

The flowers have no scent.

The fruit and stems of Curly Dock become dark brown with maturity. The plant spreads by reseeding. The seeds are viable for up to 50 years.

The root system consists of a stout taproot that has a pale yellow interior.

Site: Full sun and moist to dry conditions.

This is a native of Eurasia and was first observed in the US in the 1700's.

Habitat: Seeps, glades, weedy meadows, pastures, vacant lots, roadside banks and gravelly areas along railroads, edges of yards and gardens, and waste areas.

The seeds are eaten by various upland gamebirds and granivorous songbirds particularly during the winter.

27 Common Name: DANDELION

Scientific Name: *Taraxacum officinale*. *Taraxacum* in Arabic and Persian means bitter herb.

Also Called: Dent-de-lion (lion's tooth in Old French)

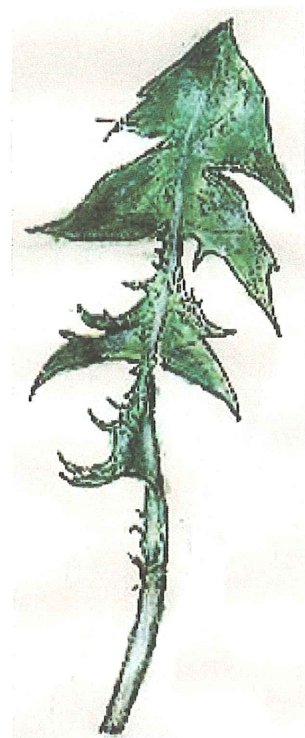
Glenn Otto Park

The flower head can change into the familiar white, globular seed head overnight.

The thick taproot grows up to ten inches long

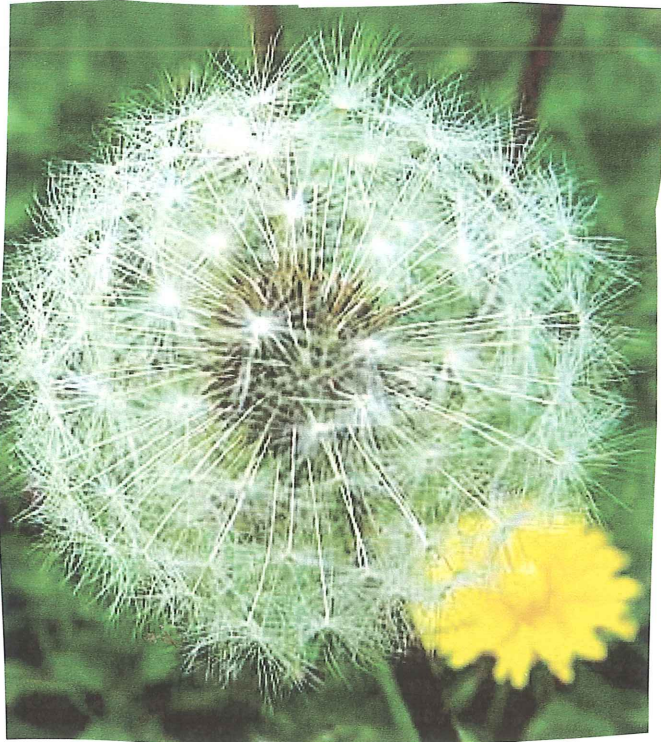
There are no poisonous look-alikes.

Range: Introduced into the Midwest from Europe to provide food for the imported honeybees, in early spring they are well-adapted to disturbed habitats and are now found virtually worldwide.



What is a dandelion digger for? It is a human invention to help us reproduce dandelions.

Dandelions taste fine in a salad. The root can b cooked in soup.



28 Common Name: DAYLILY

Scientific Name: *Hemerocallis* spp.  
(some species)

From the Greek *hemera*, day and *kalos*, beautiful.

Sunrise Park

This is not a true lily.

It is a hardy herbaceous perennial.



Daylilies occur in clumps of leaves, crowns and roots.

The strap-shaped foliage is about an inch wide.

Many species of this perennial plant have flowers that open at sunrise and wither at sunset, which may be replaced by another on the same stem the next day. A flower has three petals.

Following the flowers, pods are formed.

Although not used in formal flower arranging they make good cut flowers as new flowers continue to open on the cut stems over several days.

The flowers of some species of Daylilies are edible and are used in Chinese cuisine.

This plant has also been used for medicinal purposes.

Originated from Europe to China, Korea and Japan.



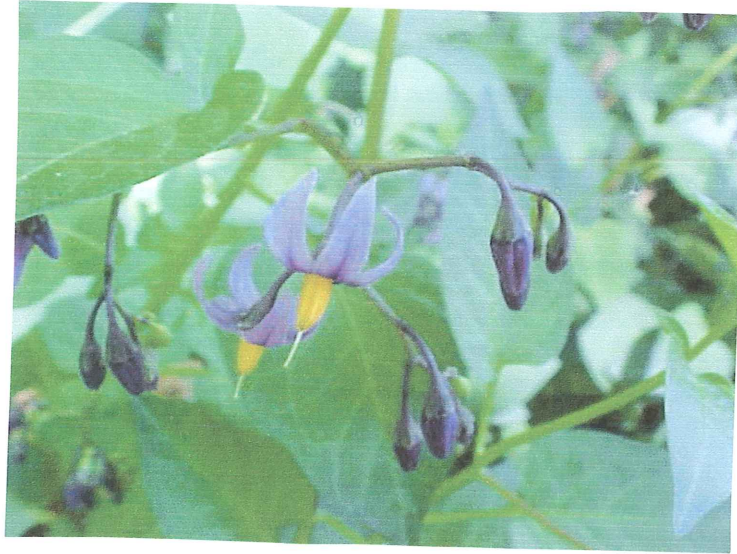
29 Common Name: DEADLY NIGHTSHADE

Scientific Name: *Atropa belladonna*

Beaver Creek Trail  
Glenn Otto Park  
Helen Althaus Park

An annual

This is a colorful plant with purple and yellow flowers and little red oblong berries.



This plant packs a punch to those who come in contact with it. If you come in contact with this plant, you may experience an increased heartbeat or even paralysis. If you do touch it, be sure to drink plenty of water, wash your hands very well with soap and seek treatment for poisoning immediately. It is unlikely that someone would actually eat the berries due to the small, but even touching any part of the plant will leave a poisonous residue on the hands. Do not force vomiting.

Deadly nightshade grows in shady areas and has a very distinctively bad smell.

30 Common Name: DOUGLAS-FIR

Scientific Name: *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (*Pseudotsuga* means false Hemlock. *Tsuga* is the Japanese name for Hemlock.)

Also Called: Red fir  
Yellow fir  
Douglas spruce  
Douglas yew  
Oregon pine



Oregon pine  
(when shipped by the Hudson's  
Bay outpost near the mouth of the  
Columbia River)

Beaver Creek Trail  
Columbia Park  
Glenn Otto Park 45 32 208 N  
122 22 720 W

Helen Althaus Park 45 32.238 N  
122 23.445 W

Sunrise Park



Height: Up to 328 feet

Trunk to 39 feet in girth

The Douglas-fir has very rough, dark brown bark. On old trees, the bark is thick and corky.

Its branches are spreading to drooping, while its leader is stiffly erect.

The cones are up to 4" long. Heavy seed crops come at intervals of 5-7 years. There are 42,000 seeds to the pound (dewinged). Note the little three-pronged bract on the cone. That identifies the tree as the coastal variety. Inland, on the east side of the Cascades, Douglas-fir cones have only two prongs on the bract.

The needles have a characteristic odor when crushed. Fresh current growth needles can be steeped to make tea. They are also moderately palatable for game.

Blue grouse feed on the buds in winter

This tree can commonly live for over 700 years, and may live to be 1,000.

Its enemies are fire, the Douglas-fir bark beetle, and certain diseases including *Phellinus weirii* root rot, and *Armillaria* rot.



It is the Oregon State tree.

It grows on good forest sites allowing many management opportunities.

This tree produces more timber than any other American species.

Site: The Douglas-fir grows in areas from moist to dry and ranges from sea level to near timberline. This coastal variety is not found at high elevations. In coastal areas, it grows from sea level up to 5,000 feet.

Range: The Douglas-fir is found from coastal California to British Columbia as far east as eastern Washington and Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Western Texas and northern Mexico and southward to western Nevada.

First discovered on Vancouver Island by Archibald Menzies, a Scottish botanist, in 1791, it was introduced into England in 1827.

31 Common Name: ELDERBERRY

Scientific Name: *Sambucus* spp.

Beaver Creek Trail  
Glenn Otto Park 45 32.221 N  
122 22.732 W  
Helen Althaus Park



A tall shrub or small tree reaching up to 30 feet.

Elderberries have a large, soft pith, a fact known to youngsters of yesterday who hollowed out the stems to make whistles and pop guns. The Indians made flutes from its branches and arrows from sections of large, straight shoots.

The leaflets have saw-toothed margins and tapered tips.

Its flowers are yellow-white in rounded or pyramidal bunches.

The small red to dark purple berries are not a choice human food. Some varieties