

Appendix

N

Native Plants List

Wet areas/riparian/lowland floodplain¹

Trees

- Bigleaf maple*** (*Acer macrophyllum*) Large tree for moist to dry, sun to part shade;
Bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*) Tree to 50 feet; edgeland species; high wildlife value.
- Black hawthorn** (*Crataegus douglasii*) Native tree, useful to over 20 bird species, fruit produced in late fall.
- Black cottonwood*** (*Populus balsamifera*) Fast growing large tree for wet to moist areas, provides good buffer.
Crabapple* (*Malus diversifolia*) Small trees for moist woods, swamps, edges of standing or flowing water, upper beaches, often fringing estuaries. Produce valuable food for wildlife.
- Douglas fir*** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) Large tree for well-drained sites; good soil binding roots; fair as wildlife food, cover.
- Grand fir** (*Abies grandis*) Large tree, dry to moist forest, usually with Douglas fir, river flats to fairly dry slopes.
- Oregon ash*** (*Fraxinus latifolia*) Frost hardy tree to 65 feet, drought tolerant.
Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) Shrub to small tree, moist mature forest, often as understory for Douglas fir and western hemlock.
- Red alder** (*Alnus rubra*) Streams and moist bottom areas.
Sitka spruce* (*Picea sitchensis*) Large tree, moderate value to wildlife. usually in good soil; shallow roots, fair wildlife value.
- Western hemlock*** (*Tsuga heterophylla*) Large tree for moist, shady spots; shallow roots; fair wildlife value.
- Western red cedar*** (*Thuja plicata*) Large tree for moist-wet spots, shade; shallow roots; good Winter cover, seeds for birds.
Willows* (*Salix* spp.) Easy to establish from cuttings.

¹ Source: Adapted from lists the Tillamook office of the Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA)¹ uses when working with land owners. Plants need to be selected on a site by site basis, as they are often found in different riparian settings (e.g. different elevations) in a watershed. The historical plants list from the original plat surveys for Tillamook County has been used to narrow the list; however, the historical lists are not comprehensive.

* Denotes plant noted for this environment on original plat surveys.

Shrubs

- Black twinberry** (*Lonicera involucrata*) Spreading shrub to 10 feet for wet to moist, shady areas; shallow spreading roots;
- Cascara (chittum)** (*Rhamnus purshiana*) Large shrub or small tree to 30 feet; good wildlife
- Choke cherry*** (*Prunus virginiana*) Small tree up to 20 feet; edgeland species; high wildlife value.
- Clustered rose** (*Rosa pisocarpa*).
- Red osier dogwood*** (*Cornus stolonifera*) Shrub to 20', wet to well-drained, sun to shade; strong, shallow, fibrous roots; bird food and cover.
- Douglas spirea (hardhack)** (*Spiraea douglasii*) Shrub to 7 feet for wet to well-drained areas; forms dense thickets; extensive, fibrous roots; fair cover.
- Evergreen huckleberry** (*Vaccinium ovatum*) Open areas to forest, 3-15 feet.
- Hazelnut*** (*Corylus californica*) Shrub to 15 feet for moist to dry areas; extensive branching roots; good food and cover.
- Indian plum** (*Osmaronia Cevasiformes*) Sparse shrub to 15 feet for moist to dry areas; shallow spreading roots; high wildlife value.
- Mock orange** (*Philadelphus lewisii*) Shrub to 10 feet for moist to dry areas; fibrous roots; good browse.
- Nootka rose** (*Rosa nutkana*) Shrub to 7 feet, moist to dryish habitats.
- Oceanspray (creambush)** (*Holodiscus discolor*) Shrub to 10 feet for moist to well-drained areas; shallow spreading roots; wildlife browse.
- Oregon grape*** (*Berberis* spp.) Rhizomatous roots, for well-drained sites; high wildlife value.
- Pacific ninebark*** (*Physocarpus capitatus*) Sparse shrub to 20 feet for moist to well-drained sites; shallow lateral roots; fair-good wildlife value.
- Red elderberry*** (*Sambucus callicarpa*) Fruit favored by birds.
- Red flowering currant** (*Ribes sanguineum*) Dense shrub to 7 feet for wetland perimeter to dry areas; fibrous roots; high wildlife value.
- Red huckleberry*** (*Vaccinium parvifolium*) Shrub up to 13 feet; moderate wildlife value.
- Salal*** (*Gaultheria shallon*) Shrub up to 7 feet for well-drained sites; moderate wildlife value.
- Salmonberry*** (*Rubus spectabilis*) Shrub to 15 feet; high wildlife value
- Serviceberry** (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) Shrub or small tree to 30 feet for well-drained sites; deep, spreading roots; good food, browse.
- Snowberry*** (*Symphoricarpos albus, S. mollis*) Shrub for dry to moist, open forests, thickets, rocky slopes, river terraces, ravins and along beaches.
- Prickly gooseberry** (*Ribes menziesii*) Thorny, sun to part shade, moist to wet soils.
- Thimbleberry*** (*Rubus parviflorus*) Shrub up to 10 feet; high wildlife value.
- Vine maple*** (*Acer circinatum*) Shrub or small tree to 35 feet for moist to dry areas; moderately deep roots; good cover, food, browse.

Herbaceous plants

Beach strawberry	(<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>) Sand dunes and beaches
Bigleaf lupine	(<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>) Moist, open meadows.
Bleeding heart	(<i>Dicentra formosa</i>) Moist shady places.
Camas	(<i>Camassia quamash</i>) Native to prairie areas which are damp in winter.
Columbine	(<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.) Open rocky places, streamsides, mountain meadows.
False solomon's seal	(<i>Smilacina racemosa</i> , <i>Smilacina stellata</i>) Wetter woodland or partially open sites
False Lily-of-the-valley	(<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>) Shady areas, moist woods, along streams.
Ferns	Sword fern; maidenhair fern, lady fern; deer fern, licorice fern
Geranium	(<i>Geranium oreganum</i>) Thrives in damp, sunny sites.
Giant Trillium	(<i>Trillium chloropetalum</i>) Moist woods; grow readily from seed.
Checker-Mallow	(<i>Sidalcea hendersonii</i>) Wildflower, thrives in damp, sunny sites.
Monkeyflower	(<i>Mimulus lewisii</i> , <i>guttatus</i>) Thrives in damp, part shade, swamps, and along ditches and streambanks.
Vanilla leaf	(<i>Achlys triphylla</i>) Shaded understory in lowland woods.
Wood sorrel	(<i>Oxalis</i>) aggressive woodland carpenter.
Youth-on-age (Piggyback)	(<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>) Moist woods and stream sides.

Tidal Channels

The original surveyors noted Sitka spruce, western red cedar, crabapple, bigleaf maple, red alder, vine maple, hazelnut, salmonberry, huckleberry, elderberry, and perennial grasses.

Forested Upland Riparian Areas

The original surveyors noted Douglas fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, red alder, bigleaf maple, salmonberry, thimble berry, huckleberry, sword fern, vine maple, and Oregon grape.

Wetlands

Hazelnut, black twinberry, western crabapple, mock orange, Pacific ninebark, sitka spruce, cascara, prickly currant, Nootka rose, Salmonberry, and western red cedar are especially suited to wetlands. Red osier dogwood, Oregon ash, black hawthorn, willows, black cottonwood, red alder, and Douglas spirea thrive in very wet conditions.