

LANDSCAPE WITH NATIVE PLANTS



Mason Conservation District

A “Native” plant has adapted to:

- Local climate (rainfall, temperature, etc.)
- Soils
- Local wildlife
- Local conditions (tendency to fires, landslides, high winds, etc.)



Invasive Plants of the Pacific Northwest



✓ *Rubus discolor* or *R. procerus*,
R. armeniacus

Himalayan Blackberry

❖ native to western Europe



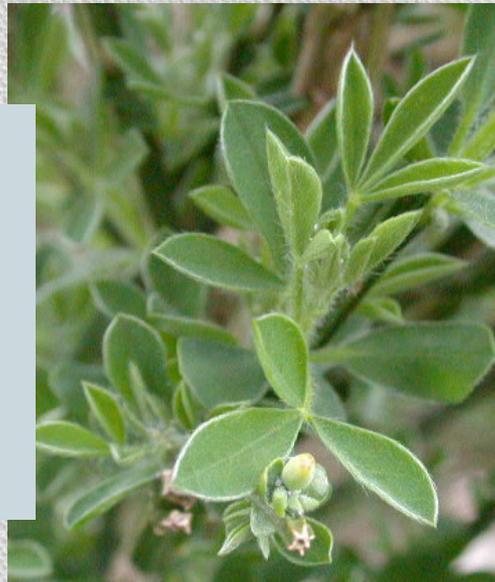


Hedera helix

English Ivy

**native to most of Europe
and southwest Asia**





Cytisus scoparius

Scotch Broom

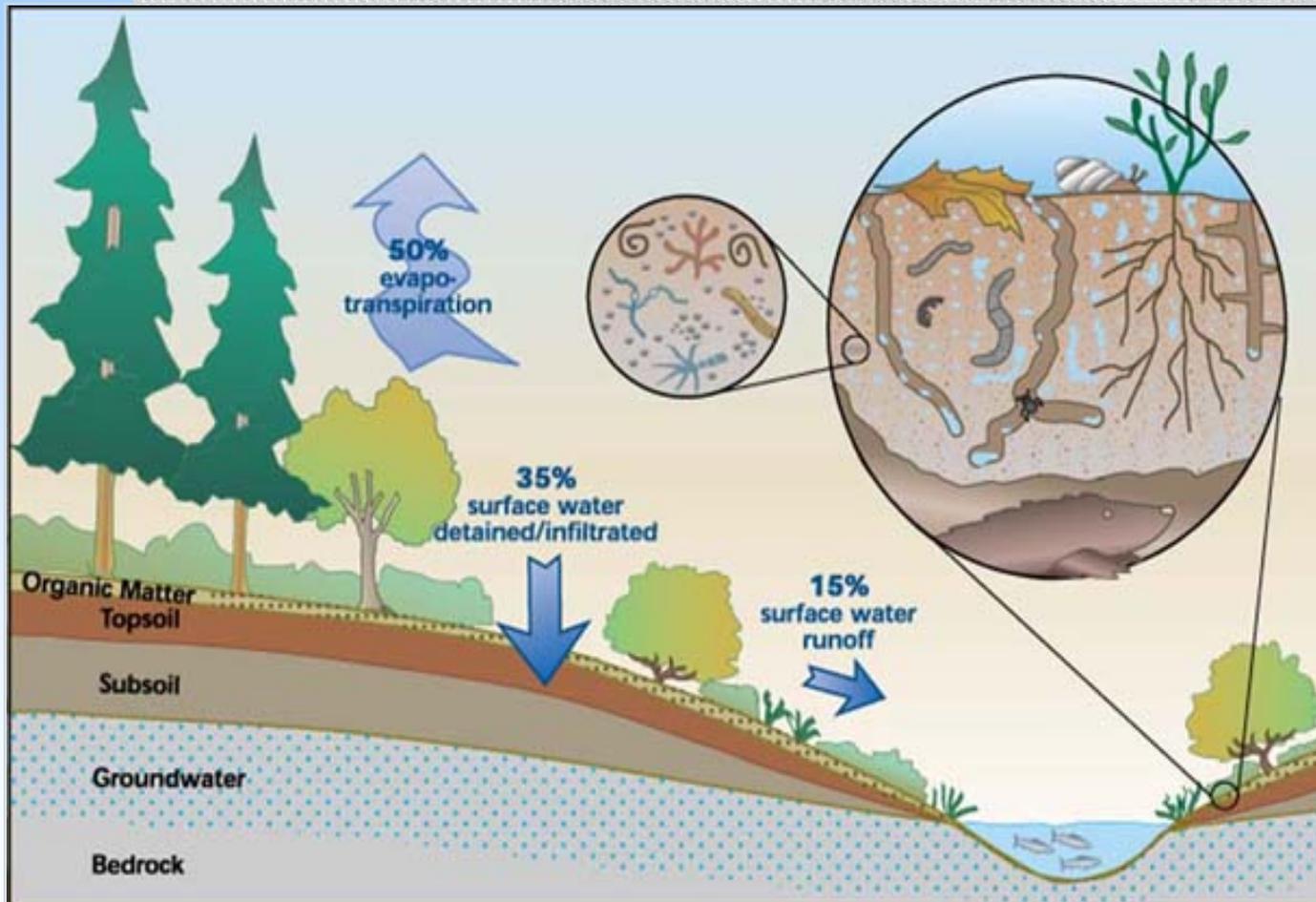
Native to western and central Europe

Why does habitat diversity matter?



(http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/backyard/landscape-design_landscape.htm)

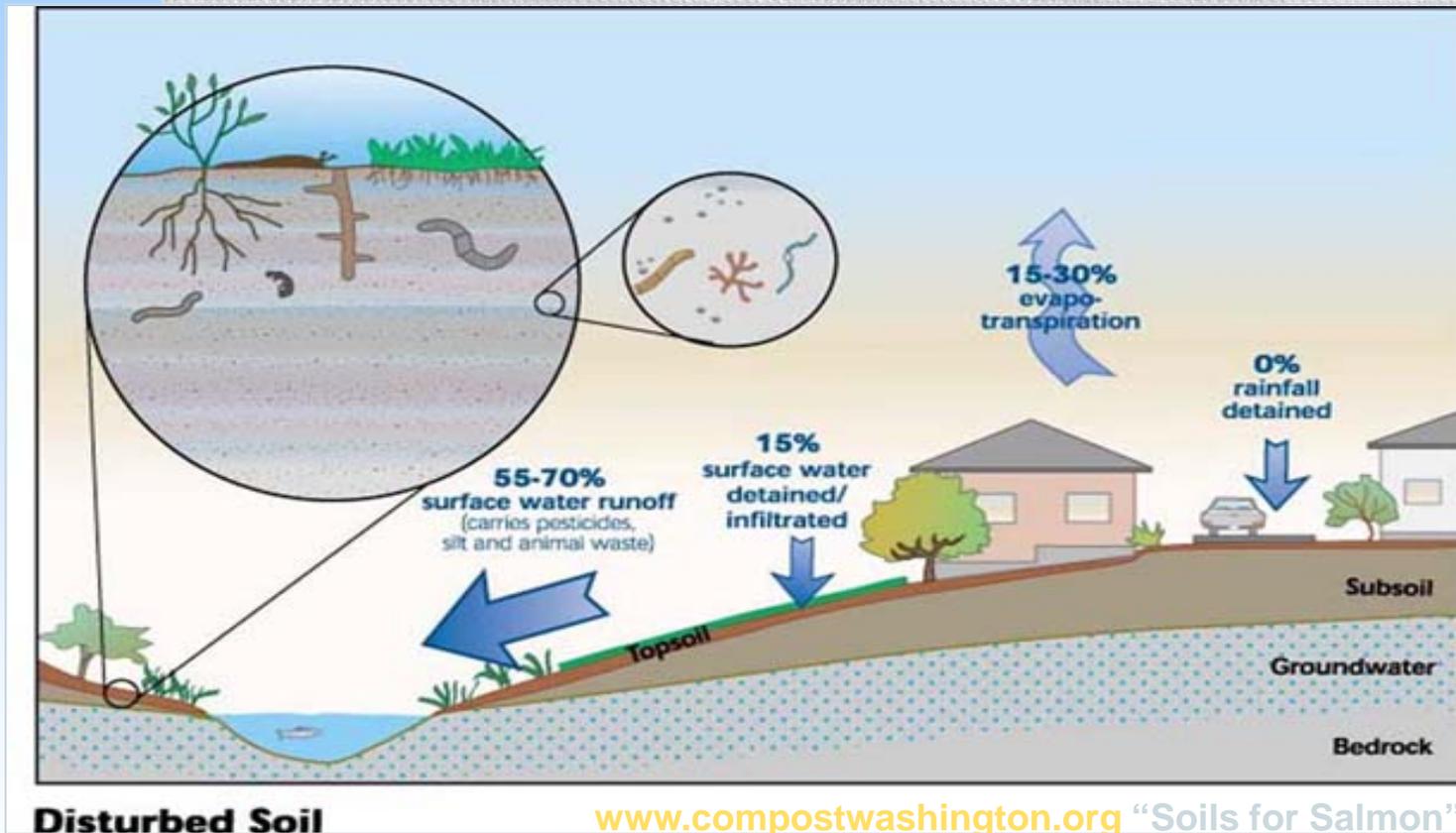
Background: When it rains in undisturbed areas...



Native Soil www.compostwashington.org

...we see minimal “run-off”

Development Changes Where & How stormwater moves.



MOST water now "runs-off" impervious surfaces.

Douglas fir



Grand fir *Abies grandis*



Sitka Spruce

- *Picea sitchensis*



Western Hemlock

- *Tsuga heterophylla*



Western Red Cedar



Pacific Crabapple

- *Malus fusca*



Pacific Dogwood

- *Cornus nuttalli*



Red Alder

- *Alnus rubra*



Mock Orange

- *Philadelphus lewissii*



Nootka Rose

- *Rosa nutkana*



Pacific Ninebark

- *Physocarpus capitatus*



Red Flowering Currant

- *Ribes sanguineum*



Red-Osier Dogwood

- *Cornus sericea*



Salmonberry

- *Rubus spectabilis*



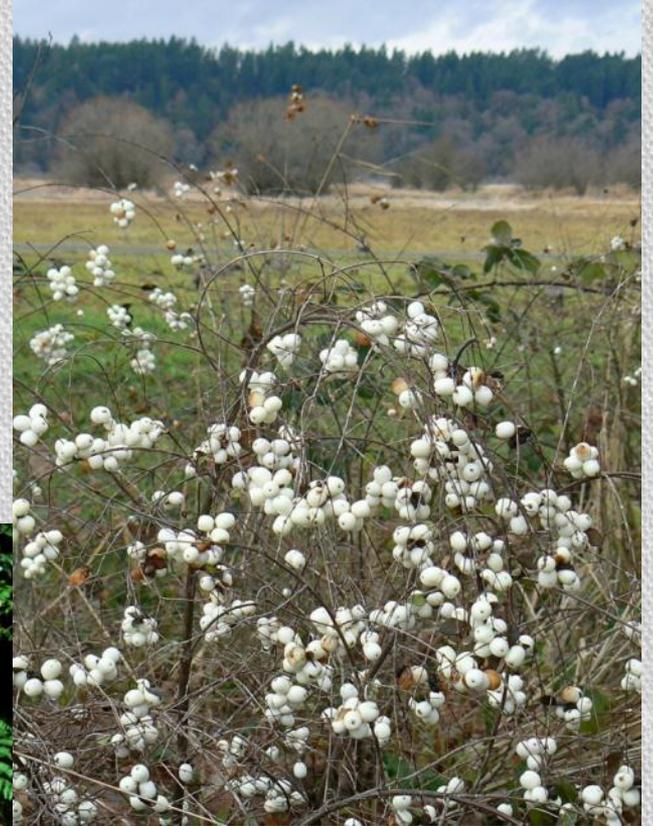
Serviceberry

- *Amelanchier alnifolia*



Snowberry

- *Symphoricarpos albus*



Tall Oregon Grape

- *Mahonia aquifolium*



Twinberry

- *Lonicera involucrate*





Vine Maple

Acer circinatum

Deciduous tree / shrub

Slow growing to 25 ft



Common Understory / Transition Zone Plant in Coniferous Forests

Enjoys some shade*

Often has multiple trunks twisting from base



Flowers in April

**Before or during leaf
break**



Bleeding Heart

- *Dicentra formosa*



Coastal Strawberry

- *Fragaria chiloensis*



Evergreen huckleberry

- *Vaccinium ovatum*



Kinnikinnick

- *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*



Pacific Rhododendron

- *Rhododendron macrophyllum*



Salal

- *Gaultheria shallon*



Sword fern

- *Polystichum munitum*



Mason Conservation District's 2013 Native Plant Sale

Appropriate selections for:

- Lawn Alternatives
- Rain gardens
- Restoration & Erosion control
- Marine shoreline
- Septic drain fields
- Wildlife
- Edible Plants



Lawn Alternatives

Alternatives to lawn can be attractive & low maintenance, saving money & time.

- Landscaping Beds using native vegetation



- Raised Bed Gardens



- Rain Gardens

Rain Gardens...slow the flow of water and allow it to soak into the soil.



Image courtesy of Seattle Public Utilities and the Low Impact Development Center

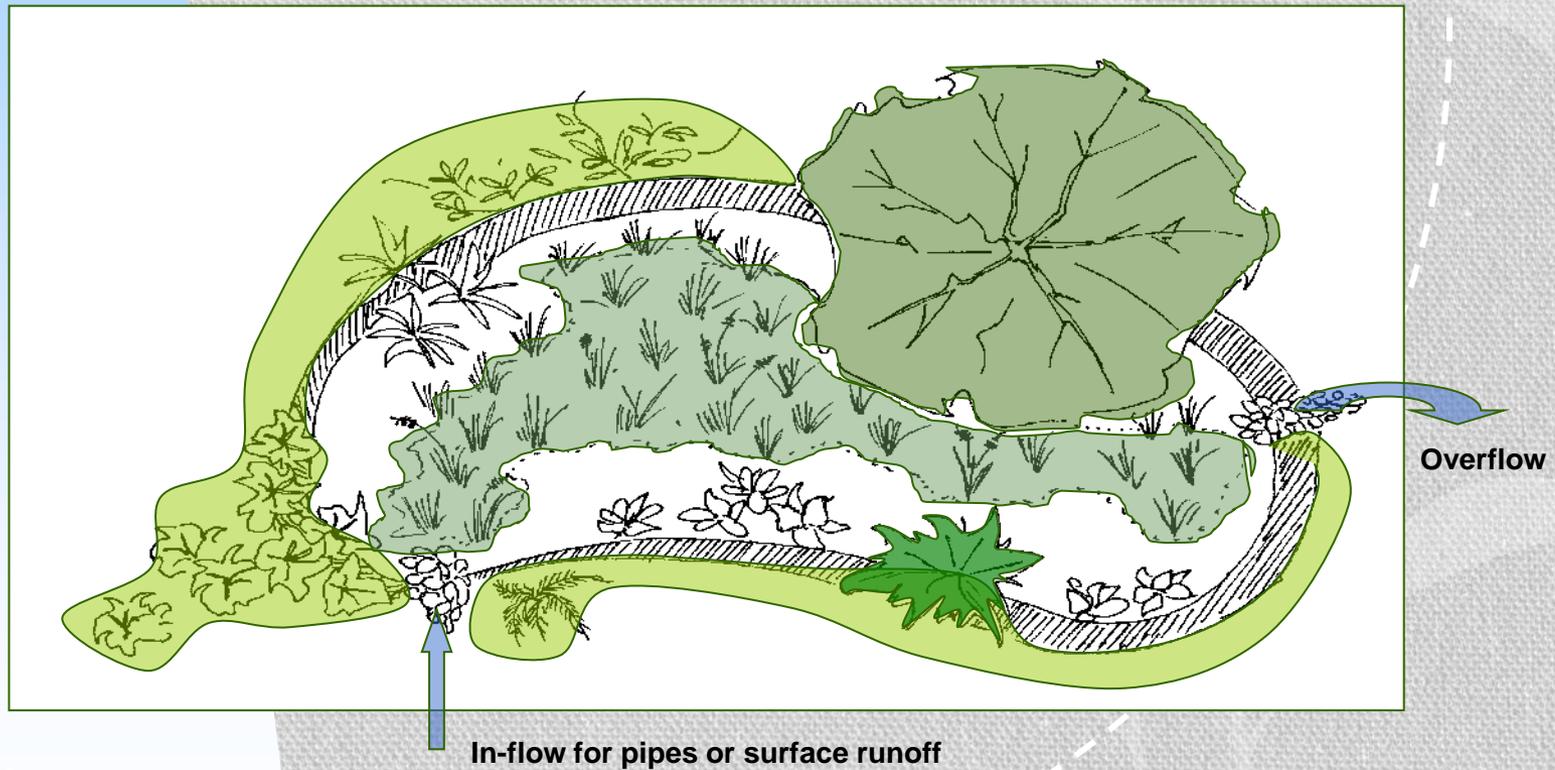


Rain Garden Selections

ZONE 1: Water-tolerant deciduous shrubs, ferns & emergents

**ZONE 2: Transition area ~
deciduous & evergreen shrubs,
ferns**

**ZONE 3: Upland deciduous shrubs,
herbaceous perennials, evergreen shrubs**



Zone 1: Wet

Red osier dogwood



Twinberry



Vine maple

Ninebark



Zone 2: Occasionally wet



Snowberry



Tall Oregon grape



Sword fern

Zone 3: Dry



Red flowering currant



Oregon grape



Mock Orange

Restoration & Erosion Control



Douglas fir



Red osier dogwood



Nootka rose



Coastal Strawberry

Marine Shoreline



Snowberry



Douglas fir



Salal

Septic drainfields



Kinnikinnick



Sword fern



Bleeding heart



Strawberry

Wildlife



Salal



Oregon grape



Douglas fir



Strawberry

Edible Natives



Serviceberries



Nootka Rose Hips



Evergreen huckleberries



Salal berries



Oregon Grape berries



Forms of Native Plants Available

1. Container Stock

Pro:

- easy to transplant
- can leave in pot for a long period of time

Con:

- Expensive
- Heavy to move



2. Bare Root

Pro:

- Inexpensive
- Easy to handle
- Light weight

Con:

- Must be planted quickly
- Must be stored in cool, moist conditions
- Roots must stay moist and tops dormant until planting in late fall or early spring



Planting Technique:

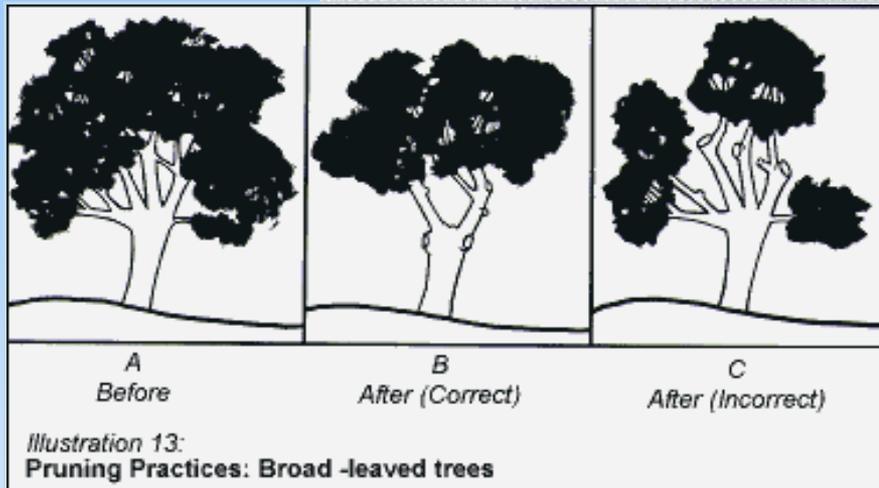
- Soak roots in water overnight
- Dig hole
- Mound soil in bottom
- Spread roots over mound, separating them
- Backfill with original soil

Planting & Soils

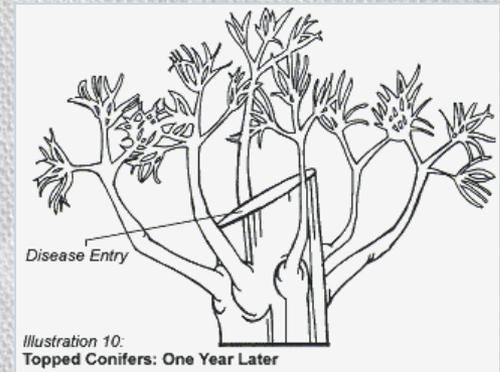
- You don't need to amend (add compost to) soils for native plants
- Water them through the first two summers
- Add mulch to the soil surface around plants to help retain soil moisture and discourage weeds, provide slow-release nutrients



Pruning for Views

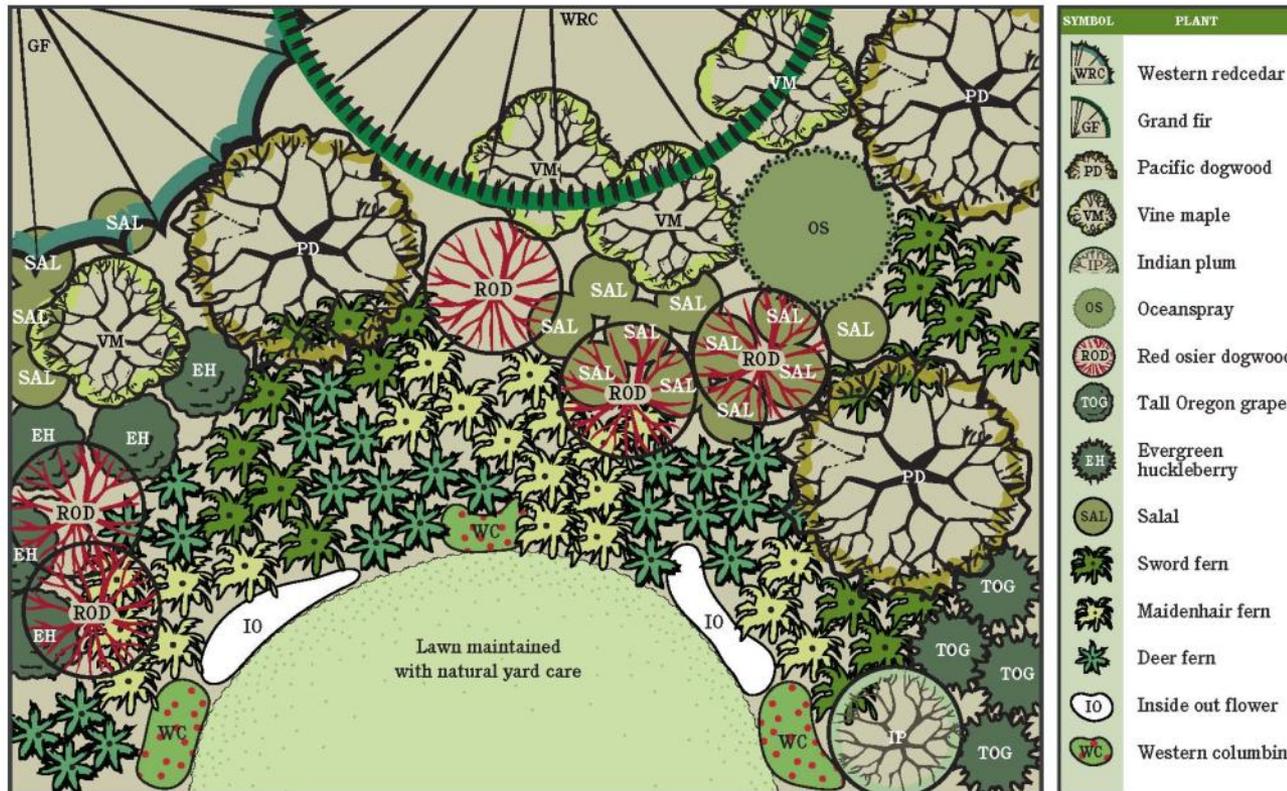


- Leave 70% of the original canopy.
- The best time to prune is late fall / early winter.
- Don't "TOP" Trees – it usually weakens them & turns them into hazard trees.



Free Planting Plans

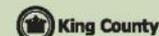
King County Department of Natural Resources & Parks Website:
<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/>



PLANTING PLAN:
Moist, Part Shady Conditions

0 2 4 6 Feet

Produced by: INRFP GIS, Visual
 Communication and Web Team
 File: 0604_MoistPartShade.ai lprc



Department of Natural Resources and Parks
 Water and Land Resources Division



SYMBOL	PLANT
	Western hemlock
	Cascara
	Oceanspray
	Vine maple
	Indian plum
	Sword fern
	Salal
	Bald hip rose
	Low Oregon grape
	Vanilla leaf
	False solomon's seal
	Wood sorrel
	Bleeding heart
	Trillium

**PLANTING PLAN:
Dry, Shady Conditions**

0 2 4 6 Feet

Produced by: DNRP GIS, Visual
Communications and Web Unit
File: 0604_DryShade.ai lprc



King County
Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Water and Land Resources Division

Mason Conservation District Native Plant Sale

- Order deadline: **January 25, 2013**
- Plant Sale Pick Up: **February 22nd & 23rd, 2013**

Questions?

Contact **Jen Thurman-Williams** at
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THANK YOU!



Mason Conservation District