

COMMON NAME GENUS SPECIES	HEIGHT	CLASSIFICATION(S)	HABITAT & GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS. TYPICAL USES & DESCRIPTION.
CONIFER TREES			
Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	250'		Well-drained soils. Windbreaks, firewood, lumber. Fastest growing conifer.
Grand Fir <i>Abies grandis</i>	250'		Moist to dry sites. Used as Christmas trees, lumber. Fragrant needles. Rapid growth. 5-10 cm green cones borne upright on branches.
Noble Fir <i>Abies procera</i>	250'		Found in moist, deep, rich soils. Bluish-green needles. 10-15 cm cones borne upright on branches. Used as Christmas trees, lumber.
Shore Pine <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i>	50'		Highly adaptable. Found in bogs, dunes & rocky hilltops. Good riparian restoration species. Rapid growth.
Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	150'		Prefers moist soils. Used for lumber, firewood. Majestic J-shaped branches. Does not tolerate full sun when young.
Sitka Spruce <i>Picea sitchensis</i> (weevil resistant var.)	200'		Grows on moist sites, but not poorly drained soils. Used for lumber and riparian restoration. Stiff, bluish-green needles not liked by deer.
Ponderosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> (Pierce County var.)	100'		Dry, coarse-textured soils. Used for lumber. 5" needles in bunches of 3. Platey, buff colored bark.
Western Hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	160'		Fairly dry to wet sites. Found on humus as well as mineral soils. Graceful, down-sweeping branches & feathery foliage. State tree of Washington.
Pacific Silver Fir <i>Abies amabilis</i>	150'		Prefers moist soils and seepage areas. Used for lumber. 3-6" purple cones on female trees borne upright on branches.
BROADLEAF TREES			
Pacific Madrone <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	75'		Found on dry, sunny, often rocky sites with coarse textured soils. 6-7 mm fragrant white flowers in clusters and orange-red berries popular with birds.
Oregon White Oak <i>Quercus garryana</i>	60'		Dry, rocky slopes or bluffs, sometimes on deep, rich, well-drained soil along seasonal creeks. Can tolerate flash floods. Acorns provide wildlife food.
Pacific Dogwood <i>Cornus nuttalli</i>	60'		Moist, well drained soils. A challenge to grow, but well worth it. Flowers with large, showy white bracts. Red berries provide wildlife food.
Cascara <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	30'		From wet to dry soils. Good riparian restoration species. Berries favored by birds and stems provide browse for deer.
Sitka Alder <i>Alnus sinuata</i>	10-30'		Nitrogen fixer in wet and poorly drained soils. Shrubby form along streams, but a taller upright form in open sites.
Hooker Willow <i>Salix hookeriana</i>	10-25'		Found in saturated to moist soil conditions, so great for stream bank stabilization and restoration. Multi-stemmed plant with hairy catkins.
Black Hawthorn <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	15'		Found in moist open places, forest edges, and riparian areas. Edible dark purple berries provide food and 1.5" thorns provide protection for birds.
SHRUBS			
Red Osier Dogwood <i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	15'		Well drained soils to wet stream banks. White clustered flowers with bright red twigs in winter. Tolerates pruning.
Vine Maple <i>Acer circinatum</i>	10-30'		Dry to wet areas. Tall and rangy in shade and compact in the sun. Seeds provide wildlife food and stems provide deer browse. Vibrant fall colors.
Red Flowering Currant <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	3-8'		Dry to somewhat moist sites. Chains of pink flowers are a hummingbird magnet. Fruit eaten by birds.
Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	3-8'		Grows in damp, marshy sites to rocky areas. Its white berries persist through the winter. Spreads by rhizomes, making it a good soil stabilizer.
Ninebark <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	15'		Prefers moist soils. Provides seeds and cover for birds. Attractive white flower clusters and peeling cinnamon colored bark.
Mock Orange <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	10'		Found in a wide variety of soil conditions- wet to dry. Showy, fragrant white flowers. Birds eat woody fruit capsules.
Twinyberry <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	12'		Prefers moist soils. Fast growing. Small yellow flowers. The black berries are eaten by some bird species.
Nootka Rose <i>Rosa nutkana</i>	5-15'		Found in a wide variety of soil conditions- wet to dry. Pink five petal flowers are fragrant. Red rose hips.
American Cranberry <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	10-12'		Found in moist soils. White flowers and red drupe berries eaten by birds. Not a cranberry as the name implies.
Red Elderberry <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	15'		Found in moist soils. Creamy white flowers. The bright red berries are eaten by birds and are edible when cooked.
Beaked Hazelnut <i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i>	3-10'		Moist, but well-drained sites. Spreads by suckers. Catkins appear before leaves in spring. Nuts edible, but quickly eaten by jays and squirrels.
Evergreen Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	To 6'		Shorter and bushier in full sun. Tall and leggy in shade. Pink, bell shaped flowers. Sweet purplish-black fruit.
GROUND COVERS			
Kinnikinnick <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	20 cm.		Well-drained soils. Spreads by rooting branches. Erosion control. Red berries provide wildlife food.
Salal <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	2-7' max.		Dry soils. Spreads by suckering. Erosion control. Black berries provide wildlife food. Glossy leaves.

LEGEND: Full sun Partial shade Shade Evergreen Deciduous Flowers Fruit Seeds Rain Garden