

NATIVE WOODY VEGETATION SPECIES LIST

CREP Projects in Snohomish County

WOODY SHRUBS (includes trees under 30'mature ht.)

Black Hawthorn

Crataegus douglasii

Black hawthorn, when planted singularly, can grow into a small bushy tree. When planted in groups, it forms a thicket. Black hawthorn has white flowers that grow in clusters in April & May. Black hawthorn grows along the edges of moist sites.

Black Twinberry

Lonicera involucrata

Also called Bearberry. This small, upright bush in the Honeysuckle family is a good choice for wet sites.

Douglas Spiraea

Spiraea douglasii

Native shrub also known as Hardhack, which grows to 5'. Fluffy cone shaped pink flowers form in spring. It generally grows in clusters in wet areas with plenty of light and provides a dense cover for wildlife.

Flowering Red Currant

Ribes sanguineum

Native shrub that grows to 5'. Prefers moist to dry areas in sun or shade; conservation uses include wildlife habitat and revegetation projects.

Indian Plum

Oemleria cerasiformis

Indian plum is a native shrub capable of reaching 10'. Indian plum grows in damp to dry shade. Conservation uses include wildlife habitat and stream bank cover.

Mock Orange

Philadelphus lewisii

Mock orange is one of the most popular native shrubs. It has showy display of white flowers, which possess a citrus scent. It is found in a wide range of areas from low to middle elevations in damp to dry areas.

Mountain Ash

Sorbus scopulina

Native shrub or small tree that can grow to 8' in height. Prefers cool moist areas with plenty of light, such as valleys. Mountain Ash produces small bunches of red berries, which persist into the winter making them an important food source for wildlife.

Ninebark

Physocarpus capitatus

Ninebark receives its name from the belief that there were 9 layers of shreddy bark. It is a dense shrub with long arching branches that can reach heights of 12'. It prefers moist areas and provides wildlife habitat, stream bank cover, and food for animals.

Nootka Rose

Rosa nutkana

Probably the most common native roses, the Nootka rose grows to 10' high and has showy large flowers up to 2". Prefers rich soils with plenty of light and water. Conservation uses include food and cover for birds and stream enhancement projects.

Ocean Spray

Holodiscus discolor

Native shrub, "Ironwood", growing to 15' tall. It produces creamy white flowers and is best suited for dry and open areas. Conservation uses include wildlife cover

Pacific Dogwood

Cornus nuttallii

Pacific dogwood is also known as flowering dogwood. It generally grows to 20' but it can reach 50'. Showy white 'flowers' appear in spring followed by clusters of red berries. It is found on many different moist sites at low elevations.

Red Elderberry

Sambucus racemosa

This native shrub is very similar to blue elderberry in growth and conservation uses, with one very important difference, THE BERRIES ARE NOT EDIBLE BY HUMANS.

Red Osier, Red Twig, or Red Stem Dogwood

Cornus stolonifera or *Cornus sericea*

Multi-stemmed shrub growing to 15'. White 'flowers' are borne in terminal clusters. The fruit is a small white berry and in the fall the stems turn a bright red. It is found on moist sites and is used extensively in stream bank revegetation projects. It is important winter browse for deer and elk.

Serviceberry

Amelanchier alnifolia

Serviceberry is also known as Saskatoon or Juneberry. It is most often seen as a bush with upright limbs growing to 6-12'. Fragrant clusters of white flowers are present from April-May. The purple berries are edible, sweet and are a favorite of wildlife.

Sitka alder*Alnus sinuata*

Often a sprawling shrub with crooked, upward curving limbs which grows to 10' and sometimes higher. It is found along creeks and wetter areas at elevations typically above 2000 feet. Conservation uses include stream stabilization and wildlife habitat.

Snowberry*Symphoricarpos albus*

Distinguishable by pinkish flowers followed by clumps of waxy white berries that cling from late summer through winter, making this an important source of food for animals.

Vine Maple*Acer circinatum*

Vine Maple is a small tree that grows up to 25' tall and is often vine-like forming dense thickets. In the open it can be more upright but seldom with one stem. Conservation uses include wildlife cover, stream bank cover, and soil stabilization.

Peafruit Rose*Rosa pisocarpa*

Native rose with clusters of flowers that produce an attractive scent. Grows in full sun in wet and moist conditions.

HARDWOOD TREES**Big Leaf Maple***Acer macrophyllum*

Grand tree to 100'tall. The big leaf maple has 5 lobed maple leaves that turn yellow in autumn. This tree grows in dry sites with full sun.

Bitter Cherry*Prunus emarginata*

Wide variation in growth depending on soil conditions and climatic areas. Moist areas produces a tall slender tree, drier sites produce a smaller tree with crooked limbs; either will produce fragrant white or pink flowers followed by small red cherries that taste very bitter.

Black Cottonwood*Populus trichocarpa*

Native black cottonwood grows from 50-100'. It is used extensively in riparian restoration projects and provides excellent soil stabilization.

Cascara*Rhamnus purshiana*

<p>Small native tree reaching 30'. It is best suited for shady moist areas. Produces dark blue berries in late summer. Conservation uses include wildlife habitat and stream bank cover.</p>
<p>Oregon Ash <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i></p> <p>Ash is a medium sized tree reaching a mature height of 60'. This tree grows in moist condition and in areas that are periodically flooded</p>
<p>Paper Birch <i>Betula papyrifera</i></p> <p>The paper birch has bark that peels off into papery strips and grows to a mature height of 100'. Paper birch grows in moist well-drained soils near streams and wetlands.</p>
<p>Quaking Aspen <i>Populus tremuloides</i></p> <p>Aspen is found primarily in eastern regions where there is evidence of moisture. It grows to 30' but can reach as high as 80' in wetter areas. The bark is white with black horseshoe markings.</p>
<p>Red Alder <i>Alnus rubra</i></p> <p>Red alder is an aggressive, fast growing, short lived hardwood (old at 50 years) that thrives on moist, disturbed sites. Alder enriches disturbed soils by fixing atmospheric nitrogen into the soils. It is a popular reforestation tree.</p>
<p>Water Birch <i>Betula occidentalis</i></p> <p>It generally grows up to 30' but it can reach 50'. Water birch has reddish brown bark often curling on older trees. It is found along streams and in moist habitats. It is popular for use in stream bank restoration projects.</p>
<p>Willows <i>Salix spp.</i></p> <p>Willows are one of the most familiar and widespread group of shrubs in our area. All willows thrive in sunlight, open spaces, and most varieties prefer damp to wet areas. Popular uses for willow include watershed restoration projects and improving wildlife habitat. Willows are sold in cuttings and root easily.</p>

CONIFER TREES

Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Douglas fir is a fast growing conifer reaching 200'. It is intolerant of shade and is found in a wide range of habitats from sea level to high elevations and from the coast inland.

Grand Fir

Abies grandis

Grand fir is also known as white fir or balsam fir. It grows to 150' with downward sloping branches and thick foliage. It is found on moist sites from sea level to 5000' and is shade tolerant. It is popular for use as a Christmas tree and is also a lumber producer.

Shore Pine

Pinus contorta var. *contorta*

Shore pine closely resembles lodgepole pine but is shorter with densely packed branches. This variety is found west of the Cascades in coastal regions and is tolerant of salt spray and direct sun.

Sitka Spruce

Picea sitchensis

Sitka spruce reaches 150'. Its needles grow from all directions on the branch and are stiff to the touch. The cones are found at the branch tips. It is most often found at low to middle elevations growing in moist areas with sun.

Western Hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla

One of the most beautiful trees, it possesses a gracefully drooping leader branch and can grow to 160'. Its branches droop slightly and the foliage appears feathery. It is tolerant of shade and is found from coastal regions up to 4500' in eastern regions.

Western Red Cedar

Thuja plicata

Cedar can grow to 150' with a base of 6'. On mature trees, the branches are long, irregular, and point distinctly downward. Prefers wet areas and is used extensively in reforestation projects.

Western White Pine

Pinus monticola

White pine is an attractive conifer that grows to 120'. Its branches grow in whorls with soft needles in bunches of 5. White pine is found in dry to wet areas from sea level to 5000'. When purchasing this conifer, it is important to ensure that the trees are blister rust resistant.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE PLANTING STOCK

Sources: Sound Native Plants & Fourth Corner Nursery

Definitions

Shade: A 50% deciduous shade, not the dense shade under cedars.

Wet: Soils wet or saturated at or near the surface year round.

Damp: Soils wet within 12-24 inches of the surface year round.

Dry: Soils wet within 12-24 inches of the surface October to May; dry during summer drought.

OBL-Obligate: Occurs with an estimated 99% probability in wetlands.

FACW-Facultative Wetland: Estimated 67-99% probability of occurrence in wetlands.

FAC-Facultative: Estimated to equally likely to occur in wetlands and nonwetlands.

FACU-Facultative Upland: Estimated 67-99% probability of occurrence in nonwetlands, 1-33% in wetlands.

Obligate Upland: Estimated more than 99% occurrence in

UPL-nonwetlands.

NI-No Indicator: Insufficient information available to determine status.

+ Indicates a frequency towards the higher end of the category.

- Indicates a frequency towards the lower end of the category.

Growing Conditions: IDEAL
 POSSIBLE

Conifer Tree List

Growing Conditions

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Wet Sun	Damp Sun	Dry Sun	Wet Shade	Damp Shade	Dry Shade
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir	UPL						
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	FACU						
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka spruce	FAC						
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine	FAC						
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western white pine	FACU						
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red-cedar	FAC						
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	FACU-						

Hardwood Tree List

Growing Conditions

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Wet Sun	Damp Sun	Dry Sun	Wet Shade	Damp Shade	Dry Shade
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big-leaf maple	FACU						
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	FAC						
<i>Batula occidentalis</i>	Water birch	FACW						
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	FAC						
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	FACW						
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Aspen	FAC+						
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	FAC						
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	FACU						
<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	Pacific willow	FACW+						
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow	FAC						

Woody Shrub List

Growing Conditions

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Wet Sun	Damp Sun	Dry Sun	Wet Shade	Damp Shade	Dry Shade
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	FAC-						
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Western serviceberry	FACU						
<i>Berberis aquifolia</i>	Tall Oregon grape	UPL						
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Cascade Oregon grape	UPL						
<i>Conus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood	NI						
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Redstem dogwood	FACW						
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked hazelnut	FACU						
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Black hawthorn	FAC						
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	One-seed hawthorn	FACU						
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Creambush ocean-spray	UPL						
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Black twinberry	FAC+						
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian plum	FACU						
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Mock orange	NI						
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific ninebark	FACW						
<i>Pyrus fusca</i>	Western crabapple	FACW						
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara	FAC-						
<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	Swamp gooseberry	FAC+						
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red currant	UPL						
<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	Black locust	FACU						
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip rose	FACU						
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka rose	FAC						
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Peafruit rose	FAC						
<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Wood's rose	FACU						
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Blackcap	UPL						
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry	FAC-						
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	FAC+						
<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willow							
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red elderberry	FACU						
<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	Western mountain ash	NI						
<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	Sitka mountain ash	UPL						
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Hardhack spirea	FACW						
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	NI						
<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>	Black huckleberry	FACU+						
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen huckleberry	UPL						
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Red huckleberry	UPL						