Native Hedges

How do I use native plants as hedges?
A guide for planning, installation, and maintenance of native hedges

Native plants can be used as hedges to create privacy, reduce noise and wind. Exotic thin evergreens require more maintenance, provide less habitat, and require more inputs. Some exotic hedges have chemicals that prevent native plants from growing.

What are my goals?
- Evergreen screens, windbreaks, fence replacements, wildlife, and/or pollinators.
- A native plant thorny fence can have costs competitive to a chain link fence.

How do I plan my area?
- Measure the length, width, and height of your area.
- Space plants based on mature size, from 1 to several ft apart

How do I prepare my area?
- Remove weedy plants such as blackberry before planting.
- Check soil for compaction and drainage.
- Check for sun exposure.

What plants should I use?
- Flowering shrubs for pollinators.
- Fruiting shrubs for wildlife.
- Evergreen shrubs for year-round hedges.

How do I maintain my hedges?
- Avoid over pruning, only prune when required for safety and when untidy.
- Irrigate the first season, apply mulch to retain water and reduce weeds
- Check for weeds regularly

Go Natives! Website https://gonativesnursery.com/	How About A Hedgerow?, Washington Native Plant Society	A Guide to Hedgerows: Plantings That Enhance Biodiversity, Sustainability and Functionality, OSU Extension Service	Hedgerow Planting for Pollinators, Xerces Society

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evergreen huckleberry
Vaccinium ovatum
part shade-shade, dry-moist

red-osier dogwood
Cornus sericea
sun-shade, moist-wet

oceanspray
Holodiscus discolor
sun-shade, dry-moist

red flowering currant
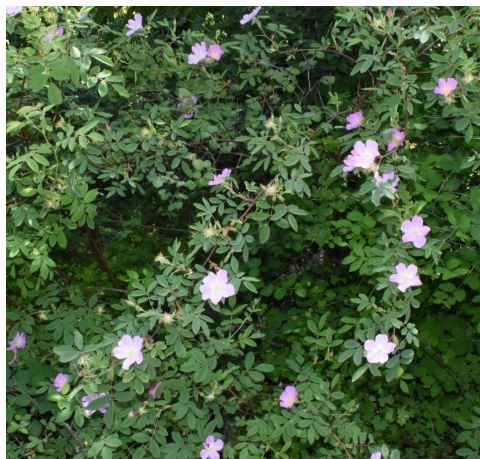*Ribes sanguineum*
sun-part shade, dry-moist

Pacific wax-myrtle
Morella californica
sun-part shade, dry-moist

snowberry
Symphoricarpos albus
sun-shade, dry-moist

tall Oregon-grape
Mahonia aquifolium
sun-shade, dry-wet

Nootka rose
Rosa nutkana
sun-part shade, moist-wet

osoberry
Oemleria cerasiformis
part shade-shade, dry-moist