Native plants
for Willamette Valley yards

Good for wildlife.
Good for gardens.

From Metro and local partners
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.
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.
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 46.

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. To get them off to a good start, most plants will still 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.

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.

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

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.

Checkerspot butterfly

Spotted Towhee

Dark-eyed junco

Roughskin newts

Earthworms tickle!

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

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 46.

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. To get them off to a good start, most plants will still 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.

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.

Checkerspot butterfly

Spotted Towhee

Dark-eyed junco

Roughskin newts

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

- **Sun**: Full sun
- **Part Shade and Sun**: Part shade or shade
- **Sun and Clouds**: Full sun or part shade
- **Sun, Clouds, and Shade**: Full sun, part shade or shade
- **Raindrops**: Dry soil
- **Raindrops and Moon**: Moist soil
- **Raindrops and Sun**: Wet soil
- **Raindrops and Sun**: Moist or wet soil
- **Raindrops and Sun**: Dry or moist soil
- **Raindrops and Sun**: Dry, moist or wet soil
- **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***
- **On Portland Plant List, native to metropolitan area**
- **Supports pollinators**
- **Supports hummingbirds**
- **Supports pest-eating insects such as ladybugs**
- **Supports birds or mammals**

***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.
**Plant icon key on pages 7 and 8**

**Large trees**

**Grand fir**
*Abies grandis*

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

Conifer; bluish-green needles; prefers well-drained soil

**Bigleaf maple**
*Acer macrophyllum*

Large deciduous tree
90 feet tall, 70 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
30-60 feet tall, 30 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
100-150 feet tall, 15 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

---

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

---

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

---

Western red cedar  
*Thuja plicata*

Large evergreen tree  
100-200 feet tall, 30 feet wide  
Easy to grow  
Conifer; small, ½-inch cones; good for erosion control

---

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

---

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

---

Douglas fir  
*Pseudotsuga menziesii*

Large evergreen tree  
120-240 feet tall, 30 feet wide  
Easy to grow  
Fairly fast-growing conifer; great for wind break

---

Mountains 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

Western crabapple
*Malus fusca*
- Small deciduous tree
- 30 feet tall, 25 feet wide
- Moderately hard to grow
- White fragrant flowers in spring; small yellow fruits for wildlife; orange fall foliage

Cascara
*Rhamnus purshiana*
- Small deciduous tree
- 30 feet tall, 20 feet wide
- Easy to grow
- Small, greenish-yellow flowers in spring; small black berries for wildlife

Scouler’s willow
*Salix scouleriana*
- Small deciduous tree
- 35 feet tall, 30 feet wide
- Fast growing; brown flower bracts in spring; male flowers great for pollinators; multi-stemmed

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

Bitter cherry
*Prunus emarginata*
- Small deciduous tree
- 30 feet tall, 20 feet wide
- Easy to grow
- White flowers in spring; edible red fruit 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

Blue blossom
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus

Large evergreen shrub
15 feet tall, 6 feet wide
Easy to grow
Bright blue blossoms in spring and fall; shiny, dark-green leaves year-round; prefers well-drained soil

Hairy manzanita
Arctostaphylos columbiana

Large evergreen shrub
10 feet tall, 10 feet wide
Easy to grow
Pink flowers in early summer; smooth reddish bark; requires well-drained soil

Snowbrush
Ceanothus velutinus var. laevigatus

Large evergreen shrub
8-10 feet tall, 8 feet wide
Easy to grow
White flowers in summer; glossy, sticky leaves; sprawling form

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

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

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

Plant icon key on pages 7 and 8
Oceanspray
Holodiscus discolor

Large deciduous shrub
8-10 feet tall, 3-7 feet wide
Easy to grow
White to cream flowers late spring to late summer

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

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

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

Tall Oregon grape
Mahonia aquifolium (Berberis aquifolium)

Large evergreen shrub
5-8 feet tall, 2-8 feet wide
Easy to grow
Yellow flowers in early spring; edible (sour) fall fruit; spreads by rhizomes

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

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

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

Plant icon key on pages 7 and 8
**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

---

**Blue elderberry**  
*Sambucus mexicana*

- Large deciduous shrub  
  - 10-25 feet tall, 18 feet wide  
  - Easy to grow  
- White flower clusters spring to summer; blue edible berries in September

---

**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

---

**Red elderberry**  
*Sambucus racemosa*

- 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

---

**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

---

**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

---

**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

---

**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

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* var. *longiflora*
Small evergreen shrub
6 inches tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow
Trailing groundcover; bell-shaped, paired, pink flowers in summer

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

Pink honeysuckle
*Lonicera hispidula* var. *hispidula*
Deciduous vine
12 feet tall, 10 feet wide
Easy to grow
Pink flowers in summer

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

Dull 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

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

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

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

**Lady fern**  
*Athyrium filix-femina*

Deciduous fern  
4 feet tall, 24 inches wide  
Easy to grow  
Large delicate leaves; great for shady rain gardens

**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

**Deer fern**  
*Blechnum spicant*

Evergreen fern  
1-3 feet tall, 2 feet wide  
Moderately hard to grow  
Great for shady rain gardens

**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

**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

**Maidenhair spleenwort**  
*Asplenium trichomanes*

Evergreen fern  
6-12 inches tall, 30 inches wide  
Easy to grow  
Notable black stems; great for shady rock gardens

**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**  
*Chamerion angustifolium*

Perennial  
6 feet tall, 1 foot wide  
Easy to grow  
Pink spiked flowers in summer; grows after burns; a.k.a. *Epilobium angustifolium*; spreads vigorously by seed

---

**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 unalaschkensis*

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Growth Speed</th>
<th>Flower Color</th>
<th>Flower Characteristics</th>
<th>Soil Preferences</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific bleeding heart</td>
<td><em>Dicentra formosa ssp. formosa</em></td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>12-18 inches</td>
<td>18-24 inches</td>
<td>Easy to grow</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Easy to grow; spreads by seed</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Pink flowers spring to summer; great for woodland gardens; prefers well-drained soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster lily</td>
<td><em>Dodecatheon hendersonii</em></td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>1-3 feet</td>
<td>6 inches</td>
<td>Easy to grow</td>
<td>Pale lavender</td>
<td>Pale lavender flower clusters in spring; prefers well-drained soil</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Henderson’s shooting star; great for rock gardens; prefers well-drained soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaside daisy</td>
<td><em>Erigeron glaucus</em></td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>1-2 feet</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>Easy to grow</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Showy light-purple and yellow flowers spring to fall; nice groundcover; spreads by rhizomes</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Seaside daisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecatheon hendersonii</td>
<td><em>Dodecatheon hendersonii</em></td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>6-8 inches</td>
<td>Easy to grow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow flowers spring to summer; prefers well-drained soil</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Henderson’s shooting star; great for rock gardens; prefers well-drained soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson’s shooting star</td>
<td><em>Eriophyllum lanatum var. leucophyllum</em></td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>6-24 inches</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>Easy to grow</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Purple flowers all summer</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Oregon sunshine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue wildrye</td>
<td><em>Elymus glaucus</em></td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>1.5-2 feet</td>
<td>Easy to grow</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male and female flowers, thin, flat blades with erect flower spike; good riparian plant</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Blue wildrye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White fawn lily</td>
<td><em>Erythronium oregonum</em></td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>6-8 inches</td>
<td>Moderately hard to grow</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Showy white nodding flowers in spring; great for woodland gardens; prefers well-drained soil</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>White fawn lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elymus glaucus</td>
<td><em>Erythronium oregonum</em></td>
<td>Perennial grass</td>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>1.5-2 feet</td>
<td>Easy to grow</td>
<td>Male and female</td>
<td>Male and female flowers, thin, flat blades with erect flower spike; good riparian plant</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
<td>Blue wildrye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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

**Globe gilia**  
*Gilia capitata*

- Annual
- 1-3 feet tall, 8-10 inches wide
- Easy to grow
- Blue, globe-like flowers in late spring

**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

**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

**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

**Western oak fern**  
*Gymnocarpium disjunctum*

- Deciduous fern
- 6-18 inches tall, 6 feet wide
- Easy to grow
- Groundcover; light green fronds; a.k.a. *Gymnocarpium dryopteris*

**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

**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

---

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*

---

Yellow monkey flower
*Mimulus guttatus*

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

---

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*

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

---

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

---

Penstemon serrulatus
*Cascade penstemon*

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

---

Oxalis oregana
Oregon redwood sorrel

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

---

Prosartes smithii
Smith’s fairy lantern

Perennial
1-3 feet tall, 1 foot wide
Easy to grow
White, bell-shaped flowers in late spring; orange-red berries in fall

---

Penstemon richardsonii
Richardson’s penstemon

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

---

Polypodium glycyrrhiza
Licorice fern

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

---

Polystichum munitum
Sword fern

Evergreen perennial
4 inches tall, 12-18 inches wide
Easy to grow
Pink flowers in spring; great for rock gardens; prefers well-drained soil

---

Polystichum munitum
Sword fern

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

---

Penstemon cardwellii
Cardwell’s penstemon

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

---

Penstemon cardwellii
Cardwell’s penstemon

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
### Oregon stonecrop
*Sedum oreganum*

- **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

### 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

### Broadleaf stonecrop
*Sedum spathulifolium*

- **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

### 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*

### Meadow checkerbloom
*Sidalcea campestris*

- **Perennial**
- 2-6 feet tall, 8-12 inches wide
- Easy to grow
- Pink flowers in summer; prefers well-drained soil

### Douglas’ aster
*Symphyotrichum subspicatum*

- **Perennial**
- 1-4 feet tall, 2 feet wide
- Easy to grow
- Purple flowers summer to fall; great for rain gardens; a.k.a. *Aster subspicatus*; spreads vigorously by rhizomes and seed

### 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

### 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

---

**Western starflower**  
*Trientalis latifolia*

Perennial  
4-8 inches tall, 1 foot wide  
Easy to grow  
Groundcover; white-pink, star-like flowers in late spring

---

**Sweet trillium**  
*Trillium albidum*

Perennial  
1.5 feet tall, 1.5 feet wide  
Moderately hard to grow  
Large, 3-petaled, white flowers in spring; a.k.a. *Trillium chloropetalum*

---

**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

---
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

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

Perennial
4-9 inches tall, 4-12 inches wide
Easy to grow
Showy white flower on tall stalk late spring to late summer; grass-like leaves; fragrant; prefers well-drained soil

Resources

Botanical references


Portland Plant List 2011, portlandoregon.gov.


Plant sources

Many garden centers carry plants native to the Pacific Northwest. Reward them with your patronage and 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, audubonportland.org/issues/backyardhabitat and columbiaalandtrust.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-research/organic-land-care-accreditation/olc-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
The Silent Invasion, opb.org/programs/invasives

Other resources

Clean Water Services Native Plant Finder, cleanwaterservices.org/gonative
Gardening with Oregon Native Plants West of the Cascades, OSU Extension Service publication EC1577, extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog
Metro natural gardening program, oregonmetro.gov/garden
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies grandis, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer circinatum, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer macrophyllum, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achillea millefolium, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlys triphylla, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adiantum aleuticum, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium cernuum, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus rubra, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier alnifolia, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaphalis margaritacea, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarum caudatum, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias speciosa, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asplenium trichomanes, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athyrium filix-femina, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigleaf maple, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch-leaved spirea, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter cherry, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black twinberry, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blechnum spicant, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue blossom, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue elderberry, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue wildrye, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boykinia major, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf stonecrop, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunchberry, 30, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis pilularis, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldhrip rose, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beargrass, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis aquifolium, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis nervosa, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California fescue, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calocedrus decurrens, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camassia quamash, 2, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula rotundifolia, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada goldenrod, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardwell’s penstemon, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade penstemon, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascara, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus sanguineus, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus velutinus, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamisso angustifolium, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circaea alpina ssp. pacifica, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarkia amoena, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster lily, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal strawberry, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collinsia parviflora, 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbian windflower, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common camas, 2, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common cattail, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common harebell, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common snowberry, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus sericea, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus unalaschkensis, 30, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corydalis scouleri, 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote brush, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping miterwort, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dagge-leaf rush, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer fern, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschampsia cespitosa, 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra formosa ssp. formosa, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichelostemma congestum, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecatheon hendersonii, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas’ aster, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas fir, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas spirea, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dull Oregon grape, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early blue violet, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elymus glaucus, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enchanter’s nightshade, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilobium angustifolium, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erigeron glaucus, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erigeron speciosus, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriophyllum lanatum var. leucophyllum, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythronium oregonum, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen huckleberry, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False lily of the valley, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Solomon’s seal, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farewell-to-spring, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festuca californica, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fireweed, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria chiloensis, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria vesca ssp. bracteata, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria virginiana ssp. platypetala, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus latifolia, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe gilia, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grodn-eyed grass, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodyera oblongifolia, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand fir, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasswidow, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gummy gooseberry, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnocarpium disjunctum, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnocarpium dryopteris, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy manzanita, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson’s shooting star, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera micrantha var. micrantha, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holodiscus discolor, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrophyllum tenuipes, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incense cedar, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian plum, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside-out flower, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris tenax var. tenax, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus effusus ssp. pacificus, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus ensifolius, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus patens, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinnikinnick, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koeleria macrantha, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady fern, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large boykinia, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-leaved lupine, 1, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis’ mock orange, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licorice fern, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium columbianum, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linnaea borealis var. longiflora, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera hispidula var. hispidula, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera involucrata, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus polyphyllus var. polyphyllus, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus rivularis, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia aquifolium, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia nervosa, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maianthemum dilatatum, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maianthemum racemosum, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maianthemum stellatum, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidenhair spleenwort, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nootka Rose (Rosa nutkana), 5049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Malus fusca, 13
Meadow checkerbloom, 41
Micranthes rufidula, 38
Mimulus guttatus, 2, 38
Mitella caulescens, 38
Mountain hemlock, 12

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

O
Oceanspray, 17
Oemleria cerasiformis, 17
Olsynium douglasii var. douglasii, 38
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 rush, 35
Pacific waterleaf, 35
Pacific yew, 14
Paxistima myrsinites, 23
Pearly everlasting, 26
Penstemon cardwellii, 39
Penstemon richardsonii, 39
Penstemon serrulatus, 39
Phlox lewisi, 18
Phlox diffusa, 40

Physocarpus capitatus, 18
Picea sitchensis, 10
Piggyback plant, 43
Pink honeysuckle, 23
Pinus contorta var. contorta, 11
Pinus ponderosa, 11
Polygala glycyrrhiza, 40
Polygala munitum, 40
Ponderosa pine, 11
Polypodium glycyrrhiza, 40
Polystichum munitum, 40
Prunus emarginata, 13
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 huckleberry, 21
Red twig dogwood, 16
Red-flowering current, cover, 18
Rhamnus purshiana, 14
Rhododendron occidentale, 18
Ribes lobbii, 24
Ribes sanguineum var. sanguineum, cover, 18
Richardson's penstemon, 39
Riverbank lupine, 37
Rosa gymnocarpa, 24
Rosa nutkana var. nutkana, 19, 49
Rosa pisocarpa, 19
Rubus parviflorus, 19
Rubus spectabilis, 19
Rusty-hair saxifrage, 38

S
Salal, 22
Salix scouleriana, 14
Salmonberry, 19
Sambucus mexicana, 20
Sambucus racemosa, 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, 41
Sisyrinchium bellum, 41
Sisyrinchium californicum, 42
Sitka spruce, 10
Small blue-eyed Mary, 30
Small-flowered alumroot, 34
Smilacina racemosa, 37
Smilacina stellata, 37
Smith's fairy lantern, 40
Snowbrush, 16
Solidago canadensis ssp. elongata, 42
Solidago elongata, 42

Spirea betulifolia var. lucida, 24
Spirea douglasii, 20
Spreading blue rush, 36
Spreading phlox, 40
Spring queen, 42
Starry false Solomon's seal, 37
Stream violet, 45
Swamp rose, 19
Sweet trillium, 44
Sword fern, 40
Symphoricarpos albus, 24
Symphyotrichum subspicatum, 42
Synthyris reniformis, 42

T
Tall Oregon grape, 17
Taxus brevifolia, 14
Tellima grandiflora, 43
Thalictrum occidentale, 43
Thimbleberry, 19
Thuja plicata, 12
Tiger lily, 36

Tolmiea menziesii, 43

Trillium albidum, 44
Trillium chloropetalum, 44
Trillium ovatum, 44
Tsuga heterophylla, 12
Tsuga mertensiana, 12
Tufted hairgrass, 30
Typha latifolia, 44

V
Vaccinium ovatum, 20
Vaccinium parvifolium, 21
Vancouveria hexandra, 44
Vanilla leaf, 25
Viburnum ellipiticum, 21
Vine maple, 13
Viola adunca, 45
Viola glabella, 45

W
Western azalea, 18
Western blue-eyed grass, 41
Western crabapple, 13
Western hemlock, 12
Western meadow rue, 43
Western oak fern, 34
Western red cedar, 12
Western starflower, 43
Western trillium, 44
Western twinflower, 23
Western viburnum, 21
White fawn lily, 32
Wild ginger, 27
Wild strawberry, 33
Woodland strawberry, 33

X
Xerophyllum tenax, 45

Y
Yarrow, 25
Yellow monkey flower, 2, 38

Z
Zoysia japonica, 24
Zygodon multiradiatus, 24

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 Mexicana and Taxus brevifolia and are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution - Share Alike 3.0 Unported license.
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.

Printed on recycled-content paper. 13500 June 2013