

TEN PLANTS NATIVE TO THE COOS WATERSHED

1

WESTERN RED CEDAR

This is a shade-tolerant, evergreen, conifer that can grow to be 50 feet tall. This cedar has glossy, green, aromatic foliage and with pruning, can make a nice hedge or screen.

BENEFITS/USES

Once a deep root system is established, this tree will tolerate deep shade. It also provides food, nesting, and cover for wildlife.



SITKA SPRUCE

This is a conical-shaped, evergreen, conifer that grow to be 100 feet tall or taller. It has flat, four-sided needles that are often bluish-green. Sitka spruce is shade-tolerant with moderate water requirements.

BENEFITS/USES

This is a fast-growing tree that even does well in poor soils. It attracts many animals such as squirrels, elk, and bear and provides good roosting spots for bald eagles and peregrine falcons.

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3

WESTERN HEMLOCK

Western hemlock is a shade-tolerant tree, but prefers good soil. It can grow to be 50-100 feet tall and has a general conical shape. It grows well in the humid areas of the Pacific Northwest due to its moderate water requirement.

BENEFITS/USES

Deer and elk browse western hemlock for food, and cavity nesting birds often make nests in western hemlock.



GRAND FIR

Grand Fir is an evergreen, conifer that can grow to be 50 feet tall. It has a low water requirement and does well in sun or partial sun. This tree is fast-growing and is competitive under sheltered conditions.

BENEFITS/USES

The needles smell like tangerines when crushed and can be used as potpourri. Grand fir needles are eaten by grouse, and other birds and rodents eat the seeds.

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COTTONWOOD

Cottonwood grows up to 120 feet tall and prefers moist sites with full sun. Cottonwoods often have yellow fall foliage.

BENEFITS/USES

Cottonwood is a fast-growing tree, useful as a windbreak. Many parts of the cottonwood tree are eaten by wildlife, and raptors and cavity nesting birds often call cottonwood trees home.

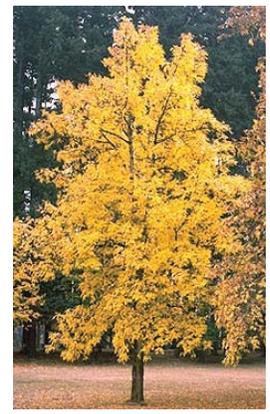


6 OREGON ASH

Oregon ash is a deciduous tree that grows up to 60 feet tall. It does well in riparian areas or other sites with poorly drained soils and seasonal flooding.

BENEFITS/USES

Oregon ash provides important habitat along stream banks. It provides habitat and food for beaver and nutria - although they also damage the tree.



7 SPIREA

This deciduous shrub is drought tolerant but does best in full sun. It grows to 3-6 feet tall and comes in many different leaf and flower colors.

BENEFITS/USES

This is a very easy shrub to grow and its fibrous and complex root system assists in erosion control.

7

8 VINE MAPLE

This deciduous shrub grows 5-20 feet tall in part shade or shade. Vine maple has red-orange fall foliage and requires a moderate amount of water.

BENEFITS/USES

Similar to spirea, vine maple can be used to prevent erosion of stream banks. Vine maple provides food and nesting materials for several species of birds and wildlife.



9 NINEBARK

This deciduous shrub grows 3-6 feet tall and has white or pink blooms in the spring months. Ninebark tolerates a wide range of soil conditions.

BENEFITS/USES

This is a good plant to replace butterfly bush with. It is not eaten by beavers or deer and is also useful for erosion control.

9

10 RED-OSIER DOGWOOD

This drought-tolerant shrub can grow to be 15 feet tall. It does well in sun to partial shade and moist soils. It has a dark red stem that provides color in winter.

BENEFITS/USES

This is a good plant to replace knotweed with. It works well as a windbreak or in riparian plantings. This shrub provides food and shelter to many wildlife species such as robins, rabbits, and deer.



Learn more about native plants and their uses on our website at <http://www.cooswatershed.org> or by calling 541-888-5922.