Fire-resistant Plants for Home Landscapes

Reduce Wildfire Risk with Proper Plant Selection and Placement
Fire-resistant Plants for Home Landscapes

Authors

Amy Jo Detweiler, Extension horticulturist, professor, Central Oregon, Oregon State University

Stephen Fitzgerald, director of College of Forestry Research Forests, professor, Department of Forest Engineering, Resources and Management, Oregon State University

Ariel Cowan, regional fire specialist — central area, assistant professor of practice, Department of Forest Ecosystems & Society, Oregon State University

Neil Bell, retired Extension horticulturist, senior instructor II, Marion and Polk counties, Oregon State University

Thomas Stokely, forest ecologist, The Nature Conservancy

Technical support

Lisa Cowan, outreach program coordinator, Central Oregon

Acknowledgments

This project was supported by the Central Oregon Master Gardener Association. Some material adapted from University of California Cooperative Extension Hortscript, 1996, No. 18.

Cover image: Pineleaf penstemon, Amy Jo Detweiler

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. These suggestions and recommendations are based on professional judgment, experience and research. This publication 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.

Published August 2006. Revised October 2023. © 2023 Published and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914, by the Oregon State University Extension Service, Washington State University Extension, University of Idaho Extension and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating. The three participating Extension services offer educational programs, activities and materials without discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, familial/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, genetic information, veteran’s status, reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.)

Accessibility: This publication will be made available in an accessible alternative format upon request. Please contact puborders@oregonstate.edu or 1-800-561-6719.
Protecting family, home and community

Fires are a natural part of the Pacific Northwest’s ever-changing ecosystem. As people continue to live and build in fire-prone landscapes, they must take steps to protect their lives, homes, properties and communities. These safeguards are needed in rural, suburban and urban environments, which are all prone to wildfire devastation.

One way to lower fire risk is to create a defensible space around your home. The Home Ignition Zone, or HIIZ, is defined as the home itself.

3 critical steps to defensible space

1. Use fire-resistant building materials.
2. Reduce fuels such as weedy vegetation and clean debris from roofs, decks and gutters.
3. Use fire-resistant plants in the landscape.

These actions DO NOT ensure that your home or community will survive a wildfire. But they can improve the odds.
and everything around it out to 100 feet (out to 200 feet on steeper slopes). Reduce potential fuel materials within the HIZ to create gaps and slow the spread of any potential wildfires toward your home.

Defensible space also allows room for firefighters to fight the fire safely. This publication uses National Fire Protection Association standards for HIZ distance (Figure 1). See more detailed information in The Home Ignition Zone: Protecting Your Property from Wildfire, EM 9247. HIZ distance guidelines may vary in individual states; check with your local fire department or state authorities on defensible space requirements.

**Taking action**

Most homeowners want a landscape that:

- Is aesthetically pleasing.
- Creates privacy.
- Complements their home.
- Varies in color, texture, flowers and foliage.

Plant selections should also factor in flammability, since plants contribute to potential fuel. Homeowners should reduce fuel and fire hazards around their homes and include fire-resistant plants in their landscapes. Equally important are proper plant placement, spacing and ongoing plant maintenance.

These practices, when combined, can help protect your home. They do this by blocking intense radiant heat, reducing direct contact with flames and reducing the chance that embers ignite your home (Figure 1).

Flammable plant material in your landscape can increase the fire risk directly around your home. The 2010 Oak Knoll Fire in Ashland, Oregon, is a prime example of how flammable plant material can act as fuel and contribute to wildfire. In this fire, wood shake roofs, high grass and fire-prone plants such as Leyland cypress all contributed to home loss (Figure 2).
**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, they tend to produce fewer embers, the most common cause for homes burning in wildfires. Their foliage and stems do not significantly contribute to fuel and fire intensity. Several other significant factors influence the fire characteristics of plants, including plant moisture content, age, total volume, dead material and chemical content.

Most healthy deciduous shrubs and trees are fire-resistant. But both native and ornamental plants can be highly flammable. Spreading or upright juniper is one highly flammable shrub often planted in home landscapes (Figure 3). Avoid landscaping with highly flammable plants directly around your home.

---

**Fire-resistant**
- Branching patterns are open and loose.
- Plants have little dead wood and tend not to accumulate dry, dead material.
- Sap is waterlike and does not have a strong odor.
- Sap or resin are minimal.
- Leaves are wide, flat, moist and supple.

**Highly flammable**
- Plants contain fine, dry or dead material, such as twigs, needles and leaves.
- Leaves, twigs and stems contain volatile waxes, terpenes or oils.
- Leaves are aromatic. (They have a strong odor when crushed.)
- Sap is gummy, resinous and has a strong odor.
- Bark may be loose or papery.
Selecting fire-resistant plants

How this list was developed

This plant list was developed from existing scientific literature on plant flammability. The research on plant flammability, especially for ornamental plants, is limited. The list includes plants adapted to grow in either irrigated or non-irrigated landscapes. However, most listed plants require some irrigation to survive summer months, particularly in drier regions. Use the above list of plant characteristics to help determine whether to include plants in your landscape that are not listed in this guide.

Landscape environments vary throughout the Pacific Northwest. Always check with your local Extension office or a nursery when selecting fire-resistant plant material. Avoid invasive plants and ensure your choices are suitable for your environment. At the time of this printing, none of the plants listed in this guide were on state noxious weed lists in Oregon, Washington or Idaho.

You may choose from an array of attractive, fire-resistant trees and other plants. This publication lists perennials, groundcovers, trees and shrubs. These plants are adaptable to several regions in the Pacific Northwest and other Western states.

Most people choose plants based on flower color, light requirements (sun or shade), fragrance or overall appearance. These are all valid reasons for selecting plants. But your first priority in a fire-wise landscape should be to select the fire-resistant plants best adapted to your region. Group plants with similar adaptability, water, soil and sunlight requirements. Use drought-tolerant plants in drier locations. When choosing non-native plants, make sure they are non-invasive. Invasive plants can displace native plants, causing both environmental and economic damage.

The mature size of plants is an often overlooked factor to consider. This is especially important when planting trees or shrubs near homes. Ensure adequate spacing so that fire cannot spread into the canopy (Figure 4) or touch roof lines as the plants mature. Allow enough space for a plant to fill in without needing to severely prune it or move it as it matures. In the 5- to 30-foot zone, choose low-growing (12 inches or less) perennials or groundcovers over taller ones.

Be sure to choose plants that are adaptable to your area and suitable for your U.S. Department of Agriculture Hardiness Zone. Hardiness zones are meant to serve as guides, not as an absolute for plant selection and survivability. Many other factors...
contribute to whether a plant will survive and become more fire-prone. These include soil type, rainfall, heat tolerance, and exposure to wind and sun. Consider the microclimates that exist in your community and your own backyard.

**Placing, spacing, mulching and maintenance**

While plant selection is important, so are design and plant spacing. Avoid placing any plant material within 5 feet of the home, known as the immediate zone in the HIZ.

The **intermediate zone** (5–30 feet out from the home) can include fire-resistant plants that are well-maintained and adequately spaced. Allow 10 feet or more between group plantings. Increase these distances if your home is on or near slopes. Allow ample space between plantings both vertically and horizontally. Avoid planting in rows, as this can create a continuous path of fuel for fire to spread. Reduce ladder fuels (Figure 5) by removing tall grass, shrubs and small trees beneath larger trees. Keep a minimum of 15 feet between tree branches and your home.

To maintain your fire-wise landscape, follow best practices on pruning, watering, mowing heights and plant placement. For more maintenance tips, see *The Home Ignition Zone: Protecting Your Property from Wildfire*, EM 9247, [https://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/pub/em-9247-home-ignition-zone-protecting-your-property-wildfire](https://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/pub/em-9247-home-ignition-zone-protecting-your-property-wildfire).

**Using decorative mulch and hardscapes in your landscape**

Mulch can help conserve moisture, minimize erosion and suppress weeds. However, it’s important to use the right type of mulch and in the right locations. Bark mulch, while a popular choice in home landscapes, IS NOT recommended within 5 feet of a home. Bark mulch or chips can easily ignite, especially when dry. Also avoid recycled rubber mulch materials, which are highly flammable. Instead, consider using nonflammable decorative rock or gravel, especially in areas adjacent to your home (Figure 6). See *The Combustibility of Landscape Mulches*, UN Extension SP-11-04, [https://extension.unr.edu/publication.aspx?PubID=2982](https://extension.unr.edu/publication.aspx?PubID=2982).
Hardscaping is the use of pavers, boulders, statues, benches — anything that is not a living plant but adds design features or utility to your outdoor living space. Hardscape features that are noncombustible can add beauty and create a defensible space around the home.

**Maintenance**

Properly maintain your landscape in the HIZ to keep plants healthy and reduce potential fuel. Follow these practices annually as needed, particularly as the growing season progresses and plant material (fuels) accumulates or dries out.

- Keep plants, including turfgrass, well-watered to maintain plant health, sustain leaf moisture content and reduce drought stress that could lead to dead plant material.
- Remove any dead or dying plant material such as branches. Cut back spent blossoms, leaves and stems throughout the growing season.
- Prune or remove trees and shrubs as needed to reduce ladder fuels and maintain horizontal and vertical spacing between plant clusters. Prune conifers in early to midwinter to avoid attracting insect pests (Figure 7).
- Tune up your irrigation system in spring and monitor it throughout the growing season.
- Keep turf grasses mowed to 3–4 inches and native grasses to 6 inches or less.
- Remove weeds, invasive grasses and overgrown brush such as cheat grass and Himalayan blackberry.

**Annuals and bulbs**

Annuals and spring-blooming bulbs can be part of a fire-resistant landscape if well-watered and maintained. This publication does not list individual annuals due to the large number of choices available to homeowners.
INTRODUCTION

Selecting fire-resistant plants

Figure 9. A well-maintained lawn can be part of a fire-wise landscape. Grass or alternative groundcovers serve as an effective fuel break. PHOTO: Stephen Fitzgerald, © Oregon State University

Turf

You can include a well-maintained lawn in a fire-resistant landscape. (Figure 9). Keep grass mowed to an appropriate height for your grass type. Mow to 3–4 inches. Your lawn should be well-irrigated, thriving and free of dead patches or unkept weedy areas. Some common cool-season grasses include Kentucky bluegrass, turf-type tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, fine fescue and bentgrass. Some types are more drought tolerant than others. For more information on lawn care and maintenance, see the OSU Extension website, https://extension.oregonstate.edu/gardening/lawn.

Not on the list: ornamental grasses, conifers and vines

Ornamental grasses, conifers and vines add design and beauty to a landscape. Unfortunately, they have characteristics not suited for a fire-wise design. Most ornamental grasses grow too tall, and conifers contain flammable oils. Continuous stands of taller grasses can contribute to fire spread. Tall grasses planted beneath trees can spread fire to the branches.

Vines can act as a ladder fuel. If you plant vines, place them in isolated areas away from the home. Only one vine, honeysuckle, is included in this guide. Avoid planting vines under other vegetation.

If you choose to include grasses or conifers, place them away from the home in isolated areas. Avoid planting beneath trees.

Frequent maintenance of conifers and ornamental grasses is critical to reducing fire risk. Trim dry, dead stalks and prune lower branches 6 to 10 feet from the ground to limit ladder fuels. When pruning branches, avoid removing more than 30% of the original canopy to prevent excessive stress to the tree. Leaving some lower branches for wildlife is acceptable farther away from the home (30- to 100-foot zone) as long as the tree is spaced away from other vegetation.

Don’t plant conifers next to a home. If you have established conifers near your home that you cannot bear to remove, consider some mitigating actions. Prune overhanging branches and limbs. Create a minimum of 10 feet of clearance from the roof. Space other plants and shrubs farther away from conifers. Because conifers drop needles on roofs and gutters, annual cleaning is a must.

Invasive plants

For a current list of invasive plants in your area, see the following resources.

- 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: https://invasivespecies.wa.gov/find-a-priority-species/?_sft_priority-specie-type=noxious-weeds
- Idaho State Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Program: https://invasivespecies.idaho.gov/plants
- USDA Plants Database: https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/home/noxiousInvasiveSearch
- National Invasive Species Information Center: www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/terrestrial/plants
Resources

- Firewise USA, https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/Firewise-USA
- The Home Ignition Zone: Protecting Your Property from Wildfire, EM 9247. https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9247
- Oregon Defensible Space, https://oregondefensiblespace.org/
- Water-wise Gardening in Central Oregon, https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9136
- Fire publications and resources from OSU Extension, https://extension.oregonstate.edu/forests/fire
- Oregon Flora, https://oregonflora.org
- Oregon State University landscape plants, https://landscapeplants.oregonstate.edu/

Key to plants

Each plant description includes one or more symbols to help you select the best plants for your landscape. Each symbol defined below designates adaptability, plant use and other notes of interest.

- Performs well with minimal supplemental irrigation (low water use).
- Performs well with supplemental irrigation (moderate water use).
- Needs supplemental irrigation (high water use).
- Prefers full sun (six or more hours)
- Prefers full sun to partial shade. Morning sun is best.
- Prefers full shade (six or more hours). Avoid afternoon sun.
- Attracts pollinators
- Attracts birds
- Attracts butterflies
- Deer-resistant (seldom damaged by deer but not deer-proof)
- Native species or cultivars available.
Groundcovers

Groundcovers are low-growing perennials that often provide excellent coverage on slopes, aid in erosion control, and provide interesting foliage and beautiful flowers. The plants in this section are generally 12 inches high or less. Be careful not to allow groundcovers to run together. Allow for space in between plants to create natural fuel breaks.

Pussytoes or cat's ears
_Antennaria_ species
HEIGHT: 4–12 inches
SPREAD: 8–12 inches
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 4–7
FLOWERS: pink, white or rose
BLOOM TIME: May–July

Rockcress
_Arabis_ species
Low-growing perennial with dark green or variegated foliage. Produces masses of tiny flowers in spring. Native and cultivated varieties available. Good for rock gardens.
HEIGHT: 6–12 inches
SPREAD: 12–20 inches
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 4–8
FLOWERS: White, pink
BLOOM TIME: April–May

False rock cress
_Aubrieta deltoidea_
Mat-forming, spreading perennial with grayish-green foliage. Attractive masses of flowers in spring. Good for rock gardens.
HEIGHT: 3–8 inches
SPREAD: 10–15 inches
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 4–8
FLOWERS: purple, pink
BLOOM TIME: May–June

Basket-of-gold _Aurinia saxatilis_
Provides spring color with blooms in shades of gold to light yellow and gray-green foliage. Prune after flowering to maintain shape. Excellent in rock gardens or mass plantings.
HEIGHT: 8–18 inches / SPREAD: 1–2 feet
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 3–7
FLOWERS: gold to yellow
BLOOM TIME: April–May
**Mahala mat**  
*Ceanothus prostratus*

A low-growing groundcover native to higher elevations (above 4,000 feet). Not adaptable to lower elevations. Has an attractive leathery, evergreen leaf with blue flowers.  

**Height:** 1–3 inches  
**Spread:** 6–8 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4–8  
**Flowers:** blue  
**Bloom Time:** June–August

---

**Miniature mat daisy**  
*Bellium minutum*

Robust evergreen groundcover for shade. Tolerates low water but will be more vigorous with regular watering. Forms mat of small, spoon-shaped leaves and covers itself in small white daises, spring through summer. Great for rock gardens with an extended bloom time of three to four weeks.  

**Height:** 2 inches  
**Spread:** 15 inches  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 5–9  
**Flowers:** white  
**Bloom Time:** May–September

---

**Snow-in-summer**  
*Cerastium tomentosum*

This fast-growing groundcover provides nice contrast in the landscape with silvery-gray, woolly foliage. White flowers in summer. Good for rock gardens. May be invasive in areas of Washington and Idaho. Check the Invasive Plant Atlas (see “Resources”) and avoid planting in areas noted.  

**Height:** 6–12 inches / **Spread:** 2–3 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3–7  
**Flowers:** white  
**Bloom Time:** June–July
Lily of the valley  
**Convallaria majalis**

A shade plant, good for naturalizing in woodland gardens. Likes rich, moist soil but tolerates dry and clay soils. Has long, attractive green leaves and produces fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers in spring. Orange-red berries follow the flowers, appearing in fall. All parts of this plant are poisonous. May be invasive in areas of Washington and Oregon. Check the Invasive Plant Atlas (see “Resources”) and avoid planting in areas noted.

**HEIGHT:** 6–12 inches  
**SPREAD:** 8–12 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** white  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–May

---

Iceplant  
**Delosperma species**

Not to be confused with *Carpobrotus edulis* (also called Iceplant), which is known to be invasive. Low growing with succulent, green foliage that changes to reddish-bronze in winter. Not suitable for areas with long-term snow cover. Yellow ice plant is one of the most cold-hardy ice plants. Cultivars and varieties include *D. cooperi* (Purple iceplant), ‘Lavender Ice’ and ‘Mesa Verde®’, among many others. Great for rock gardens.

**HEIGHT:** 1–3 inches  
**SPREAD:** 24–30 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–10  
**FLOWERS:** multiple colors  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–September

---

Sulphur buckwheat  
**Eriogonum umbellatum**

This low-maintenance groundcover is one of the more popular native buckwheat plants in the Western U.S. Works well in a rock garden and on slopes with green-leaved, mat-forming foliage. Provides nectar for native bees and butterflies.

**HEIGHT:** 4–12 inches  
**SPREAD:** 20–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 3  
**FLOWERS:** Yellow  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August

---

Wild strawberry  
**Fragaria species**

A fast-growing groundcover with green foliage and white or pink flowers followed by red, edible fruit. Can be used for erosion control on slopes. Native species is *F. vesca*. Avoid planting invasive species *F. chiloensis* (beach strawberry).

**HEIGHT:** 8–10 inches / **SPREAD:** 24–36 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–9  
**FLOWERS:** white or pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–July
**Japanese pachysandra**

*Pachysandra terminalis*

A spreading semi-evergreen with shiny, dark-green leaves and white, spiky flowers. Grows well in shady areas. More compact varieties available.

**HEIGHT:** 6–8 inches  /  **SPREAD:** 10+ inches

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9

**FLOWERS:** white

**BLOOM TIME:** June

---

**Sweet woodruff**

*Galium odoratum*

A mat-forming groundcover, good for shady areas and rock gardens. Spreads by creeping roots and has lance-shaped green leaves. Small, white flowers appear in spring and early summer — they’re rich in nectar and pollen. Great for rock gardens. May be invasive in areas of Washington and Oregon. Check the Invasive Plant Atlas (see “Resources”) and avoid planting in areas noted.

**HEIGHT:** 6–12 inches

**SPREAD:** 8–18 inches

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–10

**FLOWERS:** white

**BLOOM TIME:** April–June

---

**Dead nettle**

*Lamium species*

Variegated foliage and colorful blooms throughout the season. Prefers a north- or east-facing location. Cultivars include ‘Orchid Frost’ and ‘White Nancy’. May be invasive in areas of Washington and Oregon. Check the Invasive Plant Atlas (see “Resources”) and avoid planting in areas noted. Avoid planting the invasive species *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* (yellow archangel).

**HEIGHT:** 4–6 inches

**SPREAD:** 15–18 inches

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8

**FLOWERS:** pink, white or purple

**BLOOM TIME:** April–June

---

**Silver-edged horehound**

*Marrubium rotundifolium*

A vigorous, mat-forming plant that works well in dry rock gardens. Interesting, soft fuzzy leaves have a silver underside that curl upward, creating the effect of a silver edge.

**HEIGHT:** 10 inches

**SPREAD:** 18 inches

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9

**FLOWERS:** silver-white

**BLOOM TIME:** June
Creeping phlox
*Phlox subulata*
A popular, profuse spring bloomer. Linear, green leaves form a low-growing mat. Lots of cultivars are available. *P. diffusa* is one of the native varieties with pink blooms. Good in rock gardens.

**HEIGHT:** 4–6 inches  
**SPREAD:** 18–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–9  
**FLOWERS:** white, blue, pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–June

---

Soapwort
*Saponaria ocymoides*
An attractive groundcover with profuse, fragrant, bright pink flowers in late spring. Good in rock gardens. Has a long bloom time. Avoid planting invasive species *S. officinalis* (Bouncingbet).

**HEIGHT:** 4–5 inches  
**SPREAD:** 15–18 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–7  
**FLOWERS:** pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June

---

Sedum or stonecrop
*Sedum* species
One of the best choices for fire resistance. Groundcover with succulent foliage in shades of green to blue. Many varieties thrive in hot, dry conditions. Great for rock gardens. Some are an important source of nectar for butterflies and bees. Not all varieties are deer-resistant. *S. divergens* (Pacific stonecrop) is native with a yellow bloom.

**HEIGHT:** 2–12 inches  
**SPREAD:** 6–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** white, yellow, pinkish-red  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–September

---

Hens and chicks
*Sempervivum* species
A unique groundcover with green, succulent, rosette-shaped foliage. The parent plant produces star-shaped flowers that rise up on a stalk and also produces smaller plants or “chicks.” Excellent in rock walls.

**HEIGHT:** 2–6 inches / **SPREAD:** 6–10 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–10  
**FLOWERS:** pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August
Creeping thyme
*Thymus praecox*
A low-growing groundcover with fragrant leaves in shades of light to dark green, yellow or variegated. You can use several low-growing species. Works well between pavers and in rock walls.

**HEIGHT:** 1–3 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–36 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** pink, white or purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–August

Speedwell
*Veronica* species
A low-growing groundcover with glossy green or woolly leaves. Showy in full bloom. Good for use in rock gardens. Taller species *V. spicata* attracts butterflies and bees. *V. liwanensis* (Turkish speedwell), *V. pectinata* (blue woolly speedwell) are popular non-invasive species.

**HEIGHT:** 1–6 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–18 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** blue, pink or white  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June

Congratulations on your fire-wise landscape!

Why not take a few photos of your landscape and share them on social media?

Use the hashtags:  
#FirewiseLandscape  
#OSUEXtension
Perennials

Perennials survive two or more years in your landscape. They often die back in the winter, only to emerge again in spring. They provide a variety of colors, textures, shapes and sizes. Remove dieback on plants in fall to reduce fuel load, and design with breaks between clusters of plants.

Yarrow

*Achillea* species

Fernlike foliage in shades of green to gray. Long blooming and drought tolerant. Make nice cut or dried flowers. Native variety is *A. millefolium* (common yarrow), but this variety will spread, so it’s not recommended in the home ignition zone. Seed-propagated varieties will reseed easily and can become invasive. Cultivars that will not reseed include ‘Coronation Gold’, ‘Moonshine’ and ‘Red Velvet’.

**HEIGHT:** 6–36 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** white, red, yellow or pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–September

**PHOTOS:** Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University

*Coronation Gold*

Hummingbird mint

*Agastache* species

A tall border perennial with grayish-green, mint-scented leaves. Produces beautiful, fragrant, tubular flowers. Blooms later in summer. Several varieties available; some are more cold hardy than others. Attracts hummingbirds. Dwarf varieties available.

**HEIGHT:** 24–30 inches / **SPREAD:** 15–18 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** Orange, pink, rose, blue  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August

**PHOTOS:** Gerald D. Carr, Oregon Flora

Nodding onion

*Allium cernuum*

Native to North America. Easily grown, spreads by seeds and bulblets. Soil must be well drained, as this onion naturally grows in rocky soils. All parts of the plant are edible.

**HEIGHT:** 12–18 inches  
**SPREAD:** 3–6 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** pink/purple, white  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August

**PHOTO:** Gerald D. Carr, Oregon Flora
‘Star of Persia’ allium

*Allium cristophii*

Ornamental onion with 10-inch-diameter globe-shaped flowers in late spring to early summer. Foliage is small compared to other allium varieties. Plant bulbs in well-drained soil in fall. Can be used for dried or cut flowers. Remove spent blooms after they fade to prevent reseeding.

**HEIGHT:** 12–24 inches  
**SPREAD:** 6–18 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–8  
**FLOWERS:** pink, purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** May-June

---

‘Ivory Queen’ allium

*Allium karataviense*


**HEIGHT:** 7–10 inches  
**SPREAD:** 8–12 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–9  
**FLOWERS:** white/light pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June

---

Ornamental onion

*Allium ‘Globemaster’*

A tall, showy perennial bulb featuring a 10-inch-round violet flowerhead. Remove spent flower when it fades. Can be used for both dried and cut flowers. Plant abulbs in late fall. This is a sterile variety that will not self-seed.

**HEIGHT:** 15–20 inches  
**SPREAD:** 10–15 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August

---

Chives

*Allium schoenoprasum*

A popular culinary herb with grasslike foliage and showy, globe-shaped, pink or purple flowers. Cut flowers back when done blooming to prevent spread.

**HEIGHT:** 12–24 inches  
**SPREAD:** 20–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** pink, purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August
**Columbine**
*Aquilegia* species

Dainty perennial with a spurred, trumpet-shaped flower. Foliage is grayish-green and shaped like a shamrock. Deadhead to encourage prolonged blooming. Partial shade for improved drought tolerance. Short lived but will reseed. *A. formosa* (western columbine) has a red and yellow bloom. Many cultivated varieties available. Attracts hummingbirds.

**Height:** 10–36 inches  
**Spread:** 10–12 inches  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3–8  
**Flowers:** multiple colors  
**Bloom Time:** May–July

---

**Sea thrift**
*Armeria maritima*

Clump-forming perennial with grasslike foliage. Flowers rise up above the mound with pink or white pom-pom-type flowers. Good for use in rock gardens.

**Height:** 6–10 inches  
**Spread:** 8–12 inches  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4–8  
**Flowers:** bright pink or white  
**Bloom Time:** May–June

---

**Orange butterfly weed**
*Asclepias tuberosa*

A showy, fragrant orange blooming perennially that tolerates dry, rocky soil. Pollinator-friendly plant that is a food source for monarch butterfly larvae. Attracts hummingbirds. Late to emerge in spring.

**Height:** 1–2.5 feet  
**Spread:** 1–1.5 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3–9  
**Flowers:** yellow/orange  
**Bloom Time:** June–August

---

**False indigo**  
*Baptisia* hybrid

Not to be confused with *Amorpha fruticosa* (false indigo bush), which is known to be invasive. A long-lived perennial with pea-like flowers, a rounded growth habit (more shrub-like) and interesting foliage. Used to make dye. Do not overwater. Host plant for the larvae of some butterfly species. Cultivars with blue, white or yellow flowers.

**Height:** 3–4 feet / **Spread:** 3–4 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3–9  
**Flowers:** dark blue, yellow, white  
**Bloom Time:** May–June
Heartleaf bergenia

*Bergenia cordifolia*

Large, glossy, green leaves in summer that change to burgundy in fall. Bell-shaped flowers rise up on a spike.

**HEIGHT:** 12–14 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–18 inches 
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** pink, white, bell-shaped  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June 

Mariposa lily

*Calochortus* species

A delicate, tulip-like bulb native to the Western U.S. “Mariposa” is the Spanish word for butterfly and there are many species. Has a slender stem and narrow, bladelike, sparse foliage. One of the more popular species is C. nuttallii (Sego lily).

**HEIGHT:** 4–20 inches  
**SPREAD:** 1–3 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–7  
**FLOWERS:** Purple, lavender, white  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–August 

Sedge

*Carex* species

These tidy, clump-forming, grasslike plants are semi-evergreen and work well in rock gardens or as edging. Foliage is flat in shades of green or variegated. Also does well in shade. Flowers are not showy. Avoid planting invasive species *C. pendula* (hanging sedge) and *C. divulsa* (grassland sedge).

**HEIGHT:** 12–18 inches  
**SPREAD:** 10–12 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9 

Coreopsis or tickseed

*Coreopsis* species

Either a short-lived or long-lived perennial, depending upon variety. Produces single and double daisy-like flowers in various colors. Green foliage and wiry stems. Popular varieties include ‘Moonbeam’, ‘Zagreb’ and ‘Sunburst’.

**HEIGHT:** 10–24 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–18 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–9  
**FLOWERS:** golden yellow, light yellow, pink or red  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–October
**PERENNIALS**

**Dianthus–Echinacea**

**Dianthus, garden carnation or pinks**

*Dianthus* species

Green or grayish-green foliage covered with blooms. Clump-forming growth habit. Some varieties are fragrant. Cultivars include ‘Firewitch’ and ‘Tiny Rubies’. Nice addition to rock gardens.

**HEIGHT:** 2–12 inches

**SPREAD:** 6–16 inches

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–9

**FLOWERS:** pink, white, red or yellow

**BLOOM TIME:** May–August

**Bleeding heart, Western or Pacific**

*Dicentra formosa*

A great shade-loving, native perennial with fernlike or showy foliage and spectacular, heart-shaped flowers. Attracts hummingbirds. *D. spectabilis* (bleeding heart) and *D. eximia* ‘Alba’ (fringed bleeding heart, white flowers) are also popular in gardens. Remove brown spent foliage once done blooming.

**HEIGHT:** 6–12 inches

**SPREAD:** 12–36 inches

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8

**FLOWERS:** pink

**BLOOM TIME:** March–May

**Coneflower**

*Echinacea purpurea*

A popular perennial herb with large, daisylike flowers in various colors. Late blooming. Makes a good cut or dried flower. Provides color in late season. Some varieties are more cold-hardy than others.

**HEIGHT:** 2–3 feet / **SPREAD:** 1.5–2 feet

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8

**FLOWERS:** purple, pink or white

**BLOOM TIME:** July–September

**Photos:** Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University
California fuchsia
Epilobium canum (syn. Zauschneria)
A showy, scarlet-blooming perennial with silvery gray foliage also known as Hummingbird flower. Provides mid- to late-summer color in the landscape. May self-seed. Less hardy in colder climates.
**HEIGHT:** 4–18 inches  
**SPREAD:** 2–3 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 8-10  
**FLOWERS:** red  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–September

Desert yellow fleabane
Erigeron linearis
A native of several Western states, this low-growing perennial has narrow leaves and golden, daisylike flowers in summer. Works well in dry areas and rock gardens.
**HEIGHT:** 2-12 inches  
**SPREAD:** 24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–8  
**FLOWERS:** white, yellow  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–July

Blanket flower
Gaillardia varieties
**HEIGHT:** 8–36 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–10  
**FLOWERS:** red petals tipped in gold, all gold or burgundy, with reddish-brown centers  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–September

Grayleaf cranesbill or bloody cranesbill
*Geranium cinereum* or *Geranium striatum*
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. Avoid planting invasive species *G. lucidum* (shiny leaf geranium), *G. robertianum* (herb Robert), *G. dissectum* (cutleaf geranium), *G. columbinum* (longstalk cranesbill) and *G. molle* (dovefoot geranium).
**HEIGHT:** 4–6 inches / **SPREAD:** 10–12 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** pinks, white, magenta; saucer shape / **BLOOM TIME:** June–July
**Prairie smoke**  
*Geum triflorum*

This low-maintenance prairie wildflower blooms with spring, nodding pink flowers, feathery green leaves and unique pink feathery seedheads. Works well as a ground cover.

**HEIGHT:** 3–4 inches  
**SPREAD:** 6-12 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–6  
**FLOWERS:** pink, bell-shaped  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June

**Sun rose**  
*Helianthemum nummularium*

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

**HEIGHT:** 8–12 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–16 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–7  
**FLOWERS:** red, pink, yellow, orange or multicolored  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August

**Daylily**  
*Hemerocallis species*

A popular perennial that works well in borders or mass plantings. Long, wide, grasslike foliage with mounding growth habit. Large flowers bloom for one 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 feet  
**SPREAD:** 1–3 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–9  
**FLOWERS:** white, yellow, pink, red, gold or mixed colors  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–August

**Coral bells**  
*Heuchera sanguinea*

A showy perennial with 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. Best with east-facing exposure. Several native and many cultivated varieties available. Attracts hummingbirds.

**HEIGHT:** 12–20 inches / **SPREAD:** 12–15 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** red, white or pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–September
**Hosta lily**

*Hosta* species

A shade perennial with attractive foliage in various shades of green to bluish-green. Flower stalk rises above the leaves with a fragrant, bell-shaped flower. Many cultivars available. Attracts hummingbirds.

**HEIGHT:** 6–36 inches  
**SPREAD:** 20–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** purple, lavender or white  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–August

---

**‘Autumn Joy’ sedum**

*Hylotelephium herbstfreude*

Previously known as *Sedum spectabile* ‘Autumn Joy’. One of the easiest, more drought-tolerant perennials to grow in a garden. Fleshy, gray-green foliage and rounded, tall growth habit. Provides winter interest.

**HEIGHT:** 18–24 inches  
**SPREAD:** 18–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–10  
**FLOWER COLOR:** pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** August–September

---

**Candytuft**

*Iberis* sempervirens

Spreading, mounding growth habit with dark green foliage. Produces a profusion of white flowers in early spring. Several varieties available, including the more cold-tolerant cultivar ‘Whiteout’. Prune lightly after flowering.

**HEIGHT:** 6–12 inches  
**SPREAD:** 10–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–9  
**FLOWERS:** white  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June

---

**Tall bearded iris**  *Iris* hybrids

Bluish-green, swordlike leaves. Large, sophisticated, fragrant flowers in every shade (often bicolor). Lift and divide individual clumps every three to four years to keep maintained. Makes a nice cut flower. Requires less water after bloom.

**HEIGHT:** 16–30 inches / **SPREAD:** 14–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–10  
**FLOWERS:** multi-colored  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June
**Lavender**  
*Lavandula species*  
Known for its attractive purple bloom, popular fragrance and dried flowers. Although it contains scented oils, this plant is slow to ignite if kept sufficiently watered and well-maintained. Has gray-green foliage. English and French lavender more hardy than Spanish varieties.  
**HEIGHT:** 12–24 inches  
**SPREAD:** 24–28 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** purple, white, lavender; spikelike  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–August

**Shasta daisy**  
*Leucanthemum x superbum*  
Not to be confused with *L. vulgare* (oxeye daisy), which can be invasive. This is a nice late-summer-blooming perennial that requires little care and is drought tolerant. Makes a nice cut flower.  
**HEIGHT:** 12–36 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** white  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–August

**Torch lily or red-hot poker**  
*Kniphofia uvaria*  
Stiff, bluish-green, tufted, grasslike foliage. Unique flower clusters rise on spikes above the foliage. Attracts hummingbirds. Avoid planting west of the Cascades in Oregon.  
**HEIGHT:** 12–48 inches  
**SPREAD:** 24–36 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** orange, yellow, white or green; often multicolored  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August

**Lewisia species**  
*L. x longipetala* or *L. cotyledon*  
*L. x longipetala* (long-petaled lewisia) is more cold-hardy than *L. cotyledon* (Siskyou lewisia).  
**HEIGHT:** 6–12 inches / **SPREAD:** 6–10 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** pink, magenta, peach  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–June

**Lewisia species**  
*L. x longipetala* or *L. cotyledon*  
*L. x longipetala* (long-petaled lewisia) is more cold-hardy than *L. cotyledon* (Siskyou lewisia).  
**HEIGHT:** 6–12 inches / **SPREAD:** 6–10 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** pink, magenta, peach  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–June
**Blazing star**  
*Liatris sp.*  
**HEIGHT:** 12–36 inches  
**SPREAD:** 8–15 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** purple, pink, white  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–September

**Asiatic lilies**  
*Lilium spp.*  
A showy fragrant flowering bulb in a variety of colors. Makes for good cut flowers. Prefer to have some shade at their base. ‘Stargazer’ is a popular variety.  
**HEIGHT:** 28–36 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–9  
**FLOWERS:** multi-colored  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August

**Blue flax**  
*Linum perenne*  
A native, 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 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–14 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–8  
**FLOWERS:** light blue or white  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June

**Honeysuckle**  
*Lonicera species*  
Use a metal trellis and isolate plant from others. Attractive, fast-growing vines with fragrant, trumpet-shape flowers. Can be used for covering a fence or trellis in the intermediate zone. Attracts hummingbirds. Popular varieties include ‘Goldflame’, ‘Dropmore’ and ‘Major Wheeler’. Avoid planting invasive *L. japonica* (Japanese honeysuckle) west of the Cascades in Oregon.  
**SPREAD:** 10+ feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** white, red, orange or yellow  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–September
**Lupine**

*Lupinus* varieties

A tall, border perennial with dark green foliage and showy flowers. May need staking. May need to manage for aphids and powdery mildew. Native species in the Pacific Northwest.

**HEIGHT:** 18–48 inches  
**SPREAD:** 24–26 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–6  
**FLOWERS:** multiple colors including blue, yellow, pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–July

**Evening primrose**

*Oenothera* species

A long-blooming perennial with a low-growing, trailing or more upright growth habit. Cup-shaped flowers in shades of yellow, white or pink. Good in rock gardens. Avoid planting potentially invasive species *O. glazioviana* (Redsepal evening primrose).

**HEIGHT:** 6–12 inches / **SPREAD:** 12–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–7  
**FLOWERS:** lemon yellow, white or pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–October

**Prickly pear cactus**

*Opuntia* spp.

A large group of succulent plants in many shapes and sizes, often covered with spines. Winter-hardy cactus. Good for use in rock gardens. Select more cold-hardy varieties for the Pacific Northwest.

**HEIGHT:** 3–48 inches  
**SPREAD:** 3–48 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** Purple, pink, red, yellow, white  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–July

**Oriental poppy** *Papaver orientale*

An ornamental perennial with large, papery, cup-shaped flowers. Interesting capsule-type seedpods follow flowering.

**HEIGHT:** 24–36 inches / **SPREAD:** 12–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–7  
**FLOWERS:** orange, white, red, pink or purple with dark centers  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–July
**Penstemon or beardtongue**  
*Penstemon* species  
Excellent perennial for a dry garden. Available in several varieties and flower colors. Great specimen plant. There are large numbers of native and cultivated species. Attracts hummingbirds. Some are deer-resistant but not all.  
**HEIGHT:** 4–48 inches  
**SPREAD:** 6–36 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** pink, purple, blue, red or white  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August

**Tall garden phlox**  
*Phlox paniculata* varieties  
Tall, upright-blooming perennial in various flower colors and dark green foliage. Flowers are fragrant and make good cut flowers. Select powdery mildew resistant varieties such as ‘David’ (white blossoms). Attracts hummingbirds.  
**HEIGHT:** 24–36 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** multiple colors  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–August

**Jacob's ladder**  
*Polemonium* spp.  
Fragrant, cobalt blue flowers in late spring/early summer. This perennial thrives in part shade and prefers morning sun. Rapidly spreading groundcover in some parts of the country but not invasive in the Pacific Northwest.  
**HEIGHT:** 12–18 inches  
**SPREAD:** 16–18 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** blue  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–June

**Solomon's seal** *Polygonatum commutatum*  
Grown primarily for its attractive architectural form and foliage. Produces white hanging bell-shaped flowers that provide nectar and pollen for bees. Attracts hummingbirds.  
**HEIGHT:** 36–42 inches  
**SPREAD:** 24–36 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–9  
**FLOWERS:** white  
**BLOOM TIME:** May to June
**Pasque flower**  
*Pulsatilla patens*

The leaves and stems are unique in that they are covered with long silky hairs. One of the earliest spring-blooming flowers with a purple bloom and unique fluffy seed head. Some varieties of pasque flower are deer-resistant but not all.

**HEIGHT:** 8–12 inches  
**SPREAD:** 6–10 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–7  
**FLOWERS:** purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** March–April

---

**Prairie coneflower**  
*Ratibida columnifera*

Tall, upright flowers with lacy, green foliage. Petals grow downward away from the tall center flower disk. Biennial. Remove spent flowers to prolong blooming. Seeds are a food source for some songbirds.

**HEIGHT:** 18–24 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–18 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** yellow or red, with distinct tall center  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–October

---

**Black-eyed Susan**  
*Rudbeckia fulgida* or *Rudbeckia hirta*

This attractive late-season perennial is low maintenance, easy to grow, and makes for good cut flowers. *R. fulgida* is perennial and *R. hirta* is biennial.

**HEIGHT:** 18–24 inches  
**SPREAD:** 24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** golden yellow, with a black center  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–September

---

**Salvia**  
*Salvia sylvestris*

Formal, spiky perennial. Deadhead to encourage a second bloom. ‘Caradonna’ has dark purple stems. Cultivars that should not reseed include ‘East Friesland’, ‘May Night’, ‘Marcus’ and ‘Blue Hill’. Native *S. dorrii* (purple sage) has a more shrublike form and attracts hummingbirds. Avoid planting invasive species *S. aethiopis* (Mediterranean sage), *S. sclarea* (clary sage) and *S. pratensis* (meadow sage).

**HEIGHT:** 18–28 inches  
**SPREAD:** 20–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August
**Mossy saxifrage**  
*Saxifraga x arendsii*

Also called mossy rockfoil. Unique, finely dissected, bright-green foliage with dainty flowers rising above the tufts. Nice addition in a rock or alpine garden. Foliage is semi-evergreen. Several cultivars available.

- **HEIGHT:** 3-8 inches
- **SPREAD:** 3–12 inches
- **USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–7
- **FLOWERS:** pink, red, white
- **BLOOM TIME:** May–June

---

**Skullcap**  
*Scutellaria* species

Low-growing groundcover with a nice, mounding growth habit. Works well in a rock garden and in containers. Has a long bloom time. Varieties include ‘Dark Violet’, and ‘Smoky Hills’. There are some native varieties. Some are deer-resistant.

- **HEIGHT:** 6–10 inches / **SPREAD:** 10–15 inches
- **USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–8
- **FLOWERS:** purple, yellow, pink
- **BLOOM TIME:** May–June

---

**Goldenrod**  
*Solidago* spp.

Showy blossoms in late summer. Food source for bees and butterflies. A note of interest: *Solidago* species do not cause allergies, as some may think, and are likely confused with ragweed. Select lower-growing species for a fire-wise landscape such as ‘Little Lemon’ (10–12 inches). Other nice selections include ‘Golden Fleece’ and ‘Fireworks’. Some native varieties include *S. canadensis* (Canadian goldenrod) and *S. multiradiata* (Rocky Mountain goldenrod).

- **HEIGHT:** 28–32 inches
- **SPREAD:** 18–24 inches
- **USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8
- **FLOWERS:** Yellow
- **BLOOM TIME:** July–September

---

**Orange globe mallow**  
*Sphaeralcea munroana*

A Western native with unique orange blossoms and silver-green foliage. Often will bloom twice in one season. Low maintenance and grows in most soil types.

- **HEIGHT:** 36–42 inches / **SPREAD:** 20–24 inches
- **USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9
- **FLOWERS:** orange
- **BLOOM TIME:** June–August
Lamb’s ear
Stachys byzantina
Grown for its soft, silvery-gray leaves and spikes of lavender-pink flowers. Foliage provides contrast in the landscape. Varieties include ‘Helen Von Stein’, which has a big leaf, and ‘Silver Carpet’, which has a low growth habit and is nonblooming, so it will not reseed.

**HEIGHT:** 12–15 inches  
**SPREAD:** 12–36 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** Lavender-pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** May-July

Aster
Symphyotrichum species
A tall perennial with ray-type flowers in shades of blue, purple, red, pink and white. Adds color to the late summer garden. New England varieties are popular. Native species is Douglas aster (Symphyotrichum subspicatum), which may self-seed.

**HEIGHT:** 2–3 feet  
**SPREAD:** 1–2 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** multiple colors  
**BLOOM TIME:** August–October

Fendler’s meadowrue
Thalictrum fendleri
A Western native (at 5,000 feet or above) with delicate, bluish-green, fernlike foliage related to columbine. Performs best in morning sun and afternoon shade. Low maintenance. Unique, pendantlike flowers with green, white or purplish sepals.

**HEIGHT:** 12–24 inches  
**SPREAD:** 20–24 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–9  
**FLOWERS:** white, green, purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** March-June

Western spiderwort
Tradescantia occidentalis
A unique perennial with continuous bloom and grasslike foliage. Allow leaves to die back to the ground after it is done blooming, then remove them. Plant may self-sow. Can look unkept midseason.

**HEIGHT:** 12–24 inches / **SPREAD:** 10–12 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** blue to purplish  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–July
Broadleaf evergreens

This group of plants retains their leaves throughout the winter months. Their foliage may take on a winter color and then green up again in spring. Winter watering is recommended, especially during dry winters.

Kinnikinnick

*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

A native mat-forming groundcover with glossy-green leaves. Pinkish-white flowers in spring are followed by red berries in the fall. Reddish fall color. Native and other selections available.

**HEIGHT:** 4–8 inches  
**SPREAD:** 10–15 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–6  
**FLOWERS:** pinkish-white  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–September

Oregon grape

*Berberis aquifolium* (syn. *Mahonia*)

An upright evergreen with shiny, dark-green leaves in summer, changing to purplish-red in fall. Fragrant, yellow flowers in the spring followed by bluish-black berries. Does best in morning sun to full shade. Plant two or more to improve berry production. Native and Oregon state flower.

**HEIGHT:** 5–6 feet  
**SPREAD:** 5–6 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–9  
**FLOWERS:** yellow  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–May

Creeping holly

*Berberis repens* (syn. *Mahonia*)

Similar to Oregon grape but smaller in size. Spreading green leaves turn purplish-red in fall. Fragrant, yellow flowers followed by bluish-black berries. Does best in morning sun to full shade.

**HEIGHT:** 12–18 inches  
**SPREAD:** 30–36 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** yellow  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–May
**Point Reyes ceanothus**
*Ceanothus gloriosus*

- **Height:** 12–36 inches
- **Spread:** 5–6 feet
- **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 7–9
- **Flowers:** blue-purple
- **Bloom Time:** April

---

**Orchid rockrose**
*Cistus purpureus*
An evergreen with a compact growth habit, green-gray leaves and showy, reddish-purple flowers. Tolerates wind and salt spray. One of the more hardy species of rockrose.

- **Height:** 3–4 feet
- **Spread:** 3–4 feet
- **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 7–10
- **Flowers:** reddish-purple
- **Bloom Time:** May–August

---

**Cranberry cotoneaster**
*Cotoneaster apiculatus*
This species is not invasive in the Pacific Northwest. A broadleaf semi-evergreen. Dark, shiny, green leaves change to burgundy in fall. Interesting mounding habit. Produces tiny pink flowers followed by a red cranberrylike fruit that persists into winter. Eastern exposure is best. May need to clean out debris that collects under branches. Avoid planting potentially invasive species *C. lacteus* (Parney’s cotoneaster), *C. franchetti* (gray cotoneaster), *C. horizontalis* (rockspray cotoneaster).

- **Height:** 12–36 inches
- **Spread:** 3–6 feet
- **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4–7
- **Flowers:** pink
- **Bloom Time:** May–June

---

**‘Carol Mackie’ daphne**
*Daphne x burkwoodii* var. ‘Carol Mackie’
An attractive, semi-evergreen shrub with variegated leaves and fragrant, pinkish flowers in spring. Provides winter interest. One of the more cold-hardy daphne varieties. Prefers morning light and afternoon shade and protection from high winds. Attracts hummingbirds.

- **Height:** 2–4 feet / **Spread:** 2–4 feet
- **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4–8
- **Flowers:** pink
- **Bloom Time:** May

---
**BROADLEAF EVERGREENS**

**Gaultheria–Yucca**

---

**Salal**

*Gaultheria shallon*

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. Fruit is a food source for wildlife. Attracts hummingbirds.

**HEIGHT:** 1–10 feet  
**SPREAD:** 3–12 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 6–8  
**FLOWERS:** white, pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–July

---

**Pacific rhododendron**

*Rhododendron macrophyllum*


**HEIGHT:** 6–12 feet  
**SPREAD:** 10–12 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 6–9  
**FLOWERS:** pink to purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–May

---

**Texas red yucca**

*Hesperaloe parviflora*


**HEIGHT:** 30–36 inches  
**SPREAD:** 4–6 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–10  
**FLOWERS:** Red to pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–July

---

**Yucca**

*Yucca species*

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. Several varieties available.

**HEIGHT:** 2–4 feet  
**SPREAD:** 2–4 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–10  
**FLOWERS:** white  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–July

---

**Oregon boxwood**

*Paxistima myrtifolia*

A low-growing shrub with leathery, light-green leaves. Stays more compact in full-sun areas.

**HEIGHT:** 1–4 feet  
**SPREAD:** 1–4 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–8  
**FLOWERS:** red  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August
Shrubs

Shrubs are woody plants that produce branches from the base and do not have a treelike growth habit. Shrubs can often serve as ladder fuels, which should be avoided in a fire-wise landscape. Consider placement and spacing for effective fire-wise design.

**Vine maple**  
*Acer circinatum*  
A Pacific Northwest native with an open, irregular growth habit. Can be considered a tree or shrub. Does not perform well in full sun; east-facing location is ideal. Nice green stems when young; medium green leaves in summer. Healthy plants can have red, orange or yellow fall color. Flowers are not showy.

**Rocky Mountain maple**  
*Acer glabrum*  
Small tree or large multi-stem shrub with attractive dark green foliage and red twigs. The “helicopter” seeds will turn reddish in summer. Attractive red to yellow fall color. Several subspecies and varieties available. Would do best with morning sun and afternoon shade.

*Height:* 20–30 feet  
**Spread:** 10–15 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4–8  
**Fall Color:** yellow to red

---

**White forsythia**  
*Abeliophyllum distichum*  
A showy, fragrant spring-blooming shrub with profuse white flowers in March or April. Hardy to the west side of the Cascade Mountains. Low maintenance and can be used as a hedge. Multi-stemmed, unkept appearance. Not real showy in the landscape after bloom.

**Height:** 3–5 feet  
**Spread:** 3–4 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 5–8  
**Flowers:** white to pinkish  
**Bloom Time:** March–April

---

Fire-resistant does not mean fireproof!

Even fire-resistant plants will burn if not well maintained. Keep landscape plants healthy with appropriate watering and proper pruning.
Serviceberry
*Amelanchier* species

A multi-stemmed shrub or tree that bears white flowers in spring followed by edible, purplish-black fruit that can be used in jams or wine. Excellent fall colors of red-orange. *A. alnifolia* (Saskatoon serviceberry) is the native species. Cultivated species include ‘Regent’, which is more compact.

**Height:** 6–10 feet / **Spread:** 5–12 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3–10  
**Flowers:** white  
**Bloom Time:** March–April

Black chokeberry
*Aronia melanocarpa*

An upright, multi-stem shrub with glossy, green leaves and white flowers in spring. Blackish fruit is edible and can be used to make juices, jellies and jams. Plant has high wildlife value and reddish-purple fall color. Varieties include ‘Autumn Magic’ and ‘Viking’. Both red and green chokeberry could also be used.

**Height:** 3–6 feet / **Spread:** 3–6 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3–9  
**Flowers:** white  
**Bloom Time:** April–May

Barberry
*Berberis* species

A commonly used small- or medium-sized shrub with a dense, rounded growth habit. Branches have spines and small leaves in colors ranging from purplish red to gold. Red fruit persists into winter. More popular varieties include *B. thunbergii* var. *atropurpurea* ‘Crimson Pygmy’ (dwarf), ‘Rose Glow’, *B. thunbergii* ‘Helmond Pillar’ (upright), ‘Admiration’, ‘Concorde’ (sterile). Other sterile varieties include ‘Crimson Cutie®’ and ‘Lemon Glow®’. Barberry is considered invasive in several states (Midwest and eastern U.S.). Avoid planting invasive species *B. vulgaris* (common barberry).

**Height:** 4–6 feet / **Spread:** 4–6 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4–8  
**Flowers:** yellow  
**Bloom Time:** April–May

*Buddleia* (sterile varieties) *Buddleia*

Known for its beautiful, nectar-rich, fragrant blooms in late summer. Can be difficult to establish in some regions. May need to be cut back each season to 12 inches above the ground. Select sterile varieties approved for sale such as ‘Asian Moon’, ‘Blue Chip’, ‘Miss Molly’, ‘Miss Ruby’ and several of the Flutterby Grande™ cultivars. Attracts hummingbirds. Avoid planting invasive species *B. davidii* (butterfly bush). The common name butterfly bush is no longer used with the sterile varieties.

**Height:** 4–6 feet / **Spread:** 4–6 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 5–9  
**Flowers:** purple, pink, white, blue  
**Bloom Time:** July-September
Blue-mist spirea  
*Caryopteris x clandonensis*


**HEIGHT:** 3–5 feet / **SPREAD:** 3–5 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–10  
**FLOWERS:** lavender-blue  
**BLOOM TIME:** July–September

California lilac  
*Ceanothus x pallidus ‘Marie Simon’*

A semi-deciduous to evergreen shrub with large, loose clusters of fragrant, soft pink flowers and interesting maroon-colored stems. Adaptable west of the Cascades. Prune in early spring to rejuvenate and shape.

**HEIGHT:** 3–6 feet / **SPREAD:** 3–6 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 6–10  
**FLOWERS:** light pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–July

Kelsey dogwood  
*Cornus sericea ‘Kelseyi’*

This dwarf dogwood has a compact, rounded growth habit with white flowers in spring. Red stems provide winter interest. Prefers morning sun and afternoon shade.

**HEIGHT:** 24–36 inches / **SPREAD:** 24–36 inches  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–8  
**FLOWERS:** white  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June

Red-osier dogwood  
*Cornus sericea*

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. Can be pruned heavily down to 12 inches every four to five years.

**HEIGHT:** 7–10 feet / **SPREAD:** 8–10 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–8  
**FLOWERS:** white  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June
Shrubby cinquefoil
Dasiphora fruticosa
Formerly known as Potentilla fruticosa, this hardy, bushy shrub with small grayish-green leaves produces flowers all summer long in shades of yellow, gold, white, pink, red and orange. Cultivars include ‘Abbotswood’, ‘Gold Drop’, ‘Goldfinger’, ‘Tangerine’ and many others.
HEIGHT: 2–4 feet / SPREAD: 2–4 feet
USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 2–7
FLOWERS: multi
BLOOM TIME: June–September

Forsythia hybrids
Forsythia x intermedia
Forsythia come in a variety of sizes from dwarf to large shrubs. Known for its abundance of yellow flowers covering the entire branch in early spring. Prune following flowering, removing oldest stems all the way to the ground. Common varieties include ‘Lynwood Gold’, ‘Northern Gold’, “Meadowlark” and the dwarf compact variety ‘Courtsol’ (Gold Tide).
HEIGHT: 3+ feet / SPREAD: 6+ feet
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 4–8
FLOWERS: Yellow-gold
BLOOM TIME: March–April

Oceanspray
Holodiscus discolor
An attractive, large shrub with a graceful growth habit and fragrant, pendulous, creamy white flowers in summer. Attracts hummingbirds. Best in morning light and afternoon shade.
HEIGHT: 6–9 feet / SPREAD: 3–6 feet
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 5–9
FLOWERS: white
BLOOM TIME: June–July

Mockorange Philadelphus species
Known for its sweet-smelling white flowers and bright-green foliage. Flowers can be single or double. Vase-shape growth habit. Many cultivars available, including golden-leafed ones. Attracts hummingbirds. P. lewissii (Lewis’ mockorange) is the native variety and the Idaho state flower.
HEIGHT: 6–8 feet / SPREAD: 6–8 feet
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 4–8
FLOWERS: white
BLOOM TIME: May–June
Western sandcherry

Prunus besseyi

A medium-sized 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. ‘Pawnee Buttes®’ selection is 12–18 inches tall.

HEIGHT: 4–6 feet / SPREAD: 4–6 feet
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 3–7
FLOWERS: white
BLOOM TIME: April–May

‘Fine Line® Improved’ buckthorn

Rhamnus frangula ‘SMNRFBT’

This variety is NOT invasive. Produces little fruit, and of those, only 2% are viable. Dense, upright shrub ideal for a hedge or shrub border with unique feathery appearance. Very adaptable. Glossy-green leaves turn yellow in fall. Flowers are not showy.

HEIGHT: 5–7 feet
SPREAD: 2–3 feet
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 2–7

Ninebark

Physocarpus species

Very adaptable shrubby plant with dense, green, purple or golden foliage. Produces white flowers in summer. Distinct peeling bark. Varieties include ‘Diablo®’ (purple foliage), ‘Dart’s Gold’, ‘Summer Wine™’ (smaller) and ‘Little Devil™’ (smaller). Pacific ninebark is native with green leaves in summer.

HEIGHT: 6–8 feet / SPREAD: 6–8 feet
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 3–7
FLOWERS: white to pinkish
BLOOM TIME: May–June

PHOTOS: Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University

Western azalea

Rhododendron occidentale

A deciduous, upright shrub with, fragrant, white to salmon-pink flowers in spring. It is the only native azalea west of the Rocky Mountains found on the western side of the Cascade Mountains. Attracts hummingbirds. All parts of the plants are poisonous.

HEIGHT: 5–10 feet / SPREAD: 5–10 feet
USDA HARDINESS ZONES: 6–9
FLOWERS: white to pink
BLOOM TIME: April–May

PHOTOS: Patrick Breen, © Oregon State University
‘Gro-Low’ fragrant sumac
*Rhus aromatica* ‘Gro-Low’

Mounding shrub with dark green leaves. Fall color is orange to red to purple. Tiny yellow flowers change to fuzzy red fruit. Prefers additional moisture. *R. trilobata* ‘Autumn Amber’ grows 10–14 inches high and is a nice selection of the native *R. trilobata* (Three-leaf sumac), which grows 5–7 feet high. Flowers are not showy. Can spread by suckers and often used to stabilize slopes.

**HEIGHT:** 1–3 feet / **SPREAD:** 5–7 feet

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9

---

Flowering currant
*Ribes* species

Small to medium-size shrubs with attractive bright to dark-green leaves and fragrant flowers in a variety of colors. Some species produce edible fruit. *R. aureum* (golden currant) is widely native and *R. sanguineum* (red-flowering currant) is native west of the Cascades.

**HEIGHT:** 3–6’ / **SPREAD:** 3–6’

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–7

**FLOWERS:** pink or yellow

**BLOOM TIME:** April - May

---

Hardy shrub rose
*Rosa* species

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. ‘Nearly Wild’ is a popular selection, easy to grow and disease-resistant. Avoid planting invasive listed *R. eglanteria* (sweetbriar rose) and *R. multiflora* (multiflora rose).

**HEIGHT:** 2–6 feet / **SPREAD:** 2–6 feet

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–9

**FLOWERS:** various

**BLOOM TIME:** May–July

---

Wood’s rose  *Rosa woodsii*

A native wild rose in the Pacific Northwest with a spreading growth habit. Produces single pink flowers in summer followed by ornamental, red hips. *R. nutkana* (Nootka rose) and *R. gymnocarpa* (bald-hip rose) are two other native species.

**HEIGHT:** 3–6 feet / **SPREAD:** 3–6 feet

**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8

**FLOWERS:** pink

**BLOOM TIME:** May–July
**Elderberry**

*Salix–Sambucus*

A multi-stemmed shrub with arching, spreading branches. The purple leaf varieties are particularly showy. Has large white-pink blooms in summer followed by edible, purple-black fruit that can be used for jellies, jams and wine. Native varieties are *S. cerulea* (blue elderberry) and *S. canadensis* (red elderberry). One of the more spectacular varieties is *S. nigra* ‘Black Lace™’ which has finely dissected purplish-black leaves, pink flowers, and purple fruit.

**Height:** 6-8 feet  
**Spread:** 6-8 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4-9  
**Flowers:** Creamy white, pink  
**Bloom Time:** May–July

---

**Willow**

*Salix* species

Fast-growing shrubs with narrow leaves, dense branches and yellow fall color. Several native and cultivated species are available. Prefers additional moisture. Can be susceptible to insect and disease. Large, tree-form willows generally are not recommended for home landscapes due to invasive roots and weak wood. Prune out the dead wood and remove debris in willow to reduce a potential fuel source. A popular selection includes *S. integra* ‘Hakuro-nishiki’ (dappled willow), grown for its attractive foliage. *S. lucida* (shining willow), *S. scouleriana* (Scouler’s willow) and *S. lutea* (yellow willow) are native. Flowers are not showy. Avoid planting potentially invasive species *S. alba* (white or crack willow).

**Height:** 6–30 feet  
**Spread:** 5–20 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 2–9

---

**Russian sage**

*Salvia yangii*

Formerly known as *Perovskia atriplicifolia*. Fine, feathery-textured shrub with silvery-gray leaves and a sagelike aroma. Produces beautiful, long-lasting, lavender-blue flowers in late summer. Do not overwater. May reseed or spread by rhizomes. May die back in colder areas and can be cut back to 12 inches in spring. The seedheads provide fall/winter food for some birds. Attracts hummingbirds and yellow finch. Best cultivars include ‘Blue Spires’ (sterile, so will not reseed), ‘Lacey Blue’ (dwarf) and ‘Little Spires’ (dwarf).

**Height:** 3–5 feet  
**Spread:** 3–4 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4–8  
**Flowers:** lavender-blue  
**Bloom Time:** June–August

---

**PHOTOS:** Barbara L. Wilson, Oregon Flora
**Spirea**
*Symphoricarpos albus*
Upright, arching shrub with bluish-green leaves. Pink flowers in summer, followed by white, rounded fruit, which persist through the winter. Attracts hummingbirds. All parts of the plants are poisonous to humans and pets.

**HEIGHT:** 4–6 feet
**SPREAD:** 4–6 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–7
**FLOWERS:** pinkish white
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June

**Lilac**
*Syringa species*
Large shrubs known for their beautiful, fragrant blossoms in spring. Prefers additional water to get established, then becomes more drought tolerant. Tough, adaptable plant. Many dwarf hybrids available; these may be better choices in a fire-wise landscape.

**HEIGHT:** 5–15 feet / **SPREAD:** 6–12 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–7
**FLOWERS:** purple, pink, white, lavender
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June

**Western spirea**
*Spiraea douglasii*
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. Remove spent flowers. Yellow fall color.

**HEIGHT:** 3–6 feet / **SPREAD:** 3–6 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8
**FLOWERS:** pink, purple
**BLOOM TIME:** June–September

**Compact American cranberrybush viburnum**
*Viburnum trilobum ‘Compactum’*
An excellent rounded shrub. Green, maplelike foliage in summer changing to orange-red in fall. Produces white flowers followed by minimal red fruit in fall. Eastside exposure is best. Prune when flowers are spent.

**HEIGHT:** 4–6 feet / **SPREAD:** 4–6 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–7
**FLOWERS:** white
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June
Trees

Ornamental trees are usually smaller than shade trees and add variety to the landscape. Some deciduous species, which sheds leaves in fall, can reduce heat, slow the spread of fire and block embers. These trees can provide showy flowers, decorative fruit, attractive fall color and winter texture. They are good single specimen trees. Shade trees provide excellent fall color and cool your home in summer.

A note about Acer species (maples): Some maples are considered invasive in certain areas of the country. Most notably, avoid planting A. platanoides (Norway maple) and A. pseudoplatanus (Sycamore maple) in the Pacific Northwest.

Amur maple

*Acer ginnala*

Small tree or large shrub with irregular growth habit and excellent red fall color. Good choice for a small area. A subspecies of Tatarian maple. Varieties include ‘Beethoven’, ‘Flame’, ‘Red November’ and ‘Mozart’.

**HEIGHT:** 15–20 feet  
**SPREAD:** 15–20 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–8  
**FALL COLOR:** red

PHOTO: Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University

Bigtooth maple

*Acer grandidentatum*

A small, multi-stemmed tree or large shrub. Found at elevations 4,000–7,000 feet in the Intermountain West. Adapted to both moist and dry sites. *A. grandidentatum* ‘Schmidt’ and ‘Hipzam’ are popular selections.

**HEIGHT:** 20–30 feet  
**SPREAD:** 15–20 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow, orange, red

PHOTO: Peter Howe, CC-BY-NC 2.0

Bigleaf maple

*Acer macrophyllum*

A large shade tree with large, glossy, green leaves changing to yellow in the fall. Often found near streambanks and prefers a cool, moist environment. Adaptable west of the Cascades.

**HEIGHT:** 30–75 feet  
**SPREAD:** 30–50 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–8  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

PHOTO: Patrick Breen, © Oregon State University
**Red maple**

*Acer rubrum* or *Acer x freemanii*
(red maple hybrids)

Nice pyramidal to oval growth habit, depending on variety. Provide excellent red fall color. Need sufficient water to become established or can die back. Once established, red maples are an excellent addition to the landscape. Popular cultivars include ‘Armstrong’, ‘Bowhall’ Red Sunset® and October Glory®. Freeman maple types include Celebration® and Autumn Blaze®.

**Height:** 30–50 feet  
**Spread:** 20–30 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3–9  
**Fall Color:** red

**Sugar maple**

*Acer saccharum*

Upright-oval to rounded growth habit. May not be as adaptable in the Pacific Northwest as other maples. Fall color, although not as showy as in the northeastern U.S., can be beautiful shades of red, orange and yellow. Varieties include ‘Commemoration’ (more upright growth habit) and ‘Green Mountain’ (more broad growth habit).

**Height:** 30–45 feet  
**Spread:** 20–30 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4–8  
**Fall Color:** red, orange, yellow

**Red horsechestnut**

*Aesculus x carnea*

A non-invasive hybrid between *A. hippocastanum* (common horsechestnut) and *A. pavia* (red buckeye). A large shade tree with a dense, rounded growth habit, attractive pink flowers and spiny fruits poisonous to horses, dogs and cats. Selections include ‘Briotii’ and ‘Fort McNair’. Attracts hummingbirds. Avoid planting invasive species *A. hippocastanum* (common horsechestnut).

**Height:** 30–40 feet  
**Spread:** 25–35 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4–9  
**Flowers:** red to pink  
**Bloom Time:** May  
**Fall Color:** gold to brown
Red alder

*Alnus rubra*

Red alder is also known as Oregon alder. Alder is 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. Adaptable west of the Cascades.

**HEIGHT:** 45–50 feet  
**SPREAD:** 20–30 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–8  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

Mountain alder

*Alnus tenuifolia*

Grown as a small tree or multi-stemmed shrub. Dull green foliage and very cold-hardy. Often found near water and can work well in difficult wet sites. This species is more fire-resistant than other *Alnus*.

**HEIGHT:** 20–25 feet  
**SPREAD:** 15–20 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–8  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

Serviceberry or juneberry

*Amelanchier* species

A multi-stemmed shrub or tree that bears white flowers in spring followed by edible, purplish-black fruit. Excellent fall colors of red-orange. Tree form varieties include ‘Autumn Brilliance’, ‘Princess Diana’, ‘Robin Hill’ and ‘Spring Flurry®’. *A. laevis* (Allegheny serviceberry) can also be used. See shrub section for list of native shrub forms.

**HEIGHT:** 20–25 feet  
**SPREAD:** 10–15 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FALL COLOR:** red-orange
Western catalpa

*Catalpa* speciosa
A large shade tree with green, heart-shaped leaves and attractive, creamy-white, orchidlike flowers followed by long, thin seed pods. May be on watch list in areas of Idaho. Check the Invasive Plant Atlas in “Resources” and avoid planting in areas noted.

**HEIGHT:** 40–50 feet  
**SPREAD:** 20–25 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** white  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow to brown

Common hackberry

*Celtis occidentalis*
A large shade tree with light-green leaves and interesting corky bark. Drought tolerant and adaptable to a wide array of growing conditions. Flowers are not showy.

**HEIGHT:** 40–50 feet  
**SPREAD:** 35–40 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–9  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

Birch

*Betula* species
An ornamental tree with bright-green foliage that changes to yellow in fall. Several varieties have interesting bark texture and are known for their distinct white bark. Some species are highly susceptible to an insect called the bronze birch borer, especially in drier regions. Bronze birch borer-resistant varieties include *B. nigra* (river birch), ‘Heritage’ and ‘Whitespire Senior’. Avoid planting invasive species *B. pendula* (European birch).

**HEIGHT:** 30–40 feet  
**SPREAD:** 20–30 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 2–9  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

Himalayan birch

**PHOTOS:** Amy Jo Detweiler (top and below), Neil Bell (above)

PHOTOS: Neil Bell, © Oregon State University

PHOTOS: Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University

PHOTOS: Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University

PHOTOS: Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University
Eastern redbud
*Cercis canadensis*
An attractive, small ornamental tree with showy, pink, pea-like blooms in early spring. Green, heart-shaped leaves change to yellow in fall. California or Western redbud (*C. occidentalis*) is also fire-resistant but less hardy. Varieties include ‘Covey’, ‘Forest Pansy’, ‘The Rising Sun’ and many others. Attracts hummingbirds.

**HEIGHT:** 20–30 feet  
**SPREAD:** 15–20 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9  
**FLOWERS:** pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** March–April  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

---

Flowering dogwood
*Cornus florida*
A small, ornamental shrub with showy pink, reddish or white “flower” bracts and an open, low-branching, irregular growth habit. Several varieties available, including ‘Rubra’, ‘Cherokee Chief’ and Cherokee Brave™. Native species *C. nuttallii* (Pacific dogwood) is adaptable west of the Cascades but can be difficult to grow in urban landscapes.

**HEIGHT:** 20–30 feet  
**SPREAD:** 15–20 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–9  
**FLOWERS:** pink, red, white  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–June  
**FALL COLOR:** red, orange, yellow

---

Common smoketree
*Cotinus coggyria*
A large shrub or small tree that has unique foliage. Hairy flowers produce showy “plumes of smoke” late in the season. The purple leaf varieties are particularly striking. Cultivars include ‘Royal Purple’ and ‘Ancot’ (Golden Spirit®), which has lime-green leaves.

**HEIGHT:** 10–15 feet  
**SPREAD:** 10–15 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** yellow or pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–August  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow, red, purple
Cascara
*Frangula purshiana*
Grows as a small tree or multi-stemmed shrub. Has unique ribbed leaves and smooth gray bark with chalky white patches. Flowers are insignificant.

**HEIGHT:** 15–30 feet
**SPREAD:** 10–15 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8
**FALL COLOR:** yellow, orange, red

Hawthorn
*Crataegus* species
Small ornamental tree with single or multiple stems, white or red flowers, and showy fruit that attracts birds. Some varieties are thornless. Species and cultivars include *C. douglasii* (black hawthorn, native), *C. lavallei* (Lavalle hawthorn) and *C. laevigata* (English hawthorn) ‘Crimson Cloud’ and ‘Paul’s Scarlet’. Avoid planting invasive species *C. monogyna* (one-seed hawthorn) and *C. phaenopyrum* (Washington hawthorn).

**HEIGHT:** 15–20 feet
**SPREAD:** 10–15 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–7
**FLOWERS:** white, red
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June
**FALL COLOR:** bronze, gold

European beech
*Fagus sylvatica*
A large, slow-growing shade tree with a densely pyramidal to rounded growth habit. Lustrous, dark-green leaves in summer. Can have a broad, wide growth habit or weeping form. Flowers are not showy. Cultivars include ‘Purple Fountain’, ‘Tricolor’ and ‘Riversii’.

**HEIGHT:** 25–60 feet
**SPREAD:** 15–45 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–7
**FALL COLOR:** golden bronze

PHOTOS: Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University
PHOTOS: Neil Bell, © Oregon State University
Thornless honeylocust
*Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis* cv
The fine leaves provide a filtered shade environment. Many thornless and seedless cultivars are available in various sizes and growth habits. Keep healthy to avoid insects and disease. Flowers not showy. Cultivars include Skyline®, ‘Shademaster’, Imperial® and Sunburst®.
**HEIGHT:** 35–40 feet
**SPREAD:** 30–50 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–9
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

Kentucky coffee tree
*Gymnocladus dioicus*
A large shade tree for large areas. Leaves are dark green in summer. Female trees produce large seed pods that have toxic properties, so male trees are more commonly sold. Adapted to a wide range of soils and climate. Flowers are not showy. Male cultivars include Espresso™.
**HEIGHT:** 40–50 feet
**SPREAD:** 30–40 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

Walnut
*Juglans* species
A large tree with spreading growth habit. The leaves are divided, giving a featherlike appearance. Some species provide edible nuts. *J. nigra* (black walnut) is a prime timber tree. Flowers are not showy.
**HEIGHT:** 40–60+ feet
**SPREAD:** 30–50 feet
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–9
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

---

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

Even fire-resistant plants will burn if not well maintained. Keep landscape plants healthy with appropriate watering and proper pruning.
American sweetgum
*Liquidambar styraciflua*

A large shade tree with a unique green leaf and yellow, red or purple fall color. Seedpods are spiked and may be a nuisance in the landscape. Remove fallen seed pods annually. ‘Rotundiloba’ and Happidaze™ are fruitless varieties. ‘Worpleston’ and ‘Slender Silhouette’ are popular varieties. Flowers are not showy.

**HEIGHT:** 60–75 feet  
**SPREAD:** 20–25 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 5–9  
**FALL COLOR:** red, yellow, purple

Crabapple *Malus* species

Restrictions on planting crabapples may apply in fruit-tree growing regions of the Pacific Northwest. These trees have beautiful spring flowers in rose, pink, red and white. They offer different growth habits and can feature green or purplish foliage. They also provide ornamental fruit and fall color. Some are fruitless. Varieties include ‘Adirondack’, Golden Raindrops®, Lollipop™, Prairiefire, ‘Profusion’ ‘Red Baron’, Royal Raindrops®, Sargent, Show Time™, ‘Snowdrift’ and ‘Spring Snow’ (fruitless). Avoid planting potentially invasive *M. floribunda* (Japanese crabapple).

**HEIGHT:** 15–20 feet  
**SPREAD:** 15–20 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FLOWERS:** rose, pink, red, white  
**BLOOM TIME:** April–May  
**FALL COLOR:** several

Western or California sycamore
*Platanus racemosa*

A large, fast-growing tree with large, dark-green leaves and flaking bark in shades of white, brown and gray. Typically has a multi-stem trunk. Best used in areas that allow for mature size. Flowers are not showy. Native to wet areas. Round fruit can be a nuisance.

**HEIGHT:** 40–80 feet  
**SPREAD:** 50–70 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 7–9  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow, orange, brown

PHOTOS: Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University

PHOTOS: Amy Jo Detweiler, © Oregon State University

PHOTOS: Patrick Breen, © Oregon State University
**Chokecherry**

*Prunus virginiana*

A medium-sized tree to large shrub with green leaves and white flowers, followed by edible purple fruits that can be used for jams, jellies and wines. Will produce some suckers at the base of the tree. A popular cultivar in landscapes is ‘Schubert’ grown for its maroon summer foliage.

**Height:** 20–30 feet  
**Spread:** 15–20 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 2–6  
**Flowers:** white  
**Bloom Time:** April–May  
**Fall Color:** yellow

**Oregon white oak**

*Quercus garryana*

Known for its twisting limbs, this large shade tree has dark, glossy, green leaves that change to reddish brown in fall. Adapted west of the Cascades. Flowers are not showy.

**Height:** 40–90 feet  
**Spread:** 30–60 feet  
**USDA Hardiness Zones:** 6–9  
**Fall Color:** Yellow-brown
**Red oak**  
*Quercus rubra*

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. Flowers not showy.  
**HEIGHT:** 60–75 feet  
**SPREAD:** 40–50 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FALL COLOR:** red

**Pin oak**  
*Quercus palustris*

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. Flowers not showy.  
**HEIGHT:** 50–70 feet  
**SPREAD:** 25–40 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–8  
**FALL COLOR:** Red to brown

**‘Purple Robe’ locust**  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*  
‘Purple Robe’

An upright tree with attractive, fragrant, purple flowers. Yellow fall color. Very adaptable tree in tough environments. Branches may break in high winds due to branch angles. Sold as thornless but may develop some thorns over time. Avoid planting invasive species *R. pseudoacacia* (black locust).  
**HEIGHT:** 30–40 feet  
**SPREAD:** 20–30 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 3–8  
**FLOWERS:** purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** May–June  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

**Plant availability**

If you are unable to find the plants you want locally, visit the Oregon Association of Nurseries website for plant availability, [https://nurseryguide.com/Find_Plants](https://nurseryguide.com/Find_Plants)
Japanese tree lilac

*Syringa reticulata*

Bears fragrant creamy-white flowers in early summer. ‘Ivory Silk’ has a compact oval growth habit and is a good choice for a fire-wise landscape. Other varieties include ‘Chantilly Lace’, ‘Regent’, and ‘Summer Snow’.

**HEIGHT:** 15–20 feet  
**SPREAD:** 10–12 feet  
**USDA HARDINESS ZONES:** 4–7  
**FLOWERS:** creamy white  
**BLOOM TIME:** June–July  
**FALL COLOR:** yellow

---

**Evergreen trees and shrubs**

Evergreens keep their needles throughout the year, providing winter color in your landscape. However, most evergreens have fire-prone characteristics, such as resin, that do not lend themselves to a fire-wise landscape. Few evergreens are fire-wise plants.

If you choose to use a specialty conifer, plant it as far away from the home as possible, with few fire-wise plants near it. You can plant conifers in the extended zone (30–100 feet) outwards, with no other plant material around them. Remove lower limbs and make sure no limbs touch roofs, siding or other structures. Rake and remove needles from the first two zones to reduce fuels around the home.

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. As conifers mature, their bark thickens, increasing their fire-resistance.
## Groundcovers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antennaria, pussytoes or cat’s ears</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabis, rockcress</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubrieta deltoidea, false rock cress</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurinia saxatilis, basket-of-gold</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellium minutum, miniature mat daisy</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callirhoe involucrata, poppy mallow</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerastium tomentosum, snow-in-summer</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convallaria majalis, Lily of the valley</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delosperma</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum umbellatum, sulphur buckwheat</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria, wild strawberry</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galium odoratum, sweet woodruff</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamium, dead nettle</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marrubium rotundifolium, silver-edged horehound</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachysandra terminalis, Japanese pachysandra</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox subulata, creeping phlox</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponaria ocymoides, coapwort</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum, stonecrop</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempervivum, hens and chicks</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thymus praecox ‘Minus’, creeping thyme</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica, speedwell</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Perennials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achillea, yarrow</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agastache, hummingbird mint</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium cernuum, nodding onion</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium cristophii, ‘Star of Persia’</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium ‘Globemaster’</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium karataviense ‘Ivory Queen’</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium schoenoprasum, chives</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia, columbine</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armeria maritima, sea thrift</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa, orange butterfly weed</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptisia, false indigo</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergenia cordifolia, heartleaf bergenia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calochortus, mariposa lily</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex, sedge</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis, tickseed</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus, garden carnation or pinks</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra formosa, western or Pacific bleeding heart</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea purpurea, coneflower</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilobium canum, California fuchsia</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erigeron linearis, desert yellow fleabane</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillardia, blanket flower</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium cinereum or Geranium striatum, grayleaf cranesbill or bloody cranesbill</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geum triflorum, prairie smoke</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthemum nummularium, sun rose</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis, daylily</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera sanguinea, coral bells</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta, hosta lily</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hylotelephium herbstfreude, ‘Autumn Joy’ sedum</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberis sempervirens, candytuft</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris, tall bearded</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kniphofia uvaria, torch lily or red-hot poker</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucanthemum x superbum, Shasta daisy</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavandula, lavender</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PLANT INDEX**

Lewisia x longipetala or L. cotyledon 25
Liatris, blazing star 26
Lilium, Asiatic lilies 26
Linum perenne, blue flax 26
Lonicera, honeysuckle 26
Lupinus, lupine 27
Oenothera, evening primrose 27
Opuntia, prickly pear cactus 27
Papaver orientale, Oriental poppy 27
Penstemon, beardtongue 28
Phlox paniculata, tall garden phlox 28
Polemonium, Jacob’s ladder 28
Pulsatilla patens, pasque flower 29
Ratibida columnifera, prairie coneflower 29
Rudbeckia fulgida or Rudbeckia hirta, black-eyed Susan 29
Salvia sylvestris 29
Saxifraga x arendsii, mossy saxifrage 30
Scutellaria, skullcap 30
Solidago, goldenrod 30
Sphaeralcea munroana, orange globe mallow 30
Stachys byzantina, lamb’s ear 31
Symphyotrichum, aster 31
Thalictrum fendleri, Fendler’s meadowrue 31
Tradescantia occidentalis, western spiderwort 31
Zauschneria (see Epilobium canum) 22

**Broadleaf evergreens**

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, kinnickinnick 32
Berberis aquifolium, Oregon grape 32
Berberis repens, Creeping holly 31
Ceanothus gloriosus, Point Reyes ceanothus 33
Cotoneaster apiculatus, cranberry cotoneaster 33
Daphne burkwoodii var. ‘Carol Mackie’ 33
Gaultheria shallon, salal 34
Hesperaloe parviflora, Texas red yucca 34
Paxistima myrtifolia, Oregon boxwood 34
Rhododendron macrophyllum, Pacific rhododendron 34

**Shrubs**

Abeliophyllum distichum, white forsythia 35
Acer circinatum, Vine maple 35
Acer glabrum, Rocky Mountain maple 35
Aronia melanocarpa, black chokeberry 36
Berberis, Barberry 35
Buddleia (sterile varieties) 35
Caryopteris x clandonensis, blue-mist spirea 37
Ceanothus x pallidus ‘Marie Simon’, California lilac 37
Cornus sericea ‘Kelseyi’, Kelsey dogwood 37
Cornus sericea, red-osier dogwood 37
Dasiphora fruticosa, shrubby cinquefoil 38
Forsythia x intermedia 38
Holodiscus discolor, oceanspray 38
Mahonia, Oregon grape or creeping holly (see Berberis) 32
Philadelphus, mockorange 38
Physocarpus, ninebark 39
Prunus besseyi, western sandcherry 39
Rhamnus frangula ‘SMNRFBT’, Fine Line® Improved buckthorn 39
Rhododendron occidentale, western azalea 39
Rhus aromatica ‘Gro-Low’, Gro-Low fragrant sumac 40
Ribes, flowering currant 40
Rosa, hardy shrub rose 40
Rosa woodsii, Wood’s rose 40
Salvia yangii, Russian sage 41
Sambucus nigra ssp. cerulea, blue elderberry 41
Spiraea, spirea and western spirea 41
Symphoricarpos albus, snowberry 42
Syringa, lilac 42
Viburnum trilobum ‘Compactum’, compact American cranberry viburnum 42

**Trees**

Acer ginnala, Amur maple 43
Acer grandidentatum, bigtooth maple 43
Acer macrophyllum, bigleaf maple 43
Acer rubrum or Acer x freemani, red maple 44
Aesculus x carnea, red horsechestnut 44
Alnus rubra, red alder 45
Alnus tenuifolia, mountain alder 45
Amelanchier, serviceberry or Juneberry 36, 45
Betula, birch 46
Catalpa, western catalpa 46
Celtis occidentalis, common hackberry 46
Cercis canadensis, Eastern redbud 47
Cornus florida, flowering dogwood 47
Cotinus coggygia, common smoketree 47
Crataegus, hawthorn 48
Evergreen trees and shrubs, 53
Fagus sylvatica, European beech 48
Frangula purshiana, cascaras 48
Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis. cvs, thornless honeylocust 49
Gymnocladus dioicus, Kentucky coffee tree 49
Juglans, walnut 49
Liquidambar styraciflua, American sweetgum 50
Malus, crabapple 50
Platanus racemosa, Western or California sycamore 50
Populus tremuloides, quaking aspen 51
Prunus virginiana, chokecherry 51
Quercus garryana, Oregon white oak 51
Quercus palustris, pin oak 52
Quercus rubra, red oak 52
Robinia pseudoacacia ‘Purple Robe’, Purple Robe locust 52
Salix, willow 41
Printing of this publication was supported by: