Fire-resistant Plants for Home Landscapes

Selecting plants that may reduce your risk from wildfire

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Protecting your family and home

In the Pacific Northwest, fires are a natural part of the changing landscape. As homeowners continue to build in the wildland-urban interface, they must take special precautions to protect their lives, homes, and property.

One way to do this is to create a defensible space around your home. This is the area between your home or other structures, where potential fuel (materials or vegetation) have been modified, reduced, or cleared to create a barrier and slow the spread of wildfire toward your home. A defensible space also allows room for firefighters to fight the fire safely.

Three critical steps in creating a defensible space include using fire-resistant building materials (for example, roofing materials), reducing wildland fuels around the home, and using fire-resistant plant material in the landscape.

These actions DO NOT ensure that your home will survive a wildfire, but they substantially increase the chances.

Taking action

When landscaping around a home, most homeowners are interested in creating a landscape that is aesthetically pleasing, complements their home, and has variations in color, texture, flowers, and foliage. When selecting plants, you also should consider the flammability of plants.
Fire-resistant does not mean fireproof

Plants that are fire-resistant have the following characteristics:

- Leaves are moist and supple.
- Plants have little dead wood and tend not to accumulate dry, dead material within the plant.
- Sap is water-like and does not have a strong odor.
- Sap or resin materials are low.

Most deciduous trees and shrubs are fire-resistant.

In contrast, plants that are highly flammable generally have several of these characteristics:

- Contain fine, dry, or dead material within the plant, such as twigs, needles, and leaves.
- Leaves, twigs, and stems contain volatile waxes, terpenes, or oils.
- Leaves are aromatic (strong odor when crushed).

Flammable plant material in your landscape can increase the fire risk directly around your home. The 1991 Oakland Hills fire in California is a prime example of how flammable plant material (Eucalyptus trees) can act as fuel and contribute to the intensity of a wildfire. More than 3,000 homes were destroyed in that devastating wildfire.

What are fire-resistant plants?

Fire-resistant plants are those that do not readily ignite from a flame or other ignition sources. These plants can be damaged or even killed by fire; however, their foliage and stems do not significantly contribute to the fuel and, therefore, the fire’s intensity. There are several other significant factors that influence the fire characteristics of plants, including plant moisture content, age, total volume, dead material, and chemical content.

Both native and ornamental plants can be highly flammable. An example of a highly flammable shrub often planted in home landscapes is spreading or upright juniper (see Figure 2). Avoid landscaping with highly flammable plants directly around your home.

Adapted from University of California Cooperative Extension Hortscript, 1996, No. 18.

Fire-resistant does not mean fireproof!

Even fire-resistant plants will burn if not well maintained. Be sure to keep all of your landscape plants healthy with appropriate watering, proper pruning, etc.
Selecting fire-resistant plants

There is a wide array of trees and other plants from which to choose that are both attractive and fire-resistant. This publication provides a diverse list of plant material divided into perennials, groundcovers, trees, and shrubs. The plants in this publication are adaptable to several regions in the Pacific Northwest and other western states. Check with your local Extension office or a nursery to find out which plants are adaptable to your area.

Annuals

Annuals (see Figure 3) can be part of a fire-resistant landscape if well watered and well maintained. We have not listed each of these due to the large number of annuals available to the homeowner.

Turf

A well-maintained lawn can be included in a fire-resistant landscape and serves as an effective fuel break (see Figure 4). For more information on lawn care and maintenance, ask for publications from your local Extension office.

A caution about decorative bark mulch

Bark mulch is often used in home landscapes. However, firebrands from a wildfire or cigarettes can ignite dry bark mulch, conveying the fire to your home. If you landscape with bark mulch up against your home, make sure it remains moist to prevent ignition. You may also consider using less flammable types of mulch, such as gravel or decorative rock, or a combination of wood bark mulch and decorative rock (see Figure 5).

Figure 4.—A well-maintained lawn can be included in a fire-resistant landscape and serves as an effective fuel break.

Figure 3.—Annuals can be part of a fire-resistant landscape if well watered and well maintained.

Figure 5.—A combination of wood bark mulch surrounded by decorative rock is less flammable than wood bark mulch alone, and it will not scorch plants.
A note about hardiness zones

When you are selecting plant material for your landscape, be sure to choose plants that are adaptable to your area and right for your hardiness zone. Hardiness refers to the ability of a plant to withstand an average minimum temperature. Often a plant catalog or plant tag (see Figure 6) will indicate hardiness zone followed by a number. This number is based upon the hardiness zones derived from a map developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The USDA prepared a map based on the average annual minimum temperatures recorded throughout North America from 1974 through 1986.

There are 11 designated zones, with zone 1 being the coldest (requiring the most cold-hardy plants) and zone 11 being the warmest (suitable for plants not tolerant of cold temperatures). These zones are broken down further into parts “a” and “b” for even greater accuracy. Each zone has a designated approximate range of average annual minimum temperatures. For example, zone 9 is 20°–30°F. When choosing a plant, you want to pick a plant that falls within your zone or the next colder zone. For example, if you are in USDA zone 5, buy plants for zones 3, 4, or 5.

Figure 6.—Example of a plant tag, which includes hardiness zone along with other plant characteristics.

There are other climate zones and hardiness maps besides the USDA’s, but these are not utilized universally as is the USDA hardiness zone map. Hardiness ratings or zones are meant to be used only as a guide, not as an absolute for plant selection and survivability.

Numerous other factors contribute to whether or not a plant will survive, including soil type, rainfall, heat tolerance, and exposure to wind and sun.

Remember to think about the microclimates that exist in your community and your own backyard. Check with your local Extension office or a garden center to find the correct hardiness zone for your area. This information will assist you in buying more adaptable plant material for your landscape.

To view the USDA hardiness zone map, go to: http://www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone/ushzmap.html.

**For further information, check out these websites:**

- FireFree: http://www.firefree.org
- Firewise: http://www.firewise.org
- Landscape Plants, OSU: http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/
- University of Idaho Extension: http://www.uidaho.edu/extension/
- Oregon Department of Forestry: http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/
- Oregon State University Extension Service: http://extension.oregonstate.edu/index.php
- OSU Extension Service, Deschutes County: http://extension.oregonstate.edu/deschutes/
- Plant Links—USDA: http://plants.nrcs.usda.gov/links.html
- USDA Hardiness Zone Map: http://www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone/ushzmap.html
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/base/dnrhome.html
- Washington State University Extension: http://ext.wsu.edu/
INTRODUCTION

How this plant list was developed

This plant list was developed by evaluating existing scientific literature on fire-resistant plants and plant flammability. Included in this list are plants adapted to grow in either irrigated or non-irrigated landscapes. However, most of the plants on this list require some level of irrigation to survive during the dry summer months, particularly in drier regions.

Due to the great diversity in landscape environments throughout the Pacific Northwest, always check with your local Extension office or nursery when selecting fire-resistant plant material to avoid planting invasive plants in your area and to be sure you choose plants suitable for your environment. At the time of this printing, none of the plants listed in this guide were on the state noxious weed lists in Oregon, Washington, or Idaho.

Disclaimer

The purpose of this document is to provide homeowners with guidance on ways to landscape their property with fire-resistant plants to help reduce losses from wildfire damage. It contains suggestions and recommendations based on professional judgment, experience, and research and is intended to serve only as a guide. The authors, contributors, and publisher disclaim all warranties and guarantees with respect to the information in the document and assume no liability or responsibility with respect to the information.

Key for symbols

- Prefers full sun (6 or more hours)
- Prefers full sun to part shade
- Prefers full shade (6 or more hours). Avoid afternoon sun.
- Very low water-use plant; performs well in dry sites
- Low water-use plant; performs well with minimal supplemental irrigation
- Moderate water-use plant; performs well with supplemental irrigation
- Attracts butterflies
- Attracts birds
- Deer-resistant
- Performs well in rock gardens

For a current list of invasive plants in your area, visit the following websites:

USDA NRCS Invasive and Noxious Weeds: http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxious
National Invasive Species Council: http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/
Oregon Invasive Species Council: http://oregon.gov/OISC/
Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control: http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/
Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board: http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/INDEX.htm
Washington Invasive Species Council: http://www.invasivespeciescoalition.org/StatewideCouncil/
Idaho State Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Program: http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/PlantsInsects/NoxiousWeeds/indexnoxweedmain.php
Idaho Invasive Species Council: http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/PlantsInsects/InvasiveSpeciesCounsel/indexInvSpCounsel.php
**Ajuga reptans**  
**Carpet bugleweed**  
Groundcover grown mostly for its bronze, purple, variegated, and dark-green foliage. Flower spikes rise above the foliage in early summer.  
**Height 4–10" / Spread 12–18"**  
Flowers: white, purple, or blue spike  
Bloom time: May–July  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

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**Antennaria rosea**  
**Pink pussytoes**  
An attractive groundcover with silvery-gray foliage and tiny flowers. Can be used between paving stones and in rock gardens.  
**Height 4–12" / Spread 8–12"**  
Flowers: pink, white, or rose  
Bloom time: May–July  
USDA hardiness zone 4–7

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**Arctostaphylos uva-ursi**  
**Kinnikinnick**  
A mat-forming shrub with glossy-green leaves, pinkish–white flowers in spring, followed by red berries in the fall. Reddish fall color.  
**Height 4–8" / Spread 10–15'**  
Flowers: pinkish–white  
Bloom time: June–September  
USDA hardiness zone 2–6

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**Aubrieta deltoidea**  
**Rock cress**  
Mat-forming, spreading perennial with grayish-green foliage. Attractive masses of flowers in spring.  
**Height 3–8" / Spread 10–15"**  
Flowers: purple, pink  
Bloom time: May–June  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

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**Ceanothus prostratus**  
**Mahala mat**  
A low-growing groundcover that is native to and should be used at higher elevations (above 4,000 feet). Not adaptable to lower elevations. Has an attractive leathery, evergreen leaf with blue flowers.  
**Height 1–3" / Spread 6–8'**  
Flowers: blue  
Bloom time: June–August  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8
**Cerastium tomentosum**  
**Snow-in-summer**  
A fast-growing groundcover that covers a large area quickly. Provides a nice contrast in the landscape with silvery-gray, woolly foliage. White flowers in summer.  
**Height 6–12" / Spread 2–3'**  
Flowers: white  
Bloom time: June–July  
USDA hardiness zone 3–7

**Dianthus species**  
**Dianthus, Garden carnation, or Pinks**  
Green or grayish-green foliage covered with blooms. Clump-forming growth habit. Some varieties are fragrant.  
**Height 2–12" / Spread 6–16"**  
Flowers: pink, white, red, or yellow  
Bloom time: May–August  
USDA hardiness zones 3–9

**Delosperma nubigenum**  
**Yellow iceplant**  
Very low-growing groundcover with succulent, green foliage that changes to reddish bronze in winter. Not suitable for areas with extended periods (several weeks) of snow cover. More cold-hardy than purple iceplant.  
**Height 1–3" / Spread 24–30"**  
Flowers: yellow, daisylike  
Bloom time: June–September  
USDA hardiness zone 4–10

**Delosperma cooperi**  
**Purple iceplant**  
A groundcover with succulent, green foliage that changes to purplish red in winter. Does not tolerate foot traffic.  
**Height 1–4" / Spread 24–30"**  
Flowers: purple, daisylike  
Bloom time: June–September  
USDA hardiness zone 5–10
**Fragaria species**

**Wild strawberry**
A fast-growing groundcover with green foliage and white or pink flowers followed by red, edible fruit.

*Height 8–10” / Spread 2–3’*  
*Flowers: white or pink*  
*Bloom time: May–July*  
*USDA hardiness zone 5–9*

**Phlox subulata**

**Creeping phlox**
A very popular spring bloomer, known for its showy flower display. Linear, green leaves form a low-growing mat.

*Height 4–6” / Spread 18–24”*  
*Flowers: white, blue, or pink; striped*  
*Bloom time: April–June*  
*USDA hardiness zone 3–9*

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**Lamium species**

**Dead nettle**
A groundcover with a trailing-type growth habit and attractive foliage. Often used in shady areas.

*Height 8–12” / Spread 12–36”*  
*Flowers: pink, white, or purple*  
*Bloom time: May–June*  
*USDA hardiness zone 3–8*

**Pachysandra terminalis**

**Japanese pachysandra**
A spreading semievergreen with shiny, dark-green leaves. Grows well in shady areas.

*Height 6–8” / Spread 10”+*  
*Flowers: white spikes*  
*Bloom time: June*  
*USDA hardiness zone 5–9*
**Thymus praecox**  
Creeping thyme  
A low-growing groundcover with fragrant leaves in shades of light to dark green, yellow, or variegated. Attractive in mass plantings when blooming. Works well between pavers and in rock walls.  
**Height 1–4" / Spread 6–18"**  
Flowers: pink, white, or purple  
Bloom time: May–August  
USDA hardiness zone 4–10

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**Sedum species**  
**Sedum or stonecrops**  
A groundcover with succulent foliage in shades of green to blue. Many drought-resistant varieties. Great for rock gardens.  
**Height 2–12" / Spread 6–24"**  
Flowers: white, yellow, or pinkish-red  
Bloom time: May–September  
USDA hardiness zone 3–8

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**Sempervivum species**  
**Hens and chicks**  
A unique groundcover with green, succulent, rosette–shaped foliage. The parent plant produces flowers and smaller plants or “chicks.” Excellent in rock walls.  
**Height 2–6" / Spread 6–10"**  
Flowers: pink, star-shaped, rise up on a stalk from the “hen”  
Bloom time: June–August  
USDA hardiness zone 4–10
**Veronica species**

### Speedwell

A low-growing groundcover with glossy green or woolly leaves. Very showy in full bloom. Low-growing varieties work well in rock gardens.

- **Height**: 1–6" / **Spread**: 12–18"
- **Flowers**: blue, pink, or white
- **Bloom time**: May–June
- **USDA hardiness zone**: 3–8

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Even fire-resistant plants will burn if not well maintained. Be sure to keep all of your landscape plants healthy with appropriate watering, proper pruning, etc.

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**Achillea species**

**Yarrow**
Fernlike foliage in shades of green to gray. Long-blooming and very drought tolerant. Make nice cut or dried flowers. Can be invasive.

**Height 6–36” / Spread 12–24”**
Flowers: white, red, yellow, or pink
Bloom time: May–September
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

‘Coronation Gold’: golden-yellow blooms
‘Moonshine’: pale yellow blooms
‘Paprika’: orange-red blooms
‘Summer Pastels’: several colors on one plant—pink, yellow, white

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**Allium schoenoprasum**

**Chives**
A popular culinary herb with grass-like foliage and showy pink or purple flowers. Cut flowers back when done blooming.

**Height 12–24” / Spread 20–24”**
Flowers: pink or purplish; globe-shape
Bloom time: June–August
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

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**Aquilegia species**

**Columbine**
Native and ornamental varieties. A dainty perennial with a uniquely shaped flower in multicolored blooms. Foliage is grayish-green with shamrock shape. Remove spent flowers to encourage prolonged blooming. Plant in partial shade for improved drought tolerance. Short-lived but will reseed.

**Height 10–36” / Spread 10–12”**
Flowers: multiple colors with spurred, trumpet-shape blooms
Bloom time: May–July
USDA hardiness zone 3–9

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**Armeria maritima**

**Sea thrift**
Clump-forming perennial with grass-like foliage. Flowers rise above the mound with pink or white pom-pom flowers.

**Height 6–10” / Spread 8–12”**
Flowers: bright pink or white
Bloom time: May–June
USDA hardiness zone 4–8
**Aurinia saxatilis**  
**Basket-of-gold**  
Gray-green foliage. Provides spring color with blooms in shades of gold to light yellow. Pruning is suggested after flowering to maintain shape. Excellent in rock gardens or mass plantings.  
**Height 8–18" / Spread 1–2'**  
Flowers: gold to yellow, tiny flowers in clusters  
Bloom time: April–May  
USDA hardiness zone 3–7

**Campsis radicans**  
**Trumpet vine**  
An attractive vine with green foliage and large, orange, trumpet-shape flowers that attract butterflies. Useful for covering arbors and fences.  
**Spread 20'**+  
Flowers: orange to red, trumpet-shape  
Bloom time: July–September  
USDA hardiness zone 4–9

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**Bergenia cordifolia**  
**Heartleaf bergenia**  
Large, glossy-green leaves in summer, changing to burgundy in fall. Flowers rise up on a spike.  
**Height 12–14" / Spread 12–18"**  
Flowers: pink, white, bell-shape  
Bloom time: May–June  
USDA hardiness zone 3–8

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**Carex species**  
**Sedges**  
These tidy, clump-forming, grasslike plants are semievergreen and work well in rock gardens or as edging. Foliage is flat in shades of green or variegated. Also does well in shade.  
**Height 12–18" / Spread 10–12"**  
Flowers: inconspicuous  
USDA hardiness zone 4–9
Coreopsis species

Coreopsis or Tickseed
Either a short-lived or long-lived perennial depending upon variety. Produces single and double daisylike flowers in various colors. Green foliage and wiry stems.

Height 10–24" / Spread 12–18"
Flowers: golden yellow, light yellow, pink, or red
Bloom time: June–October
USDA hardiness zone 3–9

‘Moonbeam’: light yellow flowers, mound-forming perennial

‘Sunburst’: double, golden yellow flowers
‘Zagreb’: golden yellow flowers

Echinacea purpurea
Coneflower
A perennial herb with large daisylike flowers in various colors. Late blooming. Makes a good cut or dried flower.

Height 2–3' / Spread 1.5–2'
Flowers: purple, pink, or white
Bloom time: July–September
USDA hardiness zone 3–8

Delphinium varieties

Delphinium
Extremely popular for tall, upright growth habit and beautiful spike flowers in various shades. Works well in a border.

Height 1–7' / Spread 1–3'
Flowers: blues, purples, whites, or pinks
Bloom time: June–September
USDA hardiness zone 3–7
**Epilobium angustifolium**  
**Fireweed**  
A perennial wildflower with an aggressive, upright growth habit, medium-green leaves, and showy flowers in shades of pink or white.  
**Height 2–3’ / Spread 2–3’**  
Flowers: white or pink spike  
Bloom time: June–July  
USDA hardiness zone 3–7

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**Geranium cinereum**  
**Grayleaf cranesbill**  
Dwarf, semi-evergreen with gray-green foliage, a mounding growth habit, and attractive blooms in summer. Works well as a groundcover or in rock gardens.  
**Height 4–6” / Spread 10–12”**  
Flowers: pinks, white, magenta; saucer shape  
Bloom time: June–July  
USDA hardiness zone 4–9

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**Gaillardia varieties**  
**Blanket flower**  
**Height 8–36” / Spread 12–24”**  
Flowers: red petals tipped in gold, all gold, or burgundy, with reddish-brown centers  
Bloom time: June–September  
USDA hardiness zone 3–10
**Helianthemum nummularium**

**Sun rose**
A moundlike growth habit with gray-green foliage and delicate flowers. Prefers dry, more alkaline soils. Works well in rock gardens.

**Height 8–12” / Spread 12–16”**
Flowers: red, pink, yellow, orange, or multicolored
Bloom time: June–August
USDA hardiness zone 4–7

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**Heuchera sanguinea**

**Coralbells**
Attractive dark green, maroon, reddish, or gold foliage with scalloped edges. Flower stalks rise above the foliage and produce delicate blooms. Performs best in light shade. Several varieties available.

**Height 12–20” / Spread 12–15”**
Flowers: red, white, or pink
Bloom time: June–September
USDA hardiness zone 3–8

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**Hemerocallis species**

**Daylily**
A very popular perennial that works well in borders or mass plantings. Long, wide, grasslike foliage with mounding growth habit. Large flowers bloom for 1 day, die, and are replaced by new blooms the following day. Many flower colors available. Better flower presentation with additional moisture. Blossoms are edible.

**Height 1–4’ / Spread 1–3’**
Flowers: white, yellow, pink, red, gold, or mixed colors; lily-shape bloom
Bloom time: July–August
USDA hardiness zone 3–9

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‘Stella de Oro’: gold flowers, one of the longest blooming daylilies
**Hosta species**

**Hosta lily**
A shade perennial with attractive foliage in various shades of green to bluish-green. Flower stalk rises above the leaves with a fragrant, bell-shape flower.

**Height 6–36'' / Spread 20–24''**
Flowers: purple, lavender, or white; hang from a spike
Bloom time: July–August
USDA hardiness zone 3–8

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**Iris hybrids**

**Iris, tall bearded**
Previously known as *Iris germanica*. Bluish-green, swordlike leaves. Large, sophisticated flowers in every shade and often bicolor and fragrant. Lift and divide clumps every 3–4 years to keep maintained. Makes a nice cut flower.

**Height 16–30'' / Spread 14–24''**
Flowers: multicolored
Bloom time: May–June
USDA hardiness zone 3–10

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**Kniphofia uvaria**

**Torch lily or Red-hot poker**
Stiff, bluish–green, tufted, grasslike foliage. Unique flower clusters rise on spikes above the foliage.

**Height 1–4' / Spread 2–3'**
Flowers: orange, yellow, white, or green, often multicolored
Bloom time: June–August
USDA hardiness zone 4–9
**Lavandula species**  
**Lavender**  
Known for its attractive purple bloom, popular fragrance, and dried flowers. Although it contains scented oils, this plant is slow to ignite if kept moist.  
**Height 1–3’ / Spread 1–4’**  
Flowers: purple, white, lavender; spikelike  
Bloom time: July–October  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

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**Linum perenne**  
**Flax, blue**  
A self-sowing wildflower with delicate leaves and stems. Excellent in mass plantings or meadows. Remove spent blossoms to promote longer blooming, prevent reseeding, and keep tidy.  
**Height 12–20” / Spread 12–14”**  
Flowers: light blue or white  
Bloom time: May–June  
USDA hardiness zone 2–8

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**Lonicera species**  
**Honeysuckle**  
Attractive, fast-growing vines with fragrant, trumpet-shape flowers. Can be used for covering a fence or trellis.  
**Spread 10’+**  
Flowers: white, red, orange, or yellow  
Bloom time: July–September  
USDA hardiness zone 4–9
**Lupinus varieties**

**Lupine**
A tall, border perennial with dark green foliage and very showy flowers. May need staking.

**Height 18–48"** / **Spread 24–26"**
Flowers: multiple colors including blue, yellow, pink
Bloom time: May–July
USDA hardiness zone 4–6

**Oenothera species**

**Evening primrose**
A long-blooming perennial with a low-growing, trailing, or more upright growth habit. Cup-shaped flowers in shades of yellow, white, or pink.

**Height 6–12"** / **Spread 12–24"**
Flowers: lemon–yellow, white, or pink
Bloom time: June–October
USDA hardiness zone 3–7

**Papaver orientale**

**Oriental poppy**
A very ornamental perennial with large, papery, cup-shape flowers. Interesting capsule-type seedpods follow flowering.

**Height 2–3’** / **Spread 1–2’**
Flowers: orange, white, red, pink, or purple, with dark centers
Bloom time: June–July
USDA hardiness zone 3–7

**Penstemon species**

**Penstemon or Beardtongue**
Excellent perennial for a dry garden. Several varieties and flower colors. Great specimen plant.

**Height 4–48”** / **Spread 6–36”**
Flowers: pink, purple, blue, red, or white
Bloom time: June–August
USDA hardiness zone 3–8
Ratibida columnifera
Prairie coneflower or
Mexican hat
Tall, upright flowers with lacy, green foliage. Petals grow downward away from the tall center flower disk. Biennial.

**Height** 18–24" / **Spread** 12–24"
Flowers: yellow or red, with distinct tall center
Bloom time: July–October
USDA hardiness zone 4–9

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Salvia species
Salvia or Sage
Perennial herb with shrublike growth habit and grayish-green or multicolored foliage. Formal, spikelike flowers in various colors. Remove spent blossoms to encourage a second bloom.

**Height:** 18–28" / **Spread** 24–34"
Flowers: purple, blue, rose
Bloom time: June–September
USDA hardiness zone 4–9

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Stachys byzantina
Lamb’s ear
A border perennial known for its attractive, velvety, white-silver leaves. Foliage provides nice contrast in the landscape.

**Height** 12–15" / **Spread** 15–18"
Flowers: purplish-pink spikes
Bloom time: July–frost
USDA hardiness zone 4–8
Yucca species

Yucca
Recognized by swordlike leaves in various shade of green, gray-green, or variegated green and yellow. Produces stalks of white flowers during the growing season.

Height 2–4’ / Spread 2–4’
Flowers: white
USDA hardiness zone 4–10

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Full sun

Very low water

Attracts butterflies

Full sun/part shade

Low water

Attracts birds

Full shade

Moderate water

Deer-resistant

Good in rock gardens
Ceanothus gloriosus
Point Reyes ceanothus

Height 1–3' / Spread 5–6'
Flowers: blue-purple
USDA hardiness zone 7–9

Cotoneaster apiculatus
Cranberry cotoneaster
A broadleaf semi-evergreen. Dark, shiny, green leaves, changing to burgundy in the fall. Interesting mounding growth habit. Produces tiny, pink flowers followed by a red cranberry-like fruit that persists into winter. Eastern exposure is best.

Height 3' / Spread 3–6'
USDA hardiness zone 4–7

Cistus purpureus
Orchid rockrose
An evergreen with a compact growth habit, green-gray leaves, and showy, reddish-purple flowers. Tolerates wind and salt spray.

Height 3–4' / Spread 3–4'
Flowers: reddish-purple
USDA hardiness zone 8–10

Daphne x burkwoodii
var. ‘Carol Mackie’
Carol Mackie daphne
An attractive, semievergreen shrub with variegated leaves and fragrant, pinkish flowers in spring.

Height 2–4' / Spread 2–4'
Flowers: pink
USDA hardiness zone 4–8
**Mahonia aquifolium**
*Oregon grapeholly*
An upright evergreen with shiny, dark-green leaves in summer, changing to purplish-red in fall. Yellow flowers in the spring followed by bluish-black berries.

**Height 5–6’ / Spread 5–6’**
Flowers: yellow
USDA hardiness zone 3–9

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**Mahonia repens**
*Creeping holly*
Similar to Oregon grapeholly, but smaller in size. Spreading green leaves turn purplish-red in fall. Yellow flowers followed by bluish-black berries.

**Height 12–18” / Spread 2’**
Flowers: yellow
USDA hardiness zone 3–8

---

**Gaultheria shallon**
*Salal*
A low-growing, broadleaf evergreen with attractive white to pink flowers, followed by edible black fruit. Shrub grows larger in shady conditions and stays small in full-sun conditions.

**Height 1–10’ / Spread 3–12’**
Flowers: white, pink
USDA hardiness zone 6–8
**Paxistima myrtifolia**  
Oregon boxwood  
A low-growing shrub with leathery, light-green leaves. Stays more compact in full-sun areas.  
**Height 1–4’ / Spread 1–4’**  
USDA hardiness zone 5–8

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**Rhododendron macrophyllum**  
Pacific rhododendron  
A Pacific Northwest native rhododendron with pale pink to purplish flowers in spring and dark-green leaves. Prefers acidic soils. Not adaptable in colder, drier regions such as eastern Washington and central and eastern Oregon.  
**Height 6–12’ / Spread 10–12’**  
Flowers: pink to purple  
USDA hardiness zone 6–9

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*Fire-resistant does not mean fireproof!*  
Even fire-resistant plants will burn if not well maintained. Be sure to keep all of your landscape plants healthy with appropriate watering, proper pruning, etc.

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</table>
**Acer circinatum**  
**Vine maple**  
A Pacific Northwest native with an upright growth habit and attractive red, orange, to yellow fall color.  
**Height 15–20' / Spread 15–20'**  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

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**Amelanchier species**  
**Serviceberry**  
A multistemmed shrub or tree that bears white flowers in spring followed by edible, purplish-black fruit. Excellent fall colors of red-orange. Prefers additional moisture.  
**Height 8–12' / Spread 15–20'**  
Flowers: white  
USDA hardiness zone 4–5

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**Acer glabrum**  
**Rocky Mountain maple**  
Small tree or large shrub with attractive dark green foliage and red twigs. The “helicopter” seeds turn reddish in summer. Attractive red fall color.  
**Height 10–15' / Spread 10–15'**  
USDA hardiness zone 3–7
**Caryopteris x clandonensis**  
Blue-mist spirea  
**Height 3–5’ / Spread 3–5’**  
Flowers: lavender-blue  
USDA hardiness zone 5–10

‘Dark Knight’: deep blue flowers with silvery-gray foliage

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**Cornus sericea**  
Redosier dogwood  
A fast-growing shrub often found in riparian areas. White flowers followed by white fruits. Attractive red stems offer winter color to the landscape. Many cultivars available with different-colored stems and leaves and in various sizes.  
**Height 7–10’ / Spread 8–10’**  
Flowers: white  
USDA hardiness zone 2–8

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**Euonymus alatus**  
‘Compactus’  
Dwarf burning bush  
Rounded shrub with green leaves and “winged” bark. Excellent scarlet fall color. Creates a nice shrub border. Does best with eastern exposure.  
**Height 4–6’ / Spread 4–6’**  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

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Fall color
**Holodiscus discolor**  
**Oceanspray**  
An attractive, large shrub with a graceful growth habit and pendulous, creamy white flowers in summer.  
**Height 6–9’ / Spread 3–6’**  
Flowers: white  
USDA hardiness zone 5–9

**Perovskia atriplicifolia**  
**Russian sage**  
Fine, feathery-textured shrub with silvery-gray leaves and a sagelike aroma. May die back in colder areas and can be cut back in fall or spring. Produces beautiful lavender-blue flowers in late summer. Do not overwater. May reseed.  
**Height 3–5’ / Spread 3–4’**  
Flowers: lavender-blue  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

**Philadelphus species**  
**Mockorange**  
Known for its sweet-smelling, white flowers and bright-green foliage. Flowers can be single or double. Vase-shape growth habit.  
**Height 6–8’ / Spread 6–8’**  
Flowers: white  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8
Prunus besseyi

Western sandcherry

A medium-size shrub with an open, irregular growth habit. Produces fragrant, white flowers in spring, followed by edible, red (changing to black) fruit. Leaves are grayish-green, changing to a coppery-red in fall. Prefers additional moisture, but can sucker if overwatered.

**Height 4–6' / Spread 4–6'**

Flowers: white

USDA hardiness zone 3–7

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Rhamnus frangula

‘Columnaris’

Tallhedge

Dense, upright shrub ideal for a hedge or shrub border. Glossy-green leaves.

**Height 8–12' / Spread 3–4'**

USDA hardiness zone 2–7

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Rhamnus frangula

‘Asplenifolia’

Fernleaf buckthorn

A feathery-textured shrub with interesting narrow, dark-green leaves. Can be used as a focal point or specimen plant in the landscape.

**Height 10–12' / Spread 6–10'**

USDA hardiness zone 2–7
**Rhododendron occidentale**

**Western azalea**
A deciduous, upright shrub with attractive white to salmon-pink flowers in spring.

**Height 5’ / Spread 5–10’**
Flowers: white to pink
USDA hardiness zone 6–9

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**Rhus species**

**Sumac**
Some species are smaller mounding shrubs with dark-green leaves. Larger species have an upright, tree form and form suckers, creating groves. Fall color can be spectacular, especially in the larger species displaying shades of orange, red, yellow, or purple. Tiny yellow flowers change to fuzzy red fruit. Prefers additional moisture.

**Height 2–20’ / Spread 4–15’**
USDA hardiness zone 3–9

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**Ribes species**

**Flowering currant**
Small to medium-size shrubs with attractive bright to dark-green leaves and pink flowers. Some species produce edible fruit.

**Height 3–6’ / Spread 3–6’**
Flowers: pink
USDA hardiness zone 2–7
**Rosa species**

*Hardy shrub rose*

Low-maintenance shrubs with attractive, sometimes scented flowers in a wide variety of colors. Blooms continuously or once during the season, depending on variety. Excellent fall color and ornamental rose hips for winter interest.

**Height** 2–6' / **Spread** 2–6'

Flowers: various

USDA hardiness zone 2–9

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**Salix species**

*Willow*

Fast-growing shrubs with narrow leaves, dense branches, and yellow fall color. Several species are available. Prefers additional moisture. Some varieties more susceptible to insect and disease. *Note: Large, tree-form willows generally are not recommended for a home landscape, due to invasive roots and weak wood.*

**Height** 6–30' / **Spread** 5–20'

USDA hardiness zone 2–9

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**Rosa woodsii**

*Wood’s rose*

A native wild rose in the Pacific Northwest with a spreading growth habit. Produces single pink flowers in summer followed by ornamental, red hips.

**Height** 3–6' / **Spread** 3–6'

Flowers: pink

USDA hardiness zone 4–8

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**Salix integra**

‘Hakuro-nishiki’:

Dapple willow, to 10' tall with variegated foliage in shades of pink, green, and white

**Salix purpurea**:

Alaska blue willow, 8–10' tall with attractive blue foliage; dwarf variety known as Artic blue willow, to 5' tall
**Spiraea x bumalda**  
**Bumald spirea**  
Popular, clump-forming shrub that produces bowl-shape flowers in shades of white or pink in late summer. Leaves generally are green but can be tinted in shades of red or yellow. Many other spirea varieties available.  
**Height 2–4' / Spread 2–4'**  
Flowers: white, pink  
USDA hardiness zone 3–8  

- ‘Froebelli’: deep pink flowers, green foliage  
- ‘Goldflame’: bright pink flowers and bronze-red young leaves  
- ‘Limemound’: pink flowers with bright lime-green foliage

**Spiraea douglasii**  
**Western spirea**  
A medium-size shrub that produces fuzzy pink to purplish flowers in mid- to late summer. Often found along waterways. Useful in plantings near streams.  
**Height 3–6' / Spread 3–6'**  
Flowers: pink, purple  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

**Symphoricarpos albus**  
**Snowberry**  
Upright, arching shrub with bluish-green leaves. Pink flowers in summer, followed by white, rounded fruit, which persists through the winter. Attracts birds.  
**Height 4–6' / Spread 4–6'**  
Flowers: pink  
USDA hardiness zone 3–7
**Syringa species**

Lilac

Large shrubs known for their beautiful, fragrant blossoms in spring. Available in many varieties with flowers in shades of white, lavender, purple, and pink. Can be used for a hedge. Prefers additional water to get established.

**Height 5–15' / Spread 6–12'**

USDA hardiness zone 3–7

- ‘Charles Joly’: double, magenta blooms
- ‘Ellen Willmott’: double, white blooms
- ‘President Lincoln’: single, blue blooms
- ‘Sensation’: single, purple flowers with white edges

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**Viburnum trilobum**

‘Compactum’

Viburnum, Compact American cranberry

An excellent compact, rounded shrub. Green, maple-like foliage in summer changing to orange-red in fall. Produces white flowers followed by minimal red fruit in fall. Eastside exposure is best.

**Height 4–6' / Spread 4–6'**

USDA hardiness zone 2–7

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**Fire-resistant does not mean fireproof!**

Even fire-resistant plants will burn if not well maintained. Be sure to keep all of your landscape plants healthy with appropriate watering, proper pruning, etc.
Ponderosa pine and western larch are among the most fire-resistant conifers due to their thick bark, which protects them from fire, and the high moisture content of their foliage.

**Maintenance tip:** Conifers and other large trees that are next to the house should be pruned to a height of 15–20 feet above the ground, or to just above the lower roof line, to help prevent fire from reaching the house or tree crowns.

**Larix occidentalis**

**Western larch**
An attractive, deciduous conifer with a pyramidal growth habit and soft, green needles that turn yellow in fall.

*Height 100–180' / Spread 30–40'*
*USDA hardiness zone 4–7*

**Pinus ponderosa**

**Ponderosa pine**
Beautiful pine tree with long, green needles in groups of two or three. Growth habit becomes more open with age. Interesting bark texture and cinnamon-brown bark color.

*Height 50–60' / Spread 20–25'*
*USDA hardiness zone 3–6*
**Acer ginnala**  
*Amur maple*  
Small tree or large shrub with irregular growth habit and excellent red fall color. Good choice for a small area, can be used to create a hedge. A subspecies of Tatarian maple.  
**Height 15–20' /  Spread 15–20'**  
USDA hardiness zone 2–8

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**Acer macrophyllum**  
*Bigleaf maple*  
A large shade tree with large, glossy, green leaves changing to yellow in the fall. Often found near stream banks.  
**Height 30–75' /  Spread 30–50'**  
USDA hardiness zone 5–7

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**Acer rubrum**  
*Red maple*  
A fast-growing shade tree with bright-green leaves and excellent scarlet fall color. Prefers moist soils. Several varieties available.  
**Height 40–60' /  Spread 10–40'**  
USDA hardiness zone 3–7
**Aesculus hippocastanum**  
**Horsechestnut**  
A large shade tree with rounded growth habit, attractive white flowers, and large, spiny fruits.  
**Height 40–50' / Spread 30–40'**  
Flowers: white  
USDA hardiness zone 3–7

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**Alnus rubra**  
**Red alder**  
A deciduous tree with an open, conical growth habit and spreading branches. Often found in wet areas. Dark-green foliage and smooth, light-gray bark.  
**Height 45–50' / Spread 20–30'**  
USDA hardiness zone 5–8

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**Alnus tenuifolia**  
**Mountain alder**  
Grown as a small tree or multistemmed shrub. Dull green foliage and very cold-hardy. Often found near water.  
**Height 20–25' / Spread 15–20'**  
USDA hardiness zone 5–8

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Photo: Gerald and Buff Corsi © California Academy of Sciences
Betula species

Birch
An ornamental tree with bright-green foliage, changing to yellow in fall. Several varieties have interesting bark texture and are known for their distinct white bark.

**Height 30–40’ / Spread 20–30’**
USDA hardiness zone 2–9

European white birch (B. pendula): showy white bark and upright habit
Jacquemontii birch (B. jacquemontii): excellent white bark and narrow, pyramidal growth habit
Cutleaf weeping birch (B. pendula ‘Gracilis’): drooping branches and cut leaves
Paper birch (B. papyrifera): upright, pyramidal growth habit and white bark
River birch (B. nigra): curling, cinnamon-brown, peeling bark

Catalpa speciosa

Western catalpa
A large shade tree with green, heart-shape leaves and attractive, creamy-white, orchid-like flowers followed by long, thin, seed pods.

**Height 40–50’ / Spread 20–25’**
Flowers: white
USDA hardiness zone 4–8
**Celtis occidentalis**
**Common hackberry**
A large shade tree with light-green leaves and interesting corky bark. Very drought tolerant.
**Height 40–50' / Spread 35–40'**
USDA hardiness zone 2–9

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**Cercis canadensis**
**Eastern redbud**
An attractive, small ornamental tree with showy, pink, pealike blooms in early spring. Also has green, heart-shaped leaves in summer, changing to yellow in fall. Needs protection in harsh, cold environments. California or western redbud (*C. occidentalis*) also is fire-resistant but less hardy.
**Height 25–35' / Spread 15–20'**
Flowers: pink
USDA hardiness zone 4–9

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**Cornus florida**
**Flowering dogwood**
A small, ornamental shrub with showy pink, reddish, or white “flower” bracts and an open, low-branching, irregular growth habit. Several varieties available.
**Height 20–30' / Spread 15–20'**
Flowers: pink, red, white
USDA hardiness zone 5–9
**Crataegus species**

**Hawthorn**
Small ornamental tree with single or multiple stems, white or red flowers, and showy fruit that attracts birds. Some varieties are thornless.

**Height 15–20’ / Spread 10–15’**
Flowers: white, red
USDA hardiness zone 4–7

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**Fagus sylvatica**

**European beech**
A large, slow-growing shade tree with a densely pyramidal to rounded growth habit. Lustrous, dark-green leaves in summer, changing to bronze in fall. Varieties available with colorful foliage.

**Height 50–60’ / Spread 35–45’**
USDA hardiness zone 4–7

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**Fraxinus pennsylvanica**

**Green ash**
Large, upright shade tree with rounded growth habit and nice yellow fall color. Good alternative to maples and oaks. All varieties are male and fruitless.

**Height 40–60’ / Spread 20–40’**
USDA hardiness zone 3–9

‘Marshall’s Seedless’: rounded habit with dark-green leaves
‘Patmore’: rounded habit, very cold-hardy
‘Summit’: more upright and narrow than other varieties
**Fraxinus americana**  
**White ash**  
Similar to green ash. Dense, rounded shade tree with beautiful fall color in shades of red, yellow, and maroon. Requires more water than green ash.  
**Height 40–60' / Spread 20–40'**  
USDA hardiness zone 3–9  

`Autumn Purple`: a seedless variety with dark-green leaves that turn maroon in fall

**Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis. cvs**  
**Thornless honeylocust**  
These trees provide a filtered shade environment with their fine leaves. There are many thornless and seedless cultivars available in various sizes and growth habits.  
**Height 35–40' / Spread 30–50'**  
USDA hardiness zone 3–9  

`Shademaster`: a dense, large variety with yellow fall color  
`Skyline`: growth habit is more pyramidal and upright  
`Sunburst`: golden/yellow leaves on the new growth, eventually changing to green.

**Gymnocladus dioicus**  
**Kentucky coffee tree**  
A large shade tree for large areas. Leaves are dark green in summer. Female trees produce large seed pods.  
**Height 40–50' / Spread 30–40'**  
USDA hardiness zone 3–8
**Juglans species**

**Walnut**

A large tree with spreading growth habit. The leaves are divided, giving a featherlike appearance. Some species provide edible nuts.

**Height 40–60'** / **Spread 30–50'**  
USDA hardiness zone 4–9

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**Liquidambar styraciflua**

**American sweetgum**

A large shade tree with a unique green leaf followed by yellow, red, or purple fall color. Seedpods are spiked and may be a nuisance in the landscape. ‘Rotundiloba’ is a fruitless variety.

**Height 60–75'** / **Spread 20–25'**  
USDA hardiness zone 5–9

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**Malus species**

**Crabapple**

Many varieties to choose from. These trees have beautiful spring flowers in many colors, including rose, pink, red, and white. Green or purplish foliage. They also provide ornamental fruit and fall color. Some are fruitless.

**Height 15–20'** / **Spread 15–20'**  
Flowers: rose, pink, red, white  
USDA hardiness zone 4–8

- ‘Bechtel’: double pink blooms, seldom bears fruit  
- ‘Brandywine’: double rosy-pink blooms  
- ‘Royalty’: red flowers, purplish foliage  
- ‘Spring Snow’: white flowers, seldom bears fruit, teardrop-shape growth habit
**Platanus racemosa**

*Western or California sycamore*

A large, fast-growing tree with dark-green leaves and flaking bark in shades of white, brown, and gray.

**Height 40–80' / Spread 50–70'**

USDA hardiness zone 7–9

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**Populus tremuloides**

*Quaking aspen*

Light bark and trembling green leaves make this a popular tree. This tree will sucker and produce groves, so it should be used in a larger landscape setting. Prefers moister soils. Excellent yellow fall color. Susceptible to several diseases and insects.

**Height 30–40' / Spread 12–15'**

USDA hardiness zone 1–8

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*P. tremula ‘Erecta’: Swedish aspen has an upright, columnar growth habit and is said not to sucker as much as quaking aspen.*
**Prunus virginiana**

**Chokecherry**
A medium-size tree to large shrub with green leaves and white flowers followed by edible purple fruits. Will produce suckers.

**Height 20–30' / Spread 18–25'**
Flowers: white
USDA hardiness zone 2–6

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**Quercus garryana**

**Oregon white oak**
Known for its large, twisting limbs, this large shade tree has dark, glossy, green leaves, changing to reddish brown in fall.

**Height 40–90' / Spread 30–60'**
USDA hardiness zone 6–9

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**Prunus virginiana ‘Schubert’**

**Canada red chokecherry**
Green leaves emerge in spring and change to dark red in summer. Fragrant, white flowers in spring followed by purplish-red fruit, which can be used for jams, jellies, and wines. Also sold as a large shrub.

**Height 20–30' / Spread 15–20'**
Flowers: white
USDA hardiness zone 3–8
**Quercus palustris**

*Pin oak*

A fast-growing oak with dark-green, bristly leaves and lower, pendulous branches. Young trees have a pyramidal growth habit, but form becomes more open and rounded as trees mature. Prefers acidic soils.

**Height 50–70' / Spread 25–40'**

USDA hardiness zone 4–8

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**Quercus rubra**

*Red oak*

One of the faster growing oaks, good for a large area. Dark-green summer leaves have pointed lobes. Nice fall colors of red, orange, and brown.

**Height 60–75' / Spread 40–50'**

USDA hardiness zone 4–8

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**Robinia pseudoacacia**

*Purple Robe locust*

An upright tree with attractive, fragrant, purple flowers. Yellow fall color. Very adaptable tree in tough environments.

**Height 30–40' / Spread 20–30'**

USDA hardiness zone 3–8
**Sorbus aucuparia**  
**Mountain ash**

An attractive, ornamental tree with an upright, oval growth habit. Displays showy white flowers in spring, followed by orange-red fruit that persists. Fine-textured, dark-green leaves provide some fall colors of red, yellow, or purple.

**Height 20–30' / Spread 15–20'**

Flowers: white  
USDA hardiness zone 3–7

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**APPENDIX**

**Plant availability**

If you are unable to find the plants you want locally, visit the Oregon Association of Nurseries website for plant availability at: http://www.nurseryguide.com or the Washington State Nursery & Landscape Association at http://www.wsnla.org/public/home.shtml under the buyers guide.

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The Oregon State University Extension Service provides research-based information to Oregonians in the areas of Agriculture, Forestry, Family and Community Development, 4-H Youth Development, and Marine and Watershed Resources.
Groundcovers

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<td>Kniphofia uvaria</td>
<td>Torch lily or Red-hot poker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavandula species</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linum perenne</td>
<td>Flax, blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera species</td>
<td>Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus varieties</td>
<td>Lupine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oenothera species</td>
<td>Evening primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaver orientale</td>
<td>Oriental poppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon species</td>
<td>Penstemon or Beardtongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratibida columnifera</td>
<td>Prairie coneflower or Mexican hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia species</td>
<td>Salvia or Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachys byzantina</td>
<td>Lamb’s ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca species</td>
<td>Yucca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shrubs—broadleaf evergreen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus gloriosus</td>
<td>Point Reyes ceanothus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster apiculatus</td>
<td>Cranberry cotoneaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cistus purpureus</td>
<td>Orchid rockrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphne x burkwoodii var. ‘Carol Mackie’</td>
<td>Carol Mackie daphne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaultheria shallon</td>
<td>Salal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia aquifolium</td>
<td>Oregon grapeholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia repens</td>
<td>Creeping holly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachystima myrtifolia</td>
<td>Oregon boxwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron macrophyllum</td>
<td>Pacific rhododendron</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shrubs—deciduous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acer cirrinatum</td>
<td>Vine maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer glabrum</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier species</td>
<td>Serviceberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus betulus</td>
<td>Blue-mist spirea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus alba</td>
<td>Redosier dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus alatus ‘Compactus’</td>
<td>Dwarf burning bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holodiscus discolor</td>
<td>Oceanspray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perovskia atriplicifolia</td>
<td>Russian sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphus species</td>
<td>Mockorange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus serotina</td>
<td>Western sandcherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnus frangula ‘Columnaris’</td>
<td>Tallbush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnus frangula ‘Asplenifolia’</td>
<td>Fernleaf buckthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron occidentale</td>
<td>Western azalea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus species</td>
<td>Sumac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribes species</td>
<td>Flowering currant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa species</td>
<td>Hardy shrub rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa woodsii</td>
<td>Wood’s rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix species</td>
<td>Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea x bumalda</td>
<td>Bumal spirea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea douglasii</td>
<td>Western spirea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symphoricarpos albus</td>
<td>Snowberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum trilobum ‘Compactum’</td>
<td>Lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum, Compact American cranberry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees—conifer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Larix occidentalis</td>
<td>Western larch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus ponderosa</td>
<td>Ponderosa pine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees—deciduous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acer ginnala</td>
<td>Amur maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer macrophyllum</td>
<td>Bigleaf maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>Red maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus hippocastanum</td>
<td>Horsechestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus rubra</td>
<td>Red alder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus tenuifolia</td>
<td>Mountain alder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula species</td>
<td>Birch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa speciosa</td>
<td>Western catalpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celtis occidentalis</td>
<td>Common hackberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>Eastern redbud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus florida</td>
<td>Flowering dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus species</td>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica</td>
<td>European beech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</td>
<td>Green ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus americana</td>
<td>White ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos var. ‘inermis’ cv.</td>
<td>Thornless honeylocust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnocladus dioicus</td>
<td>Kentucky coffee tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglans species</td>
<td>Walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidambar styraciflua</td>
<td>American sweetgum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malus species</td>
<td>Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus racemosa</td>
<td>Western or California sycamore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus tremuloides</td>
<td>Quaking aspen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus virginiana</td>
<td>Chokecherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus virginiana ‘Schubert’</td>
<td>Canada red chokecherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Red oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinia pseudoacacia ‘Purple Rabe’</td>
<td>Purple Robe locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbus aucuparia</td>
<td>Mountain ash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>