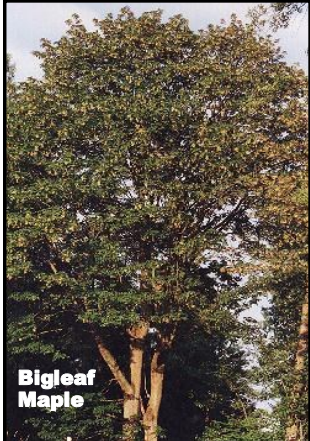


EVERGREEN TREES	PLANT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT
COMMON and BOTANICAL NAME		
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	Common, tall (up to 300'), fast-growing conifer. Needles spirally arranged on twigs. 3-4"-long cones hang down.	Prefers full sun. Best in deep, moist, sandy loam soil. Very drought tolerant.
Grand Fir (<i>Abies grandis</i>)	Tall (100-250'), straight, stately conifer. Shiny flat needles arranged horizontally on twigs. 2-4" cones erect on branches.	Full sun to partial shade. Tolerant of varying soils and moisture conditions.
Madrona or Madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)	Broadleaved evergreen (50-100' tall) with smooth, peeling bark and twisted trunk. White flowers in spring, orange-red berries in late summer/early fall.	Prefers full sun and well-drained soil. Generally found at lower elevations.
Pacific Yew (<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>)	Slow-growing, shrubby, twisted-trunk tree to 45'. Scaly reddish bark.	Prefers shade. Moist soil in mature forests.
Shore Pine (<i>Pinus contorta contorta</i>)	Relatively short (15-100') conifer with variable form — crooked to straight trunk. 1-3" needles in pairs. Numerous 1-2" cones.	Full sun. Highly adaptable to soil and moisture conditions from wet marsh to well-drained gravel.
Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>)	Tall (100-210') conifer with stiff needles on all sides of twigs. Grey scaly bark. 4" papery cones hang down.	Full sun to partial shade. Restricted to moist coastal areas. Tolerates flooding. Deer, elk and beaver resistant.
Western Hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	Tall (180-225') conifer with small (1/4-3/4") needles on drooping branches. Numerous small (1") cones.	Full shade (seedlings) to full sun. Best in deep, moist, well-drained soil high in organic matter.
Western Red-cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	Tall (over 200') conifer with flattened, spraylike branchlets on drooping branches. Numerous small (1/2") cones in clusters.	Full sun to full shade. Seedlings require some shade. Tolerates wet soils. Not tolerant of extreme drought.
DECIDUOUS TREES	PLANT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT
Maple - Bigleaf (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	Large-crowned tree with large, five-lobed leaves that turn yellow in fall.	Full sun to partial shade. Moist to dry, well-drained soils.
Maple - Douglas or Rocky Mtn. (<i>Acer glabrum</i>)	Small tree to 30'. Opposite leaves, 3-5 lobes. Tolerates sun, wind and dry conditions better than vine maple and leaves drop earlier.	Full sun to partial shade. Dry to somewhat moist sites.
Maple - Vine (<i>Acer circinatum</i>)	Shrub or small tree to 25'. Opposite leaves, 7-9 lobes. Brilliant fall color.	Full shade to partial sun. Somewhat dry to wet sites.
Bitter Cherry (<i>Prunus emarginata</i>)	Small (20-50') tree with thin, reddish-brown, horizontal bark. 2-4" long, oval, alternate leaves turn yellow in fall. Small, attractive, bright red fruit.	Prefers full sun. Dry to wet sites. Suckers, forming thickets.
Black Cottonwood (<i>Populus balsamifera</i> spp. <i>Trichocarpa</i>)	Tall (100-200'), fast-growing tree. Fragrant leaf buds open to heart-shaped, alternate leaves. Seeds in cotton disperse in spring. Yellow fall color.	Prefers full sun. Moist, well-drained soils, often in floodplains. Beaver favorite but resprouts.
Black Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus douglasii</i> (<i>suksdorfii</i>))	Small (10-30') tree with large sharp spines , oval, alternate leaves. White flowers, black berries. Nice orange, red to purple fall color.	Full sun to partial shade. Dry to moist sites, well-drained soil. Can form thickets.
Pacific Crabapple (<i>Malus fusca</i>)	Tree to 40' or large shrub in thickets. Typical apple leaves (alternate). White flowers in spring, tiny crabapples in fall.	Full sun to partial shade. Moist sites. Tolerates saturated soil.
Pacific Dogwood (<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>)	Small (20-30') tree. Opposite leaves. Showy, creamy white floral leaves encircling true flowers. Clusters of berry-like fruits in fall. Excellent fall color.	Full sun to full shade. Moist, well-drained soils.
Red Alder (<i>Alnus rubra</i>)	Fast growing, short-lived tree to 120'. Alternate leaves. Nitrogen fixer.	Full sun to part shade. Adaptable to poor soil. Tolerates flooding and some drought.
Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>)	Multi-stemmed small (10-25') tree. Alternate, oval leaves toothed on upper half. White flowers, purple, blueberry-like fruit. Yellow-orange fall color.	Full sun to partial shade. Moist to dry sites with well-drained soil. Drought tolerant.
Willow - Pacific (<i>S. lucida</i> ssp. <i>Lasiandra</i>)	Tallest (40-60') native willow. Alternate, peach-like leaves 2-6" long. Attractive, glossy foliage and yellowish flowers.	Full sun. Wet sites. Tolerates seasonal flooding. All willows are favored by beaver but resprout.
Willow - Scouler (<i>S. scouleriana</i>)	Small (6-40') tree. Alternate, narrowly oval, 1-4" leaves.	Upland willow, full sun, part shade. Drought tolerant.
Willow - Sitka (<i>S. sitchensis</i>) Willow - Hooker (<i>S. hookeriana</i>)	Small tree or large shrub to 26'. Tapering, oval, alternate leaves. Large shrub or small tree to 20'. Oval to rounded, alternate leaves.	Full sun. Wet sites. Tolerates seasonal flooding. Quick-invading weedy species.



Western Red-cedar



Bigleaf Maple



Shore Pine

Tree Selection

Bear in mind the mature size of trees when selecting which species to plant. Do not plant trees where they may pose problems with overhead utility lines.

Contact local nurseries for native plant availability throughout the year. Each winter Jefferson County Conservation District sells bare-root native trees and shrubs.

Do not dig plants from the wild unless salvaging prior to site clearing.



Madrona



Red Alder



Black Hawthorn



Grand Fir



Vine Maple



Pacific Crabapple

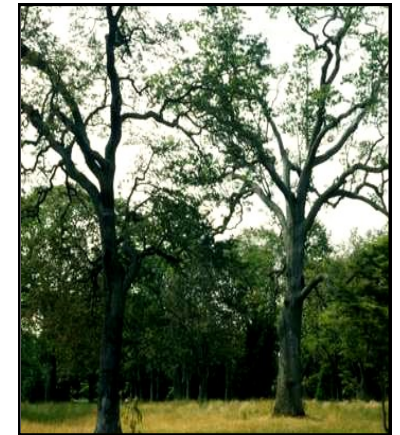


Native plants are the foundation for **sustainable landscaping** and an essential part of good wildlife habitat. Here on the North Olympic Peninsula we have a splendid palette of native plants and natural landscapes from which to base our own landscapes.

The native trees commonly found in Jefferson County are listed and described in this pamphlet to help you determine their appropriate uses in the landscape. A companion pamphlet entitled **Common Native SHRUBS of Jefferson County** is also available.

There are many advantages to using native plants in landscaping. Perhaps chief among them is the fact that these plants are adapted to the local growing conditions, including climate, soils and pests. Also important is the fact that our native wildlife evolved with the native vegetation found here. See our **Native Trees & Shrubs and Wildlife Usage** fact pamphlet.

Observe natural plant communities to learn more about how native plants grow and the conditions they prefer.



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