

# Guide to Native Streamside Trees and Shrubs of Jackson & Josephine Counties



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# INTRODUCTION

Choosing the right species is an important part of any streamside planting project. This guide is designed to help you select the right species for your site. The guide describes trees and shrubs species found along or near streams or rivers in lowland areas (below 2,000 ft.) of Jackson and Josephine Counties, where many planting projects are currently taking place.

## Choosing the Right Species

There are many possible species to plant in streamside areas, but not every species is well suited to every site. For clues about species that will do well on *your* site, look at what is currently growing there, or just upstream or downstream your location. This may provide a partial list of suitable species, though other ecologically suitable species may not be present. For example, many lowland riparian zones in Jackson and Josephine County currently lack conifers, but conifer species such as ponderosa pine may be appropriate for planting there. Undisturbed sites where the full range of riparian species can be found (i.e., “reference sites”) are lacking, but some older patches of streamside forest may provide clues about the types of species that grow locally.

Local practitioners with watershed councils and public agencies may have experience planting trees in riparian areas and suggestions about species selection learned from trial and error.

Another good source of information is the county soils survey. Soils surveys provide information about soil drainage, an important factor for some species. Also, the surveys list typical tree and shrub species growing on a particular soil type. These lists don’t include all the species that could potentially grow on that soil type, but they’re a starting point. For more information about soils, visit your local NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service) office or the web at: [http://www.or.nrcs.gov/pnw\\_soil/or\\_data.html](http://www.or.nrcs.gov/pnw_soil/or_data.html).

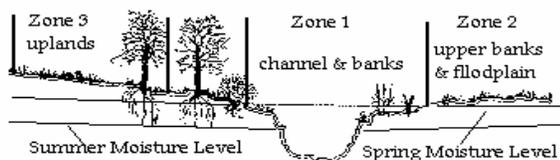
In selecting species to plant, consider their tolerance to key environmental factors such as drought, shade, flooding, and poor soil drainage:

**Drought.** Moisture stress is often the limiting factor in seedling survival in southwest Oregon due to the hot, dry climate. Even sites close to streams may have sandy or rocky soils with low moisture-holding capacity that dry out in the summer. If you are not planting where the seedling roots can access the mid-summer moisture level, choose a species that is drought tolerant.

**Shade.** Many riparian tree species are intolerant of shade, and are thus not suitable for planting in the understory of other trees. Examples are willows, cottonwood, and alder.

**Flooding and poor soil drainage.** Some species are tolerant of seasonal flooding, while others cannot survive even short periods of inundation. How close are you planting to the stream? Is it likely the site will be flooded in an “average” winter? If so, make sure to plant flood tolerant species. Also, be aware of areas with poor soil drainage, which species such as Douglas-fir and incense cedar cannot tolerate. Poorly drained soils are a feature of some soil types. Consult your soil survey for more information.

Riparian planting zones have been identified that reflect the availability of soil moisture during the dry summer months and the potential for flooding (Figure 1 and Table 1 below). Choose a species that is appropriate for the zone you will be planting in.



**Figure 1. Riparian Planting Zones**

**Other factors to consider in species selection**

- Consider your objectives. Which is most important – shade, erosion control, habitat, etc? Some species are better than others at providing these benefits.
- Coniferous species are often a priority for riparian plantings due to their high value for functions of shade and large woody debris. However, most hardwood tree species also will contribute to important riparian and may be better suited to the site. Generally, plant flood-tolerant hardwoods closer to the stream and drought-tolerant conifers further away.
- Trees should be emphasized in most riparian plantings because they are the key to enhancing important riparian functions such as shade, bank stability, and inputs of large woody debris. Once trees are established, favorable conditions for other vegetation are often present. However, planting shrubs along with trees can improve habitat values, diversity, and aesthetics.
- Consider the varying growth rates and shade tolerances of the species planted. Don't plant a fast growing species next to a slower growing species that is less tolerant of shade, for example, such as alder next to pine. Species mixtures can be complex to manage and there is little research or practical experience to guide us. Planting single-species clusters is probably safest.

**Table 1. Riparian Planting Zones and Planting Recommendations.**

Zones	Description
<b>Zone 1</b> includes the stream channel and banks.	It is flooded at least part of the time every winter, and supports largely hydrophytic (water-loving) vegetation. Soils are often rocky and difficult to plant. Plant flood tolerant species.
<b>Zone 2</b> includes the upper banks and floodplain	This may be a very narrow zone in a channelized or confined stream or a wide zone in an unconfined stream. Moisture usually decreases from the boundary of zone 1 to the boundary of zone 3. Shrub and weed competition may be intense. Soils are often sandy and/or rocky and droughty. Both flood and drought tolerant species may be suitable.
<b>Zone 3</b> upper terrace and uplands adjacent to stream bank.	This zone supports primarily upland vegetation, although some zone 1 and 2 species may be found at the boundary of zone 2 and 3. Plant drought tolerant species.

Table 2 & 3 lists riparian tree and shrub species for interior SW Oregon, respectively, their riparian planting zone, and tolerances to drought, flooding, and shade.

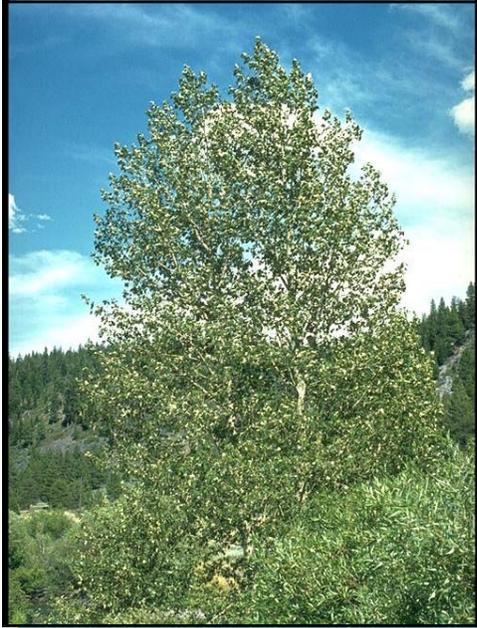
**Table 2. Characteristics of Riparian / Bottomland Tree Species, SW Oregon**

Species	Riparian Planting Zone	Tolerance to:			Comments
		Flood-ing	Drought	Shade	
Bigleaf maple ( <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> )	2-3	Medium	Medium	High	Longer-lived than cottonwood & alder. A soil-builder.
Black cottonwood ( <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> ) Hybrid cottonwood	1-2	High	Low	Low	Cottonwood prefers moist but well drained soils. Well-suited for shade & bank stabilization. Roots well from cuttings.
Douglas-fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	3	Low	Medium	Medium	Does not tolerate even short periods of flooding. Poorly suited to riparian plantings in areas with < 30" annual rainfall.
Incense cedar ( <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> )	2	Low	High	Medium	Slow growth. Source of woody debris.
Oregon ash ( <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> )	2-3	High	Medium	Medium	Tolerates poorly drained, heavy clay soils that dry out in the summer.
Ponderosa pine ( <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> )	2-3	Medium	High	Low	Large, long-lived, moderate growth rates with good weed control on average sites. Source of large woody debris over the long term. A better choice than Douglas-fir for droughty sites in our region.
Red alder ( <i>Alnus rubra</i> )	1-2	High	Low	Low	Higher precipitation zones than white alder. A nitrogen fixer.
White alder ( <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> )	1	High	Low-Med	Low	Common lowland riparian associate in interior valleys. A nitrogen fixer.

**Table 3. Characteristics of Riparian / Bottomland Small Tree & Shrub Species, SW Oregon**

Species	Riparian Planting Zone	Tolerance to:			Comments
		Flooding	Drought	Shade	
Chokeberry ( <i>Prunus virginiana</i> )	2-3	Medium	Medium	Low	Large shrub or small tree. Good wildlife species.
Douglas spiraea ( <i>Spiraea douglasii</i> )	1-2	High	Low	Low	Attractive pink, steeple-shaped flowers. Often found in wetlands.
Klamath plum ( <i>Prunus subcordata</i> )	2-3	Medium	Medium	Low	Large shrub or small tree. Confined to southern part of our region.
Mockorange ( <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i> )	2-3	Medium	Medium	Medium	Tall understory shrub.
Oregon crabapple ( <i>Malus fusca</i> )	3	Medium	Medium	Medium	Tall, fruit-producing shrub. Good wildlife species.
Pacific ninebark ( <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> )	2	Medium	Low	Medium	Tall understory shrub. Roots from cuttings.
Red osier dogwood ( <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> )	1-2	High	Low	Medium	Medium to tall understory shrub. Roots well from cuttings.
Snowberry ( <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> )	2-3	Medium	Medium	High	Low shrub. Roots from cuttings.
Willows ( <i>Salix spp.</i> ) Coyote or sandbar willow ( <i>Salix exigua</i> ) Red or Pacific willow ( <i>Salix lasiandra</i> )	1	High	Low	Low	Some willows are tree-sized, others are large shrubs. Root very well from cuttings. Well suited to bank stabilization and bioengineering. Projects.
<b>INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES</b>					
Armenian blackberry ( <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> )	2-3	Low	Medium	Medium	
Reed canary grass ( <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> )	1-2	High	Low	Low	
Poison hemlock ( <i>Conium maculatum</i> )	2	Low	Medium	Low	

## TREES



**Black cottonwood tree**



**Black cottonwood leaves**



**Hybrid cottonwood**

Black cottonwood  
*Populus trichocarpa*

Hybrid cottonwood  
*Populus trichocarpa x other Populus species*

A fast growing, broadleaf tree, reaching over 150' tall and 3' diameter on good sites. Short-lived. Prefers moist but well drained soils. Typically found along streams and on floodplains. Very common in Jackson & Josephine County lowland streamside areas. Well suited for shade and bank stabilization.

A hybrid poplar is a black cottonwood crossed with another cottonwood species, such as eastern cottonwood. Hybrid cottonwoods may grow even faster than our native cottonwood, but are not necessarily as well adapted to the local environment, as one of the parents is non-native.

**PLANTING:** Often planted as a cutting and sometimes as a rooted cutting.

**NATURAL REGENERATION:** Re-sprouts vigorously from stumps or roots after cutting or fire. Small branches that break off a tree can float downstream and take root in moist soils. Female trees produces millions of lightweight seeds (the "cotton" of cottonwood) that can be carried for long distances by wind or water.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-2. Sometimes found in Zone 3 on larger streams or rivers when subsurface moisture is abundant.
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW

# TREES



**Mature white alder tree**



**White alder leaves**



**Red alder leaves**

White alder  
*Alnus rhombifolia*

Red alder  
*Alnus rubra*

Alder is very intolerant of drought. It requires summer watering to get established, unless planted deep enough for the roots to access the mid-summer water table. Well suited for shade and bank stabilization.

### **White alder**

A broadleaf tree reaching over 75' tall and 2' diameter on good sites. Moderate growth rates. Short-lived (typically 75 years or less). Prefers moist but well drained soils. Typically found near running water, and one of the most abundant streamside species found in the lowland areas of Jackson & Josephine Counties.

### **Red alder**

Similar to white alder but generally found in cooler areas with higher precipitation. Where the ranges of the two species overlap they may hybridize.

**PLANTING:** Most often planted as a bare root or container seedling. Compared to some other broadleaf species in this guide, does not root well from cuttings.

**NATURAL REGENERATION:** Re-sprouts from stumps when young after cutting or fire. Re-sprouting vigor declines as trees age. Produces abundant seed, which is carried by wind. Regenerates thickly on mineral soil.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1 (usually), Zone 2 where subsurface moisture is abundant)
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

## TREES



**Mature Oregon ash**



**Oregon ash leaves and fruit**

### Oregon ash *Fraxinus latifolia*

A slow growing, broadleaf tree, grows to over 75' tall and 2' diameter on good sites. Longer lived than alder or cottonwood. Very common in Jackson & Josephine County lowland streamside areas. Ash is tolerant of poorly drained soils and so is found in swamps and wetlands. Good for shade and bank stabilization; an especially good species for swampy, poorly drained sites.

**PLANTING:** Most often planted as a bare root or container seedling. Compared to some other broadleaf trees in this guide, does not root well from cuttings.

**NATURAL REGENERATION:** A heavy seeder. Seeds disseminated by wind, germinate best in moist soil rich in organic matter. Sprouts from the stump after cutting or fire.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-3
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

## TREES

### Bigleaf maple *Acer macrophyllum*



Mature bigleaf maple



Leaves

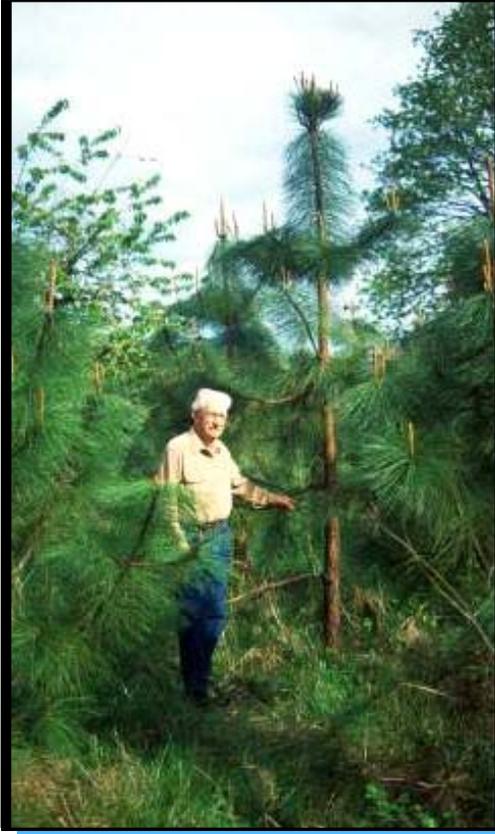
A broadleaf tree with moderate growth rates, reaches 100' tall and 2' diameter on good sites. Long lived. Found along moister lowland Jackson & Josephine County streams and on other fairly moist, cool sites. Excellent for shade, wildlife, and a soil builder. Unlike many other streamside species in this guide, bigleaf maple is shade tolerant and can be planted underneath the canopy of other trees, though growth will be slow.

**PLANTING:** Planted as a bare root or container seedling. Seldom planted as a cutting.

**NATURAL REGENERATION:** Produces abundant seed crops. Sprouts vigorously from the stump after cutting.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: HIGH
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

## TREES



Ponderosa pine



Ponderosa pine foliage

Ponderosa pine  
*Pinus ponderosa*

Slow to moderate growth rates, may reach over 3' in diameter and 150' tall at maturity. Long-lived. Very heat and drought tolerant but also somewhat tolerant of seasonally flooded or poorly drained soils. Not common along interior Jackson County streams but may have been more abundant on these sites historically. Frequently planted on zone 3 terraces because it is one of the few species that will survive there. Good long term source of woody debris.

### **PLANTING:**

Frequently planted as a bare-root seedling. Container stock may also be available.

### **NATURAL REGENERATION:**

By seed only. Good seed years occur every 4-6 years. Germination is best on mineral soil.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: HIGH

## TREES



Incense cedar



Incense cedar foliage

### Incense Cedar *Calocedrus decurrens*

Slow to moderate growth rates, may reach over 2' in diameter and 100' tall at maturity. Long-lived. Heat and drought tolerant (but not as much as ponderosa pine). An uncommon streamside species. May be planted on the upper terrace adjacent to a riparian zone due to its ability to withstand summer drought.

**PLANTING:** Frequently planted as a bare-root seedling. Container stock may also be available.

**NATURAL REGENERATION:** By seed only. Prolific seed producers, with heavy crops every 3-6 years. Mature trees are often surrounded by numerous seedlings.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 3
- Tolerance to flooding: LOW
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: HIGH

# TREES



Douglas-fir



Douglas-fir foliage and cone



Douglas-fir foliage

Douglas-fir  
*Psuedotsuga menziesii*

Moderate to fast growth rates, may reach over 4' in diameter and 175' tall at maturity. Long-lived. Though abundant in upland areas, Douglas-fir is uncommon in lowland riparian areas of the interior Rogue Valley. It is generally a poor candidate for planting in these areas because it tolerates neither flooding nor hot, dry conditions.

**PLANTING:** Frequently planted as a bare-root seedling. Container stock may also be available.

**NATURAL REGENERATION:**

By seed only. Seed production is sporadic. Germination is best on mineral soil.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 3
- Tolerance to flooding: LOW
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

## SMALL TREES—LARGE SHRUBS



Coyote willow



Coyote willow leaves



Red willow leaves

Coyote willow or sandbar willow  
*Salix exigua*

Red Willow  
*Salix lasiandra*

There are several willow species native to the Rogue Valley. Coyote and red willow are two of the most common. Coyote willow is a large broadleaf shrub, while red willow grows to tree size.

Willows are very well suited for streamside plantings because they root easily from cuttings, grow rapidly, develop dense root systems, and are very tolerant of flooding. They are not tolerant of shade or drought, however. Cuttings must be planted deep enough to access the mid-summer water table or survival will be poor.

**PLANTING:** Most often planted as cutting, though container seedlings may be available.

### **NATURAL REGENERATION:**

Both species re-sprout from the base of the plant (the root crown) after cutting or breakage. Broken branch fragments can root when deposited on exposed, wet soils.

Red willow regenerates primarily from thousands of tiny, windblown seeds.

Coyote willow produces sucker shoots from roots, and roots from buried stems. In this manner a single plant can spread and colonize a large area.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 1-2.
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

## TALL SHRUBS THAT PRODUCE FRUIT



Oregon crabapple  
*Malus fusca*

A large, thicket-forming broadleaf shrub or small tree. Fruit are edible but sour. Great species for wildlife. Foliage provides attractive fall color.

### **PLANTING:**

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

### **NATURAL REGENERATION:**

Regenerates from seed, generally dispersed by animals. Also re-sprouts from the base after cutting or fire.



Oregon crabapple leaves

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM



Oregon crabapple fruit

## TALL SHRUBS THAT PRODUCE FRUIT



**Chokecherry plant**



**Chokecherry flowers**



**Chokecherry fruit**

Chokecherry  
*Prunus virginiana*

A large broadleaf shrub or small tree. Often thicket-forming. Produces abundant fruit for birds and other wildlife. Foliage provides attractive fall color. Very abundant in many lowland streamside areas.

### **PLANTING:**

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

### **NATURAL REGENERATION:**

Regenerates from seed, generally dispersed by animals. Also re-sprouts from the base after cutting or fire.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

## TALL SHRUBS THAT PRODUCE FRUIT



**Klamath plum**

Klamath plum  
*Prunus subcordata*

Large shrub or small tree. Thicket-forming. Fruit edible, valuable for wildlife. Not common, found in the interior Rogue Valley.

**PLANTING:**

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

**NATURAL REGENERATION:**

Regenerates from seed, generally dispersed by animals. Also re-sprouts from the base after cutting or fire.



**Klamath plum leaf**

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

## TALL UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



**Ninebark closeup**



**Ninebark shrub**

Ninebark  
*Physocarpus capitatus*

A broadleaf shrub, common in streamside areas and found in the understory (beneath the canopy of trees). It provides cover for wildlife and erosion control, and has attractive white flowers in late spring.

### **PLANTING:**

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available. Also can be grown from 1-year old cuttings.

### **NATURAL REGENERATION:**

Regenerates from seed, by sprouting from the base after cutting or breakage, and from spreading underground stems, called rhizomes.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 1-2
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

## TALL UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



Red-osier dogwood



Plant in winter

Red-osier dogwood  
*Cornus sericea*

A broadleaf shrub found in streamside areas. Flood tolerant. Has bright red stems that are especially visible during winter. Also known as creek dogwood.

### PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available. Can also be grown from cuttings.

### NATURAL REGENERATION:

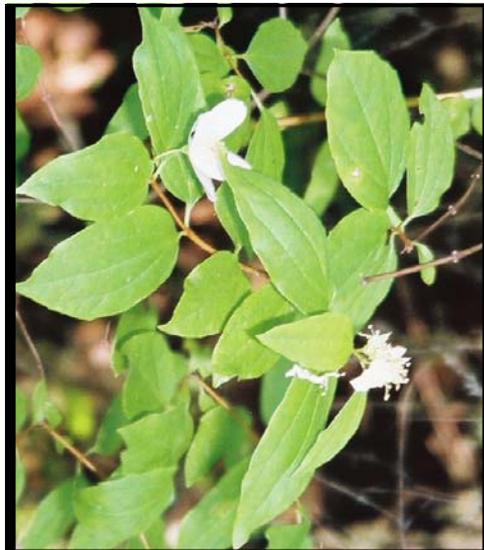
Regenerates from seed, by re-sprouting from the root crown or roots, and through layering (rooting from buried branches).

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-2
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

## TALL UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



Mock-orange



Mock-orange leaves detail

Mock-orange  
*Phileadelphus lewisii*

A broadleaf shrub, very common in streamside areas and found in the understory (beneath the canopy of trees). Good cover and erosion control. Has attractive white flowers.

**PLANTING:**

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

**NATURAL REGENERATION:**

Regenerates from seed and by sprouting from the base after cutting or breakage.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

## LOW UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



Snowberry



Leaves



Fruit

Snowberry  
*Symphoricarpos mollis*

Snowberry is a small, erect shrub found in the understory in both upland and streamside areas. It provides cover and its spreading habit makes it useful for erosion control. Very abundant.

### PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

### NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates primarily through sprouting from underground stems, called rhizomes.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: HIGH
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

## LOW UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



Spiraea flowers

Douglas Spiraea  
*Spiraea douglasii*

Douglas-spiraea is primarily a wetland plant, with beautiful steeple-shaped flower clusters, which give it its other name, steeplebush

### PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

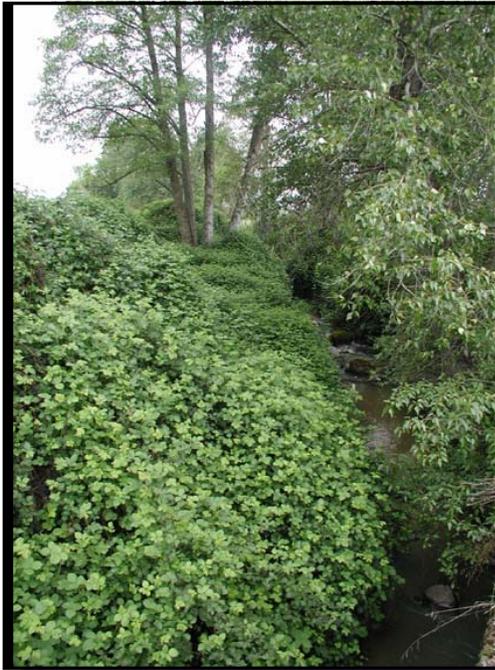


### NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates primarily through sprouting from underground stems, called rhizomes.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-2
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

# INVASIVE PLANTS FOUND IN STREAMSIDE AREAS



Armenian blackberry



Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry leaves



Fruit

Armenian blackberry  
*Rubus armeniacus*

Armenian blackberry, also known as Himalayan blackberry, is a non-native species aggressively occupies disturbed areas and crowds out other vegetation. Although it provides some food and cover for wildlife (and berries for us), as well as erosion control, it also displaces native plants that do an even better job of this. Blackberry is difficult to eradicate once established.

## PLANTING:

Are you kidding?

## NATURAL REGENERATION:

Blackberry spreads via underground spreading stems (rhizomes) and grows back rapidly when cut. Stems may root when they come into contact with the ground. Seeds remain viable in the soil for several years.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: LOW
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

## INVASIVE PLANTS FOUND IN STREAMSIDE AREAS



Reed canary grass

Reed canary grass  
*Phalaris arundinacea*

Reed canary grass is found along streams and in wetlands. Like blackberry, it is very invasive and displaces more desirable native plants.

### PLANTING:

Are you kidding?

### NATURAL REGENERATION:

Canary grass spreads through underground spreading stems (rhizomes). It re-grows vigorously when mowed or cut back.



Individual stem with rhizome  
(Nature Conservancy photo)

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-2
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

# INVASIVE PLANTS FOUND IN STREAMSIDE AREAS



Poison hemlock

Poison hemlock  
*Conium maculatum*

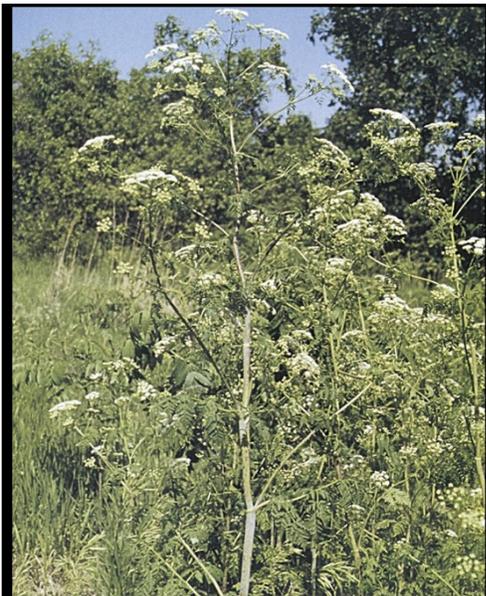
Poison hemlock is a non-native, biennial, herbaceous weed. It commonly invades moist sites where the soils have been disturbed. All parts of the plant are extremely poisonous.

## PLANTING:

Are you kidding?

## NATURAL REGENERATION:

From seed.



Poison hemlock

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2
- Tolerance to flooding: LOW
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

## Possible Sources of Rogue Valley Native Streamside Trees and Shrubs

### **Althouse Nursery**

5410 Dick George Rd.  
Cave Junction, OR 97523  
(541) 592-2395

### **D.L. Phipps Nursery**

2424 Wells Rd., Hwy 138  
Elkton, OR 97436  
(541) 584-2214

### **Fernwood Nursery**

6855 Tunnel Loop Road  
Grants Pass, OR 97526  
(541) 472-0669

### **Forest Farm Nursery**

990 Tetherow Road  
Williams, OR 97544  
(541) 846-7269

### **Plant Oregon**

8651 Wagner Creek Road  
Talent, OR 97540  
(541)535-3531

### **Silver Springs Nursery Inc.**

James Kraemer  
9609 Sterling Creek Rd.  
Jacksonville, OR 97530-8909 US  
Phone: 541-899-1065

### **USDA FS, J.Herbert Stone Nursery**

2606 Old Stage Road  
Central Point, OR 97502  
(541) 858-6100  
(surplus conifers only)

## Information about streamside plantings, technical assistance

### **Extension Forester**

**OSU Extension Service**  
569 Hanley Road  
Central Point, OR 97502  
541-776-7371 x-223

### **Service Forester**

**Oregon Department of Forestry**  
5286 Table Rock Rd.  
Central Point, OR 97502  
541-664-3328

### **Middle Rogue Watershed Council**

Address: 576 NE 'E' St.  
Grants Pass, OR 97526  
Phone: (541) 474-6799  
Fax: (541) 955-9574  
Email: [mrwc@charterinternet.com](mailto:mrwc@charterinternet.com)

### **Illinois Valley Watershed Council**

Address: 102 S. Redwood Highway  
Po Box 352  
Cave Junction, OR 97523  
Phone: (541) 592-3731  
Email: [ivwc@cavenet.com](mailto:ivwc@cavenet.com)

### **Applegate River Watershed Council**

Address: 6941 Upper  
Applegate Road  
Jacksonville, OR 97530  
Phone: (541) 899-9982  
Email: [staff@arwc.org](mailto:staff@arwc.org)

### **Bear Creek Watershed Council**

Address: PO BOX 1548  
Medford, OR 97501  
Phone: (541) 840-1810

### **Seven Basins Watershed Council**

Address: PO Box 909  
Gold Hill, OR 97525  
Phone: (541) 261-7796

## **WEBSITES FOR SEEDLING SEARCHES**

### **Oregon Association of Nurserymen Searchable Database**

<http://www.nurseryguide.com/>

### **Oregon Department of Forestry's**

#### **"Sources of Native Forest Nursery Seedlings"**

[http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/PRIVATE\\_FORESTS/docs/2006seedlings.pdf](http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/PRIVATE_FORESTS/docs/2006seedlings.pdf)

### **Forest Seedling Network**

<http://forestseedlingnetwork.com/>