



LakeWise Shoreline Planting Guide

A guide to creating beautiful healthy shorelines



Become LAKEWISE Certified

Make “Clear Choices” for Healthy Lakes

Lakewise is a Snohomish County program that helps residents reverse declining water quality trends in lakes. It is completely voluntary. Make the clear choices below for lawns and yards and septic systems to protect your lake and have your property LakeWise certified.



Lawns & Yards

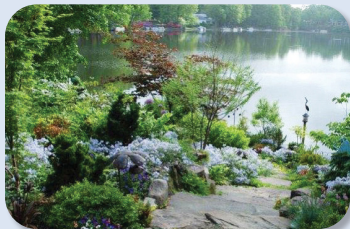
- ✓ Avoid fertilizer or use phosphorus-free products.
- ✓ Attend a FREE natural lawn care workshop (sign up at www.LakeWise.org).
- ✓ Scoop pet waste, bag it and place it in the trash.
- ✓ Divert roof and driveway runoff to stable, vegetated areas.
- ✓ Cover bare soil with mulch or plants and fix eroding areas.



Septic Systems

- ✓ Schedule routine inspections with a certified professional at least every 3 years.
- ✓ Attend a FREE septic care workshop (sign up at www.LakeWise.org).

Get started today! Sign up for a FREE site visit. Call 425-388-3204.



Healthy Shore Certification

Provide more lake protection by achieving this extra certification for your shoreline property.

- ✓ Maintain existing non-lawn shoreline vegetation.
- ✓ Re-establish shoreline vegetation by replacing some lawn with other plants such as shrubs, perennials and trees.



Contents | Introduction

Introduction

The LakeWise healthy shores plant list is a selection of commonly available plant species and varieties suitable for shorelines in Western Washington. The list provides a sampling of native lakeshore plants as well as a few ornamental plants that will succeed on lake shorelines.

Finding Plants in this Guide

The plants are separated into three categories based on their type and height. Use the index on page 4 and 5 to quickly find a common name.

- A** **Tall Shrubs to Tree:** woody plants typically greater than 10' tall and trees
- B** **Small to Medium Shrubs:** woody plants typically less than 5-10 feet tall
- C** **Perennials, Ferns, Grasses, Groundcovers:** low growing plants

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How to Use this Guide

Deciduous/Evergreen

D = Deciduous: seasonally drops leaves

E = Evergreen: retains leaves year round

Consider incorporating evergreen plants for winter color

Soil Moisture Planting Zone (see page 3)

Zone 1: Plants tolerate standing water in the winter

Zone 2: Plants tolerate occasional standing water and dry summers

Zone 3: Plants prefer drier conditions

Native Plants



Look for the green leaf symbol to find native plants. Native plants are well-suited to local conditions and require little maintenance when established. They also provide great food and cover for wildlife.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	ZONE			D or E	NATIVE	EXPOSURE			MATURE SIZE		TIME OF BLOOM	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
		1	2	3			Sun	Partial	Shade	Height	Width		
Photo of the Plant	Plant's Scientific Name Plant's Common Name	1	2	3	D					12" - 36"	12" - 36"	May to June	Details and/or description of the plant

Sun Exposure

When planning your plant layout, remember to consider that some areas of the site may be sunny and some may be shady. Be sure to select plants that will thrive in your site conditions.



Sun



Part Sun/Part Shade



Shade

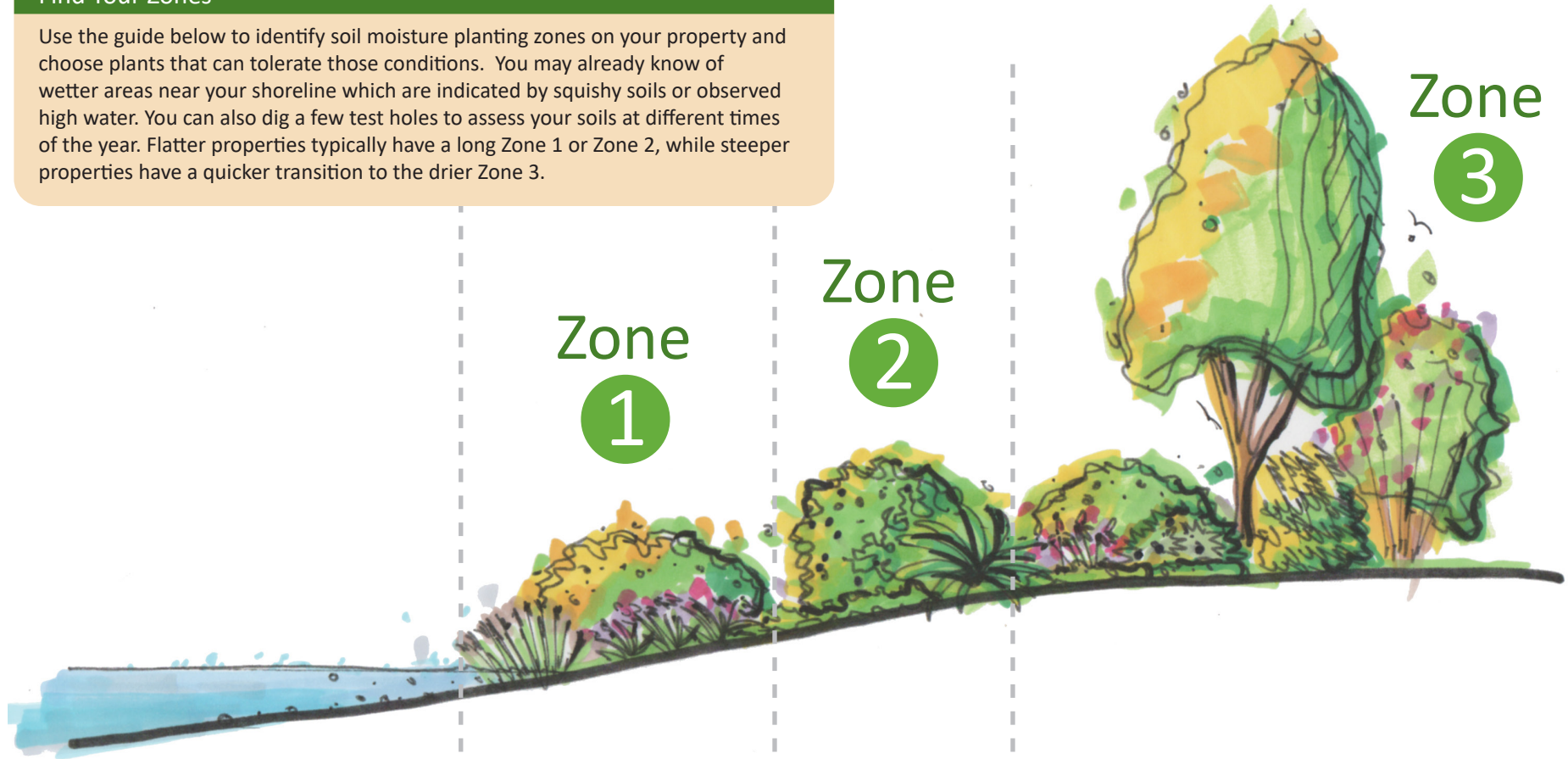
Plant Spacing

Consider the full height and spread of your plants at maturity when creating your design. To reduce the need for weeding and mulching, plant with sufficient density to eliminate bare soil at plant's maturity.

Soil Moisture Planting Zones

Find Your Zones

Use the guide below to identify soil moisture planting zones on your property and choose plants that can tolerate those conditions. You may already know of wetter areas near your shoreline which are indicated by squishy soils or observed high water. You can also dig a few test holes to assess your soils at different times of the year. Flatter properties typically have a long Zone 1 or Zone 2, while steeper properties have a quicker transition to the drier Zone 3.



Zone 1

Located closest to the lake, this area frequently has standing water in the winter. Soils will be wet and squishy except in the driest months. Plants must be able to tolerate seasonal high water.

Example plants: slough sedge, soft rush, sweet gale, Douglas spirea (hardhack), pea-fruit rose, and red-twig dogwood

Zone 2

This zone is a transition area. Plants must be able to handle both the wet winter conditions and summer drought periods. During periods of heavy rainfall, soils will be saturated and feel squishy. In the summer months, soils will be dry.

Example plants: sword fern, evergreen huckleberry, red elderberry, vine maple, snowberry, cascara, and birch

Zone 3

This zone has drier upland soils rarely inundated with water. This zone may blend with your existing landscaping or lawn. Many plants will thrive in these drier conditions.

Example plants: kinnikinnick, Oregon grape, red-flowering currant, and oceanspray

Plant Index













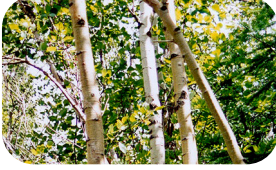
















COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Alum root	<i>Heuchera micrantha</i> , <i>H. clorantha</i> , or <i>H. cylindrica</i>	16
Bearberry (Kinnikinnick)	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	13
Birch, paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	6
Bishop's hat	<i>Epimedium sp.</i>	14
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> 'Goldsturm'	17
Blueberry, highbush	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	12
Boxwood, Oregon	<i>Paxistima myrsinites</i>	10
Bulrush, hardstem	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	18
Bulrush, small-fruited	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	18
Camas	<i>Camas quamash</i> or <i>C. leichtlinii</i>	14
Cascara	<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	6
Checker-mallow, Henderson's	<i>Sidalcea hendersonii</i>	18
Columbine, Western	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	13
Coneflower, purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	14
Coneflower, Western	<i>Rudbeckia occidentalis</i>	17
Coral bells	<i>Heuchera sp.</i>	16
Crabapple, Pacific	<i>Malus fusca</i>	7
Cranberry, highbush	<i>Viburnum edule</i>	12
Currant, golden	<i>Ribes aureum</i> var. <i>aureum</i>	10
Currant, red-flowering	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	10
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i>	16
Deer fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	13
Dogwood, blood-twigh	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> 'Midwinter Fire'	8
Dogwood, dwarf red-twigh	<i>Cornus sericea</i> 'Kelseyi'	8
Dogwood, red-twigh	<i>Cornus sericea</i> (stolonifera)	8
Dogwood, yellow-twigh	<i>Cornus sericea</i> 'Flaviramea'	8
Elderberry, red	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	7









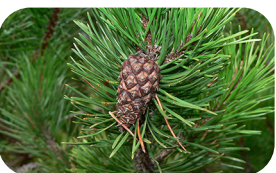








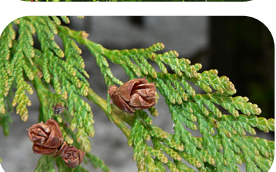



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Fern, deer	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	13
Fern, lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	13
Fern, sword	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	17
Fescue, Roemer's	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> var <i>roemerii</i>	
Fleabane, splendid	<i>Erigeron speciosus</i>	15
Fringecup	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	18
Geranium, hardy - bigroot	<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	15
Geranium, hardy - tiny monster	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	15
Goatsbeard	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i> (<i>A. sylvester</i>)	13
Goldenrod, Canada	<i>Solidago lepida</i>	18
Gooseberry, black	<i>Ribes divaricatum</i>	10
Hardhack (Douglas spirea)	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	11
Hawthorn, Douglas	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	6
Heather, winter	<i>Erica carnea</i>	15
Hellebore, Corsican	<i>Helleborus argutifolius</i>	15
Hosta	<i>Hosta sp.</i>	16
Huckleberry, evergreen	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	12
Huckleberry, red	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	12
Hydrangea, oakleaf	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> 'Pee Wee'	9
Iris, Douglas	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	16
Iris, Oregon or tough-leaf	<i>Iris tenax</i>	16
Japanese maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	6
Kinnikinnick (Bearberry)	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	13
Lady fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	13
Lavendar, English	<i>Lavendar angustifolia</i>	17
Lupine, bigleaf	<i>Lupinus, polyphyllus</i>	17
Mahonia, compact	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Compacta'	9
Mahonia, creeping	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	9

Plant Index (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Mahonia, low or longleaf	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	9
Mahonia, tall	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	9
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	6
Maple, vine	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	6
Mock-orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	10
Myrtle, Pacific wax	<i>Myrica californica</i>	7
Ninebark, common	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	10
Ninebark, Pacific	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	10
Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	8
Oregon boxwood	<i>Paxistima myrsinites</i>	10
Oregon grape, compact	<i>Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'</i>	9
Oregon grape, creeping	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	9
Oregon grape, low or longleaf	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	9
Oregon grape, tall	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	9
Osoberry (formerly Indian Plum)	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	10
Pacific crabapple	<i>Malus fusca</i>	7
Pacific wax myrtle	<i>Myrica californica</i>	7
Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	6
Pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	13
Penstemon, Cardwell's	<i>Penstemon cardwellii</i>	17
Penstemon, Cascade or coast	<i>Penstemon serrulatus</i>	17
Pine, shore	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i>	7
Plantain Lily	<i>Hosta</i> sp.	16
Red huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	12
Red-flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	11
Rose, Nootka	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	11
Rose, peafruit	<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	11








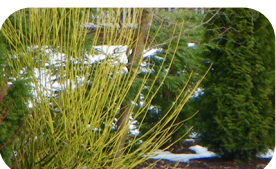



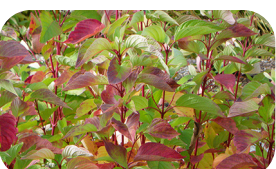
















COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Rush, Pacific	<i>Juncus effusus</i> var. <i>pacificus</i>	16
Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	8
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	11
Sea thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	13
Sedge, orange New Zealand	<i>Carex testacea</i>	14
Sedge, slough	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	14
Sedge, variegated Japanese	<i>Carex oshimensis</i> (C. <i>morrowii</i>)	14
Serviceberry, Western	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	6
Shore pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i>	7
Shrubby cinquefoil	<i>Dasiphora</i> (Potentilla) <i>fruticosa</i>	8
Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	7
Sitka Willow	<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	7
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	12
Spirea, Douglas (hardhack)	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	12
Spirea, subalpine	<i>Spiraea densiflora</i>	11
Spruce, Sitka	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	7
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	18
Strawberry, wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	15
Sweet gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>	9
Sword fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	17
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	11
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	14
Twinberry, black	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	9
Vine maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	6
Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	7
Willow, dwarf blue artic	<i>Salix purpurea</i> 'Nana'	11
Willow, Sitka	<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	7

	SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	ZONE			D or E	NATIVE	EXPOSURE			MATURE SIZE		TIME OF BLOOM	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
		1	2	3			Sun	Partial	Shade	Height	Width		
King County Go Native 	<i>Acer circinatum</i> Vine Maple		2	3	D					15' - 20'	15' - 20'	Early Spring	Small, multi-stemmed tree; brilliant red-orange fall color; excellent soil binder; attracts wildlife
Jean-Pol Grandmont 	<i>Acer palmatum</i> Japanese maple		2	3	D					5' - 20'	6' - 18'		Attractive foliage in summer and fall
Snohomish County 	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> Western serviceberry		2	3	D					8' - 20'	5' - 10'	April to May	Attractive multi-stemmed large shrub; brilliant red and gold fall foliage; white flowers; edible purple berry fruit; very drought tolerant
Wikimedia-Boulevard 	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Paperbark birch		2	3	D					50'-90'	50'-90'	March to May	Peeling creamy white bark is striking when combined with conifers; flowering catkins appear before leaves
Matt Lavin 	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i> Douglas hawthorn	1	2	3	D					10' - 30'	thicket-forming	May to June	White flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies; blackish-purple edible fruit attracts birds and small mammals
King County Go Native 	<i>Frangula purshiana</i> Cascara		2	3	D					15' - 30'	5' - 10'	May to June	Narrow form fits into small spaces; blue-black berries enjoyed by birds; orange to yellow fall foliage
USFWS 	<i>Malus fusca</i> Pacific crabapple	1	2	3	D					10' - 30'	10' - 30'	April to May	White to pink apple blossoms; clusters of yellowish-red fruits; nice fall color; attractive to wildlife

	SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	ZONE			D or E	NATIVE	EXPOSURE			MATURE SIZE		TIME OF BLOOM	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
		1	2	3			Sun	Partial	Shade	Height	Width		
Peggy Campbell	 <i>Myrica californica</i> Pacific wax myrtle		2	3	E					8' - 18'	10' - 20'	May to June	Tough, beautiful evergreen shrub; fruit attracts birds; moderately drought tolerant; prune to maintain desired height
Ben Legler	 <i>Picea sitchensis</i> Sitka spruce	1	2	3	E					to 200'	to 30'	May	Large conifer; prefers moist soil and can tolerate seasonal flooding; important wildlife tree
Walter Siegmund	 <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i> Shore pine		2	3	E					45'	45'		Highly adaptable but prefers good moisture or somewhat boggy conditions; tolerant of low-nutrient soils
Ben Legler	 <i>Salix sitchensis</i> Sitka willow	1	2		D					10'-20'	8'-10'	April to June	Great shrubby tree for wet areas; dark shiny leaves; provides erosion control and excellent wildlife habitat; can be pruned aggressively.
Wikimedia-MPF	 <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> Red elderberry		2	3	D					10'	10'	May to June	White flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies; red berries attract birds; twigs, leaves, roots and bark toxic to humans
Walter Siegmund	 <i>Thuja plicata</i> Western red cedar	1	2	3	E					80' - 120'	30' - 50'		Prefers moist soils; tolerates seasonal flooding and perennially saturated soils; excellent wildlife tree

B

Small to Medium Shrubs

	SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	ZONE			D or E	NATIVE	EXPOSURE			MATURE SIZE		TIME OF BLOOM	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
		1	2	3			Sun	Partial	Shade	Height	Width		
Peggy Campbell	 <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> 'Midwinter Fire' Blood-twigg dogwood	1	2	3	D					5' - 6'	4' - 6'	June	Bright yellow-orange stems; striking winter color; tiny white flower clusters; adaptable to various soil conditions
Snohomish County	 <i>Cornus sericea</i> (stolonifera) Red-twigg dogwood	1	2	3	D					7' - 9'	12' spreading	May to June	Clusters of tiny white flowers; bluish-white fruits; striking red stems provide winter color; can be pruned back once established
Snohomish County	 <i>Cornus sericea</i> 'Flaviramea' Yellow-twigg dogwood		2	3	D					6' - 8'	6' spreading	June	Cultivar of native; yellow stems provide winter color; tiny white flower clusters
Snohomish County	 <i>Cornus sericea</i> 'Kelseyi' Dwarf red-twigg dogwood		2	3	D					1.5' - 3'	3' spreading	June	Dwarf cultivar of native; bright red young stems add winter color; tiny white flowers; white - pale blue drupes attract birds
Wikimedia - MPF	 <i>Dasiphora (Potentilla)</i> fruticosa Shrubby cinquefoil		2	3	D					36"	36" - 48"	May to August	Low maintenance shrub tolerates drought and poor soils; bright yellow flowers on branches of many tiny leaves; many cultivars available
Snohomish County	 <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> Salal		2	3	E					2' - 5'	5' spreading	March to April	Excellent evergreen ground-cover; can be kept low by cutting back every few years; blue edible berries; can grow on lake edge on logs/stumps
Ben Legler	 <i>Holodiscus discolor</i> Oceanspray			3	D					8' - 15'	6' - 15'		Creamy-white flower clusters persist as brown seeds over winter; great for native butterflies and birds; good soil binder; drought tolerant

B

Small to Medium Shrubs


























	SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	ZONE			D or E	NATIVE	EXPOSURE			MATURE SIZE		TIME OF BLOOM	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
		1	2	3			Sun	Partial	Shade	Height	Width		
Wikimedia	 <i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> 'Pee Wee' Oakleaf hydrangea		2	3	D					2' - 4'	2' - 4'	June to July	Low-growing variety; large oak-shaped leaf; long trusses of white flowers
Snohomish County	 <i>Lonicera involucrata</i> Black twinberry	1	2	3	D					6' - 9'	8' - 10'	Summer/June	Hummingbirds attracted to yellow flowers; shiny black berries may be poisonous to humans; need space to look best; prune to keep tidy look
Wikimedia-Meggar	 <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> Tall Oregon grape		2	3	E					6' - 10'	5'	March to April	Yellow flowers attract hummingbirds/pollinators; dark-green and glossy leaflets which look and feel like holly; clusters of blue berries
Stan Shebs	 <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Compacta' Compact Oregon grape		2	3	E					2' - 3'	3' - 4'	March to April	Compact form of tall Oregon grape species; yellow flowers; clusters of blue berries
King County Go Native	 <i>Mahonia nervosa</i> Longleaf or Low Oregon grape		2	3	E					15" - 20"	2' - 3'	April to May	Lowest of the Oregon grape shrubs; slowly forms ground-cover; dark-green glossy leaf with up to 15 leaflets; can turn mahogany in winter sun
Snohomish County	 <i>Mahonia repens</i> Creeping Oregon grape			3	E					2' - 3'	3' spreading	April to May	Low, slow-growing, tidy shrub; leaves have 5 to 7 leaflets that are blue-green with dull surface; native to eastern WA
Snohomish County	 <i>Myrica gale</i> Sweet gale	1			D					4' - 6'	4' - 6'	May to June	Attractive leaves emit sweet scent when rubbed; commonly found on lake shorelines

B Small to Medium Shrubs

	SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	ZONE			D or E	NATIVE	EXPOSURE			MATURE SIZE		TIME OF BLOOM	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
		1	2	3			Sun	Partial	Shade	Height	Width		
King County Go Native	 Oemleria cerasiformis Osoberry (formerly Indian Plum)	1	2		D					6' - 15'	12"	February to April	Multi-stemmed shrub; dangling blooms attract pollinators; plum-like fruits used by wildlife; only female plants bear fruit
Ben Legler	 Paxistima myrsinites Oregon boxwood		2	3	E					24" - 36"	36"	April to July	Low-growing shrub with glossy evergreen foliage for shady areas; small maroon flowers; tolerates dry shade under mature conifers
Peggy Campbell	 Philadelphus lewisii Mock-orange	1	2	3	D					5' - 10'	5' - 10'	June to July	Fragrant white flowers; attracts butterflies and bees; grows in moist, well-drained to dry rocky soils. A compact variety ('Blizzard') is available.
Walter Siegmund	 Physocarpus capitatus Pacific ninebark	1	2	3	D					6' - 13'	10'	May to July	Grows near lakes, streams and wetlands; excellent soil-binding qualities; provides cover, nesting and food for birds
USFWS	 Physocarpus opulifolius Common ninebark	1	2		D					4' - 10'	3' - 8'	May to June	White flower; similar needs as native ninebark; select cultivars by mature size and for chartreuse, green or bronze colored leaves
Ben Legler	 Ribes aureum var. aureum Golden currant		2	3	D					3' - 6'	3' - 6'	March to June	Thornless shrub with lobed leaves; yellow flowers attract hummingbirds; red-purple berries attract fruit-eating birds
Shaun Hubbard	 Ribes divaricatum Black gooseberry		2	3	D					3' - 6'	3' - 4'	March to June	Thorny, arching shrub; needs moist soil or summer watering; edible berries; excellent wildlife plant




B Small to Medium Shrubs

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Snohomish County	 <i>Ribes sanguineum</i> Red-flowering currant		2	3	D					6' - 12'	4' - 10'	April to May	Clusters of attractive reddish pink flowers frequented by hummingbirds
Wikimedia-Hawkings3141	 <i>Rosa nutkana</i> Nootka rose	1	2	3	D					to 6'	4'	May to July	Single, fragrant pink flowers on prickly leafy stems; red hips remain on plant through winter and provide food for birds
King County Go Native	 <i>Rosa pisocarpa</i> Peafruit rose	1	2	3	D					8'	0.5' - 3'	June	Also known as clustered rose for its many pink flowers; spreads quickly by under-ground stems
King County Go Native	 <i>Rubus parviflorus</i> Thimbleberry		2	3	D					4' - 6'	8'	April to June	Thornless; large fuzzy leaves; giant white flowers; red edible fruit; spreads; attracts wildlife
Snohomish County	 <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> Salmonberry	1	2	3	D					5' - 10'	10' spreading	February to April	Magenta flowers are early nectar source for hummingbirds; yellow-orange edible fruit; forms thickets; good soil binder
Wikimedia-Hojas	 <i>Salix purpurea 'Nana'</i> Dwarf blue arctic willow	1	2		D					5' - 8'	5' - 8'	April to May	Finely textured blue-gray foliage; small white flowers; purple stems provide winter color; fast-growing
King County Go Native	 <i>Spiraea densiflora</i> Subalpine spirea		2	3	D					3' - 4'	2' - 4'	May to June	Showy, flat-topped clusters of pink flowers; more compact than hardhack


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Snohomish County	 <i>Spiraea douglasii</i> Douglas spirea; hardhack	1	2		D					7'	6' - 10'	June to August	Dense spikes of rosy-pink flower clusters; controls erosion; forms dense thicket along lake edge; can be trimmed once established
Snohomish County	 <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Snowberry		2	3	D					2' - 6'	6' spreading	April to June	Distinctive clusters of round white berries are eye-catching in winter; spreads to form thicket
Wikimedia	 <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> High bush blueberry		2		D					4' - 6'	4' - 6'	May	Year-round interest: spring flowers; edible summer blueberries; red-orange fall foliage; yellow winter stems
Snohomish County	 <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> Evergreen huckleberry		2	3	E					10'	6'	March to June	Dark green, evergreen shrub; small white flowers attract pollinators; edible blue-black huckleberries; attracts wildlife
Walter Siegmund	 <i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i> Red huckleberry		2	3	D					6' - 12'	5'	May to June	Grows on rotting stumps or soils rich in decaying wood; edible tart red huckleberries
King County Go Native	 <i>Viburnum edule</i> Highbush cranberry		2	3	D					4' - 10'	10'	May to June	White flowers; red or orange fruit that is tart and edible























	SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	ZONE			D or E	NATIVE	EXPOSURE			MATURE SIZE		TIME OF BLOOM	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
		1	2	3			Sun	Partial	Shade	Height	Width		
Ben Legler	 Anaphalis margaritacea Pearly everlasting			3	D					18" - 24"	24" - 36"	July to November	Papery pearly-white flower clusters; easy to grow on exposed sunny sites, will spread underground and can suppress weeds
Peggy Campbell	 Aquilegia formosa Western columbine		2	3	D					12" - 36"	12" - 36"	May to June	Orange-red and yellow flowers; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; will re-seed; tolerant of seasonal flooding
Sten Porse	 Arctostaphylos uva-ursi Kinnikinnick, Bearberry		2	3	E					6" - 12"	24" - 36" spreading	April to May	Low growing, easy-care groundcover; dark evergreen leaves; bell-shaped pink flower buds open white; great for erosion control
Wikimedia	 Armeria maritima Sea thrift		2	3	E					6" - 12"	9" - 12"	May to July	Tidy, slow-growing dense mounds of tufted leaves; profuse pink flowers; grows typically found along salt-water shorelines
Wikimedia-Jolan	 Aruncus dioicus (A. sylvestris) Goatsbeard		2	3	D					30" - 72"	36" - 60"	May to July	Large and graceful perennial; creamy white astilbe-like flowers rise above foliage; benefits from compost-amended soil
Snohomish County	 Athyrum filix-femina Lady fern	1	2	3	D					36" - 60"	24" - 36" spreading		Finely textured wide frond; vigorous grower; tolerant of shallow flooding; can handle full sun in wet conditions; prefers shade
Snohomish County	 Blechnum spicant Deer fern		2	3	E					12" - 36"	24"		Handsome graceful fern looks good year-round; fronds are glossy, long and narrow with crinkled edges; tolerant of shallow flooding

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Peggy Campbell	 Camassia Camas - giant or common		2	3	D					18" - 48"	12" - 18"	May to June	Beautiful blue flower spike; particularly showy if planted in groups; bulbs go dormant in summer
Snohomish County	 Carex obnuta Slough sedge	1	2		E					12" - 36"	to 48" spreading	April to May	Shiny foliage; provide excellent habitat for wildlife species that inhabit lake-shores; excellent soil binder; can spread rapidly
Snohomish County	 Carex oshimensis (<i>C. morrowii</i>) Variegated Japanese sedge		2	3	E					12" - 15"	15" - 18"	May	Variegated grasslike leaves have creamy white band that turns to yellow; great accent plant; good for edges and border
Peggy Campbell	 Carex testacea Orange New Zealand sedge		2	3	E					12" - 18"	24"	June	Orange-brown to bronze grasslike leaves; fountain shaped plant
Snohomish County	 Deschampsia cespitosa Tufted hair grass		2	3	E*					6" - 18"	6" - 12"	May to June	Short medium green grass; tall plumes in early summer; Northern Lights cultivar has white to pink variegation; can revert to native form
Wikimedia-Jmeeter	 Echinacea purpurea Purple coneflower			3	D					30" - 48"	36"	July to September	Attracts butterflies, bees and hummingbirds; needs compost-amended soils and mulch
Wikimedia-MOS810	 Epimedium Bishop's hat		2	3	E					8" - 15"	12" - 18"	April to May	Excellent low maintenance, blooming groundcover for dry shade; leaf and flower color varies by variety; Evergreen & deciduous varieties available

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Marisa Burghdoff	 <i>Erica carnea</i> Winter heather		2	3	E					12"	18" - 20"	February to March	Mat forming groundcover; shear back lightly after flowers fade to thicken growth; white to pink flowering varieties
Rod Gilbert	 <i>Erigeron speciosus</i> Splendid fleabane		2	3	D					18" - 24"	24" - 36"	June to August	Purple daisy-like flowers with bright yellow centers; good for poor soils that are dry in summer; attracts butterflies; many cultivars available
Wikimedia-Daderot	 <i>Festuca idahoensis</i> var. <i>roemerii</i> Roemer's fescue		2	3	E					12"	12" - 24"	May to July	Densely tufted bunching grass; blue-green leaves; good for rocky sites and poor soils
Walter Siegmund	 <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> Wild strawberry		2	3	D					6"	36" spreading	May to August	Sweet strawberries borne on waxy blue-green foliage. <i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> also a good groundcover but spreads more aggressively
Meneerke Bloem	 <i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i> Bigroot hardy geranium		2	3	D					12"	60"	Summer	Tight, dense mat of weed-blocking foliage requires little maintenance; aromatic green leaves; flower color varies by cultivar
Armstein Ranning	 <i>Geranium sanguineum</i> Hardy geranium		2	3	D					8" - 12"	24" - 36"	May to June	Vigorous, sprawling, compact growth; bright pink flowers rise 4" to 6" above leaves; many varieties available
Wikimedia-Rasbak	 <i>Helleborus hybridus</i> Lenten rose			3	E					15"	18"	January to March	Winter-blooming; white to rose-colored flowers; to better see flowers, cut leaves to the ground in late December

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Wikimedia	 Hemerocallis Daylily		2	3	D					24" - 48"	24"	June to July	Clusters of flowers attract butterflies; select variety by flower color, fragrance and repeat bloom; low maintenance
Peggy Campbell	 Heuchera Coral bells		2	3	D					12" - 18"	15" - 18"	May to June	Non-native hybrids; available in a wide range of leaf and flower color; sun tolerance varies by hybrid; requires organic matter in soil
Opila Jerzy	 Heuchera micrantha Alum root		2	3	D					10" - 24"	12" - 18"	May to June	<i>H. Clorantha</i> or <i>H. Cylindrica</i> are also native alum roots. Spikes of small bell-shaped flowers rise medium green foliage; needs organic matter in soil
Marc Ryckaert	 Hosta Plantain Lily		2	3	D					12" - 40"	15" - 48"	June to July	Strikingly attractive foliage; many leaf colors and sizes available; white, blue or purple flowers attract pollinators and hummingbirds
Snohomish County	 Iris douglasiana Douglas iris		2	3	E					12" - 24"	18" - 24"	April to May	Attractive blue flowers. Note: Do not plant or use invasive yellow-flag iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>)
Ben Legler	 Iris tenax Oregon or tough-leaf iris		2	3	E					12" - 18"	12"	April to May	Slender leaves with showy blue to purple flowers. Note: Do not plant or use invasive yellow-flag iris. (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>)
Christian Fischer	 Juncus effusus var. pacificus Pacific rush	1	2		E					24" - 36"	24"	June	Large tufts of rounded dark green, grasslike leaves; tolerates standing water and saturated soil; only var. pacificus is native

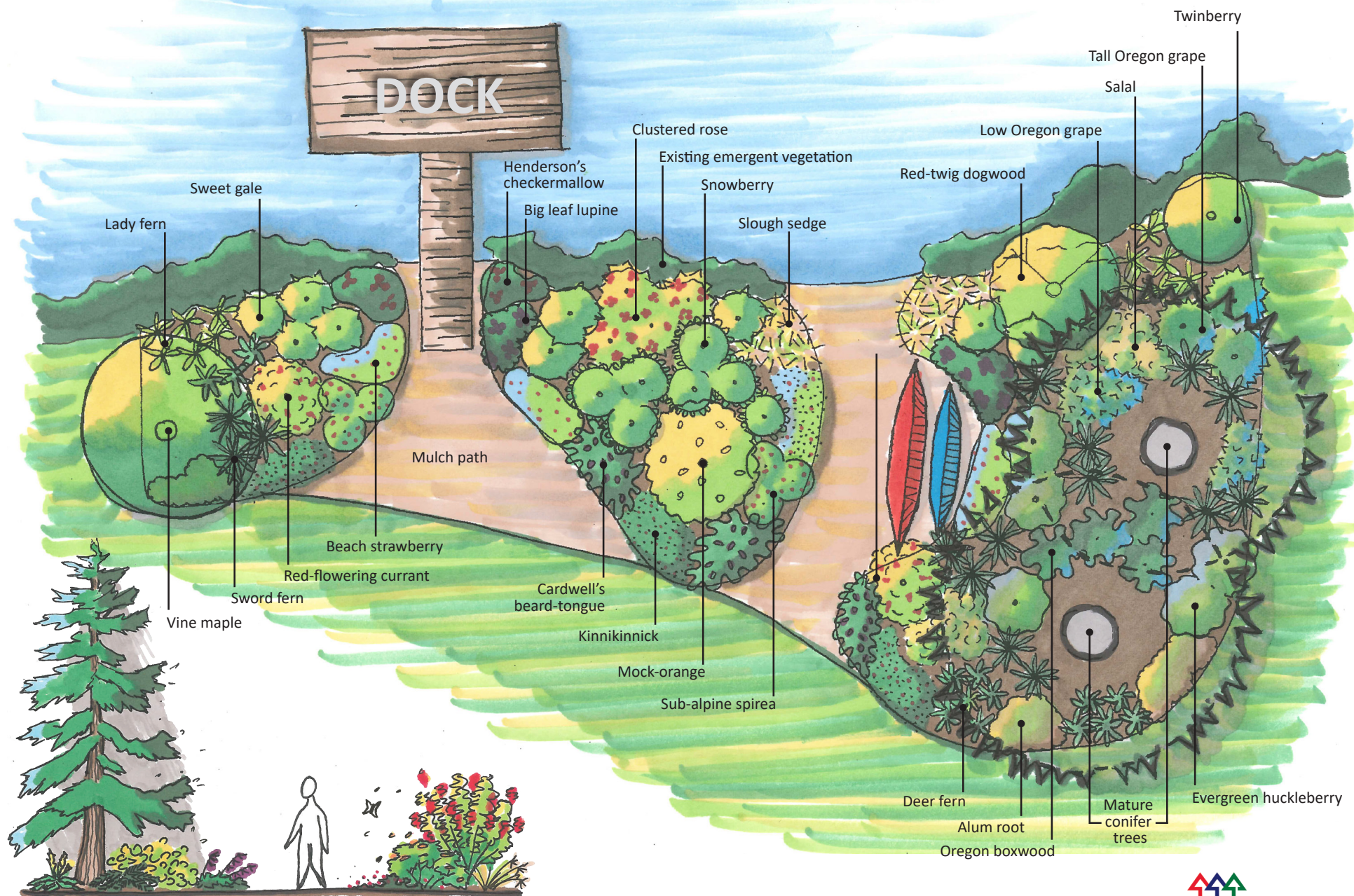
	SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	ZONE			D or E	NATIVE	EXPOSURE			MATURE SIZE		TIME OF BLOOM	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
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Peggy Campbell	 Lavendar angustifolia English lavender			3	E					24"	24" - 60"	June to August	Blue to purple flowers; aromatic leaves and flowers; attracts butterflies and pollinators; many cultivars available
Wikimedia-Banana Patrol	 Lupinus polyphyllus Bigleaf lupine	1	2		D					2' - 4'	24" - 36"	June to August	Spikes of blue-purple flowers; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; good lupine for wet soils; non-native cultivars available for drier areas
Joanie Beldin	 Penstemon cardwellii Cardwell's penstemon		2	3	E					12" - 18"	24"	May to June	Shrubby evergreen spreads to form groundcover; lavender-blue flowers; needs well-draining soils
Chris Wood	 Penstemon serrulatus Cascade or coast penstemon		2	3	D					24"		June to August	Upright, woody perennial; hummingbirds attracted to lavender-blue to bright purple blossoms; one of few that tolerates wetter areas
Snohomish County	 Polystichum munitum Sword fern		2	3	E					36" - 48"	36"		Low maintenance native fern; deep green foliage; old fronds can be cut back late-March
Wikimedia-Kintaiyo	 Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm' Black-eyed Susan			3	D					24" - 36"	36"	June to September	Prolific golden yellow flowers throughout summer; prefers soil with organic matter
Ben Legler	 Rudbeckia occidentalis Western coneflower	1	2		D					18" - 5'	24"	June to August	Unique and striking perennial; bears large, purplish-brown, cone-like flowers; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects; excellent wildlife forage

	SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	ZONE			D or E	NATIVE	EXPOSURE			MATURE SIZE		TIME OF BLOOM	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
		1	2	3			Sun	Partial	Shade	Height	Width		
Bernd Haynold	 <i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> Hardstem bulrush	1			E					6' - 10'	Spreading	June to August	Forms dense clumps in shallow standing water at lake edges; dark-green stiff stems provide excellent wildlife habitat; controls erosion
King County Go Native	 <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> Small-fruited bulrush	1			E					24" - 36"	12" - 24" spreading	June to August	Loose-clustered flower spikes form; seed-heads last through winter; good soil binder and wildlife food source; spreads
Wikimedia-Zefram	 <i>Sedum spectabile</i> Stonecrop			3	D					18" - 24"	18" - 24"	June to September	Succulent green foliage; Dense pink flower clusters; native varieties also make great low groundcovers; drought tolerant
King County Go Native	 <i>Sidalcea hendersonii</i> Henderson's checker-mallow	1	2		D					18' - 36"	24"	June to August	Spikes of pink hollyhock-like flowers; needs moist soil or summer watering; cultivars also available
Ben Legler	 <i>Solidago lepida</i> Canada goldenrod		2	3	D					24" - 36"	36"	July to October	Bright yellow flowers in plume-shaped clusters on leafy stems; will spread aggressively in moist areas with rich, organic soil
King County Go Native	 <i>Tellima grandiflora</i> Fringecup		2	3	D					12"	12"	April to June	Heuchera-like perennial; 30" tall spikes of small flowers that open green and age pink

Planting Plan—Full Sun



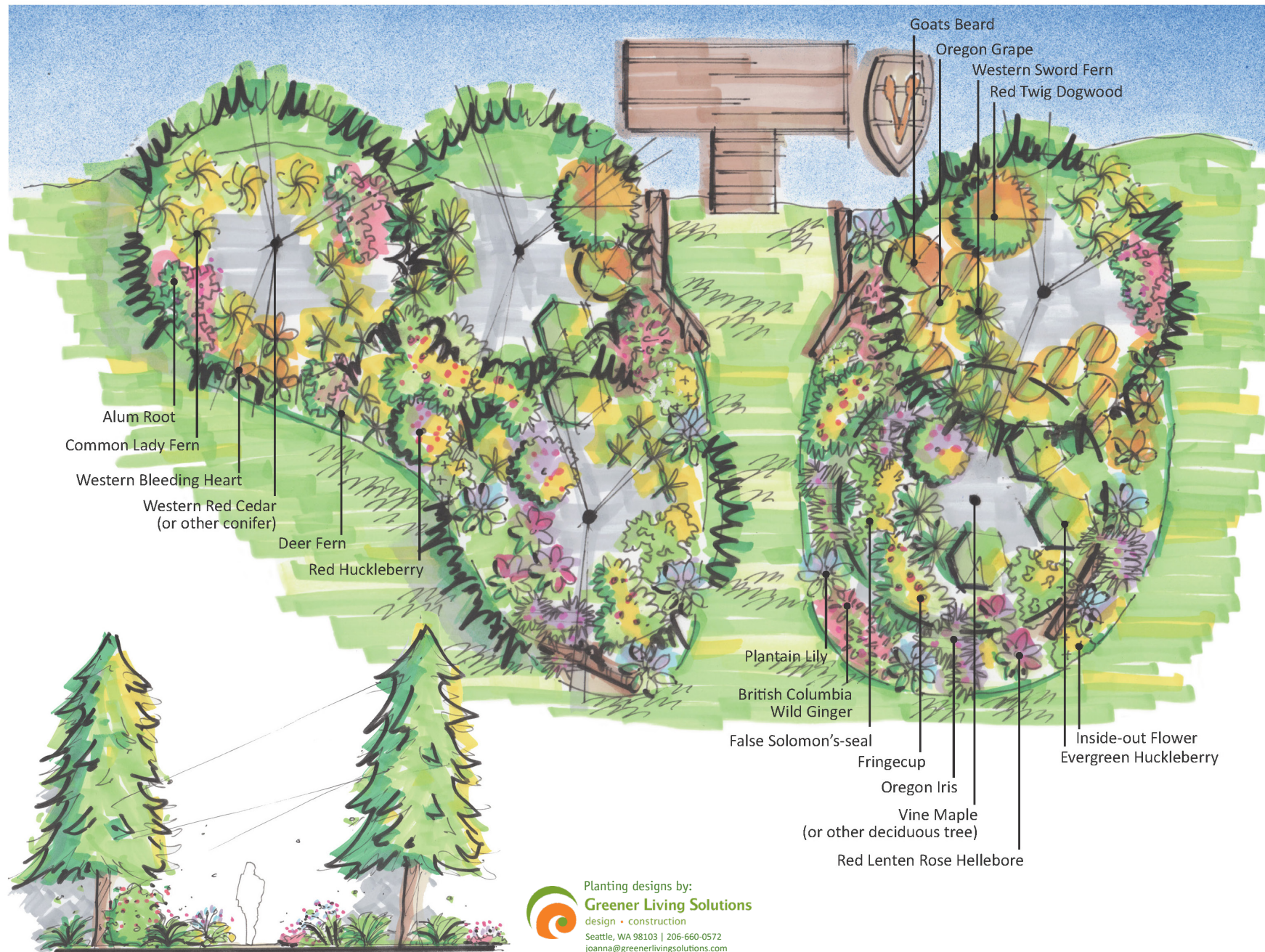
Planting Plan—Sun & Shade



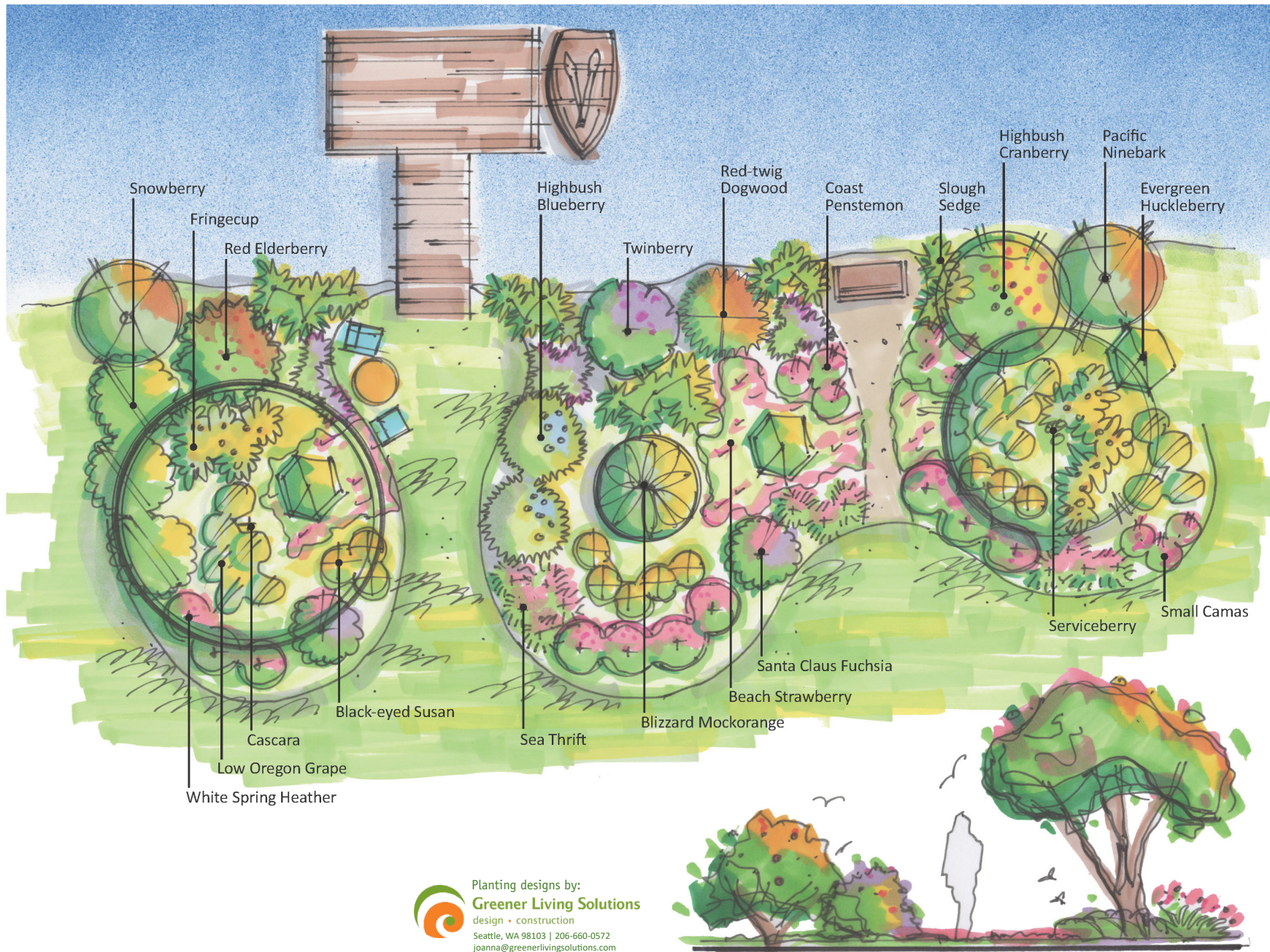
Snohomish County
Public Works

Planting design by Marta Olson Surface Water Management

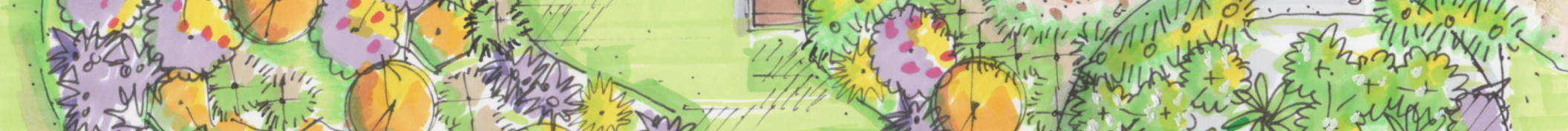
Planting Plan—Shade Under Trees



Planting Plan—Wildlife/Pollinator



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Resources

Websites:

King County Native Plant Program

<https://green2.kingcounty.gov/gonative/index.aspx>

Raingarden Handbook for Western Washington

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/1310027.pdf>

Landscape Design for Wildlife

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/living/landscaping>

Books:

“Ann Lovejoy’s Organic Garden Design School,” by Ann Lovejoy; Rodale, 2004.

“Grow Your Own Native Landscape,” by Michael Leigh; MISC0273, Washington State University Extension, 2013.
(copies available – contact the LakeWise program)

“Northwest Home Landscaping,” by Roger Holmes & Don Marshall; Creative Homeowner, 2011.

“Right Plant, Right Place,” by Nicola Ferguson; Fireside, 2005.

“The New Sunset Western Garden Book,” edited by Kathleen Norris Brenzel; Sunset Publishing Corp., 2012.

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