

3. Native Plants in Detail

This section provides illustrated descriptions of woody plants and tables summarizing the features of herbaceous plants historically found in the City of Portland. The list includes several plants known to occur within the Urban Growth Boundary or not more than ten miles from Portland. The plants are expected to occur within the City based on the presence of suitable habitat, the judgment of local botanical experts, the range of maps of the Oregon Flora Project, the publication Urbanizing Flora of Portland, Oregon 1806–2008, or the range descriptions found in Hitchcock and Cronquist’s Flora of the Pacific Northwest (1973).

The plants are divided into the following groups:

Trees (with illustrations)

- Evergreens
- Deciduous
- Silhouettes (illustration)
- Priority Native Tree Sizes

Shrubs (with illustrations)

- Including tall arborescent shrubs, i.e. those equal to or greater than 15 ft. tall

Herbaceous

- Forbs
- Grasses
- Sedges, Rushes
- Ferns
- Other

The following additional special lists are also included:

- Groundcovers and Vines
- Native Plants Used as Food by Wildlife

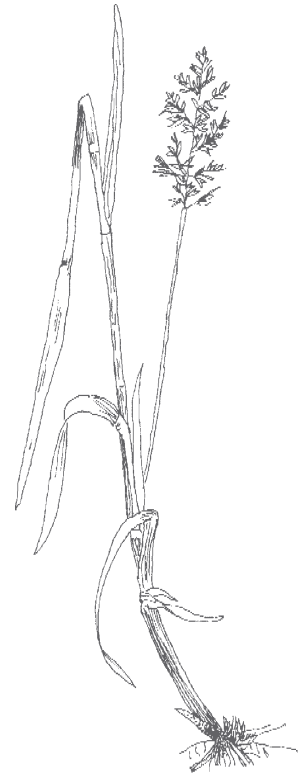
Habitat Types

Habitat types are indicated for both the illustrated plant descriptions and in the tables. The habitat types are wetland, riparian, forest, forested slopes, thicket, grass and rocky. “Wetland” includes all forms of wetlands found in Portland. “Riparian” includes the riparian areas along the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, and other streams in Portland. “Forest” refers to upland forested areas with little or no slope. “Forested slopes” refers to steeply sloping upland forests such as the west hills and various buttes found in Portland. “Thicket” refers to edges of forests and meadows and includes hedgerows and clumps of vegetation that may be found in meadows. “Grass” refers to open areas or meadows. It may also include clearings in forested areas. “Rocky” refers to rocky upland areas, and may include outcrops and cliffs.

The information on habitat types is intended to provide general guidance for appropriate planting locations; certain plants, however, have highly specialized habitats which may make them appropriate for use only in specific areas of the city. For example, the Columbia River Willow (*Salix exigua* var. *columbiana*) normally occurs only along the mainstems of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers and is not appropriate for use in all “wetland” or “riparian” habitats throughout the city. For this reason, it may be helpful to consult with City staff, local botanists, or references such as those listed in the “Resources” section when preparing a planting plan.

Sources of Native Plants

Native plants can be acquired through many nurseries in the Portland area. Occasionally, particularly for large orders or less common plants, growers will need time to propagate and raise plants before they are ready for installation. For this reason, growers may need advance notice of plant orders and project timelines should allow adequate time to fill such orders. For additional information about native plants, see the “Resources” section.



3. NATIVE PLANTS IN DETAIL



3.1 EVERGREEN TREES

Grand Fir *Abies grandis*

The Grand Fir is the only native fir that is common in the lower elevations (below 2500') of Western Oregon. Its needles are arranged in flat sprays on opposite sides of the twig, and when crushed have a tangerine-like fragrance. Grand Fir is able to reproduce in dense shade and young seedlings may be found growing in the understory of Douglas fir forests.

Mature height: 150 ft. **Mature spread:** 40 ft.

10 yr. height: 30 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 20 ft.

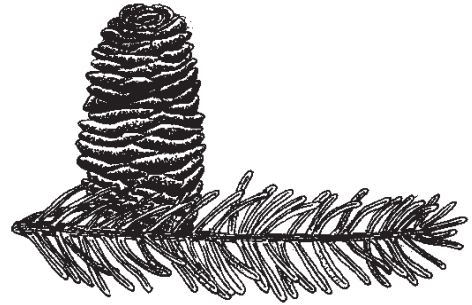
Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian, Forest, Forest slope



Pacific Madrone *Arbutus menziesii*

The only broadleaf evergreen among the native trees of the Pacific Northwest, the Pacific Madrone is commonly found in forest openings or edges. It has attractive, peeling bark and clusters of creamy white, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers in the spring. The red-orange berries appear in the fall and persist into the early winter. The berries were a food source for the Northwest Indians, and are attractive to many species of birds.

Mature height: 50 ft. **Mature spread:** 50 ft.

10 yr. height: 6 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 6 ft.

Growth rate: Very slow

Conditions: Full sun, dry soil

Relocate success: Low

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest



Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine *Pinus ponderosa* var. *benthamiana*

The name of this tree refers to the large size they attain at maturity. Ponderosa pines do best in sunny, dry locations and they are one of the most common evergreens in Eastern Oregon. While the bark on young trees is dark gray, with age it becomes orange and scaled like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle. The 6"-9" needles are arranged in bundles of three.

Mature height: 200 ft. **Mature spread:** 30 ft.

10 yr. height: 50 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 20 ft.

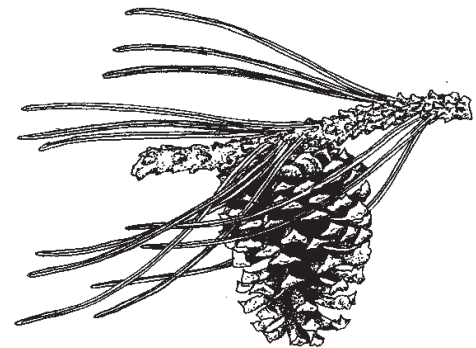
Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun, dry soil

Relocate success: Medium

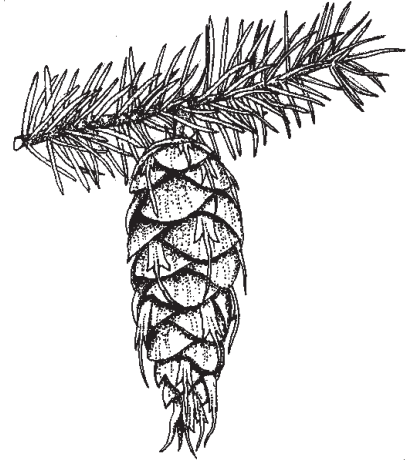
Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest slope



Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

The Douglas Fir is the most common evergreen in the Pacific Northwest, where it had been widely harvested for timber and Christmas trees. A fast growing tree that requires some sunlight to reproduce, the Douglas fir can form dense stands in disturbed areas in only 50 years. The 3”–4” cone hangs down from the branches and has a very distinctive 3–pronged scale under each bract.

Mature height: 200 ft.**Mature spread:** 60 ft.**10 yr. height:** 40 ft.**10 yr. spread:** 20 ft.**Growth rate:** Very fast**Conditions:** Full to part sun, dry, moist or seasonally wet soil**Relocate success:** High**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)**Habitat type(s):** Forest, Forest slope**Pacific Yew** *Taxus brevifolia*

The Pacific Yew can be found as a small tree or a large shrub, usually in the shady understory of the canopy formed by taller trees. It tends to have an irregular shape with spreading, pendulous branches. Its 3/4” needles are flat with pointed tips and are dark green above and pale green below. The sparse fruit, which is attractive to birds, is a 1/4 fleshy red cup with a single dark seed inside.

Mature height: 40 ft.**Mature spread:** 30 ft.**10 yr. height:** 10 ft.**10 yr. spread:** 10 ft.**Growth rate:** Medium**Conditions:** Full sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil**Relocate success:** Medium**Availability:** Medium (seed, container)**Habitat type(s):** Riparian, Forest, Forest slope**Western Red Cedar** *Thuja plicata*

Found mainly in the moist, lower elevations of the Pacific Northwest, Western Red Cedar can live to be 1000 years old. As the tree ages, its trunk becomes wide and fluted at the base, and tapers at the tip. Its stringy, reddish bark was used by the Northwest Indians for basketry and clothing. The branchlets are made up of flat sprays of overlapping scales, with tiny 1/2” cones that look like small rosebuds.

Mature height: 100 ft.**Mature spread:** 30 ft.**10 yr. height:** 30 ft.**10 yr. spread:** 20 ft.**Growth rate:** Medium**Conditions:** Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil**Relocate success:** High**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)**Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian, Forest, Forest slope

Western Hemlock *Tsuga heterophylla*

The Western Hemlock is commonly found in the lower elevations below 3000' west of the Cascades. Young trees have attractive feathery foliage and the tip of the central leader often droops. The needles are short and vary in size from 1/4" to 3/4", with a white band on the underside. The light brown, papery cones are only about 1" long and may be produced in great quantities.

Mature height: 150 ft.	Mature spread: 40 ft.
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10 yr. height: 40 ft.	10 yr. spread: 20 ft.
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Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Forest slope



3. NATIVE PLANTS IN DETAIL



3.2 DECIDUOUS TREES

Bigleaf Maple *Acer macrophyllum*

With huge 8–12" leaves, the Bigleaf Maple is not easily confused with any other maple. In the spring 4–6" long clusters of many, small yellow flowers hang from the ends of the twigs. By mid–summer, these clusters are replaced with chains of large, fuzzy, double–winged samaras. When grown in the open, the Bigleaf Maple will form a broad, spreading canopy and a short stout trunk.

Mature height: 90 ft.

Mature spread: 75 ft.

10 yr. height: 35 ft.

10 yr. spread: 25 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope



Red Alder *Alnus rubra*

In areas where fire or logging has destroyed Douglas fir forests, Red Alder often colonizes in vigorous stands. Frequently flooded landscapes are also a favorite habitat for Red Alder. Since Red Alder cannot grow in deep shade, conifers usually replace the alders in time. Red alders have a smooth, gray bark that is often covered by large patches of a white lichen.

Mature height: 100 ft.

Mature spread: 40 ft.

10 yr. height: 40 ft.

10 yr. spread: 20 ft.

Growth rate: Very fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Forest slope



Western Flowering Dogwood *Cornus nuttallii*

Often found in the shade of conifers or in forest clearings, the Western Flowering Dogwood provides a beautiful display of large white blooms in mid–spring. What might be confused for petals are actually the creamy white bracts which surround the many tiny greenish true flowers in the center. Fall color for this tree ranges from orange to purple.

Mature height: 40 ft.

Mature spread: 20 ft.

10 yr. height: 20 ft.

10 yr. spread: 10 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Low

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope



Suksdorf's Hawthorn *Crataegus gaylussacia*

Northwest natives had medicinal and utilitarian uses for many parts of the Suksdorf's hawthorn tree. The small, seedy fruits are appealing to birds, and the tree often grows in a multi-stemmed form that makes an ideal thicket for nests. The upland and wetland varieties are nearly identical and distinguished mainly by subtle differences in the clusters of small white flowers that appear in the spring.

Mature height: 35/45 ft.	Mature spread: 25 ft.
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10 yr. height: 25 ft.	10 yr. spread: 15/25 ft.
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Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil OR Full sun to full shade, dry to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container) OR Low (bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian OR Riparian, Forest, Forest slope, Thicket



Cascara, Chitum *Frangula purshiana*

Since Cascara, chitum prefers a shady, moist condition, it is often found growing as an understory tree with Vine Maple and Red Alder. The 1/4" black berries, while not especially tasty for humans, are attractive to raccoons and a variety of birds. The bark was used medicinally by Northwest natives and continues to be harvested for its laxative properties.

Mature height: 30 ft.	Mature spread: 25 ft.
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10 yr. height: 15 ft.	10 yr. spread: 10 ft.
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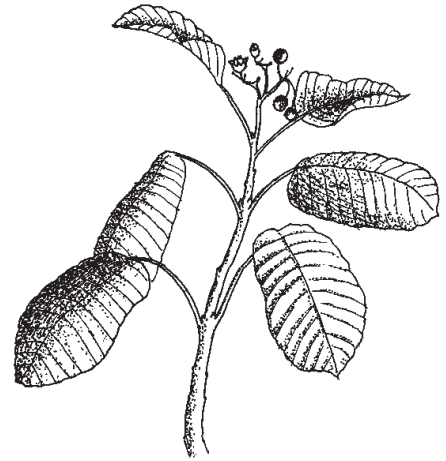
Growth rate: Slow

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Forest slope



Oregon Ash *Fraxinus latifolia*

The Oregon Ash is often found growing in dense stands on soils that are very wet for part of the year. The seeds occur in clusters of single samaras on female trees, and are produced in especially large quantities at 3–5 year intervals. It is common for Oregon Ash leaves to display a brown, blotchy spotting by mid-summer. This condition does not seriously damage the tree.

Mature height: 75 ft.	Mature spread: 25 ft.
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10 yr. height: 30 ft.	10 yr. spread: 15 ft.
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Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian



Black Cottonwood *Populus trichocarpa*

Many of the rivers in the Northwest are lined with stands of Black Cottonwood. This is the tallest native broadleaf trees, having a very thick, straight trunk with branches appearing only on the upper portion. The triangular leaves are glossy green on top and much paler underneath. In the early spring, the sticky, amber-colored buds have a sweet, spicy scent. In the late summer, cotton-like tufts of seed are spread by the wind.

Mature height: 175 ft. **Mature spread:** 40 ft.

10 yr. height: 50 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 20 ft.

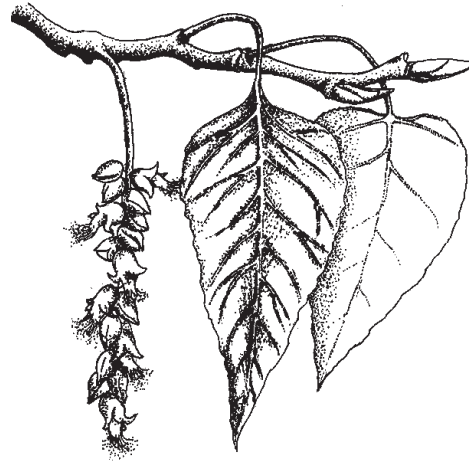
Growth rate: Very fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian



Bitter Cherry *Prunus emarginata*

The fragrant white flowers of the Bitter Cherry appear in the spring and are often visited by bees. The pollinated flowers develop into small (1/2") red fruits with a single, hard seed inside. The fruit is not palatable for humans, but is favorite of birds, particularly the Cedar Waxwing. The grey or reddish bark has many horizontal pores, and was used as a basket material by the Northwest natives.

Mature height: 30 ft. **Mature spread:** 20 ft.

10 yr. height: 20 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 15 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Medium (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest slope, Thicket



Oregon White Oak *Quercus garryana*

The broad, stout form of the Oregon White Oak is a common profile in the open grasslands and dry hillsides of the Northwest. It is a very long lived tree (500 years), and produces large acorns that provide food for many small animals, deer and woodpeckers. Old trees may have hollow branches or trunks that provide nesting sites for birds, squirrels and other small animals.

Mature height: 65 ft. **Mature spread:** 45 ft.

10 yr. height: 10 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 8 ft.

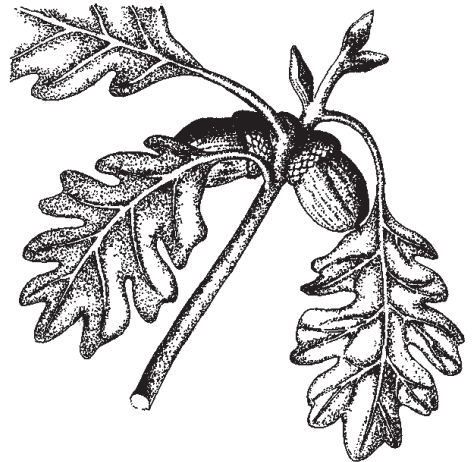
Growth rate: Very slow

Conditions: Full sun, dry soil

Relocate success: Low

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope



Pacific Willow *Salix lasiandra* var. *lasiandra*

One of the tallest native willows, Pacific Willow is found growing along rivers and stream where its roots can easily reach subsurface water. The leaves are dark and glossy above, and appear white underneath. The pale yellow female catkins are 3–4" long and appear in the spring when the tree begins to leaf out.

Mature height: 40 ft.

Mature spread: 30 ft.

10 yr. height: 30 ft.

10 yr. spread: 20 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist, seasonally to perennially wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian



Rigid Willow *Salix prolixa*

The Rigid Willow is found both as a broad, spreading shrub with thick branches or as a small tree that has a short trunk and heavy branches that form wide canopy. The yellowish green young branches are strong and pliable and make a valuable material for basket weaving. The leaves eventually become dark and glossy.

Mature height: 30 ft.

Mature spread: 20 ft.

10 yr. height: 15 ft.

10 yr. spread: 10 ft.

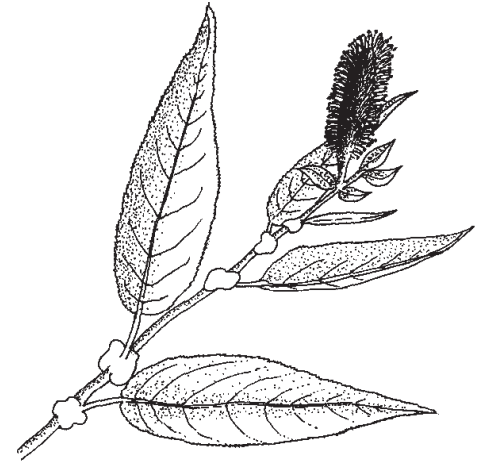
Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, Moist, seasonally wet to perennially wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: Low (bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian



Scouler Willow *Salix scouleriana*

The Scouler Willow is native to many moist woodland and meadow areas of North America. Its young leaves are covered with many fine hairs which make them feel soft like felt. The leaves eventually become smooth and shiny, with only a few rust-colored hairs on the underside. Scouler Willow is able to resprout from fire damaged stumps and often reseeds itself in areas that have been recently burned.

Mature height: 40 ft.

Mature spread: 40 ft.

10 yr. height: 30 ft.

10 yr. spread: 30 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: Medium (bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian, Forest



3.3 NATIVE TREE LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fire	Indicator Status	Habitat Type						
						Forest	F. Slope		Grass	Rocky
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	Y	FACU-	●	●	●	●			
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	N	FACU			●	●			
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder	N	FAC		●	●	●			
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	N				●				
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Western Flowering Dogwood	N				●	●			
<i>Crataegus gaylussacia</i>	Suksdorf's hawthorn	N	FAC	●	●	●	●	●		
<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	Cascara, chitum	N	FAC-		●	●	●			
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	N	FACW	●	●					
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>	Willamette Valley ponderosa pine	Y	FACU-			●	●			
<i>Populus balsamifera</i> ssp. <i>trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood	N	FAC	●	●					
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen	N		●	●					
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry	N	FACU		●		●	●		
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Y	FACU			●	●			
<i>Pyrus</i> (see <i>Malus</i>)		N								
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon White Oak	N				●	●		●	
<i>Salix lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i>	Pacific Willow	N	FACW+	●	●					
<i>Salix prolixa</i>	Rigid Willow	N	OBL	●	●					
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow	N	FAC	●	●	●				
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific Yew	Y	NI		●	●	●			
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	Y	FAC	●	●	●	●			
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	Y	FACU-		●	●	●			

KEY

* Fire Accelerant Y: plants with higher than average flammable combustion potential due to flammability chemicals present within the leaves, needles, and stems; Fire accelerant N (neutral): plants with average flammable combustion potential (There are no chemicals present within the stems, leaves, and needles that make it less flammable or more flammable than average).

+ Riccardi, et al. In Press. Quantifying physical characteristics of wildland fuels in the Fuel Characteristic Classification System. Canadian Journal of Forest Research.

INDICATOR STATUS

- Obligate Wetland (OBL)** almost always occur in wetlands
- Facultative wetland (FACW)** occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time
- Facultative (FAC)** equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands
- Facultative Upland (FACU)** occur wetlands only 1%–33% of the time
- Obligate Upland (UPL)** almost never, under natural conditions, occur in wetlands in the Northwest
- No indicator (NI)** no status

● HABITAT TYPE

- WETLAND** all forms of wetlands
- RIPARIAN** stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
- FOREST** flat or mildly rolling forests
- FOREST SLOPE** steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes
- THICKET** forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows
- GRASS** open areas, meadows
- ROCKY** rocky upland areas and cliffs

A positive (+) sign – the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range
A negative (–) sign – the plant occurs less frequently in wetlands, at the lower end of the wetland status category range

3.4 TREE SILHOUETTES

100



Fraxinus latifolia
Oregon Ash – 75'

Quercus garryana
Oregon White
Oak – 65'

Populus tremuloides
Quaking Aspen – 60'

Arbutus menziesii
Madrone – 50'

Prunus emarginata
Bitter Cherry – 50'

Taxus brevifolia
Pacific Yew –

200



Pseudotsuga menziesii
Douglas Fir – 200'+

Pinus ponderosa var.
benthamiana
Willamette Valley
ponderosa pine – 200'

Populus trichocarpa
Black Cottonwood – 175'

Tsuga heterophylla
Western
Hemlock – 150'

100

50

0



Cornus nuttallii
Western
Flowering
Dogwood—40'



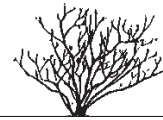
Crataegus gaylussacia
Suksdorf's
hawthorn—
35'



Frangula purshiana
Cascara,
chitum—30'



Malus fusca
Western
Crabapple—30'
(Arborescent Shrub)



Acer circinatum
Vine Maple—25'
(Arborescent Shrub)



Prunus virginiana
Common
Chokecherry—20'
(Arborescent Shrub)

Not pictured:

Salix lasiandra var.
lasiandra
Pacific Willow

Salix prolixa
Rigid Willow

Salix scouleriana
Scouler's Willow

200

150

100

50

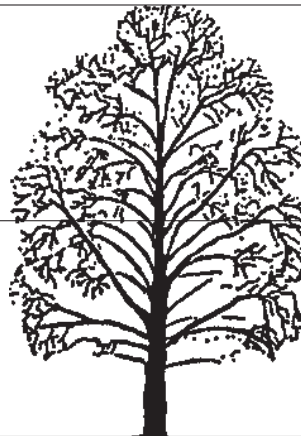
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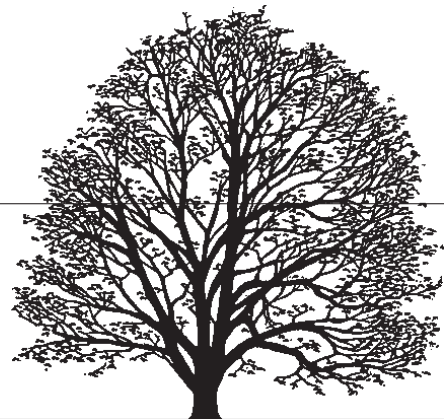
Abies grandis
Grand Fir—150'



Thuja plicata
Western Red
Cedar—100'



Alnus rubra
Red Alder—100'



Acer macrophyllum
Bigleaf Maple—90'

3. NATIVE PLANTS IN DETAIL



3.5 PRIORITY NATIVE TREE SIZES

Portland's native trees grow at varying rates and reach different sizes at maturity. For example, some native trees, such as the Pacific yew or Oregon White Oak, might be considerably smaller but older than larger trees such as a Douglas fir. These differences should be taken in to consideration when developing priorities for the care, management, preservation and protection of native trees. When trees reach sizes noted as significant below, they should be prioritized for retention where practical. Smaller native trees may also be prioritized for preservation and protection, particularly when they are part of a grove or are otherwise healthy and appropriately situated. The significance of these trees should not substitute for evaluating specific site conditions, approval criteria, or other code requirements that may affect priorities.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Priority Size (Diameter)
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	10 inches
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	18 inches
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder	18 inches
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	4 inches
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Western Flowering Dogwood	6 inches
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Douglas' Hawthorn	8 inches
<i>Crataegus gaylussacia</i>	Suksdorf's hawthorn	8 inches
<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	Cascara, chitum	6 inches
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	10 inches
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>benthamiana</i>	Willamette Valley ponderosa pine	8 inches
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood	18 inches
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry	10 inches
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	18 inches
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon White Oak	4 inches
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow	6 inches
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific Yew	2 inches
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	10 inches
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	10 inches

3. NATIVE PLANTS IN DETAIL



3.6 ARBORESCENT SHRUBS

Vine Maple *Acer circinatum*

The form of the Vine Maple varies widely according to the amount of sunlight it receives. In the shady understory of conifers it takes on an open, loose shape as it spreads its branches like a 'vine' seeking sunlight. In the open, it is a small multi-stemmed tree. The leaves of the Vine Maple are one of the bright spots of fall color in the native landscape, ranging from yellow to brilliant red.

Mature height: 25 ft. **Mature spread:** 20 ft.

10 yr. height: 15 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 10 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope



Western Crabapple *Malus fusca*

The Western Crabapple has interesting features from spring to fall. In the spring, small pinkish white fragrant blossoms hang in clusters. By mid-summer, 3/4" long crabapples appear. The fruits, which are quite sour but appealing to birds and animals, turn yellow in the fall. The leaves also provide fall color, with shades of orange and bright red.

Mature height: 30 ft. **Mature spread:** 35 ft.

10 yr. height: 15 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 15 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Medium (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian, Forest



Common Chokecherry *Prunus virginiana*

The Common Chokecherry is found in many parts of North America in various forms. In the spring it produces 3-5" long clusters of showy white flowers. The edible fruits are dark purple or black, and are very sour. They may be used for jam or wine. Bear, birds and small animals also eat the fruits, and deer and elk graze on the young foliage.

Mature height: 20 ft. **Mature spread:** 15 ft.

10 yr. height: 15 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 12 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Thicket



Columbia River Willow *Salix exigua* var. *columbiana*

The Columbia River Willow is found only on the banks of the Columbia River and on lower reaches of the Willamette River. The young branches have many fine hairs which give them a silky appearance. The mature foliage is light green. The yellow female catkins which appear in early summer are 3–4" long.

Mature height: 20 ft.	Mature spread: 20 ft.
10 yr. height: 15 ft.	10 yr. spread: 15 ft.
Growth rate: Fast	
Conditions: Full to part sun, moist, seasonally wet to perennially wet soil	
Relocate success: High	
Availability: Low (bare root, container)	
Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian	



Soft-Leaved Willow *Salix exigua* var. *sessilifolia*

The Soft-leaved Willow is found next to water, and spreads rapidly by putting up new shoots from its extensive root system. This suckering habit allows it to form thickets. Soft-leaved Willow has hairy twigs and leaves, and is found in some of the same areas as the Columbia River Willow. In fact, the two willows sometimes hybridize.

Mature height: 25 ft.	Mature spread: 25 ft.
10 yr. height: 25 ft.	10 yr. spread: 25 ft.
Growth rate: Fast	
Conditions: Full to part sun, moist, seasonally wet to perennially wet soil	
Relocate success: High	
Availability: Low (seed, bare root, container)	
Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian	



Hooker's willow *Salix hookeriana*

Hooker's willow is found both as a densely-branched shrub, and as a short-trunked tree with a few thick limbs from which arise many branches. The leaves are broad at the tip and narrow at the base, and are either silvery or glossy green above, with a silvery white underside. Hooker's willow commonly occurs in seaside conditions and is tolerant of wind and salt spray.

Mature height: 20 ft.	Mature spread: 20 ft.
10 yr. height: 15 ft.	10 yr. spread: 15 ft.
Growth rate: Fast	
Conditions: Full to part sun, moist, seasonally wet to perennially wet soil	
Relocate success: High	
Availability: Medium (bare root, container)	
Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian	



Sitka Willow *Salix sitchensis*

Sitka Willow is also called 'silky willow' because the undersides of its leaves are covered with long, whitish silk hairs. The tops of the leaves are bright green. Sitka Willow is one of the more common Northwest willows. It is considered to be a 'pioneer' species because it adapts readily to disturbed situations and can tolerate difficult conditions.

Mature height: 25 ft.

Mature spread: 25 ft.

10 yr. height: 25 ft.

10 yr. spread: 25 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: Medium (bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian



3.7 NATIVE ARBORESCENT SHRUB LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fire	Indicator Status	Habitat Type						
						Forest	F. Slope		Grass	Rocky
<i>Acer circinatum</i> ^a	Vine Maple	N	FAC-			●	●		●	
<i>Malus fusca</i> ^a	Western Crabapple	N	FACW		●	●		●		
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> ^a	Common Chokecherry	N	FACU		●	●		●		
<i>Salix. exigua</i> var. <i>columbiana</i> ^a	Columbia River Willow	N	OBL	●	●					
<i>Salix exigua</i> var. <i>sessilifolia</i> ^a	Soft-leaved Willow	N	FACW	●	●					
<i>Salix hookeriana</i> ^a	Hooker's willow	N	FACW	●	●					
<i>Salix sitchensis</i> ^a	Sitka Willow	N	FACW	●	●					

KEY

Plants with an ^a are arborescent (tree-like) shrubs. These shrubs may not be used to meet Title 33 or Title 11 standards, criteria, or conditions of approval which require trees.

* Fire Accelerant Y: plants with higher than average flammable combustion potential due to flammability chemicals present within the leaves, needles, and stems; Fire accelerant N (neutral): plants with average flammable combustion potential (There are no chemicals present within the stems, leaves, and needles that make it less flammable or more flammable than average).

+ Riccardi, et al. In Press. Quantifying physical characteristics of wildland fuels in the Fuel Characteristic Classification System. Canadian Journal of Forest Research.

INDICATOR STATUS

- Obligate Wetland (OBL)** almost always occur in wetlands
- Facultative wetland (FACW)** occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time
- Facultative (FAC)** equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands
- Facultative Upland (FACU)** occur wetlands only 1%–33% of the time
- Obligate Upland (UPL)** almost never, under natural conditions, occur in wetlands in the Northwest
- No indicator (NI)** no status

● HABITAT TYPE

- WETLAND** all forms of wetlands
- RIPARIAN** stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
- FOREST** flat or mildly rolling forests
- FOREST SLOPE** steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes
- THICKET** forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows
- GRASS** open areas, meadows
- ROCKY** rocky upland areas and cliffs

A **positive (+) sign** — the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range
 A **negative (-) sign** — the plant occurs less frequently in wetlands, at the lower end of the wetland status category range

3.8 SHRUBS

Western Serviceberry *Amelanchier alnifolia*

The Western Serviceberry is covered with compact clusters of 1" white flowers from April to June. The flowers are soon replaced with 1/4" reddish fruits, that turn nearly black when they are ripe in August. The edible fruits are sweet and very appealing to many birds. The leaves of the Western Serviceberry (also called 'Saskatoon') turn yellow in the fall.

Mature height: 4–12 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope, Thicket



Hairy Manzanita *Arctostaphylos columbiana*

This evergreen shrub is not common in Portland. It usually has an erect form but may sometimes be found with a sprawling habit. The dark reddish bark on large, old branches becomes papery and flakes off, to reveal smooth, lighter colored bark underneath. The name manzanita means 'little apple' in Spanish, referring to the shape of the red or brown 1/4" fruits of this plant. The clusters of many tiny pink urn-shaped flowers appear from May to July,

Mature height: 6–8 ft.

Growth rate: Slow

Conditions: Full sun, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Medium (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Grass, Rocky



Kinnikinnick *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

Kinnikinnick (also known as 'Common Bearberry'), is an evergreen trailing plant that forms a dense ground cover. It has the same type of urn-shaped flowers found on Hairy Manzanita and Pacific Madrone. On Kinnikinnick, the tiny flowers are white to pink, and appear from April to June. They mature in late fall into small red or orange berries that persist into winter.

Mature height: 5–8 inches

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Grass, Rocky



Tall Oregon Grape *Berberis aquifolium*

The stiff, evergreen leaves of the Tall Oregon Grape look somewhat like holly leaves, with sharp prickly scalloped edges. The form of this plant can be either compact and dense in full sun, or more open in the shade. Bright, fragrant yellow clusters of small flowers appear from March to June. The edible, but tart, dusty blue berries hang look like clusters of miniature grapes.

Mature height: 5–6 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun to part sun, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope



Cascade Oregon Grape *Berberis nervosa*

The leaves of the Cascade Oregon Grape, while similar to those of Tall Oregon Grape, usually have 9–19 leaflets. The Tall Oregon Grape has only 5–9 leaflets. The upright clusters of fragrant yellow flowers appear from March to June, emerging from the center of the plant. The leaves are generally arranged in a circular fashion around a central stem, and may take on a reddish color in the winter.

Mature height: 2 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun to part sun, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope



Oregon Tea-tree *Ceanothus sanguineus*

The Oregon Tea-tree is not common in Portland. It is an upright shrub with reddish bark and reddish flower stems. These features account for the other common name of this plant 'Redstem Ceanothus'. A deciduous shrub, Oregon Tea-tree has fragrant clusters of many tiny white flowers that appear at the tips of its branches in June. This plant is well-adapted to disturbed conditions, and is able to improve soil by fixing nitrogen through its roots.

Mature height: 2–6 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun to part sun, dry soil

Relocate success: Low

Availability: Medium (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope, Thicket, Grass



Mountain Balm *Ceanothus velutinus* var. *laevigatus*

Mountain Balm is not common in Portland. It is an evergreen ceanothus, with green bark and a spreading form. Its leaves are very sticky and shiny on top, and soft underneath. The fragrant plumes of tiny white flowers appear from June to August, and are arranged along the sides of the branches. Mountain Balm is also called 'Snowbrush', and is able to colonize in burned areas because its seeds are fire-resistant and can remain dormant for many years.

Mature height: 2–6 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Low

Availability: Low (seed)

Habitat type(s): Forest,Thicket, Grass



Redosier Dogwood *Cornus sericea*

An extensive system of spreading roots helps Redosier dogwood form large, dense thickets along moist stream banks. This deciduous shrub is easy to recognize in the winter by the bright red bark on its twigs. It has 1–3" flat, circular clusters of small white flowers from May to July. The inedible, bitter berries are appealing to birds, and range in color from dark blue to almost white with a bluish tint.

Mature height: 6–18 ft.

Growth rate: Very fast

Conditions: Full sun to part sun, moist, seasonally wet to perennially soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian,Thicket



California hazelnut *Corlyus cornuta* ssp. *californica*

The California hazelnut, or 'Beaked Hazelnut', as it is sometimes called, has an edible seed that is a favorite food of squirrels. The nuts are found in clusters of 2–3 at the tips of branches, and are enclosed in fuzzy, pointed beak-like husks. In the spring, before the leaves come out, the male flowers, called catkins, appear in 1–2" pale yellow chains. The leaves turn pale yellow in the fall.

Mature height: 3–12 ft.

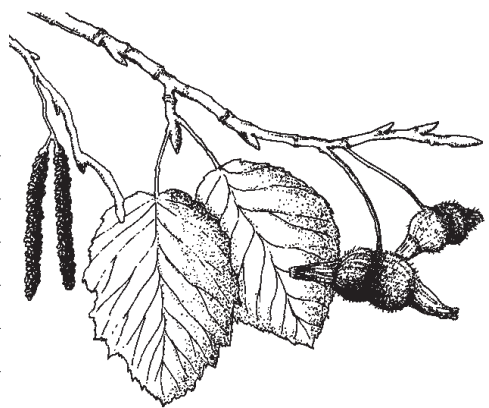
Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, moist soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope,Thicket



Western Wahoo *Euonymus occidentalis*

Western Wahoo has large oblong leaves that occur in pairs, and have very fine serration along the edge. In May and June, small flowers appear in group of 3–4. The flowers are greenish, mottled with red or purple. Another common name for this plant is ‘Burning Bush’, referring to the red and yellow coloration of its foliage in the fall. (Note: ‘Burning Bush’ is also sometimes applied to *Euonymus alatus*, a non-native ornamental shrub.)

Mature height: 8–15 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, moist soil

Relocate success: Low

Availability: Low (container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest

**Salal** *Gaultheria shallon*

Salal is an evergreen shrub that may form dense patches in drier coniferous forests. The flowers are urn-shaped and range from white to pinkish. Salal blooms from May to July and the reddish flower stalks bend so that the loose 6-inch clusters of flowers are oriented in one direction. The leaves are egg-shaped and alternate, thick and leathery but shiny. The dark purple to black berries are edible but often bland. The berries attract birds.

Mature height: 1–5 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope

**Oceanspray** *Holodiscus discolor*

A large, vase-shaped shrub with arching branches, Oceanspray produces large foamy white clusters of tiny flowers from June to August. In the fall and winter, the long clusters can often be found still hanging down from the branches. The wood of Oceanspray is very hard, and becomes even harder when heated over a fire. It has been used for many purposes including fish hooks, nails and knitting needles.

Mature height: 8–12 ft.

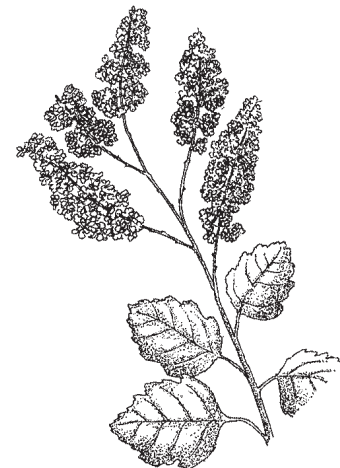
Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope, Thicket



Hairy Honeysuckle *Lonicera hispidula*

Hairy Honeysuckle is usually a trailing or sometimes climbing vine, that has a 1" long trumpet shaped flowers from June to August. The flowers range from pink to purple, and usually occur atop a pair of leaves that have fused to look almost like a single rounded leaf. The branches are covered with many fine hairs. While the orangish-red berries are eaten by birds, they are not edible for humans and may be somewhat poisonous.

Mature height: 12 ft.

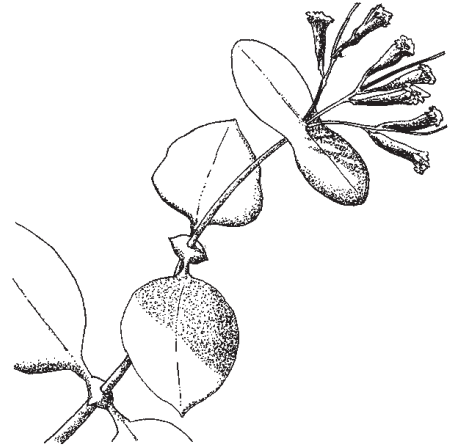
Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Medium (container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Thicket



Black Twinberry *Lonicera involucrata*

The common name of the Black Twinberry refers to the pairs of shiny black berries that can be found hanging near the base of the leaves. The pairs of yellow, tubular flowers are about 3/4" long and appear from April to August. The bracts which surround the flowers and later the berries, are red to purple, and form a shape like a shallow cup.

Mature height: 8–12 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian, Grass



Indian Plum *Oemleria cerasiformis*

One of the first native shrubs to flower in the early spring, Indian Plum produces 2–3" hanging chains of delicate greenish white flowers. The flowers appear just as the bright green new leaves are appearing. The small oval fruit, a favorite with birds, is initially yellow-gold, and turns a dull bluish-black as it ripens in late summer. In the open, Indian Plum may form a large, dense shrub while in the shade it may be more open and sprawling.

Mature height: 8–15 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Forest slope, Thicket



Mockorange *Philadelphus lewisii*

The common name of the Mockorange refers to the beautiful white, sweetly fragrant blossoms which appear in abundance in late spring and early summer. The 1" flowers are in large clusters at the ends of the twigs, and are eventually replaced by clusters of 1/4" woody seed capsules. Mockorange is widely used as an ornamental garden shrub.

Mature height: 6–12 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope, Thicket

**Pacific Ninebark** *Physocarpus capitatus*

Pacific Ninebark is easily recognized by its habit of shedding its reddish bark in peeling vertical strips on the older wood and twigs. The common name refers to a popular notion that there are nine layers of thin bark on the stems. Pacific ninebark has small white flowers in 2–3" rounded clusters from May to June. As the flowers mature, they form clusters of reddish seed capsules that dry out and turn brown by late summer.

Mature height: 6–12 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Thicket

**Blue Currant** *Ribes bracteosum*

The Blue Currant is not common in Portland. It produces long (7–12") upright clusters of white or greenish-white flowers in the spring. As these flowers develop into berries over the summer, the clusters bend down. The berries are bluish black and have a dusty white coating. Their flavor is variable, sometimes sweet and other times inedible. Yellow glands on the leaves and twigs of the Blue Currant produce a strong scent that is reflected in its other common name 'Stink Currant'.

Mature height: 8–10 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Low (container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest



Straggly Gooseberry *Ribes divaricatum*

The Straggly Gooseberry is not common in Portland. It is also called Wild Gooseberry. It has smooth, 1/2" purple berries that are edible, and which usually occur in small cluster of 2 to 4. The flowers may be green or purple and are about 1/5" across. Straggly Gooseberry has no thorns except for a few at the point where the leaf attaches to the twig.

Mature height: 3–9 ft.

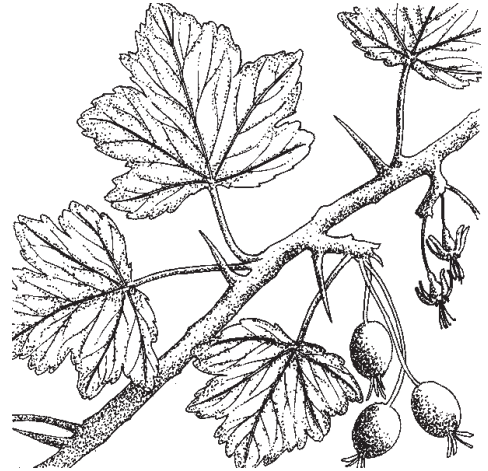
Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Low (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope



Pioneer Gooseberry *Ribes lobbii*

Pioneer Gooseberry is not common in Portland. It is also known as 'Gummy Gooseberry' because it has hairy, sticky berries and sticky stems and leaves. There are usually 3 long spines at the point where the leaves attach to the stems, as well as spines along the stems. The large oval fruits, green in the early summer and maturing to a reddish brown, are ornamental but not edible by humans. From April to June, Pioneer Gooseberry has 1" red and white fishia-like flowers.

Mature height: 4 ft.

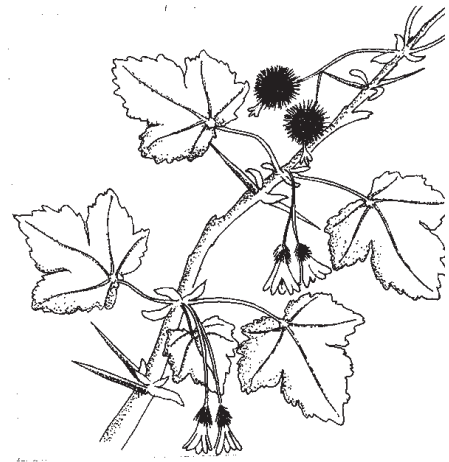
Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Low (container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Thicket, Grass



Red Currant *Ribes sanguineum*

The flowers of the Red Currant may range in color from pale pink to deep red. They begin to appear in March and are a source of early food for hummingbirds. The individual flowers of Red Currant are small (1/3"), but they occur in many 2–4" clusters of 10–20 flowers, to produce a very beautiful display. The round blue-black berries are almost always completely eaten by birds before the end of summer.

Mature height: 3–9 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Forest slope, Thicket, Grass



Sticky Currant *Ribes viscosissimum*

Like the Pioneer Gooseberry, the Sticky Gooseberry has sticky stems, leaves and berries. The two plants can be told apart, however, by the lack of spines on the Sticky Gooseberry. The 3/4" flowers are greenish white or may have a pink tinge. They appear in June and July in rounded clusters of 6–12 flowers. The black berries are sparse and are not palatable to humans, but are probably appealing to birds.

Mature height: 8–10 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Low (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest

**Baldhip Rose** *Rosa gymnocarpa*

The fragrant, pale pink or rose flowers of the Baldhip Rose are 1/2–3/4" across and appear in May and June. They are usually single, and occur at the tips of the branches. The fruit of the Baldhip Rose is a small, pear-shaped orange or scarlet 'hip' which has lost the leaf-like sepals that are normally found attached to mature rosehips. Baldhip Rose may have many soft spines or no spines, especially on new growth.

Mature height: 3–5 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope

**Nootka Rose** *Rosa nootkana* var. *nutkana*

The Nootka Rose has large (2") showy light pink to deep rose flowers that start to appear in May. They almost always occur singly on the tips of branches. The large curved thorns on the Nootka Rose often appear in pairs at the base of the leaves. By mid-summer, the fruits have matured, forming large scarlet or purplish hips that stay on the plants throughout winter providing food for animals.

Mature height: 4–10 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest slope



Swamp Rose *Rosa pisocarpa*

The Swamp Rose is also called the 'Clustered Rose' because its flowers usually occur in groups of 3–20. The pink flowers are about 1–1½" across. Like the Nootka Rose, the Swamp Rose often has pairs of thorns where the leaves attach to the stems. Its fruits are clusters of small purplish pear-shaped hips.

Mature height: 4–10 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: High (bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest slope



Thimbleberry *Rubus parviflorus*

The leaves of the Thimbleberry are large (up to 5" across) and are covered with very fine hairs which make them feel velvety to the touch. There are no thorns. As the leaves emerge in the spring, Thimbleberry produces stems with multiple large (1–2") white flowers that have crinkly petals like tissue paper. The red berries look like raspberries, and their flavor is quite variable, from very sweet to bland, depending on the particular growing conditions.

Mature height: 3–6 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Forest slope



Pacific Blackberry *Rubus ursinus*

The Pacific blackberry is a low growing, but widely spreading plant that can trail extensively. It has tough, curved spines and a three-part leaf. Pacific blackberry is the only native blackberry in the Portland area. The flowers are either male or female and occur on separate plants. Both are required to produce fruit. The shiny black fruit is about 1/2" long and ripens in August. It is delicious and a favorite of birds, bears and deer.

Mature height: 1–1½ ft. and up to 18 ft. long

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: Low (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Forest slope



Salmonberry *Rubus spectabilis*

Salmonberry produces a yellow or reddish fruit, that is very delicate and is easily crushed. Like its relative the Thimbleberry, the fruit of the Salmonberry can range from very tasty to poor, depending on the local conditions and the individual plant. Salmonberry flowers are 1–2” across and vary from pink to magenta. They appear singly or in small groups from March to April, either just before or along with the new leaves, and ripen into fruit by July.

Mature height: 4–10 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, moist soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian

**Blue Elderberry** *Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*

Blue Elderberry is an important source of food for a number of creatures. Deer eat the young shoots and leaves, and the fruits are consumed by squirrels, chipmunks and many species of birds. The large flattened clusters of small white flowers appears on the Blue Elderberry from May to July. They are soon replaced by clusters of blue berries with a whitish bloom that ripen in September.

Mature height: 10–20 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest

**Red Elderberry** *Sambucus racemosa* var. *arborescens*

The Red Elderberry, like the Blue Elderberry, is important to many wildlife species. Its clusters of fragrant white flowers provide nectar for butterflies and bees, and the many small red berries are eaten by birds. The Red Elderberry can be distinguished from the Blue Elderberry by the color of its fruit, and by the more rounded clusters of flowers. Both have hollow stems and can grow to the size of a small tree,

Mature height: 10–20 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Forest, Forest slope



Shiny-leaf Spiraea *Spiraea betulifolia* var. *lucida*

The tiny, white or pink flowers of Shiny-leaf Spiraea appear in July and August in flat clusters that form a dense crown on top of the plant. This plant has a considerable range of habitat, being found all the way from sea level to nearly 10,000 ft. elevation. It seems to be at home in the dry shade at the edge of conifer forests or in open, sunny wet places as well.

Mature height: 1–3 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Medium (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Riparian, Thicket, Rocky



Douglas' Spirea *Spiraea douglasii*

Douglas' spirea, or Hardhack, forms very dense stands in marshy areas or along stream banks throughout much of the Pacific Northwest. It flowers from July to August, with upright plumes of many tiny bright pink flowers. These plumes dry and often remain on the plants through the winter. The leaves can be quite variable in size, and often have a pale underside.

Mature height: 3–6 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Wetland, Riparian, Thicket



Common Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus*

Common Snowberry can be found growing in a wide variety of conditions. Its leaves have a bluish green color, but may look very different from plant to plant, depending on the local conditions. Often they are roughly oval, but in deep shade they may be irregular and lobed. The small white or pink bell-shaped flowers appear in April to June in small groups at the tips of the branches. The round white berries, which are poisonous to humans, are a source of winter food for birds.

Mature height: 1–3 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope, Thicket



Creeping Snowberry *Symphoricarpos mollis*

The Creeping Snowberry spreads by trailing across the ground and sending out new roots from along its stem. It has small pink or white flowers and round white berries that are very similar to the more upright shrub, Common Snowberry. The Creeping Snowberry has solid, hairy twigs while those of the Common Snowberry are smooth and hollow.

Mature height: 1–2 ft.

Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, dry soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Thicket



Poison Oak *Toxicodendron diversiloba*

Because it can be so variable, Poison Oak is sometimes difficult to identify. It has a three-part leaf that is shiny with a reddish tint when it first emerges in early spring. It becomes completely green by early summer, when the clusters of attractive, tiny white flowers appear. Poison Oak is an aggressive plant, and can appear as a compact, dense shrub in open sunny locations, or as a climbing vine reaching up into the trees in a shady area.

Mature height: 1–6 ft.

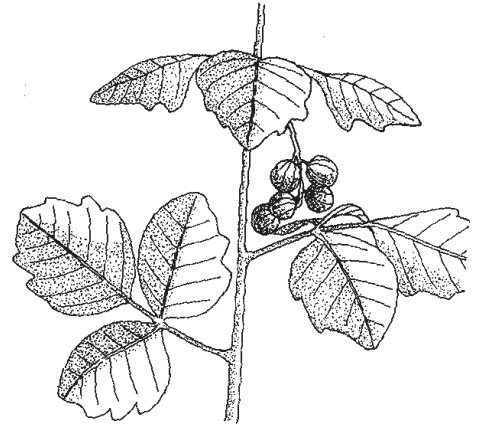
Growth rate: Fast

Conditions: Full to part sun, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: Low (container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope, Grass



Evergreen Huckleberry *Vaccinium ovatum*

This evergreen shrub has shiny, leathery pointed leaves that are about 3/4" long and arranged quite closely in a rather horizontal manner along the twigs. The pink bell shaped flowers are small (1/4") and appear in clusters of 3–10 from April through July. The shiny, dark blue berries are very sweet, and are said to taste best after a frost. In the shade, Evergreen Huckleberry will tend to have a more open form than when grown in the open.

Mature height: 3–8 ft.

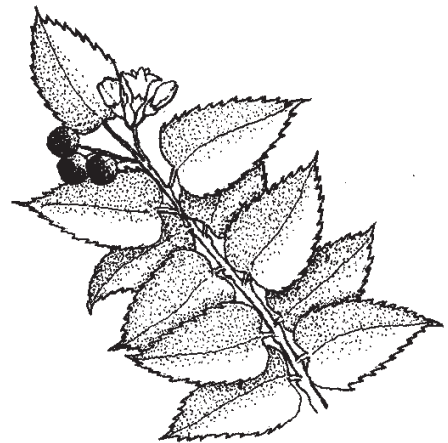
Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full sun to full shade, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Low

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest



Red Huckleberry *Vaccinium parvifolium*

The Red Huckleberry is a deciduous shrub with bright green leaves that is most commonly found in the Oregon Coast Ranges. It has 1/2" round berries that are bright reddish orange, and relatively tart when compared to the Evergreen Huckleberry. The berries, which look like salmon eggs, were once used as fishing bait. It has pale yellowish to pinkish bell shaped flowers that appear in April to June at the bases of the leaves.

Mature height: 3–8 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: High

Availability: High (seed, bare root, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope



Oval-leaved Viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*

The small white flowers of the Oval-leaved Viburnum appear in April and May, in 1–2" clusters. Its leaves are oval but have a toothed or serrate upper edge. The small rounded fruit is bright red or orange, and has a slightly tart, acidic flavor. They are quite attractive in the fall along with the bronzy coloration of the leaves.

Mature height: 3–8 ft.

Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Part sun to full shade, dry to moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Low (seed)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Thicket



3.9 NATIVE SHRUB LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fire	Indicator Status	Habitat Type						
						Forest	F. Slope		Grass	Rocky
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Western Serviceberry	N	FACU			●	●	●		
<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	Hairy Manzanita	Y							●	●
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick	Y	FACU-						●	●
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Tall Oregongrape	Y				●	●			
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Cascade Oregon grape	Y				●	●			
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush	Y				●	●	●		
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Oregon Tea-tree	Y	UPL			●	●	●	●	
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	Mountain Balm	Y				●		●	●	
<i>Corlyus cornuta</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California hazelnut	N	FACU			●	●	●		
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Redosier dogwood	N	FACW	●	●			●		
<i>Euonymus occidentalis</i>	Western Wahoo	N			●	●				
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	Y	FACU			●	●			
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Oceanspray	N				●	●	●		
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Hairy Honeysuckle	N				●		●		
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Black Twinberry	N	FAC+	●	●				●	
<i>Mahonia</i> (see <i>Berberis</i>)										
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian Plum	N	FACU		●	●	●	●		
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Mockorange	N				●	●	●		
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific Ninebark	N	FACW-		●	●		●		
<i>Rhus</i> (see <i>Toxicodendron</i>)										

KEY

* Fire Accelerant Y: plants with higher than average flammable combustion potential due to flammability chemicals present within the leaves, needles, and stems; Fire accelerant N (neutral): plants with average flammable combustion potential (There are no chemicals present within the stems, leaves, and needles that make it less flammable or more flammable than average).

+ Riccardi, et al. In Press. Quantifying physical characteristics of wildland fuels in the Fuel Characteristic Classification System. Canadian Journal of Forest Research.

INDICATOR STATUS

- Obligate Wetland (OBL)** almost always occur in wetlands
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- Facultative Upland (FACU)** occur wetlands only 1%–33% of the time
- Obligate Upland (UPL)** almost never, under natural conditions, occur in wetlands in the Northwest
- No indicator (NI)** no status

HABITAT TYPE

- WETLAND** all forms of wetlands
- RIPARIAN** stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
- FOREST** flat or mildly rolling forests
- FOREST SLOPE** steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes
- THICKET** forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows
- GRASS** open areas, meadows
- ROCKY** rocky upland areas and cliffs

A positive (+) sign — the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range
A negative (–) sign — the plant occurs less frequently in wetlands, at the lower end of the wetland status category range

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fire	Indicator Status	Habitat Type						
						Forest	F. Slope		Grass	Rocky
<i>Ribes bracteosum</i>	Blue Currant	N	FAC		•	•				
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i>	Straggly Gooseberry	N	FAC			•	•			
<i>Ribes lobbii</i>	Pioneer Gooseberry	N				•		•	•	
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Currant	N			•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Ribes viscosissimum</i>	Sticky Currant	N	FAC		•	•				
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose	N	FACU			•	•			
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose	N	FAC				•			
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Swamp Rose	N	FAC		•		•			
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Blackcap Raspberry	N				•	•	•		
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry	N	FAC-		•	•	•			
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	N	FAC+		•					
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry	N	FACU		•	•				
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var. <i>arborescens</i>	Red Elderberry	N	FACU		•	•	•			
<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> var. <i>lucinda</i>	Shiny-leaf Spiraea	N	FAC		•			•		•
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas' spirea	N	FACW	•	•			•		
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry	N	FACU			•	•	•		
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping Snowberry	N				•		•		
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison Oak					•	•		•	
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen Huckleberry	Y				•				
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Red Huckleberry	N				•	•			
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved Viburnum	N				•		•		

3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-2 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS														
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	8"-20"	●	White	Flat white flower head 2"-4" across				■	■	■	■	■	■			
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	Vanillaleaf	8"-16"	●	White	A spike of tiny white flowers atop a single large flat leaf					■							
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	Spanish Clover																
<i>Acmispon parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Deervetch																
<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Baneberry	1'-3'	●	White	Dense rounded to spiky clusters of many tiny white flowers				■	■	■						
<i>Adenocaulon bicolor</i>	Pathfinder	1'-3'		White	Tiny white flowers, sparse on thin stems												
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Agoseris																
<i>Alisma gramineum</i>	Narrow-leaved Water Plantain																
<i>Allium acuminatum</i>	Hooker's Onion	6"-12"	●	Pink	Brilliant rose, showy, in upright round clusters of up to 25 flowers					■	■	■					
<i>Allium amplexans</i>	Slim-leaved Onion																
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion	6"-18"	●	White Pink	Pink to white in nodding umbrella shaped clusters					■	■	■	■				
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	Fireweed Fiddleneck																
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly-everlasting	1'-2'	●	White Yellow	Flat, white flower head 2"-4" across, remain after dry						■	■					

KEY

● **SHOWY**

Flowers are visible at some point during the year

LIFE CYCLE

- A Annual
- B Biennial
- EP Evergreen perennial
- P Perennial

X T/E State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered

● **LIGHT**

FULL SUN tolerates unshaded full exposure
PARTIAL SUN tolerates some sun and shade
FULL SHADE tolerates fully shaded conditions

● **MOISTURE**

DRY tolerates dry conditions
MOIST tolerates moist conditions
SEAS WET tolerates seasonally wet conditions
PERNL WET tolerates perennially wet conditions
SUB tolerates submerged conditions

Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
P	●			●											●		FACU
P		●	●		●							●	●				
													●			●	
															●		
P		●	●		●							●	●				
P		●	●		●							●	●				
												●			●		
	●	●					●	●	●		●						
P	●			●											●	●	
															●		
P	●			●												●	
															●		
P	●			●											●		

● **HABITAT TYPE**

- WETLAND** all forms of wetlands
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● **WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS**

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-4 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS															
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Anemone deltoidea</i>	Western White Anemone	4"-12"	●	White	1.5"-2" showy white bracts, solitary on long stalks				■	■	■	■						
<i>Anemone lyallii</i>	Small Wind-flower																	
<i>Anemone oregana</i> var. <i>oregana</i>	Oregon Anemone	4"-12"	●	Blue Purple Pink				■	■	■	■							
<i>Angelica arguta</i>	Sharptooth Angelica																	
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red Coumbine	1'-3'	●	Red				■	■	■	■							
<i>Arnica amplexicaulis</i>	Clasping Arnica								■	■	■							
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Douglas's Sagewort																	
<i>Artemisia lindleyana</i>	Columbia River mugwort																	
<i>Aruncus sylvester</i>	Goatsbeard	3'-7'	●	White					■	■	■							
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild Ginger	<1'		Purple Brown				■	■	■								
<i>Aster oregonensis</i>	Oregon White-topped Aster																	
<i>Bergia texana</i>	Texas Bergia																	
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding Beggar's-tick	6"-48"	●	Yellow	6-8 yellow petals with brown to golden centers							■	■	■				
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Leafy Beggar's tick																	
<i>Bidens vulgata</i>	Western Beggar's-tick																	
<i>Bolandra oregana</i>	Bolandra																	

KEY

● **SHOWY**

Flowers are visible at some point during the year

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LIFE CYCLE

A Annual

B Biennial

EP Evergreen perennial

P Perennial

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	Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
		Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
	P		•	•		•							•	•				
													•	•				
	P		•	•		•				X			•	•				FACU
												•	•			•		FACW
	P	•	•			•							•	•		•	•	FAC
												•	•	•				FACW
												•	•					FACW
												•	•					OBL
	P		•	•		•	•						•	•	•	•		FACU
	P			•		•	•						•	•	•	•		FACU
													•					
										X		•	•					OBL
	A	•				•	•	•				•						FACW+
												•						FACW+
												•						FACW+
										X		•	•				•	FACW

● **HABITAT TYPE**

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-6 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS															
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Boykinia occidentalis</i>	Slender Boykinia	6"-24"	●	White	1/3" white 5 petals in loose groups on upright stems				■	■	■	■	■	■				
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i>	Harvest Brodiaea	8"-14"	●	Purple	Loose clusters of progressively opening 1" vase shaped flowers purple with a darker stripe on petals and with center							■	■	■				
<i>Brodiaea howellii</i>	Howell's Brodiaea																	
<i>Brodiaea hyacintha</i>	Hyacinth Brodiaea	12"-28"																
<i>Calochortus tolmiei</i>	Tolmie's Mariposa																	
<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	Fairy Slipper																	
<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	Giant Camas	12"-30"	●	Blue Purple	Violet to blue flowers 2"-3" diameter with yellow center, 5 to many on upright stalk with only 1-3 open at a time				■	■	■							
<i>Camassia quamash</i>	Common Camas	8"-30"	●	Blue Purple	Violet to blue flowers 2"-3" diameter with yellow center, 5 to many on upright stalk with only 1-3 open at a time				■	■	■							
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaf Bluebell	6"-32"	●	Blue Purple	Nodding bell shaped 1"-2" single or 2-15 in loose clusters atop thin wiry stema					■	■	■						

KEY

● **SHOWY**

Flowers are visible at some point during the year

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LIFE CYCLE

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
P		●	●		●	●	●			●	●	●					FAC
P	●			●											●		
													●	●			
P	●			●	●										●		FACU
	●	●		●	●								●	●	●		
												●	●				FAC+
P	●	●				●					●				●		FACW-
P	●	●				●					●				●		FACW
P	●			●												●	FACU+

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-8 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS																		
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
<i>Campanula scouleri</i>	Scouler's Bellflower	4"-16"	●	White	Very pale lavender flowers appear almost white: 1/2" bell shaped with petals curved back and long style sticking out from center						■	■	■								
<i>Canadanthus modestus</i>	Few-flowered Aster	12"-40"	●	Purple	Violet or purple flowers with yellow centers									■	■						
<i>Cardamine angulata</i>	Angled Bittercress																				
<i>Cardamine nuttallii</i> var. <i>nuttallii</i>	Slender Toothwort																				
<i>Cardamine occidentalis</i>	Western Bittercress																				
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	Little Western Bittercress																				
<i>Cardamine penduliflora</i>	Willamette Valley Bittercress																				
<i>Cardamine pennsylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Bittercress																				
<i>Cascadia nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Saxifrage																				
<i>Castilleja levisecta</i>	Golden Indian-paintbrush																				
<i>Castilleja tenuis</i>	Hairy Owl-Clover																				
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Chickweed	2"-20"	●	White	5 notched petals per flower																
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> var. <i>canescens</i>	Fireweed	3'-8'	●	Pink Purple	Rose purple flowers 1"-2" long on tall spikes							■	■	■	■						
<i>Chrysosplenium glechomaefolium</i>	Pacific Water-carpent																				

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P	•	•	•	•								•	•	•	•			
P	•	•				•	•						•	•				FAC+
											•	•	•				•	FACW
												•	•					
											•					•		FACW+
											•	•	•			•		FAC
											•	•						OBL
											•		•					FACW
											•		•				•	OBL
									X							•		
																•		FACU-
P	•			•												•		FACU
P	•			•	•						•	•	•		•	•		FACU+
												•	•					OBL

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-10 —>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS															
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Cimicifuga elata</i>	Tall Bugbane																	
<i>Circae alpina</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade																	
<i>Cirsium hallii</i>	Hall's Thistle																	
<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Farewell to Spring	24"																
<i>Clarkia rhomboidea</i>	Common Clarkia																	
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce	2"-12"	●	White	Tiny white flowers in loose clusters above flat disk like leaves			■	■	■								
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Candy Flower	4"-16"	●	White Pink	5-Petalled, on stalks, many cluster of 1-3					■	■	■	■					
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western Clematis	50'	●	White	Numerous clusters of small creamy white flowers					■	■	■	■					
<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Blue-eyed Mary																	
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Blue-eyed Mary	2"-16"	●	White Blue	1/2" 2-lipped flowers upper lip white 2-lobed, lower lip blue 3-lobed				■	■	■							
<i>Collinsia rattannii</i>	Rattan Collinsia							■	■	■								
<i>Collomia grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Collomia																	
<i>Collomia heterophylla</i>	Varied-leaved Collomia																	
<i>Comandra umbellata</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Bastard Toadflax																	
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Horseweed																	
<i>Coptis laciniata</i>	Cutleaf Goldthread																	

KEY

● **SHOWY**

Flowers are visible at some point during the year

LIFE CYCLE

A Annual

B Biennial

EP Evergreen perennial

P Perennial

X **T/E** State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered

● **LIGHT**

FULL SUN tolerates unshaded full exposure

PARTIAL SUN tolerates some sun and shade

FULL SHADE tolerates fully shaded conditions

● **MOISTURE**

DRY tolerates dry conditions

MOIST tolerates moist conditions

SEAS WET tolerates seasonally wet conditions

PERNL WET tolerates perennially wet conditions

SUB tolerates submerged conditions

Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
									X			•		•	•		
										•		•	•				FAC+
		•			•										•		
		•			•									•	•		
		•			•									•	•		
	A	•	•	•		•	•					•	•	•	•	•	FAC
	A		•	•		•						•	•	•	•		FACW
	P	•	•	•	•	•						•	•	•			FAC-
															•	•	
	A	•			•	•	•								•	•	
		•	•		•	•									•	•	
															•		
												•		•	•	•	UPL
															•		FACU
												•					FAC

● **HABITAT TYPE**

- WETLAND** all forms of wetlands
- RIPARIAN** stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
- FOREST** flat or mildly rolling forests
- FOREST SLOPE** steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes
- THICKET** forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows
- GRASS** open areas, meadows
- ROCKY** rocky upland areas and cliffs

● **WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS**

- Obligate Wetland (OBL)** almost always occur in wetlands
- Facultative wetland (FACW)** occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time
- Facultative (FAC)** equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands
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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-12 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS															
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> var. <i>atkinsoniana</i>	Columbia Tickseed	40"																
<i>Cornus unalaschensis</i>	Bunchberry	4"-8"	●	White Green	1" diameter, 4 white petal-like bracts surrounding greenish center					■	■	■						
<i>Corydalis scouleri</i>	Western Corydalis	2'-4'	●	Pink	Numerous 1" tubular flowers in long spike-like clusters atop stem					■	■							
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	Common Forget-me-not																	
<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	Pacific Hound's-tongue	1'-3'	●	Blue Purple	1/2" blue to violet flower with white center				■	■								
<i>Delphinium menziesii</i> var. <i>pyramidale</i>	Menzies' Larkspur	8"-20"	●	Purple	Intense deep-blue to purple tubular flowers with long spur, some may have white upper petals, 1"-2" long, in loose terminal clusters					■	■							
<i>Delphinium nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Larkspur	1'-3'	●	Blue Purple	Deep purplish-blue with light blue lower petals tubular flowers with a long spur						■	■						
<i>Dicentra formosa</i> ssp. <i>formosa</i>	Bleedingheart	8"-18"	●	Pink	Drooping pinkish-purple heart shaped flowers 3/4" in clusters of 5-15 atop stems					■	■	■						

KEY

● **SHOWY**
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EP Evergreen perennial
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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
	•	•		•	•	•	•			•	•						
P		•	•		•							•					FAC
P		•	•		•							•	•				FAC+
														•			
P		•	•		•							•	•	•			
P	•	•		•	•	•									•	•	
P	•	•		•	•				X						•		
P		•	•		•							•	•	•			FACU

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-14 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS																
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
<i>Dichelostemma congesta</i>	Northern Saitas	1"-3"	●	Pink Purple	Clusters of pinkish to purplish flowers on 1/2" stalks														
<i>Disporum hookeri</i>	Hooker Fairy-bell	1'-3'	●	White	Creamy white nodding bell-shaped 3/4" usually in groups of 1-3				■	■	■								
<i>Disporum smithii</i>	Large-flowered Fairy-bell	1'-3'	●	White	Creamy white nodding bell-shaped 1"					■	■								
<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>	Broad-Leaved Shooting Star	8"-15"						■	■	■	■								
<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	Few-flowered Shooting Star	3"-20"	●	Pink	1.5" pink to magenta flowers with yellow centers, petals stream back like a comet's trail, 1-2 on tall wiry stems above leaves			■	■	■	■								
<i>Downingia elegans</i>	Common Downingia							■	■	■	■								
<i>Draba verna</i>	Spring Whitlow-grass																		
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> var. <i>paniculatum</i>	Tall Annual Willow Herb																		
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>glandulosum</i>	Common Willow-weed																		
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>watsonii</i>	Watson's Willow-weed																		
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail	1'-2'																	
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Common Scouring-rush	2'-4'																	

KEY

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
P	●			●											●	●	
P		●	●		●							●	●				
P		●	●		●							●	●				
	●	●		●											●	●	
P		●	●		●						●						FACW
	●	●			●	●	●				●						
															●	●	
												●			●		UPL
											●	●	●		●		FACW
											●	●	●		●		FACW-
P	●	●			●	●	●				●	●					FAC
P	●	●			●	●	●				●	●					FACW

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-16 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS														
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Equisetum telemateia</i>	Giant Horsetail																
<i>Erigeron decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Willamette Daisy																
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Fleabane	8"-28"	●	White Pink Purple	Petals are actually ray flowers with yellow disk flowers in center												
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>	Barestem Buckwheat																
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Wooly Sunflower	6"-12"	●	Yellow	1" sunflower like flowers with 9-11 petals, single on long stalks above wooly gray leaves					■	■	■	■				
<i>Erysium capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	Prairie Rocket	1'-3'	●	Yellow	4 Petals yellow to orange 1" across clustered around stem, fragrant					■	■	■	■				
<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	Giant Fawn-lily	6"-12"	●	White	Single 2" flowers with petals bent back, nodding, single to a stem					■	■						
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	8"-18"	●	Orange	2" saucer shaped flowers with 4 petals, solitary atop long stems					■	■	■	■	■			
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> var. <i>bracteata</i>	Wood Strawberry	3"-8"	●	White	3/4" five petals with yellow centers					■	■						

KEY

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status	
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
											•	•				•		FACW
									X							•		
P	•	•			•	•										•		FACU
																	•	
P	•			•													•	
B	•			•												•	•	
P	•	•		•	•							•	•					
P	•			•	•											•		
P	•	•		•	•							•	•			•		

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-18 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS														
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> var. <i>platyptala</i>	Broadpetal Strawberry	2"-5"	●	White	3/4" flowers with 5 white petals and yellow centers				■	■							
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	Checker Lily	1'-2'	●	Purple	Dark purple mottled with greenish yellow, bell-shaped nodding to 1.5", in terminal clusters of 2-5 flowers				■	■	■						
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers																
<i>Galium trifidum</i>	Small Bedstraw																
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Sweetscented Bedstraw																
<i>Gentiana sceptrum</i>	Staff Gentian	8"-20"	●	Blue	1"-1.5" tubular flowers which open to reveal dark green specks inside						■	■	■	■			
<i>Geranium bicknellii</i>	Bicknell's Geranium																
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	Oregon Avens	1'-3'	●	Yellow	3/4" flowers with five yellow petals either single or in small clusters at branch tips					■	■	■					
<i>Gilia capitata</i>	Bluefield Gilia	1'-3'	●	Blue	Many 1/4" flowers in dense balls at tips of stems						■	■					
<i>Gnaphalium palustre</i>	Marsh Cudweed																

KEY

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	Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
		Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
	P	•	•		•	•							•			•		FACU
	P	•	•		•	•										•	•	
													•	•	•	•		FACU
												•						FACW+
													•	•				FACU
	P	•				•	•	•				•	•					OBL
													•					
	P	•			•	•						•	•	•		•		FACW-
	A	•			•	•									•	•		
															•			FAC+

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-20 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS																		
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	Giant Rattlesnake-plantain	6"-18"	●	White	Greenish-white small flowers scattered along a single spike; flowers tend to be oriented more on one side than the other							■	■								
<i>Gratiola ebracteata</i>	Bractless Hedge-hyssop																				
<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	Willamette Valley Gumweed																				
<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	Cow parsnip	3'-9'	●	White	4"-10" flat clusters of many small white flowers atop thick stems					■	■										
<i>Heterocodon rariflorum</i>	Heterocodon																				
<i>Heuchera glabra</i>	Smooth Alumroot																				
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Smallflowered Alumroot	1'-2'	●	White	Numerous very small flowers in open clusters					■	■	■									
<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	White-flowered Hawkweed	2'-4'	●	White	A dozen or more 1/2" white flowers along a slender stem							■	■								
<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	Pacific Waterleaf	1'-3'	●		Greenish-white to lavender small bell-shaped in terminal clusters about 2" across					■	■										
<i>Hypericum anagalloides</i>	Bog Saint John's Wort																				
<i>Hypericum scouleri</i>	Western Saint John's Wort																				

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	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
EP		●	●	●	●							●						FACU-
											●	●						OBL
	●	●		●	●	●	●				●	●						
P	●	●	●		●	●					●	●	●			●		FAC+
															●			FAC
												●	●				●	
P	●	●			●							●	●				●	
P	●			●								●				●		
P	●	●	●		●							●	●					
											●	●				●		OBL
											●					●		FAC-

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-22 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS																
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
<i>Iris tenax</i>	Oregon Iris	10"-20"	●	White Yellow Blue Purple	Usually blue or purple, color range includes yellow to white				■	■	■								
<i>Lathyrus nevadensis</i>	Nevada Peavine								■	■	■								
<i>Lathyrus polyphyllus</i>	Leafy-pea																		
<i>Leptosiphon bicolor</i>	Bicolored Linanthus																		
<i>Ligusticum apifolium</i>	Parsley-leaved Lovage	18"-60"	●	White	Compound umbel					■	■								
<i>Ligusticum grayii</i>	Gray's Lovage	24"	●	White Purple	Compound umbel							■	■	■					
<i>Lilium columbianum</i>	Columbia Lily	2'-4'	●	Orange	Deep orange with red or purple spots; tepals curved backwards; 2-20 flowers on long pedicels						■	■							
<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	Mudwort																		
<i>Linaria canadensis</i> var. <i>texana</i>	Wild Toadflax																		
<i>Lindernia dubia</i>	Yellowseed false pimpernel																		
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower	4"-7"	●	Pink	Trumpet-like, in pairs on y-shaped, upright stalk, fragrant							■	■						
<i>Listera caurina</i>	Western Twayblade																		
<i>Listera cordata</i>	Heart-leaved Listera																		
<i>Lithophragma parviflorum</i>	Small-flowered Prairiestar																		

KEY

● **SHOWY**

Flowers are visible at some point during the year

LIFE CYCLE

A Annual

B Biennial

EP Evergreen perennial

P Perennial

X T/E State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered

● **LIGHT**

FULL SUN tolerates unshaded full exposure

PARTIAL SUN tolerates some sun and shade

FULL SHADE tolerates fully shaded conditions

● **MOISTURE**

DRY tolerates dry conditions

MOIST tolerates moist conditions

SEAS WET tolerates seasonally wet conditions

PERNL WET tolerates perennially wet conditions

SUB tolerates submerged conditions

Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
P	●	●		●	●							●		●	●		
	●	●		●	●												
												●		●			
															●		
P	●	●		●	●	●							●	●	●	●	
P	●	●		●	●	●								●	●		
P	●	●			●								●	●	●	●	FAC
											●	●					OBL
											●				●		
											●	●					OBL
EP		●	●	●	●								●	●			FACU-
											●		●	●			FACU
											●		●	●			FACU
	●	●		●											●	●	

● **HABITAT TYPE**

- WETLAND** all forms of wetlands
- RIPARIAN** stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
- FOREST** flat or mildly rolling forests
- FOREST SLOPE** steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes
- THICKET** forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows
- GRASS** open areas, meadows
- ROCKY** rocky upland areas and cliffs

● **WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS**

- Obligate Wetland (OBL)** almost always occur in wetlands
- Facultative wetland (FACW)** occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time
- Facultative (FAC)** equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands
- Facultative Upland (FACU)** occur wetlands only 1%–33% of the time
- Obligate Upland (UPL)** almost never, under natural conditions, occur in wetlands in the Northwest
- No indicator (NI)** no status

A **positive (+) sign** – the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range
 A **negative (-) sign** – the plant occurs less frequently in wetlands, at the lower end of the wetland status category range

3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-24 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS																	
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			
<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	Spring Gold	12"	●	Yellow	Up to 15 compact heads of small bright yellow flowers make up compound umbel				■	■	■	■	■	■						
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Orange Honeysuckle	15'-20'	●	Orange	Bright orange trumpet-shaped flowers cluster just above a pair of fused leaves						■	■	■							
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Two-color Lupine	4"-18"	●	White Blue	Flowers blue and white, pea-like, small, in short cluster						■	■	■							
<i>Lupinus latifolius</i>	Broadleaf Lupine	24"	●	Blue Purple	Pea-like, whorls form loose racemes						■	■	■							
<i>Lupinus laxiflorus</i>	Spurred Lupine	18"-30"	●	Blue Purple	Pea-like, racemes 3"-8" long						■	■	■							
<i>Lupinus lepidus</i>	Prairie Lupine	8"-16"	●	White Blue Purple	Pea-like flowers usually blue, sometimes white; banner petals bend backwards and usually different color (darker or lighter) from the wings and keels							■	■	■						
<i>Lupinus polycarpus</i>	Bigleaf lupine																			
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Large-leaved Lupine	2'-5'	●	Blue Purple	Pea-like in dense upright clusters up to 16" long						■	■								
<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	Stream Lupine																			
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Cut-leaved Bugleweed																			

KEY

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SUB tolerates submerged conditions

Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status	
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
P	●			●												●		
P		●	●		●													
A	●			●												●		
P	●	●			●											●		
P	●	●		●												●		
P	●			●												●		
																●		
P	●	●			●	●										●	FAC+	
																		FACU
																		OBL

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-26 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS														
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Northern Bugleweed																
<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	Skunk Cabbage	1'-5'	●	Yellow	Small greenish-yellow flowers on fleshy spike are hooded by large showy yellow bract		■	■	■								
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	Fringed Loosestrife																
<i>Lysimachia thyrsoiflora</i>	Tufted Loosestrife																
<i>Madia glomerata</i>	Cluster Tarweed	2"-10"		Yellow	Yellow ray and disk flowers in small clusters							■	■				
<i>Madia gracilis</i>	Slender Tarweed											■	■				
<i>Madia sativa</i>	Chile Tarweed																
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	False Lily-of-the-valley	4"-16"	●	White	Small, 4-part flowers in terminal cylindrical cluster					■	■	■					
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Western False Solomon's Seal	1'-3'	●	White	Panicle of small cream-white flowers					■	■						
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Starry False Solomon's Seal	8"-24"	●	White	Star-like, few, in short terminal cluster					■	■						
<i>Marah oreganus</i>	Manroot																
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed																
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Field Mint	8"-36"	●	White Pink Purple	Tight clusters of small, 1/4" cup-shaped flowers, pinkish-lavender, sometimes whitish							■	■				

KEY

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status	
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
											•	•						OBL
P	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•						OBL
											•					•		FACW+
											•							OBL
A	•			•												•		FACU+
	•	•		•												•	•	
																•		
P		•	•		•	•							•	•				FAC
P		•	•		•						•		•	•				FAC-
P		•	•		•								•	•	•	•		FAC-
														•	•			
																•		FACU
P	•	•			•	•							•					FACW-

● **HABITAT TYPE**

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- RIPARIAN** stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-28 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS														
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Buckbean																
<i>Mertensia platyphylla</i>	Western Bluebells																
<i>Micranthes integrifolia</i>	Swamp Saxifrage	6"-18"	●	White	White, in tight clusters on stalks which are pubescent below				■	■	■	■					
<i>Micranthes rufidula</i>	Western Saxifrage																
<i>Mimulus alsinoides</i>	Chickweed Monkeyflower																
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Common Monkeyflower	3"-30"	●	Yellow	Yellow, sometimes with dots of brown or purple; 2-lipped tubular; large 1"-1.5", resemble snap-dragons				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	Musk monkeyflower	3"-10"		Yellow	Yellow, funnel-like, with dark lines or spots, 3/4" long						■	■	■	■			
<i>Mitella caulescens</i>	Leafy Mitrewort	8"-16"	●	Green	Small, 1/8" snow-flake-like petals form cup-like flower; separately arranged on 10" floral stem; flowers from top to bottom				■	■							
<i>Mitella pentandra</i>	Five-stamened Mitrewort	8"-16"	●	Green	Small, saucer-shaped, blossoming upward, petals dissected into thread-like segments						■	■					

KEY

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status	
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
											●					●		OBL
												●	●					
P	●	●			●						●					●	●	NI
																●	●	FAC
											●	●					●	OBL
A	●	●			●	●					●	●				●	●	OBL
P		●	●		●	●					●	●						FACW+
P		●	●		●	●							●	●		●		
P		●	●		●	●						●	●	●		●		FAC

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10–30 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS														
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Moehringia macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Sandwort																
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Indian-pipe																
<i>Montia dichotoma</i>	Dwarf Montia																
<i>Montia diffusa</i>	Branching Montia																
<i>Montia fontana</i>	Water Chickweed																
<i>Montia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Montia																
<i>Montia parvifolia</i>	Streambank Springbeauty	4"–12"	●	White Pink	Small, 5-petaled white or pink with pink veins. Mall open cluster 3–8 on top of stem						■	■	■				
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Small-flowered Forget-me-not	2"–12"	●	Blue	Small, petals fused into short tube spreading into 5 lobes; several to many flowers in loose racemes							■	■	■	■		
<i>Navarretia intertexta</i>	Needle-Leaf Navarretia											■	■	■	■		
<i>Navarretia squarrosa</i>	Skunkweed																
<i>Navarretia tagetina</i>	Northern Navarretia											■	■	■	■		
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Baby Blue-eyes	6"–10"	●	White Blue	White 5-petaled flowers with blue veins						■	■	■				
<i>Nemophila parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Nemophila																

KEY

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status	
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
												•	•					
													•					FACU
											•				•	•		FAC
									X			•						
											•	•			•	•		OBL
												•			•	•		
	P	•	•			•						•	•				•	FACW-
	A	•	•			•	•	•				•	•					OBL
		•	•			•	•	•				•				•		
															•			
		•	•									•						
	A	•	•			•							•	•				
												•	•					

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10–32 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS															
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Nemophila pedunculata</i>	Spreading Nemophila																	
<i>Nothochelone nemorosa</i>	Turtle Head	16"–30"	●	Pink Blue Purple	1"–1.25" long tubular, pinkish-purple to bluish purple, glandular hairy on outside							■	■					
<i>Oenante sarmentosa</i>	Pacific Water-parsley	1'–3'	●	White	Tiny white flowers in umbels, 5–20 compact clusters							■	■					
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening Primrose	2'–4'	●	Yellow	Flowers open in evening-fragrant-showy, golden yellow, purplish pink buds								■	■	■			
<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	Devil's Club	3'–10'	●	White Green	Small whitish flowers in pyramidal terminal cluster, or spiky raceme							■	■	■				
<i>Orobanche uniflora</i>	Naked Broomrape																	
<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	Mountain Sweet-Cicely	1'–3'		White Green	Small, inconspicuous greenish-white, in few-flowered compound umbels							■	■	■	■			
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oregon Oxalis	2"–8"	●	White Pink	White or pinkish with pink or red veins, 1/2"–3/4", 5-petalled							■	■					
<i>Oxalis suksdorfii</i>	Western Yellow Oxalis	2"–6"	●	Yellow	Similar to oxalis oregana but yellow													

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
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	●	●			●	●	●			●	●						
P		●	●	●	●							●					●
P	●	●					●	●	●		●	●					OBL
B	●			●	●										●		FACU
P		●	●		●	●						●	●	●	●		FAC+
																●	FACU
P		●	●	●	●							●	●				
P		●	●		●							●	●				
P		●	●		●							●					

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-34 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS															
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Oxalis trillifolia</i>	Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel																	
<i>Penstemon ovatus</i>	Broad-leaved Penstemon	18"-30"	●	Blue Purple	Deep blue-purple, tubular flowers with hairy inflorescence						■	■						
<i>Penstemon richardsonii</i>	Cut-leaved Penstemon	1'-2'	●	Purple	Bright lavender, tubular							■	■					
<i>Penstemon serrulatus</i>	Cascade Penstemon	10"-24"	●	Blue Purple	Dark blue to purple flowers, tubular, 1" long, in large terminal cluster							■	■	■				
<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>	Sweet Coltsfoot	4"-18"	●	White Pink Purple	Several to many white or pinkish-purple, cup-shaped heads stand erect on upright stem				■	■	■	■						
<i>Phacelia nemoralis</i>	Shade Phacelia																	
<i>Phlox gracilis</i>	Microsteris	3"-10"	●	Pink	Small, inconspicuous; 5 lobes spread from 1/2" tube; in pairs or single on end of stem						■	■	■	■				
<i>Piperia elegans</i>	Elegant Rein-orchid	1'-2'	●	White Green	Characteristic orchid type flower with spur and column, fragrant							■	■					
<i>Piperia unalascensis</i>	Alaska Rein-orchid																	
<i>Plagiobothrys figuratus</i>	Fragrant Plagiobothrys																	

KEY

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												•	•	•		•		FAC+
P	•	•		•	•							•						
P	•	•		•													•	
P	•	•			•						•					•	•	FACU
P	•	•	•		•	•					•	•	•		•			FACW-
												•	•					
A	•	•		•	•											•	•	FACU
P		•	•	•	•							•		•	•			FACW
												•	•					FAC
															•			FACW

● **HABITAT TYPE**

- WETLAND** all forms of wetlands
- RIPARIAN** stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
- FOREST** flat or mildly rolling forests
- FOREST SLOPE** steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes
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A positive (+) sign – the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range
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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10–36 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS															
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Platanthera dilatata</i> var. <i>leucostachys</i>	White Bog-orchid																	
<i>Platanthera stricta</i>	Slender Bog-orchid																	
<i>Plectritis congesta</i>	Rosy Plectritis	4"–18"	●	Pink	Round balls of bright pink flowers on simple or few-branched upright stem					■	■							
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Doorweed																	
<i>Polygonum douglasii</i>	Douglas' Knotweed																	
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	Common Waterpepper																	
<i>Polygonum nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Knotweed																	
<i>Polygonum polygaloides</i> ssp. <i>kelloggii</i>	Kellogg's Knotweed																	
<i>Polygonum spargulariiforme</i>	Fall Knotweed																	
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Sticky cinquefoil	1'–2'	●	Yellow	Pale to deep yellow petals, flowers easily overlooked					■	■	■	■					
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Slender Cinquefoil									■	■	■	■					
<i>Poteridium occidentale</i>	Annual Burnet	8"–30"		Green														
<i>Prosartes hookeri</i>	Hooker's Fairybells																	
<i>Prosartes smithii</i>	Smith's Fairybells																	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Native Heal-all	4"–16"	●	Purple	Spike-like cluster of small flowers, spike squarish in section					■	■	■						

KEY

● **SHOWY**

Flowers are visible at some point during the year

LIFE CYCLE

- A Annual
- B Biennial
- EP Evergreen perennial
- P Perennial

X T/E State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered

● **LIGHT**

- FULL SUN tolerates unshaded full exposure
- PARTIAL SUN tolerates some sun and shade
- FULL SHADE tolerates fully shaded conditions

● **MOISTURE**

- DRY tolerates dry conditions
- MOIST tolerates moist conditions
- SEAS WET tolerates seasonally wet conditions
- PERNL WET tolerates perennially wet conditions
- SUB tolerates submerged conditions

	Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status			
		Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky				
												●								FACW+	
												●									FACW+
	A	●	●			●	●										●	●		FACU	
												●	●				●			FACW-	
													●				●			FACU	
												●								OBL	
																	●				
												●	●				●			FAC	
													●								
	P	●	●		●	●								●			●			FAC-	
		●	●		●	●											●				
	A	●	●		●	●	●										●				
			●	●	●	●								●	●	●					
		●	●	●		●								●	●	●					
	P	●	●			●							●				●			FACU+	

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10–38 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS																			
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D					
<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	Wintergreen	6"–16"	●	Pink	Pink to rosy-red cup-shaped flowers tilt downward							■	■	■								
<i>Pyrola picta</i>	White-Vein Pyrola											■	■	■								
<i>Ranunculus alismaefolius</i>	Water-plaintain Buttercup																					
<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i>	Shore Buttercup																					
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Creeping Buttercup																					
<i>Ranunculus macounii</i>	Macoun's Buttercup																					
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	Western Buttercup	4"–18"	●	Yellow	Yellow, usually 5 petals, several flowers at end of long stalk							■	■									
<i>Ranunculus orthorhyncus</i>	Straightbeak Buttercup																					
<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i>	Pennsylvania Buttercup																					
<i>Ranunculus scleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup																					
<i>Ranunculus uncinatus</i>	Little Buttercup																					
<i>Rorippa columbiae</i>	Columbia Cress																					
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific Blackberry	6"–12"	●	White Pink	Flowers 1.5"–2" across, male and female flowers on separate plants							■	■	■								
<i>Rumex occidentalis</i>	Western Dock	3'–6'		Green	Many very small flowers on an upright stalk up to 6' tall																	
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i> var. <i>salicifolius</i>	Willow-leaved Dock																					

KEY

● **SHOWY**

Flowers are visible at some point during the year

LIFE CYCLE

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EP Evergreen perennial

P Perennial

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SEAS WET tolerates seasonally wet conditions

PERNL WET tolerates perennially wet conditions

SUB tolerates submerged conditions

Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
EP		●	●		●	●											FACU
	●	●		●								●	●	●			
											●	●					FACW
											●	●					OBL
											●	●					FACW
											●					●	OBL
P	●	●			●						●		●	●			FAC
											●	●				●	FACW-
											●	●					FACW
											●	●					OBL
												●				●	FAC
									X		●	●				●	OBL
P	●	●		●	●							●	●	●	●	●	FACU
P	●				●	●					●					●	FACW+
	●	●			●	●					●						

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10–40 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS														
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Rupertia physodes</i>	California Tea																
<i>Sagina decumbens</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Pearlwort																
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Wapato	1'–3'	●	White	White, in several whorls of 3" long, narrow terminal cluster							■	■	■			
<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	Purple Sanicle																
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Pacific Sanicle	1'–3'		Yellow	Small yellow, sometimes purple-tinged; in small compact, rounded clusters on long stalks suspended by leafy bracts						■	■					
<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba Buena	6"–10"		White	White, 5-lobed tube							■	■				
<i>Saxifraga oregana</i>	Oregon Saxifrage																
<i>Scoliopus hallii</i>	Oregon Fetid Adder's-tongue																
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California Figwort	2'–5'		Purple	Brownish to maroon flowers in loose panicles, small 1/2", 2-lipped, easily overlooked												
<i>Sedum oreganum</i>	Oregon Stonecrop	3"–6"	●	Yellow	Bright yellow, pointed, 5-petalled flowers, bunched on flowering stem							■	■				

KEY

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
															●		
															●		FACU+
P	●	●				●	●	●		●							OBL
	●	●		●										●	●		
P	●	●		●	●							●	●				
P		●			●							●					
	●	●			●	●				●						●	
												●					
P	●	●			●	●				●							FACW-
EP	●	●		●	●											●	

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3.10

HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-42 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS																
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>	Spatula-leaf Stonecrop	3"-8"	●	Yellow	Pale yellow, pointed, 5-petalled flowers, distinguished from s. Oreganum by completely separate individual flower petals						■	■							
<i>Senecio bolanderi</i> var. <i>harfordii</i>	Bolander's Groundsel																		
<i>Sericocarpus rigidus</i>	White-topped Aster												■	■					
<i>Sidalcea campestris</i>	Meadow Sidalcea	2'-6'	●	White Pink	White to pale-pink 5-petalled flowers on tall, hairy stems						■	■	■						
<i>Sidalcea nelsoniana</i>	Nelson's Checkermallow																		
<i>Silene antirrhina</i>	Sleepy Catchfly																		
<i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i> var. <i>idahoense</i>	Blue-eyed Grass	8"-20"	●	Blue Purple	Dark purple with yellow anthers						■	■	■						
<i>Solidago lepida</i> var. <i>salebrosa</i>	Canada Goldenrod	1'-5'	●	Yellow	Small yellow ray flowers in dense pyramidal clusters									■	■				
<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Ladies-tresses																		
<i>Stachys cooleyae</i>	Cooley's hedgenettle																		
<i>Stachys pilosa</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>	Swamp Hedgenettle																		
<i>Stachys rigida</i>	Great Betony																		
<i>Stellaria crispa</i>	Crisped Starwort																		

KEY

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
EP	●	●		●	●											●	
												●	●				
P	●					●			X	●						●	
P	●	●		●	●				X						●		NI
									X						●		FAC
	●			●											●		
P	●	●			●	●				●					●		FACW-
P	●			●											●		FACU
										●					●		FACW
										●	●						FACW
										●					●		FACW+
										●	●				●		FACW
										●					●		FAC+

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-44 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS																			
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D					
<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	Clasping-leaved Twisted-stalk	18"-36"		White	Greenish-white, bell-shaped																	
<i>Sullivantia oregana</i>	Sullivantia																					
<i>Symphotrichum subspicatum</i>	Douglas' Aster	8"-40"	●	Blue Purple	Blue to purple 1" flowers with yellow centers										■	■						
<i>Synthrysis reniformis</i>	Snow Queen	2"-6"		Blue Purple	Blue-violet, bell-shaped																	
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Fringecup	1'-2'	●	White Green	Greenish-white to reddish; small frilly petals, 5-10 lobes; arranged in linear raceme							■	■	■								
<i>Teucrium canadense</i> var. <i>occidentale</i>	Wood Sage																					
<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	Western Meadowrue	18"-36"	●	Yellow Purple	Male and female flowers on separate plants; male-masses of hanging yellow stamen, female-greenish-white or purplish, inconspicuous burr-like heads of naked ovaries							■	■	■	■							
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>	Foamflower	8"-16"	●	White	Tiny, delicate, white or pinkish nodding flowers on slender branching stems								■	■	■	■						
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> var. <i>unifoliata</i>	Trefoil Tiarella												■	■	■	■						

KEY

● **SHOWY**
Flowers are visible at some point during the year

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A Annual
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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status	
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
P		•	•		•							•	•	•				FAC-
									X			•					•	
P	•					•					•	•	•		•	•		FACW
P		•				•							•	•				
P		•	•	•	•	•							•	•				
											•	•						FAC+
P		•	•			•						•	•			•		FACU
P		•	•			•						•	•	•				FAC-
			•	•	•	•						•	•	•	•			

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-46 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS																	
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Piggyback Plant	12"-30"	●	Purple	Brownish-purple 4-petalled tube-like flowers on one-sided raceme					■	■	■	■	■						
<i>Tonella tenella</i>	Small-flowered Tonella																			
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Mt. Blue-Curls																			
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Western Starflower	4"-8"	●	White Pink	White to pink to rose, star-like; 5-9 petals						■	■								
<i>Trifolium bifidum</i>	Pinole Clover										■	■								
<i>Trifolium eriocephalum</i>	Wooly Head Clover										■	■								
<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i>	Small-Head Clover										■	■								
<i>Trifolium microdon</i>	Thimble Clover										■	■								
<i>Trifolium oliganthum</i>	Few-Flowered Clover										■	■								
<i>Trifolium variegatum</i>	White-tip Clover										■	■								
<i>Trifolium willdenovii</i>	Sand Clover										■	■								
<i>Trillium albidum</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i>	Small-flowered trillium	1'-2'	●	White Yellow Purple Green	Greenish-white, yellow or purple flowers, 3-petalled, sessile				■	■	■	■								
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western Trillium	6"-16"	●	White	White; 3 large petals up to 2" with 6 yellow anthers				■	■	■	■								
<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i>	Venus' looking-glass																			

KEY

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status	
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P		•	•		•							•	•	•				FAC
															•	•		
	•					•									•	•		
P		•	•	•	•								•	•				FAC-
	•				•										•	•		
	•				•										•			
	•				•										•			
	•				•										•			
	•				•										•			
	•				•										•			
P		•	•		•								•	•				
P		•	•		•								•	•	•			FACU
																•		UPL

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10-48 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS															
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i>	Stinging Nettle	2'-8'		Green	Tiny greenish in numerous, dense drooping clusters in the leaf axils						■	■						
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	White Inside-out Flower	8"-18"	●	White	Small, white; sepals and petals bend backward and flare, open panicles on long, slender stalks						■	■	■					
<i>Veratrum californicum</i>	False Hellebore	4'-8'	●	White Green	Star-shaped, pale green, numerous on lateral spreading branches and upright terminal clusters							■	■	■				
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Wild Hyssop	1'-3'	●	Pink Purple	Many small flowers held above leaves on a spike									■				
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American Brooklime	6"-24"	●	Blue Purple	Small blue to violet, saucer-shaped; in long, loose clusters along stem						■	■	■	■				
<i>Vicia americana</i>	American Vetch	6"-30"		Purple	Pea-like flowers in pairs on short stalks						■	■	■					
<i>Vicia gigantea</i>	Giant Vetch	1'-4'	●	Blue Purple	Blue to reddish-purple pea-like flowers in dense, one-sided clusters of 20-50 flowers						■	■	■					

KEY

● **SHOWY**

Flowers are visible at some point during the year

LIFE CYCLE

A Annual

B Biennial

EP Evergreen perennial

P Perennial

X **T/E** State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered

● **LIGHT**

FULL SUN tolerates unshaded full exposure

PARTIAL SUN tolerates some sun and shade

FULL SHADE tolerates fully shaded conditions

● **MOISTURE**

DRY tolerates dry conditions

MOIST tolerates moist conditions

SEAS WET tolerates seasonally wet conditions

PERNL WET tolerates perennially wet conditions

SUB tolerates submerged conditions

Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status	
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
P		●	●		●						●	●	●	●				FAC+
P		●	●	●	●							●	●	●			●	
P	●	●				●	●	●			●	●					●	FACW+
P	●	●				●				X	●						●	FAC+
P	●	●						●			●	●					●	OBL
P	●	●		●	●												●	FAC
P		●		●	●												●	

● **HABITAT TYPE**

- WETLAND** all forms of wetlands
- RIPARIAN** stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
- FOREST** flat or mildly rolling forests
- FOREST SLOPE** steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes
- THICKET** forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows
- GRASS** open areas, meadows
- ROCKY** rocky upland areas and cliffs

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3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS (Table continues across on page 3.10–50 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	FLOWERS															
			Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Early Blue Violet	3"–6"	●	Blue Purple	Small flowers; showy white beards and dark purple guide lines usually mark the lower 3 petals; lowest petal projects backward into a short, curved spur					■	■	■						
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Stream Violet	4"–9"	●	Yellow	Small flowers, 3 lower petals with purple lines; flowers grow from upper leaf axils				■	■	■	■						
<i>Viola hallii</i>	Hall's Violet	4"–6"	●	White Yellow Purple	Upper petals purple or blue, lower petals yellow or cream					■	■	■						
<i>Viola howellii</i>	Howell's Violet																	
<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet																	
<i>Viola praemorsa</i> var. <i>praemorsa</i>	Canary Violet																	
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Violet	2"–5"	●	Yellow	Pale yellow, lower 3 petals with purple lines				■	■	■							
<i>Whipplea modesta</i>	Yerba de Selva																	
<i>Zeltnera muehlenbergii</i>	Muhlenberg's Centaury																	

KEY

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Wet land	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
P	•	•	•	•	•											•	FAC
P		•	•			•					•	•	•	•			FACW+
P	•	•				•						•	•		•		FAC
												•			•		
											•				•		OBL
	•			•											•		
EP		•	•			•	•					•	•				
												•					
											•				•	•	FACW

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3.11 HERBACEOUS GRASSES (Table continues across on page 3.11 - 2 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	Life cycle	LIGHT		
				Full sun	Part sun	Full shade
<i>Acnatherum lemmonii</i>	Lemmon's Needlegrass			●		
<i>Acnatherum occidentale</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Needlegrass			●		
<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	Spike Bentgrass			●	●	
<i>Agrostis scabra</i>	Rough Hairgrass			●	●	
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Water Foxtail	6"-24"		●		
<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	Slough Grass	3'	A	●		
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California Brome	2'-3'	P	●		
<i>Bromus sitchensis</i>	Alaska Brome					
<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	Columbia Brome	2'-4'	P	●	●	●
<i>Cinna latifolia</i>	Woodreed					
<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California Oat-grass	1"-12"	P	●		
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	18"-48"	P	●		
<i>Deschampsia danthioides</i>	Ticklegrass	6"-18"	A	●		
<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	Slender Hairgrass			●	●	
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye	2'-4'	P	●		●
<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	18"-36"	P	●	●	
<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue	24-36"		●	●	
<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	Western Fescue	10"-40"	P	●		●
<i>Festuca roemerii</i>	Roemer's Fescue	10"-40"	P	●		
<i>Festuca subulata</i>	Bearded fescue	20"-40"	P	●	●	●
<i>Festuca subuliflora</i>	Coast Range fescue	20"-40"		●	●	●
<i>Glyceria elata</i>	Fowl Mannagrass	3'-4'	P	●	●	●

KEY

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SEAS WET tolerates seasonally wet conditions
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	MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Dry	Moist	Seas wet	Pernl wet	Sub		Wetland	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
•												•	•	
•												•	•	
		•	•	•			•	•						
		•	•	•			•	•						
		•	•	•			•							OBL
		•	•	•			•							OBL
•	•							•	•			•		
								•	•			•		
•	•											•		UPL
							•	•	•			•		FACW
•	•							•				•	•	FACU
		•	•	•			•							FACW
			•									•	•	FACW
•	•	•	•	•			•	•						FACW
•	•								•	•	•	•	•	FACU
•												•	•	FAC
•									•	•		•		
•	•								•	•				
•	•										•	•	•	
•	•								•	•				FACU+
	•								•	•		•		
	•	•	•	•			•	•						FACW+

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3.11 HERBACEOUS GRASSES (Table continues across on page 3.11 - 4 →)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	Life cycle	LIGHT		
				Full sun	Part sun	Full shade
<i>Glyceria occidentalis</i>	NW Mannagrass	2'-3'	P	●	●	
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	Meadow Barley	1'-3'	P	●		
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Junegrass			●		
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Rice Cutgrass			●	●	
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Woodrush	4"-24"	P	●	●	
<i>Luzula parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Woodrush					
<i>Melica bulbosa</i>	Oniongrass	12"-30"	P	●		
<i>Melica geyeri</i>	Geyer's Oniongrass	12"-40"	P	●	●	
<i>Melica subulata</i>	Alaska Oniongrass	12"-40"	P	●	●	
<i>Olsynium douglasii</i>	Grass-Widows			●	●	
<i>Panicum capillare</i>	Old-witch Grass					
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Knotgrass					
<i>Poa grayana</i>	Gray's Bluegrass					
<i>Poa howellii</i>	Howell's Bluegrass					
<i>Poa secunda</i>	Pine Bluegrass	18"-36"	P	●	●	
<i>Trisetum canescens</i>	Tall Trisetum		P		●	●
<i>Trisetum cernuum</i>	Nodding Trisetum					

KEY

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	MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Dry	Moist	Seas wet	Pernl wet	Sub		Wetland	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
		•	•	•	•		•							OBL
		•	•				•	•			•			NI
											•			
			•	•	•		•							
	•	•							•		•	•		NI
									•	•	•			FAC-
	•												•	FACU
	•								•	•				
	•	•							•		•			
	•	•												
							•	•						FACU+
														FACW
								•			•			FACU
											•			
	•									•	•	•		NI
	•	•	•	•				•	•					
							•	•	•					FACU

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3.12 HERBACEOUS SEDGES AND RUSHES (Table continues across on page 3.12-2 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	Life cycle	LIGHT		
				Full sun	Part sun	Full shade
<i>Carex amplifolia</i>	Bigleaf Sedge	24"–42	P	●	●	
<i>Carex aperta</i>	Columbia Sedge	20"–38"	P	●	●	
<i>Carex aquatilis</i> var. <i>dives</i>	Sitka Sedge	10"–46"	P	●	●	
<i>Carex arcta</i>	Clustered Sedge	8"–18"	P	●	●	
<i>Carex athrostachya</i>	Slenderbeaked Sedge	24"	P	●		
<i>Carex canescens</i>	Gray Sedge	18'	P	●	●	
<i>Carex cusickii</i>	Cusick's Sedge	30"	P	●		
<i>Carex densa</i>	Dense Sedge	20"	P	●		
<i>Carex hedersonii</i>	Henderson's Wood Sedge	12"–40"	P	●	●	
<i>Carex leptopoda</i>	Slender-foot sedge	8"–48"	P	●	●	
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough Sedge	2'–5'	P	●	●	
<i>Carex retrorsa</i>	Knot-sheath Sedge	1'–5'	P	●		
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Sawbeak Sedge	10"–30"	P	●	●	
<i>Carex tumulicola</i>	Foothill Sedge			●		
<i>Carex unilateralis</i>	One-sided Sedge	1"–2"	P	●		
<i>Carex utriculata</i>	Beaked Sedge	1'–3'	P	●	●	
<i>Carex vesicaria</i>	Inflated Sedge	12"–38"	P	●	●	
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Fox Sedge	1"–3"	P	●		
<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i>	Red-Rooted Flatsedge			●		
<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>	Awned Flatsedge			●		
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	Straw-Colored Flatsedge			●		
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Needle Spikerush			●		

KEY

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	Dry	Moist	Seas wet	Pernl wet	Sub		Wetland	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
		●	●				●	●	●						FACW+
		●	●	●			●	●							FACW
			●	●			●								OBL
		●	●				●	●				●			OBL
		●	●				●					●			FACW
		●	●				●	●	●			●			FACW+
			●	●			●	●							OBL
			●				●								OBL
		●	●				●	●	●	●					FAC
		●					●	●	●	●					FACU
			●	●	●		●	●				●			OBL
				●	●		●								OBL
				●	●		●								OBL
	●												●		
			●	●			●						●		FACW
				●	●		●								OBL
			●	●	●		●								OBL
			●	●			●								
		●	●	●			●								
		●	●	●			●								
		●	●	●			●	●							

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3.12 HERBACEOUS SEDGES AND RUSHES (Table continues across on page 3.12-4 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	Life cycle	LIGHT		
				Full sun	Part sun	Full shade
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>	Ovate Spikerush			●		
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Creeping Spikerush	1"–2"	EP	●		
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	Tapertip Rush			●		
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush			●		
<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic Rush	4"–40"	EP	●		
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	6"–1'	A	●		
<i>Juncus effusus</i> var. <i>pacificus</i>	Soft Rush	1'–3'	EP	●		
<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	Dagger-leaf Rush	6"–20"	EP	●		
<i>Juncus laccatus</i>	Slender Soft Rush	1'–3'	EP	●		
<i>Juncus oxymeris</i>	Pointed Rush	6"–24"	EP	●		
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Spreading Rush			●	●	
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	6"–20"	EP	●		
<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	Hardstem Bulrush	3'–9'	EP	●	●	
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	American Bulrush	6"–40"	EP	●	●	
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Wooly Sedge			●		
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited Bulrush	2'–4'	EP	●	●	
<i>Scirpus tabernaemonti</i>	Softstem Bulrush	3'–9'	EP	●	●	
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Mt. Blue-Curls			●		

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	Dry	Moist	Seas wet	Pernl wet	Sub		Wetland	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
			●	●	●		●	●						OBL
			●	●	●		●	●						OBL
		●	●	●			●							
		●	●	●			●							
			●	●	●		●							FACW+
			●				●				●			FACW
		●	●	●	●		●							FACW
			●	●	●		●	●						FACW
		●	●	●	●		●							FACW
			●	●	●		●	●						FACW+
		●	●	●				●						
		●	●	●			●							FACW-
				●	●		●	●						OBL
				●	●		●							OBL
		●	●	●	●		●	●						
				●	●		●	●	●			●		OBL
				●	●		●	●						OBL
		●									●	●		

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- RIPARIAN** stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
- FOREST** flat or mildly rolling forests
- FOREST SLOPE** steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes
- THICKET** forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows
- GRASS** open areas, meadows
- ROCKY** rocky upland areas and cliffs

● **WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS**

- Obligate Wetland (OBL)** almost always occur in wetlands
- Facultative wetland (FACW)** occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time
- Facultative (FAC)** equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands
- Facultative Upland (FACU)** occur wetlands only 1%–33% of the time
- Obligate Upland (UPL)** almost never, under natural conditions, occur in wetlands in the Northwest
- No indicator (NI)** no status

A **positive (+) sign** – the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range
 A **negative (-) sign** – the plant occurs less frequently in wetlands, at the lower end of the wetland status category range

3.13 HERBACEOUS FERNS (Table continues across on page 3.13-2 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	Life cycle	LIGHT		
				Full sun	Part sun	Full shade
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Northern Maidenhair Fern	1'-2'	P		●	●
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	2'-4'	P	●	●	●
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer Fern	1'-3'	EP		●	●
<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	Leathery Grape-fern	6"-15"	EP			
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Brittle Bladder Fern	4"-12"	P	●	●	
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Wood Fern	18"-2'	EP	●	●	
<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	Spreading Wood Fern	2'-3'	P		●	●
<i>Gymnocarpium disjunctum</i>	Oak Fern	6"-16"	P		●	●
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Gold-back Fern	3"-12"	EP	●	●	
<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	Licorice Fern	8"-20"	EP		●	●
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern	2'-5'	EP		●	●
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern	1'-9'	P	●	●	●

KEY

● **SHOWY**

Flowers are visible at some point during the year

LIFE CYCLE

- A Annual
- B Biennial
- EP Evergreen perennial
- P Perennial

X T/E State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered

● **LIGHT**

- FULL SUN tolerates unshaded full exposure
- PARTIAL SUN tolerates some sun and shade
- FULL SHADE tolerates fully shaded conditions

● **MOISTURE**

- DRY tolerates dry conditions
- MOIST tolerates moist conditions
- SEAS WET tolerates seasonally wet conditions
- PERNL WET tolerates perennially wet conditions
- SUB tolerates submerged conditions

	MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE							Wetland indicator status
	Dry	Moist	Seas wet	Pernl wet	Sub		Wetland	Riparian	Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky	
		•						•	•	•			•	FAC
		•	•	•				•	•					FAC
		•	•				•	•	•					FAC+
		•					•	•	•		•			FAC
	•	•							•	•	•		•	FACU
	•	•							•				•	
		•	•					•	•	•				
		•							•					FAC
	•												•	
		•	•					•	•	•	•		•	
	•	•							•	•	•			FACU
	•	•							•		•	•		FACU

● **HABITAT TYPE**

WETLAND all forms of wetlands

RIPARIAN stream and river shorelines and bottomlands

FOREST flat or mildly rolling forests

FOREST SLOPE steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes

THICKET forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows

GRASS open areas, meadows

ROCKY rocky upland areas and cliffs

● **WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS**

Obligate Wetland (OBL) almost always occur in wetlands

Facultative wetland (FACW) occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time

Facultative (FAC) equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands

Facultative Upland (FACU) occur wetlands only 1%–33% of the time

Obligate Upland (UPL) almost never, under natural conditions, occur in wetlands in the Northwest

No indicator (NI) no status

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3.14 OTHER HERBACEOUS (Table continues across on page 3.14-2 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	Form	FLOWERS																
				Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Duckweed	f	a																	
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Water-shield	f	a	●	Purple	Single 1" purple flowers rising on thin stalks above leaf							■	■	■					
<i>Callitriche hetrophylla</i>	Different-leaf Water-starwort	f/s	a																	
<i>Cephalanthera austiniiae</i>	Phantom Orchid	10"	m			Cannot be cultivated														
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	s	a																	
<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i>	Pacific Coral-root	12"	m																	
<i>Corallorhiza mertensiana</i>	Coral-root	12"	m																	
<i>Corallorhiza striata</i>	Striped Coral-root	12"	m																	
<i>Elatine triandra</i>	Three-stamen Waterwort	2"	e																	
<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>	Howellia	f/s	a																	
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Water Lentil (duckweed)	f	a																	
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	False Loosestrife	6"	e																	
<i>Nuphar polysepala</i>	Yellow Water-lily	f	a	●	Yellow	Brilliant yellow or reddish tinged, cup-shaped blossoms, 3-4" wide, floating						■	■	■	■					
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Water Smartweed	6"-12"	a	●	Pink	Bright pink, small but showy; oblong terminal spikes							■	■	■					

KEY

MATURE HEIGHT
 Height above water if emergent
 f floating
 s submerged

FORM
 a aquatic
 c clubmoss
 e emergent
 m mycorrhizal

● **SHOWY**
 Flowers are visible at some point during the year

X T/E State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered

LIFE CYCLE
 A Annual
 B Biennial
 EP Evergreen perennial
 P Perennial

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE					Wetland indicator status	
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub		Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land	Rocky		
											•					OBL
P	•							•			•					OBL
											•		•			OBL
													•			
P	•							•			•					OBL
																UPL
																FACU
											•	•				OBL
									X		•					OBL
A	•	•						•			•					OBL
											•	•				OBL
P	•	•						•	•		•					OBL
P	•	•						•	•		•					OBL

● **HABITAT TYPE**

- WETLAND** all forms of wetlands
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3.14 OTHER HERBACEOUS (Table continues across on page 3.14 - 4 ———>)

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	Form	FLOWERS																
				Showy	Color	Notes	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Dotted Smartweed	10"–40"	a																	
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broad-leaved Pondweed	f/s	a																	
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> var. <i>aquatilis</i>	White Water-buttercup	f/s	a																	
<i>Selaginella douglasii</i>	Douglas' Selaginella	1"	c																	
<i>Sparganium emersum</i>	Simplestem Bur-reed	8"–40"	a/e		Green	Tiny, greenish in obvious globular heads, 2–4 along stalk														
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Great Duckweed	f	a																	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common Cattail	4"–10"	e	●	Brown	Brown; tiny in terminal cylindrical spike up to 12" long								■	■	■	■			

KEY

MATURE HEIGHT

Height above water if emergent

- f floating
- s submerged

FORM

- a aquatic
- c clubmoss
- e emergent
- m mycorrhizal

● **SHOWY**

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Life cycle	LIGHT			MOISTURE					T/E	HABITAT TYPE						Wetland indicator status	
	Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub				Forest	Forest slope	Thicket	Grass land		Rocky
A	•	•				•	•		X	•							OBL
										•							OBL
										•							OBL
											•	•				•	
P	•	•					•	•		•							OBL
										•							OBL
P	•	•				•	•	•		•							OBL

● **HABITAT TYPE**

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3. NATIVE PLANTS IN DETAIL



3.15 USING NATIVE GROUND COVERS AND VINES

Ground covers play an important ecological role in the landscape because they help prevent erosion and maintain soil moisture and temperature.



In general, plants that have a tendency to spread widely while remaining relatively low are good candidates for use as ground covers. Some vining plants are also suitable for ground covers since, in the absence of something to climb on, they will stay low to the ground. There are many native plants which are well-suited for use as ground covers. In many situations where lawn would traditionally be planted, you can instead plant a mixture of low growing native species to reduce maintenance, create more visual interest, and improve biodiversity and habitat value. Select plants which are naturally adapted to the environmental conditions of your site. If you have a shady area, select plants which are native to moist, shady forest conditions.

Look at plants that are already growing on your site or on sites that have similar conditions to see if there are particular species that are covering large areas. The objective of a ground cover is to form a blanket on top of the soil. For some species, this is accomplished by spreading via roots or runners from individual plants. For other species, this happens when they produce large quantities of seed that rapidly colonize an area. If site conditions are not favorable, the plants will not spread or reproduce sufficiently to act as ground covers. The following list provides the names of a variety of native plants that could be used as ground covers. Think about combining a number of different plants in the same area. You may discover, over time, that one or two of the plants are more successful and have become the dominant ground cover.

3.16 GROUND COVERS

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	LIGHT			MOISTURE				
			Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub
Forbs										
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	Vanillaleaf	8"-16"		●	●		●			
<i>Cornus unalaschkensis</i>	Bunchberry	4"-8"		●	●		●			
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> var. <i>bracteata</i>	Wood Strawberry	3"-8"	●	●		●	●			
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> var. <i>platypetala</i>	Broadpetal Strawberry	2"-5"	●	●		●	●			
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower	4"-7"		●	●	●	●			
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	False Lily-of-the-valley	4"-16"		●	●		●	●		
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oregon Oxalis	2"-8"		●	●		●			
<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>	Sweet Coltsfoot	4"-18"	●	●	●		●	●		
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Sticky cinquefoil	12"-24"	●	●		●	●			
<i>Sedum oreganum</i>	Oregon Stonecrop	3"-6"	●	●		●	●			
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Fringecup	12"-24"		●	●	●	●			
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Piggyback Plant	12"-30"		●	●		●			
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Inside-out flower	8"-18"		●	●	●	●			
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Early Blue Violet	3"-6"	●	●	●	●	●			
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Stream Violet	4"-9"		●	●		●			
<i>Viola hallii</i>	Hall's Violet	4"-6"	●	●			●			
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Violet	2"-5"		●	●		●	●		

KEY

● **LIGHT**

FULL SUN tolerates unshaded full exposure
PARTIAL SUN tolerates some sun and shade
FULL SHADE tolerates fully shaded conditions

● **MOISTURE**

DRY tolerates dry conditions
MOIST tolerates moist conditions
SEAS WET tolerates seasonally wet conditions
PERNL WET tolerates perennially wet conditions
SUB tolerates submerged conditions

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	LIGHT			MOISTURE				
			Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub
Grasses										
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Water Foxtail	6"-24"	●				●	●	●	
<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	Slough Grass	36"	●				●	●	●	
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California Brome	24"-36"	●			●	●			
<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	Columbia Brome	24"-48"	●	●	●	●	●			
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hairgrass	18"-48"	●				●	●	●	
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye	24"-48"	●		●	●	●			
<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	Western Fescue	10"-40"	●		●	●	●			
<i>Festuca roemerii</i>	Roemer's Fescue	10"-40"	●			●				
<i>Festuca subulata</i>	Bearded fescue	20"-40"	●	●	●	●	●			
<i>Festuca subuliflora</i>	Coast Range fescue	20"-40"	●	●	●		●			
<i>Glyceria elata</i>	Fowl Mannagrass	36"-48"	●	●	●		●	●	●	
<i>Glyceria occidentalis</i>	NW Mannagrass	24"-36"	●	●			●	●	●	●
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Woodrush	4"-24"	●	●		●	●			
<i>Melica bulbosa</i>	Oniongrass	12"-30"	●			●				
<i>Melica geyeri</i>	Geyer's Oniongrass	12"-40"	●	●		●				
<i>Melica subulata</i>	Alaska Oniongrass	12"-40"	●	●	●	●	●			
<i>Poa secunda</i>	Pine Bluegrass	18"-36"	●	●		●				

KEY

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SUB tolerates submerged conditions

Latin name	Common name	Mature height	LIGHT			MOISTURE				
			Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub
Rushes and Sedges										
<i>Carex amplifolia</i>	Bigleaf Sedge	24"–42"	●	●			●	●		
<i>Carex aperta</i>	Columbia Sedge	20"–38"	●	●			●	●	●	
<i>Carex aquatilis</i> var. <i>dives</i>	Sitka Sedge	10"–46"	●	●				●	●	
<i>Carex arcta</i>	Clustered Sedge	8"–30"	●	●				●	●	
<i>Carex athrostachya</i>	Slenderbeaked Sedge	4"–24"	●				●	●		
<i>Carex hedersonii</i>	Henderson's Wood Sedge	12"–40"	●	●				●	●	●
<i>Carex leptopoda</i>	Slender-foot sedge	8"–48"	●	●		●	●			
<i>Carex lynbyei</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	Lyngby's Sedge	8"–40"	●	●					●	●
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough Sedge	24"–60"	●	●					●	●
<i>Carex praticola</i>	Meadow Sedge	12"–28"	●	●			●	●	●	
<i>Carex rostrata</i> var. <i>utriculata</i>	Beaked Sedge	12"–60"	●	●					●	●
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Sawbeak Sedge	10"–40"	●	●					●	●
<i>Carex vesicaria</i>	Inflated Sedge	12"–38"	●	●					●	●
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Needle Spike-rush	4"–8"	●					●	●	●
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Creeping Spike-rush	24"–36"	●					●	●	●
<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic Rush	4"–40"	●				●	●	●	●
<i>Juncus effusus</i> var. <i>pacificus</i>	Soft Rush	10"–50"	●				●	●	●	●
<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	Dagger-leaf Rush	6"–24"	●					●	●	●
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	6"–28"	●				●	●	●	
<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	Hardstem Bulrush	36"–72"	●	●					●	●
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	American Bulrush	6"–40"	●	●					●	●
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited Bulrush	24"–48"	●	●					●	●
<i>Scirpus tabernaemont</i>	Softstem Bulrush	36"–108"	●	●					●	●

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Latin name	Common name	Mature height	LIGHT			MOISTURE				
			Full sun	Part sun	Full shade	Dry	Moist	Seas. wet	Pernl. wet	Sub
Shrubs										
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick	5"–8"	●			●	●			
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Cascade Oregon grape	2'	●	●		●	●			
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	12"–60"		●	●	●	●			
Vines										
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Orange Honeysuckle	18'	●			●	●		●	
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Hairy Honeysuckle	15'	●	●	●		●	●		
<i>Marah oreganus</i>	Manroot	12'	●	●			●	●		
<i>Ribes laxiflorum</i>	Western Black Currant	3'–21'	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific Blackberry	15'–18'		●	●		●	●	●	
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison Oak	3'–10'	●	●	●		●	●	●	

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