VENETA oregon Inc.1962

Stormwater
Simplified Approach Review Request

PO Box 458 * Veneta, OR 97487 * 541-935-2191 * Fax 541-935-1838 * www.venetaoregon.gov

Date Received:_____

Approved by:_____

Building Permit #:_____

Address:_____

Assessor's Map / Tax Lot Number:_____

NRCS Soil Type or Measured Infiltration Rate:_____

Facility Sizing

Total Proposed New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area: → [ ] **BOX 1**

1. Impervious Area Reduction

Ecoroof	_____sf
Pervious asphalt or concrete	_____sf
Permeable pavers	_____sf
Tree Credit	_____sf

Total Impervious Area Reduction: → [ ] **BOX 2**

Total impervious area requiring stormwater management: → [ ] **BOX 3**

2. Facility Sizing for Water Quality and Flow Control

Surface Facilities	Impervious Area Managed		Sizing Factor		Facility Surface Area
Rain Garden	_____sf	x	0.11	=	_____sf
Stormwater Planter	_____sf	x	0.07	=	_____sf
Sand Filter	_____sf	x	0.07	=	_____sf

Sum of Total Impervious Area Managed [ ] **BOX 4**

(Box 4 must be equal to or greater than Box 3)

Point of Discharge

- [ ] Overflow to gutter (weephole)
- [ ] Overflow to public storm drain pipe
- [ ] Overflow to Open Drainage
- [ ] Subsurface Infiltration

2014 Simplified Approach Review Request: Tree Credit and Rainwater Harvesting Worksheet

New Evergreen Trees

To receive Impervious Area Reduction Credit, new evergreen trees must be planted within 25 feet of the new or replaced impervious surfaces. New trees cannot be credited against rooftop areas. Minimum tree height **at the time of planting** to receive credit is 6 feet.

Enter number of new evergreen trees that meet the qualification requirements in BOX A. BOX A

Multiply BOX A by 200 and enter result in BOX B. BOX B

New Deciduous Trees

To receive Impervious Area Reduction Credit, new large deciduous trees must be planted within 25 feet of the new or replaced impervious surfaces and new small deciduous trees must be planted within 10 feet of new or replaced impervious surfaces. New trees cannot be credited against rooftop areas. Minimum tree caliper **at the time of planting** to receive credit is 2 inches.

Enter number of new deciduous trees that meet the qualification requirements in BOX C. BOX C

Multiply BOX C by 100 and enter result in BOX D. BOX D

Existing Tree Canopy

To receive Impervious Area Reduction Credit, existing large tree canopies must be within 25 feet and existing small tree canopies must be within 10 feet of ground-level impervious surfaces (cannot be credit against roof top surfaces). Existing tree canopy credited towards Impervious Area Reduction must be preserved during and after construction throughout the life of the development. Minimum tree caliper to receive credit is 4 inches. No credit will be given to existing tree canopy located within environmental conservation areas.

Enter square footage of existing tree canopy that meets qualification requirements in BOX E. BOX E

Multiply BOX E by 0.5 and enter result in BOX F. BOX F

Total Tree Credit

Add Boxes B, D, and F and enter the result in BOX G. BOX G

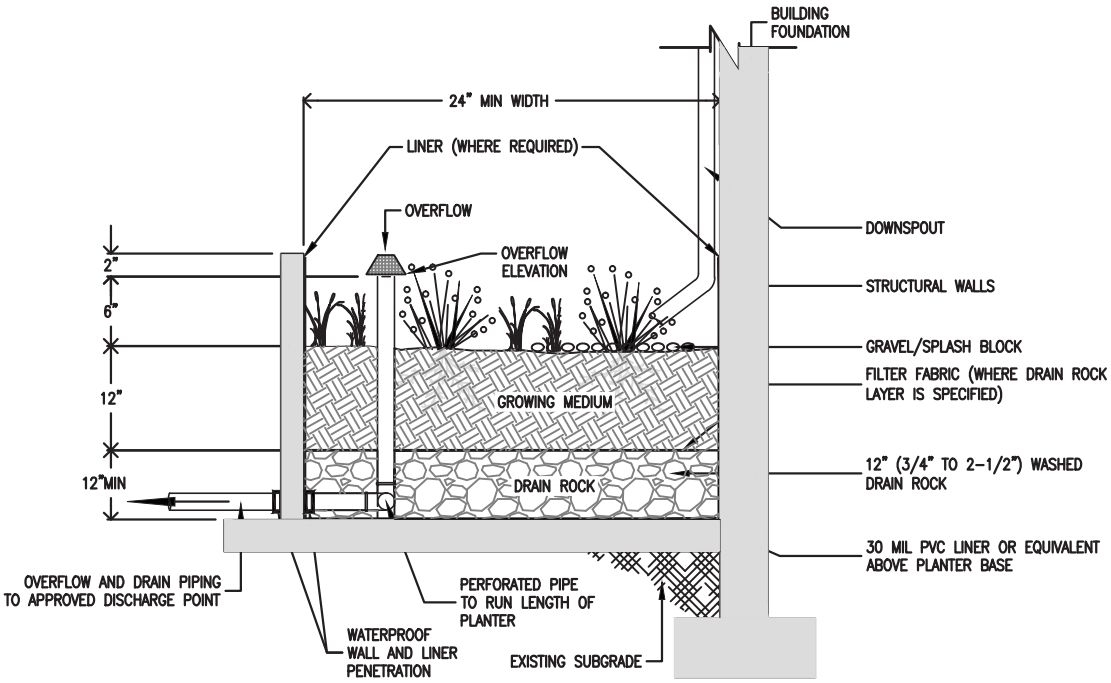
Multiply BOX 1 on Page 1 of this form by 0.1 and enter the result in BOX H. BOX H

Enter the lesser of BOX G and BOX H in BOX I. BOX I

(This is the amount to be entered as "Tree Credit" on Page 1 of this form).

Instructions for Filling out this Form

1. Enter square footage (sf) of total impervious area being developed into BOX 1.
2. Enter square footage (sf) for impervious area reduction techniques.
3. Enter sum of the impervious area reduction techniques into BOX 2.
4. Subtract BOX 2 from BOX 1 to find BOX 3, the amount of impervious area that requires stormwater management.
5. Select appropriate stormwater management facilities.
6. Enter the square footage of impervious area managed that will flow into each facility type.
7. Multiple each impervious area managed by the corresponding sizing factor. Enter this area as the facility surface area. This is the size of facility required to manage runoff.
8. If selecting a facility that will overflow, select the point of discharge location.
9. Enter the sum of the total of all the impervious area managed into BOX 4. BOX 4 must be greater than or equal to BOX 3.



1. Provide protection from all vehicle traffic, equipment staging, and foot traffic in proposed infiltration areas prior to, during, and after construction.

2. Dimensions:
   a. Width of planter: 24” minimum.
   b. Depth of planter: 6" minimum from top of growing medium to overflow elevation.
   c. Slope of planter: 0.5% or less.

3. Setbacks:
   a. Infiltration planters must be 10' from foundations and 5' from property lines.
   b. Filtration planters do not require a setback with an approved waterproof liner.

4. Overflow:
   a. Overflows are required to an approved discharge point when using the Simplified Method
   b. Overflows are not required when sized to fully infiltrate the flood control event using the Presumptive Method.
   c. Minimum 2" freeboard from overflow elevation to the top of the planter walls.

5. Piping: Minimum 3” pipe required for up to 1,500 sq ft of impervious area, otherwise 4” min. Piping material, slopes and installation shall follow the Uniform Plumbing Code.

6. Drain rock:
   a. Size: 3/4” to 2-1/2" diameter open graded
   b. Depth: 12” Minimum
   c. Length and Width: Full length and width of facility

7. Drain rock layer shall be separated from the growing medium by a geotextile

8. Growing medium:
   a. 12” minimum
   b. Import topsoil or amended native topsoil

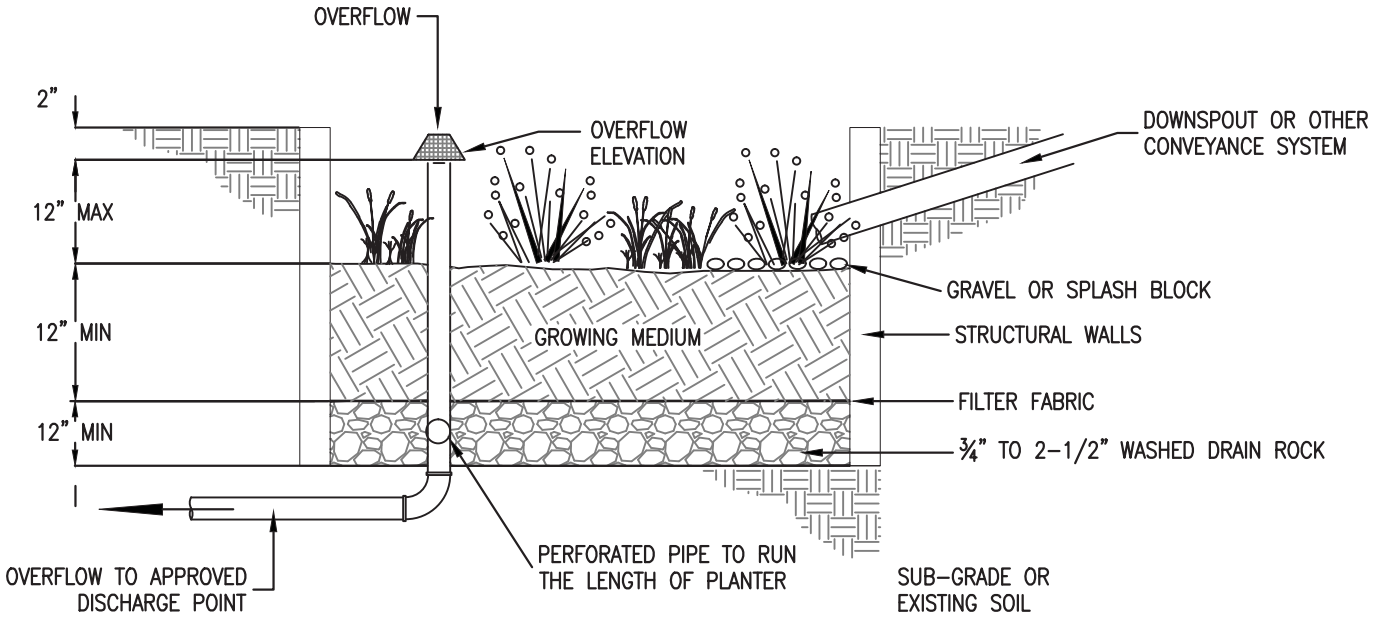
9. Vegetation: Follow landscape plans otherwise refer to plant list in SWMM Appendix F. Number of plantings per 100sf of facility area:
   a. 100 Ground Covers, OR
   b. 80 Ground Covers and 4 Small Shrubs, OR
   c. 60 Ground Covers and 12 Small Shrubs

10. Planter walls:
   a. Material shall be stone, brick, concrete, wood, or other durable material (no chemically treated wood).
   b. Walls shall be included on building plans here incorporated into foundations or other permitted structures..

11. Waterproof liner (where required): Shall be 30 mil PVC or equivalent.

12. Install washed pea gravel or river rock to transition from inlet or splash pad to growing medium.

Eugene	CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION	FOUNDATION FILTRATION PLANTER TYPICAL DETAILS	DATE 1/2/2014 SCALE NTS DRAWN BY SNG



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2. Dimensions:
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   c. Slope of planter: 0.5% or less.

3. Setbacks:
   a. Infiltration planters must be 10' from foundations and 5' from property lines.
   b. Filtration planters do not require a setback with an approved waterproof liner.

4. Overflow:
   a. Overflows are required to an approved discharge point when using the Simplified Method
   b. Overflows are not required when sized to fully infiltrate the flood control event using the Presumptive Method.
   c. Minimum 2" freeboard from overflow elevation to the top of the planter walls.

5. Piping: Minimum 3” pipe required for up to 1,500 sq ft of impervious area, otherwise 4” min. Piping material, slopes and installation shall follow the Uniform Plumbing Code.

6. Drain rock:
   a. Size: 3/4” to 2-1/2" diameter open graded
   b. Depth: 12” Minimum
   c. Length and Width: Full length and width of facility

7. Drain rock layer shall be separated from the growing medium by a geotextile filter fabric

8. Growing medium:
   a. 12” minimum
   b. Import topsoil or amended native topsoil

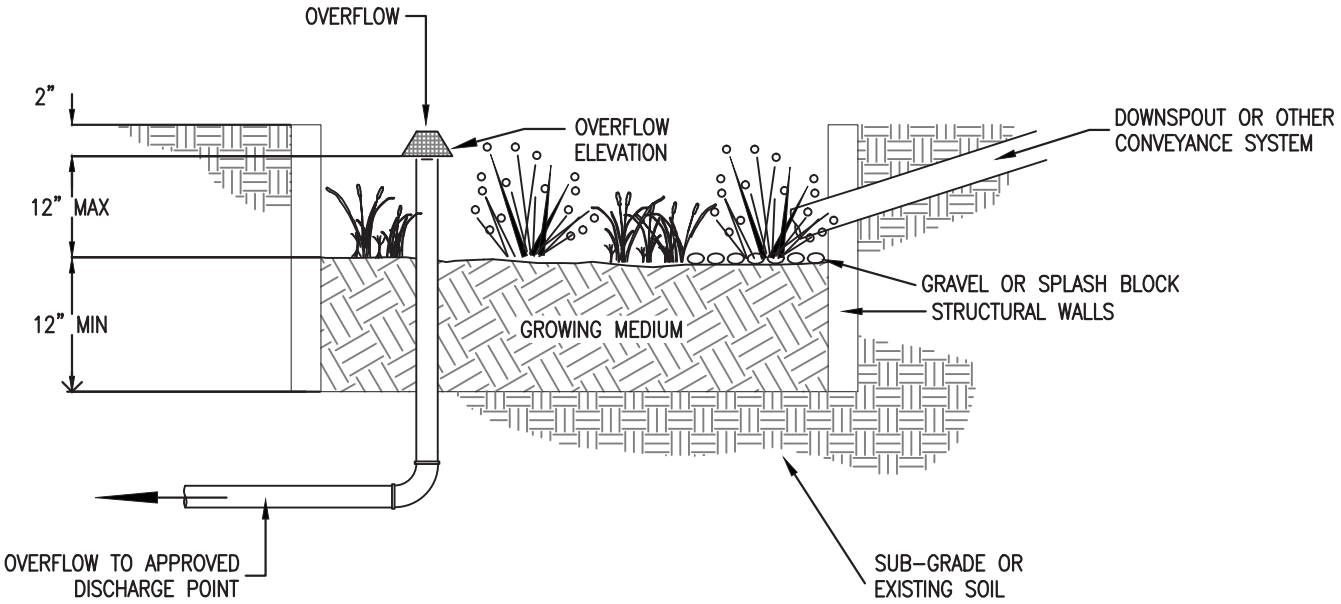
9. Vegetation: Follow landscape plans otherwise refer to plant list in SWMM Appendix F. Minimum container size is 1 gallon. # of plantings per 100sf of facility area:
   a. 100 Ground Covers, OR
   b. 80 Ground Covers and 4 Small Shrubs, OR
   c. 60 Ground Covers and 12 Small Shrubs

10. Planter walls:
   a. Material shall be stone, brick, concrete, wood, or other durable material (no chemically treated wood).
   b. Walls shall be included on building plans here incorporated into foundations or other permitted structures..

11. Waterproof liner (where required): Shall be 30 mil PVC or equivalent.

12. Install washed pea gravel or river rock to transition from inlet or splash pad to growing medium.

Eugene	CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION	FILTRATION PLANTER TYPICAL DETAILS	DATE 1/2/2014 SCALE NTS DRAWN BY SNG



1. Provide protection from all vehicle traffic, equipment staging, and foot traffic in proposed infiltration areas prior to, during, and after construction.

2. Dimensions:
   a. Width of planter: 24" minimum.
   b. Depth of planter: 6" minimum from top of growing medium to overflow elevation.
   c. Slope of planter: 0.5% or less.

3. Setbacks:
   a. Infiltration planters must be 10' from foundations and 5' from property lines.
   b. Filtration planters do not require a setback with an approved waterproof liner.

4. Overflow:
   a. Overflows are required to an approved discharge point when using the Simplified Method
   b. Overflows are not required when sized to fully infiltrate the flood control event using the Presumptive Method.
   c. Minimum 2" freeboard from overflow elevation to the top of the planter walls.

5. Piping: Minimum 3" pipe required for up to 1,500 sq ft of impervious area, otherwise 4" min. Piping material, slopes and installation shall follow the Uniform Plumbing Code.

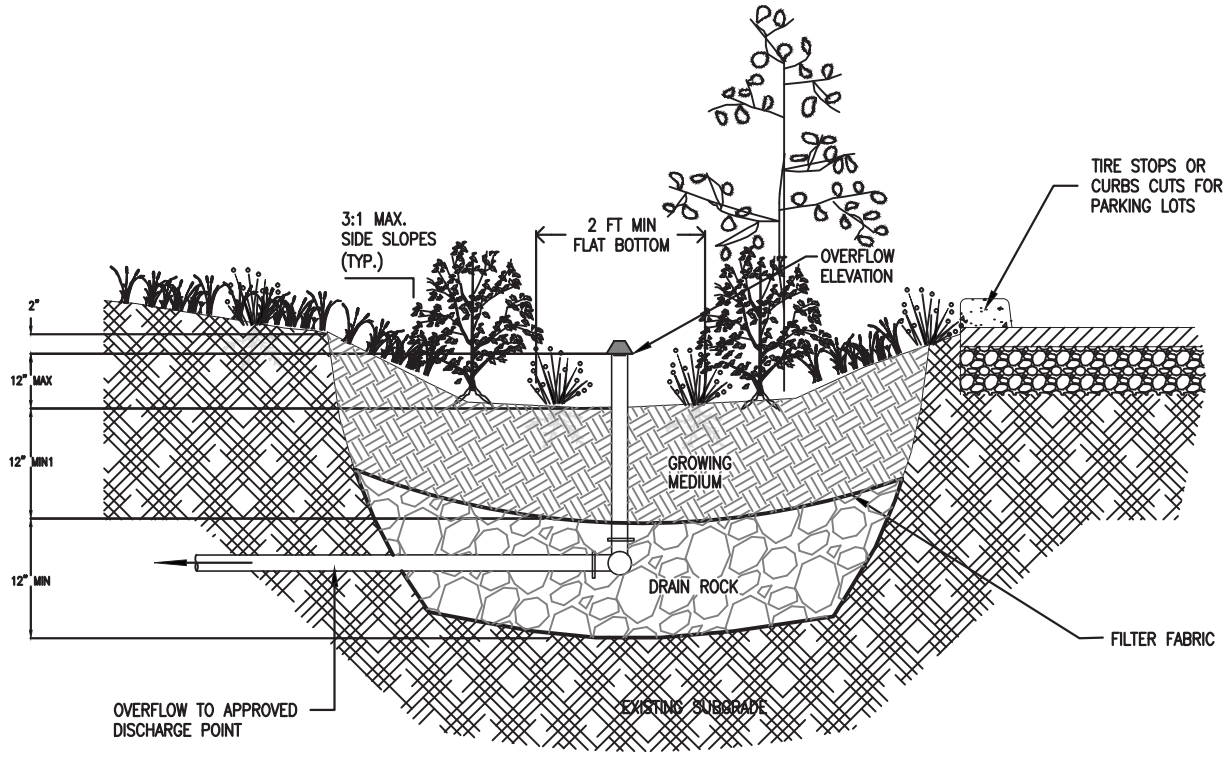
6. Growing medium:
   a. 12" minimum
   b. Import topsoil or amended native topsoil

9. Vegetation: Follow landscape plans otherwise refer to plant list in SWMM Appendix F. Minimum container size is 1 gallon. # of plantings per 100sf of facility area:
   a. 100 Ground Covers, OR
   b. 80 Ground Covers and 4 Small Shrubs, OR
   c. 60 Ground Covers and 12 Small Shrubs

10. Planter walls:
   a. Material shall be stone, brick, concrete, wood, or other durable material (no chemically treated wood).
   b. Walls shall be included on building plans here incorporated into foundations or other permitted structures..

11. Install washed pea gravel or river rock to transition from inlet or splash pad to growing medium.

Eugene	CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION	INFILTRATION PLANTER TYPICAL DETAILS	DATE 1/2/2014 SCALE NTS DRAWN BY SNG



1. Provide protection from all vehicle traffic, equipment staging, and foot traffic in proposed infiltration areas prior to, during, and after construction.

2. Dimensions:
   a. Depth of rain garden: 6" minimum and 12" maximum
   b. Flat bottom width: 2' min.
   c. Side slopes of Rain Garden: 3:1 maximum.

3. Setbacks:
   a. Infiltration rain gardens must be 10' from foundations and 5' from property lines. Filtration Rain Garden do not require a setback with an approved waterproof liner.

4. Overflow:
   a. Overflows are required unless sized to fully infiltrate the flood control design storm.
   b. Inlet elevation must allow for 2" of freeboard, minimum.

5. Piping: Minimum 3" pipe required for up to 1,500 sq ft of impervious area, otherwise 4" min. Piping material, slopes and installation shall follow the Uniform Plumbing Code.

6. Drain rock:
   a. Size: 3/4"-2-1/2" washed
   b. Depth: 12" Minimum

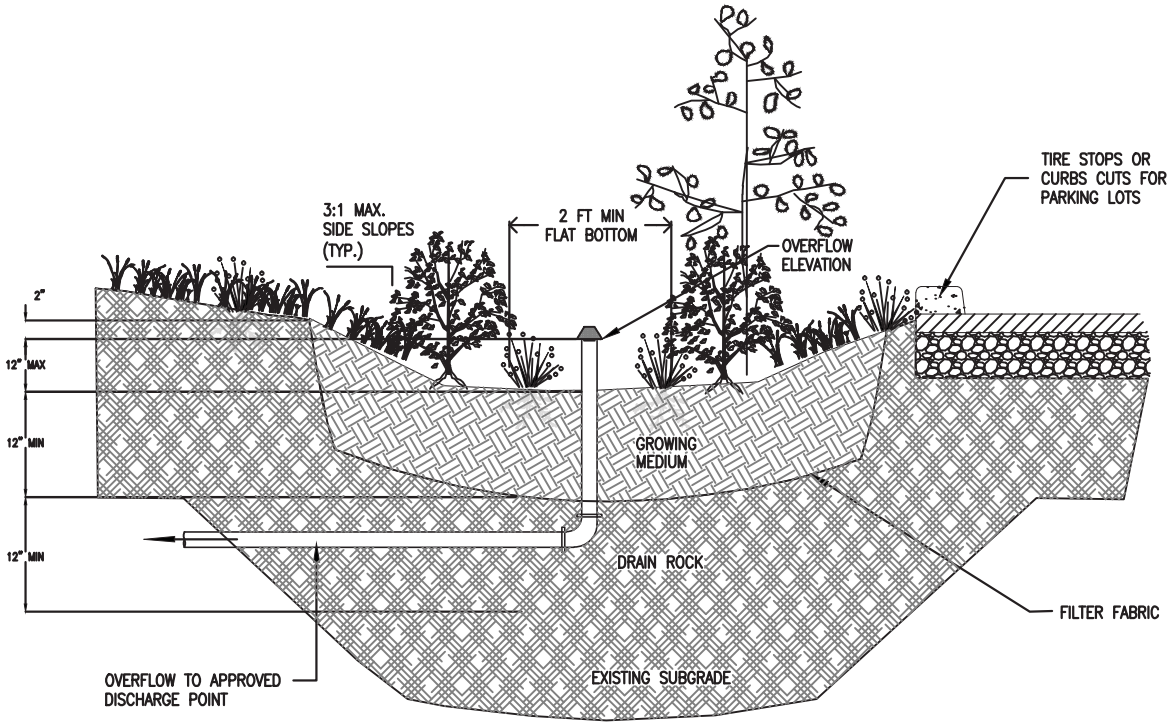
7. Drain rock later shall be separated form the growing medium and the surround soils by a geotextile filter fabric.

8. Growing medium:
   a. 12" minimum
   b. Imported topsoil or amended native topsoil.

Vegetation: Follow landscape plans otherwise refer to plant list in SWMM Appendix F. Number of plantings per 100sf of facility area:
   a. 100 Ground Covers, OR
   b. 80 Ground Covers, 2 Large Shrubs 4 Small Shrubs and 1 tress (deciduous or evergreen)

10. Install washed pea gravel or river rock to transition from inlets and splash pad to growing medium.

Eugene	CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION	FILTRATION RAIN GARDEN TYPICAL DETAILS	DATE 1/2/2014 SCALE NTS DRAWN BY SNG



1. Provide protection from all vehicle traffic, equipment staging, and foot traffic in proposed infiltration areas prior to, during, and after construction.

2. Dimensions:
   a. Depth of rain garden: 6" minimum and 12" maximum
   b. Flat bottom width: 2' min.
   c. Side slopes of Rain Garden: 3:1 maximum.

3. Setbacks:
   a. Infiltration rain gardens must be 10' from foundations and 5' from property lines. Filtration Rain Garden do not require a setback with an approved waterproof liner.

4. Overflow:
   a. Overflows are required unless sized to fully infiltrate the flood control design storm.
   b. Inlet elevation must allow for 2" of freeboard, minimum.

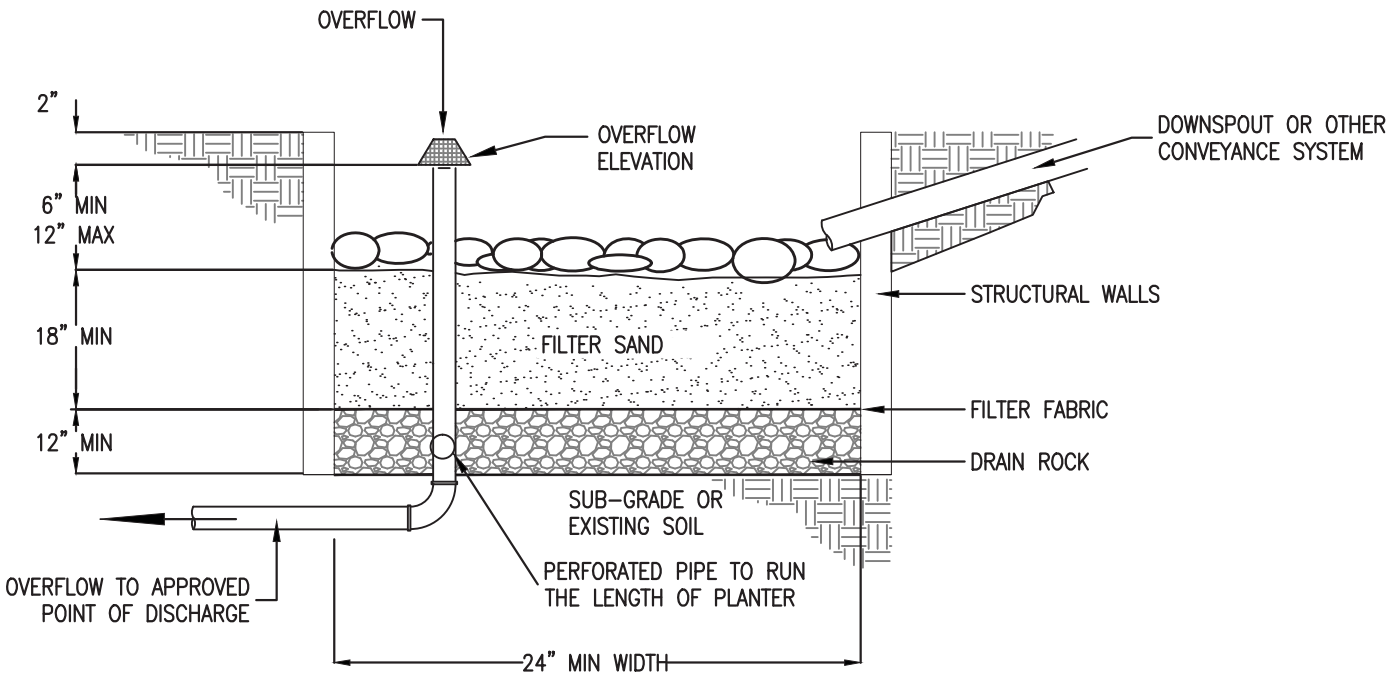
5. Piping: Minimum 3" pipe required for up to 1,500 sq ft of impervious area, otherwise 4" min. Piping material, slopes and installation shall follow the Uniform Plumbing Code.

6. Growing medium:
   a. 12" minimum
   b. Imported topsoil or amended native topsoil.

Vegetation: Follow landscape plans otherwise refer to plant list in SWMM Appendix F. Number of plantings per 100sf of facility area:
   a. 100 Ground Covers, OR
   b. 80 Ground Covers, 2 Large Shrubs 4 Small Shrubs and 1 tress (deciduous or evergreen)

10. Install washed pea gravel or river rock to transition from inlets and splash pad to growing medium.

Eugene	CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION	INFILTRATION RAIN GARDEN TYPICAL DETAILS	DATE 1/2/2014 SCALE NTS DRAWN BY SNG



1. Provide protection from all vehicle traffic, equipment staging, and foot traffic in proposed infiltration areas prior to, during, and after construction.

2. Dimensions:
   a. Width: 24" minimum.
   b. Depth: 6" minimum
   c. Slope: 0.5% or less

3. Setbacks (from centerline of f):
   a. Infiltration sand filters must be 10' from foundations and 5' from property lines. Filtration sand filters do not have setbacks with an approved waterproof liner.

4. Overflow:
   a. Overflows are required to an approved point of discharge.
   b. Inlet elevation must allow for 2" of freeboard, minimum.

5. Piping: Minimum 3" pipe required for up to 1,500 sq ft of impervious area, otherwise 4" min. Piping material, slopes and installation shall follow the Uniform Plumbing Code.

6. Drain rock (minimum): 12" minimum of 3/4" - 2-1/2" washed.
   .

7. Separation between drain rock: Drain rock shall be separated from sand layer and surrounding sold by a geotextile filter fabric

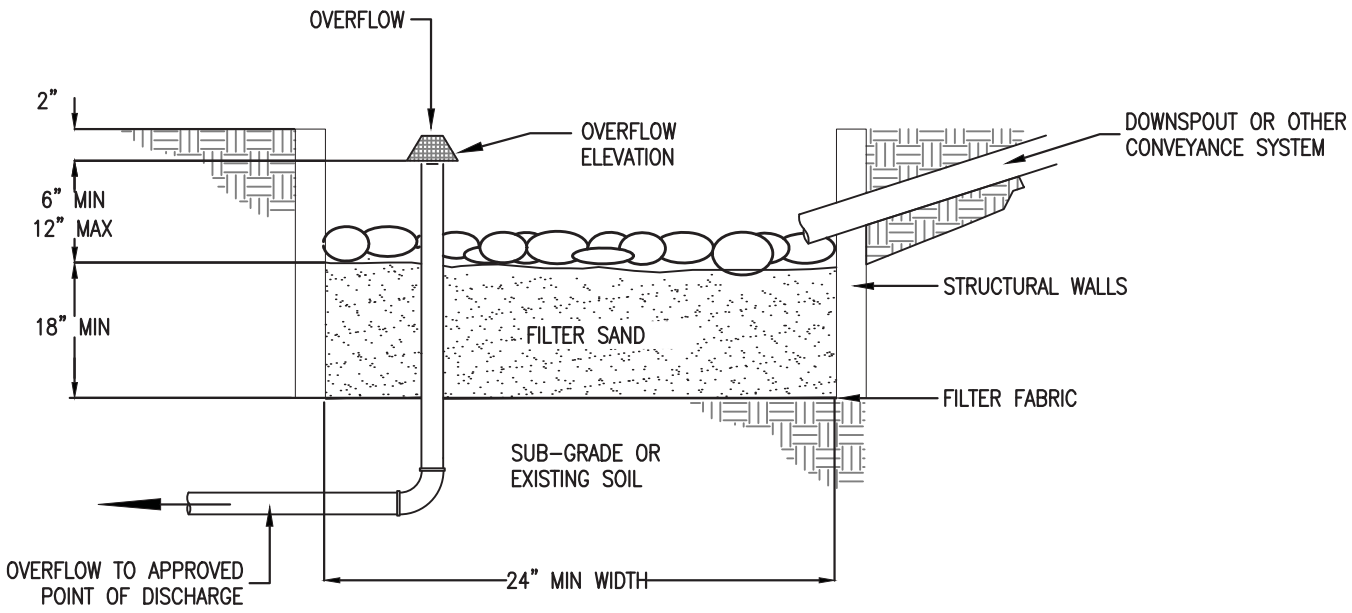
8. Filter sand:
   a. 18" minimum.
   b. See sand specification in SWMM.

9. Sand filter walls:
   a. Material shall be stone, brick, concrete, wood, or other durable material (no chemically treated wood).
   b. Filter walls built into foundation walls shall be shown on building plans.

10. Waterproof liner (where required): Shall be 30 mil PVC or equivalent.

11. Install washed pea gravel or river rock to transition from inlet or splash pad to growing medium.

Eugene	CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION	FILTRATION SAND FILTER TYPICAL DETAILS	DATE 1/2/2014 SCALE NTS DRAWN BY SNG



1. Provide protection from all vehicle traffic, equipment staging, and foot traffic in proposed infiltration areas prior to, during, and after construction.

2. Dimensions:
   a. Width: 24" minimum
   b. Depth: 6" minimum
   c. Slope: 0.5% or less.

3. Setbacks:
   a. Infiltration sand filters must be 10' from foundations and 5' from property lines.
   b. Flow-through sand filters must be less than 30" in height above surrounding area if within 5 feet of property line.

4. Overflow (where required):
   a. Overflow required for Simplified Approach.
   b. Inlet elevation must allow for 2" of freeboard, minimum.
   c. Protect from debris, sand, and sediment with strainer or grate.

5. Piping: Minimum 3" pipe required for up to 1,500 sq ft of impervious area, otherwise 4" min. Piping material, slopes and installation shall follow the Uniform Plumbing Code.

6. Filter sand:
   a. 18" minimum.
   b. See sand spec in SWMM Exhibit 2-4.

9. Sand filter walls:
   a. Material shall be stone, brick, concrete, wood, or other durable material (no chemically treated wood).
   b. Concrete, brick, or stone walls shall be included on foundation plans.

10. Install washed pea gravel or river rock to transition from inlet or splash pad to growing medium.

Eugene	CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION	INFILTRATION SAND FILTER TYPICAL DETAILS	DATE 1/2/2014 SCALE NTS DRAWN BY SNG

PLANTING OPTIONS
CITY OF EUGENE

Scientific Name	Common Name	Facility Planting Options					Plant Categories					Planting Zones		
*approved for public rights of way		Grassy Swales	Vegetated Swales / Filter Strips	Stormwater Planters	Rain Gardens / Dry Detention Ponds	Wet / Extended Wet Ponds	Ground Cover Plants	Small Shrubs	Large Shrubs	Deciduous Tree	Evergreen Tree	Planting Zone A (wet to moist)	Planting Zone B (moist to dry)	Approved Street Tree Options
Abies grandis	Grand Fir										◆		◆	
Abies koreana	Silver Korean fir										◆		◆	◆
Abies lasiocarpa	Rocky Mountain fir										◆		◆	◆
Acer circinatum	Vine Maple								◆			◆	◆	
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple									◆			◆	◆
Acer glabrum var. douglasii	Rocky Mountain Maple									◆			◆	◆
Acer griseum	Paperbark Maple									◆			◆	◆
Acer macrophyllum	Big leaf Maple									◆			◆	
Agrostis exarata	Spike Bentgrass						◆					◆		
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water Plantain						◆					◆		
Allium acuminatum	Hooker's Onion						◆					◆		
Allium amplectens	Slim Leaf Onion						◆					◆		
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder									◆			◆	◆
Alnus rubra	Red Alder									◆			◆	◆
Alopecurus geniculatus	Water Foxtail						◆					◆		
Amelanchier alnifolia	Western Saskatoon Serviceberry									◆			◆	◆
Amelanchier grandiflora	Autumn Brilliance & Forest Prince									◆			◆	◆
Arbutus menziesii	Pacific Madrone									◆			◆	◆
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Madrone									◆			◆	◆
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*	**Kinnikinnick**						◆						◆	
Aster hallii	Hall's Aster						◆						◆	
Aster subspicatus	Douglas' Aster						◆						◆	
Athyrium felix-femina	Lady Fern						◆						◆	
Beckmannia syzigachne	American Slough Grass						◆					◆		
Betula nigra 'Heritage'	Heritage River Birch									◆			◆	◆
Bidens cernua	Nodding Beggarticks						◆					◆		
Blechnum spicant	Deer Fern						◆					◆		

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Brodiaea congesta	Harvest Brodiaea						◆					◆		
Bromus carinatus	California Brome Grass						◆					◆		
Bromus sitchensis	Alaska Brome						◆					◆		
Bromus vulgaris	Columbia Brome Grass						◆					◆		
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar										◆		◆	◆
Camassia quamash	Common Camas						◆					◆	◆	
Carex densa*	**Dense Sedge**						◆					◆		
Carex deweyanna	Dewey Sedge						◆					◆		
Carex hendersonii	Henderson Hedge						◆					◆		
Carex obnupta*	**Slough Sedge**						◆					◆		
Carex stipata*	**Sawbeak Sedge**						◆					◆		
Carex tumulicola*	**Foothill Sedge**						◆					◆		
Carpinus betulus	European Hornbeam									◆			◆	◆
Ceanothus cuneatus	Buckbrush								◆			◆		
Ceanothus integerrimus	Deerbrush								◆				◆	
Ceanothus sanquineous	Oregon Redstem Ceanothus								◆				◆	
Ceanothus velutinus	Snowbrush								◆				◆	
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry									◆		◆	◆	◆
Celtis reticulata	Netleaf Hackberry									◆			◆	◆
Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow									◆			◆	◆
Chitalpa taskhentensis	Pink Dawn Chitalpa									◆			◆	◆
Clarkia amoena	Summer's Darling						◆						◆	
Clarkia purpurea	Four Spot Godetia						◆						◆	
Collomia grandiflora	Large Leaf Collomia						◆						◆	
Cornus kelseyii*	**Kelseyi Dogwood**							◆				◆	◆	
Cornus nuttalii	Western Flowering Dogwood									◆			◆	◆
Cornus stolonifera	Red-osier Dogwood								◆			◆	◆	
Corylus cornuta	Western Beaked Hazlenut								◆					
Crataegus douglasii	Black Hawthorn								◆			◆		
Cupressus arizonica	"Blue Ice" Arizona cypress												◆	◆
Cupressus bakeri	Modoc cypress									◆				◆
Daffodil*	**Daffodil**						◆						◆	
Danthonia califonica	California Oatgrass						◆					◆		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Facility Planting Options					Plant Categories					Planting Zones		
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Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted Hairgrass						◆					◆	◆	
Deschampsia elongata	Slender Hairgrass						◆					◆		
Dichelostemma congestum	Ookow						◆					◆		
Downingia elegans	Calico Flower						◆					◆		
Eleocharis acicularis	Needle Spike-rush						◆					◆		
Eleocharis ovata	Ovate Spike-rush						◆					◆		
Eleocharis palustris	Creeping Spike-rush						◆					◆		
Elymus glaucus	Blue Wildrye						◆					◆		
Elymus trachycaulus	Slender Wheatgrass						◆					◆		
Epilobium densiflora	Dense Spike Primrose						◆					◆		
Eriophyllum lanatum	Oregon Sunshine						◆					◆		
Euonymus altus* (Need water)	**Dwarf Euonymus**							◆					◆	
Festuca occidentali	Western Fescue Grass						◆					◆		
Festuca roemeri var. roemeri	Roemer's Fescue						◆					◆		
Festuca rubra var. commutata	Western Red Fescue						◆						◆	
Fragaria chiloensis*	**Beach or Chilean strawberry**						◆						◆	
Fragaria vesca (virginiana)	Wild Strawberry						◆						◆	
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash									◆		◆	◆	◆
Gaultheria shallon	Salal							◆					◆	
Ginko biloba	Ginko									◆			◆	◆
Glyceria occidentalis	Western Manna Grass						◆					◆		
Grindelia intergrifolia	Gumweed						◆							
Helictotrichon sempervirens*	**Blue Oat Grass**						◆						◆	
Holodiscus discolor	Oceanspray								◆				◆	
Hordeum brachyantherum	Meadow Barley						◆							
Idesia polycarpa	Chinese Wonder Tree									◆			◆	◆
Iris douglasiana*	**Douglas Iris**						◆						◆	
Iris tenax*	**Oregon Iris**						◆						◆	
Juncus acuminatus*	**Tapertip Rush**						◆					◆		
Juncus effusus var. gracilis*	**Common / Soft Rush**						◆					◆		
Juncus effusus var. pacificus*	**Common Rush**						◆					◆		
Juncus ensifolius*	**Dagger-leaf Rush**						◆					◆		
Juncus oxymeris	Pointed Rush						◆					◆		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Facility Planting Options					Plant Categories					Planting Zones		
*approved for public rights of way		Grassy Swales	Vegetated Swales / Filter Strips	Stormwater Planters	Rain Gardens / Dry Detention Ponds	Wet / Extended Wet Ponds	Ground Cover Plants	Small Shrubs	Large Shrubs	Deciduous Tree	Evergreen Tree	Planting Zone A (wet to moist)	Planting Zone B (moist to dry)	Approved Street Tree Options
Juncus patens*	**Grooved Rush; Spreading Rush**						◆					◆		
Juncus tenuis	Slender Rush						◆					◆		
Juncus unilateralis	One-sided Rush						◆					◆		
Koeleria macrantha	Junegrass						◆							
Koelreuteria paniculata	Goldenrain Tree									◆		◆	◆	◆
Lagerstroemia indica	Crepemyrtle									◆			◆	◆
Lemna minor	Common Lesser Duckweed													
Lonicera involucrata	Black Twinberry								◆				◆	
Lupinus micranthus	Small Flowered Lupine						◆						◆	
Lupinus polyphyllus	Large Leaf Lupine						◆					◆	◆	
Lupinus rivularis	Riverbank Lupine						◆							
Madia elegans	Showy Tarweed						◆							
Mahonia aquifolium	Tall Oregon Grape							◆					◆	
Mahonia nervosa*	**Dull Oregon Grape**							◆					◆	
Mahonia repens*	**Creeping Oregon Grape**							◆					◆	
Malus fusca	Pacific Crab Apple									◆		◆		
Myosotis laxa	Small-flowered Forget-me-not													
Nandina domestica*	**Dwarf Nandina (Heavenly Bamboo)**						◆						◆	
Nyssa sylvatica	Canyon Live Oak									◆			◆	◆
Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian Plum									◆			◆	
Olea europea	Wilsonii fruitless olive									◆			◆	◆
Parrotia persica	Persian Ironwood									◆			◆	◆
Philadelphus lewisii	Mock Orange								◆				◆	
Physocarpus capitatus	Pacific Ninebark								◆			◆	◆	
Picea smithiana	Morinda spruce										◆		◆	◆
Pinus bungeana	Lacebark Pine										◆		◆	◆
Pinus monticola	Western White Pine										◆			
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine										◆			◆
Pinus wallichiana	Himalayan Pine													◆
Pistacia persica	Chinese Pistache													◆
Plagiobothrys figuratus	Popcorn Flower						◆							
Polystichum munitum*	**Sword Fern**						◆					◆	◆	
Populus balsamifera	Black Cottonwood									◆			◆	

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Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen									◆			◆	◆
Potamogeton natans	Floating-leafed Pondweed													
Potentilla gracilis var. gracilis	Graceful Cinquefoil						◆						◆	
Prunella vulgaris var. vulgaris	Heal All						◆							
Prunus emarginata	Choke Cherry								◆					
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir										◆		◆	
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken Fern						◆						◆	
Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon Live Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus frainetta 'Schmidt'	Forest Green Hungarian Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus garryana	Oregon White Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus imbricaria	Shingle Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus kelloggii	California Black Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus shumardii	"Southern Plains" Shumard Oak									◆		◆	◆	◆
Quercus suber	Cork Oak									◆			◆	◆
Quercus virginiana	"Cathedral" Southern Live Oak									◆		◆	◆	◆
Ranunculus occidentalis	Western Buttercup						◆							
Rhamnus purshiana	Cascara Buckthorn									◆		◆	◆	◆
Ribes sanquineum	Red-Flowering Current								◆				◆	
Rosa gymnocarpa	Baldhip Rose								◆				◆	
Rosa nutkana	Nootka Rose								◆				◆	
Rosa pisocarpa	Swamp Rose								◆			◆	◆	
Rubus calycinoides*	**Creeping Bramble**						◆						◆	
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry								◆			◆		
Rubus pentalobus*	**Creeping Rubus**						◆						◆	
Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry								◆			◆		
Sagittaria latifolia	Broadleaf Arrowhead													
Salix fluviatilis	Columbia Willow									◆		◆	◆	
Salix hookeriana	Hookers Willow									◆		◆	◆	

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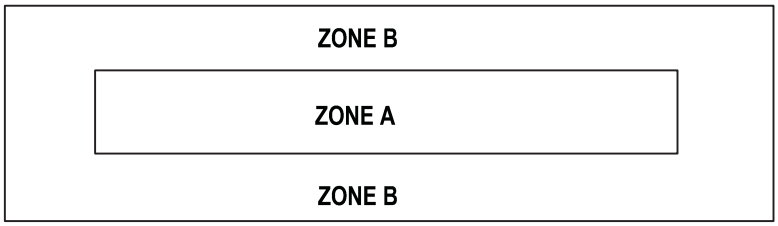
Salix lucida	Pacific Willow									◆		◆		
Salix scouleriana	Scouler's Willow									◆		◆	◆	
Salix sessilifolia	Soft leafed Willow											◆		
Salix sitchensis	Sitka Willow									◆		◆		
Sambucus nigra cerulea	Blue Elderberry								◆				◆	
Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry								◆				◆	
Sciadopitys verticillata	Japanese Umbrella pine										◆		◆	◆
Scirpus americanus	American Bulrush						◆					◆		
Scirpus microcarpus	Small Fruited Rush						◆					◆		
Sedum oreganum	Oregon Sedum						◆						◆	
Sisyrinchium douglasii	Purple-eyed Grass						◆							
Sisyrinchium idahoense	Blue-eyed Grass						◆							
Sophora japonica	Chinese Scholar Tree									◆			◆	◆
Sparganium emersum	Narrowleaf Bureed													
Spirea betulifolia	Shiny-leaf Spirea							◆				◆	◆	
Spirea douglasii	Douglas Spirea								◆			◆	◆	
Spirea sp*	**Dwarf Spirea**							◆					◆	
Symphoricarpus albus	Common Snowberry								◆				◆	
Taxodium distichum	Bald cypress										◆		◆	◆
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar										◆	◆		◆
Tsuga canadensis	Canadian hemlock										◆		◆	◆
Tsuga mertensiana	Mountain hemlock										◆		◆	◆
Tsuga sieboldii	Southern Japanese hemlock										◆		◆	◆
Veronica americana	American Speedwell													
Viburnum edule	Highbush Cranberry								◆			◆	◆	

FACILITY PLANTING ZONES

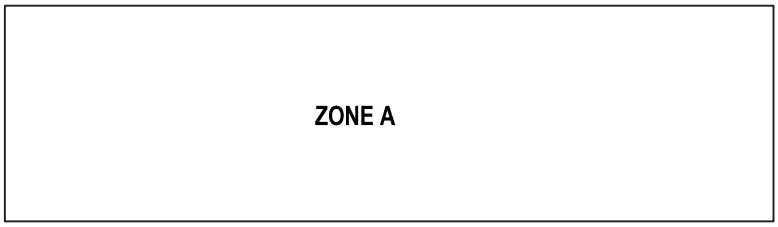
Zone A: Area of the facility defined as the bottom of the facility to the designated high water mark. This area has wet to moist soils and plants located here shall be tolerant of mild inundation.

Zone B: Area of the facility defined as the side slopes from the designated high water line up to the edge of the facility. This area typically has drier to moist soils with the moist soils being located farther down the side slopes. Plants here should be drought tolerant and help stabilize the slopes.

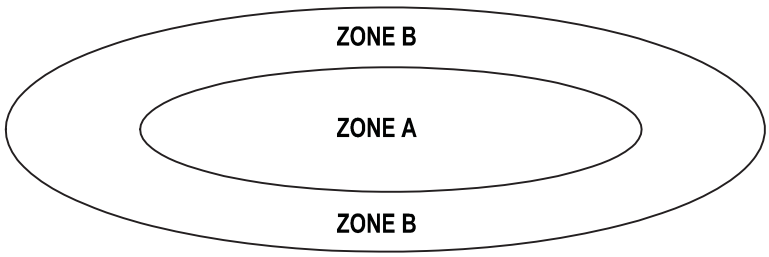
SWALE PLANTING ZONES



PLANTER PLANTING ZONES



RAIN GARDEN PLANTING ZONES



Eugene	CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION	PLANTING ZONES	DATE 1/2/2014 SCALE NTS DRAWN BY SNG