



TREE MANUAL



Revised 2023



“The planting of a tree, especially one of the long-living hardwood trees, is a gift which you can make to posterity at almost no cost and with almost no trouble, and if the tree takes root it will far outlive the visible effect of any of your other actions, good or evil.”

— George Orwell

"There is ample opportunity to "retrofit" communities with more sustainable landscapes through strategic tree planting and stewardship of existing trees. Accelerating urbanization hastens the need for landscapes that reduce storm water runoff, conserve energy and water, sequester carbon dioxide, attract wildlife, and provide other aesthetic, social, and economic benefits in new development."

-- Western Washington and Oregon Community Tree Guide: Benefits, Costs, and Strategic Planting



THANK YOU TO: The City of Newport Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee, Kristen Ramstad, Michele Thompson (Thompson's Nursery), Robert Taylor (Creative Landscape), Rachel Cotton, and Rebecca Cheek for their valuable input that helped create this manual.

Acceptable Street Trees for Planting

The following list constitutes the official **Acceptable Street Trees for Planting List** for Newport, Oregon:

- Ginkgo (male cultivars only)
- Zelkova
- European Hornbeam
- Lavallee Hawthorn
- Flowering Cherry
- Japanese Snowbell
- Washington Hawthorn
- Ornamental Plum



Street Trees are herein defined as any tree planted by the City or authorized to be planted by another party in a Right-of-Way and designated as such. Street Trees do not include existing native or non-native trees or new plantings that are not authorized by the City.

Public Plantings are herein defined as trees, shrubs, bushes, forbs/herbs, grasses, and all other woody vegetation in all areas owned by the City to which the public has free access, including public parks having individual names. For a list of acceptable public plantings in Newport, see [Appendix B: City of Newport Acceptable Species for Planting](#).

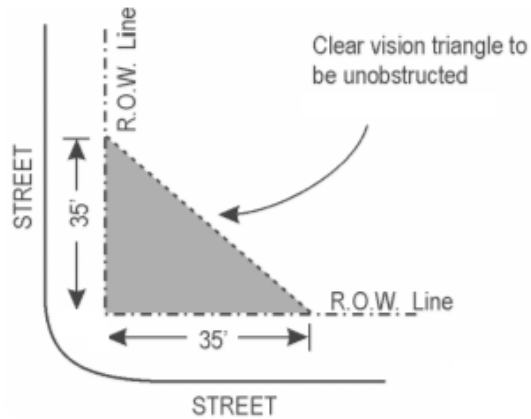
Planting Distances

DISTANCE FROM CURB AND SIDEWALK

The distance trees may be planted from curbs or curblines and sidewalks should be in accordance with the ultimate tree size. No trees should be planted closer to any curb or sidewalk than six feet.

DISTANCE FROM STREET CORNERS, HYDRANTS, STREETLIGHTS, SIGNS, AND VISION CLEARANCE

No Street Tree should be planted within the Clear Vision Area closer than 35 feet of any street corner, measured from the point of nearest intersecting curbs, curb lines, or edge of pavement (see graphic above). Existing trees located within a Clear Vision Area should have their branches and foliage removed to the height of eight feet above the grade. No Street Tree should be planted closer than 25 feet from any street light. No Street Tree should be planted closer than 20 feet from any stop or yield sign. No Street Tree should be planted closer than 10 feet from any fire hydrant.



How, Where, and What to Plant

HOW TO PLANT

Pick your site first and species second. For instance, if you have ample space, it does not make sense to plant a small ornamental tree. Likewise, if you have a narrow space with overhead utilities present, it does not make sense to plant a large conifer.

WHERE TO PLANT

Planting the right tree in the right place is essential if you want to maximize the benefits of trees and avoid future interference with foundations, sidewalks, driveways, and fences. Planting should always be done with consideration for underground and overhead utilities, street signage, street lights, driveways, and other infrastructure.
Call: 1-800-332-2344 (or 811) before you dig.

WHAT TO PLANT

When planting, it is essential to consider the future size of trees at maturity, rather than their size at planting. Plant tall columnar trees in narrow open spaces. Smaller rounder trees are the only ones appropriate to plant near overhead utility wires. To maximize benefits—such as energy savings, overall tree canopy, and wildlife habitat—plant large trees such as Northwest natives when space is available.

See [Appendix B: City of Newport Acceptable Species for Planting](#) for detailed information about different sizes and characteristics of climate appropriate species for planting.





MAXIMIZE THE BENEFITS OF YOUR TREE

To provide effective shading of your home, trees should be planted within 30 feet of the home, on the south and west sides. Plant at least five feet from property lines and five feet from driveways. Persistent wind comes out of the north in summer on the Oregon Coast. Strong gusty winds come out of the southwest in winter. Consider planting a windbreak, such as a row of conifers, to shield more vulnerable trees and plantings. Take time to observe the patterns of the wind, the sun, the shade, and drainage on your site before planting. Remember that trees and their roots and branches do not mix well with buildings and pavement.

WHERE TO PLANT

It is a good idea to think about factors such as soil, water and sunlight requirements as well as exposure to salt and wind in certain areas of Newport. In addition to [Appendix B: City of Newport Acceptable Species for Planting](#), local nurseries and arborists, books, and online resources are great sources for specific tree and site-related information. There are several online references listed in Appendix A of this plan.

Prohibited Species

The following tree species are prohibited from use as **street trees** for one or more of the following reasons: 1) their roots cause injury to sewers or pavements; 2) they are particularly subject to insects or disease; 3) they cause safety and visibility problems along streets and at intersections; 4) they create messy sidewalks and pavements.

Fruit and Nut Trees

Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Goldenchain	<i>Laburnum x watereri</i>
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Osage-Orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Palm Trees	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer psuedoplatanus</i>
Aspens, cottonwoods, and poplars	<i>Populus sp.</i>
Willows	<i>Salix sp.</i>

The following species should not be planted and should be controlled within the City of Newport due to their invasive nature:

Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>
English Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
English Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
English Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
False Brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Field Bindweed/Morning Glory	<i>Convulvulus anserine</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus bifrons</i>
Irish Ivy	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>
Japanese Sedge	<i>Carex kobomugi</i>
Old Man's Beard, Clematis	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortadera selloana, Cortadera jubata</i>
Portuguese Broom	<i>Cytisus striatus</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Spurge Laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Thistles	<i>Cirsium sp., Silybum marianum</i>
Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>



GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Avoid planting trees under overhead wires and above underground utilities.
- Do not plant trees near building foundations or walls.
- Do not plant trees that produce nuts or large fruit in pedestrian areas.
- A tree's mature size and shape must be of the proper scale to fit the site and surrounding buildings.
- Trees have roots. Roots spread beyond the branch area of the tree. Most roots are found in the top 18" of soil; most absorbing roots are found in the top 6" of soil.
- Trees crowded in small street spaces may crack sidewalks and paved areas.
- Determine the necessary root growth space for the species you select. Think of clustering trees in a park setting or a parking lot to provide larger soil volumes for safe root growth. Grouping spaces as contiguous pits to provide shared soil volumes is recommended, rather than digging several individual pits. Groupings create their own small environments and may survive better.
- Identify legal restrictions for planting for both public and private property.

PLANTING A CONTAINERIZED TREE

- Massage the container to loosen the root ball from the pot.
- Massage the roots and loosen up the root ball soil.
- If any roots are circling, lay the root ball on its side and prune the root at the point where it begins to circle.
- Gently remove extra soil from around the top of the root ball until you find the root flare of the highest major root.
- Gently lift the tree by the root ball with a partner and lower it into the middle of the hole. The root flare—highest major root—should be level with the soil surface.
- As with all trees, stabilize and straighten the tree with backfill.
- After planting, water the tree thoroughly.
- If you have mulch, spread it around the base of the tree, keeping it 2-4" away from the trunk.



PLANTING A BALLED AND BURLAPPED TREE

- Prior to placing it in the planting hole, while the burlap is in place, tilt the tree and prune off crossed/broken branches, and smaller branches that may contribute to long-term poor form. You do not need to "balance" the tree crown with the root loss. Keep pruning very light and minimal.
- Carefully remove any wire basket, and unwrap the tree's burlap, leaving it underneath the tree. (You will use the unwrapped burlap to lift and move the tree.)
- Gently remove extra soil from around the top of the root ball until you find the root flare of the highest major root. Protect the root ball from falling apart during this process.
- Dig the planting hole the same depth as the root ball but 2-3 times the width.
- Score the sides of the hole.
- Gently lift the tree using the burlap and lower it into the middle of the hole. The root flare—highest major root—should be level with the soil surface.
- Rock the tree gently to one side while tucking the burlap beneath the tree. Rock the tree gently to the opposite side, enabling you to pull out the burlap from the bottom of the hole. Support the root ball to keep it intact throughout the process.
- Stabilize and straighten the tree with backfill, being careful not to crack or damage the root ball.
- Double check to ensure the highest major root is even with the soil surface.
- Add the rest of the soil back into the hole, gently pressing down as you go to avoid air pockets, but not so hard as to heavily compact the soil.
- After planting, water the tree thoroughly to settle the soil and remove air pockets.

STAKING

Trees should be staked if they are in a location where they experience gusts or constant wind, or are in any other location where they could be damaged by vehicles or pedestrians. Stakes should be loose enough to allow for movement in the wind and can be removed after one year. In a protected, gust-free location, stakes are unnecessary.

TREE TRIMMING AND REMOVAL ON CITY PROPERTY

A right-of-way permit is required for pruning or removal of any tree on public property, including rights-of-way. Minor pruning of street trees in the City's right-of-way directly abutting private property to maintain minimum sidewalk and road clearance, as described in NMC Chapter 14.17, Clear Vision Areas, is exempt from this permitting requirement. Contact the Newport Public Works Department for more information about obtaining a right-of-way permit for tree trimming or removal.

APPENDIX A - RESOURCES

Arbor Day Foundation – Trees

- <https://www.arborday.org/trees/>

Gardening with Oregon Native Plants

- <https://tinyurl.com/y249p6p8>

Great Plant Picks

- <http://www.greatplantpicks.org/>

Native Plants and Trees of Oregon

- <https://www.oregon.gov/odf/Documents/aboutodf/NativeTreesPlants.pdf>

Native Plants PNW

- <http://nativeplantspnw.com>

Oregon Flora

- <http://oregonflora.org/>

Native Plants vs. Invasive Plants - SOLVE

- <https://www.solveoregon.org/native-plants?layoutViewMode=tablet>

Trees are Good

- <https://www.treesaregood.org/>

iTree

- <http://itreetools.org/>



Appendix B: City of Newport - Acceptable Species for Planting

Key: *wind tolerant, **Native species**, Sun; FS = Full Sun, PS = Part Shade, Sh = Shade Water; L = low water, M = medium water, H = requires a lot of water

Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Large Trees					
Sitka Spruce*	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	150'/40'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	150'/30'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	150'/20'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Port Orford Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	100'/40'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	80'/40'	M	FS	Deciduous
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	80'/40'	M	FS/Sh	Evergreen
Bigleaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	80'/30'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Norway Spruce*	<i>Picea abies</i>	80'/30'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Western Redcedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	80'/30'	M/H	FS/PS	Evergreen
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	80'/25'	M	FS	Evergreen
London Plane Tree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	70'/40'	M	FS	Deciduous
Monterey Cypress*	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	70'/40'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	70'/20'	M/H	FS	Deciduous
Incense Cedar*	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	70'/20'	L/M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	60'/40'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	60'/40'	M/H	FS/PS	Evergreen
Austrian Black Pine*	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	60'/30'	M	FS	Evergreen

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Comments
Large Trees
Grows best near the coast. Stiff, sharp needles make it easy to identify. Tolerant of wind and salt.
Native to California. Cannot take windy, coastal conditions. Worth planting inland.
Grown as a Christmas tree. Not suitable near the coast. Give it room to grow.
Native to Port Orford, where it grows near the coast. Many varieties available for collectors. Used in Japanese gardens.
Large straight trunked tree. Unique leaf shape. Roots are shallow and difficult to garden under. Leaves turn gold in Fall.
Lacy, drooping branches. Will grow in shade. Not for planting on the shoreline, but fine just a little inland. Shallow rooted and known to blow down in high winds.
Common along banks and lower elevations. Too large to plant near buildings. Beautiful yellow-green flower clusters in Spring.
Takes wind and heat. Dwarf varieties available. Can be grown in a container. Christmas tree.
Known as the 'Tree of Life' to native people. Common in a mixed forest. Roots like to grow in deep, moist soil. Not good near the coast. Unhappy and deformed in windy locations.
State Tree of Oregon. Tolerates wind. Older trees lose their lower branches. Distinctive cone with a three pronged bract. Not good for wet soils.
Often planted as a street tree in cities. Can be pruned to reduce size. Foliage can get anthracnose - a fungus. Plant 'Yarwood', 'Liberty', 'Columbia', 'Bloodgood' varieties.
Native to California coast. On windy sites it will be a character tree. Yellow foliage variety is planted at Rogue brewery. Recently renamed - <i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> .
Commonly found along river banks. Not for coastal conditions. DO NOT PLANT NEAR SEPTIC FIELDS or DRAIN FIELDS.
Native to mountains from Oregon to California. Takes dry conditions. Takes wind. Warm temperatures cause tree to give off fragrance.
Large classic park tree. Foliage colors in Fall. Not for Coast, but fine a little inland.
Will grow in damp soil. Roots will lift sidewalks. Cannot take wind - plant in a protected location. Large white, fragrant flowers if tree is growing in a warm location.
Grows into a pyramidal shape. Symmetrical and uniform branching. Takes wind and coastal conditions. Dwarf varieties available.

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Large Trees Continued					
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	60'/30'	M/H	FS	Deciduous
Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	60'/30'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	50'/40'	L/M	FS	Deciduous
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menzesii</i>	50'/30'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Monkey Puzzle Tree*	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	50'/30'	M	FS	Evergreen
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	50'/30'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous

Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Medium Trees					
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba (male only)</i>	45'/35'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	40'/30'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Shore Pine*	<i>Pinus contorta var. contorta</i>	40'/30'	Any	FS	Evergreen
Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	40'/30'	M/H	FS	Deciduous
Bitter Cherry	<i>Malus emarginata</i>	40'/25'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Japanese Black Pine	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	40'/25'	M	FS	Evergreen
Katsura	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40'/25'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Oregon Crab Apple	<i>Malus fusca</i>	40'/25'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Cider Gum	<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	35'/20'	L	FS	Evergreen

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Comments
Large Trees Continued
Ancient tree - relative of the Redwood tree. Red bark, and roots which develop knees with age. Collector's tree. Does not take salt spray.
Fast growing but short lived. Beautiful in groves. Excellent habitat tree even when dying or dead. Often used as a restoration tree. Wood is good for smoking meat / fish.
Late to leaf out. Can take tough conditions, including wind and dry soils. Bark becomes furrowed with age.
Specimen tree. Difficult to establish - best to start with a small container tree. Grows best on hillsides - needs good drainage. Seldom grows straight. Beautiful bark. Drought tolerant.
Unique tree from Chile. Slow growing at first, but eventually becoming a tall specimen. Leaves are spiny and painful to walk on or sit on.
Good tree for stream banks, lowlands. Often multi-trunked tree. Informal tree. Fast growing. Fall color and peeling bark make it attractive.

Comments
Medium Trees
Ancient tree. Unique leaf shape. Leaves turn gold in the fall. Young trees need protection from wind and drought, but established trees are tough.
Good shade tree. Long lived, with bark that has furrows. Dark green leaves remain late into the Fall.
This is the iconic tree of the central Oregon Coast. Takes wind, salt air, poor soils. Trees are variable - no two look alike. Prune in late Fall and Winter to avoid pitch moth.
Grows moderately fast. Needs pruning when young. Will take some wind and drought. Varieties available with different forms - vase, spreading, etc.
Grows in mixed woods. Surprising show of white blossoms in Spring. Another good habitat tree.
Fast growing. Tends to lean and have irregular growth, which can be attractive.
Slow growing tree. Needs regular water and protection from winds. Has four season interest, and worth growing. Dwarf and purple leafed varieties available.
Will grow in wet soil. Good habitat tree. Typically in moist woods, along estuaries, and streams.
Fast growing tree. Juvenile foliage is circular while mature foliage is long and narrow. Usually a multi-trunked tree. Wants sun, and good drainage.

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Medium Trees Continued					
Lavallee Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x lavalleeii</i>	30'/30'	M	FS	Deciduous
Leyland Cypress*	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	30'/20'	M	FS	Evergreen
Snow Gum	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	30'/15'	L	FS	Evergreen
Cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	25'/25'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Cup and Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	25'/25'	M	FS	Deciduous
Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	25'/25'	M	FS	Deciduous
Goldenrain Tree*	<i>Koelruteria paniculata</i>	25'/25'	M	FS	Deciduous
Japanese Snowbell	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	25'/25'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Yoshino Cherry	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	25'/25'	M	FS	Deciduous
Dune Willow*	<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	25'/20'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Flowering Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	25'/20'	L/M	FS	Deciduous
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	25'/20'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	25'/20'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Umbrella Pine	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	25'/20'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	25'/20'	M	FS	Deciduous
China Fir	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	25'/15'	M	FS	Evergreen
Ake-ake *	<i>Oleria traversii</i>	25'/10'	M	FS	Evergreen

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Comments
Medium Trees Continued
Hybrid Hawthorn tree that is relatively trouble free and thornless. White flowers in Spring, red berries in Fall. Along the Bay Blvd from Englund Marine to the docks.
Hybrid of Alaska Cedar and Monterey Cypress. Varieties often planted as a hedge or windbreak.
Fast growing, with long lance shaped leaves. Can take wind, but will not survive long freezing periods. Bark is showy - starting white and peeling to tan, grey and rosy.
Useful native tree or shrub. Known also as 'Chittum'. White flowers in Spring become black berries that birds enjoy. Also called <i>Frangula purshiana</i> . Beautiful in a quiet way.
Blooms appear before leaves, which adds to their beauty. Does not take wind. These are great lawn trees. Many varieties.
Many varieties of flowering cherry. These trees do not like wet soil. In a wet Spring the leaves will have shot-hole fungus. Classic Japanese garden tree. Does not take hard pruning.
Showy clusters of yellow flowers in early Summer, which fade but stay on tree. Needs pruning to shape. Adaptable but does not like wet soil. All parts of tree are poisonous.
Pretty, small tree with four season interest - flowers in Spring develop into pale green fruit. Graceful. Roots are not invasive. Protect from wind.
This is the Cherry Tree of Washington DC and Salem Oregon. Planted in rows, formal or informal groups, they make a show when blooms appear in Spring. Does not take hard pruning.
Early to bloom and catkins provide nectar to bees. Common along streambanks, estuary and coastal beaches. Restoration plant and used for erosion control. Will break in high winds.
Ornamental Plum. Purpleleaf plum tree is the most recognizable variety. Does not like wet soils.
Graceful tree with white or pale pink flowers, and edible berries that birds love. Prune after bloom.
A small tree with large red berries - edible, but not tasty. Can take coastal conditions, but not temperatures into the 20's. A good container tree. Interesting shredding bark.
Unique needles - long and radiating out like spokes of an umbrella. Good in a container. Decorative.
Has white flowers in Spring that become red berries that hang on to branches through Winter. Protect from wind, otherwise adaptable. Do not plant the English Hawthorn - it is invasive.
The variety 'Glauca' is common and hardy. Paler needles than most evergreens. Protect from wind.
From New Zealand. Also called a Daisy Bush. Will grow in coastal conditions, but not wet soils. Narrow and dense with foliage that is thick, leathery with white undersides.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Medium Trees Continued					
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	25'/10'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	25'/10'	L	FS	Evergreen

Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Small Tree / Shrub					
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20'/20'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Japanese Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	20'/20'	M	FS	Evergreen
Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	20'/20'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Pacific Wax Myrtle*	<i>Morella californica</i>	20'/20'	M	FS	Evergreen
Silktassel Tree	<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	20'/20'	L/M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	20'/20'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Fullmoon Maple	<i>Acer japonicum</i>	15'/15'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	15'/15'	L/M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Thorny Silverberry*	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	15'/15'	L/M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Twinberry*	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	15'/15'	L/M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Hinoki Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	15'/10'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen

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Comments
Medium Trees Continued
Evergreen trees and shrubs, mostly sold as varieties - 'Emerald Green', 'Green Giant', 'Forever Goldy', etc. Used as a hedging plant, or in formal gardens.
Also called Dracaena, and sold as a houseplant. Can take temperatures down to 15 degrees F. A very Dr. Suess looking plant. Small fragrant flowers.

Comments
Small Tree / Shrub
Small, beautiful tree. Pink flowers emerge before foliage. Heart shaped leaves. Purple varieties are popular. Protect from wind.
Conifer from Japan. Usually sold as a shrub, often dwarf or with unusual color. The species can grow into a 60' tree. Can take some wind. Prune for Japanese garden effect.
Delicate tree or multi-stemmed shrub. Originates from Japan or Korea. Bloom is early Summer. Protect from wind.
Usually grows with multiple trunks, or a shrub. Can be used as a hedging plant. If planted where there is poor ventilation may have fungal diseases. Also known as <i>Myrica californica</i> .
Has showy catkins. Can be planted as a screening plant. Can take some wind and coastal conditions. Good habitat tree.
Grows wide and vine-like in NW forests. Can be grown as an upright tree in the landscape. Typically a woodland tree that grows under larger trees, with ferns.
Larger leaves than Japanese Maples. Good Fall color with purple seed pods in Spring. Protect from wind.
Common at the edge of the woodland. Creamy flower clusters provide butterfly nectar.
Shrub from Japan. Will take coastal conditions. Tough. Varieties with variegated leaves available.
Native Honeysuckle. Untidy growth, best pruned in Winter. Yellow flowers become bright red berries that form in pairs. Fantastic habitat plant for the coast.
Delicate evergreen from Japan. Can be sheared for a hedge. Protect from wind. Do not grow in wet soils. Does well just inland from coast.

Appendix B: City of Newport - Acceptable Species for Planting

Key: *wind tolerant, **Native species**, Sun; FS = Full Sun, PS = Part Shade, Sh = Shade Water; L = low water, M = medium water, H = requires a lot of water

Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Small Tree / Shrub Continued					
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	15'/10'	M	PS	Deciduous
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	15'/10'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Osoberry / Indian Plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	15' / 10'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Star Magnolia	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	15'/10'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous

Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Shrubs					
Abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	4'/4'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Australian Mint	<i>Prostranthera cuneata</i>	3'/3'	M	FS	Evergreen
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	5'/5'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous/ Evergreen
Barberry*	<i>Berberis sp.</i>	10'/10'	L/M	FS/PS	Deciduous/ Evergreen
Bloodtwig Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	6'/6'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Blue Blossom	<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	15'/15'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Blue Pacific Shore Juniper*	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	1'/6'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	8'/8'	M/H	FS	Evergreen
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus griseus horizontalis</i>	3' / 8'	L	FS/PS	Evergreen
Camelia	<i>Camelia japonica</i>	12'/12'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen

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Comments
Small Tree / Shrub Continued
Many varieties available - threadleaf, variegated, weeping, etc. Cannot tolerate salts in soil. Protect from wind and direct sun - will burn leaves. Collector's plant.
Shrub with beautiful, fragrant white flowers in Spring. Can be pruned in Fall or Winter for a fuller flush of growth. Needs good drainage. Can take dry soils.
One of the earliest flowers to appear. Plants are either male or female, with female plants producing berries. Great habitat plant. Avoid wet soil.
Early blooming Magnolia. Varieties available with purple, pink or white flowers. Protect from wind.

Comments
Shrubs
Evergreen, except in freezing temps. Shrub, low hedge, bank cover. Protect from wind.
Shrub with dainty green leaves that are aromatic, small white flowers for most of the year.
Many species and varieties of Azalea - from Asia, and our native - Western Azalea, <i>R. occidentalis</i> with lovely scented flowers in Spring. On the coast these shrubs prefer sun and warmth.
Dense, spiny shrubs with thorns and typically yellow/orange flowers in Spring. Many species - Darwin Barberry, Japanese Barberry are most common. Can be pruned to shape, size.
Woodland plant. Tolerates flooding. Bare stems are red. Many cultivars. Good habitat plant.
Many varieties of <i>Ceanothus</i> are available. Scented blue flowers in Spring attract bees. Drought tolerant, and is happier with limited Summer water.
Native to Japan. Good at the coast. Does not like wet soil. Can be affected by diseases like Juniper blight - dying branch tips.
One of the best berries for Oregon. Not for coastal gardens, just inland is fine. Plant for bloom time, and plant more than one for better pollination. Likes acid soil. Needs little pruning.
Fast growing, durable ground cover.
Old fashioned shrub, with many varieties, flower colors. Not as reliable as Rhododendron on the Coast. Protect from wind, and plant in well-draining soil.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Shrubs Continued					
Coyote Bush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	4' / 5'	L/M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	1.5' / 8'	M	FS	Evergreen
Creeping Mahonia	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	2' / 4'	M	PS	Evergreen
Creeping Rosemary*	<i>Rosmarinus prostratus</i>	2' / 3'	L	FS/PS	Evergreen
Douglas Spirea	<i>Spirea douglasii</i>	4'/5'	M/H	FS	Deciduous
Dwarf Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	2'/2'	L	FS/PS	Evergreen
Escallonia*	<i>Escallonia sp.</i>	8' / 6'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Eucryphia	<i>Eucryphia x nymmanensis</i>	15'/10'	M	FS	Evergreen
Euonymous	<i>Euonymous x fortunei</i>	3'/5'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	6' / 6'	M	FS	Deciduous
Fuschia	<i>Fuschia sp.</i>	4'/4'	M/H	PS	Deciduous
Green Santolina	<i>Santolina virens</i>	2'/2'	L	FS	Evergreen
Hairy Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	10' / 10'	L	FS/PS	Evergreen
Heath*	<i>Erica sp.</i>	3'/3'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Heather*	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	2'/2'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	6'/4'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen

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Comments
Shrubs Continued
Tends to seed into landscapes. Good bee and butterfly plant. Short-lived.
Many varieties. Groundcover.
Low, sprawling. Better in the valley, where it is drier.
Wind and salt tolerant.
Pretty pink flowers are held above foliage. Blooms in mid to late Summer. Will spread in wet areas.
Prefers well drained acidic soil. Better in the valley where it likes the drier soils, and heat.
Dense shrub. Common along the coast - takes full coastal conditions. Also on the invasive species list as it grows by runners, and will take over a landscape.
Tall, narrow shrub. Worthwhile for the show of white flowers in late Summer. Protect from wind when young.
Evergreen shrub, some varieties almost vinelike. Many foliage colors and sizes - especially variegated varieties.
Tolerates drought, erosion, clay soils. Easily grown in well drained soil. Fruit can be used in a jam. Thorny. Prune in Spring.
Many species and varieties. Originally from South America, some species are not cold hardy. Beautiful hanging flowers, often planted in hanging baskets. Can be started from cuttings.
Small, fine, scented foliage on a low growing shrub. Small, yellow, button flowers. Shear to keep it tidy. Needs good drainage.
Native relative of Madrone. Likes well-drained, acidic soil, a southern or western exposure and is highly drought tolerant.
Many species and cultivars. Blooms in Winter and Spring. Needs good drainage. Some cultivars take salt spray and wind. 'Darley Dale' is tough. Plants need add'l water until established.
Native to Europe, but well adapted to the Oregon Coast. Will take salt spray. Needs good drainage. Plants need additional water for the first two years after planting. Summer bloom.
Grows on tall cane-like stems. Fine textured foliage turns reddish in Winter. Prune oldest stems out annually. Will lose leaves if temps go down in the teens.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Shrubs Continued					
Hebe	<i>Hebe sp.</i>	4'/5'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	8' / 10'	L	PS	Evergreen
Hybrid Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	8' / 8'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>	5' / 5'	M	FS	Deciduous
Irish Heath	<i>Daboecia cantabrica</i>	2'/3'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Indian Hawthorn*	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	4'/4'	L/M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Japanese Holly	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	8'/8'	L/M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Kerria	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	6'/8'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	1'/6'	L	FS/PS	Evergreen
Lavender	<i>Lavandula sp.</i>	3' / 4'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Lavender Cotton*	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	2'/2'	L	FS	Evergreen
Lilly of the Valley Shrub	<i>Pieris sp.</i>	7' / 7'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Mahonia (Oregon Grape)	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	10'/10'	L	PS/Sh	Evergreen
Mediterranean Fan Palm*	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	15' / 20'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Mexican Orange	<i>Choysia ternata</i>	8' / 8'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	8' / 8'	L/M	PS	Deciduous
Nootka Rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	4' / 4'	L	FS/PS	Deciduous
Pacific Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	8' / 8'	L	PS/Sh	Evergreen

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Comments
Shrubs Continued
Many, many species and varieties from low growing to large. Dependable near the coast, with a little protection. From New Zealand.
Edible berries, neat, erect, sometimes erratic growth habit. Birds enjoy the berries.
Many varieties - small to large, and various bloom colors. Small fuzzy leafed varieties such as 'Snow Lady' best near ocean.
Many varieties. Bloom color is often blue in the PNW because we have acid soils.
Dwarf evergreen shrub. Flowers are purple, white, and beloved by bumblebees. Needs well draining soil, good grown on a hillside.
Tough shrub that will take wind and salt air. Pale pink or white flowers from late Fall to Spring. Leathery leaves, sometimes turning red in Winter. Can get leaf spot fungus.
Many varieties - dwarf, yellow foliage and columnar shapes. Resembles Boxwood, so useful as a hedging plant. Takes cold, and some wind.
Arching growth. Bright green stems leaf out in Spring and have cheerful yellow flowers in Spring and Summer. Will spread in favorable conditions.
Groundcover. Also called 'Bearberry'. Berries are edible.
Many varieties. Wonderful scent and long lasting flowers. Needs pruning in Spring. Not long lived.
Grey foliage is fine and scented, and makes a nice combination with yellow, button flowers. Shear to keep tidy. Needs good drainage. Coastal plant.
Many varieties, some with variegated foliage. Called 'Lily of the Valley Shrub' because white or pink flowers hang in clusters like Lily of the Valley. Takes some wind.
State flower of Oregon. Birds love the blue-black berries. Foliage is prickly. Can be a handsome plant. Prune older stems to the ground.
Multi-trunk evergreen palm with an upright irregular form that typically matures as a shrub or small tree. Only Palm that grows in our climate.
Prefers areas protected from cold winter winds. 'Aztec Pearl' is a narrow leaved variety. No wet soil.
Ninebark naturally grows near water - streams, rivers and ponds. Has a naturally graceful shape. Varieties available with dark red, purple foliage.
Pink flowers. Climbs and spreads over other plants.
Often seen near the coast, in mixed woods. Pink flowers. Prefers morning sun.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Shrubs Continued					
Photinia	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	12'/12'	M	FS	Evergreen
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	6'/6'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Point Reyes Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i>	6' / 6'	L/M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Prickly Currant	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	7' / 5'	L	FS/PS	Deciduous
Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	12' / 15'	M/H	PS	Deciduous
Red Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	10' / 7'	L/M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Rockrose	<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	4'/4'	L	FS	Evergreen
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Variable	M	FS	Both
Rosemary*	<i>Rosemarinus sp.</i>	6' / 4'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Salal*	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	6' / 8'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Skimmia	<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	4'/4'	M	PS	Evergreen
Smokebush	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	15' / 15'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	6' / 6'	L	FS/PS	Deciduous
Spreading Gooseberry	<i>Ribes divaricatum</i>	10' / 3'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Tasmanian Pepper Bush	<i>Tasmania lanceolata</i>	10'/12'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum sp.</i>	12'/12'	L/M	FS/PS	Deciduous/ Evergreen

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Comments
Shrubs Continued
Tall with large leaves. Can grow into a small tree. Foliage emerges red, and turns green as it matures. Plants need annual pruning and good air circulation.
Has whorls of shiny dark green leaves, small clusters of white flowers. Dwarf variety - 'Wheeler's Dwarf' useful and easy care.
Mounding, rounded, spreading form.
Upright form, fast growth rate, purple flowers. Spiny plant native to moist forests.
Large shrub. Clusters of white flowers become red berries - toxic when raw, but edible when cooked. Good habitat plant.
Upright form, pleasant fragrance, fast growth rate. Red, pink and white flowering varieties. Flowers in Spring, and are showy.
Shrub from the Mediterranean coast. Papery white flowers, leaves are grey-green and sticky. Drought tolerant. Deer resistant.
Deciduous and evergreen varieties. Shrubs and vines. Best in a protected, sunny spot.
Tough plant, small blue flowers most of the Summer. Scented foliage, useful in the kitchen. Takes coastal winds and salt air. Full sun is best.
High wind and salt tolerance. Edible berries.
Glossy green leaves. Lightly scented white flowers. Colorful red berries on female plants if there is a male Skimmia plant nearby.
Called 'Smokebush' for the small flowers that cover the top of the shrub in Spring, like a puff of smoke. The purple foliage variety is often planted. Prune in Fall/Spring to renew growth.
Bright white berries that stay on plant in Winter. Berries thought to be toxic to humans, but enjoyed by birds. Can form a thicket.
Spiny shrub. Tiny fuchsia-like flowers are interesting. Berries are edible. Likes moisture, and commonly found near streams.
Shrub or small tree. Leaves have a bronze color. Grows upright. Used to be named <i>Drimys lanceolata</i> .
Diverse group of shrubs from low-growing <i>V. davidii</i> to big flowering shrubs - varieties include 'Japanese Snowball', 'Onandaga'. Do not plant <i>V. tinus</i> 'Spring Bouquet' which is invasive.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Shrubs Continued					
Wall Germander*	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	2'/2'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>	6'/6'	M	FS/PS	Deciduous
Western Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta var californica</i>	12'/10'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Western Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	10' / 10'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous

Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Annual/ Perennial
Forbes and Herbs					
African Daisy*	<i>Osteospermum sp.</i>	2'/4'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Agapanthus*	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	2'/2'	L/M	FS/PS	Perennial
Agastache	<i>Agastache sp.</i>	3'/2'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	0.5'/1'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Alstromeria	<i>Alstromeria hybrids</i>	3'/3'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Artemesia	<i>Artemesia absinthium</i>	4'/4'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Aster	<i>Aster chilensis</i>	3' / 3'	L	FS	Perennial
Beach Aster/Fleabane*	<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	1' / 2'	L	FS/PS	Perennial
Beach Pea*	<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	1' /4'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Beach Strawberry*	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	1' / 4'	L	FS/PS	Perennial
Bergenia	<i>Bergenia hybrids</i>	1'/1'	M	PS/Sh	Perennial

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Comments
Shrubs Continued
Shrublet from Mediterranean, with pale purple flowers in Summer. Takes wind, coastal conditions. Bee plant. Drought tolerant.
Varieties with different flower color and size. Typically a large shrub with attractive funnel shaped flowers. Cut entire plant back by half in Fall. Protect from wind.
Shrub with edible nuts. Commonly found as an understory shrub or tree, near streams. Takes some shade. Not happy near the coast, better inland.
Can be used for erosion control. Can grow into a tree. Browsed by Deer and Elk. Found in forests. Blooms in early Spring.

Comments
Forbes and Herbs
From South Africa. Trailing, woody stems with narrow leaves. Flowers open in sunlight. Prune to improve appearance, promote new growth. Many flower colors. Good container plant.
Basal clump of strap-like leaves and tall stems with flower clusters. Most common color is blue, but there are other varieties. Can take coastal conditions.
Scented foliage. Flowers bloom in Summer and are visited by hummingbirds.
Groundcover, rock garden or container plant. Not long lived.
Deciduous. Flowers in many colors, <i>A. aurea</i> with yellow-orange flowers is vigorous, even invasive.
Woody plant with lacy, silver foliage that is scented. Prune into wood in early Spring. Short-lived.
Cheerful violet flowers. Blooms late Summer into Fall and is a great bee plant. Currently named - <i>Symphytotrichum chilense</i> .
High wind and salt tolerance, attractive flowers - violet, pink, spreading form. Grows in sandy soil.
Lavender Flowers. <i>L. littoralis</i> is native variety but not as common. Grows in trailing stems typically on sand and gravel beaches, and along roadsides.
Groundcover. Fruits are eaten by birds, animals. Spreading form - sends runners and new starts to cover a lot of ground.
Forms clumps. Big leathery leaves, with flower stalks held up above leaves. Blooms early. Flower color usually pink, sometimes white. Good in shade.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Annual/ Perennial
Forbes and Herbs Continued					
Bishop's Hat	<i>Epimedium sp.</i>	1' / 1.5'	L/M	PS/Sh	Perennial
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	2'/2'	M	FS	Perennial
Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	1.5' / 2'	L	FS/PS	Perennial
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	2' / 2'	L	FS	Perennial
Cape Fuschia	<i>Phygelius x rectus</i>	3'/3'	M	FS	Perennial
Catmint	<i>Nepeta x fassenii</i>	1'/2'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea oregana</i>	4' / 4'	M/H	FS/PS	Perennial
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum x morifolium</i>	2'/2'	M	FS	Perennial
Common Camas	<i>Camassia quamash</i>	2' / 1'	L/M	FS/PS	Perennial
Creeping Raspberry	<i>Rubus calycinoides</i>	1'/2'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Crocoshmia*	<i>Crocoshmia spp.</i>	2'/20'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia sp.</i>	3'/3'	M	FS	Perennial
Day Lily (many species)	<i>Hemerocallis sp.</i>	2'/3'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Deer Fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	3' / 2'	M/H	FS	Perennial
Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>	2'/2'	L/M	FS/PS	Perennial
Fairy Bells	<i>Prosartes sp.</i>	3' / 3'	M/H	PS/Sh	Perennial
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	3'/2'	L/M	FS/PS	Biennial

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Comments
Forbes and Herbs Continued
Prefers loose, organically rich soil with even moisture in part shade. Delicate flowers in yellow, pink, orange and red.
Blooms over a long period in Summer and Fall. Cut flowers to promote new bloom. Short lived.
Leaves turn brown in winter. Upright form. Grows in dry soil, often on banks. Grows on the coast. All parts of the plant are toxic.
Bright orange flowers are bumblebee magnets. Likes well draining soil, and will take drought.
From South Africa. Will freeze to ground in a cold Winter, but resprout. Tubular flowers available in oranges, pinks and red. Hummingbird magnet.
Informal, low perennial in the mint family. Scented foliage, attractive to some cats.
Upright form, prefers sandy or loamy soils.
Many, many varieties of Mums. Annuals and perennials. Like well draining soil, regular water, full sun and fertilizer. Some plants need to be staked.
Upright form, great in meadows and along stream sides. Bulbs were harvested for food by native people. Plants like water in Winter and Spring, and drier conditions after bloom.
A groundcover related to blackberry. From Taiwan. It will form a mat of crinkly, lobed leaves with small white flowers turning into orange, edible berries.
Known also as Montbretia. From S. Africa - has naturalized on the Oregon Coast. Crocosmia 'Lucifer' is a red flowering variety.
Tuberous perennial, originally from Mexico. All flower colors except blue. Plants may need to be staked. Good cut flower.
Hybrids - many colors available. Well suited to our climate. Plants go dormant in Winter. Care required to keep plants tidy. Flowers last one day, but new buds open. Spring/Summer bloom.
Upright, fountain form. Delicate fern in the landscape.
Many different Euphorbias - grown for interesting foliage and toughness. Nice in combination with ornamental grasses. Sap is irritating, possibly poisonous.
<i>P. smithii</i> , commonly called Fairy Lanterns, and <i>P. hookeri</i> called Hooker's Fairy Bells are both woodland perennials. Delicate and deciduous. At home with Ferns and Huckleberries.
Biennial plant that has naturalized in the PNW. Flowers are the original source for digitalis, a heart medication. Tall spikes of lantern shaped flowers, usually purple. Often seen on roadsides.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Annual/ Perennial
Forbes and Herbs Continued					
Fringecup	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	3' / 2'	M/H	PS	Perennial
Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia aristata, hybrids</i>	2'/2'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Gazania*	<i>Gazania hybrid</i>	1'/2'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium sp.</i>	2'/3'	M	FS	Perennial
Geum	<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	1'/1'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Goat's Beard	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	6' / 4'	M/H	PS/Sh	Perennial
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	5' / 3'	L	FS	Perennial
Gumweed	<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	1' / 3'	L/M	FS/PS	Perennial
Heuchera	<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	3' / 1'	M/H	PS/Sh	Perennial
Indian Rhubarb	<i>Darmera peltata</i>	5' / 5'	M/H	FS/PS	Perennial
Inside-Out Flower	<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	1.5' / 1.5'	M	PS	Perennial
Kaffir Lily	<i>Schizostylus coccinea</i>	1'/1'	M	FS	Perennial
Lady's Mantle	<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	2'/2'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Lamb's Ears	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	1'/4'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Large Camas	<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	1' / 1'	M/H	FS	Perennial
Lenten Rose / Hellebore	<i>Helleborus sp.</i>	1.5' / 1.5'	L	FS/PS	Perennial

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Comments
Forbes and Herbs Continued
Fringecups are common here, in woodland areas and wooded landscapes. Low growing clumps of toothy foliage, send up stalks with scented white/pink flowers in Spring. Happily reseeds.
Sometimes called 'Indian Blanket', grows in open meadows and fields. Thrives on sun and heat. Looks like a dwarf sunflower.
Clumping and trailing plants. Some will reseed. Attractive in hanging baskets. Typically flowers are yellow, orange and red, and some have stripes. Can be started from seed.
Shrubby. Will not survive hard freezes. Best used in containers, with good soil and fertilizer, plants will bloom all Summer. Short lived.
Blooms yellow, other varieties are red, tangerine, orange. Flowers are held above foliage, and are good companions in flower beds.
Deciduous. Best grown in moist, fertile, organically rich soils in part shade. Feathery white flowers in Summer. For a large plant, it has a delicate look.
Grows in meadows and thickets. Can spread. In late Summer, Fall - plants send plumes of yellow flowers that attract bees, and other pollinators.
Yellow Flowers. Grows in sandy beach areas, bioswales, streambanks, and used for erosion control. An important late season flower for pollinators.
Native Heucheras have been bred into a multitude of cultivars and varieties. In the wild these plants are usually near streams, mountains and in gravel areas. On the coast, plant in full sun.
Statement plant, especially near a stream or pond. Disappears in Winter. In Summer clusters of pink or white flowers appear above leaves.
Easily grown in cool, organically rich, acidic, consistently moist, well-drained loams. Dainty plant.
Cousin of Gladiolus. Flowers in Summer - usually red, pink or white. Can be grown in a container.
Grey scalloped leaves. Small yellow flowers in Summer. Can reseed and become a pest.
Plant is from Turkey. Unusual soft, velvety grey leaves which can spread into a large clump. Flowers in late Spring - usually purple. Native Hedge-nettle is related, and a pest in the garden.
Great Camas. In the Lily family. Bulbs were gathered, cooked and eaten by native peoples. Likes wet Winters, dry Summers.
Best grown in organically rich, humusy, well-drained soils. Clump-forming, late winter-blooming with nodding flowers. A collector's plant.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Annual/ Perennial
Forbes and Herbs Continued					
Libertia*	<i>Libertia peregrinans</i>	1' / 2'	L	FS	Perennial
Licorice Fern	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	1' / 1'	M	PS/Sh	Perennial
Lithodora	<i>Lithodora diffusa</i>	1' / 5'	M	FS	Perennial
Maiden Fern	<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	2' / 1'	M	PS/Sh	Perennial
Matilija Poppy	<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	10' / 20'	L	FS	Perennial
Mullein	<i>Verbascum hybrids</i>	4' / 3'	M	FS	Perennial
New Zealand Flax*	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	12' / 8'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Oregano	<i>Origanum sp.</i>	1' / 3'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Oregon Iris*	<i>Iris tenax</i>	1' / 3'	L	FS	Perennial
Piggy-Back Plant	<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	0.5' / 0.5'	M/H	PS	Perennial
Red Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	3' / 3'	M	FS	Perennial
Rose Campion	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	2' / 2'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Russian Sage	<i>Perovskia hybrids</i>	3' / 3'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Sage	<i>Salvia hybrids</i>	4' / 4'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Sea Pink*	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	1' / 1'	L	FS	Perennial
Sea Watch	<i>Angelica lucida</i>	3' / 3'	L	FS	Perennial
Seashore Lupine*	<i>Lupinus littoralis</i>	1' / 1'	L/M	FS/PS	Perennial

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Comments
Forbes and Herbs Continued
Looks like a grass, but in the Iris family. Tough groundcover for the coast. From New Zealand. Some plants have an unusual orange color. White flowers are not showy.
When you see ferns growing on trees, rocks, or on bridges, it's likely a Licorice Fern. Locals swear the roots taste like licorice. Dormant in Summer.
Common perennial in coastal gardens. Low growing dark green foliage is covered in blue flowers through the Summer. Bees visit the flowers.
Prefers moist, hummusy, acidic soil in full shade. Needs regular water. Very delicate fern.
Native to California. Spectacular perennial, easily reaching 6' and covered with large, poppylike white flowers. Also called the 'Fried egg flower'. Will not thrive in wet soils. Cut down in Fall.
Tall spikes of flowers, available in yellow, pink, red and purple. Some varieties are biennial, some perennial, some reseed. Cut finished flower stalks.
Tall and tough plant, grown for sword shaped leaves that fan from base. Plant can become oversized, and is challenging to prune. Many colored varieties.
Herb or ornamental, well adapted to our climate. Flowers usually purple, white and attractive to bees.
Tough, grass-like leaves grow from a clump. Flowers appear above foliage in Spring, usually purple or violet, but some varieties have white or yellow flowers. Long lived, tough coastal plant.
Prefers rich, forest soil with well-decomposed organic component derived from decaying wood. For garden purposes add redwood compost to soil mix.
Striking succulent perennial, well adapted to our climate. From South Africa. Many smaller and unusual flower color varieties available, but some may not be as hardy as the species.
Old fashioned flower. Pink or white blooms. Reseeds. Blooms in late Spring, Summer. Easy plant.
Gray-green foliage with pale lavender-blue flowers above. Blooms Summer into Fall. Cut plant to the ground in Winter.
Evergreen and deciduous perennials. Some species are not cold hardy in our climate, but there are so many varieties - there's something for everyone. Well drained soil. Prune in Winter.
High wind and salt tolerance. Very useful on the coast. Low growing grassy foliage with pink or white pom-pom flowers held above. Deadhead for repeat bloom.
Showy white flowers
Lavender, blue Flowers. Likes sandy soil, clump or mat forming. Bees adore the flowers. Better to seed than transplant.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Annual/ Perennial
Forbes and Herbs Continued					
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	0.5'/1'	L	FS/PS	Perennial
Shasta Daisy*	<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i>	4' / 4'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserine ssp.</i>	1' / 3'	M/H	FS/PS	Perennial
Slough Sedge*	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	2' / 2'	M/H	PS	Perennial
Snow in Summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	1' / 1'	L	FS/PS	Perennial
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum sp.</i>	0.5'/2'	L	FS	Perennial
Stream Violet	<i>Viola glabella</i>	0.5' / 0.5'	M	PS	Perennial
Sunrose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	1'/3'	L/M	FS	Perennial
Sweet Woodruff	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	1' / 1.5'	M/H	PS	Perennial
Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	5.5' / 3'	L/M	PS/Sh	Perennial
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	8' / 8'	M/H	FS/PS	Perennial
Trillium	<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	2' / 1.5'	M/H	PS	Perennial
Viola	<i>Viola sp.</i>	.5'/.5'	M	FS/PS	Annual
Violet	<i>Viola adunca</i>	1' / 1'	M/H	FS/PS	Perennial
Western Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	1'/2'	M/H	PS	Deciduous
Western Geranium	<i>Geranium oreganum</i>	3' / 2'	M	FS/PS	Perennial
Wild Ginger	<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	0.5' / 1.5'	M	PS	Perennial
Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	3'/3'	M	FS/PS	Perennial

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Comments
Forbes and Herbs Continued
Found in lawns, woods, including forest edges, meadows. Spreads by seed and runners. Flowers are visited by bumblebees.
Takes coastal conditions. Flowers in late Summer into Fall. Reliable. Some varieties are even invasive in our region. Foliage is toxic to livestock and pets.
Yellow Flowers, ground cover. Also called <i>Argentina pacifica</i> .
Spreads by rhizomes. Likes moist, shaded locations. Good groundcover. Grows by the coast.
Forms a low mat of silvery foliage with white flowers in early Summer. Rock garden plant. Coastal plant and container plant. Short lived.
Succulent perennials. Many varieties from our native 'Cape Blanco' Sedum to Sedum 'Autumn Joy' a 2' tall flowering perennial, that is useful for the late Summer blooms in pink and red.
Grows along streams or in moist woods. Yellow flowers.
Delicate flowers in cheerful colors. Needs good drainage. Great for rock gardens and containers.
Good woodland plant. <i>Galium aparine</i> is the native annual called 'Bedstraw' with round seeds covered in velcro-like hairs.
Needs some protection from wind. Understory plant. Upright, fountain form
Upright, spreading form. Not a thorny plant. Berries are bright red and thimble-shaped after pulling off plant. Big handsome leaves make this worth planting as an ornamental. Deciduous.
Grows on moist slopes and canyon banks. Also called 'Wake Robin' as the flowers appear when robins arrive in the Spring.
Violets and pansies. Mostly annuals, but useful as they flower for much of the year and happily reseed. Many colors.
Likes sheltered places along streams. Adaptable. Larval plant for the Oregon Silverspot Butterfly.
Grows in moist woods. Airy blue-green foliage shows up in Spring, followed by dangling pink, heart shaped flowers. Can spread if happy. Plant is TOXIC.
Found in moist meadows and forests. Purple flowers.
Woodland plant. Heart shaped leaves. Dormant in cold Winters. Makes a good groundcover.
Attractive fern. Grows in moist woods and along streams. Can take more sun than other ferns. Deciduous.

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Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Annual/ Perennial
Forbes and Herbs Continued					
Wooly Thyme*	<i>Thymus pseudolanuginosus</i>	0.25' / 1'	L/M	FS/PS	Perennial
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	3' / 1.5'	L	FS	Perennial

Common Name	Botanical Name	Height / Width	Water	Sun	Evergreen / Deciduous
Grasses					
Blue Oat Grass	<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	3' / 2.5'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Blue-Eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i>	1.5' / 1.5'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Dune Grass*	<i>Leymus mollis</i>	5'/20'	L	FS	Evergreen
Feather Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora</i>	5' / 2.5'	M/H	FS/PS	Evergreen
Fescue	<i>Festuca idahoensis, californica</i>	1' / 2'	L/M	FS	Evergreen
Japanese Forest Grass	<i>Hakonechloa macra</i>	1' / 3'	M/H	FS/PS	Deciduous
Maiden Grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	7' / 6'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen
Moor Grass	<i>Molinia spp.</i>	2' / 2'	M/H	FS	Deciduous
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	3' / 3'	M/H	FS	Evergreen
Red Hook Sedge	<i>Uncinia rubra</i>	1' / 1'	M	FS	Evergreen
Rush*	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	3' / 3'	M	FS/PS	Evergreen

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Comments
Forbes and Herbs Continued
Takes coastal conditions - wind and salt air. Very low growing groundcover and herb. Summer flowers on some varieties.
Upright, spreading form. Has white flowers. Hybrid Yarrow is available in many colors, sizes.

Comments
Grasses
Grows best in rich, well-drained soil. Not good right on the coast, but a little inland - fine. Evergreen unless the Winter is freezing.
Grows in open, moist, grassy places. Not a grass - in the Iris family.
American Dunegrass. Wide, blue-green blades that are easily 4' long, on plants that grow in sand, and poor soils near the ocean. Grows in clumps with roots easily 6' deep.
Prefers rich, consistently moist soils that do not dry out. Clumps need pruning to refresh growth - every year in early Spring. 'Karl Foerester' is a named variety often planted.
Clumping grass that can take heat and dry soil. Not happy in wet soil. Fine blue-grey foliage. Nice planted in groups.
Graceful clumps of grass - perfect for a Japanese garden. Varieties with yellow or white in the foliage are bright. Beautiful on a hillside.
Clump-forming warm season grass. Attractive fountain shaped grass. Needs annual pruning in Spring to keep it healthy. Many varieties.
From Europe. Grows in wet soil. Varieties include 'Purple Moor Grass' and 'Skyracer' - a 4' plant. In Summer flowering stalks are held above foliage. Dormant in Winter.
Clump forming grass that grows from the coast marshes to open meadows. Available at nurseries.
Grown for the red color of the leaves. It does produce hooked seeds that will catch on pets and people. Reseeds, but not invasive.
Several varieties of native rush. <i>J. effusus</i> is useful as a landscape plant. Found from the coast, inland, in ditches, bioswales, streambanks and anywhere there is ample moisture.