

order to produce.

There is a Red gravenstein apple which is large and highly colored red.

Mature apple trees often have extensive development of spur branches , although they are frequently lacking on fast growing young branches at the outer edge of the canopy. The dense, almost wooly hairs on the buds can be a helpful character to confirm the identity of this apple

Bark of mature trunks tends to have a smooth inner layer with a subtle reddish hue, and peeling sections of an outer grayish layer.

The trunk divides low into several major branches and the canopy is typically as wide or wider than tall.

The recent custom in Wisconsin of depositing large volumes of apples as bait for deer and bear hunting will undoubtedly contribute to dispersal of apple seeds and the resulting seedlings.

41     Common Name: HAZELNUT  
Scientific Name: *Corylus cornuta*,  
var. *californica*

Also Called: Filbert  
Beaked hazel  
Hazelbrush  
Western hazel  
California hazel

Beaver Creek Trail  
Glenn Otto Park    45 32 153 N  
                              122 22 643 W  
Helen Althaus Park    45 32.225 N  
                              122 23.392 W



**Height:** This medium-sized, deciduous, shrub grows up to 30 feet.

It resembles the common filbert. The Hazelnut will have a dozen or more switch-like stems that rise, thicket-like from the same roots.

This is a deciduous tree, losing its leaves in the fall. There are many small, soft teeth on the leaf margin.

The nut is hard-shelled and edible. In gathering these nuts, it usually is easiest to shake the bush and then pick up the fallen nuts, which often will still be in the husks. The husks have many small thorns which may stick in your fingers. As you husk the nuts, watch for small holes in the shells which reveal that sufficient damage has been done by a worm to make the nut worthless. The hulled and shelled nuts can be eaten raw or roasted, or can be ground for meal. In their shells, the nuts can be stored for months. Incidentally, the cracked shells make excellent fuel for a cooking fire.

**Site:** The Hazelnut is widespread at lower elevations on well-drained soil.

**Range:** Santa Cruz and Yosemite, California to British Columbia, to 4,000 feet on both sides of the Cascades, eastward to Idaho, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Missouri and Georgia.

Hazelnut associates with Douglas-fir, Vine maple, Salal, Dwarf Oregon grape, Swordfern, and Bigleaf maple, all found in Troutdale and with Port-Orford cedar.

It was introduced into cultivation in 1745.

The Hazelnut is useful to wildlife as both food and protective cover.

42    Common Name: HIMALAYAN  
BLACKBERRY

Scientific Name: *Rubus discolor*

Also Called: California dewberry

Beaver Creek Trail

Glenn Otto Park    45 332.178 N  
                              122 22.712 W

Helen Althaus Park        45 32.212 N  
                                      122 23.452 W



Height: To 9 feet

This is a sprawling, weak-stemmed shrub. The canes may become 40 feet long. The stems are thorny as are the leaf stalks.

The flowers are white to light pink.

The berries are large and juicy and are eaten by birds, humans and other mammals. The Himalayan blackberry is a source of food and cover for many species of wildlife.

Site: Very common, it is found in disturbed areas of low elevation, roadsides, over fences and other vegetation, and in towns.

Range: Especially west of the Cascades, from British Columbia to California, also along the Snake River in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. This is the most invasive of the Blackberries.

This blackberry is native to western Europe and was probably introduced to North America in 1885.

Cultivated in 1900, its black, usually oblong fruit is edible.

It arrives on the landscape through the help of birds, which introduce seeds in their droppings, or by invasive roots that creep under fences and out of naturalized areas

into your yard. The Himalayan blackberry is out of control in many areas. It can quickly form an impenetrable thicket, consisting of dead and live canes.

#### 43 Common Name: HORSETAIL

Scientific Name: *Equisetum arvense* (From Latin *equus*, horse and *seta*, bristle from a fancified resemblance of some of the species to a horse's tail).

Also Called: Scouring-rush  
Common horsetail  
Field horsetail  
Horsetail rush



Helen Althaus Park

This is often a garden and field pest, yet several species are valued as ornamentals. It is an ancient plant and can be attractive in natural settings.

The Horsetail spreads by spores or by its root system, which can be as deep as 12 inches.

It grows in wet and in moist meadows and is found where the soil is wet clay, tending to be acidic.

It likes disturbed ground that is wet in the spring.

As I recall, you can take one of these plants apart at the joints and then put it back together again..

The Horsetail's silicon-covered stems can be used to scour pots and pans.

You can peel the tough outer tissue and eat the sweet pulp raw.