# PORTLAND PLANT LIST

June 2016

Bureau of Planning and Sustainability
City of Portland, Oregon
1900 SW 4th Ave. Suite 7100, Portland, OR 97201

## Portland City Council

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Susan Anderson, *Planning and Sustainability Director*
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### Adopted by Portland City Council November, 13, 1991 Effective December 13, 1991

Ordinance No. 164838

### Amended May 26, 1993

Ordinance No. 166572; September 21, 1994

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Ordinance No. 171000; June 24, 1998; March 23, 2004; June 2009

### Re-established as administrative rule by City Council February 10, 2010 Effective July 1, 2010

Ordinance No. 183534

### Administrative rule update, Bureau of Planning and Sustainability April 13, 2011 Effective May 13, 2011

Ordinance No. 184521

### Effective July 1, 2011

Ordinance No. 184524

### Administrative rule update, Bureau of Planning and Sustainability Effective June 27, 2016

The Portland native plants policy was selected as a semifinalist for the **1993 Innovations in State and Local Government Awards** sponsored by the Ford Foundation and The JFK School of Government at Harvard University.



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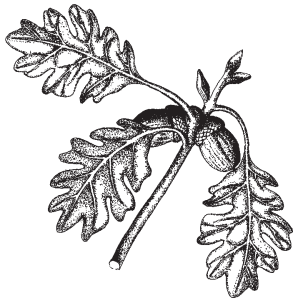

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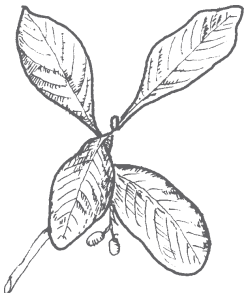
# 1. Introduction

## THE NATIVE PLANTS LIST AND THE NUISANCE PLANTS LIST



*Indian plum*

The City of Portland's environmental protection efforts include a focus on ensuring the continued viability and diversity of indigenous plant and animal communities, promoting the use of plants naturally adapted to local conditions, and educating citizens about the region's natural heritage and the values and uses of native plants.

A healthy native plant community serves many important functions:

- Provides habitat and food for native wildlife;
- Preserves critical habitat for rare, threatened and endangered animals and plants;
- Enhances air quality by trapping airborne particulates;
- Enhances water quality by filtering sediments (and pollutants attached to sediments) from runoff before the water enters streams;
- Stabilizes streambanks and hillside slopes by dissipating erosive forces;
- Enhances local microclimate, and reduces water and energy needs;
- Provides a place for native plants to continue to exist;
- Provides scenic and recreational and educational values, which, in turn, enhance Portland's livability. Native plants are part of the region's heritage.

The *Portland Plant List* is comprised of two lists and supporting information: the Native Plants List and the Nuisance Plants List. Both plant lists are integral to the City of Portland's natural resource protection program and invasive species management strategy. Only those plants on the Native Plants List are allowed to be planted within the City's Environmental Overlay Zone and the Pleasant Valley Natural Resources Overlay Zone. Native plants are also encouraged to be planted in the Greenway Overlay Zone.

The plants identified on the Nuisance Plants List are prohibited from being planted within the Environmental Overlay Zone, Greenway Overlay Zone, and the Pleasant Valley Natural Resources Overlay Zone. In addition, species on the Nuisance Plant List cannot be installed in City required landscaping areas. Plants — trees, shrubs, and groundcovers — on the Nuisance Plants List may be removed in the Environmental Overlay Zone, the Greenway Overlay Zone, and the Pleasant Valley Natural Resources Overlay Zone without a land use review. Plant removal methods that result in ground disturbance may require a permit or land use review when proposed within the Environmental Overlay Zone, Greenway Overlay Zone, and the Pleasant Valley Natural Resources Overlay Zone. Herbicide application may require a permit in the Greenway Overlay Zone.

In some situations in these overlay zones, tree removal may require a permit and tree replacement. Please consult the City of Portland *Zoning Code,*[1] other City codes,[2] and City staff for more detailed analysis of applicable requirements relating to removal and installation of plants on the Nuisance Plants List.

Certain species on the Nuisance Plants List are required to be removed if found on the property, regardless of whether a land use review or building permit is submitted. These plants are currently limited in distribution; however, they spread rapidly and they are very difficult to control once they become

established. These plants are identified in the *Portland Plant List* as the Nuisance Plants List, Required Eradication List. The requirements related to these plants are found in Portland City Code in Title 29, Property Maintenance Regulations, and the related administrative rule.

There are several useful definitions in this discussion. Some of these definitions are used in the *City of Portland Invasive Plants Strategy Report 2008*, and are revised for use in the *Portland Plant List*; other definitions are terms of use.

- **Native:** Species that were likely found historically (prior to European settlement) in the Portland area. Ecologically, many of these plants are exclusive food sources for native invertebrates; thus birds and other native animals that consume them rely upon this food source.
- **Ornamental:** Commercially sold non-native plants typically used in landscape areas.
- **Nuisance:** Species that threaten the health and safety of Portland citizens and/or degrade the habitat quality of natural areas.
- **Invasive:** Species that spread at such a rate that they cause harm to human health, the environment, and /or the economy. In natural areas, invasive plants are those species that displace native plants and become the dominant species in that vegetation layer. Invasive plants can halt successional processes by limiting the establishment and the growth patterns of native species. They can deprive native invertebrates of food sources, disrupting the food chain for native wildlife.
- **Weed:** A plant that grows where it is not wanted. Ecological weeds are pests in natural areas, agricultural weeds are pests in farmed areas, landscaping weeds are pests in landscaped areas, and so on.
- **Noxious weed:** A weed designated as noxious by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) has a statewide noxious weed list, including both agricultural and ecological weeds. However, some of the invasive species degrading our natural areas are not on the ODA noxious weed list. Nursery sales are regulated by ODA under administrative rule (OAR 603-052-1200). This rule prohibits import, transport, propagation or sale of select "A" and "B" state listed noxious weeds and plants on the Federal Noxious Weed List (7 C.F.R. 360.200). The City of Portland does not have jurisdiction to regulate nursery sales or agricultural commodities in Oregon, but the City can regulate the types of vegetation planted. Some of the plants on the ODA Noxious Weed List are included in the City's Nuisance Plants List; these plants would remain subject to OAR 603. The City of Portland has made managing invasive plants a priority and has established programs, regulations, and policies accordingly. In addition, the City focuses efforts on education and outreach, working with the nursery and seed industry, and other actions to prevent the spread of invasive species.

A more localized list to characterize those species that threaten the health and safety of Portland citizens and natural areas is needed. When the first *Portland Plant List* was created, it contained, in addition to the list of native plants, a list of invasive species. For more information about the history of the *Portland Plant List*, see *Appendix A*.

The City of Portland recognizes that not all non-native plants are invasive. For example, there are many non-native, ornamental garden plants that don't spread rapidly, nor do they alter ecosystem processes. Our knowledge of what is and is not invasive changes over time. The potential for a plant to be invasive can sometimes be predicted using two factors — the level of invasiveness of the plants in areas with similar geologic and climate conditions, and the reproductive methods of the plants. Although invasive potential has not been evaluated for all

1 www.portlandonline.com/bps/index.cfm?c=29205

2 www.portlandonline.com/index.cfm?c=27891

ornamental plants, some plants included here represent obvious threats. Plants identified on the Nuisance Plants List currently can or do threaten the vitality of native ecosystems. "When an invasive species colonizes a new environment, it leaves behind the natural enemies such as predators or parasites that controlled its population growth in its original home. It can quickly expand, out-competing and overwhelming native species. Native species have not evolved the necessary survival strategies to fend off unfamiliar species or diseases" (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Conservation Strategy, February 2006).

## Modification of the Portland Plant List

The information in the *Portland Plant List* will be updated periodically or as needed to reflect current scientifically accepted information about the characteristics and status of plants on the Native Plants List and the Nuisance Plants List. Changes may include but are not limited to: modification of language in the body of the document, the addition or removal of plants from any list, or a re-assignment of plant ranking.

Changes proposed to the *Portland Plant List* will be made through the City's administrative rule process. Administrative rules provide a streamlined process for reviewing and making changes to technical documents such as the *Portland Plant List*. The Bureau of Planning and Sustainability (BPS) will coordinate review of potential modifications to the *Portland Plant List*. The director of BPS, or their delegate, will make the final decision on the changes to the *Portland Plant List*. Potential modifications to the listed species and ranks will be reviewed by at least three or more knowledgeable persons with botany, biology, landscape architecture, or other qualified backgrounds. BPS will also inform key stakeholders of potential changes and provide reasonable opportunity for review and comment. The public can request changes to the list or changes to the ranks at any time by sending a written request to BPS. Potential amendments might be collected over a period of time and processed in batches, depending on the nature of the changes and resource availability.

The primary source for native plant determination is the five volume set, *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*, by Hitchcock and Cronquist. In some cases, the Oregon Vascular Plant Database (OSU Herbarium) samples, the Oregon Flora Project, and the Urbanizing Flora of Portland, Oregon 1806–2008 (Occasional Paper 3 of the Native Plant Society of Oregon, 2009) by J.A. Christy, A. Kimpo, Var. Marttala, P.K. Gaddis, and N.L. Christy, may also be used to determine whether plants are native to the Portland area.

## How to Use the Lists

*The Portland Plant List is divided into two sections: the Native Plants List (includes native plant communities, native plants in detail), and the Nuisance Plants List. These sections are summarized below.*

### Native Plants List

The Native Plants List has many uses, from public education and protection of our natural heritage to helping someone choose the most appropriate species for planting.

The Native Plants List is set up in several formats to assist the user. The plants are grouped into nine generalized "Native Plant Communities" for the City of Portland. Using the section "Native Plants in Detail," one can find appropriate plants for particular sites within a plant community.

The lists identify groundcovers (ferns, forbs, grasses, sedges, rushes, and other), shrubs, and trees. The Native Plants List includes the scientific name, the common name, and the associated habitat type. Of special note, arborescent shrubs are shrubs that resemble trees in growth, structure, or appearance but they are technically considered shrubs. Arborescent shrubs may not be used to meet, in any City title, the standards, criteria, or conditions of approval which require trees.

When considering development, particularly in forested areas, building materials and plant types should be evaluated. The Native Plants List indicates trees and shrubs that are "fire accelerants." Plants identified as *Fire Accelerant Y* are plants with higher than average flammable combustion potential due to flammability chemicals present within the leaves, needles, and stems. Plants identified as *Fire Accelerant N (neutral)* are plants with average flammable combustion potential (there are no chemicals present within the stems, leaves, and needles that make it less flammable or more flammable than average).

### Native Plant Communities

The Native Plant Communities section describes the nine native plant communities found within the City of Portland. The lists include information about common and rare species.

### Native Plants in Detail

The Native Plants in Detail section provides specific information on each of the native plants on the Native Plants List. The list divides the plants into the following subgroups: trees, shrubs, forbs, grasses, sedges and rushes, ferns, and others. For each group, the list includes the scientific (Latin) name of the species, common name, wetland indicator status, and life history characteristics. The life history 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 groundcovers and vines, and native plants used as food by wildlife.

### Nuisance Plants List

The plants on the Nuisance Plants List are invasive; they threaten the health and vitality of native habitats, humans, and cause economic harm to public and to private landowners. Planting of these plants should be avoided and removal encouraged. The Nuisance Plants List includes the common and scientific plant names, and assigns priority ranks of A, B, C, D, and W. The ranks were developed to educate the public about the distribution of and level of invasiveness of each species. In addition, these ranks help land managers prioritize actions when there are limited resources. The ranks apply to the named species only, and include any sub-species, varieties, or cultivars of these species, unless otherwise noted.

### Taxa

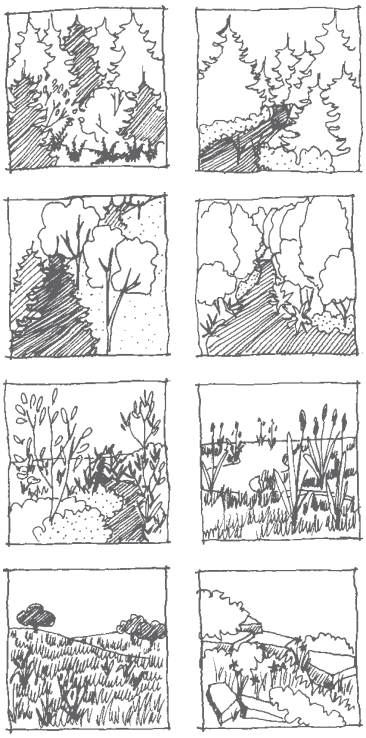
Plant names used in the *Portland Plant List* are taken primarily from Appendix III of *The Jepson Manual* (1993), and the five-volume set, *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* (1973), by Hitchcock and Cronquist. Other sources are *Flora of North America, Volume 2: Ferns and Gymnosperms* (Oxford University Press 1993), and research by the Carex Working Group and Barbara L. Wilson. Be aware that the names of some familiar species have been changed. Plant names can be determined online with the PLANTS database[3] and by the Oregon Flora Project.[4]

3 http://plants.usda.gov

4 www.oregonflora.org

# 2. 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 Plant Community Lists 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, ususally 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 polination, 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 Bigleaf 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.

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.

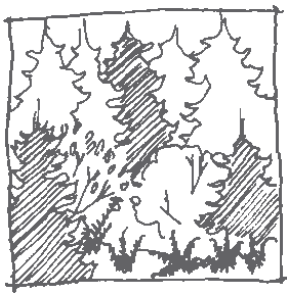
Variations in microclimate may create quite different conditions within a small area. For example, a coniferous forest may have a poorly–drained area which collects water and creates a wooded wetland or an open prairie can contain a marsh.

## 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.

# 2.1 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 bigleaf 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.

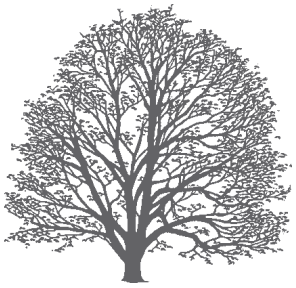
In places where the soil is well–drained, the slope is south–facing, or there are sunny conditions where the canopy is more open, the forest composition varies toward species more tolerant of dry conditions. Tree species such as madrone and Oregon White Oak may begin to appear. Species that tolerate 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 Redosier 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** | **Bigleaf 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 |
| | Frangula purshiana | Cascara, chitum |
| | Fraxinus latifolia | Oregon Ash |
| | Populus trichocarpa | Black Cottonwood |
| | Prunus emarginata | Bitter Cherry |
| | Salix scouleriana | Scouler Willow |
| | Taxus brevifolia | Pacific Yew |
| ☼ | *Arbutus menziesii* | *Madrone* |
| | *Crataegus gaylussacia* | *Suksdorf's hawthorn* |
| ☼ | *Pinus ponderosa* var. *benthamiana* | *Willamette Valley ponderosa pine* |
| ☼ | *Quercus garryana* | *Oregon White Oak* |



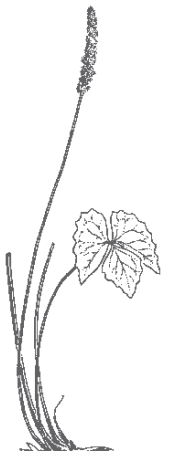
*Bigleaf Maple*

## SHRUBS

*Vine Maple*

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| ☁ | **Acer circinatum** | **Vine Maple** |
| ☁ | **Amelanchier alnifolia** | **Western Serviceberry** |
| | **Berberis nervosa** | **Cascade Oregon Grape** |
| | **Corlyus cornuta ssp. californica** | **California hazelnut** |
| ☁ | **Cornus sericea** | **Redosier dogwood** |
| | **Gaultheria shallon** | **Salal** |
| | **Holodiscus discolor** | **Oceanspray** |
| | **Oemleria cerasiformis** | **Indian Plum** |
| ☁ | **Physocarpus capitatus** | **Pacific Ninebark** |
| ☁ | **Ribes sanguineum** | **Red Currant** |
| | **Rubus parviflorus** | **Thimbleberry** |
| ☁ | **Rubus spectabilis** | **Salmonberry** |
| | **Sambucus racemosa var. arborescens** | **Red Elderberry** |
| | **Symphoricarpos albus** | **Common Snowberry** |
| | **Vaccinium parvifolium** | **Red Huckleberry** |
| | Berberis aquifolium | Tall Oregon Grape |
| ☁ | Euonymus occidentalis | Western Wahoo |
| ☼ | Lonicera hispidula | Hairy Honeysuckle |
| ☁ | Lonicera involucrata | Black Twinberry |
| ☁ | Malus fusca | Western Crabapple |
| | Philadelphus lewisii | Mockorange |
| | Prunus virginiana | Common Chokecherry |
| ☁ | Ribes viscosissimum | Sticky Currant |
| | Rosa gymnocarpa | Baldhip Rose |
| ☁ | Rosa nutkana | Nootka Rose |
| ☁ | Rosa pisocarpa | Swamp Rose |
| ☁ | Rubus ursinus | Pacific blackberry |
| ☁ | Salix sitchensis | Sitka Willow |
| | Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea | Blue Elderberry |
| | Symphoricarpos mollis | Creeping Snowberry |
| | Viburnum ellipticum | Oval–leaved Viburnum |

| | | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHRUBS (continued) | ☼ | *Ceanothus sanguineus* | *Oregon Tea–tree* |
| | ☼ | *Ceanothus velutinus* var. *laevigatus* | *Mountain Balm* |
| | 🌧 | *Ribes bracteosum* | *Blue Currant* |
| | | *Ribes divaricatum* | *Straggly Gooseberry* |
| | ☼ | *Ribes lobbii* | *Pioneer Gooseberry* |
| | | *Rubus leucodermus* | *Blackcap Raspberry* |
| | 🌧 | *Vaccinium ovatum* | *Evergreen Huckleberry* |
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. | 🌧 | **Achlys triphylla** | **Vanillaleaf** |
| | 🌧 | **Adiantum aleuticum** | **Northern Maidenhair Fern** |
| | 🌧 | **Asarum caudatum** | **Wild Ginger** |
| | 🌧 | **Athyrium filix–femina** | **Lady Fern** |
| | 🌧 | **Carex leptopoda** | **Slender-foot sedge** |
| | | **Claytonia perfoliata** | **Miner's Lettuce** |
| | | **Claytonia sibirica** | **Candy Flower** |
| | | **Dicentra formosa ssp. formosa** | **Bleedingheart** |
| | ☼ | **Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus** | **Blue Wildrye** |
| | | **Galium aparine** | **Cleavers** |
| | | **Hydrophyllum tenuipes** | **Pacific Waterleaf** |
| | | **Linnaea borealis** | **Twinflower** |
| | | **Maianthemum racemosa** | **Western False Solomon's Seal** |
| | | **Maianthemum stellata** | **Starry False Solomon's Seal** |
| | 🌧 | **Oxalis oregana** | **Oregon Oxalis** |
| | 🌧 | **Petasites frigidus var. palmatus** | **Palmate Coltsfoot** |
| | | **Polypodium glycyrrhiza** | **Licorice Fern** |
| | | **Polystichum munitum** | **Sword Fern** |
| | | **Prosartes hookeri** | **Hooker's Fairybells** |
| | | **Prosartes smithii** | **Smith's Fairybells** |
| | ☼ | **Pteridium aquilinum** | **Bracken Fern** |
| | 🌧 | **Streptopus amplexifolius** | **Clasping–leaved Twisted–stalk** |



*Vanillaleaf*

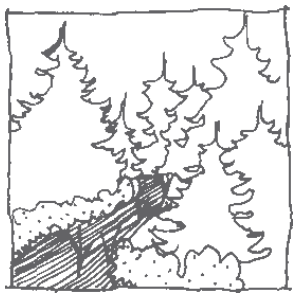
| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | **Tellima grandiflora** | **Fringecup** |
| | **Tiarella trifoliata var. unifoliata** | **Trefoil Tiarella** |
| | **Tolmiea menziesii** | **Piggyback Plant** |
| | **Trillium ovatum** | **Western Trillium** |
| | **Vancouveria hexandra** | **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 dioicus var. acuminatus. | Goatsbeard |
| | Blechnum spicant | Deer Fern |
| | Bromus carinatus | California Brome |
| | Campanula scouleri | Scouler's Bellflower |
| | Canadanthus modestus | Few–flowered Aster |
| | Cardamine angulata | Angled Bittercress |
| | Carex amplifolia | Bigleaf Sedge |
| | Carex hendersonii | Henderson's Wood Sedge |
| | Chamerion angustifolium var. canescens | Fireweed |
| | Cinna latifolia | Woodreed |
| | Circaea alpina | Enchanter's nightshade |
| | Coptis laciniata | Cutleaf Goldthread |
| | Cornus unalaschkensis | Bunchberry |
| | Corydalis scouleri | Western Corydalis |
| | Disporum hookeri | Hooker Fairy–bell |
| | Disporum smithii | Large–flowered Fairy–bell |
| | Dryopteris arguta | Wood Fern |
| | Dryopteris expansa | Spreading Wood Fern |

| | | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|---|
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | | Festuca occidentalis | Western Fescue |
| | | Festuca subulata | Bearded Fescue |
| | | Fragaria vesca var. bracteata | Wood Strawberry |
| | | Galium triflorum | Sweetscented Bedstraw |
| | | Geum macrophyllum | Oregon Avens |
| | ☁ | Heracleum maximum | Cow parsnip |
| | | 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 |
| | | Lupinus latifolius | Broadleaf Lupine |
| | ☼ | Luzula campestris | Field Woodrush |
| | | Luzula parviflora | Small–flowered Woodrush |
| | ☁ | Lysichiton americanus | 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 berteroi | Mountain Sweet–Cicely |
| | | Potentilla glandulosa | Sticky Cinquefoil |
| | | Prunella vulgaris var. lanceolata | Native Heal–all |
| | | Pyrola asarifolia | Wintergreen |
| | | Satureja douglasii | Yerba Buena |
| | ☁ | Scirpus microcarpus | Small–fruited Bullrush |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | Stachys cooleyea | Cooley's hedgenettle |
| | Symphyotrichum subspicatum | Douglas's Aster |
| | Thalictrum occidentale | Western Meadowrue |
| | Tiarella trifoliata | Foamflower |
| | Trientalis latifolia | Western Starflower |
| | Urtica dioica ssp. gracilis | Stinging Nettle |
| | Vicia gigantea | Giant Vetch |
| | *Anemone lyallii* | *Small Wind–flower* |
| | *Anemone oregana* var. *oregana* | *Oregon Anemone* |
| | *Boykinia occidentalis* | *Slender Boykinia* |
| | *Calypso bulbosa* | *Fairy Slipper* |
| | *Cynoglossum grande* | *Pacific Hound's–tongue* |
| | *Cypripedium montanum* | *Mountain Lady–slipper* |
| | *Cystopteris fragilis* | *Brittle Bladder Fern* |
| | *Erythronium oregonum* | *Giant Fawn–lily* |
| | *Goodyera oblongifolia* | *Giant Rattlesnake–plantain* |
| | *Gymnocarpium disjunctum* | *Oak Fern* |
| | *Lonicera ciliosa* | *Orange Honeysuckle* |
| | *Nothochelone nemorosa* | *Turtle Head* |
| | *Sanicula crassicaulis* | *Pacific Sanicle* |
| | *Synthyris reniformis* | *Snow Queen* |
| | *Trillium albidum* var. *parviflorum* | *Small-flowered trillium* |
| | *Viola hallii* | *Hall's Violet* |
| | *Viola sempervirens* | *Evergreen Violet* |

# 2.2 MIXED CONIFEROUS/DECIDUOUS RIPARIAN FOREST

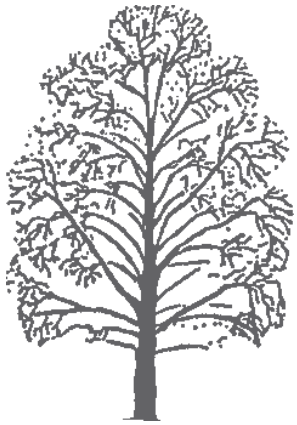
*Along streams like Johnson Creek which flood periodically and have broad floodplains, a distinct mixed coniferous/deciduous community is found.*



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 Redosier dogwood, indian plum, and Pacific 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** | **Bigleaf Maple** |
| | **Alnus rubra** | **Red Alder** |
| | **Crataegus gaylussacia** | **Suksdorf's 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** |
| | Abies grandis | Grand Fir |
| | Cornus nuttallii | Western Flowering Dogwood |
| | Frangula purshiana | Cascara, chitum |
| | Pseudotsuga menziesii | Douglas Fir |



*Red Alder*

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| TREES (continued) | Salix rigida var. macrogemma | Rigid Willow |
| | Salix scouleriana | Scouler Willow |
| | Tsuga heterophylla | Western Hemlock |
| | *Taxus brevifolia* | *Pacific Yew* |
| SHRUBS | **Acer circinatum** | **Vine Maple** |
| | **Amelanchier alnifolia** | **Serviceberry** |
| | **Berberis nervosa** | **Cascade Oregon Grape** |
| | **Cornus sericea** | **Redosier dogwood** |
| | **Gaultheria shallon** | **Salal** |
| | **Oemleria cerasiformis** | **Indian Plum** |
| | **Physocarpus capitatus** | **Pacific Ninebark** |
| | **Rosa nutkana** | **Nootka Rose** |
| | **Rosa pisocarpa** | **Swamp Rose** |
| | **Rubus parviflorus** | **Thimbleberry** |
| | **Rubus spectabilis** | **Salmonberry** |
| | **Salix exigua var. sessilifolia** | **Soft–leaved Willow** |
| | **Salix sitchensis** | **Sitka Willow** |
| | **Sambucus racemosa var. arborescens** | **Red Elderberry** |
| | **Spiraea douglasii** | **Douglas Spirea** |
| | **Symphoricarpos albus** | **Common Snowberry** |
| | **Viburnum ellipticum** | **Oval–leaved Viburnum** |
| | Euonymus occidentalis | Western Wahoo |
| | Lonicera involucrata | Black Twinberry |
| | Prunus virginiana | Common Chokecherry |
| | Ribes bracteosum | Blue Currant |
| | Rubus leucodermis | Blackcap Raspberry |
| | Salix exigua var. columbiana | Columbia River Willow |
| | Salix hookeriana | Hooker's willow |
| | Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea | Blue Elderberry |
| | Spiraea betulifolia var. lucida | Shiny–leaf Spiraea |

*Serviceberry*

## HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC.

*Lady Fern*

| Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|
| **Achlys triphylla** | **Vanillaleaf** |
| **Adiatum aleuticum** | **Northern Maiderhair Fern** |
| **Athyrium filix–femina** | **Lady Fern** |
| **Carex leptopoda** | **Slender-foot sedge** |
| **Carex obnupta** | **Slough Sedge** |
| **Claytonia perfoliata** | **Miner's Lettuce** |
| **Dicentra formosa ssp. formosa** | **Bleedingheart** |
| **Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus** | **Blue Wildrye** |
| **Equisetum arvense** | **Common Horsetail** |
| **Equisetum hyemale** | **Common Scouring–rush** |
| **Galium trifidum** | **Small Bedstraw** |
| **Hydrophyllum tenuipes** | **Pacific Waterleaf** |
| **Maianthemum racemosa** | **Western False Solomon's Seal** |
| **Maianthemum stellata** | **Starry False Solomon's Seal** |
| **Petasites frigidus var. palmatus** | **Palmate Coltsfoot** |
| **Polypodium glycyrrhiza** | **Licorice Fern** |
| **Polystichum munitum** | **Sword Fern** |
| **Prosartes hookeri** | **Hooker's Fairybells** |
| **Prosartes smithii** | **Smith Fairybells** |
| **Pteridium aquilinum** | **Bracken Fern** |
| **Tellima grandiflora** | **Fringecup** |
| **Tolmiea menziesii** | **Piggyback Plant** |
| **Trillium ovatum** | **Western Trillium** |
| **Trisetum canescens** | **Tall Trisetum** |
| **Urtica dioica ssp. gracilis** | **Stinging Nettle** |
| **Viola glabella** | **Stream Violet** |
| Actaea rubra | Baneberry |
| Alisma triviale var. americanum | American Water–plantain |
| Alopecurus geniculatus | Water Foxtail |
| Blechnum spicant | Deer Fern |
| Carex hendersonii | Henderson's Wood Sedge |
| Claytonia sibirica | Candy Flower |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACIOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | Dryopteris arguta | Wood Fern |
| | Geum macrophyllum | Oregon Avens |
| | Heracleum maximum | Cow parsnip |
| | Lysichiton americanus | Skunk Cabbage |
| | Maianthemum dilatatum | False Lily–of–the–valley |
| | Mitella caulescens | Leafy Mitrewort |
| | Mitella pentandra | Five–stamened Mitrewort |
| | Oenanthe sarmentosa | Pacific water parsley |
| | Oplopanax horridus | Devil's Club |
| | Prunella vulgaris var. lanceolata | Native Heal–all |
| | Pyrola asarifolia | Wintergreen |
| | Rubus ursinus | Pacific Blackberry |
| | Scirpus microcarpus | Small–fruited Bulrush |
| | Thalictrum occidentale | Western Meadowrue |
| | Trientalis latifolia | Western Starflower |
| | Veronica americana | American Brooklime |
| | *Boykinia occidentalis* | *Slender Boykinia* |
| | *Calamagrostis canadensis* | *Bluejoint* |
| | *Canadanthus modestus* | *Few–flowered Aster* |
| | *Carex amplifolia* | *Bigleaf Sedge* |
| | *Dicentra formosa* ssp. *formosa* | *Bleedingheart* |
| | *Dodecatheon pulchellum* | *Few–flowered Shooting Star* |
| | *Myosotis laxa* | *Small–flowered Forget–me–not* |
| | *Nothochelone nemorosa* | *Turtle Head* |
| | *Sanicula crassicaulis* | *Pacific Sanicle* |
| | *Trillium albidum* var. *parviflorum* | *Small-flowered trillium* |

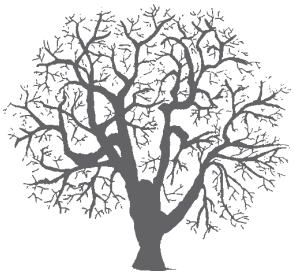
# 2.3 MIXED DECIDUOUS FOREST, STEEP DRY SLOPE

*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.*

Oregon White 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** | **Bigleaf Maple** |
| | **Quercus garryana** | **Oregon White Oak** |
| | Alnus rubra | Red Alder |
| | Arbutus menziesii | Pacific Madrone |
| | Frangula purshiana | Cascara, chitum |
| | Prunus emarginata | Bitter Cherry |
| | Pseudotsuga menziesii | Douglas Fir |
| | *Crataegus gaylussacia* | *Suksdorf's hawthorn* |
| | *Pinus ponderosa* var. *benthamiana* | *Willamette Valley ponderosa pine* |



*Oregon White Oak*

## SHRUBS

*Tall Oregongrape*

| Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|
| **Amelanchier alnifolia** | **Western Serviceberry** |
| **Berberis aquifolium** | **Tall Oregongrape** |
| **Bromus carinatus** | **California Brome** |
| **Ceanothus cuneatus** | **Buckbrush** |
| **Holodiscus discolor** | **Oceanspray** |
| **Symphoricarpos albus** | **Common Snowberry** |
| **Symphoricarpos mollis** | **Creeping Snowberry** |
| Berberis nervosa | Cascade Oregon grape |
| Oemleria cerasiformis | Indian Plum |
| Philadelphus lewisii | Mockorange |
| Prunus virginiana | Chokecherry |
| Ribes sanguineum | Red Currant |
| Ribes viscosissimum | Sticky Currant |
| Rosa gymnocarpa | Baldhip Rose |
| Rosa nutkana | Nootka Rose |
| Rubus parviflorus | Thimbleberry |
| Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea | Blue Elderberry |
| Vaccinium parvifolium | Red Huckleberry |
| *Ceanothus sanguineous* | *Oregon Tea–tree* |
| *Lonicera hispidula* | *Hairy Honeysuckle* |

## HERBACIOUS, GRASSES, ETC.

*California Brome*

| Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|
| **Bromus carinatus** | **California Brome** |
| **Carex leptopoda** | **Slender-foot sedge** |
| **Carex tumulicola** | **Foothill Sedge** |
| **Clarkia amoena** | **Farewell to Spring** |
| **Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus** | **Blue Wildrye** |
| **Elymus trachycaulus** | **Bluebunch Wheatgrass** |
| **Festuca californica** | **California Fescue** |
| **Festuca occidentalis** | **Western Fescue** |
| **Olsynium douglasii** | **Grass-widows** |
| **Polystichum munitum** | **Sword Fern** |
| **Pteridium aquilinum** | **Bracken Fern** |
| **Pyrola Picta** | **White-vein pyrola** |
| **Sanicula bipinnatafida** | **Purple Sanicle** |
| **Tiarella trifoliata var. unifoliata** | **Trefoil Tiarella** |
| **Vicia americana** | **American Vetch** |
| Agoseris grandiflora | Large–flowered Agoseris |
| Apocynum androsaemifolium | Spreading Dogbane |
| Campanula scouleri | Scouler's Bellflower |
| Chamerion angustifolium var. canescens | Fireweed |
| Clematis ligusticifolia | Western Clematis |
| Collinsia grandiflora | Large–flowered Blue–eyed Mary |
| Collinsia parviflora | Small–flowered Blue–eyed Mary |
| Delphinium nuttallii | Nuttall's Larkspur |
| Fragaria virginiana var. platypetala | Broadpetal Strawberry |
| Hieracium albiflorum | White–flowered Hawkweed |
| Ligusticum apiifolium | Parsley–leaved Lovage |
| Ligusticum grayii | Gray's Lovage |
| Melica subulata | Alaska Oniongrass |
| Osmorhiza berteroi | Mountain Sweet–Cicely |

| Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|
| Potentilla glandulosa | Sticky Cinquefoil |
| Rubus ursinus | Pacific Blackberry |
| Vicia gigantea | Giant Vetch |
| *Bromus vulgaris* | *Columbia Brome* |
| *Cypripedium montanum* | *Mountain Lady–slipper* |
| *Cystopteris fragilis* | *Brittle Bladder Fern* |
| *Erythronium oregonum* | *Giant Fawn-Lily* |
| *Lupinus laxiflorus* | *Spurred Lupine* |
| *Pentagramma triangularis* | *Gold–back Fern* |
| *Sanicula crassicaulis* | *Pacific Sanicle* |
| *Viola adunca* | *Early Blue Violet* |

# 2.4 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 gravely, 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 Bigleaf maple and Oregon White 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 | **Alnus rubra** | **Red Alder** |
| | **Crataegus gaylussacia** | **Suksdorf's hawthorn** |
| | **Fraxinus latifolia** | **Oregon Ash** |
| | **Populus balsamifera var. trichocarpa** | **Black Cottonwood** |
| | **Populus tremuloides** | **Quaking Aspen** |
| | **Salix lasiandra var. lasiandra** | **Pacific Willow** |
| | **Salix scouleriana** | **Scouler Willow** |

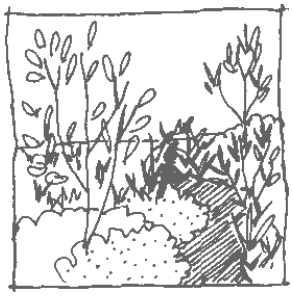
| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| TREES (continued | Acer macrophyllum | Bigleaf Maple |
| | Crataegus gaylussacia | Suksdorf's hawthorn |
| | Frangula purshiana | Cascara, chitum |
| | Quercus garryana | Oregon White Oak |
| | Salix prolixa | Rigid Willow |
| | *Thuja plicata* | *Western Red Cedar* |
| SHRUBS | **Amelanchier alnifolia** | **Western Serviceberry** |
| | **Cornus sericea** | **Redosier dogwood** |
| | **Oemleria cerasiformis** | **Indian Plum** |
| | **Physocarpus capitatus** | **Pacific Ninebark** |
| | **Rosa gymnocarpa** | **Baldhip Rose** |
| | **Rosa nutkana** | **Nootka Rose** |
| | **Salix exigua var. columbiana** | **Columbia River Willow** |
| | **Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea** | **Blue Elderberry** |
| | **Sambucus racemosa var. arborescens** | **Red Elderberry** |
| | **Symphoricarpos albus** | **Common Snowberry** |
| | Malus fusca | Western Crabapple |
| | Prunus virginiana | Common Chokecherry |
| | Ribes sanguineum | Red Currant |
| | Salix exigua var. sessilifolia | Soft–leafed Willow |
| | Salix hookeriana | Hooker's willow |
| | Salix sitchensis | Sitka Willow |
| | Spiraea douglasii | Douglas' Spirea |
| | *Ribes lobbii* | *Pioneer Gooseberry* |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACIOUS, GRASSES, ETC. | **Angelica arguta** | **Sharptooth Angelica** |
| | **Arnica amplexicaulis** | **Clasping Arnica** |
| | **Athyrium filix–femina** | **Lady Fern** |
| | **Bromus carinatus** | **California Brome** |
| | **Claytonia perfoliata** | **Miner's Lettuce** |
| | **Claytonia sibirica** | **Candy Flower** |
| | **Cyperus erythrorhizos** | **Red-Rooted flatsedge** |
| | **Cyperus squarrosus** | **Awned flatsedge** |
| | **Cyperus strigosus** | **Straw-colored flatsedge** |
| | **Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus** | **Blue Wildrye** |
| | **Equisetum arvense** | **Common Horsetail** |
| | **Galium trifidum** | **Small Bedstraw** |
| | **Heracleum maximum** | **Cow parsnip** |
| | **Juncus ensifolius** | **Dagger–leaf Rush** |
| | **Polypodium glycrrhiza** | **Licorice Fern** |
| | **Polystichum munitum** | **Sword Fern** |
| | **Pteridium aquilinum** | **Bracken** |
| | **Ranunculus occidentalis** | **Western Buttercup** |
| | **Ranunculus uncinatus** | **Little Buttercup** |
| | **Scirpus cyperinus** | **Wooly Sedge** |
| | **Tellima grandiflora** | **Fringecup** |
| | **Urtica dioica ssp. gracilis** | **Stinging Nettle** |
| | **Vancouveria hexandra** | **Inside–out Flower** |
| | Alopecurus geniculatus | Water Foxtail |
| | Adiantum aleuticum | Northern Maidenhair Fern |
| | Aquilegia formosa | Red Columbine |
| | Aruncus dioicus var. acuminatus. | Goatsbeard |
| | Blechnum spicant | Deer Fern |
| | Bromus sitchensis | Alaska Brome |
| | Cardamine oligosperma | Little Western Bittergrass |
| | Carex leptopoda | Slender-foot sedge |
| | Chamerion angustifolium var. canescens | Fireweed |
| | Corydalis scouleri | Western Corydalis |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACIOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | Epilobium ciliatum ssp. glandulosum | Common Willow–reed |
| | Epilobium ciliatum ssp. watsonii | Watson's Willow–reed |
| | Festuca occidentalis | Western Fescue |
| | Fragaria vesca var. bracteata | Wood Strawberry |
| | Geum macrophyllum | Oregon Avens |
| | Heuchera glabra | Smooth Alumroot |
| | Heuchera micrantha | Smallflowered Alumroot |
| | Lupinus rivularis | Stream Lupine |
| | Mertensia platyphylla | Western Bluebells |
| | Mitella pentandra | Five–stamened Mitrewort |
| | Oplopanax horridus | Devil's Club |
| | Oxalis trilliifolia | Trillium–leaved Wood–sorrel |
| | Petasites frigidus var. palmatus | Palmate Coltsfoot |
| | Pyrola asarifolia | Wintergreen |
| | Ranunculus flammula | Creeping Buttercup |
| | Ranunculus orthorhyncus | Straightbeak Buttercup |
| | Rubus ursinus | Pacific Blackberry |
| | Streptopus amplexifolius | Clasping–leaved Twisted–stalk |
| | Thalictrum occidentale | Western Meadowrue |
| | Tiarella trifoliata | Foamflower |
| | Trillium ovatum | Western Trillium |
| | Viola glabella | Stream Violet |
| | *Boykinia occidentalis* | *Slender Boykinia* |
| | *Carex unilateralis* | *One-sided Sedge* |
| | *Chrysosplenium glechomaefolium* | *Pacific Water–carpet* |
| | *Cinna latifolia* | *Woodreed* |
| | *Dicentra formosa* ssp. *formosa* | *Bleedingheart* |
| | *Festuca subulata* | *Bearded Fescue* |
| | *Festuca subuliflora* | *Coast Range Fescue* |
| | *Symphyotrichum subspicatum* | *Douglas' Aster* |
| | *Trisetum cernuum* | *Nodding Trisetum* |

# 2.5 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 Redosier 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 gaylussacia** | **Suksdorf's hawthorn** |
| | **Populus tremuloides** | **Quaking Aspen** |
| | **Salix lasiandra var. lasiandra** | **Pacific Willow** |
| | **Salix scouleriana** | **Scouler Willow** |
| | Fraxinus latifolia | Oregon Ash |
| | Malus fusca | Western Crabapple |
| | Populus trichocarpa | Black Cottonwood |
| | *Salix prolixa* | *Rigid Willow* |

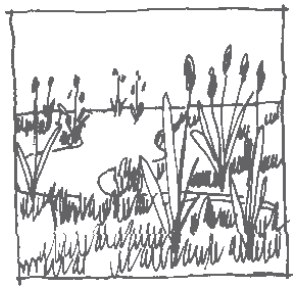
| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| SHRUBS | **Cornus sericea** | **Redosier dogwood** |
| | **Physocarpus capitatus** | **Pacific Ninebark** |
| | **Rosa gymnocarpa** | **Baldhip Rose** |
| | **Rosa nutkana** | **Nootka Rose** |
| | **Salix exigua var. columbiana** | **Columbia River Willow** |
| | **Salix sitchensis** | **Sitka Willow** |
| | **Sambucus racemosa var. arborescens** | **Red Elderberry** |
| | **Spiraea douglasii** | **Douglas' Spirea** |
| | **Trichostema lanceolatum** | **Mt. Blue-Curls** |
| | Lonicera involucrata | Black Twinberry |
| | Rosa pisocarpa | Swamp Rose |
| | Salix exigua var. sessilifolia | Soft–leaved Willow |
| | Rubus parviflorus | Thimbleberry |
| | Salix hookeriana | Hooker's willow |
| | Sambucus mexicana | Blue Elderberry |
| | *Ribes divaricatum* | *Straggly Gooseberry* |
| | *Ribes lobbii* | *Pioneer Gooseberry* |
| HERBACIOUS, GRASSES, ETC. | **Agrostis exarata** | **Spike Bentgrass** |
| | **Agrostis scabra** | **Rough Hairgrass** |
| | **Alisma gramineum** | **Narrow-leaved water plantain** |
| | **Beckmania syzigachne** | **Slough Grass** |
| | **Carex leptopoda** | **Slender-foot sedge** |
| | **Carex obnupta** | **Slough Sedge** |
| | **Deschampsia cespitosa** | **Tufted Hairgrass** |
| | **Deschampsia elongata** | **Slender Hairgrass** |
| | **Downingia elegans** | **Common Downingia** |
| | **Eleocharis obtusa** | **Ovate Spikerush** |
| | **Eleocharis palustris** | **Creeping Spikerush** |
| | **Equisetum arvense** | **Common Horsetail** |
| | **Equisetum hyemale** | **Common Scouring–rush** |
| | **Galium trifidum** | **Small Bedstraw** |
| | **Grindelia integrifolia** | **Willamette Valley Gumweed** |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACIOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | **Juncus acuminatus** | **Tapertip Rush** |
| | **Juncus articulatus** | **Jointed Rush** |
| | **Juncus effusus var. pacificus** | **Soft Rush** |
| | **Juncus laccatus** | **Slender Soft Rush** |
| | **Juncus patens** | **Spreading Rush** |
| | **Leerisia oryzoides** | **Rice Cutgrass** |
| | **Navarretia intertexta** | **Needle-leaf Navarretia** |
| | **Nemophila pedunculata** | **Spreading Nemophila** |
| | **Potentilla gracilis var. gracilis** | **Slender cinquefoil** |
| | **Rumex salicifolius var. salicifolius** | **Willow-leaved Dock** |
| | **Saxifraga oregana** | **Oregon Saxifrage** |
| | **Typha latifolia** | **Common Cattail** |
| | **Urtica dioica ssp. gracilis** | **Stinging Nettle** |
| | **Veronica americana** | **American Brooklime** |
| | Bidens cernua | Nodding Beggars–tick |
| | Bidens frondosa | Leafy Beggars–tick |
| | Camassia leichtlinii | Giant Camas |
| | Camassia quamash | Common Camas |
| | Carex aperta | Columbia Sedge |
| | Cystopteris fragilis | Brittle Bladder Fern |
| | Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus | Blue Wildrye |
| | Epilobium ciliatum ssp. glandulosum | Common Willow–weed |
| | Galium aparine | Cleavers |
| | Gentiana sceptrum | Staff Gentian |
| | Geum macrophyllum | Oregon Avens |
| | Glyceria occidentalis | Northwest Mannagrass |
| | Juncus ensifolius | Dagger–leaf Rush |
| | Ligusticum apiifolium | Parsley–leaved Lovage |
| | Luzula campestris | Field Woodrush |
| | Marah oreganus | Manroot |
| | Mimulus guttatus | Common Monkeyflower |
| | Oenanthe sarmentosa | Pacific water parsley |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACIOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | Oplopanax horridus | Devil's Club |
| | Petasites frigidus var. palmatus | Palmate Coltsfoot |
| | Polypodium glycyrrhiza | Licorice Fern |
| | Pteridium aquilinum | Bracken Fern |
| | Ranunculus cymbalaria | Shore Buttercup |
| | Ranunculus occidentalis | Western Buttercup |
| | Rubus ursinus | Pacific Blackberry |
| | Scirpus microcarpus | Small–fruited Bulrush |
| | Symphyotrichum subspicatum | Douglas' Aster |
| | Trisetum cernuum | Nodding Trisetum |
| | Veratrum californicum | False Hellebore |
| | Viola palustris | Marsh Violet |
| | *Cinna latifolia* | *Woodreed* |
| | *Circaea alpina* | *Enchanter's Nightshade* |
| | *Glyceria elata* | *Fowl Mannagrass* |
| | *Lathyrus polyphyllus* | *Leafy–pea* |
| | *Lindernia dubia* | *Yellowseed false pimpernel* |
| | *Luzula parviflora* | *Small–flowered Woodrush* |
| | *Lysichiton americanus* | *Skunk Cabbage* |
| | *Melica subulata* | *Alaska Oniongrass* |
| | *Piperia elegans* | *Elegant Rein–orchid* |

# 2.6 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* |

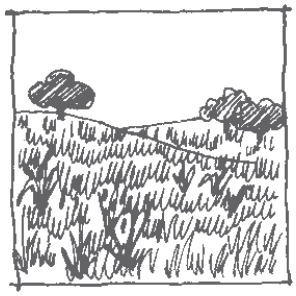
| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| TREES | *Salix lasiandra* var. *lasiandra* | *Pacific Willow* |
| | *Salix prolixa* | *Rigid Willow* |
| SHRUBS | *Cornus sericea* | *Redosier dogwood* |
| | *Salix hookeriana* | *Hooker's willow* |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. | **Allium cernuum** | **Nodding Onion** |
| | **Arnica amplexicaulis** | **Clasping arnica** |
| | **Beckmania syzigachne** | **Slough Grass** |
| | **Camassia quamash** | **Common Camas** |
| | **Carex densa** | **Dense Sedge** |
| | **Carex obnupta** | **Slough Sedge** |
| | **Deschampsia cespitosa** | **Tufted Hairgrass** |
| | **Eleocharis acicularis** | **Needle Spike–rush** |
| | **Eleocharis palustris** | **Creeping Spike–rush** |
| | **Eriophyllum lanatum** | **Woolly Sunflower** |
| | **Glyceria elata** | **Fowl Mannagrass** |
| | **Glyceria occidentalis** | **Northwest Mannagrass** |
| | **Hordeum brachyantherum** | **Meadow Barley** |
| | **Juncus balticus** | **Baltic Rush** |
| | **Juncus effusus var. pacificus** | **Soft Rush** |
| | **Juncus ensifolius** | **Dagger–leaf Rush** |
| | **Juncus laccatus** | **Slender Soft Rush** |
| | **Juncus tenuis** | **Slender Rush** |
| | **Oenanthe sarmentosa** | **Pacific water parsley** |
| | **Schoenoplectus acutus var. occidentalis** | **Hardstem Bulrush** |
| | **Schoenoplectus pungens** | **American Bulrush** |
| | **Sisyrinchium idahoense var. idahoense** | **Blue–eyed Grass** |
| | **Sparganium emersum** | **Simplestem Bur–reed** |
| | **Typha latifolia** | **Common Cattail** |
| | Alisma triviale var. americanum | American Water–plantain |
| | Allium amplectens | Slim–leaved Onion |
| | Alopecurus geniculatus | Water Foxtail |
| | Bidens cernua | Nodding Beggars–tick |
| | Bidens frondosa | Leafy Beggars–tick |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | Camassia leichtlinii | Giant Camas |
| | Carex athrostachya | Slenderbeaked Sedge |
| | Carex stipata | Sawbeak Sedge |
| | Carex unilateralis | One-sided Sedge |
| | Gentiana sceptrum | Staff Gentian |
| | Mimulus guttatus | Common Monkeyflower |
| | Montia linearis | Narrow–leaved Montia |
| | Myosotis laxa | Small–flowered Forget–me–not |
| | Nuphar polysepala | Yellow Water–lily |
| | Ranunculus aquatilis var. aquatilis | White Water–buttercup |
| | Ranunculus cymbalaria | Shore Buttercup |
| | Ranunculus orthorhyncus | Straightbeak Buttercup |
| | Scirpus microcarpus | Small–fruited Bulrush |
| | Triteleia hyancinthina | Hyacinth Brodiaea |
| | Veratrum californicum | False Hellebore |
| | Veronica americana | American Brooklime |
| | *Angelica arguta* | *Sharptooth Angelica* |
| | *Angelica genuflexa* | *Kneeling angelica* |
| | *Boykinia occidentalis* | *Slender Boykinia* |
| | *Carex aperta* | *Columbia Sedge* |
| | *Carex utriculata* | *Beaked Sedge* |
| | *Lysichiton americanus* | *Skunk Cabbage* |
| | *Persicaria amphibia* | *Water Smartweed* |
| | *Plagiobothrys figuratus* | *Fragrant Popcorn–flower* |

# 2.7 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 | Oregon White Oak |
| | *Arbutus menziesii* | *Pacific Madrone* |
| | *Pinus ponderosa* var. *benthamiana* | *Willamette Valley ponderosa pine* |
| SHRUBS | Amelanchier alnifolia | Western Serviceberry |
| | Berberis aquifolium | Tall Oregon Grape |
| | Holodiscus discolor | Oceanspray |
| | Philadelphia lewisii | Mockorange |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| SHRUBS (continued) | Ribes sanguineum | Red Flowering Currant |
| | Ribes viscisissimum | Sticky Currant |
| | Rosa gymnocarpa | Baldhip Rose |
| | Rosa nutkana | Nootka Rose |
| | Rubus leucodermis | Blackcap Raspberry |
| | Symphoricarpos albus | Common Snowberry |
| | Symphoricarpos mollis | Creeping Snowberry |
| | Viburnum ellipticum | Oval–leaved Viburnum |
| | *Ceanothus sanguineus* | *Oregon Tea–tree* |
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. | **Achillea millefolium** | **Yarrow** |
| | **Acnatherum lemmonii** | **Lemmon's Needlegrass** |
| | **Acnatherum occidentalis ssp. californica** | **California's Needlegrass** |
| | **Aquilegia formosa** | **Red Columbine** |
| | **Bromus carinatus** | **California Brome** |
| | **Bromus vulgaris** | **Columbia Brome** |
| | **Calochortus tolmiei** | **Tolmie's Mariposa** |
| | **Carex unilateralis** | **One-sided Sedge** |
| | **Cirsium hallii** | **Hall's Thistle** |
| | **Clarkia amoena** | **Farewell to Spring** |
| | **Clarkia rhomboidea** | **Common Clarkia** |
| | **Collinsia rattannii** | **Rattan Collinsia** |
| | **Coreopsis tinctoria var. atkinsonia** | **Columbia Tickseed** |
| | **Deschampsia danthinoides** | **Ticklegrass** |
| | **Dodecatheon hendersonii** | **Broad-leaved Shooting Star** |
| | **Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus** | **Blue Wildrye** |
| | **Festuca californica** | **California Fescue** |
| | **Festuca occidentalis** | **Western Fescue** |
| | **Festuca roemeri** | **Roemer's Fescue** |
| | **Fragaria virginiana var. platypetala** | **Broadpetal Strawberry** |
| | **Fritillaria affinis** | **Checker Lily** |
| | **Koeleria macrantha** | **Junegrass** |

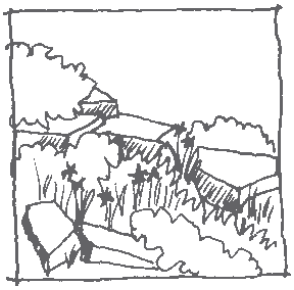
| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | **Lathyrus nevadensis** | **Nevada Peavine** |
| | **Lithophragma parviflorum** | **Small-Flowered Prairiestar** |
| | **Luzula campestris** | **Field Woodrush** |
| | **Madia gracilis** | **Slender Tarweed** |
| | **Navarretia tagetina** | **Northern Navarretia** |
| | **Poa secunda** | **Pine Bluegrass** |
| | **Potentilla gracilis var. gracilis** | **Slender Cinquefoil** |
| | **Sanicula bipinnatafida** | **Purple Sanicle** |
| | **Silene antirrhina** | **Sleepy Catchfly** |
| | **Trifolium bifidum** | **Pinole Clover** |
| | **Trifolium eriocephalum** | **Wooly Head Clover** |
| | **Trifolium microcephalum** | **Small-Head Clover** |
| | **Trifolium microdon** | **Thimble Clover** |
| | **Trifolium oliganthum** | **Few-Flowered Clover** |
| | **Trifolium willdenovii** | **Sand Clover** |
| | **Trifolium variegatum** | **White-Tip Clover** |
| | **Viola praemorsa var. praemorsa** | **Canary Violet** |
| | Acmispon americanus var. americanus | Spanish Clover |
| | Acmispon parviflorus | Small–flowered Deervetch |
| | Agoseris grandiflora | Large–flowered Agoseris |
| | Allium acuminitum | Hooker's Onion |
| | Allium amplectens | Slim–leaved Onion |
| | Allium cernuum | Nodding Onion |
| | Anaphalis margaritacea | Pearly–everlasting |
| | Brodiaea coronaria | Harvest Brodiaea |
| | Camassia leichtlinii | Giant Camas |
| | Camassia quamash | Common Camas |
| | Campanula scouleri | Scouler's Bellflower |
| | Castilleja tenuis | Hairy Owl–clover |
| | Chamerion angustifolium var. canescens | Fireweed |
| | Collinsia grandiflora | Large–flowered Blue–eyed Mary |
| | Collinsia parviflora | Small–flowered Blue–eyed Mary |
| | Collomia grandiflora | Large–flowered Collomia |
| | Cryptantha intermedia | Common Forget–me–not |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | Delphinium menziesii var. pyramidale | Menzie's Larkspur |
| | Delphinium nuttallii | Nuttall's Larkspur |
| | Draba verna | Spring Whitlow–grass |
| | Elymus trachycaulus | Bluebunch Wheatgrass |
| | Epilobium brachycarpum var. pan. | Tall Annual Willow Herb |
| | Eriophyllum lanatum | Wooly Sunflower |
| | Erysimum capitatum ssp. capitatum | Prairie Rocket |
| | Eschscholzia californica | California poppy |
| | Gilia capitata | Bluefield Gilia |
| | Hieracium albiflorum | White–flowered Hawkweed |
| | Iris tenax | Oregon Iris |
| | Ligusticum apiifolium | Parsley–leaved Lovage |
| | Leptosiphon bicolor | Bicolored Linanthus |
| | Lomatium utriculatum | Spring Gold |
| | Lupinus bicolor | Two–color Lupine |
| | Lupinus laxiflorus | Spurred Lupine |
| | Lupinus polycarpus | Bigleaf lupine |
| | Lupinus rivularis | Stream Lupine |
| | Marah oreganus | Manroot |
| | Melica subulata | Alaska Oniongrass |
| | Micranthes rufidula | Western Saxifrage |
| | Montia dichotoma | Dwarf Montia |
| | Montia linearis | Narrow–leaved Montia |
| | Navarretia squarrosa | Skunkweed |
| | Nemophila menziesii | Baby Blue–eyes |
| | Oenothera biennis | Evening Primrose |
| | Penstemon richardsonii | Cut–leaved Penstemon |
| | Phlox gracilis | Microsteris |
| | Plectritis congesta | Rosy Plectritis |
| | Potentilla glandulosa | Sticky Cinquefoil |
| | Poteridium occidentale | Annual Burnet |
| | Prunella vulgaris var. lanceolata | Native Heal–all |
| | Ranunculus occidentalis | Western Buttercup |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continued) | Rubus ursinus | Pacific Blackberry |
| | Sedum oreganum | Oregon Stonecrop |
| | Sedum spathulifolium | Spatula–leaf Stonecrop |
| | Selaginella wallaceii | Compact Selaginella |
| | Sidalcea campestris | Meadow Sidalcea |
| | Sisyrinchium idahoense var. idahoense | Blue–eyed Grass |
| | Solidago lepida var. salebrosa | Western goldenrod |
| | Tonella tenella | Small–flowered Tenella |
| | Triteleia hyancinthina | Hyacinth Brodiaea |
| | Verbena hastata | Wild Hyssop |
| | Vicia americana | American Vetch |
| | Vicia gigantea | Giant Vetch |
| | Viola adunca | Early Blue Violet |
| | *Allium acuminitum* | *Hooker's Onion* |
| | *Cystopteris fragilis* | *Brittle Bladder Fern* |
| | *Dichelostemma congestum* | *Northern Saitas* |
| | *Erigeron decumbens* var. *decumbens* | *Willamette Daisy* |
| | *Erigeron philadelphicus* | *Philadelphia Fleabane* |
| | *Eriophyllum lanatum* | *Woolly Sunflower* |
| | *Erysimum capitatum* ssp. *capitatum* | *Prairie Rocket* |
| | *Fritillaria affinis* | *Checker Lily* |
| | *Madia sativa* | *Chile Tarweed* |
| | *Micranthes integrifolia* | *Swamp Saxifrage* |
| | *Pentagramma triangularis* | *Gold–back Fern* |
| | *Poa howellii* | *Howell's Bluegrass* |
| | *Sanicula crassicaulis* | *Pacific Sanicle* |
| | *Sericocarpus rigidus* | *White–topped Aster* |
| | *Sidalcea nelsoniana* | *Nelson's Checkermallow* |
| | *Triodanis perfoliata* | *Venus' looking-glass* |

# 2.8a 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.

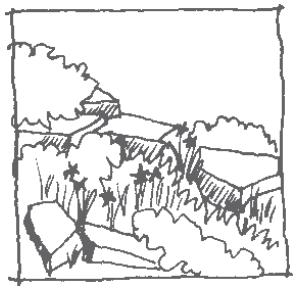
| KEY | **Most common species appear in bold type** |
|---|---|
| | *Italic type indicates species that rarely occur in this community within Portland* |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| SHRUBS | Spiraea betulifolia var. lucida | Shiny–leaf Spiraea |
| | *Arctostaphylos columbiana* | *Hairy Manzanita* |
| | *Arctostaphylos uva–ursi* | *Kinnikinnick* |
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. | **Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus** | **Blue Wildrye** |
| | **Poa secunda** | **Pine Bluegrass** |
| | Acmispon americanus var. americanus | Spanish Clover |
| | Allium cernuum | Nodding Onion |
| | Aquilegia formosa | Red Columbine |
| | Campanula rotundifolia | Round–leaf Bluebell |
| | Deschampsia danthinoides | Ticklegrass |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continuted) | Elymus trachycaulus | Bluebunch Wheatgrass |
| | Gilia capitata | Bluefield Gilia |
| | Lomatium utriculatum | Spring Gold |
| | Micranthes rufidula | Western Saxifrage |
| | Montia dichotoma | Dwarf Montia |
| | Montia linearis | Narrow-leaved Montia |
| | Penstemon richardsonii | Cut-leaved Penstemon |
| | Phlox gracilis | Microsteris |
| | Rubus ursinus | Pacific Blackberry |
| | Sedum oreganum | Oregon Stonecrop |
| | Sedum spathulifolium | Spatula-leaf Stonecrop |
| | Selaginella wallaceii | Compact Selaginella |
| | Tonella tenella | Small-flowered Tenella |
| | *Allium acuminitum* | *Hooker's Onion* |
| | *Cystopteris fragisil* | *Brittle Bladder Fern* |
| | *Dichelostemma congestum* | *Northern Saitas* |
| | *Erysimum capitatum* ssp. *capitatum* | *Prairie Rocket* |
| | *Fritillaria affinis* | *Checker Lily* |
| | *Pentagramma triangularis* | *Gold-back Fern* |

# 2.8b 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 | Spiraea betulifolia var. lucida | Shiny–leaf Spiraea |
| HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. | **Adiantum aleuticum** | **Northern Maidenhair Fern** |
| | **Dryopteris arguta** | **Wood Fern** |
| | Acmispon americanus var. americanus | Spanish Clover |
| | Aquilegia formosa | Red Columbine |
| | Cardamine angulata | Angled Bittercress |
| | Cascadia nuttallii | Nuttall's Saxifrage |
| | Claytonia perfoliata | Miner's lettuce |
| | Collinsia parviflora | Small–flowered Blue–eyed Mary |
| | Collomia heterophylla | Varied–leaf Collomia |

| | Latin Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| **HERBACEOUS, GRASSES, ETC. (continuted)** | Comandra umbellata var. californica | Bastard Toadflax |
| | Delphinium leucophaeum | Pale Larkspur |
| | Delphinium menziesii var. pyramidale | Menzies' Larkspur |
| | Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus | Blue Wildrye |
| | Eriogonum nudum | Barestem Buckwheat |
| | Festuca roemeri | Roemer's Fescue |
| | Fritillaria affinis | Checker Lily |
| | Gilia capitata | Bluefield Gilia |
| | Heuchera glabra | Smooth Alumroot |
| | Heuchera micrantha | Smallflowered Alumroot |
| | Melica bulbosa | Oniongrass |
| | Micranthes integrifolia | Swamp Saxifrage |
| | Micranthes rufidula | Western Saxifage |
| | Mimulus alsinoides | Chickweed Monkeyflower |
| | Mimulus guttatus | Common Monkeyflower |
| | Montia linearis | Narrow–leaved Montia |
| | Montia parvifolia | Streambank Springbeauty |
| | Penstemon serrulatus | Cascade Penstemon |
| | Rubus ursinus | Pacific Blackberry |
| | Saxifraga mertensiana | Merten's Saxifrage |
| | Sedum oreganum | Oregon Stonecrop |
| | Sedum spathulifolium | Spatula–leaf Stonecrop |
| | Selaginella douglasii | Douglas' Selaginella |
| | *Bolandra oregana* | *Bolandra* |
| | *Cystopteris fragilis* | *Brittle Bladder Fern* |
| | *Montia dichotoma* | *Dwarf Montia* |
| | *Nothochelone nemorosa* | *Turtle Head* |
| | *Orobanche uniflora* | *Naked Broomrape* |
| | *Sullivantia oregana* | *Sullivantia* |
| | *Zeltnera muehlenbergii* | *Muhlenberg's Centaury* |

# 3. Native Plants in Detail

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

**The plants are divided into the following groups:**

**Trees (with illustrations)**

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

**Shrubs (with illustrations)**

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

**Herbaceous**

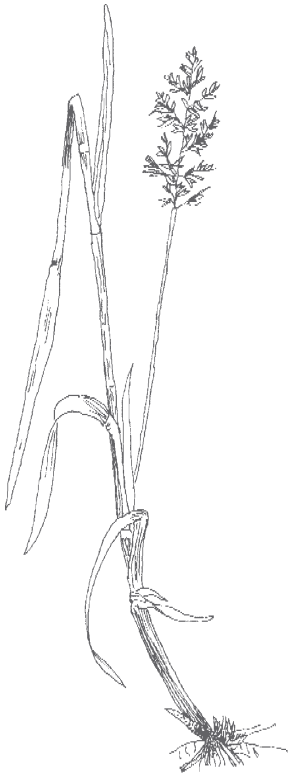
- Forbs
- Grasses
- Sedges, Rushes
- Ferns
- Other

**The following additional special lists are also included:**

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

## Habitat Types

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



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

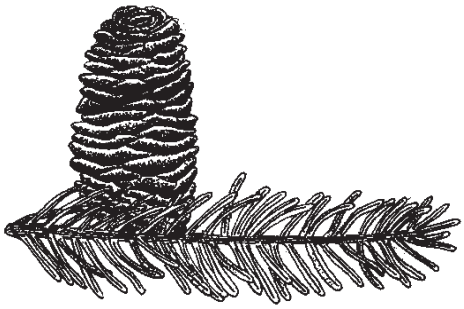
## Sources of Native Plants

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

# 3.1 EVERGREEN TREES

## Grand Fir *Abies grandis*

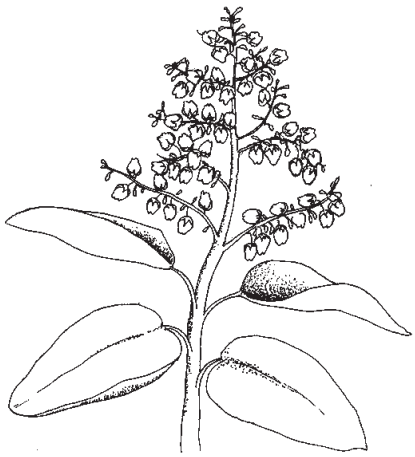
The Grand Fir is the only native fir that is common in the lower elevations (below 2500') of Western Oregon. Its needles are arranged in flat sprays on opposite sides of the twig, and when crushed have a tangerine—like fragrance. Grand Fir is able to reproduce in dense shade and young seedlings may be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



| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 150 ft. | **Mature spread**: 40 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 30 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 20 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Medium | |
| **Conditions:** Full sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Medium | |
| **Availability:** High (bare root, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian, Forest, Forest slope | |

## Pacific Madrone *Arbutus menziesii*

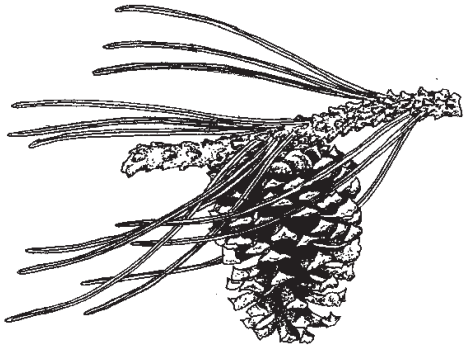
The only broadleaf evergreen among the native trees of the Pacific Northwest, the Pacific Madrone is commonly found in forest openings or edges. It has attractive, peeling bark and clusters of creamy white, fragrant, bell—shaped flowers in the spring. The red—orange berries appear in the fall and persist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



| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 50 ft. | **Mature spread**: 50 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 6 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 6 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Very slow | |
| **Conditions:** Full sun, dry soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Low | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Forest | |

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

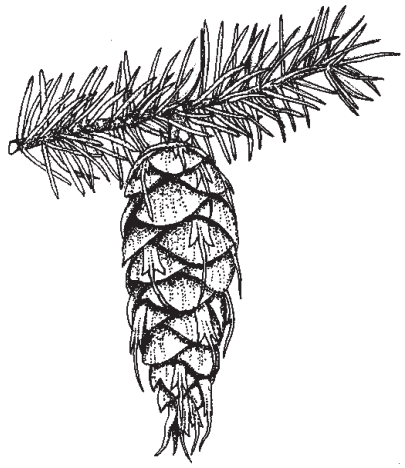
The name of this tree refers to the large size they attain at maturity. Ponderosa pines do best in sunny, dry locations and they are one of the most common evergreens in Eastern Oregon. While the bark on young trees is dark gray, with age it becomes orange and scaled like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle. The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



| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 200 ft. | **Mature spread**: 30 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 50 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 20 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Fast | |
| **Conditions:** Full sun, dry soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Medium | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Forest slope | |

## Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

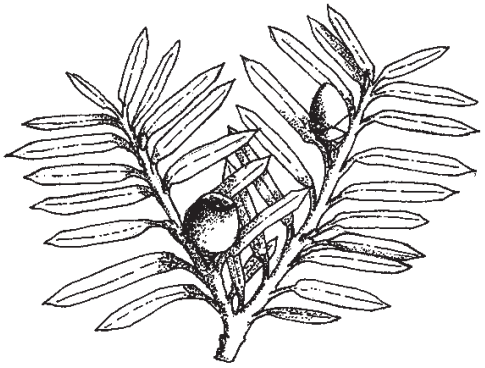
The Douglas Fir is the most common evergreen in the Pacific Northwest, where it had been widely harvested for timber and Christmas trees. A fast growing tree that requires some sunlight to reproduce, the Douglas fir can form dense stands in disturbed areas in only 50 years. The 3"–4" cone hangs down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



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

## Pacific Yew *Taxus brevifolia*

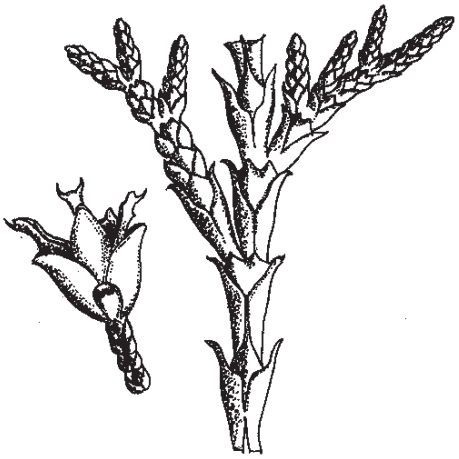
The Pacific Yew can be found as a small tree or a large shrub, usually in the shady understory of the canopy formed by taller trees. It tends to have an irregular shape with spreading, pendulous branches. Its 3/4" needles are flat with pointed tips and are dark green above and pale green below. The sparse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



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

## Western Red Cedar *Thuja plicata*

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



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

## Western Hemlock *Tsuga heterophylla*

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

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

# 3. NATIVE PLANTS IN DETAIL

# 3.2 DECIDUOUS TREES

## Bigleaf Maple *Acer macrophyllum*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 90 ft. | **Mature spread**: 75 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 35 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 25 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Fast | |
| **Conditions:** Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Medium | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Forest, Forest slope | |

## Red Alder *Alnus rubra*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 100 ft. | **Mature spread**: 40 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 40 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 20 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Very fast | |
| **Conditions:** Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** High | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Riparian, Forest, Forest slope | |

## Western Flowering Dogwood *Cornus nuttallii*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 40 ft. | **Mature spread**: 20 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 20 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 10 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Medium | |
| **Conditions:** Part sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Low | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Forest, Forest slope | |

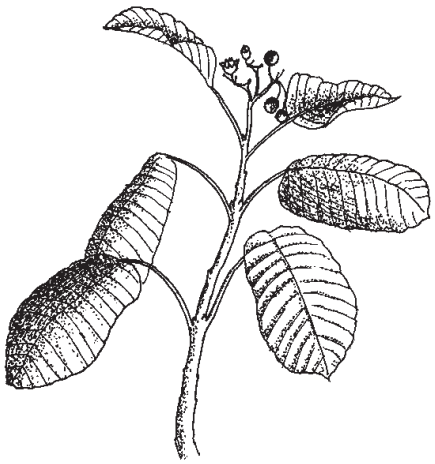
## Suksdorf's Hawthorn *Crataegus gaylussacia*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 35/45 ft. | **Mature spread**: 25 ft. |
| **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 | |

## Cascara, Chitum *Frangula purshiana*

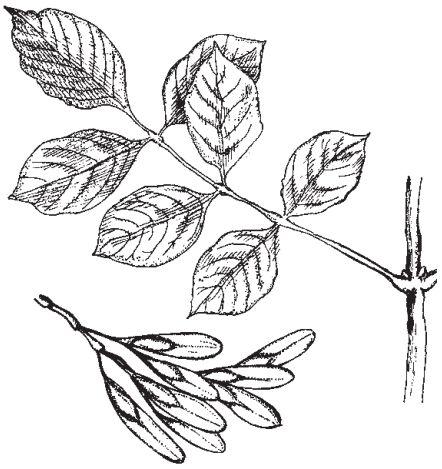
Since Cascara, chitum prefers a shady, moist condition, it is often found growing as an understory tree with Vine Maple and Red Alder. The 1/4" black berries, while not especially tasty for humans, are attractive to raccoons and a variety of birds. The bark was used medicinally by Northwest natives and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



| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 30 ft. | **Mature spread**: 25 ft. |
| **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 | |

## Oregon Ash *Fraxinus latifolia*

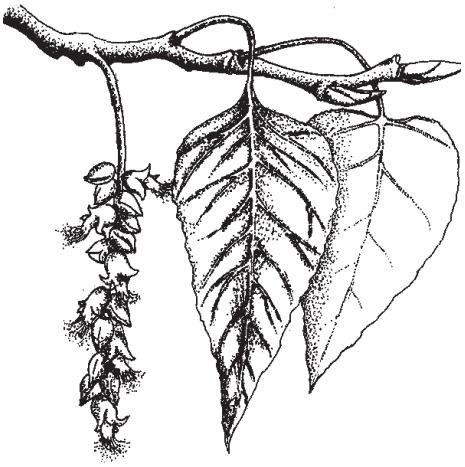
The Oregon Ash is often found growing in dense stands on soils that are very wet for part of the year. The seeds occur in clusters of single samaras on female trees, and are produced in especially large quantities at 3–5 year intervals. It is common for Oregon Ash leaves to display a brown, blotchy spotting 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 trichocarpa*

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



| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 175 ft. | **Mature spread**: 40 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 50 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 20 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Very fast | |
| **Conditions:** Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** High | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian | |

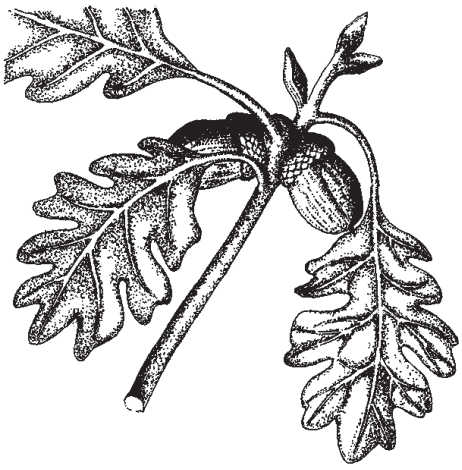
## Bitter Cherry *Prunus emarginata*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 30 ft. | **Mature spread**: 20 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 20 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 15 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Medium | |
| **Conditions:** Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Medium | |
| **Availability:** Medium (seed, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Riparian, Forest slope, Thicket | |

## Oregon White Oak *Quercus garryana*

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



| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 65 ft. | **Mature spread**: 45 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 10 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 8 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Very slow | |
| **Conditions:** Full sun, dry soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Low | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Forest, Forest slope | |

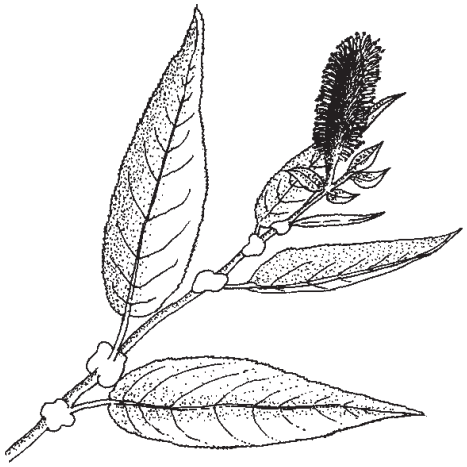
## Pacific Willow *Salix lasiandra* var. *lasiandra*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 40 ft. | **Mature spread**: 30 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 30 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 20 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Fast | |
| **Conditions:** Full to part sun, moist, seasonally to perennially wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** High | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian | |

## Rigid Willow *Salix prolixa*

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



| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 30 ft. | **Mature spread**: 20 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 15 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 10 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Fast | |
| **Conditions:** Full to part sun, Moist, seasonally wet to perennially wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** High | |
| **Availability:** Low (bare root, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian | |

## Scouler Willow *Salix scouleriana*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 40 ft. | **Mature spread**: 40 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 30 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 30 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Fast | |
| **Conditions:** Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** High | |
| **Availability:** Medium (bare root, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian, Forest | |

# 3.3 NATIVE TREE LIST

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

**KEY**

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

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

***INDICATOR STATUS***

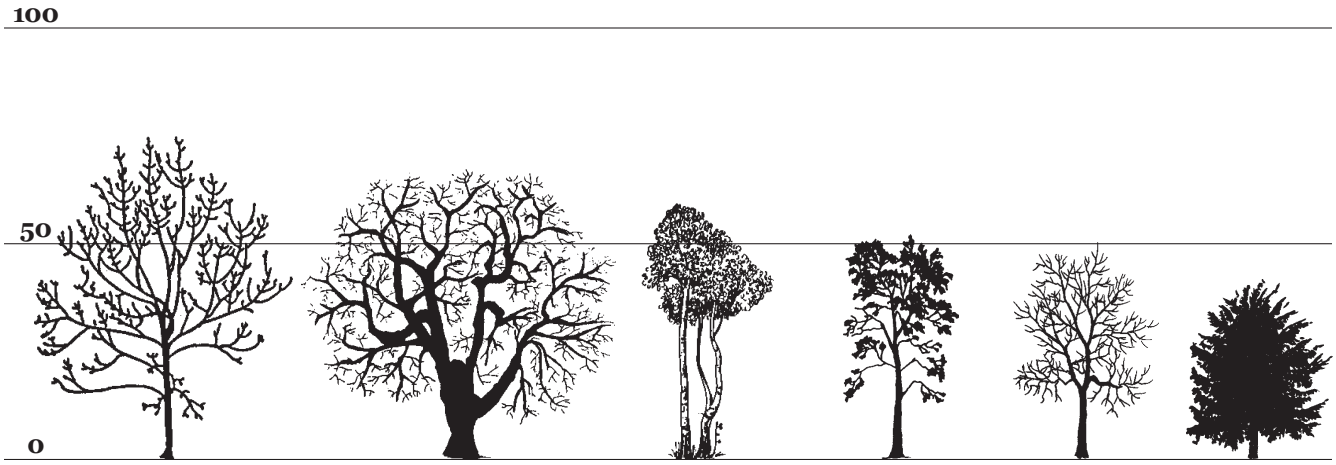
**Obligate Wetland (OBL)** *almost always occur in wetlands*
**Facultative wetland (FACW)** *occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time*
**Facultative (FAC)** *equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands*
**Facultative Upland (FACU)** *occur wetlands only 1%–33% of the time*
**Obligate Upland (UPL)**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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

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

# 3.4 TREE SILHOUETTES




*Fraxinus latifolia*
Oregon Ash – 75'

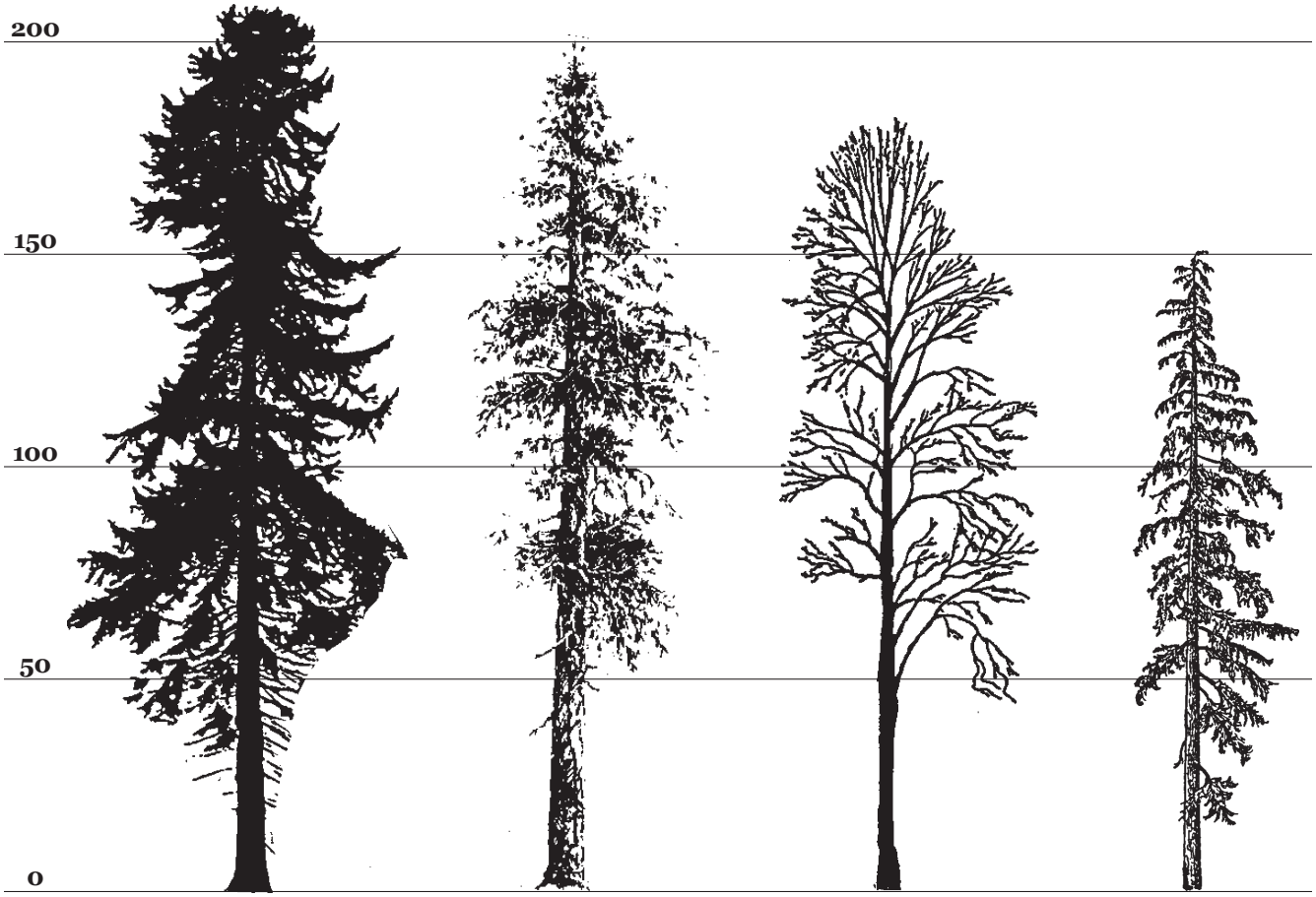
*Quercus garryana*
Oregon White Oak – 65'

*Populus tremuloides*
Quaking Aspen – 60'

*Arbutus mensiesii*
Madrone – 50'

*Prunus emarginata*
Bitter Cherry – 50'

*Taxus brevifolia*
Pacific Yew –

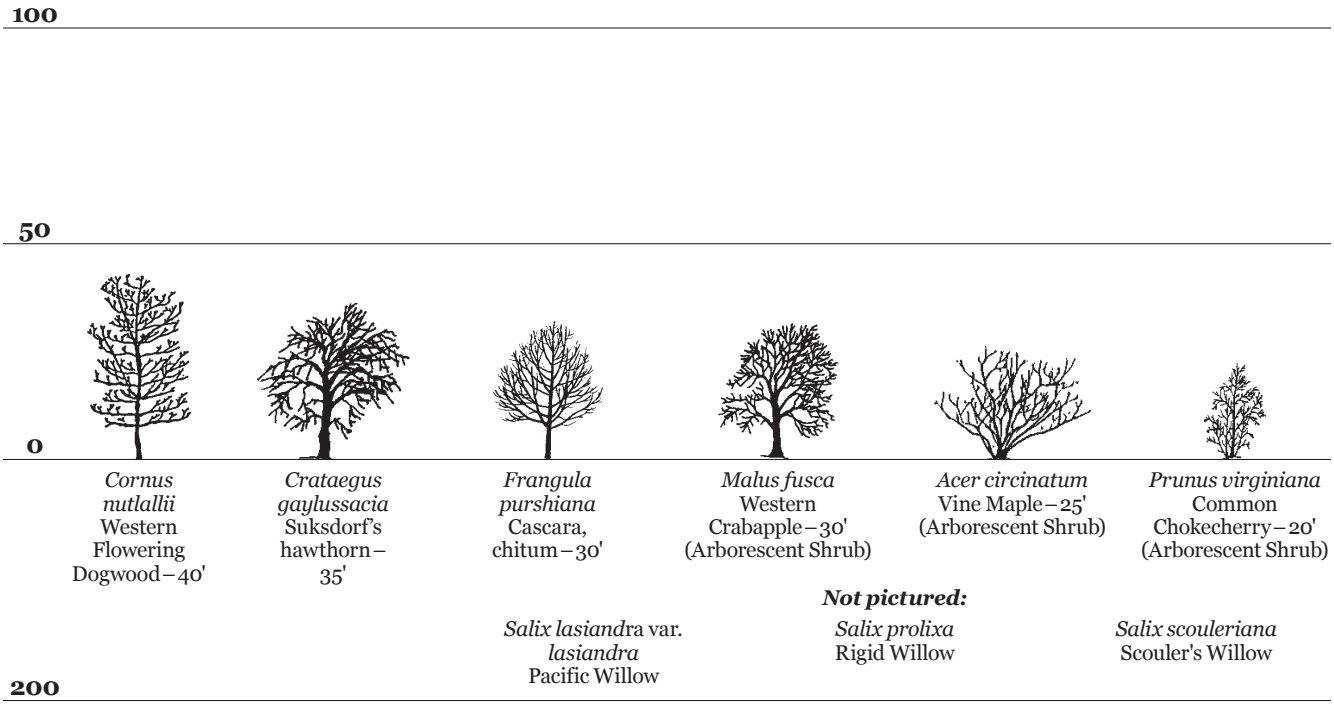



*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Douglas Fir – 200'+

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

*Populus trichocarpa*
Black Cottonwood – 175'

*Tsuga heterophylla*
Western Hemlock – 150'




*Cornus nutlallii*
Western Flowering Dogwood – 40'

*Crataegus gaylussacia*
Suksdorf's hawthorn – 35'

*Frangula purshiana*
Cascara, chitum – 30'

*Malus fusca*
Western Crabapple – 30'
(Arborescent Shrub)

*Acer circinatum*
Vine Maple – 25'
(Arborescent Shrub)

*Prunus virginiana*
Common Chokecherry – 20'
(Arborescent Shrub)

***Not pictured:***

*Salix lasiandra* var. *lasiandra*
Pacific Willow

*Salix prolixa*
Rigid Willow

*Salix scouleriana*
Scouler's Willow


*Abies grandis*
Grand Fir – 150'

*Thuja plicata*
Western Red Cedar – 100'

*Alnus rubra*
Red Alder – 100'

*Acer macrophyllum*
Bigleaf Maple – 90'

# 3.5 PRIORITY NATIVE TREE SIZES

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

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

# 3.6 ARBORESCENT SHRUBS

## Vine Maple *Acer circinatum*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 25 ft. | **Mature spread**: 20 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 15 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 10 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Medium | |
| **Conditions:** Full sun to full shade, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Medium | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Forest, Forest slope | |

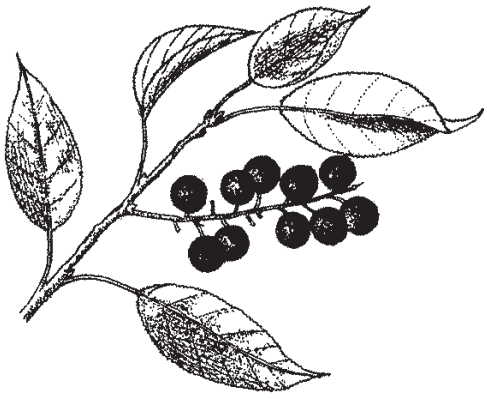
## Western Crabapple *Malus fusca*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 30 ft. | **Mature spread**: 35 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 15 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 15 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Medium | |
| **Conditions:** Full to part sun, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Medium | |
| **Availability:** Medium (seed, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian, Forest | |

## Common Chokecherry *Prunus virginiana*

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



| | |
|---|---|
| **Mature height:** 20 ft. | **Mature spread**: 15 ft. |
| **10 yr. height:** 15 ft. | **10 yr. spread:** 12 ft. |
| **Growth rate:** Medium | |
| **Conditions:** Full to part sun, dry, moist to seasonally wet soil | |
| **Relocate success:** Medium | |
| **Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container) | |
| **Habitat type(s):** Riparian, Forest, Thicket | |

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

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

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

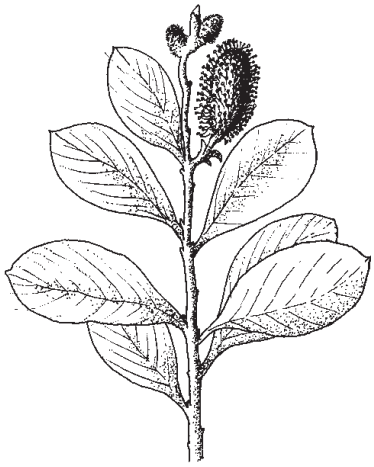
## Soft—Leaved Willow *Salix exig*ua var. *sessilifolia*

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

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

## Hooker's willow *Salix hookeriana*

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



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

## Sitka Willow *Salix sitchensis*

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

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

# 3.7 NATIVE ARBORESCENT SHRUB LIST

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

**KEY**

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

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

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

***INDICATOR STATUS***

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

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

# 3.8 SHRUBS

## Western Serviceberry *Amelanchier alnifolia*

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

**Mature height:** 4–12 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

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

## Hairy Manzanita *Arctostaphylos columbiana*

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

**Mature height:** 6–8 ft.

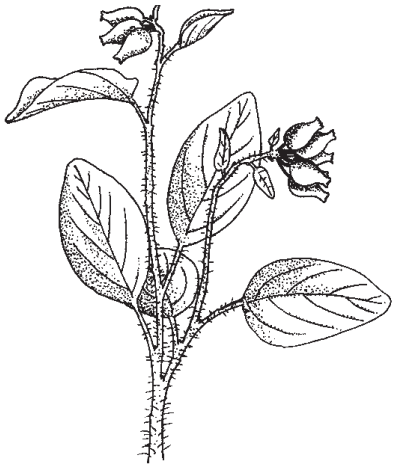
**Growth rate:** Slow

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

**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** Medium (seed, container)

**Habitat type(s):** Grass, Rocky



## Kinnikinnick *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

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

**Mature height:** 5–8 inches

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** High (seed, container)

**Habitat type(s):** Grass, Rocky

## Tall Oregon Grape *Berberis aquifolium*

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

**Mature height:** 5–6 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** High (seed, container)

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

## Cascade Oregon Grape *Berberis nervosa*

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

**Mature height:** 2 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** High (seed, container)

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

## Oregon Tea-tree *Ceanothus sanguineus*

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

**Mature height:** 2–6 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

**Relocate success:** Low

**Availability:** Medium (seed, container)

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

## Mountain Balm *Ceanothus velutinus* var. *laevigatus*

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

**Mature height:** 2–6 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

**Relocate success:** Low

**Availability:** Low (seed)

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

## Redosier Dogwood *Cornus sericea*

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

**Mature height:** 6–18 ft.

**Growth rate:** Very fast

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

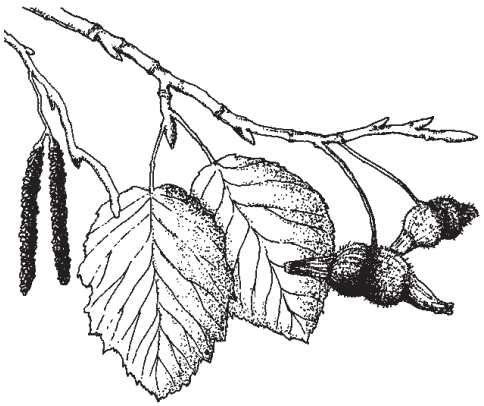
**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

**Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian,Thicket

## California hazelnut *Corlyus cornuta* ssp. *californica*

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



**Mature height:** 3–12 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, container)

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

## Western Wahoo *Euonymus occidentalis*

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

**Mature height:** 8–15 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

**Relocate success:** Low

**Availability:** Low (container)

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

## Salal *Gaultheria shallon*

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

**Mature height:** 1–5 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

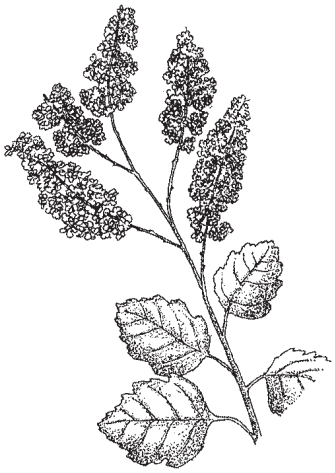
**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** High (seed, container)

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

## Oceanspray *Holodiscus discolor*

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



**Mature height:** 8–12 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

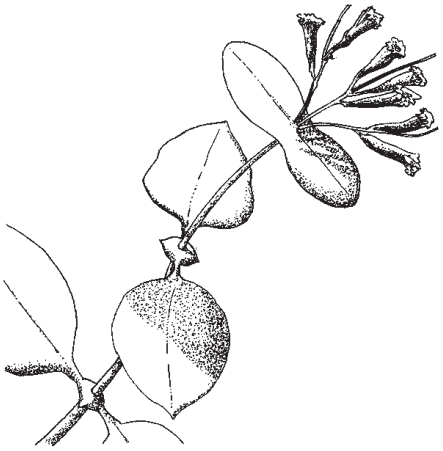
**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

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

## Hairy Honeysuckle *Lonicera hispidula*

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



**Mature height:** 12 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** Medium (container)

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

## Black Twinberry *Lonicera involucrata*

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

**Mature height:** 8–12 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

**Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian, Grass

## Indian Plum *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 intially 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 layer of thin bark on the stems. Pacific ninebark has small white flowers in 2–3" rounded cluster 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

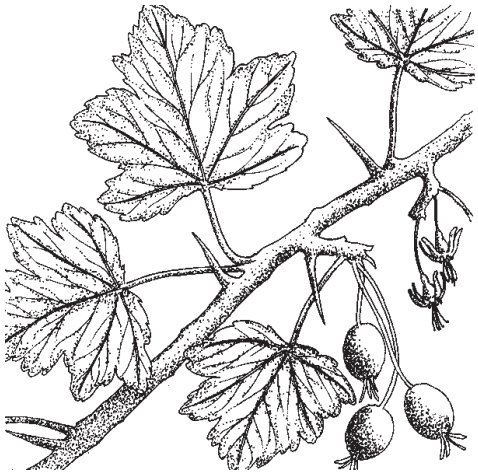
**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** Low (container)

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

## Straggly Gooseberry *Ribes divaricatum*

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



**Mature height:** 3–9 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

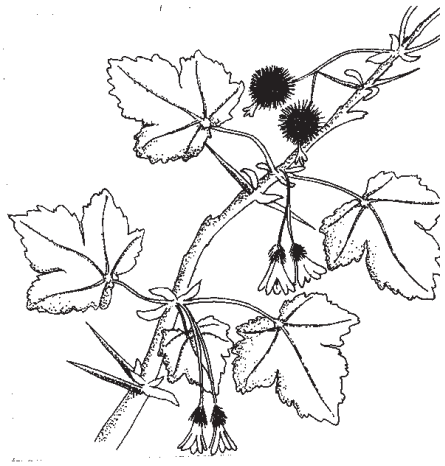
**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** Low (seed, container)

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

## Pioneer Gooseberry *Ribes lobbii*

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



**Mature height:** 4 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

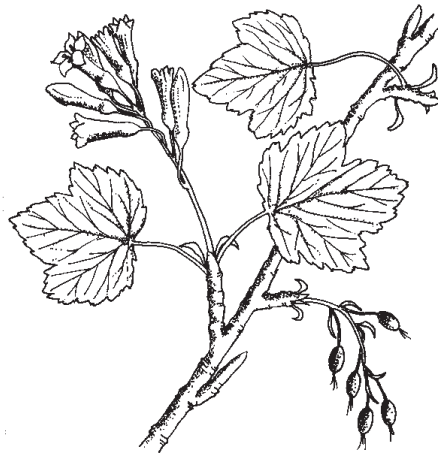
**Relocate success:** Medium

**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. The 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.

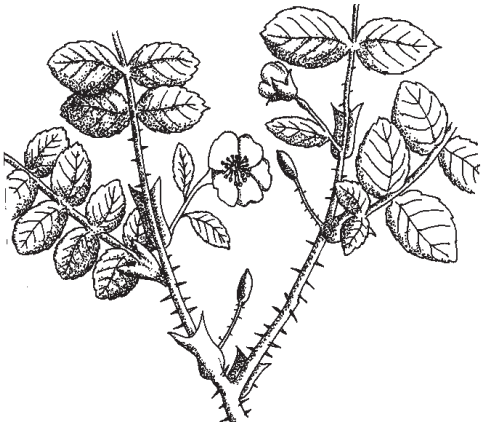
**Growth rate:** Medium

**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

## Thimbleberry *Rubus parviflorus*

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

**Mature height:** 3–6 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

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

## Pacific Blackberry *Rubus ursinus*

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

**Mature height:** 1–1-1/2 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

## Salmonberry *Rubus spectabilis*

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

**Mature height:** 4–10 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

**Habitat type(s):** Riparian

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

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

**Mature height:** 10–20 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

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

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

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

**Mature height:** 10–20 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

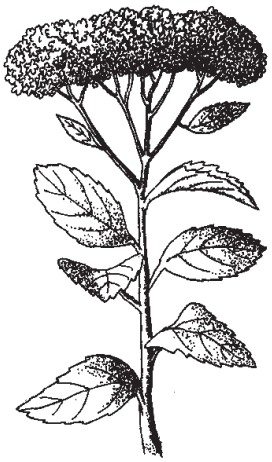
**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

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

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

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



**Mature height:** 1–3 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

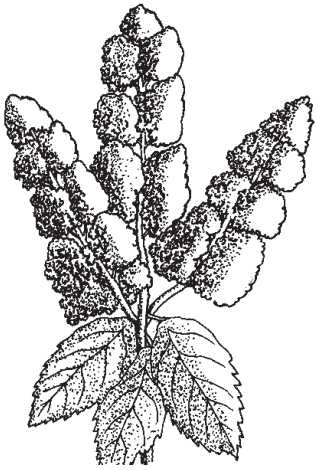
**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** Medium (seed, container)

**Habitat type(s):** Riparian, Thicket, Rocky

## Douglas' Spirea *Spiraea douglasii*

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



**Mature height:** 3–6 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

**Habitat type(s):** Wetland, Riparian, Thicket

## Common Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus*

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

**Mature height:** 1–3 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

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

## Creeping Snowberry *Symphoricarpos mollis*

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

**Mature height:** 1–2 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

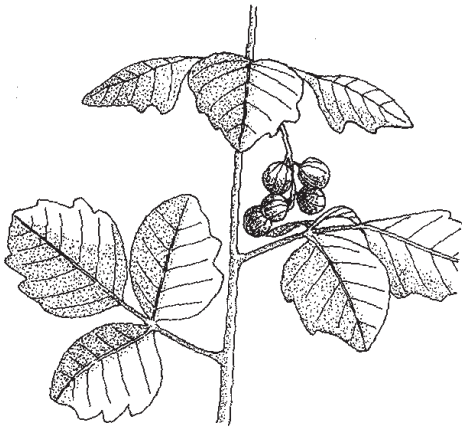
**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, container)

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

## Poison Oak *Toxicodendron diversiloba*

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



**Mature height:** 1–6 ft.

**Growth rate:** Fast

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

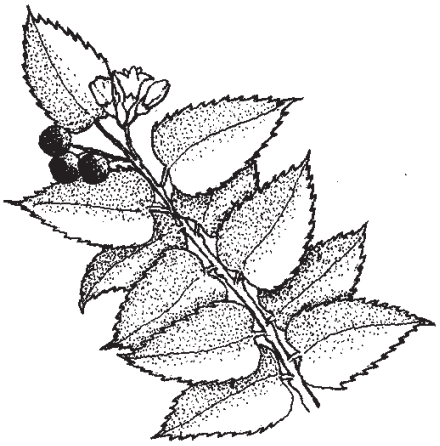
**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** Low (container)

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

## Evergreen Huckleberry *Vaccinium ovatum*

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



**Mature height:** 3–8 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

**Relocate success:** Low

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

**Habitat type(s):** Forest

## Red Huckleberry *Vaccinium parvifolium*

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

**Mature height:** 3–8 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

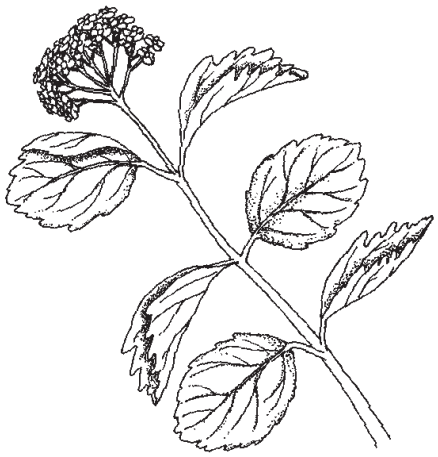
**Relocate success:** High

**Availability:** High (seed, bare root, container)

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

## Oval-leaved Viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*

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



**Mature height:** 3–8 ft.

**Growth rate:** Medium

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

**Relocate success:** Medium

**Availability:** Low (seed)

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

# 3.9 NATIVE SHRUB LIST

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

**KEY**

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

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

***INDICATOR STATUS***

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

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

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

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

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

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

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

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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**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*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-6 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Boykinia occidentalis* | Slender Boykinia | 6"–24" | ● | White | 1/3" white 5 petals in loose groups on upright stems | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *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 | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *Brodiaea howellii* | Howell's Brodiaea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Brodiaea hyacintha* | Hyacinth Brodiaea | 12"–28" | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Calochortus tolmiei* | Tolmie's Mariposa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Calypso bulbosa* | Fairy Slipper | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Camassia leichtlinii* | Giant Camas | 12"–30" | ● | Blue Purple | Violet to blue flowers 2"–3" diameter with yellow center, 5 to many on upright stalk with only 1–3 open at a time | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *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 | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *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 | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
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X **T/E** *State or federally listed as Threatened or Endangered*

● ***LIGHT***
**FULL SUN** *tolerates unshaded full exposure*
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● ***MOISTURE***
**DRY** *tolerates dry conditions*
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**SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

**WETLAND** *all forms of wetlands*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-8 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *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 | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Canadanthus modestus* | Few-flowered Aster | 12"–40" | ● | Purple | Violet or purple flowers with yellow centers | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *Cardamine angulata* | Angled Bittercress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cardamine nuttallii* var. *nuttallii* | Slender Toothwort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cardamine occidentalis* | Western Bittercress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cardamine oligosperma* | Little Western Bittercress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cardamine penduliflora* | Willamette Valley Bittercress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cardamine pensylvanica* | Pennsylvania Bittercress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cascadia nuttallii* | Nuttall's Saxifrage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Castilleja levisecta* | Golden Indian-paintbrush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Castilleja tenuis* | Hairy Owl-Clover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cerastium arvense* | Field Chickweed | 2"–20" | ● | White | 5 notched petals per flower | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Chamerion angustifolium* var. *canescens* | Fireweed | 3'–8' | ● | Pink Purple | Rose purple flowers 1"–2" long on tall spikes | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *Chrysosplenium glechomaefolium* | Pacific Water-carpet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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**SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

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

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**WETLAND** *all forms of wetlands*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-10 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Cimicifuga elata* | Tall Bugbane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Circae alpina* | Enchanter's Nightshade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *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 | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | |
| *Claytonia sibirica* | Candy Flower | 4"–16" | ● | White Pink | 5-Petalled, on stalks, many cluster of 1–3 | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *Clematis ligusticifolia* | Western Clematis | 50' | ● | White | Numerous clusters of small creamy white flowers | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *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 | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Collinsia rattannii* | Rattan Collinsia | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Collomia grandiflora* | Large-flowered Collomia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Collomia heterophylla* | Varied-leaved Collomia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Comandra umbellata* var. *californica* | Bastard Toadflax | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Conyza canadensis* var. *glabrata* | Horseweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Coptis laciniata* | Cutleaf Goldthread | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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***LIFE CYCLE***
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**SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

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

## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-12 ⟶ )

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

**WETLAND** *all forms of wetlands*
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**FOREST SLOPE** *steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes*
**THICKET** *forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10 - 14 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Dichelostemma congesta* | Northern Saitas | 1"–3" | ● | Pink Purple | Clusters of pinkish to purplish flowers on 1/2" stalks | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Disporum hookeri* | Hooker Fairy-bell | 1'–3' | ● | White | Creamy white nodding bell-shaped 3/4" usually in groups of 1–3 | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Disporum smithii* | Large-flowered Fairy-bell | 1'–3' | ● | White | Creamy white nodding bell-shaped 1" | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *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 | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Downingia elegans* | Common Downingia | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Draba verna* | Spring Whitlow-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Epilobium brachycarpum* var. *paniculatum* | Tall Annual Willow Herb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Epilobium ciliatum* ssp. *glandulosum* | Common Willow-weed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Epilobium ciliatum* ssp. *watsonii* | Watson's Willow-weed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Equisetum arvense* | Common Horsetail | 1'–2' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Equisetum hyemale* | Common Scouring-rush | 2'–4' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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*Flowers are visible at some point during the year*

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**A** *Annual*
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**P** *Perennial*

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● ***LIGHT***
**FULL SUN** *tolerates unshaded full exposure*
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**DRY** *tolerates dry conditions*
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**SEAS WET** *tolerates seasonally wet conditions*
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**SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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**Facultative wetland (FACW)** *occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-16 ⟶ )

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

**KEY**

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

**WETLAND** *all forms of wetlands*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-18 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Fragaria virginiana* var. *platypetala* | Broadpetal Strawberry | 2"–5" | ● | White | 3/4" flowers with 5 white petals and yellow centers | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | |
| *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 | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Galium aparine* | Cleavers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Galium trifidum* | Small Bedstraw | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Galium triflorum* | Sweetscented Bedstraw | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Gentiana sceptrum* | Staff Gentian | 8"–20" | ● | Blue | 1"–1.5" tubular flowers which open to reveal dark green specks inside | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *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 | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Gilia capitata* | Bluefield Gilia | 1'–3' | ● | Blue | Many 1/4" flowers in dense balls at tips of stems | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Gnaphalium palustre* | Marsh Cudweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
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| | Life cycle | LIGHT | | | MOISTURE | | | | | T/E | HABITAT TYPE | | | | | | | Wetland indicator status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| | P | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | ● | | FACU |
| | P | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | FACU |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | FACW+ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | FACU |
| | P | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | OBL |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | |
| | P | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | FACW– |
| | A | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | FAC+ |

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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-20 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *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 | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *Gratiola ebracteata* | Bractless Hedge-hyssop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Grindelia integrifolia* | Willamette Valley Gumweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Heracleum maximum* | Cow parsnip | 3'–9' | ● | White | 4"–10" flat clusters of many small white flowers atop thick stems | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Heterocodon rariflorum* | Heterocodon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Heuchera glabra* | Smooth Alumroot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Heuchera micrantha* | Smallflowered Alumroot | 1'–2' | ● | White | Numerous very small flowers in open clusters | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Hieracium albiflorum* | White-flowered Hawkweed | 2'–4' | ● | White | A dozen or more 1/2" white flowers along a slender stem | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *Hydrophyllum tenuipes* | Pacific Waterleaf | 1'–3' | ● | | Greenish-white to lavender small bell-shaped in terminal clusters about 2" across | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Hypericum anagalloides* | Bog Saint John's Wort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Hypericum scouleri* | Western Saint John's Wort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

**Obligate Wetland (OBL)** *almost always occur in wetlands*
**Facultative wetland (FACW)** *occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time*
**Facultative (FAC)** *equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands*
**Facultative Upland (FACU)** *occur wetlands only 1%–33% of the time*
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**No indicator (NI)** *no status*

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

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

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

● ***LIGHT***
**FULL SUN** *tolerates unshaded full exposure*
**PARTIAL SUN** *tolerates some sun and shade*
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● ***MOISTURE***
**DRY** *tolerates dry conditions*
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| | Life cycle | LIGHT | | | MOISTURE | | | | | T/E | HABITAT TYPE | | | | | | | Wetland indicator status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Full sun | Part sun | Full shade | Dry | Moist | Seas. wet | Pernl. wet | Sub | | Wet land | Riparian | Forest | Forest slope | Thicket | Grass land | Rocky | |
| | P | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | | ● | ● | | |
| | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | ● | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | P | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | |
| | P | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | | ● | | |
| | P | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | FAC |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | OBL |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | OBL |
| | EP | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | FACU– |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | FACU |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | FACU |
| | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | |

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**WETLAND** *all forms of wetlands*
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**THICKET** *forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-24 ⟶ )

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

**KEY**

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*Flowers are visible at some point during the year*

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

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

**KEY**

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***LIFE CYCLE***
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| | Life cycle | LIGHT | | | MOISTURE | | | | | T/E | HABITAT TYPE | | | | | | | Wetland indicator status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | OBL |
| | P | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | OBL |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | FACW+ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | OBL |
| | A | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | FACU+ |
| | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | FAC |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | FAC– |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | FAC– |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | FACU |
| | P | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | FACW– |

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

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

**KEY**

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| | Life cycle | LIGHT | | | MOISTURE | | | | | T/E | HABITAT TYPE | | | | | | | Wetland indicator status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | OBL |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | |
| | P | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | ● | NI |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | FAC |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | OBL |
| | A | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | OBL |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | FACW+ |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | ● | | |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | FAC |

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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-30 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Moehringia macrophylla* | Bigleaf Sandwort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Monotropa uniflora* | Indian-pipe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Montia dichotoma* | Dwarf Montia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Montia diffusa* | Branching Montia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Montia fontana* | Water Chickweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *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 | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *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 | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *Navarretia intertexta* | Needle-Leaf Navarretia | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *Navarretia squarrosa* | Skunkweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Navarretia tagetina* | Northern Navarretia | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *Nemophila menziesii* | Baby Blue-eyes | 6"–10" | ● | White Blue | White 5-pettaled flowers with blue veins | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Nemophila parviflora* | Small-flowered Nemophila | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

***A positive (+) sign*** *— the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10 - 32 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *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 | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *Oenanthe sarmentosa* | Pacific Water-parsley | 1'–3' | ● | White | Tiny white flowers in umbels, 5–20 compact clusters | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Oenothera biennis* | Evening Primrose | 2'–4' | ● | Yellow | Flowers open in evening-fragrant-showy, golden yellow, purplish pink buds | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *Oplopanax horridus* | Devil's Club | 3'–10' | ● | White Green | Small whitish flowers in pyramidal terminal cluster, or spiky raceme | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Orobanche uniflora* | Naked Broomrape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Osmorhiza berteroi* | Mountain Sweet-Cicely | 1'–3' | | White Green | Small, inconspicuous greenish-white, in few-flowered compound umbels | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Oxalis oregana* | Oregon Oxalis | 2"–8" | ● | White Pink | White or pinkish with pink or red veins, 1/2"–3/4", 5-petalled | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | |
| *Oxalis suksdorfii* | Western Yellow Oxalis | 2"–6" | ● | Yellow | Similar to oxalis oregana but yellow | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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*Flowers are visible at some point during the year*

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● ***LIGHT***
**FULL SUN** *tolerates unshaded full exposure*
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**DRY** *tolerates dry conditions*
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**SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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**FOREST SLOPE** *steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes*
**THICKET** *forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows*
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***A positive (+) sign*** *— the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10 - 34 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Oxalis trilliifolia* | Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Penstemon ovatus* | Broad-leaved Penstemon | 18"–30" | ● | Blue Purple | Deep blue-purple,tubular flowers with hairy inflorescence | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Penstemon richardsonii* | Cut-leaved Penstemon | 1'–2' | ● | Purple | Bright lavender, tubular | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Penstemon serrulatus* | Cascade Penstemon | 10"–24" | ● | Blue Purple | Dark blue to purple flowers, tubular, 1" long, in large terminal cluster | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *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 | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *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 | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Piperia elegans* | Elegant Rein-orchid | 1'–2' | ● | White Green | Characteristic orchid type flower with spur and column, fragrant | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Piperia unalascensis* | Alaska Rein-orchid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Plagiobothrys figuratus* | Fragrant Plagiobothrys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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

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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10 - 36 ⟶ )

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

**KEY**

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| | Life cycle | LIGHT | | | MOISTURE | | | | | T/E | HABITAT TYPE | | | | | | | Wetland indicator status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | FACW+ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | FACW+ |
| | A | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | FACU |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | FACW– |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | FACU |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | OBL |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | FAC |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| | P | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | ● | | FAC– |
| | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | A | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | |
| | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | |
| | P | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | FACU+ |

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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-38 ⟶ )

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

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**SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

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

## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-40 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Rupertia physodes* | California Tea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sagina decumbens* ssp. *occidentalis* | Western Pearlwort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sagittaria latifolia* | Wapato | 1'–3' | ● | White | White, in several whorls of 3" long, narrow terminal cluster | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *Sanicula bipinnatafida* | Purple Sanicle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sanicula crassicaulis* | Pacific Sanicle | 1'–3' | | Yellow | Small yellow, sometimes purple-tinged; in small compact, rounded clusters on long stalks suspended by leafy bracts | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Satureja douglasii* | Yerba Buena | 6"–10" | | White | White, 5-lobed tube | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sedum oreganum* | Oregon Stonecrop | 3"–6" | ● | Yellow | Bright yellow, pointed, 5-petalled flowers, bunched on flowering stem | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

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**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*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-42 ⟶ )

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
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**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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● ***LIGHT***
**FULL SUN** *tolerates unshaded full exposure*
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**FULL SHADE** *tolerates fully shaded conditions*

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**DRY** *tolerates dry conditions*
**MOIST** *tolerates moist conditions*
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**SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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**Facultative wetland (FACW)** *occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time*
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## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-44 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Streptopus amplexifolius* | Clasping-leaved Twisted–stalk | 18"–36" | | White | Greenish-white, bell-shaped | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sullivantia oregana* | Sullivantia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Symphyotrichum subspicatum* | Douglas' Aster | 8"–40" | ● | Blue Purple | Blue to purple 1" flowers with yellow centers | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *Synthyris reniformis* | Snow Queen | 2"–6" | | Blue Purple | Blue-violet, bell-shaped | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tellima grandiflora* | Fringecup | 1'–2' | ● | White Green | Greenish-white to reddish; small frilly petals, 5–10 lobes; arranged in linear raceme | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Teucrium canadense* var. *occidentale* | Wood Sage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *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 | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Tiarella trifoliata* | Foamflower | 8"–16" | ● | White | Tiny, delicate, white or pinkish nodding flowers on slender branching stems | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *Tiarella trifoliata* var. *unifoliata* | Trefoil Tiarella | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
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**DRY** *tolerates dry conditions*
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| | Life cycle | LIGHT | | | MOISTURE | | | | | T/E | HABITAT TYPE | | | | | | | Wetland indicator status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Full sun | Part sun | Full shade | Dry | Moist | Seas. wet | Pernl. wet | Sub | | Wet land | Riparian | Forest | Forest slope | Thicket | Grass land | Rocky | |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | FAC– |
| | | | | | | | | | | X | | ● | | | | | ● | |
| | P | ● | | | | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | FACW |
| | P | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | |
| | P | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | FAC+ |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | ● | | FACU |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | FAC– |
| | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | |

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

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Tolmiea menziesii* | Piggyback Plant | 12"–30" | ● | Purple | Brownish-purple 4-petalled tube-like flowers on one-sided raceme | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *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 | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Trifolium bifidum* | Pinole Clover | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Trifolium eriocephalum* | Wooly Head Clover | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Trifolium microcephalum* | Small-Head Clover | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Trifolium microdon* | Thimble Clover | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Trifolium oliganthum* | Few-Flowered Clover | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Trifolium variegatum* | White-tip Clover | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Trifolium willdenovii* | Sand Clover | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Trillium albidum* var. *parviflorum* | Small-flowered trillium | 1'–2' | ● | White Yellow Purple Green | Greenish-white, yellow or purple flowers, 3-petalled, sessile | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Trillium ovatum* | Western Trillium | 6"–16" | ● | White | White; 3 large petals up to 2" with 6 yellow anthers | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Triodanis perfoliata* | Venus' looking-glass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | FAC |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | |
| | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | |
| | P | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | FAC– |
| | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | |
| | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | |
| | P | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | FACU |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | UPL |

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

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

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

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

## 3.10 HERBACEOUS FORBS ( Table continues across on page 3.10-50 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *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 | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Viola glabella* | Stream Violet | 4"–9" | ● | Yellow | Small flowers, 3 lower petals with purple lines; flowers grow from upper leaf axils | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Viola hallii* | Hall's Violet | 4"–6" | ● | White Yellow Purple | Upper petals purple or blue, lower petals yellow or cream | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| *Viola howellii* | Howell's Violet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Viola palustris* | Marsh Violet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Viola praemorsa* var. *praemorsa* | Canary Violet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Viola sempervirens* | Evergreen Violet | 2"–5" | ● | Yellow | Pale yellow, lower 3 petals with purple lines | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| *Whipplea modesta* | Yerba de Selva | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Zeltnera muehlenbergii* | Muhlenberg's Centaury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

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

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

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

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

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

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
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● ***LIGHT***
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● ***MOISTURE***
**DRY** *tolerates dry conditions*
**MOIST** *tolerates moist conditions*
**SEAS WET** *tolerates seasonally wet conditions*
**PERNL WET** *tolerates perennially wet conditions*
**SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

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**Facultative wetland (FACW)** *occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time*
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***A positive (+) sign*** *— the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range*
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## 3.12 HERBACEOUS SEDGES AND RUSHES ( Table continues across on page 3.12-2 ⟶ )

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

**KEY**

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*Flowers are visible at some point during the year*

***LIFE CYCLE***
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**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

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

## 3.12 HERBACEOUS SEDGES AND RUSHES ( Table continues across on page 3.12-4 ⟶ )

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

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

## 3.13 HERBACEOUS FERNS ( Table continues across on page 3.13-2 ⟶ )

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

**KEY**

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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

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

## 3.14 OTHER HERBACEOUS ( Table continues across on page 3.14-2 ⟶ )

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | Form | FLOWERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Showy | Color | Notes | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| *Azolla filiculoides* | Duckweed | f | a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Brasenia schreberi* | Water-shield | f | a | ● | Purple | Single 1" purple flowers rising on thin stalks above leaf | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| *Callitriche hetrophylla* | Different-leaf Water-starwart | f/s | a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cephalanthera austiniae* | Phantom Orchid | 10" | m | | | Cannot be cultivated | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Ceratophyllum demersum* | Coontail | s | a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Howellia aquatils* | Howellia | f/s | a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Lemna minor* | Water Lentil (duckweed) | f | a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Ludwigia palustris* | False Loosestrife | 6" | e | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Nuphar polysepala* | Yellow Water-lily | f | a | ● | Yellow | Brilliant yellow or reddish tinged, cup-shaped blossoms, 3–4" wide, floating | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| *Persicaria amphibia* | Water Smartweed | 6"–12" | a | ● | Pink | Bright pink, small but showy; oblong terminal spikes | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |

**KEY**

***MATURE HEIGHT***
*Height above water if emergent*
**f** *floating*
**s** *submerged*

***FORM***
**a** *aquatic*
**c** *clubmoss*
**e** *emergent*
**m** *mycorrhizal*

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

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

***LIFE CYCLE***
**A** *Annual*
**B** *Biennial*
**EP** *Evergreen perennial*
**P** *Perennial*

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

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

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

**WETLAND** *all forms of wetlands*
**RIPARIAN** *stream and river shorelines and bottomlands*
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## 3.14 OTHER HERBACEOUS ( Table continues across on page 3.14-4 ⟶ )

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

**KEY**

***MATURE HEIGHT***
*Height above water if emergent*
**f** *floating*
**s** *submerged*

***FORM***
**a** *aquatic*
**c** *clubmoss*
**e** *emergent*
**m** *mycorrhizal*

● ***SHOWY***
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**PERNL WET** *tolerates perennially wet conditions*
**SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

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

● ***HABITAT TYPE***

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**THICKET** *forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows*
**GRASS** *open areas, meadows*
**ROCKY** *rocky upland areas and cliffs*

● ***WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS***

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**No indicator (NI)** *no status*

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# 3.15 USING NATIVE GROUND COVERS AND VINES

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

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

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

# 3.16 GROUND COVERS

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | LIGHT | | | MOISTURE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Full sun | Part sun | Full shade | Dry | Moist | Seas. wet | Pernl. wet | Sub |
| **Forbs** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Achlys triphylla* | Vanillaleaf | 8"–16" | | ● | ● | | ● | | | |
| *Cornus unalaschkensis* | Bunchberry | 4"–8" | | ● | ● | | ● | | | |
| *Fragaria vesca* var. *bracteata* | Wood Strawberry | 3"–8" | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | |
| *Fragraria virginiana* var. *platypetala* | 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* | Piggyback Plant | 12"–30" | | ● | ● | | ● | | | |
| *Vancouveria hexandra* | 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" | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | |

**KEY**

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

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

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

**KEY**

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● ***MOISTURE***
- **DRY** *tolerates dry conditions*
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- **SEAS WET** *tolerates seasonally wet conditions*
- **PERNL WET** *tolerates perennially wet conditions*
- **SUB** *tolerates submerged conditions*

## Rushes and Sedges

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | LIGHT | | | MOISTURE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Full sun | Part sun | Full shade | Dry | Moist | Seas. wet | Pernl. wet | Sub |
| *Carex amplifolia* | Bigleaf 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 hendersonii* | Henderson's Wood Sedge | 12"–40" | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● |
| *Carex leptopoda* | Slender-foot sedge | 8"–48" | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | |
| *Carex lynbyei* var. *robusta* | Lyngby's Sedge | 8"–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 palustris* | Creeping Spike-rush | 24"–36" | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● |
| *Juncus balticus* | Baltic Rush | 4"–40" | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| *Juncus effusus* var. *pacificus* | Soft Rush | 10"–50" | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| *Juncus ensifolius* | Dagger-leaf Rush | 6"–24" | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● |
| *Juncus tenuis* | Slender Rush | 6"–28" | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | |
| *Schoenoplectus acutus* var. *occidentalis* | Hardstem Bulrush | 36"–72" | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● |
| *Schoenoplectus pungens* | American Bulrush | 6"–40" | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● |
| *Scirpus microcarpus* | Small-fruited Bulrush | 24"–48" | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● |
| *Scirpus tabernaemont* | Softstem Bulrush | 36"–108" | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● |

**KEY**

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- **FULL SHADE** *tolerates fully shaded conditions*

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

| Latin name | Common name | Mature height | LIGHT | | | MOISTURE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Full sun | Part sun | Full shade | Dry | Moist | Seas. wet | Pernl. wet | Sub |
| **Shrubs** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* | Kinnikinnick | 5"–8" | ● | | | ● | ● | | | |
| *Berberis nervosa* | Cascade Oregon grape | 2' | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | |
| *Gaultheria shallon* | Salal | 12"–60" | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | |
| **Vines** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Lonicera ciliosa* | Orange Honeysuckle | 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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- **DRY** *tolerates dry conditions*
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# 3.17 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. Numbers in columns indicate the number of wildlife species or species groups that use each plant.*

*This is not an exhaustive list.*

| Latin Name | Common Name | Water Birds | Upland Birds | Song Birds | Medium and Large Mammals | Small Mammals | Hoofed Mammals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trees** | | | | | | | |
| *Abies grandis* | Grand Fir | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| *Acer circinatum* | Vine Maple | 2 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | |
| *Acer macrophyllum* | Bigleaf Maple | 2 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | |
| *Alnus rubra* | Red Alder | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | |
| *Arbutus menziesii* | Pacific Madrone | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| *Cornus nutallii* | Pacific Dogwood | 1 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| *Crataegus gaylussacia* | Suksdorf's hawthorn (upland) | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1 | |
| *Frangula purshiana* | Cascara, chitum | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| *Fraxinus latifolia* | Oregon Ash | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| *Malus fusca* | Western Crabapple | 3 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 1 | |
| *Populus balsamifera* | Black Cottonwood | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | |
| *Prunus emarginata* | Bitter Cherry | 3 | 21 | 11 | 2 | | |
| *Prunus virginiana* | Common Chokecherry | 3 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 2 | |
| *Pseudotsuga menziesii* | Douglas Fir | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| *Quercus garryana* | Oregon White Oak | 1 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| *Salix* spp. | Willow species | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| *Thuja plicata* | Western Red Cedar | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | |
| *Tsuga heterophylla* | Western Hemlock | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |

**WILDLIFE SPECIES KEY**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Waterfowl (seeds, young plants)* | Ducks (many species), Geese (several species) |
| *Upland Birds (buds, fruit, needles, seeds)* | Grouse (2 species), Pheasant, Dove, Quail, Pigeon |
| *Songbirds (buds, fruit, needles, seeds)* | Blackbird (2 species), Bunting, Chat, Chickadee (2 species), Cowbird, Crossbill, Crow, Finch (2 species), Flicker, Grosbeak (2 species), Jay (3 species), Junco, Kinglet (2 species), Lark, Nutcracker, Nuthatch, Phoebe, Robin, Siskin, Sparrow (many species), Tanager, Thrush (2 species), Towhee, Waxwing, Woodpecker (several species), Wren (several species) |
| *Medium and Large Mammals (bark, foliage, seeds, fruit)* | Bear, Beaver, Coyote, Opossum, Rabbit (2–3 species), Raccoon, Skunk (2 species), Squirrel (3 species) |
| *Small Mammals (bark, fruit, seeds)* | Chipmunk, Mice (many species) |
| *Hoofed Mammals (foliage, twigs)* | Deer, Elk |

| Latin Name | Common Name | Water Birds | Upland Birds | Song Birds | Medium and Large Mammals | Small Mammals | Hoofed Mammals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Shrubs** | | | | | | | |
| *Amelanchier alnifolia* | Western Serviceberry | 2 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 2 | |
| *Arctostaphylos columbiana* | Hairy Manzanita | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* | Kinnikinnick | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| *Berberis aquifolium* | Tall Oregongrape | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| *Berberis nervosa* | Cascade Oregon grape | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| *Corlyus cornuta* ssp. *californica* | California hazelnut | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| *Cornus sericea* | Redosier dogwood | 1 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| *Gaultheria shallon* | Salal | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| *Holodiscus discolor* | Oceanspray | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| *Lonicera involucrata* | Black twinberry | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| *Oemleria cerasiformis* | Indian plum | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| *Physocarpus capitatus* | Pacific ninebark | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| *Prunus virginiana* | Common chokecherry | 3 | 21 | 11 | 2 | | |
| *Ribes lobbii* | Gooseberry | 1 | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| *Rosa nutkana* | Wild rose | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| *Rubus spectabilis* | Salmonberry | 4 | 22 | 7 | 1 | 2 | |
| *Sambucus mexicana* | Blue Elderberry | 3 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| *Sambucus racemosa* var. *arborescens* | Red Elderberry | 3 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| *Spiraea douglasii* | Douglas' spirea | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| *Symphoricarpos albus* | Common Snowberry | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| *Symphoricarpos mollis* | Creeping Snowberry | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| *Toxicodendron diversilobum* | Poison Oak | 3 | 21 | 2 | | | |
| *Vaccinium alaskaense* | Alaska Blueberry | 2 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 1 | |
| *Vaccinium parvifolium* | Red Huckleberry | 2 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 1 | |

**WILDLIFE SPECIES KEY**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Waterfowl (seeds, young plants)* | Ducks (many species), Geese (several species) |
| *Upland Birds (buds, fruit, needles, seeds)* | Grouse (2 species), Pheasant, Dove, Quail, Pigeon |
| *Songbirds (buds, fruit, needles, seeds)* | Blackbird (2 species), Bunting, Chat, Chickadee (2 species), Cowbird, Crossbill, Crow, Finch (2 species), Flicker, Grosbeak (2 species), Jay (3 species), Junco, Kinglet (2 species), Lark, Nutcracker, Nuthatch, Phoebe, Robin, Siskin, Sparrow (many species), Tanager, Thrush (2 species), Towhee, Waxwing, Woodpecker (several species), Wren (several species) |
| *Medium and Large Mammals (bark, foliage, seeds, fruit)* | Bear, Beaver, Coyote, Opossum, Rabbit (2–3 species), Raccoon, Skunk (2 species), Squirrel (3 species) |
| *Small Mammals (bark, fruit, seeds)* | Chipmunk, Mice (many species) |
| *Hoofed Mammals (foliage, twigs)* | Deer, Elk |

| Latin Name | Common Name | Water Birds | Upland Birds | Song Birds | Medium and Large Mammals | Small Mammals | Hoofed Mammals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ground Cover** | | | | | | | |
| *Acmispon americanus* var. *americanus* | Spanish Clover | 3 | | | | | |
| *Actaea rubra* | Baneberry | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| *Aquilegia formosa* | Red Columbine | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | |
| *Bidens cernua* | Nodding beggarstick | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| *Bromus carinatus* | California Brome | 1 | 3 | 7 | | 1 | 1 |
| *Carex aquatilis* var. *dives* | Sitka Sedge | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| *Carex canescens* | Gray Sedge | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| *Carex cusickii* | Cusick's Sedge | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| *Carex interior* | Inland Sedge | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| *Carex obnupta* | Slough Sedge | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| *Carex rostrata* | Beaked Sedge | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| *Chamerion angustifolium* var. *canescens* | Fireweed | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| *Claytonia perfoliata* | Miner's Lettuce | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| *Eriogonum nudum* | Barestem Buckwheat | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | | |
| *Festuca occidentalis* | Western Fescue | 4 | 1 | | | | |
| *Festuca subulata* | Bearded fescue | 4 | 1 | | | | |
| *Festuca subuliflora* | Coast Range Fescue | 4 | 1 | | | | |
| *Fragaria vesca* | Wood Strawberry | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| *Geranium bicknellii* | Bicknell's Geranium | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| *Juncus balticus* | Baltic Rush | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| *Juncus ensifolius* | Dagger-leaf Rush | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| *Lupinus bicolor* | Two-color Lupine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| *Lupinus lepidus* | Prairie Lupine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| *Lupinus polycarpus* | Bigleaf lupine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| *Lupinus rivularis* | Stream Lupine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| *Lysichiton americanum* | Skunk Cabbage | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| *Oxalis trilliifolia* | Wood-sorrel | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | |

**WILDLIFE SPECIES KEY**

| | |
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| *Hoofed Mammals (foliage, twigs)* | Deer, Elk |

| Latin Name | Common Name | Water Birds | Upland Birds | Song Birds | Medium and Large Mammals | Small Mammals | Hoofed Mammals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ground Cover (continued)** | | | | | | | |
| *Poa grayana* | Gray's Bluegrass | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | | |
| *Poa howellii* | Howell's Bluegrass | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | | |
| *Polygonum amphibium* | Water Smartweed | 19 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | |
| *Polygonum aviculare* | Doorweed | 3 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| *Polygonum douglasii* | Douglas' Knotweed | 3 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| *Polygonum nuttallii* | Nutalls' Knotweed | 3 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| *Polygonum punctatum* | Dotted Smartweed | 19 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | |
| *Potentilla glandulosa* | Sticky Cinquefoil | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| *Ranunculus alismaefolius* | Water-plantain Buttercup | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| *Ranunculus cymbalaria* | Shore Buttercup | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| *Ranunculus flammula* | Creeping Buttercup | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| *Ranunculus orthorhyncus* | Straightbeak Buttercup | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| *Ranunculus pennsylvanicus* | Pennsylvania Buttercup | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| *Rumex occidentalis* | Western Dock | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Sagittaria latifolia* | Wapato | 15 | | | | | |
| *Schoenoplectus acutus* var. *occidentalis* | Hardstem Bulrush | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| *Scirpus heterochaetus* | Pale Great Bulrush | 20 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | |
| *Scirpus microcarpus* | Small-fruited Bulrush | 20 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | |
| *Scirpus olneyi* | Olney's Bulrush | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| *Simplestem Bur-reed* | Sparganium emersum | 11 | | 1 | | | |
| *Typha angustifolia* | Lesser Cattail | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| *Typha latifolia* | Common Cattail | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| *Viola* spp. | Violets | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |

**WILDLIFE SPECIES KEY**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Waterfowl (seeds, young plants)* | Ducks (many species), Geese (several species) |
| *Upland Birds (buds, fruit, needles, seeds)* | Grouse (2 species), Pheasant, Dove, Quail, Pigeon |
| *Songbirds (buds, fruit, needles, seeds)* | Blackbird (2 species), Bunting, Chat, Chickadee (2 species), Cowbird, Crossbill, Crow, Finch (2 species), Flicker, Grosbeak (2 species), Jay (3 species), Junco, Kinglet (2 species), Lark, Nutcracker, Nuthatch, Phoebe, Robin, Siskin, Sparrow (many species), Tanager, Thrush (2 species), Towhee, Waxwing, Woodpecker (several species), Wren (several species) |
| *Medium and Large Mammals (bark, foliage, seeds, fruit)* | Bear, Beaver, Coyote, Opossum, Rabbit (2–3 species), Raccoon, Skunk (2 species), Squirrel (3 species) |
| *Small Mammals (bark, fruit, seeds)* | Chipmunk, Mice (many species) |
| *Hoofed Mammals (foliage, twigs)* | Deer, Elk |

# 4. Nuisance Plants in Detail

*The plants on the Nuisance Plants List are invasive; they threaten the health and vitality of native habitats, humans, and cause economic harm to public and to private landowners. Planting of these plants should be avoided and removal encouraged.*

**The plants are divided into the following groups:**

- Rank A Plants
- Rank B Plants
- Rank C Plants
- Rank D Plants
- Rank W Plants

**The following special list is also included:**

- Required Eradication List

The plants on the Nuisance Plants List are species that threaten the health and vitality of native plant and animal communities, humans, and the economy. Most of the non-native plants on this list exist or have been found in Portland or in the four-county metropolitan region. The introduction to the *Portland Plant List* provides a description of code requirements related to the Nuisance Plants List. Please consult the City of Portland Zoning Code, other City codes, and City staff for more detailed analysis of applicable requirements relating to the prohibition on planting, and the required removal of plants on the Nuisance Plants List.

The provisions related to plants on the Nuisance Plants List apply to the named species on the Nuisances Plants List, and includes any sub-species, varieties, or cultivars of these species, unless otherwise noted. The Nuisance Plants List identifies each plant as tree, shrub, herbaceous, or aquatic. Herbaceous plants are non-woody plant species such as groundcovers, ferns, forbs, sedges, rushes, grasses and other plants.

## Impacts

Invasive plant species have an impact on human and wildlife health and safety, water quality, biodiversity, fish and wildlife habitat, tree cover, fire risk, and the economy, as summarized in the paragraphs below. The City of Portland is committed to reducing these impacts to the highest degree possible within the limits of public resources and jurisdictional authority. The City also works to facilitate cooperation toward this end among citizens, developers, and land stewards.

To successfully prevent and minimize the spread of invasive species, it is important to understand where they come from and how they have become problematic. All of the plants on the Nuisance Plants List are non-native species; some were intentionally introduced, while others arrived incidentally. It is easy to transport plants. For example, non-native or ornamental plants can be purchased and installed in gardens. Vehicles can track plant seeds on tires. Humans can track seeds on their shoes, and livestock and pets can transport seed on their fur or feet. Many plant seeds or plant parts (e.g. knotweed rhizomes or shoots) are dispersed by wind and water. Animals may eat seeds and deposit them. Knowing how plants reproduce and spread is very helpful in preventing the vector distribution and controlling populations once established.

While many non-native plants introduced into this region have reproduced rapidly, not all non-native plants become invasive. When plants are no longer in their native environment, they enter new relationships within the ecological communities they occupy. Sometimes, they cause very little disruption to the systems they enter, while at other times they cause great disturbance. These detrimental impacts my take years to become noticeable, or they may quickly become evident. Additionally, many native invertebrates have co-evolved over many millennia, and many invertebrates need specific or a very few species for their food. If native plants are lost, these invertebrates may disappear from an infested area. This is why it is important from an ecological perspective to track and classify the aggressiveness of invasive plants.

## Human and Wildlife Health and Safety

Humans and animals can be seriously impacted by invasive plants when they come into contact with the plants or eat the plants. For example, Paterson's curse (*Echium plantagineum*) contains pyrolizidine alkaloids; these alkaloids are poisonous to grazing animals. Humans handling the plant may incur mild to severe skin irritation and hay fever. Giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) exudes a sap that sensitizes the skin to ultraviolet radiation. With exposure to the sun, severe burns can result in blisters and scars. If giant hogweed is burned and smoke is inhaled, it can cause burns in the respiratory tract.

## Water Quality

Typically in the Pacific Northwest, native plant roots extend deep into the soil. Many species have extensive roots that bind the soils and reduce erosion. A diversity of plants provides a diversity of root structures and depths, and therefore, better erosion control. Monocultures homogenize root systems and provide poor erosion control. When erosion occurs, sediment is released into streams and increases stream turbidity, which in turn, impairs water quality.

For example, English ivy (*Hedera helix*) is an invasive, non-native groundcover plant that is prevalent in the City of Portland. English ivy provides little root structure to bind and hold the soil. While the expansive spread of English ivy provides an appearance of a plant holding soil strongly, the opposite is true. The roots are easily disturbed and eroded. In addition, English ivy often climbs into trees and envelops them, reducing tree strength and health and longevity, which in turn can affect soil stability and stream shading.

Some plants, such as Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) and Himalayan or Armenian blackberry (*Rubus discolor or Rubus armeniacus (R. bifrons)*), form monocultures that prevent trees from establishing. This reduces tree cover and shade in streamside environments. Without this tree cover, the water temperature in the stream increases. Higher water temperatures are associated with lower dissolved oxygen which adversely affects aquatic macroinvertebrates and native fish populations.

## Biodiversity

Invasive plants are the second largest threat to biodiversity (behind habitat loss) and they are one of the primary factors that lead to a species listing under the Endangered Species Act *(City of Portland Invasive Plants Strategy Report 2008).*

Invasive plants spread quickly, and can displace or prevent the growth of native plants. Invasive plants can, as noted already, form monocultures. This can exacerbate the decline of native plant communities, and impair the overall complexity and resilience of the ecosystem. According to the International Convention on Biological Diversity, "Invasive alien species are one of the greatest threats to biodiversity.[1]"

## Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Invasive plants can outcompete and displace native plants that provide food and cover for native wildlife. With a loss of habitat, a change in land use, and encroachment of invasive species, the native animals no longer have the appropriate food and habitat available to them. Non-native animals may come into these areas and displace native animals. Aquatic plants such as hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) and Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriphyllum spicatum*) form dense mats of vegetation that clog waterways and create stagnant water that provides breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Invasive aquatic plants can clog irrigation ditches and intake pipes, and negatively impact recreation activities such as swimming, boating, fishing and water skiing.

## Invasive Plants of Portland

Butterfly bush
*Buddleia davidii*

Garlic mustard
*Alliaria petiolata*

Gorse
*Ulex europaeus*

Purple loosestrife
*Lythrum salicaria*

1 www.csiro.au/news/global-biodiversity.html

## Invasive Plants of Portland

Common hawkweed
*Hieracium vulgatum*

Giant hogweed
*Heracleum mantegazzianum*

Yellow flag iris
*Iris pseudacorus*

### Tree Cover

As noted above, invasive plants can reduce tree health and longevity. For example, English ivy (*Hedera helix*) can grow so extensively that it can weigh down trees, causing them to fall down (especially during ice storms) or making them more susceptible to blow down. Invasive plants can also reduce the growth of trees. Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) reduces the presence of soil fungi that form mycorrhizal associations with plants. Soil mycorrihizae allow plant roots to access more soil moisture and lack of soil mycorrihizae has been documented to inhibit the growth of tree seedlings, which may prevent future forest regeneration. Less tree cover develops because seedlings don't get established. Seedlings and saplings also have a difficult time establishing when dense cover is created by invasive plants because the invasive plants can prevent sunlight from reaching the ground.

### Fire

Invasive plants can create fuel sources for wildfires. Plants such as Traveler's joy (*Clematis vitalba*) can spread quickly and form layers or thickets of vegetation. The monocultures can also increase the frequency of wildfires. For example, cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) is an invasive plant that becomes dry and is more likely to catch fire. Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) contains high levels of natural oils that make the plant highly flammable. The City of Bandon fire on September 26, 1936 is attributed to gorse. According to news reports, when the winds shifted, fire spread from the forest to the town and "the town's abundant gorse exploded into an inferno.[2]" Even dead plants can be problematic. English ivy (*Hedera helix*), for example, can become a conduit for fire to reach the tree canopy, and threaten nearby structures. Invasive plants contributed to the wildfire that occurred in 2001 on the Willamette Bluffs in Portland. A spark from a passing train ignited the slope covered with Himalayan or Armenian blackberry (*Rubus discolor or Rubus armeniacus (R. bifrons)*) and Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*); as a result of the fire, 43 acres burned.

### Economy

Jurisdictions at the local, state, and federal level, as well as non-profit community organizations, are increasing their efforts to control invasive plants and animals. The Oregon Invasive Species Council estimates the cost of invasive plants and animals to the U.S. economy is $120 million a year in lost crop and livestock efforts, property value damage, and reduced export potential. The Oregon Department of Agriculture estimates that 21 invasive species reduce personal income by $83 million per year.

Increasing prevention and early detection efforts limits the introduction and spread of invasive plants and the costly removal efforts related to them. The U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment states that one dollar spent on weed control efforts prevents $17 in costs for future control efforts. When early detection and removal efforts are not implemented, the plants spread quickly and widely. The costs of invasive plant removal become tremendous; eradication may not be possible at that point, and the habitat impacts become large scale. In early detection efforts, to borrow and modify a cliché, "an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure."

The statistics in these two paragraphs are from the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Economic Analysis of Containment Programs, Damages, and Production Losses from Noxious Weeds in Oregon, 2000.

2 Oregon History Project; http://bit.ly/aQTUZ3

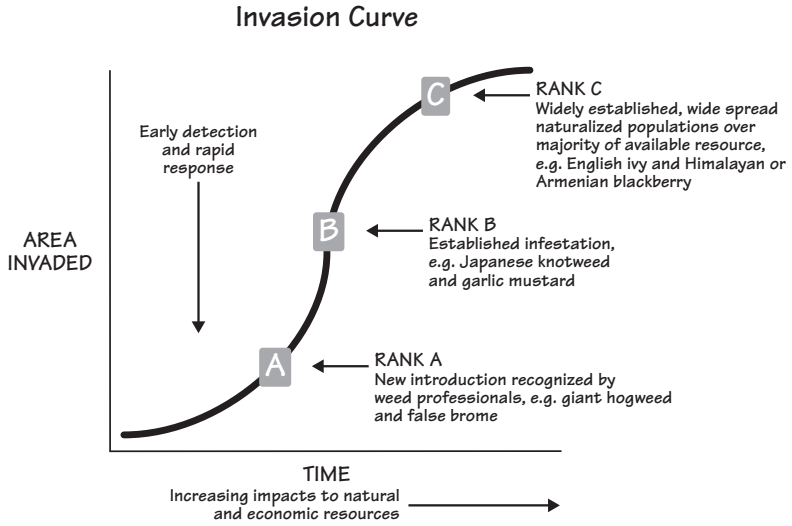
## Ranks

Each plant on the Nuisance Plants List is assigned a rank. The ranks are defined below and describe the relative invasiveness of the plant species, and the current distribution in the region.

Preventing the introduction of invasive species is the best way to avoid an infestation. Limiting the planting of invasive species and educating people about the impacts of invasive species are two effective means to keep invasive plants from spreading to and from public and private lands. One use of the Nuisance Plants List is to educate people such as property owners and other individuals, land managers, commercial plant growers and sellers, and landscapers about which species are invasive. The benefits of preventing plant introductions applies to new invasive plants or existing invasive plants which may be transported to new areas. It is important to know that the Nuisance Plants List is not a "final" list; the list will change as new information about plants is identified. When other species become invasive in the future, the list will change to reflect that.

Early detection and rapid response invasive species management programs aim to control new plant invasions before they become large infestations. The premise is that once an infestation covers a large area, it is more difficult and to eradicate, and the native plant community has to be re-established. Controlling small populations of invasive plants before they become more widespread is a very cost effective way to prevent the spread of invasive plants.

The graph called an Invasion Curve is included here to illustrate how the area of infestation expands over time. When a plant is just arriving in an area, it is at the low point of the Invasion Curve; this is the best time to identify plants as invasive and to remove them. As the plant spreads over time, the distribution increases substantially and rapidly, becoming widely distributed and established. At this later point in the curve, landowners and other individuals are often more aware of the plant and can recognize it more readily, but it is so well established that a great deal of time and expense is involved in removing it.




The City of Portland emphasizes prevention of introduction and prevention of movement of invasive plants. When new invasive plants are found, then the City emphasizes the early detection and eradication of invasive plants that are not yet widespread. Ranks provide a tool to prioritize management actions related to plants. In brief, plants that are locally abundant and well distributed are identified with rank C and D, while those plants that are not as abundant are identified with rank A and B. Rank A plants are a top priority for control and removal, while rank D plants currently pose less threat to ecological functions than the others. Some of the Watch (rank W) plant species have not yet been observed in the region but are invasive in similar habitats elsewhere, and are of concern should they become established here. In addition, some of the plants are harmful to humans or wildlife, and the economy.

## How to Use Ranks with Invasive Plant Management Priorities

Invasive plant management strategies vary; two important factors are the size of land to manage and the resources available. Decisions may be made site by site. Ranking plants provides a method to prioritize management of invasive plants with available resources. There are generally two approaches to consider; maintaining existing conditions and enhancing existing conditions.

### Maintaining Existing Conditions

Given limited resources and/or large management areas, invasive plant management efforts may need to be limited to maintaining existing conditions to prevent further habitat degradation. Maintenance of existing conditions can be accomplished in two ways; removing small patches of invasive species and preventing new invasive species from arriving.

- **Removing Small Patches of Invasive Species**

  If the site contains a native plant community and there are small patches of invasive plants, then the small patches of invasive plants should be removed to prevent further degradation of site conditions. When the native plant community is present, then removal of small patches of invasive species can be conducted without re-planting native species because the native species will likely re-colonize within the small patch of invasive species removed.

- **Preventing New Invasive Species from Arriving**

  If the site is monitored to prevent new invasive species from arriving, consult the Nuisance Plants List to determine which species are currently limited in distribution (rank A and rank B). It is important to prevent the establishment of rank A and rank B species because they are very difficult to remove once they become established.

  If the site lacks rank C species, then site monitoring should also prevent the establishment of these species. However, many urban sites may already be dominated by rank C species. Removal of large patches of rank C species should not be conducted unless it can be followed up with a site re-vegetation plan that includes multiple years of monitoring and maintenance. Follow up re-vegetation efforts, including monitoring and maintenance, are needed because without it, the invasive species will likely re-colonize the area.

### Enhance Existing Conditions

If there are sufficient resources to remove invasive plants and re-establish the native plant community, then site management efforts can be aimed at removing larger patches of invasive species. Typically, these will be rank C species on the Nuisance Plants List. Converting sites from degraded conditions (i.e. predominantly covered with invasive species) to a higher quality habitat condition (i.e. one dominated by native plants) will likely take 3–5 years (or more) of monitoring and follow up maintenance to completely remove invasive plants and establish a native plant community. Sites with large amounts of invasive species will probably never be entirely free from invasive species; however, if the native trees and shrubs can be established over a 3–5 year period such that they are taller than nearby invasive species, then the site can be deemed “free to grow” and a native canopy will likely develop with limited future maintenance.

## Definitions

**Eradication —** Eradication is the removal of the entire nuisance plant — including the above ground portion of the plant, and the roots, shoots and seeds of the plant. The eradication provisions apply to those plants on the Nuisance Plants List, Required Eradication List.

**Invasive —** Species that spread at such a rate that they cause harm to human health, the environment, and /or the economy. In natural areas, invasive plants are those species that displace native plants and become the dominant species in that vegetation layer. Invasive plants can halt successional processes by limiting the establishment and the growth patterns of native species.

**Nuisance Plant Removal —** Removal may entail actions such as the removal of: roots, the above ground portion of the plant, and/or the seeds of the plants such that existing non-nuisance and/or newly installed plants are able to grow and survive. The non-nuisance plants are maintained free of nuisance plants. The City's nuisance plants are identified on the Nuisance Plants List.

## Ranks

**A —** These species are known to be invasive. These species are known to occur but are not widely distributed in the region. Distribution is limited to a few sites. They spread rapidly and they are difficult to control once they become widespread.

**B —** These species are known to be invasive. These species are known to occur in the region. They are more abundant and widely distributed than A; however, the distribution is still limited to patches or specific habitats. Distribution is not as widespread as C plants. These species can spread rapidly and are difficult to control once they become widespread.

**C —** These species are known to be invasive. These species are widely distributed and abundant throughout the region. Their distribution is already very extensive throughout the natural areas and they are difficult to control once they become widespread. These plants are considered ubiquitous.

**D —** These species are known to be less aggressive than A, B, and C species. These species are known to occur in the region. These plants persist in the ecosystems with native species and therefore, have less impact on the system than the A, B, and C species.

**W —** Watch species. Species occurrence and distribution should be monitored for presence and/or to determine the level of invasiveness in the region.

**ODA Rank —** In the required eradication list, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) ranks for noxious weeds are also included when available, ODA ranks these species as A, limited infestation; B, abundant infestation in some areas of the State; or T, a priority week targeted by ODA for a statewide management plan. These ranks are included as reference only.

## Region

The region includes the four counties of Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington in Oregon, and Clark County in Washington. The cities within those counties are also included. Clark, Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington Counties are part of the Four County Cooperative Weed Management Area.

# 4.1 NUISANCE PLANTS LIST

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | Plant Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rank A Plants** | | | |
| *Acroptilon repens* | Russian knapweed | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Brachypodium sylvaticum* | False brome | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Carduus pycnocephalus* and *Carduus tenuiflorus* | Italian thistle and slender flowered thistle | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Carex pendula* | Drooping Sedge | A | Herbaceous |
| *Cortaderia jubata* | Jubata grass | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Echium plantagineum* | Paterson's curse | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Heracleum mantegazzianum* | Giant hogweed | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Hieracium aurantiacum* | Orange hawkweed | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Hieracium pratense* | Meadow hawkweed | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Impatiens glandulifera* | Policemen's helmet | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* | Yellow archangel | A | Herbaceous |
| *Ludwigia hexapetala* | Water primrose | A | Aquatic |
| *Onopordum acanthium* | Scotch thistle | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Phalaris aquatica* | Harding grass | A | Herbaceous |
| *Phragmites australis* var. *australis* | Common reed | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Phytolacca americana* | Pokeweed | A | Shrub |
| *Pueraria lobata* | Kudzu | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Silybum marianum* | Blessed milk thistle | A* | Herbaceous |
| *Tamarix ramosissima* | Salt cedar | A* | Shrub |
| *Ulex europaeus* | Gorse | A* | Shrub |
| *Utricularia inflata* | Swollen bladderwort | A | Aquatic |
| *Verbena bonariensis* | Tall verbena | A | Herbaceous |

**CITY RANKS (CLASSIFICATIONS) ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:**

**A —** *These species are known to be invasive. These species are known to occur but are not widely distributed in the region. Distribution is limited to a few sites. They spread rapidly and they are difficult to control once they become widespread.*

**B —** *These species are known to be invasive. These species are known to occur in the region. They are more abundant and widely distributed than A; however, the distribution is still limited to patches or specific habitats. Distribution is not as widespread as C plants. These species can spread rapidly and are difficult to control once they become widespread.*

**C —** *These species are known to be invasive. These species are widely distributed and abundant throughout the region. Their distribution is already very extensive throughout the natural areas and they are difficult to control once they become widespread. These plants are considered ubiquitous.*

**D —** *These species are known to be less aggressive than A, B, and C species. These species are known to occur in the region. These plants persist in the ecosystems with native species and therefore, have less impact on the system than the A, B, and C species.*

**W —** *Watch species. Species occurrence and distribution should be monitored for presence and/or to determine the level of invasiveness in the region.*

**Note:** *Resources for documentation/determination of the ranks includes input from the Oregon Flora Project, the Emerald Chapter of the Native Plant Society of Oregon list, The Nature Conservancy Global Compendium of Weeds, the NatureServe Invasiveness ranking, the noxious weed lists for Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho, and documented natural area invasions. Metro, the 4 County CWMA, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Noxious Weed Control Program also provided comments on the list.*

* *These plants are also identified on the Required Eradication List*

## Rank B Plants

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | Plant Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Abutilon theophrasti* | Velvetleaf | B | Herbaceous |
| *Acer platanoides* | Norway maple | B | Tree |
| *Ailanthus altissima* | Tree-of-heaven | B | Tree |
| *Alliaria petiolata* | Garlic mustard | B | Herbaceous |
| *Allium triquetrum* | Three-corner leek | B | Herbaceous |
| *Amorpha fruticosa* | Indigo bush | B | Shrub |
| *Arum italicum* | Italian arum, cuckoo pint | B | Herbaceous |
| *Buddleja (Buddleia) davidii* | Butterfly bush | B | Shrub |
| *Centaurea diffusa* | Diffuse knapweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Centaurea stoebe* ssp. *micranthus* | Spotted knapweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Chelidonium majus* | Celandine | B | Herbaceous |
| *Chondrilla juncea* | Rush skeletonweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Daphne laureola* | Spurge laurel | B | Shrub |
| *Egeria densa* | South American waterweed | B | Aquatic |
| *Euphorbia oblongata* | Oblong or eggleaf spurge | B | Herbaceous |
| *Fallopia ×bohemica* | Bohemian knotweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Galega officinalis* | Goat's Rue | B | Shrub |
| *Hieracium laevigatum* | Smooth hawkweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Hieracium pilosella* | Mouse-ear hawkweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Hieracium vulgatum* | Common hawkweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Iris pseudacorus* | Yellow flag | B | Herbaceous |
| *Juncus effusus* var. *effusus* | European soft rush | B | Herbaceous |
| *Linaria dalmatica* ssp. *dalmatica* | Dalmation toadflax | B | Herbaceous |
| *Ludwigia peploides* ssp. *montevidensis* | Floating water primrose | B | Herbaceous |
| *Lunaria annua* | Money plant | B | Herbaceous |
| *Lythrum portula* | Spatula leaf purslane | B | Herbaceous |
| *Lythrum salicaria* | Purple loosestrife | B | Herbaceous |
| *Myriophyllum aquaticum* | Parrots feather | B | Aquatic |
| *Pentaglottis sempervirens* | Evergreen bugloss | B | Herbaceous |
| *Polygonum convolvulus* | Climbing bindweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Polygonum cuspidatum* | Japanese knotweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Polygonum polystachyum* | Himalayan knotweed | B | Herbaceous |

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**W —** *Watch species. Species occurrence and distribution should be monitored for presence and/or to determine the level of invasiveness in the region.*

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | Plant Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Polygonum sachalinense* | Giant knotweed | B | Herbaceous |
| *Populus alba* | White poplar | B | Tree |
| *Ranunculus ficaria* | Lesser celandine | B | Herbaceous |
| *Solanum nigrum* | Garden nightshade | B | Herbaceous |
| *Viburnum opulus* var. *opulus* | Guelder rose | B | Shrub |

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**W —** *Watch species. Species occurrence and distribution should be monitored for presence and/or to determine the level of invasiveness in the region.*

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | Plant Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rank C Plants** | | | |
| *Acer psuedoplatanus* | Sycamore maple | C | Tree |
| *Aesculus hippocastanum* | Horse chestnut | C | Tree |
| *Arctium minus* | Common burdock | C | Herbaceous |
| *Arrhenatherum elatius* | Tall oatgrass | C | Herbaceous |
| *Betula pendula* | Cutleaf birch | C | Tree |
| *Bromus tectorum* | Cheatgrass | C | Herbaceous |
| *Callitriche stagnalis* | Pond water starwort | C | Aquatic |
| *Calystegia sepium* ssp. *angulata* | Lady's-nightcap | C | Herbaceous |
| *Centaurea ×moncktonii* | Meadow knapweed | C | Herbaceous |
| *Cirsium arvense* | Canada thistle | C | Herbaceous |
| *Cirsium vulgare* | Common thistle | C | Herbaceous |
| *Clematis vitalba* | Traveler's joy | C | Herbaceous |
| *Conium maculatum* | Poison-hemlock | C | Herbaceous |
| *Convolvulus arvensis* | Field morning-glory | C | Herbaceous |
| *Crataegus monogyna* | English hawthorn | C | Tree |
| *Cytisus scoparius* | Scotch broom | C | Herbaceous |
| *Daucus carota* | Queen Anne's lace | C | Herbaceous |
| *Dipsacus fullonum* | Common teasel | C | Herbaceous |
| *Epipactis helleborine* | Broad-leaved helleborine | C | Herbaceous |
| *Foeniculum vulgare* | Fennel | C | Herbaceous |
| *Geranium lucidum* | Shining geranium | C | Herbaceous |
| *Geranium robertianum* | Robert geranium | C | Herbaceous |
| *Geum urbanum* | European avens | C | Herbaceous |
| *Hedera helix* | English ivy | C | Herbaceous |
| *Hedera hibernica* | Irish ivy | C | Herbaceous |
| *Hypericum perforatum* | St. John's wort | C | Herbaceous |
| *Hypochaeris radicata* | Spotted cat's ear | C | Herbaceous |
| *Ilex aquifolium* | English holly | C | Tree/shrub |
| *Impatiens capensis* | Spotted touch-me-not | C | Herbaceous |
| *Lactuca serriola* | Prickly lettuce | C | Herbaceous |

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**D** — *These species are known to be less aggressive than A, B, and C species. These species are known to occur in the region. These plants persist in the ecosystems with native species and therefore, have less impact on the system than the A, B, and C species.*

**W** — *Watch species. Species occurrence and distribution should be monitored for presence and/or to determine the level of invasiveness in the region.*

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | Plant Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Lapsana communis* | Nipplewort | C | Herbaceous |
| *Leucanthemum vulgare* | Oxeye daisy | C | Herbaceous |
| *Ligustrum vulgare* | Privet | C | Shrub |
| *Lotus corniculatus* | Bird's foot trefoil | C | Herbaceous |
| *Melilotus alba* | Sweetclover | C | Herbaceous |
| *Melissa officinalis* | Lemon balm | C | Herbaceous |
| *Mentha pulegium* | Pennyroyal | C | Herbaceous |
| *Myriophyllum spicatum* | Eurasian watermilfoil | C | Aquatic |
| *Nymphaea odorata* | Fragrant water lily | C | Aquatic |
| *Parentucellia viscosa* | Yellow glandweed | C | Herbaceous |
| *Phalaris arundinacea* | Reed canarygrass | C | Herbaceous |
| *Potamogeton crispus* | Curly-leaf pondweed | C | Aquatic |
| *Potentilla recta* | Sulphur cinquefoil | C | Herbaceous |
| *Prunus avium* | Sweet cherry | C | Tree |
| *Prunus laurocerasus* | English laurel | C | Tree |
| *Prunus lusitanica* | Portuguese laurel | C | Shrub |
| *Ranunculus repens* | Double-flowered creeping buttercup | C | Herbaceous |
| *Robinia pseudoacacia* | Black locust | C | Tree |
| *Rosa eglanteria* | Sweetbriar rose | C | Herbaceous |
| *Rosa multiflora* | Multiflora rose | C | Herbaceous |
| *Rubus bifrons* | Himalayan blackberry | C | Shrub |
| *Rubus laciniatus* | Evergreen blackberry | C | Herbaceous |
| *Senecio jacobaea* | Ragwort | C | Herbaceous |
| *Silene coronaria* | Rose campion | C | Herbaceous |
| *Sisymbrium officinale* | Hedge mustard | C | Herbaceous |
| *Solanum dulcamara* | Bittersweet nightshade | C | Herbaceous |
| *Sonchus arvensis, S. asper,* and *S. oleraceus* | Sowthistles | C | Herbaceous |
| *Taeniatherum caput-medusa* | Medusahead | C | Herbaceous |
| *Tanacetum vulgare* | Common tansy | C | Herbaceous |
| *Trifolium arvense* | Hare's foot clover | C | Herbaceous |
| *Trifolium pratense* | Red clover | C | Herbaceous |
| *Trifolium repens* | White clover | C | Herbaceous |
| *Trifolium subterraneum* | Subterraneum clover | C | Herbaceous |

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**W —** *Watch species. Species occurrence and distribution should be monitored for presence and/or to determine the level of invasiveness in the region.*

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | Plant Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rank C Plants (continued)** | | | |
| *Verbascum blattaria* | Moth mullein | C | Herbaceous |
| *Verbascum thapsus* | Common mullein | C | Herbaceous |
| *Vicia cracca* | Tufted vetch | C | Herbaceous |
| *Vicia villosa* | Hairy vetch | C | Herbaceous |
| *Vinca major* | Periwinkle (large leaf) | C | Herbaceous |
| *Vinca minor* | Periwinkle (small leaf) | C | Herbaceous |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | Plant Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rank D Plants** | | | |
| *Aegopodium podagraria* | Goutweed | D | Herbaceous |
| *Agrostis alba* | Redtop bentgrass | D | Herbaceous |
| *Agrostis capillaris* | Colonial bentgrass | D | Herbaceous |
| *Agrostis stolonifera* | Creeping bentgrass | D | Herbaceous |
| *Alopecuris pratensis* | Meadow foxtail | D | Herbaceous |
| *Anthoxanthum odoratum* | Sweet vernalgrass | D | Herbaceous |
| *Bromus diandrus* | Ripgut brome | D | Herbaceous |
| *Chicorium intybus* | Chicory | D | Herbaceous |
| *Elymus repens* | Quackgrass | D | Herbaceous |
| *Euphorbia lathyrus* | Mole plant | D | Herbaceous |
| *Holcus lanatus* | Velvet grass | D | Herbaceous |
| *Houttuynia cordata* | Chameleon plant | D | Herbaceous |
| *Linaria vulgaris* | Yellow toadflax | D | Herbaceous |
| *Lolium multiflorum* | Annual ryegrass | D | Herbaceous |
| *Lolium perenne* | Perennial ryegrass | D | Herbaceous |
| *Lotus uliginosus* | Greater bird's foot trefoil | D | Herbaceous |
| *Mycelis muralis* | Wall lettuce | D | Herbaceous |
| *Phleum pratense* | Timothy | D | Herbaceous |
| *Poa annua* | Annual bluegrass | D | Herbaceous |
| *Ranunculus acris* | Tall buttercup | D | Herbaceous |
| *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* | European watercress | D | Aquatic |
| *Schedonorus arundinaceus* | Tall fescue | D | Herbaceous |
| *Secale cerale* | Cultivated rye | D | Herbaceous |
| *Silene latifolia* | White campion | D | Herbaceous |
| *Sorbus aucuparia* | European mountain ash | D | Tree |
| *Ulmus pumila* | Siberian elm | D | Tree |
| *Utricularia vulgaris* | Common bladderwort | D | Aquatic |
| *Vicia sativa* | Common vetch | D | Herbaceous |

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## Rank W Plants

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | Plant Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* | Porcelainberry | W | Herbaceous |
| *Arundinaria gigantea* | Canebreak bamboo | W | Shrub |
| *Aucuba japonica* | Spotted laurel | W | Shrub |
| *Butomus umbellatus* | Flowering rush | W | Herbaceous |
| *Cardaria draba* | White top or hoary cress | W | Herbaceous |
| *Carduus acanthoides* | Plumeless thistle | W | Herbaceous |
| *Carduus nutans* | Musk thistle | W | Herbaceous |
| *Centaurea calcitrapa* | Purple starthistle | W | Herbaceous |
| *Centaurea iberica* | Iberian starthistle | W | Herbaceous |
| *Centaurea jacea* | Brown knapweed | W | Herbaceous |
| *Centaurea solstitialis* | Yellow starthistle | W | Herbaceous |
| *Cortaderia selloana* | Pampas grass | W | Herbaceous |
| *Crocosmia crocosmiiflora* | Montbretia | W | Herbaceous |
| *Cytisus monspessulanas* | French broom | W | Herbaceous |
| *Cytisus striatus* | Portugese broom | W | Herbaceous |
| *Euphorbia esula* | Leafy spurge | W | Herbaceous |
| *Galium odoratum* | Sweet woodruff | W | Herbaceous |
| *Hydrilla verticillata* | Hydrilla | W | Aquatic |
| *Laburnum watereri* | Golden chain tree | W | Tree |
| *Lamium maculatum* | White nancy | W | Herbaceous |
| *Lathyrus latifolius* | Perennial peavine | W | Herbaceous |
| *Lysimachia nummularia* | Creeping jenny | W | Herbaceous |
| *Melilotus officinalis* | Yellow sweetclover | W | Herbaceous |
| *Nymphoides peltata* | Yellow floatingheart | W | Aquatic |
| *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* | Virginia creeper | W | Herbaceous |
| *Paulownia tomentosa* | Princess tree | W | Tree |
| *Petasites japonicus* | Sweet coltsfoot | W | Herbaceous |
| *Phyllostachys atrovaginata* | Incense bamboo | W | Herbaceous |
| *Phyllostachys heteroclada* | Water bamboo | W | Herbaceous |
| *Phyllostachys nidularia* | Big-node bamboo | W | Herbaceous |
| *Sasa palmata* | Broadleaf bamboo | W | Herbaceous |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | Plant Type |
|---|---|---|---|

## Rank W Plants (continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sasa veitchii* | Kuma bamboo | W | Herbaceous |
| *Solanum sarrachoides* | Hairy nightshade | W | Herbaceous |
| *Sorghum halepense* | Johnson grass | W | Herbaceous |
| *Trifolium hybridum* | Alsike clover | W | Herbaceous |

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# 4.2 REQUIRED ERADICATION LIST

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank | ODA Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Acroptilon repens* | Russian knapweed | A | B |
| *Brachypodium sylvaticum* | False brome | A | B and T |
| *Carduus pycnocephalus* and *Carduus tenuiflorus* | Italian thistle and slender flowered thistle | A | B |
| *Cortaderia jubata* | Jubata grass | A | B |
| *Echium plantagineum* | Paterson's curse | A | A |
| *Heracleum mantegazzianum* | Giant hogweed | A | A |
| *Hieracium aurantiacum* | Orange hawkweed | A | A |
| *Hieracium pratense* | Meadow hawkweed | A | A |
| *Impatiens glandulifera* | Policemen's helmet | A | B |
| *Onopordum acanthium* | Scotch thistle | A | B |
| *Phragmites australis* var. *australis* | Common reed | A | A |
| *Pueraria lobata* | Kudzu | A | A |
| *Silybum marianum* | Blessed milk thistle | A | B |
| *Tamarix ramosissima* | Salt cedar | A | B and T |
| *Ulex europaeus* | Gorse | A | B |

**Ranks = City of Portland ranks are identified. If the plant is not on the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) noxious weed list then the "ODA Rank" column will be blank. If the plant is on the ODA noxious weed list, the ODA rank is identified.**

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**Note:** *Resources for documentation/determination of the ranks includes input from the Oregon Flora Project, the Emerald Chapter of the Native Plant Society of Oregon list, The Nature Conservancy Global Compendium of Weeds, the NatureServe Invasiveness ranking, the noxious weed lists for Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho, and documented natural area invasions. Metro, the 4 County CWMA, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Noxious Weed Control Program also provided comments on the list.*

**See the administrative rules for the Nuisance Plants Required Removal Program for additional information on the required removal of plants on the Required Eradication List.**

# 5. Area-Specific Plant Lists

*This section includes plant lists adopted for particular areas of the city. These lists are intended to achieve a certain design objective or habitat community, or to prevent incompatible landscaping based on adjacent uses or infrastructure requirements.*

**The following area-specific plant lists are found in this section:**

- Airport Plant List

The City of Portland has adopted plant lists that are specific to certain geographic areas. There may be several reasons for these particular plant lists, including public health and safety (such as avoiding conflicts with aircraft operations at Portland International Airport), enhance ecological conditions, or to meet particular design or other purposes. The lists may establish allowed, required, or prohibited plant species depending on the specific objectives for the area.

Historically, these lists have been incorporated into the land use code, either by reference or directly in the zoning code. Consequently, revisions to these lists require a legislative amendment process.

This section of the *Portland Plant List* will eventually incorporate these lists in order to allow updates more readily through an administrative rule-making process.

## How To Use These Lists

Each area-specific list is accompanied by a map or description of the location of where the list applies. For additional map detail, contact the Bureau of Planning and Sustainability. These lists are to be used in conjunction with required landscape plans, or mitigation projects where landscaping or plant restoration is required. They also serve as a helpful reference for making planting decisions when not associated with development or required mitigation.

Each list is organized according to meet the particular objectives of the plan area and therefore may not entirely correspond with other area-specific lists or lists in the preceding chapters of this document.

# 5.1 AIRPORT PLANT LIST

## Applies to:

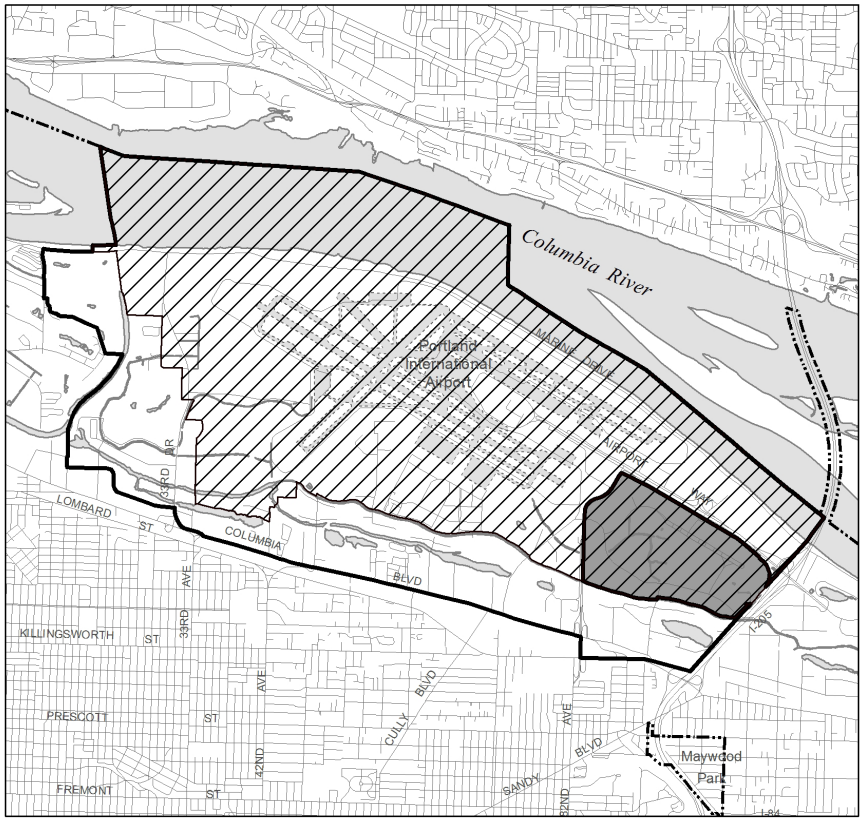
- Portland International Airport Plan District (Airport Subdistrict only)
- Portland International Center/Cascade Station Plan District

## Introduction

Plant selection and spacing is an especially important component of the Airport Plan District. Collisions between birds and aircraft ("bird strikes") are a significant hazard to both aircraft and birds in and around Portland International Airport (PDX) due to existing natural features and habitats, such as the Columbia Slough. In an effort to reduce this hazard, the approved Airport Plant List provides a selection of plant materials and standards for plant spacing which may be used in the plan district. These plants were selected because they generally do not attract wildlife; they do not provide attractive roosting habitat for species posing a threat to aviation safety, and are generally non-seeding or non-fruiting.

## Where these standards apply

These standards apply to new development and significant redevelopment within the PDX Plan District - Airport Subdistrict and the Cascade Station/Portland International Center Airport Plan District. These standards do NOT apply in environmental overlay zones or to natural resource restoration/enhancement projects.




Areas where Airport Landscaping Standards Apply

Legend

- Areas where Landscaping Standards apply
- Portland International Airport Plan District
- Cascade Station / Portland International Center Plan District
- Airport Runway Structures
- Water Features

NORTH

0 2,500 5,000

Feet

October 5, 2009

City of Portland Bureau of Planning & Sustainability
Sam Adams, Mayor | Susan Anderson, Director

X:\Tech_Svc\GIS\code\code565\landscape_standards.mxd

## Background

The City of Portland and the Port of Portland developed a set of landscaping design standards for use at PDX within the specific Plan District subdistricts that address plant species and planting standards for spacing and arrangement of trees and shrubs. The list of trees, shrubs, and groundcover vegetation is comprised of species screened by PDX Wildlife staff for general wildlife attractant features such as fruit, berries, height, density, branching structure, and crown shape. The list was also screened against the City's Nuisance Plant List to ensure no use of these problem species. The Airport Futures planning process adds a PDX specific list to the *Portland Plant List*, called the Airport Plant List. The current list is based directly on the Port's 2009 Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP).

## Changes to the Airport Plant List

The Airport Plant List is subject to revision based on future updates to the Port's WHMP and approval by the Bureau of Planning & Sustainability through administrative rule-making.

## Alternative Plant Selection

Approval of plants not on the Airport Plant List may be considered on a case by case basis, provided such plants are not listed in the Nuisance Plants section of this document. An applicant must submit a request to the Port of Portland in a process that takes 10 business days. A form and instructions for submittal are available on the Port's website www.portofportland.com. When the Port finds that the plant is consistent with the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan, the Port will issue a letter to the applicant. The applicant will need to include this letter in the permit application to the City.

# AIRPORT PLANT LIST

## Trees

| | Scientific name | Common name | Type | Max. Height at Maturity | Max. Spread at Maturity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Plant at minimum 25' on center* | *Acer freemanii* 'Armstrong' | Armstrong Red Maple | Deciduous | 50'–70' | 15' |
| | *Calocedrus decurrens* | Incense Cedar | Evergreen | 75' | 15' |
| | *Cedrus deodara* 'Aurea' | Aurea Deodar Cedar | Evergreen | 10'–25' | 6'–10' |
| | *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Gracilis' | Slender Hinoki Falsecypress | Evergreen | 20' | 6' |
| | *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans' | Japanese Plume Cedar | Evergreen | 30' | 10' |
| | *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Sekkan Sugi' | Golden Japanese Cedar | Evergreen | 25' | 10' |
| | *Cupressocyparis leylandii* 'Golconda' | Gold Leyland Cypress | Evergreen | 20' | 6' |
| | *Prunus sargentii* 'Columnaris' | Columnar Sargent Cherry | Deciduous | 35' | 15' |
| | *Zelkova serrata* 'Musashino' | Musashino Zelkova | Deciduous | 45' | 15' |
| *Plant at minimum 40' on center* | *Acer buergeranum* | Trident Maple | Deciduous | 25'–35' | 20'–30' |
| | *Acer circinatum* | Vine Maple | Deciduous | 10'–20' | 20' |
| | *Acer ginnala* | Amur Maple | Deciduous | 10'–20' | 20' |
| | *Acer griseum* | Paperbark Maple | Deciduous | 20'–30' | 25' |
| | *Acer palmatum* | Japanese Maple | Deciduous | 15'–25' | 10'–25' |
| | *Acer rubrum* | Red Maple | Deciduous | 60'–75' | 30'–50' |
| | *Carpinus betulus* | European Hornbeam | Deciduous | 40'–60' | 30'–40' |
| | *Fagus sylvatica* 'Tricolor' | Tricolor European Beech | Deciduous | 20'–30' | 10'–20' |
| | *Fraxinus americana* 'Autumn Purple' | Autumn Purple Ash | Deciduous | 45'–60' | 35'–50' |
| | *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* | Green Ash (seedless varieties only) | Deciduous | 50' | 40' |
| | *Ginko biloba* | Ginko (males only) | Deciduous | 50'+ | 30' |
| | *Gleditsia tricanthos* var. *inermis* | Thornless Honeylocust | Deciduous | 30'–70' | 30'–40' |
| | *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Rotundiloba' | Rotundiloba Sweetgum | Deciduous | 60'–70' | 20'–30' |
| | *Magnolia x soulangiana* | Saucer Magnolia | Deciduous | 15'–20' | 15'–25' |
| | *Malus x* 'Spring Snow' | Spring Snow Crabapple | Deciduous | 25'–30' | 15'–20' |
| | *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* | Dawn Redwood (height restricted) | Deciduous | 70'–100 | 15'–25' |
| | *Oxydendrum arboreum* | Sourwood | Deciduous | 25'–60' | 10'–25' |
| | *Parrotia persica* | Persian Parrotia | Deciduous | 40' | 25' |
| | *Pinus ponderosa* var. *benthamiana* | Willamette Valley ponderosa pine | Evergreen | 60'–10'0 | 25'–30' |
| | *Platanus xacerifolia* | London Planetree (height restricted) | Deciduous | 70'–100' | 60'–75' |
| | *Prunus serrulata* 'Shirotae' | Mt Fuji Cherry | Deciduous | 12'–15' | 20' |
| | *Pyrus calleryana* 'Cleveland Select' | Cleveland Select Flowering Pear | Deciduous | 30'–35' | 15'–20' |
| | *Quercus coccinea* | Scarlet Oak | Deciduous | 75' | 45' |
| | *Tillia americana* | American Linden | Deciduous | 60'–80' | 30'–50' |
| | *Tillia chordata* | Littleleaf Linden | Deciduous | 60'–70' | 25'–40' |

| Scientific name | Common name | Type | Max. Height at Maturity | Max. Spread at Maturity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Shrubs** | | | | |
| *Abelia x grandiflora* 'Prostrata' | Prostrate Glossy Abelia | Evergreen | 1.5–2' | 4–5' |
| *Acer freemanii* 'Armstrong' | Armstrong Red Maple | Deciduous | 50'–70' | 15' |
| *Berberis thunbergii* 'Kobold' | Kobold Japanese Barberry | Deciduous | 2–2.5' | 2–2.5' |
| *Berberis thunbergii* var. *atropurpurea* 'Crimson Pygmy' | Crimson Pygmy Japanese Barberry | Deciduous | 2' | 3' |
| *Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa' | English Boxwood | Evergreen | 4–5' | 2–4' |
| *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* | Blue Blossom | Evergreen | 4–12' | Variable |
| *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Lutea' | Nana Lutea Hinoki Falsecypress | Evergreen | 6' | 4' |
| *Cistus* spp. | Rockrose species | Evergreen | Variable | Variable |
| *Clematis armandii* | Evergreen Clematis | Evergreen | 20' | Variable |
| *Corylopsis glabrescens* | Fragrant Winterhazel | Deciduous | 8–15' | 8–15' |
| *Cotinus coggygria* | Common Smoketree | Deciduous | 10–15' | 10–15' |
| *Daphne* spp. | Daphne | Evergreen | 3–4' | 2–3' |
| *Enkianthus campanulatus* | Redvien Enkianthus | Deciduous | 6–8' | 4–6' |
| *Erica* spp. | Heath | Evergreen | 1–2' | 1–2' |
| *Euonymus alatus* 'Compactus' | Compact Winged Burning Bush | Deciduous | 8–10' | 9–11' |
| *Euonymus fortunei* | Wintercreeper Euonymus | Evergreen | 1–3' | 2–4' |
| *Forsythia* spp. | Forsythia | Deciduous | 8–10' | 10–12' |
| *Hamamelis x intermedia* 'Diane' | Diane Witchhazel | Deciduous | 8–12' | 10–15' |
| *Hydrangea macrophylla* | Bigleaf Hydrangea var. | Deciduous | 4–6' | 4–6' |
| *Kerria japonica* | Japanese Kerria | Deciduous | 4–8' | 6–9' |
| *Leucothoe fontanesiana* | Drooping leucothoe | Evergreen | 3–6' | 3–6' |
| *Nandina domestica* 'Gulf Stream' | Gulf Stream False Bamboo | Evergreen | 2.5–3.5' | 3' |
| *Potentilla fruitcosa* | Bush Cinquefoil | Deciduous | 2–4' | 2–4' |
| *Rhododendron griffithianum* 'Jean Marie' | Honorable Jean Marie Rhododendron | Evergreen | 5–6' | 5–6' |
| *Rhododendron macrophyllum* | Western Rhododendron | Evergreen | 6–12' | |
| *Rhododendron* var. 'P.J.M.' | P.J.M. Rhododendron | Evergreen | 3–6' | 6' |
| *Rhus typhina* 'Laciniata' | Laceleaf Staghorn Sumac | Deciduous | 10–20' | 10–20' |
| *Rosa gymnocarpa* | Little Wood Rose | Deciduous | 6' | 2–4' |
| *Rosa nutkana* | Nootka Rose | Deciduous | 3–6' | 6' |
| *Salix purpurea* 'Nana' | Dwarf Alaskan Blue Willow | Deciduous | 5' | 3–5' |
| *Spiraea douglasii* | Douglas Spiraea | Deciduous | 3–7' | 3–7' |
| *Taxus baccata* 'Repandens' | Spreading English Yew | Evergreen | 2–4' | 12–15' |
| *Taxus baccata* 'Standishii' | Standishii Yew | Evergreen | 7' | 3' |

| Scientific name | Common name | Type | Max. Height at Maturity | Max. Spread at Maturity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Groundcovers** | | | | |
| *Arctostaphylos uva–ursi* (cultivars) | Kinnikinnick | Evergreen | .5–1.5' | 3–6' |
| *Genista pilosa* | Silkyleaf Broom | Deciduous | 1–1.5' | 2–3' |
| *Hemerocallis hybrid* | Day Lily | Deciduous | 1–3' | |
| *Iberis sempervirens* | Evergreen Candytuft | Evergreen | 1–2' | 3–4' |
| *Liriope muscari* | Lily Turf | Evergreen | 1–2' | .5–1' |
| *Mahonia nervosa* | Dwarf Oregon Grape | Evergreen | 2' | |
| *Mahonia repens* | Creeping Mahonia | Evergreen | 2' | 3' |
| *Pachysandra terminalis* | Japanese Spurge | Evergreen | 1' | 2' |
| *Paxistima canbyi* | Canby Paxistima | Evergreen | 1–1.5' | |
| *Sedum* spp. | Sedum | Deciduous | | |
| **Grasses and Sedges** | | | | |
| *Bromus vulgaris* | Columbia Brome | | | |
| *Calamagrostis x acutifolia* 'Overdam' | Overdam Feather Reed Grass | | 2.5–3' | 1.5–2' |
| *Carex morrowii* 'Evergold' | Evergold Japanese Sedge | | | |
| *Carex tumulicola* | Splitawn Sedge | | | |
| *Danthonia californica* | California Oatgrass | | 2' | |

# 6. Resources

## Web Sites

**Backyard Habitat Certification Program by Audubon Society of Portland and Columbia Land Trust**
www.backyardhabitat.org

**Center for Invasive Plant Management**
www.weedcenter.org

**City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services (BES), Invasive Plant Management**
www.portlandonline.com/bes/index.cfm?c=45696

**City of Portland, Parks and Recreation, Invasive Plant and Integrated Pest Management**
www.portlandonline.com/parks/38296

**East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District**

- In Your Yard – www.emswcd.org/in-your-yard/
- On Your Land – www.emswcd.org/on-your-land/weeds/

**4-County Cooperative Weed Management Area**
www.4countycwma.org

**Native Plant Nurseries**
www.plantnative.org/nd_or.htm

**Oregon Department of Agriculture, Plant Division, Noxious Weed Control**
www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/lists.shtml

**Oregon Invasive Species Council**
www.oregon.gov/OISC/index.shtml

**Oregon Invasives Hot Line**
Call 1-866-Invader or go to www.oregoninvasiveshotline.org to report a suspected invasive species.

The reports for the Portland area are sent directly to BES EDRR staff.

**PLANTS database**
www.plants.usda.gov

**The Flora of North America**
www.efloras.org/flora_page.aspx?flora_id=1

**The Nature Conservancy, Protecting Native Plants and Animals**
http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/habitats/forests/howwework/protecting-native-plants-and-animals-taking-on-the-invaders.xml

**The Oregon Flora Project**
www.oregonflora.org

# Web Sites continued

**U.S. Forest Service, Invasive Species Program**
http://www.fs.fed.us/invasivespecies/

**Washington Flora**
www.washington.edu/burkemuseum/collections/herbarium/index.php

**Western Invasives Network, Invasive Plant Resources**
http://www.westerninvasives.org/invasive-plant-resources/

**West Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District**

- Invasive Species – www.wmswcd.org/types/invasive-species/
- The Meadowscaping Handbook – https://wmswcd.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Meadowscaping_Publication_Complete_LR.2.pdf?f3148f

**Guide for Using Willamette Valley Native Plants Along Your Stream (OR Watershed Enhancement Board)**
www.wmswcd.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Guide-for-Using-Willamette-Valley-Native-Plants-Along-Your-Stream.pdf?f3148f

# Books

**Flora of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Manual (1973)**
Authors: C. Leo Hitchcock and Arthur Cronquist

**Landscaping for Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest (2003)**
Author: Russell Link

**Northwest Weeds: The Ugly and Beautiful Villains of Fields, Gardens, and Roadsides (1990)**
Author: Ronald J. Taylor

**Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, and Alaska (2004)**
Authors: Jim Pojar and Andy MacKinnon

**Wildflowers of the Pacific Northwest (2006)**
Authors: Mark Turner and Phyllis Gustafson
www.pnwflowers.com

**Urbanizing Flora of Portland, Oregon, 1806–2008 (2009)**
Authors: J. A. Christy, A. Kimpo, Var. Marttala, P. K. Gaddis, and N. L. Christy

# Appendix A

## 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 Greenway Plant List first became a requirement within the Willamette River Greenway Overlay Zones, though provisions were included to allow non-native plants. When the Environmental Overlay Zones were first adopted in 1989 for the Columbia River Corridor, planting only native plants became a requirement within the Environmental Overlay Zones. The native plants on the Greenway Plant List were primarily focused on the geographic areas within the Willamette River Greenway Zones and the Environmental Overlay Zones. Thereafter, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was established to review and expand the list beyond these geographic areas so the list included plants found throughout the City of Portland.

As part of that review, the TAC identified the need to create categories for native, nuisance, and prohibited plants. The TAC expanded and renamed the list, now called the "*Portland Plant List*," to include native and nuisance plants found throughout the City. The *Portland Plant List* was adopted by the Portland City Council on November 13, 1991. At the time of adoption, the *Portland Plant List* contained native plants and nuisance plants (nuisance plants were listed as dominating plants and harmful plants); however, no prohibited plants were listed at that time.

The *Portland Plant List* was amended on May 26, 1993 and September 21, 1994. These amendments refined and expanded the *Portland Plant List*, and added prohibited plants. The September 1994 list included five prohibited plants. In July, 1995, the list was updated to include name changes from the reference changes that occurred with the then-updated version of Appendix III of *The Jepson Manual*.

In 1997, the *Portland Plant List* was modified to update the Native Plant Lists and reformat the entire document. The changes were part of the City's efforts to comply with State Land Use Planning Goals 5 Natural Resources and 15 Willamette Greenway, and were included as part of the development of a City of Portland Environmental Handbook. The reformatting created four sections: species lists for native plant communities occurring within the Portland area; species lists of plants historically native to the Portland area with illustrations and information; a list of nuisance plants; and a list of prohibited plants. The changes were adopted by City Council on March 19, 1997.

In 1998, a minor update was made to the *Portland Plant List* when several species were added to the Native Plant Lists and one species was added to the Nuisance Plant List.

In 2004, more extensive changes were made to the *Portland Plant List*. The Regional Interagency Weed Group (IWG), working in conjunction with the Bureau of Planning, proposed to add 113 plants to the Nuisance Plant List. The IWG was composed of representatives the Portland Bureau of Parks and Recreation (Urban Forestry Division, Horticultural Services, and the Natural Resources Program), the Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation District, The Nature Conservancy, and the Bureau of Environmental Services Watershed Revegetation Program. At the same time, the Bureau of Environmental Services Watershed Revegetation Program proposed an addition of 61 plants to the Native Plant Lists. Because of the nature and extent of the changes, the Planning Bureau requested more comprehensive vetting of the changes and invited comments

from the Oregon Association of Nurseries, the Port of Portland, the Multnomah County Drainage District, the Columbia Slough Watershed Council, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The IWG also requested input from six independent experts. Following the review, the lists were modified and submitted by the Bureau of Planning to four plant experts for final review; after several changes, the plants were added to the *Portland Plant List* in March 2004.

The installation of nuisance and prohibited plants has been prohibited in the Greenway Overlay Zone since the plant list was established. Planting of plants on the Nuisance Plant List and the Prohibited Plant List has been prohibited in Environmental Overlay Zones since 1989, when that zone was first established. In June 2005, the Pleasant Valley Natural Resources Overlay Zone was added to the Portland Zoning Code. Planting plants on the Nuisance Plant List and the Prohibited Plant List is prohibited in the Pleasant Valley Natural Resources Overlay Zone. In July 2005, provisions in the City's Zoning Code were changed to prohibit the use of plants on the Nuisance Plant List and the Prohibited Plant List in City-required landscaping. Prior to July 2005, in City-required landscaping, only prohibited plants were prohibited. After July 2005, nuisance plants were also prohibited in City-required landscaping.

In 2009, the Bureau of Planning merged with the Office of Sustainable Development, becoming the Bureau of Planning and Sustainability. In 2009, the Nuisance Plant List and the Prohibited Plant List were consolidated into one list called the Nuisance Plants List. Also, the *Portland Plant List* was updated and refined to provide more information about these plants. Ranks were assigned to each plant on the Nuisance Plants List. Text was added to describe the plants and the ranks. Other portions of the *Portland Plant List* text were revised to reflect changes in terminology, and to improve the usefulness of the *Portland Plant List*. Formatting changes were also made. In addition, the *Portland Plant List* was changed from an ordinance to an administrative rule. Re-establishing the *Portland Plant List* as an administrative rule is consistent with technical documents such as the *Erosion Control Manual* and the *Stormwater Management Manual*. Administrative rules provide a streamline process for reviewing and making changes to technical documents such as the *Portland Plant List*.

In 2011 the Portland Plant List was revised. Revisions included adding several species to the Native Plants List and an area-specific plant list for the Portland International Airport as a result of the adopted Airport Futures Project. A plant index for both Native and Nuisance Species plants was incorporated into the document, as well as information about native tree growth rates in accordance with the adopted Citywide Tree Project.

In 2016, the Portland Plant List was updated to remove of 16 species from the Native Plants List, add eight species to the Nuisance Plants List. Three species already on the Nuisance Plants List were updated. Revisions also included corrections to plant taxonomy, updates to this section (Portland Plant List Appendix A, History), and miscellaneous corrections (e.g., removal of duplicative language, addressing unintended omissions). Before the next update, there is an interest in exploring further the potential tree canopy impacts of adding trees to the Nuisance Plants List.

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| *Artemisia douglasiana* | Douglas's Sagewort | Forb | 3.10 – 3 |
| *Artemisia lindleyana* | Columbia River mugwort | Forb | 3.10 – 3 |
| *Aster oregonensis* | Oregon White-topped Aster | Forb | 3.10 – 3 |

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| *Collomia heterophylla* | Varied-leaved Collomia | Forb | 2.8b – 1, 3.10 – 9 |
| *Comandra umbellata* var. *californica* | Bastard Toadflax | Forb | 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 9 |
| *Conyza canadensis* var. *glabrata* | Horseweed | Forb | 3.10 – 9 |
| *Coptis laciniata* | Cutleaf Goldthread | Forb | 2.1 – 5, 3.10 – 9 |
| *Corallorhiza maculata* | Pacific Coral-root | Other | 3.14 – 1 |
| *Corallorhiza mertensiana* | Coral-root | Other | 3.14 – 1 |
| *Corallorhiza striata* | Striped Coral-root | Other | 3.14 – 1 |
| *Coreopsis tinctoria* var. *atkinsoniana* | Columbia Tickseed | Forb | 2.7 – 2, 3.10 – 11 |
| *Corlyus cornuta* ssp. *californica* | California hazelnut | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 3.8 – 3, 3.9 – 1, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Cornus nuttallii* | Western Flowering Dogwood | Tree | 2.1 – 2, 2.2 – 1, 3.2 – 1, 3.3 – 1, 3.5 – 1 |
| *Cornus unalaschkensis* | Bunchberry | Forb | 2.1 – 5, 3.10 – 11, 3.16 – 1 |
| *Cornus sericea* | Redosier dogwood | Shrub | 2.1 –3, 2.2 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 2.6 – 1, 3.8 –3, 3.9 – 1, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Corydalis scouleri* | Western Corydalis | Forb | 2.1 – 5, 2.4 – 3, 3.10 – 11 |

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| *Crataegus gaylussacia* | Suksdorf's hawthorn | Tree | 2.1 – 2, 2.2 – 1, 2.3 – 1, 2.4 – 1, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 1, 3.2 – 2, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 2, 3.5 – 1, 3.17 – 1 |
| *Cryptantha intermedia* | Common Forget-me-not | Forb | 2.7 – 3, 3.10 – 11 |
| *Cynoglossum grande* | Pacific Hound's-tonque | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 3.10 – 11 |
| *Cyperus erythrorhizos* | Red-Rooted Flatsedge | Sedge/Rush | 2.4 – 3, 3.12 – 1 |
| *Cyperus squarrosus* | Awned Flatsedge | Sedge/Rush | 2.4 – 3, 3.12 – 1 |
| *Cyperus strigosus* | Straw-Colored Flatsedge | Sedge/Rush | 2.4 – 3, 3.12 – 1 |
| *Cystopteris fragilis* | Brittle Bladder Fern | Fern | 2.1 – 7, 2.3 – 4, 2.5 – 3, 2.7 – 5, 2.8b – 2, 3.13 – 1 |
| *Danthonia californica* | California Oat-grass | Grass | 3.11 – 1, 5.1 – 5 |
| *Delphinium menziesii* var. *pyramidale* | Menzies' Larkspur | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 11 |
| *Delphinium nuttallii* | Nuttall's Larkspur | Forb | 2.3 – 3, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 11 |
| *Deschampsia cespitosa* | Tufted hairgrass | Grass | 2.5 – 2, 2.6 – 2, 3.11 – 1, 3.16 – 2 |
| *Deschampsia danthinoides* | Ticklegrass | Grass | 2.7 – 2, 2.8a – 1, 3.11 – 1 |
| *Deschampsia elongata* | Slender Hairgrass | Grass | 2.5 – 2, 3.11 – 1 |
| *Dicentra formosa* ssp. *formosa* | Bleedingheart | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 2.4 – 4, 3.10 – 11 |
| *Dichelostemma congesta* | Northern Saitas | Forb | 3.10 – 13 |
| *Disporum hookeri* | Hooker Fairy-bell | Forb | 2.1 – 5, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Disporum smithii* | Large-flowered Fairy-bell | Forb | 2.1 – 5, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Dodecatheon hendersonii* | Broad-Leaved Shooting Star | Forb | 2.7 – 2, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Dodecatheon pulchellum* | Few-flowered Shooting Star | Forb | 2.2 – 4, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Downingia elegans* | Common Downingia | Forb | 2.5 – 2, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Draba verna* | Spring Whitlow-grass | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Dryopteris arguta* | Wood Fern | Fern | 2.1 – 5, 2.2 – 4, 2.8b – 1, 3.13 – 1 |
| *Dryopteris expansa* | Spreading Wood Fern | Fern | 2.1 – 5, 3.13 – 1 |
| *Elatine triandra* | Three-stamen Waterwort | Other | 3.14 – 1 |
| *Eleocharis acicularis* | Needle Spikerush | Sedge/Rush | 2.6 – 2, 3.12 – 1, 3.16 – 3 |
| *Eleocharis obtusa* | Ovate Spikerush | Sedge/Rush | 2.5 – 2, 3.12 – 3 |
| *Eleocharis palustris* | Creeping Spikerush | Sedge/Rush | 2.5 – 2, 2.6 – 2, 3.12 – 3, 3.16 – 3 |
| *Elymus glaucus* ssp. *glaucus* | Blue Wildrye | Grass | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 2.3 – 3, 2.4 – 3, 2.5 – 3, 2.7 – 2, 2.8a – 1, 2.8b – 2, 3.11 – 1 , 3.16 – 2 |
| *Elymus trachycaulus* | Bluebunch Wheatgrass | Grass | 2.3 – 3, 2.7 – 4, 2.8a – 2, 3.11 – 1 |
| *Epilobium brachycarpum* var. *paniculatum* | Tall Annual Willow Herb | Forb | 3.10 – 13, 2.7 – 4 |
| *Epilobium ciliatum* ssp. *glandulosum* | Common Willow-weed | Forb | 2.4 – 4, 2.5 – 3, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Epilobium ciliatum* ssp. *watsonii* | Watson's Willow-weed | Forb | 2.4 – 4, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Equisetum arvense* | Common Horsetail | Forb | 2.2 – 3, 2.4 – 3, 2.5 – 2, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Equisetum hyemale* | Common Scouring-rush | Forb | 2.2 – 3, 2.5 – 2, 3.10 – 13 |
| *Equisetum telemateia* | Giant Horsetail | Forb | 3.10 – 15 |
| *Erigeron decumbens* var. *decumbens* | Willamette Daisy | Forb | 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 15 |
| *Erigeron philadelphicus* | Philadelphia Fleabane | Forb | 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 15 |
| *Eriogonum nudum* | Barestem Buckwheat | Forb | 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 15, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Eriophyllum lanatum* | Wooly Sunflower | Forb | 2.6 – 2, 2.7 – 4, 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 15 |
| *Erysium capitatum* ssp. *capitatum* | Prairie Rocket | Forb | 3.10 – 15 |
| *Erythronium oregonum* | Giant Fawn-lily | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 2.3 – 4, 3.10 – 15 |
| *Eschscholzia californica* | California poppy | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 15 |

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| *Euonymus occidentalis* | Western Wahoo | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 3.8 – 4, 3.9 – 1 |
| *Festuca californica* | California Fescue | Grass | 2.7 – 2, 3.11 – 1 |
| *Festuca occidentalis* | Western Fescue | Grass | 2.1 – 6, 2.3 – 3, 2.4 – 4, 2.7 – 2, 3.11 – 1, 3.16 – 2, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Festuca roemeri* | Roemer's Fescue | Grass | 2.7 – 2, 2.8b – 2, 3.11 – 1, 3.16 – 2 |
| *Festuca subulata* | Bearded fescue | Grass | 2.1 – 6, 2.4 – 4, 3.11 – 1, 3.16 – 2, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Festuca subuliflora* | Coast Range fescue | Grass | 2.4 – 4, 3.11 – 1, 3.16 – 2, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Fragaria vesca* var. *bracteata* | Wood Strawberry | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.4 – 4, 3.10 – 15, 3.16 – 1, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Fragaria virginiana* var. *platypetala* | Broadpetal Strawberry | Forb | 2.3 – 3, 2.7 – 2, 3.10 – 17 |
| *Frangula purshiana* | Cascara, chitum | Tree | 2.1 – 2, 2.2 – 1, 2.3 – 1, 2.4 – 2, 3.2 – 3, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 2, 3.5 – 1, 3.17 – 1 |
| *Fraxinus latifolia* | Oregon Ash | Tree | 2.1 – 2, 2.2 – 1, 2.4 – 1, 2.5 – 1, 3.2 – 2, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 1, 3.5 – 1, 3.17 – 1 |
| *Fritillaria affinis* | Checker Lily | Forb | 2.7 – 2, 2.7 – 5, 2.8a – 2, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 17 |
| *Galium aparine* | Cleavers | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 2.5 – 3, 3.10 – 17 |
| *Galium trifidum* | Small Bedstraw | Forb | 2.2 – 3, 2.4 – 3, 2.5 – 2, 3.10 – 17 |
| *Galium triflorum* | Sweetscented Bedstraw | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 3.10 – 17 |
| *Gaultheria shallon* | Salal | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 3.8 – 4, 3.9 – 1, 3.16 – 4, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Gentiana sceptrum* | Staff Gentian | Forb | 2.5 - 3, 2.6 - 3, 3.10 - 17 |
| *Geranium bicknellii* | Bicknell's Geranium | Forb | 3.10 - 17, 3.17 - 3 |
| *Geum macrophyllum* | Oregon Avens | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.2 – 4, 2.4 – 4,2.5 – 3, 3.10 – 17 |
| *Gilia capitata* | Bluefield Gilia | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 2.8a – 2, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 17 |
| *Glyceria elata* | Fowl Mannagrass | Grass | 2.5 – 4, 2.6 – 2, 3.11 – 1, 3.16 – 2 |
| *Glyceria occidentalis* | NW Mannagrass | Grass | 2.5 – 3, 2.6 – 2, 3.11 – 3, 3.16 – 2 |
| *Gnaphalium palustre* | Marsh Cudweed | Forb | 3.10 – 17 |
| *Goodyera oblongifolia* | Giant Rattlesnake-plantain | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 3.10 – 19 |
| *Gratiola ebracteata* | Bractless Hedge-hyssop | Forb | 3.10 – 19 |
| *Grindelia integrifolia* | Willamette Valley Gumweed | Forb | 2.5 – 2, 3.10 – 19 |
| *Gymnocarpium disjunctum* | Oak Fern | Fern | 2.1 – 7, 3.13 – 1 |
| *Heracleum maximum* | Cow parsnip | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.2 – 4, 2.4 – 3, 3.10 – 19 |
| *Heterocodon rariflorum* | Heterocodon | Forb | 3.10 – 19 |
| *Heuchera glabra* | Smooth Alumroot | Forb | 2.4 – 4, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 19 |
| *Heuchera micrantha* | Smallflowered Alumroot | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.4 – 4, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 19 |
| *Hieracium albiflorum* | White-flowered Hawkweed | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.3 – 3, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 19 |
| *Holodiscus discolor* | Oceanspray | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.3 – 2, 2.7 – 1, 3.8 – 4, 3.9 – 1, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Hordeum brachyantherum* | Meadow Barley | Grass | 2.6 – 2, 3.11 – 3 |
| *Howellia aquatils* | Howellia | Other | 3.14 – 1 |
| *Hydrophyllum tenuipes* | Pacific Waterleaf | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 3.10 – 19 |
| *Hypericum anagalloides* | Bog Saint John's Wort | Forb | 3.10 – 19 |
| *Hypericum scouleri* | Western Saint John's Wort | Forb | 3.10 – 19 |
| *Impatiens capensis* | Spotted touch-me-not | Forb | 4.1 – 4 |
| *Iris tenax* | Oregon Iris | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 21 |
| *Juncus acuminatus* | Tapertip Rush | Sedge/Rush | 2.5 – 3, 3.12 – 3 |
| *Juncus articulatus* | Jointed Rush | Sedge/Rush | 2.5 – 3, 3.12 – 3 |
| *Juncus balticus* | Baltic Rush | Sedge/Rush | 2.6 – 2, 3.12 – 3, 3.16 – 3, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Juncus bufonius* | Toad Rush | Sedge/Rush | 3.12 – 3 |

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| *Juncus effusus* var. *pacificus* | Soft Rush | Sedge/Rush | 2.5 – 3, 2.6 – 2, 3.12 – 3, 3.16 – 3, 4.1 – 2 |
| *Juncus ensifolius* | Dagger-leaf Rush | Sedge/Rush | 2.4 – 3, 2.5 – 3, 2.6 – 2, 3.12 – 3, 3.16 – 3, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Juncus laccatus* | Slender Soft Rush | Sedge/Rush | 2.5 – 3, 2.6 – 2, 3.12 – 3 |
| *Juncus oxymeris* | Pointed Rush | Sedge/Rush | 3.12 – 3 |
| *Juncus patens* | Spreading Rush | Sedge/Rush | 2.5 – 3, 3.12 – 3 |
| *Juncus tenuis* | Slender Rush | Sedge/Rush | 2.6 – 2, 3.12 – 3, 3.16 – 3 |
| *Koeleria macrantha* | Junegrass | Grass | 2.7 – 2, 3.11 – 3 |
| *Lathyrus nevadensis* | Nevada Peavine | Forb | 2.7 – 3, 3.10 – 21 |
| *Lathyrus polyphyllus* | Leafy-pea | Forb | 2.5 – 4, 3.10 – 21 |
| *Leersia oryzoides* | Rice Cutgrass | Grass | 3.11 – 3 |
| *Lemna minor* | Water Lentil (duckweed) | Other | 3.14 – 1 |
| *Leptosiphon bicolor* | Bicolored Linanthus | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 21 |
| *Ligusticum apiifolium* | Parsley-leaved Lovage | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.3 – 3, 2.5 – 3, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 21 |
| *Ligusticum grayii* | Gray's Lovage | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.3 – 3, 3.10 – 21 |
| *Lilium columbianum* | Columbia Lily | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 3.10 – 21 |
| *Limosella aquatica* | Mudwort | Forb | 3.10 – 21 |
| *Linaria canadensis* var. *texana* | Wild Toadflax | Forb | 3.10 – 21 |
| *Lindernia dubia* | Yellowseed false pimpernel | Forb | 2.5 – 4, 3.10 – 21 |
| *Linnaea borealis* | Twinflower | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 3.10 – 21, 3.16 – 1 |
| *Listera caurina* | Western Twayblade | Forb | 3.10 – 21 |
| *Listera cordata* | Heart-leafed Listera | Forb | 3.10 – 21 |
| *Lithophragma parviflorum* | Small-flowered Prairiestar | Forb | 2.7 – 3, 3.10 – 21 |
| *Lomatium utriculatum* | Spring Gold | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 2.8a – 2, 3.10 – 23 |
| *Lonicera ciliosa* | Orange Honeysuckle | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 3.10 – 23, 3.16 – 4 |
| *Lonicera hispidula* | Hairy Honeysuckle | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.3 – 2, 3.8 – 5, 3.9 – 1, 3.16 – 4 |
| *Lonicera involucrata* | Black Twinberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 3.8 – 5, 3.9 – 1, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Ludwigia palustris* | False Loosestrife | Other | 3.14 – 1 |
| *Lupinus bicolor* | Two-color Lupine | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 23, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Lupinus latifolius* | Broadleaf Lupine | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 3.10 – 23 |
| *Lupinus laxiflorus* | Spurred Lupine | Forb | 2.3 – 4, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 23 |
| *Lupinus lepidus* | Prairie Lupine | Forb | 3.10 – 23, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Lupinus polycarpus* | Bigleaf lupine | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 23, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Lupinus polyphyllus* | Large-leaved Lupine | Forb | 3.10 – 23 |
| *Lupinus rivularis* | Stream Lupine | Forb | 2.4 – 4, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 23, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Luzula campestris* | Field Woodrush | Grass | 2.1 – 6, 2.5 – 3, 2.7 – 3, 3.11 – 3, 3.16 – 2 |
| *Luzula parviflora* | Small-flowered Woodrush | Grass | 2.1 – 6, 2.5 – 4, 3.11 – 3 |
| *Lycopus americanus* | Cut-leaved Bugleweed | Forb | 3.10 – 23 |
| *Lycopus uniflorus* | Northern Bugleweed | Forb | 3.10 – 25 |
| *Lysimachia ciliata* | Fringed Loosestrife | Forb | 3.10 – 25 |
| *Lysimachia thyrsiflora* | Tufted Loosestrife | Forb | 3.10 – 25 |
| *Lysichiton americanus* | Skunk Cabbage | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.2 – 4, 2.5 – 4, 2.6 – 3, 3.10 – 25 |
| *Madia glomerata* | Cluster Tarweed | Forb | 3.10 – 25 |
| *Madia gracilis* | Slender Tarweed | Forb | 2.7 – 3, 3.10 – 25 |
| *Madia sativa* | Chile Tarweed | Forb | 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 25 |
| *Mahonia (see Berberis)* | | Shrub | 3.9 – 1, 5.1 – 5 |
| *Maianthemum dilatatum* | False Lily-of-the-valley | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.2 – 4, 3.10 – 25, 3.16 – 1 |

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| *Maianthemum racemosa* | Western False Solomon's Seal | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 3.10 – 25 |
| *Maianthemum stellata* | Starry False Solomon's Seal | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 3.10 – 25 |
| *Malus fusca* | Western Crabapple | Arb. Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 1, 3.4 – 2, 3.6 – 1, 3.7 – 1, 3.17 – 1 |
| *Marah oreganus* | Manroot | Forb | 2.5 – 3, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 25, 3.16 – 4 |
| *Matricaria discoidea* | Pineapple Weed | Forb | 3.10 – 25 |
| *Melica bulbosa* | Oniongrass | Grass | 2.8b – 2, 3.16 – 2 |
| *Melica geyeri* | Geyer's Oniongrass | Grass | 3.11 – 3, 3.16 – 2 |
| *Melica subulata* | Alaska Oniongrass | Grass | 2.3 – 3, 2.5 – 4, 2.7 – 4, 3.11 – 3, 3.16 – 2 |
| *Mentha arvensis* var. *glabrata* | Field Mint | Forb | 3.10 – 25 |
| *Menyanthes trifoliata* | Buckbean | Forb | 3.10 – 27 |
| *Mertensia platyphylla* | Western Bluebells | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.4 – 4, 3.10 – 27 |
| *Micranthes integrifolia* | Swamp Saxifrage | Forb | 2.7 – 5, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 27 |
| *Micranthes rufidula* | Western Saxifage | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 2.8a – 2, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 27 |
| *Mimulus alsinoides* | Chickweed Monkeyflower | Forb | 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 27 |
| *Mimulus guttatus* | Common Monkeyflower | Forb | 2.5 – 3, 2.6 – 3, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 27 |
| *Mimulus moschatus* | Musk monkeyflower | Forb | 3.10 – 27 |
| *Mitella caulescens* | Leafy Mitrewort | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.2 – 4, 3.10 – 27 |
| *Mitella pentandra* | Five-stamened Mitrewort | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.2 – 4, 2.4 – 4, 3.10 – 27 |
| *Moehringia macrophylla* | Bigleaf Sandwort | Forb | 3.10 – 29 |
| *Monotropa uniflora* | Indian-pipe | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 3.10 – 29 |
| *Montia dichotoma* | Dwarf Montia | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 2.8a – 2, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 29 |
| *Montia diffusa* | Branching Montia | Forb | 3.10 – 29 |
| *Montia fontana* | Water Chickweed | Forb | 3.10 – 29 |
| *Montia linearis* | Narrow-leaved Montia | Forb | 2.6 – 3, 2.7 – 4, 2.8a – 2, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 29 |
| *Montia parvifolia* | Streambank Springbeauty | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 29 |
| *Myosotis laxa* | Small-flowered Forget-me-not | Forb | 2.2 - 4, 2.6 - 3, 3.10 – 29 |
| *Navarretia intertexta* | Needle-Leaf Navarretia | Forb | 2.5 – 3, 3.10 – 29 |
| *Navarretia squarrosa* | Skunkweed | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 29 |
| *Navarretia tagetina* | Northern Navarretia | Forb | 2.7 – 3, 3.10 – 29 |
| *Nemophila menziesii* | Baby Blue-eyes | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 29 |
| *Nemophila parviflora* | Small-flowered Nemophila | Forb | 3.10 – 29 |
| *Nemophila pedunculata* | Spreading Nemophila | Forb | 2.5 – 3, 3.10 – 31 |
| *Nothochelone nemorosa* | Turtle Head | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 2.2 – 4, 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 31 |
| *Nuphar polysepala* | Yellow Water-lily | Other | 2.6 – 3, 3.14 – 1 |
| *Oemleria cerasiformis* | Indian Plum | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.3 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 3.9 – 1, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Oenanthe sarmentosa* | Pacific water parsley | Forb | 2.2 – 4, 2.5 – 3, 2.6 – 2, 3.10 – 31 |
| *Oenothera biennis* | Evening Primrose | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 31 |
| *Olsynium douglasii* | Grass-Widows | Grass | 2.3 – 3, 3.11 – 3 |
| *Oplopanax horridus* | Devil's Club | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.2 – 4, 2.4 – 4, 2.5 – 4, 3.10 – 31 |
| *Orobanche uniflora* | Naked Broomrape | Forb | 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 31 |
| *Osmorhiza berteroi* | Mountain Sweet-Cicely | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.3 – 3, 3.10 – 31 |
| *Oxalis oregana* | Oregon Oxalis | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 3.10 – 31, 3.16 – 1 |
| *Oxalis suksdorfii* | Western Yellow Oxalis | Forb | 3.10 – 31 |
| *Oxalis trilliifolia* | Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel | Forb | 2.4 – 4, 3.10 – 33, 3.17 – 3 |
| *Panicum capillare* | Old-witch Grass | Grass | 3.11 – 3 |
| *Paspalum distichum* | Knotgrass | Grass | 3.11 – 3 |

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| *Penstemon ovatus* | Broad-leaved Penstemon | Forb | 3.10 – 33 |
| *Penstemon richardsonii* | Cut-leaved Penstemon | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 2.8a – 2, 3.10 – 33 |
| *Penstemon serrulatus* | Cascade Penstemon | Forb | 2.8b – 2, 3.10 – 33 |
| *Pentagramma triangularis* | Gold–back Fern | Fern | 2.3 – 4, 2.7 – 5, 2.8a – 2, 3.13 – 1 |
| *Persicaria amphibia* | Water Smartweed | Other | 2.6 – 3, 3.14 – 1 |
| *Petasites frigidus* var. *palmatus* | Sweet Coltsfoot | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 2.4 – 4, 2.5 – 4, 3.10 – 33, 3.16 – 1 |
| *Phacelia nemoralis* | Shade Phacelia | Forb | 3.10 – 33 |
| *Philadelphus lewisii* | Mockorange | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.3 – 2, 3.8 – 6, 3.9 – 1 |
| *Phlox gracilis* | Microsteris | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 2.8a – 2, 3.10 – 33 |
| *Physocarpus capitatus* | Pacific Ninebark | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 3.8 – 6, 3.9 – 1, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Pinus ponderosa* var. *benthamiana* | Willamette Valley ponderosa pine | Tree | 2.1 – 2, 2.3 – 1, 2.7 – 1, 3.1 – 1, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 1, 3.5 – 1, 5.1 – 3 |
| *Piperia elegans* | Elegant Rein-orchid | Forb | 2.5 – 4, 3.10 – 33 |
| *Piperia unalascensis* | Alaska Rein-orchid | Forb | 3.10 – 33 |
| *Plagiobothrys figuratus* | Fragrant Plagiobothrys | Forb | 2.6 – 3, 3.10 – 33 |
| *Platanthera dilatata* var. *leucostachys* | White Bog-orchid | Forb | 3.10 – 35 |
| *Platanthera stricta* | Slender Bog-orchid | Forb | 3.10 – 35 |
| *Plectritis congesta* | Rosy Plectritis | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 35 |
| *Poa grayana* | Gray's Bluegrass | Grass | 3.11 – 3, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Poa howellii* | Howell's Bluegrass | Grass | 2.7 – 5, 3.11 – 3, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Poa secunda* | Pine Bluegrass | Grass | 2.7 – 3, 2.8a – 1, 3.11 – 3, 3.16 – 2 |
| *Polygonum aviculare* | Doorweed | Forb | 3.10 – 35, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Polygonum douglasii* | Douglas' Knotweed | Forb | 3.10 – 35, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Polygonum hydropiperoides* | Common Waterpepper | Forb | 3.10 – 35 |
| *Polygonum nuttallii* | Nutall's Knotweed | Forb | 3.10 – 35, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Polygonum polygaloides* ssp. *kelloggii* | Kellogg's Knotweed | Forb | 3.10 – 35 |
| *Polygonum punctatum* | Dotted Smartweed | Other | 3.14 – 3, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Polygonum spergulariiforme* | Fall Knotweed | Forb | 3.10 – 35 |
| *Polypodium glycyrrhiza* | Licorice Fern | Fern | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 2.5 – 4, 3.13 – 1 |
| *Polystichum munitum* | Sword Fern | Fern | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 2.3 – 3, 2.4 – 3, 3.13 – 1 |
| *Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa* | Black Cottonwood | Tree | 3.3 - 1 |
| *Populus tremuloides* | Quaking Aspen | Tree | 2.2 – 1, 2.4 – 1, 2.5 – 1, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 1 |
| *Potamogeton natans* | Broad-leaved Pondweed | Other | 2.2 – 1, 2.4 – 1, 3.14 – 3, 3.17 – 1 |
| *Potentilla glandulosa* | Sticky cinquefoil | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.3 – 4, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 35, 3.16 – 1, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Potentilla gracilis* var. *gracilis* | Slender Cinquefoil | Forb | 2.5 – 3, 2.7 – 3, 3.10 – 35 |
| *Poteridium occidentale* | Annual Burnet | Forb | 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 35 |
| *Prosartes hookeri* | Hooker's Fairybells | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 3.10 – 35 |
| *Prosartes smithii* | Smith's Fairybells | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 2.2 – 3, 3.10 – 35 |
| *Prunella vulgaris* var. *lanceolata* | Native Heal-all | Forb | 2.1 – 6, 2.2 – 4, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 35 |
| *Prunus emarginata* | Bitter Cherry | Tree | 2.1 – 2, 2.3 – 1, 3.2 – 3, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 1, 3.5 – 1, 3.17 – 1 |
| *Prunus virginiana* | Common Chokecherry | Arb. Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.3 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 3.4 – 2, 3.6 – 1, 3.7 – 1, 3.17 – 1, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Pseudotsuga menziesii* | Douglas Fir | Tree | 2.1 – 2, 2.2 – 1, 2.3 – 1, 3.1 – 2, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 1, 3.5 – 1, 3.17 – 1 |
| *Pteridium aquilinium* | Bracken Fern | Fern | 3.13 – 1 |

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| *Pyrola picta* | White-Vein Pyrola | Forb | 2.3 – 3, 3.10 – 37 |
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| *Ranunculus alismaefolius* | Water-plaintain Buttercup | Forb | 3.10 – 37, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *aquatilis* | White Water-buttercup | Other | 2.6 – 3, 3.14 – 3 |
| *Ranunculus cymbalaria* | Shore Buttercup | Forb | 2.5 – 4, 2.6 – 3, 3.10 – 37, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Ranunculus flammula* | Double-flowered creeping Buttercup | Forb | 2.4 – 4, 3.10 – 37, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Ranunculus macounii* | Macoun's Buttercup | Forb | 3.10 – 37 |
| *Ranunculus occidentalis* | Western Buttercup | Forb | 2.4 – 3, 2.5 – 4, 2.7 – 4, 3.10 – 37 |
| *Ranunculus orthorhyncus* | Straightbeak Buttercup | Forb | 2.4 – 4, 2.6 – 3, 3.10 – 37, 3.17 – 4 |
| *Ranunculus pensylvanicus* | Pennsylvania Buttercup | Forb | 3.10 – 37 |
| *Ranunculus scleratus* | Celery-leaved Buttercup | Forb | 3.10 – 37 |
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| *Ribes divaricatum* | Straggly Gooseberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 4, 2.5 – 2, 3.8 – 7, 3.9 – 2 |
| *Ribes lobbii* | Pioneer Gooseberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 4, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 3.8 – 7, 3.9 – 2, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Ribes sanguineum* | Red Currant | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.3 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.7 – 2, 3.8 – 7, 3.9 – 2 |
| *Ribes viscosissimum* | Sticky Currant | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.3 – 2, 3.8 – 8, 3.9 – 2 |
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| *Rosa nutkana* | Nootka Rose | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.3 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 2.7 – 2, 3.9 – 2, 3.17 – 2, 5.1 – 4 |
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| *Rubus parviflorus* | Thimbleberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.3 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 3.8 – 9, 3.9 – 2 |
| *Rubus spectabilis* | Salmonberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 3.8 – 10, 3.9 – 2, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Rubus ursinus* | Pacific Blackberry | Forb | 2.1 - 3, 2.2 – 4, 2.3 – 4, 2.4 – 4, 2.5 – 4, 2.7 – 5, 2.8a – 2, 2.8b – 2, 3.8 - 9, 3.10 – 37, 3.16 – 4 |
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| *Rumex salicifolius* var. *salicifolius* | Willow-leaved Dock | Forb | 2.5 – 3, 3.10 – 37 |
| *Rupertia physodes* | California Tea | Forb | 3.10 – 39 |
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| *Salix exigua* var. *columbiana* | Columbia River Willow | Arb. Shrub | 2.2 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 3.6 – 2, 3.7 – 1 |
| *Salix exig*ua var. *sessilifolia* | Soft-leaved Willlow | Arb. Shrub | 2.2 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 3.6 – 2, 3.7 – 1 |
| *Salix hookeriana* | Hooker's willow | Arb. Shrub | 2.2 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 2.6 – 1, 3.6 – 2, 3.7 – 1 |
| *Salix lucida* ssp. *lasiandra* | Pacific Willow | Tree | 2.2 – 1, 3.3 - 1 |
| *Salix prolixa* | Rigid Willow | Tree | 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 1, 2.6 – 1, 3.2 – 4, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 2 |
| *Salix scouleriana* | Scouler Willow | Tree | 2.1 – 2, 2.2 – 2, 2.4 – 1, 2.5 – 1, 3.2 – 4, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 2, 3.5 – 1 |
| *Salix sitchensis* | Sitka Willow | Arb. Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 3.6 – 3, 3.7 – 1 |
| *Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea* | Blue Elderberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.3 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 3.8 – 10, 3.9 – 2 |

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| *Sambucus racemosa* var. *arborescens* | Red Elderberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 3.8 – 10, 3.9 – 2, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Sanicula bipinnatafida* | Purple Sanicle | Forb | 2.3 – 3, 2.7 – 3, 3.10 – 39 |
| *Sanicula crassicaulis* | Pacific Sanicle | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 2.2 – 4, 2.3 – 4, 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 39 |
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| *Schoenoplectus acutus* var. *occidentalis* | Hardstem Bulrush | Sedge/Rush | 2.6 – 2, 3.16 – 3, 3.17 – 4 |
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| *Selaginella douglasii* | Douglas' Selaginella | Other | 2.8b – 2, 3.14 – 3 |
| *Senecio bolanderi* var. *harfordii* | Bolander's Groundsel | Forb | 3.10 – 41 |
| *Sericocarpus rigidus* | White-topped Aster | Forb | 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 41 |
| *Sidalcea campestris* | Meadow Sidalcea | Forb | 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 41 |
| *Sidalcea nelsoniana* | Nelson's Checkermallow | Forb | 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 41 |
| *Silene antirrhina* | Sleepy Catchfly | Forb | 2.7 – 3, 3.10 – 41 |
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| *Solidago lepida* var. *salebrosa* | Canada Goldenrod | Forb | 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 41 |
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| *Spiraea douglasii* | Douglas' spirea | Shrub | 2.2 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.5 – 2, 3.8 – 11, 3.9 – 2, 3.17 – 2, 5.1 – 4 |
| *Spiranthes romanzoffiana* | Ladies-tresses | Forb | 3.10 – 41 |
| *Spirodela polyrhiza* | Great Duckweed | Other | 3.14 – 3 |
| *Stachys cooleyae* | Cooley's hedgenettle | Forb | 3.10 – 41 |
| *Stachys pilosa* var. *pilosa* | Swamp Hedge-nettle | Forb | 3.10 – 41 |
| *Stachys rigida* | Great Betony | Forb | 3.10 – 41 |
| *Stellaria crispa* | Crisped Starwort | Forb | 3.10 – 41 |
| *Streptopus amplexifolius* | Clasping-leaved Twisted–stalk | Forb | 2.1 – 4, 2.4 – 4, 3.10 – 43 |
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| *Symphoricarpos albus* | Common Snowberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.2 – 2, 2.3 – 2, 2.4 – 2, 2.7 – 2, 3.8 – 11, 3.9 – 2, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Symphoricarpos mollis* | Creeping Snowberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 3, 2.3 – 2, 2.7 – 2, 3.8 – 12, 3.9 – 2, 3.17 – 2 |
| *Symphyotrichum subspicatum* | Douglas' Aster | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 2.4 – 4, 2.5 – 4, 3.10 – 43 |
| *Synthyris reniformis* | Snow Queen | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 3.10 – 43 |
| *Taxus brevifolia* | Pacific Yew | Tree | 2.1 – 2, 2.2 – 2, 3.1 – 2, 3.3 – 1, 3.4 – 1, 3.5 – 1 |
| *Tellima grandiflora* | Fringecup | Forb | 2.1 – 5, 2.2 – 3, 2.4 – 3, 3.10 – 43, 3.16 – 1 |
| *Teucrium canadense* var. *occidentale* | Wood Sage | Forb | 3.10 – 43 |
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| *Tolmiea menziesii* | Piggyback Plant | Forb | 2.1 – 5, 2.2 – 3, 3.10 – 45, 3.16 – 1 |
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| *Trichostema lanceolatum* | Mt. Blue-Curls | Shrub | 2.5 – 2, 3.10 – 45, 3.12 – 3 |
| *Trientalis latifolia* | Western Starflower | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 2.2 – 4, 3.10 – 45 |
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| *Trifolium microdon* | Thimble Clover | Forb | 2.7 – 3, 3.10 – 45 |
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| *Trillium albidum* var. *parviflorum* | Small-flowered trillium | Forb | 2.1 – 7, 2.2 – 4, 3.10 – 45 |
| *Trillium ovatum* | Western Trillium | Forb | 2.1 – 5, 2.2 – 3, 2.4 – 4, 3.10 – 45 |
| *Triodanis perfoliata* | Venus' looking-glass | Forb | 2.7 – 5, 3.10 – 45 |
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| *Vaccinium ovatum* | Evergreen Huckleberry | Shrub | 2.1 – 4, 3.8 – 12, 3.9 – 2 |
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| *Daucus carota* | Queen Anne's lace | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Dipsacus fullonum* | Common teasel | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Echium plantagineum* | Paterson's curse | A* | 4–2, 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Egeria densa* | South American waterweed | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Elymus repens* | Quackgrass | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Epipactis helleborine* | Broad-leaved helleborine | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Euphorbia esula* | Leafy spurge | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Euphorbia lathyrus* | Mole plant | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Euphorbia oblongata* | Oblong or eggleaf spurge | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Fallopia ×bohemica* | Bohemian knotweed | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Foeniculum vulgare* | Fennel | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Galega officinalis* | Goat's rue | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Galium odoratum* | Sweet woodruff | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Geranium lucidum* | Shining geranium | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Geranium robertianum* | Robert geranium | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Geum urbanum* | European avens | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Hedera helix* | English ivy | C | 4–2, 4–3, 4.1–4 |
| *Hedera hibernica* | Irish ivy | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Heracleum mantegazzianum* | Giant hogweed | A* | 4–2, 4 – 3, 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Hieracium aurantiacum* | Orange hawkweed | A* | 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Hieracium laevigatum* | Smooth hawkweed | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Hieracium pilosella* | Mouse-ear hawkweed | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Hieracium pratense (H. cespitosum)* | Meadow hawkweed | A* | 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Hieracium vulgatum (H.lachanelii)* | Common hawkweed | B | 4 – 3, 4.1–2 |
| *Holcus lanatus* | Velvet grass | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Houttuynia cordata* | Chameleon plant | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Hydrilla verticillata* | Hydrilla | W | 4–2, 4.1–8 |
| *Hypericum perforatum* | St. John's wort | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Hypochaeris radicata* | Spotted cat's ear | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Ilex aquifolium* | English holly | C | 4.1–4 |

** Also on the Required Eradication List*

| Latin name | Common name | Rank | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Impatiens capensis* | Spotted touch-me-not | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Impatiens glandulifera* | Policemen's helmet | A* | 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Iris pseudacorus* | Yellow flag | B | 4–3, 4.1–2 |
| *Juncus effusus* var. *effusus* | European soft rush | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Laburnum watereri* | Golden chain tree | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Lactuca serriola* | Prickly lettuce | C | 4.1–4 |
| *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* | Yellow archangel | A | 4.1–1 |
| *Lamium maculatum* | White nancy | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Lapsana communis* | Nipplewort | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Lathyrus latifolius* | Perennial peavine | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Leucanthemum vulgare* | Oxeye daisy | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Ligustrum vulgare* | Privet | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Linaria dalmatica* ssp. *dalmatica* | Dalmation toadflax | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Linaria vulgaris* | Yellow toadflax | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Lolium multiflorum* | Annual ryegrass | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Lolium perenne* | Perennial ryegrass | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Lotus corniculatus* | Bird's foot trefoil | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Lotus uliginosus* | Greater bird's foot trefoil | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Ludwigia hexapetala* | Water primrose | A | 4.1–1 |
| *Ludwigia peploides* ssp. *montevidensis* | Floating water primrose | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Lunaria annua* | Money plant | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Lysimachia nummularia* | Creeping jenny | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Lythrum portula* | Spatula leaf purslane | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Lythrum salicaria* | Purple loosestrife | B | 4–2, 4.1–2 |
| *Melilotus alba* | Sweetclover | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Melilotus officinalis* | Yellow sweetclover | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Melissa officinalis* | Lemon balm | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Mentha pulegium* | Pennyroyal | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Mycelis muralis* | Wall lettuce | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Myriophyllum aquaticum* | Parrots feather | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Myriophyllum spicatum* | Eurasian watermilfoil | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Nymphaea odorata* | Fragrant water lily | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Nymphoides peltata* | Yellow floatingheart | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Onopordum acanthium* | Scotch thistle | A* | 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Parentucellia viscosa* | Yellow glandweed | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* | Virginia creeper | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Paulownia tomentosa* | Princess tree | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Pentaglottis sempervirens* | Evergreen bugloss | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Petasites japonicus* | Sweet coltsfoot | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Phalaris aquatica* | Harding grass | A | 4.1–1 |
| *Phalaris arundinacea* | Reed canarygrass | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Phleum pratense* | Timothy | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Phragmites australis* var. *australis* | Common reed | A* | 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Phyllostachys atrovaginata* | Incense bamboo | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Phyllostachys heteroclada* | Water bamboo | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Phyllostachys nidularia* | Big-node bamboo | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Phytolacca americana* | Pokeweed | A | 4.1–1 |
| *Poa annua* | Annual bluegrass | D | 4.1–7 |

** Also on the Required Eradication List*

| Latin name | Common name | Rank | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Polygonum convolvulus* | Climbing bindweed | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Polygonum cuspidatum (Fallopia cuspidata)* | Japanese knotweed | B | 4 – 2, 4.1–2 |
| *Polygonum polystachyum (Persicaria wallachii)* | Himalayan knotweed | B | 4.1–2 |
| *Polygonum sachalinense (Fallopia sachalinensis)* | Giant knotweed | B | 4.1–3 |
| *Populus alba* | White poplar | B | 4.1–3 |
| *Potamogeton crispus* | Curly-leaf pondweed | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Potentilla recta* | Sulphur cinquefoil | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Prunus avium* | Sweet cherry | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Prunus laurocerasus* | English laurel | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Prunus lusitanica* | Portuguese laurel | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Pueraria lobata* | Kudzu | A* | 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Ranunculus acris* | Meadow or tall buttercup | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Ranunculus ficaria* | Lesser celandine | B | 4.1–3 |
| *Ranunculus repens* | Double-flowered creeping buttercup | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Robinia pseudoacacia* | Black locust | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (Nasturium officinale)* | European watercress | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Rosa eglanteria* | Sweetbriar rose | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Rosa multiflora* | Multiflora rose | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Rubus bifrons* | Himalayan blackberry | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Rubus laciniatus* | Evergreen blackberry | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Sasa palmata* | Broadleaf bamboo | W | 4.1–8 |
| *Sasa veitchii* | Kuma bamboo | W | 4.1 - 8 |
| *Schedonorus arundinaceus* | Tall fescue | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Secale cerale* | Cultivated rye | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Senecio jacobaea* | Ragwort | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Silene coronaria* | Rose campion | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Silene latifolia (Lychnis alba)* | White campion | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Silybum marianum* | Blessed milk thistle | A* | 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Sisymbrium officinale* | Hedge mustard | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Solanum dulcamara* | Bittersweet nightshade | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Solanum nigrum* | Garden nightshade | B | 4.1–3 |
| *Solanum sarrachoides* | Hairy nightshade | W | 4.1 - 9 |
| *Sonchus arvensis, S. asper, and S. oleraceus* | Sowthistles | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Sorbus aucuparia* | European mountain ash | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Sorghum halepense* | Johnson grass | W | 4.1 - 9 |
| *Taeniatherum caput-medusa* | Medusahead | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Tamarix ramosissima* | Salt cedar | A* | 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Tanacetum vulgare* | Common tansy | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Trifolium arvense* | Hare's foot clover | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Trifolium hybridum* | Alsike clover | W | 4.1 - 9 |
| *Trifolium pratense* | Red clover | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Trifolium repens* | White clover | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Trifolium subterraneum* | Subterraneum clover | C | 4.1–5 |
| *Ulex europaeus* | Gorse | A* | 4–2, 4–3, 4.1–1, 4.2–2 |
| *Ulmus pumila* | Siberian elm | D | 4.1–7 |

** Also on the Required Eradication List*

| Latin name | Common name | Rank | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Utricularia inflata* | Swollen bladderwort | A | 4.1–1 |
| *Utricularia vulgaris* | Common bladderwort | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Verbascum blattaria* | Moth mullein | C | 4.1–6 |
| *Verbascum thapsus* | Common mullein | C | 4.1–6 |
| *Verbena bonariensis* | Tall verbena | A | 4.1–1 |
| *Viburnum opulus* var. *opulus* | Guelder rose | B | 4.1–3 |
| *Vicia cracca* | Tufted vetch | C | 4.1–6 |
| *Vicia sativa* | Common vetch | D | 4.1–7 |
| *Vicia villosa* | Hairy vetch | C | 4.1–6 |
| *Vinca major* | Periwinkle (large leaf) | C | 4.1–6 |
| *Vinca minor* | Periwinkle (small leaf) | C | 4.1–6 |

* *Also on the Required Eradication List*