



ATTRACTING WILDLIFE



How to Attract Wildlife

There are hundreds of plants to choose from but if you want to attract wildlife to your garden you should choose native species which are more suited to your local climate.

By choosing from a variety of native plants, you will increase the number of different wildlife species which will be attracted to your garden, as well as being aesthetically pleasing to look at. Plants with berries, fruits and seeds will attract birds and those with nectar and pollen will also attract butterflies, bees and other types of insects.

Providing a sanctuary for wild animals can be as simple as planting native plants. Native plants provide the food and shelter that animals depend on for survival. It is truly amazing how quickly local bird and animal populations can rebound and flourish when suitable food and shelter are provided.

How to Create A Wildlife Friendly Garden

- Provide Food for Wildlife - Planting native forbs, shrubs and trees is the easiest way to provide the foliage, nectar, pollen, berries, seeds and nuts that many species of wildlife require to survive and thrive.
- Supply Water for Wildlife - Wildlife need sources of clean water for many purposes, including drinking, bathing and reproduction.
- Create Coverage for Wildlife - Wildlife require places to hide in order to feel safe from people, predators and raise their young. Incorporate nesting boxes in with native plants can create an inviting and safe place for species.



- Eliminate Invasive Species - Control unwanted vegetation that typically only provides habitat to other non natives. This allows native flora and fauna to flourish.
- Garden Green - How you maintain your garden or landscape can have an important effect on the health of the soil, air, water and habitat for native wildlife. Reducing chemical use, composting, mulching and reducing turf grass in your yard are important steps to greener gardening.



NATIVE PLANTS FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT

American Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*)

- Height: 12-15' / Spread: 8-12'

Big Leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)

- Height: 80' / Spread: 30'

Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata*)

- Height: 30' / Spread: 20'

Black Hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*)

- Height: 30' / Spread: 20'

Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus caerulea*)

- Height: 20' / Spread: 20'

Cascara (*Frangula purshiana*)

- Height: 20' / Spread: 15'

Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*)

- Height: 20' / Spread: 10'

Douglas Spirea (*Spiraea douglasii*)

- Height: 6' / Spread: 4'

Indian Plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*)

- Height: 10' / Spread: 6'

Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*)

- Height: 10' / Spread: 8'

Nootka Rose (*Rosa nutkana*)

- Height: 6' / Spread: 3'

Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*)

- Height: 10' / Spread: 10'

Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*)

- Height: 60' / Spread: 20'

Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)

- Height: 8' / Spread: 6'

Pacific Crabapple (*Malus fusca*)

- Height: 30' / Spread: 15'

Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)

- Height: 50' / Spread: 35'

Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)

- Height: 80' / Spread: 15'

Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*)

- Height: 10' / Spread: 10'

Red Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)

- Height: 10' / Spread: 6'

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)

- Height: 20' / Spread: 10'

Rocky Mountain Maple (*Acer glabrum*)

- Height: 25' / Spread: 15'

Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)

- Height: 10' / Spread: 6'

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)

- Height: 15' / Spread: 15'

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)

- Height: 8' / Spread: 6'

Twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*)

- Height: 8' / Spread: 6'

Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)

- Height: 20' / Spread: 10'

Woods Rose (*Rosa woodsii*)

- Height: 8' / Spread: 6'