



LINCOLN SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Lincoln SWCD

2014 Native Plant Sale Guide






For
Lincoln County, Oregon

Lincoln County is home to a wide range of native plant species that support native birds (migratory and residential), mammals, insects, amphibians and reptiles. Native plants offer the benefits of being genetically adapted to their native region's climate, predators, diseases and form the backbone for the ecological communities or food webs found in Lincoln County from the coastal headlands, interior forests, to streamside communities. The species described below have been chosen for multiple reasons including ecological function and in many cases, provide an option to create a more wildlife friendly urban garden. This guide is tailored to what is commercially available this year through Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District's Summer Native Plant Sale Pre-request. Please see order form for prices and container size availability. If you have questions, please contact us at 541-265-2631.






NATIVE PLANT GROUPS

Conifer Trees	Evergreen Shrubs - Ferns
Evergreen Flowering Trees	Willows
Deciduous Trees	Perennial Flowering (Herbs)
Deciduous Shrubs	Grasses/Sedges


LEGEND

Sunlight Conditions	Special Uses	Planting Region – some native species are well adapted to multiple areas in Lincoln County, some however prefer specific areas. The following explains the general ecological regions found in Lincoln County
A - Full Sun	 Attracts insects, bees, butterflies	<p>Coastal Shore: Vegetated sand dune, shore pine forest and headland bluff/grassland areas that are heavily influenced by ocean salt spray and often have dry, semi compacted, sandy soils or shallow rocky basalt soils.</p> <p>Coastal Forest: Inland Douglas fir/Hemlock and coastal Sitka Spruce forest communities, often drier soils with thick, upper organic layers, often more clay content, well drained. Lower elevations.</p> <p>Inland Forest: Inland forest zone starting at the higher elevation coast mountain range extending to the east side of Lincoln County. This area typically has warmer drier summers and colder winters than the Coastal Forest/Coastal Shore regions (more similar to Willamette Valley)</p> <p>Riparian (River Bank Zone): The transitional vegetation community between upland forest or grasslands and streams. Riparian habitats are found throughout Lincoln County wherever streams or rivers are present and can vary in width, depending upon the size of a stream, and species composition depending upon their proximity to the ocean or inland.</p> <p>Urban Garden: Plants that are known for providing aesthetically pleasing components to an urban yard and support urban bird, insect and wildlife.</p> <p>Wetland: Areas that have permanently wet soils that favor specially adapted plants, like lake shores, marshes, springs, floodplains, etc.</p> <p>Rain Garden: Artificially created gardens, often in urban areas, that trap storm-water and allow it to percolate back into the ground. Plants in these areas should be able to handle seasonal flooding AND dry summers. Typically herbaceous and shrubs species are preferred over trees.</p>
B - Partial Shade	 Provides food or nesting for birds	
	 Provides food for Hummingbirds	
C - Full Shade	 Wildlife (deer, squirrel, etc) forage, cover	
	 Stream bank stabilization (erosion control)	


CONIFER TREES









Name	Sun	Soils	Special Uses	Planting Region	Notes
DOUGLAS FIR 80-200' <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	A	Dry to moist well drained		Coastal Forest Coastal Range Inland Forest	Oregon's State tree can live over 1000 years; thick bark enables it to survive moderate fire; young trees grow quickly but require full sun. Douglas fir seeds provide a very important food sources for birds and small mammals in the pacific northwest
SITKA SPRUCE 50-240' <i>Picea sitchensis</i>	A	Well drained – tolerates seasonally wet		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Riparian	The largest of all spruce species, Sitka spruce has a relatively small range from SE Alaska to N Cal., hugging the low lying coastal areas, preferring the cool misty fog belt climate. This is the naturally dominant tree species along with Western hemlock along the Oregon Coast. Provides habitat for various mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles.
SHORE PINE 10-50' <i>Pinus contorta var. contorta</i>	A-B	Dry to wet		Coastal Shore Urban Garden	Shore pine is found in peat bogs and dry, sandy sites. This pine is often twisted and contorted and has 2 needles per leaf bundle. It is very tolerant of salt spray and is common along the Oregon Coast where it tends to stabilize dune habitats during the transition to more permanent Sitka spruce forest.
WESTERN HEMLOCK 50'- 200' <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	A-C	Fairly dry to wet sites		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Riparian Inland Forest	Attractively shaped, adaptable conifer, seedlings prefer to develop under shade; seeds important food source for birds and small mammals; considered the most shade tolerant conifer on the coast.
WESTERN RED CEDAR 180' <i>Thuja plicata</i>	A-C	Moist to poorly drained		Coastal Forest Riparian Inland Forest	Excellent for wildlife cover, restoration projects, and as an ornamental; fragrant wood and foliage; reddish-gray bark. A very important PNW native-American material source and used as a decay resistant lumber source

EVERGREEN (FLOWERING) TREES



Name	Sun	Soils	Special Uses	Planting Region	Notes
SILK TASSEL TREE 8-40' <i>Garrya elliptica</i>	A-B	Moist to dry, well drained		Coastal Forest Coastal Shore Riparian Urban Garden Wetland Rain Garden	<i>Garrya elliptica</i> is found principally in drier coastal California and southern Oregon no more than 20 miles from the Pacific Ocean with Lincoln County being the northern most range; The long pendulant catkin-flower arrangements come in winter. This can be cultivated as a shrub or small tree.







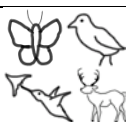

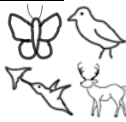

DECIDUOUS TREES



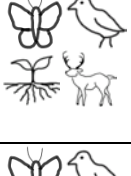
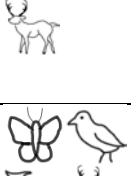
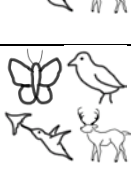
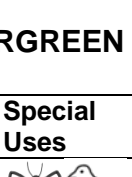
Name	Sun	Soils	Special Uses	Planting Region	Notes
BIG LEAF MAPLE 40-100' <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	A-B	Moist-dry soil		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian	One of the more majestic trees in the Inland Forest these wide canopy trees provide forage, nesting, and hiding cover; hydrologic benefits; large woody debris and important organic matter input to streams and forest floor; colorful fall foliage

BITTER CHERRY 6-25' <i>Prunus emarginata</i>	A-B	Moist to semi-dry		Riparian Urban Garden Coastal Forest Inland Forest	The bitter seeds contain hydrocyanic acid and should not be consumed. Bittercherry is valuable for elk, deer and bear and small mammals, rodents, and various birds eat the fruits. Excellent to use when battling stream bank erosion.
CASCARA 20-45' <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	A-B	Moist, well drained		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian	Also known as Chitum; shrub/small tree with silver gray bark and black berries attractive to birds; bark has medicinal purposes, leaves are attractive
BLACK COTTONWOOD 50-150' <i>Populus balsamifera ssp trichocarpa</i>	A	Wet to moist		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian	The tallest broad-leaved tree in the West, with a straight trunk, forming a broad open crown. The grayish-brown bark is rough and fissured. In autumn, leaves turn a deep yellow. Very strong and widespread root system great for erosion control, NOT to be planted near septic or drainfields.
INDIAN PLUM 8-15' <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	A-C	Dry to moist		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	One of the first plants to bloom (Jan/Feb) with white flowers that yield small purple edible plums; highly sought by birds and hummingbirds. Shrub or small tree; quite shade tolerant
OREGON ASH 60' <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	A-B	Moist to wet		Inland Forest Riparian Wetland	Leaves turn bright yellow in fall; tolerates seasonal flooding; excellent for wetlands and streambanks; attracts birds and wildlife
OREGON CRABAPPLE 5-15' <i>Malus fusca</i>	A	Moist to wet		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Wetland Urban Garden	Small tree often with several trunks and many branches or a thicket-forming shrub; sometimes spiny. The strong wood can be made into superior tool handles. The fruit is used for jellies and preserves and was once eaten by Indians; grouse and other birds consume the crabapples in quantity.
PACIFIC DOGWOOD 30-50' <i>Cornus nuttalli</i>	A-C	Moist, wet areas		Inland Forest Riparian	Deciduous, multi-branched tree with dense cluster of white flowers, that ripen into a tight ball of bright red fruit. Blossoming occurs between April and July. Leaves turn pinkish-red in autumn. On the coast it will thrive better in inland forest at higher elevations near stream.
WESTERN RED ALDER 50-75' <i>Alnus rubra</i>	A	Moist, well drained		Riparian	Plant along streams to provide shade and erosion control; not drought tolerant; tolerates poor soils; fast growing; short lived (50 years); alders increase nitrogen content to the soil

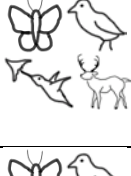

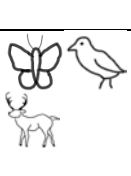
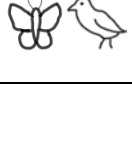
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS


Name	Sun	Soils	Special Uses	Planting Region	Notes
BLACK TWINBERRY 6-12' <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	A-B	Moist to wet		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Riparian Urban Garden Wetland Rain Garden	A great addition to coastal wetland areas, riparian zones, or wet soils that don't support larger shrubs, yellow flowers produce black juicy berries that are considered mildly toxic to humans but has wildlife value. Tolerates salt spray zone.
COASTAL BLACK GOOSEBERRY 5-12' <i>Ribes divaricatum</i>	A-C	Moist to dry, flood tolerant		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden Rain Garden	A stream side bush or moist coastal understory plant. Gooseberry can be used as a bramble in the shade for the wildlife or to make a prickly hedge to deter trespassers. Fruit is a shiny black and tasty-edible. Blooms from mid to

					late spring.
COMMON SNOWBERRY 6' <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	A-B	Dry-moist, well drained		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden Wetland Rain Garden	An important browse for game animals; many birds feed on the white, waxy berries which persist through winter; drought tolerant
DOUGLAS SPIREA 4-6' <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	A-B	Dry to moist		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Riparian Wetland Urban Garden Rain Garden	Known as hardhack; erect, spreading shrub producing pink-purple flower blooms during summer; good along stream banks for erosion control; attracts butterflies
ELDERBERRY, BLUE 10-40' <i>Sambucus caerulea</i>	A	Dry to moist		Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Deciduous shrub that has small white flowers followed by blueberry-like fruits; drought tolerant; attracts birds – please consider that blue elderberry is better suited to Inland forest and DOES NOT GROW WELL WITHIN 7 miles of the ocean - consider red elderberry if you live near the beach.
ELDERBERRY, RED 10-40' <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	A-B	Dry to moist		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Deciduous shrub that has small white flowers followed by blueberry-like fruits; drought tolerant; attracts birds – please consider that blue elderberry DOES NOT GROW WELL WITHIN 7 miles of the beach, consider red elderberry if you live close to the beach.
MOCK-ORANGE 6-12' <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	A-B	Adapted to all but wet soil		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Clusters of aromatic white flowers that attract bees and butterflies; blooms late spring to mid-summer; drought tolerant; has fibrous roots great for stabilizing soils.
NOOTKA ROSE 6' <i>Rosa nutkana</i>	A-B	Wet to dry		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden Wetland Rain Garden	grows with large pink flowers; fruit eaten by birds and small mammals; browse for deer and elk; forms dense thickets; good erosion control
OCEANSPRAY 8-12' <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	A-B	Dry to moist		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden Rain Garden	Multi-stemmed shrub with creamy white flowers arranged in bunches; used for upland and riparian restoration to enhance wildlife habitat; drought-tolerant; attracts birds and butterflies
PACIFIC NINEBARK 6-12' <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	A-B	Moist to wet along wetlands		Riparian (Wetlands) Urban Garden	Large, spreading, attractive shrub with rounded clusters of white flowers; maple-like leaves, thin shreddy bark; common riparian species often planted to stabilize banks and one of the few that beaver are not attracted to
RED FLOWERING CURRANT 4-8' <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	A-B	Moist to dry well drained		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden Rain Garden	Beautiful ornamental shrub; flowers may be white, pink, to deep red; blooms from early spring to early summer; Attracts hummingbirds and other wildlife
RED HUCKLEBERRY 4-12' <i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	A-C	Moist well drained soil, does not tolerate very dry soils		Coast Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Red huckleberries are edible and widely used today as they were by many native PNW tribes. Fruits are an important food source for songbirds, gulls, cranes, pigeons, turkeys, and upland game birds. Many mammals, from black bears to mice, feed on red huckleberries. Herbivores graze on the




					entire plant.
RED OSIER DOGWOOD 4'-18' <i>Cornus sericea</i>	A	Tolerates full range of soils		Riparian Inland Forest Urban Garden Rain Garden	Attractive red stems with white flower cluster that produce white berry clusters; fast growing; good erosion control along stream banks
SALMONBERRY 6-10' <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	A-B	Moist to wet		Coastal Shore Inland Forest Riparian Wetland	Floodplain colonizing shrub spread via rhizomes, often forming thickets. A common and important forage and nectar species for birds along riparian zones. Produces a pink flower that results in a red-orange berry that is okay to disagreeable in taste.
THIMBLEBERRY 2-8' <i>Rubus parvifolium</i>	A-B	Moist to dry soils		Coastal Shore Coast Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	A strongly rhizomatous shrub, with large palmate shaped leaves, great for soil stabilization. Tends to favor disturbed areas among forests. Thimble like berry is similar to raspberries, edible.
VINE MAPLE 6-20' <i>Acer circinatum</i>	B-C	Moist, well drained		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Attractive fall colors; suitable for shade; large shrub or small tree; ornamental or forest under-story plant; a major component of riparian and floodplain areas that support beaver and salmon rearing habitat
WESTERN SERVICEBERRY 4-15' <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	A-B	Moist to dry, well drained. Drought tolerant when established		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Urban Garden	Known as Saskatoon; showy white flowers in mid spring to early summer; dull red edible fruit that birds eat; Important winter browse for deer/elk.
WESTERN AZALEA 4-10' <i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	A-B	Moist, well drained		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Loosely branched shrub with flowers that are trumpet-shaped, white or tinged with pink, 1 to 2 inches long, borne in loose clusters, appearing in early summer

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Name	Sun	Soils	Special Uses	Planting Region	Notes
EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY 10' <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	A-C	Moist, well drained		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Small, leathery, glossy leaves; pink flowers followed by showy, edible, dark purple berries which ripen in early autumn; attracts birds and butterflies; very shade tolerant
OREGON TALL GRAPE 5-8' <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	A-C	Dry to moist		Coastal Forest Coastal Shore Urban Garden	State flower of Oregon; holly-like leaves and dark blue edible berries, although not delectable; yellow flowers; drought-tolerant once established
OREGON LANCE LEAF GRAPE 0.5-2' <i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	A-C	Dry to moist		Coastal Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Evergreen shrub similar to tall grape but low growing spreader via underground stems (ground cover); drought tolerant once established – prefers rich humus soils
PACIFIC WAX MYRTLE 6-40' <i>Myrica californica</i>	A-B	Moist to wet, well drained soils		Coastal Forest Riparian Urban Garden Rain Garden	Densely branched shrub but when protected it forms into a small tree. Common on the coast this species is an excellent hedge or tree strip species and berries attract several varieties of birds
SALAL 2'- 10' <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	A-C	Moist, well drained soils		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Inland Forest	Dark green leathery leaves and white or pink flowers after establishment; has edible berries; attracts butterflies and

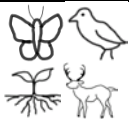


				Urban Garden	wildlife
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FERNS

DEER FERN 1-3' <i>Blechnum spicant</i>	A-C	Moist to well drained moist soils		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Medium sized and graceful looking fern with delicate looking, rounded tip, leaflets on the evergreen, nonfertile fronds. The deciduous fertile fronds grow from near the middle of the plant with leaflets much smaller than those on sterile leaves, which have clusters of spores underneath rolled edge leaflets. Great for a shady wet spot. Species is frost sensitive.
MAIDENHAIR FERN 1-2.5' <i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	B-C	Moist well drained soils		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Maidenhair fern is a deciduous, clump-forming fern most frequently found on rich wooded slopes, ravine bottoms and damp shady woods. Features finely-textured, somewhat frilly fronds which have curved stalks and are palmately-divided. Wiry stems are reddish-brown to black. Crosiers (coiled young fiddleheads) emerge pink in spring.
SWORD FERN 2-6' <i>Polystichum munitum</i>	B-C	Moist to dry well drained soils		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Coast Range Riparian Urban Garden	As one of the most prevalent Northwest native plants, sword fern is best known for its bright green arching fronds that grace the shaded PNW forest floors. A mature plant can spread out to include as many as 100 dark-green leaves all originating from initial mother plant. In early spring, the young fronds, or fiddleheads, appear and begin to slowly unroll. Each frond may reach four to six feet long and will live for several years.

WILLOWS











Willows grow in riparian areas and instream areas such as gravel bars. They are important components of rivers and streams providing shelter for birds and forage for wildlife and stabilization of stream bank substrate. Willows are unparalleled for their ability to naturally repair and stabilize eroded soils along stream banks and are often used in restoring or stabilizing stream banks. Depending upon the species, willows can grow as spreading (rhizomatous) shrubs or individual trees. The planting regions listed below delineate where along the streambank and riparian area that these native species thrive best. The zones are listed from closest to the stream water to the outer edge: lower bank (below ordinary high water line), flood plain (underwater for only portions of the year), and transition (outer edge of riparian area, only flooded during exceptionally high flows). To receive tips on how to use willow for restoration or habitat enhancement, talk to the District Watershed Specialist or NRCS Conservationist.

Name	Sun	Soils	Special Uses	Planting Region	Notes
HOOKERS WILLOW 8-15' <i>Salix hookeriana</i>	A	sandy to muddy soils, tolerates long term flooding and poor drainage		Lower Bank Flood plain	Medium sized shrub, will spread, prefers sandy, marshy, coastal wetlands, riparian and estuary stream areas inland up through tidewater
PACIFIC WILLOW 8-45' <i>Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra</i>	A	Coarse alluvial soils to sandy soils, wet soils year round, tolerates short term flooding		Floodplain	Large shrub or tree; does not spread but will sucker; attractive yellow branches in younger stems; good for flood plains zones in riparian areas with high water tables year round
SITKA WILLOW 6-10' <i>Salix sitchensis</i>	A			Lower Bank Floodplain	Small to medium sized shrub, will spread. Streams, lakeshores, wetlands, tolerates seasonal

					inundation
SCOULERS WILLOW 8-25' <i>Salix scouleriana</i>	A	Moist soils to seasonally dry; intolerant to standing water		Floodplain Transitional	Medium to tall sized shrub, will spread; prefers inland rivers and near lakes; more drought tolerant of the willows






PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS

Name Mature Height	Sun	Soils	Special Uses	Planting Region	Notes
BEACH STRAWBERRY 5" <i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	A	Well drained, sandy		Coastal Shore Urban Garden Rain Garden	Trailing perennial with evergreen leaves that turn red in the winter; produces showy white flowers from mid spring to early summer and tasty strawberries; used as groundcover or in rocky crevices; can be aggressive
BLEEDING HEART 16" <i>Dicentra formosa</i>	B-C	Moist to wet, high organics		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Wetland Urban Garden	Herbaceous, rhizomatous plant that has fern-like leaves and pink heart-shaped flowers; blooms from early spring to mid summer; may spread aggressively once established; makes a lovely understory plant
BROAD-LEAVED SHOOTING STAR 5-16" <i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>	A-B	Moist to dry, well drained – dry summer location		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Wetland Urban Garden	Bulb perennial begins in late winter with thick spoon shaped basal leaves. Showy flowers appear in early spring with petals magenta to deep lavender to white, with a white strip before the black fertile part. It blooms February to May and is summer deciduous, dying back to the ground after the rains cease.
COMMON CAMAS 1-2' <i>Camassia quamash</i>	A	Wet in winter Dry in summer		Urban Garden Rain Garden Forest Meadows	Herbaceous perennial bulb; lovely blue violet flower that is a nectar source for bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds; native to meadows and oak savannas
COMMON YARROW 1-4' <i>Achillea millifolium</i>	A-B	Dry to moist		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Inland Forest Urban Garden	Aromatic perennial; narrow fern like leaves with a large umbel of small white flowers; blooms from mid spring to mid fall; drought tolerant; can be used as a lawn substitute if mowed; attracts butterflies; medicinal properties
DOUGLAS ASTER 1-3' <i>Aster (Symphyotrichum) subspicatus</i>	A-B	Dry to moist		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Coast Range Urban Garden	This perennial will bloom into the late summer and thrives on saltwater shorelines. The rather lanky stems are topped with bluish purple flowers that look like miniature daisies. Douglas aster spreads by underground stems (rhizomes).
FALSE LILY OF THE VALLEY 15" <i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	B-C	Moist to dry		Coastal Forest Coastal Shore Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden Rain Garden	An perennial ground cover with little white buds in the spring, followed by delicate starry flowers, then stripy berries and deep red berries in the fall; good understory ground cover for shady areas
GOAT'S BEARD 5-6' <i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	A-B	Moist, well drained		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Goat's Beard has dense deep green intricately divided leaves and numerous small flowers in full arching plumes of creamy white blossoms resembling astilbes. Excellent plant for shady, moist spots.
HOOKER'S FAIRY BELLS 5-20" <i>Prosartes (Disporum) hookeri</i>	A-B	Moist with high organics		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Deciduous, rhizomatous perennial producing sparsely branched arching stems Delicate whitish-green bell shaped flowers droop in clusters of 1-3 at the tips of the stems. Blooms May-June, fruit, ripens to a bright red-orange

					in the fall.
MONKEY FLOWER 5-20" <i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	A-B	Wet to moist		Riparian Urban Garden Wetland Rain Garden	Trailing perennial or annual; produces many bright yellow tube-like flowers from early spring to early fall; vigorous growth; grow larger with higher moisture
OREGON IRIS 5-20" <i>Iris tenax</i>	A-B	Wet to dry		Coastal Shore Coastal Forest Inland Forest Urban Garden	Perennial herb that resembles commercial iris varieties; grows in clumps with purple to blue flowers; blooms from mid-spring to early summer
OREGON WHITE FAWN LILY 12" <i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	A-B	Moist, well drained with mulch		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Urban Garden	Perennial; Leaves mottled with maroon (up to 8" long); leafless stems bear 1-4 nodding white to slightly pink flowers with a band of yellow on the inner base; flowers grow to 2" long; blooms from early to late spring
REDWOOD SORREL 2-8" <i>Oxalis oregana</i>	B-C	Moist to dry		Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Perennial herbaceous ground cover with three heart shaped leaflets per leaf (like clover). Single flowers with white to pink arise just above its leaves and flower from spring to early fall. Being adapted to shady environments, redwood sorrel leaves fold downward within several minutes when struck by direct light, a process known as nyctinasty.
STREAMBANK ARNICA 0.5-2' <i>Arnica amplexicaulis</i>	A-B	Moist to wet		Riparian Urban Garden Wetland	Single upright stem grows from a small rhizome and produces several daisy like flowering heads that are pale yellow with 8-15 petals that are toothed at tips. Clasping arnica blooms from early to late summer. Prefers moist forest, glades, and mountain streambanks at low to middle elevations.
THRIFT SEAPINK 6-10" <i>Armeria maritima</i>	A	Dry well drained		Coastal Shore Urban Garden	A low growing evergreen perennial, often found along dry windblown coastal headlands, forms a compacted mound of densely tufted, dark-green grass like leaves. Pink to lavender flowers are clustered together in round groups in the spring but often flowers throughout the summer. Great for xeriscaping.
TIGER LILY 2-5' <i>Lilium columbianum</i>	A-B	Moist, well-drained, organic		Riparian Urban Garden Wetland	Beautiful perennial flower with bright orange petals curving back toward the stem; forms clumps with multiple flowers on each stem; blooms late spring and summer; attracts hummingbirds
WESTERN GERANIUM 18-30" <i>Geranium oregonum</i>	A-B	Moist to dry well-drained		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	Rapidly growing herbaceous perennial arising from a woody base. Single to few flowered terminal clusters, the five purple-pink petals form a flat surface. Fruit is a beaked capsule resembling that of a crane's bill. Blooms between May and July.
WESTERN TRILLIUM 0.5-2' <i>Trillium ovatum</i>	A-B	Moist, well-drained, organic		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Riparian Urban Garden	An elegant perennial that grows from a rhizome. The flowers are solitary and rise above the leaves a few inches, comprised of three pure white petals that soon fade to a rich red color although there is much variability in this coloration. Blooms between February and June.
WILD GINGER 8-15" <i>Asarum caudatum</i>	A-B	Moist with high organic content		Coastal Forest Inland Forest Urban Garden	Lush slow growing groundcover; evergreen; large shiny heart-shaped dark green leaves (up to 5" long and 6" wide); maroon to white flowers hidden under the leaves; delicious ginger

					aroma; beware of slugs and snails!
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GRASSES/SEDGES

Name	Sun	Soils	Special Uses	Planting Zone	Notes
COMMON RUSH 2-6 ft <i>Juncus effusus</i>	A-B	Wet to dry (once established)		Riparian Wetland Rain Garden	This is an evergreen rush that grows in tufted clumps and spreads rhizomatously to provide strong soil stabilization in riparian or wetland areas. It also provides an important food source for many birds and insects.
SMALL FRUITED BULLRUSH 2-5' <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	A-B	Moist soil to standing water		Riparian Wetland Rain Garden	Subdominant wetland plant. Leaf bases are tinged reddish purple where they clasp the stem. Inflorescence is an attractive panicle of many clusters of spikelets and leaf like bracts on the ends of several branched stems. Spreads readily by rhizomes, good species for controlling soil erosion.
SLOUGH SEDGE 2-5' <i>Carex obnupta</i>	A-B	Standing water to year round moist		Riparian Rain Garden Wetland	An attractive, and frequent component of marsh and wetland systems on the coast, Slough sedge also provides erosion control and streambank stabilization. The dense swards of slough sedge provide sediment retention and nutrient uptake, thus contributing to water quality improvement. The leaves were traditionally used for weaving "grass baskets" by natives.
SPREADING RUSH 1.5-4' <i>Juncus patens</i>	A-B	Wet to dry (once established)		Riparian Wetland Rain Garden	Despite its name, this species of rush grows in tufted clumps. This species does well in low elevation marshes or riparian areas.
TUFTED HAIR GRASS 2-4' <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	A-B	Wet winter and summer dry to moist		Riparian Urban Garden Rain Garden	Perennial bunchgrass; densely tufted, inflorescence is large and open; found in wet grasslands and along stream banks

Do you have questions about which plants to choose or how to plant your new plants?
 Feel free to call or email the District Staff:
551-265-2641 or josh@lincolnsxcd.org

Another great source of information is the Lincoln County Master Gardeners:
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/lincoln/master_gardeners

Lincoln SWCD Native Plant Guide was produced using information derived several sources including USDA Native Plants Database www.plants.usda.gov, US Forest Service and Seven Oaks Native Plant Nursery www.sevenoaksnative nursery.com