

# Plant Palette

## South Magnolia CSO Control Facility

May 2013

SYMBOLS	LIGHT	WATER	FOLIAGE	VISUAL INTEREST	WILDLIFE USE
	Sun Part shade Shade	Wet Moist Dry	Deciduous Evergreen	Visual Interest	Hummingbird Songbird Bee Butterfly Butterfly host plant

Plant Name	Native	Foliage	Light	Water	Visual Interest	Wildlife Use
<b>GROUNDCOVERS/HERBS/FERNS</b>						
<b>Kinnikinnik</b> <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	✓					
<b>Creeping Oregon grape</b> <i>Mahonia repens</i>	✓					
<b>Yellow Monkeyflower</b> <i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	✓					
<b>Deer fern</b> <i>Blechnum spicant</i>	✓					
<b>Common camas</b> <i>Camassia quamash</i>	✓					
<b>Western swordfern</b> <i>Polystichum munitum</i>	✓					
<b>Oregon iris</b> <i>Iris tenax</i>	✓					
<b>VINES/GRASS-LIKE PLANTS</b>						
<b>Western trumpet honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	✓					
<b>Twinberry honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	✓					
<b>Lyngby's sedge</b> <i>Carex lyngbyei</i>	✓					
<b>Slough sedge</b> <i>Carex obnupta</i>	✓					
<b>Beaked sedge</b> <i>Carex stipata</i>	✓					
<b>Baltic rush</b> <i>Juncus balticus</i>	✓					
<b>Daggerleaf rush</b> <i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	✓					

### Going the extra mile during design

King County Wastewater Treatment Division works hard to protect the environment and be a good neighbor to communities where our facilities are located. Environmentally friendly landscape and architecture design developed with community input is one way we meet those goals.

The South Magnolia Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) facility site was designed to meet code requirements for on-site stormwater management and to address community interest in creating wildlife habitat in a former waterfront industrial area. King County's project design team incorporated predominantly native plantings in bioswales and vegetative buffers to not only capture and filter stormwater runoff from the site, but also to provide habitat for local wildlife.

King County's project architect emphasized the County's mission to protect water quality with a distinctive scupper feature that will create a cascade visible to passersby on 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue West. People will see the cascade captured in a rain garden beneath the scupper.

#### South Magnolia CSO Control Project:

[www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wtd/Construction/Seattle/SMagnoliaCSOStorage](http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wtd/Construction/Seattle/SMagnoliaCSOStorage)

#### Landscaping with native plants:

[www.green.kingcounty.gov/GoNative](http://www.green.kingcounty.gov/GoNative)

#### Wildlife use of Pacific Northwest native plants:

[www.wdfw.wa.gov/living/landscaping](http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/living/landscaping)



SYMBOLS	LIGHT			WATER			FOLIAGE		VISUAL INTEREST	WILDLIFE USE				
	Sun	Part shade	Shade	Wet	Moist	Dry	Deciduous	Evergreen		Hummingbird	Songbird	Bee	Butterfly	host plant
SHRUBS														
Plant Name	Native			Foliage		Light		Water		Visual Interest			Wildlife Use	
<b>Red osier dogwood</b> <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> "Arctic fire"	✓						☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦
<b>Kelsey redstem dogwood</b> <i>Cornus sericea</i> "Kelseyii"							☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦
<b>Compact redbud dogwood</b> <i>Cornus sericea</i> "Midwinter fire"							☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦
<b>Redtwig dogwood</b> <i>Cornus sericea</i> "Isanti"							☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦
<b>Salal</b> <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	✓			🌲			☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁				🐦 🐦 🐦	🐦 🐦 🐦
<b>Frosty potentilla</b> <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> "Sunset"							☀️	☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦
<b>Sweet gale</b> <i>Myrica gale</i>	✓						☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦
<b>Red flowering currant</b> <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	✓						☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦 🐦 🐦
<b>Nootka rose</b> <i>Rosa nutkana</i>	✓						☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦
<b>Shiny-leaf spirea</b> <i>Spirea betufoia</i>	✓						☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦
<b>Snowberry</b> <i>Symphocarpos albus</i>	✓						☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦 🐦 🐦
TREES														
<b>Vine maple</b> <i>Acer circinatum</i>	✓						☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦 🐦
<b>Paper birch</b> <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	✓						☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦
<b>Bitter cherry</b> <i>Prunus emarginata</i> "Mollis"	✓						☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦 🐦 🐦
<b>Cascara</b> <i>Rhamnus pershiana</i>	✓						☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦 🐦
<b>Western serviceberry</b> <i>Amalanchier ainifolia</i>	✓						☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦 🐦 🐦 🐦
<b>Scarlet oak</b> <i>Quercus coccinea</i>							☀️	☔️ ☔️	🍂 🍁					🐦
<b>Sitka spruce</b> <i>Picea sitchensis</i>	✓			🌲			☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️						🐦
<b>Western red cedar</b> <i>Thuja plicata</i>	✓			🌲			☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️						🐦
<b>Western hemlock</b> <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	✓			🌲			☀️ ☀️	☔️ ☔️						🐦

## Special habitat features

### Purple martin nesting gourds



Photos courtesy of Kimberle Stark

Purple martins (*Progne subis*) are the largest member of the swallow family in North America. These birds migrate from their winter homes in Brazil to nest in North America. They eat flying insects, which they catch on the wing. Historically, purple martins nested in tree cavities excavated by woodpeckers.

Native Americans introduced the use of gourds for purple martin nests long ago. With fewer and fewer large trees featuring cavities for nesting birds, purple martins have become dependent on natural or artificial gourds or nest structures. Purple martin gourds throughout the Puget Sound region are maintained by volunteers. For more information, visit The Purple Martin Conservation Association at [www.purplemartin.org](http://www.purplemartin.org).

### Osprey nesting platform

The osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) or "fish hawk" migrates into the Puget Sound area in late spring. Ospreys nest in this area, often building stick nests on top of utility poles or other tall structures. Osprey nesting platforms are readily used and provide a safer alternative to utility poles.

