

in to form the shape of a bird's nest.

76 Common Name: RED ALDER

Scientific Name: *Alnus rubra*

Also Called: Oregon alder

Beaver Creek Trail

Columbia Park

Glenn Otto Park 45 32 151 N

122 22 648 W

Helen Althaus Park 45 32.247 N

122 23.506 W

Sunrise Park

Height: Up to 82 feet



A short-lived tree, the Red alder gets into old age at 60 years.

The Red alder is a deciduous tree, with light gray bark which is nearly smooth. Its trunk has black patches. In fact, it looks like a white post that a boy with muddy hands and feet might have tried to climb.

If you try to count rings to see how old the Alder is, you may find that there are more rings further up the tree than down below. The process of counting rings is only successful in the conifers and does not work in hardwood trees such as the Alder.

The very edge of the leaf is rolled under.

Its twigs are reddish.

Site: The Red alder grows in moist lowlands.

Range: Alaska southward, in the Western Cascades and on the Olympic Peninsula,

to California. Also found in Idaho.

Cultivated in 1884.

The Red alder has nitrogen-fixing bacterial nodules on the roots. It helps with the short nitrogen supply of nearby plants whenever it loses leaves or twigs.

Young Indian boys used to play sick by chewing the inner bark of this tree because the juice colors saliva as red as blood.

Current commercial use includes paper, furniture, paneling, cabinets, and woodenware including toys.

The Klamathweed beetle feeds on Alder, but rarely causes economic damage.

The Alder spittlebug also feeds on this type of tree.

The Alder bark beetle works in injured, old, dying and down Alder. It has two generations per year.

The Forest tent caterpillar feeds on Alder trees. Although it is the most widely distributed and destructive tent caterpillar in North America, reduced growth and some branch killing are the usual extent of damage to Red alder. They usually spin cocoons on trees in one or more webbed-together leaves. From there large larvae will wander to, and feed on, various unnatural hosts, such as conifers.

Western tent caterpillars also inhabit Alders. They form large tents causing only minor economic damage.

77 Common Name: RED CLOVER

Scientific Name: *Trifolium pratense*

Pratense is Latin for found in meadows.

Sunrise Park

This is a herbaceous, short-lived perennial plant.

The leaves come in groups of three
The leaves are marked with a white V.
The leaves and stems are covered with thick hairs.



Red clover cannot survive long severe droughts.

This is a popular clover for hay and grazing, although it is difficult to dry for hay. It attracts fewer insect pests than alfalfa.

Native to Europe, Western Asia and Northwest Africa, it was introduced into the US in the 17th century.

78 Common Name: RED MAPLE

Scientific Name: *Acer rubrum*

Helen Althaus Park 45 32.215 N
 122 23.414 W

Height: To more than 100 feet,
this tree can live up to 200 years.

As is often true of maples, the
leaves are opposite on the branch.



The flowers, occurring in late March and April are red or orange.

The fruit is a double samara.

The twigs produce an odor when broken.

The Red Maple is well named because it has excellent red fall color.



Site: A very adaptable tree, it favors a sunny location when used for landscaping.

Origin: Eastern US and adjacent Canada.

79 Common Name: REDOSIER DOGWOOD

Scientific Name: *Cornus sericea*

Glenn Otto Park

This perennial fast-growing shrub can get up to 18 feet tall.



The flowers, blooming in late spring, are in white to greenish clusters.

The fruit, which matures in the summer, is eaten by birds. It is a small white drupe, much like a berry.

The leaves turn a reddish purple in the fall.

This plant is noted for its stems which turn red in the winter.

The Redosier dogwood is native to the U.S.

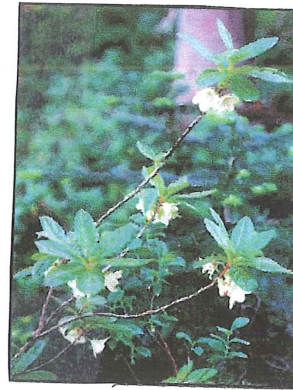
80 Common Name: RHODODENDRON

Scientific Name: *Rhododendron macrophyllum* (From Greek rhodon, rose and dendron, tree).

Also Called: Pacific rhododendron

California rose-bay
Western rhododendron

Glenn Otto Park 45 32 148 N
122 22.650 W



Height up to 6 meters.

The leaves are leathery.

Range: From the west slope of the Cascades to the coast from sea level to the lower mountains. Grows from British Columbia to northern California

It is a fine ornamental and is easily grown.

81 Common Name: ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER

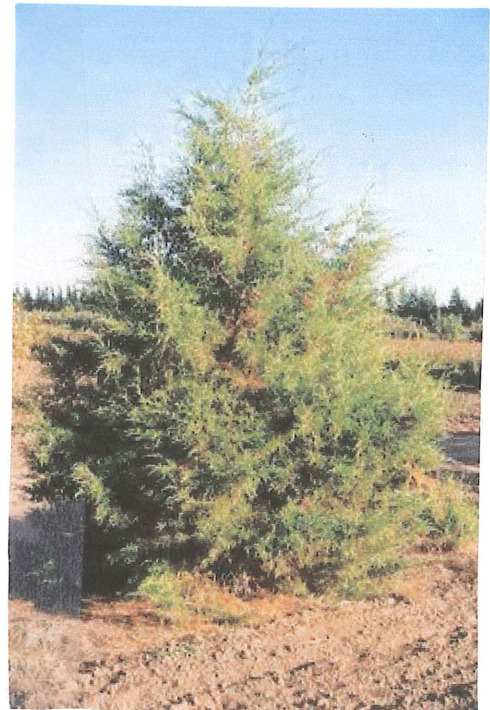
Scientific Name: *Juniperus scopulorum*

Glenn Otto Park 45 32 182 N
122 22 670 W

Although it is slow-growing, this tree can reach to over 30 feet.

The fruit is persistent, taking two years to mature.

This shrubby tree has branches that form a dense cover, making it good for wildlife



habitat.

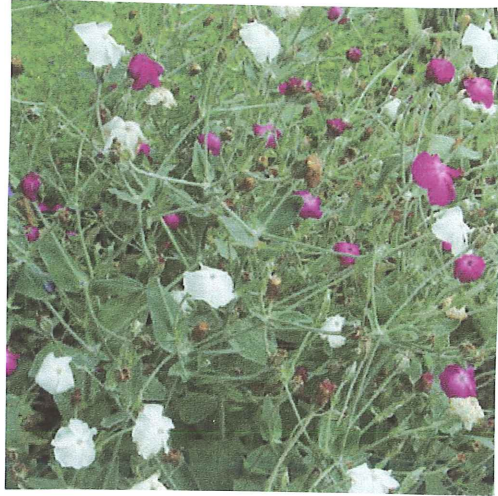
As this tree is native to the Rocky Mountains, it is an exotic here out of it's natural zone.

82 Common Name: ROSE CAMPION

Scientific Name: *Lychnis coronaria*

Also Called: Mullein pink
Gardener's delight
Bloody William
Our Lady's Rose (In Catholic literature possibly referring to the heart-shaped petals.)

Glenn Otto Park



This is a short-lived perennial.

Site: Sunny or slightly shaded area.

Cultivated since the 1300's.

Height: To 2-3 feet

The silver foliage resembles a lamb's ear in shape and fuzziness.

The flowers are magenta and white. They can be used as cut flowers.

Jefferson noted this plant in 1767