



## WETLAND WOODY VEGETATION SPECIES LIST

This list of Conifers, Hardwood Trees and Shrubs grow well in wetland areas.

### WOODY SHRUBS (includes trees under 30' mature height)

<p><b>Black Hawthorn</b>  <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>            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 &amp; May. Black hawthorn grows along the edges of moist sites.</p>
<p><b>Black Twinberry</b>  <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>            Also called Bearberry. This small, upright bush in the Honeysuckle family is a good choice for wet sites.</p>
<p><b>Douglas Spiraea</b>  <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>            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.</p>
<p><b>Ninebark</b>  <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>            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.</p>
<p><b>Nootka Rose</b>  <i>Rosa nutkana</i>            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.</p>
<p><b>Ocean Spray</b>  <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>            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</p>
<p><b>Pacific Dogwood</b>  <i>Cornus nuttallii</i>            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.</p>
<p><b>Red Osier, Red Twig, or Red Stem Dogwood</b>  <i>Cornus stolonifera or Cornus sericea</i>            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.</p>
<p><b>Serviceberry</b>  <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>            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.</p>

**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****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*

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.

**Oregon Ash***Fraxinus latifolia*

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

**Paper Birch***Betula papyrifera*

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.

**Quaking Aspen***Populus tremuloides*

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.

**Red Alder***Alnus rubra*

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.

**Willows***Salix spp.*

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.

## CONIFER TREES

### **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 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.