

# Hedgerow Planting Plan Template

How to use, and how to create your own

## Parts of a Template

### Reason & Characteristics

Each Template aligns with a goal from the Hedgerows How-To Handbook, and each goal comes with recommended plant characteristics to help accomplish that goal. These are shown in the top-right of each Planting Plan Template.

### Plants & Recommended Alternatives

We've pre-selected plants for each template to accomplish a few things:

- Match the recommended plant characteristics for each Template's goals
- Diversity in color, size, shape, and bloom times throughout the hedgerow
- Ease and success in planting and growth

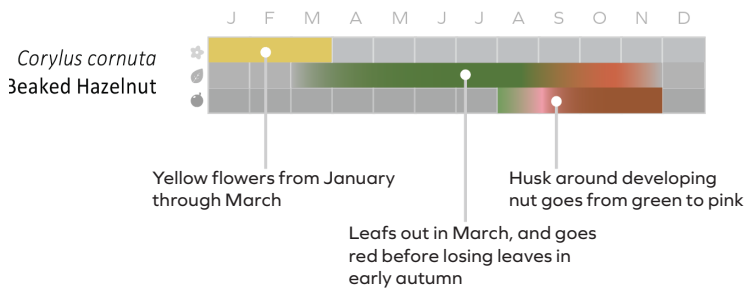
Each plant has an icon to help locate it within the larger template illustration and give a preview of its colors, as well as a number to note how many we placed in that template.



You might prefer to customize based on availability, price, increased variety along your hedgerow, or other personal considerations, so we've included recommended alternatives for swapping in and out.

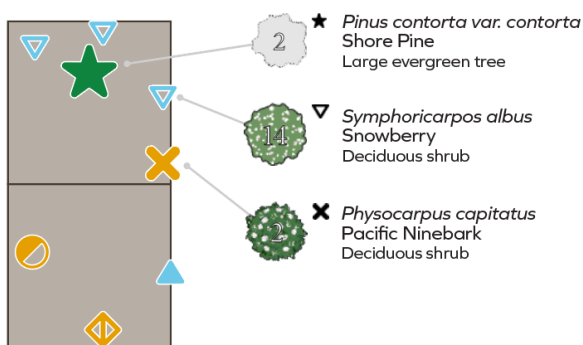
### Fruit, Flower, and Foliage Diagrams

These show the color changes throughout the year:



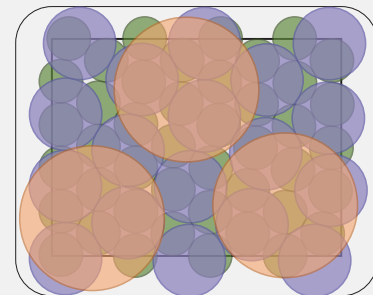
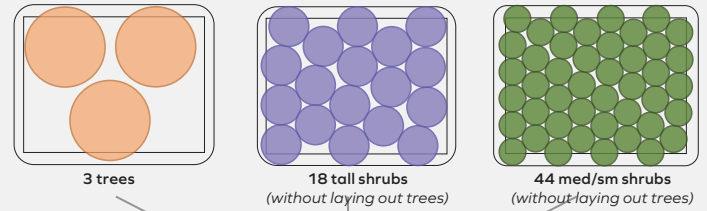
### Planting Placement Diagrams

The large illustrations for each Template best show the overall layout and effect of the planting, but the density of the foliage and canopy are shown years into their growth. We've included these smaller planting plans with symbols for each species to better show where each is actually planted (or the center of each plant).



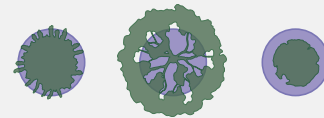
## How to Space Plants

When designing your hedgerow, start with circles to represent the spacing for each type/size of plant (e.g. small shrubs vs. trees) rather than the size of the plants themselves. Using the recommended spacing, the center of one tree (large, orange circles here) should be 10 feet from the center of another tree. When laying out large shrubs (medium, purple circles) in the same way, those circles should not overlap one another, but can fill in and overlap the trees' spacing.

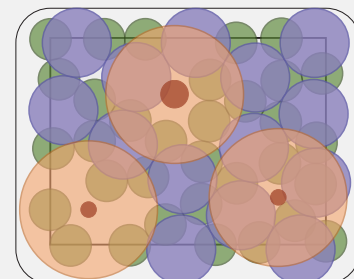
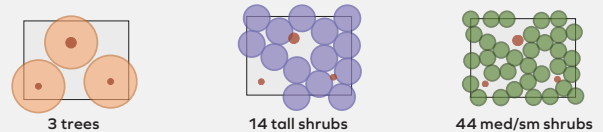


Total possible plants, ignoring impossible overlap

The spacing recommendations ensure the center of each plant is a certain distance from another—the actual plants you choose might be larger or smaller than their spacing circles.



When you drop in the actual widths of your chosen plants (we suggest using the height and width of the plant at at least around 8 years maturity), do so from the largest category to smallest in order to get a sense of what will fit. Remember, two trees spaced 10 feet apart might not require the same amount of space underneath. One could be bushy and wide near the ground, the other could have a narrow trunk and a 20-foot spread in the canopy, which will change the plants you choose to place around and under it.



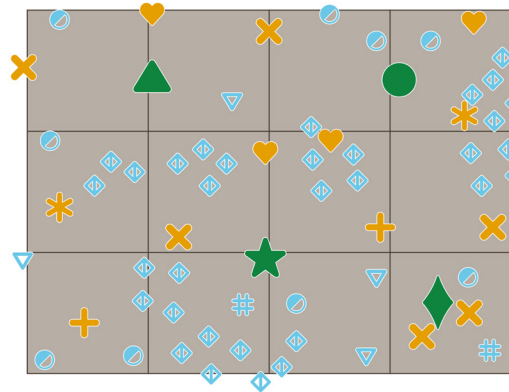
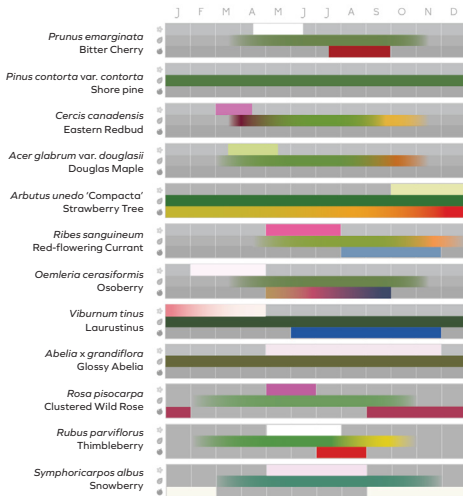
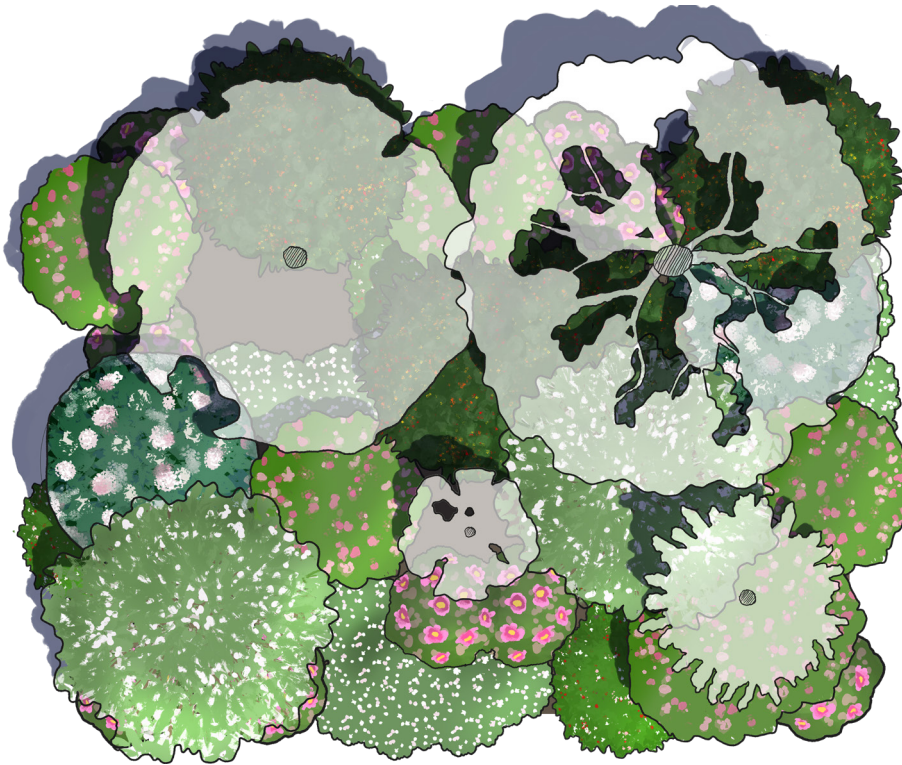
# Habitat Block Template

Densely spaced - 20'x15' - 8-10 years

**Reason:** Habitat for wildlife, pollinators, and natural pest enemies

**Key Plant Characteristics:** Berries, fruit & nuts, Foliage at lower & ground levels, Larval hosts, Pollinator attracting, Shoulder-season blooming, Thicket-forming / dense woody structure

**Spacing / Plant #:** Mixed height, high density



## Trees

- 1 ▲ *Prunus emarginata*  
Bitter Cherry  
Deciduous tree
- 1 ◆ *Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*  
Shore Pine  
Evergreen tree
- 1 ● *Cercis canadensis*  
Eastern Redbud  
Deciduous tree
- 1 ★ *Acer glabrum* var. *douglasii*  
Douglas maple  
Deciduous tree

## Recommended alternatives

*Acer macrophyllum* - Bigleaf Maple  
*Prunus virginiana* - Chokecherry  
*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa* - Black Cottonwood  
*Malus fusca* - Pacific Crabapple  
*Frangula purshiana* - Cascara  
*Crataegus douglasii* - Black Hawthorn  
*Carpinus japonica* - Japanese Hornbeam  
*Cercis occidentalis* - Western Redbud

## Large Shrubs

- 4 ♥ *Arbutus unedo* 'Compacta'  
Dwarf Strawberry Tree  
Evergreen shrub
- 6 ✕ *Ribes sanguineum*  
Red-flowering Currant  
Deciduous shrub
- 2 + *Oemleria cerasiformis*  
Osoberry  
Deciduous shrub
- 2 \* *Viburnum tinus*  
Laurustinus  
Evergreen shrub

## Recommended alternatives

*Amelanchier alnifolia* - Serviceberry  
*Ceanothus sanguineus* - Redstem Ceanothus  
*Cornus sericea* ssp. *occidentalis* - Red-osier Dogwood  
*Holodiscus discolor* - Oceanspray  
*Sambucus racemosa* - Red Elderberry  
*Berberis* spp. - Barberries (evergreen species)  
*Pyracantha* spp. - Firethorns

## Medium/low Shrubs

- ◆ *Abelia x grandiflora*  
Glossy Abelia  
Semi-evergreen shrub
- 1 ● *Rosa nutkana* / *R. pisocarpa*  
Nootka or Clustered Wild Rose  
(Based on soil conditions)  
Deciduous shrub
- 4 ▼ *Rubus parviflorus*  
Thimbleberry  
Deciduous shrub
- 32 ◆ *Symphoricarpos albus*  
Snowberry  
Deciduous shrub

## Notes:

All hedgerows provide cover and act as corridors for wildlife, linking scattered habitats together. The diversity of hedgerow plant species also supports biodiversity of animals that support healthy crops in numerous ways. More diversity in structure (including height & growth habit) and flower shape, color, and bloom time provides support for a diversity of organisms and makes the hedgerow more resilient.

Native pollinators will appreciate the nearly year-round blooming in this plant selection:

late fall- and winter-blooming Dwarf Strawberry Tree and Laurustinus, early-blooming (Feb) Osoberry, and late-summer/fall-blooming Glossy Abelia support early and late pollinators.

Native roses provide nesting material for leafcutter bees, and are a host plant for many butterflies. Thimbleberry and Bitter Cherry provide food for birds, mammals, and pollinators such as bumblebees, mason bees, and early-emerging mining bees.



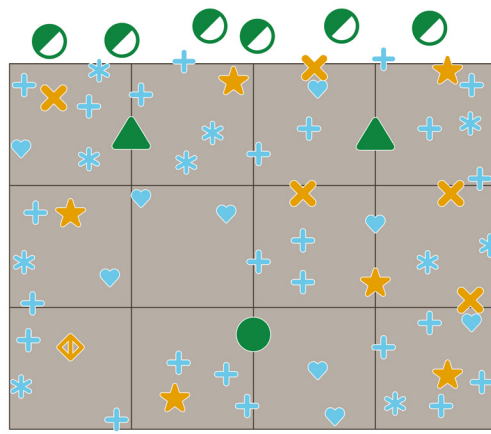
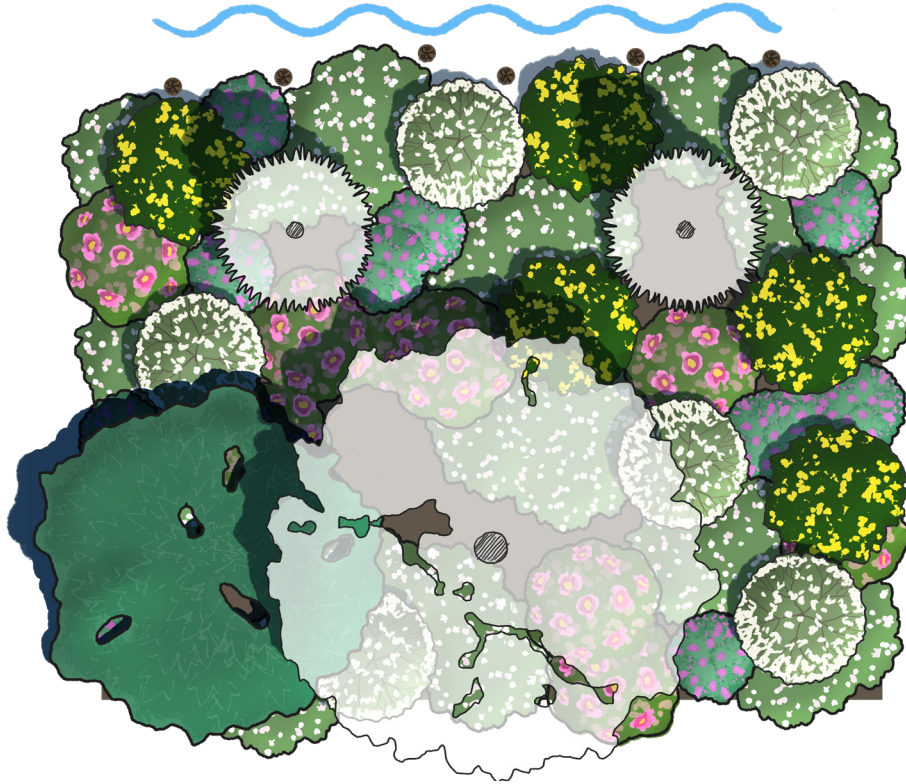
# Riparian Block Template

Densely spaced - 20'x15' - 8-10 years

**Reason:** Water-quality protection & riparian buffer

**Key Plant Characteristics:** Foliage at lower & ground levels, Shade-providing, Soil-binding/erosion-control properties, Thick-et-forming

**Spacing / Plant #:** Mixed height, high density

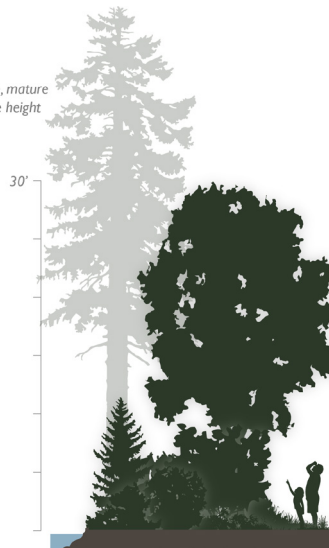


## Notes:

Planting taller trees on the stream side of your hedgerow won't make a clear difference initially, but the shade those plants will provide to the stream will help regulate the summer water temperature, critical for salmon and other aquatic creatures. Warm water holds less oxygen and increases the metabolic rates of aquatic organisms.

Willow stakes are especially useful for growing quickly to prevent erosion on the slopes & providing shade over the waterway. Dense roots of plants chosen here prevent erosion and provide additional habitat.

Future, mature spruce height



## Trees

- 2 ▲ *Picea sitchensis*  
Sitka Spruce  
Evergreen tree
- 1 ● *Fraxinus latifolia*  
Oregon Ash  
Deciduous tree
- 6 ① *Salix sitchensis*  
Sitka Willow  
(Live stakes\*)  
Deciduous tree

## Recommended alternatives

*Pseudotsuga menziesii* - Douglas-fir  
*Abies grandis* - Grand Fir  
*Salix* spp. - Willow species  
*Crataegus douglasii* - Black Hawthorn  
*Frangula purshiana* - Cascara  
*Alnus rubra* - Red Alder  
*Prunus emarginata* - Bitter Cherry  
*Malus fusca* - Pacific Crabapple

## Large Shrubs

- 1 ◆ *Morella californica*  
Pacific Wax-myrtle  
Evergreen shrub
- 5 ✕ *Mahonia aquifolium*  
Tall Oregon-grape  
Evergreen shrub
- 6 ★ *Amelanchier alnifolia*  
Serviceberry  
Deciduous shrub

## Recommended alternatives

*Cornus sericea* ssp. *occidentalis* - Red-osier Dogwood  
*Physocarpus capitatus* - Pacific Ninebark  
*Lonicera involucrata* - Black Twinberry  
*Corylus cornuta* - Beaked Hazel

## Medium/low Shrubs

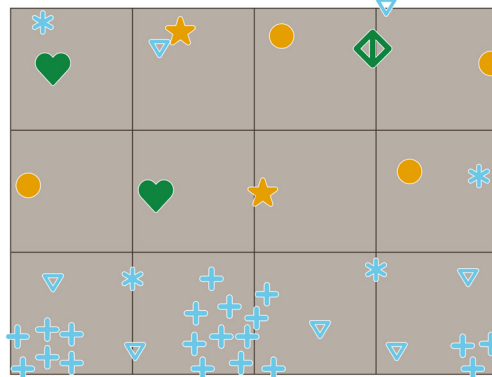
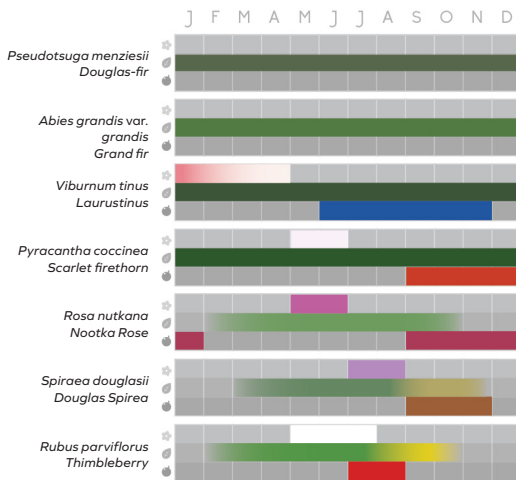
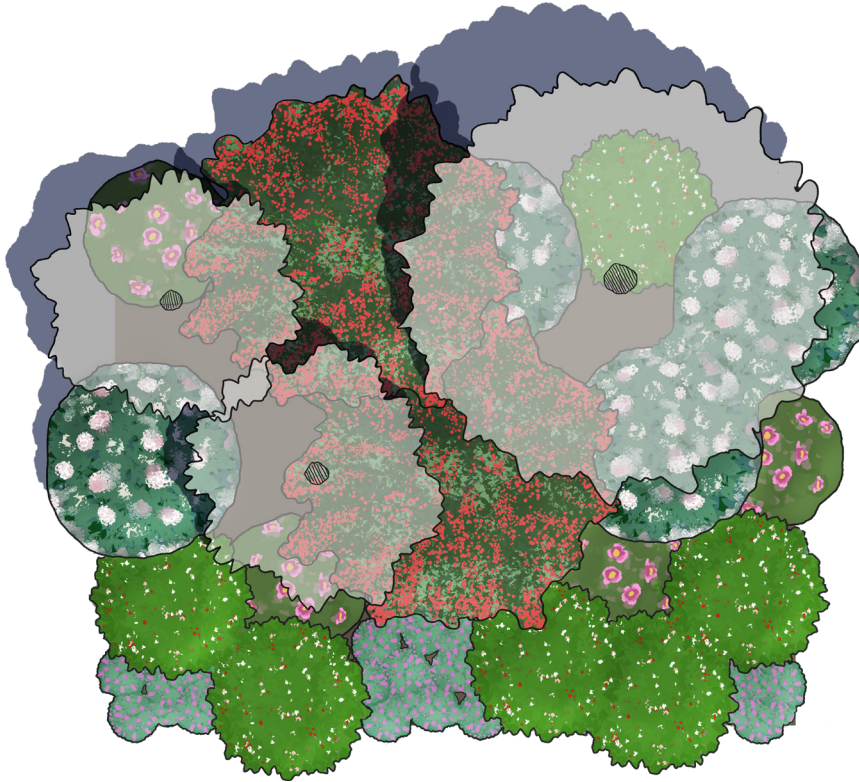
- 10 ♥ *Rosa nutkana* / *R. pisocarpa*  
Nootka or Clustered Wild Rose  
(Based on soil conditions)  
Deciduous shrub
- 10 \* *Spiraea douglasii*  
Douglas Spirea  
Deciduous shrub
- 25 + *Symphoricarpos albus*  
Snowberry  
Deciduous shrub

# Windbreak / Dust / Odor Block Template

Densely spaced - 20'x15' - 8-10 years

**Reason:** Wind protection, management of odor and/or dust, privacy

**Key Plant Characteristics:** Dense foliage, Foliage at lower & ground levels, Short/ground-hugging understory, Tall evergreen plants



## Trees

- 2 ♥ *Pseudotsuga menziesii*  
Douglas-fir  
Evergreen tree
- 1 ♦ *Abies grandis* var. *grandis*  
Grand Fir  
Deciduous tree

### Recommended alternatives

*Picea sitchensis* - Sitka Spruce (for wet conditions)  
*Arbutus unedo* - Strawberry Tree (not for wet)  
*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa* - Black Cottonwood

## Large Shrubs

- 4 ● *Viburnum tinus*  
Laurustinus  
Evergreen shrub
- 2 ★ *Pyracantha coccinea*  
Scarlet Firethorn  
Evergreen shrub

### Recommended alternatives

*Corylus cornuta* - Beaked Hazel  
*Holodiscus discolor* - Oceanspray  
*Pyracantha fortuneana* 'Graber's' - Graber's

## Medium/low Shrubs

- 4 \* *Rosa nutkana* / *R. pisocarpa*  
Nootka or Clustered Wild Rose  
(Based on soil conditions)  
Deciduous shrub
- 18 + *Spiraea douglasii*  
Douglas Spirea  
Deciduous shrub
- 6 ▽ *Rubus parviflorus*  
Thimbleberry  
Deciduous shrub

### Recommended alternatives

*Symphoricarpos albus* - Snowberry  
*Rhus trilobata* - Skunkbush Sumac

## Notes:

The focus of this goal is maintaining a diversity of plant species and multiple layers/strata that intercept windblown particles & aerosols. Some designs for odor control use hedgerows on both the upwind and downwind sides. Odor compounds on dust particles attach to leaf surfaces and are broken down by bacteria that naturally live on leaf surfaces. A diversity of leaf types in this template facilitates this process through all the seasons—note the use of tall evergreens with various leaf forms and sizes.

The choices here will result in quick coverage, using mid-sized and

low-growing plants that are equally successful in the full sun when first planted, and then adapt to shade that will be present in some parts of the design once the trees have matured. The Laurustinus offers evergreen foliage from the ground up, and may initially grow faster than the Grand Fir, but will ultimately fit below it; as the fir matures, its lower branches tend to lose foliage, offering more space and light to the Laurustinus.

Increase surface area to trap particles by arranging plants in rows with space between each.



# Pesticide Drift Interception Block Template

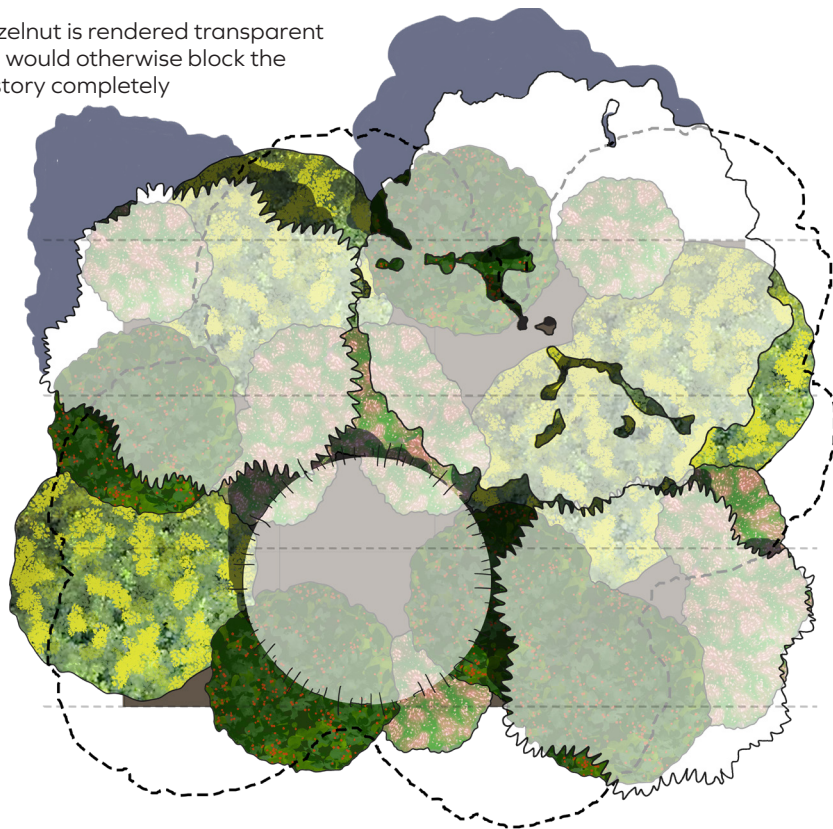
Moderately spaced - 20'x15' - 8-10 years

**Reason:** Keeping pesticide contained to spray area

**Key Plant Characteristics:** High overall optical porosity, Tall evergreen plants

**Spacing / Plant #:** Mixed height, medium density

\*the hazelnut is rendered transparent here; it would otherwise block the understory completely



## Trees

- 2 ● *Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*  
Shore Pine  
Evergreen tree
- 1 ★ *Fraxinus latifolia*  
Oregon Ash  
Deciduous tree
- 1 ▼ *Calocedrus decurrens*  
Incense Cedar  
Evergreen tree

## Recommended alternatives

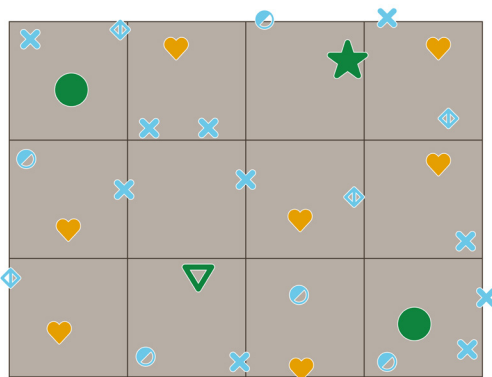
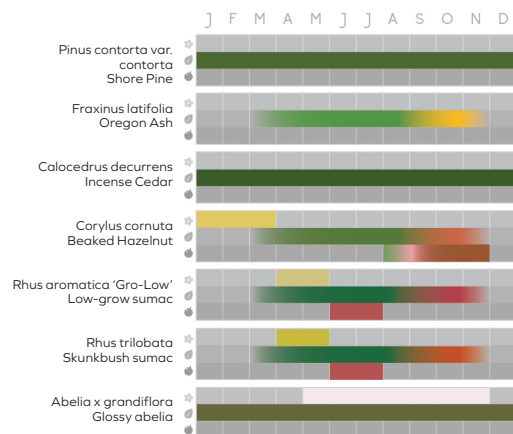
- Pseudotsuga menziesii* - Douglas-fir
- Picea sitchensis* - Sitka Spruce
- Acer glabrum* var. *douglasii* - Douglas Maple

## Large Shrubs

- 7 ♥ *Corylus cornuta*  
Beaked Hazelnut  
Deciduous shrub

## Medium/low Shrubs

- 4 ♦ *Rhus aromatica* 'Gro-Low'  
Low-grow Sumac  
Deciduous shrub
- 5 ● *Rhus trilobata*  
Skunkbush Sumac  
Deciduous shrub
- 9 ✕ *Abelia x grandiflora*  
Glossy Abelia  
Semi-evergreen shrub



## Notes:

Unlike solutions for wind, dust, or odor, keeping pesticide from drifting requires a heavily-planted, but less-foliage-dense hedgerow. More pesticide is caught when aerosols are able to pass through several layers of foliage (rather than hit a solid mass and be sent up and over the hedgerow).

Planting rows are shown on this template; leaving a little space between the trees and larger shrubs when planting increases the surface area exposed to pesticide-laden air until the hedgerow knits together (although you can trim down the rows to keep them distinct).

Plants selected for this template offer foliage coverage from the high

canopy all the way to the ground. The predominance of deciduous trees and tall shrubs, as well as conifers with more open forms when mature, will lead to maximization of each row's interception of drift before it can pass through to be intercepted and filtered by the subsequent row. The trees and large shrubs are not especially attractive to pollinators, limiting beneficial insects' exposure to pesticide drift caught in the foliage.

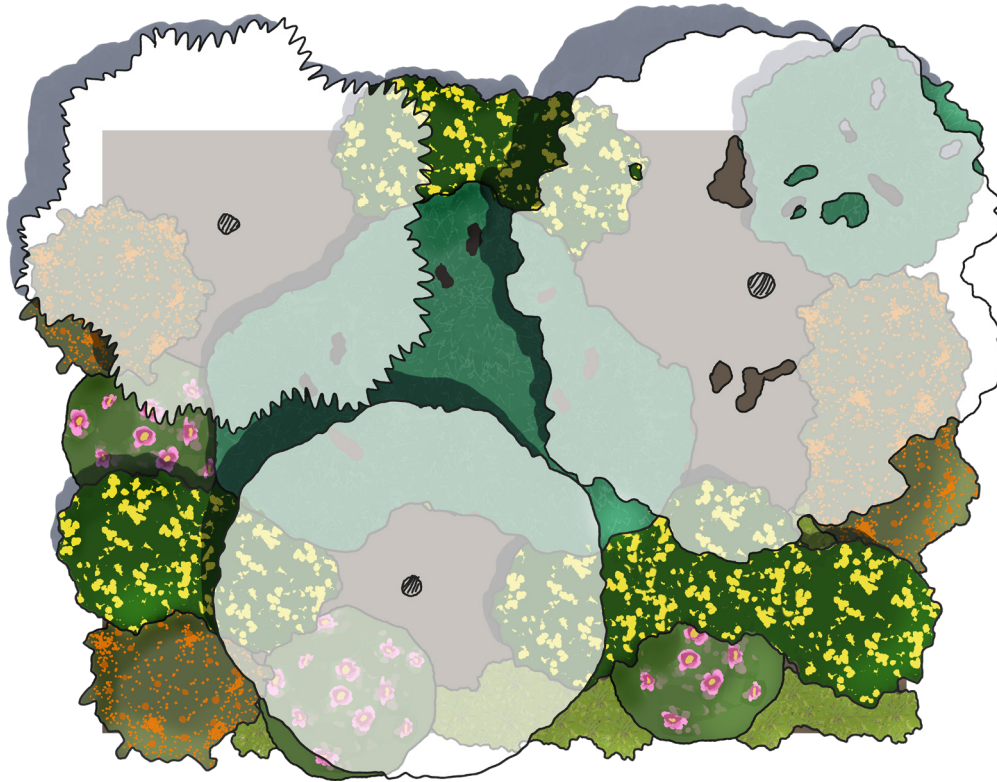
# Living Fence Block Template

Densely spaced - 20'x15' - 8-10 years

**Reason:** Livestock exclusion, privacy

**Key Plant Characteristics:** Livestock support & browse, Shade-providing / canopy-forming, Tall evergreen plants, Thicket-forming / dense woody structure, Thorns, prickles/prickly foliage, spurs

**Spacing / Plant #:** Mixed height, high density



## Trees

- 1 ● *Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*  
Shore Pine  
Evergreen tree
- 1 ♥ *Salix* spp.  
Willow species  
Deciduous tree
- 1 ▼ *Crataegus suksdorfii*  
Black Hawthorn  
Deciduous tree

## Recommended alternatives

*Malus fusca* - Pacific Crabapple  
*Fraxinus latifolia* - Oregon Ash (especially when wet)  
*Alnus rubra* - Red Alder  
*Picea sitchensis* - Sitka Spruce  
*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa* - Black Cottonwood

## Large Shrubs

- 3 + *Mahonia aquifolium*  
Tall Oregon-grape  
Evergreen shrub
- 4 \* *Morella californica*  
Pacific Wax-myrtle  
Evergreen shrub

## Recommended alternatives

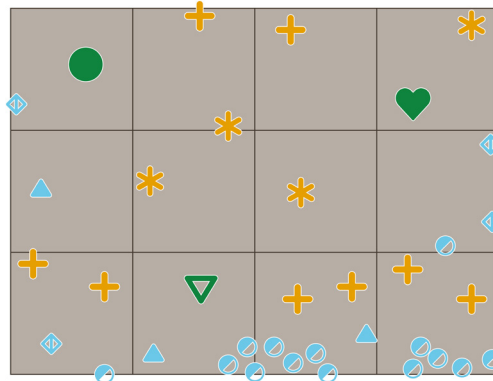
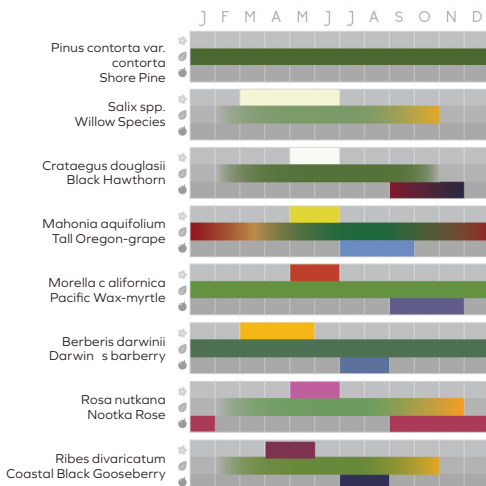
*Physocarpus capitatus* - Pacific Ninebark  
*Viburnum tinus* - Laurustinus

## Medium/low Shrubs

- 4 ◆ *Berberis darwinii*  
Darwin's Barberry  
Deciduous shrub
- 3 ▲ *Rosa nutkana* / *R. pisocarpa*  
Nootka or Clustered Wild Rose  
(Based on soil conditions)  
Deciduous shrub
- 15 ● *Ribes divaricatum*  
Coastal Black Gooseberry  
Deciduous shrub

## Recommended alternatives

*Rubus parviflorus* - Thimbleberry  
*Symphoricarpos albus* - Snowberry



## Notes:

A living fence (aka shelterbelt) can provide a few very different benefits for livestock. A core of dense, browse-deterrent, thicket-forming shrubs works as a barrier, while a palatable edge provides forage with needed minerals and nutrients. Willow bark provides selenium, zinc, and salicin (an analgesic); hazel contains copper; many trees contain condensed tannins, which provide protein and parasite control.<sup>64</sup>

As the hedgerow matures, lower branches may become sparser as lower branches get shaded from above. Maintain density and ensure the thicket qualities that form a barrier are preserved in the lower levels of the planting over time by planting species recommended on the Sortable Plant Options Table under category 4. "Understory Shrubs/Ferns for Shade."

In addition to inclusion of plants that provide beneficial browse, **exclude** plants that are potentially harmful to livestock. Avoid including both wild

and cultivated cherries & plums (*Prunus* spp.); apples & crabapples (*Malus* spp.); and pears (*Pyrus* spp.). These three genera contain cyanogenic glycosides, chemical compounds that release hydrogen cyanide when chewed or digested (see Appendix C).

## Design tips:

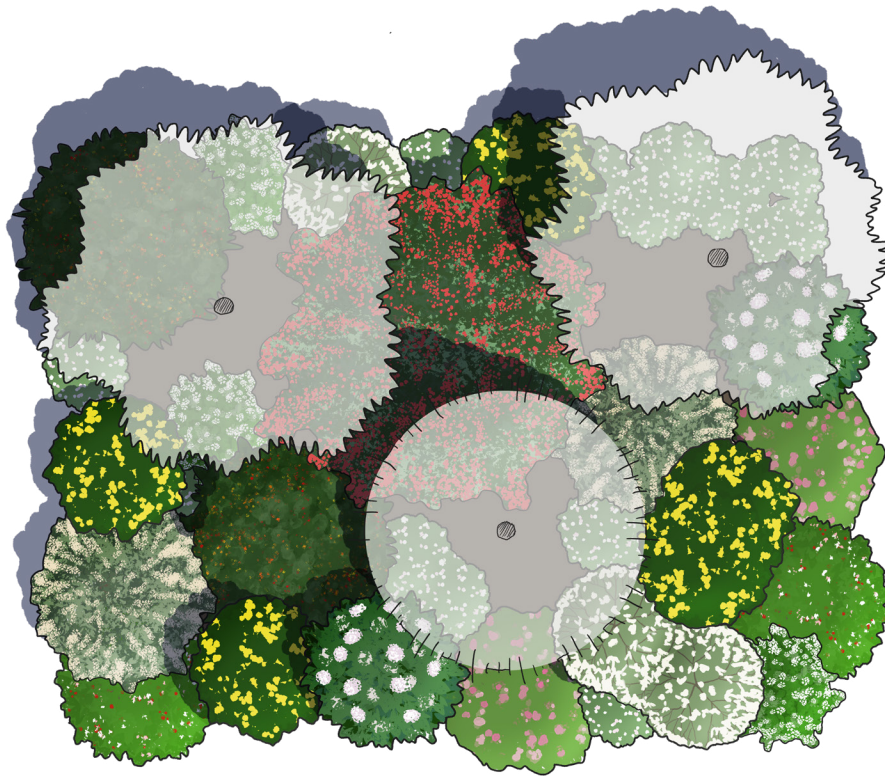
- Place along paddock divisions & perpendicular to the prevailing winds.
- Living fences designed for shading are best oriented east to west, but for winter protection, north-to-south orientation is best. However, if winter protection is needed but the only possible orientation runs east to west, then favor planting more deciduous shrubs and trees to prevent frost pockets and allow more sunlight.
- Gaps from underperforming, dead or dying plants undermine the hedgerow's function and must be replanted with fast-growing species immediately.



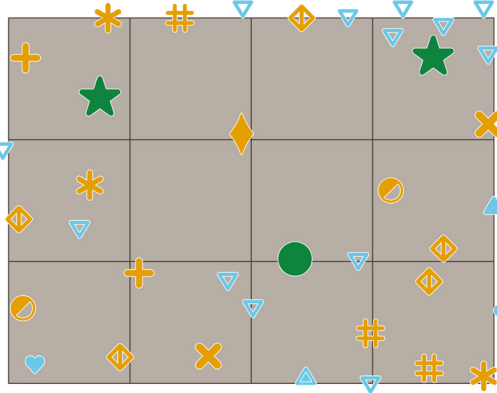
# Close to Home / "Top Picks"

Densely spaced - 20'x15' - 8-10 years

**Reason:** If you're between "types," aren't sure what suits your needs, or want diversity for viewing wildlife from your home, these are our favorite plants for growth, benefits, beauty, and are widely available for sale.



	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i> Shore Pine	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> Incense Cedar	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> 'Compacta' Dwarf Strawberry Tree	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> Serviceberry	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> Oceanspray	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> Tall Oregon-grape	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> Pacific Ninebark	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> Scarlet firethorn	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i> Red-flowering Currant	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i> Mock orange	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Snowberry	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> Thimbleberry	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█



## Trees

- 2 ★ *Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*  
Shore Pine  
Large evergreen tree
- 1 ● *Calocedrus decurrens*  
Incense Cedar  
Large evergreen tree

## Large Shrubs

- 2 + *Arbutus unedo* 'Compacta'  
Dwarf Strawberry Tree  
Evergreen shrub
- 3 # *Amelanchier alnifolia*  
Serviceberry  
Deciduous shrub
- 2 ● *Holodiscus discolor*  
Oceanspray  
Deciduous shrub
- 5 ◆ *Mahonia aquifolium*  
Tall Oregon-grape  
Evergreen shrub
- 2 ✕ *Physocarpus capitatus*  
Pacific Ninebark  
Deciduous shrub
- 1 ◆ *Pyracantha coccinea*  
Scarlet firethorn  
Deciduous shrub
- 3 \* *Philadelphus lewisii*  
Mock orange  
Deciduous shrub
- 2 ▲ *Ribes sanguineum*  
Red-flowering Currant  
Deciduous shrub

## Medium/low Shrubs

- 14 ▽ *Symphoricarpos albus*  
Snowberry  
Deciduous shrub
- 2 ♥ *Rubus parviflorus*  
Thimbleberry  
Deciduous shrub

### Recommended alternatives

- Rosa nutkana* - Nootka Rose
- Rosa pisocarpa* - Clustered Wild Rose
- Viburnum* spp - Deciduous Viburnum
- Berberis thunbergii* - Japanese barberry

## Notes:

This template features a collection of favorite "tried-and-true" hedgerow plants that are adaptable for a wide variety of settings. The plant selection would support multiple benefits, including a privacy screen, protection from wind, habitat for pollinators and birds, and year-round color and beauty.

It's a great choice to place near a residence, as an alternative "fence" near a property line or to buffer from a roadway, or near vegetable

gardens to support pollinators, beneficial insects, and other pest enemies.

Our food-crop add-on design would further enhance this template, as this hedgerow would provide a backdrop for rows of dwarf fruit trees or berries. Further, this hedgerow could provide structure for a small crop of hops or vines that attract pollinators.

# Helsing Junction Farm

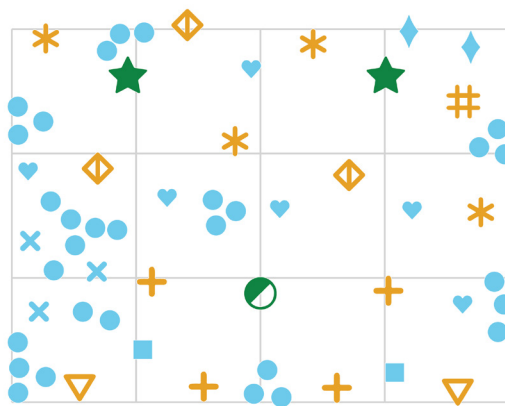
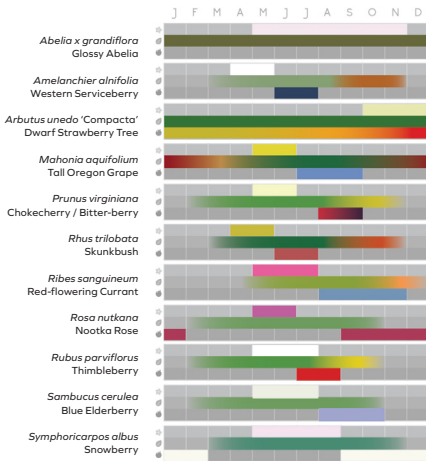
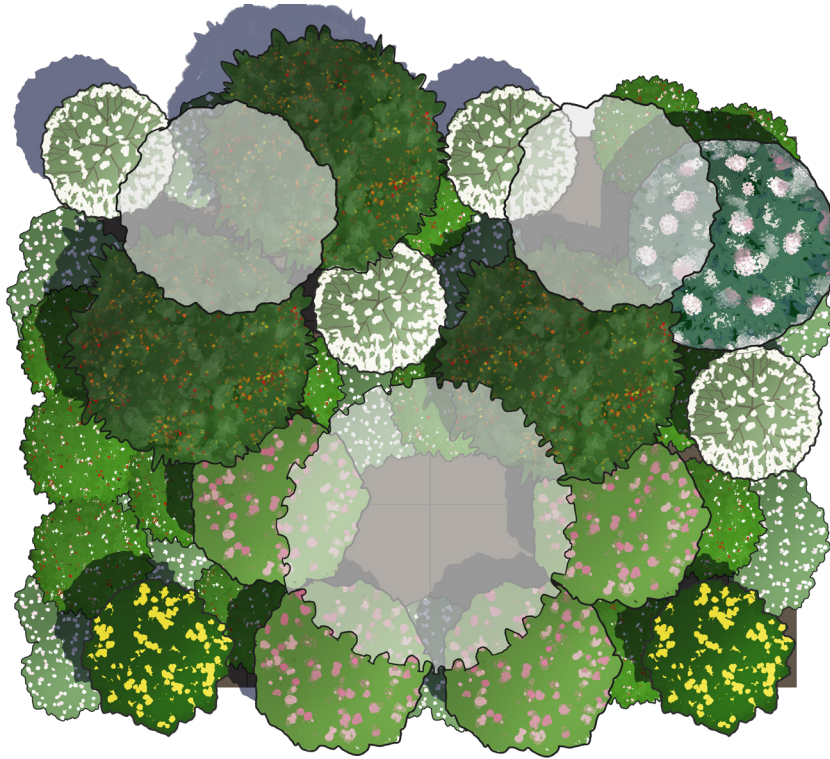
## Block Type A

Densely spaced - 20'x15' - 8-10 years

**Reasons:** Habitat for wildlife, pollinators, and natural pest enemies, Windbreak, Shade

**Key Plant Characteristics:** Berries, fruit & nuts, Foliage at lower & ground levels, Larval hosts, Pollinator attracting, Shoulder-season blooming, Thicket-forming / dense woody structure

**Spacing / Plant #:** Mixed height, high density



### Trees

- 1 ● *Prunus virginiana*  
Chokecherry / Bitter-berry  
Deciduous tree
- 2 ★ *Sambucus cerulea*  
Blue Elderberry  
Deciduous shrub

### Recommended alternatives

*Acer glabrum* - Douglas Maple  
*Viburnum x burkwoodii* - Burkwood Viburnum

### Large Shrubs

- 3 ◆ *Arbutus unedo* 'Compacta'  
Dwarf Strawberry Tree  
Evergreen shrub
- 4 + *Ribes sanguineum*  
Red-flowering Currant  
Deciduous shrub
- 4 \* *Amelanchier alnifolia*  
Western Serviceberry  
Deciduous shrub
- 1 # *Viburnum tinus*  
Laurustinus  
Evergreen shrub
- 2 ▽ *Mahonia aquifolium*  
Tall Oregon Grape  
Evergreen shrub

### Recommended alternatives

*Osmanthus x burkwoodii* - Burkwood Osmanthus  
*Aronia melanocarpa* - Black Chokeberry  
*Holodiscus discolor* - Ocean Spray

### Medium/low Shrubs

- 2 ■ *Abelia x grandiflora*  
Glossy Abelia  
Semi-evergreen shrub
- 2 ◆ *Rhus trilobata*  
Skunkbush  
Deciduous shrub
- 3 ✕ *Rosa nutkana*  
Nootka Rose  
Deciduous shrub
- 6 ♥ *Rubus parviflorus*  
Thimbleberry  
Deciduous shrub
- 30 ● *Symphoricarpos albus*  
Snowberry  
Deciduous shrub

### Notes:

This template was designed to provide a windbreak, shade, and habitat for a specific farm site, planted back and forth with the Helsing Junction Farm "Block Type B" to test different densities and, in that other block, herbaceous perennials.



# Helsing Junction Farm

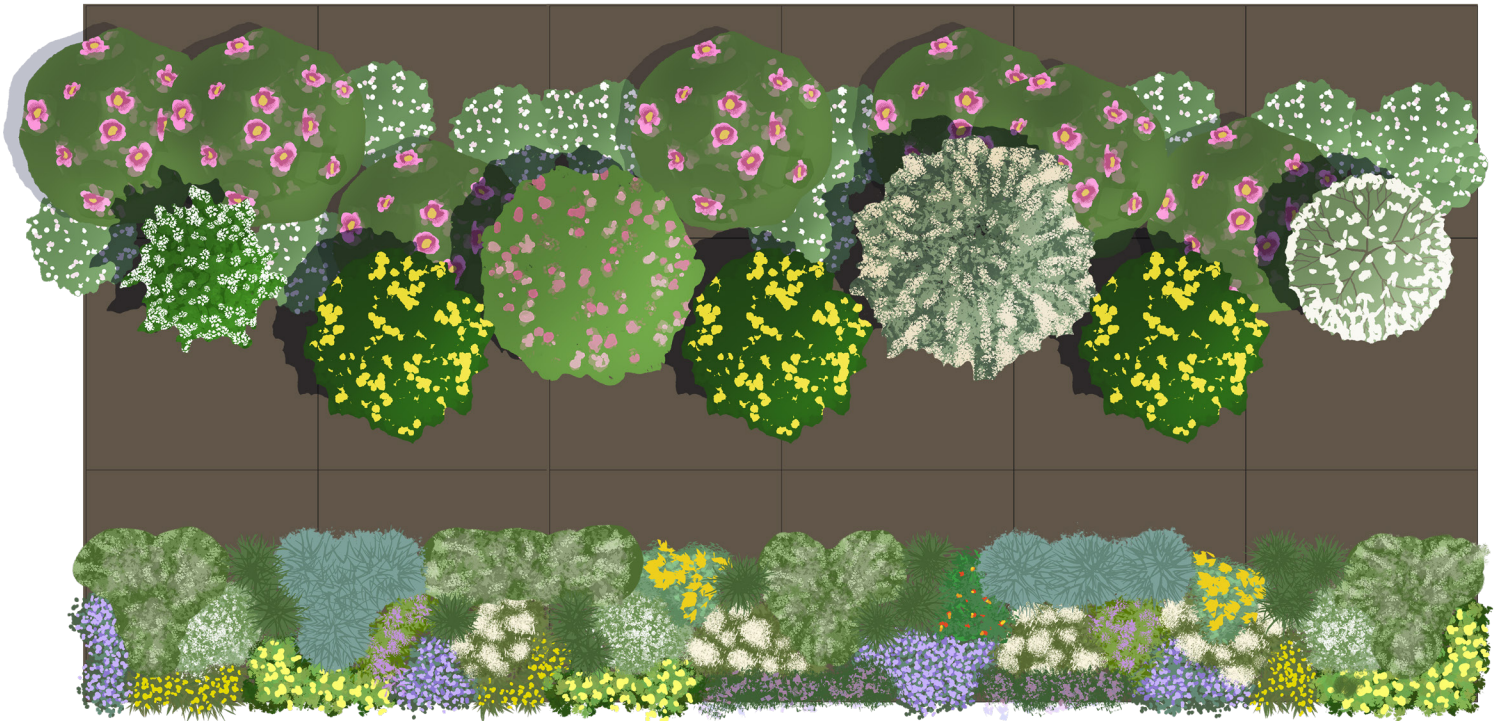
## Block Type B

Moderately spaced - 30'x15' - 8-10 years

**Reasons:** Habitat for wildlife, pollinators, and natural pest enemies, Windbreak, Shade

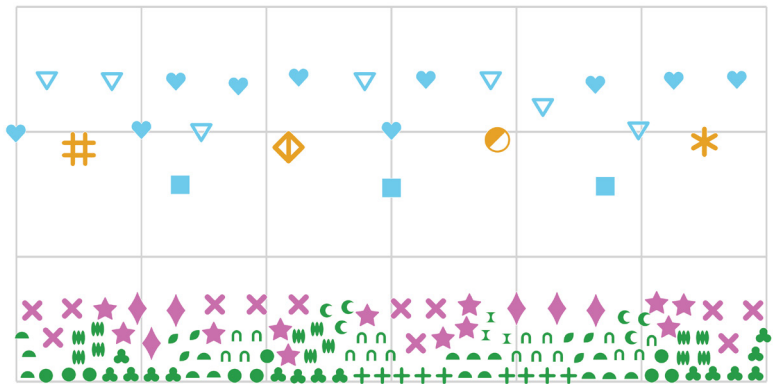
**Key Plant Characteristics:** Berries, fruit & nuts, Evergreen plants, Foliage at lower & ground levels, Larval hosts, Pollinator attracting, Shoulder-season blooming, Thicket-forming / dense structure

**Spacing / Plant #:** Mid-low height, mid density



### Notes:

This template has a woody strip only 7-8 feet deep to provide a windbreak, shade, and habitat, then a mowable break before an herbaceous strip designed, with help from the Xerces society, specifically for pollinators.



### Large Shrubs

- 1 # *Philadelphus lewisii*  
Mock Orange  
Deciduous shrub
- 1 ◆ *Ribes sanguineum*  
Red-flowering Currant  
Deciduous shrub
- 1 \* *Amelanchier alnifolia*  
Western Serviceberry  
Deciduous shrub
- 1 ● *Holodiscus discolor*  
Ocean Spray  
Deciduous shrub
- 3 ■ *Mahonia aquifolium*  
Tall Oregon Grape  
Evergreen shrub

### Medium/low Shrubs

- ▽ *Rosa nutkana*  
Nootka Rose  
Deciduous shrub
- ♥ *Symphoricarpos albus*  
Snowberry  
Deciduous shrub

### Herbaceous

- 12 ✕ *Koeleria macrantha*  
Prairie June Grass  
Grass
- 3 ◆ *Elymus glaucus*  
Blue Wildrye  
Grass
- 12 ★ *Festuca roemerii*  
Roemer's Fescue  
Grass
- 9 + *Armeria maritima*  
Sea Thrift  
Evergreen perennial
- 9 ● *Eriophyllum lanatum*  
Oregon Sunshine  
Herbaceous perennial
- 15 ♣ *Potentilla gracilis*  
Slender Cinquefoil  
Herbaceous perennial
- 15 ● *Erigeron speciosus*  
Showy Fleabane  
Herbaceous perennial
- 6 ● *Penstemon serrulatus*  
Cascade Penstemon  
Semi-evergreen perennial
- 18 ∩ *Achillea millefolium*  
Common Yarrow  
Herbaceous perennial
- 12 ■ *Anaphalis margaritacea*  
Pearly Everlasting  
Herbaceous perennial
- 3 I *Aquilegia formosa*  
Western Columbine  
Herbaceous perennial
- 6 C *Solidago lepida*  
Western Goldenrod  
Herbaceous perennial