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.rvcog.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)
- Scoulers Willow (Salix scouleriana)
- Dusky Willow (Salix exigua ssp. melanopsis)
- Incense Cedar (Calocedrus decurrens)

**Riparian Woodland**
Understory Trees and Shrubs
- Serviceberry (Amelanchier alnifolia)
- Red Osier Dogwood (Cornus stolonifera)
| Ocean Spray                  | (Holodiscus discolor)        |
| Indian Plum                 | (Oemleria cerasiformis)      |
| Pacific Ninebark            | (Physocarpus capitatus)      |
| Nootka Rose                 | (Rosa nutkana)               |
| Thimbleberry                | (Rubus parviflorus)          |
| Golden Currant              | (Ribes aureum)               |
| Blue Elderberry             | (Sambucus cerulea)           |
| Red Huckleberry             | (Vaccinium parvifolium)      |
| Oregon Grape                | (Mahonia aquifolium)         |
| Sword Fern                  | (Polystichum munitum)        |
| Common Snowberry            | (Symphoricarpos albus)       |
| Wild Mock Orange            | (Philadelphus lewistii)      |

### Grasses

- Orchardgrass: (Dactylis glomerata)
- Bluejoint Reedgrass: (Calamagrostis canadensis)
- Idaho Fescue: (Festuca Idahoensis)
- Meadow Barley: (Hordeum brachyantherum)

### Wildflowers

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

### Riparian Wetland Plants

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


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](http://www.oregongarden.org/SPROUT/SPROUT_Home.html)


*[USDA National Plant Database System]: [http://plants.usda.org](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.


**Plant Sources**

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


*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.