



PLANNING DEPARTMENT
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NATIVE TREE LIST

from the *Portland Plant List*, July 2010

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fire Accelerant? * +	Indicator Status	Habitat Type						
				Wetland	Riparian	Forest	F. Slope	Thicket	Grass	Rocky
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	Y	FACU-	●	●	●	●			
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big-leaf Maple	N	FACU			●	●			
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder	N	FAC		●	●	●			
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	N				●				
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Western Flowering Dogwood	N				●	●			
<i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i>	Black Hawthorn	N	FAC	●	●	●	●	●		
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	N	FACW	●	●					
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	Y	FACU-			●	●			
<i>Populus balsamifera sp. trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood	N	FAC	●	●					
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen	N		●	●					
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry	N	FACU		●		●	●		
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Y	FACU			●	●			
<i>Pyrus (see Malus)</i>		N								
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Garry Oak	N				●	●		●	
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara	N	FAC-		●	●	●			
<i>Salix lucida sp. lasiandra</i>	Pacific Willow	N	FACW+	●	●					
<i>Salix rigida v. macrogemma</i>	Rigid Willow	N	OBL	●	●					
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow	N	FAC	●	●	●				
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific Yew	Y	NI		●	●	●			
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	Y	FAC	●	●	●	●			
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	Y	FACU-		●	●	●			

KEY

* Fire Accelerant Y: plants with higher than average flammable combustion potential due to flammability chemicals present within the leaves, needles, and stems; Fire accelerant N (neutral): plants with average flammable combustion potential (There are no chemicals present within the stems, leaves, and needles that make it less flammable or more flammable than average).

+ Riccardi, et al. In Press. Quantifying physical characteristics of wildland fuels in the Fuel Characteristic Classification System. Canadian Journal of Forest Research.

INDICATOR STATUS

Obligate Wetland (OBL) almost always occur in wetlands
Facultative wetland (FACW) occur in wetlands 67%–99% of the time
Facultative (FAC) equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands
Facultative Upland (FACU) occur wetlands only 1%–33% of the time
Obligate Upland (UPL) almost never, under natural conditions, occur in wetlands in the Northwest
No indicator (NI) no status
 A **positive (+) sign** the plant occurs more frequently in wetlands, at the higher end of the wetland status category range
 A **negative (-) sign** the plant occurs less frequently in wetlands, at the lower end of the wetland status category range

HABITAT

WETLAND all forms of wetlands
RIPARIAN stream and river shorelines and bottomlands
FOREST flat or mildly rolling forests
FOREST SLOPE steeply sloping upland forests such as in the West Hills or East Buttes
THICKET forest edges, hedgerows, clumps of vegetation in meadows
GRASS open areas, meadows
ROCKY rocky upland areas and cliffs