

Oregon Native Plant List

Habitat Focus: Riparian Corridors & Wet Swales
Recommended for soil stabilization, flood tolerance, and stormwater filtration.

Canopy Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecological Function & Notes
Oregon Ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Saturated soil specialist; thrives in heavy clay and seasonal pools.
Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Rapid growth; extensive root systems ideal for deep bank stabilization.
Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Nitrogen-fixing pioneer species; dynamic addition to disturbed corridors.
Bigleaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Provides broad shade canopy; leaves enrich riparian soils.
Western Redcedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Shade-tolerant conifer; prefers consistently moist, rich valley floors.

Understory Trees & Tall Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecological Function & Notes
Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	Excellent live-stake bank stabilizer; high root density.
Red-Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	High flood tolerance; vibrant red stems provide winter structure.
Pacific Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Thrives in wet clay bank edges; strong erosion control.
Western Crabapple	<i>Malus fusca</i>	Tolerates seasonal standing water and brackish estuary edges.
Black Twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Great edge species; produces nectar for wildlife and hummingbirds.

Rushes, Sedges, & Ferns (Swale Understory)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecological Function & Notes
Slough Sedge	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Dense, soil-binding roots; evergreen choice for active swales.
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Handles heavy seasonal inundation and urban stormwater runoff.
Tufted Hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Standard wet meadow grass; clump-forming and flood-hardy.
Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Prefers shaded streamsides and highly organic wetlands.
Camass Bulbs	<i>Camassia species</i>	Thrives in seasonal spring pools; culturally significant wildflower.