

Scientific Name	Common Name	Wetland Indicator	Tree/Shrub/groundcover	Wet/Dry
<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Pacific silverfir	FACU	T	D
<i>Abies grandis</i> *	grand fir	FACU	T	D
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	vine maple	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple	FACU	T	D
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	FACU	GC	D
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	vanilla leaf	NI	GC	D
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	nodding onion	FACU	GC	D
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	white alder	FACW	T	W
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	FAC	T	W/D
<i>Alnus viridis ssp. Sinuata</i>	sitka alder	FACW	T	W
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	serviceberry	FACU	S	D
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	NI	T	D
<i>Arctostaphylos canescens</i>	hoary manzanita	NI	S	D
<i>Arctostaphylos</i>	Hairy manzanita	NI	S	D
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	kinnikinnick	FACU	GC	D
<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i>	sticky whiteleaf manzanita	NI	GC	D
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	thrift; sea pink	FAC	GC	W/D
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	goatsbeard	FACU	GC	D
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	narrow-leaved milkweed	FAC	GC	W/D
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy milkweed	FAC	GC	W
<i>Aster subspicatum</i>	Douglas's aster	NI	GC	W/D
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	tall Oregon grape	UPL	S	D
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	short Oregon grape	UPL	S	D
<i>Berberis repens</i>	trailing Oregon Grape	NI	GC	D
<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	water birch	FACW	S	W
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	var papyrifera	FAC	T	W/D
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	incense cedar	NI	T	D
<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	Port Orford cedar	FACU	T	D
<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>	deerbrush	NI	S	D
<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i>	squaw carpet	NI	GC	D
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	snowbrush	NI	S	D
<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	hackberry	FACU	S	D
<i>Cercis orbiculata</i>	western redbud	NI	S	D
<i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i>	Alaska yellow-cedar	NI	T	D
<i>Clinopodium douglasii</i>	Yurba buena	NI	GC	D
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	hazelnut	FACU	S	D
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	bunchberry	FAC	GC	W/D
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	western flowering	FACU	T	D
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	red-osier dogwood	FACW	S	W
<i>Corydalis scouleri</i>	Scouler's corydalis	FAC	GC	W/D
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	black hawthorn	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific bleedingheart	FACU	GC	D
<i>Euonymus occidentalis</i>	Western wahoo	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	FACW	T	W
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	wild strawberry	FACU	GC	D

<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	Cascara	FAC	T	W/D
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal	FACU	S	D
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	NI	T	D
<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	Puget Sound gumweed	FACW	GC	W
<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	American hogweed		GC	
<i>Hesperocyparis bakeri</i>	Baker's cypress	NI	T	D
<i>Hesperocyparis</i>	Macnab cupress	NI	T	D
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	ocean spray	NI	S	D
<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	Pacific waterleaf	FAC	GC	W/D
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common juniper	UPL	S	D
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mt juniper	FACU	S	D
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	twinline	FACU	GC	D
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	black twinberry	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Malus fusca</i>	Pacific crabapple	FACW	S/T	W
<i>Myrica gale</i>	sweetgale	OBL	S	W
<i>Notholithocarpus</i>	tanoak	NI	T	D
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian plum	FACU	S	D
<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	Devil's club	FAC	GC	W
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	oxalis; wood sorrel	FACU	GC	D
<i>Paxistima myrsinites</i>	falseboxwood	NI	GC	D
<i>Penstemon fruticosus</i>	Shrubby penstemon	FACU	GC	D
<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmaris</i>	palmate coltsfoot	FACW	GC	W
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	mock orange	NI	S	D
<i>Phlox caespitosa</i>	clustered phlox	NI	GC	D
<i>Phlox speciosa</i>	Showy Phlox	NI	GC	D
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific ninebark	FACW	S	W
<i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>	mallow ninebark	NI	S	D
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka spruce	FAC	T	W/D
<i>Pinus contorta</i> var	Shore pine	FAC	T	W/D
<i>Pinus monticola</i> *	Western white pine	FACU/FACW	T	W/D
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	FACU	T	D
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen	FAC	T	W/D
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood	FAC	T	W/D
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> var. <i>pacifica</i>	silverweed	NI	GC	W
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	bitter cherry	FACU	T	D
<i>Prunus subcordata</i>	Sierra plum	NI	S	W/D
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	choke cherry	FACU	S	D
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> *	Douglas fir	FACU	T	D
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	canyon liveoak	NI	T	D
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blueoak	NI	T	D
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Gary oak	FACU	T	D
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Pacific rhododendron	NI	S	D
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac	UPL	S	D
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	golden currant	FAC	S	W/D

<i>Ribes bracteosum</i>	stink currant	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Ribes cereum</i>	wax currant	NI	S	D
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i>	wild gooseberry	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	prickly currant	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Ribes laxiflorum</i>	trailing black currant	NI	S	D
<i>Ribes oxyacanthoides</i>	Northern Gooseberry	FACW	S	W
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	red-flowering currant	NI	S	D
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Wood rose	FACU	S	D
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka rose	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	clustered rose	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Red raspberry	FACU	S	D
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	black raspberry	NI	S	D
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	thimbleberry	FACU	S	D
<i>Rubus pedatus</i>	dwarf branble	FACU	GC	D
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	salmonberry	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	trailing blackberry	FACU	GC	D
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	peach-leaf willow	FACW	S	W/D
<i>Salix columbiana</i>	Columbia river willow	FACW	S	W
<i>Salix exigua</i>	coyote or sandbar willow	FACW	S	W
<i>Salix geyeriana</i>	Geyer willow	FACW+	S	W
<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	Hooker willow	FACW	S/T	W
<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	Pacific willow	FACW	T	W
<i>Salix lasiandra var</i>	Greenleaf willow	FAC	T	W/D
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	FACW	S/T	W
<i>Salix pedicellaris</i>	bog willow	OBL	S	W
<i>Salix prolixa</i>	Mackenzie's willow	OBL	S	W
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler willow	FAC	S/T	W/D
<i>Salix sessilifolia</i>	soft-leaved willow	FACW	S	W
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	sitka willow	FACW	S	W
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	blue elderberry	FACU	S	D
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	red elderberry	FACU	S	D
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coastal redwood	NI	T	D
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant redwood	NI	T	D
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	soopolallie	FACU	S	D
<i>Sisyrinchium californicum</i>	golden eyed grass	FACW	GC	W
<i>Sisyrinchium idahoensis</i>	blue-eyed grass	FACW	GC	W
<i>Sorbus scopulna</i>	Cascade Mt ash	FACU	S	D
<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	Cascade mountain	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Spirea douglasii</i>	hadhack spirea	FACW	S	W
<i>Spirea lucida</i>	White spirea	FACU	GC	D
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	snowberry	FACU	S	D
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping snowberry	NI	S	D
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew	NI	T	D
<i>Thuja plicata*</i>	western red cedar	FAC	T	W/D
<i>Tsuga heterophylla*</i>	western hemlock	FACU	T	D

<i>Vaccinium alaskaense</i>	Alaskan blueberry	FAC	S	W/D
<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i>	dwarf huckleberry	FAC	GC	W/D
<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>	tall huckleberry	UPL	S	D
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	evergreen	FACU	S	D
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	red huckleberry	FACU	S	D
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	bog blueberry	FACW	S	W
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	inside-out flower	NI	GC	D
<i>Viburnum edule</i>	Highbush cranberry	FACW	S	W
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	oval-leaf viburnum	FACW	S	W
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	American bush-cranberry	FACW	S	W

New species added to the list that might be better adapted to a drier hotter climate

Indicator Status for Wetland Mitigation

NI= Not listed DESIGNATED AS DRY

anything FAC, FACW, or OBL is considered a wet species

FAC species are designated as wet/dry (W/D)

Justification a priori for selecting species in addition to the KC list

- * omitted mid to high elevation species or ones more restricted to BC and Alaska (western larch, Engelmann spruce, ect
- * included east side drier hotter species
- * omitted east side shady wet species
- * omitted bog species that do not transplant or are hard to grow and they are typically not found in nurseries
- * not including exotic species such as lombardy poplar, european birch
- * no species that are BC north- *Picea glauca*, black spruce
- * no currently invasive species even if they are native
- * no sagebrush species or sagebrush community species
- * no toxic species like poison ivy, oak or sumac
- * not recommending anything difficult to plant unless they are used by native peoples
- * omitted species from other places that might do well ecologically but are prone to disease (e.g. *Ulmus*)
- * did not add non-native species (to Washington) of the same genera if the native is common and well adapted and widespread
- * I expect many FAC species will do well further north than where they are found now undersanding they will still be planted
- * NO Buddleja!!!! ;)))

Notes on added species

Typically on shady slopes so may persist in shady areas but not in open and dry areas.

Moist woods best

Moist woods east side so may do OK in the west side moist forests when it gets hotter.

Sandy or rocky banks or year-round streams in warm or dry areas.

Normally found in westside more northern- not sure how it will do in the future but it does get to Snohomish County

Found in Southern Oregon open slopes to chaparral May do well further north as it gets hotter and drier.

Common, should have been on KC list

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Found in southern Oregon on open slopes to chaparral and forest openings

Common, should have been on KC list

Wet to dry, east to west, low elevation, California to Oregon, A little into our range. A pollinator species

Loamy to sandy soil where wet. Favors waterways. A pollinator species

Common, should have been on KC list. Taxonomy difficult- likely a polyploid of a hybrid of many species

Wet to dry, east to west, low elevation, California to Oregon, A little into our range.

East side species found in Ponderosa Pine forests along streams and lakeshores and springs.

Common, should have been on KC list

More common further south, may do well with increased temps

Common should have been on KC list.

East side species or Wa and Or, drier adapted.

East side eastern slope and common lowlands Yakima south, forms dense mats in sun or partial shade in Ponderosa

Common, both sides of Cascades but less so west of Cascades. Should have been on KC list.

Southern east side species on dry rocky banks of Snake and Columbia rivers

Found further south west side on dry slopes in canyons and along streambanks in Chaparral, woodlands and conifers

West side species found in moist slopes in Olympic mts and east side species that may do well in lower west side.

Found further south west side in shady and dry to mesic forests, chaparral, and rocky substrate.

Should have been on KC list. Very common and easy to plant.

Susceptible to a fungus and may not do well in the future so may not be the best to plant

name change from stolonifera on KC list

Common, should have been on KC list

Very common, should have been on KC list

Common further south west side, grows in shady forests streambanks and garry oak savannas from low to mid-m

used to be <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> .
Widely planted was present historically. Dry adapted expected to do fine in hotter climate.
Coastal bluffs, salt marshes and meadows. Salt tolerant
streambanks and moist ground. Good for pollinators.
Northern CA shade intolerant Ponderosa pine forest and juniper woodlands
Northern CA shade intolerant Ponderosa pine forest and juniper woodlands
Very common, should have been on KC list
Sporadic in sagebrush of E Wa. Dry open forests, grasslands, shrubby areas, Shade intolerant
Very common and would be seeded not planted. Grows in shady forest, shrubfields drought tolerant.
Grows in mixed evergreen forests (Doug fir, oaks, pines, and madrone). Shade tolerant but does fine in canopy of
Common, should have been on KC list
Tolerates rocky soils and in open forests both east and west side. Common in our region- could have been on KC
Common east side on rocky open slopes, a common species in bunchgrass and ponderosa ecosystems.
Grows in Shrub-steppe, dry forests, and grassy slopes, with ponderosa pine from low to mid-montane.
Common east side hillside species bunchgrass and ponderosa ecosystems
Common should have been on KC list
Lodgepole higher elevation and likely won't do well. Coast pine coastal and needs morning dew so may not do well
May not do well under a warmer climate since it is typically a mid-montane species. May still do well in bogs
From drier habitats eastern Wa. Should do fine drier west side
while found on west side it is more common naturally occurring on the east side in riparian corridors. Should do well
limited to coastal areas with salt influence.
East side species. Grows along stream banks in open forests and in shrub thickets low to mid montane.
Grows in canyons, on slopes, ridges in mixed conifer forests from low to mid montane elevations.
Grows on open dry slopes forming oak savannas with an herbaceous understory; or in dense forests or woodlands
Found in drier rocky habitats in San Juans and south along the coast as well as east side . May do fine in drier inland
Common in coastal forests but found already in KC. Dry adapted.
East side on edges of Ponderosa pine forests
East side species in brushy damp places east side on rocky hills in bunchgrass. May do fine in west side with hotter

East side sagebrush and bunchgrass ecosystems. May do fine in a drier hotter west side.
Comon coastal freshwater species. Should be on the KC list.
Common should have been on KC list
Coastal down to California. King County would be north of its usual range but it should do well under hotter and d
Grows in shrub thickets, forest openings, rocky slopes.
East side species drier adapted. Might do wel on the west dide in a drier hotter climate.
East side species in bunchgrass and Ponderosa pine ecosystems. Should do fine on drier hoter west side.
Comon both east and west sides of the Cascadecrest at low elevatons should have been on KC list good GC
East side, drier habitats low to mid elevation.
East side species in drier hotter habitats might do well on a drier hotter west side.
Columbia River species- drier hotter adapted combined old species <i>S. exigua</i> var <i>columbiana</i> and <i>S. fluviatilis</i> .
Common spcies shade intolerant grows along streambanks and in floodplains often with sandy or gravel
Common should have been on KC list
Currently found in wetlands will likley continue to do well in wetlands. Should have been on the KC list.
Shade intolerant, grows on streambanks, shorelines, floodplains lo to midmontane.
Oregon and Nortehrn Ca species. Grows along stream banks coastal headlands and sand dunes low to mid-montane
Bog/fen species can be locally common in King/Snoho Counties but also east side down through Willamette Valley
Columbia River species- drier hotter adapted.
Columbia River species- drier hotter adapted.
Common in Southern Wa. Especially common in Oregon South of Columbia River.
Grown near coast where fog is common, humidity is high and frost and drought rare. Not sure if it will do well in a
Typically from further south - esp on Oregon side of Columbia river.
Not really a groucover not sure belongs on list
Not really a groucover not sure belongs on list
Common in our range.. Should have been on KC list. Grows in open moist forest, rocky slopes, streambanks.
Common. Should have been on KC list
East side common in open forests, rocky slopes, srteambanks, and clearings from low to mid-montane.
East side low elevation and sporadic coastal areas San Juans and Olympics. Not sure it will do well in the future.
Prefers sunny dry sites. In forested communities grows on slopes, ridges; on sandy or gravelly soils.
Sun intolerant and may not do well in warmer drier climate.
Best in moist soils- in drier climate may be restriced to wetlands.
Feedback indicates this species is already showing stress from drought and increased temperatures.

Common blueberry should have been on KC list.
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Common blueberry should have been on KC list.
Bog/fen wetlands low to high elevation. Should have been on KC list.
Low coastal in Olympics, Lake Chelan, Stevens pass. Grows in moist forests, streambanks and in swampy areas low
Common blueberry should have been on KC list
in S Washington. Grows in moist forests, oak woodlands, pine forests

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d in wetlands

sa Pine or chaparral habitats.

er forests low to mid elevation.

veel in drier warmer climate

