

Appendix 1: Native Species Suitable For Riparian Revegetation Projects

(the information for this table was compiled from C.P. Lyons, Thurston Conservation District manual, King County manual)

Codes:

COASTAL/	SUN/	WETLAND/
INLAND	SHADE	UPLAND
c = coastal	s/ = sun	upl = obligate upland
i = inland	/s = shade	facu = upland/some wetland
	ps = part shade	fac = upland + wetland
		facw = wetland/some upland
		wet = obligate wetlands

PROPAGATION METHODS

Willow and poplar cuttings and two year old seedlings of many species are the easiest to propagate. Establishing cuttings of other species and starting plants from seed can be difficult. Seek advice from an experienced gardener and consult gardening books by Kruckeberg and Spurr.

Common Name (scientific name)	Coastal/ Inland	Sun/ Shade	Wetland/ Upland	Propagation method
TALL CONIFEROUS TREES				
Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	c/i	s/ps	upl	seed, transplant
Sitka spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>)	c	s/s	fac	seed, transplant
Western Hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	c/i	/s	facu	transplant, seed
Western Red Cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	c/i	/s	fac	transplant, seed
TALL DECIDUOUS TREES (>50 Feet)				
Big Leaf Maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	c/i	s/ps	facu	seed, transplant
Black Cottonwood (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	c/i	s/	fac	cutting, seed, transplant
Quaking Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)	i	s/	facw	seed, sucker
Red Alder (<i>Alnus rubra</i>)	c	s/s	fac	seed, cutting, sucker,
SHORT DECIDUOUS TREES (15 - 60 Feet)				
Bitter Cherry (<i>Prunus emarginata</i>)	c	S/ps	facu	seed, transplant
Black Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>)	c/i	s	fac	seed, transplant
Cascara (<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>)	c	s/s	fac	cutting, seed, transplant
Crabapple (Pacific) (<i>Malus diversifolia</i>)	c	s/	fac	seed
Mountain Alder (<i>Alnus tenuifolia</i>)	i	s/	facw	seed, transplant
Oso Berry or Indian Plum (<i>Osmaronia cerasiformis</i>)	c	s/s	upl	transplant, seed, cutting
Red Elderberry (<i>Sambucus racemosa v. arborescens</i>)	c	s/ps	facu	cutting, seed
Vine Maple (<i>Acer circinatum</i>)	c	/s	facu	seed, transplant
Water or Black Birch (<i>Betula occidentalis</i>)	c/i	s/s	wet	seed, transplant
White or Paper Birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)	c/i	s/	facu	seed, transplant
Willows: Pacific (<i>Salix lasiandra</i>), Sitka (<i>S. sitchensis</i>) Scouler's (<i>S. scouleriana</i>), Sitka (<i>S. sitchensis</i>)(many called pussy willow)	c/i	s/	facw/wet	cuttings

The Stewardship Series

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Coastal/ Inland	Sun/ Shade	Wetland /Upland	Propagation method
SHRUBS (2 - 15 FEET)				
Blueberry, Huckleberry (<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>s/s</i>	<i>upl</i>	<i>seed, cutting, sucker</i>
Douglas, Rocky Mtn maple (<i>Acer glabrum</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>/s</i>	<i>facu</i>	<i>seed, transplant</i>
Gooseberries (<i>Ribes spp</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>fac</i>	<i>seed, cutting, layer</i>
Hudson Bay currant (<i>Ribes spp.</i>)	<i>i</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>fac</i>	<i>seed, cutting, layer</i>
Mock Orange (<i>Philadelphus gordonianus, P. lewisii</i>)	<i>c</i>	<i>s/s</i>	<i>fac</i>	<i>cutting, layer</i>
Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>)	<i>c</i>	<i>s/s</i>	<i>fac</i>	<i>cutting</i>
Nootka or Wild Rose (<i>Rosa spp, R. nutkana</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>s/ps</i>	<i>fac</i>	<i>cutting, sucker, seed</i>
Red Osier Dogwood (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>s/s</i>	<i>facw</i>	<i>cutting, seed layer</i>
Salal (<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>)	<i>c</i>	<i>s/</i>	<i>upl</i>	<i>transplant, seed</i>
Salmonberry (<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>)	<i>c</i>	<i>s/s</i>	<i>fac</i>	<i>cutting, transplant</i>
Service or Saskatoonberry (<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>s/</i>	<i>facu</i>	<i>sucker, seed</i>
Sitka Alder (<i>Alnus sinuata</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>s/s</i>	<i>facw</i>	<i>seed, cutting, sucker</i>
Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>s/s</i>	<i>facu</i>	<i>cutting, transplant</i>
Snowbrush (<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>)	<i>i</i>	<i>s/</i>	<i>upl</i>	<i>cutting, transplant</i>
Spiraea or Hardhack (<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>s/s</i>	<i>facw</i>	<i>sucker, cutting</i>
Tall Oregon Grape(<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>s/s</i>	<i>upl</i>	<i>cutting, layer</i>
Thimbleberry (<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>/s</i>	<i>facu</i>	<i>cutting, transplant</i>
Twinberry (black) (<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>)	<i>c/i</i>	<i>/s</i>	<i>fac</i>	<i>cutting, seeds</i>
Twinberry (red) (<i>Lonicera utahensis</i>)	<i>i</i>	<i>/s</i>	<i>facu</i>	<i>cutting, seeds</i>

Soil moisture characteristics and site conditions to consider when choosing plant species:

These recommendations are taken from Johnson and Stypula, 1993.

Very Droughty Soils: Use UPL and FACU species. These conditions may be expected in porous or well-drained (sandy) soils or high on the bank, especially on south or west facing banks with little shade.

Droughty Soils: Use mostly UPL and FACU species; FAC species may be used occasionally if site conditions are somewhat moist. These soils occur in areas similar to very droughty soil, but where moisture retention is better (e.g. less sandy soils, shade, and north or east facing banks).

Moderate Soils: Use FACU, FAC, and FACW species. They are loamy soils with some clay, on level areas to steep slopes. They may be shallow soils over hardpan, or areas where seeps are common. Plant selection should consider microclimatic conditions, including seeps, slope, aspect, etc. Steeper slopes, for example, will be drier than level soils because of water run off.

Wet Soils: Use mostly FAC and FACW species; WET species can be used in particularly wet areas as long as the soil is not compacted... (usually) these soils consist of nearly level silt loams. They retain water rather than allowing it to run off after rain, and are moist to wet for most or all of the year. Because these areas have minimal slope and typically slow-moving streams, erosion is seldom a problem.

Very Wet Soils: Use FACW and WET species. These soils may be found along meandering rivers and streams with low banks. There is typically a high water table that allows the development of organic soils (peat and mucks). They are not well suited to large woody vegetation, as trees tend to blow over. Dense thickets of shrubs and small trees are common. Because these areas have minimal slope and typically slow-moving streams, erosion is seldom a problem.