

Hood River Soil & Water Conservation District

2010 Native Plant Sale

PLANT DESCRIPTIONS

Conifers

Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) Fast growing conifer that will grow in all but the wettest and driest conditions. Grows 100 to 200 feet tall and prefers full sun. Grows from sea level to high elevation.

Grand fir (*Abies grandis*) Popular Christmas tree with glossy, dark green needles. Has downward sloping branches and thick foliage. Grows 100 to 200 feet tall and is shade tolerant when young. Dry to moist sites.

Noble fir (*Abies procera*) Tall, symmetrical tree, popular Christmas tree, large upright cones at maturity. Grows 100-200 feet in moist areas at middle to upper elevation. Best in full sun.

Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) Adaptable to conditions ranging from saturated soils and seasonal flooding to moderately dry. Grows to 200 feet tall with large, fluted trunk and will grow in full sun or shade. May need protection from deer and elk browse when young.

Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) Large pine with long needles and cinnamon-colored bark that smells of vanilla in the hot sun. Grows to 150 feet tall. Best in full sun and tolerates dry conditions.

Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) A vigorous upright tree which may get up to 100 feet tall and three or four feet in diameter over 50 - 60 years. They are most often found on the west side of mountain slopes in the 4,000 to 7,000 foot range, but can do quite well in lower elevations. Prefers full sun and moist conditions.

Western Larch (*Larix occidentalis*) This deciduous conifer loses all of its needles each winter after turning a brilliant yellow in the fall. It can reach 100-200 feet tall, with a trunk up to 5 feet in diameter. It is also called western tamarack. Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full or part sun.

Deciduous Trees

Vine maple (*Acer cirinatum*) Small tree growing to 25 feet tall. Becomes leggy in deep shade. In sun or partial shade it is more upright with multiple trunks. Beautiful red leaves in autumn. Produces better fall color in drier sites with partial shade.

Quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) Medium sized tree with white bark that grows to 75 feet. Leaves 'tremble' in the slightest wind. Forms clonal stands through root propagation. Requires moist to wet sites and full sun. Often found in drainage basins and areas with high water tables.

Water Birch (*Betula occidentalis*) A small tree, usually shrubby in appearance, that averages less than 20 feet in height, and stems that average less than 8 inches in diameter. Many stems usually arise from the ground from a common area giving the crown a spreading or open appearance. This plant prefers wet to moist conditions in riparian areas.

Red elderberry (*Sambucus caerulea*) Fast growing deciduous shrub with cascading stems that have soft, pithy centers. Deer and elk eat the leaves, many species of birds eat the berries, and hummingbirds drink nectar from the flowers. Prefers sunny location and moist soils and is common along stream banks, river banks, and open places in riparian areas. Grows 20-30 feet tall with a crown spread of about the same width.

Oregon White Oak (*Quercus garryana*) An intricately branched deciduous oak usually 25-60 ft. high but capable of reaching 90 ft. This tree has yellow blooms in April. Stout spreading branches form a wide round crown. Bark is white and scaly. Leathery leaves are oblong with round lobes and are green on top dull beneath. Tree with dense rounded spreading crown of stout branches; sometimes shrubby. Prefers dry, gravelly soils in part shade.

Shrubs

Woods Rose (*Rosa woodsii*) A 2 to 5 foot tall shrub, usually forming thickets. Growth starts in early spring and it produces 5-petaled pink flowers from May to July. This is a highly adaptable plant which can survive in a wide range of conditions.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) Deciduous shrub with white berries in fall 2 to 6 feet tall. Excellent for hedgerows, binding soil and forming thickets. Grows in dry to wet sites and takes full sun to partial shade.

Subalpine spirea (*Spiraea densiflora*) This woody perennial grows 1-3 feet tall. It gets flat topped, pink flowers that are very attractive to butterflies and other insects. It prefers wet to moist sites and full sun to part shade. Naturally found in mid to upper elevations.

Mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*) Loosely branched deciduous shrub, which grows 5 to 10 feet tall. Showy, fragrant, white flowers, appear in May. Grows in moist, well-drained soils to dry soils and prefers full sun to partial shade.

Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*) Deciduous shrub, usually has several, thin, main stems and grows up to 15 feet tall. Flowers are profuse, white to cream, and form cascading clusters. Small, dry fruits form in drooping clusters that persist into the winter. Grows in well-drained dry sites.

Indian Plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*) This large, deciduous shrub produces white flowers early in the spring, which turn into fruit that resemble plums. It grows in dry to moist soils in full sun to part shade.

Red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea spp. occidentalis*) Many-stemmed, deciduous shrub grows to 15 feet tall. Stems turn red in winter. Small greenish-white flowers grow in dense, flat-topped clusters in spring and produce bluish-white berries in the fall. Excellent fall color. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and partial shade.

Serviceberry (*Amalanchier alnifolia*) Multiple-stemmed, deciduous up-right shrub or single-trunk small tree growing 10 to 25 feet tall. Fragrant clusters of white flowers appear in April through May. Excellent fall color. Full sun to partial shade. Very drought-tolerant.

Red flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*) Red Flowering Currant is an upright shrub that reaches heights of 10 feet. Beautiful pink to deep red cluster of flowers that either hang or stand erect. The berries are dark blue to black with hairs and a waxy bloom. Red flowering currant prefers dry to moist open woods and rocky slopes.

Pacific ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*) A large deciduous shrub that grows to 15 feet tall with a similar spread. Produces white flower clusters in late spring to early summer. It is often found growing along streams, lakes, bogs, and other moist sites. Prefers full sun but tolerates some shade.

Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*) Golden currant is a 3-6 ft. deciduous shrub with light-green three-lobed leaves and spicy-scented racemes of yellow flowers turning orange with age on long wand-like stems. Berries are either yellow red or black when ripe. This shrub prefers moist to drier sites in part shade. This is a very adaptable plant tolerating standing water to drought.