

# **Appendix A – Vegetation Recommendations for Airport Settings**



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# Vegetation Recommendations for Airport Settings

## A-1. Introduction

### A-1.1. General Description

WSDOT has promoted the use of native plant species because of the effective treatment, lower irrigation and maintenance needs, and reduced requirements for pesticides and fertilizers (WSDOT 2003). Many of these plant species provide important food sources and habitat for native birds and other wildlife. *These vegetation characteristics are not desirable in airport settings because of the potential hazards to aircraft posed by wildlife.* This appendix provides guidance on vegetation selection in airport settings. It is intended for use as a starting point for the selection of appropriate vegetation in and around stormwater best management practices (BMPs) in conjunction with the BMP descriptions in Chapters 5 and 6 of the Aviation Stormwater Design Manual (ASDM).

Vegetation plays a crucial role in many water quality treatment facilities, enhancing physical and biological treatment processes such as filtration, sedimentation, adsorption, and uptake. The dense root zone of many plant species enhances filtration and straining of pollutants. In addition, landscaping can improve the aesthetics of treatment facilities and provide a public benefit.

Vegetation is important to wildlife because it provides both food and cover. Some waterfowl species eat the bulbs and roots of aquatic plants such as pondweed, cattails, and arrowhead. Many species of wildlife eat the fruit, nuts, and seeds produced by aquatic and riparian plants, whereas other wildlife feed on the leaves and/or stems of the plants. Herrera (2007) includes a table that shows the food types that attract birds to an area.

In addition to vegetative food sources, wildlife may be attracted to frogs, fish, or invertebrates that are often associated with stormwater facilities. For example, raptors feed on small rodents that hide in grassy vegetation. A less obvious problem reported by many airports is worms. Large numbers of worms may find their way onto paved areas after rainstorms, attracting birds, leading to potential collisions between the feeding bird and aircraft (Transport Canada 2004). Plants also provide cover for some wildlife species that serve as prey for other species. Many aquatic plants provide habitat for fish and invertebrates, which may also attract birds.

Plants can attract and provide hazardous wildlife with cover to shield them and protect their nests from predators. Plants can also shelter wildlife during periods of inclement weather. The appeal of vegetation to wildlife species depends both on the types of vegetation and the height of the plants.

## A-1.2. Applications and Limitations

The focus of this appendix is vegetation for stormwater BMPs, in particular, information about vegetation that is suitable for flow control and runoff treatment facilities in the airport environment. This appendix presents lists of plant species, identifying certain species of plants as either “recommended” or “not recommended” for use at Washington airports.

The recommended plant list presents information on species that have been used in the airport and/or stormwater setting with documented satisfactory results. These species are often perennial, easy to establish, readily available, suitable for erosion control, require minimal maintenance, adapted to stormwater facility conditions, and do not possess notable morphological characteristics that are clearly attractive to wildlife. Plants may be less attractive to wildlife if they have low forage value; produce few, low-nutritional value seeds; have low-nutrition roots or tubers; are low growing if groundcover; or produce minimized flowering parts with limited value to pollinators.

Those plant species identified as not recommended have been documented as inappropriate for use in an airport environment because they contain morphological characteristics that are considered wildlife attractants, or they possess behavioral characteristics that are considered overly aggressive or invasive. While they may be available in your area, use of these plants is discouraged since they may present wildlife-aircraft hazard risks or require significant additional maintenance.

In general, native plants possess many of the characteristics desired for vegetation stormwater BMPs. Many are perennial, low maintenance, have deep roots that stabilize soils, and are adapted to fluctuating water conditions. However, they may also possess morphological characteristics attractive to wildlife, making them unsuitable for use near airports. Conversely, many nonnative or ornamental plants do not possess functional characteristics necessary for planting in stormwater facilities. However, some of the nonnatives that do exhibit these characteristics also possess aesthetic traits suitable for use in high-visibility areas that require stormwater facilities. In generating the recommended plant lists, native and nonnative plants have been provided with a balance of characteristics that minimize risks and maintenance liability.

This appendix is not a comprehensive resource on vegetation suitable for use in the airport stormwater treatment environment. There may be plant species that are not included in the recommended plant lists that are, in fact, appropriate for use in the airport stormwater environment. Similarly, site-specific conditions may render recommended plants unsuitable for use in certain airport environments. To ensure final selection of the plants that are most appropriate for your site, designers are encouraged to contact an agency landscape architect, consulting landscape architect, or other regional vegetation expert to determine the site-specific needs with regard to plant selection, installation, and establishment of vegetation associated with stormwater BMPs. Regionally oriented plant guides can provide additional guidance (e.g., Brenzel 2001, Pojar and MacKinnon 1994) but are no substitute for informed local knowledge and experience.

When selecting plants for use in stormwater treatment facilities, determining the overall diversity of selected plantings is an important consideration. For example, increased plant species diversity within an applied seed mix can improve the likelihood of meeting plant establishment objectives, since this increased diversity will result in a greater likelihood that one or more of the selected species is well adapted to the fluctuating and often unpredictable hydrologic conditions typically encountered within stormwater treatment facilities. However, increasing vegetative diversity can contribute to the diversity of habitats and therefore greater potential for a facility to attract wildlife. To limit the potential for a stormwater facility to attract wildlife, plant diversity should be limited to the greatest degree possible while still achieving high plant establishment rates. This can be achieved by thorough site assessment that accurately characterizes site conditions, plant selection that matches these conditions to specific plant capabilities, and site construction and maintenance care that maximize the success of plant establishment.

## A-2. Recommended Plants for Airports Stormwater BMPs.

Tables A-1 and A-2 identify plants that are recommended for use in or around stormwater facilities at airports west and east of the Cascades, respectively. The common name, scientific name, plant structural type, maximum height and spread, and moisture requirements are summarized. The recommended species list for west of the Cascades (western Washington) is based primarily on information originally prepared for Sea-Tac International Airport (Port of Seattle 2007). The recommended species list for east of the Cascades (eastern Washington) is based on approved highway planting lists from WSDOT Eastern Region (WSDOT undated a,b,c,d,e) and Spokane County Public Works (Spokane County 1998).

### A-2.1. Plant Moisture Requirements

Selecting vegetation appropriate for the expected moisture conditions is critical if the vegetation is expected to survive and provide benefits to a stormwater BMP. Because moisture regimes commonly vary within a given BMP, it is important that the designer be aware of the expected conditions and be prepared to select a variety of plants that will achieve stormwater treatment goals. For example, the upper slopes of a biofiltration swale will be much drier than the lower slopes and the swale bottom. An appropriate planting design will consider this and specify appropriate plants for each moisture zone. To aid the designer, the plant list tables include information on typical moisture requirements for the listed plants. Specific moisture requirements or zones include dry, moist, wet, saturated, and submerged. Many plant species are able to adapt across a range of moisture regimes. This has been noted wherever possible by including hyphenated categories such as dry–moist, which indicates that a given plant is comfortable in conditions ranging from dry to moist.

- **Dry:** A dry moisture regime is one in which soils are moist only during seasons of high precipitation (in general, winter and early spring). The rest of the year, the soils are very dry except for short periods of moisture

provided by rare summer rains. Vegetation adapted to these conditions has a flush of growth in the spring, followed by a period of dormancy or semidormancy. Grasses tend to have rapid growth followed by seed production, after which their foliage dries out and appears to be dead. Deep-rooted trees and shrubs also have a spring flush of growth but are able to remain green throughout the summer by tapping deep soil moisture. Plants suitable for a dry moisture regime are appropriate for revegetating upland areas adjacent to stormwater facilities and many stormwater facilities in arid regions of the state east of the Cascades. These plants are also appropriate for the side slopes of infiltration ponds and detention ponds above the design water surface elevation. Grasses in this category would be suitable for vegetated filter strips (AR.12) or media filter drains (AR.14).

- **Moist:** A moist moisture regime has a consistent source of moisture available for plant growth throughout the growing season. Both shallow and deep-rooted plants are able to survive and actively grow even through periods of little or no precipitation. The soil surface is generally dry, with moisture evident 2 to 4 inches below the surface. Plants in the moist moisture zone category are appropriate for the bottom of continuous inflow biofiltration swales (AR.13) west of the Cascades. These plants are also suitable for the lower cell of detention ponds (AR.09) and infiltration ponds (AR.04) below the design water surface elevation.
- **Wet:** A wet moisture regime is constantly wet without a period of surface drying. It does, however, have aerobic soil conditions for at least part of the year. Plants in the wet moisture zone category are suitable for periodically inundated areas of constructed stormwater treatment wetlands or wet ponds. Note that newly constructed wetlands or wet ponds are not recommended for airports, but airports may have existing facilities with permanent wet pools.
- **Saturated:** A saturated moisture regime is one in which soils are at or exceeding their saturation point. A small pit excavated in the soil will fill with water. The surface is constantly wet but without permanent standing water that exceeds 1 inch in depth. Soils are generally anaerobic.
- **Submerged:** A submerged moisture regime has standing water the entire year. Plants in the submerged moisture zone category are suitable for permanent pool areas of constructed wetlands or wet ponds. Note that newly constructed wetlands or wet ponds are not recommended for airports, but airports may have existing facilities with permanent wet pools. Many aquatic plant species are also attractive to waterfowl as a food source.
- **Moist–wet:** Plants that can handle a range of conditions from wet to moist are appropriate for moist–wet regimes. Plants suitable for moist–

wet conditions are recommended for flow-through facilities with appropriate hydrologic conditions, such as the biofiltration swale below the design water surface (AR.13).

- **Moist–dry:** Plants that can handle seasonal conditions of moist soils yet survive a dry period are suitable for the moist–dry regimes. Plants suitable for moist-dry conditions are recommended for infiltration facilities, such as the bioinfiltration pond (AR.03) or infiltration pond (AR.04). These plants are also appropriate for the side slopes of biofiltration swales (AR.13) and the upper cell of detention ponds (AR.09) below the design water surface elevation. These plants may also be used in “live storage” areas of constructed wetlands or wet ponds subject to periodic inundation. Note that newly constructed wetlands or wet ponds are not recommended for airports, but airports may have existing facilities with permanent wet pools.
- **Moist–saturated:** Many wetland plants are able to handle a range of moisture, from moist to wet and saturated. Most of the plants that survive this range have physiological mechanisms to obtain oxygen during mid- to long-term anaerobic conditions.
- **Wet–saturated:** Plants in the wet–saturated moisture zone category are suitable for permanent pools of water in constructed stormwater treatment wetlands (HRM, RT.13) or wet ponds (HRM, RT.12). Note that new constructed wetlands or wet ponds are not recommended for airports, but airports may have existing facilities with permanent wet pools.

Tables A-1 and A-2 list the recommended plant species for use in or around airport stormwater facilities. The recommended plant lists are intended to serve only as a starting point for selection of plant species.

It is important to note that there are pronounced and extreme variations in climate, hydrology, and soil types east of the Cascades despite generally dry conditions. For this reason, it is critical that the designer consult with experienced vegetation specialists in eastern Washington including WSDOT staff, regional landscape architects, or the Roadside and Site Development Unit within the WSDOT headquarters Design Office with any questions related to vegetation, planting times, and methods, as well as for assistance in selecting the appropriate vegetation for stormwater BMPs.

### A-3. Plants Not Recommended for Use on Airports

Table A-3 lists the plant species that are NOT appropriate for use in or around airport stormwater facilities. These plants are either known wildlife attractants, or have other characteristics undesirable in the airport environment. In general, plants with fruits, shoots, roots, seeds, tubers, roots, or other vegetative features that could provide wildlife forage or habitat should be avoided.

**Table A-1. Recommended plants for airports west of the Cascades.**

Native?	Genus	Species var.	Common Name	Plant Category and Type	Moisture Regime	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Notes
N	<i>Alisma</i>	<i>plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain	Groundcover	Wet-Saturated	2.5-4	N/A	Wetland associate
	<i>Alopecurus</i>	<i>geniculatus</i>	Water Foxtail	Groundcover	Moist-Wet	1	1.5	Wetland associate
N	<i>Aster</i>	<i>subspicatus</i>	Douglas' Aster	Groundcover	Moist-Dry	0.6-2.5	N/A	
N	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>sitchensis</i>	Alaska Brome	Groundcover	Moist-Dry	1.5-6	N/A	
N	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Columbia Brome Grass	Groundcover	Moist-Dry	1.5-6	N/A	
N	<i>Carex</i>	<i>densa</i>	Dense Sedge	Groundcover	Moist	1-2	N/A	
N	<i>Carex</i>	<i>hendersonii</i>	Henderson Sedge	Groundcover	Moist	1-2	N/A	
N	<i>Carex</i>	<i>vesicaria</i>	Inflated Sedge	Groundcover	Moist	1-2	N/A	
N	<i>Carex</i>	<i>aperta</i>	Columbia Sedge	Groundcover	Moist-Wet	1-2	N/A	Wetland associate
N	<i>Carex</i>	<i>deweyana</i>	Dewey Sedge	Groundcover	Moist-Wet	0.7-4	N/A	Wetland associate
N	<i>Deschampsia</i>	<i>caespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	Groundcover	Moist-Dry	1-2	2	
N	<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>acicularis</i>	Needle Spike-Rush	Groundcover	Moist	1-2	N/A	
N	<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>ovata</i>	Ovate Spike Rush	Groundcover	Wet-Saturated	0.2-1.6	N/A	Wetland associate
N	<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Creeping Spike Rush	Groundcover	Wet-Saturated	0.3-3.3	N/A	Wetland associate
	<i>Epimedium x</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Bishop's Hat	Groundcover	Dry	2	1	
	<i>Heuchera</i>	<i>sanguinea</i>	Coral Bells	Groundcover	Dry	2	2	
N	<i>Iris</i>	<i>tenax</i>	Oregon Iris	Groundcover	Moist-Dry	1.3	N/A	
N	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>effusus</i>	Common/Soft Rush	Groundcover	Moist-Wet	2.5	2.5	Wetland associate
N	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>ensifolius</i>	Dagger-leaf Rush	Groundcover	Moist-Wet	0.5-2	N/A	Wetland associate
N	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>oxymeris</i>	Pointed Rush	Groundcover	Moist-Wet	1-2.5	N/A	Wetland associate
N	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>patens</i>	Grooved Rush; Spreading Rush	Groundcover	Moist-Wet	2	2	Wetland associate
N	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	Groundcover	Moist-Saturated	0.5-2.3	N/A	Wetland associate
	<i>Lavandula</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Jean Davis; English Lavender	Groundcover	Dry	5	3	
N	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>micranthus/polycarpus</i>	Small Flowered Lupine	Groundcover	Moist-Dry	0.3-1.5	N/A	
N	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>polyphyllus</i>	Large-leaved Lupine	Groundcover	Moist-Wet	1.5-4	1-2.5	Wetland associate

Table A-1 (continued). Recommended plants for airports west of the Cascades.

Native?	Genus	Species var.	Common Name	Plant Category and Type	Moisture Regime	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Notes
	<i>Ophiopogon</i>	<i>planiscapus</i>	Nigrescens; Black Mondo Grass	Groundcover	Moist	1	1	Evergreen
N	<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>americanus</i>	Three-square or American Bulrush	Groundcover	Wet-Saturated	0.5-3.3	N/A	Wetland associate
N	<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited Bulrush	Groundcover	Wet-Saturated	5	N/A	Wetland associate
N	<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>acutus</i>	Hardstem Bulrush	Groundcover	Wet-Saturated	3-9	N/A	Wetland associate
N	<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	<i>idahoense</i>	Blue-eyed Grass	Groundcover	Moist	0.5-2	0.5-2	
	<i>Abeilia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	Edward Goucher Abelia	Shrub	Dry	5	5	Evergreen
N	<i>Athyrium</i>	<i>felix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	Shrub	Moist	4	2-3	
	<i>Ceanothus</i>	<i>prostratus</i>	Mahala Mat	Shrub	Dry	<1	N/A	
N	<i>Ceanothus</i>	<i>sanguineus</i>	Redstem Ceanothus	Shrub	Moist-Dry	3-10	N/A	
	<i>Cistusx purpureus</i>		Orchid Rock Rose; Purple Rock Rose	Shrub	Dry	10	6	
	<i>Cistus</i>	<i>corbariensis (hybridus)</i>	White Rock Rose	Shrub	Dry	5	5	Evergreen
	<i>Erica</i>	<i>carnea</i>	Pink Heather; Springwood Pink	Shrub	Moist	1	3	Low shrub
	<i>Escallonia</i>	<i>langleyensis</i>	Apple Blossom Escallonia	Shrub	Dry	5	6	Evergreen
	<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>alatus compactus</i>	Winged Euonymus; Dwarf Burning Bush	Shrub	Dry	10	8	Deciduous
	<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>fortunei coloratus</i>	Wintercreeper Euonymus	Shrub	Dry	2	3	Evergreen
	<i>Hydrangea</i>	<i>quercifolia</i>	Oakleaf Hydrangea	Shrub	Dry	10	8	Deciduous
	<i>Leucothoe</i>	<i>axillaris</i>	Coast Leucothoe	Shrub	Moist	4	6	Evergreen
	<i>Osmanthus</i>	<i>delavayi</i>	Delavay Osmanthus	Shrub	Dry	10	10	
	<i>Osmanthus</i>	<i>heterophyllus (Variegatus)</i>	Variegated Holly Leaf Osmanthus	Shrub	Dry	10	8	Evergreen
	<i>Pachysandra</i>	<i>terminalis</i>	Japanese Spurge	Shrub	Dry	2	3	Evergreen
N	<i>Philadelphus</i>	<i>lewisii</i>	Mock Orange	Shrub	Dry	20	8	Deciduous
	<i>Phyllodoce</i>	spp.	Mountain Heath	Shrub	Moist	1	N/A	Low shrub
N	<i>Physocarpus</i>	<i>capitatus</i>	Pacific Ninebark	Shrub	Moist-Wet	8	8	
N	<i>Polystichum</i>	<i>munitum</i>	Western Sword Fern	Shrub	Dry	5	3	
N	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip Rose	Shrub	Moist	5	N/A	
N	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose	Shrub	Moist	6	4	

Table A-1 (continued). Recommended plants for airports west of the Cascades.

Native?	Genus	Species var.	Common Name	Plant Category and Type	Moisture Regime	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Notes
N	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>piscocarpa</i>	Wild Clustered Rose	Shrub	Moist	10	N/A	
N	<i>Salix</i>	<i>lucida</i> (or <i>S. lasiandra</i> )	Pacific Willow	Shrub	Moist-Wet	40	N/A	Arboreal Shrub
N	<i>Salix</i>	<i>sessilifolia</i>	Soft leafed Willow	Shrub	Moist-Wet	40	N/A	Arboreal Shrub
N	<i>Salix</i>	<i>fluviatilis</i>	Columbia Willow	Shrub	Moist-Saturated	N/A	N/A	
N	<i>Salix</i>	<i>hookeriana</i>	Hookers Willow	Shrub	Moist-Saturated	20	N/A	
N	<i>Salix</i>	<i>scouleriana</i>	Scouler's Willow	Shrub	Moist	6-40	N/A	
N	<i>Salix</i>	<i>sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow	Shrub	Moist-Saturated	3-25	N/A	
N	<i>Spiraea</i>	<i>betulifolia</i>	Shiny-leaf Spiraea	Shrub	Moist-Dry	2	N/A	
N	<i>Spiraea</i>	<i>douglasii</i>	Douglas Spirea	Shrub	Moist	3-6	3-6	
N	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Red Alder	Tree	Moist-Wet	45-50	20-30	Deciduous
N	<i>Arbutus</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	Madrone	Tree	Dry	20-100	N/A	Evergreen
	<i>Betula</i>	<i>jacquemontii</i>	Jacquemontii Birch	Tree	Moist	40+	N/A	Deciduous
N	<i>Betula</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Water Birch	Tree	Moist-Wet	40+	N/A	Deciduous
N	<i>Castanopsis</i>	<i>chrysopylla</i>	Chinquapin	Tree	Dry	25-45	20-25	Evergreen
	<i>Ceanothus</i>	<i>thyrisiflorus</i>	Victoria Ceanothus	Tree	Dry	9	12	Evergreen
	<i>Cupressocyparis</i>	<i>leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	Tree	Dry	40+	25	Evergreen
N	<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	Tree	Moist-Wet	40-80	30-50	Deciduous
N	<i>Pinus</i>	var. <i>contorta</i>	Shore Pine	Tree	Dry	40+	N/A	Evergreen
N	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>monticola</i>	Western White Pine	Tree	Moist-Dry	60	20	Evergreen
	<i>Thuja</i>	<i>Occidentalis</i> 'Emerald'	Emerald Green Arborvitae	Tree	Moist	20	4	Evergreen
	<i>Thuja</i>	<i>Occidentalis</i> 'Little Gem'	Little Gem; Dwarf Arborvitae	Tree	Moist	5	3	Evergreen
N	<i>Tsuga</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	Tree	Moist	70-130	20-30	Evergreen

Sources: Port of Seattle (2007) and City of Portland (2004).

**Table A-2. Recommended plants for airports east of the Cascades.**

Native?	Genus	Species var.	Common Name	Plant Category and Type	Moisture Regime	Height (ft)	Spread (ft)	Notes
	<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow	Groundcover	Dry	0.5-3	N/A	
N	<i>Balsamorhiza</i>	<i>sagittata</i>	Arrowleaf Balsamroot	Groundcover	Dry	N/A	N/A	
N	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>marginatus</i>	Mountain Brome	Groundcover	Dry-Moist	1.5-5	N/A	Grass
N	<i>Distichlis</i>	<i>Stricta/ spicata</i>	Inland Saltgrass	Groundcover	Wet-Saturated	0.5	N/A	
N	<i>Koeleria</i>	<i>cristata</i>	Prairie Junegrass	Groundcover	Dry	N/A	N/A	Grass
N	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>sericeus</i>	Silky Lupine	Groundcover	Dry	1.5-2	1	
N	<i>Poa</i>	<i>sandbergii</i>	Sandberg Bluegrass	Groundcover	Moist-Wet	0.75	N/A	Grass
N	<i>Pseudoroegneria</i>	<i>spicata</i>	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	Groundcover	Dry	N/A	N/A	Grass
	<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>tridentata</i>	Big Sagebrush	Shrub	Dry	2-6	N/A	
N	<i>Ericameria Teretifolia</i>	<i>nauseosus</i>	Rubber Rabbitbrush	Shrub	Dry	6	3	
	<i>Ericameria Nauseosa</i>	<i>vicidiflorus</i>	Green Rabbitbrush	Shrub	Dry	3	4	
N	<i>Physocarpus</i>	<i>malvaceus</i>	Mallow Ninebark	Shrub	Moist	5	N/A	
N	<i>Purshia</i>	<i>tridentata</i>	Antelope Bitterbrush	Shrub	Dry	N/A	N/A	
N	<i>Salix</i>	<i>exigua</i>	Coyote Willow/ Narrowleaf Willow	Shrub	Moist-Saturated	20	N/A	
N	<i>Spiraea</i>	<i>douglasii</i>	Spirea	Shrub	Moist	6	N/A	Deciduous
N	<i>Betula</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Water Birch	Tree	Moist-Wet	40+	N/A	

**Table A-3. Plant species identified as inappropriate for use in airport settings.**

Native?	Genus	Species var.	Common Name
N	<i>Agropyron</i>	<i>smithii</i>	Western Wheatgrass
N	<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry
	<i>Berberis</i>	<i>thunbergii</i>	Atropurpurea Nana; Crimson Pygmy Barberry
	<i>Betula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	Weeping Birch
	<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	<i>lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress
	<i>Clematis</i>	<i>ligusticifolia</i>	White Clematis
N	<i>Cornus</i>	<i>sericea (stolonifera)</i>	Redosier Dogwood
	<i>Cornus</i>	<i>alba elegantissima</i>	Elegantissima; Varigated Tatarian Dogwood
N	<i>Corylus</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	Hazel
	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>adpressa praecox</i>	Early Cotoneaster
	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>lucida</i>	Hedge Cotoneaster
	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>horizontalis</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster
	<i>Eleagnus</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive
	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>grandifolia</i>	American Beech
	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Purple Beech
	<i>Festuca</i>	<i>ovina duriuscula</i>	Hard Fescue
	<i>Festuca</i>	<i>ovina L.</i>	Covar/Sheep Fescue
N	<i>Gaultheria</i>	<i>shallon</i>	Salal
	<i>Hamamelis</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Witchhazel
	<i>Hedera</i>	<i>Helix</i>	English Ivy, Hahn's Ivy, Hahnii
N	<i>Holodiscus</i>	<i>discolor</i>	Oceanspray
	<i>Lolium</i>	<i>perenne L.</i>	Elka Perennial Rye
N	<i>Mahonia</i>	<i>aquifolium</i>	Oregon Grape
N	<i>Mahonia</i>	<i>nervosa</i>	Longleaf Mahonia
N	<i>Mahonia</i>	<i>repens</i>	Creeping Mahonia
N	<i>Malus</i>	<i>ioensis</i>	Betchel Crabapple
	<i>Oemleria</i>	<i>cerasiformis</i>	Indian Plum
N	<i>Oplopanax</i>	<i>horridus</i>	Devil's Club
N	<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
	<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>tricuspidata</i>	Vietchi Boston Ivy
	<i>Poa</i>	<i>compressa</i>	Reubens Canadian Bluegrass
	<i>Populus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Theves Popular or Thevestina
N	<i>Populus</i>	<i>tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen
N	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry
	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>cerasifera</i>	Pissard Plum
	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>maackii</i>	Amur Choke Cherry
	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>padus commutata</i>	May Day Tree
	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>subhirtella</i>	Autumn Flowering Higan Cherry
	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Western Sand Cherry

**Table A-3 (continued). Plant species identified as inappropriate for use in airport settings.**

Native?	Genus	Species var.	Common Name
	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>triloba</i>	Flowering Almond
N	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Shubert Choke Cherry
N	<i>Rhamnus</i>	<i>purshiana</i>	Cascara
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Spp.	Rhododendron
	<i>Rhus</i>	<i>typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
N	<i>Ribes</i>	<i>aureum</i>	Golden Currant
N	<i>Ribes</i>	<i>cereum</i>	Wax Currant
	<i>Ribes</i>	<i>alpinum</i>	Alpine Currant
	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>foetida</i>	Austrian Brier Rose
	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>nitida</i>	Shining Rose
	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>rubrifolia</i>	Redleaf Rose
	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>spinosissima</i>	Burnett Rose
	<i>Rubus</i>	<i>calycinoides</i>	Blackberry
N	<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>ceruleum</i>	Blue Elderberry
N	<i>Symphoricarpos</i>	<i>albus</i>	Snowberry
N	<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>ovatum</i>	Evergreen Huckleberry
	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>plicatum tomentosum</i>	Marie's Double File viburnum
	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>carlesii</i>	Korean spice Viburnum
	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree
	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>opulus</i>	European Highbush Cranberry

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