

93 Common Name: TANSY RAGWORT

Scientific Name: *Senecio jacobaea*

Also Called: Stinking willie

Ragwort

Tansy butterweed

Stinking davy

Stinking ninny

Tansy ragweed



Glenn Otto Park

This is a biennial or short-lived perennial.

Height: Up to 6 feet

The leaves are dark green and deeply lobed.

The flowers are yellow.

Site: Found in pastures, clearcuts, and disturbed roadside areas.

Tansy ragwort which has poisonous alkaloids is toxic to cattle and horses, causing irreversible liver damage. For a while 4 million dollars in loss occurred each year. But sheep appear to be unaffected by the plant.

The seeds can lay dormant in the soil for fifteen years.

This is native to Europe and western Asia and has become a serious rangeland pest in New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, South Africa and North and South america.

Three biological control agents have been applied to reduce the plant. They are a Seed head fly which eats the seeds, a Flea beetle which eats the roots, and a Cinnabar moth which eats the leaves. As the Tansy ragwort population grows, so do the populations of Flea beetles and Cinnabar moths.

94 Common Name: THIMBLEBERRY

Scientific Name: *Rubus parviflorus*

Beaver Creek Trail  
Glenn Otto Park 45 32 202 N  
122 22 717 W  
Helen Althaus Park

Height: Up to 6 feet.

This is a deciduous shrub.

The flowers are large, scarlet or white with 5 petals.

The red fruit with the appearance of a raspberry, is mild in taste and edible, often sweet, and it can provide a refreshing snack. The fruit is shaped like a thimble.

The bark is shreddy.

Site: Moist to dry, wooded to open areas from sea level to subalpine elevation. It is found on roadsides, and streambanks as here.

Range: Southern California to Alaska, from the coast to the Great Lakes, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and in Chihuahua, Mexico. First collected and named on the shores of Lake Huron.



95 Common Name: TRAILING BLACKBERRY

Scientific Name: *Rubus ursinus*,  
variety *macropetalus*

Also Called: Douglasberry  
Pacific blackberry  
Dewberry  
Wild blackberry



## California blackberry

Beaver Creek Trail  
Helen Althaus Park

This is a biennial shrub.

Site: It is found from near the coast to mid-mountain, that is, up to 6,000 feet. It is more common in moderately dry places.

The Trailing blackberry is abundant on prairies, burns, and clearings, but also in open to rather dense woods.

Range: Northern California to British Columbia, east to Idaho.

This is our only native blackberry.

Its flowers are white.

Its dark, shining, purple-black fruit is edible and makes fine jam and jelly. The trailing blackberry is used in a delicious Mountain Blackberry Tart which is served in restaurants. It is an important food for fruit-eating birds and some mammals. It is reported that 100 grams of fresh, raw blackberries provide approximately 200 IU of Vitamin A and 20 mg of Vitamin C.

Has male and female plants.

Often found in association with Blackcaps.

96 Common Name: TULIPTREE

Scientific Name: *Liriodendron tulipifera* (From the Greek *lirion*, lily and *dendron*, tree)

Fossil remains indicate that the genus *Liriodendron* was once widely distributed in North America and the Old World. However, only two species remain today.



Also called: Yellow poplar  
Whitewood  
Tulip poplar

The poplar name comes from the fluttering of the leaves at the slightest breeze. The leaves, which are tulip-shaped, turn clear yellow, gold or even chartreuse in the autumn.



Height: To 200 feet. It is one of the fastest growing shade trees. This is a tall tree with a trunk like a column without branches for a considerable height. It may reach a diameter of 12 feet.

A deciduous tree from the Magnolia Family. The Tuliptree is related to the Cucumber tree and the Chinese tuliptree.

The large, tulip-like flowers, which bloom between April and June, are attractive.

Tuliptree honey is a commercial product.

The chartreuse-colored fruit is a samara, the type of seed found on an ash tree. The fruit remains on the tree after the leaves fall and in winter is then eaten by birds, squirrels, and mammals.



The twigs are bitter to taste.

The inner bark is bitter and aromatic. The bark is furrowed on mature trees.

The Yellow poplar reaches maturity at 200 years and may grow to an age of 300 years.

It has light wood and is an important timber species being next to Red oak in value.

Planted as an ornamental and a shade tree in eastern US, in western Europe, and in northern Europe. Cultivated early on in 1663.

Its associates are oaks, hickories, American beech, Sweetgum, maples, Sassafras, and Black cherry. It also associates with Basswood, White pine, hemlock, and Loblolly pine.

Site: This deep rooted, wide spreading tree is found on moist, well-drained loose textured soils and along the edges of fields. The Tuliptree serves as a drought indicator, dropping its leaves when the soil becomes too dry.

Range From Massachusetts to Wisconsin, found throughout Ohio, south to Florida and Mississippi.

This tree is a valuable timber producer. The wood is light, soft, and easily worked. It has been used for lumber for interior and exterior trim, vehicle bodies, the base for veneers, and turnery wood.

Aphids are a significant pest for the Tuliptree. The sticky substance, which they secrete (honeydew), becomes the food for Sooty mold which blackens the leaves with its fungus. Other diseases of the Tuliptree are Verticillium wilt, root rot and trunk canker.

A heart stimulant has been extracted from the bark of the Tuliptree.