

Water Conservation & Landscaping



KARIN STRELIOFF, MLA



Mason
Conservation District

Gardening conditions are changing

Climatologists anticipate that future summers will be...

- warmer than normal
- drier than normal

What does this mean for gardeners?

It means **a lot** more time spent watering your plants ... unless you choose to work with your site.



Did summer 2015 look like this for you?



How can landscaping strategies help to conserve water?

Topics:

- Water Wise Gardening
- Basic Principles
- Plant Selection
- Resources

Over 30% of summer water use by a typical American home is for outdoor irrigation (US EPA)



I. Xeriscaping (Water Wise Gardening)

Water-smart
Water Wise
H2O Efficient



**= LESS
WATER**

**~~=~~ LESS
FUN!**

“xeriscape” is derived from the Greek word xeros, which means dry...



Image: Audrey Faden



Image: Bellevue Botanic Garden



Image: K. Strelloff

Main Principles of Xeriscaping

- Principle 1: Work with your site: topography, exposure, microclimates, & soils
- Principle 2: Avoid or limit turf
- Principle 3: Establish landscape hydrozones
- Principle 4: Use mulch & drip systems
- Principle 5: Use the right plants in the right places

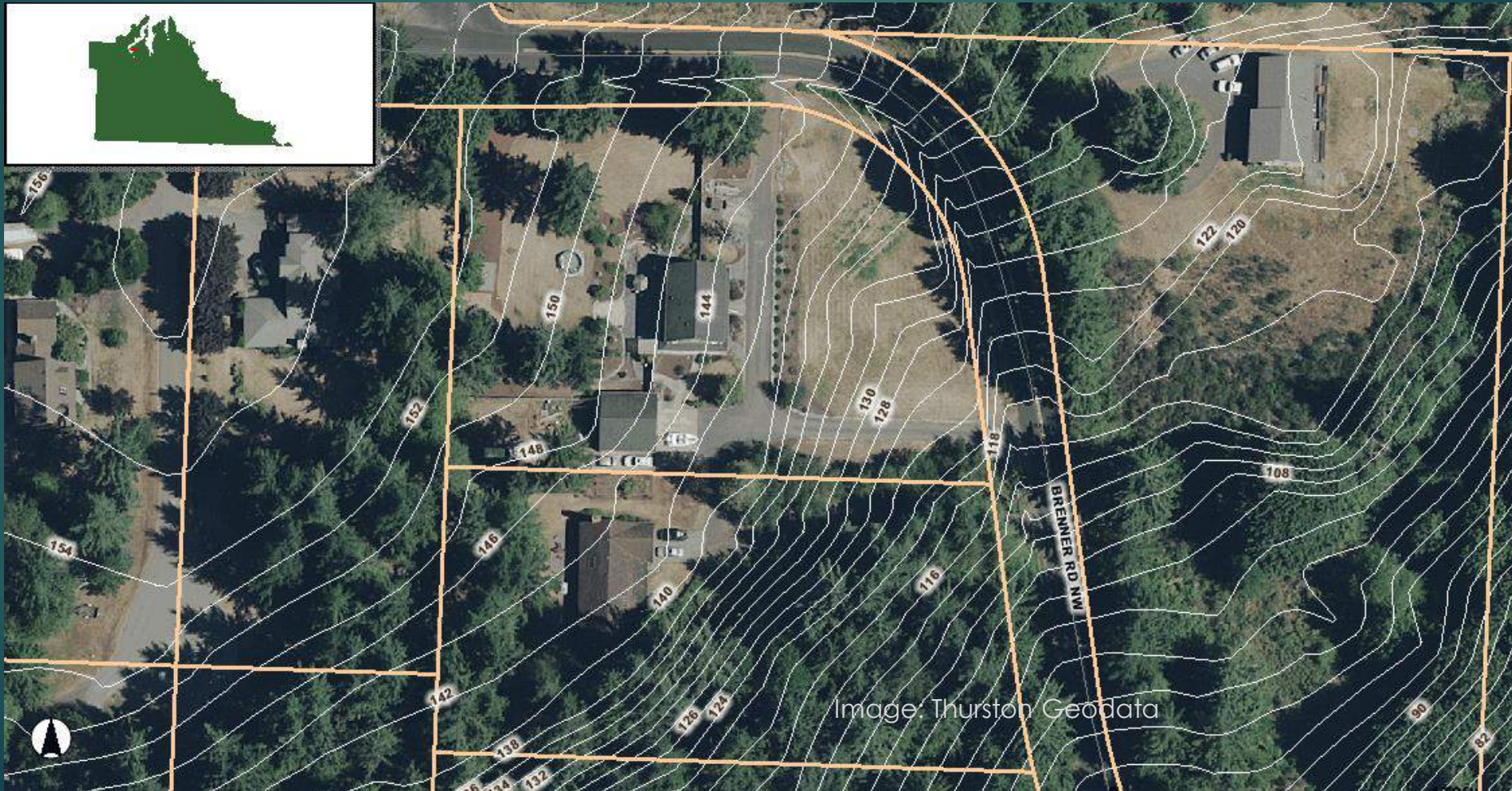
Principle 1: Work with your site

- Topography – Wet? Dry? Lows? Highs? Drainage paths?



Principle 1: Work with your site

- Topography & overall sun exposure



Principle 1: Work with your site

Microclimates created by existing vegetation, soils

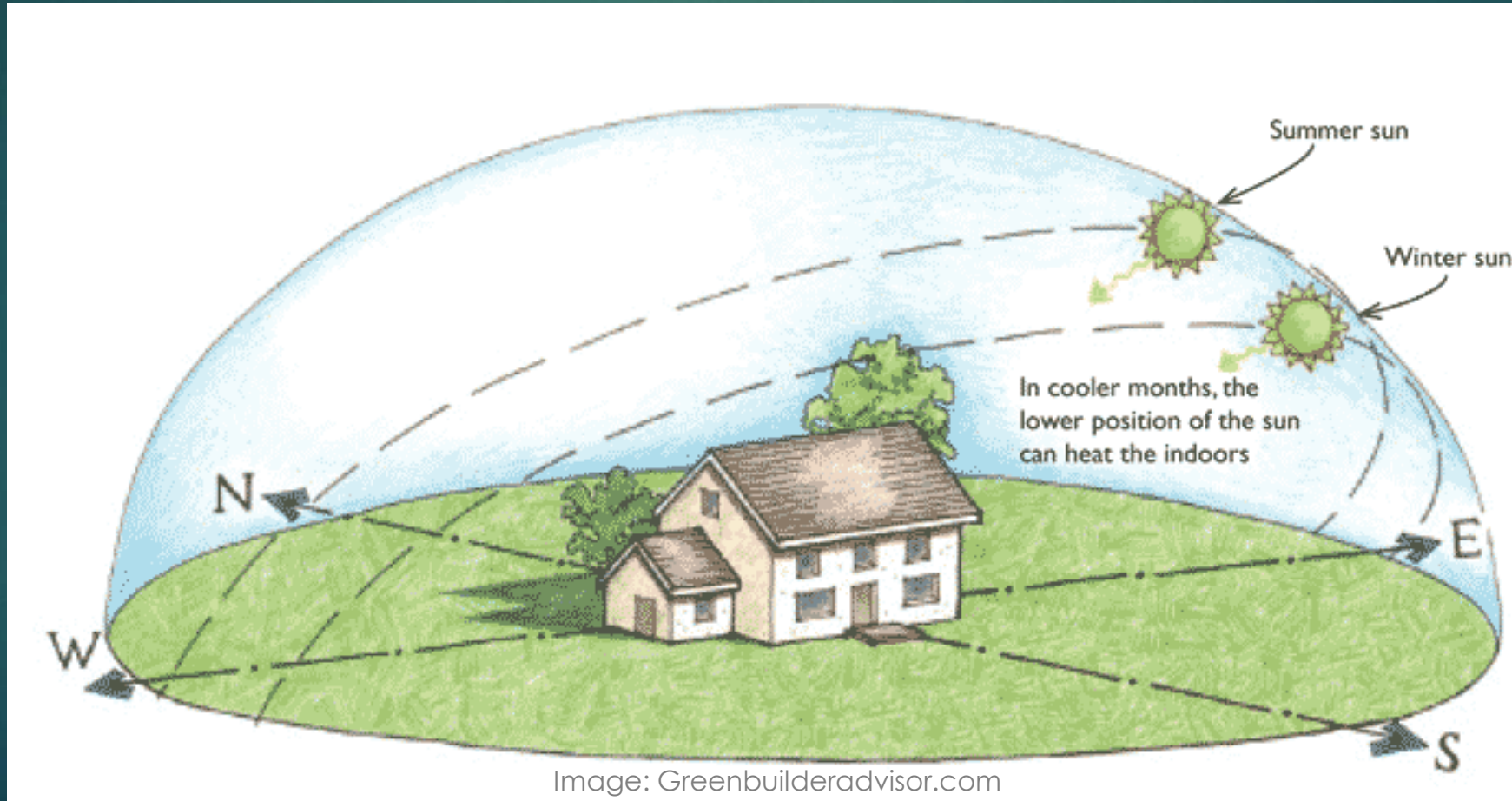


Images: Google earth, street view

- Which property probably irrigates more? Why?

Principle 1: Work with your site

Site orientation: Southern & Western exposure (hot, dry?)
Eastern and Northern exposures (cooler, shady)?



Principle 1: Work with your site

What soils are you working with?

- Clay?
- Loam?
- Gravelly/sand?

Impacts plant choice,
Amending with compost



Image: classicrockinc.com



Image: Gardeningknowhow.com

Two xeriscaped gardens:

- dry shade
- full sun



Principle 2: Limit lawn to what you actually use

Lawns use a lot of water

- Keep them small and functional
- Select drought tolerant grasses that need little irrigation
- Let your lawn go brown in the summer



Principle 2: Limit lawn to what you actually use



Lawn Vs. Layered vegetation – retains moisture, supports biodiversity

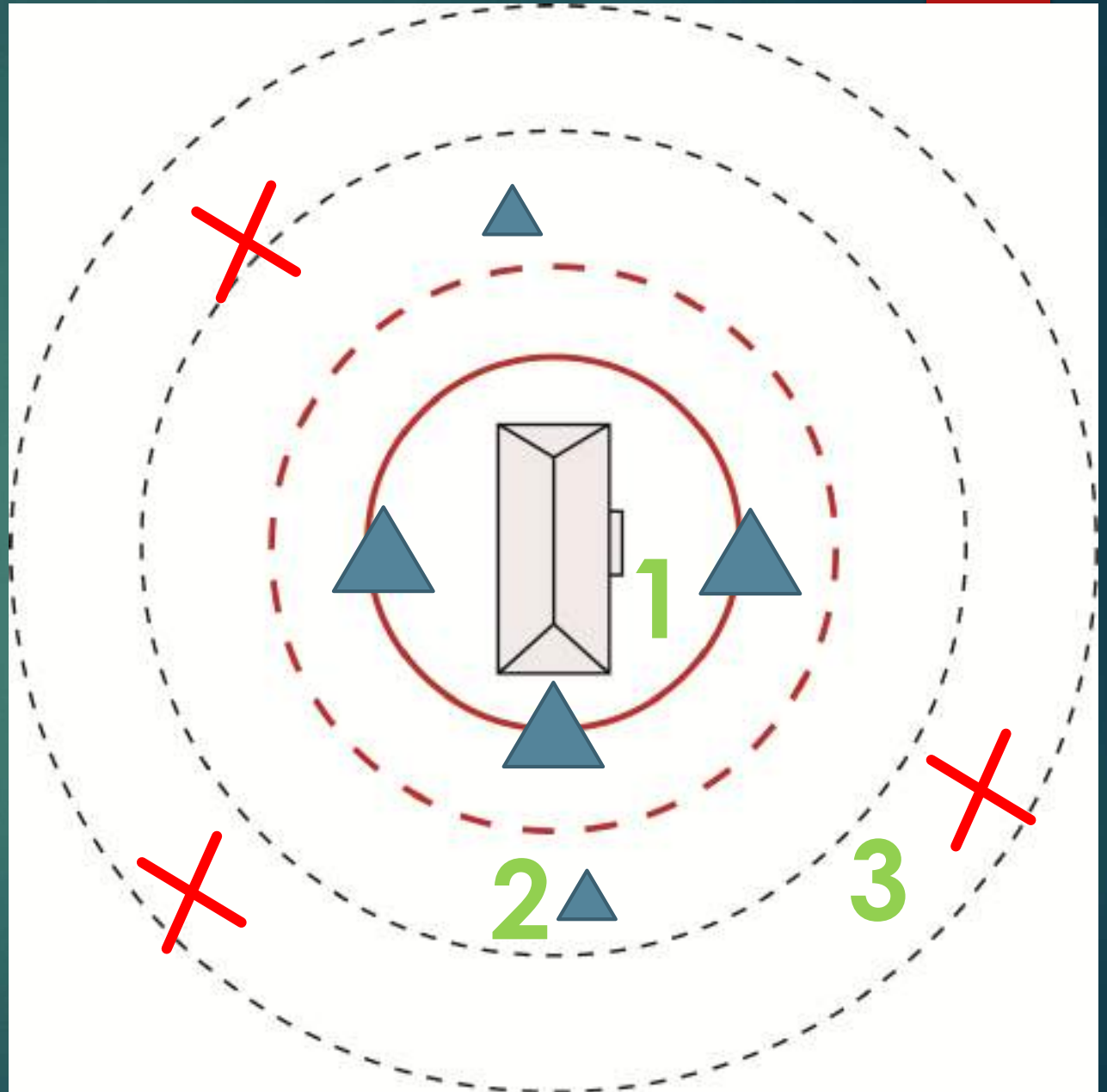
Principe 3: Use “Hydro-zones”

Group plants with similar
Water needs together

1. Near home, might use
▲ roof runoff or drip
irrigation

2. Transitional zone
▲ - limited drip

3. Arid - no irrigation use ✗





Principle 4: Use mulch & drip systems

Wood Chip mulch will help to conserve moisture and combat weeds. (3-4" deep)



Use drip irrigation or irrigation systems with moisture sensors



Xeriscaping Principles 1-4: Work with your site

Consider...

... and take advantage of:

- Work with your site:
 1. Limit or exclude lawn
 2. Create hydro-zones
 3. Use mulch and drip systems





Principle 5: Use the right plants in the right places

What does “Right Plant, Right Place” mean?

- It means you put plants in locations with the conditions they thrive under: shady clay soils, or sunny sandy soils, etc...
- Emphasize native species that fit your aesthetic and goals

PLAN FOR MATURE PLANT SIZE

Choose and locate plants based on their eventual “mature size” –(unless you love pruning).

Look for examples in the landscape around you. Use your camera/cell phone to take pictures

Select plants with different mature heights to create more interest.



 Marion Conservation District Native Plant Series

UNDERSTANDING NATIVE PLANTS BY HEIGHT

Focus on Pacific Northwest (PNW) Native Plant Species

Choosing the right plant for the right place involves understanding a plant's preferred growing conditions (sun or shade, moist or dry etc.) as well as the growth habits of the species. This guide offers a practical organization of Pacific Northwest native plants based on their typical mature heights. Under ideal growing conditions plants may grow larger than average; under challenging conditions, plants will probably remain smaller. Be sure to understand the other needs of each plant species before making a final choice for your landscape (such as moisture and exposure requirements).





GROUNDCOVERS

(usually below knee-height)

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*)
Bunchberry (*Cornus unalascensis*)
Coastal Lupine (*Lupinus albus*)
Coastal Strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*)
Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*)
False Lily of the Valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*)
Foam Flower (*Tiarella nivalis*)
Kinnikinnik (*Achillea millefolium*)
Lillies (Pink, White, Yellow, Orange) (*Lilium* sp.)
Oregon Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*)
Trailing Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*)
Western Trillium (*Trillium ovatum*)
Violet Species (*Violeta* sp.)
Woodland Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*)



SMALL SHRUBS / PERENNIALS

(usually below waist height)

Dunegrass (*Elymus mollis*)
False Solomon's Seal (*Silene acaulis*)
Lady fern (*Adiantum species*)
Large-Leaved Lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllus*)
Low Oregon Grape (*Mahonia repens*)
Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*)
Oak fern (*Gymnocarpium dryopteris*)
Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos alba*)
Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*)
Tall Hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*)
Yarrow Species (*Achillea* sp.)

These lists are just a starting point. There are so many beautiful native plants - don't limit your landscape to the species listed here!

Right Plant, Right Place



Mason Conservation District Native Plant Series

NATIVE PLANTS FOR MARINE SHORELINES

The list of Pacific Northwest native plants below includes species that provide food and shelter to local wildlife, that are tolerant of salt spray, and that help stabilize slopes. Please remember that this is a general reference list; not all of these species will thrive on every site because local shoreline conditions vary. If you purchase plants, order them using their botanical name (italicized, in parenthesis) because common names vary. **Happy planting!** For guidance specific to your property, contact a natural resource specialist at Mason Conservation District (800) 427-9434.

- ◆ Salt spray tolerant
- Soil stabilization
- ▲ Prefer moist soils

SMALL TREES / LARGE SHRUBS

- Beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*) ◆○
- Douglas Maple (*Acer glabrum*) ◆○
- Indian Plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*)
- Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*) ◆
- Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*) ◆○
- Pacific Crabapple (*Malus fusca*) ◆
- Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*) ◆
- Servicberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) ◆
- Vine Maple (*Acer circinnatum*)
- Wax Myrtle (*Myrica californica*) ◆○
- Sweet gale (*Wynica gale*) ◆○
- Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*) ◆○

LARGE TREES

- Big-leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) ◆○▲
- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) ◆○
- Garry Oak (*Quercus garryana*) ○
- Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*) ◆○
- Hooker's Willow (*Salix hookeriana*) ◆○▲
- Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) ◆○
- "beautiful but difficult to establish"
- Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*) ◆
- Scout's Willow (*Salix scouleriana*) ◆○▲
- Shore Pine (*Pinus contorta contorta*) ◆○
- Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) ◆○
- Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) "shade" ▲
- Western Redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) "shade" ◆○▲
- Western White Pine (*Pinus monticola*) ◆○

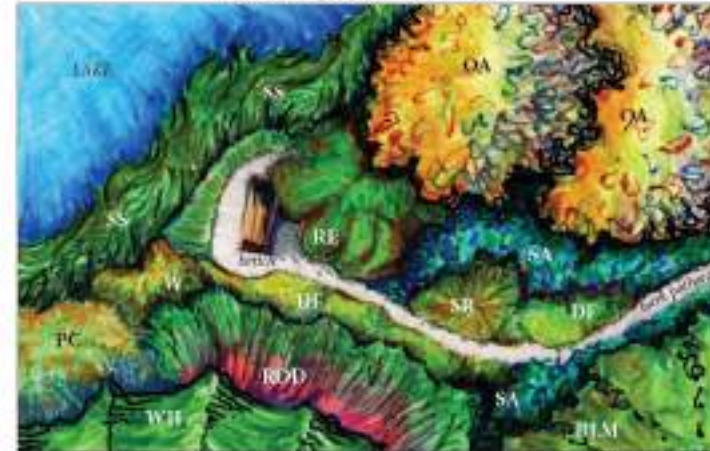


More recommendations on the reverse side!

Mason Conservation District Native Plant Series

SAMPLE PLANTING PLAN: LAKE SHORELINE

Focus on Pacific Northwest Native Plants



SYMBOL	Water's Edge (saturated soils)	Shoreline Ridge (Caret albugata)	
	Slough Sedge (<i>Carex obtusa</i>) *S Small-fruited Bulrush (<i>Scirpus microcarpa</i>) Hardstem Bulrush (<i>Scirpus acutus</i>)	Tufted Hairgrass (<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>) Common Rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>) Slender Rush (<i>Juncus tenuis</i>) Tapered Rush (<i>Juncus acutirostris</i>)	
SYMBOL	Lower Bank (moist soils)	SYMBOL	Upper Bank (moist/dry soils)
	Oregon Ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>) Black Cottonwood (<i>Populus balsamifera</i> sp. <i>trichocarpa</i>) Western Redcedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>) *S		Western Hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>) *S Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>) *S Shore Pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i> s. <i>contorta</i>)
	Pacific Crabapple (<i>Malus fusca</i>) Red Elderberry (<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>) *S Pacific Noddy (<i>Pyrausta nictitans</i>) Black Hawthorne (<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>)		Big Leaf Maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>) *S Vine Maple (<i>Acer circinnatum</i>) *S Western Blackberry (<i>Rubus cuneatus</i>) *S Servicberry (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>)
	Red-leaf Dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>) *S High Bush Cranberry (<i>Viburnum edulis</i>) Salmonberry (<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>) Daggerleaf Rush (<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>)		Salal (<i>Lissodendron alabale</i>) *S Sweet fern (<i>Pyrochloa montana</i>) *S Blackberry (<i>Rubus cuneatus</i>) *S
	Hooker's Willow (<i>Salix hookeriana</i>) Pacific Willow (<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>) Sitka Willow (<i>Salix sitchensis</i>)		Swamp Rose (<i>Rosa pratincola</i>) Noonka Rose (<i>Rosa nutkana</i>) Thimbleberry (<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>)
			Deer Fern (<i>Woodsia glabella</i>) *S False Solomon's Seal (<i>Silene maritima</i>) *S

*S - Invasive part to deep shade ... Alternative plant sources are listed in grey.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Kinnikinnick)



To ½ ft tall

Groundcover for sun, dry soils

Slow to establish



Sea Thrift

(*Armeria maritime*)

- ▶ Round balls of pink flowers held on slender leafless stems above a cluster of grass-like leaves.
Height: Up to 18 inches (45 cm). Leaves deciduous.



Fragaria chiloensis (Coastal Strawberry)

- Fast-draining soils
- Spreading evergreen groundcover
- To 12+ inches high
- Tolerates part-shady conditions



Image: pierce native plant sale

Xerophyllum tenax (Beargrass)

- ▶ Tall grass-like clump
- ▶ Clusters of white flowers
- ▶ 3-4ft high
- ▶ Blooms May, Jun, Jul, Aug



Anaphalis margaritacea (WESTERN PEARLY EVERLASTING)



Photo by Pendragon39



Grindelia inegrifolia (COASTAL GUMWEED)

Entire-leaved Gumweed

Seaside perennial with sticky heads of yellow flowers.

Height: Can grow up to 32 inches (80 cm) in height. Leaves deciduous.



Photo by Walter Siegmund



fidalgo weather

Linnaea borealis (TWINFLOWER)

- Creeping, semi-woody perennial
- Bell-shaped flowers on Y-shaped stalks
- 2-6 inches high
- Tolerates shady conditions



Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons -
borealis_8803.JPG#/media/File:Linnaea_borealis_8803.JPG

Cammasia quamash (Camas)

- Fast-draining soils
Naturalizing bulb
- To 12+ inches high
- Tolerates part-shady conditions



Image: thenorthwestforager.com

Leymus mollis (DUNEGRASS)



Symphoricarpos albus (Snowberry)



Ribes sanguineum (Red flowering currant)



Holodiscus discolor (Oceanspray)

Deciduous Shrub- Up to 15 ft.

Salt spray tolerant

Blooms: April – August

Flowers: Creamy white,
sometimes blushing salmon/pink



Philadelphus lewisii (Mock Orange)

To 10 ft tall

Dry, full sun, tough



Mock Orange



Physocarpus capitatus (Pacific Ninebark)

Erect to spreading shrub up to 4 meters tall with clusters of white flowers.
Height: Up to 13 feet (4 meters). Leaves deciduous.



Rosa nutkana (Nootka Rose)

- Up to 10 ft
- Leaves: 1-7 cm long 5-7 leaflets
- Flowers: Pink, 2 in
- Fruits: Orange to scarlet
- Great for pollinators!
- Blooms May, June, July



Cornus sericea (stolonifera) (Red-osier dogwood)

Spreading, thicket-forming shrub with bright red stems.

Height: Up to 20 feet (6 meters). Leaves deciduous.



Lonicera involucrata (Twinberry)

Medium-sized shrub
producing fragrant
white flowers in late
spring.

Height: Up to 15
feet (4.5 meters).
Leaves deciduous.



Amelanchier alnifolia Serviceberry
(Western Serviceberry / Saskatoon Berry)



Oemleria cerasiformis (Indian Plum)

To 15 feet tall

Full sun to part shade

Moist to dry sites



Pacific Rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*)



Malus fusca (Pacific Crabapple)

Small tree, slender in form, appears thorny; bushy in the open.

Height: 16.5-40 feet (5-12 meters). Leaves deciduous.



Shore Pine (*Pinus contorta*)

Short pine tree, often with crooked trunk and bushy habit.

Height: Up to 100 feet (30 meters).

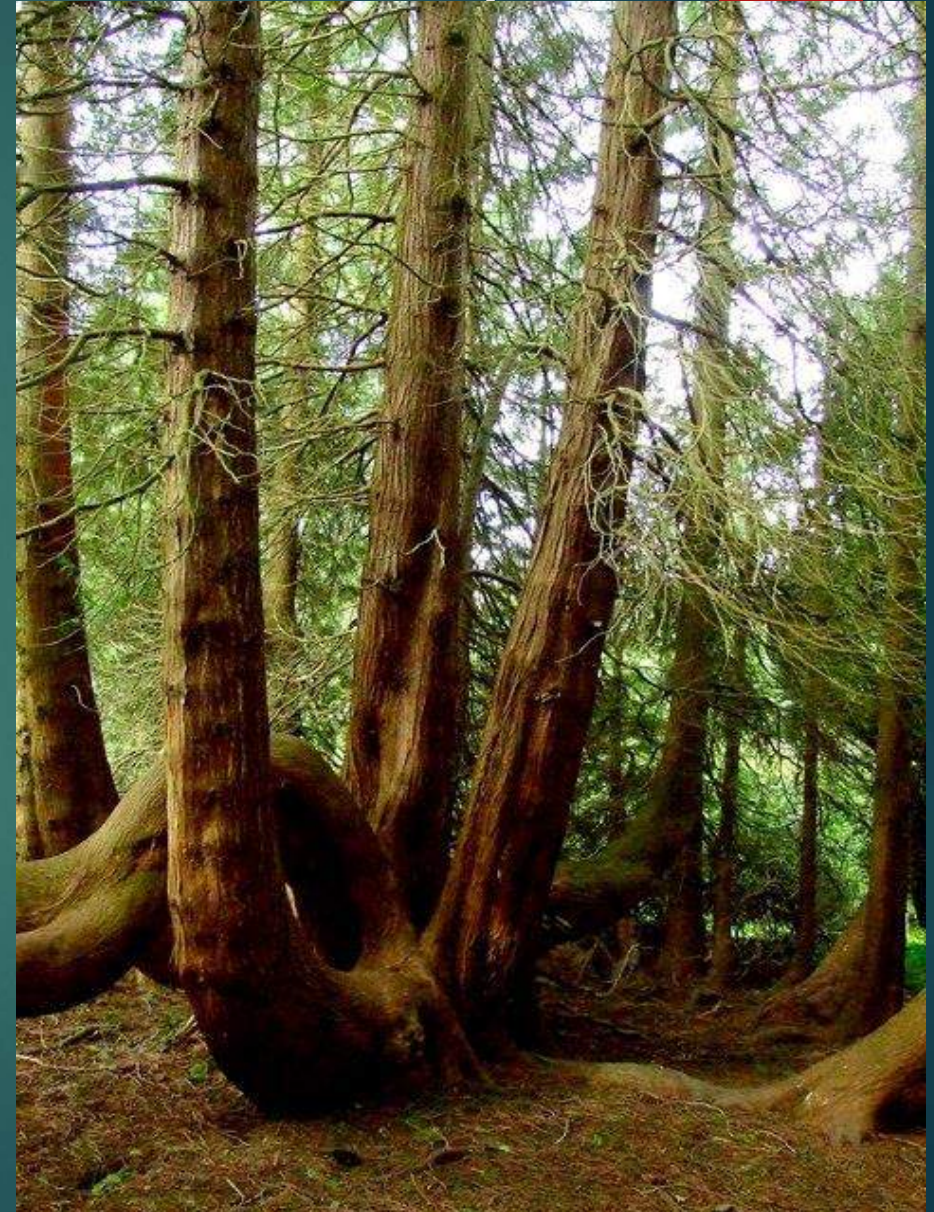
Leaves evergreen. Bark orange-brown to gray, scaly.

The trunk can be straight and tall in good conditions, but it can be stunted and crooked in poor growing conditions such as peat bogs or muskeg and subalpine areas.



Thuja plicata (Western redcedar)

Large conifer with branches that droop and then turn back up (J-shaped), broad crowns. Height: 100-230 feet (30-70 meters). Leaves evergreen. Bark is 1-2 cm thick, gray to reddish brown and tears off in long fibrous strips, wood is aromatic, trunk has overall conical structure with buttresses at the base.



Sitka Spruce

(*Picea sitchensis*)



Large tree with horizontal branches and drooping branchlets

Height: Up to 200 feet (60 meters) tall.

Leaves evergreen. Thin, scaly gray-brown bark.



Paper Birch

A small to medium sized deciduous tree with attractive white, peeling papery bark.

Height: Up to 100 feet (30 meters). Leaves deciduous

► *Betula papyrifera*



Quercus garryana (Garry Oak)



Mason CD 2016 Plant Sale

16	Camas (Camassia quamash) BULB \$2.50 each
11	Beargrass (Xerophyllum tenax)
2	Kinnikinnick (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)
17	Twinflower (Linnaea borealis)
4	Pacific Rhododendron
22	Sea Thrift (Armeria maritima)

5	Shore Pine (Pinus contorta v. contorta)
2	Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis)
12	WR Cedar (Thuja plicata)
4	Paper Birch (Betula occidentalis)
3	Garry Oak
6	Pacific Crabapple (Malus fusca)
26	Coastal Gumweed (Grindelia inegrifolia)
5	Indian Plum (Oemleria cerasiformis)
2	Mock Orange (Philadelphus lewisii)
17	Pacific Ninebark (Physocarpus capitatus)
3	Nootka Rose (Rosa nutkana)
11	Oceanspray (Holodiscus discolor)
21	Dunegrass (Elymus mollis)
16	Red Flowering Currant (Ribes sanguineum)
2	Twinberry (Lonicera involucrata)
1	Vine Maple (Acer circinatum)

IV. Resources

1. Online resources – great websites
2. Places to visit
3. Places to buy plants

Online resources

www.wnps.org

- Information
- Plant sales
- Plant walks

Washington

Native Plant Society

APPRECIATE, CONSERVE AND STUDY
OUR NATIVE PLANTS AND HABITATS

Native Plants for Western Washington Gardens and Restoration Projects

[Home](#) > Native Plants for Western Washington Gardens and Restoration Projects



Providing Washington citizens with tips about using native plants has long been a role of WNPS. The interactive native plant herbarium that follows will help you find native plants suitable for a place in your western Washington garden or restoration project. Over 200 species of native plants are covered in the lists below.

The [Starflower Foundation](#) whose mission was to assist with the creation, rehabilitation and stewardship of Pacific Northwest native plant communities developed these plant lists as part of the Starflower Image Herbarium. Additional information was compiled by WNPS Native Plant Steward Marcia Rivers Smith.



Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)
photographed by Tim Hagan. Copyright 2009. All rights reserved.

Index to all Plant Names

[Scientific Name](#)
[Common Name](#)

Categorized Plant Lists

Find plants for specific landscaping or restoration needs.

Native Plants by Growth Form	Native Plants for Sun or Shade
Trees: Evergreen , Deciduous	Full Sun
Shrubs: Evergreen , Deciduous	Mostly Sunny
Vines	Partly Sunny
Herbs	Mostly Shady
Grass-like Plants	Full Shade

Additional Information

- [Starflower Restoration Stewardship Guidelines and Reports](#)
- [Starflower Habitat Education Activities and Resources](#) (Features lessons, Native Plant and Weed ID cards, posters, and a "how-to" garden)

Resources

www.masoncd.org

- Information
- Planting plans
- Free technical assistance
- Grant Program-marine shoreline planting projects \$250-500

Native Plant Images & Descriptions



TREES



SHRUBS



GROUNDCOVERS

Mason Conservation District

Native Plant Guides



Lakeside Planting



Sunny Dry Sites

Resources: Native Plants


www.masoncd.org

Plant Sale: once a year

- Bare root natives
- Some potted plants

[HOME](#) [PROGRAMS](#) [RESOURCES](#) [PLANT SALE](#) [MINI GRANTS PROGRAM](#) [LOG IN](#) [CART \(0\)](#)

MASON CONSERVATION DISTRICT




2016 NATIVE PLANT SALE

Mason Conservation District promotes the use of native plants and strives to provide you with a variety of high quality, affordable bare-root and small potted plants. We are now accepting orders for the 26th Annual Plant Sale through February 1st. Most plants are bare root and sold in bundles of five, with a few varieties sold individually in small pots. These plants are all suitable for conservation purposes such as wildlife habitat, streambank stabilization, and stormwater management, as well as for landscaping around homes and farms. They are proven growers in our variable climatic conditions and have been selected because of their beauty and adaptability to most growing conditions.


Pick up orders on Friday, February 19th, or Saturday, February 20th, 2016 at the Mason Conservation District office in Shelton, just in time for spring planting!

No Delivery Available. Pick Up Only.


SELECT FROM CATEGORIES




Trees



Shrubs



Herbaceous Perennials

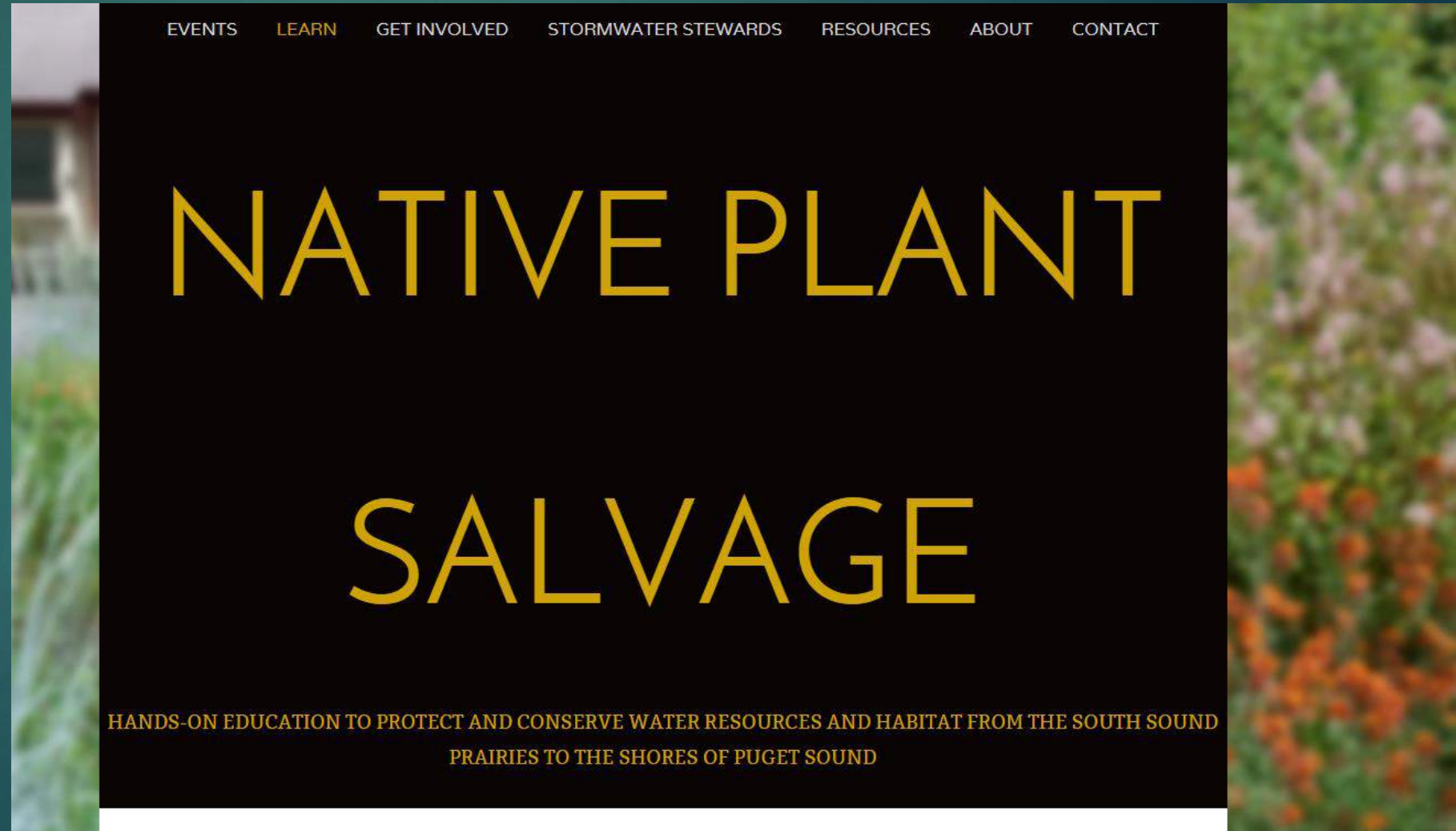


Groundcovers & Low Growing Plants

Local resources

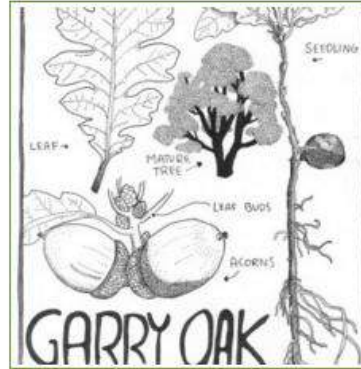
www.nativeplantsalvage.org

- Plant Sales
- Classes
- Plant Walks
- Volunteer events



Local Resources: Sound Native Plants

- Year Round natives
- Fantastic Website
- Guidance documents



PLANT-OF-THE-MONTH

Profiles the characteristics of a different native plant each month, both common and rare



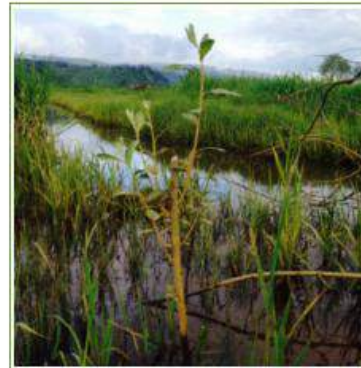
NURSERY

Species descriptions, plant lists, current availability, prices, and ordering information



INSTALLATIONS & MAINTENANCE

Landscape contracting services, slope stabilization examples, and project photos



CONSULTING

Planning, design and permitting for wetlands, streams, and sensitive habitats



EDUCATION

Workshops and lectures for homeowners and continuing education for professionals



LANDSCAPING

Find ideas for using native plants instead of cultivars in your landscape, with side-by-side examples

Online resources

WSU extension online

www.extension.wsu.edu

[A-Z Index](#) [Campuses](#) [myWSU](#) [WSU Search](#) [WSU Home](#)



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
World Class. Face to Face.

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[Scientific Name Index](#)


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[Groundcovers](#)
[Perennials](#)
[Grasses](#)
[Bulbs](#)
[Annuals](#)

[Other Resources](#)
[Contact Information](#)

Department of Horticulture

Hardy Plants for Waterwise Landscapes

[Print the list](#) [Usage guidelines](#)



Authors:
[Virginia I. Lohr](#), Professor
Environmental Horticulture

I teach classes on landscape plant identification, use, and maintenance. I have conducted research on water-conserving landscapes and spoken nationwide about it. I have also worked in garden centers and in an arboretum. I first became acquainted with the need for waterwise landscaping while working on my Master's degree at New Mexico State University, and I have incorporated water-conserving principles as well as native plants in my garden in Pullman for 2 decades.

This site was developed in collaboration with Caroline H. Pearson-Mims, who has retired from WSU.

Introduction

These plant lists have been developed based on our gardening experiences in Pullman, Washington and Moscow, Idaho, USA. Our region is in [USDA Hardiness Zone 5](#). It has cold winters, hot summers, and wide temperature swings in fall and spring. We get about 21-24 inches of precipitation per year, but almost no rain falls in the summer. These plants should also perform well in many other parts of the country.

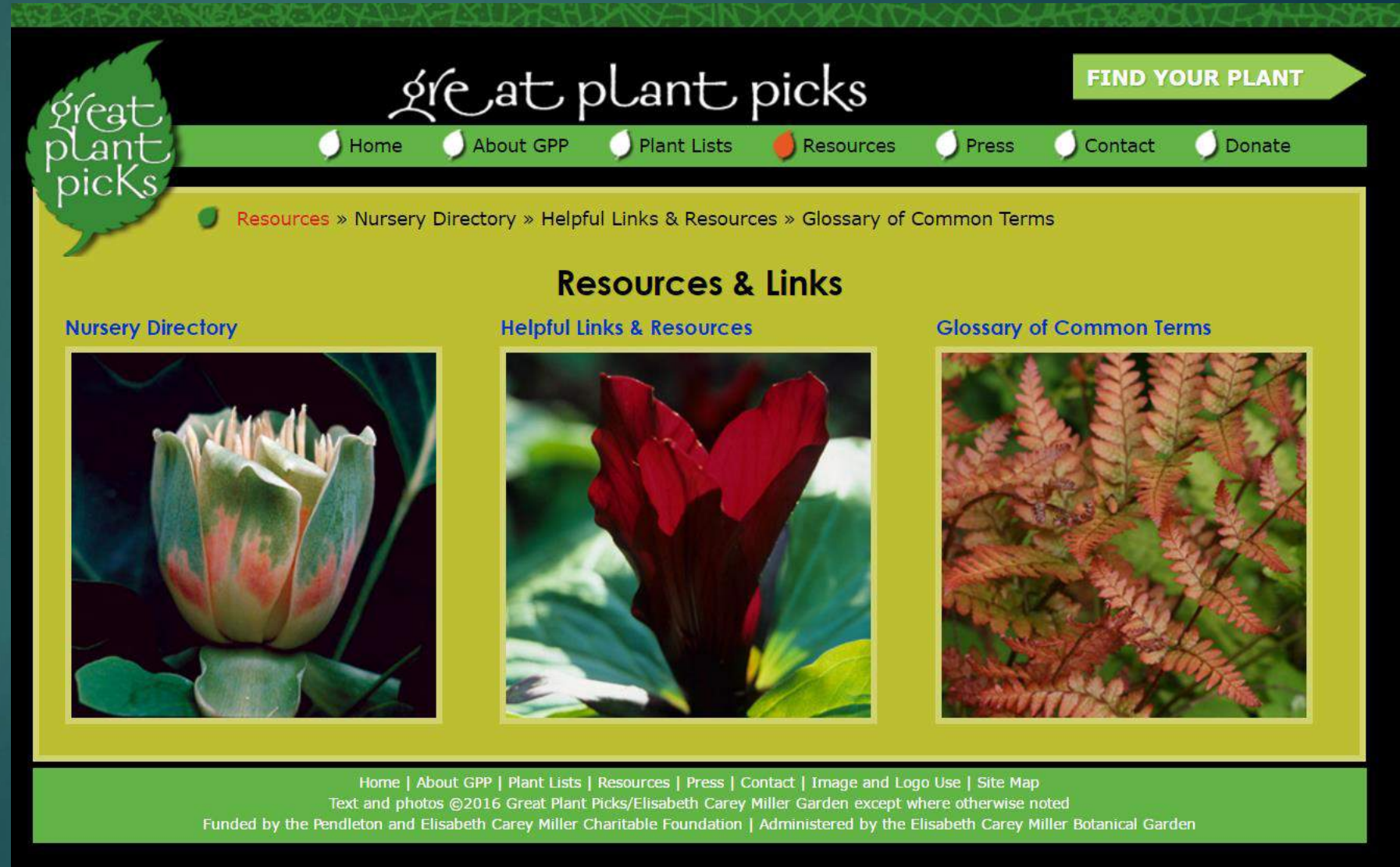
Selection criteria for these plants

Online Resources: Great Plant Picks

www.greatplantpicks.org

Elisabeth C. Miller
Botanical Garden
(University of WA)

- Classes
- Information
- Demo Gardens



The screenshot shows the Great Plant Picks website. At the top, there is a green header with the 'great plant picks' logo on the left, a navigation bar with links for Home, About GPP, Plant Lists, Resources (highlighted with a red dot), Press, Contact, and Donate, and a 'FIND YOUR PLANT' button on the right. Below the header, a breadcrumb trail reads: Resources » Nursery Directory » Helpful Links & Resources » Glossary of Common Terms. The main content area is titled 'Resources & Links' and features three columns: 'Nursery Directory' with a photo of a tulip, 'Helpful Links & Resources' with a photo of a red flower, and 'Glossary of Common Terms' with a photo of a fern. The footer contains copyright information and funding details.

great plant picks

FIND YOUR PLANT

Home About GPP Plant Lists Resources Press Contact Donate

Resources » Nursery Directory » Helpful Links & Resources » Glossary of Common Terms

Resources & Links

Nursery Directory

Helpful Links & Resources

Glossary of Common Terms

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Funded by the Pendleton and Elisabeth Carey Miller Charitable Foundation | Administered by the Elisabeth Carey Miller Botanical Garden

Great Plant Picks



Image: Oregon Metro



Morella californica

CALIFORNIA WAX MYRTLE

Plant Fact Sheet | Add to My List

Outstanding Qualities

Morella californica (previously Myrica californica) is also called California wax myrtle or California bayberry. It is an easy-to-grow medium-sized shrub that can be used in formal or naturalistic gardens. It can be sheared to provide hedges or other geometric shapes, or it can be left to grow into large, loose mounds, providing a background to other shrubs and perennials. Its small, evergreen, leaves are aromatic when crushed. Clusters of black fruit are held on short stems in late summer, persisting into midwinter and providing food for wild birds. For a botanical butter plant, it with Calceolarius decurrens, Cypripedium pubescens and Peucephyllum californicum.

Colors & Context

Great Color Contrasts: gold, silver, burgundy
Great Color Partners: dark green, charcoal, blue

Culture Note

California wax myrtle grows well in full sun to deep shade. The more sun it receives the denser the growth. It prefers a location with moist to well-drained soil, but will tolerate sand and clay. Once established it is completely drought tolerant. It responds well to pruning and will tolerate shearing. Heavy pruning is best done in the late winter with shearing in early to mid summer. It can be trained up as a small tree over time.



Quick Facts

Plant Type: spreading shrub
Plant Type: evergreen
Plant Height: 10 ft. 4 in. (3.05 m.)
Plant Width/Spread: 10 ft. 8 in. (3.05 m.)
Hardiness: USDA Zones 7 to 9
Sun/Light Exposure: full sun to deep shade
Water Requirements: drought tolerant once established

Great Plant Picks by Type

[View All Great Plant Picks](#)

[All Bamboos](#)
[All Bulbs](#)
[All Conifers](#)
[All Ferns](#)
[All Grasses](#)
[All Perennials](#)
[All Shrubs](#)
[All Trees](#)
[All Vines](#)

Great Plant Picks by Year

2001	2009
2002	2010
2003	2011
2004	2012
2005	2013
2006	2014
2007	2015
2008	

Miscellaneous Lists

[Clematis](#)
[Plants for Containers](#)
[Evergreen Azaleas](#)
[Rhododendrons](#)
[Roses](#)
[Small Trees \(under 26"\)](#)
[GPP Northwest Native Plants](#)

Deer Resistant Plants

[Deer Resistance Guidelines and Definitions](#)
[All Deer Resistant Selections](#)

Plants that CELEBRATE SPRING

[All CELEBRATE SPRING Selections](#)
[Spring Flowers](#)
[Spring Foliage](#)
[March](#)
[April](#)
[May](#)

Plants that make SCENTS

[All Plants that make SCENTS Selections](#)
[Fragrant Flowers](#)
[Fragrant Foliage](#)
[Floral Scent](#)
[Fresh Scent](#)
[Spicy Scent](#)
[Woody Scent](#)

Small Spaces—Big Impact!

[All Small Spaces—Big Impact! Selections](#)
[Bulbs for Small Spaces](#)
[Conifers for Small Spaces](#)
[Grasses for Small Spaces](#)
[Perennials for Small Spaces](#)
[Shrubs for Small Spaces](#)
[Trees for Small Spaces](#)

Made in the Shade—Plants for Shade

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Fantastic Foliage—Plants with Striking Foliage

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[Silver Foliage](#)
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Fun in the Sun—Drought Tolerant Plants for Sun

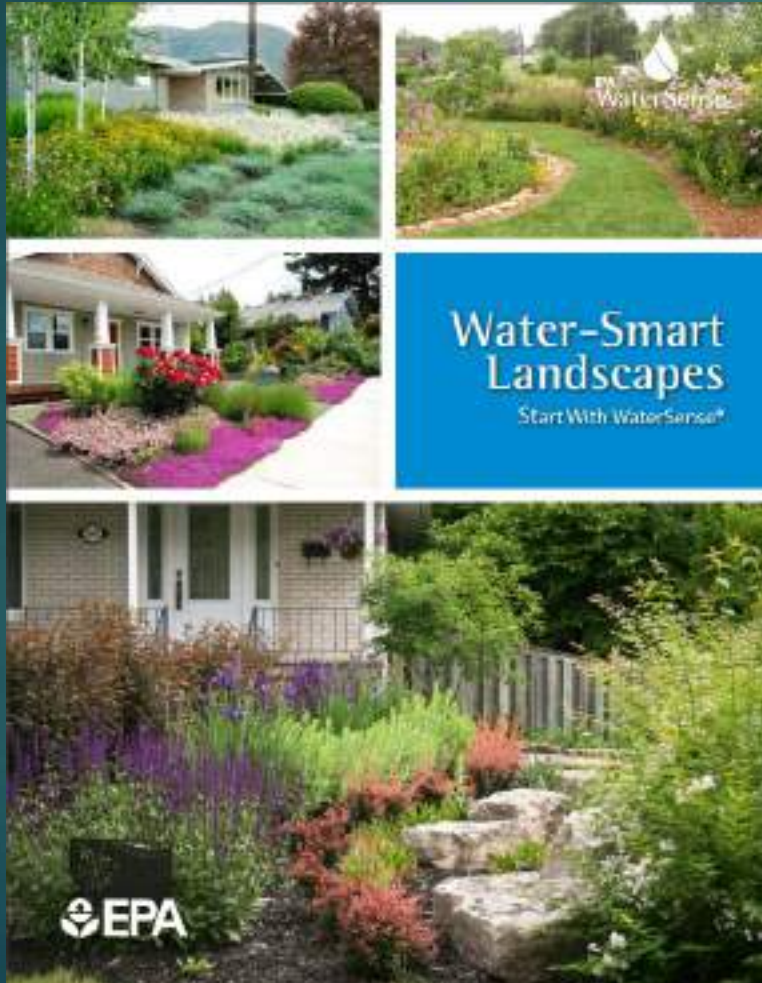
[Watering Guidelines and Definitions](#)
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Washington Park Arboretum - Pacific Connections Garden

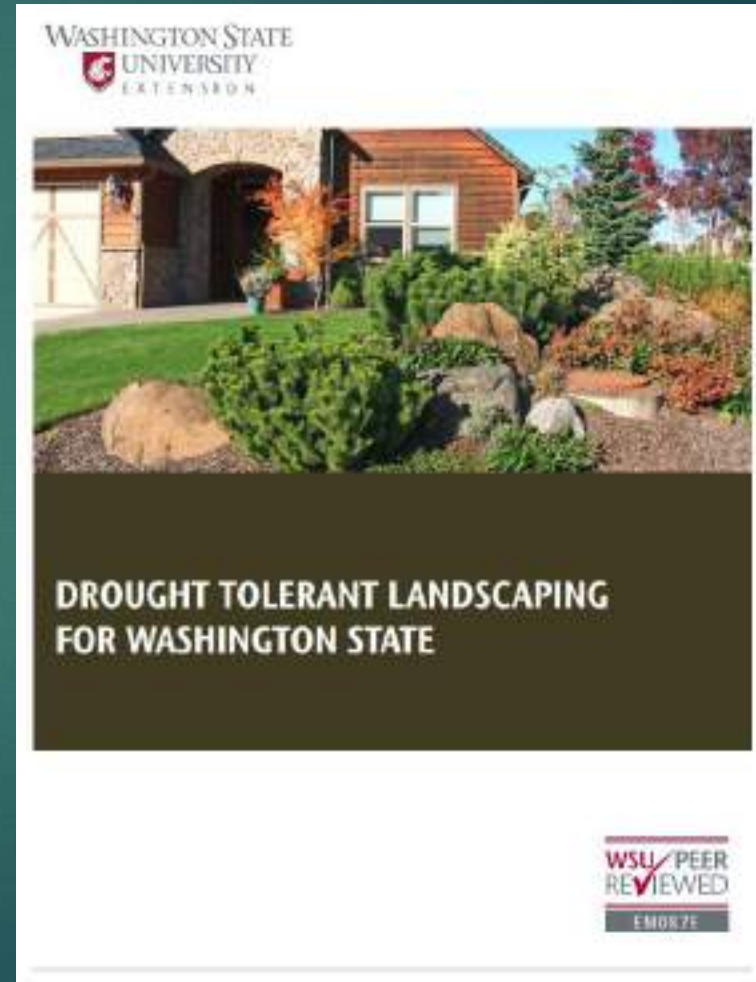


Water-Smart Gardening Guides

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Questions?

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