

Washington Native Plant Society

Boeing Creek Park Restoration Project Plan – May 2017

Prepared for the City of Shoreline

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Overview and Current Conditions

Boeing Creek Park is a 36 acre park located in the City of Shoreline, adjacent to both Shoreview Park and Shoreline Community College. It sits within the Boeing Creek basin, which is the largest drainage basin entirely within the City of Shoreline.

The Boeing Creek Park address is 17229 3rd AVE NW, Shoreline, WA 98133. Previously owned and maintained by King County, Boeing Creek Park was acquired by the City of Shoreline in 1997, shortly after its incorporation as a city.

Boeing Creek Park is mostly forested with a network of hiking trails providing creek access. Topography within the park is very steep in many areas. One of the most important features is a ravine which runs through the center of the park in the riparian forest corridor.

The park is mainly utilized for passive recreational activities including walking, bird-watching, and the overall enjoyment of a little urban nature. The Shoreview Park/Boeing Creek Park complex is adjacent to a large forested area in private ownership, which connects the parks to the Puget Sound along the Boeing Creek corridor, and provides a travel corridor for birds and wildlife.

Our Washington Native Plant Steward team is looking forward to working with the City of Shoreline over this next year to make native plant restoration improvements within Boeing Creek Park. We look forward to leading volunteer work parties of community residents and other volunteers, under the guidance of the City of Shoreline, in making continued improvements to this beautiful park.

Historical Overview

William Boeing, who founded the Boeing Company, purchased land in what is now known as the Boeing Creek basin, built a house along Hidden Creek in 1913 and used the surrounding land as a hunting retreat. He built a dam on the renamed Boeing Creek, creating Hidden Lake, which became his private fishing pond, and still exists today. By 1997 the City of Shoreline assumed ownership of the already established Shoreline Park and Boeing Creek Park.

Stormwater control became a major issue for Boeing Creek Park, so King County built and completed in 2007, a stormwater control system in the park in an effort to control stormwater runoff. This included a large detention basin able to store water during storms, as well as an underground storage pipe that can temporarily store up to 500,000 gallons of water during

major storms.

The City of Shoreline since that time has completed additional stormwater management projects which has reduced flooding and significantly improved overall stormwater control. Other completed projects include adding additional parking with ADA access, adding bike racks, planting Hidden Lake with native vegetation, additional native plantings to attract wildlife and create wildlife habitat, adding benches and landscaping, adding picnic tables, trail improvements (2.3 miles of park trails) including stream crossings, and adding trail and interpretive signage.

Restoration Project Site Description and Site Inventory

Boeing Creek Park is a beautiful park and is well-used and enjoyed by the City of Shoreline community. For the most part, Boeing Creek Park is in good condition. The notable exception to this is the large disturbed area adjacent to Shoreview Park, just north of the sports field. Well-established *Cytisus scoparius* (Scotch Broom), *Buddleja davidii* (Butterfly Bush), and *Rubus armeniacus* (Himalayan Blackberries) in that area provide an on-going source of contamination for the healthier areas.

Our team selected a restoration assessment area project site starting at the north end of the Off-Leash Dog Park, extending northward. We established a standardized restoration assessment area, plot, and subplot layout that will serve as our native plant restoration project site. There are five plots and five subplots within the restoration assessment site.

The restoration assessment site is flat except for one small hill that is currently covered in the non-native *Rubus armeniacus* (Himalayan Blackberry). Also, in the immediate border of the assessment area are both *Buddleja davidii* (Butterfly Bush), which overhangs the assessment area; and *Cytisus scoparius* (Scotch Broom).

The site is covered by a native tree conifer forest made up primarily of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas Fir) and a few *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock), and a native plant understory primarily made up of *Gaultheria shallon* (Salal) and *Polystichum munitum* (Sword Fern). [See species list on Page 8 for more details.]

Other non-native plants on the site include *Hedera helix* (English Ivy), (*Rosa setigera* (Rambling Rose), *Ilex aquifolium* (English Holly), *Geranium robertianum* (Herb Robert), and *Rubus laciniatus* (Evergreen Blackberry).

Most of the acre that contains the assessment area is a high, fairly flat plateau bounded by downward slopes. It is quite healthy, with an understory strongly dominated by well-established *Gaultheria shallon* (Salal). Dispersed through this acre are immature plants of *Ilex aquifolium* (English Holly) and *Rubus armeniacus* (Himalayan Blackberry), as well as

patches of *Geranium robertianum* (Herb Robert). Given the immaturity of these two larger invasives and the inconsistent habitation of the herbaceous invasive, the thorough removal of these intruders will support the long-range health of this area.

The southern border of the site is the northern edge of the fenced Off-Leash Dog Park with an entrance/exit gate, making this area heavily trafficked. The trail system in this area of our assessment site will need attention, as the main trails need to be better defined, and the ‘social’ paths re-planted with native vegetation. Signage will be posted encouraging dog owners to make sure their dogs are on-leash outside of the Off-Leash Dog Park area. Bright rope to create a barrier will be needed to protect newly planted natives in the area currently occupied by the Himalayan Blackberries and those that occupy former social trails.

Native and Non-Native Invasive Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of Boeing Creek Park

*Indicates those plants within our Restoration Assessment Area Site. Our Washington Native Plant Steward team will select native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants common to Boeing Creek Park for planting at our restoration project site.

Native Trees

Alnus rubra (Red alder)
Acer macrophyllum (Bigleaf maple)
**Arbutus menziesii* (Pacific madrone)
Pinus monticola (Western white pine)
Prunus emarginata (Bitter cherry)
**Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir)
Rhamnus purshiana (Cascara)
Salix scouleriana (Scouler’s willow)
Taxus brevifolia (Western yew)
Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)
**Tsuga heterophylla* (Western hemlock)

Native Shrubs

Acer circinatum (Vine maple)
Amelanchier alnifolia (Serviceberry)
Berberis aquifolium (Tall Oregon grape)
Berberis nervosa (Low Oregon grape)
Corylus cornuta (Beaked hazelnut)
**Gaultheria shallon* (Salal)
Holodiscus discolor (Ocean spray)
Lonicera involucrata (Twinberry)
Oplopanax horridus (Devil’s club)
Rosa gymnocarpa (Bald-hip rose)
Rosa nutkana (Nootka rose)

Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry)
Rubus spectabilis (Salmonberry)
Rubus ursinus (Trailing blackberry)
Rubus leucodermis (Black-cap raspberry)
Sambucus racemosa (Red elderberry)
Symphoricarpos albus (Snowberry)
Vaccinium ovatum (Evergreen huckleberry)
Vaccinium parvifolium (Red huckleberry)

Native Herbaceous Plants

Athyrium filix-femina (Lady fern)
Carex spa (Sedges)
Dicentra formosa (Bleeding heart)
Dryopteris expansa (Woodfern)
Equisitum sp (Horsetail)
Galium sp (Bedstraw or cleavers)
Geum macrophyllum (Big-leaved avens)
Lonicera ciliosa (Orange honeysuckle)
Maianthemum dilatatum (False lily-of-the-valley)
Maianthemum stellatum (Stellar lily-of-the-valley)
Lysichiton americanus (Skunk cabbage)
Polypodium glycyrrhiza (Licorice fern)
**Polystichum munitum* (Sword fern)
Pteridium aquilinum (Bracken fern)
Tellima grandiflora (Fringe cup)
Tiarella trifoliata (Foam flower)
Tolmiea menziesii (Piggy-back plant)
Trillium ovatum (Western trillium)
Urtica dioica (Stinging nettle)

Non-Native Invasive Trees

Acer platanoides (Norway maple)
Crataegus momogyna (English hawthorne)
**Ilex aquifolium* (English holly)
Prunus avium (Sweet cherry)
Prunus laurocerasus (English laurel)
Prunus lusitanica (Portuguese laurel)
Sorbus aucuparia (European mountain ash)

Non-Native Invasive Shrubs

Buddleja davidii (Butterfly bush)
Cotoneaster lacteus (Milkflower cotoneaster)

Cytisus scoparius (Scot's broom)
Daphne laureola (Spurge laurel)
**Rubus armeniacus* (Himalayan blackberry)
**Rubus laciniatus* (Evergreen blackberry)

Non-Native Invasive Herbaceous Plants

Cirsium sp. (Thistle)
**Geranium robertianum* (Herb Robert)
**Hedera helix* (English ivy)
Lamium strumarium (Yellow archangel)
Ranunculus repens (Creeping buttercup)
Vinca minor (Common periwinkle)

Appendix 1 contains Site Assessment Inventory results.

Concerns and Management Priorities

The Boeing Creek Park and Shoreview Park Vegetation Management Plan was prepared by Seattle Urban Nature for the City of Shoreline and was finalized in January 2008. This is a 15 year comprehensive plan with specific management priorities and action plans. The purpose of this plan was 1) to delineate habitats, 2) create an inventory of current vegetation conditions, and 3) create a management plan based on data collected during the inventory.

To aid restoration activities, six management zones were identified for Boeing Creek Park, and specific restoration recommendations were developed for each zone. Management and restoration goals included 1) reduce invasive species, 2) increase conifer regeneration in the northern section of Boeing Creek Park, 3) create an official trail network and block off and re-vegetate unnecessary trails, 4) stabilize and revegetate steep eroding slopes, 5) increase the number of tall shrubs and multiple shrub strata, and 6) preserve large snags and increase the amount of coarse woody debris.

The current WNPS Steward Team members are fortunate to have had the opportunity to review the 2008 Vegetative Management Plan with its very specific 15 year goals and recommended actions. Some of our team's goals and objectives will dovetail into the excellent work that was delineated in the Vegetative Management Plan, since this plan is currently in the 9th year of its implementation.

In addition, King Conservation District has identified this area as Zone 2 in the 2017 Forest Stewardship Strategies also developed for the City of Shoreline. For purposes of identifying unique areas within the above boundaries, we will now refer to these management areas as Zones 1,2,3,4, and 5 for our one acre of native plant restoration. Furthermore, we followed plant number recommendations calculated by our stewardship coordinator as summarized

below:

| Habit | Total Plant Space (ft²) | Portion | Density (ft oc) | # Total |
|-------------------|---|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Potted Trees | 10,890 | 2% | 8 | 27 |
| Potted Shrubs | 10,890 | 10% | 4 | 272 |
| Live stake shrubs | 10,890 | 0% | 1.5 | 0 |

These documents serve as a guide for our overarching restoration goals to engage the community in the removal of invasive vegetation and replacement with native plants in order to build a functional and resilient ecosystem.

Implementation Plans

Goals and Objectives:

Goal #1: Remove invasive vegetation using a variety of methods

Identified as a priority in the KCD Forest Stewardship Strategies for Boeing Creek in this Zone

- Objective 1A: Cut back and remove the root balls of Himalayan Blackberry.
- Objective 1B: Remove English Ivy (great job for younger volunteers).
- Objective 1C: Remove Herb Robert.
- Objective 1D: Remove small English Holly presence by cutting down and then removing roots.
- Objective 1E: Remove small Scott's Broom presence by removing root ball and continually monitoring in order to remove any new growth.
- Objective 1F: Mulch appropriately: Zones 1 and 2 possess nearly 100% invasive species cover and should be sheet mulched. In addition, the southern portion of Zone 3 (on the south side of the trail) should also be sheet mulched.

Goal #2: Re-establish Native Plant Cover Including Conifers and Shrubs

Identified as a priority in the KCD Forest Stewardship Strategies for Boeing Creek in this Zone.

- Objective 2A: Plant fast-growing shrubs including Pacific Ninebark and Tall Oregon Grape and trees such as Vine Maple in the area where Himalayan Blackberry is removed.
- Objective 2B: Relocate trail 3-4 feet North of current location to allow revegetation.
- Objective 2C: Limit off-trail use so that new plantings may establish

- Task - Create signage and use approved bright rope from City of Shoreline as temporary barrier to work project area.
- Task - Place signage and approved temporary barrier near dog park in an effort to keep dogs and people out of work project area.
- Task - Reach out to local Off-Leash Dog Park groups and ask for help limiting social trail use.
- Objective 2D: Install drought-tolerant plants to anticipate climate changes
- Objective 2C: Mulch appropriately: Zones 4 and 5 and the northern portion of Zone 3 possess a substantial duff layer and need only a mulch ring around plant installations.

Goal #3: Nurture community's sense of ownership

Objective 3A: Utilize social media, neighborhood associations, and newsletters to get word out on work parties.

Objective 3B: Offer educational resources, demonstrations, and activities.

Objective 3C: Schedule regular work parties.

Goal #4: Maintain restoration efforts

Identified as a long term priority in the KCD Forest Stewardship Strategies for Boeing Creek in this Zone.

- Objective 4A: Continually monitor work project site.
- Objective 4B: Mitigate “propagule pressure” from invasive species.

Goal #5: Provide record for future use – (Maintain and Monitor)

Identified as a long term priority in the KCD Forest Stewardship Strategies for Boeing Creek in this Zone.

Objective 5A: Photograph assessment area.

Objective 5B: Photograph invasive species prior to removal.

Objective 5C: Record plot characteristics.

Proposed Work Plan

Native Planting Scheme Overview:

A chart listing the trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants with scientific name, common name, and quantity of each that we need to order and the size of the pot:

| Habit | Species | Quantity | Zone(s) | Final # Plants |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| Trees | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | 6 | 3 | 30 |
| | <i>Pinus monticola</i> | 6 | 3,4,5 | |
| | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | 6 | 1,2 | |
| | <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> | 12 | 4,5 | |
| Understory (1 gal pots) | <i>Acer circinatum</i> | 18 | 2,3,4 | 207 |
| | <i>Berberis aquifolium</i> | 10 | 2 | |
| | <i>Berberis nervosa</i> | 15 | 3,4,5 | |
| | <i>Corylus cornuta</i> | 15 | 1,2,3,4,5 | |
| | <i>Holodiscus discolor</i> | 10 | 2,3 | |
| | <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> | 45 | 1,2,3,4,5 | |
| | <i>Polystichum munitum</i> | 24 | 3 | |
| | <i>Ribes lacustre</i> | 15 | 4,5 | |
| | <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> | 12 | 3,4 | |
| | <i>Rosa nutkana</i> | 10 | 4,5 | |
| | <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> | 12 | 1,2 | |
| | <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> | 10 | 4,5 | |
| | <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> | 10 | 4,5 | |
| | <i>Vaccinium parviflorum</i> | 10 | 4,5 | |
| 4" pot | <i>Oxalis oregana</i> | 10 | 4,5 | |
| Live stakes | <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> | 50 | 1,2 | 50 |

Restoration Project Calendar/Timeline/Restoration Schedule

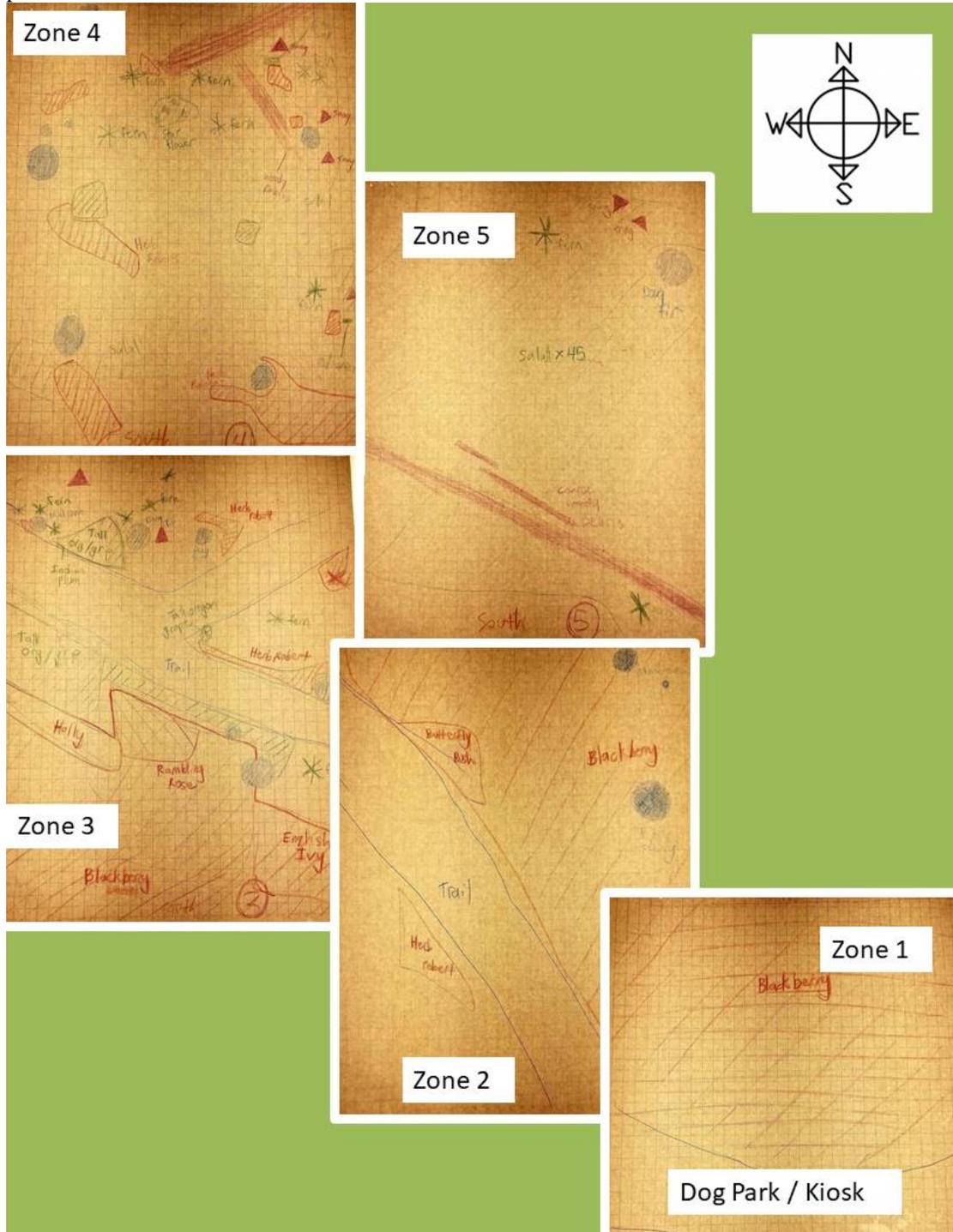
| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Project Plan Development & Approval | *Project Organization | Volunteer Work Events | Invasive Removal | Mulch Application | Sign & rope install |
| April & May 2017 | May & June 2017 | July, August, September, & October 2017 (2nd Saturday) | July, August, September, & October 2017 | July, August, September 2017 | October 2017 |

*Project organization includes advertising work parties, recruiting volunteers, & obtaining signage, rope to create barrier to project area, and tools from the City of Shoreline.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Plant Native Species & Apply Mulch | Site monitoring | Site maintenance |
| October, November, December 2017 & January, February, March 2018 | January, February, March, April, & May 2018 | June, September, December 2018 March, June, September, December 2019 |

Planting Maps

A map of our restoration project site with current non-native invasive trees, shrubs, & herbaceous plants as well as current native trees, shrubs, & herbaceous plants, as well as where we expect to plant the new plants.



- Zone 1: We expect to plant Tall Oregon Grape, Salmonberry and Pacific Ninebark where the Blackberry is located currently to shade out and combat the regrowth of Himalayan Blackberry. Pacific Ninebark will eventually shade out and prevent potential regrowth of Himalayan Blackberry.
- Zone 2: We also expect to plant native roses around the trail edge to deter the creation of social trails. Mostly on the North side of the trail.
- Zone 3: Bring in more sword ferns to help support the health of the Douglas firs in 3.
- Zone 4: It would be great to propagate more Salal while bringing in other species to increase biodiversity. Evergreen Huckleberry would be a great candidate. The middle region of the plot would be an ideal place to plant new plants.
- Zone 5: Mostly all native plants but increasing biodiversity would be important because it is almost entirely Salal. Bring in subtle species such as more small ferns and Trailing Blackberry would increase the richness of the plot.

In addition, we would also like to introduce these plant species to our site in some of the areas identified above because they have flourished in other parts of Boeing Creek Park and would help foster strong diversity:

Acer circinatum - Vine maple
Holodiscus discolor - Ocean spray
Physocarpus capitatus - Pacific
 ninebark
Rosa nutkana - Nootka rose
Solidago lepida - Goldenrod

Plant Sources –

- City of Shoreline
- King Conservation District
- WNPS
- Local nurseries that carry native plants.

Community Engagement

Starting in July 2017, the Washington Native Plant Steward Boeing Creek Park Team will hold volunteer work party events on the second Saturday of each month from July 2017 through December 2017. At these volunteer work party events we also plan to engage the Off-Leash Dog Park users by making sure there is one person on site able to answer questions about the improvements to Boeing Creek Park. We also plan to approach the dog park about using leashes on their pets outside the designated dog park area, in an effort to keep dogs out of our project area. A sandwich board with a flyer with an explanation for the dog park users would be helpful as well in educating people who frequently use the park.

As for advertising the work party events, the Boeing Creek Park Team will be advertised through various methods mostly in the local community of Shoreline. Team members will be contacting the City of Shoreline Volunteer Coordinator, local businesses, including Central Market and stores with bulletin boards, Shoreline Community College, local schools in the Shoreline School District, adjacent Shoreline Neighborhoods, boy and girl scout troops, the Audubon Society, and other organizations and community groups in order to recruit volunteers for these events.

So far we know that Shoreline Community College also has an Environmental Club and students in the Hiking Club who are environmentally conscious many of whom have already said they are willing to help. The Environmental Club also has a Facebook page which can be used to advertise work parties. Shoreline Community College has three teachers in addition that we've made contact with who are very tied into the local restoration efforts and have added us to their email chain about watershed volunteer work. Through this email chain we have accomplished getting our foot in the door with pre-existing volunteer groups and plan to ask them to connect us with people they know and organizations that they have had successful volunteer events with.

“Watersheds Among Us” is a start-up coalition that seems to be our best bet at networking within the Shoreline Community. They have contact with the Thornton Creek Watershed Alliance, Piper’s Creek Watershed, Taylor Creek Watershed, Longfellow Creek Watershed, Creek Watershed and the Cedar River Watershed and others. Many of the watersheds are not in Shoreline, however, getting in contact with these other veteran groups will help us gain insight. Piper’s Creek Watershed is within Shoreline and is maintained by Carkeek Watershed Community Action Project who will likely be a great contact and resource for getting the lay of the land of community volunteer work near Boeing Creek.

Resources

Contact Information

Washington Native Plant Steward Team Members for Boeing Creek Park:

| | | |
|------------------|--|--------------|
| John Guenther | johnguenther714@gmail.com | 206-295-8013 |
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2017 WNPS – CPS Officials Contact List

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King Conservation District

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Appendix – Site Assessment Raw Data

| Plot Characteristics | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Date: April 9th 2017 | | Boeing Creek Park | | | |
| Stewards: John Guenther, Ginger Gunn, Eric Jones, Sheraden Kimball, Vitaliy Sherman | | | | | |
| Plot # | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Aspect | E | NE | N | SW | S |
| Slope (% or °) | 3% | 35% | 20% | 5% | 10% |
| Soil Texture | Loose gravelly clay | Loose gravelly clay | Loamy gravel | Loamy gravel | Loose gravelly clay |
| Soil Moisture | Damp | Damp | Damp/dry | Damp | Damp |
| Soil Compaction (Y/N) | Y | N | N | N | N |
| Litter Depth (inches) | 0in | 0in | 1.5in | 2in | 2in |
| Bare Ground (%) | 70% | 3% | 30% | 20% | 25% |
| CWD (%) | 0% | 0% | 5% | 30% | 5% |
| Canopy Cover (%) | 35% | 80% | 85% | 75% | 70% |

| % Vegetative Cover - Subplot/ Quadrat | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Site: Boeing Creek | | Date: April 9th 2017 | | | |
| Stewards: John Guenther, Ginger Gunn, Eric Jones, Sheraden Kimball, Vitaliy Sherman | | | | | |
| Plot # | | | | | |
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 |
| Species | H. Blackberry | H. Blackberry | E. Ivy | Herb Robert | Herb Robert |
| | Herb Robert | E. Ivy | E. Holly | Sword fern | Sword fern |
| | Dandelions | Bracken fern | Clutchweed | Salal | Salal |
| | Canary grass | Nootka Rose | Herb robert | Starflower | Starflower |
| | Chickweed | Madrone | Tall Oregon grape | Blackcap raspberry | |
| | Sword fern | | Trailing blackberry | | |
| | | | Indian plum | | |
| | | | Salal | | |
| | | | Bracken Fern | | |
| | | | Douglas Fir | | |
| | | | Madrone | | |
| | | | Ocean Spray | | |
| Notes | | Mystery tree: possible willow | W. White Pine nearby but offsite | 2 significantly sized snags | Removed small H. Blackberry 4/9 |

| Trees (≥ 4.5 ft tall) - Plot | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------|
| Site: Boeing Creek | | | Date: April 9th 2017 | | |
| Stewards: John Guenther, Ginger Gunn, Eric Jones, Sheraden Kimball, Vitaliy Sherman | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Plot | Species / Snag | | Tree Size | | |
| Plot # | Code | Name | DBH (inches) | Height | live crown % |
| 2 | | Young Douglas Fir | 1.3 | 20 | 75% |
| 3 | | Madrone | 8.6 | 100 | 2% |
| 3 | | Douglas Fir | 28 | 100 | 20% |
| 3 | | Douglas Fir | 10 | 100 | 40% |
| 3 | | Douglas Fir | 14.4 | 100 | 15% |
| 3 | | Douglas Fir | 31.2 | 100 | 10% |
| 3 | | W. White Pine | 12 | 100 | 65% |
| 3 | | Douglas Fir | 14.3 | 100 | 10% |
| 3 | | Douglas Fir | 24 | 100 | 10% |
| 3 | | Douglas Fir | 9.4 | 100 | 10% |
| 3 | | Douglas Fir | 11.7 | 100 | 20% |
| 4 | | Douglas Fir | 20 | 100 | 10% |
| 5 | | Douglas Fir | 28 | 100 | 10% |
| 5 | | Douglas Fir | 7.2 | 100 | 20% |