MANAGING DAMAGE BY MONTANA'S RABBITS

Montana Dept. of Agriculture
302 N. Roberts
Helena, MT 59601

Rabbits play an important role in the environment by thinning vegetation and being prey for numerous predators. Sometimes, however, rabbit feeding on plantings, such as ornamentals and gardens requires management. This publication discusses effective and legal methods to manage damage caused by Montana's rabbits.

BIOLOGY

Montana is home to eight species of rabbits. Three rabbits, known as jackrabbits, are classified in the genus Lepus. They are the Black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus, Fig. 1*),

Figure 1. Black-tailed jackrabbit.

the White-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii, Fig. 2*),

Figure 2. White-tailed jackrabbit.

and the Snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus, Fig. 3*). These rabbits are known for their large size, ears, and oversized hind feet.

Figure 3. Snowshoe hare in summer coat.

Three rabbits, known as cottontails, are classified in the genus Slvilagus. They are the Eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*),

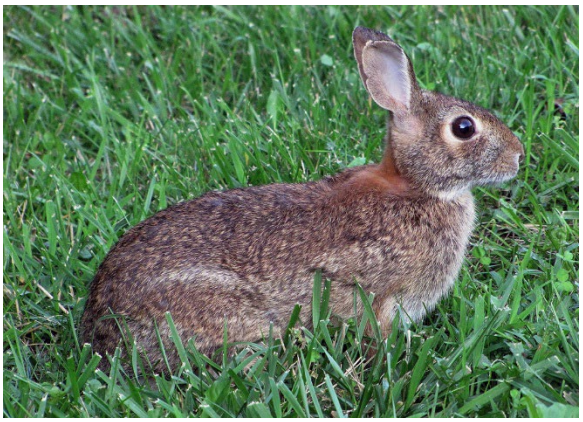

Figure 4. Eastern cottontail rabbit.

the Desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*, Fig. 5),

Figure 5. Desert cottontail.

and the Mountain cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttalli, Fig. 6*).

Figure 6. Mountain cottontail.

Cottontails are generally smaller than jackrabbits and lack the oversized hind feet characteristic of jackrabbits.

The Pygmy rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis formerly Sylvilagus idahoensis, Fig. 7*) could be mistaken for a cottontail, but scientists have classified it in a different genus. It is the smallest rabbit in the U.S. and is a species of concern in Montana.

Figure 7. Pygmy rabbit.

The last rabbit is the European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus, Fig. 8*), which is not native to Montana.

Figure 8. European cottontail.

Additional information on the biology and range of these rabbits can be found in the appendix at the end of this document.

DAMAGE

Rabbits are associated with three types of damage namely, consuming vegetation, gnawing on woody plants, and disrupting an area's aesthetics.

Consuming Vegetation

Most rabbit consumption of vegetation goes unnoticed because the grazing is widely dispersed or the plants grow quickly enough to replace the loss. Gardens and ornamental plants, however, are an exception. Just like humans, rabbits will feed on preferred vegetation before switching to less tasty alternatives.

Distinguish rabbit feeding from deer feeding by closely investigating the damaged plants. Deer, lacking upper incisors, must bite and twist plant stems to break them, thereby leaving a rough edge. By contrast, rabbits have paired incisors allowing them to make clean 45°-angle cuts on plants (Fig. 9).

Figure 9. Forty-five degree angular cuts characteristic of rabbit browsing.

An additional way to distinguish between deer and rabbit damage is to consider the height of the damage. Rabbit damage tends to occur within two feet of the ground while deer browsing can occur up to six feet. Don't forget to look for droppings. Rabbit droppings are round pellets, while deer droppings tend to be larger, cylindrical, and have a flattened end (Fig. 10).

Figure 10. Rabbit droppings.

In the colder months, rabbit feeding turns to woody plants because succulent vegetation is no longer available. Rabbits will strip bark to access the nutrient rich cambium layer behind the bark. Stripping typically extends no higher than two feet above the ground surface (including snow height) or only as high as a rabbit can stand. Bark damage by rabbits differs from voles in that rabbit damage occurs above the snow line and there will typically be rabbit droppings present below the gnawing location.

Disrupting Aesthetics

Some landowners get upset when they think there are too many rabbits in the area. Others hate rabbits because of the noise made by their dogs when they encounter rabbits.

We would encourage landowners to exercise some patient tolerance. Keep in mind that rabbit numbers will decline as colder months approach along with the amount of accompanying annoyance.

LEGAL ISSUES

Montana classifies rabbits as "non-game" meaning they may be taken by any legal means throughout the year without limit. Obtain landowner permission before controlling rabbits.

Always consider the potential for harm to unintended targets when selecting control methods.

Hunting

Rabbit hunters, both resident and non-resident, do not need to purchase a license. Keep in mind that most incorporated communities prohibit the use of projectile devices (i.e. rifles, shotguns, air rifles, etc.) within their borders without a permit.

Trapping

On the other hand, non-residents wishing to trap rabbits must obtain a Montana trapping license. Since safety and legal concerns abound with snares and body-gripping traps, this document will only focus on cage or box traps (commonly called "live traps"). If you wish to learn more about the use of snares and body-gripping traps to control rabbits, contact the Vertebrate Pest Specialist listed at the end of this document.

Pesticides

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a pesticide is any chemical (including repellents) employed to manage a pest. Montana state statute requires that all pesticides used within the state be registered by the Montana Department of Agriculture. Therefore, before purchasing any pesticide online, check https://www.npirs.org/state/default.aspx to ensure that it is registered in Montana. Otherwise, purchase products from a brick-and-mortar store as they are regularly monitored to ensure that their pesticides may be legally sold in the state.

Always follow the label when using pesticides to ensure effectiveness and to minimize the risks associated with the chemical. When not in use, store pesticides in a locked storage container. Always keep pesticides in the original, labeled container.

CONTROL METHODS

What follows below is a review of effective methods to manage conflicts with rabbits. Carefully consider all the options and decide which methods are suitable for your situation and budget. Keep in mind that a combination of techniques is often more effective than implementing just one.

Habitat Modification

Habitat modification involves changing the landscape to be less rabbit friendly. For example, reduce and/or remove items where rabbits can obtain cover, such as slash piles, wood piles, abandoned vehicles, etc. Cut tall grass and other vegetation. Thin areas with dense vegetation so that less cover is provided for rabbits.

Select plantings that are less palatable to rabbits. In general, rabbits avoid plants that are hairy, spiny, bitter, spicy, rough, or have thick bark. While no plant is likely safe from a starving rabbit, feeding can be substantially reduced by choosing plants that rabbits prefer to avoid. For a list of plants resistant to rabbits see Appendix 2 at the end of this document.

Exclusion

Exclusion is the use of barriers to prevent rabbits from access to areas where they are not wanted. Exclusion is the most effective way to stop rabbit damage and when properly installed the protection will last for years.

Structures. Install ¼-inch hardware cloth around shed, deck, and crawl space areas to prevent rabbits from using these locations for nesting or refuge (Fig. 11). Paint the screen with non-glossy black paint to make it less noticeable. An added benefit to this screening is that it will prevent skunks and other animals from occupying the area. If you wish to avoid digging, lay the skirt (i.e. horizontal) portion on the top of the soil and pin it down securely.

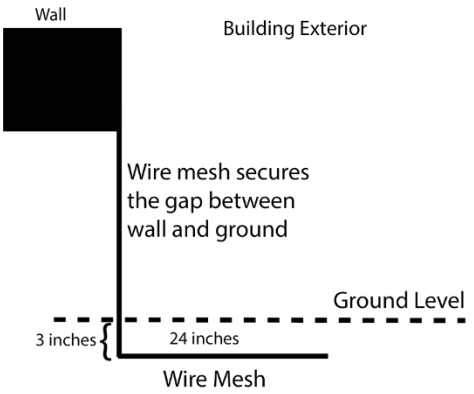

Figure 11. Diagram for excluding crawl spaces.

An alternative way to protect crawl spaces consider Dig Defence®.

Gaps between established fences can be secured using methods mentioned above.

Plants. Valued plantings and gardens can be easily protected from rabbits with a 24-inch roll of chicken wire. This height will prevent jackrabbits as well, except when they are being chased.

Plastic tubes or tree wraps can protect the smooth bark of young trees from hungry rabbits. Just be sure that the protective equipment extends high enough to be two feet higher than expected snowfall. When using plastic tubes, pinch the top so it is no more than 1-inch away from the trunk to prevent cavity-nesting birds from becoming entrapped.

Frightening Devices

Frightening devices are non-pesticidal products designed to scare rabbits away from unwanted areas. The four types of frightening devices are visual, audible, audio-visual, and biological.

Rabbits are nervous animals and very easily spooked. So, while use of frightening devices will likely work in the short-term, it is highly unlikely that they will work over the long-term. The reason is animals learn that the frightening event causes no ultimate harm and/or they learn to avoid triggering the alarm.

Understand that we are not aware of any research supporting the long-term efficacy of frightening devices for managing rabbit damage. We do welcome comments on devices employed by the public to frighten rabbits.

Repellents

Repellents are pesticides designed to deter pests away from objects or areas where they are not wanted. Repellents are categorized by their mode of action, namely fear, conditioned aversion, pain, and taste.

Research on repelling eastern cottontails found that Plantskydd® and Bobbex-R™ protected plants the best of the eight

repellents tested. Both appear to use fear to repel rabbits. However, none of the repellents protected plants better than fencing.

Whenever using repellents keep the following points in mind. First, always carefully follow label directions. Repellents require reapplication. Do not assume one application is all that is needed for the growing season. Second, apply repellents before rabbits become habituated to the plants. Third, repellents work better when applied to plants resistant to rabbits (See Appendix 2). Finally, all repellents will fail, if rabbits lack alternative foods. So, maintain reasonable expectations.

Toxicants

No toxicants are registered for the control of rabbits. Only repellents are available.

Shooting

Rabbits may be taken with a variety of guns including, .22LR and .22WMR, 20 gauge and .410 shotguns using #6 shot. Only consider shooting in areas remote enough to ensure safe and legal shooting.

Trapping

Unfortunately, trapping jackrabbits is not practical as they avoid entering enclosed spaces and their habitat is often too open to find suitable trapping sites. Snowshoe hares are an exception as they may be taken by snares. Contact the Vertebrate Pest Specialist for information on snaring.

Rabbit trapping methods differ based on whether the rabbits are transient or domiciled. Transient rabbits are those that visit the property but are not denning or hiding on the property. Domiciled rabbits are living on the property. Of the two situations, trapping transient rabbits is the most difficult.

Transient Rabbit Trapping. Obtain several single-door traps with minimum dimensions of 8 inches wide, 9 inches tall and 24 inches deep. Wooden traps are more effective than cage traps. Obtain plans to build your own wooden rabbit trap by visiting https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/icwdmhandbook/53/. Before setting any traps, be sure to read the Vertebrate Pest Bulletin on management of skunks available at https://agr.mt.gov/Topics/Q-Z/vertebrate-pest-pages/vertebrate-pest-bulletins. Skunks have an uncanny habit of entering traps set for other animals, so it is essential you are prepared to handle a skunk BEFORE you catch one.

Place traps in areas where rabbits are commonly seen, where rabbits enter the property, and along walls that will help direct rabbits toward the trap (Fig. 12). If using a cage trap, cover the trap with cardboard secured with wire or a durable blanket.

Figure 12. Trap set along a wall.

Bait traps with cob corn, leafy alfalfa, clover, romaine lettuce, apples, carrots, cabbage and/or other green vegetables. Some trappers like to lure traps with rabbit urine as well.

Biological Control

Rabbits are prey to a variety of predators, including owls, hawks, foxes, coyotes, and others. Predation of rabbits can be enhanced by Installing poles with crossbars that are 13 feet or higher. Note, however, that perches will increase predation on favored wildlife also.

DISEASES

Rabbits are not known to be significant sources of disease risk to humans. However, like all animals, rabbits can carry and transmit diseases that are harmful to humans. For example, eastern cottontails can contract and transmit West Nile virus. Rabbits are also known to carry the bacteria tularemia which can lead to serious infections.

Rabbits can also host various parasites, such as fleas and ticks which can transmit diseases in their own right.

To protect yourself, keep distance from rabbits whenever possible. Wear protective gloves when handing traps, control equipment, and animals to protect yourself from cuts, scratches, animal fluids, and ectoparasites. Monitor your health for a few weeks following rabbit control work. If you feel ill, seek medical attention, and let them know you were handling rabbits.

Rabbits are vulnerable to rabbit hemorrhagic disease (RHDV-2) which can cause extensive mortality among affected animals. Fortunately, at this time this disease is not known to affect humans, pets, or livestock.

DISPOSITION

Disposition refers to how the captured rabbit will be handled. Essentially, only two options are available, release or dispatch.

Release

Many people prefer releasing nuisance animals because it avoids the difficult task of having to kill the animal. However, releasing is not always the most humane choice. Rabbits that appear sick or “not right” should not be released as doing so may only serve to spread disease that will harm other animals.

On-site Release

On-site release refers to freeing the rabbit near where it was originally captured. On-site release is usually done when an animal has been accidentally captured or when rescuing it from an area. Before releasing the rabbit, identify a part of your property where the rabbit can escape to cover, such as tall grass or bushes. Keep children and pets away. Approach the trap carefully from the blind side. Carefully, move the trap to the release point. Avoid jostling as the rabbit is stressed enough. With a gloved hand, prop open the trap door, step away, and allow the rabbit to leave on its own (Fig. 13).

Figure 13. Stephen M. Vantassel is releasing an animal.

Translocation

Translocation involves moving the rabbit and releasing it far away from its home grounds.

While translocation often makes people feel good (after all the rabbit was released alive), it is extremely stressful to the rabbit. Consider that the moved rabbit must find a new den site, food sources, all the while trying to avoid predators in an unfamiliar area. In addition, depending on the time you translocated it, the rabbit may only have a few hours of light/darkness to perform all these activities.

In addition to humane reasons for translocation being a bad idea, it is also illegal. Montana wildlife laws do not permit the translocation of rabbits, or any other wildlife, without permission from Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks' Fish & Wildlife Commission.

DISPATCH

Dispatch refers to the process of ending the rabbit's life. When dispatching an animal, be sensitive to public sentiment. Never kill an animal in public view. Be discreet and respectful during the process. When moving the trapped rabbit, avoid unnecessary shaking and noise. The rabbit is already stressed enough. Always keep cage traps covered.

A good way to dispatch a rabbit is by euthanizing it using carbon dioxide (CO_2) gas. Purchase a CO_2 tank (the same kind used to make soda) with hose and flow meter and obtain a plastic barrel large enough to hold the trap. Carbon-dioxide gas is heavier than air, so the bottom and sides should be airtight. The top, however, should not be airtight as some leakage is needed to allow the displaced air to escape as the CO_2 fills the chamber.

The chamber should be filled at a rate of 20% per minute. To calculate the needed flow rate for your chamber, measure the chamber's internal length, width, and height in inches. Multiply those three numbers (length x height x width) to determine the chamber's volume in cubic inches. For example, a 13- x 13- x 33-inch tank = 5,577 cubic inches in volume. Divide 5,577 by 61 to convert the volume to liters (5,577 divided by 61 = 91.42 liters or 91.4). Then multiply 91.4 by 0.20 because we only want 20% of the tank to fill per minute. This comes to 18.28 liters. Therefore, you would set your flowmeter to a little more than 18 liters per minute (lpm) and leave it on to fill the tank completely in 5 minutes.

To euthanize the rabbit, gently place it in the chamber. Begin filling the chamber at the 20% per minute rate you calculated for your chamber previously (i.e. 18 lpm). Place a secure, but not air-tight cover over the barrel. After 5 minutes, reduce the rate of flow to 3 to 5 liters per minute to save CO_2. Do not turn the flow off as you will need to maintain positive pressure to prevent fresh air from re-entering the chamber. Let the gas run at the lower rate. After 20-30 minutes, open the chamber and carefully monitor the rabbit for at least 40 seconds to see if it is still breathing. Keep in mind that breathing may be extremely shallow so look carefully. If breathing is present, continue with the infusion of carbon dioxide gas for another ten minutes and repeat the inspection process until death is confirmed.

If using CO_2 euthanasia sounds too involved, consider hiring a wildlife control operator who can perform the task on your behalf. Be sure to make arrangements with the professional BEFORE you begin trapping. The Montana Department of Agriculture's Vertebrate Pest Specialist maintains a list of names of people who may be able to help you.

Two other options for dispatching trapped rabbits include drowning or shooting. To

drown a rabbit, wire or secure the doors to prevent opening, attach a chain on the trap and drop the trapped rabbit into a water-filled barrel or stream/pond deep enough to cover the trap.

Unlike drowning, shooting, when done properly, is classified as euthanasia. However, shooting involves additional concerns. For example, it is typically illegal to discharge a firearm in cities and towns. Even where shooting can be performed legally, one must consider safety as discharged bullets may ricochet off the animal, trap, or surrounding surface. Shooters are advised to use extreme care if using this method. If you determine that shooting can be done safely and legally, then aim the bullet at the rabbit's brain as illustrated by the white dot in the image below. Proper bullet placement ensures the rabbit is unconscious and unable to feel pain during the death process.

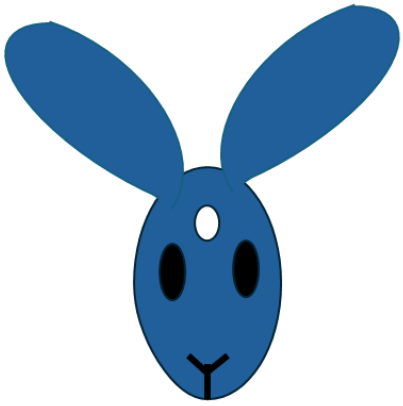

Figure 14. Frontal view of a rabbit with white dot showing proper bullet placement.

Wear protective equipment such as gloves and remove the carcass carefully as dead animals still have teeth and claws. Consider the risks posed by any ectoparasites on the rabbit (e.g. fleas and ticks) that may move to you. Dispose of the carcass by a method suggested in the next section.

CARCASS DISPOSAL

Once the rabbit is deceased, you must decide how to dispose of the carcass. The easiest option is to place the rabbit in an industrial grade plastic bag (3mm) and place it in a receptacle that will be deposited in a sanitary landfill. Be sure the bag is tightly secured to prevent any bodily fluids from leaking and potentially exposing handlers. If you have a lot of rabbits or expect to be disposing more in the future, it is wise to ensure the dump is willing to handle the carcasses.

Burial is the second option for the carcass. Select a location that is at least 100 feet away from a well and away from a flood zone. Ensure that the carcass is placed at least 24 inches below the surface to prevent scavengers from excavating the carcass. Additional restrictions can be found in the Montana Code Annotated (75-10-213).

DEPARTMENT SERVICES

As with most programs, vertebrate pest control is most effective when all affected landowners work together. The Montana Department of Agriculture Vertebrate Pest Specialist program will work with county commissioners, extension agents and landowners to establish a program suited to local and county needs. Field demonstrations are provided free of charge to inform landowners how, when and where to control rodents and other damaging vertebrate pests. Interested individuals should contact the Montana Department of Agriculture.

Stephen M. Vantassel,
Vertebrate Pest Specialist
625 NE Main St. Ste 3
Lewistown, MT 59457
Phone (406) 431-7720 svantassel@mt.gov

Additional printed information on the control of ground squirrels and other vertebrates is available from the Montana Department of Agriculture website
https://agr.mt.gov/Vertebrate-Pests

MONTANA POISON CONTROL
(Emergencies)
1-800-222-1222

MONTANA DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Injury Prevention Program
1-406-444-4126
https://ohsonline.com/Home.aspx

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Fig. 13. Stephen M. Vantassel, Wildlife Control Consultant.
Fig. 14. Stephen M. Vantassel, Montana Department of Agriculture

Sources

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Pygmy Rabbit Facts, Pictures & Information: The World's Smallest Rabbit visited 2/2/2026

Appendix 1: Biology of Montana's Rabbits

SPECIES	RANGE	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	REPRODUCTION	COMMENTS
Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*)	Beaverhead & Madison Counties	Gray to brown or gray to black. Tail: black (top), white (bottom)	Ttl Lgth: 21½ -23" Tail: 3¼" Wt: 4½ -5½ lbs	3-6 ltrs/year 2 yg/litter	Coat doesn't turn white in winter
Snowshoe Hare (*Lepus americanus*)	Statewide except for the SE quarter of the state	Brown but turns white in winter. White colored margin on ear. Black tail	Ttl Lgth: 16" Tail: 1½" Wt: 3 lbs	1-4 ltrs/year 2-3 yg/litter	Does not build a nest.
White-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*)	Statewide except for the extreme NW corner	Tail: White (top & bottom)	Ttl Lgth: 21½ -24" Tail: 3 ½" Wt: 6 lbs	4 ltrs/year 4-5 yg/litter	Susceptible to Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease
Desert Cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*)	Eastern 2/3s of the state	Gray-brown coat with white belly. Orange patch on chest.	Ttl Lgth: 15¼ -17" Tail: 1¾" Wt: 2¼ lbs	1-5 ltrs/year 1-5 yg/litter	Minimal hair lining its ears.
Eastern Cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*)	Eastern border & adjacent counties south of the Missouri R.	Tan to brown coloration with gray chest.	Ttl Lgth: 15 -18" Tail: 1½ -2 ½" Wt: 2-3½ lbs	5-7 ltrs/year 3-6 yg/litter	Will create depressions in soil 7x5" in size to nest
Mountain Cottontail (*Sylvilagus idahoensis*)	Statewide	Fur is brown to gray with minimal black fur. Tail is gray on top and white below.	Ttl Lgth: 14" Tail: 1¼ " Wt: 2 lbs	4-5 ltrs/year 4-6 yg/litter	Hair lines its ears.
Pygmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) Species of Concern	Sagebrush areas of Beaverhead & Madison Counties	Gray with cinnamon-colored legs.	Ttl Lgth: 9¼ - 11½" Tail: <1" Wt: <16 oz	2-3 ltrs/yr 4-8yg/litter	Only native species that digs its own burrow. Formerly Sylvilagus idahoensis
European Rabbit *(Oryctolagus cuniculus)*	Scattered locations in the western 2/3s of the state.	Coloration can vary dramatically ranging from tan-brown to brown with white blotches and other colorations found in domesticated rabbits.	Ttl Lgth: 13.5-20" Tail: 1.5-3¾" Wt: 2¼-5½ lbs	1-6 litters/yr 3-8 yg/litter	Not native. May live in groups and in burrow systems called "warrens."

Appendix 2. Rabbit Resistant Plants

Adapted from Russell Link, *Living with Wildlife: Rabbits* publication, an excerpt from *Living with Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest*. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Used with permission. https://wdfw.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/00629/wdfw00629.pdf Adapted by Carson Thomas, Montana Department of Agriculture. **Plants shown in bold & underline text can be toxic.**

GARDEN PERENNIALS

Bear's breeches	*Acanthus spp.*
Yarrow	*Achillea spp.*
Monkshood	***Aconitum spp.***
Lady's mantle	*Alchemilla mollis*
Columbine	*Aquilegia spp.*
Wild ginger	***Asarum caudatum***
Butterfly weed	***Asclepias tuberosa***
Astilbe	*Astilbe spp.*
Bergenia	*Bergenia spp.*
Bellflower	*Campanula spp.*
Daisy	*Chrysanthemum spp.*
Clematis	Clematis spp.
Coreopsis	Coreopsis spp.
Delphinium	***Delphinium spp.***
Bleeding heart	***Dicentra spp.***
Foxglove	***Digitalis purpurea***
Hummingbird Trumpet	*Epilobium canum*
Bishop's hat	*Epimedium spp.*
Fleabane	***Erigeron karvinskianus***
Euphorbia	*Euphorbia spp.*
Blanket flower	*Gaillardia spp.*
Hardy geranium	*Gernium spp.*
Christmas/lenten rose	***Helleborus spp.***
Daylily	***Hemerocallis spp.***
Douglas *iris*	*Iris douglasiana*
Poker plant	*Kniphofia spp.*
Gayfeather	*Liatris spp.*
Flax	*Linum perenne*
Crown-pink	*Lychnis coronaria*
Bee Balm	*Monarda spp.*
Catmint	*Nepeta spp.*
Peony	*Paeonia spp.*
Beard-tongue	*Penstemon spp.*
Cape-fushsia	***Phrgelius capensis***
Solomon's seal	*Polygonatus spp.*
Lungwort	*Pulmonaria spp.*
Black-eyed susan	*Rudbekia hirta*
Pincushion flower	*Scabiosa* caucasica
Sedum	*Sedum spp.*
Blue-eyed grass	*Sisyrinchium spp.*
False Solomon's seal	*Smilacina racemosa*
Fringecups	*Tellima grandiflora*
Foamflower	*Tiarella trifoliata*
Starflower	*Trientalis latifolia*
Trillium	*Trillium spp.*
Johnny-jump-up	*Viola tricolor*

GROUND COVERS/SUB-SHRUBS

Kinnikinnik	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
Silver Mound	*Artemisia schmidtiana*
Ajuga	*Ajuga spp.*
Point Reyes creeper	*Ceanothus gloriosus*
Cotoneaster	***Cotoneaster spp.***
Heather	*Erica spp.*
Wild strawberry	*Fragaria spp.*
Sweet woodruff	***Galium odoratum***
Wintergreen	*Gaultheria spp.*
Twinflower	*Linnea borealis*
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera spp.*
Creeping Oregon-grape	*Mahonia repens*
False lily-of-the-valley	*Maianthemum*
Oxalis (wood sorrel)	*Oxalis oregana*
Emerald carpet	*Rubus calycinoides*
Lamb's ears	*Stachys byzantina*
Piggyback plant	*Tolmiea menziesii*

GARDEN ANNUALS

Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum spp.*
Borage	***Borago officinalis***
Calendula	*Calendula officinalis*
Lobelia	*Lobelia erinus*
Lupine	***Lupinus spp.***
Stock	*Matthiola spp.*
Flowering tobacco	*Nicotiana spp.*
Marigold	*Tagetes spp.*

HERBS

Chives	*Allium schoenoprasum*
Lavender	*Lavandula spp.*
Lemon balm	*Melissa officinalis*
Mints	*Mentha spp.*

Oregano	*Origanum vulgare*
Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officinalis*
Sage	*Salvia officinalis*
Thyme	*Thymus spp.*

BULBS AND CORMS

Nodding onion	*Allium cernuum*
Crocosmia	*Crocosmia spp.*
Fairywand flower	*Dierama spp.*
Gladiola	*Gladiolus spp.*
Iris	***Iris spp.***
Daffodils	***Narcissus spp.***
African corn-lily	*Ixia maculata*

SUB-SHRUBS

Cascade Oregon-grape	*Mahonia nervosa*
Salal	*Gaultheria shallon*
Santolina	*Santolina spp.*
Germander	*Teucrium chamaedrys*
Japanese Barberry	*Berberus Thunbergii*