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FRUITS ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS - NORTHWESTERN STATES

REGION No. 1

[Washington, Oregon, and Idaho]

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REGIONS FOR WHICH LEAFLETS ON FRUITS ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS ARE AVAILABLE

FIGURE 1.--Map of the United States, showing the 10 regions used in presenting information on fruits attractive to birds.

As an aid in requesting leaflets, it should be noted that No. BS-41 is for region 1; BS-42, for region 2, etc., with BS-50 for region 10.

INTRODUCTION

The States Washington, Oregon, and Idaho (Region 1, see map, p.2) make a good geographical and a fair floristic unit. It is well known that the territory west of the Coast Ranges is characterized by high humidity and abundant precipitation, so that it is a distinct habitat for plants. The three northwestern States embrace desert areas and high mountains also, but there are, nevertheless, a surprising number of rather generally distributed plants that furnish fruits attractive to birds. They are named in the principal table (2) for this region. Separate tables (3 to 10) listing cultivatable, noncommercial fruit-bearing plants, are given for some of the ecological subdivisions, including the humid west and the arid east. The mountain regions are largely ignored because of the sparse population.

Table 1 shows groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States and lists desirable kinds of birds most fond of the fruit. No barberries, currants, or buckthorns are listed, because they harbor rusts destructive to plants of economic importance. Junipers are in almost the same category, as they serve as alternate hosts for apple rust, but there is no reason why they cannot be used in districts where apples are not commercially grown, as they are among the most valuable plants for wildlife. Omitted also are plants poisonous to man on contact, as poison ivy and poison sumac, as well as various kinds dangerously poisonous to domestic animals, as yews, wild cherries, and nightshades, in spite of the fact that wild cherries are greatly relished by birds. Browsing animals are known to have been killed by feeding on the leaves of wild cherries but do not seem to be so seriously affected by those of plums. Certain plants included among fleshy fruit bearers in previous publications have been transferred to the list of seed producers, hence do not appear in the present series of leaflets. These include magnolia (Magnolia), bittersweet (Celastrus), and burningbush (Euonymus).

It should be noted that the fruit-bearing seasons recorded, being collected from varied sources, tend to be maxima. As a rule they are not likely to be realized or even approached in a single locality unless numerous specimens of a given species are present and so distributed in sun and shade as to favor both early and late fruiting.

The word "extralimital" as here used in certain table headings covers plants from other States or regions of the United States as well as wholly introduced, exotic, or foreign plants.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits^{1/} most attractive to birds throughout the
United States

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Number	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Juniper; redcedar ^{3/}	Juniperus	50	Flicker, mockingbird, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, myrtle warbler, evening and pine grosbeaks, purple finch.
Greenbrier	Smilax	43	Mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, cardinal.
Bayberry	Myrica	85	Bobwhite, flicker, downy woodpecker, eastern phoebe, tree swallow, black-capped chickadee, Carolina wren, catbird, brown thrasher, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, white-eyed vireo, myrtle warbler, meadowlark, towhee.
Hackberry	Celtis	47	Flicker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, mockingbird, brown thrasher, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, cardinal.
Mulberry	Morus	59	Yellow-billed cuckoo, red-bellied, red-headed, and downy woodpeckers, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, robin, wood thrush, cedar waxwing, red-eyed vireo, yellow warbler, orchard and Baltimore orioles, scarlet tanager, cardinal, purple finch.
Pokeberry	Phytolacca ...	52	Mourning dove, flicker, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, robin, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, cardinal.
Spicebush	Benzoin	17	Eastern kingbird, wood thrush, veery, red-eyed vireo.
Sassafras	Sassafras	18	Bobwhite, eastern kingbird, catbird, robin, veery, red-eyed vireo.
Strawberry	Fragaria	52	Catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, towhee.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Number	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Raspberry, black-berry	Rubus	146	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, flicker, red-headed woodpecker, eastern kingbird, tufted titmouse, wren tit, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood and olive-backed thrushes, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, red-eyed vireo, orchard and Baltimore orioles, cardinal, rose-breasted, black-headed, and pine grosbeaks, red-eyed, spurred, and California towhees, white-throated, fox, and song sparrows.
Rose	Rosa	38	Ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, bobwhite.
Mountain-ash	Sorbus	13	Red-headed woodpecker, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, Bohemian and cedar waxwings, Baltimore oriole, evening and pine grosbeaks.
Chokeberry	Aronia	21	Brown thrasher, meadowlark.
Hawthorn	Crataegus ...	39	Ruffed grouse, robin, purple finch, pine grosbeak.
Apple	Malus	43	Ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, mockingbird, robin, cedar waxwing, purple finch, pine grosbeak, red crossbill.
Juneberry	Amelanchier .	42	Flicker, catbird, robin, hermit thrush, veery, cedar waxwing, Baltimore oriole.
Sumac ^{4/}	Rhus	97	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, valley quail, northern and red-shafted flickers, red-bellied and downy woodpeckers, phoebe, black-capped and Carolina chickadees, wren tit, Carolina wren, mockingbird, catbird, brown and California thrashers, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, white-eyed vireo, towhee, Audubon's warbler, goldfinch, golden-crowned sparrow.
Pepperberry	Schinus	12	Robin, varied and hermit thrushes, cedar waxwing, phainopepla.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Number	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Holly	Ilex	48	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, valley quail, flicker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing.
Supplejack.....	Berchemia ...	15	Mockingbird, robin.
Grape	Vitis	87	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, northern and red-shafted flickers, pileated and red-bellied woodpeckers, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, veery, eastern and western bluebirds, cedar waxwing, cardinal.
Virginia creeper .	Ampelopsis ..	38	Flicker, red-bellied and red-headed woodpeckers, yellow-bellied sapsucker, tufted titmouse, mockingbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, red-eyed vireo, scarlet tanager, evening grosbeak, purple finch.
Buffaloberry	Shepherdia ..	18	Sharp-tailed grouse, pine grosbeak.
Silverberry, Russian olive, etc.	Elaeagnus ...	5/	Prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, catbird, robin, cedar waxwing.
Wild-sarsaparilla	Aralia	16	Bobwhite, robin.
Dogwood	Cornus	93	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, northern and red-shafted flickers, downy woodpecker, eastern kingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, red-eyed and warbling vireos, cardinal, evening and pine grosbeaks, purple finch, white-throated and song sparrows.
Sourgum, tupelo ..	Nyssa	39	Flicker, robin, olive-backed and gray-cheeked thrushes, cedar waxwing, purple finch.
Crowberry	Empetrum	40	Pine grosbeak, snow bunting.
Bearberry, manzanita	Arctostaphylos	34	Dusky and ruffed grouse, valley and mountain quail, wren tit, fox sparrow.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Number	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Wintergreen	Gaultheria ..	10	Ruffed grouse, wren tit.
Huckleberry	Gaylussacia .	46	Robin, pine grosbeak, towhee.
Blueberry	Vaccinium ...	93	Ruffed grouse, valley quail, eastern kingbird, black-capped chickadee, tufted titmouse, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, orchard oriole, pine grosbeak, towhee.
Beautyberry	Callicarpa .	11	Mockingbird, brown thrasher.
Partridgeberry ...	Mitchella ...	10	Ruffed grouse.
Elderberry	Sambucus	118	Valley quail, flicker, red-headed woodpecker, eastern and Arkansas kingbirds, black phoebe, wren tit, mockingbird, catbird, brown and California thrashers, robin, olive-backed thrush, eastern and western bluebirds, phainopepla, red-eyed vireo, rose-breasted and black-headed grosbeaks, California towhee, white-crowned sparrow.
Snowberry, coralberry	Symphoricarpos	33	Sharp-tailed grouse, varied thrush, evening and pine grosbeaks.
Blackhaw, cranberrybush	Viburnum	35	Ruffed grouse, yellow-billed cuckoo, flicker, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, rose-breasted grosbeak, purple finch.
Honeysuckle	Lonicera	18	Bobwhite, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, pine grosbeak, white-throated sparrow.

1/ Barberries (Berberis), buckthorns (Rhamnus), and currants (Ribes) are omitted because they serve as alternate hosts of rusts, attacking wheat, oats, and white pine, respectively. Yews (Taxus), wild cherries (Prunus), and nightshades (Solanum) also are omitted as being dangerous stock poisoning plants.

2/ When 10 or more.

3/ Carries apple rust; should not be planted near valuable orchards.

4/ Only nonpoisonous species of sumac are considered.

5/ Data given are based entirely on field observations; total number of birds eating the various species of Elaeagnus unknown.

TABLE 2.--Generally distributed native fruits of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho
for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
Colorado juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	All year.
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria americana</i>	Early April to late July.
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Early June to early October.
Blackberry	<i>Rubus pedatus</i>	Early July to early September.
California dewberry ..	<i>Rubus vitifolius</i>	Late June to late September.
Whitebark raspberry ..	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Mid-June to late August.
Baldhip rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	All year.
Nutka rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Do.
Mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus occidentalis</i>	Early August to late December.
Do.....	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	Mid-June to late November.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier florida</i>	Late April to mid-October.
Black hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Late June to late September.
Wild plum	<i>Prunus subcordata</i>	Late June to early September.
Skunkbush	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	All year.
Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> ...	Early June to mid-September.
Devilsclub	<i>Fatsia horrida</i>	Mid-July to late October.
Red-osier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Mid-June to early January.
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Late May to mid-October.
Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria ovatifolia</i> ...	Early August to late October.
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> ..	All year.
Dwarf bilberry	<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i> ...	Late May to late September.
Red whortleberry	<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>	Late July to late September.
Big whortleberry	<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i> ..	Mid-July to late September.
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> ..	Mid-July to late May.
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Late June to mid-September.
Do.....	<i>Lonicera utahensis</i>	Late May to mid-August.
Do.....	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Early June to mid-September.
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus glauca</i>	Early July to late December.
Do.....	<i>Sambucus melanocarpa</i>	Mid-June to mid-September.
Do.....	<i>Sambucus callicarpa</i>	Early June to late November.
Cranberrybush	<i>Viburnum pauciflorum</i>	Late June to late December.
Oregon viburnum	<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Early July to late September.

TABLE 3.--Native fruits of Washington and Oregon west of the Cascade Mountains for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
California greenbrier	<i>Smilax californica</i> <u>1/</u>	Mid-July to late December.
California waxmyrtle	<i>Myrica californica</i>	All year.
California laurel	<i>Umbellularia californica</i> <u>1/</u> ...	Mid-June to early September.
Dewberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Early May to early October.
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus lasiococcus</i>	Early August to early October.
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Mid-April to early August.
Bunch rose	<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	All year.
River hawthorn	<i>Crataegus rivularis</i>	Mid-June to late November.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier pallida</i> <u>1/</u>	Late June to late August.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus occidentalis</i>	Mid-June to mid-October.
Do.....	<i>Cornus nuttalli</i>	Mid-June to mid-November.
Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Early July to late March.
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Mid-July to mid-January.
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos nevadensis</i>	Mid-June to mid-October.
Do.....	<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> <u>1/</u> ...	All year.
Do.....	<i>Arctostaphylos tomentosa</i>	Mid-May to mid-December.
Red whortleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Mid-May to mid-November.
Black whortleberry ..	<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>	Early May to late December.
Evergreen whortleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Mid-June to mid-December.
Cranberry.....	<i>Oxycoccus intermedius</i>	Late July to early April.
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera coerulea</i>	Early July to late September.

1/ Native only in southwestern Oregon.

TABLE 4.--Native fruits of Washington and Oregon, east of the Cascade Mountains, and Idaho for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
Western juniper	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	All year.
Hackberry	<i>Celtis douglasi</i>	Mid-July to mid-January.
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria platypetala</i>	Late May to late August.
Red raspberry	<i>Rubus strigosus</i>	Mid-July to early September.
Macdougal rose	<i>Rosa macdougalii</i>	Mid-July to late December.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier cuneata</i>	Late May to mid-September.
Do.....	<i>Amelanchier cusickii</i>	Early June to early September.
Do.....	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>	Mid-June to mid-August.
Smooth sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	All year.
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium oreophilum</i>	Mid-July to late September.

TABLE 5.--Native fruits of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho for which less satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

Generally distributed

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Alpine but can be cultivated generally. Fruits require two years for ripening, hence are present at all times.
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria cuneifolia</i>	June.
Dewberry	<i>Rubus nivalis</i>	
Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria humifusa</i>	Alpine.
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium occidentale</i>	July to September.
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	August to October.
Do.....	<i>Symphoricarpos rotundifolius</i> ..	July to August.
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera conjugialis</i>	Do.

Cascade Mountains and westward

Strawberry	<i>Fragaria grandiflora</i>	
Wild rose	<i>Rosa spithamea</i>	
Indian plum	<i>Osmaronia cerasiformis</i>	
Elk clover	<i>Aralia californica</i>	
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sessilis</i>	
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos hispidula</i>	
Do.....	<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i>	
Do.....	<i>Arctostaphylos cinerea</i>	
Sweet bilberry	<i>Vaccinium deliciosum</i>	Alpine; August to September.
Bog bilberry	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Alpine.
Rock cranberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> var. <i>minus</i>	
Cranberrybush	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Fruit persists through winter
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera californica</i>	
Do.....	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	

East of the Cascade Mountains

Strawberry	<i>Fragaria truncata</i>	
Do.....	<i>Fragaria ovalis</i>	
Black raspberry	<i>Rubus hesperius</i>	
Wild rose	<i>Rosa sayi</i>	
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier oreophila</i>	
Do.....	<i>Amelanchier basalticola</i>	
Squaw-apple	<i>Peraphyllum ramosissimum</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus sheridana</i>	
Do.....	<i>Crataegus columbiana</i>	
Do.....	<i>Crataegus piperi</i>	August to September.
Wild sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos obtusifolia</i>	
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i>	

TABLE 6.--Extralimital fruits that have been recommended for Washington west of the Cascade Mountains

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Evergreen blackberry..	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Early July to mid-January.
Sweetbrier	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	All year.
Scarlet firethorn.....	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	October to February.
Yunan firethorn	<i>Pyracantha yunnanensis</i>	
English holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	All year.
Daphne	<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	
Do.....	<i>Daphne odora</i>	
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	

TABLE 7.--Extralimital fruits that have been recommended for Washington (selection based mainly on experience at Pullman)

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	A variety is native in the mountains; the plant can be cultivated almost anywhere. Fruit always present.
Redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Fruit long persistent.
Chinese juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Do.
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Do.
Russian mulberry	<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>	June to August.
Red mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	
Pokeberry	<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	
Spicebush	<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras variifolium</i>	
Rugosa rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	
Scotch rose	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	
Mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	Holds fruit until middle of March at Pullman, Wash.
Do.....	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Do.
Do.....	<i>Sorbus hybrida</i>	
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	
Wild crab	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	
Flowering crab	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	
Soulard crab	<i>Malus soulardi</i>	
Toringo crab	<i>Malus sieboldi</i>	
Scarlet firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>	
Do.....	<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	
Do.....	<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i>	

TABLE 7.--Extralimital fruits that have been recommended for Washington
(selection based mainly on experience at Pullman) -- Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster horizontalis	Mid-October to mid-January.
Do	Cotoneaster microphylla	
Do	Cotoneaster simonsi	
Wild plum	Prunus americana	Mid-September to mid-January.
Myrobalan plum	Prunus cerasifera	
Purpleleaf plum	Prunus pissardi	
Fragrant sumac	Rhus canadensis	Do.
Staghorn sumac	Rhus hirta	
Holly	Ilex opaca	
Virginia creeper	Ampelopsis quinquefolia	Do.
Japanese creeper	Ampelopsis tricuspidata	
Blue-crown passion flower .	Passiflora caerulea	
Sea buckthorn	Hippophaë rhamnoides	
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia	
Cherry elaeagnus	Elaeagnus longipes	
Spiny aralia	Acanthopanax sieboldianum ...	
Hercules-club	Aralia spinosa	
Aucuba	Aucuba japonica	
Coral dogwood	Cornus alba sibirica	
Roundleaf dogwood	Cornus circinata	
Flowering dogwood	Cornus florida	
Gray dogwood	Cornus paniculata	
Bloodtwig dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	
Daphne	Daphne mezereum	
Do	Daphne odora	
Ibota privet	Ligustrum ibota	
California privet	Ligustrum ovalifolium	
Lilac chaste-tree	Vitex agnus-castus	
Cutleaf chaste-tree ..	Vitex incisa	
Chinese beautyberry ..	Callicarpa purpurea	
Matrimony-vine	Lycium halimifolium	
Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica	
Do	Lonicera morrowi	
Do	Lonicera nitida	
Do	Lonicera sempervirens	
Do	Lonicera tatarica	
Elderberry	Sambucus aurea	
Do	Sambucus canadensis	
Do	Sambucus laciniata	
Do	Sambucus racemosa	Mid-June to mid-January.
Viburnum	Viburnum acerifolium	
Do	Viburnum cassinoides	
Do	Viburnum nudum	
Do	Viburnum rhytidophyllum	
Do	Viburnum tomentosum	

TABLE 8.--Extralimital fruits that have been recommended for cultivation under hot and dry conditions in eastern Washington

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Scotch rose	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	
Spiny/arialia	<i>Acanthopanax sieboldianum</i>	
Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	All year.
Tatarian honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	

TABLE 9.--Extralimital fruits that have been recommended for irrigated sandy soils of eastern Oregon

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
Russian mulberry ...	<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>	June to August.
Smooth sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	
Virginia creeper ...	<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	Mid-September to mid-January.
Japanese creeper ...	<i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i>	Do.
California privet ..	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	
European privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus glauca</i>	Mid-July to end of year.

TABLE 10.--Extralimital fruits that have been recommended for Idaho

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Juniper	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	All year.
Do.....	<i>Juniperus utahensis</i>	Do.
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Fruit long persistent.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus brevispina</i>	
Do.....	<i>Crataegus douglasi</i>	Late June to September.
Mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	Fruit long persistent.
Virginia creeper ...	<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	Mid-September to mid-January.
Japanese creeper ...	<i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i>	Do.
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	
Pacific dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttalli</i>	Mid-June to mid-October.
Mapleleaf viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	

LITERATURE

Publications of interest in connection with fruits for the North-western States include:

Region

Northwest flora, by Theodore C. Frye and George B. Rigg. 453 pp., 1912 (?)
Inquire as to price from the University Bookstore, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Idaho

Farm tree planting, by Stanley C. Clarke. Idaho Agr. Col.
Ext. Circ. 46, 12 pp., May 1933. Inquire as to conditions governing distribution from the College of Agriculture, Moscow, Idaho.

Washington

Hardy flowers, shrubs, trees, and vines for Washington homes, by J. Raymond Herman. Wash. State Col. Ext. Bull. 181, 6 pp., June 1933.
Inquire as to conditions governing distribution from the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.