



# NATIVE to the NORTH OLYMPIC PENINSULA

## TREES and Wildlife Usage

EVERGREEN TREES		WILDLIFE USE
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Seeds eaten by grouse, nuthatches, finches, crossbills, squirrels and others; live and dead trees foraged by sapsuckers, woodpeckers, chickadees, nuthatches, brown creepers and other insect-eating birds; foliage and twigs eaten by deer, elk, beavers, porcupines; foliage eaten by pine white butterfly, silver-spotted tiger moth and other larvae. Shelter, nesting and roosting for many birds and mammals, including cavity nesters.
Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Seeds eaten by grouse, nuthatches, chickadees, grosbeaks, finches, crossbills, and squirrels; live and dead trees foraged by sapsuckers, woodpeckers and many other insect-eating birds. Shelter, nesting and roosting for many birds and mammals, including cavity nesters.
Madrona	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals including band-tailed pigeons, quail, flickers, varied thrushes, waxwings, evening grosbeaks, mourning doves, robins, and raccoons; flowers used by spring azure butterflies and bees; foliage eaten by ceanothus silk moth and brown elfin butterfly larvae.
Shore Pine	<i>Pinus contorta contorta</i>	Seeds eaten by grouse, nuthatches, chickadees, grosbeaks, finches, crossbills, band-tailed pigeons, quail, mourning doves, jays, siskins, and chipmunks, squirrels; live and dead trees foraged by sapsuckers, woodpeckers, bushtits, kinglets, chickadees and other insect-eating birds; foliage eaten by pine white butterfly larvae. Shelter, nesting and roosting for many birds and mammals, including cavity nesters.
Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Seeds eaten by grouse, nuthatches, chickadees, grosbeaks, finches, crossbills, and squirrels; live and dead trees foraged by sapsuckers, woodpeckers and many other insect-eating birds. Shelter, nesting and roosting for many birds and mammals, including cavity nesters.
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Seeds eaten by grouse, juncos, finches, crossbills, chickadees, siskins, chipmunks, squirrels; live and dead trees foraged by sapsuckers, woodpeckers and other insect-eating birds; foliage and twigs eaten by deer, elk. Shelter, nesting and roosting for many birds and mammals, including cavity nesters.
Western Redcedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Seeds eaten by siskins, sparrows, nuthatches, grosbeaks, waxwings, and others; live and dead trees foraged by sapsuckers, woodpeckers, chickadees, and other insect-eating birds; foliage and twigs eaten by deer, elk and beavers. Shelter, nesting and roosting for many birds and mammals, including cavity nesters.
DECIDUOUS TREES		WILDLIFE USE
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	
Maples	<i>Acer circinatum</i> <i>A. glabrum</i> , <i>A. macrophyllum</i>	Seeds, buds and flowers attract birds, squirrels and chipmunks. Common bird associates include siskins, sparrows, nuthatches, grosbeaks, kinglets, vireos, warblers, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, finches, quail, and grouse; wood and twigs eaten by deer, muskrats and beavers; flowers used by bees. Shelter, nesting and roosting for many birds and mammals, including cavity nesters in bigleaf maples.
Bitter Cherry	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals including grouse, band-tailed pigeon, flickers, jays, robins, bluebirds, mourning doves, tanagers, orioles, finches, towhees, waxwings, grosbeaks, coyotes, black bears, squirrels, chipmunks and raccoons; leaves and twigs browsed by deer and elk; also used by Sara orangetip, silvery blue, swallowtail, Lorquin's admiral and spring azure butterflies.
Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> <i>spp.</i> <i>trichocarpa</i>	Common associates include grosbeaks, finches, vireos, towhees, chickadees, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, wood ducks, grouse, quail; foliage and twigs eaten by deer, elk, beavers, mountain beaver; foliage eaten by Lorquin's admiral, mourning cloak, swallowtail butterfly, dagger tussock and hornet moth larvae. Nesting and roosting for many birds and mammals, including cavity nesters, raptors, great blue herons.
Black Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals including grouse, solitaires, robins, waxwings, band-tailed pigeons, thrushes, wood ducks, grosbeaks, pheasants, woodpeckers, black bear and coyotes; leaves and twigs browsed by rabbits and deer; foliage eaten by swallowtail butterfly larvae.
Pacific Crabapple	<i>Malus fusca</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals including grouse, towhees, waxwings, grosbeaks, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, coyotes and others; flowers attract butterflies and bees.
Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds including grouse, sparrows, bluebirds, thrushes, towhees, evening grosbeaks, jays, finches, vireos, tree swallows, sapsuckers and woodpeckers.
Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Attracts many seed- and insect-eating birds. Common associates include siskins, bushtits, chickadees, kinglets, vireos, warblers, widgeons, mallards, grouse; leaves, wood and twigs eaten by deer, elk, porcupines beavers; foliage eaten by swallowtail and other butterfly larvae. Important for fish habitat along streams. Shelter, nesting and roosting for many birds and mammals, including cavity nesters.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals, including woodpeckers, crows, chickadees, thrushes, towhees, bluebirds, waxwings, orioles, tanagers, grosbeaks, goldfinches, juncos, grouse, pheasants, chipmunks, marmots, skunks, raccoons and bear; leaves and twigs eaten by deer and elk; also used by spring azure, swallowtail and other butterflies for nectar and foliage.
Willow - Pacific, Hooker's, Scouler, Sitka	<i>Salix spp.</i>	Attracts many insect-eating birds. Common associates include bushtits, kinglets, warblers; leaves, wood and twigs eaten by grouse, grosbeaks, deer, elk, porcupines and beavers; nectar and foliage used by many insects, including tiger swallowtail, brown elfin, Sara orangetip, mourning cloak, Milbert's tortoiseshell, Lorquin's admiral, and satyr angelwing. Provides cover for many species of birds and mammals.



# NORTH OLYMPIC PENINSULA NATIVE SHRUBS and Wildlife Usage

SHRUBS		WILDLIFE USE
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	
Beaked Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Nuts eaten by squirrels, chipmunks, raccoons, Steller's jays; leaves and wood eaten by rabbits and beaver.
Black Twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Fruit eaten by grouse, pheasants, flickers, thrushes, waxwings, grosbeaks, finches and juncos; leaves and twigs eaten by deer; flowers attract hummingbirds.
Dogwood – Red-Osier or Redstem	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals, including flickers, flycatchers, kingbirds, warblers, vireos, robins, wood ducks, grouse, band-tailed pigeon, quail, chipmunks, skunks and bear; leaves and twigs eaten by deer, elk and rabbits; also used by spring azure, orange sulfur and other butterflies for nectar and foliage.
Red-Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguinum</i>	Fruit eaten by towhees, waxwings, woodpeckers, grouse, pheasants, robins, thrushes, sparrows, jays, coyote, mountain beavers, raccoons, skunks, chipmunks, squirrels; leaves and twigs eaten by deer and elk; flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies; foliage eaten by zephyr and other butterfly larvae.
Gooseberry – Gummy, Wild	<i>Ribes lobbii</i> <i>R. divaricatum</i>	Fruit eaten by towhees, waxwings, woodpeckers, grouse, coyote, mountain beavers, raccoons, skunks, chipmunks, squirrels, porcupine, deer and elk; flowers attract hummingbirds.
Elderberry - Blue, Red	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i> <i>S. racemosa</i>	Fruits eaten by sparrows, thrushes, warblers, bluebirds, jays, tanagers, grosbeaks, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, band-tailed pigeons and small mammals; leaves and twigs browsed by deer and elk; flowers attract hummingbirds, bumblebees and butterflies.
Huckleberry - Evergreen, Red	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> <i>V. parvifolium</i>	Fruits eaten by pheasants, mourning doves, flickers, jays, robins, waxwings, orioles, tanagers, towhees, sparrows and chickadees; insect-eating birds forage for insects and spiders; flowers attract hummingbirds and bumblebees.
Indian Plum or Oso Berry	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Fruit eaten by waxwings, robins, coyotes, deer, bear and others; flowers attract Anna's hummingbirds and bumblebees.
Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Seeds eaten by catbirds, grosbeaks, juncos, thrushes, bluebirds, chickadees, flickers, finches, quail and grouse; deer and elk browse leaves and twigs; flowers attract swallowtail, common wood nymph and other butterflies.
Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Foraged for insects by chickadees, bushtits and other birds; leaves eaten by deer, elk, swallowtail, brown elfin, Lorquin's admiral, and spring azure butterfly larvae. Cover for songbirds.
Oregon Grape - Tall and Low	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> and <i>M. nervosa</i>	Fruit eaten by grouse, pheasants, towhees, waxwings, sparrows, juncos and coyotes; leaves and flowers eaten by deer and elk; flowers attract painted lady butterflies and mason bees.
Pacific Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals; leaves and twigs browsed by deer.
Rose - Baldhip, Nootka	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> <i>R. nutkana</i>	Hips eaten by many birds and mammals, including grouse, bluebirds, juncos, grosbeaks, quail, pheasants, thrushes, chipmunks, rabbits, porcupines, coyotes, deer, elk and bear; insect-eating birds forage on new growth and flowers; leaves eaten by mourning cloak butterfly and leaf-cutter bee. Thickets provide cover for ground birds and small mammals.
Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Fruit eaten by grouse, band-tailed pigeons, towhees and other ground-feeding birds, bear, coyotes and other mammals; twigs eaten by deer; leaves eaten by brown elfin butterfly larvae.
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Fruits eaten by finches, wrens bushtits, thrushes, robins, towhees, grouse, pheasants, quail, coyotes, bears, raccoons, chipmunks and squirrels; flowers attract hummingbirds and bumblebees.
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Fruits eaten by finches, wrens, jays, bushtits, quail, coyote and bear.
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Thickets provide cover and nesting habitat. Fruit eaten by grosbeaks, waxwings, robins, thrushes, towhees, grouse, pheasants and quail when other food is scarce; leaves and twigs browsed by deer and pheasants; foliage eaten by sphinx moth larvae; flowers attract hummingbirds and bumblebees.
Spirea - Douglas or Hardhack	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Thickets provide cover; stems used by beaver in dams; flowers attract butterflies and other insects.
VINES & VINE-LIKE PLANTS		WILDLIFE USE
Trailing Blackberry Blackcap	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> <i>R. leucodermis</i>	Fruits eaten by sparrows, chickadees, pheasants, grouse, quail, band-tailed pigeons, robins, chipmunks and others; twigs and leaves browsed by rabbits and deer.
Orange Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies; fruit eaten by grouse, pheasants, flickers, thrushes, waxwings, grosbeaks, finches and juncos. Good nesting habitat for small birds.

Sources: Link, Russell. 1999. *Landscaping for Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest*. Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife.  
Leigh, Michael. 1997. *Grow Your Own Native Landscape*. Washington State University Extension.