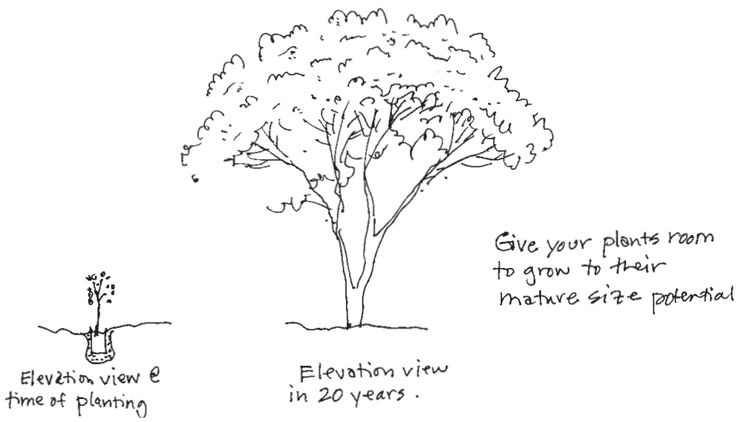
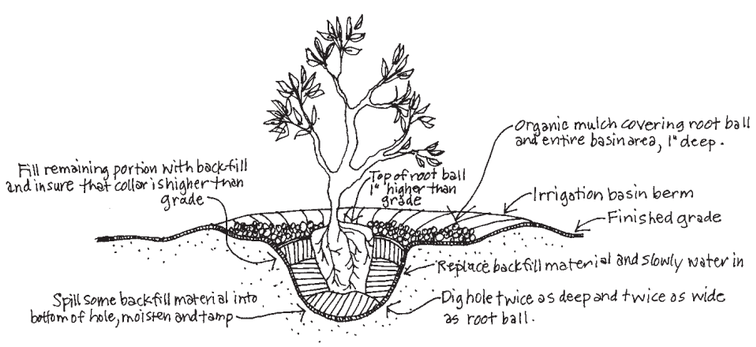
4. Suggestions for Planting Design

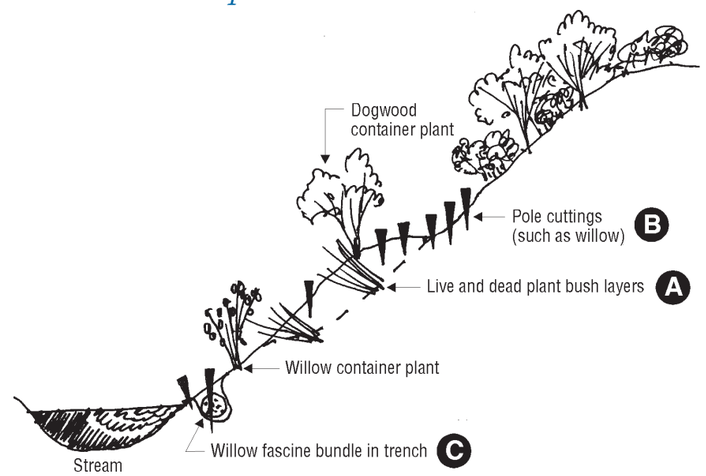
When planning for shrub planting, and some tree planting, consider grouping same shrub species, and same tree species together.



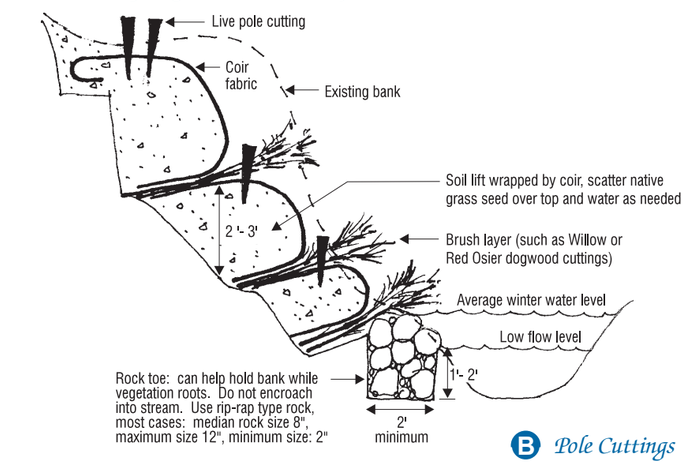


Irrigate from the top, filling the basin with water and sprinkling around to settle backfill, mulch, and berm. Allow to soak in and repeat.

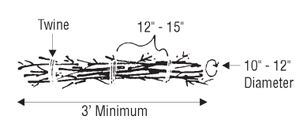
5. Streambank Stabilization and Erosion Control Techniques



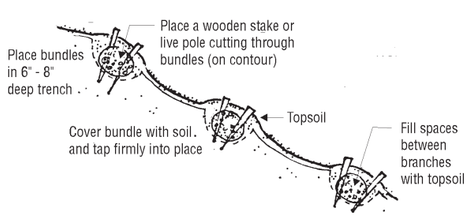
A Brush Layering with Coir-Soil Lifts



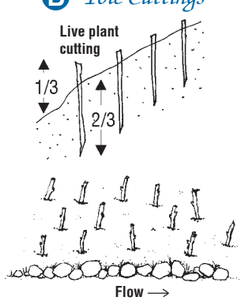
C Fascine Bundles



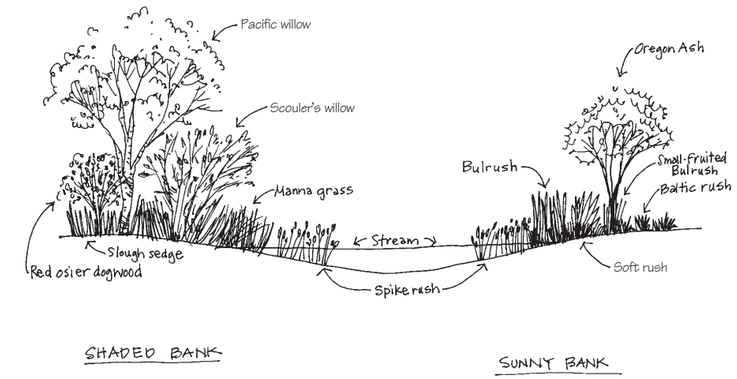
Live, easily rooted plant cuttings, alternating butt to tip. Willow or red-osier dogwood are best.



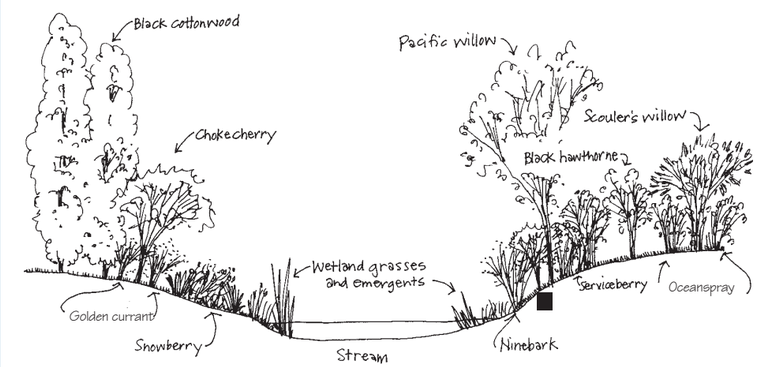
B Pole Cuttings

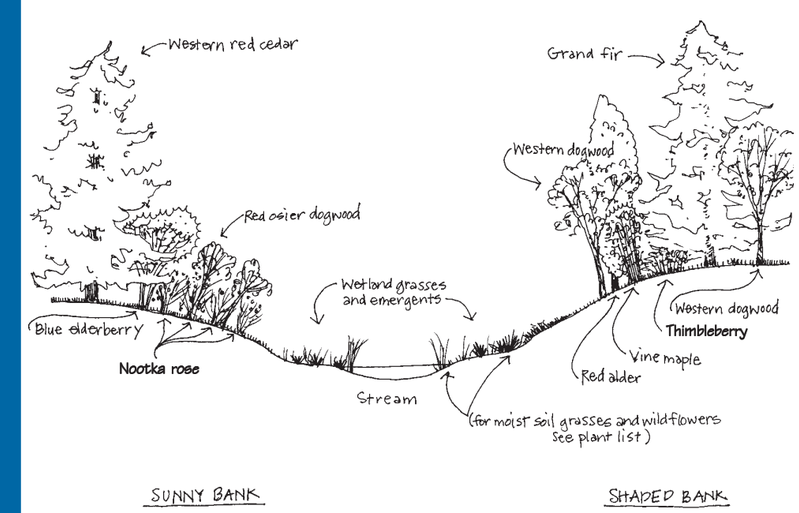


6. Wetland Plant Community



7. Examples of Riparian Woodland Plant Communities





Note: Local and state permits may be required.

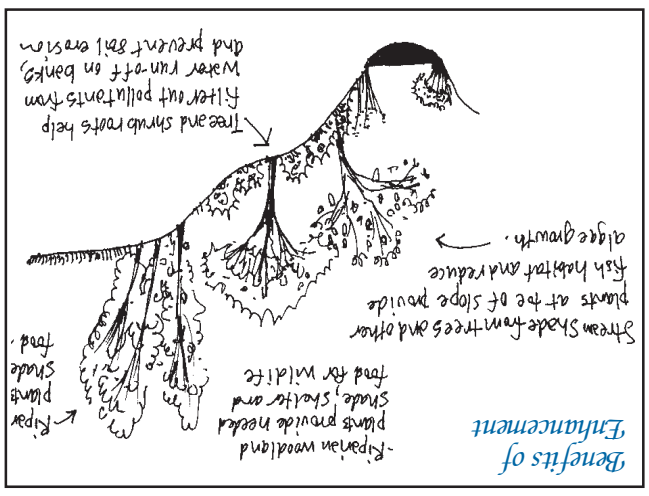
A healthy network of urban streams and wetlands protects water quality, provides fish and wildlife habitat and enhances the beauty and livability of our neighborhoods. You can help protect and enhance these important natural resources by learning the techniques outlined in this guide. These enhance-ment techniques will help you control erosion, manage invasive plants, and cultivate a healthy, native landscape.

This guide is arranged into sections to help you understand, design, plant and manage streamside vegetation. The sections are: 1. Rogue Basin Native Plants; 2. Planting and Managing Streamside Vegetation; 3. Invasive Non-Native Plants; 4. Suggestions for Planting Design; 5. Streamside Stabilization and Erosion Control Techniques; 6. Wetland Plant Community; 7. Riparian Woodland Plant Communities; 8. Resources

1. Rogue Basin Native Plants

Trees

Big Leaf Maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*
Vine Maple *(Acer circinatum)*
Red Alder *(Alnus rubra)*
Western Dogwood *(Cornus nuttallii)*
Black Hawthorne *(Crataegus douglasii)*
Oregon Ash *(Fraxinus latifolia)*
Black Cottonwood *(Populus balsamifera v. trichocarpa)*
Common Chokecherry *(Prunus virginiana)*
Western Crabapple *(Pyrus fusca)*
Pacific Willow *(Salix lasiandra)*
Scouler Willow *(Salix scouleriana)*
Dusky Willow *(Salix exigua ssp. melanopsis)*
Incense Cedar *(Calocedrus decurrens)*



Riparian Woodland Understory Trees and Shrubs

Serviceberry *(Amelanchier alnifolia)*
Red Osier Dogwood *(Cornus stolonifera)*
Ocean Spray *(Holodiscus discolor)*
Indian Plum *(Oemleria cerasiformis)*
Pacific Ninebark *(Physocarpus capitatus)*
Nootka Rose *(Rosa nutkana)*
Thimbleberry *(Rubus parviflorus)*
Golden Currant *(Ribes aureum)*
Blue Elderberry *(Sambucus cerulea)*
Red Huckleberry *(Vaccinium parvifolium)*
Oregon Grape *(Mahonia aquifolium)*
Sword Fern *(Polystichum munitum)*
Common Snowberry *(Symphoricarpos albus)*
Wild Mock Orange *(Philadelphus lewisii)*

Grasses

Orchardgrass *(Dactylis glomerata)*
Bluejoint Reedgrass *(Calamagrostis canadensis)*
Idaho Fescue *(Festuca Idahoensis)*
Meadow Barley *(Hordeum bracyhyantherum)*

Wildflowers

Columbine *(Aquilegia formosa)*
Asters *(Aster chilensis ssp. hallii, A. subspicatus)*
Wild Ginger *(Asarum caudatum)*
Fireweed *(Epilobium angustifolia)*
Corn Lily *(Veratrum californicum)*
Bear Grass *(Xerophyllum tenax)*
Wild Strawberry *(Fragaria chiloensis)*
Colt's Foot *(Petasites frigidus)*
Lupines *(Lupinus rivularis, L. polyphyllus)*
Western Bleeding Heart *(Dicentra formosa)*
Cliff Penstemon *(Penstemon rupicola)*
Common Camas *(Camassia quamash ssp. quamash)*
Insideout Flower *(Vancouveria hexandra)*

Riparian Wetland Plants

Scouring Rush *(Equisetum hyemale)*
Soft Rush *(Juncus effuses)*
Slough Sedge *(Carex obnupta)*
Creeping Spike-rush *(Eleocharis palustris)*
Manna Grass *(Glyceria occidentalis)*
Baltic Rush *(Juncus balticus)*
Hardstem Bulrush *(Scirpus acutus)*
Small-fruited Bulrush *(Scirpus microcarpus)*
American Brookline *(Veronica americana)*
Wapato *(Sagittaria latifolia)*

KEY
Dry · Moist · Wet · Standing Water · Full Sun · Part Sun · Shade

2. Planting and Managing Streamside Vegetation

Watering

After planting, irrigate trees and shrubs for 3-5 years during the summer dry period. Mulch to retain moisture. Native grasses and wildflowers need no supplemental irrigation.

Controlling Insects, Diseases and Undesirable Plants

Generally, native plants do not require the use of insecticides or fungicides. However, if pesticides are required—use pesticides labeled for aquatic use and follow application, usage and disposal directions exactly. For more information on pesticide use contact the OSU Extension Service at (541) 773-7671.

Fertilizing

Native trees and shrubs will benefit from a twice yearly application of a slow release or organic fertilizer for two years after planting. Native grasses and wildflowers require no fertilizer.

Other Maintenance Practices

The pruning of native trees and shrubs is not required. Native grasses benefit from a once yearly high mowing or string line trimming. New plantings should be protected with wire netting to prevent damage from wildlife.

3. Invasive Non-Native Plants

The following plants, should not be planted in or near streams or wetlands as they have the potential to completely dominate all native plants. If possible, existing stands of invasive plants in stream corridors and wetlands should be replaced with native plants.

Scotch Broom

Scotch Broom *(Cytisus scoparius)*
Japanese Knotweed *(Polygonum cuspidatum)*
Ivy *(Hedera helix and Hedera sps.)*
Himalayan Blackberry *(Rubus discolor)*

English Ivy

English Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*
Yellow Water Iris *(Iris pseudacorus)*
Purple Loosestrife *(Lythnum salicaria)*
Bird's Foot Trefoil *(Lotus corniculatus)*

Reed Canary Grass *(Phalaris arundinacea)*
English Laurel *(Prunus laurocerasus)*
Periwinkles *(Vinca minor, V. major)*
Bamboo sps. *(several genera)*

Blackberry

8. Resources

Citizens Guide to Stream Restoration, Izack Walton League, 1995. Books, pamphlets and videos, (800) 284-4592

Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Kruckeberg, University of Washington Press, 1982.

Going Native: Biodiversity in Our Own Backyards, Rice, Wilson 4 West, 1994.

Redesigning the American Lawn, Dorman, Dalmori and Gaballe, Yale University Press, 1993.

The Natural Habitat Garden, Druse, Clarkson Potter Publishers, 1994.

USDA National Plant Database System: http://plants.usda.org

Organizations

Rogue Valley Council of Governments, (541) 664-6674 or www.rvcog.org.

The Wetlands Conservancy, (503) 691-1394, can provide organizational and technical assistance to stream and wetland groups. They also have a variety of brochures, guides and videos.

Native Plant Society of Oregon,
2584 NW Savier Street, Portland, Oregon 97210.
www.npsoregon.org.

Plant Sources

Althouse Nursery, Cave Junction, Oregon (541) 592-2395.

Plant Oregon, Talent, Oregon www.plantoregon.com (541) 535-3531.

Forest Farms, Williams, Oregon (541) 846-7269 www.forestfarm.com.

Siskiyou Nursery, Medford, Oregon (541) 772-6846 www.wave.net/upg/srpn/.

Callahan Seed, Gold Hill, Oregon (541) 855-1164.

Healthy and diverse streamside vegetation helps improve and protect water quality by controlling erosion, filtering stormwater runoff and shading the stream to reduce water temperatures. For more information about how you can protect your neighborhood stream, contact RVCOG at (541) 664-6674.

Thanks to Clean Water Services for general support and brochure development.

Printed on recycled paper. 5/04

Stream & Wetland Enhancement Guide

ROGUE VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Water Resource Department
155 North 1st Street
P.O. Box 3275
Central Point, Oregon 97502
(541) 664-6674
www.rvcog.org