

Common names:

101

Deer fern

Scientific: Blechnum spicant (L.) Sm.

Primary category: Fern

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

1-3 foot fern widespread along the coast and moist, mid-elevation areas. Deer fern has 2 types of fronds: a tuft of evergreen vegetative fronds at the base and lovely airy reproductive fronds (right and below) that die back in winter.

Source of food for deer & elk. Part shade/shade, regular water.

Images of Blechnum spicant

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Common names:

102

Licorice fern

Scientific: Polypodium glycyrrhiza

Primary category: Fern

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

10-12 inch deciduous fern that often grows on the mossy bark of big-leaf maples as well as rotting logs and moist banks. The bright orange sori on the underside of the fronds contrast well with the dark green fronds.

Part shade/shade, regular water, well-drained soil.

Images of Polypodium glycyrrhiza

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Western swordfern, sword fern

Scientific: Polystichum munitum (Kaulf.) C. Presl

Primary category: Fern

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

3-5 foot clumping, evergreen fern. Individual pinnae resemble small swords. Sword fern is extremely versatile and grows well in many garden situations. Beautiful en masse.

Part shade/shade, regular water.

Images of Polystichum munitum

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Western brackenfern

Scientific: Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn

Primary category: Fern

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Pteridium aquilinum

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Slough sedge

Scientific: Carex obnupta L.H. Bailey

Primary category: Grass, sedge, rush

Habitat: Forests, Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Handsome, evergreen grass-like perennial (2 to 6 ft.) for wet meadows, sloughs, shorelines, and wooded wetlands. It grows in clumps, but it can form dense stands in standing water.

Slough sedge has long, drooping flower heads (April to July) followed by glossy brown fruit that generally persists through winter. Obligate (usually occurs in wetlands)

Sun/part sun

Images of Carex obnupta

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Tufted hairgrass

Scientific: Deschampsia caespitosa (L.) P.
Beauv., orth. var.

Primary category: Grass, sedge, rush

Habitat: Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Evergreen (with regular water) bunchgrass (1-2 ft.) for wet prairies and moist meadows. Delicate panicles of flowers appear in spring.

Tufted hairgrass makes a good groundcover for erosion control. Facultative wetland (usually found in wetlands).

Sun/part sun, prefers moist soil, but can tolerate drier sites.

Images of Deschampsia caespitosa

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Common spikerush, creeping spike-rush

Scientific: Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult.

Primary category: Grass, sedge, rush

Habitat: Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Perennial sedge with rounded stems (1-3 ft.) and creeping rhizomes. The seeds form late spring through summer, and provide food for ducks and geese. Spikerush prefers wet sites and is often found in standing water.

Obligate (usually occurs in wetlands).

Sun, regular-standing water.

Images of Eleocharis palustris

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Bolander's rush

Scientific: Juncus bolanderi

Primary category: Grass, sedge, rush

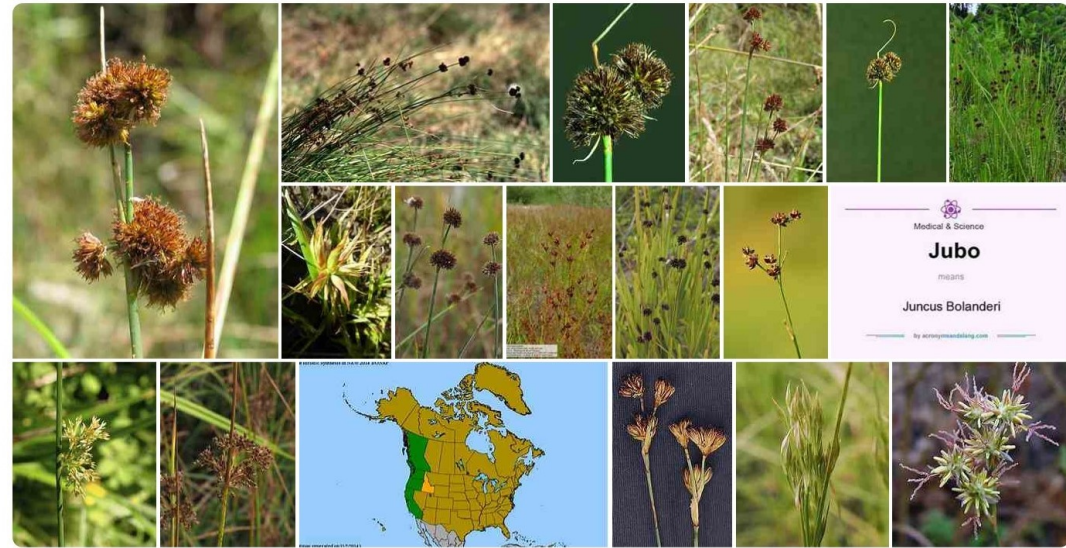
Habitat: Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text box for description.

Images of Juncus bolanderi

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text box for Lewis and Clark's journal entries.

Common yarrow*Scientific:* Achillea millefolium L.*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Dunes and beaches, Grasslands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Perennial (1/2 - 2 ft.) with flat-topped inflorescences of white flowers and fern-like, aromatic green foliage. Good dried flower.

Yarrow also attracts beneficial insects to the garden. Yarrow swiftly, sometimes aggressively, covers ground. Good lawn substitute. Deciduous in winter.

Sun/part sun, low water (drought tolerant), poor soil.

Images of Achillea millefoliumbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Vanilla leaf

Scientific: Achlys triphylla

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Perennial (1 ft.) with a single three-bladed leaf per stem. Dainty white flower spikes appear in spring. Vanilla leaf spreads by rhizomes, and can form a lush groundcover.

Winter deciduous.

Shade, regular water, rich soil.

Images of Achlys triphylla

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

[Empty text area for journal entries]

Nodding onion

Scientific: Allium cernuum

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

A wild onion (12") common along coastal bluffs. It has nodding pink & white flowers in spring.

Good choice for rock garden.

Sun, moderate-regular water, well-drained soil.

Images of Allium cernuum

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

[Empty text area for journal entries]

Western pearly everlasting, pearly everlasting

Scientific: Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth.

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

1-2 foot perennial that quickly spreads by underground roots. The woolly flowers are actually flower heads of tiny disc flowers subtended by papery white bracts; flowers appear mid-summer. Attractive dried flower. Good erosion control.

Excellent butterfly plant; it is one of the Painted Lady's host plants, and suspected to be used by the West Coast Lady as well.

This nectar source is seen here in a photo by Larry Everson, feeding a Green Comma (*Polygonia Faunus*).

Sun/part sun, low-moderate water (drought resistant).

(See www.BoskyDellNatives.com for photos.)

Images of *Anaphalis margaritacea*

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text area for journal entries.

Pacific aster, *Aster chilensis*, Pacific aster

Scientific: *Aster chilensis*

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands

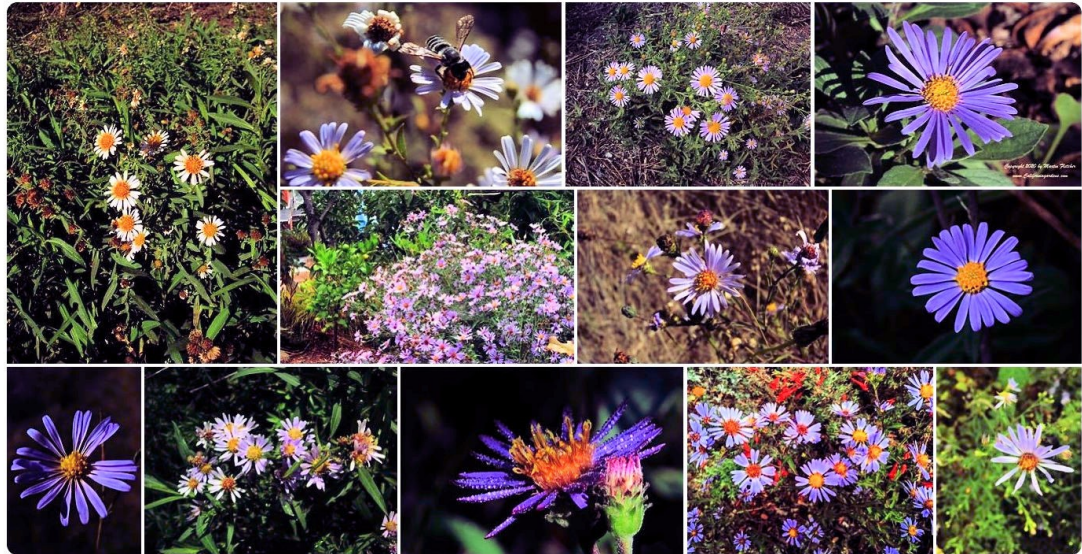
Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Slender, sprawling perennial (1.5-4 ft.) with blue, violet, or white (ray) flowers with yellow centers (disc flowers) in late summer-fall. Pacific aster will spread quickly by rhizome. Good choice for dry, sunny slopes. Flowers attract bumblebees.

Sun, low-moderate water.

Images of Pacific Aster

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text area for journal entries.

Coast boykinia*Scientific:* Boykinia elata*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Woodland perennial (12-18") with clusters of white flowers in summer. Its smaller size and rounded, lobed leaves differentiate it from Boykinia major. Another good waterside plant.

Shade/part shade, regular water.

Images of Boykinia Elata

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Great camas*Scientific:* Camassia leichtlinii*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Wetlands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Bulbous perennial (2-3ft.) with long, narrow leaves and gorgeous creamy white to blue flowers in spring. Camas generally grows in the deep, moist soil of grassy meadows and slopes, but requires a less water after blooming.

Sun, winter wet (allow the bulbs to dry out after flowering), heavy soil ok.

Images of Camassia leichtliniibing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Small camas, common camas*Scientific:* Camassia quamash (Pursh) Greene*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Wetlands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Bulbous perennial (8-24"), smaller than Great Camas (*Camassia leichtlinii*), with grass-like leaves and brilliant pale blue to deep purple flowers in spring.

Common Camas is widespread on both sides of the Cascades, most commonly found in areas that are wet in winter. A large drift of camas is an incredibly beautiful sight!

Sun, winter wet (allow the bulbs to dry out after flowering), heavy soil ok.

Images of Camassia quamashbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

The bulb was an important food source for Native Americans, and diary entries from Lewis and Clark remark on the beauty, abundance and significance of this North American native.

Northwestern Indian paintbrush, indian paintbrush

Scientific: Castilleja angustifolia (Nutt.) G. Don

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Castilleja angustifolia

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Farewell to spring

Scientific: Clarkia amoena

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Showy annual (3" to 3') with pale rose to deep magenta flowers (summer).

Reseeds. Sun, low-moderate water, poor soil ok.

Images of Clarkia amoena

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Siberian springbeauty, candy flower

Scientific: Claytonia sibirica L. var. sibirica

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Herbaceous perennial (8 to 30"). The striking reds & yellows are the bracts that subtend the flowers, not the petals themselves.

This semi-parasitic perennial grows on a wide range of plants, and looks beautiful with lupines, penstemons, & sedums. Sun, low-regular water.

Images of Claytonia sibirica

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Common names:

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Beadily

Scientific: Clintonia uniflora

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Clintonia uniflora

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Purple foxglove, foxglove (non-native)

Scientific: Digitalis purpurea L.

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text area for description.

Images of Digitalis purpurea

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text area for journal entries.

Beach daisy

Scientific: Erigeron glaucus

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

A low growing (12"), showy perennial with purple (ray) and yellow (disc) flowers throughout the summer and even into autumn.

It will spread, but not aggressively, to form a mound. Good butterfly plant.

Sun, moderate water during summer, well-drained soil.

Images of Erigeron glaucus

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Coast buckwheat

Scientific: Eriogonum latifolium

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Eriogonum latifolium

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Oregon sunshine

Scientific: Eriophyllum lanatum

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

A species of variable form (dense to floppy) with consistent bursts of yellow flowers to brighten the garden late spring to summer.

The foliage is green and woolly, and the plants generally stay below 12-18".

Sun/part sun, low water, well-drained soil.

Images of Eriophyllum lanatum

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Trout lily*Scientific:* Erythronium oregonum*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

This beautiful wildflower (12") has mottled leaves that resemble the backs of fawns (aka fawn lily). Spring brings lustrous white to pale yellow flowers.

Plant fawn lilies with Trillium ovatum to create an exquisite garden.

Shade/part shade, moderate-regular water (no water when dormant), well-drained soil.

Images of Erythronium oregonumbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

California poppy

Scientific: Eschscholzia californica Cham.

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Eschscholzia californica

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Beach strawberry, coastal strawberry*Scientific:* Fragaria chiloensis (L.) Mill.*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Dunes and beaches, Grasslands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Evergreen groundcover with glossy green leaves and white flowers (spring, early summer) followed by edible fruit.

Coastal strawberry usually gets 6" tall, but spreads over a large area quickly.

Sun/part sun, moderate-regular water, well-drained soil.

Images of *Fragaria chiloensis*bing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Wood's strawberry

Scientific: Fragaria vesca

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Brushfields, Forest, Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

A deciduous groundcover (2-8") that is especially nice in woodland gardens. Its leaves are a duller green than those of the coastal strawberry.

Flowers (spring, early summer) are white to pink; scrumptious fruit follows.

Part sun, regular water.

Images of *Fragaria vesca*

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Largeleaf avens, large-leaved avens*Scientific:* Geum macrophyllum Willd.*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Wetlands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

A perennial wildflower (to 30") with small yellow flowers (summer) followed by seed heads that look like tiny pincushions.

The terminal leaflet of the pinnately compound leaves is quite large, hence the name large-leaf avens.

Sun/part sun, regular water.

Images of Geum macrophyllum

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Common cowparsnip, Heracleum lanatum, cow parsnip

Scientific: Heracleum maximum W. Bartram

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Scientific name could be Heracleum lanatum. striking perennials (3-9 ft.) with large palmately lobed leaves and lots of creamy white flowers in flat-topped umbels (summer).

Sun/part sun, regular-moderate water.

Images of Heracleum maximum

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text area for journal entries.

Toughleaf iris, oregon iris*Scientific:* Iris tenax Douglas ex Lindl.*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Grasslands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

A rhizomatous perennial (12") with grass-like, deciduous leaves and flowers in many shades of lavender (spring). Yellow or white flowers do occasionally appear.

This beauty will perform well in both meadows and woodland gardens.

Sun/part sun, some summer water.

Images of Iris tenaxbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Tiger lily*Scientific:* Liliu0002 columbianu0002*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Brushfields*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Gorgeous orange lily (2-4 ft.) with recurved tepals (petals) with maroon spots. Each plant has 2 to 20 blooms in late spring/early summer.

This plant will transform a shady garden into a woodland paradise! Protect the bulbs with wire baskets if gophers are a problem.

Part sun/light shade, no to low summer water, well-drained soil.

Images of Liliu0002 columbianu0002bing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Large-leaved lupine

Scientific: Lupinus polyphyllus

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands, Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

A large (4 ft. round) perennial with tall spires of fragrant purple flowers and robust, palmate leaves. Good bee & butterfly plant.

Nitrogen-fixing nodules on the roots enrich the soil. Big-leaf lupine grows in wet meadows and sandy streambanks.

Sun/part sun, low-regular water (will tolerate less), well-drained soil.

Images of Lupinus polyphyllus

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

False lily of the valley

Scientific: Maianthemum dilatatum

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Forests

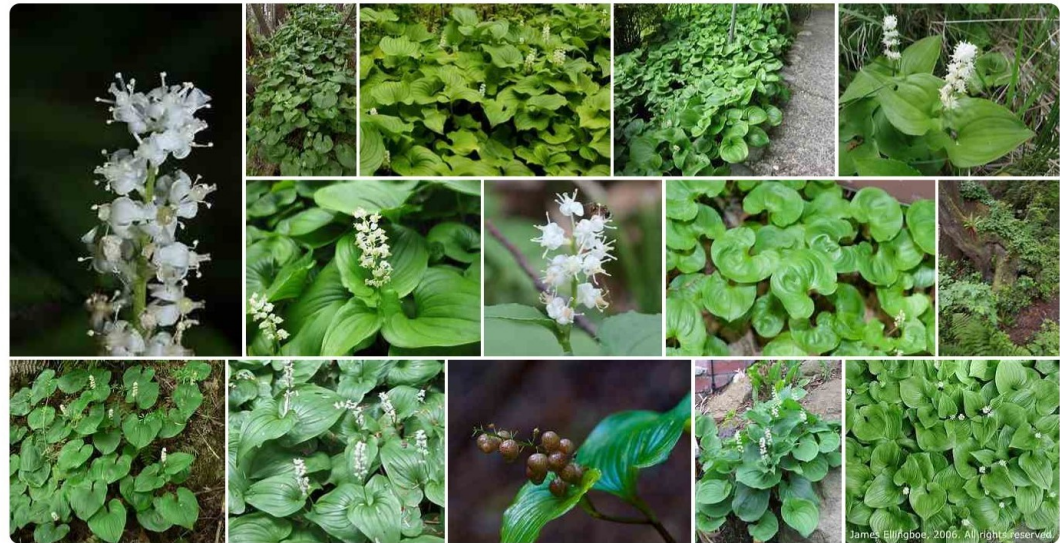
Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

An aggressive groundcover for moist shade. Short stems (2-4") hold up glossy, heart-shaped leaves and racemes of tiny, white flowers in spring. The plant disappears in winter.

Shade, regular water.

Images of Maianthemum dilatatum

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

[Empty space for journal entries]

Seep monkeyflower, yellow monkeyflower*Scientific:* Mimulus guttatus DC.*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Wetlands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

A long-blooming monkeyflower (spring through fall) with brilliant yellow flowers and rounded, green leaves. Its height is variable (3 to 30") and it will spread outward by rhizomes; it also reseeds.

It is native to streams and wet, seepy areas from Alaska to Mexico and east to the Great Plains. Good waterside plant.

Part sun/sun, regular water.

Images of Mimulus guttatus

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Lewis collected a specimen of yellow monkey-flower on July 4, 1806. He and his party of nine men had recently parted ways, temporarily, with Capt. Clark. They were travelling from near present-day Missoula, Montana, to a campsite recorded in the journals as being along "a river they called Cokahlarishkit, or the river of the road to baffaloe."

Eveningi primrose*Scientific:* Oenothera hookeri*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Dunes and beaches*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

The Evening Primrose is a short-lived perennial or biennial with many showy, yellow flowers blooming in spring and summer.

They range from two to six feet high. It re-seeds, providing plenty of seedlings for the garden and food for the birds. Hawkmoths love the flowers.

Sun, low-moderate water.

Images of Oenothera hookeri

bing.com/images


[See all images >](#)
Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Cascade penstemon, coast penstemon*Scientific:* Penstemon serrulatus*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Grasslands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Semi-woody penstemon (8 to 28" tall) with deep blue to pink or purple flowers in summer. Easy to grow! It usually grows in moist areas in spring, but still requires well-drained soil.

Coast penstemon, of course, grows well at the coast. NW Oregon, west of Cascade crest.

Sun/part sun, moderate-regular water.

Images of Penstemon serrulatusbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Coltsfoot

Scientific: Petasites frigidus var. palmatus

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Herbaceous perennial with maple-like leaves (1-2 ft. high) and heads of white to pink flowers that appear very early in spring.

Winter dormant. Coltsfoot spreads by rhizomes and can cover a large area very quickly.

Shade, summer water.

Images of Petasites frigidus

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

[Empty text area for journal entries]

Beach knotweed*Scientific:* Polygonum paronychia*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Dunes and beaches*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

A prostrate perennial (6-8") for sandy sites. It has wiry stems and evergreen, needle-like leaves. Clusters of pink to white flowers bloom in summer.

Beach knotweed is a charming selection for coastal gardens or inland rock gardens.

Sun/part sun, low-moderate water, well-drained soil.

Images of Polygonum paronychiabing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Pacific silverweed (area not specified)*Scientific:* Potentilla pacifica*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Not specified*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Low-growing perennial (6") with pinnately compound green leaves with silvery undersides. The yellow, saucer-shaped flowers appear late spring through summer.

Potentilla spreads very quickly and makes a lovely groundcover in moist areas.

Sun, regular water.

Images of Potentilla pacifica

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Fairybell

Scientific: *Prosartes smithii*

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text box for description.

Images of *Prosartes smithii*

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text box for journal entries.

Common selfheal, self-heal

Scientific: Prunella vulgaris L.

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Grasslands, and Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Prunella vulgaris

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Blue-eyed grass

Scientific: Sisyrinchium bellum

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

A dainty beauty (8-12") with a profusion of small, dark purple flowers (late spring, summer).

Blue-eyed grass does well in many situations: rock garden, meadows, borders.

Sun/part sun, moderate water (drought tolerant).

Images of Sisyrinchium bellum

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

[Empty text area for journal entries]

Yellow-eyed grass

Scientific: Sisyrrinchium californicum

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

This species has yellow flowers (late spring, summer) and flesher leaves (10-12"). Re-seeds. Yellow-eyed grass generally grows in wetter areas as well.

Sun/part sun, moderate-regular water.

Images of Sisyrrinchium californicum

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Canada goldenrod, goldenrod*Scientific:* Solidago canadensis L.*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Grasslands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

This vigorous perennial (1-4 ft.) will spread by seed and rhizome to fill an area with late season splendor. It has long wands of brilliant gold flowers (late summer, fall).

An attractive meadow plant butterflies will flock to, it is pictured here in a photo by Larry Everson, hosting a female Plebejus (Melissa blue).

Sun, moderate water.

Images of Solidago canadensis

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Pacific aster, Aster chilensis, Pacific aster

Scientific: Symphyotrichum chilense (Nees)
G.L. Nesom var. chilense

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text box for description.

Images of Symphyotrichum chilense

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text box for journal entries.

Scientific name could be *Lysichiton americanum*. skunk cabbage

Scientific:

Primary category:

Habitat:

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Striking perennial with huge green leaves (2-3 ft, 1 foot wide) that push out from the ground. Its unusual flowers--upright stalk covered with lots of tiny, greenish flowers (spadex) covered by a yellow hood (spathe)-bloom in early spring.

Winter dormant. Skunk cabbage inhabits dark, boggy places and provides food for animals in early spring.

Shade/part sun, regular water.

Images of *Lysichiton Americanum*

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Fringecup

Scientific: Tellima grandiflora

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Evergreen woodland perennial with a clump of rounded leaves (turn copper & purple in winter) topped with a stalk (to 2 ft.) of white to pink flowers (spring to early summer) that age to dark red.

Good cut flower. Fringecups will naturalize well given a favorable environment.

Part sun/filtered light, regular water.

Images of Fringecup

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Youth-on-age, piggy-back plant*Scientific:* Tolmiea menziesii*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

A native plant as well as a houseplant! This perennial produces new plants at the base of old leaves (very sweet) and has tall (2-3 ft.) racemes of chocolate-colored flowers (spring, summer).

Part shade, regular water.

Images of Tolmiea menziesii

bing.com/images


[See all images >](#)
Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Wake robin*Scientific:* Trillium ovatum*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

A beloved wildflower of the northwest, with its whorl of three leaves topped by a white flower that fades to deep rose or purple. Oregon's native Easter lily, it blooms in early spring, March-June.

Trillium ovatum grows in moist woods from British Columbia to California, east to Alberta and south to Colorado. It is easy to establish in gardens if given shade and a rich woody soil.

A no-care beauty, it blooms when spring rains provide all the water it needs!

Shade, low to no summer water. Also easy to grow from seed, though the time from seed to flower is long (3-5 years).

Images of Trillium ovatumbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Lewis and Clark collected Trillium ovatum on April 10, 1806, near the present-day Bonneville Dam. On that day Lewis wrote "we drew them [canoes] up the rapid by a cord about a quarter of a mile ... in passing the river which is here about 400 yds. wide the rapidity of the current was such that it bore us down a considerable distance notwithstanding we employed five oars."

Largeflower triteleia

Scientific: Triteleia grandiflora Lindl.

Primary category: Ground cover, flower

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Triteleia grandiflora

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Early blue violet*Scientific:* Viola adunca*Primary category:* Ground cover, flower*Habitat:* Grasslands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

This lovely moist meadow perennial (3-5") has heart-shaped leaves and dark blue/purple flowers from spring to midsummer. It re-seeds, but not aggressively. Viola adunca is the sole source of food for the endangered Oregon silverspot butterfly larvae.

For more information on this important native, see our special article about the Oregon silverspot butterfly project .

Sun/part shade, moderate-regular water.

Images of Viola aduncabing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Kinnikinnick

Scientific: Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Grasslands, Forests, and Brushfields

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Mat-forming evergreen shrub (1 foot by 10 ft. wide). Pinkish white, urn-shaped flowers appear in summer, followed by red fruit that birds love.

Sun/part sun, low summer water, well-drained soil.

Images of Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Goatsbeard

Scientific: Aruncus dioicus

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Brushfields

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Rhizomatous perennial (3-6 ft.) with large pinnately compound leaves and creamy plumes of flowers in later spring to summer.

Good waterside plant.

Shade/part shade, regular water.

Images of Aruncus dioicus

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Coyotebrush, coyote bush

Scientific: Baccharis pilularis DC.

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Beautiful evergreen shrub (to 6 ft.) with bright green leaves. In full sun coyote bush has a neat, rounded shape; it is somewhat leggier with less sun.

Sun/part sun, drought tolerant but prefers some water inland, well-drained soil.

Images of Baccharis pilularis

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Blue blossom*Scientific:* Ceanothus thyrsiflora*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Brushfields, Grasslands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Erect, deciduous shrub (4-12 ft.). Fragrant clusters of small, deep blue to white flowers in late spring at the same time *Limnanthes douglasii* blooms.

Part sun/sun, little summer water once established, well-drained soil best.

Images of *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*bing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Silk-tassel*Scientific:* Garrya elliptica*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Brushfields, Dunes and beaches*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

From the coastal bluffs and hills of southwestern Oregon comes a superb dense evergreen shrub, much loved by gardeners. May grow to 20 ft. in westside gardens. Garrya has attractive gray - green, leathery leaves.

In winter, the pendant male catkins elongate, forming long eye-catching chains of creamy flowers. Female plants produce shorter, less attractive catkins, so be sure to purchase a male plant if buying for the showy flowers.

Sun/part sun, well-drained soil, some summer water ok once established.

Images of Garrya ellipticabing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Salal

Scientific: Gaultheria shallon Pursh

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Brushfields, Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

This low evergreen shrub (to 4 feet) is an abundant groundcover in western Oregon forests. It can be found along the coast from British Columbia to California. Leaves are large, alternate and eggshaped, lined with fine teeth on the margin.

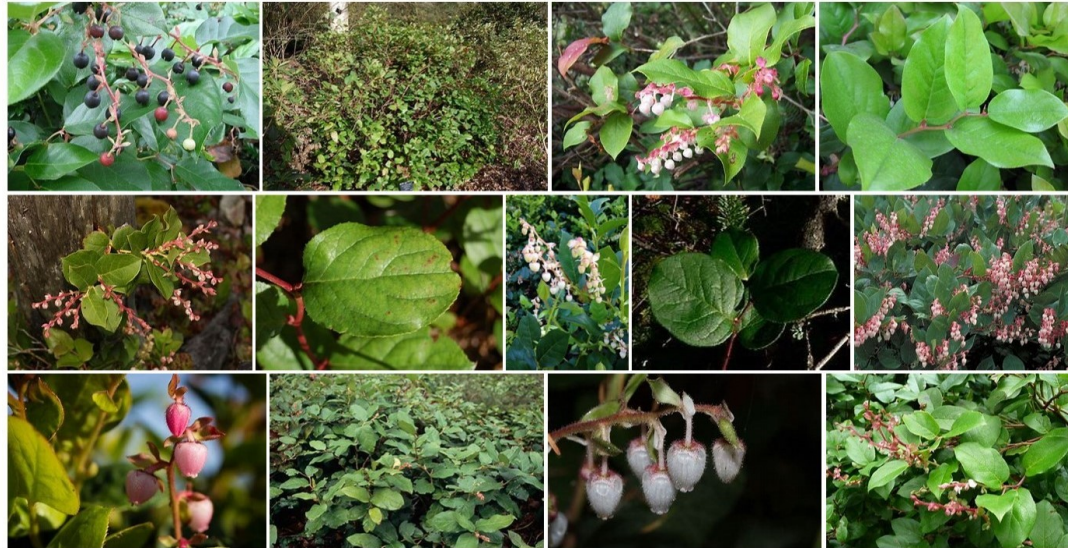
Flowers are pink clusters of dainty urn-shaped goblets, appearing from late spring into early summer. These are followed by purplish fruits, which were used by coastal Indians and are enjoyed by a wide variety of wildlife. Salal berries are used today for preservatives. Salal stems can root when reclining, and underground stems may create a rapidly increasing colony.

Salal is used effectively in gardens as massed plantings under evergreen trees; it will make a dense evergreen cover in a woodland garden.

Salal is versatile enough to also serve well on open, sunny banks; it will remain low in stature in open settings.

Images of Gaultheria shallon

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Lewis and Clark collected Salal near Fort Clatsop on January 20, 1806. From Lewis' journal entry of February 8, 1806: "The Shallon is the production of a shrub which I have heretofore taken to be a species of loral and mentioned as abounding in this neighbourhood and that the Elk fed much on it's leaves. it generally rises to the hight of 3 feet . . . it grows very thick . . . the bark of the older or larger part of the stock is of a redish brown colour while that of the younger branches and succulent shoots are red where most exposed to the sun and green elsewhere . . . the leaf is oval four & 3/4 inches in length and 2 1/2 in width . . . the fruit is a deep perple berry about the size of a buck short or common black cherry . . . these to the number of ten or twelve issue from a common peduncle or footstalk which . . . forms the termination of the twig of the present years growth."

Oceanspray*Scientific:* Holodiscus discolor (Pursh) Maxim.*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Oceanspray is a loosely branched, deciduous shrub (to 15 ft.) belonging to the rose family. It is closely related to spiraeas, and has been called 'wild spiraea'. The distinctive triangular leaves are smooth above, soft and woolly underneath. Young twigs are covered with soft hairs. Dainty white flowers appear in late spring or early summer, and grow in long, drooping sprays. Each cluster includes hundreds of flowers, resulting in a dramatic yet soft lacy look among our native understory.

Seed clusters remain all fall and winter, providing continued visual interest and food supply for wildlife.

Bush-tits love Oceanspray's long drooping seed-clusters. In winter you may find a large group foraging, hanging upside down as they search for insect eggs. These birds also often nest in the shrubs, their nests camouflaged by the sprays of seed-clusters. As leaves open, they hide the nest, and the flowers attract insects which the parents feed the nestlings.

Plant oceanspray with conifers for contrast. Part sun/sun, low-regular water, well-drained soil.

Images of Holodiscus discolorbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Oceanspray was mentioned in Captain Lewis' diary. This shrub, new to the explorers, was first seen near the Clearwater River, in what is now the state of Idaho. The long, straight stems sent up by oceanspray were used by Native Americans to make arrows, hence the common name arrow-wood. Another common name, iron-wood, reflects the very tough and strong nature of the wood. The name 'cream-bush' comes from the color of its flowers.

Twinberry honeysuckle, black twinberry

Scientific: Lonicera involucrata (Richardson)
Banks ex Spreng.

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Forests, Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Deciduous shrub (to 10 ft.). Pale yellow flowers come in pairs as do the shiny black fruit; both are subtended by bracts (involucre) that eventually turn red. Attractive waterside plant. Good source of food for wildlife.

Part sun, regular water best.

Images of Lonicera involucrata

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty space for journal entries.

Hollyleaved barberry, tall oregon grape*Scientific:* Mahonia aquifolium (Pursh) Nutt.*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Forests, Grasslands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Tall, or Shiny Oregon Grape is the floral emblem of the state of Oregon. It is an erect, evergreen shrub, 3-10 feet high. The new growth is often copper-colored, the flowers are bright yellow, and the berries are dark blue and edible. Makes a great partial screen or low hedge, good for hedgerows.

Sun-shade, low water, well-drained soil.

Images of Mahonia aquifolium

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Meriwether Lewis compared two species of Oregon grape in his journal entry of February 12, 1806, from Fort Clatsop. "There are two species of ever green shrubs which I first met with at the grand rapids of the Columbia and which I have since found in this neighbourhood also . . . the stem of the 1st [Shiny, or Tall, Oregon Grape] is from a foot to 18 inches high . . . and erect. it's leaves are cauline, compound and spreading. the leaflets are jointed and oppositely pinnate, 3 pare & terminating in one . . . each point of the their crenate margins armed with a subulate thorn or spine . . . they are also veined, glossy, carinate and wrinkled . . . resembles the plant common to many parts of the U'States called the mountain holley. . . the stem of the 2nd [Cascade, or Dull, Oregon Grape] is procumbent. . . jointed and unbranched. it's leaves are cauline, compound. . . the leaflets 2 1/2 inches long and 1 inch wide. greatest width 1/2 inch from their base . . . they are jointed and oppositely pinnate, consisting of 6 pare and terminating in one, sessile serrate, or like the teeth of a whipsaw, each point terminating in a small subulate spine, being from 25 to 27 in number; veined, smooth, plane and of a deep green." Lewis again referred to Tall Oregon Grape on April 9, near the present-day Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. "the dogtoothed violet is in blume as is also both the species of the mountain holley."

Cascade barberry, Dull / cascade oregon grape

Scientific: Mahonia nervosa (Pursh) Nutt.

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Forests, Grasslands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Also referred to as dull Oregon grape, this low evergreen shrub thrives in shady places in our westside forests. 2-3 ft. tall, it has dull green leaves with a purplish tinge, which contrast nicely with the yellow flowers & edible, blue berries.

Part sun/shade, low-regular water, well-drained soil.

Images of Mahonia nervosa

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Meriwether Lewis compared two species of Oregon grape in his journal entry of February 12, 1806, from Fort Clatsop. "There are two species of ever green shrubs which I first met with at the grand rapids of the Columbia and which I have since found in this neighbourhood also . . . the stem of the 1st [Shiny, or Tall, Oregon Grape] is from a foot to 18 inches high . . . and erect. it's leaves are cauline, compound and spreading. the leaflets are jointed and oppositely pinnate, 3 pare & terminating in one . . . each point of the their crenate margins armed with a subulate thorn or spine . . . they are also veined, glossy, carinate and wrinkled . . . resembles the plant common to many parts of the U'States called the mountain holley. . . the stem of the 2nd [Cascade, or Dull, Oregon Grape] is procumbent. . . jointed and unbranched. it's leaves are cauline, compound. . . the leaflets 2 1/2 inches long and 1 inch wide. greatest width 1/2 inch from their base . . . they are jointed and oppositely pinnate, consisting of 6 pare and terminating in one, sessile serrate, or like the teeth of a whipsaw, each point terminating in a small subulate spine, being from 25 to 27 in number; veined, smooth, plane and of a deep green." Lewis again referred to Tall Oregon Grape on April 9, near the present-day Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. "the dogtoothed violet is in blume as is also both the species of the mountain holley."

California wax myrtle, Pacific wax myrtle*Scientific:* Morella californica (Cham.) Wilbur*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Dunes and beaches, Wetlands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Scientific name could be Myrica californica. aromatic evergreen shrub (10-12 (30) ft.). Regular pruning and less water will control the size somewhat. Dark blue berries attract birds.

Sun/part sun, regular water best (can tolerate drought), well-drained soil best (but heavier soils ok).

Images of Morella californicabing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Indian plum

Scientific: Oemleria cerasiformis (Torr. & A. Gray ex Hook. & Arn.) Landon

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Brushfields

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Deciduous, understory shrub (15-20 ft.) with light-green foliage and clusters of white flowers in early spring. The first shrub to bloom heralds the coming of spring! Male & female flowers dwell on separate plants (dioecious), so both are necessary to produce fruit on the female. Birds love the fruit.

Part shade, regular water (can tolerate drier sites), well-drained soil.

Images of Oemleria cerasiformis

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Common names:

165

Devil's club

Scientific: Oplopanax

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Oplopanax

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Pacific rhododendron

Scientific: Rhododendron macrophyllum D.
Don ex G. Don

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Brushfields

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Evergreen shrub (to 12 ft.). The funnel-shaped flowers are rose-purple. The leaves are dark green and large.

Filtered shade, regular water, rich, acidic soil.

Images of Rhododendron macrophyllum

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Empty text area for journal entries.

Western azalea

Scientific: Rhododendron occidentale (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Brushfields, Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Evergreen shrub (to 12 ft.). The funnel-shaped flowers are rose-purple. The leaves are dark green and large.

Filtered shade, regular water, rich, acidic soil.

Images of Rhododendron occidentale

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Nootka rose*Scientific:* Rosa nutkana C. Presl*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Brushfields*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

This striking deciduous shrub, introduced to horticulture by David Douglas in 1826, has been a garden favorite ever since. It can reach 8 to 10 feet, with pendant flower clusters of beautiful red to pink flowers, blooming March-June. Fruits are black, not remarkable as a food source for humans, but enjoyed by robins, towhees, thrushes, waxwings, sparrows, jays, and woodpeckers. A nectar source for hummingbirds and butterflies.

It is commonly found in westside forests and open woodlands, and will tolerate sun or shade and moderate water.

Images of Rosa nutkanabing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Thimbleberry*Scientific:* Rubus parviflorus Nutt.*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Brushfields*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Deciduous shrub (3-6 ft.) with soft, palmately-lobed leaves, big white flowers (late spring/summer), and edible red fruit. Thimbleberry is a beautiful shrub for wildlife; its fruit attracts grosbeaks, jays, robins, sparrows, towhees, waxwings, woodpeckers and wrens, and flower nectar is enjoyed by hummingbirds. It can be aggressive.

Part sun, moderate-regular water.

Images of Rubus parviflorus

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Lewis and Clark collected thimbleberry in either Washington or Oregon. On the label Frederick Pursh wrote "A Shrub of which the natives eat the young Sprout without kooking. On the Columbia Aprl. 15th 1806."

On April 8, 1806, Lewis wrote a description of thimbleberry, distinguishing it from salmonberry, with which he had gotten it confused: "the shrub [thimbleberry] which I have herefofore confounded with this [salmonberry] grows in similar situations, has a stem precisely like it except the thorn and bears a large three loabed leaf."

Salmonberry*Scientific:* Rubus spectabilis Pursh*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Brushfields, Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

A deciduous, thicket-forming shrub (3-10 ft.) with sparsely thorned woody stems and pinnately compound leaves. Its magenta flowers appear before the foliage in early spring and provide one of the first nectar sources for hummingbirds.

Flowers are followed by edible salmon to reddish-purple fruit in late June. These are eaten by finches, wrens, bushtits, thrushes, robins, and towhees. Salmonberry provides good erosion control and can be aggressive.

Plant it near streambanks, at the edges of marshes or lakes, in ravines, where it will receive part sun and moderate-regular water.

Images of Rubus spectabilisbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Lewis and Clark collected a salmonberry specimen on March 27, 1806, near the mouth of the Cowlitz River. Having previously confused it with thimbleberry, Lewis described salmonberry in detail on April 8, 1806: "with respect to the shrub I have hitherto called the large leaved thorn.

The leaf of this thorn is small, being only about 2 1/2 inches long, is petiolate, conjugate; the leaflets are petiolate acutely pointed, having their margins cut with unequal angular incisures. The corolla consists of five acute pale scarlet petals."

Dune willow, coast willow*Scientific:* Salix hookeriana Barratt ex Hook.*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Forests, Wetlands*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Deciduous shrub or small tree 10 to 30 feet tall. Leaves are long and narrow - as much as 4 times as long as wide, with glossy upper surfaces. Catkins appear March to April, on short stalks; male catkins are stout, to 4 cm long, female catkins to 4-12 cm long with dense, cottony seeds.

Hooker's willow is common in coastal habitats, and makes a wonderful landscape plant for coastal gardens. It is also found inland in swamps, on streambanks and along moist roadsides. It is widespread in valleys west of the Cascades, and as far north as Mt. Rainier, where it can be found growing at moderate elevations.

The native plant gardener will appreciate its tolerance for wet and dry conditions, as well as its wildlife values.

As with many other willows, it helps control erosion and shades fish habitat when planted near water, its stems and foliage are enjoyed by deer and rabbits, small game-birds and songbirds eat the catkins and buds and the insects that live among the leaves and branches, butterflies and bees enjoy its nectar, and some native butterfly larvae use willows as their host plant.

Images of Salix hookerianabing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Red elderberry*Scientific:* Sambucus racemosa L. var. racemosa*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Brushfields*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Deciduous shrub (8-20 ft.) with pinnately compound leaves, small white flowers in conical clusters (May-July, earlier than *S. cerulea*), and red berries. Birds love the berries, but reports on the safety of human consumption vary. Fast growth rate. Coppice to create a denser shrub.

Sun/part sun, regular water.

Images of Sambucus racemosa

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Rose spirea, western spirea

Scientific: Spiraea douglasii Hook.

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Suckering, deciduous shrub (6-12 ft.). In summer, western spirea has showy plumes of pink flowers.

Sun, regular water, boggy soil ok.

Images of Spiraea douglasii

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

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Common snowberry, snowberry*Scientific:* Symphoricarpos albus (L.) S.F. Blake*Primary category:* Shrub*Habitat:* Brushfields, Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

A finely branched, deciduous shrub (to 6 ft.), common in westside woods from Alaska to California. Snowberry has small, white to pink bell-shaped flowers (May to August) and showy white berries. The berries persist well into winter and provide food for birds.

Part sun (sun), low-regular water, well-drained soil.

Images of Symphoricarpos albus

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Lewis described snowberry in his journal entry of August 13, 1805, from a tributary of the Lemhi River in Idaho: "the road. . .brought us to a large creek. . . I saw near the creek some bushes of the white maple [mountain maple]. . . and a species of honeysuckle much in it's growth and leaf like the small honeysuckle of the Missouri [western snowberry] only rather larger and bears a globular berry as large as a garden pea and as white as wax.this berry is formed of a thin smooth pellicle which envelopes a soft white musilagenous substance in which there are several small brown seed irregularly scattered or intermixed without any sell or perceptible membranous covering."

Again, while traveling along the Lolo Trail on September 20, 1805, "saw the huckleberry, honeysuckle, and alder . . . Also a kind of honeysuckle which bears a white bury and rises about 4 feet high not common but to the western side of the rocky mountains."

California huckleberry, evergreen huckleberry

Scientific: Vaccinium ovatum Pursh

Primary category: Shrub

Habitat: Brushfields, Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

This slow-growing, evergreen shrub with copper-colored new growth has delicious blue berries in late summer, enjoyed by humans and wildlife alike. Huckleberries ripen with the return of the fall chinook.

Evergreen huckleberry can reach 15 feet, but it can also be kept smaller with pruning & greater sun exposure. A handsome choice for woodland gardens, berry patches, and even containers.

Part sun/shade, regular water, acidic soil.

Images of Vaccinium ovatum

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

On January 26, 1806, Lewis wrote in his journal "this shrub retains its verdure very perfectly during the winter and is a beautiful shrub.-the natives either eat these berries when ripe immediately from the bushes or dried in the sun or by means of their sw[e]ating kilns; very frequently they pound them and bake them in large loaves of 10 or fifteen pounds; this bread keeps very well during one season and retains the moist jeucies of the fruit much better than by any other method of preservation. this bread is broken and stired in cold water until it be sufficiently thick and then eaten; in this way the natives most generally use it."

Vine maple, vine maple*Scientific:* Acer circinatum Pursh*Primary category:* Tree*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Our lovely small maple, found everywhere in the Pacific Northwest, from woods to residential gardens. A deciduous, broadleaved tree or shrub (generally under 20 ft. but with potential height of 40 ft.) with opposite, lobed (5-9) leaves. Flowers put on a lovely show, clustered in the leaf axils before leafing out, with purple sepals and short white petals with eight stamens, March to June. These are followed by widely spaced "wings", red to orange in color, carrying the seed.

Vine Maple grows straight and tree-like in open situations, multi-trunked and curvaceous in the shade, with elegant form. It often forms thickets in the lower slopes of hemlock and cedar forests, as drooping branches root and grow. Normally an understory tree in our woods, it will grow in full sun but requires a moist root-run. Stunning fall color!

Vine maple provides cover and food (seeds) for birds, including grosbeaks, woodpeckers, nuthatches, and finches. Good nectar source for bees.

Part sun/shade, regular water.

Images of Acer circinatumbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Lewis and Clark collected a specimen, on which label Frederick Pursh wrote: "A very handsome Species of Maple. On the great rapids of Columbia. Octbr:1805."

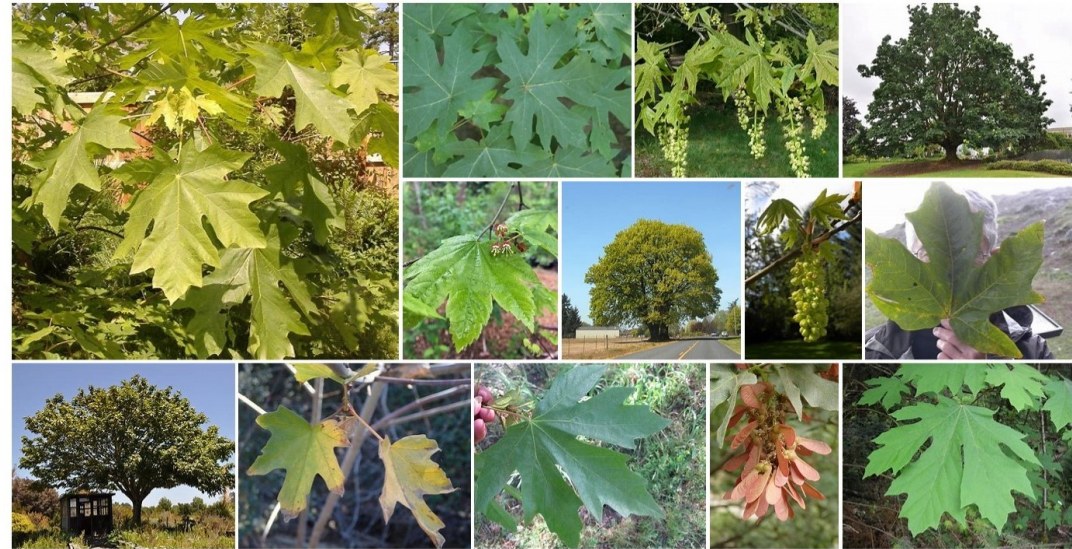
Bigleaf maple, big-leaf maple*Scientific:* Acer macrophyllum Pursh*Primary category:* Tree*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Our grand native maple reaches heights of 75-100 feet, with a spread of up to 50 feet. It is a beautiful deciduous broadleaved tree for large gardens and parks. Leaves are large (6-12"), with 3-5 lobes. Fall color is yellow; large, pendant, creamy yellow flower clusters emerge in mid-spring before the leaves.

Bigleaf maple seeds prolifically; seedlings sprout in many of our gardens, and as a result many Oregonians consider the tree common and invasive, though it is truly a majestic tree of great beauty and usefulness for wildlife. Bigleaf maple seed feeds songbirds; trees provide cover, nesting and perching sites; nectar is used by honeybees. Sun/part sun, regular water, well-drained soil.

Arthur Kruckeberg notes in Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest (University of Washington Press, 1996): "A word of caution for those who would attempt to garden beneath a huge specimen of big-leaf maple. Either from shade or by rapid moisture withdrawal in the summer, the soil beneath a mature tree can be inhospitable to growing even shade-tolerant ornamental shrubs or herbs.

By judicious selection of other natives like salal, Oregon grape, sword fern, and others in the native understory, the big trees can have their own ground-level gardens."

Images of Acer macrophyllumbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Lewis described our large-leaved maple in his journal on December 1, 1805, from the mouth of the Columbia River, as "the ash with a remarkable large leaf." He documented the native vegetation on Sauvie Island in March: "there is a heavy growth of Cottonwood, ash, the large leafed ash [referring to big-leaf maple] and sweet willow on most parts of this island."

Clark noted his impressions of the Oregon scene in spring "vegetation is rapidly progressing. Sarvis berry, Sackacommis (kinnikinnick) and the large leafed ash is in blume."

Pacific madrone*Scientific:* Arbutus menziesii Pursh*Primary category:* Tree*Habitat:* Brushfields*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

One of the northwest's most strikingly beautiful trees, the Madrone is a broadleaf evergreen (60-100 ft.) with thick, green leaves and beautiful cinnamon-colored exfoliating bark. Madrone has tiny, bell-shaped flowers (spring), which attract honeybees and butterflies, including the Spring Azure.

These are followed by edible berries enjoyed by many birds, including band-tailed pigeons, quail, flickers, varied thrushes, waxwings, evening grosbeaks, mourning doves, and robins. The madrone is also a host plant for the Brown Elfin and the Spring Azure butterflies.

Sun/part sun, low water, extremely well-drained soil.

Images of Arbutus menziesiibing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Lewis and Clark collected a specimen of Pacific madrone on November 1, 1805, near or below the present-day Bonneville Dam. Frederick Pursh wrote on the specimen's label, "A middle size tree with a remarkable smooth bark which Scales off in the manner of the birch;& red berries in clusters."

On this day Clark wrote a remarkable description of the river habitat: "passed the Grand Shoote which is 1/4 of a mile long the water confined with in 150 yards passing over imince Stones with tremendous force & low mountain Slipping in on the Stard Side high on the Lard Side great numbers of Sea otters."

Meriwether Lewis described madrone in his journal on December 1, 1805, near the mouth of the Columbia River: "the leaf like that of the small magnolia, and brark smoth and of a brickdust red colour it appears to be of the evergreen kind."

Port Orford cedar

Scientific: Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (A. Murray bis) Parl.

Primary category: Tree

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Chamaecyparis lawsoniana

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Oregon ash

Scientific: Fraxinus latifolia Benth.

Primary category: Tree

Habitat: Forests, Wetlands

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Deciduous, broadleaved tree (40-80 ft.) with pinnately compound leaves. Yellow fall color! Fast growth rate. Oregon ash usually grows in moist areas at low elevations (sea level to 2500 ft.).

Sun/part sun, regular water.

Images of Fraxinus latifolia

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Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Oregon crab apple, Western crabapple*Scientific:* Malus fusca (Raf.) C.K. Schneid.*Primary category:* Tree*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Small trees (to 40 ft.) or thicket-forming shrubs (to 20 ft.) with white to pink blossoms (spring) and yellow to red fruit. This valuable wetlander helps stabilize streambanks, provides food & cover for animals, and has beautiful fall color.

Sun/part sun, regular water.

Images of Malus fusca

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Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Sitka spruce*Scientific:* Picea sitchensis (Bong.) Carrière*Primary category:* Tree*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Evergreen conifer (100-180 ft.) with pyramidal form and yellow-green, usually flattened needles. Woody cones (1-4") hang down. Fast growth rate. Sitka spruce generally grows along the coast from Alaska to California.

Full sun/light shade, low-moderate water, well-drained soil.

Images of Picea sitchensisbing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Beach pine, shore pine

Scientific: Pinus contorta Douglas ex Loudon
var. contorta

Primary category: Tree

Habitat: Dunes and beaches, Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Coniferous evergreen tree (30-100 ft.) with 2 needles per fascicle. Contorted refers to the twisted or contorted needles.

The coastal form (shore pine, or Pinus contorta var. contorta) may be wind-pruned into shorter, bushier trees. The mountain form (lodgepole pine, or Pinus contorta var. latifolia) is usually tall and slender. Fairly fast growth rate.

Sun, moderate-regular water, well-drained soil. When grown in poor soil and on the coast, it often develops a crooked trunk and irregular dense crown.

Shore pine is an important source of nesting sites, cover, and food for birds, butterflies and many other animals. Woodpeckers, chickadees, and bushtits eat insects they forage from branches and cones. Seeds are enjoyed by chickadees, jays, nuthatches, siskins, finches, squirrels and chipmunks.

Images of Pinus contorta

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Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Black cottonwood, Cottonwood

Scientific: Populus balsamifera L. ssp. trichocarpa (Torr. & A. Gray ex

Primary category: Tree

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Images of Populus balsamifera

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Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Douglas-fir*Scientific:* Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco*Primary category:* Tree*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

A fast-growing conifer (100-250 ft) with a dense crown and soft, spirally arranged needles. The cones are very distinctive; they are 3-4" long and have bracts that resemble pitchforks or rat tails sticking out from beneath the scales.

We have an abundance of Douglas-fir in the Wilamette Valley; it is also plentiful eastward from the Cascade crest to the Rocky Mountains, where it coexists with all the other major coniferous species.

Douglas Fir may be grown as a specimen tree or as a screen in rows or drifts. It is a beautiful ornamental for large gardens, and a small woodlot in larger suburban gardens will provide wildlife habitat and privacy. It is an important source of cover for birds; cavity-nesters use older trees. Seeds are eaten by squirrels and birds, including siskins and crossbills.

The trunk and branches provide a rich source of insects for chickadees, nuthatches, and woodpeckers. The pine white butterfly uses the tree's foliage for its larvae. As do many moths.

Sun/part sun (when young), low water.

Images of Pseudotsuga menziesiibing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Lewis and Clark collected a Douglas Fir specimen on the banks of the Columbia. In his journal entry of February 4, 1806, from Fort Clatsop, Lewis wrote "There are sveral species of fir in this neighbourhood which I shall discribe as well as my slender botanicall skil will enable me and for the convenience of comparison with each other shal numnber them". Lewis then wrote detailed descriptions of six evergreen coniferous tree species over the next few days, including Sitka spruce, western hemlock, grand fir, Pacific silver fir, Fouglas fir, and western white pine.

Of Douglas fir he wrote "it affords but little rosin and the wood is redish white 2/3ds of the diameter in the center, the balance white, somewhat porus and tough . . . The leaves are acerose, 1/20th of an inch in width, and an inch in length, sessile, inserted on all sides of the bough . . . And more thickly placed than in either of the other species . . . The upper disk has a small longitudinal channel and is of a deep green tho' not so glossy as the balsam fir, the under disk is of a pale green." Lewis included a detailed description of the cone, and an illustration of the cone bract in his notes for February 9.

Alderleaf buckthorn, Cascara . . .*Scientific:* Rhamnus alnifolia L'Hér.*Primary category:* Tree*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Scientific could be: Rhamnus purshiana. deciduous tree (to 50 ft.) or shrub (15 ft.) with glossy leaves (pinnate venation prominent). Birds & small mammals eat the blue-black fruit. People harvest the bark to use as a laxative. Vigorous stump sprouter. Common understory plant.

Part shade/shade, regular water.

Images of Rhamnus alnifoliabing.com/images[See all images >](#)*Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Western redcedar, western red cedar*Scientific:* Thuja plicata Donn ex D. Don*Primary category:* Tree*Habitat:* Forests*Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):*

Evergreen tree (150-200 ft.) with flattened sprays of scale-like foliage (look for white butterflies on the underside of the foliage). Fragrant. Open cones resemble tiny rose buds.

Part sun, moderate-regular water.

Images of Thuja plicata

bing.com/images



[See all images >](#)

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Western hemlock

Scientific: Tsuga heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg.

Primary category: Tree

Habitat: Forests

Description (by Bosky Dell Natives):

Evergreen tree (125-200 ft.) with a droopy leader (tree tip) and small, woody cones (1"). Western hemlock loves cool, foggy climates.

Part shade/shade (tolerant), regular water, well-drained soil.

Images of Tsuga heterophylla

bing.com/images



See all images >

Lewis and Clark's journal entries (by Bosky Dell Natives):

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