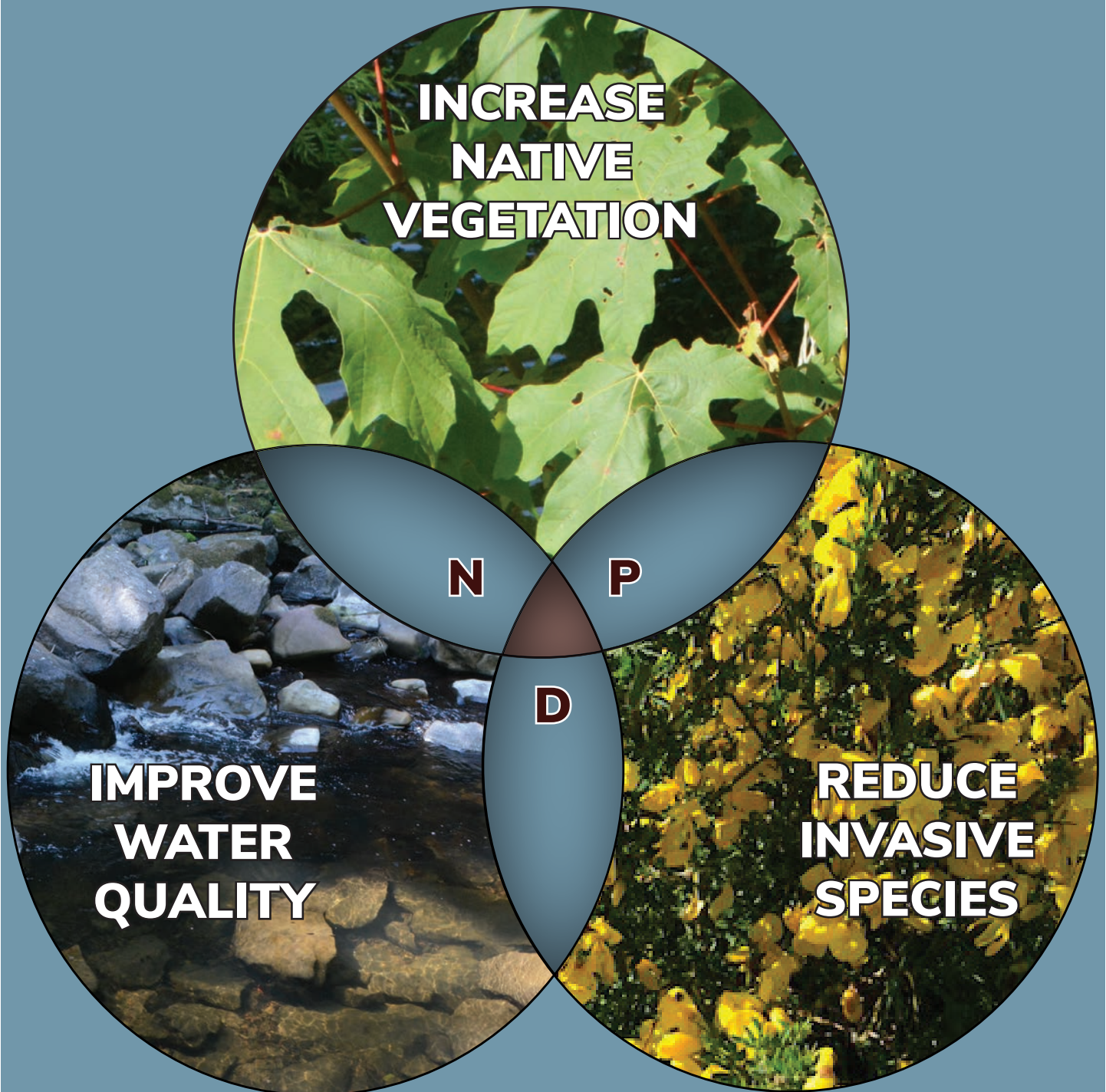




NATIVE PLANT DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM



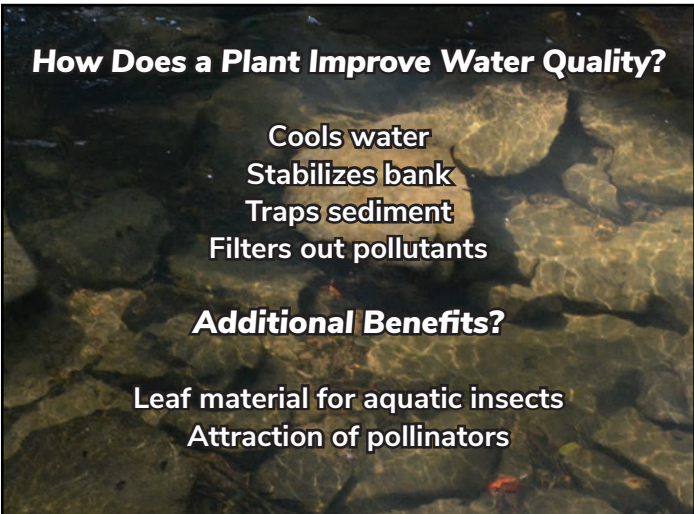


About The Native Plant Distribution Program

The Native Plant Distribution (NPD) began in 1999 when a handful of dedicated Siuslaw Watershed Council members wrote a grant to fund a tree giveaway for landowners interested in restoring their streamsides on their own terms. Today, when you look around our watershed, you can see the original NPD trees growing strong on riverbanks throughout the area, thanks to the hard work of the landowners who cared for the small seedlings they received. The NPD Program has grown as well, and the Siuslaw Watershed Council now gives away 10,000 plants annually. The distribution now supplies free trees to more than 100 landowners a year at four distribution sites in Lorane, Blachly, Deadwood, and Mapleton. The SWC has given away native plants to more than 500 landowners in the Siuslaw Watershed and Coastal Lakes since 1999.

These trees and shrubs are intended for planting next to streams and lakes in order to improve bank stability and habitat for fish and wildlife, while also minimizing run-off in the waters that we love to drink, fish, and paddle in. These plants help prevent bank erosion and pollution from entering our streams by absorbing pollutants and slowing down streamflow in storm events. Eventually, the trees may provide habitat for salmon and other fish, if the mature trees fall in the streams. Streamside plants keep the water cool for aquatic species while providing food and habitat for wildlife. The addition of these plants creates a wildlife corridor which better connects the parts of the Siuslaw National Forest. The hard work in caring for your plants is an invaluable investment in the future of the Siuslaw Watershed.

All stream, river, and lakefront landowners within the Siuslaw Watershed and Coastal Lakes area qualify to receive free riparian plants. Before ordering, the landowner should assess their site's soil, light, and moisture conditions, and consider the plants currently growing there. Assistance on species selection and site planning is available by contacting the watershed council.




How Does a Plant Improve Water Quality?

- Cools water
- Stabilizes bank
- Traps sediment
- Filters out pollutants

Additional Benefits?

- Leaf material for aquatic insects
- Attraction of pollinators



Specific Problems Affecting Fish & Wildlife Habitat Addressed with the NPD Program

- Lack of future large wood source near streams
- Lack of native riparian vegetation & presence/colonization by non-native invasive plant species

Instructions for Planting

The native plants come mainly as bareroot seedlings or stakes. Bareroot stock will generally be 18"-24" nursery-grown seedlings with exposed roots and must be kept out of direct sunlight and handled with care. They all need to go in the ground as soon as possible to protect the roots from drying out. Keep them moist and cool until they are planted. If the plant roots feel particularly dry, dip them briefly in water to freshen them before planting.

Prepping your planting site will greatly increase the chance of success for your plants. Clear brush, grasses, and their roots away in a wide 3-foot radius circle around where you plan to place each plant. Use brush trimmers with a grass or blackberry mulching blade, followed by a root scalp. (A grubbing tool works particularly well for this task.) Make sure the roots fall straight down in the planting hole. Do not allow J-rooting or compaction of the roots. Make sure the roots are covered with loose soil. Gently pack the soil around the roots making sure there are no air pockets. Keep the root collar level with or slightly below the packed soil surface.



Once seedlings are planted they should be flagged with tape provided by the SWC for easy identification. Flagging the newly planted trees and shrubs is particularly important as they can quickly become overtaken by competing brush and be difficult to find and maintain. Flagging them will also reduce the chances they are accidentally run over with a mower! Each year, a different color of flagging tape is used so that the plant's age and growth can be identified and inspected. SWC staff do annual inspections on a select sample group, and this flagging makes it easy for staff to inspect the seedlings. Plant stakes, welded wire, and protective tubing help ensure seedling success by supporting the plant's growth and protecting from browse. Where browse is a recurrent problem, rigid mesh tubing is highly recommended for particularly tasty species such as Western red cedar. We love deer, elk, and beaver; however, we don't want them eating our newly planted trees. A herd of elk or a hungry beaver can quickly destroy a spring's planting of conifers or cottonwoods if left unguarded. Tree protection materials are required to ensure survival and healthy growth. In addition to browse protection, tubes will prevent weed whackers from doing damage. Weed mats or cardboard help limit growth of brush or grasses around the stem and retain moisture during the summer months. When the heat of summer is severe, seedlings will need extra irrigation. Once established, native plants will survive on annual rainfall alone.

The SWC Field Crew will assist landowners with site preparation, brush clearing, plant flagging, and protective tube installation. Funding is limited for this service, but all requests are considered.

These native plants and the related assistance is provided free to the landowner and will enhance the ecological value of their property. More important are the improvements to fish habitat throughout the basin that overall increase stock in the Siuslaw National Forest and surrounding area. The NPD's continued success is a testament to the commitment that Siuslaw and Coastal Lakes watershed residents have to watershed stewardship and habitat enhancement. This accomplishment is made possible due to dedicated landowners, as well as generous volunteers and donors who continue to provide support and expertise.

Native Plant Species

Native Plant species availability differs from year to year. The SWC distributes plants to riparian sites on a priority basis. The following species have been offered in the past and are subject to change based on nursery availability at the time of distribution:



Coniferous Trees

Western red cedar: Grows to 200' tall, mostly grows in wet soils, usually in shaded forests; grows best on seepage and alluvial sites (they like their feet wet but not swampy), but also thrive in drier habitats.

Douglas fir: Grows to 250' tall. Fast growing conifer. Will grow on a wide variety of soils. Prefers a sunny spot. Does not grow well in wet sites.

Grand fir: Grows to 265' tall and 7' in diameter. Fast growing conifer. Prefers moist soil. Initial survival and growth favored by moderate shade.

Western hemlock: Grows to 200' tall and 4' in diameter. Shade tolerant. Grows best in deep, moist, well-drained soils.

Sitka spruce: Grows to 180' tall. Prefers moist, well-drained sites near the coast. Tolerates sandy soils. Only available for coastal landowners.

Shore pine: Grows to 100' tall with pillowy crown and often irregular trunk. Highly adaptable; tolerates low nutrient conditions in coastal dunes and rocky shores.

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs, & Forbs

Big leaf maple: Grows to 100' tall on moist sites. Once mature, this tree hosts more moss than any other tree in the region.

Red alder: Grows to 120' tall. Occurs along streams and in moist valley bottoms.

Pacific dogwood: Highly-branched and grows to 80' tall in dense, mixed woodlands with well-drained soils.

Black cottonwood: Can grow to 200'. Likes moist, gravelly soils in the upper reaches of our watershed. Can well tolerate flooding. Seeds with tuft of long, white, silky hairs, easily blown by the wind.

Oregon ash: Grows to 80'. Grows on moist to wet sites. Will tolerate seasonal flooding.

Red osier dogwood: Grows 6 to 20' tall. Glossy red stems. Small white flowers in flat topped clusters. Fruits are good for songbirds, especially cedar wax wings.

Blue elderberry: Grows 25' tall, on moist, well-drained, sunny soil. This is a good early seral species and thrives in openings of moist forests. Dominant understory species.

Willow: Various species. Prefers moist to wet soils. Good for streamside erosion control. Cuttings are harvested locally in the Siuslaw and Coastal Lakes Watersheds by our own restoration crew.

Douglas spirea: Shrub growing up to 7' tall. Pink flowers. Prefers moist sites.

Pacific ninebark: Shrub up to 12'. Round, white clustered flowers. Papery bark has peeling layers. Thrives in wooded streambanks and lakeshores.

Snowberry: Small shrub grows to 5' and can form a dense thicket in wooded wetlands. White, waxy, poisonous (to humans) berries. Winter fruits provide late wildlife forage.

Black twinberry: Shrub grows to 10' tall. Yellow flowers. Berries attract birds and wildlife.

Nootka rose: Up to 9' tall. Large, pink flowers. Thicket-forming. Dry to moist sites.

Pea-fruit rose: Deciduous shrub up to 8' tall, spreading 3 to 5 feet wide often forming a thicket. Small, light-pink clustered flowers on the dark red blackish stems.

Small-flowered bulrush: Perennial, 6" to 40" tall, stems in single or small groups. Grows well in wet, marshy sites.

Mock orange: Shrub grows up to 12'. White flowers attract butterflies. Dry to moist sites in sun to partial shade.

Slough sedge: Firm, dark green blades. Will spread on its own once established. 18-36" tall. Prefers wet sites, sun or shade.





Oregon iris: Perennial up to 16", blue-purple flowers. Dry to moist sites. Does well in grassy meadows and open woodland.

Pacific bleeding heart: Perennial up to 18", divided leaves, pinkish-purple flowers. Prefers moist soils and partial shade.

Fringecup: Fragrant white or pink flowers. 18-36" tall. Prefers moist sites with partial shade.

Kinnikinnick: Trailing mats on dunal deflation plain, openings in pine forests, and exposed rocky slopes along the coast. Hoary elfin butterfly habitat.

Piggyback plant: Semi-evergreen groundcover with small brownish-purple flowers. Prefers shade to part-sun and moist conditions.

Salal: Very common understory shrub in region, can form dense, almost impenetrable thickets.

Common rush: Up to 4' tall, grass-like perennial, with inconspicuous flowers and deep fibrous roots for very good shoreline protection.

Sword fern: Narrow evergreen, fronds up to 4' tall. Prefers moist to wet sites.

Deer fern: Narrow evergreen, fronds up to 3' tall. Prefers moist to wet sites.



A diverse mix of conifer, hardwood and shrub species is desirable for a resilient riparian buffer. Learn more about these plants in "Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast" by Pojar and MacKinnon. Decide which plants will work best for your site conditions, then let us know which plants are on your wish list! SWC Staff can also help advise you on plant selection and placement.

Program Support : Landowner Assistance Available!

- Restoration professionals will assist landowners with creating their own planting design.
- The project management staff will recommend planting choices and direct the landowners towards plants suitable for their riparian site.
- ODF (as their time allows) will provide additional advice on detailed planting plans, if required or requested.
- All landowners participating in the project will receive the ODF publication, *D.L. Phipps Forest Nursery Planting Guide*, formerly titled *Handling and Planting Reforestation Seedling Guidelines*.
- All landowners will also be provided with a document explaining the role of beavers in a healthy watershed, how to protect their plantings from beaver in a beaver-friendly manner, and suggestions for plants that are more likely to survive beaver herbivory.



- Maintenance to fully establish these plantings will be the responsibility of the landowners. However, we have found some landowners, for various reasons, are not able to remove competing species (releasing plantings). We encourage new NPD participants to plant smaller areas that can be more manageable to successfully maintain and the planting plan adapted as the project progresses.
- The SWC Field Crew will provide release and plant protection assistance. We will offer all participants additional information on planting techniques that reduce competition (scalping and mulch mats) and release techniques.
- The SWC will serve as a resource for advice and referral on best practices for land management in a riparian area.
- Project managers partner with landowners to facilitate restoration activities to improve the riparian habitat. Planting native plants is a great start for initiating restoration. Project Managers can conduct a land assessment and facilitate further restoration through grant funded projects with the appropriate agencies and organizations that will fulfill the landowner's needs.

Working Together

How Local Landowners and the Siuslaw Watershed Council Created the Native Plant Distribution Program

It started with spawning salmon. **Nancy Nichols and her husband, Tom Steinberg**, bought their place along Deadwood Creek in 1996. That fall they saw their first big Chinook working their way upstream to spawn. They were astonished and delighted. The bodies of the fish were half out of the water but those fish were not giving up. Knowing the salmon runs were declining, they thought, “The salmon are working so hard to survive, what can we do to help?” When they heard about the recently formed Siuslaw Watershed Council they started coming to the meetings to learn more from the educational speakers. One of the big lessons for small landowners was the importance of creek-side trees and shrubs to shade the creek and contribute to a complex habitat.

Local neighbors were working on a volunteer basis with the Council sourcing trees from various agencies such as the Forest Service to add to their riparian areas. Nancy decided to work with the Council Coordinator on the arduous task of writing a grant for a larger scale distribution. Working with the Forest Service, the BLM, and Roseburg Forest Resources, they were able to obtain 3000 conifers. The grantor at the time, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), wanted a greater diversity of plant material. The Forest Service came through with a Wyden grant and the program was born. Nancy’s background in real estate was a great source for ideas. Utilizing county records for new land purchases, they reached out to new prospects to broaden the program. This was all done by volunteers, hand addressing the mailings with the personal touch.



Nancy and Tom have participated every year as volunteers. They continue to plant and add to the landscape of conifers with smaller shrubs like roses and twinberry to fill out the varietal landscape. Nancy and Tom continue to be challenged by reed canary grass and blackberry, which will smother the small seedlings. They take special care to protect them and keep them clear until they are big enough to shade out the canary grass.

Nancy is thrilled that the nurseries are now providing the program with larger plants that have a greater chance for success. She says, “the trick is keeping them protected from the deer, elk and beavers who always seem to like the best ones.” Nancy’s work with the program on performance reporting and the root causes to survival rates has helped many landowners with the tips and tricks for success.



Nancy says that the greatest reward is seeing the cedars, fir and hemlock that started out as 12" seedlings are now taller than telephone poles. Nancy is proud that she has been able to make a difference here in the Siuslaw. Many landowners feel the same and thank Nancy for the success of the Native Plant Distribution Program.



Noland Huntington's home is happily situated on the North Fork Siuslaw River next to Condon Creek on 115 acres that was once part of a family homestead of 500 acres going back to the latter half of the 1800's. Noland has been associated with the Siuslaw Watershed Council since its inception and was one of the founders that helped form the Council into what it is known as today. He and the other founders were working with the Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District doing coordinated resource management planning (CRMP) in small sub-watershed projects throughout the region. This was at a time when watershed councils were beginning to develop in various areas of the state. Working together, they formed the non-profit, developed articles of incorporation, wrote the bylaws and wrote a grant to hire a Coordinator. The Siuslaw Watershed Council was born.



Howard Pazdral and his family have a beautiful piece of property that he describes as "at the confluence of Deadwood Creek and Bear Creek". Howard grows hay and has horses on the former dairy farm that is now two-fifths pasture and three-fifths forest. When Howard moved from Florence in the eighties, the creek was incised with high cut banks under dying alder trees. Howard traveled up the North Fork to buy hay and saw livestock grazing along the creek, trampling banks that sloughed off into the water, and he thought about the long-term impacts. The benefits of the land go beyond raising livestock and should be preserved for future generations of people and wildlife, he thought. For his property, he felt the land would be most valuable if returned to its natural state.

Howard had images of large conifers growing along the creek, and has always loved cedars, so this has been his main focus. When he first began he lost about half of his plantings, mostly to canary grass and elk, who have few predators, and wants other landowners to know this should not discourage them. He describes Nancy Nichols as a trailblazer when it comes to the SWC Native Plant Distribution program. Before that time, the local landowners had no organized way to obtain and distribute trees within the watershed. He is also thankful that the quality of nursery stock has improved over the years. The larger the seedling, the better its chance for survival.

Howard also attributes his success to the SWC field crew. At one time, the Forest Service used to clear out the logs in the streams, thinking that they were blocking fish passage. Many years ago, the field crew placed logs in the creek as part of a project and he has seen the positive effects. The water now pools nicely and he sees fry darting in the shaded eddies created by the woody debris. When he began, Howard's focus was originally along Deadwood and Bear Creeks, but now he is planting the banks of smaller nearby tributaries.



"I'm happy to have the community effort that the SWC Native Plant Program supports and to have like-minded neighbors who are all working in the same direction towards preservation and land management." - Howard Pazdral



Al and Mary Herring own 75 acres on over half a mile of Deadwood Creek. They have been participating in the Native Plant Distribution since 2006. They were inspired to get involved because they felt taking care of the riparian zone is important. They had Big Leaf Maples die of old age which left bare sections of riparian forest. They also had trouble with spiral root rot and lost a stand of Douglas fir.

When Al and Mary first began planting, like many of their neighbors, their focus was on conifers in the riparian areas to rehabilitate these bare spots. As the conifers have filled in, Al and Mary have seen the value of planting more diverse plants and have taken advantage of the distribution's other trees and flowering shrubs to round out their landscape, and provide greater ecological benefits.

Their plantings have been successful with greater than 80% survival rate, in part due to the lessons they've learned and the best management practices they've followed.

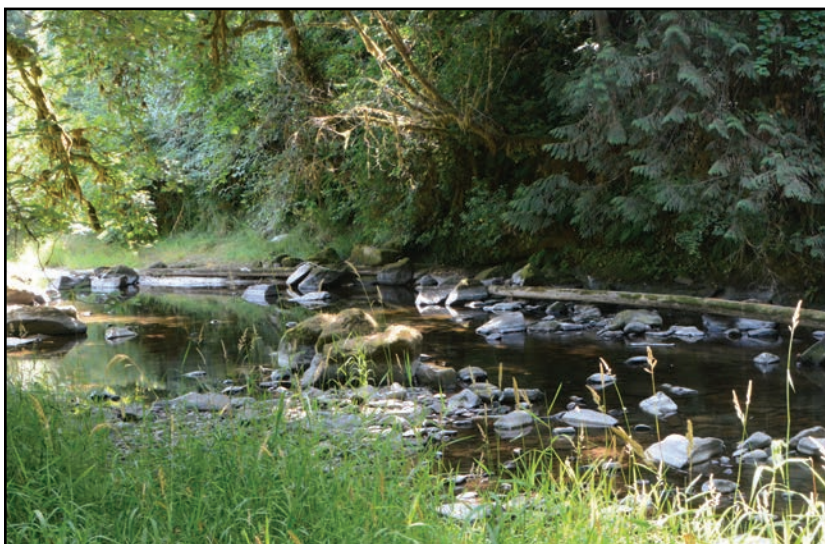


Reed canary grass (an invasive weed) has been the greatest challenge to native plant survival. When they plant the seedlings, they grub out a 3' x 3' area and lay out a permeable plastic weed-proof fabric to fight against the weeds. If planting near the stream, they try to plant downstream of a feature (rock or stump) to protect the seedling from high waters and flood events.

Al recommends protecting the plants closest to the stream with wire and t-post for the first decade of growth. Elk can damage or kill plants by girdling them with antler rubs or browsing plants down too far to rebound. As luck would have it, the beavers often select the prettiest streamside trees for building dams and foraging. In especially dry times during the first 2-3 years, they water the new plants with buckets to be sure they have enough water to increase their success for survival.

Al and Mary Herring spend an admirable amount of time throughout the year planting, releasing, and maintaining the riparian zone on their property to maintain a resilient and healthy stream. They have utilized the SWC field crew to assist with planting and release and encourage other landowners to tap into this resource so that they can experience the same success.

For Al and Mary, both native Oregonians living in Sutherlin, their Deadwood Creek property is a retreat where they enjoy watching the NPD seedlings mature into a lush forest and managing the land to benefit wildlife.



When **Jim Grano** moved to Mapleton along the Siuslaw River, the riparian area was entirely overgrown with blackberries. He removed the invasive species but didn't know what to plant. Reed canary grass quickly took over. When Jim was able to participate in the first SWC Native Plant distribution, he was elated to see the results it made to his landscape

Like most landowners, Jim continues to see the occasional noxious weed emerge--English ivy, morning glory (bindweed), curly dock, buttercup--but he credits the fact that they are small and manageable to continuous NPD participation and attentive monitoring. He has not experienced Japanese knotweed and tansy like many other landowners.



“Planting natives has made it so I don’t have to fight as much! The blackberries have not returned and the canary grass is manageable to pull before it goes to seed.”
- Jim Grano

Jim enjoys the beauty of his riparian plantings and points out, “Kayakers and fisherman compliment my land and its restoration all the time”. Jim has created a nice shady spot on the riverbank among the angled willows in which to sit and see occasional wildlife. Butterflies were abundant as we wandered through the landscape tour and green herons visit often. He learned the hard way to protect his plants from the wildlife when a beaver claimed a new cottonwood.

Jim is thankful that the SWC is able to offer the NPD program from both a cost perspective and the education he has obtained about restoration and native plants. Jim has become more knowledgeable and shares that knowledge with friends and neighbors. When his neighbors joined in, the restoration of the riverbank tripled. Through Jim’s experience and efforts, students in the Siuslaw and Mapleton schools have also benefited. In his work as an educator and “Stream Team” Program Manager, Jim has been able to take NPD extras to plant with the youth, providing hands-on restoration experiences. Students have planted trees from Reedsport to Whittaker Creek and many places in between. The education Jim imparts creates a legacy of stewardship within the Siuslaw for the next generation.



Non-Native Invasive Plant Species

Non-native invasive plant species are alien to the ecosystem under consideration and their introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. The presence and establishment of invasive species and competing vegetation can easily overtake young seedlings, block the sun, and prevent nutrients from reaching your native plants. One of the most important steps in planting native trees and shrubs along your stream or lakeside is releasing them from invasive plants such as grass and blackberries. Managing these non-native plants can be accomplished in one of three ways: through manual removal, mechanical removal, and through the informed use of herbicides. The SWC does not advocate the use of herbicides due to the effect on water quality, wildlife, and fish habitat, but if landowners choose this method please read and understand the herbicide label and safety data sheet thoroughly. While mechanical removal using a mower or brusher can keep non-native species at bay, manual removal (pulling) is recommended for removal of the entire root system. With some species, removal while still in the dormant season can make the task easier. *The following are some of the invasive species in our area:*

Creeping Buttercup: A deceptively pretty invasive that is difficult to control due to its habit of rooting at internodes with long spidery roots that can re-sprout if left in the ground. Mowing isn't effective since it forms a thick low carpet, and the plant quickly re-sprouts when cut. Hand-pulling is possible in small infestations. In large pastures, over-seeding with a favorable grass is recommended to out compete buttercup.



Japanese knotweed: A shrub-like herbaceous perennial that grows in clumps up to 8 ft. tall. The leaf is heart-shaped, the stems are bamboo-like, hollow and red and the small white flowers are in clusters that droop from the leaf axis. It forms dense monocultures on streambanks and goes dormant in the winter, leaving banks vulnerable to erosion.



Reed canary grass: A perennial grass growing 3-6 ft. Stems are hollow with reddish coloring. Leaf blades are wide and flat and come off the stem at a 45 degree angle. It has distinct rhizomes and grows in wetlands, on roadsides, in ditches and along streams.

Garlic mustard: A biennial plant that grows during the cool season. When crushed, the leaves and stems emit the odor of onion or garlic. First year plants are 2-4 in. off the ground and have 3 to 4 leaves that resemble a dark purple or green colored rosette. Second year plants are up to 4 feet tall and have triangle or heart shaped leaves that are long and wide. Adult plants have one or two flowering stems that have clusters of little white flowers with four petals that form a cross.



European beach grass: A perennial grass growing in tufts along shorelines. It grows to 4 ft. and has long underground stems that form new shoots. Flower heads are densely compact and spike-like. Fast-growing with a tangled network of roots, the grass is very effective at holding the sand in place – but it also dominates beaches where native plants once flourished among the shifting sands now stabilized by the grass and is very invasive.

Yellow flag iris: Also known as water flag, is an invasive water-loving iris species with showy yellow blossoms. Like many bulb plants, it tends to grow in large clumps that can block irrigation canal flow and flood control ditches. This unwanted species has been known to reduce the carrying capacity of wetlands, and can be quite difficult to eradicate.



English ivy: A perennial vine and ground cover with aerial roots that allow it to climb up walls and trees. It takes over and kills trees, smothers native ground vegetation, and creates conditions where other invasive species can thrive. The priorities of ivy removal are to prevent ivy from killing trees and to prevent ivy from spreading into ivy-free areas by removing ground ivy, especially its flower head, to prevent the spread of seeds.

Scotch broom: A semi-evergreen shrub growing to 10 ft. Their stems are distinctly 5-ridged and the leaves 3-parted and slightly hairy below. They can be leafless for a good part of the year. The yellow pea-like flowers are an inch long and the hard, brown, seed pods are flattened and hairy at the seam. They bloom April to June and once established can be hard to get rid of. If unable to remove completely, shearing them to the ground is required.



Orange cotoneaster:

An evergreen shrub up to 10 ft. tall with arching branches. Their oval leaves are smooth and glossy on top and yellow to greyish-white woolly underneath and about an inch long. They bloom in late spring and early summer with small, tight clusters of pink to red flowers. The fruit is orange-red with 3 seeds which spread by wildlife.



Morning glory: A perennial bindweed plant that grows from rhizomes, or underground storage structures that promote the spread of the weed. Stems grow rapidly and twine around other plants as they elongate and eventually form a dense, leafy tangle that is difficult to remove and can interfere with the growth of the encircled plants.



Curly dock: A perennial broadleaf plant, usually grows in riparian areas, that stands erect and grows 2 to 5 feet. The first few leaves are egg shaped to football shaped with a rounded tip and a tapered base. Leaves are alternate to one another along the stem forming a rosette. Seeds may be dispersed by wind and water.

Himalayan blackberry: A perennial evergreen shrub composed of thick arching stems with large thorns. The leaves are toothed and usually in groups of five. Clusters of small white to pink flowers produce fruit that ripens in late summer. It can grow in a variety of environments and often is found along roadsides, riverbanks, and other disturbed areas. Himalayan blackberry shades out smaller, native species, reducing native plant and wildlife diversity.



Donors & Sponsors

The Native Plant Distribution is made possible by the Siuslaw Collaborative Watershed Restoration Program fund (SCWRP) which is administered by Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation & Development, as well as from generous donations from local businesses, organizations and individuals. Over the years these have included:

Nurseries

Balance Restoration Nursery
Brooks Tree Farm
Doak Creek Native Plant Nursery
Elkton Community Education Center
Fernwood Nursery
Kintigh Nursery
Seven Oaks Native Nursery
Trillium Gardens

Donors & Sponsors

Alesong Brewing
Bureau of Land Management
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Deadwood Community Center
Homegrown Public House
Lake Creek Fire and Rescue, Blachly Station
Lorane Family Store
Mapleton School District
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
PacForest
Roseburg Forest Products Company
TerraTech
Siuslaw Institute
Siuslaw Soil & Water Conservation District
US Forest Service - Siuslaw National Forest
Weyerhaeuser Co.

*And the **Individual Private Donors & Landowners** are who make this program successful. Without your participation in preparation, ordering, planting, and caring for the native plants, the NPD program would not be possible. Thank you!*

Plant Orders - Important Dates to Remember

Ordering begins **November 15th**. Priority orders for riparian landowners are encouraged to be placed by **December 15th**.

Landowners may order up to 300 total plants. Send us your requests early, supplies are limited. We will continue to take orders up to the distribution date, as supplies allow. Preference is given to orders placed prior to December 15th. Please Note: Due to circumstances beyond our control, specific plants or quantities may not be available as planned. Supplies are based on quality of stock and nursery availability at the time of distribution. The SWC must distribute plants in recommended zones & to riparian sites.

Distribution is scheduled for the 2nd Saturday in February

Mapleton: 10 am – 12 pm

SWC office/Mapleton School Campus
10868 East Mapleton Rd

Deadwood: 10 am – 12 pm

Deadwood Community Center
91700 Deadwood Creek Road

Lorane: 11:00 am – 1:00 pm

Alesong Brewing
80848 Territorial Highway

Blachly: 1 pm – 2 pm

Lake Creek Rural Fire Department
20451 Highway 36



Mailing Address:

PO Box 422 Mapleton, OR 97453

Physical Address:

Mapleton School Campus
10868 East Mapleton Rd

Phone: 541-268-3044

Email: nativeplants@siuslaw.org

Web: www.siuslaw.org



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www.siuslaw.org

This brochure is provided by funding through the Siuslaw National Forest through the Siuslaw Collaborative Watershed Restoration Program (SCWRP), which is administered by Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation & Development.

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