

Sample plant palette for vegetated screen

Plants outlined in green are Wire Zone Compatible (WZ ✓); the rest are subject to location-specific approval. Plants will be installed at less mature heights than shown below.



Four-season interest; edible summer fruit; evergreen foliage



Great early-spring flowers with fragrance; glossy, dark evergreen foliage



Flowers mid-June; evergreen foliage



Evergreen or semi-evergreen shrub; pink/white blooms begin in May and continue through summer



Small, evergreen leaves; can be sheared or left to grow in loose mounds



Upright form; can be sheared; evergreen needle-like leaves



Tight, pyramidal, evergreen form



Evergreen foliage, often blue-green color; cultivars in columnar and pyramidal forms



Dark, evergreen foliage; fragrant blue / purple blooms



Plant Characteristics Legend

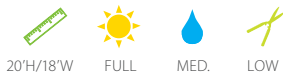
Approximate Mature Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

Plants outlined in green are Wire Zone Compatible (WZ ✓); the rest are subject to location-specific approval. Plants will be installed at less mature heights than shown below.



Dense, compact round tree; tolerant of urban settings; does not produce fruit/seeds



Lace-like leaves in green or purple, mounding form, attractive branching pattern



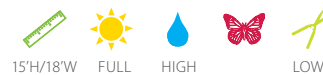
Star-shaped white flowers, attractive fall color; edible fruit



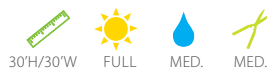
Small tree or deciduous shrub; blooms yellow October - December



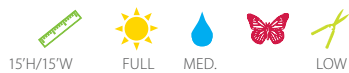
Disease resistant; pink flowers in June



Deciduous tree with nice fall color; exfoliating bark on mature trees



Small deciduous tree with pink or white blossoms in spring; weeping variety pictured



Compact deciduous tree with white flowers; golden fall color



Compact, deciduous tree with white flowers which bloom May - June



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Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

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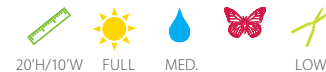
Small, rounded, upright spreading canopy; purple foliage; hardy with strong trunk and branch form



Upright, moderately spreading canopy; four-season interest; vibrant white flowers and vivid red fall color



Slow-growing, deciduous small tree; attractive, fragrant, flowers in spring



Deciduous, small tree; purple foliage changing to green/red/orange in fall; pink flowers in spring



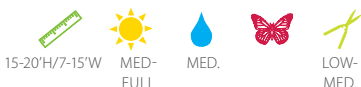
A gracefully spreading small tree with excellent long-lasting fall color



Evergreen leaves; compact, narrow form; large, white blossoms



Cultivars come in a variety of forms with various foliage and flower colors



Deciduous foliage; often multi-stemmed with upright form; nice fall color



Large, white plumes of flowers smother the branches in early spring; round upright canopy



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Sample plant palette for edible landscape

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Multi-stemmed deciduous shrub; cross pollination required



Deciduous; spreading form; cross pollination not needed



Deciduous small tree; requires pollination; many proven varieties in PNW



Trained table apple to grow horizontally; great for small spaces



Relatively low-maintenance fruit tree; some self-pollinating varieties available



Deciduous dwarf tree; numerous varieties from sweet to bitter (pie cherry)



Deciduous tree; requires cross-pollination



Best in acidic, well-drained soils; cross-pollination recommended



Slow-growing evergreen shrub; edible, small dark berries in late summer



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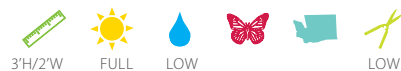
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Sample plant palette for pollinator landscapes

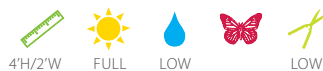
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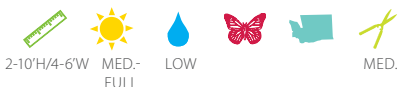
Herbaceous perennial; attracts butterflies; blooms June - September



Herbaceous perennial; attracts birds and butterflies; blooms June - August



Evergreen shrub with winter interest; attracts bees; blooms in May



Deciduous shrub; attracts bees; blooms June - August



Deciduous shrub; attracts bees; blooms July - August



Herbaceous perennial; attracts butterflies, bees; blooms June - August



Broadleaf deciduous; attracts bees; blooms May - June



Herbaceous perennial; attracts butterflies; blooms September - October



Deciduous shrub; attracts butterflies; blooms June - July



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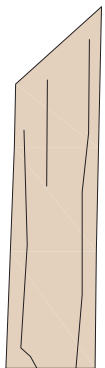
Photo credits available upon request.

Sample habitat snag features

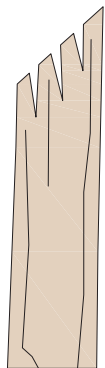


A habitat snag is an alternative where the lower portion of the tree remains. The upper portion of the tree is removed and the tree is then 5 feet to 15 feet above the ground. The coronet cut (see below) at the top of the tree can then provide habitat for birds, amphibians, bees, bats and small mammals as it decomposes in place.

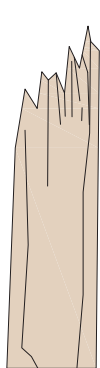
How the habitats are created



Step one



Step two



Step three



Photo example

Coronet cut notes:

A coronet cut is a technique for producing a natural fracture effect in cut stub ends:

1. Cut at an angle to height as individually confirmed in the field by restoration consultant;
2. After slicing, cut down into the tree to create crevices at the top; and
3. Cut further by "bouncing" the chain saw on the top to create multiple incisions to encourage decay and colonization by insects and fungi.

Chain saw / tool notes:

1. Use biodegradable bar and chain oil such as "motion lotion" or "Stihl."

(Brown, Timothy K. 2002. Creating and Maintaining Wildlife, Insect, and Fish Habitat Structures in Dead Wood. U.S. Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-GTR-181; Missouri Department of Conservation. 1994. Forest and Wildlife Benefits on Private Land, Snags and Den Trees.)