

CITY OF DUNDEE
PARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
City Council Meeting Chambers
620 SW 5th Street
Dundee, OR 97115

July 1, 2015
7:00 P.M.

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Approval of Minutes**
- 3. George Fox Serve Day Project**
- 4. Viewmont Greenway Park**
- 5. Adjournment**

The City Council chambers are accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired, or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities, should be made at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting to Rob Daykin, City Administrator at 503-538-3922.

City of Dundee
Parks Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes
April 1, 2015

Call to Order

Jeanette Adlong, Chair, called the meeting to order at 7:00 P.M.

Staff Attendance

Present: Jeanette Adlong, Jesse Dillow, Nick Gilbert, and Melody Osborne. Staff members: Rob Daykin, City Administrator.

Public Attendance

Jim McMaster, CPRD.

Approval of Minutes

The motion was made and seconded to approve the Parks Advisory Committee Minutes for February 4, 2015. The motion passed unanimously.

Business

Horseback Rides Proposal

C.A. Daykin informed the Committee that Steve Morris withdrew his request for use of Harvey Creek Trail to conduct horseback rides through area vineyards. Mr. Morris indicated the use of Harvey Creek Trail would have been limited, but he was not able to secure passage through the vineyard near the Viewmont Drive entrance to the Harvey Creek Trail. Daykin noted that we have not prohibited horseback riding on the trail and at least one rider has used the trail on several occasions. Chair Adlong stated she had concerns that this activity would damage the trail. Jim McMaster, CPRD expressed concerns with some of the steeper grades on the trail and affirmed that there could be significant wear on the trail.

Viewmont Greenway Park

C. A. Daykin advised that City public works crews will be installing the storm pipe in the next phase of work in the lower section as ground conditions allow. The next phase of excavation work will take place during the summer. To keep costs down, the City will subcontract the concrete work and construction of the asphalt path. Additional plantings for both the lower and upper sections of the project will be completed in early fall. Chair Adlong inquired about irrigation for the plants installed last fall. Daykin stated a City water line runs along the property and City crews will tap the line for installation of temporary, above ground irrigation.

Proposed Parks Fund Budget

The Committee reviewed a draft of the proposed Parks Fund budget for FY 2015-2016 prepared by C.A. Daykin. Daykin stated he increased the Viewmont Greenway project budget by using funds set aside in the current fiscal year for Harvey Creek Trail improvements and professional services that were not expended. Professional services were intended to assist with the preparation of State Parks local government grant for the Nature Park project at the wastewater treatment plant. That application will be delayed until the property is fully ready for public use. These changes reduce about half of the \$23,000 gap in funding discussed at the February 4 Committee meeting. Daykin noted that apart from donations and grants, the Parks Fund relies on transfers from the State Revenue

Sharing Fund. Daykin noted that there is a lot of competition from outside groups for funding from the State Revenue Sharing Fund. Jim McMaster suggested that the Newberg Rotary morning group prefers to fund brick and mortar projects, and suggested completion of the nature play area would be a good candidate. Following review of other potential savings on the project, the Committee supported an increase of the State Revenue Sharing Fund from \$2,500 to \$10,000 to ensure adequate funding to complete the Viewmont Greenway Park project.

Other Reports

Chair Adlong inquired on the debris pile on the Harvey Creek Trail property. Daykin stated the bagged garbage was removed by City crews and the metal pieces were stacked for removal at a later date. He will follow through with public works to confirm when the metal debris will be removed.

Jesse Dillow stated he would be willing to lead a project for George Fox Serve Day this year for the Harvey Creek Trail property.

Jim McMaster shared a schedule of stakeholder meetings with the pool architects, Scott Evans & Associates this month on April 15 and April 16. A general public meeting will be held between 7:00 and 9:00 pm on April 22 at the Chehalem Aquatic & Fitness Center.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:40 P.M.

Jeanette Adlong, Chair

Attest:

Debra L. Manning, MMC
Assistant City Recorder

Rob Daykin

From: Kelly Ward <serveday@georgefox.edu>
Sent: Monday, June 01, 2015 10:22 AM
Subject: George Fox University Serve Day: Invitation to Participate

Greetings,

George Fox University warmly welcomes you to partner with us in this years **Serve Day**. My name is Kelly Ward and I am this years' Serve Day Coordinator.

Each fall, George Fox closes for one day to allow students and employees to serve surrounding communities and organizations. It is our hope that through this day, our students and staff are catapulted into service that extends into yearlong service initiatives, following Christ's call for community and service. You may find more information about Serve Day on our website by following this [link](#).

This year's Serve Day is scheduled for **Wednesday, September 9th, 2015**.

If you would like to partner with us this year, please follow this [link](#) to our Serve Day Project Request form. Different project requests could be for yard work painting, deep cleaning, or even spending time with children - the options are limitless! Please note that this form only provides consideration for participation, as there are many factors that contribute to whether we can partner with a site or not. We will be accepting project request forms through **July 7th, 2015** and you will be notified **July 8th, 2015** with a confirmation email indicating partnership.

If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to ask. You may send us an email at: serveday@georgefox.edu or call at [503-554-2326](tel:503-554-2326). We look forward to partnering with you on this wonderful day!

In Christ,
Kelly Ward
Serve Day Coordinator
serveday@georgefox.edu
[503-554-2326](tel:503-554-2326)

Serve Day 2015 (Sept. 9th, 2015) Project Request Form

Please complete this form by Tuesday, July 7th. to be considered! Llene la solicitud del proyecto para el 7 de julio, 2015

* Required

Organization Name|Nombre de Organización *

Mailing Address|Dirección de envío *

Project Site Address|Dirección del proyecto *

First Name Contact|Contacto *

Last Name Contact|Contacto *

Daytime Phone|Numero de teléfono *

Contact Person's e-mail|Correo electrónico *

*** Emergency contact number for Serve Day|Contacto de emergencia**

Project Description(s) |Descripción del proyecto *

(Please be as specific as possible)

- Yes, we will provide all tools needed * Sí, le proporcionaremos todas las herramientas necesarias *
- No, we can't participate this year, but please keep us in mind for future years. No, no podemos participar este año, pero por favor ténganos en cuenta para los próximos años.

*** If extra tools or gloves are needed, please list below. We may or may not be able to accommodate your project if tools are unavailable. ***

Si se necesitan herramientas o guantes adicionales, por favor escriba a continuación. Podemos o no ser capaz de adaptarse a su proyecto si las herramientas no están disponibles.

We would like our students and faculty to know more about the organization you are involved with. Will there be a representative to orient them to your organization? *

Nos gustaría que nuestros estudiantes y personal docente conociera más sobre la organización con que está involucrado. ¿Habrá un representante para orientarlos para su organización? *

If so, who?

Si es así, ¿quién?

Are you interested in being a part of our after-celebration volunteer organization fair? Set up will be in the afternoon at 3 pm. ¿Tiene interés en ser parte de nuestra celebración pos-servicio? será por la tarde a las 3 pm. *

note: Due to limited table access, you may need to provide your own table to set up. NOTA: Tendrá que proporcionar su propia mesa para configurar información sobre su organización

Would a representative be interested in being filmed on Serve Day about your organization and how volunteerism plays a role in it? *

¿Un representante estaría interesado en ser filmado en el Día de Servicio acerca de su organización y de cómo el voluntariado juega un papel en ella? *

Are you interested in becoming a long-term service partner for students to be involved with throughout the year?

¿Está usted interesado en convertirse en un socio de servicio a largo plazo para que los estudiantes se involucren durante todo el año?

Harvey Creek Watershed Trail

Potential Management Plan Approaches



Prepared by
Luke Westphal
Coordinator, Greater Yamhill Watershed Council

Prepared for
City of Dundee, Parks Advisory Committee

1/7/2014

Summary:

In recent years, the City of Dundee (City) has established the Harvey Creek Watershed Trail, a local 20 acre forested park near the NW corner of town. The City has invested in the park's infrastructure and undertaken actions to enhance the park's natural resources. The City has an interest in continuing to develop the park and has contacted the Greater Yamhill Watershed Council (GYWC) for any initial recommendations. The GYWC is a non-profit corporation that works in cooperation with local landowners to implement community-based, voluntary actions to preserve, restore, and monitor watershed health, and to provide opportunities for outreach/education.

The GYWC Coordinator visited the area with representatives of the City and the Yamhill Soil & Water Conservation District: Rob Daykin (City Administrator), Jeanette Adlong (City Council and Parks Advisory Committee), Alan Mustin (City Public Works Superintendent); Josh Togstad (Riparian Planner) and James Riedman (Miller Woods Conservation Forest Property Manager). In addition to that site visit, on a later date, I also surveyed portions of the park that are not readily accessible and/or visible from the existing trails.

Based on discussions with the City and YSWCD, a brief overview of three potential management plan approaches is presented: 1) restore the forest to open douglas fir-oak woodland; 2) enhance existing habitats; 3) do nothing.

While these options illustrate a spectrum of management intensities and ecological benefits, there is no single "correct" way to manage a landscape. The most appropriate management plan is one that aligns with the City's goals for the property, and fits within the ecological, financial, and social constraints on what is possible.

I recommend Option 2 (enhancement) because it is substantially less expensive than the first and is more in line with the goals of the City.

Project Site:

Harvey Creek Watershed Trail is located immediately northwest of the city of Dundee, Oregon in Chehalem Valley in the Harvey Creek/Chehalem Creek/Willamette River Watersheds, at elevations between 270 - 540 feet above sea level. The 20 acre site is comprised of ~ 2 acres of riparian/bottomland hardwood forest; ~ 2 acres of savanna/grassland; and ~ 16 acres of mixed upland forest of coniferous and deciduous trees.

Harvey Creek flows south to north near the northwest edge of the property. The total stream length within the park boundaries is ~ 200 feet. The main trail of the park crosses Harvey Creek. In 2011, the GYWC collaborated with the City to replace the culvert under the creek crossing with a pedestrian bridge, which restored fish passage for native resident/fluvial coastal cutthroat trout.

The terrain of the southern and eastern halves of the park is a steeper gradient, ranging from 30 – 35%. The open canopy where the savanna/grassland habitat is located has roughly 20 – 30 % slopes. The gentlest terrain is found along the riparian/bottomland habitat, with 10 – 15% gradients.

The park has two entry points: 1) the northeast corner of the property, off NW Viewmont Drive; 2) the northwest corner of the property, off NE Red hills Road. The entry points connect to former timber harvest/access roads, which have been managed as the primary recreational trails. There are roughly 0.56 miles of trail currently.

The park is adjacent to multiple private properties. The eastern edge abuts the Dundee Cemetery, which has remnant oak savanna habitat with a manicured lawn ground cover. The northern edge is adjacent to a similar mixed upland forest with lesser canopy cover. The western edge is adjacent to NE Red Hills Road and a private property with a home viewable from the park trails. West of Red Hills Road is a mixture of open grasslands, oak savanna, vineyards, and closed canopy forest. The southern portion of the park abuts a mixed upland forest with greater canopy cover, more dominant Douglas-fir composition, and less diverse understory of ferns.

Weed management and trail clearance activities have occurred throughout the property primarily along the trails, including mechanical, cultural (hand-removal), and chemical treatments. These management techniques have allowed the City to begin reclaiming areas for habitat restoration/enhancement. The City has planted a variety of native understory and canopy trees/shrubs along portions of the trail, with an emphasis on the entry points. The City has also managed the open canopy areas by controlling Armenian blackberry and other non-natives and planting oak trees in savanna/grassland.

Habitats:

History: Prior to European settlement, the project area was most likely scattering Douglas fir-white oak woodland or potentially an oak savanna. Either would have been established and maintained by periodic (1-3 year interval) Native American burning. With settlement and suppression of the Native fire regime, Douglas fir would have quickly encroached and out-competed the shade intolerant oak stands. The originally sparse timber stands would have succeeded into denser, Douglas fir woodland with a brushy understory of hazel, young fir, and bracken (ferns). In more recent decades, the site was maintained and harvested for timber.

Riparian/Bottomland Hardwood Forest: This habitat term typically describes forests, comprised of both hardwood and softwood tree species, which occur on floodplains. These habitats may provide numerous ecological benefits and services, including maintaining incredibly diverse animal/plant species (macroinvertebrates, too!), clean water, groundwater re-charge and increased water-table, stabilized stream banks, flood control, nutrient control.

The current riparian canopy is primarily a mixture of alders, big leaf maple, Douglas fir, and grand fir. The understory is a mixture of invasive/non-native Armenian blackberry and English ivy, as well as a variety of native shrubs/trees such as Indian plum, Oregon grape, pacific ninebark, cascara, hazelnut, and elderberry, among others.

Savanna/Grasslands: Historically, much of the Willamette Valley was covered in Oak savanna and grasslands (prairies). These habitats likely were naturally established many thousands of years ago due to favoring climate conditions. As the climate changed, these habitats were maintained primarily through fire, which suppressed competing vegetation and tree regeneration and promoted the development of widely-spaced, heavily branched “open form” oaks with thick, fire-resistant protective bark. The prairie grasslands of the savanna were covered in a variety of grasses, wildflowers, and forbs.

The current savanna/grasslands habitat is a mixture of a few remnant white oak trees, unidentified grasses, Armenian blackberry, and recently planted white oak saplings. The habitat area is surrounded by a number of Douglas-fir, bigleaf maple, cascara, service berry and other understory/canopy trees.

Mixed Upland Forest: Upland forests provide many of the same benefits as riparian forests, but support distinctly different species of plants and animals. The current upland forest is a thick, but not fully closed canopy of primarily Douglas fir, with remnant white oak and madrone, big leaf maple, cascara, and serviceberry, among other native trees. Much of the understory is dominated by thickets of hazel shrubs, ferns, and non-native Armenian blackberry. A variety of native shrubs and forbs persist in the understory, nonetheless.

Trails

Developing and managing a trail system is interrelated to the development and management of a park's natural resources. There are many sources that provide technical guidance for these and other aspects of trail development and management, including design standards produced by other Willamette Valley municipalities, parks and recreation districts, as well as State and Federal parks departments. Below are some potential considerations for planning a trail system that are relatively applicable to most properties:

Potential Users: Consideration could be made for different classifications of users, including pedestrians, handicap accessible, bicyclists, and even horseback. Different trail design standards are available for each of these types of users, which can be used to determine what is required for safe use of trails and the potential costs/benefits.

Gradient: Consideration for gradient is an important component of laying out a trail system. Especially steep gradient paths may be difficult to maintain safely with motorized equipment such as a mower or ATV. High gradient paths may also result in issues with erosion and scouring, examples of which are apparent in some of the existing path infrastructure. A valuable tool for planning for existing gradients is a high-resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM), of which the City of Newberg has data for the Harvey Creek Watershed Trail area. This data be printed on a map and used effectively for planning purposes.

Existing Roads: Some of the current trail system follows prior timber access roads, which is a common technique for trail development. The DEM data described above shows additional access roads that could be consider for repurposing as a trail.

Highlight Unique Habitat Features: A potential consideration for laying out a trail system could be to design paths that highlight unique features of the existing/proposed habitats, in particular for educational purposes. Examples of unique features could include stumps of old-growth Douglas fir, the canopy of a large remnant white oak or madrone, a view of the creek or even a large patch of planted wildflowers. This could be coupled with interpretive signage regarding the specific habitat feature.

Potential Management Plan Approaches:

Mission: A systematic approach to land management begins with a mission. It can be broad, such as “provide outreach/education opportunities and improve forest biodiversity”; or it can be specific, such as “provide education opportunities for K-12 students to learn about riparian habitats and manage the forests for endangered western gray squirrels by reestablishing oak savannas”. The intended purpose of the land should be clearly articulated and decided early on, as it will determine how the park is to be managed and developed.

Based on discussions with Rob Daykin, Jeanette Adlong, and Alan Mustin, my understanding of the general mission that guides the management/development of the park involves the following three objectives:

1. Provide a recreational trail system in a natural setting
2. Maintain and improve the park’s natural resources
3. Provide opportunities for environmental education and community involvement

There are many options for fulfilling the mission of the park, ranging from low to high impact (both in terms of resources and ecological impact), three of which are outlined below and reviewed with the park goals in mind.

Option 1: Restore the property to historic open woodlands

One option is to convert the existing habitats to their historic open woodland ecosystems. Such efforts have been successful at other sites in the Willamette Valley where there are large areas of restored oak savanna or thinly timbered Douglas fir – oak woodlands and a high level of organization and cooperation among restoration organizations and funders. A brief description of the techniques involved with this option follow:

1. Mechanically thin the forest to remove overstory species (Douglas fir, grand fir, big leaf maple) and open the midstory. This requires removal of trees, chemically treating stumps (to prevent sprouting), and either chipping or burning slash.
2. Planting of Oregon white oak and a variety of native grasses and forbs associated with open woodlands and savannas.
3. Long-term (multiple generations) management of oak savanna and woodlands, involving ongoing practices to prevent litter build up, discourage establishment of unwanted species, and maintain more open canopy densities. Treatments could include 1-3 year intervals of prescribed burns, chemical treatments, and/or mowing.

Option 1 Pros:

- Provide greatest opportunity for extensive and open recreational trails
- Would likely provide the greatest ecological benefits for the project area
- Provides long-term scientific and educational opportunities
- Opportunity to invest in large-scale restoration project in the Willamette Valley

Option 1 Cons:

- Cost of implementation and ongoing management is very high (\$50k – \$150k +)
- Potential public relations issues with logging and thinning site
- Park would be closed for extended periods of time for project implementation and management

Option 2: Enhance existing habitats

A second alternative (and my recommendation) is to enhance the current habitats in phases. This option takes advantage of the presence of existing vegetation and builds upon the enhancement work that has already been completed. This option also provides more leeway in terms of what ecological and recreational activities would be appropriate to fulfill the habitat goals. In addition, Option 2 also provides significantly greater opportunities for community involvement and “sweat equity”. Potential enhancement practices could include:

1. Controlling invasive, non-native, and/or unwanted plant *species* through a combination of mechanical (mowing, thinning, etc), cultural (removal by hand, replant desired species), and chemical (herbicide) methods. For recommended plant species by current habitat types, see attached plant list of select plants available from the local Yamhill Soil and Water Conservation District’s annual plant sale.
 - a. Priority phasing could be the areas surrounding current/proposed trails, and the areas within the savanna/grassland and riparian habitats.
2. Establish snags (dead standing trees or downed logs in various degrees of decay) and/or install a variety of short-term nesting boxes. This practice will provide unique habitat to a wide variety of wildlife, particularly woodpeckers and cavity nesters. Snags can be created by limbing and topping or by girdling.
 - a. For safety, ensure snags are developed away from current/proposed trails. Installing nesting boxes can be done throughout the property with a potential priority on the savanna/grassland and riparian habitats.
3. Controlling specific *individual* plants currently encroaching or outcompeting ecologically/socially unique overstory trees identified. Many of the Oregon white oak

trees identified are being encroached on by conifers and other trees. Within one to two decades (or less), many of those white oaks will likely be shaded out and die.

- a. Priority phasing could be to remove or create snags out of trees encroaching on remnant Oregon white oak throughout the property. Other unique trees identified could be released from competition from encroaching overstory trees, including multi-century old pacific yews and remnant madrones.
- b. Trees removed could be re-used for a variety of on-site purposes: placement in Harvey Creek to enhance stream channel complexity (ODFW consultation first); chipped on-site for trail surfacing; creating park benches/seats; etc.

Option 2 Pros:

- Manageable costs and no mechanical thinning inherently required
- Provide excellent opportunities for recreational trails through a diversity of habitats
- Greatly enhances biodiversity and builds upon ongoing activities.
- Provides long-term opportunities for community involvement and education, including community work parties to remove weeds, plant desired species, and installing bird boxes.

Option 2 Cons:

- Potential public relations issues with removing weeds and native trees and/or with creating standing snags
- Portions of the park could need to be “off-limits” sporadically for project implementation and management.

Option 3: Do nothing

This option means leaving the existing habitats in their current state and allowing natural forces to govern them.

Option 2 Pros:

- Lowest cost option

Option 2 Cons:

- Potentially more intensive resources required for trail development and management in long-term (i.e. weeds, hazardous trees, etc)
- Potentially less enjoyable “nature” experience for trail and park users.
- Does not provide opportunities for long-term education or community involvement.
- Investments in enhancing the park’s natural resources are already underway.

YSWCD Plant Sale Item #	Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Size	Price	Habitat Type					
					Riparian & Bottomland			Grassland		Oak Woodland & Savanna
					Shrub Swamp	Bottomland Hardwood	Riparian	Wet Prairie	Upland Prairie	
Coniferous Trees										
3	Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	BR 8"	0.60		X				
7	Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	BR 10" +	0.85		X	X			
Deciduous Trees										
9	Big Leaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	BR 6-12"	0.85		X	X			
12	Cascara	<i>Rhamnus pushiana</i>	BR 6-12"	0.85		X	X			X
13	Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	BR 6-12"	1.25						X
15	Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	BR 12-18"	1.00		X			X	X
16	Pacific Crab Apple	<i>Malus fusca</i>	BR 6-12"	1.00		X	X			
17	Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	BR 12-18"	1.50		X				
18	Red Alder	<i>Alnus Rubra</i>	BR 12-18"	0.75		X	X			
Shrubs										
19	Twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	BR 18-24"	1.00		X	X			
20	Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus caerulea</i>	Crown	1.25		X	X			
21	Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Crown	1.00		X	X			
23	Indian Plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	BR 12-18"	1.00		X	X			X
26	Nootka Rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	BR 12" +	1.00		X	X			X
27	Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	BR 18-24"	1.00		X	X			X
28	Creeping Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	BR 3-6"	0.75		X	X			X
29	Tall Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	BR 12-18"	0.75		X				X
30	Pacific Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	BR 12-18"	1.25		X	X			X
31	Red Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	BR 12-18"	1.00		X	X			
33	Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	BR 12-18"	1.00	X	X	X			
35	Salmonberry	<i>Rubus specabilis</i>	BR 12-18"	1.00		X	X			
36	Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	BR 12" +	1.25		X				X

YSWCD Plant Sale Item #	Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Size	Price	Habitat Type					
					Riparian & Bottomland			Grassland		Oak Woodland & Savanna
					Shrub Swamp	Bottomland Hardwood	Riparian	Wet Prairie	Upland Prairie	
37	Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	BR 12-18"	1.00		X	X			X
38	Swamp Rose	<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	BR 18-24"	1.00			X	X		
39	Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	BR 12-18"	0.80		X	X			
40	Western Spirea	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	BR 6-12" +	0.75	X	X	X	X		
41	Scoulers Willow	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	8" Stake	0.25	X	X	X			
	Understory (Wild Flowers, Forbs, etc)									
42	Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	4" Pot	2.75		X	X			
44	Narrowleaf Onion	<i>Allium amplexans</i>	Band Pot 2.5 x 5"	2.75					X	X
45	Oregon Iris	<i>Iris tenax</i>	Band Pot 2.5 x 5"	2.75					X	X
46	Red Columbine	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Band Pot 2.5 x 5"	2.75			X		X	X
47	Shooting Star	<i>Dodectheon hendersonii</i>	Band Pot 2.5 x 5"	2.75					X	X
48	Stream Violet	<i>Viola glabella</i>	Band Pot 2.5 x 5"	2.75		X				
51	Western Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	Band Pot 2.5 x 5"	2.75		X				X
53	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Band Pot 2.5 x 5"	2.75					X	X
54	Yellow Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Band Pot 2.5 x 5"	2.75				X		X



