

ATTACHMENT A - BCC PLANTING GUIDE

Battlecreek Commons' Grounds Committee Planting Guide

Prepared by Megan Trow

The following information is presented to guide homeowners in deciding which plants, trees, and shrubs to use in landscaping.

- I. **DO NOT PLANT:** (See this link for pictures of all listed below and wonderful alternatives: <https://www.nature.org/media/oregon/gardensmart-rev-2010.pdf>)
 - a. Invasive trees and shrubs
 - i. Scotch Brooms and Gorse
 - ii. **Butterfly bush (Yes, this one can become invasive!)**
 - iii. English holly
 - iv. European hawthorne
 - v. Himalayan blackberry
 - vi. Knotweeds
 - vii. Russian olive
 - viii. Saltcedar
 - ix. Sapurge laurel
 - x. Tree of heaven
 - xi. **Clematis—should not be planted on trees as it can kill them**
 - b. Herbaceous plants
 - i. Bachelor's button and Knapweeds
 - ii. Fennel
 - iii. Hawkweeds
 - iv. Herb Robert and Shining star geranium
 - v. Jubata grass
 - vi. Myrtle and Leafy spurges
 - vii. Policeman's helmet
 - viii. Toadflaxes
 - c. Invasive groundcover and vine plants
 - i. **English and Irish ivy (They grow up trees and kill them.)**
 - ii. Old man's beard
 - d. Invasive aquatic and wetland plants
 - i. Parrotfeather and Brazilian elodea
 - ii. Purple loosestrife
 - iii. Ribbongrass
 - iv. Yellow flag iris
- II. **DO PLANT: Drought resistant** (See <https://xeraplants.com/biome/low-water/> for complete list of flowers, etc.)
 - a. Large Trees (see <https://xeraplants.com/plants/biome/low-water/plant-type/tree/?all=>)
 - i. Ponderosa Pine (Caution: size limitation by roads)
 - ii. Oregon White Oak
 - iii. Pacific Madrone (Arbutus menziesii)
 - iv. Incense Cedar (Calocedrus decurrens)
 - v. Big Leaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum).
 - vi. Pacific dogwood—can get to 35 ft.
 - vii. American smoke tree—up to 22 ft.
 - viii. Italian cypress—either Cupressus sempervirens “Glauca” or “Swains Golden”
 - b. Small trees
 - i. Crape Myrtle (loves heat!) : <https://xeraplants.com/crape-myrtles-lagerstroemia/>
 - ii. Pacific Madrone
 - iii. Strawberry tree—arbutus unedo
 - iv. Chiltalpa —excellent garden tree
 - v. Eucalyptus (different species have different heights, so check)

- c. Shrubs
 - i. Gardenias
 - ii. Abelia grand flora
 - iii. Acaia covenyi
 - iv. Acanthus mollis
 - v. Ceanothus (variegated and green with blue flowers)
 - vi. Vine maple

RESOURCES:

Learn to identify invasive species, remove them, and help protect Oregon from invaders:

The Statesman Journal's Invasive Species of Oregon, www.statesmanjournal.com Oregon Public

Broadcasting, www.opb.org/silentinvasion

SOLV, www.solv.org/programs/invasives.asp

The Nature Conservancy, www.nature.org/oregon

The Nature Conservancy's technical web site, <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu>

Oregon Invasive Species Council, www.oregon.gov/OISC/

Oregon noxious weed profiles, <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/statelist2.shtml>

Center for Invasive Plant Management, www.weedcenter.org

Pacific Northwest Invasive Plant Council, <http://depts.washington.edu/waipc>

National Invasive Species Information Center, www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/

Oregon's list of noxious weeds, <http://oregon.gov/oda/plant/weeds/lists.shtml>

Oregon State University-Oregon Sea Grant-Aquatic Invaders Identification

Guide <http://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/themes/invaders/index.html>

Native Plant Nurseries: www.plantnative.org/nd_or.htm

For more information on what you and your business can do about invasive plants, see the Voluntary Codes of Conduct for the horticulture industry, endorsed by the Oregon Association of

Nurseries www.centerforplantconservation.org/invasives/codesn.html

Of interest to Pet Owners:

"Poisonous Plants for Dogs (https://www.petmd.com/dog/emergency/poisoning-toxicity/e dg_poisonous_plants)

- Castor bean or castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*)
- Cyclamen (*Cyclamen* spp.)
- Dumbcane (*Dieffenbachia*)
- Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
- English Ivy, both leaves and berries (*Hedera helix*)
- Mistletoe (*Viscum album*)
- Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)
- Thorn apple or jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*)
- Yew (*Taxus* spp.)
- Any mushroom you cannot identify as safe

These types of vegetation are to be avoided for a variety of reasons. Do not plant them near your home or bring them inside as plants or cut flowers:

- Amaryllis (*Amaryllis* spp.)

- Autumn crocus (*Colochicum autumnale*)
- Bleeding heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*)
- Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*)
- Chrysanthemum (*Compositae* spp.)
- Flower bulbs of any kind
- Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)
- Jerusalem cherry (*Solanum pseudocapsicum*)
- Larkspur (*Delphinium*)
- Lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*)
- Marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*)
- Peace Lily or Mauna Loa Peace Lily (*Spathiphyllum* spp.)
- Pothos (both *Scindapsus* and *Epipremnum*)
- Rhubarb (*Rheum rhaponticum*)
- Schefflera (*Schefflera* and *Brassaia actinophylla*)
- Stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*)
- Tulip/Narcissus bulbs (*Tulipa/Narcissus* spp.)
- Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

These tougher-leaved or woody specimens are also poisonous and should be avoided in and around your house.

- Azalea
- Box
- Chinaberry tree
- Horsechestnut
- Laburnum
- Oleander
- Privet
- Sago Palm
- Rhododendron
- Wisteria

You can also visit the Pet Poison Helpline for their [Top 10 Plants Poisonous to Pets](#), and the ASPCA for their extensive list of [Toxic and Non-Toxic Plants.](#)"

“Common Plants and Flowers That Are Poisonous to Cats (https://www.petmd.com/cat/emergency/poisoning-toxicity/e_ct_poisonous_plant)

Many toxic plants are irritants: they cause localized inflammation of the skin, mouth, stomach, etc. Other plants may have a systemic effect and damage or alter the function of a cat’s organs, like the kidney or heart.

Some common plants that are toxic to cats include:

- Amaryllis (*Amaryllis* spp.)
- Autumn Crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*)
- Azaleas and Rhododendrons (*Rhododendron* spp.)
- Castor Bean (*Ricinus communis*)
- Chrysanthemum, Daisy, Mum (*Chrysanthemum* spp.)
- Cyclamen (*Cyclamen* spp.)
- Daffodils, Narcissus (*Narcissus* spp.)
- Dieffenbachia (*Dieffenbachia* spp.)
- English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)
- Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis*)
- Kalanchoe (*Kalanchoe* spp.)
- Lily (*Lilium* sp.)
- Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)
- Marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*)
- Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)
- Peace Lily (*Spathiphyllum* sp.)
- Pothos, Devil’s Ivy (*Epipremnum aureum*)
- Sago Palm (*Cycas revoluta*)
- Spanish Thyme (*Coleus ampoinicus*)
- Tulip (*Tulipa* spp.)
- Yew (*Taxus* spp.)”