

# Native Plants

To plant in your yard  
or food forest

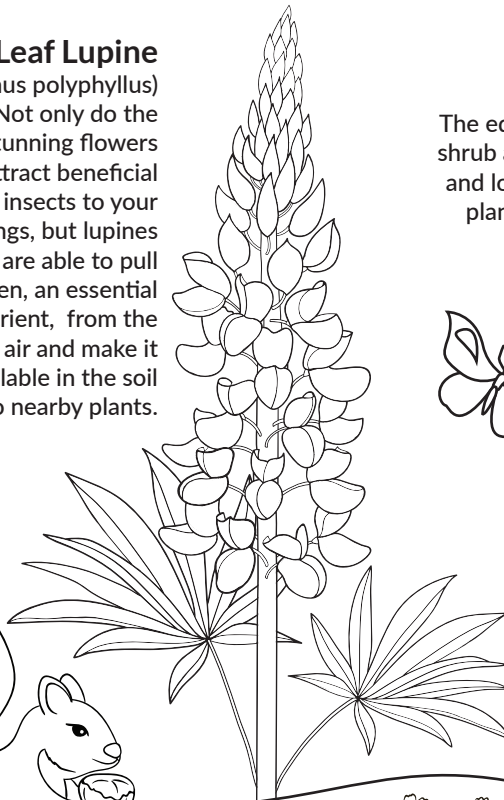
## Common Camas

(*Camassia quamash*)  
These beautiful blue flowers are a favorite for native pollinators, and the bulbs have long been an important food for local tribes.



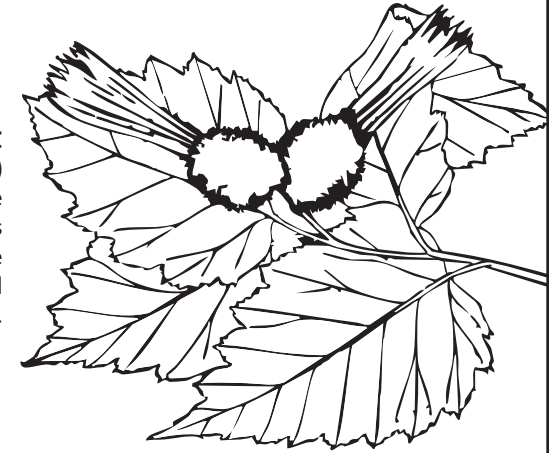
## Big-Leaf Lupine

(*Lupinus polyphyllus*)  
Not only do the stunning flowers attract beneficial insects to your plantings, but lupines are able to pull nitrogen, an essential nutrient, from the air and make it available in the soil to nearby plants.



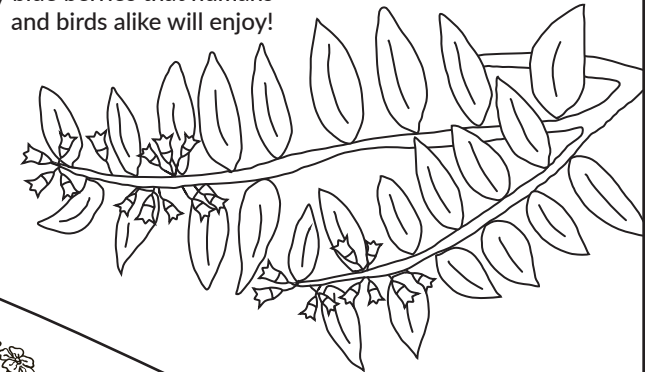
## Beaked hazelnut

(*Corylus cornuta*)  
The edible nuts of this tree-like shrub are a favorite for humans and local wildlife alike, and the plants are often used in local restoration projects.



## Evergreen huckleberry

(*Vaccinium ovatum*)  
These evergreen shrubs produce tasty blue berries that humans and birds alike will enjoy!



## Woodland strawberry

(*Fragaria vesca*)  
This native variety of a popular grocery store pick produces tasty berries and provides an excellent groundcover.

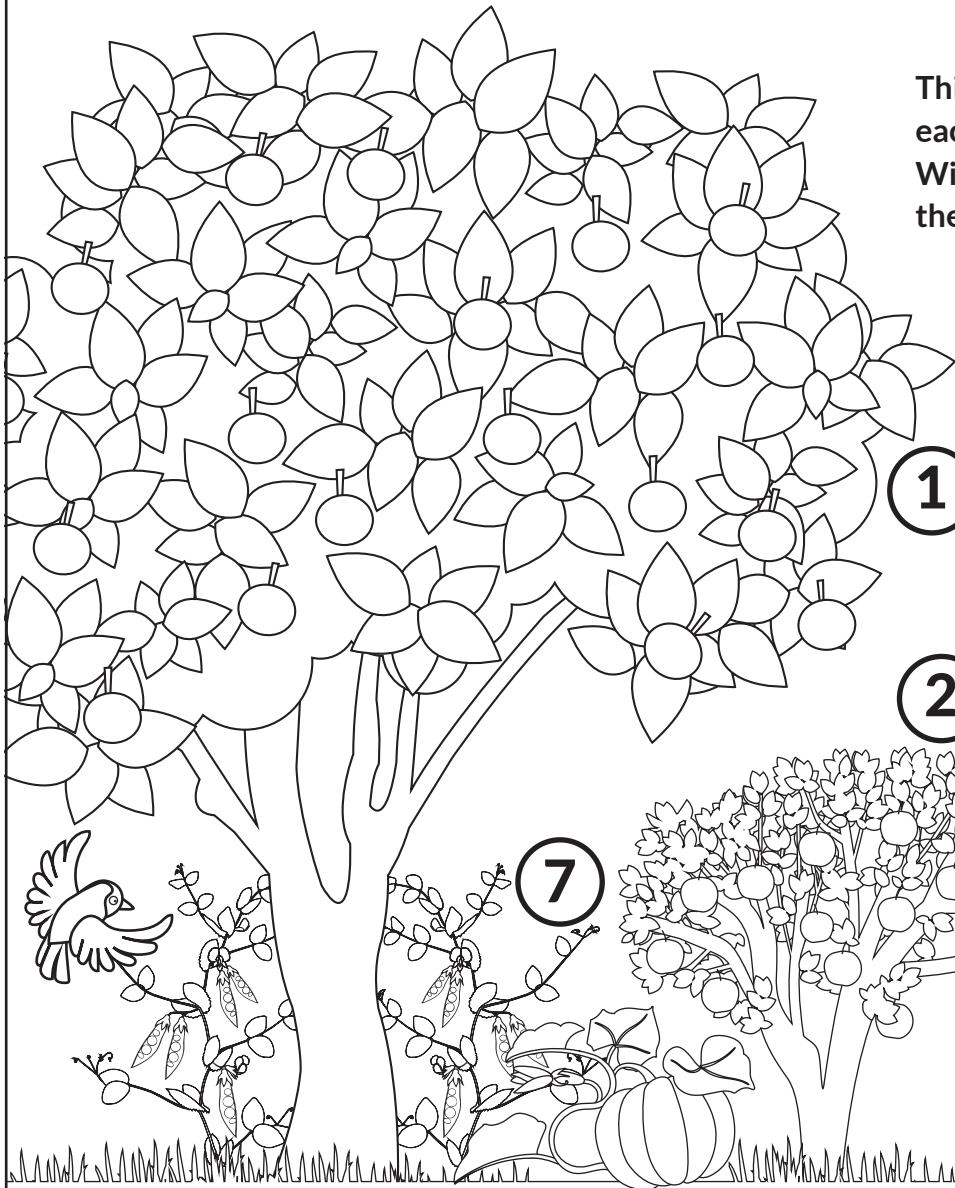


## Yarrow

(*Achillea millefolium*)  
This humble wildflower spreads rapidly even in harsh conditions, and provides a number of nutritional and medicinal benefits.



# Food Forest at Woods Creek Sustainability Center



1



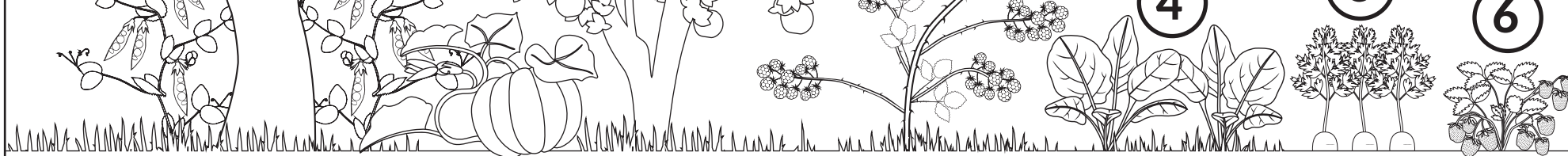
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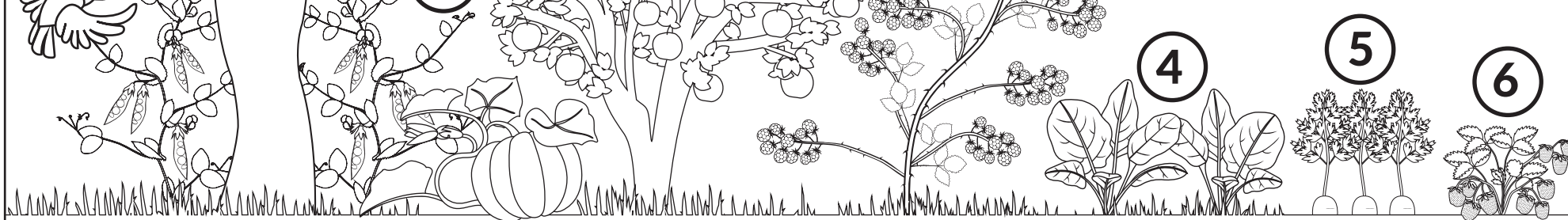
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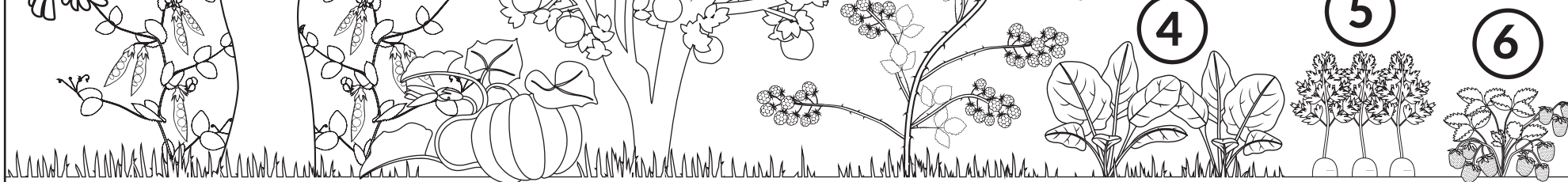
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This diagram shows a basic food forest. Plants work together to benefit each other in the same way they co-evolved in a natural eco-system. Wildlife such as birds help the food forest grow, adding edible plants as they deposit seeds from other areas they visit to eat.

1. Canopy of large fruit or nut trees
2. Low tree layer (small fruit trees)
3. Shrub layer (berry bushes)
4. Herbaceous layer (kale, spinach)
5. Root vegetable layer (carrots, beets)
6. Ground cover layer (strawberries, pumpkin)
7. Vine layer (climbers, beans)

