**NATIVE PLANTS/SHRUBS:**

**Vine Maple – Acer circinatum**
An erect shrub, or more commonly a helter-skelter arrangement of crooked branches; up to 20' tall, or less commonly a small tree 30' to 40' in height. Common understory species in the West side forests of the Pacific Northwest also pioneers species on cutover and burned-over lands. Found on moist sites in the sun or shade from southwestern British Columbia, southward through western Washington and Oregon, to northern California, also the Wallowa Mountains of northeastern Oregon. In Oregon, vine maple will occasionally be found on the moister slopes and also streams on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains (Suttle Lake area).

**Douglas Maple – Acer platanoides var. douglasii**
This variety is a shrub or small tree; leaf typically with shallow, broad sinuses. Occasionally found west of the Cascades in Oregon, but usually found from southwestern Alaska, south through western British Columbia and southern Alberta, eastern Washington and Oregon, eastward to Idaho and western Montana.

**Mountain Alder – Alnus incana**
A shrub or small tree up to 25' tall, with slender branches and grayish-brown bark; tunds to form thickets. Found in the mountains near streams, springs, and seeps. Ranges from central Alaska southward through eastern Oregon to central California and western Nevada, eastward to western Montana and northern New Mexico. Elevational range: In the United States from 3,000 to 7,000 feet.

**Saskatoon Serviceberry – Amelanchier alnifolia**
Large shrubs or small trees up to 40' tall and 6' in diameter. Occurs on moist, well-drained sites in the sun or partial shade, from southern Alaska to northwestern California, and eastward throughout the Rocky Mountains.

**Oregon Grape – Berberis aquifolium (Tall Oregon Grape)**
Erect evergreen shrub 3' to 10' tall, with dark green glossy leaves. Found on dry to moist, well-drained sites in the sun or shade; from British Columbia southward on the West side to northern California; also northeastern Oregon.

**Oregon Grape – Berberis repens (Creeping Oregon Grape)**
An evergreen, prostrate, creeping shrub seldom over 10' high. Found on dry, well-drained sites in the sun or shade in the mountains, from southern British Columbia southward on the east of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains to northern California, also the Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills.

**Water Birch – Betula nana**
Loosely branched shrub, or small tree up to 30' tall, with slender branches, which are resin-dotted on the new growth; bark dark reddish-brown. Found along streams from central British Columbia southward on the East Side of Cascade Mountains in Washington and Oregon, and the Sierra Nevada Mountains to central California, eastward to southwestern Manitoba, the Rocky Mountains and the mountains of the southwest.

**Red Osier Dogwood – Cornus stolonifera**
Deciduous multi-stemmed shrub to 15'. Provides cover, browse, and berries for wildlife. Grows on streambanks and tolerates shallow, broad sinuses. Occasionally found in the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains from British Columbia southward into northern California, also northeastern Oregon, and Idaho. Common in the understory in the Pacific Coast forests.

**Indian-plum – Oemleria cerasiformis**
Erect shrub with light green foliage, up to 15' tall. Grows on moist well-drained sites in the sun or shade; from British Columbia southward into California, on the west side of the Cascade Mountains.

**Lewis Mockorange – Philippia douglasii**
Loosely branched shrub up to 12' tall. Occurs on moist, well-drained sites in the sun; in the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains from British Columbia southward to Central California, eastward to Montana. Usually found at the lower elevations.

**Pacific Ninebark – Physocarpus capitatus**
Large erect, spreading shrubs up to 12' high, with mapple-like leaves and thin, shreddy bark. Grown on moist, well-drained sites in the sun or shade; from British Columbia south to central California, east into western Montana.

**Eastern Ninebark – Physocarpus opulifolia**
A shrub with 9' to 10' spread. Spirea-like but more coarse growth habit. Useful for screen or mass planting. Some fall color.

**Mallow Ninebark – Physocarpus malvaceus**
Erect, loosely branched shrub up to 8' tall, with mapple-like leaves and shreddy bark. Found on dry rocky slopes in the sun or under open timber; British Columbia south to Nevada, eastward to Montana and Wyoming.

**Oceanspray – Holodiscus discolor**
Erect, loosely branched shrub up to 15' tall. Found on well-drained to dry sites in the sun and shade from south central California northward to British Columbia, eastward to Idaho.

**Dull Oregon Grape – Mahonia (Berberis) nervosa**
A shrub or small tree from 8' to 20' tall. Occurs on hilltops and thickets on the east side to northern California; also northeastern Oregon, and Idaho. Common in the understory in the Pacific Coast forest.

**Blue Elderberry – Sambucus cerulea**
Usually a shrub or small tree from 10' to 20' or more tall. Found on moist, well-drained sites in the sun; from British Columbia south to California, east through Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. Elevational range: sea level to 9,000 feet.

**Red Elderberry – Sambucus racemosa**
A shrub or small tree from 10' to 20' tall. Occurs on hilltops and thickets on the east side to northern California; also northeastern Oregon, and Idaho. Common in the understory in the Pacific Coast forest.

**Douglas Spirea – Spiraea douglasii**
Finely branches shrub up to 6' tall. Occurs on dry to moist, well-drained sites in the sun or under partial shade; nearly continent-wide in distribution (Mexico excepted).

**Big Leaf Maple – Acer Macrophyllum**
A tree 40' to 100' tall and 2' to 4' in diameter; when growing in the open usu-ally branches within the first 15 feet into several large branches, forming dense, round, spreading crown; but in a dense, stand, may be a tall, straight tree. Moist well-drained soil; from western British Columbia south through western Washington and Oregon to southern California. Elevational range: sea level to 5,500 feet.

**White Alder – Alnus rhombifolia**
A shrub 8' to 10' tall, with slender branches and greyish-brown bark. Occurs on moist soils and edges of small streams in the sun or shade; from Oregon through Washington and Idaho to Idaho. Common in the understory in the Pacific Coast forest.

**Black Hawthorn – Crataegus douglasii**
A thicket-forming, erect shrub up to 15' tall, or occasionally a small 20' to 30' tall and 3' to 6' in diameter with stiff branches armed with thorns. Found on moist, well-drained, sandy or gravelly soils; from extreme southeastern Alaska southward, on both sides of the Cascade, to central California and western Nevada, eastward to northern Michigan and Wyoming.

**Spiraea douglasii**
A thicket-forming, erect shrub up to 15' tall, or occasionally a small 20' to 30' tall and 3' to 6' in diameter with stiff branches armed with thorns. Found on moist, well-drained, sandy or gravelly soils; from extreme southeastern Alaska southward, on both sides of the Cascade, to central California and western Nevada, eastward to northern Michigan and Wyoming.
**Oregon White Oak – Quercus garryana**

Trees 40’ to 60’ tall and 2’ to 3’ in diameter, with a fairly straight bole and moderately open, broadly pyramidal or dome-shaped crown. Occurs along streams and in moist bottoms, and on moist mountain slopes. Ranges from southeastern Alaska and south through western British Columbia and Vancouver Island southward in the Sierra and Coast Ranges to north-central California. Elevational range: from near sea level in the north to 4,000 feet in the south.

**Cascara buckthorn – Rhamnus purshiana**

A deciduous, tree up to 50’ tall and 10’ to 20’ in diameter, or sometimes an erect shrub up to 15 feet high. Grows on moist, well-drained soils. Ranges from western and southern British Columbia south on the west side of the Cascade Mountains to lower California, east through northern Idaho to western Montana.

**Scouler Willow – Salix scouleriana**

A deciduous tree native to Oregon, that can reach 18 m in height, is strong growing, with wide spreading branches. Bark rugged and channelled. Slim, pointed leaves with curving, off-center twist. Found growing in well-drained sandy loams, to rich, rocky, or gravel soils from sea level to 2550 m. Usually along streambanks, lakes, and waterholes.

**Piper Hooker Willow – Salix hookeriana**

A deciduous tree native to Oregon, stout, glossy, reddish brown branches on this favored revegetation species. Dark green leaves appear in spring after 4’ snowy cattails. Found near coast and is good in natural gardens as well as woodland settings.

**Pacific Willow – Salix lasiandra**

Large, evergreen trees 60’ to 100’ tall and 2’ to 5’ in diameter, with aromatic foliage; often multiple-stemmed when growing in the open, and with a dome-shaped crown; or an erect shrub up to 15 high. Found on moist, well-drained sites in the sun or shade, on bottomlands, hillsides, and mountain slopes; from southwestern Oregon southward in the Sierra and Coast Ranges to southern California.

**Sitka Willow – Salix sitchensis**

Shrub or small tree 1-8 m tall; branches dark brown to grey, sparsely hairy; twigs densely velvety, brittle at base. Found along streamside thickets, lakeshores and wetland margins, forest edges and wet openings, clearings, avalanche tracks; low to middle elevations.

**Oregon Ash – Fraxinus latifolia**

A tree 40’ to 80’ tall and 1’ to 2-1/2’ in diameter, with a fairly straight bole and moderately open, broadly pyramidal or dome-shaped crown. Occurs along streams and in moist bottoms, and on moist mountain slopes. Ranges from southeastern Alaska and south through western British Columbia and Vancouver Island southward principally on the West side (west of the summit of the Cascades and Sierras) to north-central California. Elevational range: from near sea level in the north to 2,500 feet in the south.

**Pacific waxmyrtle – Myrica californica**

Small tree up to 30’ or 40’ tall, and 8” to 12” in diameter; with dense, dark green, round crown and slender willowlike foliage. Found on moist, well-drained, sandy or gravelly soils in the sun or shade near the Pacific Coast from Washingt on to north-central California. Elevational range: sea level to 3,000 feet.

**Scouler Willow – Salix scouleriana**

A deciduous tree native to Oregon, that can reach 18 m in height, is strong growing, with wide spreading branches. Bark rugged and channelled. Slim, pointed leaves with curving, off-center twist. Found growing in well-drained sandy loams, to rich, rocky, or gravel soils from sea level to 2550 m. Usually along streambanks, lakes, and waterholes.

**Oregon Myrtlewood – Umbellularia californica**

Large, evergreen trees 60’ to 100’ tall and 2’ to 5’ in diameter, with aromatic foliage; often multiple-stemmed when growing in the open, and with a dome-shaped crown; or an erect shrub up to 15 high. Found on moist, well-drained sites in the sun or shade, on bottomlands, hillsides, and mountain slopes; from southwestern Oregon southward in the Sierra and Coast Ranges to southern California.

**Black Cottonwood – Populus trichocarpa**

A large tree 100’ to 200’ high, and 3’ to 6’ in diameter, with a broad, open crown. Occurs on moist sites along stream bottomlands, river islands and benches. Ranges from southeastern and southwestern Alaska and the southern Yukon, southward to northern Lower California and western Nevada, eastward to central Montana, and local in Wyoming and southwestern North Dakota. Elevational range: near sea level to 4,500 feet in Washington and Oregon; 500 to 6,000 feet in California.