

70     Common Name: PACIFIC DOGWOOD

Scientific Name: *Cornus  
nuttallii*

Also Called: Common dogwood

*Cornus* means horn or leather, referring to the hard wood or knob of the roll on which manuscripts were kept.



Beaver Creek Trail  
Glenn Otto Park    45 32 167 N  
                              122 22 658 W  
Helen Althaus Park

Height: Up to 82 feet. Its best development is found in the Puget Sound basin and in the redwood belt of California.

This is a deciduous, shrubby to tall tree. It can stand a lot of shade.

The leaves come out opposite each other on the branch. The veins on the leaves reach around toward the point.

One of the finest ornamentals in our flora, it is beautiful in its brilliant white blooms. Actually, the flowers are small and inconspicuous and we see the large petal-like scales. This is a peculiar tree because it may flower a second time during the autumn. Not doing well in the eastern states.

The fruit, a bright red drupe, is not edible.

Site: Found in fairly moist, well-drained coniferous woods and near streams up to 5,000 feet.

Range: Southern British Columbia, in and west of the Cascades, to southern California, also in Idaho County, Idaho. Except for a single type of dogwood in

Peru, the dogwoods are restricted to the Northern Hemisphere.

The Pacific dogwood is a nitrogen-fixer, providing nitrogen for use by other plants as its leaves and twigs drop in a usable form to the soil.

Skewers, or "dags," were once made from the wood, giving it the name "dagwood" that later became "dogwood."

The wood is hard, heavy, strong, and very close-grained. It has been used for cotton-mill machinery, turnery handles and forms.

Dogwood is used along roadsides and in urban plantings.

The Dogwood gets the Anthracnose fungus which can kill the tree. In the case of ornamental Dogwoods, watering helps keep Anthracnose under control.

#### 71 Common Name: PIGGYBACK PLANT

Scientific Name: *Tolmiea menziesii*

Also Called: Youth on age  
Thousand mothers

Glenn Otto Park  
Helen Althaus Park      45 32.260 N  
   122 23.385 W

This is an evergreen perennial.



Handling the leaves may cause minor, temporary skin irritation.

The flowers bloom from April to August.

Site: Usually found in moist climates, often along stream banks at lower elevation, but can be found at elevations as high as 5900 feet. It likes cool, moist air and partial shade.

Range: Southern Alaska to Central California from the foothills of the Cascades to

the Coast

Young plantlets are visible on the older leaves. The leaves droop in order for the young plants to touch the soil and take root.

72 Common Name: POISON OAK

Scientific Name: *Rhus diversiloba*

Beaver Creek Trail  
Glenn Otto Park

Also Called: Poison-ivy

**CAUTION:** Do not touch any Poison oak. It can give you a severe rash beginning after about two days which can last two weeks or more.



Although Poison oak usually gets only 6 feet high, it can become a climbing vine up to 48 feet in height. In open or filtered sun, poison oak grows as a dense, leafy shrub. Where shaded, it becomes a climbing vine.

The leaves, which are bright red in spring and glossy green later in the season, grow in threes. The edges of the leaves usually are not toothed, but may be smooth, resembling the ivy leaf, or lobed resembling the oak leaf. The foliage turns bright red or scarlet in the fall.

The flowers and subsequent small yellow-white berries hang in clusters.

Goats, if managed properly, can be helpful in eliminating poison oak.

Range: California to Washington mainly west of the Cascades, and eastward in the Columbia River Gorge to Klickitat County, Washington.

The poison oleoresin is extremely stable, which means that old, dead branches and leaves are also dangerous. The oleoresin is not soluble in water, so that washing in water alone will not remove toxin from the skin. The toxic oleoresin appears to penetrate the skin, and tests have suggested that this contamination of the skin usually is completed within thirty minutes of the contact, the surplus toxin remaining on the skin to be removed or spread.

73 Common Name: PRIVIT

Scientific Name: Ligustrum spp.

Glenn Otto Park

In this area the Privits seem to be evergreen.

Its fragrance runs from pleasant to unpleasant and is never wonderful or terrible.



The Privit, which is very popular for hedges is helpful for honey production.

Birds eat its fruit and then distribute its seeds widely where it becomes a weed and from there can spread more widely and become a scourge.

The Privit can be damaged by the Lilac leaf miner.

74 Common Name: PURPLE COLUMBINE

Scientific Name: Aquilegia

Glenn Otto Park 45 32.201 N  
122 22.670 W

This flower is a perennial.

It attracts bees, humming birds and other birds.



Site: Partial shade Rich, well-drained soil.

This flower is generally resistant to disease and to pests.. However , it sometimes is affected by leaf miners.

75 Common Name: QUEEN ANNE'S LACE

Scientific Name: *Daucus carota*

Also Called: Wild carrot

Beaver Creek Trail

This wild carrot grows in moist places and is a common weed in neglected fields. Usually there is a single purple flower in the center of the cluster. As the seeds mature, the cluster folds

