

Recommended Plants for Screening

How and when should I use the recommended lists of plants for my project?

If you are required to plant new vegetation to screen your development from key viewing areas (KVAs), these recommended plant lists can help you select types and sizes of trees and shrubs that meet Scenic Area requirements. You can also plant other types of trees and shrubs on your property.

The requirements for screening vegetation in the General Management Area (GMA) are different than those in the Special Management Area (SMA). FIGURE 1 summarizes those requirements including specifics for each landscape setting. Your review agency can help you determine the landscape setting for your property.

A brief discussion of Scenic Area requirements for a planting plan is included in the *Building in the Scenic Area Handbook*. The *Handbook* also discusses other steps you must take to meet scenic requirements before relying on new vegetation to screen your development.

SMA Requirements

In general, projects in the SMA are encouraged to use plant species native to the setting for screening vegetation. Native trees and shrubs that may satisfy this guideline are listed in FIGURES 2 and 3 respectively. Non-native plants with native characteristics are also allowed to screen development from KVAs in the SMA. FIGURES 4 and 5 include non-native trees and shrubs with native characteristics that may be used to meet the SMA landscaping guidelines. In addition, use of plants common to the “Pastoral” setting in the SMA is encouraged. FIGURE 4 also includes non-native trees commonly found in the Pastoral setting.

GMA Requirements

For most projects in the GMA, at least half of the trees planted for screening from KVAs must be species native to the setting. For a few landscape settings that are more developed or where the natural vegetation patterns have been significantly altered (such as agricultural “pastoral” settings), at least half the trees planted for screening may be native to or common to the setting (FIGURE 1). FIGURE 4 includes non-native trees that are commonly found in these GMA landscape settings and which can be used to satisfy these requirements.

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FIGURE 1

Summary of Management Plan Planting Requirements for New Screening

LANDSCAPE SETTING	CHARACTER OF NEW SCREENING PLANTINGS	GENERAL MANAGEMENT AREA SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW SCREENING VEGETATION	SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW SCREENING VEGETATION
Pastoral	Retain open character. Native or common tree species include – Douglas-fir, Lombardy poplar (usually in rows), Oregon white oak, big leaf maple, and black locust (primarily in eastern gorge).	at least ½ native species or common to the area at least ¼ coniferous	Common plant species Placed in rows as common in the landscape
Coniferous woodland	Native tree species include – Douglas-fir, grand fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, big leaf maple, red alder, ponderosa pine, native willows (in riparian areas), and Oregon white oak	at least ½ native species at least ½ coniferous	Natives encouraged Non-natives shall have native characteristics
Oak-Pine Woodland	Native tree species include – Douglas-fir, Oregon white oak, and ponderosa pine	at least ½ native species at least ½ coniferous	Natives encouraged Non-natives shall have native characteristics
(Oak-Pine Forested)	-NA-	at least ½ native species at least ½ coniferous	Natives encouraged Non-natives shall have native characteristics
(Oak-Pine Open)	Retain surrounding character; trees in small groupings retaining open area between groups	at least ½ native species at least ½ coniferous	Natives encouraged Non-natives shall have native characteristics
Grassland	Plantings for screening limited to retain open character, mirror or emulate existing vegetation (riparian areas or windrows). Native or common tree species include – Lombardy poplar, Oregon white oak, black cottonwood (wet locations), ponderosa pine, russian olive, black locust.	at least ½ native species or common to the area	-NA-

FIGURE 1

Summary of Management Plan Planting Requirements for New Screening (continued)

LANDSCAPE SETTING	CHARACTER OF NEW SCREENING PLANTINGS	GENERAL MANAGEMENT AREA SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW SCREENING VEGETATION	SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW SCREENING VEGETATION
Mixed Designation	For Rural Residential Settings With Mixed Characteristics From Another Rural Setting Refer to Requirements for the Other Rural Setting		
Rural Residential	-NA-	at least ½ native species or common to the area at least ½ coniferous	-NA-
Residential	-NA-	at least ½ native species or common to the area at least ½ coniferous	Natives encouraged Non-natives shall have native characteristics
River Bottomlands	Native tree species include – big leaf maple, red alder, Oregon white ash, Douglas fir, western red cedar, native willows, and western hemlock(west Gorge)	at least ½ native species at least ¼ coniferous	Natives encouraged Non-natives shall have native characteristics
Gorge Walls and Canyonlands	-NA-	all native	Non-native plant species not allowed
Village	-NA-	-NA-	-NA-
Developed Settings	-NA-	-NA-	-NA-

Why use recommended plants in the Columbia River Gorge?

The Management Plan requires that new screening vegetation must be designed and planted to provide sufficient screening within five years of the beginning of construction. The recommended plant list includes trees and shrubs that will thrive in the Scenic Area habitat and blend with their surroundings. Recommended native plants are those plants known to occur naturally in the Gorge. The Management Plan also lists some non-natives that are commonly found in the landscape setting. These non-native species are listed because they will blend with existing vegetation in those landscape settings.

Where is the line between the east side and west side of the Columbia River Gorge? How does being on the east or west side affect plant selection?

The east/west transition generally occurs between the point where the White Salmon River joins the Columbia River in Washington, and where Rock Creek joins the Columbia River, in Mosier, Oregon. Typically the further east you go in the Gorge the less rainfall and more sunshine you have. Summers are hotter, winters are colder, and in many cases building sites can be rockier or have thinner soil layers. The characteristics of your development site will make the biggest difference in what will grow well. An exposed south-facing site located near the transition area may support drought tolerant species. A sheltered north-facing site in a natural draw that collects moisture may support plants that more typically thrive on the west side, even if it is located in the east.

What else should I consider when I am choosing plants, plant locations, and preparing to plant?

Hosts to pests – If your site is near an orchard you should contact the OSU or WSU Extension Service. Contact numbers for extension agents in your county can be found in local telephone directories under County or University listings. Extension agents will help you determine which plants, including some native species, might be a concern as secondary hosts for pests that pose a threat to commercial farm operations. Hawthorns, cascara, western choke cherry, and bitter cherry are some examples of native plants that provide secondary cover for pests posing a threat to orchard crops. Commercial fruit is a critical agricultural product in the Scenic Area. Some areas protect farmers from pests by requiring secondary host species, including fruit-bearing trees, to be removed if planted too close to productive land.

Fire resistance – Fire resistant plants should be selected for the area immediately around structures. Plants that tend to be fire resistant are moist and supple, do not accumulate dead, dry material, and that have thin, non-sticky, mild-smelling sap. Oregon State University Extension Service publishes a list of fire resistant plants for Oregon home landscapes. Your review agency can provide you information about designing a development that is defensible from fire. The plant lists also include some comments about how fire safe various plants may be.

Planting Season – The east side planting season is the wet period during fall and winter when soil is consistently moist. East side plantings should be completed before March 15th. Planting on the west side can be done between September 1st and May 15th.

Irrigation – Plants need to be watered to succeed. On the east side, irrigation is necessary through the summer months for the first three years, tapering off the fourth and fifth years, to achieve good survival and growth rates. On the west side, irrigation may be required for the first three years.

Site preparation – Plants will have a better chance of survival if the ground is prepared before planting. The native soils need to be broken up or deeply tilled to a minimum of 4 feet in diameter. A minimum of 2-3 inches of top soil should be added and worked into the tilled native soils. The plant needs to be watered well and the tilled soil around the plant should be mulched with a minimum of 3 inches of mulch. Mulch should not be worked into the soil but should be layered over the top to help capture and hold moisture needed by the new plant.

Orientation – South-facing sites are hotter and drier than north-facing sites, and may require selection of more drought-tolerant species.

Wind – Many exposed sites in the Gorge are windy; new plantings should be planted and staked to withstand wind until they are successfully established.

Soil depth and type – It is important to consider on-site soil conditions. Steep sites and ridges require careful selection of planting location to ensure sufficient pockets of soil are available. Some rocky areas may not allow screening trees to grow to the required height and breadth within five years of beginning construction.

Rainfall, soil moisture, and drainage – Moisture levels can vary within a site. Plants suited to available moisture levels should be selected. Continuous irrigation may be necessary to help less drought-tolerant species survive on a dry site. Drought-tolerant species may not do well on a wet site.

Need for year-round screening – The Management Plan requires a set proportion of evergreen plantings to help ensure year-round screening. Evergreen plants should be planted where year-round screening is most critical.

Survey the site – Investigating the types of native and compatible plants that are found at the development site will help you to select new plants that will succeed.

What native and non-native plants are recommended for planting in the National Scenic Area?

The recommended plant lists (FIGURES 2-4) were developed based on input from landscape architects, conservation planners, extension agents, native plant growers, the Native Plant Society, and landscape contractors. Planting specifications and some comments about the characteristics of each plant also are included. Many plants are listed for use both in the east and west side of the Gorge but their recommended planting sizes and growth habits may be different. The recommended plant size is the best planting size to achieve good survival and growth rates necessary to provide sufficient screening within five years. If a plant listed on the west side is not listed on the east side it may not be adaptable to or compatible with east side conditions. Plants listed on the east side and not the west side may not be adaptable to or compatible with west side conditions or they may be too aggressive or weedy.

Lists of Recommended Plants

FIGURE 2

Recommended Native Trees

	Deciduous Native Trees	Genus species	Size Mature Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Large Trees	Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	40-90" spread can equal height	seedling – 3' 2 gallon	10- 20'	X		Can easily live to 500 years. Leaves are dark green, and the autumn color is usually light brown. Drought tolerant, likes sun, slow growing. For screening, best mixed with conifers. Fire resistant and tolerant except when dry leaves are prevalent on the plant during early fall.
				seedling – 3' 2 gallon	15- 25'		X	Same as above but grows more quickly.
	Big Leaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	75' 60' spread	3-4' 2 gallon	20- 30'	X		Prefers moist soil and cool, moist environment. Will tolerate dry soils with sun or shade in the west. Does best in moist shady canyons in the east. Fast growth rate. Large leaves. Spreading canopy. Fire resistant.
				5-8' 5 gallon	25- 30'		X	
	Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	40-150' 20' spread	1-3' bare-root 2 gallon	10'	X		Fast growing. Best near water. Sends out suckers and forms groves. Loved by beaver. Protect with chicken wire at the base. Not for city streets, lawns, or small gardens. Fire resistant.
				3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	10'		X	
Oregon Ash	<i>Fraxinous latifolia</i>	60' 40' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	10- 15'	X		Tolerates winter wet feet and summer drought. Fire resistant.	
			6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15- 20'		X		
Tall, Shrubby Trees	Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	60' 40' spread	6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15- 20'		X	Naturally takes over new forest openings. Serves as nitrogen producing "nurse tree" for Douglas-fir forests. Not common in residential landscapes. Grows rapidly. Useful along streams or other wetlands on the west side. Loved by tent caterpillars.
	White Alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	50-80' 40' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	15- 20'	X		Generally found on moist sites along streams and on lower mountain slopes. Prefers partial shade or partial sun to full sun; soil should be moist to wet. Found along tributaries of the eastern Columbia River to Idaho. White alder is more appropriate east side than Red Alder.
				6-8' bare-root 15 gallon			X	
Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nutallii</i>	20-30' 25' spread	6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15'		X	Taller with larger white flowers than non-native dogwood. Tolerates summer drought very well. Fire resistant.	

FIGURE 2

Recommended Native Trees (continued)

	Deciduous Native Trees	Genus species	Mature Size Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Tall, Shrubby Trees	Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	15' 10' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	5'	X		Native east of The Dalles. Attractive shrub to small tree which commonly forms dense thickets due to the spreading lateral roots which send up new plants wherever they near the surface of the ground. Fire resistant.
	Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>	15-20' 10' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	5'	X	X	Native west of the Little White Salmon River. Suitable as large shrubs for native woodland or riparian plantings. Berries are attractive to birds and mammals.
Small, Shrubby Trees	Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	6-20' 10' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	5'	X	X	Native west of the Little White Salmon River. Suitable as large shrubs for native woodland or riparian plantings. Berries are attractive to birds and mammals. Vigorous.
	Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	8-10' 15' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	6'	X	X	Prefers some shade and moisture. Grows better west side. Fire resistant.
	Douglas Maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	10-30' 15' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	6'	X		Small maple similar to vine maple.
				6-8' bare-root 5 gallon	15'		X	
	Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	25' 15 spread	1-3' bare-root 2 gallon	3-5'	X		Best near water at higher elevations. Sends out suckers and forms groves. Loved by beaver. Protect with chicken wire at the base. Not a widespread native but very desirable. Re-sprout quickly after fire. Fire resistant and tolerant.
3-5' bare-root 5 gallon				5'		X		
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	25' 15 spread	1-3' bare-root 2 gallon	6'	X		Multi-stemmed, but can be pruned to tree form. Fall color is yellow. The flowers are white and borne in erect clusters in early spring as the leaves are unfolding. The berrylike fruits are showy, edible. Excellent small yard tree. Drought tolerant. Fire resistant and tolerant.	
			3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	6'		X		

FIGURE 2

Recommended Native Trees (continued)

	Coniferous Native Trees	Genus species	Mature Size Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Large Trees	Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	60-150' 20-50' Spr.	3-5' bare-root	10-15'	X		Large, drought tolerant, sun or shade, moderate growth rate. Extremely fire resistant and tolerant when older.
				4-8' ball / burlap	20'		X	Grows faster than on east side. Not recommended west of Hood River. Does not tolerate wet soil.
	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga Mensiesii</i>	70' 20 spread'	4-5' bare-root	10-12'	X		North facing slopes or in areas with more soil moisture. Fire tolerant when older and thick-barked.
				5-10' ball / burlap	25'		X	Will grow in most locations, moderate growth rate. Not for very small properties.
	Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	60-150' 70' spread	5-10' ball / burlap 15 gallon	25-30'		X	Evergreen conifer for moist locations with some shade. Good in riparian areas on the west side. Summer drought tolerant when established.
	Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	60-150' 70' spread	5-10' ball / burlap	25-30'		X	Prefers moist or seasonally wet soils. Native to lower elevations on the west side.
Western Larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	60-150' 45' spread	5-10' ball / burlap 15 gallon	15-20'		X	Tolerant to fire when older. Deciduous conifer native to west side. Best at higher elevations, hardy. Yellow fall color before leaves drop. Bright green in spring.	

FIGURE 3

Recommended Native Shrubs

	Deciduous Native Shrubs	Genus species	Mature Size Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Large Shrubs	Woods Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	12' 8' spread	root sucker 1 gallon	3'	X		Re-sprouts quickly after fire. Best east side.
	Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	10' 10' spread	1-3' 1 gallon	6'	X	X	Beautiful white flowers in early summer, very drought resistant.
	Red-flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	12' 6' spread	1-3' 1-5 gallon	3'	X	X	Beautiful red flowers, needs some moisture.
	Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	8' 6' spread	1-3' 1 2 gallon	4'	X	X	Prefers moist conditions. Requires summer watering.

FIGURE 3

Recommended Native Shrubs (continued)

	Deciduous Native Shrubs	Genus species	Mature Size Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Large Shrubs	Western Azalea	<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	15' 8' spread	1-3' 1-5 gallon	5'	X	X	Fire resistant. Red to coppery autumn color. Tolerates a variety of habitat from moist to dry.
	Salix/Willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>	15-25' 10' spread	1-2' cutting 1-2 gallon	6'	X		Common east of the Cascades wet to dry areas. Keep away from water lines and septic systems.
	Bitterbrush	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	12' 8' spread	seedling 1 gallon	3'	X		Yellow flowers. Fire tolerant.
Medium Shrubs	Western Spirea	<i>Spirea douglasii</i>	3-6' 5' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	3'	X	X	Fire resistant. Red-pink blooms. Sun or part shade.
	Golden Current	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	3-9' 5' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	3'	X	X	Fire resistant.
	Honeysuckle Black Twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	3-9' 5' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	3'	X	X	Yellow flowers in spring. Large, purple-black fruits. Partial sun to shade, moist soil.
	Baldhip Rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	4' 5' spread	root sucker 1 gallon	3'	X	X	Pink flowers, red hips. Good in dry shade.
	Ocean Spray	<i>Holidiscus discolor</i>	8' 6' spread	1-3' 1-5 gallon	5'	X	X	Graceful plant, white flowers. Sun or shade.
	Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	6' 6' spread	seedling 1-5 gallon	5'	X		Flammable. Re-sprout quickly after fire. Yellow flowers bloom from August through October. Handles harshest growing conditions and dry, alkaline soils.
	Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6' 8' spread	1-3' 1-5 gallon	3'	X	X	Beautiful red twigs in winter. Sun or part shade. Fire resistant.
	Red Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	4-5' 5' spread	seedling 1-5 gallon	3'		X	Prefers moist soil and organic matter. Needs sun.
	Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	6' 5' spread	1-3' 1 gallon	3'	X	X	Bright red flowers. Better west side.
	Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	6' 3' spread	1-3' 1 gallon	1'		X	Fire resistant and tolerant.
	Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus integerrimus/cuneatus</i>	8' 6' spread	seedling 1 gallon	3'	X		Fragrant blue flowers. Prefers dry and sunny locations. Native to east side. Drought tolerant.
	California Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	6' 5' spread	Seedling 1-5 gallon	3'	X	X	Small shrub good for wildlife forage.

FIGURE 3

Recommended Native Shrubs (continued)

	Evergreen Native Shrubs	Genus species	Mature Size Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Medium Shrubs	Oregon Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	3-7' 4' spread	1-3' 1-5 gallon	3'	X	X	Drought tolerant. Native east of Troutdale. Fire resistant. Yellow flowers, blue berries.
	Evergreen Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	6-8' 6' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	3'		X	Best west of the Cascades.

FIGURE 4

Recommended Non-Native Trees – Common to the Scenic Area (in bold) or with native characteristics (all).

	Deciduous Non-Native Trees	Genus species	Mature Size Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Large Trees	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	100' 20' spread	6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15'	X	X	COMMON in GMA Pastoral and Grassland settings. Used as a very tall windbreak for orchards. Short-lived.
	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	90' 70 spread	6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	50'	X	X	Fast grower. Needs plenty of water, good soil. Large property.
	European Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	40' 40' spread	6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	20'	X		Grows fast, tolerates hot summers.
			70' 70' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	40'		X	
Black Locust	<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>	70' 40' spread	6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	25'	X		COMMON in Pastoral and grassland settings. Grows on very harsh sites where few other trees grow. Attracts showy yellow lichen. Use only in eastern gorge.	
Medium Trees	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'Green Mountain'	60' 30' spread	6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15'		X	Drought resistant variety. Spectacular orange-red fall color. Somewhat columnar habit. Moderate growth
	Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	60' 50' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	20'	X		Grows very fast. Weak wood. Fire resistant.
				6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	25'		X	Not recommended west side.
	Heritage Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Cully'	50' 20' spread	6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15'	X		Characterized by its beautiful tan bark, borer resistance, and fast growth rate.
Lilac	<i>Syringa spp.</i>	5-40' 15'	1-3' 1-2 gallon	10'	X	X	COMMON in most settings. Large tree-like shrub. Drought tolerant. Fragrant flowers.	

FIGURE 4

Recommended Non-Native Trees (continued) – Common to the Scenic Area (in bold) or with native characteristics (all).

	Deciduous Non-Native Trees	Genus species	Mature Size Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Medium Trees	Red Maples	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'	40' 20' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	12'	X		Fairly fast growth. Red fall color. Variety October Glory provides strong fall color (east side) where soils are alkaline.
				6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15'		X	
		<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Red Sunset'	40' 20' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	12'	X		May not color in the fall in alkaline soils.
				6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15'		X	
	Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	30' 30' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	15'	X		Prefers moist soil but is fairly tolerant of summer drought. Fire resistant.
				6-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15'		X	
Smaller Trees	Washington Thorne	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	25' 20' spread	3-8' bare-root 15 gallon	15'	X	X	White flowers and glossy leaves.
	Japanese Snowdrop	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	20' 15' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	10'		X	Flowering small tree.
	Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	20' 15' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	10'	X		COMMON grassland setting. Only good for extremely dry sites. Weedy elsewhere. Only recommended in eastern gorge.
Large Trees	Sugar Pine	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>	100-250' 20-50' spread	3-5' bare-root	10-15'	X		Very long cones. Large, drought tolerant, sun, moderate growth rate. Extremely fire resistant and tolerant when older.
				4-8' ball / burlap			X	
	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	40-60' 30' spread	3-5' bare-root	12-15'	X		Looks like ponderosa pine when young but is more dense and grows into smaller tree. Looks best where it can retain lower branches. Good for screening.
				4-8' ball / burlap			X	
Medium Trees	Shore Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i> (subsp).contorta	20-50' 20-50' spread	3-5' bare-root 5 gallon	10-25'	X		Subspecies of lodgepole pine. Not native to the Gorge, but native to Oregon.
				4-8' ball / burlap	20'		X	

FIGURE 5

Recommended Non-Native Shrubs – with native characteristics

	Deciduous Non-Native Shrubs	Genus species	Mature Size Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Larger	Beauty Bush	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	10-12' 5' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	4'	X	X	Graceful, arching with small tubular pink flowers. Sun.
	Viburnum	<i>Viburnum burkwoodii</i>	6-12' 4-5' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	3'	X	X	Part Shade. Nearly evergreen. Fragrant.
	Spirea	<i>Spirea vanhouttei</i>	6' 6-8' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	4'	X	X	Old fashioned fountain-like white spirea. Doesn't like early spring hard frosts.
Smaller	Virburnum	<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	4-8' 4-5' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	3'	X	X	Part Shade. Fragrant.
	Azaleas	<i>Various.</i>	4-6' 5'	1-3' 1-2 gallon	3'	X	X	Compatible azaleas tend to be those of moderate height, non-dwarf deciduous-- such as the Exbury hybrids.
	Spirea	<i>Spirea thunbergii</i>	5' 4' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	3'	X	X	Billowy white spirea. Very hardy.
	Evergreen Non-Native Shrubs	Genus species	Mature Size Ht./spread	Planting Size Height	Spacing	East	West	Comments
Larger	Rhododendron	Ssp.	6-10' 6'	1-3' 1-2 gallon	6'		X	Does not do well in alkaline soils.
Smaller	Glossy Abelia	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	8' 5' spread	1-3' 1-2 gallon	3'	X	X	Graceful arching branches with small oval evergreen leaves and pink or white flowers.

Glossary

Bare-root – Refers to plants that are transported with the roots essentially bare of soil. A protective shipping medium may be secured in a bag or wrap around the root. (also appears as bare root in some catalogues)

Gallon – Refers to the container size when a plant is purchased in soil in a container.

Ball / burlap – Balled and burlapped refers to the system of digging large trees and wrapping the roots in burlap for transport. (also appears as B&B in some catalogues)

Flammable – Is a plant that catches fire easily.

Fire tolerant – Is a plant that recovers well after fire.

Fire resistant – Is a plant that does not catch fire easily.

Where can I get more specific plant recommendations?

Sources of information related to site-specific plant selection include the Natural Resource Conservation Service, State University Extension Officers, local master gardeners, Native Plant Society, local plant nurseries, local landscape contractors, and licensed landscape architects. The Plant Native organization web site, www.plantnative.org, is also an excellent resource for planting “how to” information and a nursery directory.

Where can I find the plants I want?

If you need help finding nurseries in your area, please consult your local phone directory or your county planning office may be able to help you.

Other Good Sources

Wasco County Soil and Water Conservation District, 2325 River Rd., Suite 3, The Dalles, OR – 541-296-6178 ext. 3
(Annual winter plant sale bare-root shrubs, trees)

Underwood Conservation District, 170 Lincoln, White Salmon, WA – 509-493-1936
(Bare-root shrubs, trees)

Hood River Soil and Water Conservation District, 3007 Experiment Station Road, Hood River, OR – 541-386-6719
(Annual winter plant sale bare-root shrubs, trees)