Planting Below Power Lines:

Right Plant, Right Place
Why Use Native Plants?

Adapted to local climate
Conserve water
Need less fertilizer
Need less care after establishment
Provide habitat for birds and animals
Vine Maple
Pacific Crabapple

Habitat:
Moist woods, swamps, edges of streams or standing water

Uses:
Important food for coastal people, eaten fresh or stored for winter
Cascara

Habitat:
Dry to wet sites, often shady. Mixed woods with alder and vine maple.

Used as a laxative.
Indian Plum

Habitat:
Dry to moist open woods, stream banks, open areas

Early flowers in spring woods
Indian Plum: Fruit

Uses: Eaten in small quantities. Bark used to treat sores.
Pacific Ninebark

Habitat:
Wet, somewhat open places, streamside and marsh meadows
Pacific Ninebark

Flowering varieties
Red Elderberry

Habitat:
Stream banks, swampy thickets, open forest.
Sea-level to mid-elevation
Red Elderberry

Uses:
Berries were important food to coastal people, edible when cooked. Stems, bark, leaves and roots are toxic.
Ocean Spray

Habitat:
Dry to moist open sites, rocky bluffs; low- to mid-elevation

Uses:
Called ironwood; very hard wood used for spears, arrows, harpoons, and as pegs before nails were used
California Hazelnut

Habitat: moist but well-drained sites, mid- to low-elevation
California Hazelnut

Edible nuts enclosed in husks

Uses:
Eaten by native people and favorite of squirrels
Sitka Mountain Ash

Habitat:
Open forests, rock slides. Mid-elevation to sub-alpine.
Great fall color.
Sitka Mountain Ash

Habitat:
Open coniferous forests, rock slides; mid- to sub-alpine elevations.
Great fall color.

Fruit: red berry like, much favored by birds such as waxwings and grosbeaks
Twinberry

Habitat: Moist forest, streamside.

Not edible.
Salal

Habitat:
Wet or dry coniferous forest, low- to mid-elevation
Salal

Berries were important food for native people, eaten fresh or dried into cakes.
Huckleberry

Many types in the Pacific Northwest
Huckleberry

Evergreen Huckleberry
Fool’s Huckleberry or False Azalea

Habitat:
Shady to open coniferous woods, moist slopes. Sea-level to sub-alpine. Great fall color
Western Azalea

Habitat: Moist forest, stream banks and bog edges

Also called Copperbush; Great fall color
Redosier Dogwood

Habitat:
Moist soil, swamps, stream side. Also in open upland forest

Uses:
Important winter browse for deer and elk

Bark used to brew tonic tea
Redosier Dogwood
Redosier Dogwood
Favorite browse for deer
High Bush Cranberry

Uses:
Important food of coastal people.
Stored in boxes with water and oil.

Served at important feasts and considered a prestigious gift.
High Bush Cranberry

Habitat:
Moist forest and forest edges, stream banks
Red Flowering Currant

Habitat:
Dry open woods to rocky slopes, disturbed sites.
Low- to mid-elevation.

Rose-colored flowers in early spring
Hardhack
Spiraea

Habitat:
Stream banks, swamps, lake margins and damp meadows
Salmon Berry

Habitat:
Moist to wet places, along stream edges
Early spring flowers attract hummingbirds
Salmon Berry

Fruit:
Yellow to red raspberry type fruit; both sprouts and berries eaten
Steller’s Jay
Oregon Grape

Habitat:
Dry to moist, open to closed forest, low- to mid-elevations

Uses:
Bright yellow inner bark used for dye for basket materials
Oregon Grape

Fruit: edible blue berries
Pacific Wax Myrtle

Habitat:
Wetlands, mostly at low elevations

Uses:
Important nitrogen fixer
Silk Tassel Bush
Snowberry

Habitat:
Dry to moist, open forest, thickets, rocky slopes, low- to mid-elevation

Considered poisonous

Many cultivars with pink- and purple-colored berries
The Future holds great possibilities.

Plant the right plant in the right place.