PLANTS FOR EROSION CONTROL

Acer circinatum, A. macrophyllum (maple)
Alnus rubra (red alder)
Amelanchier alnifolia (western serviceberry)
Arbutus menziesii (madrone)
Arctostaphylos columbiana (manzanita)
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (kinnikinnick)
Cornus sericea (red-twig dogwood)
Gaultheria shallon (salal)
Holodiscus discolor (oceanspray)
Festuca californica, F. roemer (fescue)
Lonicer a involucrata (twinberry)
Lupinus polyphyllus (large-leaved lupine)
Mahonia aquifolium; M. nervosa (Oregon grape)
Polystichum munitum (western sword fern)
Philadelphus lewisi (mock orange)
Quercus garryana (Oregon white oak)
Ribes sanguineum (red-flowering currant)
Sedum oreganum; S. spathulifolium
Viol a adunca (early blue violet)

PLANTS WITH HIGH DROUGHT TOLERANCE

Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis (yarrow)
Allium cernuum (nodding onion)
Amelanchier alnifolia (western serviceberry)
Arbutus menziesii (madrone)
Arctostaphylos columbiana (manzanita)
Ceanothus velutinus; C. sanguineus (ceanothus)
Crataegus suksdorfii (Suksdorf’s hawthorn)
Camassia leichtlinii; C. quamash (camos)
Dodecatheon hendersonii (shooting star)
Festuca roemer (fescue)
Gaultheria shallon (salal)
Holodiscus discolor (oceanspray)
Lonicer a hispidaula (honesuckle vines)
Manzanita aquifolium, M. nervosa
Sambucus racemosa; S. nigra ssp. cerulea (elderberry)
Symphoricarpus albus (snowberry)
Viburnum ellipticum (western viburnum)

PLANTS FOR ROCKY AREAS/ROCK GARDENS

Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis (yarrow)
Allium cernuum (nodding onion)
Amelanchier alnifolia (western serviceberry)
Arctostaphylos columbiana (manzanita)
Campanula rotundifolia (common harebell)
Corydalis elata
Dodecatheon pulchellum
Erythronium oregonum
Erigeron decumbens
Festuca californica; F. roemeri (fescue)
Heuchera micrantha (small-flowered alumroot)
Holodi cus discolor (oceanspray)
Iris tenax (Oregon iris)
Lupinus bicolor (minature lupine)
Penstemon cardelli; P. richardsonii (beardtongue)
Sedum oreganum; S. spathulifolium (sedum)
Viola adunca (early blue violet)

PLANTS FOR UNPRUNED HEDGEROWS

Acer circinatum (vine maple)
Amelanchier alnifolia (western serviceberry)
Ceanothus sanguineus; C. velutinus (ceanothus)
Cornus sericea (red-twig dogwood)
Corylus cornuta var. Californica (Cal. hazelnut)
Crataegus douglasii (black hawthorn)
Holodiscus discolor (oceanspray)
Lonicer a ciliola; L. hispidaula (honesuckle vines)
Lonicer a involucrata (twinberry)
Mahonia aquifolium (tall Oregon grape)
Oemleria cerasiformis (Indian plum)
Philadelphus lewisi (mock orange)
Ribes sanguineum (red-flowering currant)
Sambucus racemosa; S. nigra ssp. cerulea (elderberry)
Symphoricarpus albus (snowberry)

PLANTS FOR WETLANDS OR ALONG STREAMS/PONDS

Acer circinatum; A. macrophyllum (maple)
Adiantum aleuticum (maidenhair fern)
Aruncus dioicus (goat’s beard)
Asarum caudatum (wild ginger)
Blechnum spicant (deer fern)
Carex spp. (sedge)
Cornus sericea (red-twig dogwood)
Corydalis scouleri; Scouler’s corydalis
Deschampsia cespitosa (hairgrass)
Dodecatheon pulchellum (pretty shooting star)
Erythronium oregonum (Oregon fawn lily)
Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon ash)
Gaultheria shallon (salal)
Juncus spp. (rush)
Lonicer a involucrata (twinberry)
Lupinus polyphyllus; L. r icar lis (lupine)
Mimulus guttatus (monkey flower)
Oemleria cerasiformis (Indian plum)
Polystichum munitum (western sword fern)
Rhamnus purshiana (cascaera)
Rosa nutkana; R. gymnocarpa; R. pisocarpa (rose)
Salix scouleriana (Scouler’s willow)
Sambucus racemosa; S. nigra ssp. cerulea (elderberry)
Simrsyrinchium bellum (blue-eyed grass)
Spiraea douglasii (Douglas spirea)
Symphoricarpos subspicatun (Douglas aster)
Thuja plicata (western red cedar)
Viola glabella (stream violet)

PLANTS FOR VERY ACIDIC SOIL

Arbutus menziesii (madrone)
Arctostaphylos columbiana (manzanita)
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (kinnikinnick)
Asarum caudatum (wild ginger)
Acer circinatum; A. macrophyllum (maple)
Allium cernuum (nodding onion)
Amelanchier alnifolia (western serviceberry)
Ceanothus sanguineus; C. velutinus (ceanothus)
Cornus sericea (red-twig dogwood)
Corylus cornuta var. Californica (Cal. hazelnut)
Crataegus douglasii (black hawthorn)
Holodiscus discolor (oceanspray)
Lonicer a ciliola; L. hispidaula (honesuckle vines)
Lonicer a involucrata (twinberry)
Mahonia aquifolium (tall Oregon grape)
Oemleria cerasiformis (Indian plum)
Philadelphus lewisi (mock orange)
Ribes sanguineum (red-flowering currant)
Sambucus racemosa; S. nigra ssp. cerulea (elderberry)
Symphoricarpus albus (snowberry)
Viburnum ellipticum (western viburnum)

QUICK GUIDE: Native Plants for Specific Situations in the Portland area
(Not an exhaustive list; always check light & moisture requirements & mature size before planting)
Tips For a Healthy Northwest Eco-garden

- Take ample time to get to know your yard and its wild visitors before devising a plan.
- Remove invasive non-natives, in stages if they are supplying wildlife habitat.
- Minimize your footprint and disturbance to soil. Preserve topography & microclimates.
- Use permeable paving materials and disconnect downspouts when possible to help manage storm water.
- Choose local native plants—preferably in their natural associations (communities)—based on your light, moisture, & soil conditions, instead of buying first and trying to fit them in later.
- Rethink “pretty” and strive to increase diversity to support diverse wildlife.
- Unused lawn can be replaced with native trees, shrubs and ground cover in a layered effect, or create a wildflower “meadow,” using the plant community that’s native to your area.
- Use a variety of trees—including conifers—and understory plants and repeat them when possible, for a natural look. Be sure to note mature widths of shrubs, and place them so pruning won’t be necessary. Arrange plants with similar needs together.
- Plant trees first, then smaller plants, arranged so there is slight overlap and connectivity, both horizontal & vertical.
- Provide a variety of flowering plants for pollinators—grow at least 3 different species that bloom at the same time—from early spring through fall, and group them in masses (drifts or swathes) so pollinators can easily find them and to provide enough nectar & pollen.
- Provide host plants for butterfly larvae.
- Use groundcover plants instead of wood or bark mulch to discourage weeds, prevent erosion, & create habitat. But leave some soil bare for native ground nesting bees (70% nest in bare soil).
- Leave autumn leaves on bare soil (no leaf blowers, please!) to protect the soil and provide for overwintering creatures and their predators.
- Don’t cut back small plants, which also supply habitat, until well into springtime.
- Allow dead wood (logs, branches, twigs) and snags to remain when possible.
- Build brush piles for cover and/or nesting.
- Provide a source of clean water.
- Keep predatory pets away from wildlife. “Catios” are great!
- Make reflective windows visible to birds, who die in the millions from collisions.
- Keep outdoor lighting to a bare minimum or simply use motion sensors—artificial lighting has devastating effects on many species.
- Don’t use pesticides or synthetic fertilizers.
- Talk to neighbors about the importance of habitat connections.
- Buy from reputable nurseries and ever dig up plants from the wild.
- Avoid native cultivars (“nativars”) and instead use “straight species.”

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Real Gardens Grow Natives: 
Design, Plant & Enjoy a Healthy Northwest Garden

By Eileen M. Stark
(Mountaineers Books, 2014)

Much more info at: www.realgardensgrownatives.com