



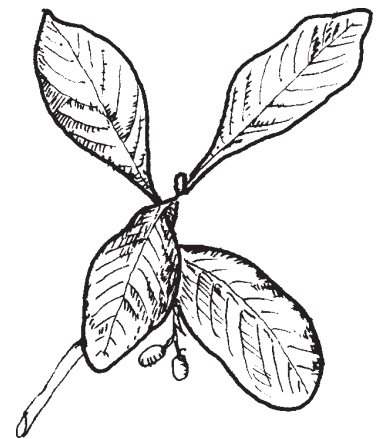
Portland Native Plant Lists

INTRODUCTION

The Portland Native Plant Lists are an integral component of the City of Portland's natural resource protection program. Native plants identified here are required within the City's Environmental and Willamette River Greenway Overlay Zones; invasive or harmful plants (identified on the "Nuisance" or "Prohibited" Plant Lists) are prohibited.

Portland's native plant policy is designed to ensure the continued viability and diversity of indigenous plant and animal communities, promote the use of plants naturally adapted to local conditions, and educate citizens about the region's natural heritage and the values and uses of native plants.

A healthy native plant community serves many important functions: it provides habitat for native wildlife and preserves critical habitat for rare, threatened and endangered animals and plants; enhances air and water quality by trapping airborne particulates and by filtering sediments and pollutants from runoff before they enter streams and aquifers; stabilizes stream banks and hillside slopes, and dissipates erosive forces; ameliorates the local microclimate, and reduces water and energy needs; and provides scenic, recreational and educational values which, in turn, enhance Portland's livability. Native plants are part of the region's natural heritage.



Indian plum

How to Use the Lists

The lists have many uses, from public education and promotion of our natural heritage to helping someone to choose the most appropriate species for planting. The plant lists are not intended to be a rigorous scientific study but a tool that provides assistance to citizens in selecting appropriate native species for planting. Every effort was made to make them as accurate as possible. The lists are set up to provide for a narrowing of choices from the over 450 species on the full list to a manageable number suitable for a particular site.

The lists of Native Plant Communities provide a first cut. These lists help narrow the focus to one of nine generalized communities identified for the City of Portland. The community list can then be narrowed further using the section "Native Plants in Detail."



THE LISTS

The Portland Plant List is divided into four sections:

native plant communities, native plants in detail, nuisance plants, and prohibited plants. These sections are summarized below.

Native Plant Communities	The Native Plant Communities section is a generalized listing of native plant communities found within the City of Portland. Nine plant communities are identified. Each community contains a list of plants appropriate for that community. The lists indicate which species are commonly found and which are more rare in the community.
Native Plants in Detail	The community list can be narrowed further using the Native Plants in Detail section. This section is an individual breakdown of the native plants historically found in the City of Portland. The list divides the plants into the following sub-groups: trees, shrubs, forbs, grasses, sedges & rushes, ferns, and others. For each group, the list includes the scientific (Latin) name of the species, its common name, its wetland indicator status, and its characteristics. The characteristics include: information on flowering, light requirements, water requirements, and habitat type (wetland, riparian, forest, forested slopes, thicket, grass and rocky). Special lists are provided for aggressive growers, ground covers and vines, and native plants used as food by wildlife.
Nuisance Plants	The Nuisance Plants section is a listing of plants found in the City of Portland which can be removed manually without requiring an environmental review or greenway review. Other local, state or federal laws may still regulate removal of certain plants on this list. Nuisance plants may be native, naturalized or exotic. They are divided into two groups: plants which are considered a nuisance because of their tendency to dominate plant communities, and plants which are considered harmful to humans. Each group identifies the scientific and common plant names and their indicator status.
Prohibited Plants	The Prohibited Plants section is a listing of plants which the City of Portland prohibits from use in all reviewed landscaping situations within the City limits. These plant species pose a serious threat to the health and vitality of native plant and animal communities. Manual removal of these plants is exempt from land use review.
Taxa	Plant names used in the Portland Plant List are taken primarily from Appendix III of <i>The Jepson Manual</i> (1993),



and the five-volume set, *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* (1973), by Hitchcock and Cronquist. Other sources are *Flora of North America, Volume 2: Ferns and Gymnosperms* (Oxford University Press 1993), and recent research by the Carex Working Group and Barbara L. Wilson. Be aware that the names of some familiar species—such as *Cornus stolonifera*, now *Cornus sericea* ssp. *sericea*—were changed in *The Jepson Manual* and in the more recent research.

History

In February 1986, the Greenway Plant List was developed in consultation with local ecologists, biologists and naturalists. Later that year, this list was adapted for the Columbia River Corridor area. Use of native plants from the list first became a requirement within the Willamette River Greenway Zones, and was later required within the Environmental Zones when adopted in 1989 for the Columbia Corridor. Soon thereafter, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was established to review and expand the list to cover all of Portland. As part of that review, the TAC identified the need to create categories for native, nuisance and prohibited plants. The expanded “Portland Plant List,” covering native and nuisance plants throughout the City, was adopted by the Portland City Council on November 13, 1991.

Amendments passed on May 26, 1993 and September 21, 1994 further refined and expanded the List, and added prohibited plants. In July, 1995, the list was updated to include name changes from recent references, as cited in Appendix III of *The Jepson Manual*.

Modification of lists

Plants may be added to or removed from the Native Plant List or Nuisance Plant List as follows. When a request to amend either list is received, the Bureau of Planning will consult with three or more knowledgeable persons with botany, biology or landscape architecture backgrounds to determine whether the requested change is warranted. This decision will be forwarded to the applicant and will be final. The primary source for native plant determination is the five volume set, *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*, by Hitchcock and Cronquist.

Adding to or removing plants from the Prohibited Plant List must be done through a legislative procedure as provided in Chapter 33.740 of the Zoning Code.





NATIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES

This section introduces and describes the native plant communities in Portland. It can be used as a guide to select native plants for your particular situation. Use it in conjunction with the descriptions of the individual plants in the Portland Plant List when designing your landscape plans.

Choosing native plants

In choosing native plants for your landscape or restoration site, it is best to choose plants from the natural communities that have adapted to your particular site conditions. One of the best ways to do this is to observe the natural communities of your site or nearby, within your neighborhood. The following plant community lists represent very generalized communities.

With the Community Lists and the Plant Communities Map (fold-out) as a guide, you can begin to narrow your choices and create a personal list of species suitable for your site.

The particular conditions of soil type, amount of sunlight, and amounts and seasonal patterns of rainfall and groundwater on your site will vary. The scientific term for this is “microclimate.” You need to select the right plants to fit the various microclimates that may be present on your particular site. Use the information in the section “Native Plants in Detail” to select your personal list of species. The detailed information on each species can help you determine specific plants for specific locations.

Plant communities

Plant communities are most accurately described as loose associations of species that tolerate or thrive in similar conditions and are well-adapted to particular soils, climate, moisture and landscape features. Different plant communities blend into each other, usually without sharp boundaries.

These species associations are continually undergoing change in response to environmental changes. The type and age of plant species growing in your area can help you read the past history of environmental conditions.

**Ecological communities**

An ecological community includes both the plants and animals which interact within a particular geographic area. The species within a community are interdependent. Plants rely on animals for seed dispersal and pollination, and animals rely on plants for food sources and nesting structure. When you choose native plants which are compatible with the ecological conditions in your area, you help maintain or expand the ecological communities around you.

Succession

Any landscape is always undergoing a change of some kind. Sudden changes are caused by natural disturbances such as fire, flooding, or landslides. Human activities like timber harvesting and home building also cause sudden changes to plants and the landscape.

Gradual changes take place as tree seedlings grow, altering the shade and moisture conditions around them.

Disturbance

When a tree falls in the forest, or when a mudslide takes place, the hole left in the canopy overhead allows more light into the forest floor. Small slow-growing trees and the seeds of light-tolerant species which may have lain dormant can now sprout and grow quickly.

Deciduous trees like Big-leaf Maple and Red Alder respond to sunlight and grow more quickly than evergreen seedlings like Western Hemlock and Western Red Cedar. In areas where deciduous trees are dominant it is likely that some past disturbance created space for them to take hold and grow.

These deciduous trees will grow until eventually the conifers overtake them and shade them out. Conifers have an advantage over deciduous trees in our climate of cool, moist winters. Except on the coldest days, conifers can continue to photosynthesize and grow all winter long when deciduous trees have dropped their leaves. In Portland, coniferous trees grow two or three times as tall as the deciduous trees, and eventually block the sunlight for shorter trees.

Reading the history in the landscape

In many places you may find a predominance of Douglas fir trees. These are the fastest-growing of the conifers, and tolerate light shade or full sun. Douglas fir seedlings do not grow well in dense shade. A predominance of Douglas fir generally indicates a past fire or clearcut which created a large opening in the forest.

An abundance of shade-tolerant western hemlock or grand fir indicates the forest canopy has been undisturbed for quite some



time. Deciduous trees such as cottonwood or ash often indicate frequent disturbance by flood or inundation.

Variation within communities

Changes which have occurred in the landscape such as the loss of topsoil or development on an adjacent site may limit the ability to create or restore the same communities which existed historically on your site.

Read the introductions of each community and match the appropriate plant associations with the physical attributes of your site including soils, existing vegetation, moisture, and light. The hard edge at the perimeter of a large parking lot may require a different association of plants than is indicated by the Plant Communities Map. You need to evaluate the microclimates on your site.

Plants are creative and adaptable. . .

You may find that plants on your site and areas nearby do not fit neatly into the native plant community categories. However, you should be able to use these native plant community groupings as guidelines for plants that will be compatible with each other under similar conditions.

Variations in microclimate may create quite different conditions within a small area. For example, a coniferous forest may have a poorly-drained area which collects water and creates a wooded wetland or an open prairie can contain a marsh.

Remember . . .

Every plant you choose may not grow well.
Have fun and experiment with different native plants from the community(ies) appropriate for your particular site.





1. Western Hemlock–Douglas Fir Forest

This is the most common plant community found in the Portland area. The forest is dominated by large conifers, with a wide range of associated species of trees, understory shrubs and groundcovers. Forest Park and the Boring Lava Domes provide good examples of this community.



In this forested habitat, the most dominant or common tree species are coniferous trees such as Douglas fir, western hemlock, grand fir, and western red cedar. Deciduous trees are also found such as alder and big-leaf maple. The shrub layer is dominated by vine maple, Oregon grape, and Indian plum. Groundcover plants will vary based on how much sunlight and moisture reaches the forest floor. The dominant groundcover is sword fern. Forest soils tend to be moist and rich in humus.

At present, the remaining forested areas in Portland contain a strong deciduous component. This is more a reflection of the current successional stage resulting from recent (last 150 years) mass disturbance from logging, fires, and development.

Variations

On the plant communities map, three variations of this community are identified along a moisture gradient from moist to dry. A number of species are common throughout the gradient such as Oregon grape, sword fern, and salal but at the extremes on either end additional species are found along with the general mix. This variation is more evident in the shrub and groundcover layers and less prominent in the tree species.

In places where the soil is well-drained, the slope is south-facing, or there are sunny conditions where the canopy is more open, the forest composition varies toward species more tolerant of dry conditions. Tree species such as madrone and garry oak may begin to appear. Species that tolerate the driest conditions within this community are indicated with a “☀” in the list below.

Along drainages or in places where the soil is poorly-drained or the slope is north-facing, the forest composition varies toward species more tolerant of moist conditions. Western red cedar and salmonberry are more common. Species that tolerate the wettest conditions—not necessarily wetland—within this community are indicated with a “☁” in the list below.

Next to streams in the riparian areas of the west hills and Boring lava domes, more deciduous trees and moisture-tolerant plants are found. In these areas cottonwoods, willows, and red-osier dogwood begin to appear.










KEY

Most common species appear in **bold** type
















Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland

 Indicates species which tolerate moist conditions (but not necessarily wetland)

 Indicates species which tolerate dry conditions

	Latin Name	Common Name
TREES	Acer macrophyllum	Big-leaf Maple
	Alnus rubra	Red Alder
	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
	 Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar
	Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock
	Abies grandis	Grand Fir
	Cornus nuttallii	Western Flowering Dogwood
	 Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash
	 Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood
	Prunus emarginata	Bitter Cherry
	Rhamnus purshiana	Cascara
	 Salix scouleriana	Scouler Willow
	Taxus brevifolia	Pacific Yew
	 Arbutus menziesii	Madrone
	Crataegus suksdorfii	Black Hawthorn
	 Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine
	 Quercus garryana	Garry Oak

**SHRUBS**

 <i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple
 <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Western Serviceberry
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Dull Oregon Grape
 <i>Cornus sericea</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i> (<i>f. stolonifera</i>)	Red-osier Dogwood
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Hazelnut
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Ocean-spray
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian Plum
 <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific Ninebark
 <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
 <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red Elderberry
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Red Huckleberry
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Tall Oregon Grape
 <i>Euonymus occidentalis</i>	Western Wahoo
 <i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Hairy Honeysuckle
 <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Black Twinberry
 <i>Malus fusca</i>	Western Crabapple
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Mockorange
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Common Chokecherry
 <i>Ribes viscosissimum</i>	Sticky Currant
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose
 <i>Rosa nutkana</i> var. <i>nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose
 <i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Swamp Rose
 <i>Rubus ursinus</i> var. <i>macropetalus</i>	Dewberry
 <i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow
<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping Snowberry
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved Viburnum



**SHRUBS
(continued)**

☀	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Oregon Tea-tree
☀	<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	Mountain Balm
☁	<i>Ribes bracteosum</i>	Blue Currant
	<i>Ribes divaricatum</i>	Straggly Gooseberry
☀	<i>Ribes lobbii</i>	Pioneer Gooseberry
	<i>Rubus leucodermus</i>	Blackcap Raspberry
☁	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen Huckleberry

**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.**

☁	<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	Vanillaleaf
☁	<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Northern Maidenhair Fern
☁	<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild Ginger
☁	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
☁	<i>Carex deweyana</i> ssp. <i>leptopoda</i>	Dewey's Sedge
	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific Bleedingheart
☀	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye
☀	<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>jepsonii</i>	Jepson's Blue Wildrye
	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
	<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	Pacific Waterleaf
	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower
	<i>Moutia perfoliata</i>	Miner's Lettuce
	<i>Montia sibirica</i>	Candy Flower
☁	<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oregon Oxalis
☁	<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>	Palmate Coltsfoot
	<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	Licorice Fern
	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern
	<i>Prosartes hookeri</i>	Hooker's Fairybells
	<i>Prosartes smithii</i>	Smith's Fairybells
☀	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern
	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	Western False Solomon's Seal
	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	Starry False Solomon's Seal
☁	<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	Clasping-leaved Twisted-stalk



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

Tellima grandiflora	Fringecup
Tiarella trifoliata v. unifoliata	Trefoil Tiarella
Tolmiea menziesii	Pig-a-back
Trillium ovatum	Western Trillium
Vancouveria hexandra	White Inside-out Flower
 Viola glabella	Stream Violet
Actaea rubra	Baneberry
Adenocaulon bicolor	Pathfinder
Agoseris grandiflora	Large-flowered Agoseris
Anemone deltoidea	Western White Anemone
 Apocynum androsaemifolium	Spreading Dogbane
Aquilegia formosa	Red Columbine
Aruncus sylvestris	Goatsbeard
Aster modestus	Few-flowered Aster
 Aster subspicatus	Douglas's Aster
 Blechnum spicant	Deer Fern
Bromus carinatus	California Brome-grass
 Campanula scouleri	Scouler's Bellflower
Cardamine angulata	Angled Bittercress
 Carex amplifolia	Big-leaf Sedge
 Carex hendersonii	Henderson's Wood Sedge
 Cinna latifolia	Woodreed
Circaea alpina	Enchanters Nightshade
Coptis laciniata	Cutleaf Goldthread
Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry
 Corydalis scouleri	Western Corydalis
Dicentra formosa	Pacific Bleedingheart
Disporum hookeri	Hooker Fairy-bell
Disporum smithii	Large-flowered Fairy-bell
 Dryopteris arguta	Wood Fern
 Dryopteris expansa	Spreading Wood Fern



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed
Festuca occidentalis	Western Fescue-grass
Festuca subulata	Bearded Fescue-grass
Fragaria vesca var. bracteata	Wood Strawberry
Galium triflorum	Sweetscented Bedstraw
Geum macrophyllum	Oregon Avens
Heuchera micrantha	Smallflowered Alumroot
☼ Hieracium albiflorum	White-flowered Hawkweed
☼ Iris tenax	Oregon Iris
☼ Ligusticum apiifolium	Parsley-leaved Lovage
☼ Ligusticum grayii	Gray's Lovage
Lilium columbianum	Columbia Lily
☁ Heracleum lanatum	Cow-parsnip
Lupinus latifolius	Broadleaf Lupine
☼ Luzula campestris var. congesta	Field Woodrush
Luzula parviflora	Small-flowered Woodrush
☁ Lysichitum americanum	Skunk Cabbage
Maianthemum dilatatum	False Lily-of-the-valley
Mertensia platyphylla	Western Bluebells
☁ Mitella caulescens	Leafy Mitrewort
☁ Mitella pentandra	Five-stamened Mitrewort
Monotropa uniflora	Indian-pipe
☁ Montia parvifolia	Streambank Springbeauty
Nemophila menziesii	Baby Blue-eyes
☁ Oplopanax horridus	Devil's Club
Osmorhiza chilensis	Mountain Sweet-root
☼ Poa compressa	Canada Bluegrass
Potentilla glandulosa	Sticky Cinquefoil
Prunella vulgaris var. lanceolata	Heal-all
Pyrola asarifolia	Wintergreen
Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena
☁ Scirpus microcarpus	Small-fruited Bullrush



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

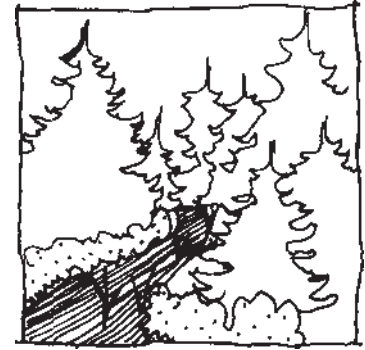
	<i>Stachys cooleyae</i>	Cooley's Hedge-nettle
	<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	Western Meadowrue
	<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>	Laceflower
	<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Western Starflower
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle
	<i>Vicia gigantea</i>	Giant Vetch
	<i>Anemone lyallii</i>	Small Wind-flower
	<i>Anemone oregana</i> var. <i>felix</i>	Oregon Anemone
	<i>Boykinia occidentalis</i>	Slender Boykinia
	<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	Fairy Slipper
	<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	Pacific Hound's-tongue
	<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	Mountain Lady-slipper
	<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Brittle Bladder Fern
	<i>Dicentra formosa</i> ssp. <i>oregana</i>	Oregon Bleeding Heart
	<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	Giant Fawn-lily
	<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	Giant Rattlesnake-plantain
	<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	Oak Fern
	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Trumpet Vine
	<i>Nothochelone nemorosa</i>	Turtle Head
	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Pacific Sanicle
	<i>Synthyris reniformis</i>	Snow Queen
	<i>Trillium chloropetalum</i>	Giant Trillium
	<i>Viola hallii</i>	Hall's Violet
	<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Violet





2. Mixed Coniferous/Deciduous Riparian Forest

Along streams like Johnson Creek which flood periodically and have broad floodplains, a distinct mixed coniferous/deciduous community is found.



This community represents a mid-range between the narrow riparian areas and deep ravines characteristic of upper sections of streams in the west hills and the broad flood plains of the Columbia and Willamette. Western red cedars are common along with alder and bigleaf

maple. Cottonwood, alder, and willows are common along the frequently flooded wet fringe on the banks of the stream. The shrub layer is dominated by red-osier dogwood, indian plum, and ninebark.

KEY

Most common species appear in **bold** type.

Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland

	Latin Name	Common Name
TREES	Acer macrophyllum	Big-leaf Maple
	Alnus rubra	Red Alder
	Crataegus suksdorfii	Black Hawthorn
	Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash
	Populus balsamifera var. trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood
	Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen
	Salix lucida ssp lasiandra	Pacific Willow
	Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar
	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir
	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Western Flowering Dogwood
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir



TREES
(continued)

<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara
<i>Salix rigida</i> var <i>macrogemma</i>	Rigid Willow
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific Yew

SHRUBS

<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Dull Oregon Grape
<i>Cornus sericea</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i> (f. <i>stolonifera</i>)	Red-osier Dogwood
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian Plum
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific Ninebark
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Swamp Rose
<i>Rosa nutkana</i> var. <i>nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Blackcap Raspberry
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry
<i>Salix sessilifolia</i>	Soft-leaved Willow
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red Elderberry
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas Spirea
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved Viburnum
<i>Euonymus occidentalis</i>	Western Wahoo
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Black Twinberry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Common Chokecherry
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Blackcap Raspberry
<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry
<i>Salix fluviatilis</i>	Columbia River Willow



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.**

<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> var. <i>lucida</i>	Shiny-leaf Spiraea
<i>Ribes bracteosum</i>	Blue Currant
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> var. <i>macropetalus</i>	Dewberry
<i>Salix hookeriana</i> (formerly <i>piperi</i>)	Piper's Willow
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	Vanillaleaf
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Northern Maiderhair Fern
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
<i>Carex deweyana</i> ssp. <i>leptopoda</i>	Dewey's Sedge
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough Sedge
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific Bleedingheart
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>jepsonii</i>	Jepson's Blue Wildrye
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Common Scouring-rush
<i>Galium trifidum</i>	Small Bedstraw
<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	Pacific Waterleaf
<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	Miner's Lettuce
<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>	Palmate Coltsfoot
<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	Licorice Fern
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern
<i>Prosartes hookeri</i>	Hooker's Fairybells
<i>Prosartes smithii</i>	Smith Fairybells
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	Western False Solomon's Seal
<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	Starry False Solomon's Seal
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Fringecup
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Pig-a-back
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western Trillium
<i>Trisetum canescens</i>	Tall Trisetum
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Stream Violet

**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Baneberry
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> var. <i>americanum</i>	American Water-plantain
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Water Foxtail
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer Fern
<i>Carex hendersonii</i>	Henderson's Wood Sedge
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific Bleedingheart
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Wood Fern
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	Oregon Avens
<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	Cow-parsnip
<i>Lysichitum americanum</i>	Skunk Cabbage
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	False Lily-of-the-valley
<i>Mitella caulescens</i>	Leafy Mitrewort
<i>Mitella pentandra</i>	Five-stamened Mitrewort
<i>Montia sibirica</i>	Candy Flower
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	Pacific Water-parsley
<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	Devil's Club
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Heal-all
<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	Wintergreen
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific Blackberry
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited Bulrush
<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	Western Meadowrue
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Western Starflower
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American Brooklime
<i>Aster modestus</i>	Few-flowered Aster
<i>Boykinia occidentalis</i>	Slender Boykinia
<i>Boykinia major</i>	Greater Boykinia
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Bluejoint
<i>Carex amplifolia</i>	Big-leaf Sedge
<i>Dicentra formosa</i> ssp. <i>Oregana</i>	Oregon Bleeding Heart



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	<i>Few-flowered Shooting Star</i>
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	<i>Small-flowered Forget-me-not</i>
<i>Nothochelone nemorosa</i>	<i>Turtle Head</i>
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	<i>Pacific Sanicle</i>
<i>Trillium chloropetalum</i>	<i>Giant Trillium</i>





3. Mixed Deciduous Forest, Steep Dry Slope

On south slopes that are exposed and extremely well drained, such as Overlook Bluff, the forest community is predominantly a mixture of deciduous trees, with scattered conifers.



Garry oak and bigleaf maple are the dominant trees. Conifers do not favor the dry conditions and thin, rocky, and well-drained soils. In some areas, the tree canopy is

more open, allowing a wider variety of grasses and other herbaceous plants.

KEY

Most common species appear in **bold** type.

Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland

	Latin Name	Common Name
TREES	Acer macrophyllum	Big-leaf Maple
	Quercus garryana	Garry Oak
	Alnus rubra	Red Alder
	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific Madrone
	Prunus emarginata	Bitter Cherry
	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
	Rhamnus purshiana	Cascara
	<i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i>	<i>Black Hawthorn</i>
	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	<i>Ponderosa Pine</i>

**SHRUBS**

<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Western Serviceberry
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Tall Oregongrape
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California Brome-grass
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Ocean-spray
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping Snowberry
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Dull Oregongrape
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian Plum
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Mockorange
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Ribes viscosissimum</i>	Sticky Currant
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose
<i>Rosa nutkana</i> var. <i>nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Red Huckleberry
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Oregon Tea-tree
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Hairy Honeysuckle

**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.**

<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California Brome-grass
<i>Carex deweyana</i> ssp. <i>leptopoda</i>	Dewey's Sedge
<i>Carex tumulicola</i>	Foothill Sedge
<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Farewell to Spring
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye
<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue
<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	Western Fescue-grass
<i>Olsynium douglasii</i>	Grass-widows



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern
<i>Pyrola Picta</i>	White-vein pyrola
<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	Purple Sanicle
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> v. <i>unifoliata</i>	Trefoil Tiarella
<i>Vicia americana</i>	American Vetch
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Agoseris
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	Spreading Dogbane
<i>Campanula scouleri</i>	Scouler's Bellflower
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western Clematis
<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Blue-eyed Mary
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Blue-eyed Mary
<i>Delphinium nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Larkspur
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fireweed
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> var. <i>platypetala</i>	Broadpetal Strawberry
<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	White-flowered Hawkweed
<i>Ligusticum apiifolium</i>	Parsley-leaved Lovage
<i>Ligusticum grayii</i>	Gray's Lovage
<i>Melica subulata</i>	Alaska Oniongrass
<i>Osmorhiza chilensis</i>	Mountain Sweet-root
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Canada Bluegrass
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Sticky Cinquefoil
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific Blackberry
<i>Vicia gigantea</i>	Giant Vetch
<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	Columbia Brome
<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	Mountain Lady-slipper
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Brittle Bladder Fern



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	<i>Giant Fawn-Lily</i>
<i>Lupinus laxiflorus</i>	<i>Spurred Lupine</i>
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	<i>Gold-back Fern</i>
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	<i>Pacific Sanicle</i>
<i>Viola adunca</i>	<i>Early Blue Viole</i>



4. Deciduous Forested Wetlands and Floodplains

Along the Willamette and the Columbia Rivers, the large floodplains and wetlands support a riparian community dominated by deciduous trees.



The soil ranges from loamy to sandy or gravelly, and well drained but with a high water table and frequent flooding. Water saturates the soil much of the year. The dominant trees are black cottonwood, Oregon ash, various willows, and red alder, all of which can quickly recover from periodic flooding.

On higher ground which floods less frequently big-leaf maple and garry oak are common. Western red cedars

appear in the transition zones between the lowlands and the forested bluffs overlooking the rivers.

This is a dynamic community that responds to periodic flooding and high disturbance; floods which can rip trees out of the ground or bury them with sediment. Plants are typically fast growing and can readily reestablish themselves after a disturbance.

KEY

Most common species appear in **bold** type.
Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland

	Latin Name	Common Name
TREES	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder
	<i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i>	Black Hawthorn
	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash
	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> var. <i>trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood
	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen
	<i>Salix lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i>	Pacific Willow
	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow



TREES
(continued)

<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big-Leaf Maple
<i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i>	Black Hawthorn
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Garry Oak
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara
<i>Salix rigida</i> var. <i>macrogemma</i>	Rigid Willow
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar

SHRUBS

<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Western Serviceberry
<i>Cornus sericea</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i>	Red-osier Dogwood
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian Plum
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific Ninebark
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose
<i>Salix fluviatilis</i>	Columbia River Willow
<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red Elderberry
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry
<i>Malus fusca</i>	Western Crabapple
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Common Chokecherry
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	Piper's Willow
<i>Salix sessilifolia</i>	Soft-leaved Willow
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas' Spirea
<i>Ribes lobbii</i>	Pioneer Gooseberry



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.**

<i>Angelica arguta</i>	Sharptooth Angelica
<i>Arnica amplexicaulis</i> var. <i>pipери</i>	Clasping Arnica
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California Brome-grass
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> or <i>Montia perfoliata</i>	Miner's Lettuce
<i>Cyperus aristatus</i>	Awned flatsedge
<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i>	Red-Rooted flatsedge
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	Straw-colored flatsedge
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail
<i>Galium trifidum</i>	Small Bedstraw
<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	Cow-parsnip
<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	Dagger-leaf Rush
<i>Montia sibirica</i>	Candy Flower
<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	Licorice Fern
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	Western Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus uncinatus</i>	Little Buttercup
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Wooly Sedge
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Fringecup
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	White Inside-out Flower
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Water Foxtail
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Northern Maidenhair Fern
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red Columbine
<i>Aruncus sylvestris</i>	Goatsbeard
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer Fern
<i>Bromus sitchensis</i>	Alaska Brome
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	Little Western Bittergrass
<i>Carex deweyana</i> ssp. <i>leptopoda</i>	Dewey's Sedge



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Corydalis scouleri</i>	Western Corydalis
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific Bleedingheart
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fireweed
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> spp. <i>glandulosum</i>	Common Willow–reed
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> spp. <i>watsonii</i>	Watson’s Willow–reed
<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	Western Fescue–grass
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> var. <i>bracteata</i>	Wood Strawberry
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> var. <i>crinita</i>	Wood Strawberry
<i>Gentianella amerella</i> spp. <i>acuta</i>	Northern Gentian
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	Oregon Avens
<i>Heuchera glabra</i>	Smooth Alumroot
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Smallflowered Alumroot
<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	Stream Lupine
<i>Mertensia platyphylla</i>	Western Bluebells
<i>Mitella pentandra</i>	Five–stamened Mitrewort
<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	Devil’s Club
<i>Oxalis trilliifolia</i>	Trillium–leaved Wood–sorrel
<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>	Palmate Coltsfoot
<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	Wintergreen
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific Blackberry
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus orthorhyncus</i>	Straightbeak Buttercup
<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	Clasping–leaved Twisted–stalk
<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	Western Meadowrue
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>	Laceflower
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western Trillium
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Stream Violet
<i>Aster subspicatus</i>	Douglas’ Aster
<i>Boykinia occidentalis</i>	Slender Boykinia
<i>Chrysosplenium glechomaefolium</i>	Pacific Water–carpet



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

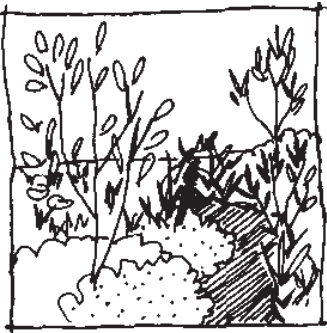
<i>Cinna latifolia</i>	<i>Woodreed</i>
<i>Dicentra formosa</i> ssp. <i>oregana</i>	<i>Oregon Bleeding Heart</i>
<i>Festuca subuliflora</i>	<i>Coast Range Fescue-grass</i>
<i>Festuca subulata</i>	<i>Bearded Fescue-grass</i>
<i>Trisetum cernuum</i>	<i>Nodding Trisetum</i>





5. Scrub-Shrub Wetlands

Shrub wetlands occur on lake shores, on gravel bars, and in poorly drained areas. Examples are found on the edges of Smith-Bybee Lakes and Beggars-tick Marsh near Johnson Creek. The plants growing here can tolerate seasonal variation in water levels.



Growing conditions range from moist soils, to periodic flooding, to standing water. At some of these riparian or wetland edges, shrubs predominate and can form dense thickets of willows, rose, and red-osier dogwood. In other areas, these wetlands support scattered trees such

as ash and cottonwood that tolerate wet soils. At the edges of shrub wetlands, or where the ground is higher and less wet, thickets may form with shrubs and groundcovers that tolerate the somewhat drier conditions.

KEY
Most common species appear in **bold** type.
Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland

	Latin Name	Common Name
TREES	Alnus rubra	Red Alder
	Crataegus suksdorfii	Black Hawthorn
	Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen
	Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra	Pacific Willow
	Salix scouleriana	Scouler Willow
	Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash
	Malus fusca	Western Crabapple
	Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood
	<i>Salix rigida var. macrogemma</i>	<i>Rigid Willow</i>

**SHRUBS**

<i>Cornus sericea</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i>	Red-osier Dogwood
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific Ninebark
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose
<i>Rosa nutkana</i> var. <i>nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose
<i>Salix fluviatilis</i>	Columbia River Willow
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red Elderberry
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas' Spirea
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Mt. Blue-Curls
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Black Twinberry
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Swamp Rose
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	Piper's Willow
<i>Salix sessilifolia</i>	Soft-leaved Willow
<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i>	Straggly Gooseberry
<i>Ribes lobbii</i>	Pioneer Gooseberry

**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.**

<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	Spike Bentgrass
<i>Agrostis scabra</i>	Rough Hairgrass
<i>Alisma gramineum</i>	Narrow-leaved water plantain
<i>Beckmania syzigachne</i>	Slough Grass
<i>Carex deweyana</i> ssp. <i>leptopoda</i>	Dewey's Sedge
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough Sedge
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass
<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	Slender Hairgrass
<i>Downingia elegans</i>	Common Downingia
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	Creeping Spikerush
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> v. <i>obtusa</i>	Ovate Spikerush
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Common Scouring-rush
<i>Galium trifidum</i>	Small Bedstraw
<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	Willamette Valley Gumweed
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	Tapertip Rush
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i> v. <i>pacificus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus laccatus</i>	Slender Soft Rush
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Spreading Rush
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Rice Cutgrass
<i>Navarretia intertexta</i>	Needle-leaf Navarretia
<i>Nemophila pedunculata</i>	Spreading Nemophila
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> v. <i>gracilis</i>	Slender cinquefoil
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i> v. <i>salicifolius</i>	Willow-leaved Dock
<i>Saxifraga oregana</i>	Oregon Saxifrage
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common Cattail
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American Brooklime
<i>Aster subspicatus</i>	Douglas' Aster
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding Beggars-tick
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Leafy Beggars-tick
<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	Leichtlin's Camas
<i>Camassia quamash</i>	Common Camas
<i>Carex aperta</i>	Columbia Sedge
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Brittle Bladder Fern
<i>Dodecatheon dentatum</i>	White Shooting Star
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>glandulosum</i>	Common Willow-weed
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Gentiana sceptrum</i>	Staff Gentian
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	Oregon Avens
<i>Glyceria occidentalis</i>	Northwest Mannagrass

**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	Dagger-leaf Rush
<i>Ligusticum apiifolium</i>	Parsley-leaved Lovage
<i>Luzula campestris</i> var. <i>congesta</i>	Field Woodrush
<i>Marah oreganus</i>	Manroot
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Yellow Monkey-flower
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	Pacific Water-parsley
<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	Devil's Club
<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>	Palmate Coltsfoot
<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	Licorice Fern
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern
<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i>	Shore Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	Western Buttercup
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific Blackberry
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited Bulrush
<i>Trisetum cernuum</i>	Nodding Trisetum
<i>Veratrum californicum</i>	False Hellebore
<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet
<i>Boykinia major</i>	Greater Boykinia
<i>Cinna latifolia</i>	Woodreed
<i>Circaea alpina</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade
<i>Glyceria elata</i>	Fowl Mannagrass
<i>Juncus bolanderi</i>	Bolander's Rush
<i>Lindernia dubia</i>	Common False-pimpernel
<i>Lindernia dubia</i> var. <i>anagallidea</i>	Slender False-pimpernel
<i>Lathyrus polyphyllus</i>	Leafy-pea
<i>Luzula parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Woodrush
<i>Lysichitum americanum</i>	Skunk Cabbage
<i>Melica subulata</i>	Alaska Oniongrass
<i>Piperia elegans</i>	Elegant Rein-orchid



6. Marsh

The marsh community occurs along the shores of rivers and sloughs, or in poorly-drained, low-lying areas where the ground is wet most of the year. Marsh areas occur at Beggar's Tick Marsh and around Smith-Bybee Lakes.



In this open and sunny marsh habitat, occasional trees or shrubs may appear in small groups. The level of moisture may fluctuate between winter and summer. The ground water levels are generally very near to the surface, and

may be accentuated by the presence of poorly draining soils and the seasonal flooding of nearby waterways. The plants which dominate in these conditions are those which can tolerate wet soil all or most of the year.

KEY

Most common species appear in **bold** type.

Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland

	Latin Name	Common Name
TREES	<i>Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra</i>	<i>Pacific Willow</i>
	<i>Salix rigida var. macrogemma</i>	<i>Rigid Willow</i>
SHRUBS	<i>Cornus sericea ssp. sericea</i>	<i>Red-osier Dogwood</i>
	<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	<i>Piper's Willow</i>
HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC.	Allium cernuum	Nodding Onion
	Arnica amplexicaulis var. piperi	Clasping arnica
	Beckmania syzigachne	Slough Grass
	Camassia quamash	Common Camas
	Carex densa	Dense Sedge
	Carex obnupta	Slough Sedge



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Needle Spike-rush
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	Creeping Spike-rush
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Woolly Sunflower
<i>Glyceria elata</i>	Fowl Mannagrass
<i>Glyceria occidentalis</i>	Northwest Mannagrass
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	Meadow Barley
<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i> v. <i>pacificus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	Dagger-leaf Rush
<i>Juncus laccatus</i>	Slender Soft Rush
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	Pacific Water-parsley
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Hardstem Bulrush
<i>Scirpus americanus</i>	American Bulrush
<i>Sparganium emersum</i> var. <i>emersum</i>	Simplestem Bur-reed
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed Grass
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common Cattail
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> var. <i>americanum</i>	American Water-plantain
<i>Allium amplexans</i>	Slim-leaved Onion
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Water Foxtail
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding Beggars-tick
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Leafy Beggars-tick
<i>Brodiaea hyacinthina</i>	Hyacinth Brodiaea
<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	Leichtlin's Camas
<i>Carex athrostachya</i>	Slenderbeaked Sedge
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Sawbeak Sedge
<i>Gentiana sceptrum</i>	Staff Gentian
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Yellow Monkey-flower
<i>Montia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Montia
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Small-flowered Forget-me-not



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Nuphar luteum</i> ssp. <i>polysepalum</i>	Yellow Water-lily
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> var. <i>hispidulus</i>	White Water-buttercup
<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i>	Shore Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus orthorhyncus</i>	Straightbeak Buttercup
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited Bulrush
<i>Veratrum californicum</i>	False Hellebore
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American Brooklime
<i>Angelica arguta</i>	Sharptooth Angelica
<i>Angelica genuflexa</i>	Kneeling angelica
<i>Boykinia major</i>	Greater Boykinia
<i>Boykinia occidentalis</i>	Slender Boykinia
<i>Carex aperta</i>	Columbia Sedge
<i>Carex utriculata</i>	Beaked Sedge
<i>Juncus bolanderi</i>	Bolander's Rush
<i>Lotus formisissimus</i>	Seaside Lotus
<i>Lysichitum americanum</i>	Skunk Cabbage
<i>Plagiobothrys figuratus</i>	Fragrant Popcorn-flower
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> var. <i>emersum</i>	Water Smartweed





7. Prairie

Prairie is most common in the middle and southern Willamette Valley, although some prairies did exist within the Columbia Corridor, on Sauvie Island, and in the Tualatin Valley. A remnant prairie still exists on Elk Rock Island in the middle of the Willamette.



Historically, these areas were burned by Native Americans, which helped to maintain their open, grassy character. There are very few examples of this type of community in the Portland area.

Prairies are comprised primarily of grasses on well drained dry upland sites. If trees and shrubs are present, they are typically found singularly or in small groups and are tolerant of the shallow dry soils and sunny exposed conditions. These areas may include grassy knolls, treeless south facing slopes, and well drained grassland.

The number of trees or shrubs present will depend on the depth of the soil and available moisture.

Oak savanna is a community that is no longer in existence in the Portland area. It was much like the prairie community except there were a greater number of trees present. The greater frequency of trees would likely have changed the assemblage of species growing under them but there is little information available to indicate what that assemblage may have been.

KEY

Most common species appear in **bold** type.
Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland

	Latin Name	Common Name
TREES	Quercus garryana	Garry Oak
	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific Madrone
	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine
SHRUBS	Amelanchier alnifolia	Western Serviceberry
	Berberis aquifolium	Tall Oregon Grape
	Holodiscus discolor	Ocean-spray
	Philadelphica lewisii	Mockorange



SHRUBS
(continued)

<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Flowering Currant
<i>Ribes viscidissimum</i>	Sticky Currant
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose
<i>Rosa nutkana</i> var. <i>nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Blackcap Raspberry
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping Snowberry
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved Viburnum
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Oregon Tea-tree
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> var. <i>macropetalus</i>	Dewberry

HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Acnatherum lemmonii</i>	Lemmon's Needlegrass
<i>Acnatherum occidentale</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California's Needlegrass
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red Columbine
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California Brome-grass
<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	Columbia Brome
<i>Calochortus tolmiei</i>	Tolmie's Mariposa
<i>Cirsium hallii</i>	Hall's Thistle
<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Farewell to Spring
<i>Clarkia rhomboidea</i>	Common Clarkia
<i>Collinsia rattannii</i>	Rattan Collinsia
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> v. <i>atkinsonia</i>	Columbia Tickseed
<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>	Broad-leaved Shooting Star
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye
<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue
<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	Western Fescue-grass
<i>Festuca roemerii</i>	Roemer's Fescue
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> var. <i>platypetala</i>	Broadpetal Strawberry
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	Checker Lily
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Junegrass
<i>Lathyrus nevadensis</i>	Nevada Peavine



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Lithophragma parviflorum</i>	Small-Flowered Prairiestar
<i>Luzula campestris</i> var. <i>congesta</i>	Field Woodrush
<i>Madia gracilis</i>	Slender Tarweed
<i>Navarretia tagetina</i>	Northern Navarretia
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> v. <i>gracilis</i>	Slender Cinquefoil
<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	Purple Sanicle
<i>Silene antirrhina</i>	Sleepy Catchfly
<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 tridentatum</i>	Sand Clover
<i>Trifolium variegatum</i>	White-Tip Clover
<i>Viola praemorsa</i> v. <i>praemorsa</i>	Canary Violet
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Agoseris
<i>Allium acuminatum</i>	Hooker's Onion
<i>Allium amplexans</i>	Slim-leaved Onion
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly-everlasting
<i>Aster chilensis</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Common California Aster
<i>Aster subspicatus</i>	Douglas' Aster
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i>	Harvest Brodiaea
<i>Brodiaea hyacinthina</i>	Hyacinth Brodiaea
<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	Leichtlin's Camas
<i>Camassia quamash</i>	Common Camas
<i>Campanula scouleri</i>	Scouler's Bellflower
<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Blue-eyed Mary
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Blue-eyed Mary
<i>Collomia grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Collomia
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>	Common Forget-me-not
<i>Delphinium menziesii</i> var. <i>pyramidale</i>	Menzie's Larkspur



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

Delphinium nuttallii	Nuttall's Larkspur
Draba verna	Spring Whitlow-grass
Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed
Epilobium paniculatum var. pan.	Tall Annual Willow Herb
Erigeron annuus	Annual Fleabane
Eriophyllum lanatum	Wooly Sunflower
Erysimum capitatum ssp. capitatum	Prairie Rocket
Eschscholzia californica	Gold Poppy
Gilia capitata	Bluefield Gilia
Hieracium albiflorum	White-flowered Hawkweed
Iris tenax	Oregon Iris
Ligusticum apiifolium	Parsley-leaved Lovage
Linanthus bicolor	Bicolored Linanthus
Lomatium utriculatum	Common Lomatium
Lotus denticulatus	Meadow Lotus
Lotus micranthus	Small-flowered Deervetch
Lotus purshiana	Spanish Clover
Lupinus bicolor	Two-color Lupine
Lupinus laxiflorus	Spurred Lupine
Lupinus micranthus	Field Lupine
Lupinus microcarpus	Chick Lupine
Lupinus rivularis	Stream Lupine
Lupinus sulphureus	Sulphur Lupine
Marah oreganus	Manroot
Melica subulata	Alaska Oniongrass
Navarretia squarrosa	Skunkweed
Nemophila menziesii	Baby Blue-eyes
Oenothera biennis	Evening Primrose
Orthocarpus hispidus	Hairy Owl-clover
Phlox gracilis	Microsteris
Plectritis congesta	Rosy Plectritis
Poa annua	Annual Bluegrass
Potentilla glandulosa	Sticky Cinquefoil



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Heal-all
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	Western Buttercup
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific Blackberry
<i>Sanguisorba occidentalis</i>	Annual Burnet
<i>Saxifraga occidentalis</i> var. <i>rufidula</i>	Western Saxifrage
<i>Sidalcea campestris</i>	Meadow Sidalcea
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed Grass
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Goldenrod
<i>Tonella tenella</i>	Small-flowered Tonella
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Wild Hyssop
<i>Vicia americana</i>	American Vetch
<i>Vicia gigantea</i>	Giant Vetch
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Early Blue Violet
<i>Aster curtus</i>	White-topped Aster
<i>Erigeron decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Willamette Daisy
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Fleabane
<i>Madia sativa</i>	Chile Tarweed
<i>Poa howellii</i>	Howell's Bluegrass
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Pacific Sanicle
<i>Saxifraga integrifolia</i>	Swamp Saxifrage
<i>Sidalcea nelsoniana</i>	Nelson's Checker-mallow
<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i>	Venus'-looking-glass
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Spiny Cocklebur
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Common Cocklebur
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Woolly Sunflower
<i>Gilia capitata</i>	Bluefield Gilia
<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	Common Lomatium
<i>Lotus purshiana</i>	Spanish Clover
<i>Montia dichotoma</i>	Dwarf Montia
<i>Montia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Montia
<i>Penstemon richardsonii</i>	Cut-leaved Penstemon



Phlox gracilis	Microsteris
Rubus ursinus	Pacific Blackberry
Saxifraga occidentalis var. rufidula	Western Saxifrage
Sedum oreganum	Oregon Stonecrop
Sedum spathulifolium	Spatula-leaf Stonecrop
Selaginella densa	Compact Selaginella
Tonella tenella	Small-flowered Tenella
<i>Allium acuminatum</i>	<i>Hooker's Onion</i>
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	<i>Brittle Bladder Fern</i>
<i>Dichelostemma congestum</i>	<i>Northern Saitas</i>
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	<i>Prairie Rocket</i>
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	<i>Checker Lily</i>
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	<i>Gold-back Fern</i>



8A. Rocky Outcrops, Dry

Where basalt lies at the surface only a few plants can take hold in the rocky conditions. These places are characterized by rocky outcrops, cliffs, or small boulder fields.



Volcanic eruptions have left remnant basalt outcroppings on Rocky Butte and Mt. Tabor. In exposed, south-facing outcrops such as the southwest side of Elk Rock Island, the conditions can be hot and dry, and only plants adapted to droughty conditions can thrive. Because of the lack of soil cover, there are no trees and almost no shrubs. The plants

that exist take hold on rocks, in cracks and crevices, or along the edges where soil is thin. These plants can tolerate nutrient-poor conditions. The ground tends to be hot in the summer and is generally dry much of the year.

KEY

Most common species appear in **bold** type.

Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland

	Latin Name	Common Name
SHRUBS	<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> var. <i>lucida</i>	Shiny-leaf Spiraea
	<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	Hairy Manzanita
	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick
HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC.	Elymus glaucus	Blue Wildrye
	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion
	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red Columbine
	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaf Bluebell



<i>Gilia capitata</i>	Bluefield Gilia
<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	Common Lomatium
<i>Lotus purshiana</i>	Spanish Clover
<i>Montia dichotoma</i>	Dwarf Montia
<i>Montia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Montia
<i>Penstemon richardsonii</i>	Cut-leaved Penstemon
<i>Phlox gracilis</i>	Microsteris
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific Blackberry
<i>Saxifraga occidentalis</i> var. <i>rufidula</i>	Western Saxifrage
<i>Sedum oreganum</i>	Oregon Stonecrop
<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>	Spatula-leaf Stonecrop
<i>Selaginella densa</i>	Compact Selaginella
<i>Tonella tenella</i>	Small-flowered Tenella
<i>Allium acuminatum</i>	Hooker's Onion
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Brittle Bladder Fern
<i>Dichelostemma congestum</i>	Northern Saitas
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	Prairie Rocket
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	Checker Lily
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Gold-back Fern



8B. Rocky Outcrops, Wet

Similar to Rocky Outcrops, Dry (see #8A.), these places are characterized by rocky outcrops, cliffs, or small boulder fields, but the ground is moist or wet much of the year.



The plants that can exist here take advantage of moisture seeps or high groundwater accessible through cracks in the basalt. In protected, forested areas where the slope is north or east-facing, the ground remains cool year-round.

Because of the lack of soil cover, there are no trees and almost no shrubs. The plants that exist here take hold on rocks, in cracks and crevices, or along the edges where soil is thin. These plants can tolerate nutrient-poor conditions.

KEY

Most common species appear in **bold** type.

Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland

	Latin Name	Common Name
SHRUBS	<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> var. <i>lucida</i>	Shiny-leaf Spiraea
HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC.	<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Northern Maidenhair Fern
	<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Wood Fern
	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red Columbine
	<i>Cardamine angulata</i>	Angled Bittercress
	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce
	<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Blue-eyed Mary
	<i>Collomia heterophylla</i>	Varied-leaf Collomia
	<i>Comandra umbellata</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Bastard Toad-flax
	<i>Delphinium leucophaeum</i>	Pale Larkspur



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

<i>Delphinium menziesii</i> var. <i>pyramidale</i>	Menzies' Larkspur
<i>Dodecatheon dentatum</i>	White Shooting Star
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wildrye
<i>Eriogonum</i> cf. <i>nudum</i>	Barestem Buckwheat
<i>Festuca roemerii</i>	Roemer's Fescue
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	Checker Lily
<i>Gilia capitata</i>	Bluefield Gilia
<i>Heuchera glabra</i>	Smooth Alumroot
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Smallflowered Alumroot
<i>Lotus purshiana</i>	Spanish Clover
<i>Melica bulbosa</i>	Oniongrass
<i>Mimulus alsinoides</i>	Chickweed Monkey-flower
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Yellow Monkey-flower
<i>Montia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Montia
<i>Montia parvifolia</i>	Streambank Springbeauty
<i>Penstemon serrulatus</i>	Cascade Penstemon
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific Blackberry
<i>Saxifraga ferruginea</i>	Rusty Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga integrifolia</i>	Swamp Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga mertensiana</i>	Merten's Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga occidentalis</i> var. <i>rufidula</i>	Western Saxifage
<i>Sedum oreganum</i>	Oregon Stonecrop
<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>	Spatula-leaf Stonecrop
<i>Selaginella douglasii</i>	Douglas' Selaginella
 <i>Bolandra oregana</i>	 <i>Bolandra</i>
<i>Centaurium muhlenbergii</i>	<i>Muhlenberg's Centaury</i>



**HERBACEOUS,
GRASSES, ETC.
(continued)**

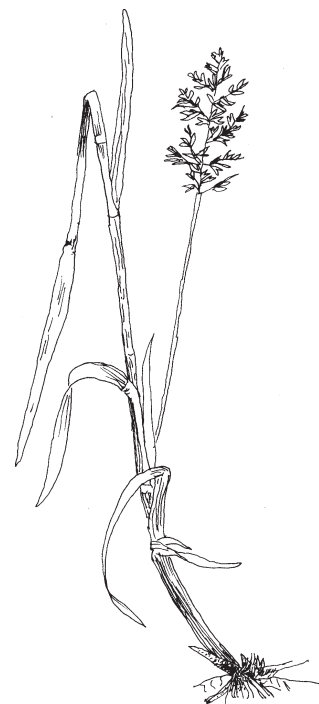
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	<i>Brittle Bladder Fern</i>
<i>Montia dichotoma</i>	<i>Dwarf Montia</i>
<i>Nothochelone nemorosa</i>	<i>Turtle Head</i>
<i>Orobanche uniflora</i>	<i>Naked Broomrape</i>
<i>Sullivantia oregana</i>	<i>Sullivantia</i>





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 and expected to occur within the City based on the presence of suitable habitat, the judgment of local botanical experts, or the range descriptions found in Hitchcock's Flora (1994).



The plants are divided into the following seven groups:

Trees (with illustrations)

- Evergreens
- Deciduous
- Arborescent Shrubs
- Silhouettes

Shrubs (with illustrations)

Forbs

Grasses

Sedges, Rushes

Ferns

Other

The following four additional special lists are also included:

Aggressive Growers: Nuisance or Advantage

Ground Covers 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 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 fluviatilis*) normally occurs only along the Columbia River 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 Bureau of Planning staff, local botanists or published sources when preparing a planting plan.

Arborescent Shrubs are shrubs that resemble trees in growth, structure, or appearance. These shrubs may not be used to meet Title 33 or Title 34 standards, criteria, or conditions of approval which require trees.

Sources of Native Plants

Native plants can be acquired through many local and specialty plant nurseries in the Portland area. A useful native plant directory, *Hortus West*, is available at the Bureau of Planning. 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.

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 Doug Fir forests.

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

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

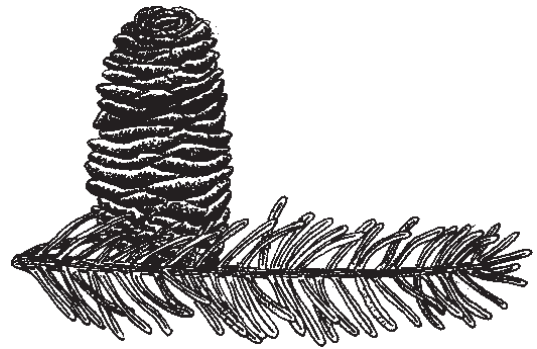
Growth rate: Medium

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.

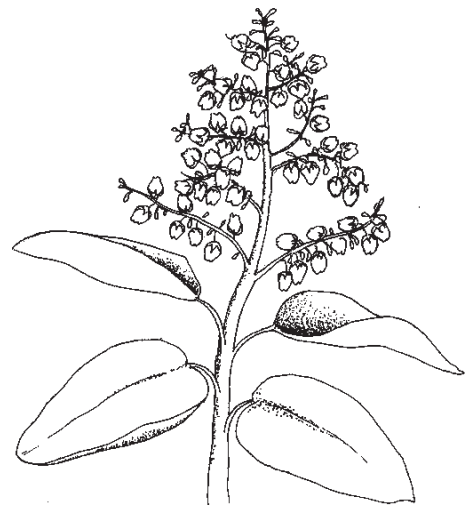
Growth rate: Very slow

Conditions: Full sun, dry soil

Relocate success: Low

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest





Ponderosa Pine

Pinus ponderosa

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.

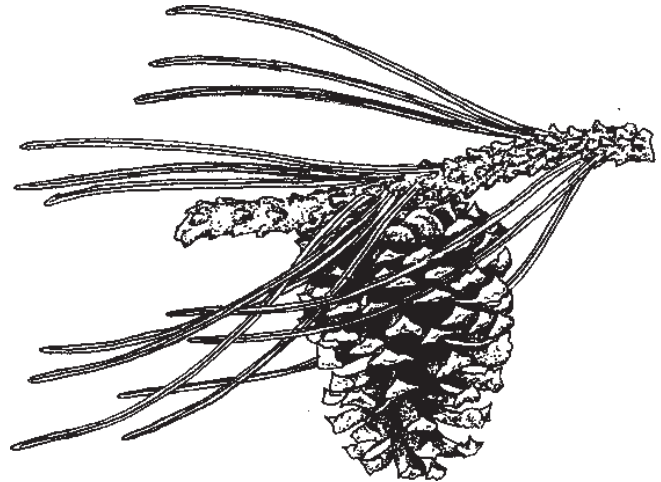
Growth rate: Fast

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 Doug 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.

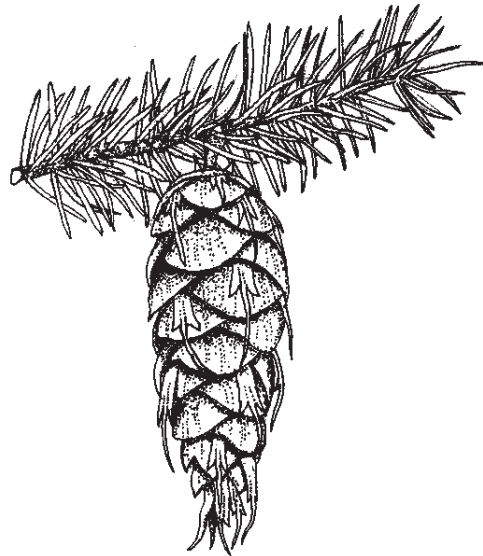
Growth rate: Very fast

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.

10 yr. height: 40 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 20 ft.

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



DECIDUOUS TREES

Big-leaf Maple

Acer macrophyllum

With huge 8-12" leaves, the Big-leaf 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 Big-leaf 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 Doug 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 iranges 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



Black Hawthorn

Crataegus suksdorfii

Northwest natives had medicinal and utilitarian uses for many parts of the Black 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

10 yr. height: 25 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 15/25 ft.*

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



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.

10 yr. height: 30 ft. **10 yr. spread:** 15 ft.

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 balsamifera ssp. 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.

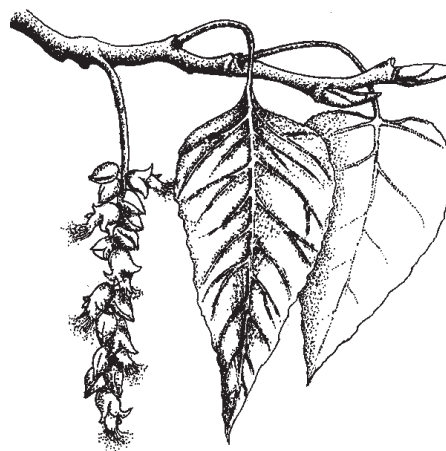
Growth rate: Very fast

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



Garry Oak

Quercus garryana

The broad, stout form of the Garry 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.

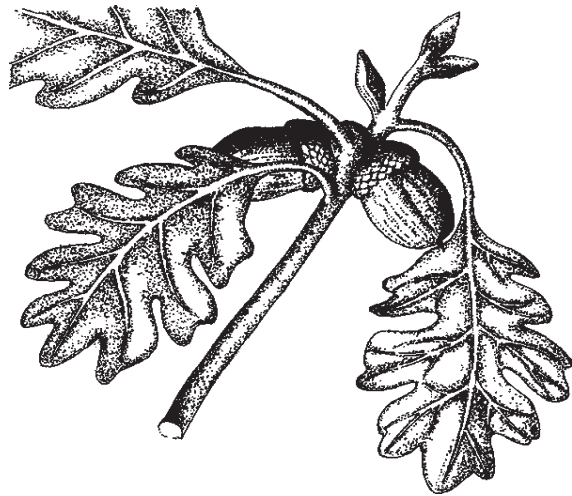
Growth rate: Very slow

Conditions: Full sun, dry soil

Relocate success: Low

Availability: High (seed, container)

Habitat type(s): Forest, Forest slope



Cascara

Rhamnus purshiana

Since Cascara 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.

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

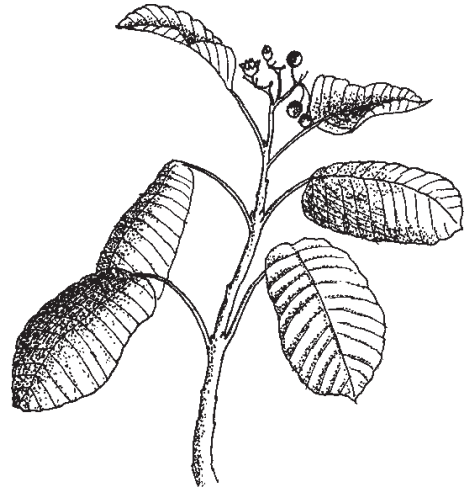
Growth rate: Slow

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



Pacific Willow

Salix lucida ssp. 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 rigida var. *macrogemma*

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



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 fluviatilis

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



Piper's Willow

Salix hookeriana

Piper'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. Piper'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



Soft-leaved Willow

Salix 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





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: 25ft. **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



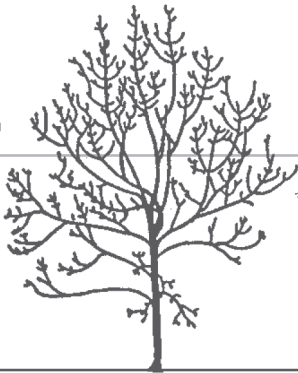




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Fraxinus latifolia
Oregon Ash - 75'



Quercus garryana
Garry Oak - 65'



Arbutus menziesii
Madrone - 50'



Taxus brevifolia
Pacific Yew - 40'



Cornus nuttallii
Western Flowering
Dogwood - 40'

200

150

100

50

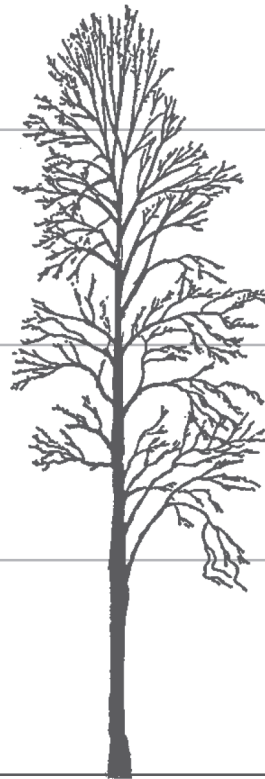
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Pseudotsuga menziesii
Douglas Fir - 200' +



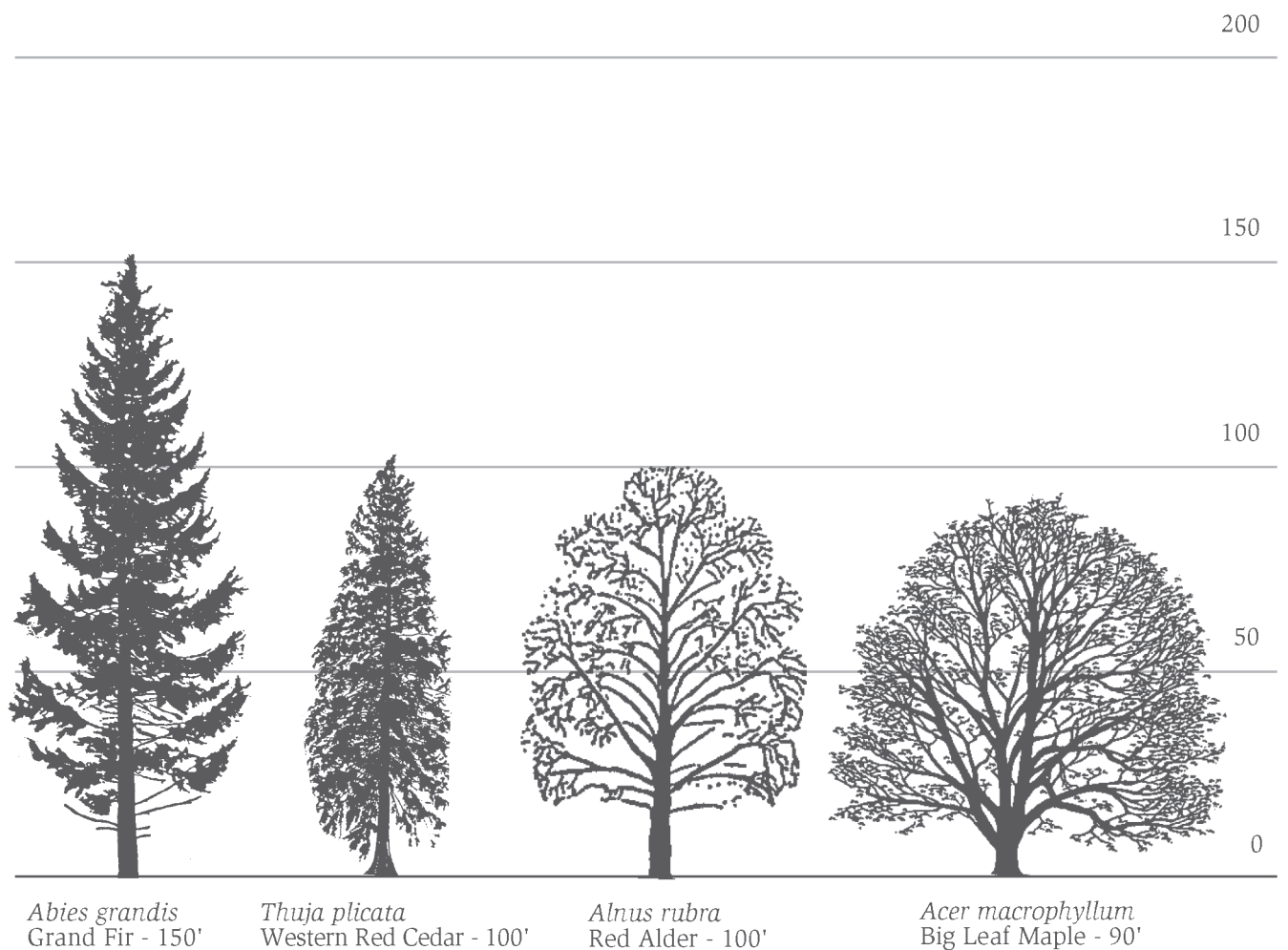
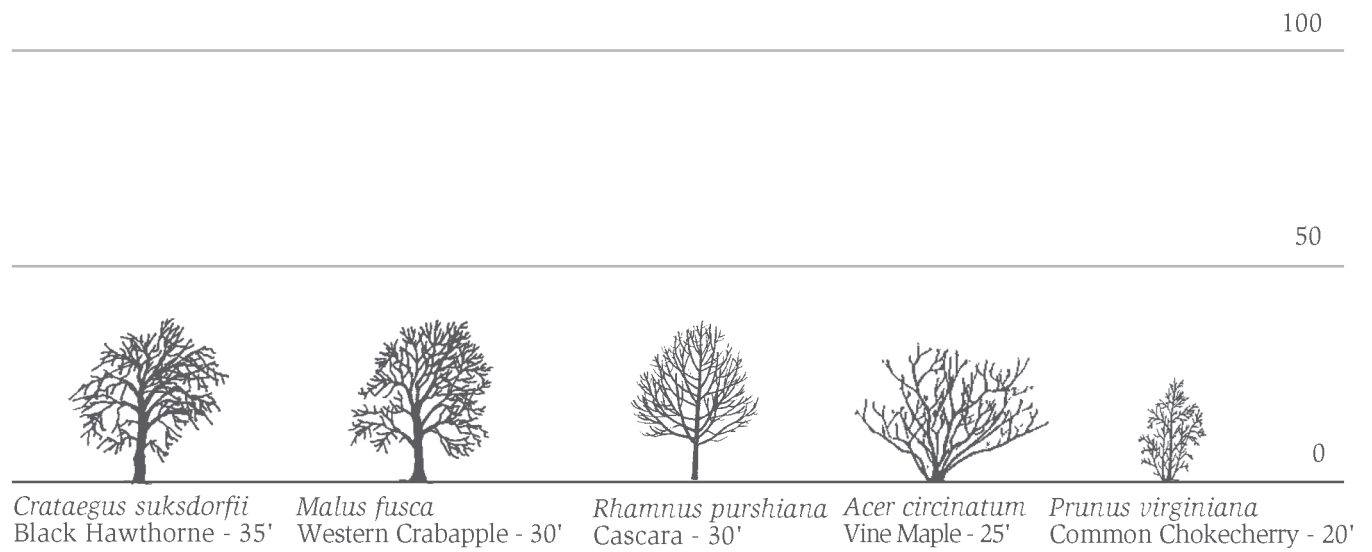
Pinus ponderosa
Ponderosa Pine - 200'



Populus balsamifera
ssp. trichocarpa
Black Cottonwood - 175'



Tsuga heterophylla
Western Hemlock - 150'





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



Dull Oregon Grape

Berberis nervosa

The leaves of the Dull 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



Red-osier Dogwood

Cornus sericea ssp. *sericea*

An extensive system of spreading roots helps Red-osier 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



Hazelnut

Corylus cornuta

The 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.

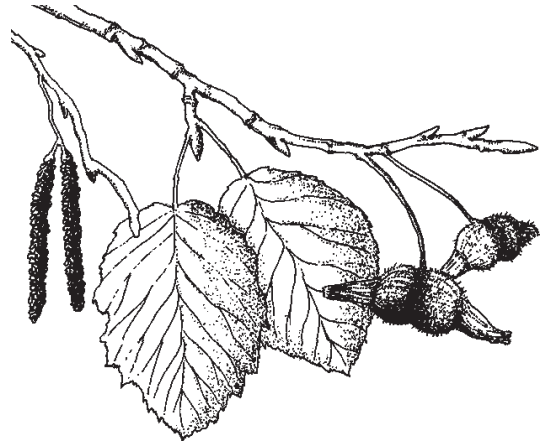
Growth rate: Fast

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



Ocean-spray

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 length: 12 ft.

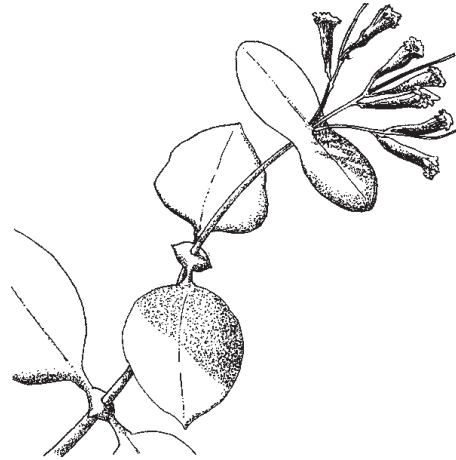
Growth rate: Fast

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

Oemlaria 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. 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.

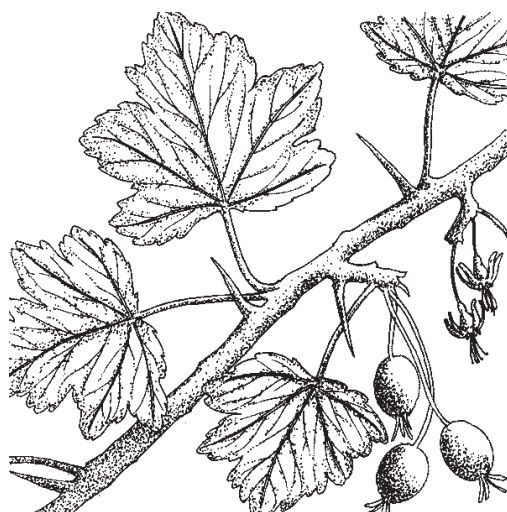
Growth rate: Medium

Conditions: Full to part sun, moist soil

Relocate success: Medium

Availability: Low (seed, container)

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.

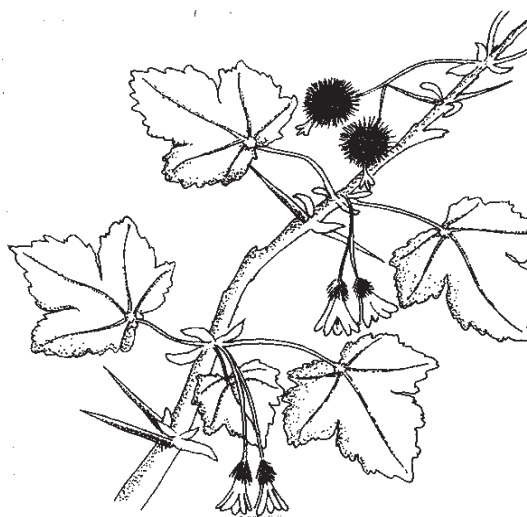
Growth rate: Medium

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.

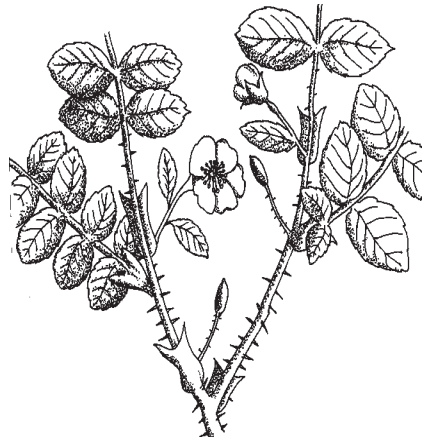
Growth rate: Medium

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 1-1 1/2" 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



Dewberry

Rubus ursinus var. macropetalus

The Dewberry is a low growing, but widely spreading plant that can trail extensively. It has tough, curved spines and a three-part leaf. Dewberry 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 size: 1 - 1 1/2 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





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.

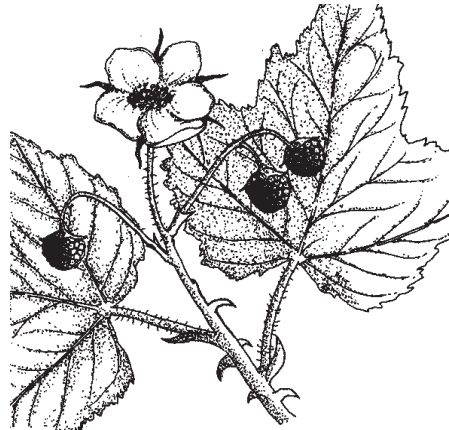
Growth rate: Medium

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



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 cerulea

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

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's Spiraea

Spiraea douglasii

Douglas's Spiraea, 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.

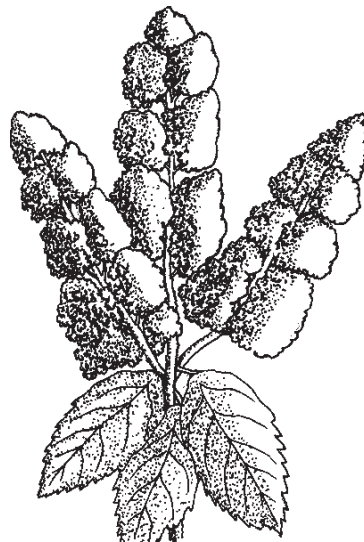
Growth rate: Fast

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.

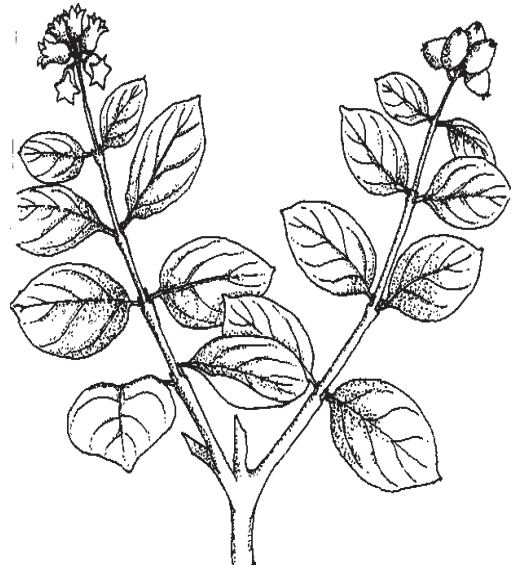
Growth rate: Fast

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

Rhus 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.

NOTE: This plant is on the nuisance plant list.

Mature height: 1 - 6 ft.

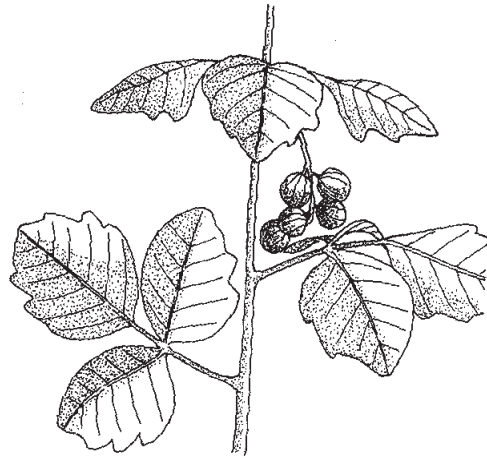
Growth rate: Fast

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.

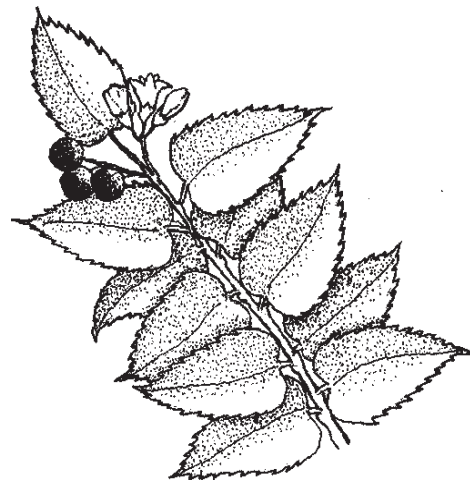
Growth rate: Medium

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





Ferns

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	LIGHT			MOISTURE					TE	HABITAT							WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS
				FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST	SEAS WET	PERNL WET	SUB		WETLAND	RIPARN	FOREST	FOREST SLOPE	THICKET	GRASS LAND	ROCKY	
Adiantum aleuticum	Northern Maidenhair Fern	1'-2'	P		●	●		●						●	●	●			●	FAC
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady Fern	2' - 4'	P	●	●	●		●	●	●				●	●					FAC
Blechnum spicant	Deer Fern	1'-3'	EP		●	●		●	●				●	●	●					FAC+
Botrychium multifidum	Leathery Grape-fern	6"-15"	EP					●					●	●	●	●		●		FAC
Cystopteris fragilis	Brittle Bladder Fern	4"-12"	P	●	●		●	●							●	●	●		●	FACU
Dryopteris arguta	Wood Fern	18"-2'	EP	●	●		●	●							●				●	
Dryopteris expansa	Spreading Wood Fern	2'-3'	P		●	●		●	●					●	●	●				
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	Oak Fern	6"-16"	P		●	●		●							●					FAC
Pentagramma triangularis	Gold-back Fern	3"-12"	EP	●	●		●												●	
Polypodium glycyrrhiza	Licorice Fern	8"-20"	EP		●	●		●	●					●	●	●	●		●	
Polystichum munitum	Sword Fern	2'-5'	EP		●	●	●	●							●	●	●			FACU
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken Fern	1'-9'	P	●	●	●	●	●							●		●	●		FACU

Key

- LIFE CYCLE:** A - Annual; B - Biennial; EP - Evergreen perenial; P - Perennial.

 - **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 perenially wet conditions;
SUB - tolerates submerged conditions.

X **TE:** State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered.
- **HABITAT:** 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.

Other

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	FORM	FLOWERS												LIFECYCLE	LIGHT			MOISTURE					TERRITORY	HABITAT							WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS		
				SHOWY	COLOR	NOTES	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S		O	N	D	FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST		SEASONAL WET	PERENNIAL WET	SUB	WETLAND	RIPARIAN	FOREST	FOREST SLOPE		THICKET	GRASSLAND
Azolla filiculoides	Duckweed	f	a																																OBL
Brasenia schreberi	Water-shield	f	a	●	purple	single 1" purple flowers rising on thin stalks above leaf											P	●																OBL	
Callitriche hetrophylla	Different-leaf Water-starwart	f/s	a																															OBL	
Cephalanthera austinae	Phantom Orchid	10"	m			cannot be cultivated																													
Ceratophyllum demersum	Coontail	s	a														P	●																OBL	
Corallorhiza maculata	Pacific Coral-root	12"	m																																
Corallorhiza mertensiana	Coral-root	12"	m																																
Corallorhiza striata	Striped Coral-root	12"	m																																
Elatine triandra	Three-stamen Waterwort	2"	e																															OBL	
Howellia aquatilis	Howellia	f/s	a																															OBL	
Lemna minor	Water Lentil (duckweed)	f	a														A	●	●															OBL	
Ludwigia palustris	False Loosestrife	6"	e																															OBL	
Nuphar luteum ssp. polysepalum	Yellow Water-lily	f	a	●	yellow	brilliant yellow or reddish tinged, cup-shaped blossoms, 3-4" wide, floating											P	●	●				●	●										OBL	
Polygonum amphibium var. emersum	Water Smartweed	6"-12"	a	●	pink	bright pink, small but showy; oblong terminal spikes											P	●	●						●	●								OBL	
Polygonum punctatum	Dotted Smartweed	10"-40"	a														A	●	●															OBL	
Potamogeton crispus	Curled Pondweed	f/s	a																															OBL	
Potamogeton natans	Broad-leaved Pondweed	f/s	a																															OBL	
Ranunculus aquatilis var. hispidulus	White Water-buttercup	f/s	a																															OBL	
Selaginella douglasii	Douglas' Selaginella	1"	c																																
Sparganium emersum var. emersum	Simplestem Bur-reed	8"-40"	a/e		green	tiny, greenish in obvious globular heads, 2-4 along stalk											P	●	●					●	●								OBL		
Spirodela polyrhiza	Great Duckweed	f	a																															OBL	
Typha latifolia	Common Cattail	4"-10"	e	●	brown	brown; tiny in terminal cylindrical spike up to 12" long											P	●	●					●	●	●								OBL	
Utricularia vulgaris	Common Bladderwort	s	a																															OBL	

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.

LIFE CYCLE:: A - Annual; B - Biennial; EP - Evergreen perennial; P - Perennial

● **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.

X **TE:** State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered.

HABITAT: 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 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 absence of water; 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.

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	FLOWERS													LIFE CYCLE	LIGHT			MOISTURE					TE	HABITAT							WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS		
			SHOWY	COLOR	NOTES	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O		N	D	FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST	SEAS WET		PERNL WET	SUB	WET LAND	RIPARN	FOREST	FOREST SLOPE	THICKET		GRASS LAND	ROCKY
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	8"-20"	●	white	flat white flower head 2"-4" across												P	●			●										●			FACU	
Achlys triphylla	Vanillaleaf	8" - 16"	●	white	a spike of tiny white flowers atop a single large flat leaf												P		●	●		●							●	●					
Actaea rubra	Baneberry	1'-3'	●	white	dense rounded to spiky clusters of many tiny white flowers												P		●	●		●							●	●					
Adenocaulon bicolor	Pathfinder	1'-3'		white	tiny white flowers, sparse on thin stems												P		●	●		●							●	●					
Agoseris grandiflora	Large-flowered Agoseris																												●		●				
Alisma gramineum	Narrow-leaved Water Plantain																	●	●				●	●	●		●								
Allium acuminatum	Hooker's Onion	6" - 12"	●	pink	billiant rose, showy, in upright round clusters of up to 25 flowers												P	●			●										●	●			
Allium amplexens	Slim-leaved Onion																														●				
Allium cernuum	Nodding Onion	6"-18"	●	white pink	pink to white in nodding umbrella shaped clusters												P	●			●											●			
Amsinckia intermedia	Fireweed Fiddleneck																														●				
Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly-everlasting	1'-2'	●	white yellow	flat, white flower head 2"-4" across, remain after dry												P	●			●										●				
Anemone deltoidea	Western White Anemone	4"-12"	●	white	1.5"-2" showy white bracts, solitary on long stalks												P		●	●		●							●	●					
Anemone lyallii	Small Wind-flower																												●	●					
Anemone oregana var. felix	Oregon Anemone	4"-12"	●	blue purple pink													P		●	●		●				X			●	●				FACU	
Angelica arguta	Sharptooth Angelica																									●		●			●			FACW	
Arnica amplexicaulis var. piperi	Clasping Arnica																									●		●	●					FACW	
Artemisia douglasiana	Douglas's Sagewort																									●		●						FACW	
Artemisia lindleyana	Columbia River mugwort																									●		●						OBL	
Aster curtus	White-topped Aster																P	●				●			X	●					●				
Aster oregonensis	Oregon White-topped Aster																											●							
Aster modestus	Few-flowered Aster	12"-40"	●	purple	violet or purple flowers with yellow centers												P	●	●			●	●						●	●				FAC+	
Aster subspicatus	Douglas' Aster	8"-40"	●	blue purple	blue to purple 1" flowers with yellow centers												P	●				●				●	●	●		●	●			FACW	
Bergia texana	Texas Bergia																								X	●	●							OBL	
Bidens cernua	Nodding Beggar's-tick	6"-48"	●	yellow	6-8 yellow petals with brown to golden centers												A	●				●	●	●			●							FACW+	
Bidens frondosa	Leafy Beggars-tick																									●								FACW+	
Bidens vulgata	Western Beggar's-tick																									●								FACW+	
Bolandra oregana	Bolandra																								X	●	●						●		FACW
Boykinia major	Greater Boykinia	1'-3'		white	1/3" white 5 petals in loose groups on upright stems												P	●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●				●			FACW	
Boykinia occidentalis	Slender Boykinia	6"-24"	●	white	1/3" white 5 petals in loose groups on upright stems												P		●	●		●	●	●		●	●	●						FAC	
Brodiaea coronaria	Harvest Brodiaea	8"-14"	●	purple	loose clusters of progressively opening 1" vase shaped flowers purple with a darker stripe on petals and with center												P	●			●										●				
Brodiaea howellii	Howell's Brodiaea																												●		●				
Brodiaea hyacintha	Hyacinth Brodiaea	12"-28"															P	●			●	●									●			FACU	
Calochortus tolmiei	Tolmie's Mariposa																	●	●		●	●							●		●	●			
Calypso bulbosa	Fairy Slipper																	●				●	●					●	●					FAC+	

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			SHOWY	COLOR	NOTES	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S		O	N	D	FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST		SEAS WET	PERNL WET	SUB	WET LAND	RIPARN	FOREST	FOREST SLOPE	THICKET	
Camassia leichtlinii	Leichtlin's 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												P	●	●				●							●		FACW-	
Camassia quamash	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												P	●	●			●								●		FACW	
Campanula rotundifolia	Round-leaf Bluebell	6"-32"	●	blue purple	nodding bell shaped 1"-2" single or 2-15 in loose clusters atop thin wiry stema												P	●			●										●	FACU+	
Campanula scouleri	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												P	●	●	●	●					●	●	●	●				
Centaurium muhlenbergii	Muhlenberg's Centaury																									●				●	●	FACW	
Cerastium arvense	Field Chickweed	2"-20"	●	white	5 notched petals per flower												P	●			●									●		FACU	
Cardamine angulata	Angled Bittercress																									●		●	●			●	FACW
Cardamine occidentalis	Western Bittercress																									●					●	FACW+	
Cardamine oligosperma	Little Western Bittercress																									●		●	●		●	FAC	
Cardamine penduliflora	Willamette Valley Bittercress																									●		●					OBL
Cardamine pensylvanica	Pennsylvania Bittercress																									●			●				FACW
Cardamine pulcherrima var. tenella	Slender Toothwort																											●	●				
Castilleja levisecta	Golden Indian-paintbrush																							X						●			
Chamomilla suaveolens	Pineapple Weed																													●		FACU	
Chrysosplenium glechomaefolium	Pacific Water-carpet																										●		●				OBL
Cimicifuga elata	Tall Bugbane																							X					●	●			
Circae alpina	Enchanter's Nightshade																								●			●	●		●		FAC+
Cirsium hallii	Hall's Thistle																	●			●									●			
Clarkia amoena	Farewell to Spring	24"																●			●								●	●			
Clarkia rhomboidea	Common Clarkia																	●			●							●	●				
Claytonia perfoliata	Miner's lettuce	2"-12"	●	white	tiny white flowers in loose clusters above flat disk like leaves												A	●	●	●		●	●				●	●	●	●	●	FAC	
Clematis ligusticifolia	Western Clematis	50'	●	white	numerous clusters of small creamy white flowers												P	●	●	●	●	●					●	●	●			FAC-	
Collinsia grandiflora	Large-flowered Blue-eyed Mary																													●	●		
Collinsia parviflora	Small-flowered Blue-eyed Mary	2"-16"	●	white blue	1/2" 2-lipped flowers upper lip white 2-lobed, lower lip blue 3-lobed												A	●			●	●	●							●	●		
Collinsia rattannii	Rattan Collinsia																	●	●											●	●		
Collomia grandiflora	Large-flowered Collomia																													●			
Collomia heterophylla	Varied-lead Collomia																											●		●	●	●	
Comandra umbellata var. californica	Bastard Toad-flax																											●			●	●	UPL
Conyza canadensis var. glabrata	Horseweed																													●		●	FACU
Coptis laciniata	Cutleaf Goldthread																											●					FAC
Coreopsis tinctoria v. atkinsoniana	Columbia Tickseed	40"																●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●						
Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry	4"-8"	●	white green	1" diameter, 4 white petal-like bracts surrounding greenish center												P		●	●	●		●				●					FAC	

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			SHOWY	COLOR	NOTES	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O		N	D	FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST	SEAS WET		PERNL WET	SUB	WET LAND	LAND	RIPARN	FOREST	FOREST SLOPE	THICKET		GRASS LAND
Corydalis scouleri	Western Corydalis	2'-4'	●	pink	numerous 1" tubular flowers in long spike-like clusters atop stem												P		●	●		●												FAC+	
Cryptantha intermedia var. grandiflora	Common Forget-me-not																															●			
Cynoglossum grande	Pacific Hound's-tongue	1'-3'	●	blue purple	1/2" blue to violet flower with white center												P		●	●		●							●	●					
Delphinium menziesii var. pyramidale	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												P	●	●		●	●	●								●	●			
Delphinium nuttallii	Nuttall's Larkspur	1'-3'	●	blue purple	Deep purplish-blue with light blue lower petals tubular flowers with a long spur												P	●	●		●	●				X						●			
Dicentra formosa	Pacific Bleedingheart	8"-18"	●	pink	drooping pinkish-purple heart shaped flowers 3/4" in clusters of 5-15 atop stems												P		●	●		●						●	●	●				FACU	
Dicentra formosa sp. oregana	Oregon Bleedingheart	8"-18"	●	white													P		●	●		●				X		●	●	●					
Dichelostemma congesta	Northern Saitas	1"-3"	●	pink purple	clusters of pinkish topurplish flowers on 1/2" stalks												P	●			●											●	●		
Disporum hookeri	Hooker Fairy-bell	1'-3'	●	white	creamy white nodding bell-shaped 3/4" usually in groups of 1-3												P		●	●		●							●	●					
Disporum smithii	Large-flowered Fairy-bell	1'-3'	●	white	creamy white nodding bell-shaped 1"												P		●	●		●							●	●					
Dodecatheon dentatum	White Shooting Star	3"-16"	●	white	1" white flowers with petals that stream back like a comet's trail, 1-2 on tall wiry stems above leaves												P		●	●		●						●				●		FAC-	
Dodecatheon hendersonii	Broad-Leaved Shooting Star	8-15"																●	●		●											●	●		
Dodecatheon pulchellum	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												P		●	●		●				●								FACW	
Downingia elegans	Common Downingia																	●	●			●	●	●				●							
Draba verna	Spring Whitlow-grass																															●	●		
Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed	3'-8'	●	pink purple	rose purple flowers 1"-2" long on tall spikes												P	●			●	●					●	●	●			●	●		FACU+
Epilobium ciliatum ssp. glandulosum	Common Willow-weed																															●		FACW	
Epilobium ciliatum ssp. watsonii	Watson's Willow-weed																															●		FACW-	
Epilobium paniculatum var. paniculatum	Tall Annual Willow Herb																															●		UPL	
Equisetum arvense	Common Horsetail	1'-2'															P	●	●			●	●	●				●	●					FAC	
Equisetum hyemale	Common Scouring-rush	2'-4'															P	●	●			●	●	●				●	●					FACW	
Equisetum telemateia	Giant Horsetail																															●		FACW	
Erigeron annuus	Annual Fleabane																															●		FACU+	
Erigeron decumbens var. decumbens	Willamette Daisy																									X						●			
Erigeron philadelphicus	Philadelphia Fleabane	8"-28"	●	white pink purple	petals' are actually ray flowers with yellow disk flowers in center												P	●	●			●	●									●		FACU	
Eriogonum cf. nudum	Barestem Buckwheat																																●		
Eriophyllum lanatum	Wooly Sunflower	6"-12"	●	yellow	1" sunflower like flowers with 9-11 petals, single on long stalks above wooly gray leaves leaves												P	●			●												●		
Erysium capitatum ssp. capitatum	Prairie Rocket	1'-3'	●	yellow	4 petals yellow to orange 1" across clustered around stem, fragrant												B	●			●											●	●		
Erythronium oregonum	Giant Fawn-lily	6"-12"	●	white	single 2" flowers with petals bent back, nodding, single to a stem												P	●	●		●	●						●	●						
Eschscholzia californica	Gold Poppy	8"-18"	●	orange	2" saucer shaped flowers with 4 petals, solitary atop long stems												P	●			●	●										●			

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Fragaria vesca var. bracteata	Wood Strawberry	3"-8"	●	white	3/4" five petals with yellow centers												P	●	●		●	●							●	●				
Fragraria vesca var. crinita	Wood Strawberry																												●	●				
Fragraria virginiana var. platypetala	Broadpetal Strawberry	2"-5"	●	white	3/4" flowers with 5 white petals and yellow centers												P	●	●		●	●							●				FACU	
Fritillaria affinis	Checker Lily	1'-2'	●	purple	dark purple mottled with greenish yellow, bell-shaped nodding to 1.5", in terminal clusters of 2-5 flowers												P	●	●		●	●							●	●				
Galium aparine	Cleavers																												●	●			FACU	
Galium trifidum	Small Bedstraw																								●				●				FACW+	
Galium triflorum	Sweetscented Bedstraw																											●	●				FACU	
Gentiana sceptrum	Staff Gentian	8"-20"	●	blue	1"-1.5" tubular flowers which open to reveal dark green specks insid												P	●				●	●	●		●	●						OBL	
Gentianella amarella ssp. acuta	Northern Gentian																											●	●				FACW-	
Geranium bicknellii	Bicknell's Geranium																											●						
Geum macrophyllum	Oregon Avens	1'-3'	●	yellow	3/4" flowers with five yellow petals either single or in small clusters at branch tips												P	●			●	●			●	●				●			FACW-	
Gilia capitata	Bluefield Gilia	1'-3'	●	blue	many 1/4" flowers in dense balls at tips of stems												A	●			●	●								●	●			
Gnaphalium palustre	Marsh Cudweed																								●					●			FAC+	
Goodyera oblongifolia	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												EP		●	●	●	●				●							FACU-	
Gratiola ebracteata	Bractless Hedge-hyssop																								●				●				OBL	
Grindelia integrifolia	Willamette Valley Gumweed																	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●							
Habenaria dilatata	White Bog-orchid																								●								FACW+	
Heracleum lanatum	Cow-parsnip	3'-9'	●	white	4"-10" flat clusters of many small white flowers atop thick stems												P	●	●	●		●	●		●	●			●		●		FAC+	
Heterocodon rariflorum	Heterocodon																													●			FAC	
Heuchera glabra	Smooth Alumroot																											●	●			●		
Heuchera micrantha	Smallflowered Alumroot	1'-2'	●	white	numerous very small flowers in open clusters												P	●	●			●					●	●				●		
Hieracium albiflorum	White-flowered Hawkweed	2'-4'	●	white	a dozen or more 1/2" white flowers along a slender stem												P	●			●							●		●				
Hydrophyllum tenuipes	Pacific Waterleaf	1'-3'	●		greenish-white to lavender small bell-shaped in terminal clusters about 2" across												P	●	●	●		●					●	●						
Hypericum anagalloides	Bog Saint John's Wort																								●						●		OBL	
Hypericum formosum var. scouleri	Western Saint John's Wort																								●					●			FAC-	
Impatiens capensis	Orange Balsam																								●				●				FACW	
Impatiens ecalcarata	Spurless Balsam																								●				●				FACW	
Iris tenax	Oregon Iris	10"-20"	●	white yellow blue purple	usually blue or purple, color range includes yellow to white												P	●	●		●	●					●			●				
Lathyrus nevadensis	Nevada Peavine																	●	●		●	●												
Lathyrus polyphyllus	Leafy-pea																											●						
Ligusticum apiifolium	Parsley-leaved Lovage	18"-60"	●	white	compound umbel												P	●	●		●	●	●				●	●		●				
Ligusticum grayii	Gray's Lovage	24"	●	white purple	compound umbel												P	●	●		●	●	●					●		●				

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Lilium columbianum	Columbia Lily	2'-4'	●	orange	deep orange w/ red or purple spots; tepals cuved backwards; 2-20 flowers on long pedicels												P	●	●		●								●	●	●	●		FAC
Limosella aquatica	Mudwort																									●		●						OBL
Linanthus bicolor	Bicolored Linanthus																														●			
Linaria canadensis var. texana	Wild Toadflax																									●					●			
Lindernia dubia	Common False-pimpernel																									●		●						OBL
Lindernia dubia var. anagallidea	Slender False-pimpernel																									●		●						OBL
Linnaea borealis	Twinflower	4"-7"	●	pink	trumpet-like, in pairs on y-shaped, upright stalk, fragrant												EP		●	●	●	●						●	●					FACU-
Listera caurina	Western Twayblade																									●			●	●				FACU
Listera cordata	Heart-leaved Listera																									●			●	●				FACU
Lithophragma parviflorum	Small-flowered Prairiestar																	●	●		●										●	●		
Lomatium utriculatum	Common Lomatium	12"	●	yellow	up to 15 compact heads of small brght yellow flowers make up compound umbel												P	●			●											●		
Lonicera ciliosa	Trumpet Vine	15'-20'	●	orange	bright orange trumpet-shaped flowers cluster just above a pair of fused leaves												P		●	●		●						●						
Lotus denticulatus	Meadow Lotus																															●		
Lotus formosissimus	Seaside Lotus	12"-18"	●	yellow purple	wing petal lavender												P		●			●	●	●		●						●		FACW+
Lotus micranthus	Small-flowered Deervetch																															●		
Lotus purshiana	Spanish Clover																												●			●		
Lupinus bicolor	Two-color Lupine	4"-18"	●	white blue	flowers blue and white, pea-like, small, in short cluster												A	●			●										●			
Lupinus latifolius	Broadleaf Lupine	24"	●	blue purple	pea-like, whorls form loose racemes												P	●	●			●									●			
Lupinus laxiflorus	Spurred Lupine	18"-30"	●	blue purple	pea-like, racemes 3-8 in. long												P	●	●		●										●			
Lupinus lepidus	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												P	●			●										●			
Lupinus micranthus	Field Lupine																															●		
Lupinus microcarpus	Chick Lupine																															●		
Lupinus polyphyllus	Large-leaved Lupine	2'-5'	●	blue purple	pea-like in dense upright clusters up to 16 in. long												P	●	●			●	●								●		FAC+	
Lupinus rivularis	Stream Lupine																												●		●			FACU
Lupinus sulphureus	Sulphur Lupine																															●		
Lycopus americanus	Cut-leaved Bugleweed																									●		●						OBL
Lycopus uniflorus	Northern Bugleweed																									●		●						OBL
Lysimachia ciliata	Fringed Loosestrife																									●						●		FACW+
Lysimachia thyrsiflora	Tufted Loosestrife																									●								OBL
Lystichum americanum	Skunk Cabbage	1'-5'	●	yellow	small greenish-yellow flowers on fleshy spike are hooded by large showy yellow bract												P	●	●	●		●	●	●		●		●						OBL
Madia sativa	Chile Tarweed																															●		
Madia glomerata	Cluster Tarweed	2"-10"		yellow	yellow ray and disk flowers in small clusters												A	●			●											●		FACU+

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			SHOWY	COLOR	NOTES	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S		O	N	D	FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST		SEAS WET	PERNL WET	SUB	WET LAND	RIPARN	FOREST	FOREST SLOPE	THICKET		GRASS LAND
Madia gracilis	Slender Tarweed																P	●	●		●										●	●		
Maianthemum dilatatum	False Lily-of-the-valley	4"-16"	●	white	small, 4-part flowers in terminal cylindrical cluster												P		●	●		●	●				●	●					FAC	
Marah oreganus	Manroot																												●	●				
Mentha arvensis var. glabrata	Field Mint	8"-36"	●	white pink purple	tight clusters of small, 1/4in. cup-shaped flowers, pinkish-lavender, sometimes whitish												P	●	●			●	●				●						FACW-	
Menyanthes trifoliata	Buckbean																									●					●		OBL	
Mertensia platyphylla	Western Bluebells																										●	●						
Mimulus alsinoides	Chickweed Monkey-flower																									●	●					●	OBL	
Mimulus guttatus	Yellow Monkey-flower	3"-30"	●	yellow	yellow, somtimes with dots of brown or purple; 2-lipped tubular, large 1-1.5in., resemble snap-dragons												A	●	●			●	●				●	●				●	●	OBL
Mimulus moschatus	Musk-flower	3"-10"		yellow	yellow, funnel-like, with dark lines or spots, 3/4in. long												P		●	●		●	●				●	●					FACW+	
Mitella caulescens	Leafy Mitrewort	8"-16"	●	green	small, 1/8in. snow-flake-like petals form cup-like flower; separately arranged on 10 in. floral stem; flowers from top to bottom												P		●	●		●	●				●	●			●			
Mitella pentandra	Five-stamened Mitrewort	8"-16"	●	green	small, saucer-shaped, blossoming upward, petals dissected into thread-like segments												P		●	●		●	●				●	●	●		●		FAC	
Moehringia macrophylla	Bigleaf Sandwort																										●	●						
Monotropa uniflora	Indian-pipe																										●						FACU	
Montia dichotoma	Dwarf Montia																								X		●					●	●	FAC
Montia diffusa	Branching Montia																								X		●							
Montia fontana	Water Chickweed																									●	●					●	●	OBL
Montia linearis	Narrow-leaved Montia																											●				●	●	
Montia parvifolia	Streambank Springbeauty	4"-12"	●	white pink	small, 5-petalled white or pink with pink veins. Mall open cluster 3-8 on top of stem												P	●	●			●					●		●			●	FACW-	
Montia sibirica	Candy Flower	4"-16"	●	white pink	5-petalled, on stalks, many cluster of 1-3												A		●	●		●					●	●	●	●	●		FACW	
Myosotis laxa	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												A	●	●			●	●	●			●	●					OBL	
Navarretia intertexta	Needle-Leaf Navarretia																	●	●			●	●	●			●				●			
Navarretia tagetina	Northern Navarretia																	●	●							●								
Navarretia squarrosa	Skunkweed																														●			
Nemophila menziesii	Baby Blue-eyes	6"-10"	●	white blue	white 5-pettaled flowers with blue veins												A	●	●			●						●	●					
Nemophila parviflora	Small-flowered Nemophila																	●	●								●	●						
Nemophila pedunculata	Spreading Nemophila																	●	●			●	●	●		●	●							
Nothochelone nemorosa	Turtle Head	16"-30"	●	pink blue purple	1-1.25" long tubular, pinkish-purple to bluish purple, glandular hairy on outside												P		●	●		●	●					●			●			

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			SHOWY	COLOR	NOTES	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N		D	SUN	SUN	SHADE	DRY	MOIST	WET	WET		SUB	WET LAND	RIPARN	FOREST	SLOPE	THICKET	LAND	
Oenanthe sarmentosa	Pacific Water-parsley	1'-3'	●	white	tiny white flowers in umbels, 5-20 compact clusters											P	●	●				●	●	●			●	●					OBL	
Oenothera biennis	Evening Primrose	2'-4'	●	yellow	flowers open in evening-fragrant-showy, golden yellow, purplish pink buds											B	●			●	●									●		FACU		
Oplopanax horridus	Devil's Club	3'-10'	●	white green	small whitish flowers in pyramidal terminal cluster, or spiky raceme											P		●	●		●					●	●	●	●			FAC+		
Orobanche uniflora	Naked Broomrape																														●	FACU		
Orthocarpus hispidus	Hairy Owl-Clover																													●		FACU-		
Osmorhiza chilensis	Mountain Sweet-root	1'-3'		white green	small, inconspicuous greenish-white, in few-flowered compound umbels											P		●	●	●	●					●	●							
Oxalis oregana	Oregon Oxalis	2"-8"	●	white pink	white or pinkish with pink or red veins, 1/2-3/4", 5-petalled											P		●	●		●					●	●							
Oxalis suksdorfii	Western Yellow Oxalis	2"-6"	●	yellow	similar to Oxalis oregana but yellow											P		●	●		●					●								
Oxalis trilliifolia	Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel																										●	●	●		●		FAC+	
Penstemon ovatus	Broad-leaved Penstemon	18"-30"	●	blue purple	deep blue-purple,tubular flowers with hairy inflorescence											P	●	●		●	●						●							
Penstemon richardsonii	Cut-leaved Penstemon	1'-2'	●	purple	bright lavender, tubular											P	●	●		●											●			
Penstemon serrulatus	Cascade Penstemon	10"-24"	●	blue purple	dark blue to purple flowers, tubular, 1' long, in large terminal cluster											P	●	●			●				●					●	●	FACU		
Petasites frigidus var. palmatus	Sweet Coltsfoot	4"-18"	●	white pink purple	several to many white or pinkish-purple, cup-shaped heads stand erect on upright stem											P	●	●	●		●	●			●	●	●			●		FACW-		
Phacelia nemoralis	Shade Phacelia																										●		●					
Phlox gracilis	Microsteris	3"-10"	●	pink	small, inconspicuous; 5 lobes spread from 1/2" tube; in pairs or single on end of stem											A	●	●		●	●									●	●	FACU		
Piperia elegans	Elegant Rein-orchid	1'-2'	●	white green	characteristic orchid type flower with spur and column, fragrant											P		●	●	●	●						●		●			FACW		
Piperia unalascensis	Alaska Rein-orchid																										●	●			●		FAC	
Plagiobothrys figuratus	Fragrant Plagiobothrys																														●		FACW	
Platanthera stricta	Slender Bog-orchid																								●								FACW+	
Plectritis congesta	Rosy Plectritis	4"-18"	●	pink	round balls of bright pink flowers on simple or few-branched upright stem											A	●	●			●	●								●	●	FACU		
Polygonum aviculare	Doorweed																								●	●					●		FACW-	
Polygonum douglasii	Douglas' Knotweed																										●				●		FACU	
Polygonum douglasii ssp. spergulariiforme	Fall Knotweed																										●							
Polygonum hydropiperoides	Common Waterpepper																								●								OBL	
Polygonum polygaloides ssp. kelloggii	Kellogg's Knotweed																								●	●					●		FAC	
Polygonum nuttallii	Nuttall's Knotweed																														●			
Polygonum persicaria	Lady's Thumb																								●								FACW	
Potentilla glandulosa	Sticky cinquefoil	1'-2'	●	yellow	pale to deep yellow petals, flowers easily overlooked											P	●	●		●	●					●				●		FAC-		
Potentilla gracilis v. gracilis	Slender Cinquefoil																●	●		●	●									●				
Potentilla palustris	Marsh cinquefoil																								●								OBL	
Prosartes hookeri	Hooker's Fairybells																	●	●	●	●					●	●	●	●					
Prosartes smithii	Smith's Fairybells																●	●	●		●					●	●	●	●					
Prunella vulgaris var. lanceolata	Heal-all	4"-16"	●	purple	spike-like cluster of small flowers, spike squarish in section											P	●	●			●					●				●		FACU+		
Pyrola asarifolia	Wintergreen	6"-16"	●	pink	pink to rosy-red cup-shaped flowers tilt downward											EP		●	●		●	●				●	●					FACU		
Pyrola picta	White-Vein Pyrola																●	●		●					●	●	●						FACW	
Ranunculus alismaefolius	Water-plainain Buttercup																								●	●							FACW	
Ranunculus cymbalaria	Shore Buttercup																								●	●							OBL	

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Ranunculus flammula	Creeping Buttercup																																	FACW	
Ranunculus macounii var. oreganus	Macoun's Buttercup																																	OBL	
Ranunculus occidentalis	Western Buttercup	4"-18"	●	yellow	yellow, usually 5 petals, several flowers at end of long stalk											P	●	●		●											●			FAC	
Ranunculus orthorhyncus	Straightbeak Buttercup																															●		FACW-	
Ranunculus pensylvanicus	Pennsylvania Buttercup																																	FACW	
Ranunculus scleratus	Celery-leaved Buttercup																																	OBL	
Ranunculus uncinatus	Little Buttercup																															●		FAC	
Rorippa columbiae	Columbia Cress																							X	●	●						●		OBL	
Rubus ursinus	Pacific Blackberry	6"-12"	●	white pink	flowers 1.5"-2" across, male and female flowers on separate plants											P	●	●		●	●						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	FACU	
Rumex obtusifolius	Bitter Dock																															●		FAC	
Rumex occidentalis	Western Dock	3'-6'		green	many very small flowers on an upright stalk up to 6' tall											P	●			●	●					●						●		FACW+	
Rumex salicifolius v. salicifolius	Willow-leaved Dock																●	●		●	●					●									
Rupertia physodes	California Tea																															●			
Sagina decumbens ssp. occidentalis	Western Pearlwort																															●		FACU+	
Sagittaria latifolia	Wapato	1'-3'	●	white	white, in several whorls of 3 in long, narrow terminal cluster											P	●	●				●	●	●		●								OBL	
Sanguisorba occidentalis	Annual Burnet	8"-30"		green												A	●	●		●	●	●									●				
Sanicula bipinnatafida	Purple Sanicle																●	●		●											●	●			
Sanicula crassicaulis	Pacific Sanicle	1'-3'		yellow	small yellow, sometimes purple-tinged; in small compact, rounded clusters on long stalks subtended by leafy bracts											P	●	●		●	●						●	●							
Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena	6"-10"		white	white, 5-lobed tube											P		●		●								●							
Saxifraga ferruginea	Rusty Saxifrage																										●						●	FAC	
Saxifraga integrifolia	Swamp Saxifrage	6"-18"	●	white	white, in tight clusters on stalks which are pubescent below											P	●	●		●					●							●	●	NI	
Saxifraga nuttallii	Nuttall's Saxifrage																									●			●	●			●	OBL	
Saxifraga occidentalis var. rufidula	Western Saxifage																															●	●	FAC	
Saxifraga oregana	Oregon Saxifrage																●	●		●	●				●								●		
Scoliopus hallii	Oregon Fetid Adder's-tongue																											●							
Scrophularia californica	California Figwort	2'-5'		purple	brownish to maroon flowers in loose panicles, small 1/2", 2-lipped, easily overlooked											P	●	●		●	●				●									FACW-	
Sedum oreganum	Oregon Stonecrop	3"-6"	●	yellow	bright yellow, pointed, 5-petalled flowers, bunched on flowering stem											EP	●	●		●	●											●			
Sedum spatulifolium	Spatula-leaf Stonecrop	3"-8"	●	yellow	pale yellow, pointed, 5-petalled flowers, distinguished from S. oreganum by completely separate individual flower petals											EP	●	●		●	●											●			
Senecio bolanderi var. harfordii	Bolander's Groundsel																											●	●						
Sidalcea campestris	Meadow Sidalcea	2'-6'	●	white pink	white to pale-pink 5-petalled flowers on tall, hairy stems											P	●	●		●	●			X							●		NI		
Sidalcea nelsoniana	Nelson's Checker-mallow																							X								●		FAC	
Silene antirrhina	Sleepy Catchfly																●			●											●				
Sisyrinchium angustifolium	Blue-eyed Grass	8"-20"	●	blue purple	dark purple with yellow anthers											P	●	●		●	●				●							●		FACW-	

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Smilacina racemosa	Western False Solomon's Seal	1'-3'	●	white	panicle of small cream-white flowers													P		●	●		●						●		●	●	●			FAC-
Smilacina stellata	Starry False Solomon's Seal	8"-24"	●	white	star-like, few, in short terminal cluster													P		●	●		●							●	●	●	●		FAC-	
Solanum nigrum	Garden Nightshade																	P														●			FACU	
Solidago canadensis	Canada Goldenrod	1'-5'	●	yellow	small yellow ray flowers in dense pyramidal clusters													P	●			●									●			FACU		
Spiranthes romanzoffiana	Ladies-tresses																											●				●			FACW	
Stachys cooleyae	Cooley's Hedge-nettle																											●		●					FACW	
Stachys ajugoides var. rigida	Great Betony																											●		●			●		FACW	
Stachys palustris var. pilosa	Swamp Hedge-nettle																											●				●			FACW+	
Stellaria crispa	Crisped Starwort																											●				●			FAC+	
Streptopus amplexifolius	Clasping-leaved Twisted -stalk	18"-36"		white	greenish-white, bell-shaped													P		●	●		●							●	●	●			FAC-	
Sullivantia oregana	Sullivantia																									X			●					●		
Synthyris reniformis	Snow Queen	2"-6"		blue purple	blue-violet, bell-shaped													P		●			●							●	●	●				
Tellima grandiflora	Fringecup	1'-2'	●	white green	greenish-white to reddish; small frilly petals, 5-10 lobes; arranged in linear raceme													P		●	●	●	●						●	●						
Teucrium canadense var. occidentale	Wood Sage																										●	●							FAC+	
Thalictrum occidentale	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													P		●	●		●						●	●		●		FACU		
Tiarella trifoliata	Laceflower	8"-16"	●	white	tiny, delicate, white or pinkish nodding flowers on slender branching stems													P		●	●		●						●	●	●				FAC-	
Tiarella trifoliata v. unifoliata	Trefoil Tiarella																					●	●						●	●	●	●				
Tolmiea menziesii	Pig-a-back	12"-30"	●	purple	brownish-purple 4-petalled tube-like flowers on one-sided raceme													P		●	●		●						●	●	●				FAC	
Tonella tenella	Small-flowered Tonella																			●			●									●	●			
Trichostema lanceolatum	Mt. Blue-Curls																						●									●	●			
Trientalis latifolia	Western Starflower	4"-8"	●	white pink	white to pink to rose, star-like; 5-9 petals													P		●	●	●	●					●	●					FAC-		
Trifolium bifidum	Pinole Clover																			●			●									●	●			
Trifolium eriocephalum	Wooly Head Clover																			●			●									●				
Trifolium microcephalum	Small-Head Clover																			●			●									●				
Trifolium microdon	Thimble Clover																			●			●									●				
Trifolium oliganthum	Few-Flowered Clover																			●			●									●				
Trifolium tridentatum	Sand Clover																			●			●									●				
Trifolium variegatum	White-tip Clover																			●			●									●				
Trillium chloropetalum	Giant Trillium	1'-2'	●	white yellow	greenish-white, yellow or purple flowers, 3-petalled, sessile													P		●	●		●					●	●							
Trillium ovatum	Western Trillium	6"-16"	●	white	white; 3 large petals up to 2" with 6 yellow anthers													P		●	●		●					●	●	●				FACU		
Triodanis perfoliata	Venus'-looking-glass																																	●		UPL
Trisetum canescens	Tall Trisetum																			●	●	●	●	●				●	●							
Urtica dioica	Stinging Nettle	2'-8'		green	tiny greenish in numerous, dense drooping clusters in the leaf axils													P		●	●		●			●	●	●	●						FAC+	
Vancouveria hexandra	White Inside-out Flower	8"-18"	●	white	small, white; sepals and petals bend backward and flare, open panicles on long, slender stalks													P		●	●	●	●					●	●	●		●				
Veratrum californicum	False Hellebore	4'-8'	●	white green	star-shaped, pale green, numerous on lateral spreading branches and upright terminal clusters													P	●	●			●	●	●		●	●				●			FACW+	

Key

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LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	FLOWERS													CYCLE	LIGHT			MOISTURE					TE	HABITAT								INDICATOR	
			SHOWY	COLOR	NOTES			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A		S	O	N	D	SUN	SUN	SHADE	DRY		MOIST	WET	WET	SUB	WET	LAND	RIPARN	FOREST		SLOPE
Verbena hastata	Wild Hyssop	1'-3'	●	pink purple	many small flowers held above leaves on a spike												P	●	●			●				X	●						●		FAC+
Veronica americana	American Brooklime	6"-24"	●	blue purple	small blue to violet, saucer-shaped; in long, loose clusters along stem												P	●	●					●			●	●					●		OBL
Vicia americana	American Vetch	6"-30"		purple	pea-like flowers in pairs on short stalks												P	●	●		●	●								●			●		FAC
Vicia gigantea	Giant Vetch	1'-4'	●	blue purple	blue to reddish-purple pea-like flowers in dense, one-sided clusters of 20-50 flowers												P		●		●	●							●						
Viola adunca	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												P	●	●	●	●	●										●		FAC	
Viola glabella	Stream Violet	4"-9"	●	yellow	small flowers, 3 lower petals with purple lines; flowers grow from upper leaf axils												P		●	●		●					●	●	●	●					FACW+
Viola hallii	Hall's Violet	4"-6"	●	white yellow purple	upper petals purple or blue, lower petals yellow or cream												P	●	●			●						●	●			●		FAC	
Viola howellii	Howell's Violet																												●				●		
Viola palustris	Marsh Violet																										●						●		OBL
Viola praemorsa v. praemorsa	Canary Violet																	●			●											●			
Viola sempervirens	Evergreen Violet	2"-5"	●	yellow	pale yellow, lower 3 petals with purple lines												EP		●	●		●	●						●	●					
Whipplea modesta	Yerba de Selva																												●						
Xanthium spinosum	Spiny Cocklebur																																●		FACU
Xanthium strumarium	Common Cocklebur																																●		FAC

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				FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST	SEAS WET	PERNL WET	SUB		WET LAND	RIPARN	FOREST	FOREST SLOPE	THICKET	GRASS LAND	ROCKY		
Acnatherum lemmonii	Lemmon's Needlegrass			●			●										●	●			
Acnatherum occidentale ssp. californica	California Needlegrass			●			●										●	●			
Agrostis exarata	Spike Bentgrass			●	●			●	●	●			●	●							
Agrostis scabra	Rough Hairgrass			●	●			●	●	●			●	●							
Alopecurus geniculatus	Water Foxtail	6"-24"		●				●	●	●			●						OBL		
Beckmannia syzigachne	Slough Grass	3'	A	●				●	●	●			●						OBL		
Bromus carinatus	California Brome-grass	2'-3'	P	●			●	●						●	●		●				
Bromus sitchensis	Alaska Brome													●	●		●				
Bromus vulgaris	Columbia Brome	2'-4'	P	●	●	●	●	●									●		UPL		
Cinna latifolia	Woodreed												●	●	●		●		FACW		
Danthonia californica	California Oat-grass	1"-12"	P	●			●	●						●			●	●	FACU		
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted hairgrass	18"-48"	P	●				●	●	●			●						FACW		
Deschampsia elongata	Slender Hairgrass			●	●		●	●	●	●			●	●					FACW		
Echinochloa crusgalli	Large Barnyard-grass												●	●					FACW		
Elymus glaucus	Blue Wildrye	2'-4'	P	●		●	●	●							●	●	●	●	FACU		
Elymus glaucus ssp. jepsonii	Jepson's Blue Wildrye				●		●	●							●	●	●	●			
Festuca californica	California Fescue	24-36"		●	●		●								●	●		●			
Festuca roemerii	Roemer's Fescue	10"-40"	P	●			●									●	●	●			
Festuca occidentalis	Western Fescue-grass	10"-40"	P	●		●	●	●						●	●						
Festuca subulata	Bearded Fescue-grass	20"-40"	P	●	●	●	●	●							●	●			FACU+		
Festuca subuliflora	Coast Range Fescue-grass	20"-40"		●	●	●		●						●	●		●				
Glyceria elata	Fowl Mannagrass	3'-4'	P	●	●	●		●	●	●			●	●					FACW+		
Glyceria occidentalis	NW Mannagrass	2'-3'	P	●	●			●	●	●	●		●						OBL		

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Grasses Sheet 2 of 2

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	LIGHT			MOISTURE					TE	HABITAT								WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS
				FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST	SEAS WET	PERNL WET	SUB		WET LAND	RIPARN	FOREST	FOREST SLOPE	THICKET	GRASS LAND	ROCKY		
Hordeum brachyantherum	Meadow Barley	1'-3'	P	●				●	●					●	●				●		NI
Koeleria macrantha	Junegrass			●															●		
Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cutgrass			●	●				●	●	●			●							
Luzula campestris var. congesta	Field Woodrush	4"-24"	P	●	●		●	●								●		●	●		NI
Luzula parviflora	Small-flowered Woodrush															●	●	●			FAC-
Melica bulbosa	Oniongrass	12"-30"	P	●			●													●	FACU
Melica geyeri	Geyer's Oniongrass	12"-40"	P	●	●		●									●	●				
Melica subulata	Alaska Oniongrass	12"-40"	P	●	●		●	●								●		●			
Olsynium douglasii	Grass-Widows			●	●		●	●													
Panicum capillare	Old-witch Grass													●	●						FACU+
Paspalum distichum	Knotgrass																				FACW
Poa grayana	Gray's Bluegrass														●				●		FACU
Poa howellii	Howell's Bluegrass																		●		
Poa compressa	Canada Bluegrass	8"-16"	A	●	●			●								●			●		FACU+
Trisetum cernuum	Nodding Trisetum													●	●	●					FACU

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Sedges and Rushes Sheet 1 of 2

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	LIGHT			MOISTURE					TE	HABITAT							WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS
				FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST	SEAS WET	PERNL WET	SUB		WET LAND	RIPARN	FORES T	FORES T SLOPE	THICKE T	GRASS LAND	ROCKY	
Carex amplifolia	Big-leaf Sedge	24"-42	P	●	●			●	●				●	●	●					FACW+
Carex aperta	Columbia Sedge	20"-38"	P	●	●			●	●	●			●	●						FACW
Carex aquatilis var. dives	Sitka Sedge	10"-46"	P	●	●				●	●			●							OBL
Carex arcta	Clustered Sedge	8"-18"	P	●	●			●	●				●	●				●		OBL
Carex athrostachya	Slenderbeaked Sedge	24"	P	●				●	●				●					●		FACW
Carex canescens	Gray Sedge	18'	P	●	●			●	●				●	●	●			●		FACW+
Carex cusickii	Cusick's Sedge	30"	P	●					●	●			●	●						OBL
Carex densa	Dense Sedge	20"	P	●					●				●							OBL
Carex deweyana ssp. leptophylla	Dewey's Sedge	8"-48"	P	●	●			●					●	●	●	●				FACU
Carex hedersonii	Henderson's Wood Sedge	12"-40"	P	●	●			●	●				●	●	●	●				FAC
Carex obnupta	Slough Sedge	2'-5'	P	●	●				●	●	●		●	●				●		OBL
Carex retrorsa	Knot-sheath Sedge	1'-5'	P	●						●	●		●							OBL
Carex utriculata	Beaked Sedge	1'-3'	P	●	●					●	●		●							OBL
Carex stipata	Sawbeak Sedge	10"-30"	P	●	●					●	●		●							OBL
Carex tumulicola	Foothill Sedge			●			●											●		
Carex vesicaria	Inflated Sedge	12"-38"	P	●	●				●	●	●		●							OBL
Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge	1"-3"	P	●					●	●			●							
Cyperus aristatus	Awned Flatsedge			●				●	●	●			●							
Cyperus erythrorhizos	Red-Rooted Flatsedge			●				●	●	●			●							
Cyperus strigosus	Straw-Colored Flatsedge			●				●	●	●			●							
Eleocharus acicularis	Needle Spikerush			●					●	●	●		●	●						

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Sedges and Rushes Sheet 2 of 2

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Eleocharis macrostachya	Creeping Spikerush	1"-2"	EP	●					●	●	●		●	●						OBL
Eleocharis obtusa v. obtusa	Ovate Spikerush			●					●	●	●		●	●						OBL
Juncus acuminatus	Tapertip Rush			●				●	●	●			●							
Juncus articulatus	Jointed Rush			●				●	●	●			●							
Juncus balticus	Baltic Rush	4"-40"	EP	●					●	●	●		●							FACW+
Juncus bolanderi	Bolander's Rush	6"-24"	EP	●					●	●	●		●	●						OBL
Juncus bufonius	Toad Rush	6"-1'	A	●					●				●					●		FACW
Juncus effusus v. pacificus	Soft Rush	1'-3'	EP	●				●	●	●	●		●							FACW
Juncus ensifolius	Dagger-leaf Rush	6"-20"	EP	●					●	●	●		●	●						FACW
Juncus laccatus	Slender Soft Rush	1'-3'	EP	●				●	●	●	●		●							FACW
Juncus oxymeris	Pointed Rush	6"-24"	EP	●					●	●	●		●	●						FACW+
Juncus patens	Spreading Rush			●	●			●	●	●				●						
Juncus tenuis	Slender Rush	6"-20"	EP	●				●	●	●			●							FACW-
Scirpus acutus	Hardstem Bulrush	3'-9'	EP	●	●					●	●		●	●						OBL
Scirpus americanus	American Bulrush	6"-40"	EP	●	●					●	●		●							OBL
Scirpus cyperinus	Wooly Sedge			●				●	●	●	●		●	●						
Scirpus microcarpus	Small-fruited Bulrush	2'-4'	EP	●	●					●	●		●	●	●			●		OBL
Scirpus tabernaemonti	Softstem Bulrush	3'-9'	EP	●	●					●	●		●	●						OBL
Trichostema lanceolatum	Mt. Blue-Curls			●				●										●	●	

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AGGRESSIVE GROWERS: NUISANCE OR ADVANTAGE?

Certain native plants grow so vigorously that they will establish themselves in considerable numbers very quickly. Sometimes, this characteristic is desirable. For example, when trying to revegetate a cleared area or to prevent erosion on disturbed soil, it may be necessary to find plants that fill in very quickly.

However, some native plants are so vigorous that they are problematic. These plants will grow rampantly and will crowd out other, less aggressive species. A list of these 'dominating' plants can be found in the Nuisance Plant List.

Fast-Spreading Trees and Shrubs:

The following listed plants are particularly fast-growing and spread quickly. However, they are not considered problematic in the Portland area. These would be good plant choices if you want to revegetate a disturbed area quickly or perhaps want to develop a thicket for habitat value.

	Latin Name	Common Name
TREES	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder
	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash
	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> ssp. <i>trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood
	<i>Salix lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasianдраPacific</i>	Willow

	Latin Name	Common Name
SHRUBS	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Common Chokecherry
	<i>Salix fluviatilis</i>	Columbia River Willow
	<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	Piper's Willow
	<i>Salix rigida</i> var. <i>macrogamma</i>	Rigid Willow
	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow
	<i>Salix sessilifolia</i>	Soft-leaved Willow
	<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow



SHRUBS
(continued)

Cornus sericea ssp. sericea	Red-osier Dogwood
Poa howellii	
Rubus leucodermis	
Rubus ursinus var. macropetalus	Dewberry
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry
Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry
Spiraea douglasii	Douglas's Spiraea
Symphoricarpos albus	Common Snowberry
Symphoricarpos mollis	Creeping Snowberry



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.

Ground Covers Sheet 1 of 2

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	LIGHT			MOISTURE				
			FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST	SEASONAL WET	PERENNIAL WET	SUB

Forbs

Achlys triphylla	Vanillaleaf	8" - 16"		●	●		●			
Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry	4"-8"		●	●		●			
Fragaria vesca var. bracteata	Wood Strawberry	3"-8"	●	●		●	●			
Fragaria virginiana var. platyph	Broadpetal Strawberry	2"-5"	●	●		●	●			
Linnaea borealis	Twinflower	4"-7"		●	●	●	●			
Maianthemum dilatatum	False Lily-of-the-valley	4"-16"		●	●		●	●		
Oxalis oregana	Oregon Oxalis	2"-8"		●	●		●			
Petasites frigidus var. palmatus	Sweet Coltsfoot	4"-18"	●	●	●		●	●		
Potentilla glandulosa	Sticky cinquefoil	12"-24"	●	●		●	●			
Sedum oreganum	Oregon Stonecrop	3"-6"	●	●		●	●			
Tellima grandiflora	Fringecup	12"-24"		●	●	●	●			
Tolmiea menziesii	Pig-a-back	12"-30"		●	●		●			
Vancouveria hexandra	White Inside-out Flower	8"-18"		●	●	●	●			
Viola adunca	Early Blue Violet	3"-6"	●	●	●	●	●			
Viola glabella	Stream Violet	4"-9"		●	●		●			
Viola hallii	Hall's Violet	4"-6"	●	●			●			
Viola sempervirens	Evergreen Violet	2"-5"		●	●		●	●		

Grasses

Alopecurus geniculatus	Water Foxtail	6"-24"	●				●	●	●	
Beckmannia syzigachne	Slough Grass	36"	●				●	●	●	
Bromus carinatus	California Brome-grass	24"-36"	●			●	●			
Bromus vulgaris	Columbia Brome	24"-48"	●	●	●	●	●			
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted hairgrass	18"-48"	●				●	●	●	
Elymus glaucus	Blue Wildrye	24"-48"	●		●	●	●			
Festuca roemerii	Roemer's Fescue	10"-40"	●			●				
Festuca occidentalis	Western Fescue-grass	10"-40"	●		●	●	●			
Festuca subulata	Bearded Fescue-grass	20"-40"	●	●	●	●	●			
Festuca subuliflora	Coast Range Fescue-gr	20"-40"	●	●	●		●			
Glyceria elata	Fowl Mannagrass	36"-48"	●	●	●		●	●	●	
Glyceria occidentalis	NW Mannagrass	24"-36"	●	●			●	●	●	●
Luzula campestris var. congesta	Field Woodrush	4"-24"	●	●		●	●			
Melica bulbosa	Oniongrass	12"-30"	●			●				
Melica geyeri	Geyer's Oniongrass	12"-40"	●	●		●				
Melica subulata	Alaska Oniongrass	12"-40"	●	●	●	●	●			
Poa compressa	Canada Bluegrass	8"-16"	●	●			●			

Key

LIGHT: FULL SUN - tolerates unshaded
 PARTIAL SUN - tolerates some sun and shade;
 FULL SHADE - tolerates full shaded conditions

MOISTURE: DRY - tolerates dry conditions;
 MOIST - tolerates moist conditions;
 PERENNIAL WET - tolerates perennially wet conditions
 SUB - tolerates submerged conditions

Ground Covers Sheet 2 of 2

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	LIGHT			MOISTURE				
			FULL SUN	PART SUN	FULL SHADE	DRY	MOIST	SEAS WET	PERN L WET	SUB

Rushes and Sedges

Carex amplifolia	Big-leaf Sedge	24"-42"	●	●			●	●		
Carex aperta	Columbia Sedge	20"-38"	●	●			●	●	●	
Carex aquatilis var. dives	Sitka Sedge	10"-46"	●	●				●	●	
Carex arcta	Clustered Sedge	8"-30"	●	●				●	●	
Carex athrostachya	Slenderbeaked Sedge	4"-24"	●				●	●		
Carex deweyana	Dewey's Sedge	8"-48"	●	●		●	●			
Carex hedersonii	Henderson's Wood Sedge	12"-40"	●	●				●	●	●
Carex obnupta	Slough Sedge	24"-60"	●	●					●	●
Carex praticola	Meadow Sedge	12"-28"	●	●			●	●	●	
Carex rostrata var. utriculata	Beaked Sedge	12"-60"	●	●					●	●
Carex stipata	Sawbeak Sedge	10"-40"	●	●					●	●
Carex vesicaria	Inflated Sedge	12"-38"	●	●					●	●
Eleocharis acicularis	Needle Spike-rush	4"-8"	●					●	●	●
Eleocharis macrostachya	Creeping Spike-rush	24"-36"	●					●	●	●
Juncus balticus	Baltic Rush	4"-40"	●				●	●	●	●
Juncus bolanderi	Bolander's Rush	6"-24"	●					●	●	●
Juncus effusus	Common Rush	10"-50"	●				●	●	●	●
Juncus ensifolius	Dagger-leaf Rush	6"-24"	●					●	●	●
Juncus tenuis	Slender Rush	6"-28"	●				●	●	●	
Scirpus acutus	Hardstem Bulrush	36"-72"	●	●					●	●
Scirpus americanus	American Bulrush	6"-40"	●	●					●	●
Scirpus microcarpus	Small-fruited Bulrush	24"-48"	●	●					●	●
Scirpus tabernaemont	Softstem Bulrush	36"-108"	●	●					●	●

Shrubs

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnick	5"-8"	●			●	●			
Berberis nervosa	Dull Oregongrape	2'	●	●		●	●			
Gaultheria shallon	Salal	12"-60"		●	●	●	●			
Rubus ursinus var. macropetalus	Dewberry	1'-1.5'	●	●	●	●	●	●		

Vines

Lonicera ciliosa	Trumpet Vine	18'	●			●	●		●	
Lonicera hispidula	Hairy Honeysuckle	15'	●	●	●		●	●		
Marah oreganus	Manroot	12'	●	●			●	●		
Ribes laxiflorum	Western Black Currant	3'-21'	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Rubus ursinus	Pacific Blackberry	15'-18'		●	●		●	●	●	
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Poison Oak	3'-10'	●	●	●		●	●	●	

Key

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 FULL SHADE - tolerates full shaded conditions

MOISTURE: DRY - tolerates dry conditions;
 MOIST - tolerates moist conditions;
 PERNL WET - tolerates perennially wet conditions
 SUB - tolerates submerged conditions





NATIVE PLANTS USED AS FOOD BY WILDLIFE

Information from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

(Please refer to the wildlife key that follows the tables. Number in column indicate the number of wildlife species or species groups that use each plant.)

This is not an exclusive list.

Common Name	Latin Name	Water Birds	Upland Birds	Song Birds	Med. & Large Mammals	Small Mammals	Hoofed Mammals
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Trees

Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>		1	1	3	2	1
Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	2	9	6	1	2	
Bigleaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	2	9	6	1	1	
Red Alder	<i>Alnus Rubra</i>	2	6	1	2		
Pacific Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	2	1	1			
Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nutallii</i>	1	4	15	6	2	2
Black Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i>	1	3	5	7	1	
Oregon Ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	1	6	1			
Western Crabapple	<i>Malus fusca</i>	3	17	9	3	1	
Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	2	2	1	5	1	
Bitter Cherry	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	3	21	11	2		
Common Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	3	21	11	2	2	
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>		1	3	3	3	2
Garry Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	1	5	18	6	2	2
Cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	1	6	2	2	1	
Willow species	<i>Salix species</i>		1	1	3	1	2
Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	1	6	5	3	1	
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	1	4	3	1	1	



NATIVE PLANTS USED AS FOOD BY WILDLIFE, continued

(Please refer to the wildlife key that follows the tables. Number in column indicate the number of wildlife species or species groups that use each plant.)

This is not an exclusive list.

Common Name	Latin Name	Water Birds	Upland Birds	Song Birds	Med. & Large Mammals	Small Mammals	Hoofed Mammals
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Shrubs

Western Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	2	15	4	3	2	
Hairy Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	1	2	1	2	1	
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	2	1				
Tall Oregongrape	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	1	4	1	1	1	
Dull Oregongrape	<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	1	4	1	1	1	
Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	1	4	15	6	2	2
Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	1	2	4	2	1	
Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	2	4	2			
Ocean-spray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
Black Twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
Indian Plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pacific Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
Common Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	3	21	11	2		
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes lobbbii</i>	1		4	5	4	1
Wild Rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	3	6	5	1	2	
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	4	22	7	1	2	
Trailing Blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	4	22	7	1	2	
Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	3	24	2	2	2	
Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	3	24	3	2	2	
Douglas's Spiraea	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
Common Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	3	9	3	2	2	
Creeping Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	3	9	3	2	2	
Poison Oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	3	21	2			
Alaska Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium alaskaense</i>	2	15	6	2	1	
Red Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	2	15	6	2	1	



NATIVE PLANTS USED AS FOOD BY WILDLIFE, continued

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Common Name	Latin Name	Water Birds	Upland Birds	Song Birds	Med. & Large Mammals	Small Mammals	Hoofed Mammals
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Herbaceous Plants

Baneberry	<i>Actaea rubra</i>	1	1				
Red Columbine	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	1	5	1	1		
Nodding Beggars-tick	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	1	2	1			
California Brome-grass	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	1	3	7		1	1
Water Sedge	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	14	2	5	3	1	1
Gray Sedge	<i>Carex canescens</i>	14	2	5	3	1	1
Cusick's Sedge	<i>Carex cusickii</i>	14	2	5	3	1	1
Inland Sedge	<i>Carex interior</i>	14	2	5	3	1	1
Slough Sedge	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	14	2	5	3	1	1
Beaked Sedge	<i>Carex rostrata</i>	14	2	5	3	1	1
Miner's Lettuce	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	2	10				
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	1	1				
Barestem Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>	2	3	9	1		
Western Fescue-grass	<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	4	1				
Bearded Fescue-grass	<i>Festuca subulata</i>	4	1				
Coast Range Fescue-grass	<i>Festuca subuliflora</i>	4	1				
Wood Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	3	6	4	2	1	
Bicknell's Geranium	<i>Geranium bicknellii</i>	2	1	1	1		
Baltic Rush	<i>Juncus balticus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dagger-leaf Rush	<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
Seaside Lotus	<i>Lotus formosissimus</i>	3					
Spanish Clover	<i>Lotus purshiana</i>	3					
Two-color Lupine	<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
Prairie Lupine	<i>Lupinus lepidus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
Field Lupine	<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
Chick Lupine	<i>Lupinus microcarpus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
Stream Lupine	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
Sulfur Lupine	<i>Lupinus sulphureus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	



NATIVE PLANTS USED AS FOOD BY WILDLIFE, continued

(Please refer to the wildlife key that follows the tables. Number in column indicate the number of wildlife species or species groups that use each plant.)

This is not an exclusive list.

Common Name	Latin Name	Water Birds	Upland Birds	Song Birds	Med. & Large Mammals	Small Mammals	Hoofed Mammals
-------------	------------	-------------	--------------	------------	----------------------	---------------	----------------

Ground Cover continued

Skunk Cabbage	<i>Lysichiton americanum</i>	1	2				
Wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis trillifolia</i>	3	5	1	1		
Canada Bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa</i>	1	3	7	1		
Gray's Bluegrass	<i>Poa grayana</i>	1	3	7	1		
Howell's Bluegrass	<i>Poa howellii</i>	1	3	7	1		
Water Smartweed	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	19	1	12	2	1	
Doorweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	3	3	13	1	2	1
Douglas' Knotweed	<i>Polygonum douglasii</i>	3	3	13	1	2	1
Nuttall's Knotweed	<i>Polygonum nuttallii</i>	3	3	13	1	2	1
Dotted Smartweed	<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	19	1	12	2	1	
Sticky Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	1	2	1	1		
Marsh Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	1	2	1	1		
Water-plantain Butte	<i>Ranunculus alismaefolius</i>	1	3	1	3	1	
Shore Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i>	1	3	1	3	1	
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	1	3	1	3	1	
Straightbeak Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus orthorhyncus</i>	1	3	1	3	1	
Pennsylvania Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus pennsylvanicu</i>	1	3	1	3	1	
Bitter Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	1	3	8	1	1	1
Western Dock	<i>Rumex occidentalis</i>	1	3	8	1	1	1
Wapato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	15					
Hardstem Bulrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	20	1	3			
Pale Great Bulrush	<i>Scirpus heterochaetus</i>	20	1	3	1		
Small-fruited Bulrush	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	20	1	3	1		
Olney's Bulrush	<i>Scirpus olneyi</i>	20	1	3			
Simplestem Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium emersum</i>	11		1			
Lesser Cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	3	1				
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	3	1				
Viola species	Violets	3	1	1	1		



Wildlife Species Key

spp = species (plural)

WATER BIRDS - seeds, young plants

Ducks (many spp.)

Geese (several spp.)

UPLAND BIRDS - buds, fruit, needles, seeds

Grouse (2 spp.)

Dove

Pheasant

Pigeon

Quail (2 spp.)

SONG BIRDS - buds, fruit, needles, seeds

Blackbird (2 spp.)

Grosbeak (2 spp.)

Siskin

Bunting

Jay (3 spp.)

Sparrow (many spp.)

Chat

Junco

Tanager

Chickadee (2 spp.)

Kinglet (2 spp.)

Thrush (2 spp.)

Cowbird

Lark

Towhee

Crossbill

Nutcracker

Waxwing

Crow

Nuthatch

Woodpecker (several spp.)

Finch (2 spp.)

Phoebe

Wren (several spp.)

Flicker

Robin

MEDIUM AND LARGE MAMMALS - bark, foliage, seeds, fruit

BearOpossum

Skunk (2 spp.)

Beaver

Rabbit (2-3 spp.)

Squirrel (3 spp.)

Coyote

Raccoon

SMALL MAMMALS - bark, fruit, seeds

Chipmunk

Mice (many spp.)

HOOFED MAMMALS - foliage, twigs

Deer

Elk





NUISANCE PLANTS

Nuisance plants are plants which are considered a nuisance because of their tendency to dominate plant communities, and/or are considered harmful to humans. These plants may be native, naturalized or exotic. Plants on this list can be removed without environmental or greenway review. Other local, state or federal laws may still regulate removal of certain plants on this list.

Latin Name	Common Name
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Acroptilon repens	Russian Knapweed
Aegopodium podagraria and variegated varieties	Goutweed
Agropyron repens	Quack Grass
Ailanthus altissima	Tree-of-heaven
Alliaria officinalis	Garlic Mustard
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernalgrass
Arctium minus	Common Burdock
Arrhenatherum elatius	Tall Oatgrass
Bellis perennis	English Lawn Daisy
Betula pendula lacinata	Cutleaf Birch
Borago officinalis	Borage
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False Brome
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut
Bromus hordeaceus	
Bromus inermis	Smooth Brome-grasses
Bromus japonicus	Japanese Brome-grass



Latin Name	Common Name
Bromus sterilis	Poverty Grass
Bromus tectorum	CheatGrass
Buddleia davidii except cultivars and varieties	Butterfly Bush
Callitriche stagnalis	Pond Water Starwort
Cardaria draba	Hoary Cress
Carduus acanthoides	Plumeless Thistle
Carduus nutans	Musk Thistle
Carduus pycnocephalus	Italian Thistle
Carduus tenuifolius	Slender Flowered Thistle
Centaurea biebersteinii	Spotted Knapweed
Centaurea diffusa	Diffuse Knapweed
Centaurea jacea	Brown Knapweed
Centaurea pratensis	Meadow Knapweed
Chelidonium majus	Lesser Celandine
Chicorium intybus	Chicory
Chondrilla juncea	Rush Skeletonweed
Cirsium arvense	Canada Thistle
Cirsium vulgare	Common Thistle
Clematis ligusticifolia	Western Clematis
Clematis vitalba	Traveler's Joy
Conium maculatum	Poison-hemlock
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Morning-glory
Convolvulus sepium	Lady's-nightcap
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass
Crataegus sp. except C. suksdorfii	Hawthorn, except native species
Daucus carota	Queen Anne's Lace



Latin Name	Common Name
Dipsaucus fullonum	Common Teasel
Egeria densa	South American Waterweed
Equisetum arvense	Common Horsetail
Equisetum telemateia	Giant Horsetail
Erodium cicutarium	Crane's Bill
Euphorbia lathyrus	Mole Plant
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel
Galium odoratum	Sweet Woodrull
Geranium lucidum	Shining Geranium
Geranium robertianum	Robert Geranium
Geum Urbanum	European Avens
Hypericum perforatum	St. John's Wort
Heracleum mantegazzianum	Giant Hogweed
Hieracium aurantiacum	
Hieracium cespitosum	Yellow Hawkweed
Hieracium laevigatum	Smooth Hawkweed
Hieracium pilosella	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
Holcus lanatus	Velvet Grass
Houttuynia cordata	Chameleon Plant
Hydrilla verticillata	Hydrilla
Hypochaeris radicata	Spotted Cat's Ear
Ilex aquafolium	English Holly
Impatiens glandulifera	Policemen's Helmet
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Flag
Juncus effusus v. effusus	European Soft Rush
Laburnum watereri	Golden Chain Tree



Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Lactuca muralis</i>	Wall Lettuce
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	White Nancy
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Duckweed, Water Lentil
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Fall Dandelion
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmation Toadflax
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Yellow Toadflax
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Annual Ryegrass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's Foot Trefoil
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	Water Primrose
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Money Plant
<i>Lychnis alba</i>	White Campion
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping Jenny
<i>Lythrum portula</i>	Spatula Leaf Purslane
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	Sweetclover
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Yellow Sweetclover
<i>Melissa officianalis</i>	Lemon Balm
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Penny Royal
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrots Feather
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian Watermilfoil
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Fragrant Water Lily
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch Thistle
<i>Panicum capillare</i>	Witchgrass
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Parentucellia



Latin Name	Common Name
Paulownia tomentosa	Princess Tree
Phalaris aquatica	Harding Grass
Phleum pratensis	Timothy
Phragmites australis	
Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed
Poa annua	Annual Bluegrass
Polygonum aviculare	Doorweed
Polygonum coccineum	Water Smartweed
Polygonum convolvulus	Climbing Bindweed
Polygonum cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed
Polygonum polystachyum	Himalayan Knotweed
Polygonum sachalinense	Giant Knotweed
Populus alba	White Poplar
Potamogeton crispus	Curly Leaf Pondweed
Prunus avium except cultivars and varieties	Sweet Cherry
Prunus laurocerasus	English, Portugese Laurel
Pueraria lobata	Kudzu
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup
Rhus diversiloba	Poison Oak
Rubus laciniatus	Evergreen Blackberry
Robinia pseudoacacia except cultivars and varieties	Black Locust
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	European Watercress
Rosa eglanteria	Sweet Briar
Rosa multiflora	MultifloraRose



Latin Name	Common Name
Rumex acetosella	Red Sorrel
Rumex crispus	Curly Dock
Secale cereale	Cultivated Rye
Senecio jacobaea	Tansy Ragwort
Silene alba	White Champion
Silybum marianum	Blessed Milk Thistle
Sisyrinchium officinale	Hedge Mustard
Solanum dulcamara	Blue Bindweed
Solanum nigrum	Garden Nightshade
Solanum sarrachoides	Hairy Nightshade
Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis	Perennial Sowthistle
Sorbus aucuparia except cultivars and varieties	European Mountain Ash
Sorghum halepense	Johnson Grass
Taeniatherum caput-medusa	Medusahead
Tanacetum vulgare	Common Tansy
Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion
Trifolium arvense	Hare's Foot Clover
Trifolium hybridum	Alsike Clover
Trifolium repens	White Clover
Trifolium subterraneum	Subterranean Clover
Ulex europaeus	Gorse
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm
Utricularia inflata	Swollen Bladderwort
Utricularia vulgaris	Common Bladderwort
Verbascum blattaria	Moth Mullein
Verbascum thapsus	Mullein



Latin Name	Common Name
Verbena bonariensis	Tall Verbena
Vicia cracca	Tufted
Vicia sativa	
Vicia villosa	Hairy Vetch
Vinca major	Periwinkle (large leaf)
Vinca minor	Periwinkle (small leaf)
Vulpia myoris [Festuca myorus]	Rat-tailed Fescue
Xanthium spinosum	Spiny Cocklebur
Various genera	Bamboo sp





PROHIBITED PLANTS

The Prohibited Plants section is a listing of plants which the City of Portland prohibits being used in all reviewed landscaping situations within the City limits. This provision applies to the below named species only, and includes any sub-species, varieties or cultivars of these species. Additional plant species are prohibited by adopted land use plans in specific areas or situations.

Latin Name	Common Name
Cytisus scoparius	Scot's Broom
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canarygrass
Rubus discolor	Himalayan Blackberry