

APPENDIX A – PLANTS LIST AND PLANTING GUIDE

The following plants list and planting guide was prepared by the Rogue Valley Council of Governments in their *Stream & Wetland Enhancement Guide*, prepared in May, 2004. This plant list is considered appropriate for stormwater management applications as set forth in this manual due to the hydrophilic nature of the plants listed.

For further information and for more planting details, please review the attached *Stream & Wetland Enhancement Guide* brochure or contact the RVCOG at:

Rogue Valley Council of Government
Water Resources Department
155 North 1st Street
P.O. Box 3275
Central Point, Oregon 97502
(541) 664-6674
www.rvco.org

Stream & Wetland Enhancement Guide

A healthy network of urban streams and wetlands protects water quality, provides fish and wildlife habitat and enhances the beauty and livability of our neighborhoods. You can help protect and enhance these important natural resources by learning the techniques outlined in this guide. These enhancement techniques will help you control erosion, manage invasive plants, and cultivate a healthy, native landscape.

Rogue Basin Native Plants

Trees

Big Leaf Maple	(Acer macrophyllum)
Vine Maple	(Acer circinatum)
Red Alder	(Alnus rubra)
Western Dogwood	(Cornus nuttallii)
Black Hawthorne	(Crataegus douglasii)
Oregon Ash	(Fraxinus latifolia)
Black Cottonwood	(Populus balsamifera v. trichocarpa)
Common Chokecherry	(Prunus virginiana)
Western Crabapple	(Pyrus fusca)
Pacific Willow	(Salix lasiandra)
ScoulersWillow	(Salix scouleriana)
DuskyWillow	(Salix exigua ssp. melanopsis)
Incense Cedar	(Calocedrus decurrens)

Riparian Woodland

Understory Trees and Shrubs	
Serviceberry	(Amelanchier alnifolia)
Red Osier Dogwood	(Cornus stolonifera)

Ocean Spray	(<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>)
Indian Plum	(<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>)
Pacific Ninebark	(<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>)
Nootka Rose	(<i>Rosa nutkana</i>)
Thimbleberry	(<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>)
Golden Currant	(<i>Ribes aureum</i>)
Blue Elderberry	(<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>)
Red Huckleberry	(<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>)
Oregon Grape	(<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>)
Sword Fern	(<i>Polystichum munitum</i>)
Common Snowberry	(<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>)
Wild Mock Orange	(<i>Philadelphus lewistii</i>)

Grasses

Orchardgrass	(<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)
Bluejoint Reedgrass	(<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>)
Idaho Fescue	(<i>Festuca Idahoensis</i>)
Meadow Barley	(<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>)

Wildflowers

Columbine	(<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>)
Asters	(<i>Aster chilensis</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i> , <i>A. subspicatus</i>)
Wild Ginger	(<i>Asarum caudatum</i>)
Fireweed	(<i>Epilobium angustifolia</i>)
Corn Lily	(<i>Veratrum californicum</i>)
Bear Grass	(<i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>)
Wild Strawberry	(<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>)
Colt.s Foot	(<i>Petasites frigidus</i>)
Lupines	(<i>Lupinus rivularis</i> , <i>L. polyphyllus</i>)
Western Bleeding Heart	(<i>Dicentra formosa</i>)
Cliff Penstemon	(<i>Penstemon rupicola</i>)
Common Camas	(<i>Camassia quamash</i> ssp. <i>quamash</i>)
Insideout Flower	(<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>)

Riparian Wetland Plants

Scouring Rush	(<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>)
Soft Rush	(<i>Juncus effuses</i>)
Slough Sedge	(<i>Carex obnupta</i>)
Creeping Spike-rush	(<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>)
Manna Grass	(<i>Glyceria occidentalis</i>)
Baltic Rush	(<i>Juncus balticus</i>)
Hardstem Bulrush	(<i>Scirpus accutus</i>)
Small-fruited Bulrush	(<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>)
American Brookline	(<i>Veronica americana</i>)
Wapato	(<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>)

Planting and Managing Streamside Vegetation

Watering

After planting, irrigate trees and shrubs for 3-5 years during the summer dry period. Mulch to retain moisture. Native grasses and wildflowers need no supplemental irrigation.

Controlling Insects, Diseases and Undesirable Plants

Generally, native plants do not require the use of insecticides or fungicides. However, if pesticides are required, use pesticides labeled for aquatic use and follow application, usage and disposal directions exactly. For more information on pesticide use contact the OSU Extension Service at (541) 773-7671.

Fertilizing

Native trees and shrubs will benefit from a twice yearly application of a slow release or organic fertilizer for two years after planting. Native grasses and wildflowers require no fertilizer.

Other Maintenance Practices

The pruning of native trees and shrubs is not required. Native grasses benefit from a once yearly high mowing or string line trimming. New plantings should be protected with wire netting to prevent damage from wildlife.

Invasive Non-Native Plants

The following plants should not be planted in or near streams or wetlands as they have the potential to completely dominate all native plants. If possible, existing stands of invasive plants in stream corridors and wetlands should be replaced with native plants.

Scotch Broom	(Cytisus scoparius)
Japanese Knotweed	(Polygonum cuspidatum)
Ivy	(Hedera helix and Hedera sps.)
Himalayan Blackberry	(Rubus discolor)
English Holly	(Ilex aquifolium)
Yellow Water Iris	(Iris pseudacorus)
Purple Loosestrife	(Lythnum salicaria)
Bird's Foot Trefoil	(Lotus corniculatus)
Reed Canary Grass	(Phalaris arundinacea)
English Laurel	(Prunus laurocerasus)
Periwinkles	(Vinca minor, V. major)
Bamboo sps.	(several genera)

Resources

Citizens Guide to Stream Restoration, Izack Walton League, 1995. Books, pamphlets and videos, (800) 284-4592

Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Kruckeberg, University of Washington Press, 1982.

Going Native: Biodiversity in Our Own Backyards, Rice, Wilson & West, 1994.

Redesigning the American Lawn, Dorman, Dalmori and Gaballe, Yale University Press, 1993.

SPROut – Sustainable Plant Research & Outreach Center.
http://www.oregongarden.org/SPROUT/SPROUT_Home.html

The Natural Habitat Garden, Druse, Clarkson Potter Publishers, 1994.

USDA National Plant Database System: <http://plants.usda.org>

Organizations

Rogue Valley Council of Governments, (541) 664-6674 or www.rvcog.org.

The Wetlands Conservancy, (503) 691-1394, can provide organizational and technical assistance to stream and wetland groups. They also have a variety of brochures, guides and videos.

Native Plant Society of Oregon, 2584 NW Savier Street, Portland, Oregon 97210.
www.npsoregon.org.

Plant Sources

Althouse Nursery, Cave Junction, Oregon (541) 592-2395.

Plant Oregon, Talent, Oregon, www.plantoregon.com, (541) 535-3531.

Forest Farms, Williams, Oregon, (541) 846-7269, www.forestfarm.com.

Siskiyou Nursery, Medford, Oregon, (541) 772-6846, www.wave.net/upg/srpn/.

Callahan Seed, Gold Hill, Oregon, (541) 855-1164.

Healthy and diverse streamside vegetation helps improve and protect water quality by controlling erosion, filtering stormwater runoff and shading the stream to reduce water temperatures. For more information about how you can protect your neighborhood stream, contact RVCOG at (541) 664-6674. Thanks to Clean Water Services for general support and brochure development.