

*City of
Lincoln City*

***GUIDE TO
LANDSCAPE
SELECTIONS***

Volume 2: Shrubbery

*Department of Planning &
Community Development*

(541) 996-2153

www.lincolncity.org

TIPS FOR SUCCESSFUL PLANTING

Soil Improvement

Incorporate compost or other humus to planting area to establish fertile, well-drained soil. Use mulches to retain moisture, reduce weeds and control temperature changes.

Right Plant for the Right Place

Use native species as they are ideal water-wise choices and are adapted to our local climatic conditions of rainy winters and windy dry summers.

Cluster Planting

Plant thickly with other plant species to create a visual impact of color and texture. Clustered plants survive better, too.

Microclimates

Lincoln City has a multitude of microclimates—geographic areas impacted by terrain and climate conditions, such as temperature, hours of sunlight, wind, salt and moisture content of the air, and rain characteristics, most of which are the effect of the proximity and intensity of ocean forces.

This guide is printed on 100% post-consumer recycled paper.

Shrubs listed in this guide :

Evergreens - (Genus in italics):

Azalea (see 'rhododendron')
Barberry - *Berberis*
California Lilac (n) - *Ceanothus*
Escallonia* - *Escallonia*
Euonymus - *Euonymus*
Hebe* - *Hebe*
'Hollywood' Juniper* - *Juniperus*
Huckleberry (n)* - *Vaccinium*
Japanese Holly - *Ilex*
Japanese Mock Orange - *Pittosporum*
Lavatera* - *Lavatera*
Lavender - *Lavandula*
Mexican Orange - *Choisya*
Mugo Pine* - *Pinus*
New Zealand Flax* - *Phormium*
Norway Spruce - *Picea*
Oregon Grape (n) - *Mahonia*
Pieris - *Pieris*
Rhododendron - *Rhododendron*
Rock Rose* - *Cistus*

Rosemary - *Rosmarinus*
Silverberry - *Elaeagnus*
Sword Fern (n) - *Polystichum*
Threadleaf Falsecypress* - *Chamaecyparis*
Viburnum - *Viburnum*

Deciduous:

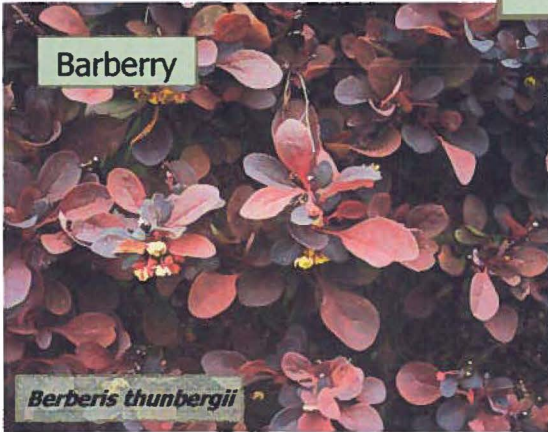
Azalea, Western (n) - (see 'rhododendron')
Barberry - (see evergreen 'Barberry')
Burning Bush - (see evergreen 'Euonymus')
Elderberry (n) - *Sambucus*
Fuchsia - *Fuchsia*
Hydrangea - *Hydrangea*
Mock Orange (n) - *Philadelphus*
Red Flowering Currant (n) - *Ribes*
Rosa Rugosa* - *Rosa*
Serviceberry (n) - *Amelanchier*
Spirea - *Spirea*
Viburnum - (see evergreen 'Viburnum')
Weigela - *Weigela*

* most resistant to wind damage
(n) native species

Plants appear in the guide in the order listed above. A summary of plant growth and preferences is provided at the end of the guide.

Evergreen Shrubs

Barberry



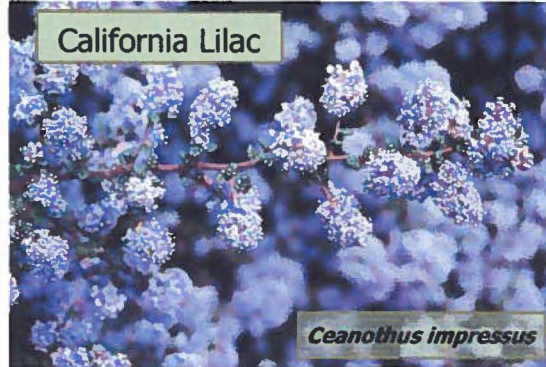
Berberis thunbergii

Some of the many species of barberry are deciduous, some are evergreen. All are thorny and all produce an abundance of small, compact flowers in the spring that vary in color from yellow to orange. The flowers later produce blue-black berries that are popular food for birds. Varieties with a dense growth habit can be shaped and pruned and can serve as great hedges. All prefer full sun to partial shade. Drought tolerant. Most species native to China.



Berberis darwinii

California Lilac



Ceanothus impressus

California lilac is the common name for the species of *Ceanothus* that grow as evergreen shrubs and small trees, with mature heights ranging from 4-12 ft and spread of up to 12 ft. Blooms consist of dense clusters of fragrant, purple, blue, or white flowers blooming in late spring. Attract pollinators. Known for fixing nitrogen into the soil. Prefer alkaline soil. Prefer sun, but handle partial shade. Drought tolerant once established. Require occasional pruning, can be shaped and used as a hedge. *Native species.



Ceanothus thyrsiflorus

Escallonia



Escallonia x langleyensis 'Apple Blossom'

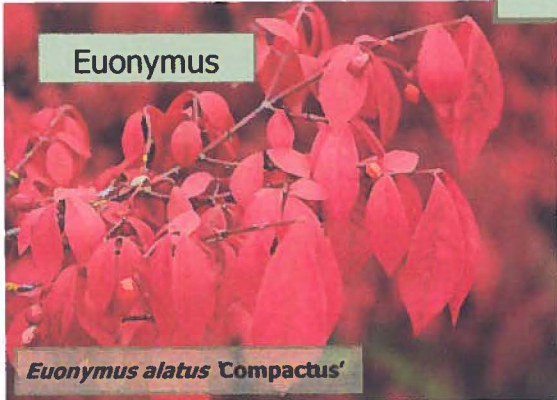
"Pink Princess" *Escallonia* is one of the most popular shrubs in Lincoln City. Both it and 'Apple Blossom' *Escallonia* can grow to 10+ feet, but can be pruned lower to make excellent hedges. They are evergreen with deep green, glossy leaves. 'Pink Princess' has trumpet-shaped, pink to scarlet flowers. 'Apple Blossom' has small, five-petaled, pink & white flowers. Both bloom in profusion in late spring through much of the summer, attracting pollinators. Prefer full sun to partial shade and tolerates most well-drained soils. Very drought **wind, & salt tolerant** and suitable for areas directly exposed to the oceanfront. Native to southern South America.



Escallonia laevis

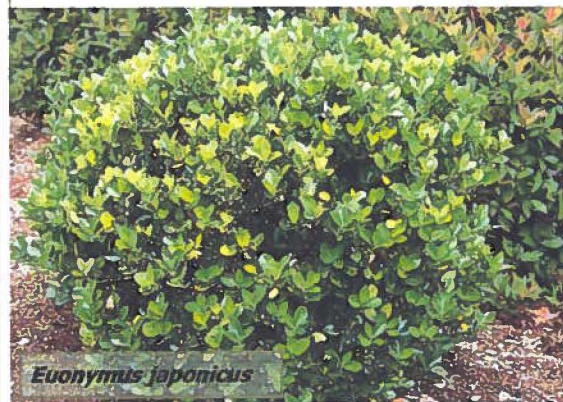
Evergreen Shrubs

Euonymus



Euonymus alatus 'Compactus'

Of the over 170 species in the *Euonymus* genus, two known to do well in the maritime climate are the Japanese or Evergreen Euonymus (*Euonymus japonicus*) and Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus*), a deciduous species. *E. japonicus* can grow 10-15 feet in height. *E. alatus* reaches heights of 8-10 ft and is known for the brilliant red of its foliage in the fall. Both can be intensely pruned, are suitable as hedges, prefer sun to partial shade and well-drained soil. Both are drought tolerant and require only seasonal pruning. *E. japonicus* is **salt tolerant**. Native to Asia.



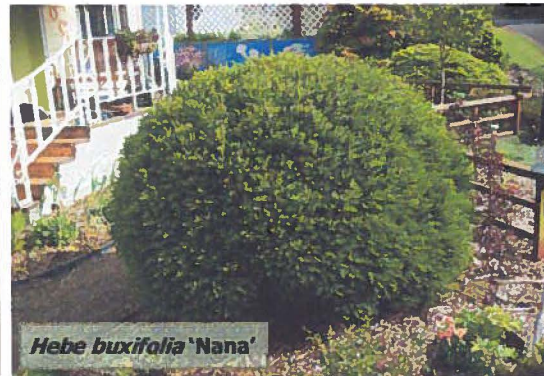
Euonymus japonicus

Hebe



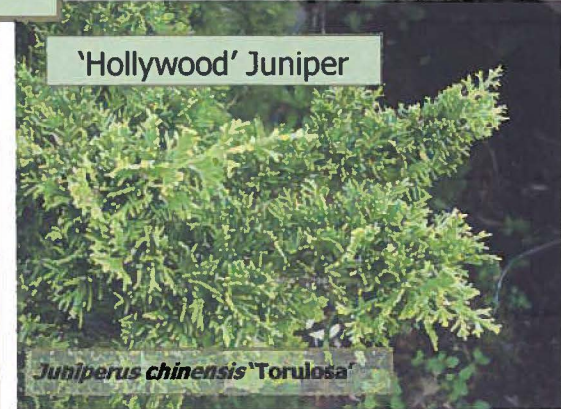
Hebe 'Blue Mist'

Nearly all of the approximately 100 species of *Hebe* are evergreen. Height and spread vary by species, though none get very tall and all have a rounded, compact habit. The green leaves (variegated varieties available) come symmetrically spaced along the stem and at right angles to each other. The wiry & wispy flower clusters, most commonly purple or white, bloom in summer or early fall. They prefer full sun, but will tolerate partial shade. Require occasional pruning and can serve as a low hedge. They are drought, **wind & salt tolerant**. The Boxwood Hebe, *Hebe buxifolia* 'nana', is especially hardy. Native to New Zealand.



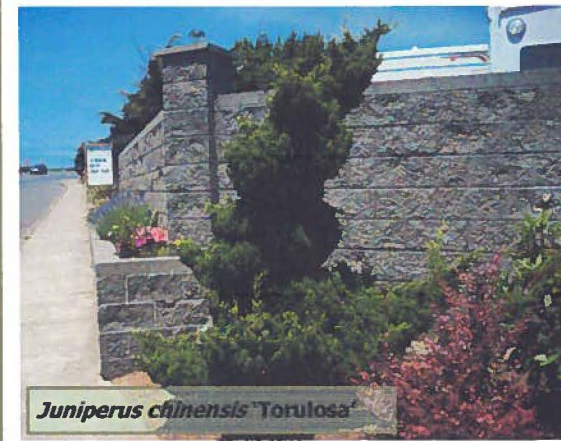
Hebe buxifolia 'Nana'

'Hollywood' Juniper



Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'

A variety of Chinese Juniper, this slow-growing, coniferous, evergreen shrub can be occasionally pruned to maintain as a shrub of medium height or can be left to slowly reach heights of 20+ feet. Best known for its vivid green foliage, which grows in twisted tufts that can create interesting aesthetic appeal. It prefers sun and tolerates most well-draining soils. It is very drought, **wind, & salt tolerant**. Native to China and Japan.



Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'

Evergreen Shrubs



Huckleberry

Vaccinium ovatum

The Box Huckleberry is an evergreen shrub that grows to a height of 3-8 ft, up to 12 ft, depending on amount of sun and pruning (larger in shade). Erect, bushy habit. Small, serrated, glossy green leaves; new growth is deep red in color. Cuttings are used by floral industry. Pale pink, urn-shaped flowers in spring, produce popular edible berries. Require occasional pruning; can be shaped. Full sun to partial shade. Deer resistant. Drought, **Salt & wind tolerant**. *Native species.



Vaccinium ovatum



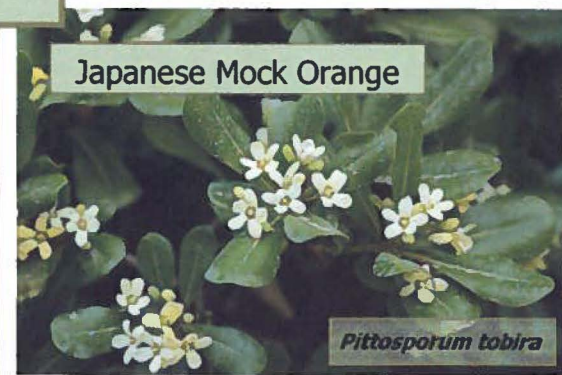
Japanese Holly

Ilex crenata

Of the many species of holly, Japanese Holly, or *Ilex crenata* is the shrub variety best suited for the Oregon Coast. This broadleaf, slow-growing, but aggressive evergreen shrub grows 5 to 10 feet tall, with an equal or greater spread. The glossy, dark green, convex leaves can be spiny. The small white flowers appear in spring, producing glossy red to black berries towards summer. It prefers sun to partial shade and moist, well-drained, mildly acidic soils. It can be pruned heavily. Native to Japan & Korea.



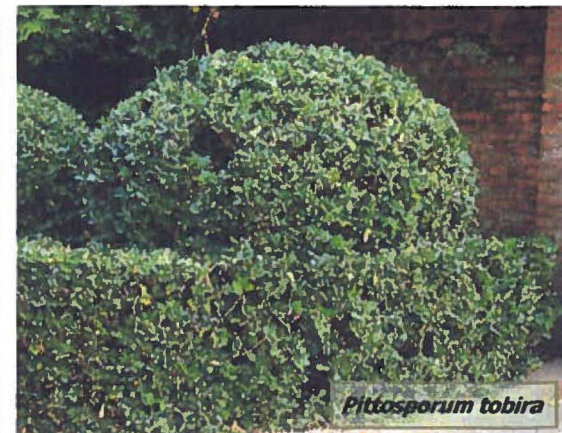
Ilex crenata



Japanese Mock Orange

Pittosporum tobira

Pittosporum tobira, aka Japanese Mock Orange is an evergreen shrub with a dense, rounded, upright habit that makes it well suited as a screening hedge. It has smooth, glossy, dark green leaves. The small, white flowers that appear in early to mid-spring are very fragrant. Taller cultivars can reach heights of up to 15 feet, while smaller cultivars that can be maintained at heights as low as two feet with occasional pruning. Prefers full sun to partial shade. Well-suited for the maritime climate and weather. Prefers well-drained soils. Native to China, Japan & Korea.



Pittosporum tobira

Evergreen Shrubs

Lavatera



Lavatera thuringiaca 'Barnsley'

Lavatera includes about 25 species. Of them, those that do best on the Oregon coast are *L. maritima*, which is an evergreen and *L. arborea* (tree mallow). These two species generally grow to 6 feet tall, but can grow to 8 ft+. Another popular *Lavatera* is *L. thuringiaca* 'Barnsley' though it is considered more of a perennial. The pink to white flowers bloom from mid-summer through early fall. All *Lavatera* species that do well here prefer full sun. They are very drought, **wind, & salt tolerant** and excellent in exposed areas. Generally a short-lived shrub (~5 yrs). Native to Europe east to the Himalayas.



Lavatera thuringiaca Barnsley

Lavender



Lavendula stoechas

Known for the fragrance and color of its flowers, *Lavender* is an evergreen, woody shrub of the mint family and includes 39 different species. Both are highly aromatic and grow to a height & spread of 2-4 feet. English Lavender blooms in mid to late summer, while Spanish Lavender blooms in early to mid spring. Blooms are of the soft blue-purple color for which this plant is named. They prefer full sun, but will tolerate partial shade. Require little maintenance, but need soil with good drainage. Drought tolerant. Native to the Mediterranean.



Lavendula angustifolia

Mexican Orange



Choisya ternata

Choisya ternata aka Mexican Orange, is a broadleaf evergreen shrub that displays a dense, compact, rounded habit. It grows 5 to 8 feet tall, can be pruned to maintain desired height. The variety 'Sundance' is smaller and slower growing. The glossy deep green leaves are complemented in early and mid-spring by an abundance of fragrant, white flowers that remain until early summer. Prefers full sun to partial shade and well-drained, moist soil. Once established, it is very drought tolerant. Native to Mexico.



Choisya ternata

Evergreen Shrubs

Mugo Pine



Pinus mugo

The Dwarf Mugo Pine is a common slower-growing evergreen shrub on the coast. The most popular shrub variety is 'Oregon Jade', which is compact and low to the ground. All varieties have an upright, dense habit. They prefer full sun, but will tolerate partial shade. Mugo Pines are very tolerant of most soil types so long as they are well-drained. They are drought, **wind, & salt tolerant**, though direct exposure sometimes results in wind burn. All varieties benefit from spring pruning of new growth (called candling). Native to mountains of south and central Europe.



Pinus mugo

New Zealand Flax



Phormium tenax

No relation to European Flax, this species of perennial, evergreen grass has become a popular ornamental due to its resilience to the maritime elements and the attractiveness and variety of available colors of its blades, which can grow to a length of 9 feet in some cases (though many varieties are bred to be much smaller). Red flowers bloom in mid-summer, rising above the body of the plant on stiff stalks. Flower nectar is attractive to birds and insect pollinators. Prefer full sun to partial shade. Drought, **wind, & salt tolerant**. Native to New Zealand.



Phormium tenax

Norway Spruce



Picea abies var pendula

Two varieties of *Picea abies*, aka Norway Spruce, are suitable for our climate: 'Nidiformis', aka Bird's Nest Spruce, and the variety *pendula*, aka Weeping Norway Spruce. Bird's Nest Spruce is dense, with a spreading, low-growing habit; the dimple that often forms in the center of the plant's growth gives it its name. *P. pendula* has the potential for a more upright growth habit if staked and is less compact. Its shape is more conical, with soft, sweeping branches. Both varieties prefer full sun, well-drained soils, and are drought-tolerant. Native to northern and central Europe.



Picea abies 'Nidiformis'

Evergreen Shrubs

Oregon Grape



Mahonia aquifolium

This evergreen shrub, the state flower of Oregon, generally grows 3-6 ft tall, though some forms may reach up to 10 ft. in height. Often leggy, the stiff, spiny, dark green leaves turn a deep, dark red in the fall and winter. The bright yellow flowers bloom in early spring, turning to blue-black berries in mid-summer. The berries are edible but very sour and thus usually used for jam (sugar added). The plant is an excellent understory plant that prefers shade and moist, acidic soils. Little maintenance required. *Native species.



Mahonia aquifolium

Pacific Wax Myrtle



Myrica californica

This versatile native shrub can grow to heights of 12+ feet or can be pruned and maintained at as low as 3 feet. It has an upright, bushy habit. Excellent for screening, but can be pruned for a more open habit. The long leaves, for which it is often grown, are leathery, waxy, and bright green. The blooms are inconspicuous. It prefers full sun to partial shade. Tolerates a wide variety of well-drained soils. *Native species.



Myrica californica

Pieris



Pieris japonica

Of the approximately 7 species of *Pieris*, *P. japonica* is the most popular & successful species here in Lincoln City. With its dense, upright habit, it grows to heights from 4-10+ feet, depending on the variety. All varieties are evergreen with glossy, leathery leaves. New foliage is bright red and bronze, mature foliage is green. Strings of white or pink urn-shaped flowers bloom in spring. Prefers sun to partial shade. Prefers well-drained, moist, acidic soil. Native to Japan.

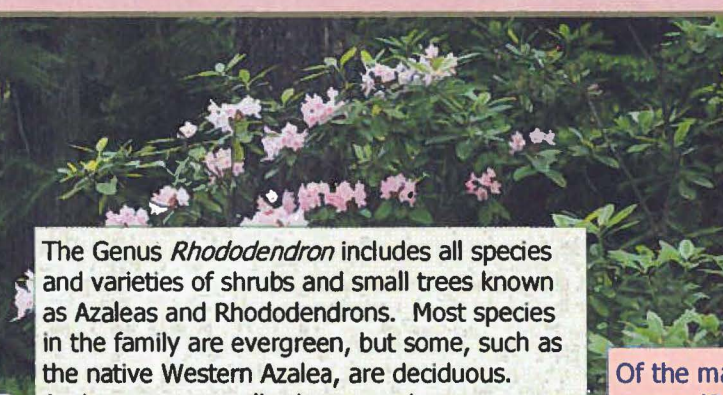


Pieris japonica

Rhododendrons & Azaleas



One of the most showy, diverse, and abundant evergreens on the coast, **Rhododendrons**, aka "Rhodies" vary in size from small shrubs to small trees with heights of over 12 ft. Their prolific spring blooms range throughout the color spectrum, but are most often purple, red, white, and pink variations. They are not very tolerant of the wind and salt spray, so should be planted in areas protected from direct exposure to oceanfront.



The Genus *Rhododendron* includes all species and varieties of shrubs and small trees known as Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Most species in the family are evergreen, but some, such as the native Western Azalea, are deciduous. Azaleas are generally shorter and more compact than Rhododendrons, with smaller leaves and flowers.



Of the many varieties of **Azaleas**, the evergreens 'Purple Splendor' and 'Hino Crimson' are common varieties here, growing from 2-4 feet tall with small, glossy, green leaves that are overshadowed by a profusion of small, vivid flowers in spring. Leaves turn bronze in the winter. The *native Western Azalea, commonly considered one of the most beautiful varieties, is deciduous, growing up to 10 ft. in height with an open, upright habit. Spring blooms of fragrant, striped flowers of white or salmon-pink. Prefer sun to part shade and moist, rich soil.



Western Azalea



Choosing the right variety for your garden

When choosing what Rhododendron or Azalea to plant in your garden, it ultimately comes down to what color blooms you want and how big you of a plant you want. Consider making your choice during the spring so that you can see the color of the flowers for yourself.



Rhododendron occidentale

Evergreen Shrubs

Rock Rose



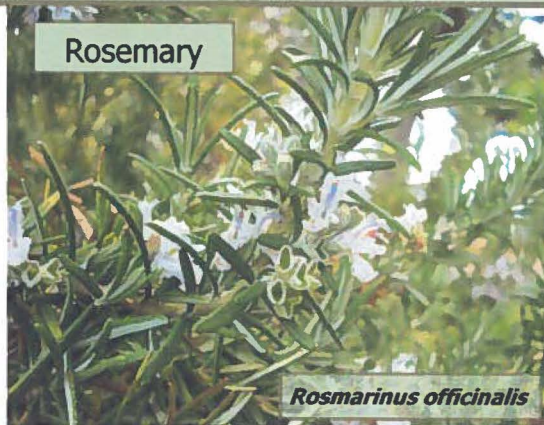
Cistus

Rock Roses are evergreen shrubs, popular for their coastal hardiness and beautiful flowers that bloom from mid-spring through the early summer. The Orchid Rockrose, with purple flowers, grows to a mature height and width of about 2-4 ft. 'Snow Fire' Rockrose, with white flowers with a yellow center and red spots on the petals, has a mature height and spread of 4-5 feet. All species like sun and well-drained soil, though they handle poorer soils. They require little maintenance. Drought, **Salt & wind tolerant**. Native to Southern Europe and northern Africa.



Cistus

Rosemary



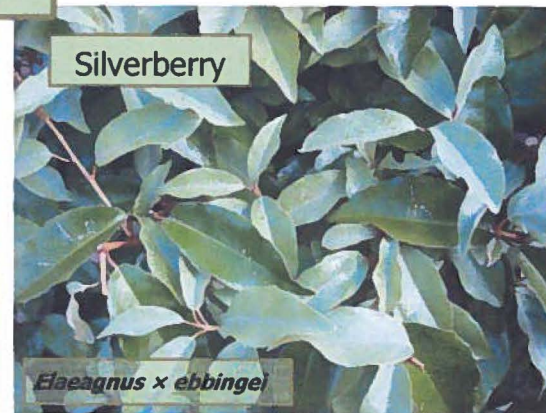
Rosmarinus officinalis

Famous as a culinary herb, Rosemary is also an attractive evergreen, woody shrub that grows to a height and spread of about 3-5 feet. In addition to the fragrance of its edible needles, Rosemary is also attractive for its spring display of small, delicate, and softly purple-blue flowers. It prefers full sun and needs soil with good drainage. Drought tolerant. Native to the Mediterranean.



Rosmarinus officinalis

Silverberry



Elaeagnus x ebbingei

Silverberry is an evergreen shrub with a dense, upright, fast-growing habit. It can grow up to 10 feet+ tall, but can be maintained at lower heights with occasional pruning. Fragrant blooms arrive in autumn, producing edible, red berries by spring that are popular with birds. Grown for foliage, which has silver tone when young. It prefers sun to part shade. It can handle most well-drained soils and fixes nitrogen into soil. It is drought, **wind & salt tolerant**. Variegated varieties available.



Elaeagnus x ebbingei

Evergreen Shrubs

Sword Fern



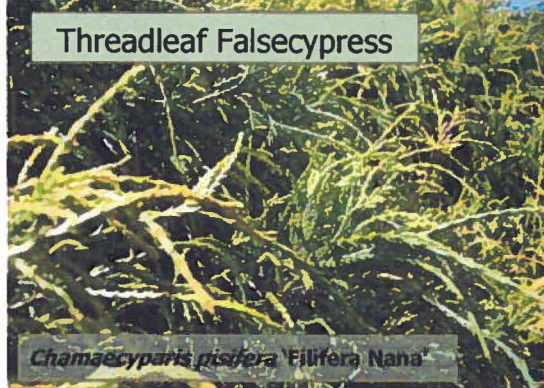
Polystichum munitum

This evergreen fern has dense clusters of fronds that grow to lengths of up to four feet. As with all ferns, they do not flower, but reproduce with spores that can be found in the dots (called 'sori') on the underside of the fronds. They prefer partial to full shade, as they are generally found in the wild in the understory and along the perimeter of native forests. They grow best in rich soil with lots of organic matter and plenty of moisture. Occasional pruning of dead fronds needed, but otherwise low maintenance. *Native species



Polystichum munitum

Threadleaf Falsecypress



Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera Nana'

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera Nana' aka Dwarf Threadleaf Falsecypress is a coniferous, evergreen shrub with a compact, bushy habit. It is slow growing and rarely reaches more than a few feet tall. The yellowish-green foliage has thin, almost threadlike branchlets that lend the plant its name. It prefers sun and well-drained soil. It is drought, **wind, & salt tolerant**. Slow growing, it requires little maintenance other than occasional pruning if shaping is desired. Native to Japan.



Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera Nana'

Viburnum



Viburnum opulus Roseum'

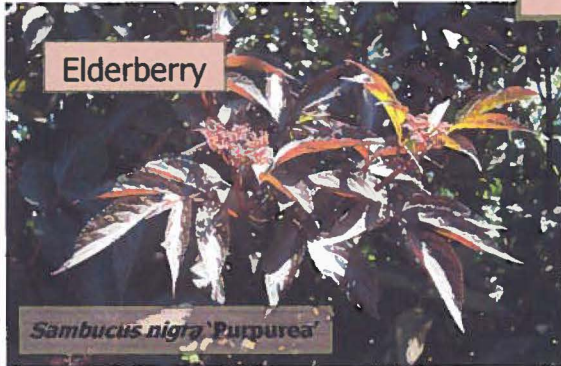
The over 150 species of *Viburnum*, include evergreen, semi-evergreen, & deciduous species. Successful species on the coast include: *V. davidii*, an evergreen with a compact, mound-forming habit, reaching 3-5 feet tall. *V. x burkwoodii*, a semi-evergreen species & *V. opulus*, a deciduous species, both have open, upright habits, reach 7-12 feet tall. Each has its own style of white flower clusters that arrive in spring; *V. burkwoodii* flowers are fragrant. *V. edule* (Squashberry) is *native. Its small, white flower clusters produce edible berries in early summer that are good for jam and as food for small mammals & birds. Foliage of both *V. edule* & *V. burkwoodii* provide good fall color. All species attract pollinators & prefer sun to partial shade and soil with good drainage; *V. edule* prefers moister soil. Origin varies with species.



Viburnum davidii

Deciduous Shrubs

Elderberry



Sambucus nigra 'Purpurea'

One of the most ubiquitous shrubs along the forest edges of the Oregon Coast, the deciduous Red Elderberry, or *Sambucus racemosa*, can grow from 6 feet to 20 feet. It is fast growing with a loose upright habit. Bright green leaves appear opposite each other. Abundant creamy yellow flowers appear as clusters in early to mid spring and produce bright red berries in summer. They prefer sun to partial shade and well-draining soils with organic matter for good moisture retention. Purpurea Elderberry is a smaller species with mature leaves of a deep purple color with hints of bronze. *Native species.



Sambucus racemosa

Fuchsia



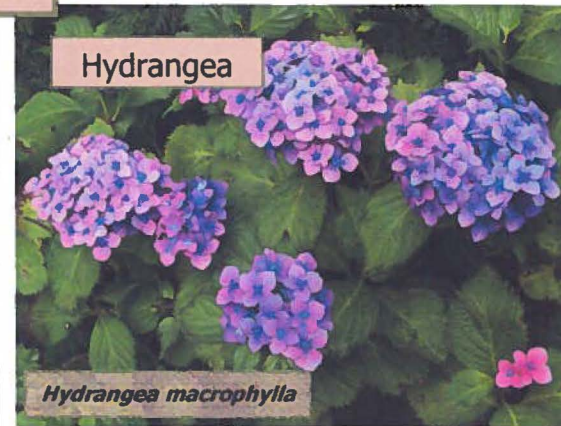
Fuchsia magellanica

Known for the ornate and often colorful flowers, Fuchsias are a deciduous shrub. Most successful and popular on the Oregon Coast is *Fuchsia magellanica*, aka Hardy Fuchsia, which grows to a height and spread of 2 to 10+ feet, depending on sun exposure & pruning. It has a loose, upright habit. Leaves arrive in spring with summer flowers continuing into the fall. *F. magellanica* prefers sun to partial shade. Although cold winters may occasionally cut it to the ground, it will re-grow. Drought tolerant once established. Native to southern Chile & Argentina.



Fuchsia magellanica

Hydrangea



Hydrangea macrophylla

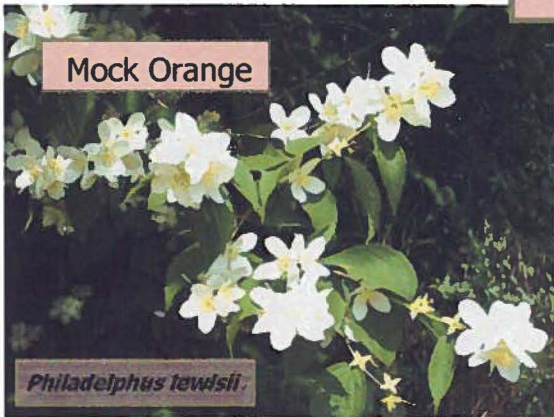
Many species and varieties of this deciduous, broadleaved shrub are best known for large flower clusters that can be cone or dome shaped and range in color from blue to red to white, depending on the variety and pH of the soil. Blooms arrive in summer and continue into autumn. Generally 4-7 feet in height with equal spread, some can grow into small trees. Blooms on new wood, so light pruning after blooming good. Prefer full sun to partial shade. Needs soil that has some moisture retention (humus, not just sandy soil). Origin varies widely by species.



Hydrangea macrophylla

Deciduous Shrubs

Mock Orange



Philadelphus lewisii

Philadelphus lewisii aka Mock Orange or Lewis Mock Orange is a deciduous plant that generally grows to 4-6 feet tall, but can grow to 10ft in height. It has a loose, upright habit. The four-petaled, white flowers that bloom in early to mid summer are both plentiful and fragrant. It prefers sun to partial shade. Requires little maintenance once established other than occasional pruning to maintain its shape; can be used for a hedge. Popular in gardens abroad. *Native species.



Philadelphus lewisii

Red Flowering Currant



Ribes sanguineum

This deciduous shrub grows from 4-10+ ft tall, depending on the variety and pruning. It has a loose, upright habit. Blooms from early to mid-spring through early summer. Red, white or pink flowers; attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies, and other pollinators. Flower clusters produce black berries in late summer that are much loved by birds. Prefers full sun, but tolerates partial shade. Drought tolerant once established. Require occasional pruning. *Native species.



Ribes sanguineum

Rosa Rugosa



Rosa rugosa

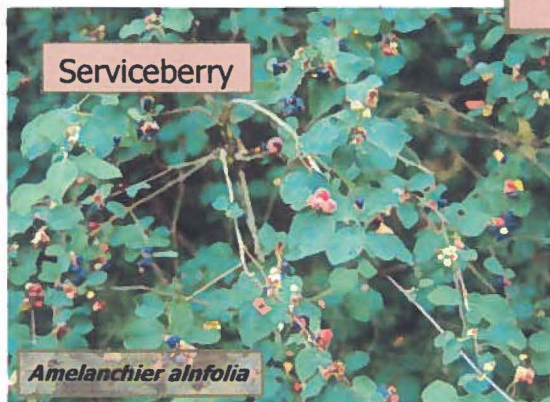
One of the hardiest species of the Rose family, the deciduous *rugosa* can grow up to 5-6 feet tall, with a dense and slowly expansive spread. The green leaves are serrated and wrinkly ("rugosa" means "wrinkled"), turning bronze to orange-red in the fall. The large, fragrant, pink flowers are found throughout the plant all summer and eventually give way to large rose hips in the fall that are edible and can be used in jams and tea. It prefers full sun. They are very drought, **wind, & salt tolerant** and are suitable in oceanfront and other severely exposed areas. Native to China, Japan, & Korea.



Rosa rugosa

Deciduous Shrubs

Serviceberry



Amelanchier alnifolia

The Western or Pacific Serviceberry is one of about 20 species of the genus, *Amelanchier*. It is a native deciduous shrub best known for its fruit. Though the original cultivar can reach heights of up to 40 feet, there are a number of much smaller varieties, including 'Regent', which grows to 4-6 feet tall and is well-known for the quality and size of its berries. All varieties have small, white, aromatic flowers that bloom in spring and are attractive to pollinators. Berries ripen in mid to late summer and are popular food for birds and people. Prefer sun to partial shade and moist, well-draining, humus-rich soils. *Native species.



Amelanchier alnifolia 'Regent'

Spirea



Spirea japonica var. *alpina*

Many of the 80 species of deciduous genus *Spirea* are able to thrive on the coast. *S. thunbergii* grows 3-5+ feet tall with a mounding, arching, almost wispy habit of the long, narrow leaves and their delicate appearance. *S. thunbergii* shares with *S. nipponica* 'Snowmound' & *S. x vanhouttei* (aka Bridalwreath Spirea) spring and early summer profusions of small, white flowers that bloom along the full length of their branches. *S. nipponica* 'Snowmound' grows from 3-5 feet tall, with an upright, less delicate habit. Bridalwreath Spirea has an upright arching habit and grows 6-8+ feet tall. Many varieties of *S. japonica* do well here. Most varieties prefer sun, but will tolerate light shade. Origin depends on species.



Spirea x vanhouttei

Weigela



Weigela florida

Weigela is a deciduous shrub that can grow to a height of 5-9 feet, with a spread of 9-12 feet. It grows dense with an arching habit. The inch-long, funnel-shaped flowers that bloom in spring and sporadically throughout the summer are pink, white, or rose red, depending on the variety. Foliage color can be vivid green, variegated, or purple, depending on the variety. It prefers full sun to partial shade. Easy to grow, with only seasonal pruning required. Deer resistant. Native to Japan.



Weigela florida



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- *Trees & Shrubs for Pacific Northwest Gardens* by John A. Grant & Carol L. Grant
- *Native Plants in the Coastal Garden* by April Pettinger with Brenda Costanzo

This guide is a courtesy of:
The Planning & Community Development Department
City of Lincoln City
801 SW Highway 101
Lincoln City, OR 97367
(541) 996-2153
FAX (541) 996-1284

Shrubs

Deciduous (D) & Evergreen (E) Shrubs	Sun Requirements	Wind & Salt Tolerance*	Height (Mature)	Growth Rate	Hedge Potential	Deer Resistant
Azalea (D) & (E) - <i>Rhododendron</i>	Full sun to part shade	Low	VDS, 3-12 ft.	VDS	Low	Yes
Barberry (D) & (E)- <i>Berberis</i>	Full sun to part shade	Medium	5-9 ft.	Moderate	Excellent	Yes
California Lilac (E) - <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Sun	Medium	4-12 ft.	Moderate	Excellent	Yes
Elderberry (D) - <i>Sambucus</i>	Full sun to shade	Medium	up to 20 ft.	Fast	Low	Yes
Escallonia (E) - <i>Escallonia</i>	Full sun to part shade	High	4-10+ ft.	Fast	Excellent	Generally
Euonymus (D) & (E) - <i>Euonymus</i>	Sun to part shade	VDS	8-15 ft.	VDS	Excellent	No
Fuchsia (D) - <i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Sun to part shade	Low	2-10+ ft.	Fast	Low	No
Hebe (E) - <i>Hebe</i>	Full sun to part shade	High	VDS	VDS	VDS	Yes
Huckleberry (E) - <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Sun to shade	Medium	3-12 ft.	Slow	Good	Yes
Hydrangea (D) - <i>Hydrangea</i>	Sun to partial shade	Medium	VDS	Fast	VDS	No
Japanese Holly (E) - <i>Ilex crenata</i>	Full sun to part shade	Medium	5-10 ft.	Slow	Good	Yes
Japanese Mock Orange (E) - <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Sun to partial shade	Medium	VDS, 2-12+ ft.	Moderate	Excellent	Generally
Lavatera (D) - <i>Lavatera</i>	Full sun	High	up to 8 ft.	Fast	Poor	Yes
Lavender (E) - <i>Lavendula</i>	Full sun	Medium	2-4 ft.	Moderate	Poor	Yes
Mexican Orange (E) - <i>Choisya ternata</i>	Sun to partial shade	Low	5-8 ft.	Slow to Moderate	Moderate	Yes
Mock Orange (D) - <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Full sun to part shade	Low	4-10ft.	Fast	Good	Yes
Mugo Pine (E) - <i>Pinus mugo</i>	Full sun to part shade	High	3-5 ft.	Slow	Poor	Yes
New Zealand Flax (E) - <i>Phormium tenax</i>	Full sun to part shade	High	5-10+ ft.	Moderate	Poor	Yes
Oregon Grape (E) - <i>Mahonia</i>	Partial to full shade	Low	3-6+ ft.	Moderate	Poor	Yes
Pacific Wax Myrtle (E) - <i>Myrica californica</i>	Sun to partial shade	Medium	up to 12 ft.	Moderate to fast	Good	Yes
Pieris (E) - <i>Pieris japonica</i>	Sun to partial shade	Medium	4-10+ ft.	Slow	Poor	Yes
Red Flowering Currant (D) - <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Full sun to part shade	Low	4-10+ ft.	Slow to Moderate	Poor	Yes
Rhododendron (E) - <i>Rhododendron</i>	Sun to partial shade	Low	VDS	VDS	Poor	Yes
Rock Rose (E) - <i>Cistus</i>	Sun	High	2-5 ft.	Moderate to fast	Good	Yes
Rosa Rugosa (D) - <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Full sun	High	5-6 ft.	Moderate to fast	Poor	No
Rosemary (E) - <i>Rosmarinus</i>	Full sun	Low	3-5 ft.	Moderate	Poor	Yes
Serviceberry (D) - <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Sun to partial shade	Low	VDS	Moderate	Low	No
Silverberry (E) - <i>Elaeagnus × ebbingei</i>	Full sun to part shade	High	3-10 ft.	Fast	Excellent	Yes
Spirea (D) - <i>Spirea</i>	Sun	Medium	VDS	VDS	VDS	Yes
Sword Fern (E) - <i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Partial to full shade	Low	2-4 ft.	Fast	Poor	Yes
Viburnum (D) & (E) - <i>Viburnum</i>	VDS	Low	2-12 ft.	VDS	VDS	Yes
Weigela (D) - <i>Weigela florida</i>	Full sun to part shade	Medium	5-9 ft.	Moderate	Poor	Yes

*Note: Resistance to wind and success in shoreline conditions can be maximized by planting younger specimens that are able to adapt as they grow. Older, larger plants, even of species with high resistance to the elements, have a lower rate of survival and success.

"VDS" - varies depending on species or variety