

OKANOGAN COUNTY NATIVE PLANTS BENEFICIAL FOR WILDLIFE

CONIFEROUS TREES	FOOD FOR WILDLIFE					OTHER BENEFITS	
	BERRIES OR FRUITS	SEEDS OR NUTS	NECTAR - BUTTERFLIES	FOOD - BUTTERFLIES	NECTAR - HUMMING-BIRDS	DROUGHT TOLERANT	DEER RESISTANT
Lodgepole Pine						X	X
Ponderosa Pine						X	X
Douglas Fir						X	X

DECIDUOUS TREES

Douglas Maple						X	X
Black Hawthorn						X	
Sumac						X	X

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Serviceberry						X	X
Oceanspray						X	
Mock Orange						X	
Ninebark						X	
Bitterbrush						X	
Wax Currant						X	X
Wood's Rose						X	X
Snowberry						X	X

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Sagebrush						X	X
Rabbitbrush						X	X
Tall Oregon Grape						X	X

GROUNDCOVERS & LOW SHRUBS

Kinnikinnik						X	X
Wild strawberry						X	X
Woods strawberry						X	X

PERENNIALS & WILDFLOWERS

Yarrow						X	X
Pearly Everlasting						X	
Fireweed						X	
Wild-buckwheat						X	
Woolly-sunflower						X	
Blanket-flower						X	X
Fernleaf Biscuitroot						X	
Silky Lupine						X	X
Sulphur Lupine						X	X
Graceful Cinquefoil						X	
Canada Goldenrod						X	

GRASSES	FOOD FOR WILDLIFE					OTHER BENEFITS	
	BERRIES OR FRUITS	SEEDS OR NUTS	NECTAR - BUTTERFLIES	FOOD - BUTTERFLIES	NECTAR - HUMMING-BIRDS	DROUGHT TOLERANT	DEER RESISTANT
Bluebunch Wheatgrass						X	
Great Basin Wildrye						X	
Blue Wildrye						X	
Sandberg Bluegrass						X	
Prairie Junegrass						X	
Idaho Fescue						X	

Additional Information

CONIFEROUS TREES

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var <i>latifolia</i>	Seeds are eaten by crossbills, grosbeaks, chickadees, band-tailed pigeons, quail, mourning doves, jays, nuthatches, finches, siskins, squirrels, and chipmunks. Kinglets, chickadees, and woodpeckers glean pine beetles and other insects from the branches and cones. Many animals benefit from the evergreen cover and many songbirds nest in pines. The foliage is used by pine white butterfly larvae and others.
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	

DECIDUOUS TREES

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Douglas Maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	Seeds are eaten by grosbeaks, woodpeckers, nuthatches, finches, and quail. Deer eat the wood and twigs. A larvae plant for moths, and good nectar source for bees.
Black Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Berries are eaten by solitaires, robins, waxwings, grosbeaks, thrushes, woodpeckers, band-tailed pigeons, and turkeys. Rabbits and deer browse leaves and twigs. Leaves are food for swallowtail butterfly larvae. Bears enjoy the fall berries.
Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Its leggy growth offers winter protection, and protective nest locations at the base among the stems. Birds that may use the fruits include finches, pine grosbeaks, vireos, jays, and chickadees. Foliage may be used by spring azure butterfly larvae.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Berries are eaten by woodpeckers, chickadees, thrushes, towhees, bluebirds, waxwings, orioles, tanagers, grosbeaks, goldfinches, juncos; also chipmunks. Deer browse the leaves and twigs. Provides early season pollinator forage. Nectar is used by spring azure butterflies and foliage is eaten by swallowtail and other butterfly larvae. Berries are a favored food of bears.
Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Twiggy growth provides songbirds with good cover. In winter, chickadees forage for insects. Foliage is browsed by deer and eaten by swallowtail, brown elfin, Lorquin's admiral, and spring azure butterfly larvae. Nectar may be obtained by swallowtail butterflies.
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Dry seed capsules disperse seed beginning in September. Birds known to eat seeds include grosbeaks, juncos, thrushes, bluebirds, chickadees, flickers, finches, and quail. Deer browse the shrub. Provides mid-season pollinator forage. Swallowtail, common wood nymph, and other butterflies harvest the nectar.
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>	Fruits occur in reddish bunches of seed pods and may be eaten by birds and small mammals. Deer browse on twigs and leaves.
Bitterbrush	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	The leaves, buds, and small twigs are eaten by deer and other browsers (very important winter food), also squirrels and other mammals. Plants are used as cover by songbirds. Butterflies harvest the nectar.
Wax Currant	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	Berries are eaten by jays, robins, thrushes, and orioles. Very important winter browse for deer.
Wood's Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Dear, bear, and coyotes enjoy the rose hips.
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Plants provide low shelter and nesting cover for small animals. Berries are not a first choice by birds, but are eaten by grosbeaks, waxwings, robins, thrushes, towhees, and quail when other wild foods are scarce. Leaves are eaten by the sphinx moth larvae. Hummingbirds and bumblebees feed on the nectar.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Sagebrush is particularly valuable in wild areas because it is both abundant and evergreen. Quail depend on plants for thermal cover in hot and cold weather.
Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus spp</i>	Plants are important shelter for quail and songbirds. The leaves, buds, and small twigs are eaten by deer. One of our late season bloomers that pollinators depend on. Nectar is used by painted lady and other butterflies.
Tall Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	The berries are eaten by many birds including robins, waxwings, juncos, sparrows, and towhees. Deer will occasionally browse the leaves and flowers. Orchard mason bees and painted lady butterflies use the nectar.

GROUNDCOVERS & LOW SHRUBS

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Kinnikinnik	Artctostaphylos urva-ursi	The berries are eaten by band-tailed pigeons, evening grosbeaks, sparrows, and other ground-feeding birds. Deer will browse the twigs. The flowers attract bees and brown elfin butterflies.
Wild strawberry	Fragaria vesca	The berries are eaten by robins, towhees, pine grosbeaks, and waxwings. The flowers attract bees and sara orangetip butterflies.
Woods strawberry	Fragaria virginiana	

PERENNIALS & WILDFLOWERS

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	The flower heads are flattish clusters and excellent platforms for pollinating insects, including butterflies and syrphid flies, to land on. Because of the abundance of individual flowers in each cluster, insects often spend a long time on each flower head.
Pearly Everlasting	Anaphalis margaritacea	The flowers attract pollinators including syphid flies and small wasps, also woodland skipper and mylitta crescent butterflies. The larvae of painted lady butterflies feed on the foliage.
Fireweed	Epilobium angustifolium	The flowers are a favorite of Rufous Hummingbird, and visited by butterflies and bees. An early successional species that appears after fire.
Wild-buckwheat	Eriogonum umbellatum	The flowers are visited by several flying pollinators, including butterflies.
Woolly-sunflower	Eriophyllum lanatum	Attracts beetles, syrphid flies, bees, moths, and butterflies. Quick to establish.
Blanket-flower	Gaillardia aristata	The flowers attract a variety of flying pollinators, including butterflies.
Fernleaf Biscuitroot	Lomatium dissectum	Very valuable forage species. Early green-up and flowering make this an important species for early spring pollinators and other insects.
Silky Lupine	Lupinus sericeus	The flowers attract hummingbirds. Early season pollinator for butterfly species that use the flowers and the vegetation. Songbirds and small mammals eat the seeds. *NOTE: SOME SPECIES OF LUPINE ARE TOXIC TO LIVESTOCK
Sulphur Lupine	Lupinus sulphureus	
Graceful Cinquefoil	Potentilla gracilis	Nectar is used by many flying insects including butterflies. Finches and other birds and small mammals eat the seeds.
Canada Goldenrod	Solidago canadensis	The flowers attract bumblebees and butterflies, all small pollinators including syrphid flies and small wasps. The seeds are eaten by birds. Be warned that this species has creeping underground stems that can spread extremely fast in soil that is watered and amended with rich organic matter.

GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>	Voies feed on underground roots, provides seeds for mice (larger predators prey on these small rodents), and is the official native grass of Washington.
Great Basin Wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Basin wildrye provides excellent cover for many animals of the sagebrush country. Songbirds and small rodents eat the seeds of all wildrye species. Used by Native Americans for steaming vegetables.
Blue Wildrye	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	
Sandberg Bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>	Large ungulates utilize Sandberg bluegrass as forage, and birds and small mammals eat the seeds.
Prairie Junegrass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Prairie junegrass is is desirable forage for deer in the spring and early summer.
Idaho Fescue	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> var <i>idahoensis</i>	Plants are palatable to deer. The small seeds are eaten by songbirds and small mammals. Several species of skipper butterflies use fescue as their host plant.

References: Landscaping for Wildlife by Russell Link
 USDA Plant Database
 Okanogan Conservation District
 Natural Resources Conservation Service