

# Use of Local Native Plant Species



## Native wetland freshwater marsh and wet meadow plants of the Santa Clara Valley

Botanical Name	Common Name	Wildlife Value	Wetland Status <sup>1</sup>
<a href="#">Alisma triviale</a>	Northern water plantain	Low to fair for insects	OBL
<a href="#">Bolboschoenus maritimus</a>	Alakali bulrush	<a href="#">High</a>	OBL
<a href="#">Carex barbarae</a>	Valley sedge	High	FAC
<a href="#">Carex serratodens</a>	Bifid sedge	Good to high	FACW
<a href="#">Eleocharis macrostachya</a>	Common spikerush	<a href="#">Good to high</a>	OBL
<a href="#">Epilobium ciliatum</a>	Northern willow herb	Fair to good, flowers	FACW
<a href="#">Hordeum brachyantherum</a>	Meadow barley	Fair to good	FACW
<a href="#">Juncus balticus</a>	Wire rush	<a href="#">High</a>	FACW
<a href="#">Juncus effusus</a>	Common rush	High	FACW
<a href="#">Juncus patens</a>	Spreading rush	High	FACW
<a href="#">Juncus xiphioides</a>	Iris leaved rush	Good to high	OBL
<a href="#">Mimulus guttatus</a>	Yellow monkeyflower	Fair, flowers	OBL
<a href="#">Nasturtium officinale</a>	Watercress	Fair	OBL
<a href="#">Paspalum distichum</a>	Knot grass	<a href="#">Fair to good</a>	FACW
<a href="#">Sparganium eurycarpum</a>	Broadfruit bur reed	High	OBL
<a href="#">Schoenoplectus acutus</a>	Hardstem bulrush	<a href="#">High</a>	OBL
<a href="#">Schoenoplectus californicus</a>	California bulrush	High	OBL
<a href="#">Scirpus microcarpus</a>	Small fruited bulrush	Good	OBL
<a href="#">Stachys pycnantha</a>	Shortspike hedgenettle	Low to fair, flowers	FACW
<a href="#">Typha angustifolia</a> *	Narrowleaf cattail*	<a href="#">Fair</a> *	OBL*
<a href="#">Typha latifolia</a> *	Broadleaf cattail*	<a href="#">Fair to good</a> *	OBL*

Click on the wildlife value link for the plant to see a USDA Forest Service description of the plant or search here for more information from the [USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service](#)

Click on the botanical name for more information on each plant from [CalFlora](#)

Wetlands are among the most important and productive ecosystems on Earth (Mitsch and Gosselink 2007). Creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, riparian and wetland habitats are protected by the United States [Army Corps of Engineers](#) with oversight by the United States [Environmental Protection Agency](#), [California Department of Fish and Wildlife](#), [State Water Resources Control Boards](#), and [Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency](#). Contact the agencies about any activities in creeks, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, including their banks and floodplains, riparian and wetland habitats.

<sup>1</sup> Wetland status categories for vascular plants (United States Army Corps of Engineers 2018) show the likelihood of the plant growing in wetlands. This gives an idea of how much water, type of habitat, and position on the bank or slope the plant prefers. Species listed as OBL, FACW, and FAC are considered wetland plants.

Wetland status category	Symbol	Probability of occurrence in wetlands
Obligate	OBL	Greater than 99 %
Facultative Wetland	FACW	67 - 99 %
Facultative	FAC	34 - 66 %
Facultative Upland	FACU	1 - 33 %
Upland	UPL	Less than 1 %
No Indicator	NI	Insufficient information exists to assign indicator status
Not Listed	NL	Plants generally not considered to be found in wetlands and, therefore, not listed

The three facultative categories are subdivided by (+) and (-) modifiers to show a tendency toward either wetter (+) or drier (-) conditions.

\* Please consult with native plant experts or the Santa Clara Valley Water District about planting cattails (*Typha* spp.). Cattails tend to take over wetlands and establish dense stands, so other valuable plants cannot compete, which lowers biodiversity. Wetlands dominated by cattails and cattail stands are valuable habitat for mammals, water fowl, blackbirds, and other marsh birds. However, extensive monotypic stands are usually poor habitat (Snyder 1993).

For information on growing plants that are pest and pathogen free, click here: [Phytophthora species in CA native habitats](#)

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) [Guidelines For Landscaping To Protect Native Vegetation From Genetic Degradation](#)

Like CNPS, the Santa Clara Valley Water District strives to protect, conserve, maintain, and reestablish watershed specific native plants. If natural revegetation from surrounding areas or the native soil seed bank is inadequate, actively assist revegetation by planting seeds or plants grown from seeds, cuttings or divisions collected locally. If planting is necessary, please use plant materials collected from the project site first, adjacent or nearby sites second, and the same watershed at the same approximate elevation and slope aspect as the project site.

Please talk to your local native plant and nursery experts! The local CNPS Santa Clara Chapter's website is <http://www.cnps-scv.org/>.

Click here for information on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife ([CDFW](#)) [California Native Plant Program](#)

For useful advice, read the [Water Resources Protection Collaborative Guidelines and Standards for Land Use Near Streams: A Manual of Tools, Standards, and Procedures to Protect Streams and Streamside Resource in Santa Clara County](#), and the [Water Resources Protection Manual](#).

Information on historic riparian habitats can be found in the San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI) historical ecology reports. Look for the Santa Clara Valley and Santa Clara County at: <http://www.sfei.org/he/HE-publications>

## References

Baldwin, Bruce G., Douglas H. Goldman, David J. Keil, Robert Patterson, Thomas J. Rosatti, and Dieter H. Wilken (eds.). 2012. [The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants in California](#). Second edition. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA. See Jepson eFlora at <http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/>

Benyus, Janine M. 1989. [The Field Guide to Wildlife Habitats of the Western United States](#). Fireside, Simon & Schuster, Inc. New York, NY.

[Calflora](#). 2014. Information on California plants for education, research and conservation, with data contributed by public and private institutions and individuals, including the [Consortium of California Herbaria](#). 2014. Berkeley, California: The Calflora Database.

Martin, Alexander M., Herbert S. Zim, and Arnold L. Nelson. 1951. [American Wildlife & Plants: A Guide to Wildlife Food Habits](#). Dover Publications, Inc., New York, NY.

Mitsch, William J., and James G. Gosselink. 2007. [Wetlands](#). Fourth edition. John Wiley and Sons, Inc. Hoboken, NJ.

Sawyer, John O., Todd Keeler-Wolf, and Julie M. Evans. 2009. [A Manual of California Vegetation](#). Second edition. California Native Plant Society Press, Sacramento, CA. Online version available at: <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>

Snyder, S. A. 1993. *Typha angustifolia*. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available at: <https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/typang/all.html> and <https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/typlat/all.html>

United States Army Corps of Engineers. 2018. National wetland plant list. U. S. Army Corps, Engineer Research and Development Center, Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, NH. Available at: [http://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/nwpl\\_static/v33/home/home.html](http://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/nwpl_static/v33/home/home.html)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 2018. Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available at: <https://www.feis-crs.org/feis/>