

Blueblossom
(California Lilac, Mountain Lilac)
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus



Flower close ups



Winter leaves



Blueblossom in the landscape

A fast growing evergreen large shrub or small tree, 6-20'. Foliage is fine and lustrous. Flowers are pale blue to deep lilac-blue, blooming in clusters in summer. This species is the hardiest of the wild lilacs, but can be subject to disease if planted in wet spots. Many cultivars are available.

Drought tolerant/Grows in sun/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/Nectar source for butterflies/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Food source for native wildlife or rodents

Links:

Plant habit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/ceth1.htm>

Leaf close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/ceth5.htm>

Cascade Oregon Grape (Longleaf Mahonia)
(Berberis (Mahonia) nervosa)



A very small, spreading, broadleaf evergreen shrub to 2'. Has dull green compound leaves and bright yellow flowers on long stalks that are followed by blue fruit.

This shrub can be slow to establish. It spreads slowly, making an elegant tall groundcover for part to full shade areas. The berries are edible and can be a source of winter food for birds.

Links:

Plant habit in the landscape: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/mane1.htm>

Group of flowering plants: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/mane6.htm>

Flower close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/mane7.htm>

Creek Dogwood (Red-Osier Dogwood)

Cornus sericea
Cornus stolonifera



Creek dogwood in a native setting



Creek dogwood berries



Creek dogwood flowers

A mid-height, deciduous, multitrunked shrub or small tree, 6-16'. Flowers are flat-topped clusters of creamy white, followed by white or bluish berries. Creek dogwood is great for winter interest due to the reddish bark. The size can be controlled by cutting the tallest trunks to the base every 2-4 years. It is a vigorous colonizer. Look for native forms of this widespread species. Drought tolerant/Grows in sun or part shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/ Nectar source for butterflies/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Nectar source for hummingbirds/Food source for native wildlife or rodents

Links:

Winter habit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/cose1.htm>

Golden cultivar: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/cosef1.htm>

Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii*



Distinctive cones
and bark



In a garden setting

Tall evergreen conifer, 75-100' in cultivation. Dark green to blue-green foliage with new growth in lighter shades. Deeply furrowed reddish-brown bark. 2-4" hanging cones with distinctive "mouse-tail" bracts.

Suitable for home landscapes with spacious gardens when planted away from homes. Beware of power lines overhead. Cultivars available.

Tree has become symbolic of the Pacific Northwest.

Drought tolerant/Grows in sun or part shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/Food source, shelter, or nesting sites for birds/Food source for native wildlife or rodents/Among species considered to be most valuable wildlife plants

Links:

Young cones : <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/psme8.htm>

Mature cone: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/psme5.htm>

Cultivars: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/psmeg1.htm>

<http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/psmeg1.htm>

Indian Plum (Osoberry)

Oemleria cerasiformis



Small deciduous tree or large multibranched shrub, 15-20'. Pendulous clusters of green and white flowers emerge in late winter. Pendulous red or purple fruits by early summer.

Can sucker from the base. Best used in informal or woodland gardens.

Grows in full sun, part shade or shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Nectar source for hummingbirds/Among species considered to be most valuable wildlife plants.

Links:

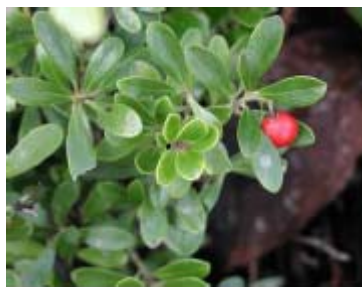
Leaves & fruit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/oece4.htm>

Bark: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/oece5.htm>

Kinnikinnick (Bearberry) (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)



Kinnikinnick in a parking median



Fruit



Flowers



Kinnikinnick as
a streamside
groundcover

Kinnikinnick is a prostrate, evergreen woody plant with long, trailing branches, 6-8" tall. It has leathery leaves and white or pink urn-shaped flowers followed by reddish-brown berries. Kinnikinnick is one of the finest groundcovers for full sun. It forms creeping mats and is best in well-drained soil. It will tolerate sterile soils, but too much moisture and/or shade can foster fungal diseases.

Look for West Coast-named cultivars or native wild types of this widespread species.

Links:

Plant habit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/aruv2.htm>

Flower close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/aruv6.htm>

Leaves & fruit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/aruv5.htm>

Native Plant Profile

Linda R. McMahan

Western Mock Orange

Philadelphus lewisii



A mid-height, multistemmed deciduous shrub to 10 ft. Masses of fragrant, bright white flowers in long clusters in late spring.

To control size and keep flowers low on the shrub, prune oldest individual canes to the base after flowering. Highly recommended for the shrub border. Considered to be the best ornamental mock orange in the U.S. Cultivars are available.

Drought tolerant/Grows in full sun, part shade or shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Food source for native wildlife or rodents/Among species considered to be the most valuable wildlife plants.

Links:

Flower close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/phle4.htm>

Leaf/flower arrangement: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/phle3.htm>

In a border: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/phle1.htm>

Oceanspray (Creambush)
Holodiscus discolor



A mid-height, multistemmed deciduous shrub, 4-15'. Tiny, creamy white flowers in large, pendant clusters in June. Deeply lobed pleasing foliage with golden fall color.

Slow growing when young. Can be difficult to establish.

To control size, prune largest stems at the base. Requires well drained soil. Spent fruit remains on shrub until following season.

Drought tolerant/Sun or part shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/Nectar source for butterflies/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Nectar source for hummingbirds/Food source for native wildlife or rodents

Links:

Plant habit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/hodi6.htm>

Leaf close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/hodi2.htm>

Flower close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/hodi3.htm>

Pacific Madrone *Arbutus menziesii*



Bark close up



Young Pacific madrone in landscape



Pacific madrone
fruits

A medium broadleaf evergreen tree, 30-75'. The distinctive bark is smooth, thin, reddish-brown and peeling. Produces clusters of white to pink urn-shaped flowers followed by bunches of small, bright orange-red berries.

A bold tree, but it can be difficult to establish. It tolerates dry soil and requires well-drained soil to do well. Slow growing and long-lived, it drops litter year-round, which can be messy. Beware of power lines overhead when planting, as it grows tall.

Drought tolerant/Grows in sun or part shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/
Nectar source for butterflies/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Nectar source for hummingbirds/Food source for native wildlife or rodents

Links:

Plant habit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/armen1.htm>

Flowers: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/armen4.htm>

Bark: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/armen6.htm>

Pacific or Western Ninebark *Physocarpus capitatus*



A mid-height, multistemmed deciduous shrub to 8 ft. or more. Leaves resemble some maples. Small white flowers in dense 2-3 inch clusters bloom in late spring. Rose-brown fall color.

Older stems develop shedding bark. Performs best in moist locations.

Grows in full sun, part shade or shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Food source for native wildlife or rodents

Links:

Flower close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/phcap4.htm>

Leaf close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/phcap3.htm>

Ponderosa Pine (Yellow Pine) *Pinus ponderosa*



Tall evergreen conifer to 100' or more. Yellowish-green to dark green needles, 5" long, in bunches of 3. Buff colored bark textured like jigsaw puzzle pieces. Large cones.

Look for Willamette Valley or other forms from west of the Cascades that will tolerate soil moisture. Plant in well-drained soil. Beware of power lines overhead. Do not plant close to buildings because of large size.

Fast-growing and long lived. Cultivars available.

Drought tolerant/Grows in full sun or part shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/
Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Among species considered to be most valuable wildlife plants.

Links:

Needles & cone: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/pipo8.htm>

Bark: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/pipo4.htm>

Plant habit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/pipo1.htm>

Red Flowering Currant (Blood Currant) *Ribes sanguineum*



Red flowering currant



White flowered form



Berries



Pokey's Pink

A mid-height, deciduous shrub, 8-10' or more. Produces many upright stems from the base and is a rapid grower. Leaves are gray-green. Flowers are followed by black fruit with a powdery bloom. The blooms are usually red and emerge before the foliage. They hang in clusters in late winter. Selected flower color forms in shades of red, pink and white and are available.

Drought tolerant/Grows in sun or part shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/
Nectar source for butterflies/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Nectar source for
hummingbirds/Food source for native wildlife or rodents

Links:

Plant habit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/risa1.htm>

Plant habit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/risa2.htm>

Fall aspect: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/risa10.htm>

Salal *Gaultheria shallon*



Salal in a native woodland



Salal flowers



Leaf close up



Salal fruits and leaves

Salal is a small, evergreen shrub, 3-5', with lustrous, dark green leaves and pinkish, showy flowers followed by edible purple berries.

Salal spreads underground to form thick colonies and is often used as a tall groundcover. It is a good option for dry shade.

Drought tolerant/Grows in shade to sun/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Nectar source for hummingbirds/Shelter for native amphibians or reptiles/Food source for native wildlife or rodents

Links:

In the landscape: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/gash1.htm>

Flower close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/gash3.htm>

**Western serviceberry
(Serviceberry)
(Amelanchier alnifolia)**



A large, deciduous, slow growing multi trunked shrub or small tree, 10-15' tall. The bark is an attractive silver color. Leaves are small with yellow to orange fall color. Small white flowers are borne in compact clusters and followed by reddish-purple to black fruits. Serviceberry often forms thickets.

Links:

Plant habit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/amal1.htm>

Fruiting branches: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/amal4.htm>

Fall leaves: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/amal6.htm>

**Tall Oregon Grape
(Grape Holly)**
Berberis (Mahonia) aquifolium



Tall Oregon grape fruits



Fall leaf color



Blooming in a landscape setting

A mid-height, broadleaf evergreen shrub, 8-10' or more. Has spiny, glossy compound leaves with a bronze-copper colored new foliage and clusters of golden-yellow, urn-shaped flowers, that become edible blue fruits. Tall Oregon grape is the state flower of Oregon. Many cultivars, including dwarf forms, are available.

Drought tolerant/Grows in sun to part shade/Food source for native butterfly caterpillars/Nectar source for butterflies/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds/Food source for native wildlife or rodents

Links:

Plant habit, in flower: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/maa6.htm>

Flower close up: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/maa7.htm>

Fruit and leaves: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/maa4.htm>

Plant in the summer: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/maa1.htm>

Leaf color in winter: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/maa5.htm>

Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)



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

Arches nicely (or twines) if grown in shade. Tiered branches resemble those of some Japanese maples. Best grown in a shaded setting, otherwise it will need additional water. Not a plant for hot, sunny, dry sites. Slow-growing. Several cultivars are available.

Links:

Vine maple in landscape: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/acci2.htm>

Fall, in landscape: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/acci7.htm>

Fall, in woods: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/acci9.htm>

Vine maple multi trunks: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/acci8.htm>

Wavy-leaved Silk-Tassel (*Garrya eliptica*)



A large evergreen shrub or small tree to 20'. Grayish-green, leathery leaves with wavy margins. Long, pendulous silvery catkins form in late winter.

Native to southern Oregon coastal areas. The male plants are considered to be more highly ornamental because of the size of the catkins. Many cultivars are available.

Drought tolerant/Grows in sun to shade/Food source, shelter or nesting sites for birds

Links:

Flowering in winter: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/gaell2.htm>

Male catkins and leaves: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/gaell3.htm>