

Native Plants for Soil Stabilization

Trees & Shrubs

Red Alder: Deciduous tree; reproduces and spreads rapidly; nitrogen-fixer

Black Cottonwood: Deciduous tree; reproduces and spreads rapidly; high water uptake

Pacific Willow: Deciduous tree; available as a livestock

Scouler Willow: Deciduous shrub or shrubby tree; available as a livestock

Hooker Willow: Deciduous shrub or shrubby tree; available as a livestock

Sitka Willow: Deciduous shrub or shrubby tree; available as a livestock

Red-osier Dogwood: Deciduous shrub; available as a livestock

Pacific Ninebark: Deciduous shrub; available as a livestock; not palatable to beaver

Salmonberry: Deciduous shrub; available as a livestock; not palatable to beaver; spreads to form thickets

Snowberry: Deciduous shrub; not palatable to beaver; spreads to form thickets

Douglas Spirea: Deciduous shrub; not palatable to beaver; spreads aggressively to form thickets

Black Twinberry: Deciduous shrub; not palatable to beaver; occasionally available as livestock

Vine Maple: Deciduous tree or shrub

Nootka Rose: Deciduous shrub; not palatable to beaver; spreads to form thickets

Red Flowering Currant: Deciduous shrub

Serviceberry: Deciduous shrub

Indian Plum: Deciduous shrub

Groundcover

Salal: Evergreen, low-growing shrub; spreads

Sword Fern: Evergreen, low-growing shrub

Kinnikinnick: Evergreen, low-growing shrub; spreads

Tall Oregon Grape: Evergreen

Low Oregon Grape: Evergreen

*Although conifer trees are not generally considered “erosion superstars”, they are an important part of a streamside forest. Planting Western red cedar, Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, shore pine, and other conifer species will provide long-term soil stabilization, enhance the streamside habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and improve water quality. Intersperse these tree species within the planting away from areas of active erosion.