



NORTH OLYMPIC PENINSULA NATIVE TREES and Wildlife Usage

EVERGREEN TREES		WILDLIFE USE
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Seeds eaten by grouse, nuthatch, finches, crossbill, squirrel, and others; live and dead trees foraged by sapsuckers, woodpeckers, chickadees, nuthatch, brown creeper, and other insect-eating birds; foliage and twigs eaten by deer, elk, beaver, porcupine; 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, nuthatch, chickadees, grosbeaks, finches, crossbill, and squirrel; 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 pigeon, quail, flicker, varied thrush, waxwings, evening grosbeak, mourning dove, robin, and raccoon; flowers used by spring azure butterfly and bees; foliage eaten by ceanothus silk moth and brown elfin butterfly larvae.
Shore Pine	<i>Pinus contorta contorta</i>	Seeds eaten by grouse, nuthatch, chickadees, grosbeaks, finches, crossbill, band-tailed pigeon, quail, mourning dove, jays, siskins, and chipmunk, squirrel; live and dead trees foraged by sapsuckers, woodpeckers, bushtit, 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, nuthatch, chickadees, grosbeaks, finches, crossbill, and squirrel; 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, junco, finches, crossbill, chickadees, siskins, chipmunk, squirrel; 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, nuthatch, 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, nuthatch, grosbeaks, kinglets, vireos, warblers, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, finches, quail, and grouse; wood and twigs eaten by deer, muskrat, and beaver; 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, flicker, jays, robin, bluebirds, mourning dove, tanager, oriole, finches, towhee, waxwings, grosbeaks, coyote, black bear, squirrels, chipmunks, and raccoon; 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> spp. <i>trichocarpa</i>	Common associates include grosbeaks, finches, vireos, towhee, chickadees, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, wood duck, grouse, quail; foliage and twigs eaten by deer, elk, beaver, 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 heron.
Black Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals including grouse, solitaires, robin, waxwings, band-tailed pigeon, thrushes, wood duck, grosbeaks, pheasant, woodpeckers, black bear, and coyote; leaves and twigs browsed by rabbit and deer; foliage eaten by swallowtail butterfly larvae.
Garry Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Acorns eaten by many birds and mammals, including wood duck, mallard, turkey, band-tailed pigeon, quail, grouse, woodpeckers, nuthatch, thrushes, towhee, jays, Clark's nutcracker, bear, deer, muskrat, racoon, squirrels, gopher, and mice. Nesting, cavities, and roosting habitat. Valuable for many insects.
Pacific Crabapple	<i>Malus fusca</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals including grouse, towhee, waxwings, grosbeaks, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, coyote, and others; flowers attract butterflies and bees.
Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds including grouse, sparrows, bluebirds, thrushes, towhee, evening grosbeak, jays, finches, vireos, tree swallow, sapsuckers, and woodpeckers.
Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Attracts many seed- and insect-eating birds. Common associates include siskins, bushtit, chickadees, kinglets, vireos, warblers, widgeon, mallard, grouse; leaves, wood and twigs eaten by deer, elk, porcupine beaver; 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.
Willow - Pacific, Hooker's, Scouler, Sitka	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Attracts many insect-eating birds. Common associates include bushtit, kinglets, warblers; leaves, wood and twigs eaten by grouse, grosbeaks, deer, elk, porcupine, and beaver; 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 & Vines		WILDLIFE USE
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	
Beaked Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Nuts eaten by squirrels, chipmunks, raccoon, Steller's jay; leaves and wood eaten by rabbit and beaver.
Black Twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Fruit eaten by grouse, pheasant, flickers, thrushes, waxwings, grosbeaks, finches, and junco; 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, robin, wood duck, grouse, band-tailed pigeon, quail, chipmunks, skunk, and bear; leaves and twigs eaten by deer, elk, and rabbit; also used by spring azure, orange sulfur and other butterflies for nectar and foliage.
Red-Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguinum</i>	Fruit eaten by towhee, waxwings, woodpeckers, grouse, pheasant, robin, thrushes, sparrows, jays, coyote, mountain beaver, raccoon, skunk, 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 towhee, waxwings, woodpeckers, grouse, coyote, mountain beaver, raccoon, skunk, 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, tanager, grosbeaks, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, band-tailed pigeon 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 pheasant, mourning dove, flickers, jays, robin, waxwings, oriole, tanager, towhee, 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, robin, coyote, deer, bear, and others; flowers attract Anna's hummingbirds and bumblebees.
Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Seeds eaten by catbird, grosbeaks, junco, thrushes, bluebirds, chickadees, flicker, 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, bushtit, and other birds; leaves eaten by deer, elk, and butterfly larvae, including swallowtail, brown elfin, Lorquin's admiral, and spring azure. Cover for songbirds.
Oregon Grape - Tall and Low	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> and <i>M. nervosa</i>	Fruit eaten by grouse, pheasant, towhee, waxwings, sparrows, junco and coyote; 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, junco, grosbeaks, quail, pheasant, thrushes, chipmunks, rabbit, porcupine, coyote, 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 pigeon, towhee, and other ground-feeding birds, bear, coyote, and other mammals; twigs eaten by deer; leaves eaten by brown elfin butterfly larvae.
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Fruits eaten by finches, wrens, bushtit, thrushes, robin, towhee, grouse, pheasant, quail, coyote, bear, raccoon, chipmunks, and squirrels; flowers attract hummingbirds and bumblebees.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals, including woodpeckers, crow, chickadees, thrushes, towhee, bluebirds, waxwings, oriole, tanager, grosbeaks, goldfinch, junco, grouse, pheasant, chipmunk, marmot, skunk, raccoon, and bear; leaves and twigs eaten by deer and elk; also used by spring azure, swallowtail and other butterflies for nectar and foliage.
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Fruits eaten by finches, wrens, jays, bushtit, quail, coyote, and bear.
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Thickets provide cover and nesting habitat. Fruit eaten by grosbeaks, waxwings, robin, thrushes, towhee, grouse, pheasant, and quail when other food is scarce; leaves and twigs browsed by deer and pheasant; 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.
Trailing Blackberry Blackcap	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> <i>R. leucodermis</i>	Fruits eaten by sparrows, chickadees, pheasant, grouse, quail, band-tailed pigeon, robin, chipmunks, and others; twigs and leaves browsed by rabbit and deer.
Orange Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies; fruit eaten by grouse, pheasant, flicker, thrushes, waxwings, grosbeaks, finches, and junco. 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.