

Guide to Native Streamside Trees and Shrubs of Jackson & Josephine Counties



By Max Bennett, Forestry Agent, OSU Extension Service



OSU Extension Service

Oregon State University, 569 Hanley Road, Central Point,

Oregon 97502-1251

T 541-776-7371 | F 541-776-7373

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/sorec/>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Choosing the Right Species	3
SW Oregon Riparian Tree and Shrub Species list	5
 Trees	
Black cottonwood, hybrid cottonwood	6
White alder, red alder	7
Oregon ash.....	8
Bigleaf maple	9
Ponderosa pine	10
Incense cedar	11
Douglas-fir.....	12
 Small Trees – Large Shrubs	
Willows.....	13
 Tall Shrubs that Produce Fruit	
Oregon Crabapple.....	14
Chokecherry	15
Klamath plum.....	16
 Tall Understory Shrubs	
Ninebark	17
Red-osier dogwood.....	18
Mock-orange	19
 Low Understory Shrubs	
Snowberry	20
Douglas spiraea	21
 Invasive Species	
Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry.....	22
Reed canary grass.....	23
Poison Hemlock	24
 Sources of Native Tree and Shrub Seedlings/Information & Websites	
	25

Oregon State University Extension Service offers educational programs, activities, and materials without discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, age, marital status, disability, and disabled veteran or Vietnam-era veteran status. Oregon State University Extension Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer. OSU Extension programs will provide reasonable accommodation to persons with physical or mental disabilities. Our location is accessible to persons with disabilities. If you need particular accommodations, please call our Extension Office at (541) 776-7371 at least 7 days prior to the event.

INTRODUCTION

Choosing the right species is an important part of any streamside planting project. This guide is designed to help you select the right species for your site. The guide describes trees and shrubs species found along or near streams or rivers in lowland areas (below 2,000 ft.) of Jackson and Josephine Counties, where many planting projects are currently taking place.

Choosing the Right Species

There are many possible species to plant in streamside areas, but not every species is well suited to every site. For clues about species that will do well on *your* site, look at what is currently growing there, or just upstream or downstream your location. This may provide a partial list of suitable species, though other ecologically suitable species may not be present. For example, many lowland riparian zones in Jackson and Josephine County currently lack conifers, but conifer species such as ponderosa pine may be appropriate for planting there. Undisturbed sites where the full range of riparian species can be found (i.e., “reference sites”) are lacking, but some older patches of streamside forest may provide clues about the types of species that grow locally.

Local practitioners with watershed councils and public agencies may have experience planting trees in riparian areas and suggestions about species selection learned from trial and error.

Another good source of information is the county soils survey. Soils surveys provide information about soil drainage, an important factor for some species. Also, the surveys list typical tree and shrub species growing on a particular soil type. These lists don’t include all the species that could potentially grow on that soil type, but they’re a starting point. For more information about soils, visit your local NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service) office or the web at: http://www.or.nrcs.gov/pnw_soil/or_data.html.

In selecting species to plant, consider their tolerance to key environmental factors such as drought, shade, flooding, and poor soil drainage:

Drought. Moisture stress is often the limiting factor in seedling survival in southwest Oregon due to the hot, dry climate. Even sites close to streams may have sandy or rocky soils with low moisture-holding capacity that dry out in the summer. If you are not planting where the seedling roots can access the mid-summer moisture level, choose a species that is drought tolerant.

Shade. Many riparian tree species are intolerant of shade, and are thus not suitable for planting in the understory of other trees. Examples are willows, cottonwood, and alder.

Flooding and poor soil drainage. Some species are tolerant of seasonal flooding, while others cannot survive even short periods of inundation. How close are you planting to the stream? Is it likely the site will be flooded in an “average” winter? If so, make sure to plant flood tolerant species. Also, be aware of areas with poor soil drainage, which species such as Douglas-fir and incense cedar cannot tolerate. Poorly drained soils are a feature of some soil types. Consult your soil survey for more information.

Riparian planting zones have been identified that reflect the availability of soil moisture during the dry summer months and the potential for flooding (Figure 1 and Table 1 below). Choose a species that is appropriate for the zone you will be planting in.

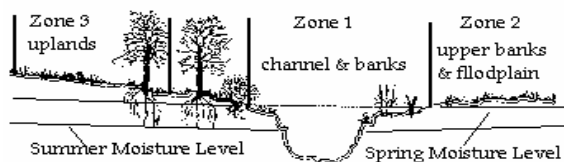


Figure 1. Riparian Planting Zones

Other factors to consider in species selection

- Consider your objectives. Which is most important – shade, erosion control, habitat, etc? Some species are better than others at providing these benefits.
- Coniferous species are often a priority for riparian plantings due to their high value for functions of shade and large woody debris. However, most hardwood tree species also will contribute to important riparian and may be better suited to the site. Generally, plant flood-tolerant hardwoods closer to the stream and drought-tolerant conifers further away.
- Trees should be emphasized in most riparian plantings because they are the key to enhancing important riparian functions such as shade, bank stability, and inputs of large woody debris. Once trees are established, favorable conditions for other vegetation are often present. However, planting shrubs along with trees can improve habitat values, diversity, and aesthetics.
- Consider the varying growth rates and shade tolerances of the species planted. Don't plant a fast growing species next to a slower growing species that is less tolerant of shade, for example, such as alder next to pine. Species mixtures can be complex to manage and there is little research or practical experience to guide us. Planting single-species clusters is probably safest.

Table 1. Riparian Planting Zones and Planting Recommendations.

Zones	Description
Zone 1 includes the stream channel and banks.	It is flooded at least part of the time every winter, and supports largely hydrophytic (water-loving) vegetation. Soils are often rocky and difficult to plant. Plant flood tolerant species.
Zone 2 includes the upper banks and floodplain	This may be a very narrow zone in a channelized or confined stream or a wide zone in an unconfined stream. Moisture usually decreases from the boundary of zone 1 to the boundary of zone 3. Shrub and weed competition may be intense. Soils are often sandy and/or rocky and droughty. Both flood and drought tolerant species may be suitable.
Zone 3 upper terrace and uplands adjacent to stream bank.	This zone supports primarily upland vegetation, although some zone 1 and 2 species may be found at the boundary of zone 2 and 3. Plant drought tolerant species.

Table 2 & 3 lists riparian tree and shrub species for interior SW Oregon, respectively, their riparian planting zone, and tolerances to drought, flooding, and shade.

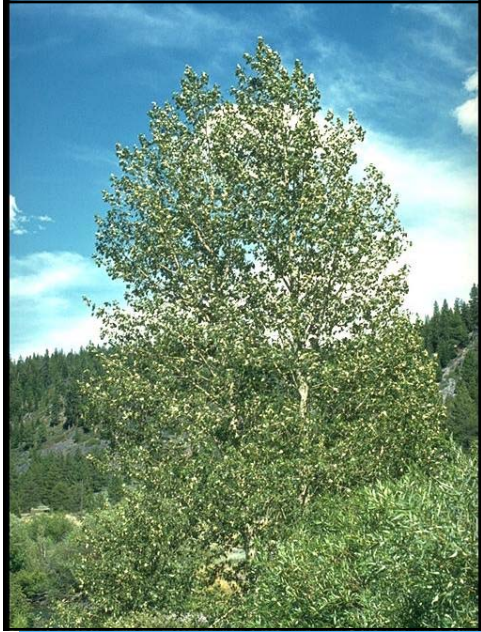
Table 2. Characteristics of Riparian / Bottomland Tree Species, SW Oregon

Species	Riparian Planting Zone	Tolerance to:			Comments
		Flood-ing	Drought	Shade	
Bigleaf maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	2-3	Medium	Medium	High	Longer-lived than cottonwood & alder. A soil-builder.
Black cottonwood (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>) Hybrid cottonwood	1-2	High	Low	Low	Cottonwood prefers moist but well drained soils. Well-suited for shade & bank stabilization. Roots well from cuttings.
Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	3	Low	Medium	Medium	Does not tolerate even short periods of flooding. Poorly suited to riparian plantings in areas with < 30" annual rainfall.
Incense cedar (<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>)	2	Low	High	Medium	Slow growth. Source of woody debris.
Oregon ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>)	2-3	High	Medium	Medium	Tolerates poorly drained, heavy clay soils that dry out in the summer.
Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	2-3	Medium	High	Low	Large, long-lived, moderate growth rates with good weed control on average sites. Source of large woody debris over the long term. A better choice than Douglas-fir for droughty sites in our region.
Red alder (<i>Alnus rubra</i>)	1-2	High	Low	Low	Higher precipitation zones than white alder. A nitrogen fixer.
White alder (<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>)	1	High	Low-Med	Low	Common lowland riparian associate in interior valleys. A nitrogen fixer.

Table 3. Characteristics of Riparian / Bottomland Small Tree & Shrub Species, SW Oregon

Species	Riparian Planting Zone	Tolerance to:			Comments
		Flooding	Drought	Shade	
Chokeberry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>)	2-3	Medium	Medium	Low	Large shrub or small tree. Good wildlife species.
Douglas spiraea (<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>)	1-2	High	Low	Low	Attractive pink, steeple-shaped flowers. Often found in wetlands.
Klamath plum (<i>Prunus subcordata</i>)	2-3	Medium	Medium	Low	Large shrub or small tree. Confined to southern part of our region.
Mockorange (<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>)	2-3	Medium	Medium	Medium	Tall understory shrub.
Oregon crabapple (<i>Malus fusca</i>)	3	Medium	Medium	Medium	Tall, fruit-producing shrub. Good wildlife species.
Pacific ninebark (<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>)	2	Medium	Low	Medium	Tall understory shrub. Roots from cuttings.
Red osier dogwood (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>)	1-2	High	Low	Medium	Medium to tall understory shrub. Roots well from cuttings.
Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>)	2-3	Medium	Medium	High	Low shrub. Roots from cuttings.
Willows (<i>Salix spp.</i>) Coyote or sandbar willow (<i>Salix exigua</i>) Red or Pacific willow (<i>Salix lasiandra</i>)	1	High	Low	Low	Some willows are tree-sized, others are large shrubs. Root very well from cuttings. Well suited to bank stabilization and bioengineering. Projects.
INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES					
Armenian blackberry (<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>)	2-3	Low	Medium	Medium	
Reed canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)	1-2	High	Low	Low	
Poison hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>)	2	Low	Medium	Low	

TREES



Black cottonwood tree



Black cottonwood leaves



Hybrid cottonwood

Black cottonwood
Populus trichocarpa

Hybrid cottonwood
Populus trichocarpa x other Populus species

A fast growing, broadleaf tree, reaching over 150' tall and 3' diameter on good sites. Short-lived. Prefers moist but well drained soils. Typically found along streams and on floodplains. Very common in Jackson & Josephine County lowland streamside areas. Well suited for shade and bank stabilization.

A hybrid poplar is a black cottonwood crossed with another cottonwood species, such as eastern cottonwood. Hybrid cottonwoods may grow even faster than our native cottonwood, but are not necessarily as well adapted to the local environment, as one of the parents is non-native.

PLANTING: Often planted as a cutting and sometimes as a rooted cutting.

NATURAL REGENERATION: Re-sprouts vigorously from stumps or roots after cutting or fire. Small branches that break off a tree can float downstream and take root in moist soils. Female trees produces millions of lightweight seeds (the "cotton" of cottonwood) that can be carried for long distances by wind or water.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-2. Sometimes found in Zone 3 on larger streams or rivers when subsurface moisture is abundant.
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW

TREES



Mature white alder tree



White alder leaves



Red alder leaves

White alder
Alnus rhombifolia

Red alder
Alnus rubra

Alder is very intolerant of drought. It requires summer watering to get established, unless planted deep enough for the roots to access the mid-summer water table. Well suited for shade and bank stabilization.

White alder

A broadleaf tree reaching over 75' tall and 2' diameter on good sites. Moderate growth rates. Short-lived (typically 75 years or less). Prefers moist but well drained soils. Typically found near running water, and one of the most abundant streamside species found in the lowland areas of Jackson & Josephine Counties.

Red alder

Similar to white alder but generally found in cooler areas with higher precipitation. Where the ranges of the two species overlap they may hybridize.

PLANTING: Most often planted as a bare root or container seedling. Compared to some other broadleaf species in this guide, does not root well from cuttings.

NATURAL REGENERATION: Re-sprouts from stumps when young after cutting or fire. Re-sprouting vigor declines as trees age. Produces abundant seed, which is carried by wind. Regenerates thickly on mineral soil.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1 (usually), Zone 2 where subsurface moisture is abundant)
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

TREES



Mature Oregon ash



Oregon ash leaves and fruit

Oregon ash *Fraxinus latifolia*

A slow growing, broadleaf tree, grows to over 75' tall and 2' diameter on good sites. Longer lived than alder or cottonwood. Very common in Jackson & Josephine County lowland streamside areas. Ash is tolerant of poorly drained soils and so is found in swamps and wetlands. Good for shade and bank stabilization; an especially good species for swampy, poorly drained sites.

PLANTING: Most often planted as a bare root or container seedling. Compared to some other broadleaf trees in this guide, does not root well from cuttings.

NATURAL REGENERATION: A heavy seeder. Seeds disseminated by wind, germinate best in moist soil rich in organic matter. Sprouts from the stump after cutting or fire.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-3
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

TREES

Bigleaf maple *Acer macrophyllum*



Mature bigleaf maple



Leaves

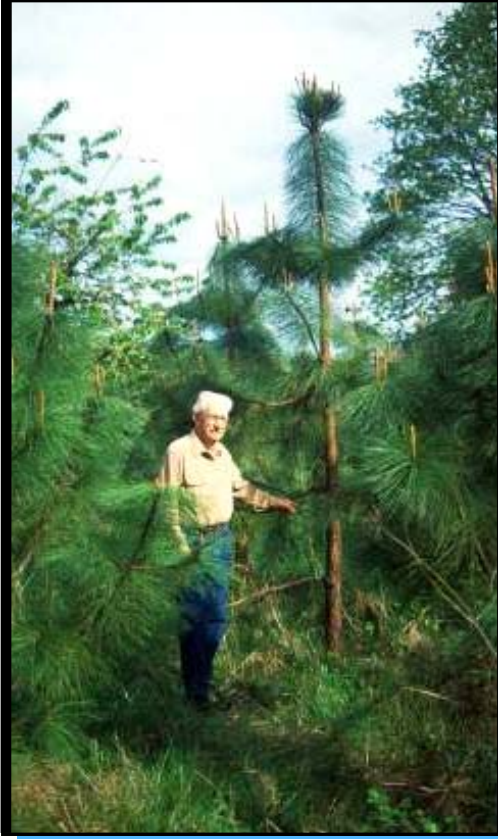
A broadleaf tree with moderate growth rates, reaches 100' tall and 2' diameter on good sites. Long lived. Found along moister lowland Jackson & Josephine County streams and on other fairly moist, cool sites. Excellent for shade, wildlife, and a soil builder. Unlike many other streamside species in this guide, bigleaf maple is shade tolerant and can be planted underneath the canopy of other trees, though growth will be slow.

PLANTING: Planted as a bare root or container seedling. Seldom planted as a cutting.

NATURAL REGENERATION: Produces abundant seed crops. Sprouts vigorously from the stump after cutting.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: HIGH
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

TREES



Ponderosa pine



Ponderosa pine foliage

Ponderosa pine
Pinus ponderosa

Slow to moderate growth rates, may reach over 3' in diameter and 150' tall at maturity. Long-lived. Very heat and drought tolerant but also somewhat tolerant of seasonally flooded or poorly drained soils. Not common along interior Jackson County streams but may have been more abundant on these sites historically. Frequently planted on zone 3 terraces because it is one of the few species that will survive there. Good long term source of woody debris.

PLANTING:

Frequently planted as a bare-root seedling. Container stock may also be available.

NATURAL REGENERATION:

By seed only. Good seed years occur every 4-6 years. Germination is best on mineral soil.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: HIGH

TREES



Incense cedar



Incense cedar foliage

Incense Cedar *Calocedrus decurrens*

Slow to moderate growth rates, may reach over 2' in diameter and 100' tall at maturity. Long-lived. Heat and drought tolerant (but not as much as ponderosa pine). An uncommon streamside species. May be planted on the upper terrace adjacent to a riparian zone due to its ability to withstand summer drought.

PLANTING: Frequently planted as a bare-root seedling. Container stock may also be available.

NATURAL REGENERATION: By seed only. Prolific seed producers, with heavy crops every 3-6 years. Mature trees are often surrounded by numerous seedlings.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 3
- Tolerance to flooding: LOW
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: HIGH

TREES



Douglas-fir



Douglas-fir foliage and cone



Douglas-fir foliage

Douglas-fir
Psuedotsuga menziesii

Moderate to fast growth rates, may reach over 4' in diameter and 175' tall at maturity. Long-lived. Though abundant in upland areas, Douglas-fir is uncommon in lowland riparian areas of the interior Rogue Valley. It is generally a poor candidate for planting in these areas because it tolerates neither flooding nor hot, dry conditions.

PLANTING: Frequently planted as a bare-root seedling. Container stock may also be available.

NATURAL REGENERATION:

By seed only. Seed production is sporadic. Germination is best on mineral soil.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 3
- Tolerance to flooding: LOW
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

SMALL TREES—LARGE SHRUBS



Coyote willow



Coyote willow leaves



Red willow leaves

Coyote willow or sandbar willow
Salix exigua

Red Willow
Salix lasiandra

There are several willow species native to the Rogue Valley. Coyote and red willow are two of the most common. Coyote willow is a large broadleaf shrub, while red willow grows to tree size.

Willows are very well suited for streamside plantings because they root easily from cuttings, grow rapidly, develop dense root systems, and are very tolerant of flooding. They are not tolerant of shade or drought, however. Cuttings must be planted deep enough to access the mid-summer water table or survival will be poor.

PLANTING: Most often planted as cutting, though container seedlings may be available.

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Both species re-sprout from the base of the plant (the root crown) after cutting or breakage. Broken branch fragments can root when deposited on exposed, wet soils.

Red willow regenerates primarily from thousands of tiny, windblown seeds.

Coyote willow produces sucker shoots from roots, and roots from buried stems. In this manner a single plant can spread and colonize a large area.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 1-2.
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

TALL SHRUBS THAT PRODUCE FRUIT



Oregon crabapple
Malus fusca

A large, thicket-forming broadleaf shrub or small tree. Fruit are edible but sour. Great species for wildlife. Foliage provides attractive fall color.

PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates from seed, generally dispersed by animals. Also re-sprouts from the base after cutting or fire.



Oregon crabapple leaves

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM



Oregon crabapple fruit

TALL SHRUBS THAT PRODUCE FRUIT



Chokecherry plant



Chokecherry flowers



Chokecherry fruit

Chokecherry
Prunus virginiana

A large broadleaf shrub or small tree. Often thicket-forming. Produces abundant fruit for birds and other wildlife. Foliage provides attractive fall color. Very abundant in many lowland streamside areas.

PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates from seed, generally dispersed by animals. Also re-sprouts from the base after cutting or fire.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

TALL SHRUBS THAT PRODUCE FRUIT



Klamath plum

Klamath plum
Prunus subcordata

Large shrub or small tree. Thicket-forming. Fruit edible, valuable for wildlife. Not common, found in the interior Rogue Valley.

PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates from seed, generally dispersed by animals. Also re-sprouts from the base after cutting or fire.



Klamath plum leaf

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

TALL UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



Ninebark closeup



Ninebark shrub

Ninebark
Physocarpus capitatus

A broadleaf shrub, common in streamside areas and found in the understory (beneath the canopy of trees). It provides cover for wildlife and erosion control, and has attractive white flowers in late spring.

PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available. Also can be grown from 1-year old cuttings.

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates from seed, by sprouting from the base after cutting or breakage, and from spreading underground stems, called rhizomes.

- Streamside Planting Zone: 1-2
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

TALL UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



Red-osier dogwood

Red-osier dogwood
Cornus sericea

A broadleaf shrub found in streamside areas. Flood tolerant. Has bright red stems that are especially visible during winter. Also known as creek dogwood.

PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available. Can also be grown from cuttings.



Plant in winter

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates from seed, by re-sprouting from the root crown or roots, and through layering (rooting from buried branches).

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-2
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

TALL UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



Mock-orange



Mock-orange leaves detail

Mock-orange
Phileadelphus lewisii

A broadleaf shrub, very common in streamside areas and found in the understory (beneath the canopy of trees). Good cover and erosion control. Has attractive white flowers.

PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates from seed and by sprouting from the base after cutting or breakage.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

LOW UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



Snowberry



Leaves



Fruit

Snowberry
Symphoricarpos mollis

Snowberry is a small, erect shrub found in the understory in both upland and streamside areas. It provides cover and its spreading habit makes it useful for erosion control. Very abundant.

PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates primarily through sprouting from underground stems, called rhizomes.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to shade: HIGH
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

LOW UNDERSTORY SHRUBS



Spiraea flowers

Douglas Spiraea
Spiraea douglasii

Douglas-spiraea is primarily a wetland plant, with beautiful steeple-shaped flower clusters, which give it its other name, steeplebush

PLANTING:

Mostly container seedlings, not widely available.



NATURAL REGENERATION:

Regenerates primarily through sprouting from underground stems, called rhizomes.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-2
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

INVASIVE PLANTS FOUND IN STREAMSIDE AREAS



Armenian blackberry



Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry leaves



Fruit

Armenian blackberry
Rubus armeniacus

Armenian blackberry, also known as Himalayan blackberry, is a non-native species aggressively occupies disturbed areas and crowds out other vegetation. Although it provides some food and cover for wildlife (and berries for us), as well as erosion control, it also displaces native plants that do an even better job of this. Blackberry is difficult to eradicate once established.

PLANTING:

Are you kidding?

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Blackberry spreads via underground spreading stems (rhizomes) and grows back rapidly when cut. Stems may root when they come into contact with the ground. Seeds remain viable in the soil for several years.

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2-3
- Tolerance to flooding: LOW
- Tolerance to shade: MEDIUM
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

INVASIVE PLANTS FOUND IN STREAMSIDE AREAS



Reed canary grass

Reed canary grass
Phalaris arundinacea

Reed canary grass is found along streams and in wetlands. Like blackberry, it is very invasive and displaces more desirable native plants.

PLANTING:

Are you kidding?

NATURAL REGENERATION:

Canary grass spreads through underground spreading stems (rhizomes). It re-grows vigorously when mowed or cut back.



Individual stem with rhizome
(Nature Conservancy photo)

- Streamside Planting Zones: 1-2
- Tolerance to flooding: HIGH
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: LOW

INVASIVE PLANTS FOUND IN STREAMSIDE AREAS



Poison hemlock

Poison hemlock
Conium maculatum

Poison hemlock is a non-native, biennial, herbaceous weed. It commonly invades moist sites where the soils have been disturbed. All parts of the plant are extremely poisonous.

PLANTING:

Are you kidding?

NATURAL REGENERATION:

From seed.



Poison hemlock

- Streamside Planting Zones: 2
- Tolerance to flooding: LOW
- Tolerance to shade: LOW
- Tolerance to drought: MEDIUM

Possible Sources of Rogue Valley Native Streamside Trees and Shrubs

Althouse Nursery

5410 Dick George Rd.
Cave Junction, OR 97523
(541) 592-2395

D.L. Phipps Nursery

2424 Wells Rd., Hwy 138
Elkton, OR 97436
(541) 584-2214

Fernwood Nursery

6855 Tunnel Loop Road
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 472-0669

Forest Farm Nursery

990 Tetherow Road
Williams, OR 97544
(541) 846-7269

Plant Oregon

8651 Wagner Creek Road
Talent, OR 97540
(541) 535-3531

Silver Springs Nursery Inc.

James Kraemer
9609 Sterling Creek Rd.
Jacksonville, OR 97530-8909 US
Phone: 541-899-1065

USDA FS, J.Herbert Stone Nursery

2606 Old Stage Road
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 858-6100
(surplus conifers only)

Information about streamside plantings, technical assistance

Extension Forester

OSU Extension Service
569 Hanley Road
Central Point, OR 97502
541-776-7371 x-223

Service Forester

Oregon Department of Forestry
5286 Table Rock Rd.
Central Point, OR 97502
541-664-3328

Middle Rogue Watershed Council

Address: 576 NE 'E' St.
Grants Pass, OR 97526
Phone: (541) 474-6799
Fax: (541) 955-9574
Email: mrwc@charterinternet.com

Illinois Valley Watershed Council

Address: 102 S. Redwood Highway
Po Box 352
Cave Junction, OR 97523
Phone: (541) 592-3731
Email: ivwc@cavenet.com

Applegate River Watershed Council

Address: 6941 Upper
Applegate Road
Jacksonville, OR 97530
Phone: (541) 899-9982
Email: staff@arwc.org

Bear Creek Watershed Council

Address: PO BOX 1548
Medford, OR 97501
Phone: (541) 840-1810

Seven Basins Watershed Council

Address: PO Box 909
Gold Hill, OR 97525
Phone: (541) 261-7796

WEBSITES FOR SEEDLING SEARCHES

Oregon Association of Nurserymen Searchable Database

<http://www.nurseryguide.com/>

Oregon Department of Forestry's

"Sources of Native Forest Nursery Seedlings"

http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/PRIVATE_FORESTS/docs/2006seedlings.pdf

Forest Seedling Network

<http://forestseedlingnetwork.com/>