

bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	FACU	UB
self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	FACU+	UB
white water buttercup	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	OBL	SW, WE
woods buttercup	<i>Ranunculus uncinatus</i>	FAC	UB
willow leaved dock	<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	FACW	WE
Pacific sanicle	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	NOL	UB
yerba buena	<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	NOL	UB
Idaho blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i>		
	var. <i>idahoense</i>	FACW	WE, LB
beautiful blue eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	FACW-	UB
hedge-nettle	<i>Stachys mexicana</i>	FACW	LB, UB
spring queen	<i>Synthyris reniformis</i>	NOL	UB
fringecups	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	NOL	UB
western meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	FACU UB	
tall western meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum polycarpum</i>	NOL	UB
piggy-back plant	<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	FAC	LB
star-flower	<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	FAC-	UB
sessile trillium	<i>Trillium albidum</i>	NOL	UB
western trillium	<i>Trillium ovatum</i> ssp. <i>ovatum</i>	NOL	UB
inside-out flower	<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	NOL	UB
American vetch	<i>Vicia americana</i>	NI	WE, LB
woodland violet	<i>Viola glabella</i>	FACW+	UB

Grasses, Sedges, Rushes

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
Sitka brome	<i>Bromus sitchensis</i>	NOL	UB
Dewey's sedge	<i>Carex deweyana</i> var. <i>leptopoda</i>	FAC+	UB
Henderson's sedge	<i>Carex hendersonii</i>	NI	LB
slough sedge	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	OBL	SW, WE
sawbeak sedge	<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>stipata</i>	NOL	WE, LB
needle spikerush	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	OBL	SW, WE
creeping spikerush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	OBL	SW, WE
blue wild-rye	<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>glaucus</i>	FACU	UB
tall manna grass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	FACW+	WE, LB
meadow barley	<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	FACW	WE, LB
common rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	FACW+	SW, WE
spreading rush	<i>Juncus patens</i>	FACW	SW, WE
lacquered rush	<i>Juncus laccatus</i>	?	SW, WE
onion grass	<i>Mellica subulata</i>	NOL	UB

Key to Wetland Indicator Status

- OBL = Obligate Wetland Plants. Under normal conditions, these plants almost always occur in wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 99%).
- FACW = Facultative Wetland Plants. Under normal conditions these plants are usually found in wetlands, but also may be found outside wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 67-99%)
- FAC = Facultative Plants. Under normal conditions, these plants are found equally in wetlands and non-wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 33-66%).
- FACU = Facultative Upland Plants. Under normal conditions, these plants are most likely to be found in non-wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 1-33%).
- UPL = Obligate Upland Plants. These plants are almost always found in non-wetlands, and are expected to be found in wetlands less than 1% of the time.
- NOL = Not on U.S.F.W.S. wetland plant list.

Key to Site Suitability

- SW = Shallow water
- WE = Water's edge
- LB = Lower bank
- UB = Upper bank and terraces above the ordinary high water line

Wetland indicator status information is taken from:

“National List of Plant Species That Occur In Wetlands: Northwest (Region 9),” U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, May 1988; 1993 supplement.

Part 2

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES FOR SITES AT OR BELOW 500 FEET IN ELEVATION WITHIN THE EUGENE UGB

The plant species included in this list are species that grow and propagate themselves in the Eugene area through natural processes, are adapted to the weather, soils and hydrology of the area, and have evolved in the area or been introduced to the area by natural causes. These native plant species are distinguished from plant species that have been deliberately or accidentally imported or introduced from other areas by humans or human activities.

This list applies to all habitat types, including riparian, upland and wetland areas, below 500 feet in elevation within the UGB, *except* within the West Eugene Wetlands Plan area, and within seasonal wet prairie habitats (see Part 3). To meet Eugene Code requirements for native plants, these species are to be used within the specified geographic area and elevation. Do not substitute alternate species. You must use the specific species, subspecies or variety listed.

Wetland Indicator Status and Site Suitability information in the table below is intended as a guideline for identifying suitable locations for plant species based on additional site characteristics, such as soils and hydrology.

Trees

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
grand fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	NOL	UB
vine maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	FACU+	UB
Oregon bigleaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	FACU	UB
white alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	FACW	LB, UB
red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	FAC	LB, UB
incense-cedar	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	NOL	UB
Pacific dogwood	<i>Cornus nutallii</i>	NOL	UB
Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	FACW	LB, UB
ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	FACU	UB
black cottonwood	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	FAC	LB
	ssp. <i>trichocarpa</i>		
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>		
	var. <i>menziesii</i>	NOL	UB
Oregon white oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i> var. <i>garryana</i>	NOL	UB
California black oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	NOL	UB
Pacific willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>	FACW+	WE, LB
	ssp. <i>lasiandra</i>		
western yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	FACU-	UB
western redcedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	FAC	UB

Shrubs

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> FACU var. <i>semiintegrifolia</i>	UB	
tall Oregon grape	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	NOL	UB
common buckbrush	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	NOL	UB
Suksdorf's hawthorn	<i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i> FAC var. <i>suksdorfii</i>	UB	
red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	FACW	WE, LB
California hazel	<i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i>	NI	UB
ocean spray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	NOL	UB
osoberry/indian plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	NOL	UB
mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	NOL	UB
Pacific ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	FAC+	WE, LB
chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>demissa</i>	FACU	UB
cascara buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	FAC?	UB
straggly gooseberry	<i>Ribes divaricatum</i>	NI	UB
red currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	NOL	UB
baldhip rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	NI	UB
Nootka rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	NI	LB, UB
blackcap	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	NOL	UB
thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	FACU+	UB
salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	FAC	LB, UB
dewberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	NOL	UB
Columbia River willow	<i>Salix fluviatilis</i>	OBL	SW, WE
Piper's willow	<i>Salix hookeriana</i> (<i>piperi</i>)	FACW	LB
Scouler's willow	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	FAC	LB, UB
Sitka willow	<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	FACW	WE, LB
blue elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i> (<i>cerulea</i>)	FAC-	UB
red elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var. <i>arborescens</i>	FACU	UB
Douglas spiraea	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	FACW	WE, LB
snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	FACU	UB
oval-leaved viburnum	<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	NOL	UB

Vines

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
wild clematis	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	FACU	UB
orange honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	NOL	UB
hairy honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	NOL	UB

Herbaceous Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
vanilla-leaf	<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	NOL	UB
baneberry	<i>Actaea rubra</i>	NOL	UB
pathfinder	<i>Adenocaulon bicolor</i>	NOL	UB
red columbine	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	FAC	LB, UB
wild ginger	<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	NOL	UB
lady-fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	FAC	WE, LB, UB
American wintercress	<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i>	FACW+	LB
camas	<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	FACW-	LB, UW
wood bittercress	<i>Cardamine angulata</i>	FACW	LB, UB
spring beauty	<i>Cardamine nuttallii</i> var. <i>nuttallii</i>	NOL	UB
small-flowered claytonia	<i>Claytonia parviflora</i>	NOL	UB
miner's lettuce	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	FAC	UB
candyflower	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	FACW	UB
tall larkspur	<i>Delphinium trolliifolium</i>	NOL	UB
bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	NOL	UB
coastal shield fern	<i>Dryoptera arguta</i>	NOL	UB
Watson's willow herb	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> (watsonii)	FACW-	LB
Oregon fawn lily	<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	NOL	UB
large-leaf avens	<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	FACW+	LB, UB
lowland cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium palustre</i>	FAC+	UB
Willamette valley gumweed	<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	FACW	WE, LB
cow-parsnip	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	FAC	UB
Pacific waterleaf	<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	NOL	UB
bog St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum anagalloides</i>	OBL	SW, WE
tiger lily	<i>Lilium columbianum</i>	FAC	UB
miniature lupine	<i>Lupinus polycarpus</i>	NOL	UB
riverbank lupine	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	FAC	UB
skunk cabbage	<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	OBL	SW, WE
big smilacina	<i>Maianthemum racemosa</i>	FAC-	UB
little smilacina	<i>Maianthemum stellaum</i>	FAC-	UB
Oregon bigroot	<i>Marah oreganus</i>	NOL	UB
western bluebell	<i>Mertensia platyphylla</i>	NOL	UB
water montia	<i>Montia fontana</i>	OBL	SW, WE

aquatic claytonia	<i>Montia linearis</i>	NOL	LB, UB
small forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	OBL	SW, WE
small-flowered nemophila	<i>Nemophila parviflora</i> var. <i>nemophylla</i>	NOL	UB
water-parsley	<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	OBL	SW, WE
sweet cicely	<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	NOL	UB
w. yellow wood sorrel	<i>Oxalis suksdorfii</i>	NOL	UB
sweet colt's-foot	<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>	FACW	LB
woodland phacelia	<i>Phacelia nemoralis</i>	FACU	UB
swordfern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	NOL	UB
Hooker's fairy bells	<i>Prosartes hookeri</i>	NOL	UB
self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	FACU+	UB
white water buttercup	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	OBL	SW, WE
woods buttercup	<i>Ranunculus uncinatus</i>	FAC	UB
western dock	<i>Rumex occidentalis</i> var. <i>procerus</i>	FAC-	UB
willow leaved dock	<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	FACW	WE
Pacific sanicle	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	NOL	UB
yerba buena	<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	NOL	UB
small-fruited bulrush	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	OBL	WE
Hitchcock's blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium hitchcockii</i>	NOL	UB
hedge-nettle	<i>Stachys mexicana</i>	FACW	LB, UB
fringecups	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	NOL	UB
western meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	FACU	UB
tall western meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum polycarpum</i>	NOL	UB
piggy-back plant	<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	FAC	LB
star-flower	<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	FAC-	UB
sessile trillium	<i>Trillium albidum</i>	NOL	UB
western trillium	<i>Trillium ovatum</i> ssp. <i>ovatum</i>	NOL	UB
stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	FAC+	UB
inside-out flower	<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	NOL	UB
American vetch	<i>Vicia americana</i>	NI	WE, LB
woodland violet	<i>Viola glabella</i>	FACW+	UB

Grasses, Sedges, Rushes

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
Dewey's sedge	<i>Carex deweyana</i> var. <i>leptopoda</i>	FAC+	UB
Henderson's sedge	<i>Carex hendersonii</i>	NI	LB
green-fruited sedge	<i>Carex interrupta</i>	OBL	SW, WE
slough sedge	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	OBL	SW, WE
sawbeak sedge	<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>stipata</i>	NOL	WE, LB
needle spikerush	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	OBL	SW, WE

creeping spikerush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	OBL	SW, WE
blue wild-rye	<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>glaucus</i>	FACU	UB
tall manna grass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	FACW+	WE, LB
meadow barley	<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	FACW	WE, LB
taper-tip rush	<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	OBL	SW, WE
three-stamen rush	<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	FACW	WE, LB
common rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	FACW+	SW, WE
shiny rush	<i>Juncus laccatus</i>	NOL	SW, WE
pointed rush	<i>Juncus oxymiris</i>	FACW+	SW, WE
spreading rush	<i>Juncus patens</i>	FACW	SW, WE
slender rush	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	FAC	LB
onion grass	<i>Melica subulata</i>	NOL	UB

Key to Wetland Indicator Status

- OBL = Obligate Wetland Plants. Under normal conditions, these plants almost always occur in wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 99%).
- FACW = Facultative Wetland Plants. Under normal conditions these plants are usually found in wetlands, but also may be found outside wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 67-99%).
- FAC = Facultative Plants. Under normal conditions, these plants are found equally in wetlands and non-wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 33-66%).
- FACU = Facultative Upland Plants. Under normal conditions, these plants are most likely to be found in non-wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 1-33%).
- UPL = Obligate Upland Plants. These plants are almost always found in non-wetlands, and are expected to be found in wetlands less than 1% of the time.
- NOL = Not on U.S.F.W.S. wetland plant list.

Key to Site Suitability

- SW = Shallow water
 WE = Water's edge
 LB = Lower bank
 UB = Upper bank and terraces above the ordinary high water line

Wetland indicator status information is taken from:

“National List of Plant Species That Occur In Wetlands: Northwest (Region 9),” U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, May 1988; 1993 supplement.

Part 3

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES FOR SITES IN THE WEST EUGENE WETLANDS PLAN AREA AND IN SEASONAL WET PRAIRIE HABITAT IN OTHER GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The plant species included in this list are species that grow and propagate themselves in the Eugene area through natural processes, are adapted to the weather, soils and hydrology of the area, and have evolved in the area or been introduced to the area by natural causes. These native species are distinguished from plant species that have been deliberately or accidentally imported or introduced from other areas by humans or human activities.

This list applies to sites within the West Eugene Wetlands Plan area and within wet prairie habitats (e.g., in Westmoreland Park and Amazon Park). To meet Eugene Code requirements for native plants, these species are to be used within the specified geographic area or elevation. Do not substitute alternate species. You must use the specific species, subspecies or variety listed.

Wetland Indicator Status and Site Suitability information in the table below is intended as a guideline for identifying suitable locations for plant species based on additional site characteristics, such as soils and hydrology.

Trees

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	FACW	BA, TW
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	FACU-	BA, TN
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood	FAC	BA, TN
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	NOL	TN
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	California black oak	NOL	TN
<i>Quercus garryana</i> var. <i>garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	NOL	TN
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka willow	FACW	WE, BA
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow	FAC	BA
<i>Salix piperi</i>	Piper's willow	FACW	WE, BA
<i>Salix lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i>	Pacific willow	FACW+	WE, BA

Shrubs

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> var. <i>semiintegrifolia</i>	serviceberry	FACU	TN

<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	tall Oregon-grape	NOL	TN
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	western hazelnut	NI	TN
<i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i>	Suksdorf's hawthorn	FAC	BA, TN
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	ocean spray	NOL	TN
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	hairy honeysuckle	NOL	TN
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	indian plum	NOL	TN
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific ninebark	FAC+	BA
<i>Pyrus fusca</i>	western crab-apple	FAC+	TN
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	casacara	NI	TN
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka rose	NI	TN
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	clustered wild rose	FACU	TN
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i> var. <i>douglaii</i>	Douglas' spiraea	FACW	WE, BA, TW
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	common snowberry	FACU	TN
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oregon viburnum	NOL	TN

Herbaceous Plants

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	common yarrow	FACU	TN
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> var. <i>americana</i>	broad-leaf water-plantain	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Allium amplexans</i>	slimleaf onion	NOL	TN
<i>Aster hallii</i>	Hall's aster	FAC	TN, TW
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	nodding beggar's-tick	FACW+	WE, TW
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	leafy beggar's-tick	FACW+	WE, TW
<i>Boisduvalia densiflora</i>	dense spike-primrose	FACW-	WE
<i>Brodiaea hyacinthina</i>	hyacinth brodiaea	FACU	TN
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i>	harvest brodiaea	NOL	TN
<i>Callitriche heterophylla</i>	water-starwort	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i> ssp. <i>Suksdorfii</i>	tall camas	FACW-	TW
<i>Camassia quamash</i> ssp. <i>maximacommon</i>	camas	FACW	TW
<i>Cardamine penduliflora</i>	Willamette Valley bittercress	OBL	SW, WE, TW
<i>Cardamine nutallii</i> var. <i>nutallii</i>	slender toothwort	NOL	UB
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	candyflower	FACW	UB
<i>Delphinium trolliifolium</i>	Columbia larkspur	NOL	TN
<i>Downingia elegans</i>	common downingia	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>	autumn willow-herb	NOL	TN
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	woolly sunflower	NOL	TN
<i>Eryngium petiolatum</i>	Oregon coyote-thistle	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	large-leaved avens	FACW+	WE, BA

<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	Willamette valley gumweed	FACW	WE, BA
var. <i>integrifolia</i>			
<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	cow-parsnip	FAC	BA, TN
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	floating marsh-pennywort	OBL	SW
<i>Lasthenia glaberrima</i>	smooth lasthenia	OBL	SW
<i>Lotus formosissimus</i>	seaside lotus	FACW+	WE
<i>Lotus pinnatus</i>	bog lotus	FACW	SW, WE
<i>Lotus purshianus</i>	spanish-clover	NOL	TN
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>			
var. <i>pacifica</i>	water-purslane	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	bigleaf lupine	FAC+	BA, TN
<i>Marah oreganus</i>	Oregon bigroot	NOL	TN
<i>Microseris laciniata</i>	cut-leaved microseris	NOL	TN
<i>Montia linearis</i>	narrow-leaved montia	NOL	TN
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	small-flowered forget-me-not	OBL	WE
<i>Nuphar polysepalum</i>	pond lily	OBL	SW
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	water parsely	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Osmorhiza chilensis</i>	sweet-cicely	NOL	TN
<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i>	Gairdner's yampah	FACU	TN
<i>Plagiobothrys figuratus</i>	fragrant popcorn-flower	FACW	SW, TW
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	waterpepper	OBL	SW, WE, TW
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	common sword fern	NOL	BA, TN
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender cinquefoil	FAC	TN
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	self-heal	FACU+	TN
<i>Ranunculus uncinatus</i>	disappointing buttercup	FAC	BA
<i>Ranunculus orthorhynchus</i>	straight-beak buttercup	FACW-	BA
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	western buttercup	FACW	BA
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	white water-buttercup	OBL	SW, WE, TW
<i>Rorippia curvisiliqua</i>	western yellowcress	FACW+	WE, TW
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific blackberry	NI	TN
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	willow-leaved dock	FACW	TW
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	western sanicle	NOL	TN
var. <i>crassicaulis</i>			
<i>Saxifraga oregana</i>	Oregon saxifrage	FACW+	WE, BA
<i>Sidalcea cusickii</i>	Cusick's checkermallow	NOL	WE
<i>Sparganium emersum</i>	simple-stem bur-reed	OBL	SW, WE, TW
<i>Stachys rigida</i>	rigid hedge-nettle	FACW-	BA
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	fringecups	NOL	TN
<i>Trillium albidum</i>	sessile trillium	NOL	TN
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leafcattail	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Veratrum californicum</i>	tailed false-hellebore	OBL	SW, WE
var. <i>caudatum</i>			
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American speedwell	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	marsh speedwell	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaf wyethia	FACU	TN
<i>Zigadenus venenosus</i>	death camas	FAC	TW, TN

var. *venenosus*

Grasses, Sedges and Rushes

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Wetland Indicator Status</u>	<u>Site Suitability</u>
<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	spike bentgrass	FACW	BA, TW
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	water foxtail	FACW+	BA, TW
<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	American slough grass	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Carex densa</i>	dense sedge	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Carex deweyana</i> var. <i>leptopoda</i>	Dewey's sedge	FAC+	BA, TW
<i>Carex lanuginosa</i>	woolly sedge	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Carex leporina</i>	hare sedge	FAC	BA, TW
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	slough sedge	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Carex unilateralis</i>	one-sided sedge	FACW	WE, TW
<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California oatgrass	FACU-	TN
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	tufted hairgrass	FACW	TW
<i>Deschampsia danthonioides</i>	annual hairgrass	FACW-	TW
<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	slender hairgrass	FACW-	TW
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	needle spikerush	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Eleocharis ovata</i>	ovoid spike-rush	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	creeping spikerush	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	FACU	TN
<i>Glyceria occidentalis</i>	western mannagrass	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	meadow barley	FACW	WE, TW
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	tapered rush	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointed rush	OBL	SW, WE
<i>Juncus nevadensis</i>	Sierra rush	FACW	WE, TW
<i>Juncus oxymeris</i>	pointed rush	FACW+	WE, TW
<i>Juncus patens</i>	spreading rush	FACW	WE, TW
<i>Juncus tenuis</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>	slender rush	FAC	BA, TW
<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	junegrass	NOL	TN
<i>Panicum occidentale</i>	western witchgrass	FACW	WE, TW
<i>Scirpus validus</i>	softstem bulrush	OBL	SW, WE

Key to Wetland Indicator Status

OBL = Obligate Wetland Plants. Under normal conditions, these plants almost always occur in wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 99%).

FACW = Facultative Wetland Plants. Under normal conditions these plants are usually found in wetlands, but also may be found outside wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 67-99%)

- FAC = Facultative Plants. Under normal conditions, these plants are found equally in wetlands and non-wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 33-66%).
- FACU = Facultative Upland Plants. Under normal conditions, these plants are most likely to be found in non-wetlands (estimated probability of wetland occurrence 1-33%).
- UPL = Obligate Upland Plants. These plants are almost always found in non-wetlands, and are expected to be found in wetlands less than 1% of the time.
- NOL = Not on U.S.F.W.S. wetland plant list.

Key to Site Suitability

SW = Shallow water

WE = Water's edge

BA = Bank

TW = Top of Bank, wetland (e.g., where prairie wetlands exist adjacent to a stream or channel)

TN= Top of Bank, non-wetland

Wetland indicator status information is taken from:

“National List of Plant Species That Occur In Wetlands: Northwest (Region 9),” U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, May 1988; 1993 supplement.

Part 4

NON-NATIVE, INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES KNOWN OR LIKELY TO OCCUR WITHIN THE EUGENE URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY

The plant species included in this list are species that have been deliberately or accidentally imported or introduced from other areas by humans or human activities. In addition, these species escape from cultivated settings and spread aggressively into natural areas, and are capable of displacing large areas of native vegetation. These non-native, invasive plant species are distinguished from those native species that grow and propagate themselves in the Eugene area through natural processes, are adapted to the weather, soils and hydrology of the area, and have evolved in the area or been introduced to the area by natural causes.

This list applies to all habitat types within the Eugene Urban Growth Boundary. To meet Eugene Code requirements for removal of non-native, invasive plants, you must remove the specific species, subspecies or variety listed.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	Reference
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	Invasive tree spreading into forested natural areas around town including Skinner's Butte.	1
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horsechestnut	Populations have been found in south end of Hendricks Park and this species is known to be problematic in other cities.	1
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven	Invasive tree that is problematic in City parks, alleys, and undeveloped property. This species is capable of becoming established through cracks in concrete.	1,3
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	One of the most invasive forest under story plants in the east and Midwest, starting to establish in the Seattle area. Documented as present in Portland and Eugene	1, 4
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	anchusa; common bugloss	Exploding in large patches roadside and in woods in western Benton County. Also known recently from Lane and Clackamas counties.	1, 3
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Arum	While it appears to be moved primarily by humans, it occasionally is found away from human activity areas. Once established, it is extremely difficult to remove.	1
<i>Betula pendula/pubesc</i>	European birch	This species is spreading rapidly along waterways and is now established along the entirety of Amazon Creek from near its headwaters to Fern Ridge	5

		Reservoir.	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	false-brome	Highly invasive grass rapidly spreading through forests and along rivers in our area in numerous places including Alton Baker Park. It has the potential to permanently alter the forest under story, as it out-competes most other species and no control is known.	1, 3, 4
<i>Buddleia alternifolia</i> , <i>Buddleia davidii</i>	fountain butterfly bush	Both butterfly bushes displace native willows which are essential host plants for native butterflies.	1, 4
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	traveler's-joy	Invasive climber comparable to English ivy is a problem in areas of Portland and Seattle. Currently appearing in several areas along the Willamette River with large populations established on Skinner Butte.	1, 3, 4
<i>Cotoneaster franchetti</i>	cotoneaster	Occurring in native prairies and woodland edges. (Cotoneaster franchetti, C. horizontalis, C. parneyi, etc. Best to avoid all cotoneasters.)	1
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	cotoneaster	Occurring in native prairies and woodland edges. (Cotoneaster franchetti, C. horizontalis, C. parneyi, etc. Best to avoid all cotoneasters.)	1
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	English hawthorn	This species is well established and spreading rapidly into woodlands and prairies throughout town. It interbreeds with the native hawthorn creating hybrids that are difficult to accurately identify.	1, 3, 4
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	common houndstongue	This common garden species has escaped and appears regularly in several City parks, along waterways and in unimproved alleys.	2, 3
<i>Cytisus monspessulana</i>	French broom	This species is a serious problem in CA and OR south coast and is now appearing in Eugene	1, 2, 3, 4
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scot's broom	Dense populations established along the Willamette, in the south hills, throughout the West Eugene Wetlands, along roadways and railways and in several city parks. Avoid use of all brooms.	1, 2, 3, 4
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	spurge laurel	Spread by birds into forested areas throughout town.	1, 3
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove	This common and attractive garden wild flower escapes easily and forms dense populations. It is becoming well established in some areas along the Willamette River.	1, 3

<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	broom	This species is a serious problem in CA and along the south OR coast. Now beginning to appear in Eugene.	
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	shining crane's-bill	Beginning to dominate forest understories in south Eugene.	1
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb robert	Dominates forest understories in several areas in Eugene including Hendrick's park. This species is spreading rapidly throughout town.	1, 3, 4
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy; creeping Charlie	Can become a dominant plant in moist, shady riparian areas.	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	Spreads vegetatively in forested and open areas. Seeds spread mostly by exotic birds including starlings. This species is an extensive and widespread problem throughout Eugene, especially in forested areas and along the Willamette River.	1, 2, 3, 4
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's wort	This species invades meadows, trailsides, roadsides, and other areas throughout town.	1, 2, 3, 4
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly	Spread by birds and appears regularly in forest understories throughout town.	1, 3
<i>Iris pseudoacorus</i>	yellow flag iris	Forms monocultures in wetlands. This species has established in Bertelsen Slough, Amazon Creek, Flat Creek, Spring Creek and along the Willamette River.	1, 3
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern redcedar	Birds eat berries and spread seeds.	1
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolan</i>	Yellow archangel	Primarily spread by humans. Very aggressive, primarily moving out from landscaped areas. Has escaped in Springfield, Corvallis, and in Seattle, where a botanist says it "covers hillsides."	1
<i>Lathyrus sp.</i>	latifolius sweet, perennial or everlasting pea	Well-established, primarily along roadsides and hedgerows, large population on Chamber's connector. Listed in "Weeds of the West"	1
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy	This species is common in commercial "wildflower mixes". It has become widely established in meadows in West Eugene, Amazon Park, and along roadsides and mowed waterways. Formerly Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.	1, 3, 4

<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	common privet	Birds eat fruits and spread plants into woods and prairies.	1
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	Roadside weed expanding into prairies.	1, 2, 3, 4
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	birdsfoot trefoil	Sold in pasture mixes. This species has invaded wetland areas throughout town including most drainage channels.	1, 3
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	honesty; money plant	Invasive in forest understories.	1
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	moneywort	Regular dominant of riparian wetlands in our areas, both in sun and shade.	1
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	This species forms monocultures in wetlands and is a species of national concern. Although not yet widespread, populations have been found in Amazon Creek and Willamette River and appear to be expanding.	1, 2, 3, 4
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	lemon balm	Widespread weed in native prairies and openings in woods.	1
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Mentha pulegium	Forms large monocultures in emergent wetlands in West Eugene, displacing native wetland plants.	1
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	Includes water-milfoils. <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (<i>M. brasiliense</i> ; parrot's feather) and <i>M. spicatum</i> (Eurasian milfoil) are common aquatic species in waterways and ponds throughout Eugene.	1, 2, 3, 4
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	common forget-me-not	Can dominate forest understories, especially openings and on edges.	1
<i>Myriophyllum</i> spp.	parrot's feather, et. al.	This genus of floating aquatic plants includes the water milfoils. <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (parrot's feather) is the major offender, and <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> (Eurasian milfoil) is also very damaging.	1
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Harding grass	This wetland species is found in slightly drier conditions than <i>P. arundinacea</i> . While populations are not yet as widespread as <i>P. arundinacea</i> , populations are rapidly expanding.	1, 3, 4
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canarygrass	This species forms dense monocultures and is one of the most widespread species in all types of wetlands	1, 3, 4

		throughout Eugene. It permanently and dramatically effects ecosystems where it has become established. This species is still sold commercially.	
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> (and related species and hybrids)	Japanese knotweed	This species forms riparian monocultures. This species is not yet common in Eugene but populations are becoming more common and larger. It is already a significant problem in the Portland and Seattle areas. Avoid all the large knotweeds.	1, 2, 3
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	This species spreads rapidly via suckers and is difficult to remove once established. It also quickly becomes a hazard tree as the brittle branches are prone to breakage. This species is found in several City parks including Alton Baker Park.	3
<i>Prunus avium</i>	sweet cherry	This species is spread by birds into forested areas and is a quite common understory invader in forested areas throughout Eugene.	1, 3, 4
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	thundercloud plum	Grafted species and rootstocks that sucker and flower, produce fruit which is spread easily by birds. This species is appearing in prairie areas in West Eugene and woodland edges throughout town.	1
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	plum	Not as invasive as <i>P. avium</i> .	1
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel	This common hedge evergreen is spread by birds and appears regularly in forested understories, especially at Skinner Butte, Morse Ranch, and Hendricks Park.	1, 3
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal laurel	Similar to <i>P. laurocerasus</i> , this species appears regularly in forest understories.	1
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	mahaleb cherry	Birds spread seeds of this species, which is common in the understories of forested areas and woodland edges throughout town.	3
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu	While populations have not been found in Eugene, two occurrences have been noted in the Willamette Valley. This species has devastated plant communities in southern and eastern states.	1, 2, 4
<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	fire thorn	Birds eat fruits and spread plants into prairies. <i>P. angustifolia</i> , <i>P. coccinea</i> , et al.	1
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	pear	This species appears occasionally in prairie areas and shrub/scrub communities throughout town.	5

<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	lesser celandine	Highly invasive in Hendricks Park and Mt. Pisgah Arboretum. Once established populations are extremely difficult to control.	1
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup	This species is allelopathic. It forms large monocultures, especially in moist areas. It is common in many of our parks including Tugman Park.	1
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust	Widely escaped east of Cascades, beginning to naturalize on West Side (Portland area, Benton County, Lane County.) This species can form woodland monocultures.	1, 3
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	watercress	Chokes out small waterways on the valley floor.	1, 3
<i>Rosa eglanteria</i>	sweet-briar	This species easily invades prairie areas and is common throughout town especially in West Eugene.	1, 3
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflowered rose	This species, similar to <i>R. eglantaria</i> , is a common problem in west Eugene wetlands and Fern Ridge Wildlife Area.	1
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> (discolor)	Himalaya or Armenian blackberry	One of the most widespread exotic species in the Pacific Northwest. Populations are well established in all plant communities throughout Eugene.	1, 3, 4
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	evergreen blackberry	Not as invasive as <i>R. armeniacus</i> , but still forms dense clumps.	1, 3
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European mountain-ash	Appearing in west Eugene wetlands and uplands. Birds spread seed.	1, 3
<i>Ulex europeaus</i>	gorse	A massive problem on the OR coast, now beginning to appear in the Willamette Valley. Extremely difficult to remove.	1
<i>Vinca major</i>	periwinkle; vinca	Mostly near old homesites -- they appear to spread vegetatively only. Completely dominates understories.	1
<i>Vinca minor</i>	periwinkle; vinca	Mostly near old homesites -- they appear to spread vegetatively only. Completely dominates understories.	1, 3

References:

1. Invasive Gardening and Landscaping Plants of the Southern Willamette Valley, Native Plant Society of Oregon, Emerald Chapter, updated April 2002.
2. Oregon's Quarantine Against Noxious Weeds, Oregon Department of Agriculture, from http://www.oda.state.or.us/Plant/Weed_control/NoxWeedQuar.pdf accessed on 04/10/02.
3. Draft of Exotic Pest Plants of Greatest Ecological Concern in Oregon and Washington; May 23 1997, The Pacific Northwest Exotic Pest Council, from <http://www.wnps.org/eppclet.html> accessed on 04/10/02,
4. NW Oregon most harmful invasive plant species list: based on information provided at & before the October 10, 2001 meeting in Salem BLM, Bureau of Land Management, Salem District, 2001.
5. City of Eugene staff recommendation based on resources required to remove species from parks, open spaces and waterways.