

# NATIVE • PLANT • ALLIANCE



*Vancouveria hexandra*  
Inside-Out Flower

**A Manual of Native Plant Communities for Urban Areas of the Pacific Northwest**  
by  
**Charles M. Anderson**

\$6.00 U. S.



# CONTENTS

Preface	1
Introduction/Implementation	2
Design/Plants	3
How To Use These Plant Lists	6
Plant List 1	7
Urban Native Plant Community for Sun	
Plant List 2	11
Urban Native Plant Community for Shade	
Plant List 3	14
Urban Native Plant Community for Narrow Planting Areas	
Plant List 4	17
Grasses, Sedges and Rushes for Urban Native Plant Communities	
Plant List 5	18
Wetland and Riparian Urban Native Plant Communities	
Plant List 6	22
Urban Native Plant List	
Plant List 7	29
Aggressive Native Plant List	

## Manuals available through:

Cascade Biomes, Inc.  
P. O. Box 22419  
Seattle, WA 98122-0419  
Phone/Fax (206) 322-0528  
\$6.00 per copy, plus \$1.50 postage and handling (U. S. Funds)

3<sup>rd</sup> Printing, Copyright 1997: Anderson & Ray, Inc., P.S. and Cascade Biomes, Inc.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Printing, Copyright 1996: Anderson & Ray, Inc., P.S. and Cascade Biomes, Inc.  
1<sup>st</sup> Printing, Copyright 1995: Anderson & Ray, Inc., P.S. and Cascade Biomes, Inc.



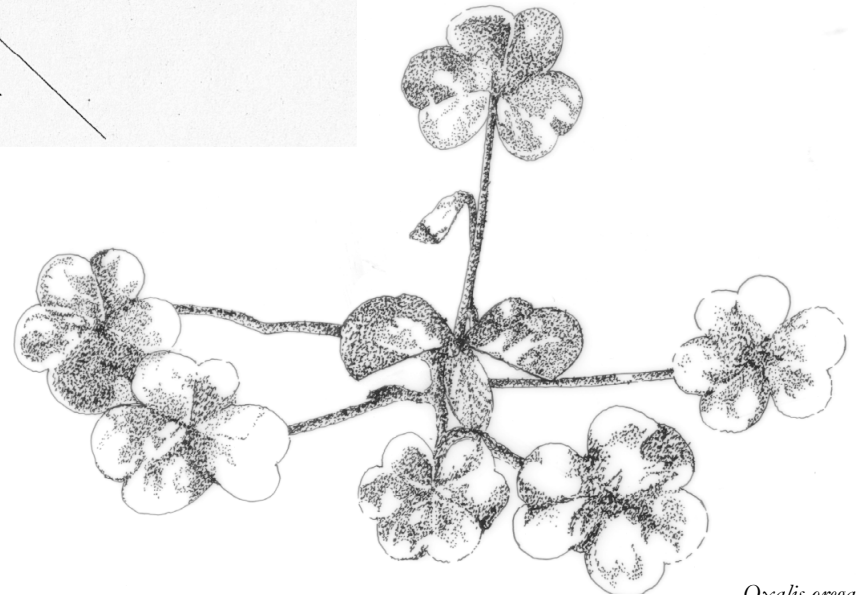
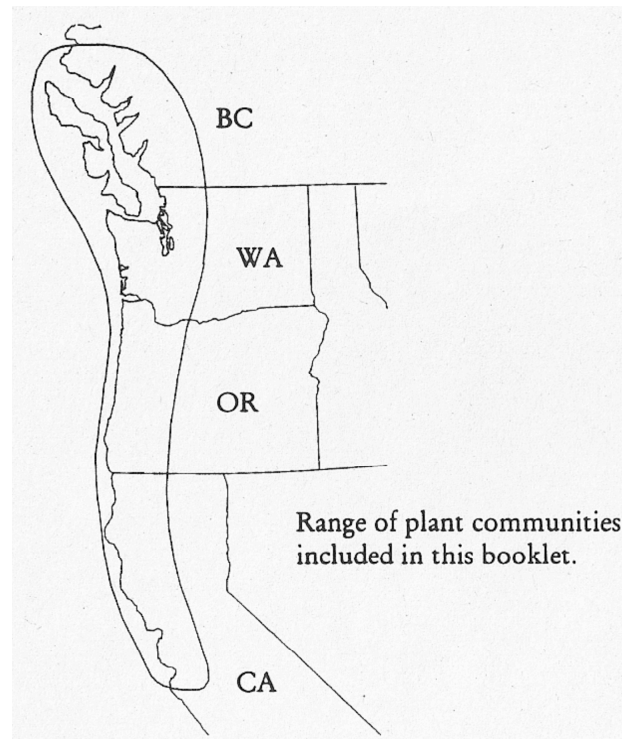
*Amelanchier alnifolia*  
Serviceberry

## Urban Native Plant Communities

**PREFACE:** This manual serves two purposes. First, it lists plants included in northwest native plant communities for urban areas in the Pacific Northwest. Second, it suggests design guidelines for use in preparing landscape plans using Pacific Northwest native plants. This manual does not give specific detailed information about individual plants, rather it assumes that the user has an understanding of plant identification, ecology, and planting procedures. For information about plant forms, sizes, and colors, other resources should be consulted. There are several very good sources of information about native plants, including: *Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest*, by Arthur R. Kruckeberg; *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast*, by Pojar/Mackinnon, *Wayside Flowers of the Pacific Northwest*, by Dr. Dee Strickler, *Hortus Northwest, A Pacific Northwest Plant Directory & Journal*, and *Douglasii*, a newsletter published by the Washington Native Plant Society. The Washington Native Plant Society may be contacted by writing:

Washington Native Plant Society  
P. O. Box 28690  
Seattle, WA 98118-8690

Plant sketches for this manual are based on photographs from *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast*, by Pojar/Mackinnon.



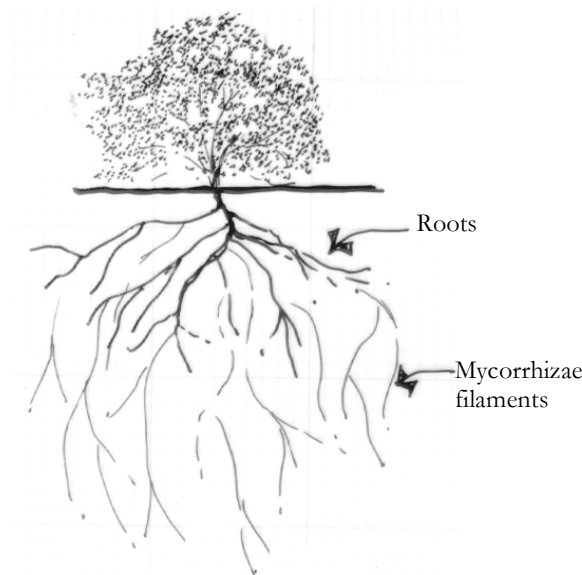
*Oxalis oregana*  
Redwood Sorrel

## Urban Native Plant Communities

**INTRODUCTION:** This manual contains guidelines for the use of native plants in the planning and creation of successful and aesthetically pleasing urban landscape designs. For this document, Pacific Northwest "native" plants are those species that were established in the region before European settlement. The plants selected for this document are endemic to all areas from northern California to British Columbia and west of the coastal mountain ranges. This manual suggests procedures for successful native plant establishment based on the composition and dynamics of native plant communities. Assembling these groups of plants into native plant communities (urban ecological plant communities) is the fundamental basis for this manual. All of the plants listed here are suitable for cultivation by growers and nurseries.

**PROCEDURES:** Native plant community succession in typical Northwest wilderness areas may require decades or even centuries to complete. Traditional urban landscape designs typically represent late successional stages. Overgrown plants will be removed and replaced by new members with similar requirements, maintaining the original landscape design. Other earlier successional plant communities are generally discouraged, either chemically or through the use of plant-inhibiting mulches or sterile soil mixes. The alternative suggested in this manual is to

substitute a mix of successional communities at the time of installation. This mix of successional plant communities represents a more natural plant pattern. Additionally, this design style also responds well to typical constraints of an urban setting: utility infrastructure, narrow planting strips, reflective heat from paved surfaces, etc. The designed successional native plant communities described in this manual include trees, shrubs, groundcovers, mosses and plant-fungi associations called mycorrhizae (See Diagram 1).



**Diagram 1 - Mycorrhizae**

Mycorrhizae are anatomical structures resulting from the symbiotic association between a plant root and a fungus. These fungi are the single most important organisms living in a symbiotic relationship with living plants. Mycorrhizal structures encourage and enhance plant establishment. Mycorrhizal fungi must be present in the soil for optimal sustained growth and transplantability of most native plants. Virtually all undisturbed topsoils contain mycorrhizal associations. The spores of the soil fungi needed to develop mycorrhizae will colonize most soils or soil mixes that have been in place for more than two growing seasons. Most native and ornamental plants will grow well in mycorrhizal deficient soils as long as each plant's water, light, and nutrient requirements are met through irrigation, fertilization, and soil amendments. However, some native plants will not grow at all if mycorrhizal fungi are not present.

In our Pacific maritime climate, the summer drought period may last for several months or longer. The native plants of this area have developed a complex relationship with mycorrhizal fungi which prevents soil from wicking water away from the roots of the host plant. Mycorrhizal structures benefit native plants primarily by surrounding and protecting plant roots from desiccation and improving the plants' ability to take up nutrients.

## Urban Native Plant Communities

Mycorrhizal structures can store and make available to native plants up to seven times the moisture that would otherwise be available. The fibrous root-like structure of mycorrhizae also effectively extend the host plant's root penetration into the soil. In the urban environment, mycorrhizal fungi are brought to a new planting site by: 1) inoculum on the plants' roots, 2) direct application to the planting soil at the site, or 3) bringing in salvaged soil from a native soil site which already contains a variety of mycorrhizal fungi. Container soil should be inoculated at the time of propagation to ensure optimal establishment of container grown native plants. Inoculation is the least expensive way to ensure that mycorrhizal organisms will be transported to the planting site. Plants are inoculated by dipping young plants in a water solution that contains mycorrhizal fungi spores. The cost for this method can be as low as \$10.00 per 5,000 plants.

To assure successful establishment of native plants, the installer must ensure that either:

1) mycorrhizae are present in the soil; or 2) that the native plant communities receive the same degree of care (irrigation, soil amendments and fertilizer) usually given to ornamental plants. The successful use of salvaged plants will require that: 1) a substantial amount of their original soil is taken up with the rootball, 2) mycorrhizae

inoculated soil is incorporated into the transplanting container, or 3) a liquid mycorrhizal solution be applied to the soil at the time of planting. Native mosses, companion plants, and pioneer plants, all of which provide a living mulch, are also very important for successful native plant establishment. These plants buffer the impact of rain on the soil, hold water in a sponge-like fashion, slow run-off, minimize erosion, shield soil, plant roots, and small seedlings from the sun, and stabilize the plant community's microclimate, specifically moderating it at the air-soil interface.

Salvaged plants should be obtained only through programs like King County's Native Plant Salvage Program. Make sure any nursery which attempts to sell salvaged plants obtains them only through a recognized plant salvage program. Make sure the plant salvager digs and transplants in a manner which minimizes stress on the plants. Many plants are salvaged and handled improperly, and these cannot survive for long.

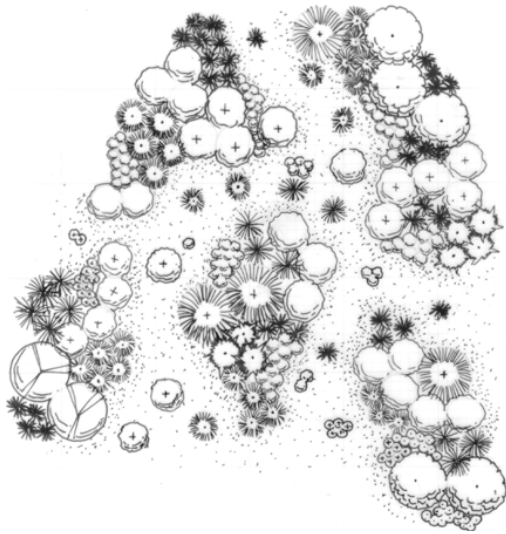
### **(Exercise caution when using salvaged northwest native plants)**

Nursery-grown plants thrive more readily than plants dug in the wild. Salvaged or dug plants experience extreme shock when moved. In a natural setting plants will develop large root systems and important

interdependencies with other plants and organisms. When plants are salvaged, these relationships are severely impacted. Thus, it is preferable to use nursery-grown plants whenever possible. Long term plant survival is more likely when container-grown plants are used.

**DESIGN:** Preparing a design is more subjective than the process of assembling the necessary landscaping elements (including plants, soil, water and supplemental nutrients) on site. Designing with native plants leaves plenty of room for individual artistic expression. However, the process of native planting design requires inspection of any nearby undisturbed native plant community. Existing woodlands, etc., yield many clues for plant composition, and plant community patterns that will be useful for developing a landscape plan. Purposeful order in the design of a native plant community plan is as important as functional considerations like screening and buffering. To develop an attractive plan, the designer should consider that the plant community will evolve over time. The designer, installer, client, and gardener should understand that parts of the new plant community will thrive initially, while other portions of the design will change as the plants adapt and adjust to site conditions. The guiding design principle for developing a native plant community is the clump-gap mosaic (see Diagram 2).

## Urban Native Plant Communities

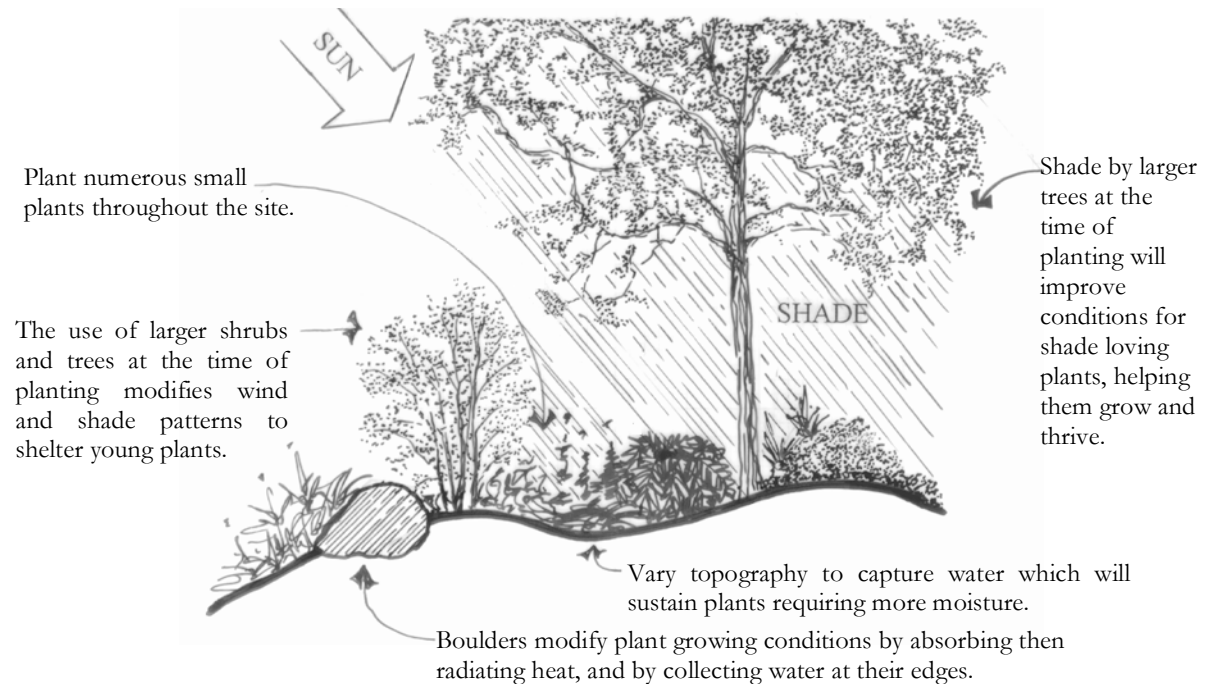


**Diagram 2 - Clump-Gap Mosaic**

This principle requires adherence to the rule of diversity. Placement of plants in a clump-gap mosaic requires clumping individuals of one species together, then placing individuals of that same species away from the first group. As the process is repeated with different species, a mosaic pattern is formed. This pattern allows plants with specific growth requirements to find a suitable home within the plant community and either flourish or eventually disappear. The overlapping mosaic pattern improves the chances of developing a sustainable, multi-tiered covering of the ground. The path of

succession (and native plant community composition) can be steered by: 1) shaping the topography to channel or impound water, 2) building berms to improve drainage, 3) changing the solar orientation, and 4) placing rocks, logs and snags to create plant micro-habitats. You can facilitate this successional pattern by the arrangement of trees, large shrubs, and mass plantings. The vision for garden aesthetics should allow for changes in, and evolution of, the plant

communities over time. The following listed plant communities include native plants that, with appropriate planting procedures, should have a high probability for successful growth in most urban conditions. Using these plant lists assumes a general acceptance and knowledge of site grading practices. Avoid uniform topography – even small variations in the topography will allow for the establishment of a more diverse plant community (See Diagram 3).



**Diagram 3 - Concepts for Increasing Plant Diversity**

## Urban Native Plant Communities

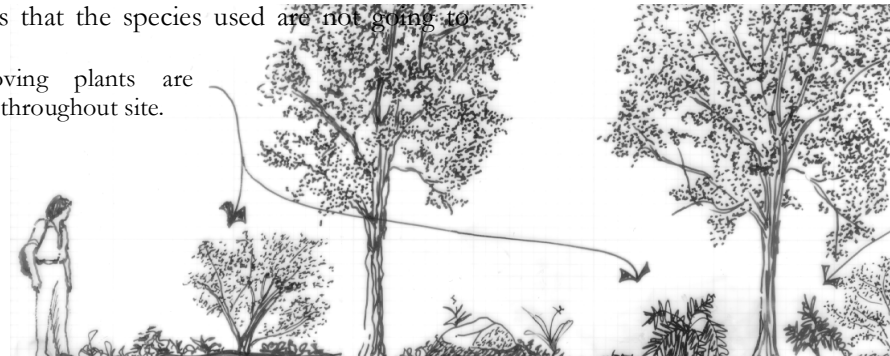
Both plant quantity and size are important in developing a successful native plant community. Large plants tend to be harder to establish than small ones. However, it is important to use some larger plants to create a skeletal structure to modify environmental conditions for the new plant community. Smaller plants should be placed in less conspicuous places in the garden where they may thrive when environmental conditions improve. Many native plants have the ability to remain almost completely dormant under inappropriate growing conditions. Because cost is usually a major consideration in a planting design, the use of a greater number of small plants and seeds is generally preferable to planting a few large individuals. This practice will also improve the chances of developing a successful and diverse ecological plant community that is well-adapted to a site (See Diagram 4).

Establishing a diverse native plant community will usually require the use of a seed mix. Traditional methods for applying seed include hydroseeding, hand and mechanical broadcasting, and land imprinting. Of these methods, the direct application of seed to the soil is preferred. Land imprinting is a seed application method that applies seed and mycorrhizae directly to the prepared soil without using a mulch or tacier. Broadcast seeding is suitable for smaller projects, while hydroseeding, mechanical sowing, and land

imprinting are best for large areas. Native plant seed mixes are best sown in the fall to take advantage of our winter and spring rains. Another important part of encouraging the diversity of a native plant community is the exclusion of certain weedy species. When designing a native plant community, be very cautious that the species used are not going to

grow so vigorously that they will monopolize the garden. The most prevalent weedy species to remove and avoid include Scotch Broom, Himalayan Blackberry, English Holly, and English Ivy. Other species are also problematic, and research for design should explore problematic weedy species in any given area.

Sun loving plants are present throughout site.



Shade loving plants are also present.

Site at Time of Planting

Shade loving plants thrive in interior.

Sun loving plants thrive on edges.



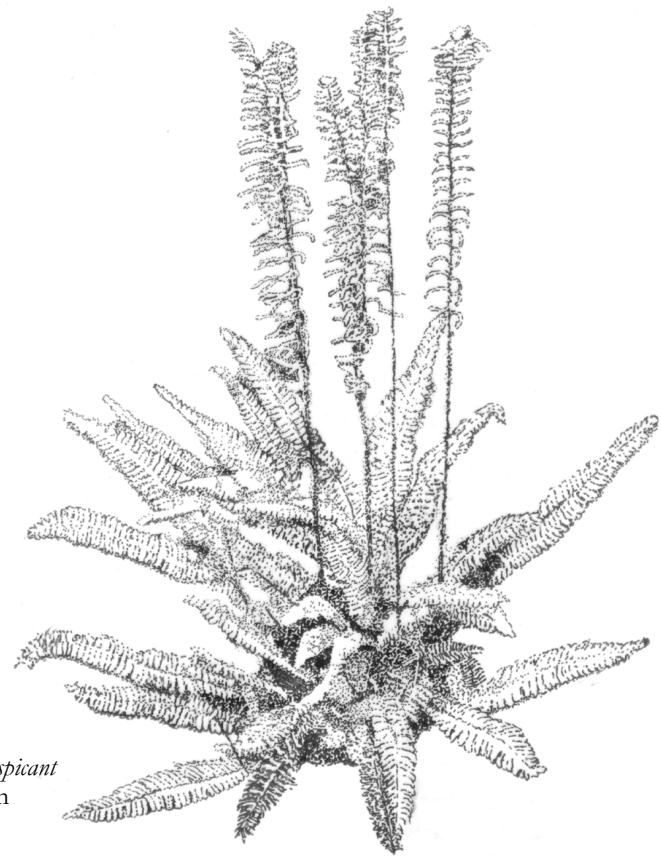
Site a Few Growing Seasons Later

Diagram 4 - Plants Adapt to Changing Environmental Conditions

## Urban Native Plant Communities

**HOW TO USE THE PLANT LISTS:** The following plants are recommended for use in urban landscapes. The first list is for plants that do well in sunny conditions. Many of these plants will also do well in partial shade conditions, and those are so noted. The second list is for plants which prefer more shade, and conversely, some of these plants will also do well in sunnier locations. There is overlap between the two situations since many native plants adapt to a variety of lighting conditions. Plants given a “**Highly Adaptable**” rating in the *Remarks* column will thrive in many different conditions. Plants given an “**Adaptable**” rating have a special need or requirement in order to do well, or they may simply exist marginally within a certain plant community until conditions change to their favor. The “**Requires**” rating is for plants that require specific conditions to survive; these should be used with care and consideration. The third list includes plants recommended for use in very narrow planting areas. The fourth list includes grasses, sedges, and rushes; this list is included for use in meadow/grassland restoration projects or for designers who have a special interest in this plant group. The fifth list includes plants for wetland and riparian areas. The sixth list contains all plants recommended in the manual, which nurseries should grow and make available to the public. Finally, the seventh list contains plants that, although native, can be very

aggressive and may virtually take over a small site. Plants in this list are important in restoration projects but should only be used with a full understanding of their potential impacts. These lists are not all-inclusive, and therefore the use of other native plants is encouraged.



*Blechnum spicant*  
Deer Fern



## Urban Native Plant Communities

### PLANT LIST 1 SUNNY PLACES

Full Sun, Partial Sun, 6' minimum planting width

<b>TREE CANOPY</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 1 (SUNNY PLACES)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Aesculus californica	California Buckeye	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers well drained soils
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	<b>Requires</b> , coarse, well drained soils, transplant seedlings only
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist, well drained soils
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist to wet soils
Castanopsis chrysophylla	Chinquapin	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers well drained soils in full sun
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	Alaska Yellow Cedar	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist to wet soils
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial sun and moist soils
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers highly organic moist soils
Juglans hindsii	California Black Walnut	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Pinus contorta	Shore Pine, Lodgepole Pine	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> *Caution -- Aggressive
Pinus monticola	Western White Pine	<b>Requires</b> , well drained soils
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers well drained soils in full sun
Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers well drained soils in full sun – Note: See list 7
Prunus emarginata	Bitter Cherry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon Live Oak	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers well drained soils
Quercus garryana	Garry Oak, Oregon White Oak	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers well drained soils
Quercus kelloggii	California Black Oak	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers well drained soils
Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra	Pacific Willow	<b>Requires</b> , moist to wet soils
Salix scouleriana	Scouler's Willow	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soil in full sun, forms thickets
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist to wet soils
<b>UNDERSTORY LAYER</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 1 (SUNNY PLACES)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Acer circinatum	Vine Maple	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , prefers some shade
Acer glabrum	Rocky Mountain Maple	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Amelanchier alnifolia	Western Serviceberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Ceanothus velutinus	Snowbrush	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers full sun
Corylus cornuta	Western Beaked Hazel	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Crataegus douglasii	Black Hawthorn	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>

Garrya elliptica	Silk-tassel	Adaptable, prefers well drained soils
Holodiscus discolor	Oceanspray	Highly Adaptable
Myrica californica	California Wax Myrtle	Highly Adaptable
Philadelphus lewisii	Mock-orange	Highly Adaptable
Ribes divaricatum	Wild Gooseberry	Highly Adaptable
Ribes menziesii	Prickly Gooseberry	Highly Adaptable
Ribes sanguineum	Red Currant	Highly Adaptable
Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry	Adaptable, prefers moist soils
Salix sitchensis	Sitka Willow	Adaptable, needs moist soil in full sun, forms thickets
Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry	Highly Adaptable
Sambucus cerulea	Blue Elderberry	Highly Adaptable
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	Highly Adaptable, thicket-forming
Symphoricarpos mollis	Creeping Snowberry	Adaptable, prefers partial sun.
Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen Huckleberry	Adaptable, prefers partial sun
Vaccinium parvifolium	Red Huckleberry	Requires, humus-rich soils or decaying wood
Viburnum edule	Highbush Cranberry	Adaptable, prefers moist well drained soils

## SHRUB/SUBSHRUB LAYER

### PLANT LIST 1 (SUNNY PLACES)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
Aquilegia formosa	Western Columbine	Adaptable, prefers partial sun
Arctostaphylos columbiana	Hairy Manzanita	Adaptable, prefers dry, well drained soils
Brodiaea coronaria	Harvest Brodiaea	Adaptable, prefers dry, well drained soils
Camassia quamash	Camas	Adaptable, prefers moist, well drained soils
Ceanothus velutinus	Snowbrush	Highly Adaptable
Eriophyllum lanatum	Oregon Sunshine	Adaptable, prefers dry, well drained soils
Erythronium oregonum	Fawn Lily	Requires, humus-rich soils
Fritillaria lanceolata	Chocolate Lily	Requires, moist, well drained soils
Gaultheria shallon	Salal	Highly Adaptable
Heuchera micrantha	Coral Bells	Adaptable, prefers partial sun and moist soils
Iris tenax	Oregon Iris	Adaptable, prefers dry, well drained soils
Kalmiopsis leachiana	Kalmiopsis	Adaptable, prefers dry, well drained, humus soils
Leucothoe davisiae	Western Leucothoe	Adaptable, prefers partial sun and moist soils
Lonicera ciliosa	Orange Honeysuckle	Adaptable, prefers dry, well drained soils
Mahonia (Berberis) aquifolium	Tall Oregon Grape	Adaptable, prefers partial sun
Pachystima (Paxistima) myrsinites	Oregon Box	Highly Adaptable
Polystichum munitum	Sword Fern	Highly Adaptable
Rosa gymnocarpa	Dwarf Rose	Highly Adaptable

Rosa nutkana	Nootka Rose	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , thicket-forming, no thorns
Sisyrinchium douglasii	Douglas Blue-eyed-grass	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , forms thickets
<b>GROUNDCOVER LAYER</b>		<b>PLANT LIST 1 (SUNNY PLACES)</b>
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS/COVERAGE</b>
Antennaria microphylla	Rosy Pussytoes	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers well drained soils, 5%
Antennaria neglecta	Field Pussytoes	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 5%
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnik (Bearberry)	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils, 10%
Armeria maritima	Sea Pink	<b>Requires</b> , dry well drained soils, 10%
Ceanothus prostratus	Mahala Mat	<b>Requires</b> , dry well drained soils, 10%
Fragaria chiloensis	Coastal Strawberry	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers well drained soils, total of this genus, 25%
Fragaria vesca	Woodland Strawberry	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade, total of this genus 25%
Gaultheria shallon	Salal	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 10%
Linnaea borealis	Twinflower	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers humus-rich soils, 5%
Phlox diffusa	Spreading Phlox	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils, 5%
Potentilla anserina ssp. pacifica	Silverweed	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 10%
Sedum divergens	Spreading Stonecrop	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils, 5%
Sedum lanceolatum	Lance-leaved Stonecrop	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 5%
Sedum oreganum	Oregon Stonecrop	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils, 5%
Sedum spathulifolium	Broad-leaved Stonecrop	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils, 5%
Viola adunca	Violet	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial sun, 5%

## LIVE MULCHES AND PIONEERS

### PLANT LIST 1 (SUNNY PLACES)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS/COVERAGE
Native topsoil mix with live mycorrhizae, includes mosses		Upper 6 inches of existing undisturbed native topsoil from salvage site; limit soil stockpiling to one growing season, 2" minimum depth; 100% cover
	Assorted Native Mosses	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	Spear Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	Red Roof Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>	Haircap Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Racomitrium canescens</i>	Roadside Rock Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Lathyrus polyphyllus</i>	Leafy Peavine	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed, 10%
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Lupine	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed, 20%
<i>Penstemon cardwellii</i>	Cardwell's Penstemon	Pioneer, seed, total of this genus-20%
<i>Penstemon davidsonii</i>	Davidson's Penstemon	Pioneer, seed, total of this genus-20%
<i>Penstemon species</i>	Other Native Penstemon	Pioneer, seed, total of this genus-20%
<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba Buena	Pioneer, seed, 10%
<i>Trifolium wormskjoldii</i>	Springbank Clover	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed, 30%

Note: Propagation of mosses can be achieved by mixing live moss plant segments in a blender with buttermilk. Pour blended mixture on soil during rainy season.



## Urban Native Plant Communities

### PLANT LIST 2 SHADY PLACES

Shade, Partial Shade, 6' minimum planting width (no supplemental watering needed after establishment)

<b>TREE CANOPY</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 2 (SHADY PLACES)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood	Highly Adaptable
Prunus emarginata	Bitter Cherry	Highly Adaptable
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Highly Adaptable
Taxus brevifolia	Pacific Yew	Highly Adaptable, slow growing
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar	Highly Adaptable
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock	Highly Adaptable, very shade tolerant
<b>UNDERSTORY LAYER</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 2 (SHADY PLACES)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Acer circinatum	Vine Maple	Highly Adaptable
Cornus (sericea) stolonifera	Red-osier Dogwood	Highly Adaptable, thicket-forming
Corylus cornuta	Western Beaked Hazel	Adaptable, prefers partial shade
Lithocarpus densiflorus	Tan Oak	Highly Adaptable
Myrica californica	California Wax Myrtle	Highly Adaptable
Oemleria (Osmoronia) cerasiformis	Indian Plum, Osoberry	Adaptable, prefers partial shade
Rhamnus pushiana	Cascara	Highly Adaptable
Rhododendron macrophyllum	Pacific Rhododendron	Highly Adaptable
Ribes divaricatum	Wild Gooseberry	Highly Adaptable
Ribes sanguineum	Red Currant	Adaptable, prefers partial shade
Ribes menziesii	Prickly Gooseberry	Highly Adaptable
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	Highly Adaptable
Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry	Adaptable, prefers moist soils
Salix scouleriana	Scouler's Willow	Adaptable, prefers partial shade, forms thickets
Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry	Adaptable, prefers partial shade
Sambucus cerulea	Blue Elderberry	Adaptable, prefers partial shade
Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen Huckleberry	Highly Adaptable
Vaccinium parvifolium	Red Huckleberry	Requires, humus-rich soils or decaying wood
<b>SHRUB/SUBSHRUB LAYER</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 2 (SHADY PLACES)</b>		

<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Achlys triphylla	Vanilla Leaf	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Adiantum pedatum	Maidenhair Fern	<b>Requires</b> , moist soils
Aquilegia formosa	Western Columbine	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Asarum caudatum	Wild Ginger	<b>Requires</b> , moist, humus-rich soils
Blechnum spicant	Deer Fern	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
Chimaphila umbellata	Pipsissewa	<b>Requires</b> , humus-rich soils
Dicentra formosa	Bleeding Heart	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
Dryopteris austriaca	Shield Fern	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
Erythronium revolutum	Fawn Lily	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
Gaultheria ovatifolia	Oregon Winterberry	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils and partial shade
Gaultheria shallon	Salal	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	Oak Fern	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Hydrophyllum tenuipes	Pacific Waterleaf	<b>Requires</b> , moist, humus-rich soils
Leucothoe davisiae	Western Leucothoe	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade and moist soils
Lonicera ciliosa	Orange Honeysuckle	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Lonicera hispidula	Hairy Honeysuckle	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Mahonia (Berberis) aquifolium	Tall Oregon Grape	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Mahonia (Berberis) nervosa	Low Oregon Grape, Longleaf Mahonia	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Pachystima (Paxistima) myrsinites	Oregon Box	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
Polystichum munitum	Sword Fern	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Smilacina racemosa	False Solomon's Seal	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers shade
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , forms thickets
Tellima grandiflora	Fringecup	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade and moist soils
Tiarella trifoliata	Foamflower	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade and moist soils
Tolmiea menziesii	Piggyback Plant, Youth on Age	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
Trientalis latifolia	Star Flower	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
Trillium species	Trillium	<b>Requires</b> , moist soils in spring
Viburnum edule	Highbush Cranberry	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist, well drained soils

## GROUNDCOVER LAYER

### PLANT LIST 2 (SHADY PLACES)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS/COVERAGE
<i>Angelica genuflexa</i>	Kneeling Angelica	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade, 10%
<i>Arunca sylvestris</i>	Goat'sbeard	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade, 5%
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 10%
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Woodland Strawberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 15%
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 10%
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 5%
<i>Mahonia (Berberis) repens</i>	Creeping Oregon Grape	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade, 10%
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	False Lily-Of-The-Valley	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist to wet soils, 10%
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oxalis, Wood Sorrel	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils, 10%
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	Silverweed	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 10%
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Inside-Out Flower	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils, 20%
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Violet	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , total of this genus-10%
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Violet	<b>Requires</b> , moist soils, total of this genus-10%

## LIVE MULCHES AND PIONEERS

### PLANT LIST 2 (SHADY PLACES)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS/COVERAGE
Native topsoil mix with live mycorrhizae, includes mosses		Upper 6 inches of existing undisturbed native topsoil from salvage site; limit stockpiling to one growing season, 2" depth; 100% cover
	Assorted Native Mosses	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery
<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	Spear Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery
<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	Red Roof Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery
<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>	Haircap Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery
<i>Rhacomitrium canescens</i>	Roadside Rock Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery
<i>Lathyrus polyphyllus</i>	Leafy Peavine	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed
<i>Lycopodium</i> species	Clubmoss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery
<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba Buena	Pioneer, seed
<i>Trifolium wormskjoldii</i>	Springbank Clover	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed

Note: Propagation of mosses can be achieved by mixing live moss plant segments in a blender with buttermilk. Pour blended mixture on soil during rainy season.

## Urban Native Plant Communities

### PLANT LIST 3 NARROW PLANTING AREAS

Narrow planting areas and all light exposures (no supplemental watering after establishment)

#### TREE CANOPY

##### PLANT LIST 3 (NARROW PLANTING AREAS)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	Adaptable, prefers moist well drained soils
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	Adaptable, prefers moist to wet soils
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific Dogwood	Highly Adaptable
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western White Pine	Requires, good drainage
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry	Highly Adaptable
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	California Black Oak	Requires, deep, well drained soils
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	Adaptable, prefers moist soils

#### UNDERSTORY LAYER

##### PLANT LIST 3 (NARROW PLANTING AREAS)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple	Highly Adaptable
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry	Highly Adaptable
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	Requires, good drainage
<i>Cornus (sericea) stolonifera</i>	Red-osier Dogwood	Adaptable, prefers moist soils
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Western Beaked Hazel	Highly Adaptable
<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	Silk-tassel	Adaptable, prefers well drained soils
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tan Oak	Adaptable, prefers partial shade
<i>Myrica californica</i>	California Wax Myrtle	Adaptable, prefers peat or sandy soils
<i>Oemleria (Osmaronia) cerasiformis</i>	Indian Plum	Requires, partial shade
<i>Pachystima (Paxistima) myrsinites</i>	Oregon Box	Adaptable, prefers partial shade
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara	Adaptable, prefers partial shade and moist soils
<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	Pacific Rhododendron	Adaptable, prefers partial shade
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Currant	Adaptable, prefers partial shade
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Canadian Buffalo-berry	Adaptable, prefers full sun



<b>SHRUB/SUBSHRUB LAYER</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 3 (NARROW PLANTING AREAS)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Aquilegia formosa	Western Columbine	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Blechnum spicant	Deer Fern	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade and moist soils
Gaultheria shallon	Salal	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Iris tenax	Oregon Iris	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils
Lonicera ciliosa	Orange Honeysuckle	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils
Leucothoe davisiae	Western Leucothoe	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade and moist soils
Mahonia (Berberis) aquifolium	Tall Oregon Grape	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Mahonia (Berberis) nervosa	Low Oregon Grape, Longleaf Mahonia	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Pachystima (Paxistima) myrsinites	Oregon Box	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Polystichum munitum	Sword Fern	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Rosa gymnocarpa	Dwarf Rose	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Rosa nutkana	Nootka Rose	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , forms thickets
Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen Huckleberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<b>GROUNDCOVER LAYER</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 3 (NARROW PLANTING AREAS)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Antennaria neglecta	Field Pussytoes	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnik (Bearberry)	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils
Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Fragaria chiloensis	Coastal Strawberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , prefers sandy soils
Fragaria vesca	Woodland Strawberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
Fragaria virginiana	Wild Strawberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Linnaea borealis	Twinflower	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Potentilla anserina ssp. pacifica	Silverweed	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , 10%
Sedum lanceolatum	Lance-leaved Stonecrop	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Sedum oreganum	Oregon Stonecrop	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils
Sedum spathulifolium	Broad-leaved Sedum	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils
Viola adunca	Violet	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
<b>LIVE MULCHES AND PIONEERS</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 3 (NARROW PLANTING AREAS)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS/COVERAGE</b>

Native topsoil mix with live mycorrhizae, includes mosses		Upper 6 inches of existing undisturbed native topsoil from salvage site; limit soil stockpiling to one growing season, 2" depth minimum; 100% cover
Assorted Native Mosses		Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	Spear Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	Red Roof Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Lycopodium species</i>	Clubmoss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>	Haircap Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Racomitrium canescens</i>	Roadside Rock Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
<i>Lathyrus polyphyllus</i>	Leafy Peavine	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed, 10%
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Lupine	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed, 10%
<i>Penstemon cardwellii</i>	Cardwell's Penstemon	Pioneer, seed, total of this genus-20%
<i>Penstemon davidsonii</i>	Davidson's Penstemon	Pioneer, seed, total of this genus-20%
<i>Penstemon species</i>	Other Native Penstemon	Pioneer, seed, total of this genus-20%
<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba Buena	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed, 30%
<i>Trifolium wormskjoldii</i>	Springbank Clover	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed, 30%

Note: Propagation of mosses can be achieved by mixing live moss plant segments in a blender with buttermilk. Pour blended mixture on soil during rainy season.

## Urban Native Plant Communities

### PLANT LIST 4 GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES

Full Sun, Partial Sun. The following list includes plants which are easily confused with other non-native grasses. These plants should be used with due consideration for grass growth characteristics.

<b>GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 4 (GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Agropyron spicatum	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Agrostis scabra or Agrostis idahoensis	Bentgrass	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade and well drained soils
Bromus sitchensis	Alaska Brome (grass)	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Bromus vulgaris	Columbia Brome (grass)	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
Carex brevicaulis	Short-stemmed Sedge	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils
Carex canescens	Grey Sedge	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist to wet soils
Carex microptera	Small Winged Sedge	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Carex nigricans	Black Alpine Sedge	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Carex obnupta	Slough Sedge	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Carex pensylvanica	Long-stoloned Sedge	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils
Cinna latifolia	Wood Reedgrass	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Danthonia intermedia	Timber Oatgrass	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hairgrass	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Elymus glaucus	Blue Wildrye (grass)	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Festuca idahoensis	Idaho Fescue (grass)	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue (grass)	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Juncus balticus	Baltic Rush	<b>Requires</b> , moist to wet soils
Juncus ensifolius	Daggerleaf Rush	<b>Requires</b> , moist to wet soils
Luzula multiflora	Wood-Rush	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Melica subulata	Alaska Oniongrass	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Poa howellii	Howell's Bluegrass	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Poa macrantha	Seashore Bluegrass	<b>Requires</b> , sandy soils
Scirpus americanus	American Bulrush	<b>Requires</b> , moist to wet soils
Scirpus microcarpus	Small-flowered Bulrush	<b>Requires</b> , moist to wet soils

## Urban Native Plant Communities

### PLANT LIST 5 WETLAND AREAS

Plants for fresh water wetland and riparian restoration. Includes plants commonly found in the upland portions of wetland areas.

<b>WETLAND EMERGENTS/WATER EDGES</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 5 (WETLAND AREAS, AREAS OF STANDING WATER, YEAR-ROUND OR SEASONALLY)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils or standing water
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	<b>Requires</b> , standing or moving water
<i>Carex canescens</i>	Grey Sedge	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils or standing water
<i>Carex microptera</i>	Small Winged Sedge	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers water edges
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough Sedge	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , standing water to drier soil.
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	<b>Adaptable</b> , moist to wet soils, standing water
<i>Glyceria borealis</i>	Western Managrass	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers water edges
<i>Lysichiton americanum</i>	Skunk Cabbage	<b>Requires</b> , moist soils, standing or moving water
<i>Nuphar polysepalum</i>	Yellow Pond-lily	<b>Requires</b> , standing water
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	Water Parsley	<b>Requires</b> , saturated soils
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Water Smartweed	<b>Requires</b> , standing or slow moving water
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Grass-leaved Pondweed	<b>Requires</b> , standing water
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Floating-leaved Pondweed	<b>Requires</b> , standing water
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	White Water-buttercup	<b>Requires</b> , standing water
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Wapato, Arrowhead	<b>Requires</b> , saturated soils or standing water
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Hardstem Bulrush	<b>Adaptable</b> , moist to wet soils, standing water
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-Fruited Bulrush	<b>Adaptable</b> , moist to wet soils, standing water
<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Bur-reed	<b>Requires</b> , standing or slow moving water
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Cattail	<b>Requires</b> , standing or moving water
<b>TREE CANOPY.</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 5 (WETLAND AREAS, AREAS OF STANDING WATER, YEAR-ROUND OR SEASONALLY)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist well drained soils
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce	<b>Adaptable</b>
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen	<b>Adaptable</b>
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade



Salix alba ssp. alba	White Willow	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers saturated soils
Salix alba ssp. vitellina	Golden Willow	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers saturated soils
Salix hookeriana	Hooker's Willow	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soil or standing water in full sun
Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra	Pacific Willow	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers saturated soils
Salix scouleriana	Scouler's Willow	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade, forms thickets
Salix sitchensis	Sitka Willow	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade, forms thickets
Taxus brevifolia	Pacific Yew	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , slow growing
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , very shade tolerant

## UNDERSTORY LAYER

### PLANT LIST 5 (WETLAND AREAS, AREAS OF STANDING WATER, YEAR-ROUND OR SEASONALLY)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
Acer circinatum	Vine Maple	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Alnus crispa ssp. sinuata	Sitka alder	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
Amelanchier alnifolia	Serviceberry	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers full sun
Cornus (sericea) stolonifera	Red-osier Dogwood	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
Corylus cornuta	Western Beaked Hazel	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
Crataegus douglasii	Black Hawthorn	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers full sun
Myrica californica	California Wax Myrtle	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers full sun
Myrica gale	Sweet Gale	<b>Adaptable</b> , saturated soils, standing water, prefers full sun
Malus fusca	Pacific Crab Apple	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist, well drained soils
Oemleria (Osmaronia) cerasiformis	Indian Plum	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Ribes divaricatum	Wild Gooseberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Ribes sanguineum	Red Currant	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , forms thickets
Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen Huckleberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Vaccinium parvifolium	Red Huckleberry	<b>Requires</b> , humus-rich soils and decaying wood
Viburnum edule	Highbush Cranberry	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist, well drained soils

## SHRUB/SUBSHRUB LAYER

### PLANT LIST 5 (WETLAND AREAS, AREAS OF STANDING WATER, YEAR-ROUND OR SEASONALLY)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
Achlys triphylla	Vanilla Leaf	<b>Requires</b> , moist soils and shade
Adiantum pedatum	Maidenhair Fern	<b>Requires</b> , moist soils

<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Western Columbine	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild Ginger	<b>Requires</b> , moist, humus-rich soils
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer Fern	<b>Requires</b> , moist soils
<i>Corydalis scouleri</i>	Scouler Corydalis	<b>Requires</b> moist soils, partial shade
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Bleeding Heart	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
<i>Dryopteris austriaca</i>	Shield Fern	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	Fawn Lily	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
<i>Gaultheria ovatifolia</i>	Oregon Winterberry	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils and partial shade
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	Oak Fern	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Leucothoe davisiae</i>	Western Leucothoe	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade and moist soils
<i>Mahonia (Berberis) aquifolium</i>	Tall Oregon Grape	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Mahonia (Berberis) nervosa</i>	Low Oregon Grape, Longleaf Mahonia	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Pachystima (Paxistima) myrsinites</i>	Oregon Box	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Dwarf Rose	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	False Solomon's Seal	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Star Flower	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	American Brooklime	<b>Requires</b> moist soil

## GROUNDCOVER LAYER

### PLANT LIST 5 (WETLAND AREAS, AREAS OF STANDING WATER, YEAR-ROUND OR SEASONALLY)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnik (Bearberry)	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers dry, well drained soils
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Woodland Strawberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Mahonia (Berberis) repens</i>	Creeping Oregon Grape	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	False Lily-Of-The-Valley	<b>Requires</b> , moist to wet soils
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	Water Parsley	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oxalis, Wood Sorrel	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	Silverweed	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>	Lance-leaved Stonecrop	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>	Foamflower	<b>Requires</b> moist soils, partial shade
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Inside-Out Flower	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers moist soils
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Violet	<b>Adaptable</b> , prefers partial shade

Viola glabella	Violet	<b>Highly Adaptable</b>
Viola palustris	Marsh Violet	<b>Requires</b> moist soils, partial shade
Viola sempervirens	Evergreen Violet	<b>Requires</b> , moist soils

## LIVE MULCHES AND PIONEERS

### PLANT LIST 5 (WETLAND AREAS, AREAS OF STANDING WATER, YEAR-ROUND OR SEASONALLY)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS/COVERAGE
For uplands: Native topsoil mix with live mycorrhizae, includes mosses		Upper 6 inches of existing undisturbed native topsoil from salvage site; stockpiling of soil limited to one growing season
For wet soil/emergent areas: Native hydric soils and peat		Upper 6 inches of existing undisturbed native hydric topsoil from salvage site; no stockpiling of soil
	Assorted Native Mosses	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
Calliergonella cuspidata	Spear Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
Ceratodon purpureus	Red Roof Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
Lycopodium <i>species</i>	Clubmoss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
Polytrichum piliferum	Haircap Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
Racomitrium canescens	Roadside Rock Moss	Taken from salvage site/obtained from nursery, 100% cover
Lupinus polyphyllus	Lupine	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer, seed, 10%
Penstemon cardwellii	Cardwell's Penstemon	Pioneer, seed, total of this genus-20%
Penstemon davidsonii	Davidson's Penstemon	Pioneer, seed, total of this genus-20%
Penstemon <i>species</i>	Other Native Penstemon	Pioneer, seed, total of this genus-20%

Note: Propagation of mosses can be achieved by mixing live moss plant segments in a blender with buttermilk. Pour blended mixture on soil during rainy season.

## Urban Native Plant List

### PLANT LIST 6 GENERAL LIST

These plants form the central plant communities for urban areas. Many other plants are already grown in nurseries, especially wetland species. Additions to the list are encouraged and are essential to increase diversity.

<b>TREE CANOPY</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 6 (GENERAL LIST)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS/RECOMMENDED SIZES</b>
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big-Leaf Maple	1 gallon container - any size B&B – See list 7 regarding this species
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder	Slips-any size B&B – See list 7 regarding this species
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	1-5 gallon container
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense-cedar	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	California native, 1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Alaska Yellow Cedar	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>	Chinquapin	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific Dogwood	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	California Black Walnut	California native, 1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore Pine, Lodgepole Pine	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western White Pine	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen	1 gallon container-any size B&B – See list 7 regarding this species
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood	1 gallon container-any size B&B – See list 7 regarding this species
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Quercus chrysolepsis</i>	Canyon Live Oak	California native, 1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Garry Oak	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	California Black Oak	California native, 1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Salix alba</i> ssp. <i>ralva</i>	White Willow	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Salix alba</i> ssp. <i>vitellina</i>	Golden Willow	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	Hooker's Willow	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Salix lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i>	Pacific Willow	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's Willow	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific Yew	1 gallon container-any size B&B

Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar	1 gallon container-any size B&B
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock	1 gallon container-any size B&B
<b>UNDERSTORY LAYER</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 6 (GENERAL LIST)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS/RECOMMENDED SIZES</b>
Acer circinatum	Vine Maple	1 gallon container-any size B&B
Acer glabrum	Rocky Mountain Maple	1 gallon container-any size B&B
Alnus crispa ssp. sinuata	Sitka alder	1 gallon container-any size B&B
Amelanchier alnifolia	Serviceberry	1 gallon container-any size B&B
Ceanothus velutinus	Snowbrush	1-5 gallon container
Cornus (sericea) stolonifera	Red-osier Dogwood	1-5 gallon container
Corylus cornuta	Western Beaked Hazel	1 gallon container-any size B&B
Crataegus douglasii	Black Hawthorn	1-5 gallon container -any size B&B
Garrya elliptica	Silk-tassel	1-5 gallon container -any size B&B
Holodiscus discolor	Oceanspray	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Lithocarpus densiflorus	Tan Oak	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Malus fusca	Pacific Crab Apple	1 gallon container-any size B&B
Myrica californica	California Wax Myrtle	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Myrica gale	Sweet Gale	1 gallon container-any size B&B
Oemleria (Osmoronia) cerasiformis	Indian Plum	1 gallon container-any size B&B
Oplopanax horridus	Devil's Club	1-5 gallon container. See list 7 regarding this species.
Philadelphus lewisii	Mock-orange	1-5 gallon container -any size B&B
Rhamnus pushiana	Cascara	1-5 gallon container
Rhododendron macrophyllum	Pacific Rhododendron	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Ribes sanguineum	Red Currant	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	4” pots -1 gallon container
Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry	1-5 gallon container -any size B&B
Sambucus cerulea	Blue Elderberry	1-5 gallon container -any size B&B
Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry	1-5 gallon container -any size B&B
Shepherdia canadensis	Canadian Buffalo-berry	1-5 gallon container
Spiraea douglasii	Duglas Spiraea	1-5 gallon container – See list 7 regarding this species.
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen Huckleberry	1-5 gallon container -any size B&B
Vaccinium parvifolium	Red Huckleberry	1-5 gallon container -any size B&B
<b>SHRUB/SUBSHRUB LAYER</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 6 (GENERAL LIST)</b>		

<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS/RECOMMENDED SIZES</b>
Achlys triphylla	Vanilla Leaf	4” pots -1 gallon container
Adiantum pedatum	Maidenhair Fern	4” pots -1 gallon container
Aquilegia formosa	Western Columbine	4” pots -1 gallon container
Asarum caudatum	Wild Ginger	4” pots -1 gallon container
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady Fern	4” pots -1 gallon container.
Blechnum spicant	Deer Fern	4” pots -1 gallon container
Brodiaea coronaria	Harvest Brodiaea	4” pots -1 gallon container
Camassia quamash	Camas	4” pots -1 gallon container
Chimaphila umbellata	Pipsissewa	4” pots -1 gallon container
Dicentra formosa	Bleeding Heart	4” pots -1 gallon container
Dryopteris austriaca	Shield Fern	4” pots -1 gallon container
Eriophyllum lanatum	Oregon Sunshine	4” pots -1 gallon container
Erythronium oregonum	Fawn Lily	4” pots -1 gallon container
Erythronium revolutum	Fawn Lily	4” pots -1 gallon container
Fritillaria lanceolata	Chocolate Lily	4” pots -1 gallon container
Gaultheria ovatifolia	Oregon Winterberry	4” pots -1 gallon container
Gaultheria shallon	Salal	4” pots -5 gallon container
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	Oak Fern	4” pots -1 gallon container
Heuchera micrantha	Coral Bells	4” pots -1 gallon container
Hydrophyllum tenuipes	Pacific Waterleaf	4” pots -1 gallon container
Iris tenax	Oregon Iris	4” pots -1 gallon container
Kalmiopsis leachiana	Kalmiopsis	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Lonicera ciliosa	Orange Honeysuckle	4” pots -1 gallon container
Lonicera hispidula	Hairy Honeysuckle	4” pots -1 gallon container
Leucothoe davisiae	Western Leucothoe	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Mahonia (Berberis) aquifolium	Tall Oregon Grape	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Mahonia (Berberis) nervosa	Low Oregon Grape, Longleaf Mahonia	4” pots -5 gallon container
Pachystima (Paxistima) myrsinites	Oregon Box	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Polystichum munitum	Sword Fern	4” pots -5 gallon container to any size B&B
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken Fern	4” pots -5 gallon container – See list 7 regarding this species.
Rosa gymnocarpa	Dwarf Rose	4” pots -5 gallon container
Rosa nutkana	Nootka Rose	4” pots -5 gallon container
Spirea douglasii	Douglas’ Spirea	4” pots -1 gallon container – See list 7 regarding this species
Sisyrinchium douglasii	Douglas Blue-eyed-grass	4” pots -1 gallon container
Tellima grandiflora	Fringecup	4” pots -1 gallon container
Tiarella trifoliata	Foamflower	4” pots -1 gallon container

<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Piggyback Plant	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Star Flower	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Trillium</i> species	Trillium	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Viburnum edule</i>	Highbush Cranberry	1-5 gallon container -any size B&B

## GROUNDCOVER LAYER

### PLANT LIST 6 (GENERAL LIST)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS/RECOMMENDED SIZES
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Angelica genuflexa</i>	Kneeling Angelica	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Antennaria microphylla</i>	Rosy Pussytoes	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	Field Pussytoes	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Sea Pink	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnik (Bearberry)	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i>	Mahala Mat	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Coastal Strawberry	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Woodland Strawberry	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Mahonia (Berberis) repens</i>	Creeping Oregon Grape	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	False Lily-Of-The-Valley	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	Water Parsley	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oxalis, Wood Sorrel	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	Silverweed	4” pots -1 gallon container, seed
<i>Phlox diffusa</i>	Spreading Phlox	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Sedum divergens</i>	Spreading Stonecrop	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>	Lance-leaved Stonecrop	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Sedum oreganum</i>	Oregon Stonecrop	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Sedum	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>	Foamflower	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Inside-Out Flower	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Blue Violet	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Yellow Violet	4” pots -1 gallon container
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Violet	4” pots -1 gallon container

## LIVE MULCHES AND PIONEERS

<b>PLANT LIST 6 (GENERAL LIST)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS/RECOMMENDED SIZES</b>
Mycorrhizae, Ectomycorrhizae	Soil/root fungi	Inoculum in solution, mycorrhizal teabags or from native soils
Assorted Native Mosses	Mosses	Sod patches or as removed from salvage sites
Calliergonella cuspidata	Spear Moss	Sod patches or as removed from salvage sites
Ceratodon purpureus	Red Roof Moss	Sod patches or as removed from salvage sites
Lathyrus polyphyllus	Leafy Peavine	Seed
Lupinus polyphyllus	Large-Leaved Lupine	Seed, 4" pots -1 gallon container
Lycopodium <i>species</i>	Clubmoss	Sod patches or as removed from salvage sites
Penstemon cardwellii	Cardwell's Penstemon	Seed, 4" pots -1 gallon container
Penstemon davidsonii	Davidson's Penstemon	Seed, 4" pots -1 gallon container
Other Native Penstemon	Penstemon	Seed, 4" pots -1 gallon container
Polytrichum piliferum	Haircap Moss	Sod patches or as removed from salvage sites
Racomitrium canescens	Roadside Rock Moss	Sod patches or as removed from salvage sites
Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena	Seed
Trifolium wormskjoldii	Springbank Clover	Seed
Vicia gigantea	Giant Vetch	Seed
<b>GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES</b>		
<b>PLANT LIST 6 (GENERAL LIST)</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS/ RECOMMENDED SIZES</b>
Agropyron spicatum	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	Seed, 4" pots
Agrostis scabra (idahoensis)	Bentgrass	Seed
Bromus sitchensis	Alaska Brome (grass)	Seed, 4" pots
Bromus vulgaris	Columbia Brome (grass)	Seed
Carex brevicaulis	Short-stemmed Sedge	Seed, 4" pots, bunches, divisions, and clumps
Carex canescens	Grey Sedge	Seed, 4" pots, bunches, divisions, and clumps
Carex microptera	Small Winged Sedge	Seed, 4" pots, bunches, divisions, and clumps
Carex obnupta	Slough Sedge	Seed, 4" pots, bunches, divisions, and clumps
Cinna latifolia	Wood Reedgrass	Seed, 4" pots
Danthonia intermedia	Timber Oatgrass	Seed, 4" pots
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hairgrass	Seed, 4" pots
Elymus glaucus	Blue Wildrye (grass)	Seed, 4" pots
Festuca idahoensis	Idaho Fescue	Seed, 4" pots, bunches, divisions, and clumps
Festuca rubra var. rubra	Red Fescue (grass)	Seed
Juncus balticus	Baltic Rush	Seed, 4" pots, bunches, divisions, and clumps
Juncus effusus	Common Rush	Seed, 4" pots, bunches, divisions, and clumps – See list 7 regarding this species



<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	Daggerleaf Rush	Seed, 4" pots, bunches, divisions.
<i>Melica subulata</i>	Alaska Oniongrass	Seed, 4" pots
<i>Poa howellii</i>	Howell's Bluegrass	Seed
<i>Poa macrantha</i>	Seashore Bluegrass	Seed, 4" pots

## WETLAND

### PLANT LIST 6 (GENERAL LIST)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS/ RECOMMENDED SIZES
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Broadleaf Water-Plantain	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Corydalis scouleri</i>	Scouler Corydalis	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Glyceria borealis</i>	Western Managras	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic Rush	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	Daggerleaf Rush	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Lysichiton americanum</i>	Skunk Cabbage	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Nuphar polysepalum</i>	Yellow Pond-lily	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	Water Parsley	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Water Smartweed	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Grass-leaved Pondweed	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Floating-leaved Pondweed	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Marsh Cinquefoil	Containers, bunches, divisions – See list 7 regarding this species.
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	White Water-buttercup	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Wapato, Arrowhead	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Hardstem Bulrush	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited Bulrush	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Bur-reed	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Cat-Tail	Containers, bunches, divisions – See list 7 regarding this species.
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	American Brooklime	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps
<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet	Containers, bunches, divisions, and clumps

## Urban Native Plant List

### PLANT LIST 7 AGGRESSIVE OR VERY THORNY NATIVE PLANTS, TO BE USED WITH CAUTION

Some of these native plants can be very aggressive and virtually take over a small site – use caution and be aware of site limitations. All of these plants have great habitat and aesthetic value, and many are important early-successional species that are vital to creating healthy ecosystems. Plants on this list are important in restoration projects and projects on larger sites, but should only be used with a full understanding of their potential impacts.

TREE CANOPY		
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big Leaf Maple	Weak-wooded, fast-growing, massive tree. Large leaves can smother smaller plants. Difficult for other plants to grow beneath canopy. Excellent restoration tree for disturbed sites.
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder	Weak wooded and short-lived, fixes nitrogen in the soil. Excellent early successional tree that grows in very poor and very wet soils.
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen	Weak-wooded, short-lived tree. Can form monocultural thickets. Limited to very specific habitats naturally.
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood	Weak-wooded and short-lived massive tree. Grows on very wet sites. Excellent wetland restoration tree.
UNDERSTORY LAYER		
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	Devil's Club	Very thorny but beautiful plant, forms thickets in moist shady areas.
SHRUB/SUBSHRUB LAYER		
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	Aggressive, especially in moist, shady sites.
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern	Opportunist, colonizes disturbed areas, could become invasive.
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas Spiraea	Aggressive, especially in wetland areas.
GROUNDCOVERS		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Colonizes disturbed areas, may become invasive.
GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES		
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	REMARKS
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Common Rush	Can form monocultures, may become invasive.

<b>WETLAND</b>		
<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Potentilla palustris	Marsh cinquefoil	Aggressive colonizer in wetland areas.
Typha latifolia	Cattail	Will fill in small shallow ponds. Usually will colonize naturally – generally does not need to be introduced.