

NATIVE PLANTS RECOMMENDED FOR WETLAND/RIPARIAN PLANTINGS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Partial List of Trees and Shrubs

RED ALDER (*Alnus rubra*): Its habitat is usually west of the Cascades on slightly moist to wet soils, bottomlands, at low elevations. It readily germinates from fresh seed in the fall, stratifies over winter, germinates in the spring, and is transplanted at one to two years old.

SITKA ALDER (*Alnus sinuata*): A shrub to small tree that grows in thickets in swales and moist sites at mid to high elevations, from the Coast Range, Cascades to Okanogan Highlands and Blue Mountains. It does best on coarse textured soils. Sitka alder is a nitrogen fixing plant and is usually early seral. Mountain or thinleaf alder (*Alnus incana*) is found along streambanks and pond margins at low to mid elevations on the east side of the Cascades, and in the Okanogan Highlands and Blue Mountains. Alders are most easily grown from fresh seed sown in the fall.

OREGON ASH (*Fraxinus latifolia*): An indigenous tree found west of the Cascades Mountains on moist to wet coarse textured soils, usually near streams, bottomlands or around the margins of wetlands. It grows at low to mid elevations. It is usually grown from fall sown seed or by grafting.

QUAKING ASPEN (*Populus tremuloides*): It naturally occurs on moist sites usually on sandy loam or mineral soil. It is utilized by muledeer, moose, porcupine, ruffed and blue grouse, rabbits and hares, and beaver. It is grown from seed sown in the spring or by division of root suckers during the growing season.

WATER BIRCH (*Betula occidentalis*): It naturally occurs along streams and moist forests in the Pacific Northwest. Propagation recommendation: Sow fresh seeds in the fall; or keep dry during the winter and sow in sandy soil, cover slightly, press seeds firmly into the soil, keep cool, moist and shaded, transplant seedlings at one year old.

CHOKECHERRY (*Prunus virginiana*): It is found in riparian areas, moist slopes and draws. It has a wide distribution in the Pacific Northwest. *Prunus* species are usually grown from seed, less often by grafting or cuttings.

BLACK COTTONWOOD (*Populus trichocarpa*): It is naturally distributed in lowlands, bottomlands, and along streams. It tolerates seasonal flooding and some summer drought when established. Black cottonwoods are important nest and roost trees, and provide food for deer, wapiti, and beaver. It is grown from cuttings or larger plant materials while the plants are dormant in late fall to early spring.

REDOSIER DOGWOOD (Cornus sericea): It has a wide area of natural distribution in wet areas, along streambanks and flooded or ponded sites, from low to high elevations. The buds and fruit are used as food by birds, the leaves and twigs are browsed by muledeer, whitetail deer and wapiti. It is most often grown by unrooted or rooted cuttings; but may also be propagated by seed.

BLUE ELDERBERRY (Sambucus cerulea): It is widespread in riparian area, usually on better drained sites. Tolerant of full sun to partly shaded and will tolerate most soil textures. It is useful as food and cover to many species of wildlife. Elderberries are propagated from softwood cuttings in June and July, or from clean seed sown in the fall.

RED ELDERBERRY (Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens): It occurs west of the Cascades, at low to mid elevations, usually within ten miles of the ocean, coastal estuaries and bays. Other factors are similar to blue elderberry.

DOUGLAS' HAWTHORN (Crataegus douglasii): It is an indigenous deciduous shrub commonly found along streams and floodplains usually on well drained sites. It is grown from seed sown in the fall or by grafting to rootstock.

DOUGLAS' MAPLE (Acer glabrum): This small native tree occurs along streams and in moist forests, usually east of the Cascades Mountains. It is usually grown from fresh seed sown in the fall, or from cuttings under greenhouse conditions.

VINE MAPLE (Acer circinatum): A shrub or small tree that occurs naturally on moist forested slopes and along streambanks at low to mid elevations. It often is an understory plant with coniferous trees. It grows in sun or shade and is usually a low seral species. Vine maple is propagated by fresh seed sown in the fall, stratified over winter, germinates in the spring and is transplanted at one to two years old.

MOCKORANGE (Philadelphus lewisii): A deciduous shrub found on moist talus slopes, as an understory plant in forested areas, and along some mid elevation streams. It is grown from seed sown into nursery bed in the fall, and transplanted at one to two years old.

NINEBARK (Physocarpus malvaceus - east of the Cascades; Physocarpus capitatus - west of the Cascades): A deciduous shrub that naturally occurs in the Pacific Northwest. P. capitatus is common along westside streams; P. malvaceus is found on moist talus slopes. It is usually propagated by cuttings or seed sown in the fall.

OCEANSPRAY (Holodiscus discolor): A shrub with widespread distribution that occurs at low to mid elevations. It is shade tolerant, found on streambanks and moist benches, usually early to mid seral. It is usually grown from seed or cuttings.

WESTERN REDCEDAR (Thuja plicata): A long-lived evergreen tree found on moist sites along river bottoms and streams, flats and benches, and mountain slopes, at low to mid elevations. It is indigenous to both sides of the Cascades. It is propagated by fall sown seed or by cuttings taken in the fall.

NATIVE ROSES - Baldhip Rose - (Rosa gymnocarpa): Nootka rose (R. nutkana). Woods rose (R. woodsii). These native shrubs are found on moist slopes and forested sites at mid elevations in the Pacific Northwest. Roses are propagated by clean seed, cuttings, or grafted to rootstock.

CUSICK'S SERVICEBERRY (Amelanchier alnifolia var. cusickii): A deciduous shrub that naturally occurs on moist to dry, well-drained benches and streambanks in eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and eastern Oregon. Pacific serviceberry (Amelanchier alnifolia var. semiintegrifolia) is an indigenous shrub found on moist, well-drained sites, west of the Cascades. Utah serviceberry (Amelanchier utahensis) is native to moist slopes and riparian areas in southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, Nevada and Utah. Service berry is grown by clean seed sown in the fall or by softwood cuttings.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos albus): A deciduous shrub found as a forest understory plant, and along the edge of riparian areas. It has a wide natural distribution at low to mid elevations. It is usually propagated by fall sown clean seed, root suckers, or from softwood cuttings in the summer.

DOUGLAS' SPIREA (Spirea douglasii): A shrub that forms a dense thicket on wet meadows, often found on peat soils, and along some westside streams. It also naturally occurs in the Blue Mountains. It is resistant to fire, sprouts readily, and is not shade tolerant. Shinyleaf spirea (Spirea betulifolia) is a native shrub that occurs in wet meadows at mid to high elevations east of the Cascades. It is usually grown from fall sown seed, with less success from hardwood cuttings into moist soil.

OREGON WHITE OAK (Quercus garryana): It is a native deciduous tree that occurs on dry to moist, well drained gravelly or sandy soils in valley bottoms and lower foothills. It grows west of the Cascades, in the Columbia River Gorge up to the Dalles, Oregon and Yakima, Washington. It is usually propagated by seed sown in the fall.

WILLOWS (Salix spp.): Shrubs or trees found widespread on moist sites in the Pacific Northwest. Over twenty species are indigenous to riparian areas and near wetlands in Oregon and Washington. Willows are easily propagated by hardwood cuttings taken in late winter; it also grows from seed or root suckers. Some of the native species are:

Scouler's Willow (Salix scouleriana) is found on slightly moist to wet soils on both sides of the Cascades at low to high elevations; mid seral.

Bebb's Willow (S. bebbiana) occurs on wet soils east of the Cascades, and in Idaho and Montana, at low to high elevations; mid seral.

Coyote Willow (S. exigua) also known as sandbar willow, has widespread distribution on moist to drying sands and gravelly soils along rivers, at low to mid elevations; early seral.

Drummond's Willow (S. drummondiana) is found on moist soils, east of the Cascades, at mid to high elevations; late seral.

Geyer's Willow (S. geyeriana) occurs on moist soils at mid to high elevations, east of the Cascades; late seral.

Lemmon's Willow (S. lemmonii) occurs on moist soils, east of the Cascades, at mid to high elevations.

Mackenzie's Willow (S. prolixa) is found on moist soils, east of the Cascades, at low to mid elevations; early to mid seral.

Pacific Willow (S. lasiandra) is indigenous to moist soils from sea level to foothills; var. lasiandra is a shrub or small tree found west of the Cascades Mountains; var. caudata is usually a small to medium tree east of the Cascades; mid to late seral.

Sitka Willow (Salix sitchensis) occurs naturally on moist soils, on both sides of the Cascades, at low to mid elevations; mid seral.

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