**Red-flowering Currant (Ribes sanguineum)**
A 3-9’ shrub mostly found in dry, open woods. An important species for upland soil stabilization in restoration projects. Rose-pink flowers in February brighten any late-winter garden.

**Black Twinberry (Lonicera involucrata)**
Dainty, yellow flowers and colorful bracts add interest throughout spring, summer, and fall. Can be used in a hedgerow or in a rain garden. Works well as an edge species when planted between a forest and open area. Grows from 6-10’ in height, adaptable to moist or well-drained sites, sun or part-shade.

**Indian Plum (Oemleria cerasiformis)**
A fast growing shrub or small tree of 6 to 16’ with greenish-white flowers that are the first to bloom in late winter. Performs well as an understory in deciduous woods in partial shade. Prefers well-drained soil.

**Mock Orange (Philadelphus lewesiil)**
Shrub up to 10’, with showy and aromatic flowers, May through July. Highly adaptable in sun or partial sun, moist or dry soils.

**Nootka Rose (Rosa nutkana)**
A fast-growing, erect shrub, averaging between 3 – 6’ tall, with a spread of 3-6’. Great as a barrier plant, growing into an impenetrable thicket. Its cinnamon fragrance fills the air in summer.

**Crows, grouse, grosbeaks, juncos, waxwings, thrushes, flickers, finches, and quail eat the berries. Hummingbirds visit the flowers.**

**Indian Plums are highly attractive to birds such as robins and cedar waxwings and are also eaten by mammals. Flowers are pollinated by hummingbirds, butterflies, native bees and other insects.**

**Catbirds, grosbeaks, juncos, thrushes, bluebirds, chickadees, flickers, finches, quail, and grouse eat the seeds.**

**Hummingbirds visit the flowers. Grouse, juncos, grosbeaks, quail, pheasants, and thrushes eat the hips. Thickets provide shelter for pheasants and grouse. Young rose shoots are popular with aphids which in turn provide food for songbirds.**

**Magnet for migrating rufous hummingbirds in early spring. Berries are eaten by grouse, pheasants, robins, towhees, thrushes, waxwings, sparrows, jays, and woodpeckers.**
**Serviceberry (Amelanchier alnifolia)**
A medium-sized shrub with white flowers that bloom in late spring. Spreads through underground roots and can become a thicket.

Berries are eaten by woodpeckers, crows, chickadees, thrushes, towhees, waxwings, tanagers, grosbeaks, goldfinches, juncos, grouse, and pheasants.

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**Red Osier dogwood (Cornus sericea)**
Large shrub up to 20 ft. tall which can spread into a thicket. Known for its bright red winter stems. Grows in wet soils.

Berries are eaten by vireos, warblers, robins, flickers, flycatchers, wood ducks, grouse, band-tailed pigeons, and quail.

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**Oregon Grape (Berberis aquifolium, nervosa, and repens)**
An evergreen shrub, Oregon Grape is good looking all year. It comes in three sizes: tall (5’), medium (2’), and low (1’). Drought resistant and shade tolerant.

Hummingbirds visit the flowers. Many birds eat the blue-black berries in the fall and winter.

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**Salal (Gaultheria shallon)**
Lustrous broad-leaved evergreen shrub can be a ground cover in sun or grow up to 6’ in shade. Teardrop flowers and edible, blueberry-like fruit.

White or pink flowers in late spring attract hummingbirds. The purple berries in late summer are a favored food source for birds and other wildlife, including people.

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**Evergreen huckleberry (Vaccinium ovatum)**
Densely bushy evergreen shrub to 6-8’ tall, light pink flowers and purplish-black berries. Most common in semi-open woods, in soils high in organic matter. A lovely shrub for ornamental plantings.

Flowers attract hummingbirds, butterflies, bees. Birds, bears, and people eat the fruit, which tastes better with more sun and sweeter after frost.

More Information is available at Audubon Plants for Birds:
http://www.audubon.org/plantsforbirds
Washington Native Plant Society
http://www.wnps.org/landscaping/herbarium/index.html
North Cascades Audubon Society
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