

Native or Suitable Plants

City of McCall

The following list of plants is presented to assist the developer, business owner, or homeowner in selecting plants for landscaping. The list is by no means complete, but is a recommended selection of plants which are either native or have been successfully introduced to our area. Successful landscaping, however, requires much more than just the selection of plants. Unless you have some experience, it is suggested that you employ the services of a trained or otherwise experienced landscaper, arborist, or forester.

For best results it is recommended that careful consideration be made in purchasing the plants from the local nurseries (i.e. Cascade, McCall, and New Meadows). Plants brought in from the Treasure Valley may not survive our local weather conditions, microsites, and higher elevations. Timing can also be a serious consideration as the plants may have already broken dormancy and can be damaged by our late frosts.

SELECTED IDAHO NATIVE PLANTS SUITABLE FOR VALLEY COUNTY GROWING CONDITIONS

Trees & Shrubs

Acer circinatum (Vine Maple). Shrub or small tree 15-20' tall, Pacific Northwest native. Bright scarlet-orange fall foliage. Excellent ornamental.

Alnus incana (Mountain Alder). A large shrub, useful for mid to high elevation riparian plantings. Good plant for stream bank shelter and stabilization. Nitrogen fixing root system.

Alnus sinuata (Sitka Alder). A shrub, 6-15' tall. Grows well on moist slopes or stream banks. Excellent shrub for erosion control and riparian restoration. Nitrogen fixing root system.

Amelanchier alnifolia (Serviceberry). One of the earlier shrubs to blossom out in the spring. A common, hardy shrub of open woodlands", as well as drier riparian zones. Good bird habitat, juicy edible berries.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Kinnikinnick). A trailing groundcover with rooting branches and shiny evergreen leaves. Bright red berries stay on until early winter, providing food for birds and mammals. Prefers partial shade.

Artemisia frigida (Fringed Sage). Soft silvery mounds of fine textured leaves. Grows 6-12" tall. Found on dry open plains and desert foothills. Good winter wildlife forage. One of the most attractive sages for use in xeriscape plantings.

Artemisia ludoviciana (Prairie Sage). A rhizomatous, semi herbaceous plant with the distinctive sage smell. Deep spreading root system and very drought tolerant.

Artemesia tridentata (Big Sage). An evergreen shrub with grey-green foliage. A deep, spreading root system makes this shrub a valuable soil stabilizer from dry mountain slopes to lower elevation rangeland. Important winter wildlife forage. var. *vaseyana* - a smaller shrub found in mountain ecotypes.

Berberis aquifolium (Tall Oregon Grape). A 2-41' evergreen shrub with holly-like leaves. Bright yellow sweet smelling flower clusters in mid-summer. Dark blue berries. Popular ornamental.

Berberis repens (Creeping Oregon Grape). A low evergreen shrub that bears clusters of fragrant yellow flowers and edible purple berries. Does well in partial shade or full sun.

Betula glandulosa (Bog Birch). A shrubby 3-6' plant found in wet or marshy areas of mid to high -elevation sites. Useful shrub for riparian restoration. Bright red fall foliage.

Betula occidentalis (Water Birch). Attractive, cold hardy tree reaching 30' or more. Reddish brown bark, glossy leaves. Excellent choice for stream bank stabilization or ornamental plantings.

Betula papyrifera (Paper Birch). Reddish bark of young trees turns papery white as the tree matures. Height reaches 70-80'. Tolerant of cold winters.

Ceanothus prostratus (Mahala Mat). A trailing evergreen ground-cover with small holly shaped leaves. Prefers some shade.

Ceanothus sanguineus (Redstem Ceanothus). A Valuable browse species for big game. Tolerant of full sun and dry conditions. May grow up to 10' tall.

Ceanothus velutinus (Snowbrush Ceanothus). Dark evergreen leaves and showy plumes of musky fragrant white flowers. A valuable browse and erosion control species with nitrogen fixing capabilities.

Cercocarpus ledifolius (Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany). A small tree with twisting branches, well adapted to arid slopes. Evergreen leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. Good wildlife browse.

Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Rubber Rabbitbrush). A deep rooting shrub that will establish on /harsh sites. Profuse yellow flowers in late summer and early fall.

Clematis ligusticifolia (Western Clematis). A woody vine of dry/ open sites. Good cover for birds and small mammals. Showy white flowers.

Cornus stolonifera (Red-osier Dogwood). Grows well on moist stream banks, often in dense clumps. Fruits are attractive to birds. Game animals browse twigs. Bright red stems provide winter color/especially striking when intermixed with clumps of willows.

Crataegus douglasii (Black Hawthorn). This large shrub can form dense thickets to provide excellent stream bank protection from livestock trampling. A good choice for any riparian planting. Good wildlife cover, fruits attractive to birds.

Holodiscus discolor (Oceanspray or rock spirea). An adaptable shrub that often pioneers in burned over areas. Grows from 3-10'. Bears large plumes of creamy white flowers in mid-summer. Red to orange fall color/excellent landscape potential.

Linnaea borealis (Twin flower). A low creeping ground-cover with small/shiny evergreen leaves. Generally found in moist wooded areas, but will tolerate partial sun. Delicate pairs of pink flowers rise above the leaves.

Lonicera involucrata (Black Twinberry or bracted honeysuckle). A good choice for riparian plantings. Provides shade and soil stabilization to waterways. Bright red bracts subtend glossy black berries. Honeysuckle family.

Lonicera utahensis (Utah Honeysuckle). A widespread upland shrub, found in understory habitats. Slightly blue-green, leaves. Pendulant, trumpet shaped yellow flowers and bright red berries. Does well in shade or full sun.

Malus pumila (Wild Apple). A medium tree/ naturalized throughout Idaho. Hardy adaptable. Apples provide food for bears, pheasants, songbirds and deer.

Penstemon fruticosus (Shrubby Penstemon). Low growing, evergreen shrub. Sharply toothed leaves, large tubular lavender flowers in mid summer. Survives dry summer conditions in sandy or rocky soil.

Philadelphus lewisii (Mockorange). Idaho state flower. Grows on harsh rock outcrops as well as; shady moist stream banks. Very fragrant white blossoms. Twigs browsed by deer. Fruits eaten by birds, squirrels and chipmunks.

Physocarpus malvaceus (Mallow Ninebark). A widely adaptable shrub, covered with perky white flower clusters in early summer. Brilliant orange-red fall color. Good cover and browse for big game.

Populus tremuloides (Quaking Aspen). Cold hardy tree reaching 401. Found from near sea level to sub-alpine zones. Smooth white bark, trembling leaves and brilliant yellow fall color. Good wildlife species.

Populus trichocarpa (Black Cottonwood). A fast growing tree commonly found along stream-banks or in riparian areas. Provides good habitat for many bird species, including great blue herons. Bright yellow fall foliage.

Potentilla fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil). A versatile shrub that bears yellow flowers throughout the summer. Small pinnately compound leaves. Does well in full, sun.

Prunus emarginata (Bittercherry). Found on hot dry slopes or in partial shade. Good food and cover for birds and mammals. White blossoms, and small bright red cherries.

Prunus virginiana (Chokecherry). A fast growing, tall shrub. Bottlebrush shaped clusters of white flowers produce dark red fruits for birds. Important wildlife species. Makes good jelly.

Purshia tridentata (Antelope Bitterbrush). An important browse species for big game, especially on winter rangeland. Adapted to dry sites. Covered with fragrant yellow flowers in early summer.

Rhamnus alnifolia (Alder Buckthorn). A good 'shrub for riparian plantings. Broad shiny leaves provide good shade cover along streams or in marshy areas.

Rhus trilobata (Oakleaf Sumac). A drought tolerant shrub with fast spreading roots useful in soil stabilization projects. Bears reddish-orange fruit and provides brilliant fall color.

Ribes aureum (Golden Currant). A 3-10' shrub. Wide spreading root system provides good soil stabilization. Drought tolerant, thornless. Edible orange fruit and red fall color. Good landscape potential.

Ribes cereum (Squaw Currant). One of the most widespread and adaptable currants. An early flowering shrub with red-orange berries eaten by grouse and other songbirds. Excellent revegetation species, ranges up to sub alpine zones.

Ribes lacustre (Prickly Currant). An excellent shrub for riparian plantings. 2-4' tall with glossy green leaves and shiny black berries that hang beneath gently arching branches. Good wildlife plant for moist areas. Attractive ornamental.

Ribes setosum (Gooseberry). A rugged yet attractive shrub/quick to establish on disturbed sites. Found along valley watercourses and lower hillsides. 3-6' tall. Edible berries.

Rosa nutkana (Nootka Rose). A hardy wild rose of wooded areas. 2-4": pink roses provide summer color and fragrance. Red-orange rose hips are nutritious food for songbirds and mammals. Red stems provide winter color.

Rosa woodsii (Woods Rose). A good choice for erosion control and revegetating disturbed areas. Tolerates dry conditions and a wide range of soils. Pink roses become red rose hips that stay on into winter; providing an important food source for many birds including ruffed grouse.

Rubus idaeus (Wild Red Raspberry). This drought tolerant shrub establishes well in rocky or sandy soils in full or part sun. Sweet edible berries.

Salix alba var. *vitellina* (Golden Willow). A tree like willow that is widely naturalized throughout Idaho. It is easily recognized by its long slender yellow branches, particularly colorful during the winter months. Provides good shade in the summer.

Salix geyeriana (Geyer Willow). An 8-12' shrub often found in fine textured soils of the riparian zone. Provides good cover and nutritious wildlife browse.

Salix lasiandra (Whiplash Willow). Common Idaho willow, 8-30+ ft. tall. Grows in sandy or gravelly soils. Can tolerate wide fluctuations in water levels. Excellent stream bank stabilizer.

Salix lemmonii (Lemmons Willow). A 4-6' shrub. Distinct silvery foliage adds contrasting shades to the riparian landscape. Occurs from mid elevations to the sub-alpine zone, often in frosty .bottomlands.

Salix scouleriana (Scouler Willow). A fast growing shrub or small tree found in riparian areas as well as on dry mountain slopes. Used by deer and elk for antler rubs and forage. Colorful orange stems in the winter landscape.

Sambucus cerulea (Blue Elderberry). A useful shrub for erosion control projects. Fast growing. Flat top clusters of creamy white flowers. Fruits traditionally used for making wines and jelly.

Sambucus racemosa (Black Elderberry). Found in moister sites than *S. cerulea*. A good shrub for riparian plantings. Provides food and cover for birds and mammals.

Shepherdia canadensis (Russet Buffalo-berry). These drought tolerant bushes are known for their cast-iron hardiness and nitrogen fixing capabilities. Plants are separate sexes; interplant to get berries. Curiously textured opposite leaves make this shrub an attractive addition to the landscape.

Sorbus scopulina (Mountain Ash). This attractive shrub produces creamy white flowers followed by bright orange berries and colorful red and yellow fall foliage. Berries stay on until late fall, eaten by bears and birds.

Spirea betulifolia (White Spirea). A low rhizomatous shrub useful for soil stabilization. Thrives in full sun or partial shade. Flat top clusters of white flowers in mid-summer. Excellent choice for cut bank plantings.

Spirea densiflora (Sub-alpine Spirea). A low spreading shrub that is found on rocky mountain slopes and meadows. Dense branching habit. Pink flowers in mid-summer.

Spirea douglasii (western or Pink Spirea). Often seen in riparian zones; this is an excellent plant for stream bank stabilization. It commonly forms dense clumps that produce clusters of pink cone-shaped flowers.

Symphoricarpos albus (Common Snowberry). A 2-4' rhizomatous shrub. Widely adaptable. Bell shaped pink and white blossoms produce white berries in the fall. A popular reclamation plant.

Vaccinium globulare (Globe Huckleberry). Grows on clear cut sites as well as more shaded situations. Known for its dark/ juicy berries, prized by humans and wildlife

Conifers

Abies grandis (Grand Fir). An attractive conifer, popular for Christmas trees and landscape plantings. Will grow up to 100' tall. Susceptible to insect infestation, especially in concentrated stands.

Larix occidentalis (Western Larch). A fast growing tall deciduous conifer, valuable for straight grained lumber. Cold and fire resistant. Often found on northern, exposures. Brilliant yellow fall color.

Picea engelmannii (Englemann Spruce). Densely branching tree with an attractive cone shaped crown; Provides valuable riparian protection.

Pinus albicaulis (Whitebark Pine). A five needled pine of high elevation sites. Will reach 50'. A good restoration species for disturbed high elevation areas. Cones provide nutritious source of food for squirrels and bears.

Pinus ponderosa (Ponderosa Pine). A drought tolerant, strongly tap rooted pine. Grows to over 100'. Fast growing once established. Good wildlife tree.

Psuedotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir). A densely branched conifer, adaptable to a wide range of habitats. Attractive ornamental, excellent reforestation species, and very valuable for strong lumber.

Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar). An aromatic evergreen, typically found along stream courses or on moderate north slopes. An excellent ornamental but susceptible to deer browsing.

Native Grasses (There are many other grasses that will grow in this area)

Agropyron spicatum (Bluebunch Wheatgrass). A dry site bunchgrass with angular branching leaves. Grows in conjunction with Idaho Fescue. Good forage species.

Calamagrostis rubescens (Pinegrass). A soft textured bunchgrass. Often found in pine forests growing in thick patches. Tolerates dry conditions.

Festuca idahoensis (Idaho Fescue). A drought tolerant blue-green bunchgrass. Likes open sites. A good grass for erosion control.

Carex rostrata (Beaked Sedge). A common, widespread sedge. Its sod forming robust nature makes this plant a good choice for wet site stabilization.

Juncus balticus (Baltic Rush). A widespread rhizomatous rush found in wet meadows, ponds, or along watercourses. Tolerates a wide range of soils. Good stream bank stabilizer.

Perennial Wildflowers

Anaphalis margaritcea (Pearly Everlasting). Perky bunches of white flowers above white, wooley leaves. Drought tolerant.

Antennaria microphylla (Rosy Pussytoes). Grey-green leaves form an excellent ground cover. Papery pink and white flowers in mid-summer.

Aster spp. (Wild Aster). Bright purple daisies with yellow centers. Blooms mid-late summer. 8-12" plants.

Castilleja spp. (Indian Paintbrush). Bright red-orange "paintbrushes" on tall slender stems. Blooms mid-late summer.

Eriogonum heracleoides (Wyeth Buckwheat). Grey-green leaves form an evergreen ground cover. 12-14" flower stalks bear umbels of creamy white flowers in late summer. Drought tolerant.

Eriogonum umbellatum (Sulphur Buckwheat). Elliptical shaped leaves form a low mound. Grows on dry rocky slopes. Eye-catching clusters of bright yellow flowers that keep their color when dried.

Eriophyllum lanatum (Wooley Sunflower). Cheerful bright yellow sunflowers atop wooley grey-green leaves. 10-14" tall. Blooms mid-late summer.

Geranium viscosissimum (Sticky Geranium). Colorful rosy purple flowers on bushy 1-3* plants. Full or part sun. Blooms early summer.

Geum triflorum (Long Plumed Avens). Rosy downward hanging flowers, feathery seeds. Fern-like leaves appear in early spring. 6-24" tall.

Gilia aggregata (Sky Rocket). Scarlet trumpet shaped flowers on 1-2' stalks. Biennial or short lived perennial. Re-seeds readily in gravelly soils.

Mimulus lewisii (Purple Monkey Flower). Moisture loving plant found in mountain meadows and along streams. Cheerful rose red flowers.

Penstemon cyaneus (Dark Blue Penstemon). Large lavender-blue flowers on 2' stalks. Blooms mid-late summer. Prefers moist well drained soil.

Penstemon deustus (Hot Rock Penstemon). Sharply toothed, lance shaped leaves on a shrubby base. Tall spikes of bright white flowers. Grows in, dry, rocky sites.

Penstemon eatonii (Firecracker Penstemon). Tall 2-3' flower stalks with scarlet-red trumpet shaped flowers. Prefers cool, rocky, dry slopes.

Penstemon globosus (Globe Penstemon). Brilliant blue heads of flowers rise 10-14" above glossy green basal leaves. Likes some spring moisture.

Penstemon venustus (Lovely Penstemon). Grows on open mountain slopes. Blue flowers on 10-12" stalks. Often found basalt soils.

Penstemon palmeri (Palmer's Penstemon). Plants may grow up to 4' tall. Long stalks of large, fragrant, pink flowers.

Sidalcea oregana (Checker Mallow). 2-3' stalks of rosy lavender-flowers. Dark green basal rosette. Deep rooted, likes full sun.

Above plant listing courtesy of:

Buffalo-berry Farm

Native Plant Nursery

51 East Lake Fork Rd

P.O. Box749, Lake Fork, ID 83635 (208)634-3062

Other plants that have been successfully grown in the area.

Trees and Shrubs

Acer Amur ginnala 'flame'

Acer Glabrum (Rocky Mountain Maple)

Acer Pseudosieboldianum (Korean maple)

Acer Tartaricum Tartarian

Adenophora liliifolia (Lady Bells)

Ajuga genevensis

Ajuga reptans metallica crispa, variegata

Alchemilla molles (Lady's mantle)

Anaphalis margaritacea neuschnee (Pearly Everlasting)

Anemone tomentosa 'Robustissima'

Aquilega flabellata

Aquilega chrysantha (columbine)

Artimesia lactiflora (mugwort)

Astilbe simplicifolia 'sprite' pink (false spirea or meadow sweet)

Astilbe thunbergii, arendsii, arendsiliix, simplicifolia, verinica

Bergenia cordifolia (heartleaf)

Brunera microphylla (Siberian bugloss)
Campanula poscharskyana (Serbian 'Birch hybrid')
Campanula carpatica (Blue Uniform & 'Blue Clips')
Campanula glomerata (Clustered)
Campanula portenschlagiana (Bavaria Blue)
Campanula rotundifolia (Bluebell of Scotland)
Celtis reticulata (western hackberry)
Cerastium tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer)
Cornus canadensis (bunchberry) Ground cover
Daffodil - Many varieties Deer proof.
Delphinium grandiflorum (Blue Butterfly)
Delphinium nudicaule (scarlet larkspur)
Dianthus deltoides 'Flashing Light'
Dicentra spectabilis 'alba pantaloons') (Bleeding Heart)
Dichelostemma pulchellum (wild hyacinth)
Erodium chamaedryoides (Alpine geranium)
Fallugia paradoxa (Apache Plume)
Filipendula ulmaria 'Meadowsweet'
Fragaria 'Lipstick' (everbearing pink strawberry)
Fragaria 'Quinalt'
Fragaria Alpina (everbearing white strawberry) good groundcover
Galium odoratum (Sweet Woodruff)
Gentiana acaulis (Genetian)
Geranium argenteum (Cranesbill 'Johnson's blue')
Geranium cantabrigiense
Geranium sanguineum (Striatum prostrate)

Geum chiloense 'Mrs. Bradshaw'
Geum triflorum 'prairie smoke'
Gypsophila paniculata 'compacta plena'
Gypsophila repens 'Alba' (Baby's breath)
Helianthemum nummularium 'Wisley Pink', 'Raspberry Ripple'
Hemerocallis 'Chicago petticoats pink' (Daylily) Many varieties.
Hosta undulata medio
Hostas aureo maculata
Hostas undulata alba marginata
Iris ensata (Japanese)
Iris foetidissima (Gladwin)
Iris missouriensis (wild pale blue)
Iris sibirica
Juniper occidentalis
Juniper scopulorum (Rocky Mountain) Many varieties.
Lamium maculatum 'beacon silver' (Spotted nettle)
Lavandula angustifolia (lavender)
Liatris spicata 'Violet' (gay feather)
Lonicera fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle)
Lonicera periclymenum (Woodbine)
Lupinus argentus (Lupin) Many varieties
Lysimachia nummularia (Moneywort, yellow flower)
Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon grape)
Mahonia repens (creeping mahonia)
Malus 'prairifire' (Crabapple) Many varieties
Mentha piperita (Peppermint)

Appendix B

Mertensia virginica (Virginia Bluebell)
Mertensia ciliat (Mountain Bluebell)
Myosotis rosea
Myosotis scorpioides (Forget-me-not)
Myosotis sylvatica 'Victoria Blue'
Nepeta mussini 'blue wonder' (Catmint)
Oreganum vulgare (wild marjoram)
Origanum majorana (sweet marjoram)
Paeonia 'Nippon Beauty' (peony) Many varieties.
Papaver ('Princess Victoria Louise') salmon
Papaver buseri (Alpine poppy)
Papaver oriental ('Beauty of Livermore') red (oriental poppy)
Parthenocissus inserta (western Virginia Creeper)
Penstemon barbatus 'elfin pink' (beard tongue)
Penstemon fruiticosus (shrubby blue)
Penstemon strictus 'Scarlet Queen'
Perovskia atriplicifolia (Russian sage)
Physostegia virginiana 'Summer snow' (Obedient Plant)
Polemonium caeruleum (Jacob's Ladder)
Polygonum affine 'superba dimity' (knotweed)
Potentilla fruiticosa (shrubby cinquefoil)
Potentilla thurberi
Prunella lacinata (Self-heal)
Pulmonaria saccharata 'Sissinghurst white' (Bethlehem sage)
Ranunculus asiaticus Many varieties
Rhubarb (crimson cherry), many varieties

Rhus trilobata (Oakleaf Sumac)

Rosa damascena 'Mme Hardy', white climber

Rosa glauca, red foliage, wild rose

Rosa Nutkana, wild pink

Rosa Woodsii, woods rose

Rosa rugosa hybrids 'Blanc Double de Coubert'

Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry)

Rubus deliciosus (Rocky Mountain thimbleberry)

Rubus idaeus (American raspberry)

Rubus spectabilis (salmonberry)

Sagina subulata (Irish Moss)

Salvia nemorosa 'Rose Queen', blauhugel 'blue hills'

Salvia officinalis (Sage)

Sheperdia argentea (silver buffaloberry)

Spirea douglasii (pink)

Spirea fritschiana (white)

Spirea bumalda fwebelis (red)

Spirea densiflora (pink)

Spirea lucida (white meadowsweet)

Symphoricarpos albus (Snowberry)

Syringa hybrid 'vulgaris white' 'Pocohantas' Lilacs, many varieties

Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'

Thymus praecox arcticus 'mauve'

Thymus serpyllum 'coccineum' red, 'pink chintz'

Thymus vulgaris 'argenteus' (thyme)

Thymus vulgaris 'English'

Tradescantia virginiana (spiderwort 'Little doll')

Tulipa (tulips – all varieties). Deer love the flowers!

Veronica longifolia 'Sunny Border Blue'

Veronica Hybrid 'Giles van Hees' (rose)

Veronica Liwanensis (speedwell)

Veronica Spicata 'Minuet' (pink)

Viburnum dentatum (Arrowwood)

Viburnum trilobum Alfredo (American Cranberry bush)

Viola Tasmanian

Viola cuculiata 'Freckles'

Viola Labradorica

Evergreen Trees

Picea pungens (Colorado spruce) glauca (blue spruce)

Pinus contorta (lodgepole pine)

Pinus Jeffreyi (Jeffrey pine – similar to ponderosa pine)

Pinus flexilis (Limber pine) 20 – 50' tall

Following is a selection of plants suited for each category shown.

Shrubs used for Erosion Control

Bitterbrush	Rubber Rabbitbrush
Red Stem Ceanothus	Wild Rose
Snowbrush Ceanothus	Woods Rose
Chokecherry	Mountain Big Sage
Golden Currant	Prairie Sage

Squaw Currant

Serviceberry

Red-osier Dogwood

Snowberry

Black Elderberry

Pink Spirea

Blue Elderberry

White Spirea

Black Hawthorn

Black Twinberry

Mockorange

Twinflower

Mallow Ninebark

Willow spp.

Shrubs Used in Riparian (Streamside) Areas

Chokecherry

Mountain Ash

Western Clematis

Wild Rose

Red-osier Dogwood

Wood Rose

Black Elderberry

Serviceberry

Blue Elderberry

Pink Spirea

Black Hawthorn

Black twinberry

Utah Honeysuckle

Twinflower

Rocky Mountain Maple

Willow spp.

Drought Tolerant Shrubs

Bitterbrush

Woods Rose

Golden Currant

Mountain Big Sage

Squaw Currant

Prairie Sage

Kinnikinnick

Serviceberry

Mockorange

White Spirea

Appendix B

Good Fall Color Shrubs

Chokecherry

Golden Currant

Squaw Currant

Red-osier Dogwood

Creeping Oregon grape

Black Hawthorn

Globe Huckleberry

Rocky Mountain Maple

Mountain Ash

Mallow Ninebark

Oceanspray

Woods Rose

Pink Spirea

Willow spp.

Berry Producing Shrubs for Bird Habitat

Bitter cherry

Buffalo Berry

Chokecherry

Golden Currant

Squaw Currant

Red-osier Dogwood

Black Elderberry

Blue Elderberry

Creeping Oregon Grape

Black Hawthorn

Utah Honeysuckle

Globe Huckleberry

Kinnikinnick

Mountain Ash

Wild Rose

Woods Rose

Serviceberry

Snowberry

Black Twinberry

Evergreen Groundcovers

Creeping Oregon Grape

Twinflower

Kinnikinnick

Wild strawberry