



Native Plant Guide

**Fleming Park Riparian
Demonstration Garden**

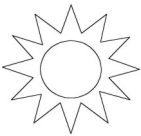
Purpose: The Fleming Park Riparian Demonstration and Learning Site was created by the City of Rogue River using grant funds from Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District. The city also partnered with Seven Basins Watershed Council to create a planting demonstration area with the intention for people to be able to view plants in their natural habitat and learn about each plant before putting them in their own garden. This guide is created for identification of plants, and includes maintenance suggestions for each plant.

How To Use This Guide: Plants are ordered from small groundcovers, to shrubs, to large trees. Use the plant descriptions and icons to find the “right plant, right place.” Use the key below to understand the icons. For more information, including botanical references, information about invasive weeds, and where you can get help, see Resources on page 22.

Plant Icon Key



Monarch Way Station Plant



Full Sun



Dry Soil



Part Shade



Moist Soil

Plant in Spring or Fall: September through

March, weather permitting, is the best time to plant because it gives roots a chance to grow before the dry summer months. Most plants will need to be watered regularly during the dry months in the first two years after being planted. Typical urban soils can benefit from some added compost and mixing into existing soil.

Welcome Wildlife:

To attract wildlife, provide a diversity of native plants with a variety of bloom times and heights, from groundcover to shrubs and trees. Prune lightly or not all at once; spent flowers, seed heads and other plant parts make great food, nesting material and habitat



for birds and beneficial insects.



Monarch Waystation:

Each fall, hundreds of millions of monarch butterflies migrate from the United States and Canada to overwintering areas in Mexico and California where they wait out winter conditions. The monarch migration is threatened by habitat loss in North America, at the overwintering sites, and throughout the spring and summer breeding range as well. Monarch waystations are places that provide resources necessary for monarchs to produce successive generations and sustain their migration. Without these plants distributed throughout their breeding areas in North America, monarchs would not be able to produce their successive generations.

Slough Sedge

Carex obnupta



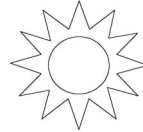
Perennial

1-2 feet tall, 2-3 feet wide

Easy to grow

Green grass like leaves; spreads by rhizomes; the flowering portion of the plant is elongated with tightly clustered flowers; thrives in moist conditions.

Low maintenance; best planted in the fall when the rains begin; keep moist; remove suckers to avoid spreading.



Common Rush

Juncus effusus



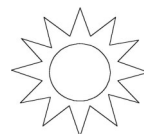
Perennial

1-3 feet tall, 3-4 feet wide

Easy to grow

Grasslike thin green leaves; inconspicuous brown flowers in summer; great for raingardens; spreads by rhizomes; thrives in moist conditions.

Low maintenance; best planted in the fall when the rains begin; keep moist; remove suckers to avoid spreading.



Sword Fern

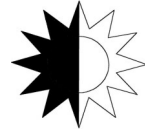
Polystichum munitum



Evergreen fern
2-5 feet tall, 2-4 feet wide
Easy to grow

Many green leaves with sword-like shape; brown spores on underside, thrives in moist conditions; great for shaded areas; helps bank stabilization.

Low maintenance; very versatile; keep soil moist; trim off oldest fronds each spring.



Deer Fern

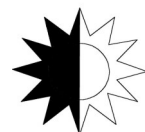
Blechnum spicant



Evergreen Fern
1-3 feet tall, 2 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Many green leathery leaves with pointed ends; purple-black stems; smaller than sword fern; thrives in moist conditions; great for raingardens and shaded areas.

Low maintenance; very versatile; keep soil moist; trim off oldest fronds each spring.



Silver Lupine

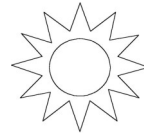
Lupinus albilfrons



Perennial
3-5 feet tall, 3-5 feet wide
Easy to grow

Silvery-green radiating leaves; lavender-blue flowers that rise on stalks up to 1 foot above the foliage;

Low maintenance; little supplemental irrigation needed; great for pollinators; susceptible to pests.



Douglas' Aster

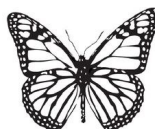
Aster subspicatus



Perennial
1-4 feet tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Purple flowers summer to fall; clustered erect green leafy stems from spreading roots; leaves toothed and lance-shaped; spreads vigorously by rhizomes.

Moderate maintenance; Will grow freely; remove suckers to avoid spreading



Oregon Iris

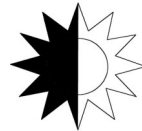
Iris tenax



Perennial
10-20 inches tall, 1-2 feet wide
Moderately hard to grow

Many narrow light green grass-like leaves; leaves often taller than flowers; purple-blue blooms in spring; keep soil moist; great for rain gardens.

Low maintenance; very versatile; needs well drained soil; will fit into small spaces, remove suckers to avoid spreading.



Showy Milkweed

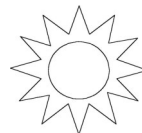
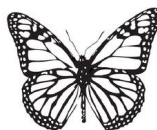
Asclepias speciosa



Perennial
3 feet tall, 1-2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Fragrant pink flowers in summer; leaves are opposite, blue-green color, coarse, and hairy; spreads by seed; prefers well drained soil.

Low maintenance; not shade tolerant; must be in open spaces.



Kinnikinnick

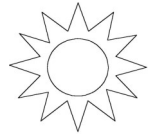
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Small evergreen shrub
5-8 inches tall, 2-15 feet wide
Easy to grow



Groundcover, mat-forming shrub; glossy green oval leaves; pink clustered flowers in spring; edible red berries in winter; prefers well drained soil.

Low maintenance; native alternative to English ivy; grows best in sun, tolerates some shade.



Salal

Gaultheria shallon

Small evergreen shrub
1-5 feet tall, 1-5 feet wide
Easy to grow



Dark green oval leaves; red-green stem stalks; pink clusters of flowers spring to summer; edible berries in fall; spreads by rhizomes.

Moderate maintenance; very versatile; spreads quickly to form dense thickets; remove suckers to avoid spreading.



Common Snowberry

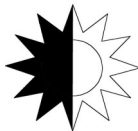
Symphoricarpos Albus



Small deciduous shrub
3-6 feet tall, 6-13 feet wide
Easy to grow

Pink flowers spring to summer; inedible white berries in fall and winter; green small oval leaves; forms thicket with arching branches; spreads by rhizomes.

Moderate maintenance; very versatile; spreads quickly to form dense thickets; prune as needed in late winter to early spring.



Western Spirea

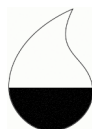
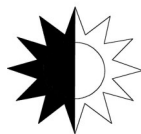
Spiraea douglasii



Small deciduous shrub
3 feet tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Dark green, shiny, long oval leaves; underside of leaf fuzzy and dull white colored; clusters of large pink-purple flowers in summer; spreads by rhizomes

Moderate maintenance; very versatile; spreads quickly to form dense thickets; remove suckers to avoid spreading.



Narrowleaf Milkweed

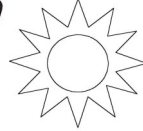
Asclepias fascicularis



Small perennial
3 feet tall, 3 feet wide
Easy to grow

Large, narrow green leaves radiating from stems; white to purple pink clustered flowers in spring.

Moderate maintenance;
needs sun; water during
first few months then stop;
prune before going to seed.



Sulphur Flower

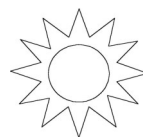
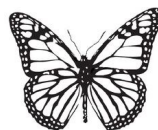
Eriogonum umbellatum



Small perennial
1-3 feet tall, 1-3 feet wide
Easy to grow

Evergreen oval shaped green leaf; yellow showy flower
blooms late spring through summer 3-5 inches above
foliage; needs well drained soil.

Low maintenance; very
versatile; adapted to little
water and hot summers.



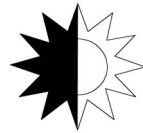
California Fuchsia *Zauschneria garrettii*



Small deciduous
4-10 inches tall, 2-3 feet wide
Easy to grow

Forms a low-growing mat of small green pointed leaves; small scarlet orange trumpet blooms mid summer to autumn; attracts hummingbirds.

Moderate maintenance: Needs good drainage to survive wet winters; light watering while blooming; light pruning in spring to keep thinned.



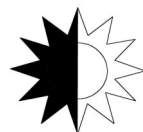
Oregon Grape *Mahonia repens*



Small evergreen shrub
2 feet tall, 2 feet wide
Easy to grow

Yellow flowers in early spring; oval green serrated leaves; 3-7 leaves on a branch; fall blue edible fruit; reddish-purple fall colors; spreads by rhizomes.

Low maintenance; water until established; prune around edges as desired.



Red Elderberry

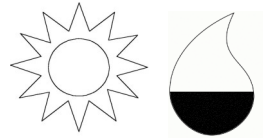
Sambucus racemosa



Large deciduous shrub
8-20 feet tall, 6-20 feet wide
Easy to grow

Green opposite long leaves; long branches; white clustered flowers in spring; edible red fruit must be boiled for human consumption; keep soil moist.

Moderate maintenance; plant two or more plants to allow for cross pollination; water regularly; do not prune during first 2 years, then prune as desired.



Tall Oregon Grape

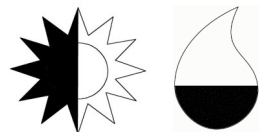
Mahonia aquifolium



Large evergreen shrub
5-8 feet tall, 2-8 feet wide
Easy to grow

Spring foliage is bronze, turning green as it matures; yellow clustered flowers in early spring; edible (sour) blue-black fall fruit; spreads by rhizomes.

Low maintenance; very versatile; prefers shade; water until established; prune around edges as desired.



Nootka Rose

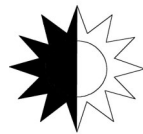
Rosa nutkana

Large deciduous shrub
6-10 feet tall, 3-4 feet wide
Easy to grow



Large pink flowers spring to mid-summer; followed by large scarlet rosehips; green oval leaves; pair of thorns at the base of each leaf; spreads by rhizomes.

Moderate maintenance; remove suckers to avoid spreading; cut back in late winter to manage size and shape.



Mock Orange

Philadelphus lewisii

Large deciduous shrub
6-10 feet tall, 4-10 feet wide
Easy to grow



Oval green leaves in spring, turn yellow in fall; Fragrant white flowers late spring to mid-summer; long arching branches; prefers well drained soil.

Low maintenance; very versatile; drought tolerant, water in long dry spells; benefits from regular pruning, cut oldest branches from base.



Western Azalea

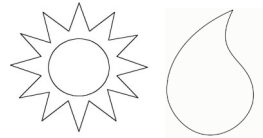
Rhododendron occidentale



Large deciduous shrub
4-16 feet tall, 4-8 feet wide
Easy to grow

Oval, glossy green leaves that transition to yellow and red in the fall ; Big pink buds in spring; white to light pink, gold blotched clustered flowers spring-summer.

Low maintenance; thrives in full sun, needs well drained soil; shallow root systems and prefer not to be heavily mulched.



Black Twinberry

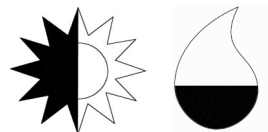
Lonicera involucrata



Large deciduous shrub
8-10 feet tall, 4-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Green leaves in opposite pairs; yellow flowers in pairs spring to summer; give way to smooth black "twin" berries inside red bracts that ripen in July.

Moderate maintenance; grows quickly; remove suckers to avoid spreading; prune as needed in late winter to early spring; can be pruned to hedge.



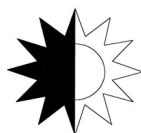
Serviceberry *Amelanchier alnifolia*



Large deciduous shrub
6-18 feet tall, 10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Green oval leaves in spring, turning red and yellow in fall; 5-petaled white clustered flowers in spring; purple-black edible fruit in summer.

Moderate maintenance; very versatile; remove suckers to avoid spreading; prune as needed in late winter to early spring.



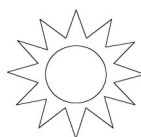
Red Flowering Currant *Ribes sanguineum*



Large deciduous shrub
6-10 feet tall, 4-6 feet wide
East to Grow

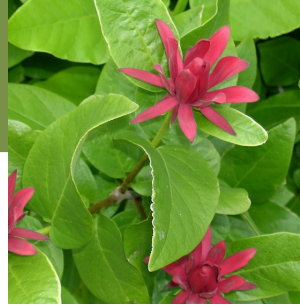
Green leaves turn red to orange in fall; red clustered flowers in spring; followed by blue-black fruit; does best in rocky, well drained soil in sunny locations.

Low maintenance; very versatile; benefits from some pruning after flowering; can be used as an informal hedge.



Spice Bush

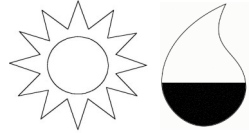
Calycanthus occidentalis



Large deciduous shrub
4-14 feet tall, 4-10 feet wide
Easy to grow

Dark red flowers spring to early fall; flowers give way to capsule-like fruits which persist into winter.; opposite, large, green leaves turn yellow in fall.

Moderate maintenance; prune after flowering to shape and maintain compactness; remove suckers to avoid spreading.



Cascara

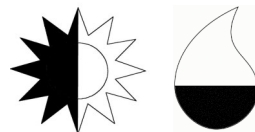
Rhamnus purshiana



Large deciduous shrub/tree
15-30 feet tall, 10-20 feet wide
Easy to grow

Gray bark; deeply-ridged, oval dark green leaves with lighter green underneath; small green-white clustered flowers; black fruit; yellow to red fall color.

Low maintenance; prefers a mix of both sun and shade; needs well drained soils; can withstand dry conditions.



Evergreen Huckleberry

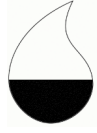
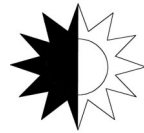
Vaccinium ovatum



Large evergreen shrub
4-8 feet tall, 3-6 feet wide
Easy to grow

Small oval year-round green leaves; light pink flowers spring to summer; edible fall fruit for people and wildlife; great foliage plant; prefers well-drained soil.

Low maintenance; slow growing, needs well drained soils; water in summer; benefits from pruning after picking berries; difficult to transplant.



Thimbleberry

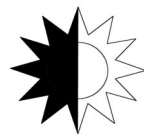
Rubus parviflorus



Large deciduous shrub
4-6 feet tall, 3-6 feet wide
Easy to grow

Large green soft leaves; white flowers spring to summer, edible, raspberry-like thimble-shaped fruit; thicket forming; spreads by rhizomes.

Moderate maintenance; very versatile; keep soil moist; remove suckers to avoid spreading; prune as needed in late winter to early spring.



Ocean Spray

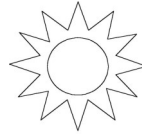
Holodiscus discolor



Large deciduous shrub
10-20 feet tall, 10-20 feet wide
Easy to grow

Arching branches on multi-stemmed shrub; small green leaves; tiny flowers massed in drooping panicles mid-summer that change from white to cream to brown as they age.

Moderate maintenance; very versatile;
remove suckers to avoid spreading;
prune as needed in late winter.



Klamath Plum

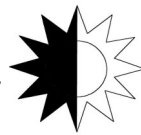
Prunus subcordata



Large deciduous shrub/tree
10-25 feet tall, 8-14 feet wide
Easy to grow

Gray-brown bark; reddish brown twigs; dark green leaves are oblong to round; white clustered flowers in spring; followed by yellow to red edible fruit.

Moderate maintenance; very versatile;
remove suckers to avoid spreading;
prune as needed in late winter to early spring.



Vine Maple

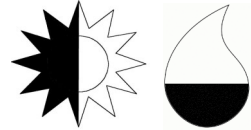
Acer circinatum



Small deciduous tree
20-25 feet tall, 15-20 feet wide
Easy to grow

Red and white flowers in spring; Green lobed leaves, turning yellow red in fall; grows as single or multi-stemmed large shrub / small tree; bark greenish to red.

Moderate maintenance; protect from afternoon sun; water regularly; prune to shape in late fall to early winter.



Pacific Yew

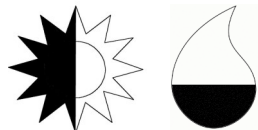
Taxus brevifolia



Small evergreen tree
20-40 feet tall, 30 feet wide
Easy to grow

Conifer; dark green small flat leaves aligned in two flat rows on either side of the stem; notable scaly red-brown, red berries for wildlife.

Low maintenance; slow growing; needs moist soil; tolerant of repeated shearing and pruning,



Big Leaf Maple

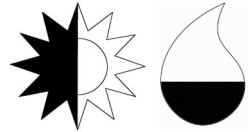
Acer macrophyllum



Large deciduous tree
90 feet tall, 70 feet wide
Easy to grow

Yellow flowers in early spring; followed by winged fruit called a samara; palmate shaped large green leaves in spring; red to golden fall foliage.

Low maintenance; Can plant from seed in early fall; do not prune in spring or summer as will lead to bleeding sap.



Incense Cedar

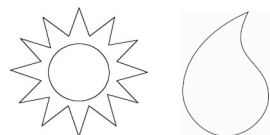
Calocedrus decurrens



Large evergreen tree
100-150 feet tall, 15 feet wide
Easy to grow

Flattened branches in fern-like sprays are covered with green, scale-like foliage in whorls of four; fragrant; yellow fruiting cones ripen in summer.

Low maintenance; prefers well drained soil; once established needs very little water.



Oregon Ash

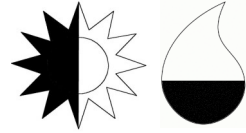
Fraxinus Latifolia

Large deciduous tree
70 feet tall, 25 feet wide
Easy to grow



Glossy, dark green leaves turning yellow in the fall; greenish flowers in spring; clusters of seed samaras in summer on female trees; great riparian tree.

Low maintenance; keep soil moist; prune in fall from trunk to allow light into the tree.



White Alder

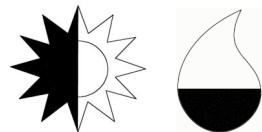
Alnus rhombifolia

Large deciduous tree
20-40 feet tall, 30 feet wide
Easy to grow



Green leaves are oblong-ovate, with serrated margins; alternate branching; catkin flowers in mid-winter; small cones seeds ripen in fall.

Low maintenance; fast growing; keep soil moist; nitrogen fixing plant; great riparian tree likes sandy soils.



Botanical references:

Krukeberg, Arthur R. Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Press 1996

Oregon Flora Project Plant Atlas, oregonflora.org

Pojar, Jim and Andy Macinnon. Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast. Lone Pine Publishing. 1994.

Design Help:



Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District provides free technical advice and suggestions, www.jswcd.org.

Great Plant Picks greatplantpicks.org.

Oregon State University Master Gardener Program

Association of Northwest Landscape Designers, anld.com.

American Society of Landscape Architects, Aslaoreon.org.

Other Resources:

Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program, Oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/pages/index.aspx

Attracting Native Pollinators—Protecting North America’s Bees and Butterflies by Eric Mader, Matthew Shepard, Mace Vaughn, Scott Hoffman Black and Gretchen LeBuhn. Storey Publishing, 2011.

Clean Water Services Native Plant Finder, cleanwaterservices.org/gonative

Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides, pesticide.org

Bear Creek Stream Smart Program, stream-smart.com



Six Steps to Natural Lawn Care

1. Consider alternatives to lawns. Leave a buffer of natural vegetation (such as plants in this brochure!) along water bodies to filter pollutants and protect wildlife.

2. Mow high, mow often, and leave the clippings. Mow at heights up to 2 inches to allow grass to develop deeper roots. Leave the clippings on grass to provide a natural fertilizer.

3. Fertilize moderately in May and September with a “natural organic” or “slow release” fertilizer. Avoid “quick-release” fertilizers which easily wash into streams.

4. Water deep but infrequently to moisten the root zone. Grasses do better when the whole root zone is wetted and partially dried out. Shallow watering causes shallow rooting.

5. Poor lawn? Consider fixing the soil and replanting. Till up your old lawn and add 2 inches of compost over area. Till in the compost to a depth of 6-8 inches, then spread grass seed.

6. Please, do not use “weed and feed” and other pesticides. These products may damage soil and lawn health and pollute our waterways. Spot-spray problem weeds with a herbicide.



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Special Thanks To:

Lori Tella, Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District

Gail Grogen-Perrotti, Seven Basins Watershed Council

The City of Rogue River Tree Committee

Rogue River Garden Club