

TREES AND SHRUBS											
Common Name	Scientific Name	Evergreen	Deciduous	Fruit	Seeds	Nectar	Winter Cover	Nesting Cover	Season of Use	WA Native	Fall Color
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Grand-fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Notes: Dense foliage valuable for nesting and roosting. Needles eaten in winter by Blue Grouse. Seeds eaten by a wide variety of birds including chickadees, crossbills, finches, grosbeaks, juncos, jays, Clark's Nutcracker, and nuthatches.											
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	spring/summer	No	Yes
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	summer	No	Yes
Notes: Noted for their fall foliage. Seeds eaten in summer by grosbeaks, finches, pine siskins, and quail. Red maple flowers visited by hummingbirds in early spring. Foliage used for foraging by orioles, wrens, and warblers. Used for nesting by American Robins and orioles.											
Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	fall/winter	Yes	No
Notes: Primarily important as a food source. Seeds eaten by pine siskins, redpolls, goldfinches and mourning doves. Sapsuckers feed on sap.											
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer	Yes	Yes
Notes: Excellent early summer food source, eaten by over 42 species of birds. Drought tolerant when established.											
Red Chokeberry	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	fall/winter	No	Yes
Notes: Fruits best in full sun. Fruits persist well into winter and eaten by songbirds.											
Oregon Grape	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Notes: Fruit eaten by songbirds and gamebirds. Dense evergreen foliage useful for protective cover for sparrows and towhees.											
Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	Yes	Yes
Water Birch	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	Yes	Yes
Notes: Seeds eaten by goldfinches, siskins, and redpolls. Foliage foraged for insects by orioles, chickadees, vireos, and warblers. Orioles nest in the branches.											
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	summer/fall	No	No
Notes: Excellent nectar source of butterflies, bees and hummingbirds.											
Common Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	No	No
Notes: Not widely available, but highly attractive to birds. Nicely ornamental with bright purple berries.											
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	fall/winter	No	No
Net-leaf Hackberry	<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	fall/winter	Yes	No
Notes: 48 species of birds known to eat fruits, including waxwings, Townsend's Solitaire, Northern Flicker, and thrushes. Important as winter food.											
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	No	Yes
Western Dogwood	<i>Cornus occidentalis</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	Yes	Yes
Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	Yes	Yes
Notes: Fruits eaten by 98 species of birds. Used for nesting by vireos, American Robins, American Goldfinches, and warblers. Many cultivars available.											
Western Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Notes: Fruits eaten by 39 species of birds. Fruits persist well into winter making them important winter food. Dense spiny branches provide important nesting habitat and winter protection from predators. Waxwings, American Robins, Pine Grosbeaks, and Fox Sparrows eat the fruits.											
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	all year	No	Yes
Notes: Fruits eaten by 49 species of birds. Spiny, evergreen foliage of American Holly provides winter and nesting cover. Need to plant 1 male for every three female plants to insure good fruit set. Fruit persists well into winter providing important food.											
Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Western Juniper	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Notes: Junipers and cedars are important food trees for over 54 species of birds. They offer excellent thermal cover in winter and nesting cover in summer.											

Western Larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	summer/fall	Yes	Yes
Notes: Primarily a food tree; seeds eaten by crossbills, finches, grosbeaks, siskins, and nuthatches. Snags important as nest trees for cavity nesting species.											
Oregon Crabapple	<i>Malus diversifolia</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Prairie Fire Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Prairie fire'</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	all year	No	No
Johnson Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Johnson'</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	all year	No	No
Snowdrift Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Snowdrift'</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	all year	No	No
Notes: Fruits eaten by a wide variety of birds including, waxwings, robins, purple finches, Northern Flicker, and grosbeaks. Many cultivars available, look for those with the smallest fruits. In older trees, many birds will nest in the dense branches.											
Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer	No	No
Notes: Excellent summer food source; fruits eaten by at least 59 species of birds. Insect eating birds forage in the branches. Provides secure nesting sights for many birds.											
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Northern Bayberry	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Notes: Fruits eaten by 86 species of birds including Yellow-rumped Warblers, Tree Swallows, flickers, towhees and thrushes. Evergreen foliage provides all year cover.											
Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Red Spruce	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Engelmann Spruce	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Notes: Seed a favorite of crossbills, chickadees, nuthatches, pine siskins, finches, and grosbeaks. Used year-round for protective cover and/or nesting.											
Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Western White Pine	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Red Pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Notes: Seed eaten by crossbills, finches, grosbeaks, siskins, nuthatches, woodpeckers, jays, juncos, and chickadees. Favorite roosting sites for migrating robins and important nest trees for flycatchers, woodpeckers, sapsuckers, robins, and finches.											
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	all year	No	No
Notes: Seeds eaten by finches, siskins, and some ducks. Fluffy flower down used by Hummingbirds for nesting. Cavity nesters use natural and woodpecker made cavities in the branches and main trunk.											
Balsam poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	spring/summer	Yes	No
Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	spring/summer	Yes	No
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	spring/summer	Yes	No
Notes: Seeds eaten by goldfinches, grosbeaks, quail and grouse. Aspen buds highly attractive as winter food for Ruffed Grouse and grosbeaks. Used for nesting by pewees, kingbirds, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, and vireos.											
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	Yes	Yes
Pin Cherry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	No	Yes
Bitter Cherry	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	Yes	Yes
American Plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	No	Yes
Notes: Fruits highly attractive to birds, over 84 species have been seen eating them. Provides only marginal nesting habitat unless planted in thickets.											
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Notes: Dense, spiny, evergreen foliage offers excellent cover for nesting. Berries persist well into winter and are eaten when other food is scarce.											
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	all year	No	Yes
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	all year	No	Yes
Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	all year	Yes	Yes
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	all year	No	Yes
Black Oak	<i>Quercus valutina</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	all year	No	Yes
Notes: Acorns of the white oak group (rounded leaf tips) are more edible than those of the red oak group (pointed leaf tips) and are thus more attractive to wildlife. Acorns excellent food source for ducks, woodpeckers, jays, nuthatches, quail, turkey, and deer. Large trees used for nesting by woodpeckers, raptors, vireos, warblers, flycatchers.											

Smooth Sumac	Rhus glabra	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	fall/winter	Yes	Yes
Staghorn Sumac	Rhus typhina	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	fall/winter	No	Yes
Notes: Primarily used as a food tree. Fruits eaten by 98 species of birds; highly beneficial.											
Golden Currant	Ribes aureum	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	spring/summer	Yes	No
Wax Currant	Ribes cereum	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	spring/summer	Yes	No
Red-flowered Currant	Ribes sanguineum	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	spring/summer	Yes	No
Notes: Fruit eaten by a wide variety of birds and an important summer food for fledgling robins and waxwings. Flowers visited in the spring by Calliope and Rufous Hummingbirds.											
Wood's Rose	Rosa woodsii	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Nootka Rose	Rosa nutkana	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Notes: Rose thickets provide excellent year round cover. Hips provide food for over 42 species of birds and persist into winter.											
Common Blackberry	Rubus allegheniensis	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Western Raspberry	Rubus leucodermis	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Thimbleberry	Rubus parviflorus	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Salmonberry	Rubus spectabilis	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	all year	Yes	No
Notes: At least 149 species of birds eat the berries. Salmonberry important early nectar source for hummingbirds. Dense thickets provide year round cover. Can be invasive.											
American Elder	Sambucus canadensis	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	No	No
Blue Elderberry	Sambucus caerulea	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	Yes	No
Pacific Red Elder	Sambucus callicarpa	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	Yes	No
Notes: Fruit eaten by 120 species of birds. Little use as cover due to sparse open growth habit. Important browse for deer and elk.											
American Mountain Ash	Sorbus americana	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	No	No
Showy Mountain Ash	Sorbus decora	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	No	No
Sitka Mountain Ash	Sorbus sitchensis	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	Yes	No
Notes: Important fall and winter food for song and game birds such as grouse, quail, grosbeaks, robins, waxwings, bluebirds, and orioles.											
Snowberry	Symphoricarpus albus	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	summer/fall	Yes	No
Notes: Fruits eaten by songbirds and gamebirds. Dense patches provide nest sites for a variety of sparrows and MacGillivray's Warblers.											
Highbush Blueberry	Vaccinium corymbosum	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	spring/summer	No	No
Notes: Over 90 species of birds eat the fruit. Dense thickets provide nesting cover for sparrows.											
Nannyberry Viburnum	Viburnum lentago	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	No	Yes
Arrowwood Viburnum	Viburnum dentatum	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	No	Yes
American Highbush Cranberry	Viburnum trilobum	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	No	No
Notes: More important as a food resource than for cover. Berries eaten by waxwings, robins, flickers, grosbeaks, thrushes, purple finches, and grouse.											
VINES AND GROUND COVERS											
Common Name	Scientific Name	Evergreen	Deciduous	Fruit	Seeds	Nectar	Winter Cover	Nesting Cover	Season of Use	WA Native	Fall Color
Kinnikinnick	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	Yes	No
Notes: Fruits attractive to song and game birds. Provides cover for ground nesting and foraging birds.											
Trumpet Vine	Campsis radicans	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	summer/fall	No	No
Notes: Highly attractive to hummingbirds in late summer and fall. Robins readily nest in the dense tangles of older vines. Can be invasive.											
Bittersweet	Celastrus scandens	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer-winter	No	No
Notes: Need two plants to insure fruit set. Highly attractive to birds. Dense older plants can provide nest sites and protective cover until leaves fall in winter.											
Black Crowberry	Empetrum nigrum	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	fall/winter	No	No
Notes: Fruits eaten by 35 species of birds including Golden-crowned Sparrows, robins, and waxwings. Dense patches offer ground foraging birds cover.											
Wild Strawberry	Fragaria virginiana	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	summer/fall	Yes	No
Notes: Fruit eaten by 53 species of birds.											
Salal	Gaultheria shallon	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	summer-winter	Yes	No

Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	summer-winter	No	No
Notes: Eaten by a wide variety of birds and browsed by elk and deer. Provides protective and nesting cover.											
Trumpet Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	summer/fall	No	No
Hall's Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	all year	No	No
Notes: Many cultivars available. Fruit highly attractive to songbirds. Flowers attractive to hummingbirds due to high quantity of nectar.											
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	summer/fall	No	Yes
Notes: Fruits eaten by 39 species of birds. Provide nest sites for robins, finches, and sparrows. Excellent native plant and great for naturalizing. Fall color astounding.											

PERENNIALS											
Common Name	Scientific Name	Bees	Butterflies	Hummingbirds	Birds	Xeric	Native				
Hummingbird Mint	<i>Agastache</i> spp.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Hollyhock (single-flowered)	<i>Althea rosea</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No				
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes				
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes				
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis</i> sp.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No				
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia crocosmiflora</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No				
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes				
Blue Globe Thistle	<i>Echinops banaticus</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No				
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Appleblossom Grass	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes				
Maximillian's Sunflower	<i>Helianthus maximiliana</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Coral Bells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes				
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris punctata</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes				
Bee Balm	<i>Monarda</i> spp.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes				
Blue Catmint	<i>Nepeta faassenii</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No				
Penstemon	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes				
Prairie Coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes				
Pitcher's Blue Sage	<i>Salvia pitcheri</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes				
West Texas Grass Sage	<i>Salvia reptans</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes				
<i>Salvia sylvestris</i>	<i>Salvia sylvestris</i>	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No				
Pincushion Flower	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No				
Mexican Catchfly	<i>Silene laciniata</i>	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes				

Goldenrod	Solidago sp.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Scarlet Hedgenettle	Stachys coccinea	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes			
Red-hot Poker	Tritoma spp.	No	No	Yes	No	No	No			
Great Plains Verbena	Verbena bipinnatifida	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes			
Hardy Hummingbird Trumpet	Zauschneria arizonica	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes			
Hummingbird Trumpet	Zauschneria garrettii	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes			

