

Snohomish Conservation District WETLAND PLANTING LIST

Wetlands are areas that are flooded or saturated with water for an extended period of time. These ecosystems provide habitat, reduce flooding, and help filter stormwater pollution before it drains into the Puget Sound. Because of the amazing benefits that wetlands provide, there are regulations that protect them from being altered. Our habitat team can help you learn more about how to care for your wetland.

Whether you have a wetland or a section of property that tends to collect water, you can keep the habitat healthy and thriving by planting it with native plants. Follow this guide to enhance and diversify your wetland with a mixture of trees, shrubs, and emergents.

TREES

Trees uptake water, clean the air, store carbon dioxide, filter pollutants, reduce erosion, and provide shade. These are the top recommendations when choosing a tree for your wetland.

Bitter Cherry



50 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧💧

Black Hawthorn



30 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Cascara



15-30 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧💧

Pacific Crabapple



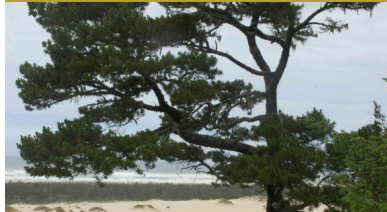
20-30 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧💧

Paper Birch




80-100 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧💧

Shore Pine



50 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧💧

Sitka Spruce



40 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧💧

Western Red Cedar



200 ft ☁️ ☁️ ☀️ 💧💧

KEY

Most of these plants are available at our Annual Plant Sale! For more information about their planting requirements and other planting guides, visit theplantsale.org.

SOIL MOISTURE

- 💧 = dry
- 💧💧 = damp
- 💧💧💧 = wet

SUN EXPOSURE

- ☀️ = sun
- ☁️ = shade
- ☁️☀️ = part shade

GOT HABITAT?

Visit snocd.org/habitat to learn more about wildlife habitat, riparian restoration, and more!



LEARN MORE

Contact the Habitat Team at 425-335-5634 or email assistance@snohomishcd.org.



EMERGENT

You can add emergent plants to any wetland. Install emergents in damp areas that pond for most of the year. Like shrubs they are usually found in clumps and can be planted as close as 1 to 2 feet apart. Intersperse the following emergent plants within your shrubs and trees to provide additional habitat for amphibians and other small mammals.

Sitka Sedge



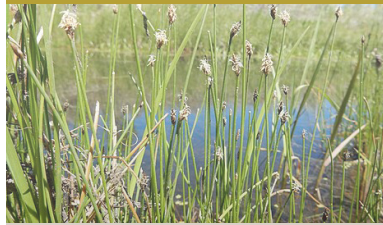
1-3 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Slough Sedge



2-4 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Common Spikerush*



1-4 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Lyngbye's Sedge



1-3 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Soft Rush



1-3 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Wapato**

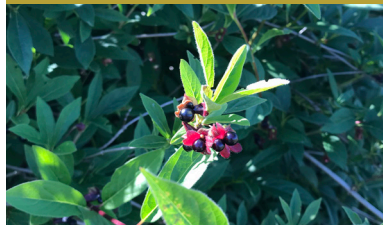


6 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

SHRUBS

Plant these everywhere except for permanently standing water. Shrubs usually grow in clumps of 3 to 5 of a single species and require at least 5 to 6 feet of space between each other. You can intermix them in between trees. Diversifying the species of plants you install increases wildlife habitat and makes your wetland more resilient to environmental change.

Black Twinberry



9 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Devil's Club



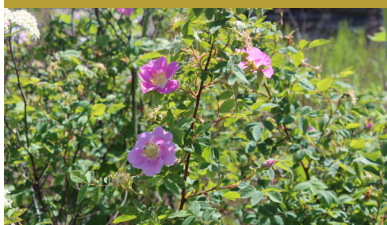
10 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Douglas Spirea



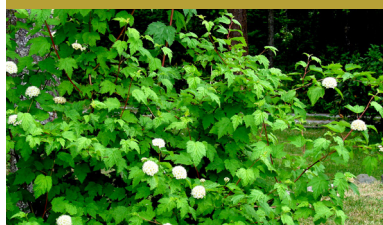
6 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Nootka Rose



3-8 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Pacific Ninebark



6-15 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Red Osier Dogwood



15 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Salmonberry



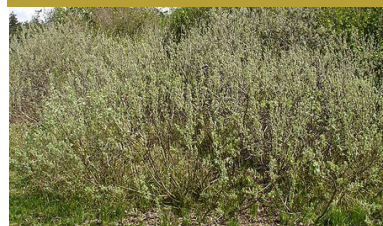
12 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Vine Maple



25 ft ☁️ ☀️ 💧

Willow Species***



☁️ ☀️ 💧

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***PACIFIC AND SITKA WILLOW

MEET YOUR CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Conservation districts partner with residents to steward land, water, forests, wildlife and related natural resources. To learn more about how your local conservation district can work with you, visit our website at snohomishcd.org.