

LANDSCAPE LIST

(PART A)

WETLAND AND ADJACENT UPLAND PLANTS
PROVIDING HIGH WILDLIFE VALUE

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EXHIBIT

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PRELIMINARY LIST OF WEED AND SOBURGENT PLANT AND PLANTS WITH WILDLIFE VALUE
(Adapted to Western Washington Freshwater Areas)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	AVG. SIZE	WILDLIFE FUNCTION	SPECIES	COMMENTS
Coast Duckweed	Spirodela spp.		F	H	Attracts Hood Duck, Black Duck, Goldeneye, and Bufflehead
Water-mead	Wolffia punctata		N, F	H	Attracts Hood Duck, Black Duck, Goldeneye, and Bufflehead
Sea Grass	Zostera marina		N	H	Attracts Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Redhead, Ruddy, Ring-necked Duck, Inland Geese, Swans, and Brant; saline or brackish water
Emergent Species: Swamps	Carex spp.		N, F	H	Attracts Prairie Dabblers, Goldeneye, and Bufflehead
Sea Shore Salt Grass	Distichlis spicata		-	H	Attracts Inland Geese and Swans; saline or brackish water
Lock Spar or Yard Grass	Echinochloa crusgalli		F	H	Attracts Prairie Dabblers
Spatterdock	Eleocharis spp.		N, F	H	Attracts Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Inland Geese and Swans
Marshall or Scurrying Rush	Equisetum spp.		N	H	Attracts Prairie Dabblers, Inland Geese and Swans
Sea Surt Rush	Juncus effusus		N, C	H	Attracts Prairie Dabblers

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	AVG. SIZE	WILDLIFE FUNCTION	SPECIES	COMMENTS
Hydratic Bed Species: Coraltail or Hornwort	Ceratophyllum demersum		F	H	Attracts Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Canvasback Redhead, Ruddy, and Ring-necked Duck
Islandweed	Lemna spp.		F	H	Attracts Hood Duck, Black Duck, Goldeneye, and Bufflehead
Spatter Duck	Polypetalum		N	H	Attracts Goldeneye and Bufflehead
Sea Weed	Polygonum spp.		N, F	H	Attracts Prairie Dabblers, Hood Duck, Black Duck, Goldeneye, and Bufflehead
Sage Pondweed	Polymogeton spp.		N, F	H	Attracts Prairie Dabblers, Hood Duck, Black Duck, Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Redhead, Ruddy, Ring-necked Duck, Ring-necked Duck, Greater and Lesser Scaup, Inland Geese and Swans
Intch-grass	Ruppia maritima		N, C	H	Attracts Prairie Dabblers, Canvasback, Redhead, Ruddy, Ring-necked Duck, Greater and Lesser Scaup, Inland Geese and Swans; saline or brackish water

COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME AVG. SIZE WILDLIFE FUNCTION SPECIES COMMENTS

Buttercup	Ranunculus spp.		F	-	Attracts Inland Geese and Swans; brackish water
Glosswort	Salicornia virginica		C	H	Attracts Prairie Rabblers, Hood Ducks, Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Canvasback, Redhead, Ruddy, and Kingnecked Duck
Betrush	Scirpus spp.		N	H	Valuable to a variety of wildlife
Cattail	Typha latifolia		F	-	Valuable for Erosion control; Ornamental
<u>Net Areas:</u>					
Vine Maple	Acer circinatum	15-20'	-	UG, S, H, FGH, SH	Winter roosting for mammals and birds
Big leaf Maple	Acer macrophyllum	40-100'	C, F, N		Loves moist wet sites
Mountain Alder	Alnus ...	15-20'	-	UG, S, FGH	Valuable for restoring barren land by nitrogen fixing capability
Red Alder	Alnus rubra	40+	-	UG, S, FGH	Produces white berries used by game birds, songbirds, and bears
Red-osier Dogwood	Cornus stolonifera	6-15'	F	US, S, FGH, H, SH, H	Good wildlife cover; Popular to 20+ bird species
Douglas Hawthorne	Crataegus douglasii	20'	C, F	PH	Frost hardy, drought tolerant
Oregon Ash	Fraxinus latifolia	-	-	-	

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	AVG. SIZE	WILDLIFE FUNCTION	SPECIES	COMMENTS
Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	-	-	-	Fast growing, provides good buffer
Wild Nootka Rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	-	-	-	-
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	-	-	S	-
Salix Willow	<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	15'	F	US, S, FGM, SM, H	Excellent erosion control; forage value
Hurdock	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	-	-	-	-
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	3-5'	F, B	US, S, H, FGM, SM	Deer graze the foliage for salt; brilliant white berries; berries popular to grouse and songbirds
<u>Upland areas:</u>					
Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	60	F	S	Best in deep, moist, alluvial soils
Saskatoon Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	6-15'	F, B	S, H, FGM, UG, SM	Bright white flowers add ornamental value
Hummock Huckleberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	6C	F	FGM, UG	Berries favored by grouse and bears
Siberian Pea Shrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	10-15'	F	S	Hummingbirds love the yellow flowers, excellent for windbreaks
Redstem Genethus	<i>Ceanothus saguineus</i>	3-10'	B	H	Popular browse plant for deer
Western Clematis	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	-	F	UG	Climbing Vine; showy white flowers

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	AVG. SIZE	WILDLIFE FUNCTION	SPECIES	COMMENTS
American Hazlenut	<i>Corylus americana</i>	S	F	UG, SM, S, FMG	Food (nuts) for quail, grouse, pheasants, squirrels, white-tailed deer
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	15-25'	F	S	20 species of birds eat the fruit; tolerates high water table
English Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	30-60'	F	-	Needs well drained soils; only females produce fruit
Rocky Mtn Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	15-30'	F	-	Needs full sun
Trompet Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	6C	F	S	Tubular red flowers in clusters; holds fruit into winter
Creeping Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	6C	F	-	Yellow flower clusters and purple grape-like fruit
Siberian Crabapple	<i>Malus baccata</i>	15-20'	F	S	Popular to 33 bird species; white to pink flowers
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	-	B	II	Well adapted on moist sites
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	10-20'	F	S	Produces purple fruit
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	6-15'	F	-	Fragrant white flowers; stiff thorny branches

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	AVG. SIZE	HILDLIFE FUNCTION	SPECIES	COMMENTS
Castore	Rhamnus spp.	20-40'	F	-	40 bird species eat insects harbored on this plant
Golden Currant	Ribes aureum	-	F, C	UG, S	Good for hedges; Cover for game birds
Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	HS	-	-	Fast growing; improves soil through nitrogen fixing
Hoods Rose	Rosa woodsii	3-8'	-	S	Erosion control as well as wildlife use; native
Whitebark Raspberry	Rubus leucodermis	S	F, C	-	Black fruit ripens in late summer
Pacific Blackberry	Rubus ursinus	S	F	-	The northwest's only native blackberry
Southern Hallow	Salix scouleriana	30'	B	FGH	Browsed by mule deer and livestock
Sitka Willow	Salix sitchensis	15'	F, C	-	Popular to hummingbirds
Salina	Salvia spp.	1-5'	-	-	Creamy flat-topped edible fruit
Blue Elderberry	Sambucus cerulea	S	F	S	Prune to avoid leggy appearance
Red Elderberry	Sambucus racemosa	6-15'	F	S	Food for 21 bird species
Sitka Mtn. Ash	Sorbus sitchensis	3-15'	F	-	Good winter cover on moist sites; seeds for birds
Western Red Cedar	Thuja plicata		C, F	-	

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	AVG. SIZE	HILDLIFE FUNCTION	SPECIES	COMMENTS
Evergreen Huckleberry	Vaccinium ovatum	6-15'	F	S	Prefers shade; blue berries
Red Huckleberry	Vaccinium parvifolium	6-15'	F	S	Best in moist, non-erosive woodland setting

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Nursery List

- PN = Plants of the Wild
P.O. Box 1365
Tekoa, WA 99033
(503) 284-2648
Contact person - Len Long
- NN = Northwoods Nursery
28696 S. Cramer Road
Malalla, OR 97038
(503) 651-3737
- BE = NH Biological Enterprises
23351 S. Bosky Deli Lane
West Linn, OR 97058
(503) 638-6029
Contact person - Stan Jewitt
- K = Kester's Wild Game Food Nurseries, Inc.
P.O. Box V
Doro, HI 54963
(414) 685-2929
- IES = Independent Ecological Services
1514 Muirhead
Olympia, WA 98501
(206) 943-0127
Contact person - Rex Van Horner

Functions/Values

- II = Nesting
F = Food Source
C = Cover
B = Browing Value

Herbaceous Size

- GC = Ground Cover
S = Shrub

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Species Key

- H = Waterfowl--seeds, young plants
Ducks, Geese
- UG = Upland Gamebirds--buds, fruit, needles, seeds
Grouse, Dove, Pheasant, Pigeon, Quail
- S = Songbirds--buds, fruit, needles, seeds
Blackbird, Bunting, Chat, Chickadee, Cowbird,
Crossbill, Crow, Finch, Flicker, Grosbeak, Jay,
Junco, Kinglet, Lark, Nutcracker, Nuthatch,
Phoebe, Robin, Siskin, Sparrow, Tanager, Thrush,
Towhee, Waxwing, Woodpecker, Wren
- FGN = Fur and Game Mammals--bark, foliage, seeds, fruit
Bear, Coyote, Opossum, Rabbit, Raccoon, Skunk,
Squirrel, Beaver
- SM = Small Mammals--bark, fruit, seeds
Chipmunk, Mice
- II = Hoofed Browsers--foliage, twigs
Deer, Elk

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NATIVE PLANTS UTILIZED BY WILDLIFE

Trees, Shrubs, Plants	Wildlife Species					
	W	UG	S	FCM	SM	H
Pine		4	18	4	3	2
Spruce		1	6	2	1	2
Hemlock		1	4	3	1	1
Douglas fir		1	3	3	1	2
Willow		1	1	3	1	1
Hazelnut		1	2	4	2	1
Birch		1	6	4	1	2
Alder		2	6	1		2
Oak	1	5	18	6	2	2
Mountain ash		1	6		1	
Serviceberry		2	15	4	3	2
Hop		2	9	6	1	1
Holly	1	3	11	4	1	1
Sumac		4	16	1	1	1
Blackberry		4	22	7	1	2
Rhododendron		1		1	1	1
Wild rose		3	6	5	1	2
Creeps		5	13			
Dogwood		4	15	6	2	2
Bunchberry		1		4		1
Salal		2	4			1
Oregon grape		1	4	1	1	1
Huckleberry		2	8			1
Blueberry		2	15	6	2	1
Elderberry		3	24	2	2	2
Snowberry		3	9	3	2	2
Honeysuckle		1	8	1	1	2
<u>Herbaceous Plants</u>						
Shank cabbage	1	2				
Jack-in-the-pulpit		1	1			
Columbine		1	5		1	1
Sheep sorrel and dock	1	3	8	1	1	1
Miners lettuce		2	10			
Chickweed		2	10	1		
Buttercups	1	3	3	3	2	1
Baneberry		1			1	
Strawberry		3	6	4	2	1
Cinquefoil		1	2	1	1	
Lupine		1	1	1	1	
Clover		2	3	3	2	
Wild geranium		2	1			1
Weed sorrel		3	5	1		1
Violets		3	1	1	1	
Firweed			1		1	2
Wild carrot		2			2	
Morning glory		2		1	1	
Plantain		1	1	2	1	
Goldenrod		1	4	2	1	1
Sunflower		4	19		2	1
Dandelion		3	7	1	2	
<u>Cultivated Plants</u>						
Wheat	2	5	18	3		1
Oats	2	4	15	5		1
Corn		4	19	5		2
Apple		3	17	9		1
Cherries		1	18			
Pears		1	2			

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LANDSCAPING LIST

(PART B)

POPULAR NORTHWEST SONGBIRD AND UPLAND GAME
SPECIES AND THEIR PREFERRED PLANT FOOD

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Birds	Food Type
Red Crossbill (U) Permanent resident Coniferous forests	<u>Animal food:</u> spiders, caterpillars, fly larvae, beetles and their larvae, plant lice, spittle bugs. <u>Plant food:</u> pine, larch, hemlock, spruce, Douglas fir, regweed.
Rufous-sided Towhee (C) Permanent resident Thickets	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, caterpillars, ants, moths, grasshoppers, crickets, bugs, flies. <u>Plant food:</u> oak, raspberry, oats, wheat, minerlettuce, poison-oak, sumac, snowberry, gooseberry, barley, filaree, dock.
Savannah Sparrow (V) Permanent resident Fields	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, caterpillars, ants, grasshoppers, bugs, flies, spiders, and snails. <u>Plant food:</u> crab grass, chickweed, pigweed, sorrel, sedge, sunflower, minerlettuce, barley.
White-crowned Sparrow (V) Permanent resident Willows, brush	<u>Animal food:</u> ants, caterpillars, beetles, grasshoppers, bugs, spiders. <u>Plant food:</u> pigweed, oats, chickweed, tarweed, minerlettuce, star-thistle, goosefoot, blackberry, elderberry.
Golden-crowned Sparrow (V) Winter resident Brush, thickets	<u>Animal food:</u> ants, wasps, bees, caterpillars, and beetles. <u>Plant food:</u> flowers of various plants, fescuegrass, oats, star-thistle, poison-oak, ryegrass, tarweed, pigweed, chickweed, knotweed, nightshade, wheat, Mayweed, barley, buttercup, filaree.
Fox Sparrow (C) Permanent resident Brush, thickets	<u>Animal food:</u> millipedes and ground beetles. <u>Plant food:</u> regweed, bearberry, grape, knotweed, raspberry, pigweed, hackberry, poison-oak, nightshade, tarweed, chickweed, barley.
Oregon Junco (V) Permanent resident Mixed woods, fields	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, weevils, ants, wasps, caterpillars, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, spiders, flies. <u>Plant food:</u> oats, chickweed, barley, pigweed, minerlettuce, goosefoot, filaree, pine, wheat, star-thistle, sorrel, poison-oak.
Black-headed Grosbeak (C) Summer resident Deciduous woods	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, bugs, grasshoppers, caterpillars, ants, bees, wasps, spiders, snails. <u>Plant food:</u> elderberry, cherry, oats, wheat, raspberry, prune, filaree, sunflower.
Evening Grosbeak (V) Permanent resident Conifers, deciduous woods	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, caterpillars, ants, bees, wasps, bugs, spiders. <u>Plant food:</u> pine, cherry, cedar, dogwood, manzanita, Russian olive, snowberry, serviceberry, sumac, sunflower, mountain ash.
Lazuli Bunting (U) Summer resident Thickets, brush	<u>Animal food:</u> grasshoppers, caterpillars, bees, beetles, true bugs, ants. <u>Plant food:</u> oats, minerlettuce, canarygrass, filaree, chickweed.
House Finch (V) Permanent resident Residential areas, farms	<u>Animal food:</u> aphids, caterpillars. <u>Plant food:</u> filaree, mustard, prune, pigweed, chickweed, minerlettuce, elderberry, corn, apple, pine.
Pine Siskin (V) Permanent resident Mixed woods	<u>Animal food:</u> caterpillars, plant lice, spiders, bugs, fly larvae. <u>Plant food:</u> alder, pine, filaree, sunflower, minerlettuce, chickweed, Douglas fir.
American goldfinch (C) Permanent resident Farmland, mixed woods	<u>Animal food:</u> aphids, caterpillars. <u>Plant food:</u> regweed, thistle, sunflower, sandellion, alder, goldenrod, chickweed, honeysuckle, pine, maple, oak.

V = very common; C = common; U = uncommon; R = rare; E = extremely rare

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Birds	Food Type
Stellar's Jay (C) Permanent resident Mixed conifers	<u>Animal food:</u> wasps, beetles, grasshoppers. <u>Plant food:</u> oak, elderberry, cherry, oats, wheat, raspberry, pine, dogwood, barley, corn, sunflower.
Scrub Jay (C) Permanent resident Urban areas, brush	<u>Animal food:</u> grasshoppers, wasps, bees, beetles, caterpillars, flies, bugs, spiders, lizards, frogs, snails. <u>Plant food:</u> acorns, pine seeds, corn, oats, wheat, cherry, oak, raspberry, serviceberry, elderberry, sunflower.
Common Crow (V) Permanent resident Open woods, parks	<u>Animal food:</u> grasshoppers, scarab beetles, carrion, ground beetles, caterpillars, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, spiders. <u>Plant food:</u> corn, wheat, oak, mulberry, cherry, buckwheat, oats, sumac, blackberry, poison-oak, Virginia creeper, bayberry, serviceberry, dogwood, strawberry, coopea, grape, greenarier.
Black-capped Chickadee (C) Permanent resident Deciduous woods	<u>Animal food:</u> eggs of moths, plant lice, katydids, spiders in winter months. Winter weather-moths, caterpillars, spiders, beetles, flies, wasps, true bugs, plant lice, scale insects, leafhoppers, and tree hoppers. <u>Plant food:</u> pine, hemlock, birch, poison-oak, blueberry, bayberry, ragweed, sunflower, serviceberry.
Chestnut-backed Chickadee (C) Permanent resident Conifers, mixed woods	<u>Animal food:</u> caterpillars, spiders, aphids, beetles, ants. <u>Plant food:</u> pine, poison-oak, apple, chinleberry, Pacific waxmyrtle.
Bush-tit (C) Permanent resident Deciduous woods	<u>Animal food:</u> aphids, beetles, caterpillars, scale insects, mealybugs, leafhoppers, treehoppers, true bugs, spiders. <u>Plant food:</u> galls (particularly leaf galls), poison-oak fruits, and few kinds of seeds.
White-breasted Nuthatch (U) Permanent resident Mixed woods	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, weevils, ants, spiders, moths, caterpillars. <u>Plant food:</u> oak, corn, pine, beech, wheat, sunflower, sorghum, hickory, elderberry, oat, Virginia-creeper.
Red-breasted Nuthatch (C) Permanent resident Mixed woods, conifers	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, weevils, ants, spiders, moths, caterpillars. <u>Plant food:</u> pine, cypress, elderberry.
American Robin (V) Permanent resident All habitats	<u>Animal food:</u> caterpillars, beetles, weevils, earthworms, bugs, flies, scorpions, snails, spiders, termites, millipedes, centipedes. <u>Plant food:</u> cherry, dogwood, sumac, grape, red cedar, blackberry, raspberry, apple, mistletoe, serviceberry, wheat, buckthorn.
Varied Thrush (U) Permanent resident Conifers, mixed woods	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, ants, caterpillars, millipedes, centipedes, crickets, snails, and miscellaneous insects. <u>Plant food:</u> oak, madrone, snowberry, raspberry, apple, prune, honeysuckle, poison-oak, grape, wheat, filaree, nightshade.
Swainson's Thrush (C) Summer resident Conifers, mixed woods	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, ants, caterpillars, flies, bugs, grasshoppers, and other insects, as well as spiders, millipedes, snails, scorpions, and earthworms. <u>Plant food:</u> cherry, elderberry, buckthorn, poison-oak, raspberry, dogwood, grape, prune, apricot, snowberry, mulberry, nightshade.

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Birds	Food Type
Brewer Blackbird (V) Permanent resident Fields, farms	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, caterpillars, crickets, grasshoppers, aphids, spiders, centipedes, sowbugs, snails. <u>Plant food:</u> corn, oats, wheat, sunflower, chickweed, barley, dandelion.
Cowbird (C) Permanent resident Fields, farms	<u>Animal food:</u> grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, spiders, myriapods. <u>Plant food:</u> oats, ragweed, corn, sunflower, knotweed
Western Tanager (U) Summer resident Woodlands	<u>Animal food:</u> wasps, bees, ants, beetles, bugs. <u>Plant food:</u> cherry, raspberry, mulberry, elderberry, serviceberry.
Hermit Thrush (U) Permanent resident Deciduous woods, conifers	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, ants, caterpillars, flies. <u>Plant food:</u> holly, dogwood, serviceberry, sumac, grape, blueberry, raspberry, snowberry.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet (C) Permanent resident Mixed woods	<u>Animal food:</u> wasps, bugs, flies, beetles, plant lice, insect eggs. <u>Plant food:</u> poison-oak, galls, elderberry.
Golden-crowned Kinglet (C) Permanent resident Coniferous forests	<u>Animal food:</u> wasps, bugs, flies, beetles, plant lice, insect eggs. <u>Plant food:</u> none.
Cedar Waxwing (V) Permanent resident Open woods, near water	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, ants, flies, bugs, caterpillars, grasshoppers, crickets, Mayflies. <u>Plant food:</u> red cedar, cherry, dogwood, blackberry, gooseberry, strawberry, mistletoe, grape, elderberry, holly, serviceberry, mulberry.
Starling Permanent resident Fields, farms, urban areas	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, grasshoppers, millipedes, caterpillars. <u>Plant food:</u> cherry, sumac, bayberry, mulberry, elderberry, poison oak, apple, grape, corn, red cedar, dogwood.
Verbling Vireo (C) Summer resident Deciduous woods	<u>Animal food:</u> caterpillars, beetles, true bugs, spiders, snails. <u>Plant food:</u> bunchberry, dogwood, pokeweed, cherry, sumac, elderberry, poison-oak, snowberry.
House Sparrow (V) Permanent resident Residential areas, farms	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, weevils, grasshoppers, moths. <u>Plant food:</u> wheat, oats, corn, sorghum, barley, knotweed, sunflower.
Violet-green Swallow (V) Summer resident Near water, urban areas	<u>Animal food:</u> weevils, May beetles, winged ants, wasps, bees, flies, bugs, moths, dragonflies, spiders, and occasionally grasshoppers. <u>Plant food:</u> none.
Tree Swallow (V) Summer resident Rivers, mountain lakes	<u>Animal food:</u> flies, beetles, ants, bees, wasps, bugs, moths, grasshoppers, dragonflies, other insects, spiders. <u>Plant food:</u> red cedar, dogwood.
Barn Swallow (V) Summer resident Near water, fields	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, weevils, winged ants, wasp, bees, flies, bugs, moths, dragonflies, spiders, grasshoppers. <u>Plant food:</u> none.
Cliff Swallow (V) Summer resident Buildings, rock crevices	<u>Animal Food:</u> beetles, weevils, winged ants, wasp, bees, flies, bugs, moths, dragonflies, spiders, grasshoppers. <u>Plant food:</u> none.

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FOOD TYPES FOR BIRDS FOUND IN UPPER WILLAMETTE VALLEY AND SURROUNDING AREA

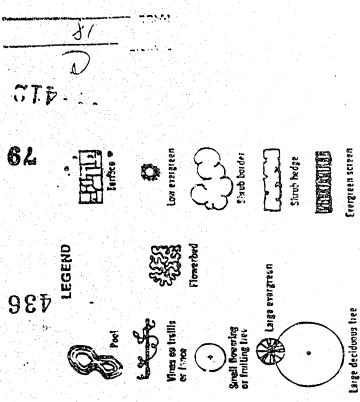
Birds	Food Type
Common Nighthawk (U) Summer resident Open country	<u>Animal food:</u> flying ants, May and June beetles, flies, leaf chafers, mosquitos, moths, grasshoppers. <u>Plant food:</u> none.
Vaux's Swift (C) Summer resident Urban areas, mixed woods	<u>Animal food:</u> caddisflies, Mayflies, beetles, wasps, ants, bees, and true bugs. <u>Plant food:</u> none.
Rufous Hummingbird (C) Summer resident Forest edges, flowers Anna's Hummingbird (R) Summer resident Residential areas Calliope Hummingbird (R) Summer resident Upland meadows	<u>Animal food:</u> small flies, ants, bees, beetles. <u>Cult. plants:</u> gladiolus, petunia, butterfly bush, sage, iris, fuchsia, nasturtium, columbine, cannas, minora, lilies, geranium, begonia, hollyhock, hibiscus, larkspur, clematis, morning-glory, lantana, phlox, rose, four-o'clocks, Chinaberry, oleander, eucalyptus, scarlet runner bean, lima bean, coral bells, portulaca, passionflower. <u>Wild plants:</u> penstemon, tarweed, tree tobacco, manzanita, lousewort, delphinium, elderberry, thistle, milkweed, fireweed, gentian, morning-glory, red current, columbine, black locust.
Red-shafted Flicker (C) Permanent resident All habitats	<u>Animal food:</u> 50% ants and beetles; grasshoppers, crickets, cockroaches, caterpillars, bugs, & various other insects make up balance of diet. <u>Plant foods:</u> oak, poison oak, grape, apple, elderberry, corn, sunac, pine, walnut, prune, blackberry, serviceberry, holly.
Pileated Woodpecker (U) Permanent resident Woodlands, snags	<u>Animal foods:</u> 50% ants; beetles (particularly larvae of wood-boring species). <u>Plant food:</u> elderberry, cascara, cherry.
Lewis Woodpecker (U) Permanent resident Large scattered trees	<u>Animal food:</u> ants, beetles, bugs, grasshoppers, spiders. <u>Plant foods:</u> elderberry, apple, pine, cherry, hawthorn, currant, serviceberry, dogwood, poison-oak, corn
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (U) Permanent resident Mixed woods	<u>Animal foods:</u> beetles, ants, caterpillars, spiders, centipedes. <u>Plant foods:</u> wood and sap from trees, poison-oak, fruits, buckthorn.
Hairy Woodpecker (U) Permanent resident Mixed woods, conifers	<u>Animal food:</u> beetle larvae, ants, caterpillars, adult beetles, spiders, millipedes, and aphids. <u>Plant foods:</u> dogwood, cherry, pokeweed, serviceberry, corn, blackberry, Virginia-creeper, apple.
Dovey Woodpecker (U) Permanent resident Mixed woods, deciduous woods	<u>Animal foods:</u> wood-boring larvae, moths, beetles, ants, spiders, snails, caterpillars, aphids, scale. <u>Plant food:</u> poison-oak, dogwood, corn, serviceberry, oak, Virginia-creeper, apple.
Horned Lark (U) Permanent resident Fields	<u>Animal foods:</u> beetles, beetle larvae, caterpillars, and grasshoppers. <u>Plant foods:</u> pigweed, knotweed, ragweed, sedge, corn, wheat, corn, wheat, oats, sunflower, miner's lettuce, sorrel, thistle, crabgrass, shepherds-purse.
Western Meadowlark (C) Permanent resident Fields	<u>Animal food:</u> beetles, crickets, grasshoppers, caterpillars, ants, bees, wasps, bugs. <u>Plant food:</u> oats, wheat, corn, filaree.
Redwing Blackbird (V) Permanent resident Fresh marshes	<u>Animal food:</u> weevils, beetles, grubs, caterpillars, grasshoppers, ants, snails, crustaceans, spiders. <u>Plant food:</u> corn, oats, wheat, sunflower, blackberry.

Legend: C = common; U = uncommon; R = rare; E = extremely rare

Birds	Food Type	
Song Sparrow (V) Permanent resident Brush, thickets	<u>Animal food:</u>	beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, caterpillars, ants, and true bugs.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	pigweed, knotweed, minerslettuce, oats, star-thistle, chickweed, filaree, corn, dock, blackberry.
Purdie Finch (C) Permanent resident Conifers, deciduous woods	<u>Animal food:</u>	Insects are eaten very sparingly (aphids or caterpillars).
	<u>Plant food:</u>	elm, tulip, apple, cherry, peach, red cedar, apple, raywood, dogwood, honeylocust, sweetgum, ash, birch, beech, grape, poison-oak.
Western Bluebird (U) Permanent resident Clearings	<u>Animal food:</u>	mainly grasshoppers, followed by caterpillars, beetles, ants, bees, wasps, flies, spiders, saw-bugs, snails, earthworms, & centipedes.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	grape, mistletoe, elderberry, blackberry.
Blue Grouse (R) Permanent resident Forests, wooded slopes	<u>Animal food:</u>	summer and early fall, 10% of diet beetles, leafhoppers, sawfly larvae, grasshoppers, ants.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	fir, Douglas fir, cat-scar, larch, clover, sedge, sorrel, mountain ash, thimbleberry, salal, willow, serviceberry, currant, balsam root.
Ruffed Grouse (U) Permanent resident Mixed or deciduous woods	<u>Animal food:</u>	the young eat quantities of insect larvae, beetles, flies, snails, ants.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	clover, sunflower, hazelnut, dogwood, blackberry, cherry, apple, hawthorn, elderberry, raspberry, strawberry, grapes.
California Quail (C) Permanent resident Woodlands, brush	<u>Animal food:</u>	ants, beetles, grasshoppers, crickets.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	filaree, barley, clover, lupine, deer-vech, oak, oats, ryegrass, chickweed, tarweed, fiddleneck, buttercups, wheat, alfalfa, corn, Russian thistle, black locust, pigweed, dandelion.
Mountain Quail (R) Permanent resident	<u>Animal food:</u>	ants, ground beetles, leaf hoppers, fly larvae, aphids.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	lupine, clover, bromegrass, oak, wheat, deer-vech, barley, filaree, sunac, collie, fiddleneck, cedar, tarweed.
Ring-necked Pheasant (C) Permanent resident Agricultural land	<u>Animal food:</u>	caterpillars, beetles, and their larvae, grasshoppers, crickets, fly larvae, ants, earthworms, toads, snails, spiders, millipedes.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	corn, radweed, kalecabbage, grape, oats, oak, elderberry, buckwheat, cherry, sweet sumac, dogwood, wild rose, Russian thistle, dandelion, knotweed, sunflower.
Band-tailed Pigeon (C) Summer resident Conifers	<u>Animal food:</u>	none.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	oak, cherry, dogwood, oats, elderberry, wheat, meadow, garden pea, salal, thimbleberry, bearberry, pine, hawthorn, barley, blueberry.
Hourning Dove (V) Permanent resident Fields	<u>Animal food:</u>	none.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	fiddleneck, California poppy, star-thistle, mustard, amaranth, sunflower, tarweed, pigweed, chickweed, sorghum, filaree, minerslettuce, deer, etc.
Screech Owl (U) Permanent resident Woodlands	<u>Animal food:</u>	small rodents and large insects, small birds.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	none.
Barn Owl (U) Permanent resident Buildings	<u>Animal food:</u>	small rodents and large insects.
	<u>Plant food:</u>	none.

43
411
78

V = very common; C = common; U = uncommon; R = rare; E = extremely rare



their roots will not interfere with masonry structures.
Use flowers and other annuals to increase the kinds of bird food, to balance landscape spacing, and to fill in along walls and other structures. A small pool or pond will further enhance your yard's attractiveness for you and your birds.
Cutting a small clearing into the margin or in the middle of a wooded area creates an edge effect that birds like.
Be sure your landscaping allows you to see the birds, perhaps from a window, patio, or terrace.

an optimum. On smaller lots, only simple plants of several species may be feasible. With a much larger lot, a greater variety of plants plus hedges, screens, food plots, and other interesting plantings is possible. Avoid planting repeated applications of perennials.
In general, trees and shrubs that attract birds grow satisfactorily on well-drained, fairly fertile, loamy upper layer. Ideal soil has a loose, sandy upper layer 18 inches or more deep. A neutral or slightly acid reaction is preferable. Trees and shrubs should be planted where

Create a landscape design
Your landscaping should consider the many uses of your property. Plantings for wildlife should be along the margins of the house and lot. This allows open space for human activities, yet provides an attractive setting for birds.
This landscape design, by John Frey, Lexington, Mass., shows one way to vary plantings on a city or suburban lot of about one-third acre. For a lot of this size, 20 to 25 different plant species

LEGEND
Pool
Wine or hills of trees
Large evergreen
Large deciduous tree
Evergreen screen
Shrub hedge
Fruit border
Law screen
Flowered