



Guide for Planting Stream or Wetland Buffers Tulalip Reservation

INTRODUCTION: This instruction sheet provides general guidance for the planting of woody vegetation (shrubs and trees) along stream channels or bordering wetlands. Establishment of native plant communities along the edges of these systems has many ecological benefits including:

- Intercepting pollutants
- Providing food and habitat for wildlife, and providing migration corridors
- Providing shade that prevents elevated stream temperatures

PLANT SELECTION: The species identified below typically do well in **moist areas** directly adjacent to stream channels or wetland boundaries. Additional information on planting methods (e.g., planting live stakes) is presented on a separate information sheet. Optimal planting periods are in the fall (October to December 15), or late February to mid - March.

<p>SHRUBS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific willow (<i>Salix lasiandra</i>) live stakes • Sitka willow (<i>Salix sitchensis</i>) live stakes • Red osier dogwood (<i>Cornus alba</i>) live stakes • Black twinberry (<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>) • Salmonberry (<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific ninebark (<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>) <p>TREES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>) • Western redcedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>) • Red alder (<i>Alnus rubra</i>) • Black cottonwood (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)
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The species listed below are commonly planted in **drier** portions of streamside areas or wetland edges (e.g., near top of slope/levee). Additional information on planting methods (e.g., potted plants vs. bare root plants) is presented on a separate information sheet. Optimal planting periods are in the fall (October to December 15), or late February to mid - March.

<p>SHRUBS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nootka rose (<i>Rosa nutkana</i>) • Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>) • Indian plum (<i>Oemlaria cerasiformis</i>) • Tall Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>) • Western serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red elderberry <p>TREES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigleaf maple (<i>Acer Macrophyllum</i>) • Western redcedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>) • Douglas - fir (<i>Psuedtsuga menziesii</i>) • Red alder (<i>Alnus rubra</i>)
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* Depending on availability, other native species could be selected in consultation with nursery staff or Natural Resources Department personnel. In addition, a Native Plant List is available as a separate Handout.

If the planting area is vegetated with grass or other dense ground cover (e.g., weeds), a circular area of turf approx. 24" in diameter should be removed, and a ring of bark mulch or weed mat (biodegradable) placed around each planted shrub/tree. The bark mulch should not be in direct contact with the plant stem. For single-stem species, stem protectors (see Figure below) can significantly improve project success.

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Stream buffer plantings, with stem protectors



Potted Plants