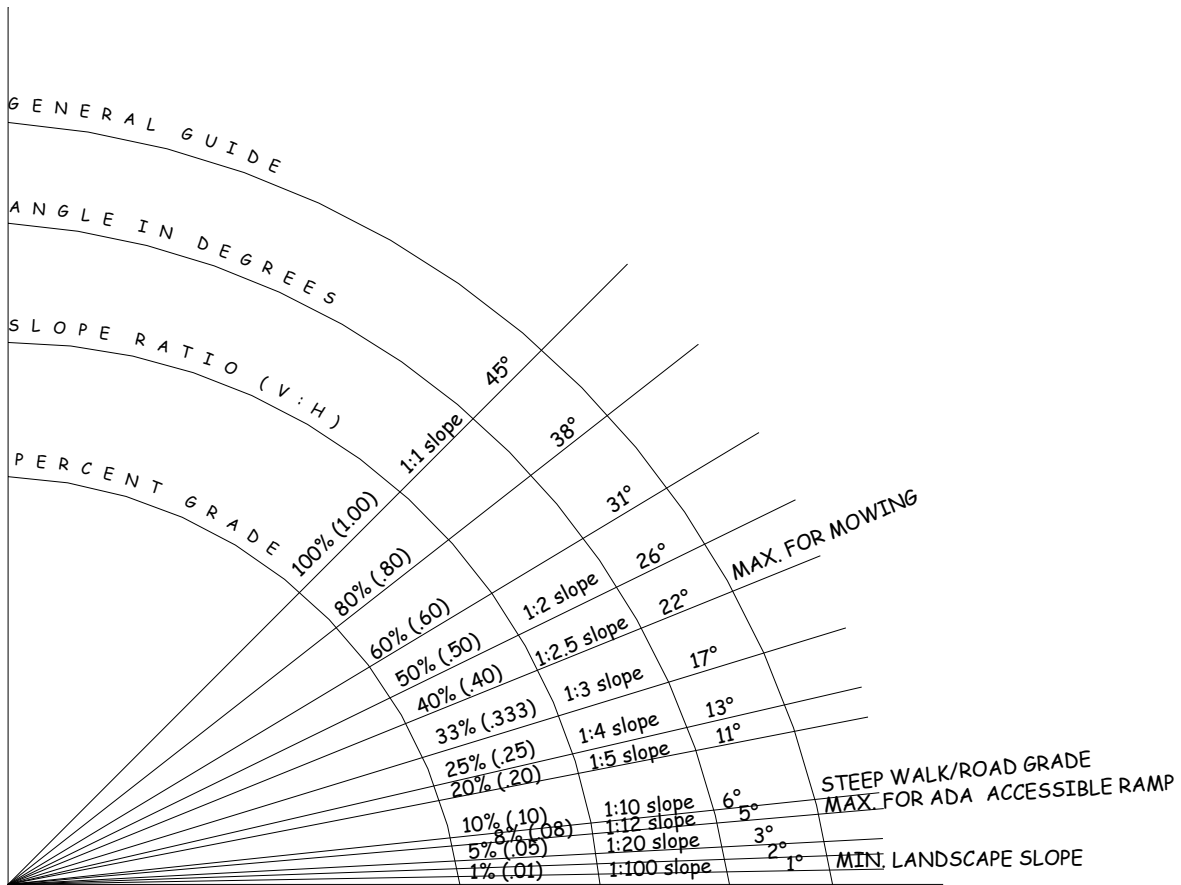


## **Landscape Architects**

- Roadside Restoration Plans
- Wetland Mitigation Plans
- Contour Grading Plans
- Planting Plans
- Site Development Plans
- Irrigation Plans
- Co-signatory on Soil Bioengineering Plans, with Geotechnical Engineer or Engineering Geologist





**Notes:**

- Maximum slopes for cut and fill depend upon the materials involved. Refer to the Region Materials Engineer and the [Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge and Municipal Construction](#) 2-03.3(14) for guidance.
- The preferred slope for mowing is 1V:3H or flatter. Refer to the [Maintenance Manual](#) for more specific information.



## Appendix C

## Sun Angles and Solar Exposure

Exhibit C-1 shows hourly sun angles for December 21 on a highway with a southwest– northeast road alignment, with a tree canopy height that might be typical for forested areas where shading is a concern. The drawing shows that for this road alignment, shading is caused by vegetation far outside the average right of way dimensions. For example, at 11:00 AM trees that shade the roadway are a minimum of 300 to 400 feet beyond the roadway centerline.

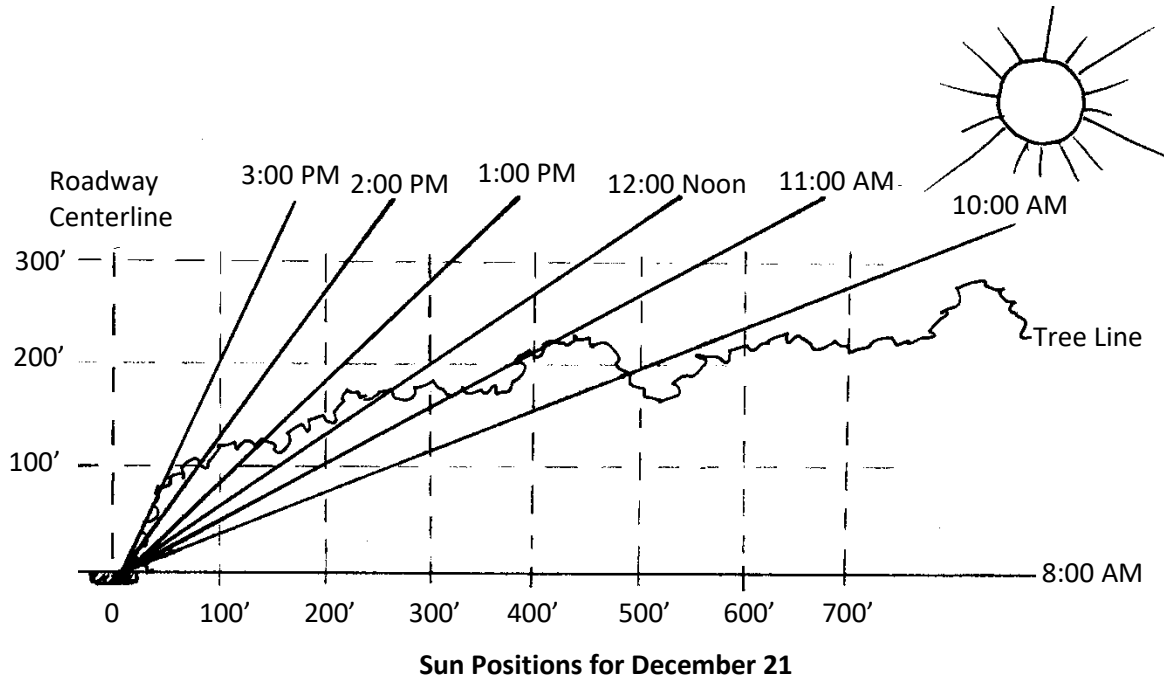
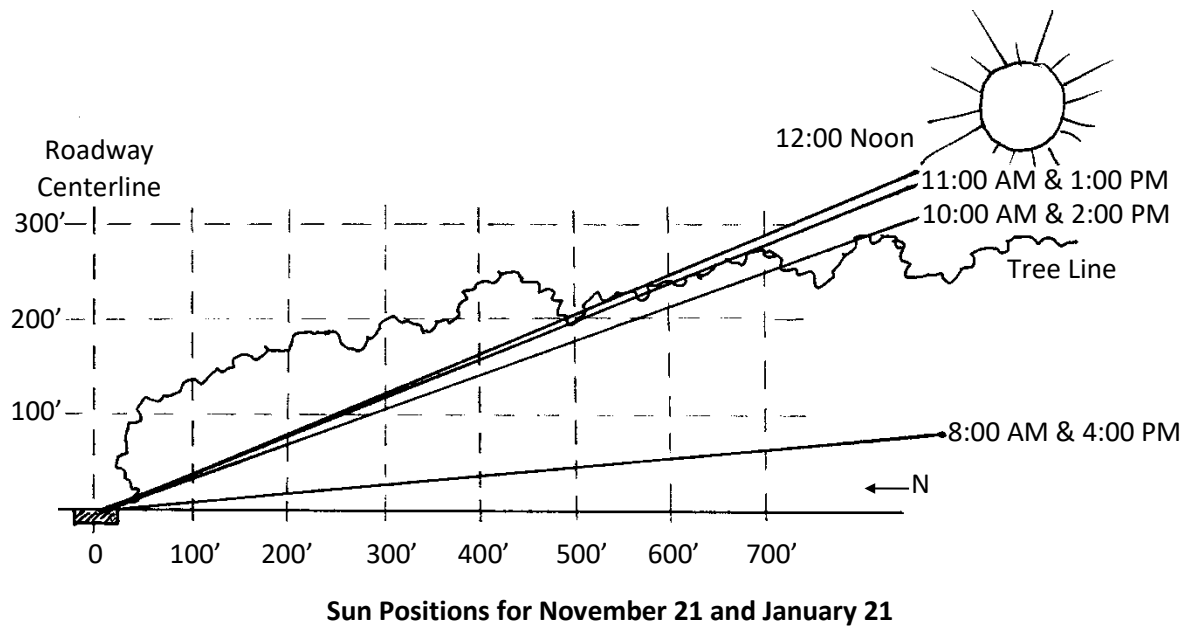


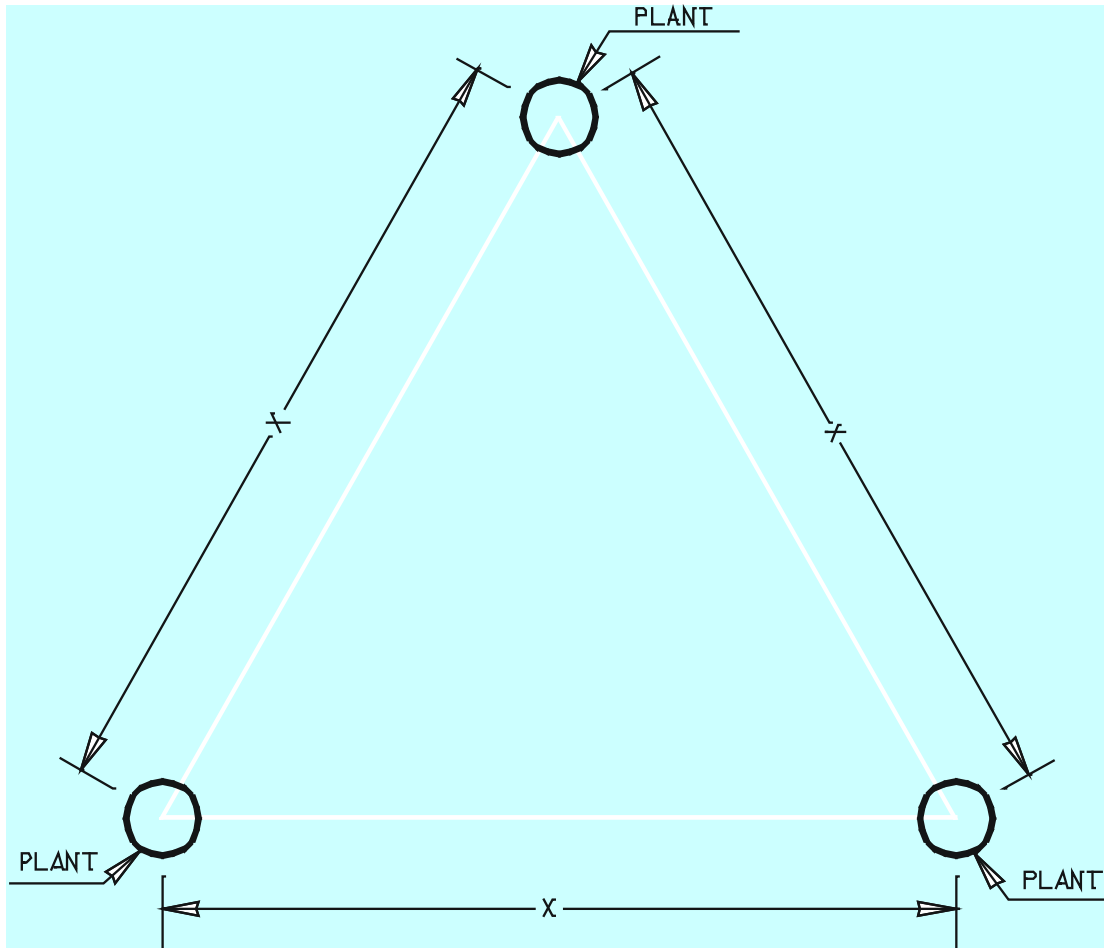
Exhibit C-1 Southwest to Northeast Road Alignment

Exhibit C-2 shows hourly sun angles for November 21 and January 21 on a road having an East–West alignment. It also depicts a tree canopy height that might be typical for forested areas where shading is a concern. The drawing shows that for this road alignment, shading is caused by vegetation far outside the average right of way dimensions. For example, at this time of year, for this road alignment, shading at 12:00 noon is caused by vegetation 500' to 600' beyond the roadway centerline. At no time during the day, for this example, does the sun reach an angle where it could reach the roadway.



**Exhibit C-1 East–West Road Alignment**

**Assumed geometric pattern for plant spacing**



If this is the geometric shape in which plants will be spaced, the area of the equilateral triangle is:

$$\text{Area} = 2 * X / 2 * \sqrt{(X^2 - X^2 / 4)} = X^2 / 2 * \sqrt{3}$$

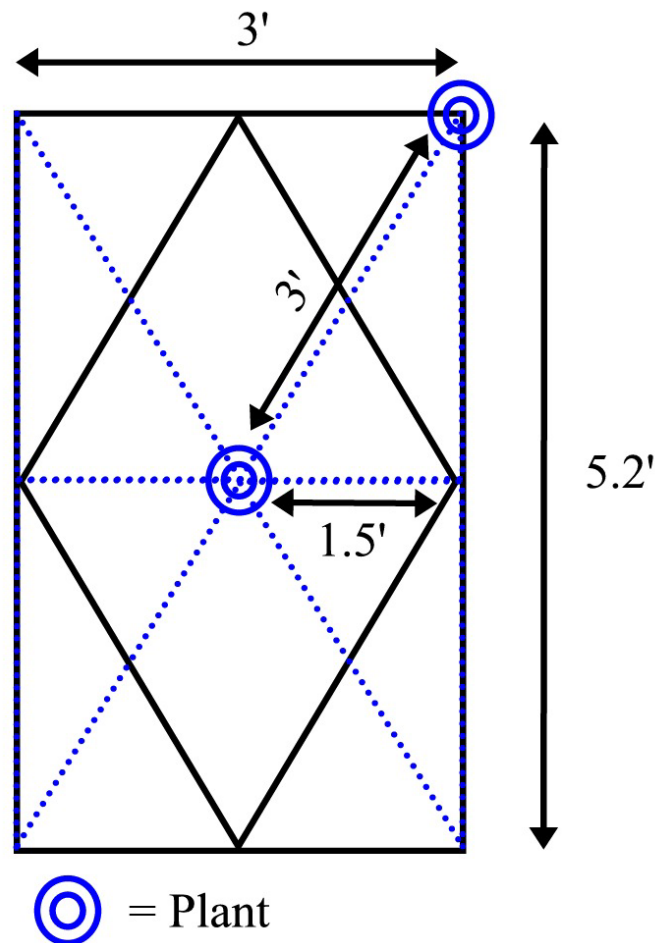
There will be one plant for each equilateral triangle shaped area throughout the area to be planted, plus two extra plants.

Therefore, the number of plants that will be needed for an area in acreage is:

$$\text{No. of plants} = \text{acreage to be planted} * 43560 \text{ sq. ft. per acre} / X^2 / 2 * \sqrt{3} \text{ (where X is the plant spacing in ft.)} + 2 \text{ more plants}$$

(Formula first developed by Julie Nelson, P.E. for the SCR WSDOT Environmental Office.)

## DRAFT Plant Spacing Formula for Vegetation Mitigation Projects



Assuming a 3' on-center planting requirement, the following applies:

- A. Total Area of Above:  $3' \times 5.2' = 15.6$  sq. ft.
- B. Two (2) plants per 15.6 sq. ft. or one plant per 7.8 sq. ft.
- C. If at first you don't think it will work, try stacking the rectangles side by side and top to bottom and you will start to see how it works.
- D. The only possible flaw would be around the edges of a large area to cover, where it may come up a little short.
- E. When used in the Selah project, the planting numbers came out just right.
- F. In the field, construction of the formula is not expected to be exactly 3' on-center for each plant. Some variation will occur.
- G. There may be room for improvement so if you have suggestions, please forward them to the SCR WSDOT Environmental Office (your comments are greatly appreciated).
- H. Formula easily changed for 2', 4', 5', 8', or 10' on-center calculations.



For more information and other region native plant lists, please refer to the Native Plant List website at: <http://plantnative.org/rpl-imw.htm>

PN
PLANTNATIVE

[home](#) | [plants](#) | [how-to](#) | [nursery](#) | [community](#) | [professional](#)

## NATIVE PLANT LIST

### Idaho, Eastern Oregon, and Eastern Washington



This is a "starter" list of native plants for Idaho, eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. It is intended for residential or commercial landscapers who want to create attractive and varied native landscapes.

Find another Native Plant List!

Select a Region ▾
Go

TREES
SHRUBS
FLOWERING PERENNIALS
GRASSES

### Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil Moist.	Height	Comments
Big-tooth Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	F-P	A-W	8-40'	Fall foliage varies from orange to yellow.
Water Birch	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	F	A-W	15-25'	An excellent choice for Rocky Mtn. states.
Netleaf Hackberry	<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	F	D	10-30'	Reddish orange berries in the fall.
Western Juniper	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	F	D	20-30'	Blue-green cones appear in the spring.
Western Larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	F	A	150'	This deciduous conifer turns golden in fall.
Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	F-P	A	30'	Large evergreen with a silver-blue color.
Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	F	D	10-20'	Requires full sun and good drainage.
Western White Pine	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	F-P	A	150'+	Grows best in sun with moist, well-drained soil.
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	F	D	130'	Yellow brown, sweet-scented bark on old trees.
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	F	W	50'	Leaves turn gold in fall, shimmer in wind.
Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	F	W	100'	Oval leaves are glossy dark green.
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	F-P	A	200'	Best in full sun with well-drained soil.
Rocky Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	F-P	W	13'	Bet in moist, well-drained acidic soil.

For more info, enter a plant name

Go

Find a Nursery in: ID OR WA

Find Community Services: ID OR WA

Check Neighboring States?

Sun Exposure	Soil Moisture
F = Full Sun	W = Wet
P = Part Sun	A = Average
S = Shade	D = Dry

### Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Moist.	Height	Comments
Rocky Mountain Maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	F-P	A-W	8-25'	Showy fall foliage is red, orange, and yellow.
Saskatoon Serviceber.	<i>Amerlanchier alnifolia</i>	P	A	5-20'	White flowers April-May become purple fruit.
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	P	A	6"	Mat-forming shrub has pink flowers Mar-Apr.
Silver Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	F	D-A	3-5'	Semi-evergreen shrub with silver foliage.

Fringed Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	F	A	8-18"	Foliage is metallic silver.
Louisiana Sage	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	F	A	12-18"	Smells strongly of sagebrush.
Big Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	F	D-A	3-12'	Yellow inconspicuous flowers in the fall
Four-wing Saltbush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	F	D-A	4-5'	Yellow inconspicuous flowers mid-spring
Curl-leaf Mtn. Mahog.	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	F	D-A	8-15'	Evergreen; dark green leaves, gray bark
Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	F-P	A	5-10'	White flowers Apr-May, Plumes persist into fall
Fern Bush	<i>Chamaeb. millefolium</i>	F	A	6-8'	White flowers in summer
Rubber Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysoth. nauseosus</i>	F	D-A	2-7'	Dark yellow flowers late summer into fall
Green Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysoth. viscidiflorus</i>	F	D-A	3'	Leaves green, shiny, and sticky
Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	F-S	A	3-9'	White flowers May-Jun, berries attract birds
Douglas Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	F-P	A	8-20'	Showy clusters of white flowers mid spring
Mormon Tea	<i>Ephedra viridis</i>	F	D	2-5'	Yellow flower-like cones and berry-like fruits.
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	F	D-A	4-6'	White to rose flowers late spring-early summer
Winterfat	<i>Kraschen. lanata</i>	F	D	1-3'	Tolerates highly alkaline soil, needs drainage
Creeping Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	P-S	D-A	1'	Holly-like leaves; drought and shade tolerant
Mockorange, Syringa	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	F-P	D-A	4-10'	Incredibly fragrant flowers begin late spring
Ninebark	<i>Physocarp. malvaceus</i>	F-S	A	3-6'	White flowers (spring); red fall color
Shrubby Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	P	A	3'	Yellow flowers early summer- mid fall
Bitter Cherry	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	F-P	A	6-8'	Fragrant white flowers become red cherries
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	F-P	A	10-20'	White flowers in spring become red-purple fruit
Antelope Bitterbush	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	F	D	5-8'	Yellow highly fragrant flowers Apr-May.
Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	F-P	A	4-20'	Compound, blue-green leaves turn red in fall.
Oakleaf Sumac	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	F-P	D-A	3-6'	Leaves turn a bright red to orange color in fall.
Golden Currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	F-P	A	3-6'	Bright yellow flowers in early spring.
Red-flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	P	A	3-5'	Pale to dark pink flower spikes in early spring.
Woods' Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	F-S	D-A	3-4'	Pale to dark pink flowers bloom in late May.
Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	F-P	W	8-12'	Small white flowers in late spring; attracts birds
Silver Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	P	W-A	10-15'	Dense form of silver foliage, good bird habitat
Russet Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	F-P	D-A	3-12'	Leaves are blue-green, often with rusty dots
Common Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	P-S	A	4-6'	Pink to white floowers bloom in May or June

For more info, enter a plant name

Go

Find a Nursery in:

ID OR WA

Find Community Services:

ID OR WA

Check Neighboring States?

Sun Exposure	Soil Moisture
F = Full Sun	W = Wet
P = Part Sun	A = Average
S = Shade	D = Dry

### Flowering Perennials (Wildflowers)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Moist.	Height	Comments
Western Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	F	D	1-3.5'	White flowers fading to cream from spring-fall
Parry's Agave	<i>Agave parryi</i>	F	D	24"	Light gray to green foliage is broad and flat
Pearly Everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	F-P	A	6-18"	White flowers bloom prolifically Jun-Sep
Rosy Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria spp.</i>	F-P	A	4-8"	Pink and white flowers Jun-Jul; drought tolerant
CO Blue Columbine	<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	P	A	12-30"	Blue and white unique blooms Jun-Aug

Western Columbine	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	P	A-W	2-3'	Unique red and yellow flowers spring-summer
Wild Aster	<i>Aster spp.</i>	F	A	12-36"	Purple, light blue to cream flowers
Arrowleaf Balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	F	A	12-24"	Plants don't flower until they are five years old
Blue Camas	<i>Camassia quamash</i>	F	W	1-2'	Blue petals and yellow stamen blooms May-Jun
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	F-P	A	2-3'	Continuously blooms (purple) summer-fall
Cut-leaf Daisy	<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	F	D	6"	Numerous white to lavender flowers in spring
Wyeth Buckwheat	<i>Eriogon. heracleoides</i>	F	A	6-16"	Creamy white flowers; drought tolerant
Snow Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum niveum</i>	F	A	6-18"	White flowers in the summer and fall
Sulfur Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	F	A	1'	Yellow flowers with hints of reddish orange
Woolly Sunflower	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	F	A	6-12"	Yellow flowers in the spring; drought tolerant
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	F-P	A	24"	Flower rays a mix of red, yellow or orange
Sticky Geranium	<i>Gerani. viscosissimum</i>	F-P	A	12-30"	Pink to lavender flowers with red veins May-Sep
Prairie Smoke	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	F-P	A	18"	Reddish to purplish flowers
Texas Red Yucca	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	F	D	4'	Red blooms in summer reach 5'; slow-growing
Scarlet Gilia	<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	F-P	A	12-24"	Red flowers (Jun) attract hummingbirds
Wild Blue Flax	<i>Linum perenne</i>	F-P	A	8-24"	Blue flowers all spring and summer; drought tol
Silver Lupine	<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	F-P	A	8-24"	Blue to white flowers; nitrogen fixing
MO Evening Primrose	<i>Oenoth. missouriensis</i>	F	D	6-12"	Yellow flowers Jun-Sep; slightly fragrant
Prickly Pear Cactus	<i>Opuntia spp.</i>	F	D	12"	Flowers of yellow, pink, or red bloom Jun-Jul
Pagoda Penstemon	<i>Penstemon angustifolius</i>	F	A	1'	Comes in various shades of blue to lavender
Scarlet Bugler	<i>Penstemon barbatus</i>	F	A	2-3'	Distinctly bright red corolla, flowers Jun-Sep
Dark Blue Penstemon	<i>Penstemon cyaneus</i>	F	A	12-28"	Dark blue to violet flowers May-Aug
Hot Rock Penstemon	<i>Penstemon deustus</i>	F	A	8-18"	Small creamy white flowers May-Jun
Firecracker Penstemon	<i>Penstemon eatonii</i>	F	A	3'	Flower stalks lined with bright red flowers
Shrubby Penstemon	<i>Penstemon fruticosus</i>	F	A	18"	Blue/lavender to light purplish flowers May-Jun
Palmer Penstemon	<i>Penstemon palmeri</i>	F	D-A	2-4'	Large pink fragrant flowers attract hummingbird
Pine-Leaf Penstemon	<i>Penstemon pinifolius</i>	F	A	6-18"	Red flowers attract hummingbirds
Rydberg's Penstemon	<i>Penstemon rydbergii</i>	F-P	A	8-28"	Bluish-purple flowers in whirls around stem
Showy Penstemon	<i>Penstemon speciosus</i>	F-P	A	2-6"	Bright purple to violet flowers May-Jun
Rocky Mtn. Penstemon	<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	F	A	1-3'	Blue to violet blooms Jun-Jul
Lovely Penstemon	<i>Penstemon venustus</i>	F	A	36"	Stunning flowers lavender-purple May-Jun
Whipple's Penstemon	<i>Penstemon whippleanus</i>	P	A	8-24"	Flowers usually creamy white-green Jul-Aug
Prairie Clover	<i>Petalostem. purpureum</i>	F	D	1-2.5'	Pinkish purple flowers May-Sep; fixes nitrogen
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp.</i>	F	A	2-5'	Yellow flowers cover plant late summer-fall
Desert Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	F	A	20-40"	Orange to brick red flowers Mar-Jun
Gooseberry-leaf Globe.	<i>Sphaera. grossulariifolia</i>	F	D-A	12-24"	Salmon colored flowers in the summer
Orange Globemallow	<i>Sphairalcea munroana</i>	F	D-A	12-24"	Apricot-pink to reddish-orange flowers
Prince's Plume	<i>Stanleya pinnata</i>	F	D	3-4'	Spikes of lacy yellow flowers spring-summer
Narrowleaf Yucca	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	F	A	3-6'	Creamy white bell shaped flowers in July

For more info, enter a plant name

Go

Find a Nursery in:

ID

OR

WA

Find Community Services:

ID

OR

WA

Check Neighboring States?

Sun Exposure

F = Full Sun

P = Part Sun

S = Shade

Soil Moisture

W = Wet

A = Average

D = Dry

## Grasses

Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Moist.	Height	Comments
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnather. hymenoides</i>	F	D	12-16"	Beautiful inflorescence when it goes to seed
Little Bluestem	<i>Andropogon scoparium</i>	F	A	12-36"	Blue-green warm season grass; reddish in fall
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	F	D	4-12"	Mat forming warm season grass
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	F	D	3-5"	Long blue-gray to green blades; reddish in fall
Bottlebrush Squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	F	D	13-24"	Unique tufted seed head in mid-spring
Idaho Fescue	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	F-P	A	18"	Gray-blue blades in early summer
Sheep Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	F-P	D-A	18"	Does not do well in continuously wet sites
Great Basin Wildrye	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	F	D	4-6'	Bluish tan blades with wheatlike seed heads
Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Pseudo. spicata</i>	F	D	13-24"	Bluish cast, decorative inflorescence
Sand Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	F	D	8-16"	Stays green in heat of summer; resists fire if mowed annually

TREES   SHRUBS   FLOWERING PERENNIALS   GRASSES

## IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION:

1. While the plants listed above are native to and appropriate for their indicated regions, please recognize that, in some instances, human development alters the characteristics of a site such that it may be advisable to use plants from a neighboring region. For example, plantings in urban and suburban areas may receive reflected heat from streets, sidewalks and/or walls or be in media that receives less moisture than normal (e.g., next to a paved area – the pavement blocks rain from entering soil). Accordingly, using plants from a neighboring region that support higher temperatures and/or drier conditions may be more appropriate.
2. While a plant is native to a region, that does not mean that it will grow everywhere in that region. The characteristics of any site will typically vary from place to place and some plants may do better than others at various places within a site. In other words, a little experimentation might be required.
3. The above list is a starter list. Though adequate for most residential and commercial landscapes, there are many more native plants and should you want to consider them, please inquire at a [listed nursery](#), [community service organization](#), [reference book](#) or other resources.

## CREDITS:

**1. Landscaping with Native Plants of the Intermountain Region**

US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management in cooperation with Boise State University and the Pahove Chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society  
[www.id.blm.gov/publications/TR1730-3/cover\\_p7.pdf](http://www.id.blm.gov/publications/TR1730-3/cover_p7.pdf).

**2. Idaho Native Plant Society.**

P.O. Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707  
[www.idahonativeplants.org/](http://www.idahonativeplants.org/)

**3. PlantNative Staff.**

Find another Native Plant List!

Select a Region

[Home](#) | [Plants](#) | [Books](#) | [How-To](#) | [Directories](#)  
[inbox@plantnative.com](mailto:inbox@plantnative.com) | [About Us](#) | [Newsletter](#) | [Contact Us](#)  
 © Copyright 2002-2004 PlantNative

For more information and other region native plant lists, please refer to the Native Plant List website at: <http://www.plantnative.org/rpl-orwa.htm>



[home](#) | [plants](#) | [how-to](#) | [nursery](#) | [community](#) | [professional](#)

## NATIVE PLANT LIST - Western Oregon and Western Washington





This is a "starter" list of native plants for western Oregon and western Washington. It is intended for residential or commercial landscapers who want to create attractive and varied native landscapes.

Find another Native Plant List!

TREES   SHRUBS   PERENNIALS-SUN   PERENNIALS-SHADE

### Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Soil Moist.	Height	Comments
<b>Deciduous:</b>					
Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	F-S	A-W	25'	Attractive fall colors. Shade, ornmtl, undrstry.
Big Leaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	F-P	A	30-100'	Yellow fall color. Excellent shade.
Alder (Red)	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	F	W	40-100'	Good along streams for erosion control, shade.
Pacific Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	F	A	40-80'	Reddish bark, shiny leaves, white flowers.
Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	F-S	A	80'	Peeling white bark. Yellow fall color.
Black Hawthorne	<i>C. douglasii</i>	F	W	20-30'	Low-growing. Berries for birds. Erosion control.
Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	F-P	A	30-50'	White flowers, pink-red berries.
Oregon Ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	F	W	40-75'	Gray/brown bark, olive green leaves.
Crab Apple	<i>Malus spp.</i>	F-P	A-W	15-35'	Small green to red fruit, yellow/red fall color.
Indian Plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	F-P	D-A	16'	Blooms Jan, Feb. White flowers, purple plums.
Aspen (Quaking)	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	F	A-W	40-80'	Food source for deer & other mammals.
Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	F	W	70-100'	Nesting for large birds. Fast-growing.
Bitter Cherry	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	F-P	A	20-60'	White flowers, conspicuous red seeds.
Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	F	D-A	30-100'	Only native OR oak. Wide spreading branches.
Cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	F-P	A	30'	Silver grey bark. Berries attract birds.
Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	F	W	20'	Yellow bark, good along streams and ponds.
<b>Evergreen:</b>					
Grand Fir	<i>A. grandis</i>	F-P	D-A	100-200'	Tall, straight, stately, gray-brown bark.
Noble Fir	<i>A. procera</i>	F			Symmetrical, conical, smooth. Good Xmas tree.
Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>			100-150'	
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	F	D-W	60-130'	Scaled, colored bark. Vanilla fragrance.
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menzies</i>	F	D-W	75-200'	OR state tree. Can live over 1000 years.
Giant Sequoia	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	F	A	200	Gray-green foliage and reddish brown bark.
Western Redcedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	P	A-W	100-175'	Great for wildlife cover, restoration, ornamental.
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga hereophylla</i>			125-200'	

For more info, enter a plant name

Find a Nursery in:	OR	WA
Find a Community Org:	OR	WA
Check Neighboring States?		

<u>Sun Exposure</u>	<u>Soil Moisture</u>
F = Full Sun	W = Wet
P = Part Sun	A = Average
S = Shade	D = Dry

### Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Moist.	Height	
Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>			5-35'	hjhghvg
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	F	A	4-15'	Red fruit attracts birds. Imprntn browse for deer.
Hairy Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>			10-15'	
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	F-P	A	12"	Dark green leaves, red edible berries.
Tall Oregon Grape	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>			8-10'	
Snowbrush	<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>			9'	
Red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	F-S	W	15'	Red stem, white flowers, white berries.
Western Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. cal.			5-12'	
Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	F-S	A	6'	Lustrous leaves. Spreads where other shrbs fail.
Ocean Spray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	P-S	D-W	3-20'	Creamy white flowers. Riparian restoration.
Western Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>			vine	
Twinberry	<i>Lonicera invlucrata</i>			4-8'	
Creeping Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	F-S	D-W	12"	Holly-like leaves, dark blue edible berries.
Indian Plum	<i>Osmaronia cerasiformis</i>			15-20'	
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	F-P	D-A	4-10'	Aromatic white flowers attract bees & butterflies.
Pacific Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	F-S	W	10'	Clusters of white flowers, maple-like leaves.
Bald-hip rose	<i>R. gymnocarpa</i>	F	D	5'	
Wood rose	<i>R. woodsii</i>			1-8'	Large, pink flowers. Attracts birds, mammals.
Cascara buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>			1-8'	
Red Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	F-P	A	10-35'	Beautiful. Attracts butterflies, hummingbirds.
Nootka rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>			8-10'	
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	F-P	A-W	12'	Forms dense thickets. Yellow/red edible fruits.
Red Elderberry	<i>S. racemosa</i>	F-S	A	1-8'	Fast-growing. White flowers, red berries.
Western Spirea	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	F-P	A-W	3-6'	Leggy. Pink/purple flowers in July. Ornamental.
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos</i> spp.	F-P	D-W	8-20'	Attractive foliage. Waxy berries through winter.
Black Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>			2-6'	
Evergreen Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>			4'	
Red Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>			2-8'	
				3-12'	

For more info, enter a plant name

Find a Nursery in:	OR	WA
Find a Community Org:	OR	WA
Check Neighboring States?		

<u>Sun Exposure</u>	<u>Soil Moisture</u>
F = Full Sun	W = Wet
P = Part Sun	A = Average
S = Shade	D = Dry

**Perennials - Sun**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Moist.	Height	
Red Columbine	Aquilegia formosa	F-P	A-W	to 3'	Soft foliage, drooping red to yellow flowers.
Shooting Star	Dodecatheon hendersonii	F	A-W		Magenta to lavender flowers on singular stalk.
White Fawn Lily	Erythronium oregonum	F-S	A		Lance-shaped leaves, white nodding flower.
Tiger Lily	Lilium columbianum	F			Bright orange flowers with red or purple spots.
Big Leaf Lupine	Lupinus polyphyllus	F	A-W	3-4'	Nitrogen fixer. Blue to violet pea-like flowers.
Oregon Stonecrop	Sedum oregonum	F-P	A-W		Yellow to pink flowers. Good for rock gardens.
Yellow-Eyed Grass	Sysyrinchium californicum	F-P	W		Yellow flowers on short stalks. Spreads easily.

For more info, enter a plant name



Find a Nursery in:



Find a Community Org:



Check Neighboring States?

Sun Exposure

F = Full Sun  
P = Part Sun  
S = Shade

Soil Moisture

W = Wet  
A = Average  
D = Dry

**Perennials - Shade**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Sun	Moist.	Height	Comments
Dwarf Dogwood	Cornus canadensis	S	W		Low, trailing. White flwrs, red berry-like drupes.
Bleeding Heart	Decentra formosa	S	W	1-2'	Fern-like. Pink/purple heart-shaped flowers.
Early Blue Violet	Viola adunca	S	W	to 4"	Heart-shaped leaves, yellow flwrs, purple lines.

[TREES](#)   [SHRUBS](#)   [PERENNIALS-SUN](#)   [PERENNIALS-SHADE](#)

**IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION:**

1. While the plants listed above are native to and appropriate for their indicated regions, please recognize that, in some instances, human development alters the characteristics of a site such that it may be advisable to use plants from a neighboring region. For example, plantings in urban and suburban areas may receive reflected heat from streets, sidewalks and/or walls or be in media that receives less moisture than normal (e.g., next to a paved area – the pavement blocks rain from entering soil). Accordingly, using plants from a neighboring region that support higher temperatures and/or drier conditions may be more appropriate.
2. While a plant is native to a region, that does not mean that it will grow everywhere in that region. The characteristics of any site will typically vary from place to place and some plants may do better than others at various places within a site. In other words, a little experimentation might be required.
3. The above list is a starter list. Though adequate for most residential and commercial landscapes, there are many more native plants and should you want to consider them, please inquire at a [listed nursery](#), [community service organization](#), [reference book](#) or other resources.

**CREDITS:**

**1. East Multnomah SWCD 2006 Native Plant Descriptions**

East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District  
2701 NW Vaughn St. Suite 450, Portland, OR 97210

**2. PlantNative Staff.**

[Home](#) | [Plants](#) | [Books](#) | [How-To](#) | [Directories](#)  
[inbox@plantnative.com](mailto:inbox@plantnative.com) | [About Us](#) | [Newsletter](#) | [Contact Us](#)  
 © Copyright 2002-2004 PlantNative

