**Shore Pine** (*Pinus contorta*)
Fast growing, two-needle yellow pine closely related to Lodgepole pine. Usually a small tree up to 50’ with intricate branching forms. Highly tolerant of poor soils and saline conditions. Good in a small garden or as a hedge.

**Western Hemlock** (*Tsuga heterophylla*)
A tall, graceful, rapidly growing, spire-like evergreen with fine textured, fern-like foliage and droopy tips. Fine-textured, dark-green needles and red-brown, scaly bark. Can be grown singly, in drifts, or used as a screen. Sun or shade.

**Western Red Cedar** (*Thuja plicata*)
With a mature size up to 180’, a large yard is required for a specimen tree. The drooping foliage is highly ornamental and aromatic. Young trees can be maintained as a hedge. Shade tolerant, prefers moist soil, but is adaptable to dry locations.

**Pacific Crabapple** (*Malus fusca*)
Shrubby tree to 35’ tall with attractive, fragrant blossoms. In fall, the leaves turn red or yellow-orange. Prefers moist to wet habitats. May develop into a thicket.

**Paper Birch** (*Betula papyrifera*)
Mature trees up to 100’ have white, copper, or grey bark that peels off in thin layers. The heart-shaped leaves reliably turn a cheerful yellow in fall. Especially attractive in clumps. Shallow rooted. Prefers moist soil but will tolerate dry.

Seeds are eaten by grouse, crossbills, grosbeaks, chickadees, band-tailed pigeons, quail, mourning doves, jays, nuthatches, finches, and siskins. Bushtits, kinglets, chickadees, and woodpeckers glean pine beetles and other insects from the branches and cones. Songbirds nest in most pines.

Pine Siskins, crossbills, and chickadees eat the seeds. Favorite nesting trees for many birds, including cavity nesters.

Grosbeaks, sparrows, waxwings, nuthatches, and siskins eat the winged seeds. The foliage provides shelter and nest sites for birds such as juncos, jays, and warblers. Cavity-nesting birds roost in the cavities of mature trees.

Fruit is a preferred winter food of purple finches, evening grosbeaks, towhees, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, waxwings and grouse. Cavity nesting birds and other wildlife may nest and roost in tree cavities of large trees.

The seeds are eaten by juncos, finches, siskins, sparrows, and grouse. Kinglets, woodpeckers, sapsuckers, warblers, nuthatches and chickadees prey on the insects using the tree. The peeling bark is good nesting material for birds. The cavities are used for nesting and roosting sites.
**Douglas Maple** *(Acer glabrum)*
A small, multi-stemmed tree similar to vine maple that grows from 6’ to 40’. Has brilliant fall color. Twigs and buds are red in the winter. Will grow in open sun, dry conditions.

**Black Hawthorne** *(Crataegus douglasii)*
Hardy tree that grows slowly to 10 - 30’ and can also become a brambly thicket. Its arcing crown of sturdy, spreading branches with glossy, reddish twigs are armed with long, sharp spines that alternate along its length. Likes moist soil, grows along streams. Excellent fall color.

**Cascara** *(Frangula pershiana)*
Small tree, 15-30’, with silvery gray bark that’s nearly smooth and oval, glossy green leaves. Yellow to orange fall color. Moist or dry soils, sun or shade. A great choice for small yards.

**Bitter Cherry** *(Prunus emarginata)*
A small, broad-leaved tree from shrub size to 42’. May form a thicket. Attractive clusters of white flowers in spring followed by small red fruits in late summer. Attractive reddish bark. Sun or partial shade.

**Vine Maple** *(Acer circinatum)*
One of the most desirable small trees for fall color. In the open they become a small tree, but in the understory branches spread out, twisting upward and along the ground, rerooting as they go. Partial sun or shade, prefers moist soil.

**Thorny brambles provide protection for nesting and resting birds. Butterfly larvae feed on the leaves and the flower’s nectar attracts hummingbirds and adult butterflies. In winter the berries are eaten by over-wintering birds.**

**Attracts pollinators—such as hummingbirds and native bees. Berries eaten by grosbeaks, woodpeckers, grouse, band-tailed pigeons, mourning doves, jays, robins, and tanagers. Also attracts insectivorous birds, including bushtits, kinglets, chickadees, flycatchers, and nuthatches.**

**The fruits are eaten by birds. The flowers provide nectar for hummingbirds, honeybees, and other pollinators. The bark on downed trees is resistant to decay while internal wood decays, providing habitat for insects, amphibians, birds, and small mammals.**

**Birds often gather the leaves and stems for nesting materials. Grosbeaks, woodpeckers, nuthatches, finches, quail, and grouse eat the seeds.**

**A perfect hideaway for small mammals and nesting or roosting birds. Grouse, grosbeaks, squirrels, chipmunks, and others fatten up for the winter on the seeds.**

More information is available at
Audubon Plants for Birds
[http://www.audubon.org/plantsforbirds](http://www.audubon.org/plantsforbirds)
Washington Native Plant Society
North Cascades Audubon Society
[northcascadesaudubon.org](http://northcascadesaudubon.org)

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