiana, 12
Tufted hairgrass, 30
Typha latifolia, 44

V

Vaccinium ovatum, 21
Vaccinium parvifolium, 21
Vancouveria hexandra, 45
Vanilla leaf, 25
Viburnum ellipticum, 21
Vine maple, 13
Viola adunca, 45
Viola glabella, 45

W

Western azalea, 19
Western blue-eyed grass, 42
Western coneflower, 41
Western crabapple, 13
Western hemlock, 12
Western meadow rue, 43
Western oak fern, 34
Western red cedar, 12
Western starflower, 37
Western trillium, 44
Western twinflower, 23
Western viburnum, 21
White fawn lily, 33
Wild ginger, 27
Wild strawberry, 34
Woodland strawberry, 33

X

Xerophyllum tenax, 45

Y

Yarrow, 25
Yellow monkey flower, 2, 32



Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*)

Photo credits

Many thanks to the following photographers for their contributions:

Bartosz Cuber, via Wikimedia Commons*

Dave Powell, USDA Forest Service, via Wikimedia Commons*

East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District

Edward Alverson

James Davis

Jason Hollinger, via Wikimedia Commons*

Jim Cruce

Kathy Pendergrass

Kathy Shearin

King County, Washington

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Linda McMahan

Mike Houck

Nikkie West

nwplants.com

Paul Sanford

Peter Stevens, via Wikimedia Commons*

Roger E. van Gelder (cover photo)

Stan Shebs, via Wikimedia Commons*

Walter Siegmund, via Wikimedia Commons*

Washington State University Extension Service

* Photos from Wikimedia Commons include *Abies grandis*, *Alnus rubra*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Gymnocarpium disjunctum*, *Ribes lobbii*, *Sambucus nigra* ssp. *Cerulean* and *Taxus brevifolia* and are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution - Share Alike 3.0 Unported license.

.....

Notes

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Native plants for Willamette Valley yards is a collaborative effort

This fully-revised and expanded resource, originally created by Metro, is the result of a broad collaboration led by the Adult Conservation Educators working group (ACE). ACE works strategically to cultivate land stewards who protect human health, habitat and clean water.

Adult Conservation Educators



Additional collaborators



Get more copies of this publication for free. Download the file (oregonmetro.gov/nativeplants). Residents of the Portland metropolitan region can call Metro at 503-234-3000. You may also be able to get copies directly from Adult Conservation Educator partners.
