






















Common Name <i>Genus species</i>	Height / Width (feet)	Full Sun	Partial Shade	Full Shade	Characteristics	Site Requirements	Habitat and Growth
CONIFER TREES							
Pacific Silver Fir <i>Abies amabilis</i>	150					Requires cool, moist soils	One of the most shade-tolerant trees in the Northwest.
Grand Fir <i>Abies grandis</i>	240'					Moist to dry sites.	Used as Christmas trees, lumber. Fragrant, symmetrical tree. Rapid growth. 5-10 cm green cones borne upright on branches.
Sub-Alpine Fir <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	90'					Prefers cool sites, & higher elevations.	Has a distinctive long, narrow crown of short stiff branches.
Noble Fir <i>Abies procera</i>	200'					Moist to dry sites.	Used as Christmas trees, lumber. Bluish-green needles. 10-15 cm cones borne upright on branches. Symmetrical tree.
Incense Cedar <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	75-90'					More tolerant of drought and cold than Western red cedar.	Thrives under a variety of conditions in soils, moisture and exposure. A much-prized ornamental. Ideal for screening, vigorous and fast-growing, minimal lateral spread.
Alaska Yellow Cedar <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	80					Well drained.	Pyramidal tree. Stands greater cold, poorer soil. Susceptible to root rot in heavy soils,
Sitka Spruce <i>Picea sitchensis</i> (weevil resistant var.)	150'					Grows on moist sites, but not poorly drained soils.	Used for lumber and riparian restoration. Stiff, bluish-green needles not liked by deer.
Shore Pine <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i>	30 - 40' 15-20'					Found in bogs, dunes, & rocky hilltops.	Highly adaptable. Good riparian restoration species. Rapid growth.
Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	250' 20 - 30'					Well-drained soils.	Used for windbreaks, firewood, and lumber. Fastest growing and most common conifer in Western WA.
Sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron gigantea</i>	250-325' 30 - 35'					Plant in deep soil, with adequate water.	Give this tree lots of room!
Pacific Yew <i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	45'					Well-drained soil,	Seeds are poisonous to humans , berries should not be eaten. Excellent soil binding, erosion control capabilities.
Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	150 - 200'					Prefers moist soils.	Used for lumber, firewood. Majestic J-shaped branches. Does not tolerate full sun when young.
Western Hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	160'					Fairly dry to wet sites.	Found on humus as well as mineral soils. Down-sweeping branches & feathery foliage. State tree.
Mountain Hemlock <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	50-90'					Thrives on cool slopes with lots of organic matter in soil.	Decorative in large rock gardens, good for containers and bonsai.
DECIDUOUS TREES							
Pacific Madrone <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	75'					Dry, sunny, often rocky sites with coarse textured soils.	Fragrant white flowers in clusters and orange-red berries popular with birds.
Paper Birch <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	90'					Boggy to well-drained soils.	White to copper brown bark peels in papery strips. Leaves have golden color in fall.
Quaking Aspen <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	25 - 60' 20 - 30'					Moist site to do well	Strong winter interest with chalky white bark. Medium tree for farmstead windbreaks, and riparian plantings. Allowances must be made for extensive suckering
Garry Oak <i>Quercus garryana</i>	30 - 70'					Desires good drainage	Dense rounded, spreading crown. Highly utilized by many birds and mammals. Slow growing. Only oak native to WA.
Cascara <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	30'					Moist to dry soil	A large shrub or small tree. Berries are a favorite of Pileated wood-peckers. Good restoration tree
SHRUBS							
Vine Maple <i>Acer circinatum</i>	10-30'					Wet to dry areas.	Tall and rangy in shade and compact in the sun. Seeds provide wildlife food and stems provide deer browse. Vibrant fall colors.
Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	6-15'					Moist to dry sites.	Spreads by underground runners. Large, white fragrant flowers. Sweet, edible purple berry-like fruit.

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		Partial Shade	Full Shade			
Red Osier Dogwood <i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	15'				Wet stream banks to well drained soils.	White clustered flowers with bright red twigs in winter. Tolerates pruning so good for landscaping. Brilliant red fall color and bright red winter twigs. Good for erosion
Beaked Filbert <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	10 - 30'				Moderate water.	Excellent wildlife plant providing nuts for birds and squirrels.
Ocean Spray <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	20'				Moist, rich soils	Beautiful plumes of creamy color from May-July, attracts birds. Prune back after flowers wither.
Low Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	3'				Tolerant of many conditions	Used as a ground cover,
Pacific Crabapple <i>Malus fusca</i>	7-40'				Moist woods, swamps, water edges	White to pink showy, fragrant apple blossoms. Small, edible but tart fruit. Strong wildlife interest
Indian Plum <i>Osmaronia cerasiformis</i>	15 - 20'				Moist to somewhat dry soil	Shrub or small tree. Small white flowers
Mock Orange <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	10'				wet to dry.	Showy, fragrant white flowers. Birds eat woody fruit capsules.
Pacific Ninebark <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	10 - 15' 10 - 15'				Moderate water.	Attractive clusters of flowers. Develops shredding brown bark.
Pacific Rhododendron <i>R. macrophyllum</i>	7 - 12' 7 - 12'				Moist to dry	Pink blooms - are most profuse on plants in openings or on forest margins. State flower of Washington
Red Flowering Currant <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	3-8'				Somewhat moist to dry sites.	Chains of pink flowers are a hummingbird magnet. Fruit eaten by birds. DO NOT plant with/near White Pines to prevent Blister Rust (200ft)
Nootka Rose <i>Rosa nutkana</i>	5 - 10' 5 - 10'				Moist to dry sites	Most common bush rose, makes a great hedge row. White to deep rose flowers and rose hips
Rugosa Rose <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	3 - 8' 5'				Moist to dry sites	Extremely hardy, beautiful fall color, deep pink - white flowers and ruby-red rose hips. Excellent for erosion
Blue Elderberry <i>Sambucus caerulea</i>	To 20'				wet to dry.	Whitish blooms in a pyramidal cluster. Blue fruit must be cooked prior to eating.
Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	3 - 5' 3 - 5'				Moist to dry sites.	Excellent soil binding capabilities. Berries are considered poisonous.
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.
Highbush Cranberry <i>Viburnum edule</i>	6 - 10'				Moist sites	Easy to grow. Grows quickly into a screen. White flowers, bright red-orange berries. Brilliant fall foliage.
WHIPS / EROSION						
Black Cottonwood <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	70 - 150'				Moist sites	Not typically used in the urban garden, more often used for habitat projects. Have a phenomenal growth rate, and make quick windbreaks
Hooker Willow <i>Salix hookeriana</i>	20 - 60' 20 - 60'				Wet sites with low elevation	Stout, very hairy flowers. Does well on edge of standing water. Good for erosion
OTHER						
Kinnikinnick <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	20 cm.				Well-drained soils.	Spreads by rooting branches. Erosion control. Red berries provide wildlife food.
Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	2 - 3'				fertile, well-drained soils	Showy plant with large, purple flowers. Great for sunny border. Attracts bees & butterflies. Not native to WA
Salal <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	2-7'				Dry soils.	Spreads by suckering. Erosion control. Black berries provide wildlife food. Glossy leaves.
Legend: Deciduous Plant Evergreen Flowers Seeds Fruit Rain Garden						