

2017 Plant Sale

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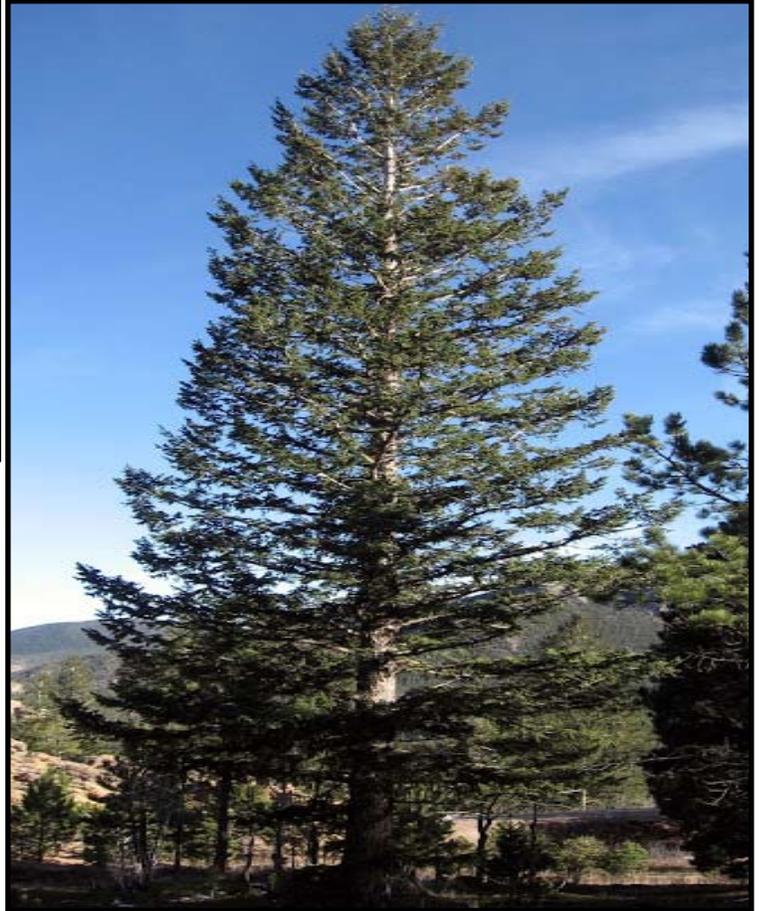
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Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii var. *menziesii*



Description

This massive (100-250 feet tall), fast-growing conifer is a common and familiar tree in Western Washington. It can be identified by its tall, straight trunk and corky, brown bark which becomes deeply furrowed on older trees. The three to four inch cones consist of woody, brown scales with protruding, papery, three-pointed seed bracts. It's wood is used for fuel or for the manufacturing of veneers used in construction.

Habitat

Throughout the Pacific Northwest in all but the wettest and driest sites, often growing in mixed stands with hemlock and red cedar. Does best in deep, moist, sandy loams; poorest on gravelly soils. Prefers full sun.

Beneficial Uses

Grosbeaks, finches, chickadees, chipmunks and deer devour the seeds. Deer, rabbits, mountain beaver, elk and grouse eat new shoots. The small roots can be used to make baskets. Resin from the trunk is used as a caulking material on boats, and in the manufacture of glues and candles. Wood is used for heavy construction.

Grand Fir

Abies grandis



Description

This stately (100-230 feet), straight, evergreen tree can be identified by its flat, shiny, dark-green needles; its green to yellow-green or greenish-purple cones; and its bark, which is grayish with light-colored mottling. Needles are 1-1½ inches long, have two white lines on their undersides, and look like they are on opposite sides of each branch. Cones are cylindrical, two to four inches long, held upright, and are found only on higher branches, where they remain through autumn as they gradually fall apart. The foliage has an attractive citrus like scent.

Habitat

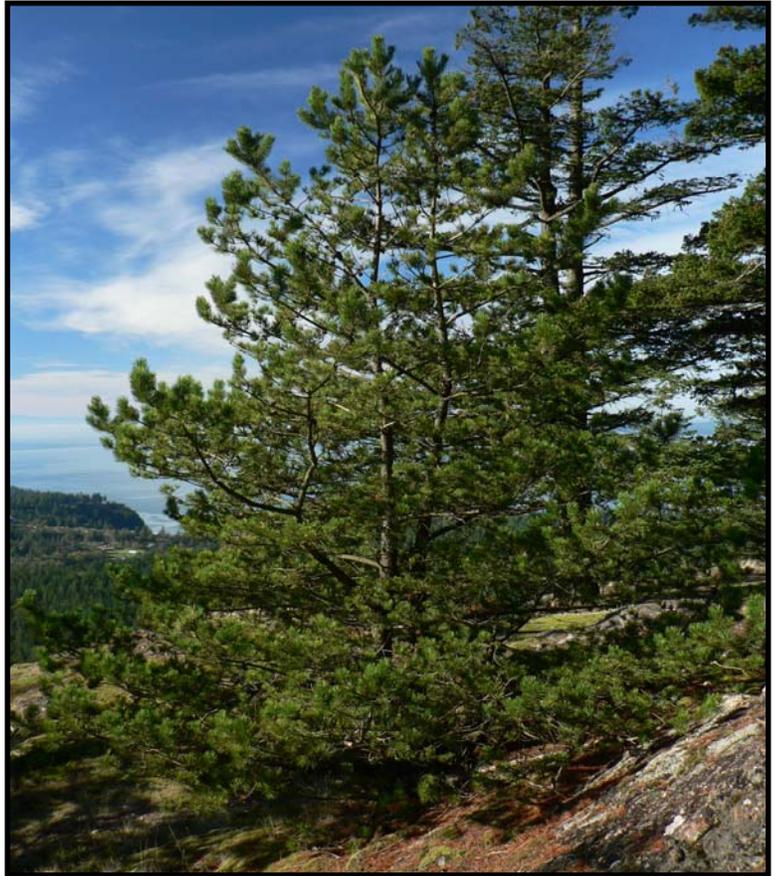
Dry to moist coniferous or mixed forests, from dry mountain slopes to river valleys. Prefers deep, well-drained, alluvial soils. Full sun to partial shade: although seedlings are shade-tolerant, older trees require full sun.

Beneficial Uses

Provides cover and nesting sites for wildlife. Seeds are eaten by numerous birds and small mammals. Resin can be used on insect bites and cuts to prevent infection. The soft white wood is a valued source of pulpwood.

Shore Pine

Pinus contorta var. *contorta*



Description

This pine is our only native two-needled pine. In exposed areas near the Pacific coast, it grows 15-50 feet tall, often with a crooked trunk, bushy form, and windblown crown. Slightly further inland, it can have a similar form, or grow as a straight tree to a height of 100 feet with an irregular crown and is more familiar to us as the lodge pole pine. Needles are deep green, stiff, sharp-pointed, one to three inches long, and paired. Cones are numerous, small (one to two inches long), egg-shaped, usually covered with sharp prickles. Deer resistant.

Habitat

A highly-adaptable species found in saturated to excessively well-drained soils. Occurs along the coast and on lowlands, especially on marshy or gravelly sites where Douglas-fir and western hemlock can't grow well enough to exclude it. Also found in sphagnum bogs in some areas of Western Washington. Tolerant of low-nutrient soils. Prefers full sun.

Beneficial Uses

Pine nuts from the cone are a favorite of squirrels and songbirds. The tree is a favorite among Bonsai enthusiasts. Can be used for timber.

Sitka Spruce

Picea sitchensis



Description

The largest of the world's spruces and one of the most prominent forest trees in stands along the northwest coast of North America. Easily recognized for its stiff, sharp pointed, pale green needles, papery cones up to four inches long, and branches that tend to droop down.

Habitat

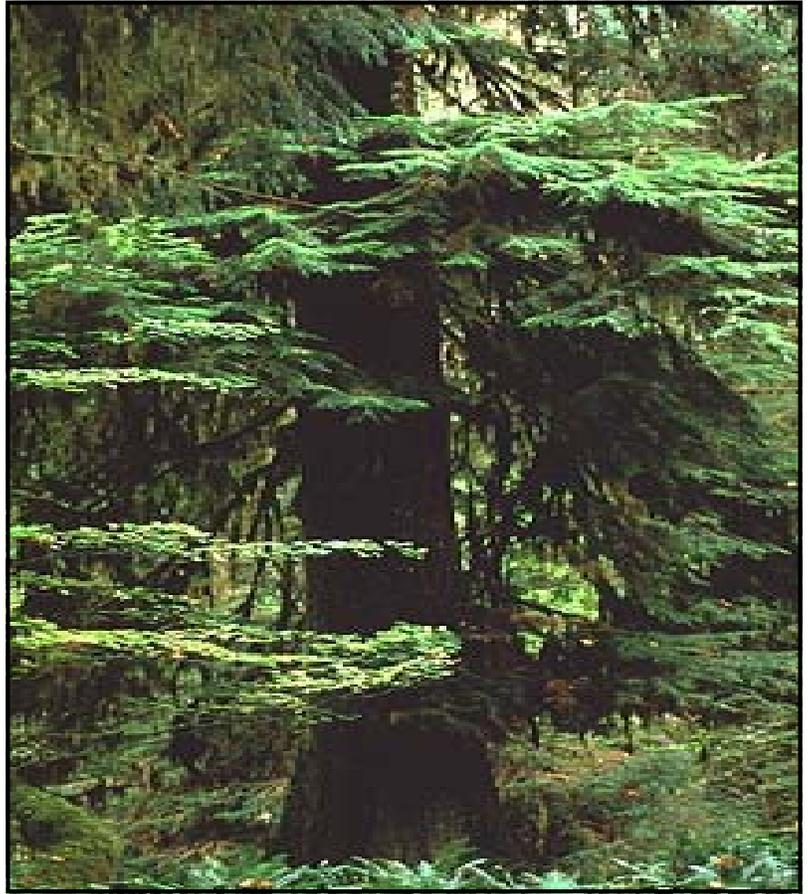
This coastal species is seldom found far from tidewater, where moist maritime air and summer fogs help to maintain humid conditions necessary for growth. Throughout most of its range from northern California to Alaska, Sitka spruce is associated with western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) in dense stands where growth rates are among the highest in North America. Sitka spruce is more tolerant of shade than Douglas-fir but less tolerant than hemlock. It is a valuable commercial timber species for lumber, pulp, and many special uses.

Beneficial Uses

In addition to the benefits to wildlife, Sitka Spruce wood is valuable as sounding boards for high quality pianos and guitar faces; ladders, experimental light aircraft; water craft oars, planking, masts & spars; custom-made or traditional boats; and turbine blades for wind energy.

Western Hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla



Description

This evergreen conifer with drooping branches and furrowed, dark-brown to reddish-brown bark grows to 225 feet tall. It can often be identified from a distance by the drooping new growth at the top of the tree. Needles on the same branch vary in length from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; are flat, distinctly grooved, glossy yellow-green above, have two broad, white stripes below and form flat sprays. Cones turn from green to brown at maturity, and are abundant, one inch long, oval-shaped, attach directly to the branch, and fall intact to the ground.

Habitat

Throughout the region, especially in moist conditions. Does best on deep, moist, well-drained soils, and requires high organic content in the soil. Full sun to full shade, though seedlings are often dried out by full sun. Can be found in pure stands or mixed with other species. Not drought-tolerant.

Beneficial Uses

Provides food, nesting, and cover (especially winter cover) for birds and mammals. Seeds are eaten by several species of birds and small mammals.

Western Red Cedar

Thuja plicata



Description

This evergreen conifer can grow to over 200 feet, with a massive (three to ten feet in diameter), tapering trunk that flares at the base to form buttresses. Bark is thin, shaggy, reddish, and easily peels off into long strips. Needles are flat, overlapping like scales, and are shiny bright-green above, and paler on the underside with white markings. The needles form flattened sprays on drooping branches that turn up at the tips. Cones are clustered near the ends of branches, and are bluish-green when young, becoming brown, half-inch, tulip-shaped cones with woody scales.

Habitat

Prefers moist to swampy soils. Full sun to full shade, though seedlings require some shade. Tolerates seasonal flooding and perennially-saturated soils.

Beneficial Uses

Seeds are eaten by birds. Deer and elk browse seedlings. Host to butterfly caterpillars. The wood is used for shingles, shakes & exterior finishing on buildings. Also used for utility poles, fence posts, piling, paper pulp, and various types of containers. Cedar leaf oil is used in the production of perfumes, insecticides, medicinal preparations, veterinary soaps, shoe polishes, and deodorants. Bark, branches and needles are traditionally used for decorations and/or basket making by native cultures.

Big Leaf Maple

Acer macrophyllum



Description

This broad-leaved, deciduous tree grows 50-110 feet tall (the largest of all maple trees), with a single trunk 36-48 inches in diameter, and can have a branch spread of up to 50 feet. The leaves are dark green and 12-24 inches wide. Greenish-yellow flowers are scented, appear in the spring before the leaves, and hang in cylindrical clusters. Fruits are winged, and disperse by flying "helicopter style".

Habitat

Lowland areas, usually in moist, well-drained soils with shade, but also on dry sites. Almost never in saturated soils. In mixed stands with conifers, along stream banks, and in the open. Full sun to partial shade. Drought tolerant.

Beneficial Uses

Wildlife eat seeds, leaves, and new sprouts. Flowers are an early nectar source for bees and other insects. Deer and elk feed off the twigs and foliage. Also provides cover and nesting sites for birds and other wildlife. Wood is commonly used in making piano frames, decorative veneers, flooring, paneling and furniture and some times for wood fuel. Sap can be tapped for sweet maple syrup.

Pacific Crabapple

Malus fusca



Description

AKA: Oregon Crab, Western Crabapple, Wild Crabapple. Deciduous thicket-forming shrub or small tree, often with several trunks to 30 feet, sometimes more. Spur shoots abundant on older branches. Flowers in small upright clusters, each two centimeters wide, five rounded white or rarely pink petals. Fruit 12-19 millimeters long, usually longer than wide, yellow-green to red, edible but sour.

Habitat

Sun or partial shade. Apparently not fussy about soil, a "wetlander" plant. Native range along the Pacific Coast, from southern Alaska south to northern California, up to 1,000 ft (305 m) elevation. Usually found on moist sites near streams and other wet places.

Beneficial Uses

Provides shelter for birds and animals. Used as a sweet jelly or mashed for immediate consumption. Traditional medicinal uses include concoctions derived from the bark mixed with water for the treatment of intestinal disorders, as an eye wash, for lung ailments, treatment for cuts and abrasions or as a tea for stomach problems. Traditionally the wood was used for tools for fishing and for tent stakes.

Red Alder

Alnus rubra



Description

This familiar tree has thin, smooth, gray bark and grows 30-120 feet tall. Leaves are deciduous, alternate, three to six inches long, broad and elliptic, with pointed ends. Male and female flowers appear on the same tree, and the small, winged seeds are shed August to October from small, brown cones that remain on the tree for several years. This tree is greatly under-valued, although it is a quick grower and fixes nitrogen, which make it particularly useful for stabilizing disturbed soils and revegetating nutrient-poor soils.

Habitat

Grows in various types of disturbed soils; tolerates drought, flooding, or brackish conditions. Full sun to partial shade. Typically mixed with other trees, but can form pure stands in nutrient-poor soils or on logged-over or otherwise disturbed lands.

Beneficial Uses

Deer and elk browse the leaves, as do large numbers of invertebrates (which in turn feed many insect-eating bird species). Beaver use the branches. Larger trees provide habitat for numerous cavity-nesting birds and small mammals.

Rocky Mountain Maple

Acer glabrum



Description

This deciduous tree often grows to 30 feet tall, taking the form of a shrub or small tree. The trunk grows to 7-10 inches wide. Also known as the Douglas Maple it produces multiple stems that grow as suckers from the base of the tree. Leaves are one to three inches in diameter, three to five lobed, smooth and hairless. Flowers are produced in corymbs of five to ten, yellowish to green. In the fall, leaves turn gold or bright red before falling. Like other maples, it has "helicopter" seeds (fruit).

Habitat

Dry to somewhat moist sites—prefers moist protected sites or in the shade of other trees. Otherwise, full sun to partial shade but becomes leggy in deep shade.

Beneficial Uses

Provides valuable forage for deer and elk, and cover for deer, elk, birds, and small mammals. Flowers attract butterflies. Several species of birds and mammals eat the seeds. Traditionally used by various native American tribes as a treatment for diarrhea, against swelling or as a general panacea.

Vine Maple

Acer circinatum



Description

This deciduous native often grows to 25 feet tall but is generally 10-20 feet in height, taking the form of an erect tree (often with multiple stems) or a tangle of branches creeping vine-like along the ground before turning upward. Branches are usually green or slightly reddish. Leaves are two to four inches in diameter, opposite, pointed and double toothed. In the fall, leaves turn gold or bright red before falling. Like other maples, it has "helicopter" seeds. Flowers are white petals in small loose clusters emerging with the leaves.

Habitat

Common understory plant in coniferous forests, and in clear-cut or burnt-over areas. Dry to moist sites. Full sun to full shade; prefers some shade, but becomes leggy in deep shade. Useful as a riparian buffer to reduce erosion and enhance water quality.

Beneficial Uses

Provides valuable forage for deer and elk, and cover for deer, elk, birds, and small mammals. Flowers attract butterflies. Seeds and buds provide food for squirrels, chipmunks and birds. Straight long, stems traditionally used to make baskets while the wood was used to carve household utensils such as spoons, bowls and platters. The sap contains some sugar which can be made into a drink or boiled down for syrup. The wood was traditionally burnt to charcoal and mixed with water and brown sugar for the treatment of dysentery.

Blue Elderberry



Latin Name: *Sambucus cerulea* var. *cerulea*

Description: This leggy deciduous shrub grows up to 20 feet tall, and has soft, pithy stems. Leaves are composed of long, narrow leaflets divided into five to nine leaves. The creamy-white flowers are arranged in dense, flat-topped clusters and mature into waxy, blue to dark-blue (sometimes black) berries.

Habitat: Grows mostly in clearings, in moist to dry soils. Full sun to partial shade.

Wildlife Uses: Twigs and leaves are preferred by deer and elk and flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Berries are eaten by numerous small mammals and birds.

Indian Plum



Latin Name: *Oemleria cerasiformis*

Description: This deciduous shrub grows five to sixteen feet tall and is one of the first natives to put on leaves and flower in early spring. Leaves are alternate and bright yellow-green. Flowers appear before the leaves in February and early March, and hang in elongated, greenish-white clusters. Only female plants produce the small (about ½ inch long) plum-like fruit, which ripen from peach to orange to dark purple by early June.

Habitat: Moist to dry sites; along stream banks, rivers, and wetlands (but never in saturated soils), and in open woodlands. Full sun to partial shade, but prefers shade.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers are an early nectar source for bees and other insects. Fruits are edible to humans, but are quickly eaten by birds and other wildlife.

Mock Orange



Latin Name: *Philadelphus lewisii* var. *gordonianus*

Description: This multiple-stemmed, loosely-branched shrub grows five to ten feet tall, and can be distinguished from similar shrubs by its showy, fragrant, white flowers. Flowers appear May through July in clusters of three to fifteen flowers at the ends of branches. Leaves are opposite, deciduous, oval, one to three inches long, with short stems. Fruits are oval, woody capsules about ¼ inch long.

Habitat: Grows in moist, well-drained soils to dry soils. Full sun to partial shade.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers attract butterflies and bees.

Nootka Rose



Latin Name: *Rosa nutkana*

Description: This thorny rose grows two to eight feet high and has a pair of large prickles at the base of each leaf or bud. Leaves are deciduous, alternate, and contain five or seven toothed leaflets. Flowers are large (to three inches across), pink to purplish, and are usually borne singly or in pairs at the tips of branches. Fruits are large ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across) and round; when ripe, they are purplish-red.

Habitat: Fairly dry to wet areas. Grows in bogs, wet meadows, grasslands, forests, and mountain slopes. Full sun to partial shade. Tolerates saturated soils or inundation for much of the growing season. Can grow near salt water.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers are a nectar source for butterflies and other insects. Fruits are important winter food source for birds and small mammals. Thickets also provide excellent cover for birds and small mammals.

Oceanspray



Latin Name: *Holodiscus discolor*

Description: This deciduous shrub usually has several, thin, main stems and grows up to 15 feet tall. Flowers are profuse, white to cream, and form cascading clusters. Small, dry fruits form in drooping clusters that persist into the winter.

Habitat: On well-drained to dry sites. Full sun to partial shade. Intolerant of saturated soils.

Wildlife Uses: Provides food and cover for small mammals and birds, deer and elk browse the branches, and butterflies and other insects use the nectar.

Oregon Grape Tall



Latin Name: *Mahonia aquifolium (tall)*

Description: Evergreen shrub with multiple erect, unbranched stems; alternate, pinnately- compound leaves with prickly, holly-like leaflets; and yellow bark, wood, and roots. Short Oregon grape grows to about eight feet tall. Flowers are yellow, clustered, and appear March through June. Fruits are waxy blue berries that appear in grape-like clusters.

Habitat: Grows in dry to moist, well-drained soils, in sun or shade.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers attract butterflies. Fruits are coveted by birds and mammals.

Pacific Ninebark



Latin Name: *Physocarpus capitatus*

Description: Deciduous shrub, five to twenty feet tall with open, straggly, angled branches, and bark that exfoliates in long irregular strips. Leaves are alternate, simple, three to ten centimeters long, palmately three to five lobed and veined. Produces pompom-like flower cluster in the late spring. Grows best from hardwood cuttings, and is easy to propagate and can be live-staked. Can also be grown from seed but germination is spotty.

Habitat: Streambanks, swamps, moist woods, and occasionally on drier shrubby sites. Sun to shade, best in acid soil, requires some watering. Propagates easily from cuttings. Common along stream banks, lake margins, swampy areas and in moist woods.

Wildlife Uses: Has excellent soil-binding qualities as well as providing cover and nesting sites. Other species like deer and elk graze on the twigs and bears eat the berries.

Red Elderberry



Latin Name: *Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens*

Description: This leggy deciduous shrub grows up to 20 feet tall, and has soft, pithy stems. Leaves are composed of long, narrow leaflets divided into five to seven leaves. The creamy-white flowers are arranged in dense, pyramidal clusters. Fruits are bright red berry-like drupes; not palatable when raw.

Habitat: Grows mostly in clearings, in moist to dry soils. Full sun to partial shade.

Wildlife Uses: Twigs and leaves are preferred by deer and elk and flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Berries are eaten by numerous small mammals and birds.

Red Flowering Currant



Latin Name: *Ribes sanguineum var. sanguineum*

Description: This erect, thorn-less, deciduous plant grows three to twelve feet tall, with reddish- brown bark. Leaves are alternate, rounded, one to three inches wide (occasionally larger), and lighter in color. Flowers are light-pink to deep-red, tubular, and held in upright to drooping clusters of 10-20 flowers. Dark-blue to black berries.

Habitat: Dry to somewhat moist, wooded or open sites, from the coast to the Cascades. Intolerant of saturated soils. Full sun to partial shade, but may get leggy in shade.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Berries are persistent and do not ripen all at once, providing a longer term food source for numerous birds, small mammals, deer, and elk.

Red Osier Dogwood



Latin Name: *Cornus sericea* spp. *Occidentalis*

Description: This many-stemmed, deciduous shrub grows up to 15 feet tall. Leaves are opposite, two to six inches long, elliptical and pointed. In autumn, leaves turn a deep red before falling off. Twigs and stems are often reddish or purple. Small, greenish-white flowers grow in dense, flat topped clusters at the ends of branches, and produce a bluish-white berries in the fall.

Habitat: In moist, well drained soil, especially along stream banks and in swamps. Full to partial shade. Tolerates seasonal flooding.

Wildlife Uses: Possess excellent soil building qualities. Red stems make it attractive with or without foliage. Provides excellent wildlife cover, and is browsed by rabbits, deer, and elk. Hosts butterfly caterpillars. Buds and fruit provide food for numerous birds, small mammals, and black bear.

Serviceberry



Latin Name: *Amelanchier alnifolia*

Description: This multi-stemmed, deciduous native usually grows 10-12 feet tall, and has smooth, dark gray to reddish bark. Leaves are alternate, thin, oval, and one to two inches long. Flowers are white with five long, thin petals, and form showy, erect or droopy clusters. Fruits are small ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter) and initially dull-red, becoming dark purple when ripe, and look somewhat like small blueberries.

Habitat: In moist to dry areas, on well-drained soils; often in open conifer forests. Full sun to partial shade. Common throughout the Northwest, frequently in thickets. Very drought-tolerant.

Wildlife Uses: Foliage and new twigs are prized by deer and elk. Fruits are eaten by many birds and mammals.

Snowberry



Latin Name: *Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus*

Description: This low-growing (two to six feet tall) deciduous shrub has very slender, opposite-branching stems, and a dense system of rhizomes. Leaves are deciduous, opposite, small ($\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long), and dull green in color. Flowers are small ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch or less), pink to white, bell-shaped, and appear in short, dense clusters. Berries persist through winter and are white, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and grow in tight clusters.

Habitat: Dry to wet sites. In forests, shrub thickets, open slopes, dense woods, along roadsides, on sandy river banks, in deciduous uplands, and under Pacific madro-nes. Full sun to partial shade.

Wildlife Uses: Deer and elk browse foliage. Flowers attract butterflies. Fruits are eaten by many birds, and may be an important food source for wildlife at winter's end.

Thimbleberry



Latin Name: *Rubus parviflorus*

Description: This is the only member of its species (including blackberries and raspberries) in Western Washington that does not have thorns. Grows two to ten feet tall, with cane-like stems and shredding, brown bark. Leaves are deciduous, alternate, and shaped like maple leaves. Flowers are large (one and a half inches across) and white with petals that look like crumpled tissue paper. Berries are red, slightly fuzzy, and look and detach like raspberries. Spreads by a vigorous underground stem system.

Habitat: Open areas such as roadsides, clearings, and shorelines, or under a light forest canopy. An excellent choice for steep slopes, due to its good soil-binding abilities. Intolerant of saturated soils. Full sun to partial shade.

Wildlife Uses: Thickets provide good wildlife cover. Foliage is browsed by deer and elk. Flowers attract butterflies. Fruits are eaten by birds and mammals, including humans.

Twinberry



Latin Name: *Lonicera involucrata* var. *involucrata*

Description: This deciduous, fast-growing shrub grows 2-7 feet high and has elliptical, pointy, bright green leaves. The paired flowers are small, yellow, and tubular. They mature into small, glossy, black berries framed by burgundy colored bracts.

Habitat: Moist, open sites usually near streams or other bodies of water. Grows in partial to full shade, rarely in full sun. Tolerant of shallow flooding early in growing season, prefers loamy soils.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers provide a nectar source for hummingbirds. Birds and other wildlife eat berries and twigs; leaves are browsed by deer.