

If you see flowers on these, please let me know what color they are.

99 Common Name: WAX MYRTLE

Scientific Name: *Myrica cerifera*

Also Called: Southern bayberry
Candleberry

Glenn Otto Park N 45 32 157
W 122 22 703

Height: To 40 feet.

The leaves are yellow-green.
When the leaves are bruised or
crushed, they give off an
aromatic odor.



The fruit is a small, light green,
round drupe covered with a
bluish white wax. They grow in clusters attached to short spikes along the
branches.

The berries have been used to make fragrant candles. However the oils are very
flammable and can ignite in a flash in a fire.

The bark is thin, smooth and often has gray patches.

Used as a landscape tree it grows as a dense hedge.

Wildlife depends on the persistent fruits for fat and fiber during the winter. Wax
myrtle thickets are visited by Wild turkey, Bob-white quail, waterfowl, catbirds,
Thrashers, Bluebirds, Vireos, and Warblers.

Range: From New Jersey to Florida and west into Texas and Oklahoma at
elevations up to 500 feet.

Habitat: moist sandy soils. It is found in swamps, flatwoods, pinelands, upland hardwood forests and along fresh or brackish waterways.

100 Common Name: WESTERN HEMLOCK

Scientific Name: *Tsuga heterophylla*

Also Called: Hemlock
Pacific hemlock
Lowland hemlock

The needles are about half an inch long.

Height: Up to 230 feet

The Western Hemlock is commonly found where it is moist. Not a subalpine or an alpine tree, it grows from lowland up to the 7,000 foot level. This handsome tree has rapid growth in humid soil, although it is not doing well in the climate of the eastern states.

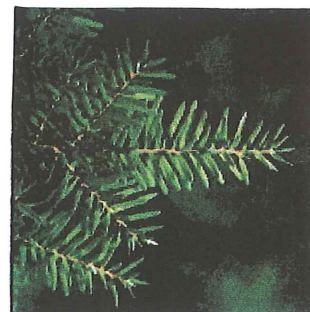
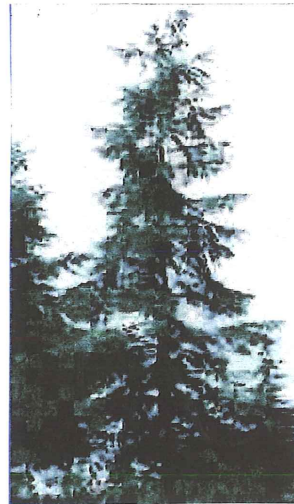
It rarely attains an age of over 500 years.

It has a thin bark and a drooping terminal leader.

The cones are borne on the previous year's branches, mostly in the upper part of the tree. There are about 297,000 seeds to the pound (dewinged). Large seed crops occur every 3-4 years.

Partially rotted logs and stumps are often literally covered with hemlock seedlings.

Range: Alaska to northern California, east to southeast British Columbia, northern Idaho, and northwest Montana.



Introduced into cultivation in 1851

The hemlock was unknown as a timber tree until the close of World War I. Now, no species excels it in quality and yield of pulp for the higher grade news, book, magazine, and tissue papers. Its lumber uses include flooring, siding, interior paneling, cabinets, and furniture. Gym floors are frequently hemlock because the wood resists mechanical abrasion better than other softwoods.

Tannin from the bark is rarely used commercially.

This is the Washington State tree.

With seasoned hemlock limbs and knots, the Indians made wedges to hollow out canoes and split boards for their lodges.

101 Common Name: WESTERN REDCEDAR

Scientific Name: *Thuja plicata*

From Greek, *thuia*, for an evergreen, aromatic wood, perhaps some juniper

Also Called: Canoe-cedar
Pacific red cedar
Giant cedar
Giant arbor-vitae



Beaver Creek Trail
Columbia Park
Glenn Otto Park 54 32 206 N
122 22 727 W
Helen Althaus Park 45 32.241 N
122 23.399 W

Height: Up to 230 feet

The Western redcedar reaches maturity in about 350 years.

This evergreen tree has long, stringy bark from which fibrous strips are easily pulled. Its branches bend upward near their tips forming a distinct hook.

The ends of the branches look as if they had been ironed flat. The foliage is glossy and very fragrant. It is not eaten by deer.

To know Western redcedar, look at the cones which are leathery and oblong. This is the only native "cedar" with cones turned up and bent backward on the branch. There are about 414,000 seeds per pound.

Site: It grows from sea level to 4,000 feet near the coast and 2,000-7,000 feet in the Rocky Mountains, mainly in swampy areas.

Range: It is found from Atlas County to Humboldt County in California, from the coast inland to southeast British Columbia and Alaska, and north and west Montana.

A valuable ornamental tree of rapid growth, it has a stout buttressed trunk and short horizontally spreading branches. It is used in Britain to form large hedges.

The wood is notably resistant to rot. It is the principle tree used in shingle manufacture in the US and Canada. It is also used for lumber, poles, posts, piling, fencing, siding, interior trim, greenhouse equipment, and boat building.

Introduced into cultivation in 1853

Along the coast, Indian houses or lodges were made of planks split from cedar. Redcedar canoes were made by the thousands. Totem poles were also made from redcedar.

Around 1900, Captain J C Voss purchased an ordinary 38-foot dugout cedar canoe from Vancouver Island Indians. Adding a cabin and three small masts, he sailed it 40,000 miles to circumnavigate the globe. Should you visit Victoria, see this canoe at Thunderbird Park.

102 Common Name: WHITE TRILLIUM

Scientific Name: Trillium
ovatum

Supposedly from Latin, tres,
three, in reference to the
leaves.

Also Called: Wake-robin
(This name because the
Trillium blooms between
March and early April
when the Robin returns from its winter migration)

Western wake-robin

Western trillium

Pacific trillium

Wood lily



Helen Althaus Park 45 32.255 N
122 23.487 W

The Trillium is protected in many places because, in the past, people picked the leaves to put them in salads.

The flowers are white, to pink or red with age. These flowers attract the bees.

A green, berry-like seed is produced which falls to the ground with a sticky, oily mass attached. Ants are attracted by the oil and they place the seed on their trash pile where it germinates and grows. Almost a third of the White trilliums are planted in this way.

Site: The White trillium grows from stream-banks to open or thick woods. They are often found where it is boggy in the spring, and in the moist, shaded woods, as here where nitrogen is abundant.

They are widespread from the lowlands to the mountains up to 5,500 feet. They are often found in shaded coniferous forests with good soils.

Range: White trilliums are found from British Columbia southward, from the coast inland, to central California, east to southwestern Alberta, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The White trillium is associated with Swordfern, found on this trail, and with Vanilla leaf, Twisted stalk, Sweet-scented bedstraw, and Three-leafed foam flower.

An excellent garden plant, it is rather easily grown. It is a shame to dig them in the wild since they grow so readily from seed.

103 Common Name: WILLOW

Scientific Name: *Salix*
spp. (Some species)
(*Salix* is the Latin
name for Willow)

Beaver Creek Trail

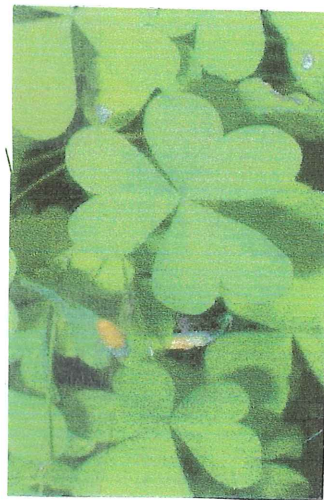
The leaves have mostly
rounded ends and
narrowly tapered bases.



104 Common Name: WOOD-SORREL

Scientific Name: *Oxalis*
trillifolia (Greek *oxys*,
sharp (sour) in
reference to the acrid juice)

Also Called: Great oxalis
Trillium-leaved
wood-sorrel



Helen Althaus Park 45 deg 40 min N
122 deg 40 min W

The leaves are tasty and will make your mouth water. However, if your kidney stones are of oxalic type, you may not want to eat from this plant.

Site: Meadows and moist woods.

Range: From the western slope of the Cascades to the coast, reaching from southwest Washington to northwest California. To 4,000-6000 feet in the Cascades

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