

Table 1








SCHOOL GARDEN PLANT LIST and plant care notes										Items in green are Pacific Northwest Native plants.
Client:	Owl and the Dove School									
Date:	Summer 2023									
Plant list by:	Mulysa Melco									
Map Key	Image	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maintenance Notes	Height	Width	Light	Water	Seasonal Interest/Bloom time	Cautions
		Allium	<i>Allium var.</i>	Plant as a bulb in fall, in groups between the other flowers. Cut off dead flower stalk in summer, allow leaves to dry out naturally.	36"	12"	sun	well-drained	Purple globes in summer. Excellent cut or dried flower. Deer resistant.	Related to onions and garlic. Considered mildly toxic.
		Compact strawberry tree	<i>Arbutus unedo 'Compacta'</i>	Prune naturally in late winter and/or after flowering. Can be grown as hedge.	6-8'	6-8'	sun to part shade	average, well-drained	Evergreen. Spring white flowers, edible red berries in summer/fall. Attractive rust-colored bark.	Non-toxic.
1		Wild ginger	<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Water regularly.	6"	12-18"	shade	average to moist	Native. Ground cover, good for erosion control. Look for the intricate, reddish flowers under the leaves in spring.	Non-toxic.
2		Bronze sedge	<i>Carex comans</i>	Cut back dry tips in spring as needed. Do not cut to ground.	24"	24-36"	sun to pt.	average to dry or moist	Neat mound of fine, metallic bronze foliage. Evergreen.	Non-toxic.
3		Victoria California Lilac	<i>Ceanothus 'Victoria'</i>	Prune naturally after blooming to control size. Do not shear. Can be limbed up into a small tree form.	6-10'	6-10'	sun to light shade	average, drought-tolerant	Evergreen. Bright blue flowers in spring. Great for bees. Fixes nitrogen.	Non-toxic.

		Evergreen Clematis 'Snowdrift' (to be removed)	<i>Clematis armandii</i>	Prune out unwanted stems after flowering. Pinch buds to control growth. Keep root area shaded. Fast grower.	10-20'	varies	sun to part shade	average	White flowers in early spring. Evergreen foliage is great for screening.	Considered mildly toxic, can cause dermatitis.
		Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Prune in late winter as needed. Drought stress, disturbance, excess summer water, and other stress makes dogwoods susceptible to fungal diseases such as anthracnose.	20-30'	15-20'	sun to part shade	average, regular summer water	Showy flower bracts in spring followed by clusters of red fruit. Native to SE United States.	Not edible but considered non-toxic. Foliage may cause minor dermatitis.
		Purple smokebush	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i> 'Royal Purple' or similar	Prune in late winter. Can be cut back hard to control size and produce a flush of colorful, large-leaved growth. Or can be pruned as a standard (tree form.)	10-12'	12-15'	sun	average	Dark purple foliage turns burgundy in fall. Attractive fluffy seed pods in fall.	
		Crococsmia	<i>Crococsmia variety</i>	Cut to ground when leaves turn brown, divide clumps as needed	2-3'	3'	sun	average - moist	Attracts hummingbirds. Good cut flower.	Non-toxic.
4		Crocus	<i>Crocus species</i>	Plant in fall. Feed in fall and spring with organic bulb food.	6"	3"	sun to light shade	average, well-drained	Early spring blooms herald spring. Good for bees.	Non-toxic. Autumn crocus, <i>Colchicum autumnale</i> , however is very toxic.
		Burning Bush, Winged euonymus	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Prune to thin or shape in late winter. Do not shear. Provide good air circulation and adequate light to prevent powdery mildew.	6-12'	6-10'	sun to light shade	average	Subtle green flowers in spring followed by small pink fruits. Fantastic red/purple fall color. Interesting, winged/corky branches.	Considered mildly toxic if ingested in large quantities.
		Cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cut back old growth in late fall or early spring. Sap can cause skin irritation: wear gloves and use caution when handling.	24"	24"	sun to part shade	well-drained	Fine, reddish foliage with chartreuse blooms in summer/fall.	Mildly toxic. Sap can cause dermatitis.

		Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annua</i>	Cut back dead stalks in winter.	varies, usually 6' tall	24-36"	sun	average to regular water	Cheerful, bright yellow flowers produce edible seeds and oil. Can be used for borders and screens in the garden.	Non-toxic.
		Hosta	<i>Hosta hyb.</i>	Clean up dead leaves in late winter/early spring. Protect from snails and slugs. Feed regularly during growing season.	varies	varies	shade to part shade	average to moist, well drained	White or lavender flowers in summer. Large attractive foliage spring to fall.	Non-toxic.
		Hops	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Trim in early spring and during summer if desired. Provide wires or other support for the vines to grow up.	10-20'	5'	sun to pt.	average	Green foliage, hops in late summer-fall. Dies back to the ground each winter and quickly re-sprouts. Used medicinally and to flavor beer and ciders.	Non-toxic.
5		Creeping St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Trim back or mow to ground level in spring every few years or when it needs refreshing.	12-18"	12-24"	sun to light shade	average, drought-tolerant	Yellow blooms in summer. Great ground cover. Medicinal, can be toxic.	Toxic, can cause dermatitis.
6		Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Trim after flowering to keep compact.	12"	23-36"	sun to light shade	average	Evergreen foliage. Great in rock gardens or trailing over walls. White flowers bloom late winter through spring attract bees.	Can cause contact dermatitis.
7		Douglas iris	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Cut back dead stalks in winter	12-24"	12-24"	sun to part shade	average to moist, well-drained	Native. White to purple spring blooms. Great rain garden plant.	Mildly toxic if ingested. Can cause contact dermatitis.
8		Spreading rush, California grey rush	<i>Juncus patens</i>	Cut back in spring if it needs to be tidied up. Divide when clumps become crowded and die out in the center.	24"	24"	sun to part shade	average to moist or seasonally wet	Native. Evergreen stems with waxy, grey-green appearance. Beautiful in rain gardens or planters.	Non-toxic.

10		Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula sp.</i>	Prune off flowers after bloom time. Shear lightly to keep compact. Replace when overgrown and leggy (4-5 yrs.)	24"	24"	sun	well-drained	Evergreen grey foliage, fragrant. Showy purple flowers all summer. Attracts bees.	Non-toxic.
11		Lavender, Spanish	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	Plant in well-drained soil. Cut back stalks after flowering.	12-36"	12-36"	sun	well-drained	Evergreen grey foliage, fragrant. Also called butterfly lavender. Attracts bees.	Non-toxic.
12		Lithodora 'Grace Ward'	<i>Lithodora diffusa</i>	Shear after blooming for fuller growth. Likes well-drained soil.	6-12"	12-24"	sun to light shade	average, regular summer water	Evergreen foliage. Good in rock gardens or on walls. Bright blue flowers in early summer.	Non-toxic.
		Large leaf lupin	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Reseeds easily, seedlings are easy to pull.	24-36"	12-24"	sun to part shade	average to moist, well-drained	Native. Purple spring-summer blooms. Great rain garden plant. Nitrogen fixer – feeds the soil and surrounding plants. Host plant for butterflies.	Toxic if ingested. Seeds are poisonous.
		Evergreen magnolia	<i>Magnolia species</i>	Needs minimal pruning. Remove broken or crossing branches at any time.	20- 30'	20'	sun	average	Evergreen, glossy leaves have soft rust-colored fuzz on the underside. Large white fragrant flowers in summer.	Non-toxic. However the fruits are not considered edible.
13		Creeping Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Can be cut back after flowering to tidy up winter damage and keep it lower.	12-36"	24-36"	sun to part shade	average to dry	Native. Evergreen. Yellow flowers in late winter attract hummingbirds and bush-tits. Edible but tart blue berries in summer. High in Vit. C. Medicinal. Good for erosion control.	Non-toxic.
		Lemon balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Spreads by runner to form small colonies. Spreads by seed.	24"	24"	sun to light shade	average to dry or moist, well-drained	Lemon-scented leaves are good for herbal/medicinal teas and drinks. Small white flowers attract pollinators.	Non-toxic.

		Mint	<i>Mentha</i>	Plant in contained area to control spread. Pinch back or harvest regularly to keep from flowering.	24-36"	24"	sun to pt.	moist, well-drained	Fragrant foliage. Lavender flowers. Good for bees. Edible and medicinal.	Non-toxic.
14		Grape Hyacinth	<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	Divide clumps in fall if crowding occurs. Deadhead before seeds mature if you prefer them not to spread quickly.	6-8"	12"	sun to light shade	average, well-drained	Early spring bloomer with clusters of blue/purple flowers. Fragrant. Good cut flower.	Toxic.
		Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina</i>	Trim lightly to shape in summer if needed. Every several years prune off oldest stems at the ground in late winter to keep fresh growth coming up and prevent top heaviness. Prune suckering stems at ground as plant ages.	6-10'	6-8'	sun to light shade	average, drought-tolerant	Semi-evergreen. White flowers in summer. Red berries are very ornamental.	Toxic to humans and pets, esp. berries. They contain cyanide compounds that can kill.
15		Daffodil	<i>Narcissus sp.</i>	Divide clumps in fall if crowding occurs.	24"	24"	sun to light shade	average	Bright yellow mid-spring blooms. Fragrant. Great cutting flower. Deer resistant.	Bulbs and all other plant parts are mildly toxic. Can cause dermatitis.
16		Black mondo grass	<i>Ophiopogon planiscapus 'Nigrescens'</i>	Tidy up in spring by cutting back ragged leaves. Stalks can be deadheaded after flowering if desired.	12"	12-24"	sun or part shade	average to moist	Evergreen, black foliage, pale lavender flowers in late spring. Shiny black fruits are ornamental. Forms a nice groundcover.	Non-toxic.
17		Japanese spurge	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Cut back rangy growth in spring if needed.	8"	Spreads slowly to form small patches.	part shade	average	Evergreen. White flowers in early spring feed the first butterflies.	Considered non-toxic.
		Yellow groove bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aureo 'Spectabilis'</i>	Install root barrier in ground when planting or plant in sturdy container. Fertilize in spring. Thin out old canes at the ground when crowded.	25'	running	sun to light shade	average	Gold and green striped stems, some with a zig-zag habit. Culms to 2" wide. Makes a tall, narrow screen.	Non-toxic.

18		Pacific ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Prune out a few old branches each winter to rejuvenate.	6-9'	4-6'	shade to part shade	average to moist or seasonally wet	Native. White flowers in spring, reddish seed clusters. Older bark exfoliates into a white/rust pattern. Good pollinator and bird plant. Works well in rain gardens.	
		Pine	<i>Pinus</i>	Prune to shape in spring if needed. Does not resprout from old wood so prune judiciously. New growth can be candled to limit size.	varies	varies	sun	average, well drained	Evergreen conifer.	Non-toxic.
		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Prune to shape in spring if needed. Does not resprout from old wood so prune judiciously. New growth can be candled to limit size.	50-80' (100')	30-50'	sun	average, well drained	Evergreen conifer.	Non-toxic.
		Japanese black pine	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Prune in spring to shape if needed. Candle tips to control size.	20-60'	20-30'	sun	average, well-drained	Evergreen conifer. Can be grown as a bonsai.	Non-toxic.
19		Licorice fern	<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	Slowly forms colonies. Mark its place over summer when it's dormant.	8-12"	24"	part sun to shade	average to moist	Native fern. Dormant in summer, green in the rainy season. Grows on soil, banks or tree trunks.	
		Sword fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Previous year's fronds can be cut back in early spring to tidy up plant if desired.	24-48"	24-36"	sun to part shade	average to moist, well-drained	Evergreen.	Non-toxic. Eating the fiddleheads of this species is not recommended.
20		Nootka rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Prune in early spring to thin twigs and control size if needed. Dig out suckers to control spread.	4-6'	3-4' forms small colonies	shade to part shade	adaptable, dry to moist	Native. Edible hips. Fragrant pink flowers in early summer are good for butterflies.	Non-toxic.

		Rose bush	<i>Rosa variety</i>	Thin out weak and old branches during dormancy, pruning to an open, vase-shape. Clip fading flower clusters to encourage rebloom.	varies	varies	sun	regular water, rich soil	Summer blooms. Some varieties are very fragrant.	Non-toxic.
21		Sage, Culinary	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Prune in late winter to shape. Tip prune by harvesting through out the growing season.	24"	24"	sun to pt.	average to dry	Evergreen soft, grey foliage. Fragrant. Purple flowers in summer attract beneficial insects. Edible and medicinal.	Non-toxic.
		Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus caerulea</i>	Prune to a few strong stems to form a tree shape. Can be cut back hard to rejuvenate.	10 - 12'	10-15'	sun to partial shade	average	Edible berries make excellent jam. Good wildlife value. Flowers also edible. Yellow fall color. Medicinal.	Leaves and seeds can cause diarrhea and are sometimes considered toxic. The red berries
22		Groundcover Sedum	<i>Sedum</i>	Easily propagated by division.	4 - 6"	12"	sun to partial shade	average to dry	Evergreen. Various colors of summer flowers. Performs well between pavers or wall stones or on green roofs. Attracts beneficial insects. Excellent in pots.	Non-toxic.
23		Hens and chicks	<i>Sempervivum varieties</i>	Cut off flower stalks after bloomtime. Can be easily propagated by division.	6"	12"	sun to light shade	average, well-drained	Rosettes of succulent leaves. Comes in many interesting shapes and colors.	Non-toxic.
24		Japanese Spirea	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Prune lightly after blooming to control size and thin old branches in center.	4-5'	4-6'	sun to light shade	average	Pink flowers in summer. Butterfly plant. nice fall color. Deciduous.	Non-toxic.
25		White snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Trim after flowering if needed. Remove unwanted suckers as needed.	4'	4-6'	sun to shade	average to dry or moist	Native. Small white/pink flowers in spring are a favorite with bumblebees and other native pollinators. White berries persist through winter.	Mildly toxic. Fruit is not edible but is not considered poisonous.

		Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Prune in early summer, removing suckers and a few oldest branches if necessary.	8-12'	6-10'	shade to part shade	average	Fragrant clusters of flowers herald spring and make great bouquets. In the PNW, plant in a spot with good air circulation and sun to prevent mildew.	Non-toxic to humans.
26		Oregon myrtle	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>		40-50' or taller	40'	sun or part shade	adaptable	Evergreen. Fragrant leaves. Many edible and medicinal uses. Wood is used in crafts. Bay nuts can be roasted and used like chocolate or coffee – and are a stimulant.	Non-toxic, but caution is advised. Can cause dermatitis.
27		Evergreen huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Prune lightly to shape in spring if needed. Slow growing to start, but can be helped along with regular watering.	4-6'	4-6'	sun to part shade	average. tolerates dry soil if given afternoon shade.	Evergreen, edible, shade tolerant. White flowers in spring, black berries in summer. Great bee forage in early spring.	Non-toxic.
9		Vinca, Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Cut back when plant needs to be refreshed. Can be mown annually.	24-48"	12"	pt. to shade	moist, well-drained	Evergreen groundcover. Great for trailing over the edge of walls or container plantings.	Toxic. All parts of the plant are poisonous if ingested.
28		Labrador violet	<i>Viola labradorica</i>	May reseed- pull out any unwanted plants.	6-8"	12-18"	sun to shade	average, adaptable	Purple foliage in spring fades to green. Lavender flowers in spring. Edible new growth in spring is nice in salads. Dip the flowers in sugar for a dessert decoration. Great ground cover.	Toxic seeds.
29		Weigela, Variegated	<i>Weigela florida</i>	Cut back half way, every other year, after blooms fade to keep plant compact.	4- 6'	4-6'	sun to light shade	average	Red/pink summer flowers attract hummingbirds. Variegated foliage.	Toxicity unknown.
Disclaimer: All information on this plant list is for educational purposes only. This information is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any diseases or illnesses. Consult a health professional for medical advice.										
		Wisteria, purple	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Grow on a sturdy trellis. Prune to form a solid trunk and branch structure: prune back hard in late winter, avoiding flower spurs. Prune back long runners in summer as needed. Do not fertilize.	8-20'	varies	sun to part shade	average	Fragrant, pendulous, lilac flowers in summer. Yellow fall color, twisting trunk.	Mildly toxic, especially the seeds.

More info: <http://www.ohsu.edu/xd/outreach/oregon-poison-center/you-and-your-family/plantsafety.cfm>

Oregon Poison Center: (1 800 222-1222) or 911 emergency services for help. The Poison Center answers calls from the public and health care providers.

University of California Safe and Toxic Garden Plants page: http://ucanr.edu/sites/poisonous_safe_plants/Toxic_Plants_by_common_Name_659/