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United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Pacific
Northwest
Region

1982



Guide to Common Forest-Zone Plants

Willamette, Mt. Hood, and
Siuslaw National Forests

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Guide to Common Forest-Zone Plants
Willamette, Mt. Hood, and Siuslaw National Forests

Compiled By Christopher Topik, Graduate Student, University of Oregon

Miles A. Hemstrom, Area Ecologist



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This guide contains brief descriptions and line drawings of the most common woodland vascular plants of the Willamette, Mt. Hood, and Siuslaw National Forests. Site descriptions will be less accurate for other areas, though this booklet will be useful throughout Western Oregon north of Douglas County.

The guide is intended to aid land managers and forest technicians in making accurate floral identifications. Knowledge of the vegetation is the first step in applying resource-based land management including the land management guidelines developed by the Area Ecology Program's habitat-typing projects. The floral composition of a site is largely due to environmental effects; the species composition persisting in our woodlands has integrated over time climatic and soil interactions. Therefore careful observation of a site's flora can provide productivity and environmental sensitivity information.

Descriptions of 185 species are included (28 trees, 68 shrubs, 9 ferns, 63 herbs, 9 grasslike plants and 8 parasitic plants). These are only the most common species found in forested areas; it is not a complete listing of all genera or species and it does not contain descriptions of rare, threatened or endangered species. The species described are however the critical ones for plant community separation and identification. Positive identifications should involve consulting the authoritative flora for this region, Flora of the Pacific Northwest, by C. Leo Hitchcock and Arthur Cronquist (University of Washington Press, 1973). The line drawings were taken, with permission, from the complete 5 volume flora, Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, by Hitchcock, Cronquist, and parts by M. Ownbey and J. W. Thompson (1955, 1959, 1961, 1964, and 1969; University of Washington Press, Seattle). The southern portions of the Willamette and Siuslaw National Forests contain species which are allied to the Siskiyou floral region and are not included in Hitchcock and Cronquist; A California Flora (by P. A. Munz, University of California Press, 1959) or Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States

(by Leroy Abrams, in 4 volumes, 1940, 1944, 1951, 1960; Stanford University Press) are suitable references for that area.

Organization of the guide is first by growth form (tree, shrub, fern, herb, grass, parasite) and second, for the herbs, by systematic ordering of the plant families as done by Hitchcock and Cronquist. This ordering of plant families places simple or reduced flower types first and complex, specialized flower types later. Because the first separation is by growth form (an arbitrary character), members of the same plant family can be found in different sections of the guide.

We have attempted to keep technical botanical language to a minimum without sacrificing precision. Some words will be unfamiliar to most casual users, but they can be readily found in a dictionary. Before using the guide in the field, we recommend that the user check for unfamiliar words and jot down key definitions where necessary. This booklet can not substitute for a botanical education, but it can help refresh and guide the user to the most common local species.

Three of the most abundant genera in the region contain a number of species which are often confused. Summary tables of diagnostic characteristics of the common Abies (true firs), Rubus (blackberries), and Vaccinium (huckleberries) species are included to aid in identification of these important plants.

A table of contents precedes the species descriptions. The species are listed in the order in which they appear in the guide (trees, shrubs, ferns, grass-like plants, parasites). The Latin scientific names are featured because they alone offer unique and explicit names; often several common names apply to the same species and at times the same common name is applied to different species. The common names used throughout the guide are mostly in accordance with Northwest Plant Names and Symbols for Ecosystem Inventory and Analysis (4th ed., USDA FS Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-46, 1976, by G. A. Garrison and J. M. Skovlin). The 4 or 5 letter computer codes are also from that book; the computer codes offer unique and convenient labels for all local species.

Each species description includes:

1. the scientific and common name
2. the computer code
3. a brief on the most likely sites where the plant will be found in this area
4. key identification features of the species, focusing particularly on those characteristics which separate it from other similar species
5. its plant family (according to Hitchcock and Cronquist)
6. illustrations of key features.

At the end of the guide there are 2 indices of all plants. The first orders the species by their common names and the second orders them by their Latin names.

We thank the University of Washington Press for the use of the excellent drawings by Jeanne R. Janish (Compositae by John H. Rumely).

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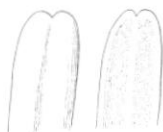
Abies amabilis

ABAM: Pacific silver fir
SITE: very abundant at middle elev.
(3,000 - 6,000 ft.) of western
Cascades. Very moist to moderate-
dry sites. Found from S. Alaska
to Siskiyou Co., Calif.
ID: to 60-70 m tall, with dense
foliage, tolerant. Needles
bright green, no stomata above,
fairly flat 1.5 - 3.0 cm long,
usually notched tips (pointed
on cone-bearing branches)
spreading horizontally with some
pointing forward and appressed.
Cylindrical, purplish cones 8-10
cm long, 3.5 - 4 cm wide. Bracts
shorter than scales. Resin
pockets in smooth, white outer
bark, becoming scaly on large
trees.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



needle cross section



Pacific silver fir

no stomatal bands above
2 below

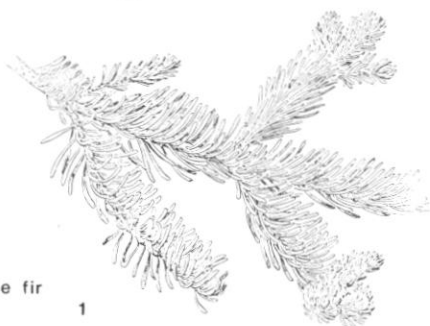
Abies lasiocarpa

ABLA2: subalpine fir
SITE: higher elevations, in Oregon
Cascades 4,000 ft. to treeline,
where fairly moist.
ID: small, to 30 m tall; short stiff
branches make a narrow,
church-spire like crown. Bark
thin, grayish, with resin pockets
in inner bark. Needles
bluish-green, tending to turn
upward, tips notched or blunt,
stomatiferous (white lines) top
and bottom. Very large resin
ducts in needles (1/2 as wide
as midvein) seen in
cross-section. Cones purple,
6-10 cm long, 3.5 - 5 cm thick,
tips of bracts projecting at
pollination time, but concealed
by scales at maturity.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



1 stomatal band above
2 below

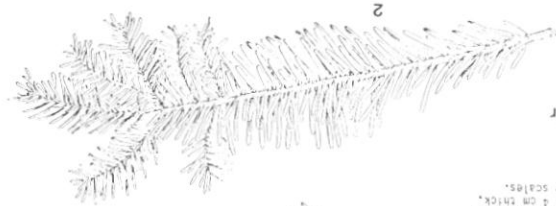


needle cross section

subalpine fir



grand fir



ABCO: grand fir
SITE: Sea level to 5,000 ft., our
lowest elev. true fir. Dry to
medium-moist sites, common on
gravelly soils near large streams.
ID: 10 to 30 ft tall with grayish
smooth and furrowed, becoming
scaly with size; inner dark, slightly
purplish red. Needles nearly
flat, no stomata above, 2-3 cm
long, notched tips and spreading
horizontal. 1/2 cm cones greenish,
6-11 cm long, 1.5 - 4 cm thick.
FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)
Branches concealed by scales.



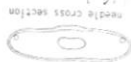
no stomata bands above
2 below

Abies grandis



ABCO: white fir
SITE: mountains to low
elevation, central Oregon
to dry sites, bands to higher
than middle of subalpine.
ID: 10 to 30 ft tall with grayish
smooth and furrowed, becoming
scaly with size; inner dark, slightly
purplish red. Needles nearly
flat, no stomata above, 2-3 cm
long, notched tips and spreading
horizontal. 1/2 cm cones greenish,
6-11 cm long, 1.5 - 4 cm thick.
FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)
Branches concealed by scales.

white fir

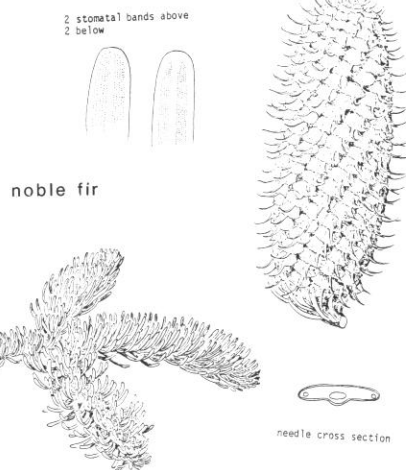


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Abies procera

ABPR: noble fir
 SITE: moist woods, mostly 2,000 - 5,000
 ft. elev., in western Cascades,
 and higher spots in Oregon Coast
 Range.
 ID: to 70 m tall, loses lower
 branches. Crown with short,
 stiff branches, "herring-bone"
 appearance from below because
 of appressed, upward pointing,
 crowded needles. Needles
 bluish-green to silver, 1.5 -
 3 cm long, stomata above and
 below, tips blunt. Bark flaking,
 grayish outer and reddish
 beneath. Often have slightly
 buttressed base. ♂ cones 11-18
 cm long, 6 cm thick; scales
 reddish-brown and nearly
 concealed by exerted,
 ruffle-edged bracts.
 FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



Shasta red fir

Abies magnifica var.
shastensis

ABMAS: Shasta red fir
 SITE: drier, upper slopes
 of central Cascades, S of
 McKenzie River only.
 ID: upward pointing needles
 like noble fir, but are
 distinctly 4-angled in cross
 section, cones with long
 bracts, but shorter than
 noble fir. Bark more reddish
 than noble - but these 2
 species do intergrade widely.
 FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



TRUE FIR SUMMARY TABLE

SPECIES NAME COMMON NAME	ELEVATION feet	CHARACTERISTICS OF OREGON'S COMMON TRUE FIRS, THE GENUS ABIES *****				CONES bracts	color	BARK
		NEEDLES placement	tips	stomata	long. x width (cm)			
amblyops Pacific silver fir	2000-6000	planar & forward	blunt or notched (except leader)	lower only	8-10 X 3.5-4	concealed	purple	smooth white big resin pockets
concolor white fir	3000-6000	fairly planar	blunt and rounded	top & bottom	7-10 X 3-5	concealed	yellow- brown-purple	gray-brown, thick & furrowed
grandis grand fir	500-6000	very planar	blunt or notched	lower only	6-11 X 3.5-4	concealed	yellow- green	smooth to ridged, flaking
lasiocarpa subalpine fir	4000-7500	pointing up	blunt or notched	top (cont. median band) & bottom	6-10 X 3-3.5	concealed	deep purple	thin, grayish sml. resin pockets
procera noble fir	2000-6000	pointing up	blunt	top (2 faint bands) & bottom	11-18 X 6	exserted & pointed	reddish brown	gray-brown (purple) thick & blocky
magnifica var. shastensis Shasta red fir	4000-7000	pointing up	blunt	top & bottom	14-22 X 6	exserted & reflexed	purple- brown	reddish-brown thick & platy

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Tsuga heterophylla
Washington State tree

TSME: western hemlock
SITE: common, especially in moist areas
and shady woods. Sea level to
5,000 ft. elev.
ID: large tree 30 to 50 or 60 m tall
with drooping leader. Needles
flat, alternately long and short
almost in a plane, not white
above. Very abundant ♂-cones
1.5 - 2.5 cm long. Fairly thin
bark, with tannins, in sm.
scales, becoming thick on large
trees. Retains lower branches.
FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)

western hemlock



Tsuga mertensiana

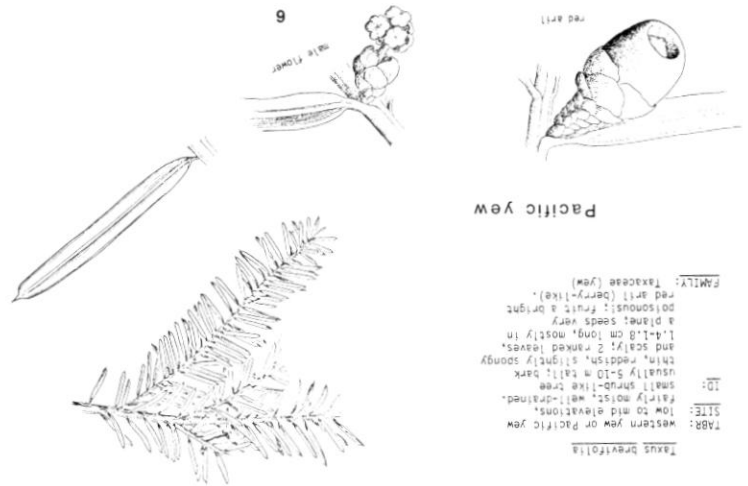
TSME: mountain hemlock
SITE: alpine and sub-alpine, in
Cascades from 4,000 to 9,000 ft.,
to treeline, especially in cool
areas.
ID: tree to 30-40 m tall, drooping
leader. Needles thicker in the
middle, basically four-sided,
spirally arranged on twigs, of
blue-green or dark green color
with white stomata above and
below. Bark furrowed and
cracked, fairly thick, purple
or reddish-brown. ♂-cones
cylindric, 3-6 cm long.
FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)

mountain hemlock



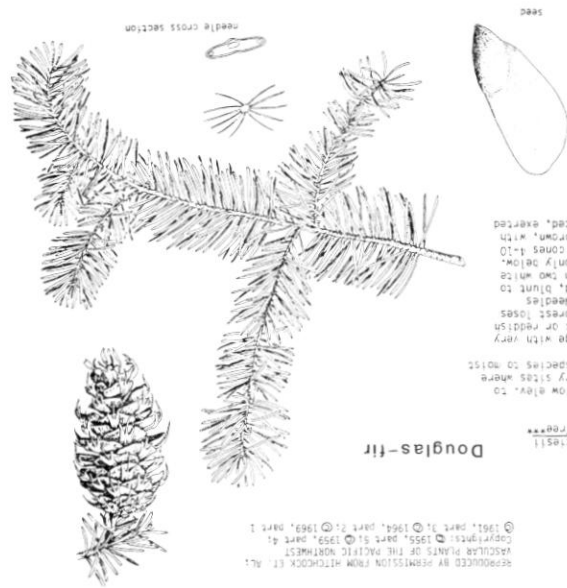
Pacific yew

FAMILY: Taxaceae (yew)
 Red aril (berry-like).
 Dioecious; fruit a bright
 red aril. Seeds very
 1.4-1.8 cm long, mostly in
 and scaly; 2 ranked leaves,
 thin, reddish, slightly spongy
 usually 5-10 m tall; bark
 small, shrub-like tree
 fairly moist, well-drained.
 SITE: low to mid elevations
 TABR: western yew or Pacific yew
 TAXUS brevifolia



Douglas-fir

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)
 Practs.
 Prismatic, 3 pointed, exserted
 cm long, reddish-brown, with
 erect, slender, 4-10
 lines of stomata only below.
 pointed tips, with two white
 spirally arranged, blunt to
 lower branches. Needles
 brown dark. In forest trees
 very tall and large with very
 thick, rough, dark or reddish
 sites.
 SITE: very widespread, low elev. to
 subalpine, from dry sites where
 it is the max species to moist
 sites.
 Douglas-fir
 Pseudotsuga menziesii
 Oregon State Tree

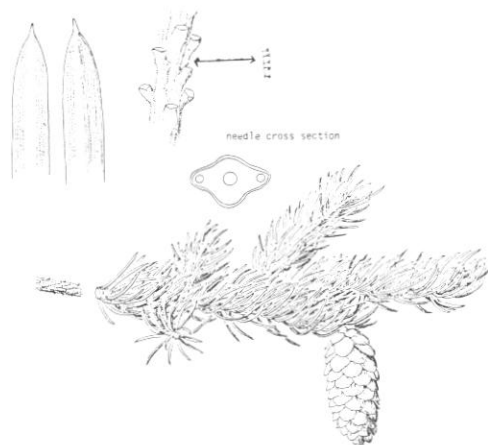


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Picea engelmannii

PIEN: Engelmann spruce
 SITE: montane, often near
 swampy areas, higher
 elevations; mostly 4000-6000
 feet in Oregon Cascades.
 ridge tops and frost pockets
 ID: straight, spire-like
 trees; thin bark, loosely
 scaly, exfoliating like potato
 chips. needles 2-3 cm long,
 sharp but not very stiff;
 cones 4-5 cm long, yellow
 to purple brown.
 FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



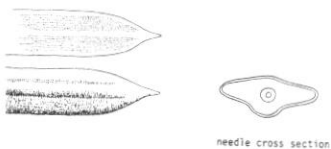
Engelmann spruce

Picea sitchensis

PISI: sitka spruce
 SITE: sea level and adjacent slopes
 and coastal valleys of Oregon.
 ID: to 70 m tall with thin, grayish
 bark in peeling small scales.
 Needles light-green, flattened,
 very stiff ("ouch! when you
 handshake twigs"), radial, 1.5
 - 2.5 cm long with prominent
 upper stomata and less evident
 stomata below. Cones 6-9 cm
 long, rounded scales, papery.
 FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



Sitka spruce



sugar pine

Pinus lambertiana

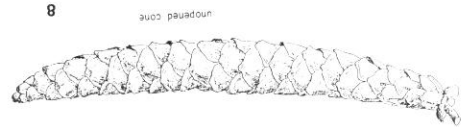
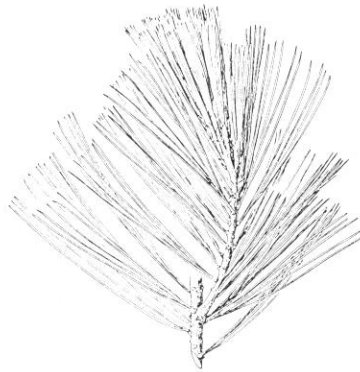
PILA: sugar pine
 SITE: on sites of low-mid elevation cascades, on ridges often, as far north as Siskiyou River, more abundant further south.
 ID: tall tree (to 80 m), red ridged bark; stomatal bloom on all surfaces of needles in 5's, slender, sharply acute, 6-10 cm long; cones very large, pendant at tips of upper branches, 25-40 cm long, 7-10 cm thick.
 FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



western white pine

Pinus monticola

PILA: western white pine
 SITE: medium elev., mostly 2,500 - 6,000 ft., in Oregon, Medium moisture.
 ID: to 50 m tall, loses low branches, very straight trunks with dark, in rectangular blocks with age, five per fascicle, 5 - 10 cm long, slender and bluish, cones pendent, 15 - 25 cm long and 6 - 9 cm thick, usually curved gracefully.
 FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



8

unopened cone

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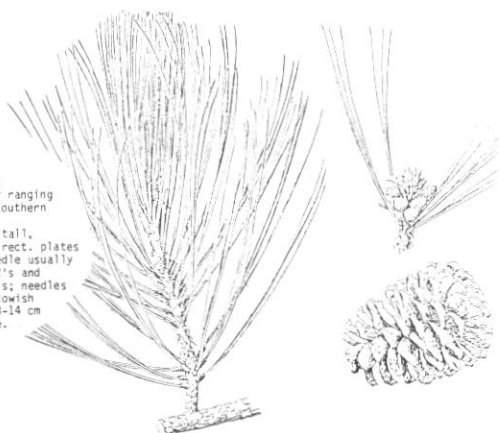
ponderosa pine

Pinus ponderosa

PIPO: ponderosa pine
 SITE: drier areas of west
 Cascades and widely ranging
 east Cascades and southern
 Oregon.

ID: large tree 50-60 m tall,
 thick bark in huge rect. plates
 on large trees; needle usually
 in 3's, sometimes 2's and
 rarely in 4's or 5's; needles
 12-20 cm long, yellowish
 green; ♂+ cones 8-14 cm
 long, broadly ovate.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



lodgepole pine

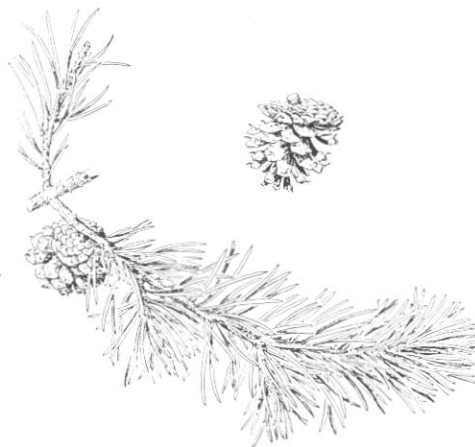
Pinus contorta

PICO: lodgepole pine (also shore pine)

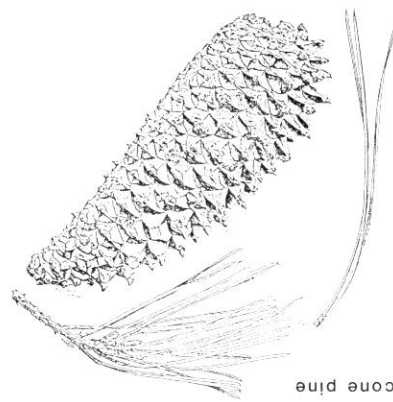
SITE: widespread and highly variable,
 but in Oregon often in extreme
 places and young successional
 post-fire sites. Along coast
 (shore pine) and abundant at
 high elev. and east slope of
 Cascades. Dry to moist sites,
 even swampy.

ID: to 30 m tall, or contorted shape
 near coast. Bark thin and scaly,
 furrowed and ridged. Needles
 two per fascicle, green or
 yellowish, often curved, 3 -
 6 cm long. ♂+ cones 3-6 cm long,
 lopsided shape, some remaining
 closed until fire occurs.

FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



knobcone pine



Pinus attenuata
 knobcone pine
 SITE: very dry, open, steep and rocky S facing slopes as far N as McKenzie River and south.
 ID: tree less than 100 ft. tall, branching form, becoming more common further south.
 FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)
 cones 10-15 cm long, ovoid-conical, yellow-green
 needles per fascicle, 7-20
 fascicles 3
 persistent on tree for many years staying appressed to branches or trunk

whitebark pine



Pinus albicaulis
 whitebark pine
 SITE: very high elev., 5,000 to 10,000 ft.
 ID: tree, our highest elev. to 15 m tall, but usually a conical, shrub-like plant near tree line (frumoz). Dark thin, of whitish scales, reddish inner, needles five per fascicle, yellowish, 4 - 7 cm long, mostly near branch ends. Cones 5 - 8 cm long, reddish, remaining closed.
 FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)

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Thuja plicata

THPL: western red cedar
 SITE: moist to swampy soils, sea level
 to 4,500 ft.
 ID: to 70 m tall, with huge diameter
 in age due to buttressed and
 fluted base. Bark thin, reddish,
 fissured, peels off in long
 strips. Scale-like needles,
 very flat and appressed to tip.
 Scale segments as broad as long,
 butterfly appearance beneath.
 ov-cones .8 to 1.0 cm long,
 ovoid.

FAMILY: Cupressaceae (cypress)



western red cedar



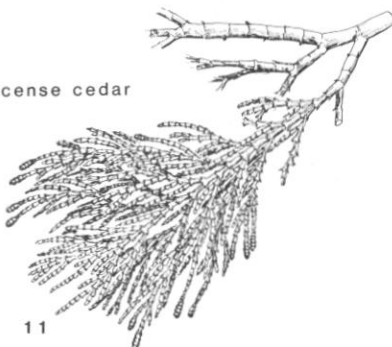
Calocedrus decurrens
 (Libocedrus)

CADE3: incense cedar
 SITE: in drier areas of E
 & W Cascades and south, mid to
 low elevations.
 ID: pyramidal trees with
 thick, smooth reddish brown
 bark; ov-cones 2.5 cm long;
 scale-like leaves, strongly
 decurrent, and longer than
 wide, yellowish-green.
 wine-glass shaped scales.
 drought resistant.

FAMILY: Cupressaceae (cypress)



incense cedar



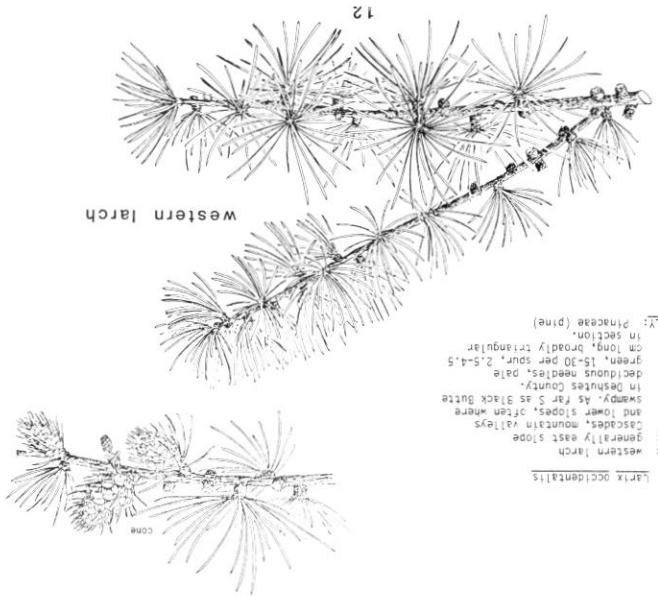
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis

CHNO: Alaska yellow cedar
 SITE: moist and cool areas, mostly
 upper slopes of Cascades, from
 2,000 to 7,000 ft.
 ID: drooping leader, branches droop
 strongly. Bark thin, coming
 off in thin sheets; sulfur-yellow
 wood. Leaves scale-like, no
 white stomata, glaucous when
 crushed, bluish-green color.
 cones globose to 1 cm long.
 FAMILY: Cupressaceae (cypress)



Larix occidentalis

LAR: western larch
 SITE: generally east slope
 Cascades, mountain valleys
 and lower slopes, often where
 swampy. As far as Black Butte
 in Deshautes County, pale
 deciduous needles, pale
 green, 15-30 per spur, 2.5-4.5
 cm long, broadly triangular
 in section.
 FAMILY: Pinaceae (pine)



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Oregon white oak

Quercus garryana

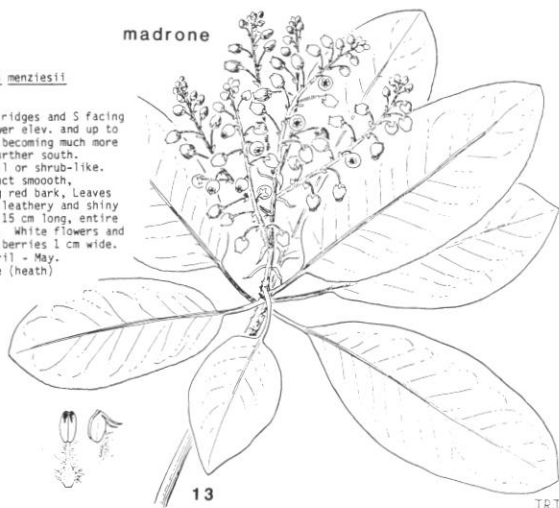
OUGA: Oregon white oak
SITE: driest sites of Cascades,
S facing slopes with grasses,
and in large valleys; mostly
low elev., up to 4,000 ft.
ID: to 30 m tall with thick, furrowed
bark. Leaves deciduous, green
above and paler below, deeply
lobed, 3 - 7 per side, entire
or slightly toothed. Fruit an
acorn, 2 - 3 cm long and 2 cm
broad, eatable after tannin
removed. Flowers April - June.
FAMILY: Fagaceae (beech)



madrone

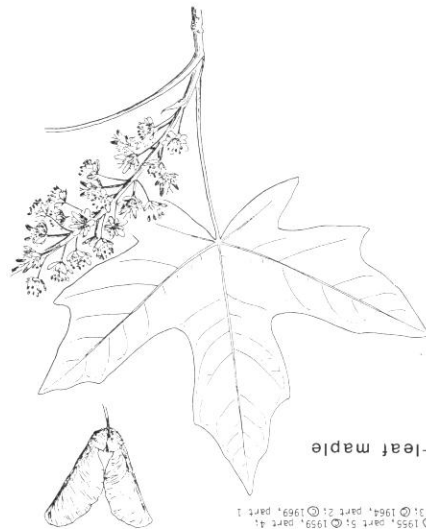
Arbutus menziesii

ARME: madrone
SITE: dry sites, ridges and S facing
slopes, lower elev. and up to
5,000 ft., becoming much more
abundant further south.
ID: to 30 m tall or shrub-like.
Very distinct smooth,
exfoliating red bark. Leaves
evergreen, leathery and shiny
green, 7 - 15 cm long, entire
or serrate. White flowers and
red-orange berries 1 cm wide.
Flowers April - May.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

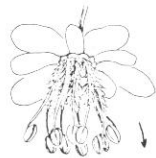


big-leaf maple

Acer macrophyllum

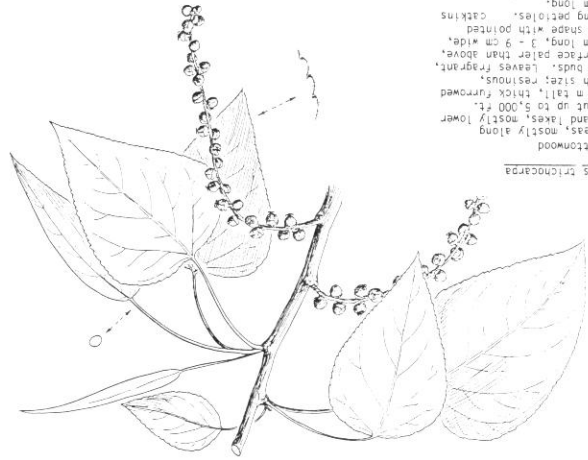


ACMA: original maple
SITE: moist to slightly dry, productive
coniferous forests, sea level
to 5,500 ft. on well drained
soils.
ID: to 30 m tall with smooth, pale
dark becoming furrowed with
age, often with heavy moss cover.
Leaves 10 - 30 cm broad, deeply
five-lobed, long hairs above
and below. Many flowers in
pendent racemes; fruit a double
samara, each with wing 3 - 5
cm long. Flowers March - June.
FAMILY: Aceraceae (maple)



black cottonwood

Populus trichocarpa



POTR2: moist areas, mostly along
streams and lakes, mostly lower
elev., but up to 5,000 ft.
ID: up to 60 m tall, thick furrowed
dark with size, resinous,
fragrant buds. Leaves fragrant,
lower surface paler than above,
5 - 15 cm long, 3 - 9 cm wide,
variable shape with pointed
tips, long petioles, catkins
8 - 20 cm long.
FAMILY: Salicaceae (willow)

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Ainus rubra

ALRU: red alder
 SITE: moist sites, along streams and
 seeps, and in the damp Coast
 Range. Sea level to 3,500 ft.
 ID: to 25 m tall, thin gray bark
 covered by pale crustose lichens.
 Leaves elliptic, 5 - 15 cm long,
 edges slightly rolled under
 (revolute), upper deep green
 (high nitrogen content), lower
 surface rusty and slightly hairy.
 Winter buds blunt or abruptly
 short-pointed. Catkins out
 before leaves, 5 - 12 cm long,
 1.5 - 2 cm long, ovoid and
 woody. Flowers on previous
 year's growth. Nitrogen fixing
 bacterial nodules on roots.
 Flowers March - April.
 FAMILY: Betulaceae (birch)

Sitka alder

Ainus sinuata

ALSI: Sitka alder
 SITE: moist to very moist higher
 elev. 3,000 to timberline,
 usually indicates snowslide
 conditions; snow creep or
 avalanche paths, or along streams
 and lakes.
 ID: tree or shrub to 10 m tall, bark
 reddish-brown then gray-black.
 Leaves narrow to broadly ovate,
 3-10 cm long, edges not rolled
 under, serrate to sinuate, bottom
 slightly paler than top. Winter
 buds sharply pointed. Catkins
 appear with leaves on current
 growth, to 10 cm long, 1.5
 cm long, 3-6 per branch. Flowers
 May - July.
 FAMILY: Betulaceae (birch)



Scouler's willow



SALIX SCOULERIANA
 SASC: Scouler's willow
 SITE: moist areas, streambanks to well-drained areas, especially clearcuts. To 5,000 ft., widespread, but rare in undisturbed coniferous woods. Common.
 ID: shrub or tree to 12 m tall. Leaves hairy when young, more below. Mature leaves dark green, 2-3 times as long as wide, 1.5-8 cm long and 1-3.5 cm wide, usually entire or perhaps toothed. Flowers in erect catkins, occur before leaves in spring. 2-4 cm long, .5-.8 cm long, long beaked, with persistent short hairs, glaucous.
 FAMILY: Salicaceae (willow)



Pacific dogwood



CORNUS NUTTALLII
 CONU: Pacific dogwood
 SITE: fairly moist, well-drained in coniferous woods and near streams, up to 3,500 ft.
 ID: shrubby to tall trees of 20 m, with smooth brown bark, young branches purplish. Leaves ovate-elliptic, pointed, fairly thin, becoming striking pink when senescent. Flowers in conspicuous heads with showy bracts white to pinkish. Fruit a bright red drupe, not eatable. Flowers April-June.
 FAMILY: Cornaceae (dogwood)

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Corylus cornuta hazelnut

COCO: hazelnut
 SITE: lower elevations on well-drained soil, fairly dry sites of western central Oregon Cascades.
 ID: shrub 1-3 m tall; petioles 5-10 mm long; leaf 4-10 cm long, doubly serrate, very pubescent; zig-zag twigs, staminate catkins before leaves develop; nut edible, hairy 1.5 cm long; ours is variety californica; flowers, January-March.
 FAMILY: Betulaceae (birch)



Castanopsis chrysophylla

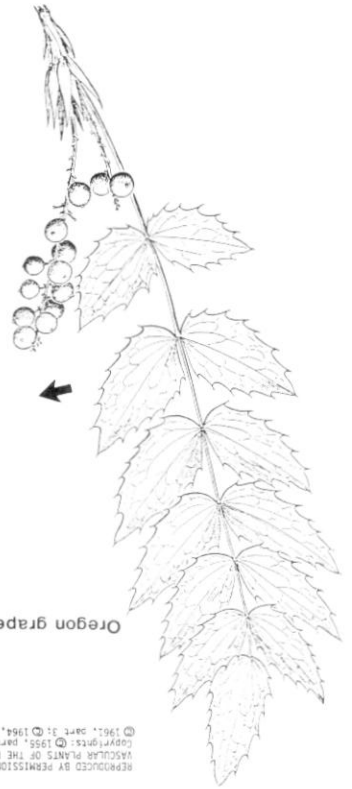
CACH: chinquapin
 SITE: low-mid elevations as a tree, higher elevations as shrub only; slightly dry sites of western central Cascades.
 ID: large shrub to small tree up to 30 m tall; thick furrowed bark; leaves lanceolate, 5-10 cm long, entire, yellow-green to golden fuzz underneath; fruit in spiny, burlike involucre; flowers, April-June.
 FAMILY: Fagaceae (beech)

chinquapin



Berberis aquifolium
 *** Oregon state flower ***
 BEAU: Oregon grape or Oregon holly
 SITE: lower elev. coniferous woods
 often clustered beneath bird
 rarely dry sites, to 3,500 ft.
 and openings, willamette valley
 stiff branch. leaves very
 dark green and glossy evergreen,
 pinnately compound with 5 - 9
 leaflets which are 3 - 5 cm long
 and 2 - 5 cm broad, prominent
 spines. show yellow flowers
 in several - cymes, 5 lobed
 petals, filaments with two short
 teeth just below anthers.
 calyx deep blue berries, 7 -
 1.4 cm long. flowers March -
 May.
 FAMILY: Berberidaceae (barberry)

Oregon grape



18

Berberis nervosa
 BEAU: dwarf Oregon grape or cascade
 not a grape
 SITE: very widespread and abundant
 in western Oregon coniferous
 forests, more on drier, well-
 drained sites, up to 5,000 ft.
 low shrub up to 80 cm tall.
 strongly rhizomatous. very dark
 green and glossy evergreen
 leaves, bright red when
 senescent pinnately compound
 with usually 11 leaflets (up
 to 21). leaflets 3 - 6 cm long,
 spiny. flowers yellow, in
 several erect racemes, filaments
 blue berries, 8 - 1.1 cm long.
 FLOWERS May - June.
 FAMILY: Berberidaceae (barberry)



dwarf Oregon grape

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Ribes sanguineum

red currant

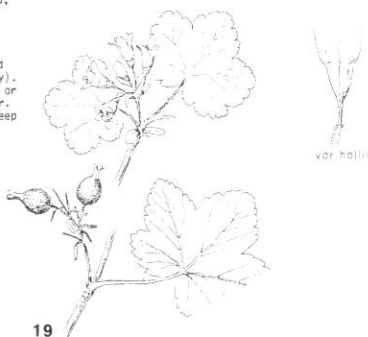
RISA: red currant
SITE: low-mid elev., open
 to wooded, dry to moist,
 productive areas west of
 Cascades.
ID: erect, unarmed shrub
 1-3m tall. Leaves 2.5-6cm
 broad, 5-lobed, pubescent. Flw.
 pale to deep rose. Berry nearly
 globose, 7-9mm long, dark blue
 covered with white waxy coating.
 Flowers March - June.
FAMILY: Grossulariaceae (currant)



Ribes viscosissimum

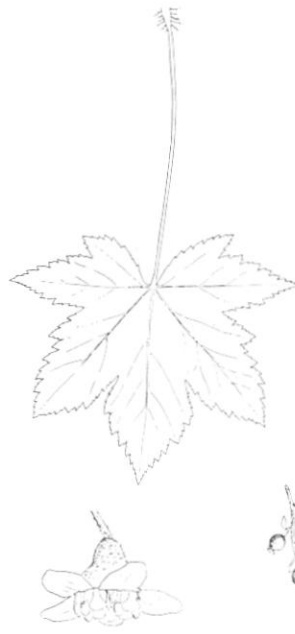
sticky currant

RIVI: sticky currant
SITE: variable, along creeks
 and in open to heavily wooded,
 moist to fairly dry areas.
 Low to high elevations.
ID: straggly unarmed shrub
 to 2m tall. Leaves 3 or
 5-lobed, 3-6cm broad, toothed
 puberulent & glandular(sticky).
 petals cream, calyx greenish or
 yellow-gr. Hypanthium tubular.
 berry ovoid, 10-12mm long, deep
 bluish-black, bad taste and
 smell. Flowers May - June.
FAMILY: Grossulariaceae (currant)



stink currant

Ribes bracteosum



RIBES: stink currant
SITE: in moist coniferous woods and streambanks, swampy forests up to 5,500 ft., often indicated
ID: erect, straggly shrub to 3 m tall, unarmed, leaves 4 - 12 cm broad, cordate, deeply 5-7 lobed, once or twice serrate, lobes almost lanceolate. Twigs with small, yellowish glands, numerous flowers in erect racemes, white petals and brownish-purple to greenish calyx, hyacinthine-saucer-shaped, berry subglobose, black with waxy coating, 1 cm long, disagreeable taste.
FAMILY: Grossulariaceae (currant)
Flowers May - June.

prickly currant

Ribes lacustre



RIBES: swamp gooseberry, or prickly currant.
SITE: moist woods and streambanks to higher forest slopes or subalpine ridges.
ID: erect to spreading shrub
1-1.5 m tall, sharp prickles and larger nodal prickles up to 1mm long. Petals pinkish, 1/2-2/3 as long as sepals.
vs 3-6 cm broad, pale pinkish-lobed, deeply incised & serrate.
berry 5-6 mm long, dark purple, somewhat palatable. Flowers May - June.
FAMILY: Grossulariaceae (currant)

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Lewis mockorange

Philadelphus lewisii

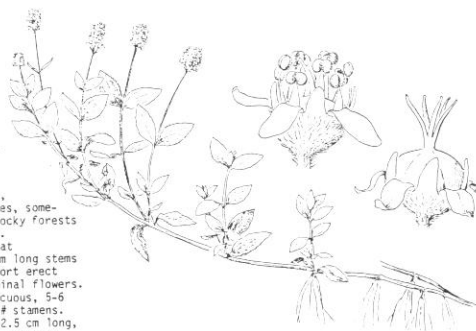
PHLE2: Lewis mockorange
 SITE: in gullies and stony soils of watercourses, and rocky cliffs, talus slopes. Lower elev. W. of Cascades, to 7000 ft E of Cascades.
 ID: shrub, rounded to erect, 1.5-2.5 m tall. Opposite, decid. lvs; new lvs finely serrate. Dichotomous branching, almond smelling twigs. Fragrant flws, 3-11 in terminal racemes, petal white, inferior ovary. Flws May-July.
 FAMILY: Hydrangeaceae (hydrangea)



whipplevine

Whipplea modesta

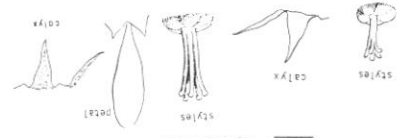
WHMO: modest whipplea or whipplevine.
 SITE: mid to low elev., slightly dry sites, sometimes open and rocky forests of West Cascades.
 ID: trailing shrub mat forming, up to 1m long stems with numerous short erect shoots with terminal flowers. Flowers inconspicuous, 5-6 white petals, 4 stamens. Leaves ovate, 1-2.5 cm long, .5-1.5 cm broad, remotely serrulate, opposite. Flowers April-June.
 FAMILY: Hydrangeaceae (hydrangea)



western serviceberry



AMAL: western serviceberry
SITE: sea level-mid
elevation, open woods,
canyons, hillsides, willamette
valley margins--productive
sites, very widespread,
spreading to erect
shrubs, sometimes small trees,
1-5m tall. Young branches
reddish brown, slender
petioles 1.0-2.0cm long,
leaves 2-6cm long, petioles
white (or pinkish), 1-2cm
long, 2-6cm wide, 12-15 (or
20) stamens 5 (or 4) styles,
inferior ovary. Fruit is red-
dark purple dome. Flowers
April - July.



var. pumilio
var. serotina
var. serotina
most common in Western Cascades

oceanspray

HODI: ocean spray
SITE: lower elev., gravelly
slopes--drier sites often
5, facing ridges; very
shrub 1-3m tall, slender
arching branches, petioles
10-15mm long, leaves ovate
to ovate-lanceolate, mostly 4-7
cm long, 15-25 shallow lobes
to deep tooth, prominent veins
look like chevrons. Flower mass
very showy. Flowers 3-5cm
wide, cream color. Flowers
June - August.

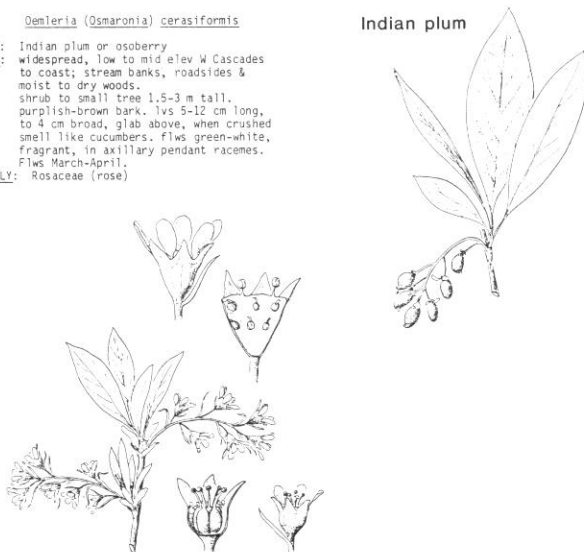


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Oemleria (Osmaonia) cerasiformis

OSCE: Indian plum or osoberry
 SITE: widespread, low to mid elev W Cascades
 to coast; stream banks, roadsides &
 moist to dry woods.
 ID: shrub to small tree 1.5-3 m tall,
 purplish-brown bark. lvs 5-12 cm long,
 to 4 cm broad, glab above, when crushed
 smell like cucumbers. flws green-white,
 fragrant, in axillary pendant racemes.
 Flws March-April.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)

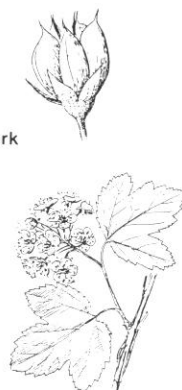
Indian plum



Physocarpus capitatus

Pacific ninebark

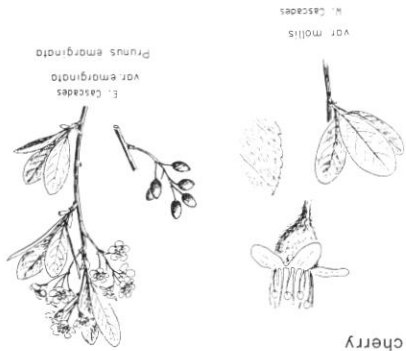
PHCA3: Pacific ninebark
 SITE: moist sites at low elev W of Cascades,
 along streams, swamps, lake margins.
 ID: spreading to erect shrub 2-4 m tall,
 angled glabrous branches; lvs 3 or 5
 lobed less than 1/2 length & biserrate,
 dark green above & paler below. Petals
 4 mm long. Flws May-June.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



bitter cherry

Prunus emarginata

PEEM: bitter cherry
 SITE: moist woods or along
 streams and seeps, low to
 mid elevations.
 ID: Scraggly shrubs from
 trees up to 15m tall. Leaf
 shape variable, elliptic to
 oblong-ovate, 3-6cm long,
 serrate, white flowers.
 Fruit red to black, 5-10mm
 long. Very bitter.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



baldhip rose

Rosa gymnocarpa

ROBY: baldhip rose
 SITE: in coniferous forests, low elev.
 slightly dry sites, though
 ID: slender shrub up to 1.5 m tall,
 lax growth form, twigs with
 straight, slender prickles.
 5-7 leaflets, serrate or doubly
 serrate, 1.5-4.5 cm long,
 flowers pink, fragrant, usually
 single or up to four in cluster.
 Hips 1-2 cm long, orange-red.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)
 etable. Flowers June - August.



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strawberryleaf blackberry

Rubus pedatus

RUPE: strawberryleaf blackberry
SITE: moist forests, widespread from sea level to subalpine.
ID: unarmed trailing perennial, 5 leaflets or 3 with deeply dissected pair. flws single only, white petals 5-11 mm long. flws May-early July.
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



Rubus lasiococcus

dwarf bramble

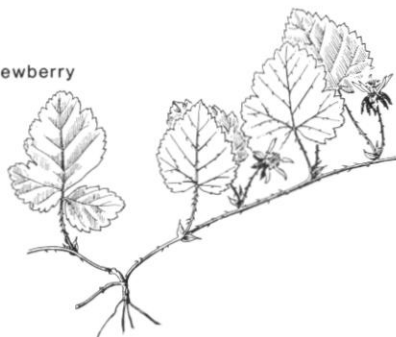
RULA: dwarf bramble
SITE: widespread, low to high elevation forests, moderately dry to fairly moist.
ID: unarmed trailing perennial shrub, leaves strawberry-like, 3-6cm broad, shallowly to deeply 3-lobed; doubly serrate, white flowers, petals 5-8mm long, many stamens. Flowers June - August.
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



snow dewberry

Rubus nivalis

RUNI: snow dewberry or varnish-leaf blackberry or snow bramble.
SITE: low to mid-high elev., deep woods of moderate moisture. Widespread though never abundant.
ID: trailing perennial with bright green, varnish-like evergreen leaves prominently 3-lobed and prickly on undersurface of veins. Flowers June - July.
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)





RUBUS
SITE: Trailing blackberry or dewberry
10: Rubus ursinus
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)
 early August.
 Blackberry, flowers April -
 to 2.5 cm long; our only native
 white petals. Blackberry up
 dioecious. Flowers with
 off 3100m on stems. Plants
 beneath. Blue, easily rubbed
 leaf, doubly serrate, pale
 prickliest, 3 (or 5) leaflets per
 10m trailing shrub, canes up
 dry places.
 alev., more common in moderate
 distances; low to 6,000 ft.
 increases in abundance with
 coniferous woods and clearcuts.
SITE: widespread, in undisturbed

trailing blackberry



RUBUS
SITE: Blackcap or western raspberry
10: Rubus leucodermis
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)
 late April - early July.
 when picked ripe). Flowers
 to black, raspberry (yellow
 white. Fruit reddish-orange
 3, white fuzz beneath. Petals
 up to 5mm long. Leaf blades
 numerous and hairy, hooked.
 slender branches, prickles
 perennial with erect, arching.
 well-armed, deciduous
 intermediate moisture.
 usually in open areas of
 low to mid elev.,
SITE: Blackcap or western raspberry

blackcap

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salmonberry

Rubus spectabilis

RUSP: salmonberry
SITE: in moist and very moist
coniferous woods, along streams.
Most abundant below 3,000 ft. and
in Coast Range.
ID: shrub to 3 m tall, forming
thickets and strongly
rhizomatous, armed with prickles
that come off of older branches.
Leaves pinnate, 3 ovate leaflets,
terminal one 4 - 9 cm long.
1 or 2 flowers on short leafy
branches, showy red color. Fruit
raspberry like, eatable, yellow
to reddish (salmon). Flowers
March - June.

FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



thimbleberry

Rubus parviflorus

RUPA: thimbleberry
SITE: moist and very moist sites on
coniferous forests, along streams
and seeps; up to subalpine areas
though common at low elev.
ID: erect shrub to 2 m tall, unarmed,
flaking bark. Leaves palmately
5 lobed, 6 - 15 cm long and a
little broader, doubly serrate.
Flowers with white (or pinkish)
petals, 3 - 7 in terminal
corymbs. Berry raspberry-like,
red, eatable. Flowers May -
July.

FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



Rubus procerrus

RUPB: Himalayan blackberry

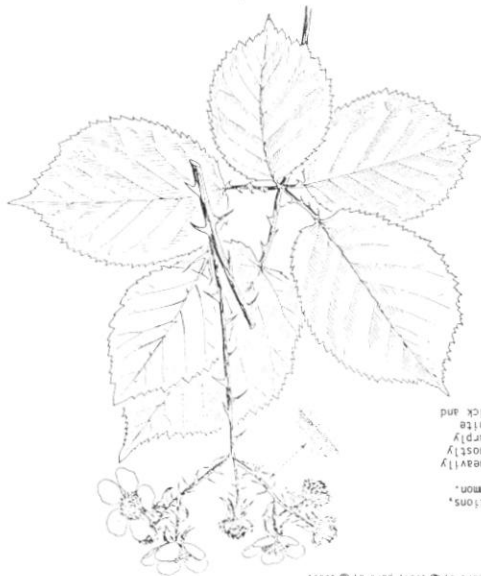
SITE: in disturbed areas of low elevations, roadsides and in towns; very common.

ID: an introduced species

forms tall and dense thickets, heavily armed with flat prickles. Lvs. mostly 5 leaflets, bright green and sharply serrate. Fls 5-20 per bunch, white globose. June to Aug flowers.

FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)

Himalayan blackberry



evergreen blackberry

Rubus laciniatus

RULB2: evergreen blackberry or cutleaf blackberry

SITE: widespread, excepting high elevations; mostly in disturbed areas.

ID: strongly armed perennials, evergreen lvs. mostly 5 leaflets which are deeply lobed. Numerous perfect (unlike *R. urticifolius*) fls in flat top raceme. Tasty berries 1-1.5 cm thick. Fls June-Aug.

FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)

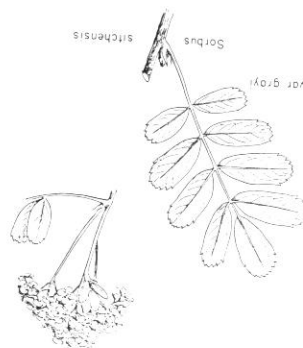


RUBUS SUMMARY TABLE

***** CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR COMMON BLACKBERRY LIKE PLANTS *****						
ALL ARE IN THE GENUS RUBUS						
species name common name	aromat	berry	plant stature	# leaflets per leaf	flower color	other
pedatus strawberry leaf bb	-	red 4 mm long	trailing to 1 m long	5	white	decid. stems
lasiococcus doarf bramble	-	red 1 cm wide	trailing to 2 m long	3	white	decid. stems
nivalis snow dewberry	+	red 4 mm wide	trailing to 2 m long	1	pink-purple	lvs evergreen, vannish like
leucodermis blackcap	+	dk purple-bk 1.2 cm wide	trailing to 2 m tall 1-3 m long	3	white	blue cast on stems
ursinus trailing bb	+	black 2.5 cm long	trailing 5-6 m long	3	white	sexes on separate plants
spectabilis salmonberry	+ or -	salmon 1-1.5 cm wide	1-3 m tall	3	pink-red	moist sites coastal
parviflorus thin blackberry	-	red 1 cm wide	.5-2 m tall	1	white	flaking bark primarily 5-toed lvs
procensus Himalayan bb	+	black 1.5 cm wide	thickets to 3 m tall to 10 m long	5	white	leaflets serrate, ovate-oblong
lacinatus evergreen bb	+	black 1-1.5 cm wide	thickets to 2.5 m tall to 10 m long	5	pink-white	leaflets deep and sharply lobed

(bb=blackberry)

Sitka mountain ash



S051: Sitka mountain ash
 SITE: Sitka, to upper elevation coniferous forests and openings, very widespread, particularly 3000-5000 ft in W Cascades.
 ID: erect several stemmed shrub 1-4 m tall, reddish-purple bark, winter buds and young growth reddish hairy, deciduous pinnate lvs., 7-11 leaflets, 15-30 flms, red fruits with slight blue cast.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)
 Fls., June-July.

Cascade mountain ash



S0502: Cascade mountain ash
 SITE: Cascade mountain ash
 ID: in coniferous woods from low valleys to alpine, fairly moist, well-drained areas.
 erect shrub to 5 m tall, older dark reddish purple to gray-red, winter buds glaucous with some white hairs. Leaves deciduous, alternate with 9 - 13 leaflets that are 3 - 7 cm long and narrowly oblong. Flowers 70 - 200, fruit 1 cm long, orange to scarlet and glossy. Flowers May - early July.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)

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subalpine spiraea

Spiraea densiflora

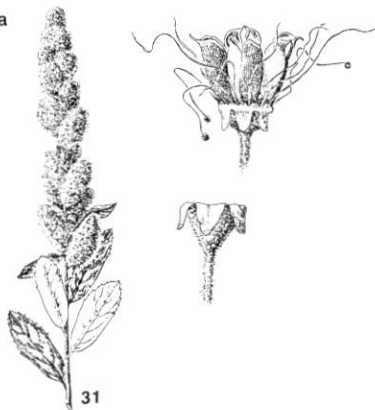
SPDE: subalpine spiraea
 SITE: widespread in moist areas, stream
 edges, swamps; low to subalpine
 elev.; the more common high
 elev. spiraea.
 ID: low, spreading to erect shrub,
 to 1 m tall, freely branching,
 no hairs on branches. Leaves
 4 - 10 cm long, bright green
 above, finely serrate 1/2
 length. Flowers pink to rose
 in dense flat-topped corymb:
 late June - August.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



Douglas spiraea

Spiraea douglasii

SPDO: Douglas spiraea
 SITE: moist, along streams, swamps, lake
 margins; low to subalpine elev.
 more abundant in valleys.
 ID: erect shrub 1-2 m tall; freely
 branching, fine hairs. lvs 4-10 cm
 long, dark green & glab above, paler
 below, remotely serrate no more than
 1/2 length. Flws white-purplish in
 elongate corymb. Flws June-Aug.
 FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



poison oak



RHOI: low to mid elev., drier
SITES of west Oregon Cascades.
well-drained, often S & W slopes
shrubs or climbing vines
1-1.5m tall, leaflets 3, ovate
3-7cm long, shiny, very variable
tips and twig tips often reddish
in fall and spring. Fls. 1-2
mm long. Many people allergic
to slightly volatile oil.
Flowers April - July.
FAMILY: Anacardiaceae (sumac)

Oregon boxwood



PAMY: Oregon boxwood
SITES: coniferous woods up to 6,000
ft., but higher on warmer,
drier sites. well-drained soils.
usually moderately dry.
evergreen shrub less than 1 m
tall, leaves glossy and dark
green, serrate, leathery and
opposite, 1 - 3 cm long. flowers
maroon, .3 - .4 cm broad. An
excellent ornamental. Flowers
April - June.
FAMILY: Celastraceae (staff-tree)

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Acer circinatum

vine maple

ACCI: vine maple
 SITE: widespread in coniferous forests,
 very low to 5,500 ft., prefers
 moderate moisture, well-drained
 sites, common in younger,
 disturbed areas.
 ID: shrub or small tree to 8 m tall,
 forming thickets with large
 prostrate branches, bark smooth
 and pale; leaves deciduous and
 thin, 7 - 9 lobed, serrate,
 broader than long, 3 - 6 cm long.
 Few flowers, .5 - 1.0 cm broad,
 stamens inserted at inner edge
 of round disc; fruit double
 samara, wings almost 180° spread.
 FAMILY: Aceraceae (maple)

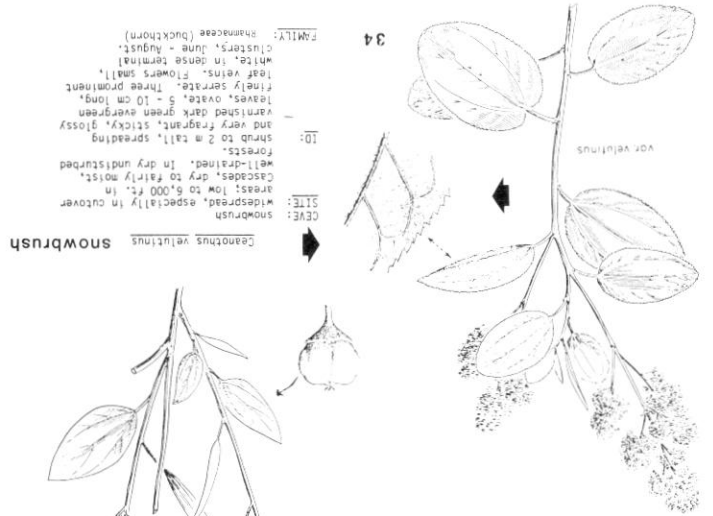


Douglas Rocky Mountain maple

Acer glabrum var. douglasii

ACGLD: Douglas rocky mountain maple
 SITE: fairly widespread, tends to
 occupy drier sites than vine
 maple; in Oregon Cascades up
 to 7,000 ft., especially on
 rocky ridge tops and talus
 slopes.
 ID: shrub or small tree up to 10
 m tall. (In Oregon, usually
 smaller than vine maple.)
 Grayish to reddish pale bark.
 Leaves thin and deciduous, 3
 or 5 lobed, twice serrate, as
 broad as long, 2-14 cm long.
 Few flowers, about .8 cm broad,
 stamens inserted on outer edge
 of lobed disc; fruit double
 samara with wings spread less
 than 90° spread. Flowers April
 to June.
 FAMILY: Aceraceae (maple)



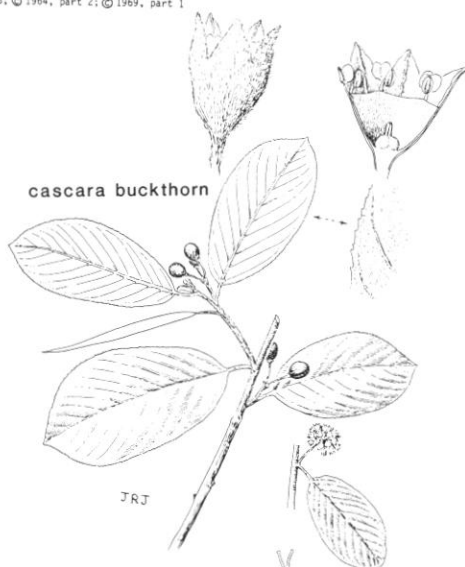


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Rhamnus purshiana

RHPU: Cascara buckthorn
SITE: lower elev. Cascades and Western Oregon valleys, in warm well-drained and moderately moist soils.
ID: shrub or low tree to 10 m tall; bark gray-brown or gray-reddish, mottled, with yellow inner bark and bitter taste (collected for medicinal value). Leaves deciduous, dark glossy green with 10 - 12 prominent parallel veins on each side, 6 - 10 cm long, very finely serrulate. Berries purple-black **POISONOUS**, though eaten by band-tailed pigeons. Flowers 8 - 50, small, greenish, plant may be monoecious, April to June.
FAMILY: Rhamnaceae (buckthorn)

cascara buckthorn



Oplopanax horridum

OPHO: devil's-club
SITE: moist and very moist coniferous forests, along streams, swamps; usually at intermediate elev. in western Cascades.
ID: shrub to 3 m tall, erect or semi-prostrate. Heavily armed branches and leaf blade veins. Leaves huge (10 - 35 cm broad), palmately 7 - 9 lobed. Many small flowers in sm. umbels in elongate racemes or panicles. Berries bright red (**POISONOUS**), flattened, .5 - .8 cm long. Flowers May - July.
FAMILY: Araliaceae (ginseng)

devil's club

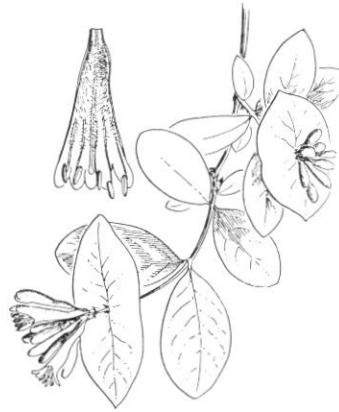


Cardwell's penstemon



PECA3: Cardwell's penstemon
Penstemon cardwellii
 SITE: open or wooded summit, mid and high elevation
 ID: shrub 10-30cm tall, may form mats. Bright purple to deep blue violet flowers. Leaves serrulate. Anthers very woolly. Flowers late May - July.
 FAMILY: Scrophulariaceae (figwort)

trumpet honeysuckle



LOC1: Trumpet honeysuckle
Lonicera ciliosa
 SITE: low to mid elev forests west of Cascades, moderate sites.
 ID: Twining vine may climb up to 10m high. Flow orange-yellow to orange-red. 2.5-4cm long. Flowers May - July.
 FAMILY: Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)

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Sambucus cerulea

blue elderberry

SACE: blue elderberry
SITE: moist to moderate sites, usually in sun, near streams or roads, and in clearcuts and occasionally in woods. Up to 5,000 ft. elev.
ID: tall shrub or small tree to 5 m tall. Bark rough, dark. Leaves deciduous, opposite, compd with 5 - 9 lanceolate, serrate leaflets, 5 - 15 cm long. Flowers white or cream, .4 - .7 cm wide, in flat-topped terminal clusters 4 - 20 cm wide. Berries blue-black with pale waxy coating, eatable and good in wine. Flowers May - July.
FAMILY: Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)



red elderberry

Sambucus racemosa

SARA: red elderberry
SITE: moist areas, often near streams. Occasionally in forest but usually in sun. Lower elev. to about 5,500 ft. locally.
ID: tall shrub or small tree to 5 m tall. Smooth bark; opposite compd leaves, 5 - 7 leaflets which are lanceolate, sharply serrate, 4.5 - 17 cm long. Flowers white, .3 - .6 cm wide, in rounded topped clusters 4 - 10 cm long. Berry color variable, usually red to dark purple; not choice human food, some varieties may cause discomfort. Flowers March to July.
FAMILY: Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)



creeping snowberry



SYND: creeping snowberry
SITE: mostly W Cascades and south, drier sites
ID: trailing shrub 1-3 m long, lvs variable, 1-3 cm long, usually elliptic, entire or lobed, fine hairs above, few flws in short dense terminal raceme, white fruits 5-6 mm long, flws June-July.
FAMILY: Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)

snowberry

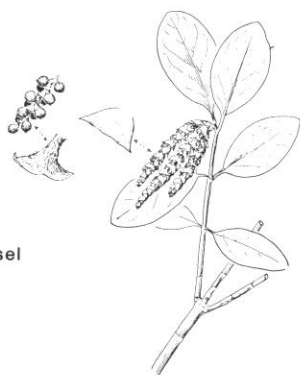


SYAL: snowberry
SITE: dry to moderate coniferous forests and grassy openings: with madroves and oaks on Douglas-fir, where dry or S facing ft., where dry or S facing ft., valleys or up to 5,000 ft. erect shrub to 2 m tall, sparse, twigs with hollow pith. Leaves very variable shape, almost hairless above, flowers white, few in dense terminal racemes. Berries white, 8-1.5 cm long, persist on plants. Flowers May to August.
FAMILY: Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)

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Garrya fremontii

GAFR: Fremont silktassel or bear brush
 SITE: in moderate sites, lower elev. mostly
 in open areas, clearcuts. On Columbia
 River and in Lane Cty. becoming more
 common southward.
 ID: shrub 1-3 m tall, lvs beneath fine
 hairy, 4-8 cm long, not undulate
 margined. Plants with separate sexes:
 unique "silktassel" pendant racemes.
 Globose purple berries, 5-6 mm thick.
 Fls Jan.-May.
 FAMILY: Garryaceae (silktassel)

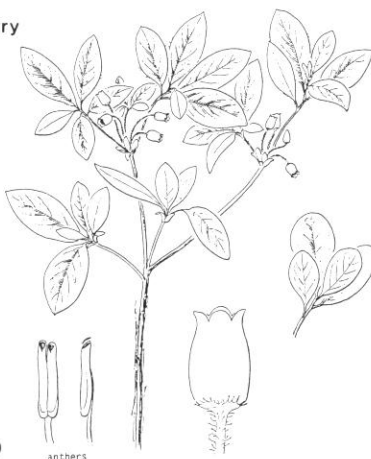


Fremont silktassel

fool's huckleberry

Menziesia ferruginia

MEFE: fool's huckleberry
 SITE: moist to very moist and cool
 coniferous forests and along
 streams. Intermediate elev.,
 2,500 - 5,000 ft. mostly.
 Becoming less common S of
 McKenzie River.
 ID: deciduous shrub up to 2 m tall,
 fine hairs on young branches.
 Leaves thin, clear green,
 serrulate, ovate-elliptic, 4 -
 6 cm long. Flowers
 yellowish-red, capsules .5 -
 .7 cm long.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



Pacific rhododendron



RHMA: Rhododendron macrophyllum
 ** Washington State flower **
 SITE: Rhododendron
 very common and widespread in
 moderate coniferous forests;
 moist to dry, low to 6,000 ft.
 elev. in sites of similar age;
 its size an indication of site
 productivity.
 ID: tall evergreen shrub up to 5
 m tall. Smooth gray-brown bark.
 Lustrous, dark green leaves
 oblong-elliptic, 8 - 20 cm long,
 entire, with stout petiole 2 - 3
 cm long. Flowers snowy, pale
 pink to rose, persistent woody
 capsules 1.5 - 2 cm long, widely
 cultivated. Flowers May - July.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

Cascades azalea

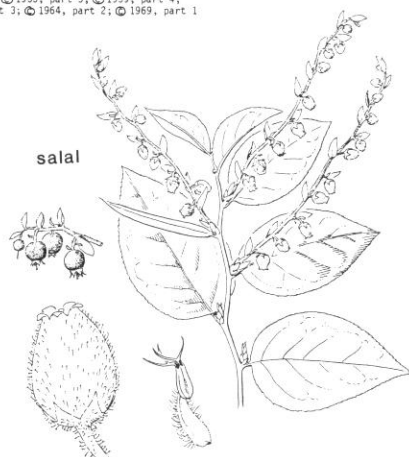


RHMA: Rhododendron albiflorum
 SITE: Rhododendron
 moist and very moist coniferous
 forests, along streams and seeps.
 Chiefly from 1,000 to 6,000 ft.,
 becoming uncommon S of Willamette
 River.
 ID: Shrub to 2 m tall; deciduous
 leaves, thin, elliptic, 4 - 9
 cm long, petioles .5 - 1.0 cm
 long. Young twigs with coarse
 red hairs. Flowers white, in
 clusters of 1 - 4 along stems.
 10 stamens; capsules short.
 Flowers and leaves poisonous.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)
 Flowers June - August

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Gaultheria shallon

GASH: salal
SITE: variable and widespread, dry to moderately moist coniferous woods, usually slightly drier sites in Cascades. Plant size indicates site productivity.
ID: erect or creeping shrub .5 to 3 m tall (lush coast range). Leaves evergreen and glossy, ovate, 5 - 9 cm long, sharply serrulate. Flowers pink, .7 - 1.0 cm long, in terminal or subterminal racemes, 5 - 15 flowers. Fruit purple, sticky, .6 - 1.0 cm broad, edible. Flowers May - July.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



Gaultheria ovatifolia

GAOV: wintergreen
SITE: mid elevations in moderate forested sites, widespread, especially 3,000 - 5,000 feet in Oregon Cascades. Mostly damp & cold places.
ID: low shrublet, less than 3 cm tall. Leaves ovate, 2-4cm long, 1.5-3cm broad, persistent, thick, serrate margins. Bright red berry. Flowers June - August.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

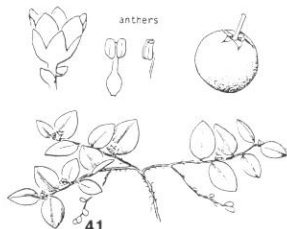
wintergreen



alpine wintergreen

Gaultheria humifusa

GAHU: alpine wintergreen
SITE: subalpine to alpine ; in moist sites, near ponds, etc.
ID: low shrublet, leaves oval 1-2cm long, .5-1.5cm broad, entire or slightly serrulate, reddish fruit. May form small mats in open areas. Flowers July - August.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



hairy manzanita



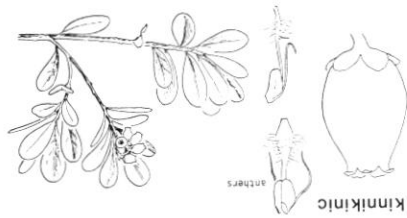
ARCO3: hairy manzanita
 SITE: moderately dry sites, mostly below 4,000 ft., common in dry low elev. clearcuts.
 ID: evergreen erect shrub to 3 m tall. Bark purple-red when older. Young twigs and petioles hairy. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, fine gray hair beneath, 2 - 5 cm long. Flowers white or pink, .5 cm long, ovary very hairy. Berry .5 - .8 cm broad. Flowers May - July.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

pinemat manzanita



ARNE: pinemat manzanita
 SITE: middle to sub-alpine elev., dry and cool sites, often on rocky ridges.
 ID: pointed, berry brown-red, less prostrate.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

kinikinic



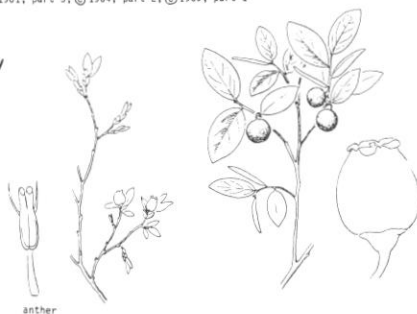
ARUV: kinikinic or bearberry
 SITE: open woods, dry soils ranging from coastal sand dunes to sub-alpine ridges.
 ID: prostrate evergreen shrub, may form mats. Bark reddish to brownish. Leaves leathery, oblong to spatulate, 1.5 - 3 cm long, small hairs on margins and midrib. Flowers pink, few in terminal racemes. Berries bright red. Flowers April - June.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

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oval-leaf huckleberry

Vaccinium ovalifolium

VAOV: oval-leaf huckleberry
 SITE: intermediate elev. in dark
 coniferous woods, moderate
 moisture, mostly 2,000 to 5,000
 ft. elev.
 ID: spreading deciduous shrub to
 1 m tall. Twigs much angled.
 Leaves ovate-elliptic, 2-4 cm
 long, hairless veins, entire
 or very finely serrulate.
 Flowers when leaves beginning
 to expand. Flowers single, on
 curved pedicel .1 - .5 cm long,
 which is not enlarged beneath
 berry. Berry purple-black or
 blue-black, tasty but dry.
 Flowers May - July.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

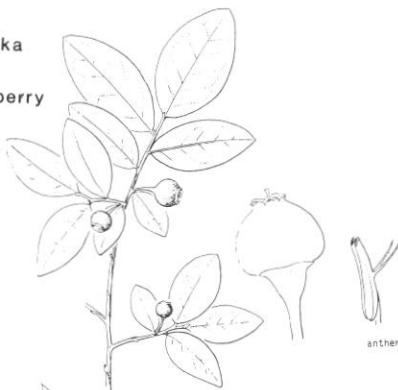


Alaska

Vaccinium alaskense

huckleberry

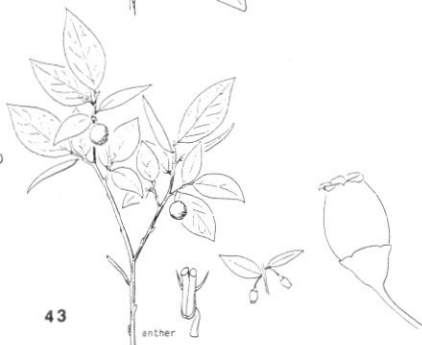
VAAL: Alaska huckleberry
 SITE: intermediate elev. in dark
 coniferous woods, often cooler
 sites of moderate moisture,
 mostly 2,500 - 6,000 ft. elev.
 ID: shrub to 1.2 m tall, deciduous.
 Twigs slightly angled. Leaves
 ovate-elliptic, 2.5 - 6 cm long,
 small hairs on underside midvein,
 entire or slightly serrulate.
 Flowers when leaves expanded.
 Flowers single, on straight
 pedicel usually 1.0 - 1.5 cm
 long, enlarged below ovary.
 Berry purple-black to blue-black,
 tasty but tart. Flowers May -
 June.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



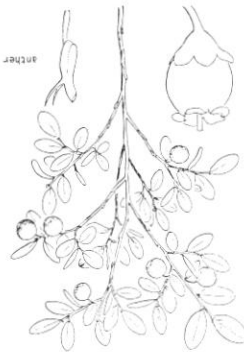
big huckleberry

Vaccinium membranaceum

VAME: big huckleberry
 SITE: intermediate elev. on west slope
 of Cascades, mostly 3,000 - 6,500
 ft., sites of variable moisture.
 ID: deciduous shrub up to 2 m tall;
 twigs somewhat angled; leaves
 oblong or ovate-elliptic, 2 -
 5 cm long, finely serrate nearly
 entire length. Flowers single,
 on pedicel .5 - 1.0 cm long.
 Berry purple, very tasty and
 widely collected. Flowers April
 to June.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

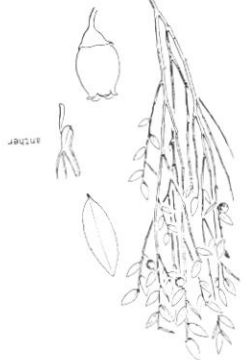


red huckleberry
Vaccinium parvifolium



VAP: red huckleberry
SITE: widespread in intermediate
moist coniferous forests, up
to about 4,500 ft.
ID: erect, deciduous shrub up to 4
m tall. Branches green and
prominently angled. Leaves oval,
1 - 2.5 cm long, entire but
occasionally dimorphic with
brachies). Berries .5 - .9 cm
diameter, leaves on small, crawling
broad, bright red, lacy but
tart. Flowers April - June.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

grouse whortleberry
Vaccinium scoparium



VASC: grouse whortleberry
SITE: cold, higher elev., 3,500 - 7,500
ft. in Oregon Cascades, usually
with mountain hemlock.
ID: small shrub to 25 cm tall with
green, broom-like branches.
Leaves small, .8 - 1.5 cm long,
deciduous, move to maintain
surface perpendicular to sun
rays. Berries .3 - .5 cm broad,
bright red, lacy. Flowers May-
August.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

blueleaf huckleberry
Vaccinium delictosum



VASC: blueleaf huckleberry
SITE: upper elev., sub-alpine openings,
mostly 4,500 - 7,500 ft., in
cold site indicator.
ID: low, matted shrub to 40 cm tall,
deciduous. Branches
obovate, 1.5 - 5 cm long,
inconspicuously angled. Leaves
dull green (striking red fall
color), may be serrulate on upper
1/2 - 2/3. Flowers single,
pinkish, .5 - .7 cm long. Berry
blue, .6 - .8 cm wide.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

HUCKLEBERRY SUMMARY TABLE

***** CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR COMMON HUCKLEBERRIES (VACCINIUM sp.) *****										
species name common name	max. h ant ht. (cm)	berry color	pedicel length cm	leaf margins serrate	leaf shape	leaf length cm	branches angular in cross section	miscellaneous characteristics	temp. indicator	elevation feet
ovatum evergreen hb	400	dark purple- black	.2-1.0	sharp full length	ovate to ovate- lanceolate	2-5	somewhat	evergr. leaves mostly coastal distribution	warm	0 - 3000
alaskense Alaska hb.	120	blue or purple-blk	.5-1.5	none or bottom 1/2	ovate-ellip. veins not prom.	2.5-6	somewhat	small glands on leaf lower midvein	cool	3000- 5000
ovatifolium oval leaf hb.	100	blue- or purple-blk	.1-.5	none or very slight	ovate-ellip. veins prominent	2-4	conspicuous	no glands on leaf pedicel curved	medium	3000- 5000
dollicum blue leaf hb	30	blue	.3-.6	none or upper 1/2 to 2/3	ovate to obovate	1.5-5	inconspicuous	bright fall colors	coldest	5000- 7000
membr. anacuum big hb	200	purple or purple-red	.5-1.0	yes, fine full length	ovate to obovate- elliptic	2-5	somewhat	berries collected leaves long pointed	cold	3000- 6000
parvifolium red hb	400	bright red	.1-.4	none (some on juvenile)	oval to oblong- elliptic	1-2.5	prominent	green branches	warm	800- 4000
scoparium grouse hb	25	bright red very small	.2-.25	finely serrulate	lanceolate	.8-1.5	strongly	broom-like branching	colder	4000- 7000
Menziesia Ferruginea Tool's hb	200	NONE ! capsules	1 - 2	crenulate- serrulate	ovate-ellip. to ellip.-obovate	4-6	somewhat	corolla yellowish-red	cool & wet	2500- 6500

hb = huckleberry, hb = blueberry, hb = whortleberry.
All of these plants have deciduous leaves and urn-shaped flowers with fused petals.

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evergreen huckleberry

Vaccinium ovatum

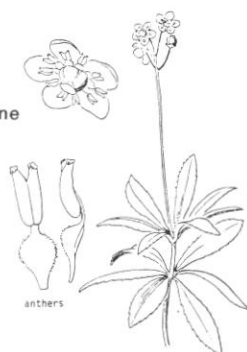
VAOV 2 evergreen huckleberry
SITE: coastal species, sandy and silty loam soils, occasional in low elev. W. Cascades.
ID: evergreen shrub .5-4 m tall, dark green glossy lvs with sharply serrulate margins, 2-5 cm long, in horiz. rows. flws pink, 3-10 per raceme, berries purplish-black, tasty(musky). Flws April-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



prince's pine

Chimaphila umbellata

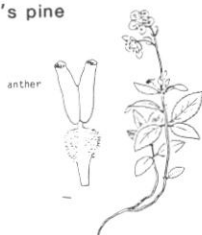
CHUM: prince's pine (Pipsissewa)
SITE: widespread in coniferous forests; mostly at intermediate elevations; medium to dry sites.
ID: plant 10-30 cm tall, 5-15 flws (umbel-like) filaments not hairy. Leaves elliptic-oblancoate, evergreen. Flws June-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



little prince's pine

Chimaphila menziesii

CHME: little prince's pine
SITE: widespread in coniferous woods, especially at middle elev. and moisture.
ID: plant 9-15cm tall, 1-3 flowers, filaments have hairy swollen base, leaves elliptic, sometimes white-veined. differs from big pr. pine by having darker green lvs, smaller lvs and entire plant stature is smaller. (than CHUM)
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

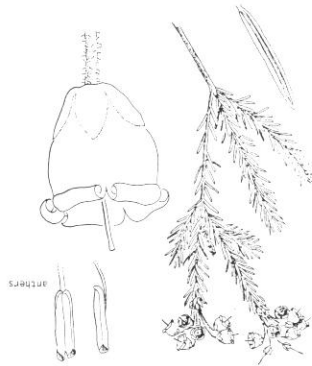


CAME: white heather
 SITE: sub-alpine and alpine; at and above treeline; but drained soil.
 ID: to 30 cm tall. Branches
 concealed by leaves. Leaves
 opposite, four-ranked, appressed
 to branches, 2 - 5 mm long.
 FLOWERS several, near branch
 tips, white petals, .5 - .8 cm
 long. FLOWERS July - August.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



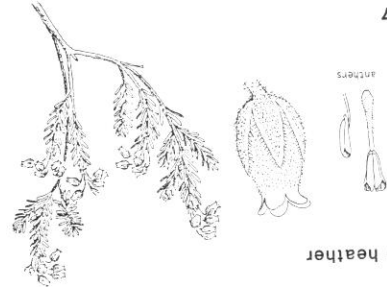
white heather

PHEN: pink heather
 SITE: sub-alpine and alpine; at and above treeline; very cold
 sites, drained soil.
 ID: mat-forming evergreen shrub up
 to 40 cm tall. Leaves
 needle-like, .1 - .2 cm broad
 and .8 - 1.5 cm long, deeply
 grooved beneath, smooth. FLOWERS
 deep pink-rose. FLOWERS June -
 August.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



pink heather

PHGL: yellow heather
 SITE: sub-alpine and alpine; same
 as other heathers above.
 ID: small mat-forming evergreen shrub
 to 40 cm tall. Leaves
 needle-like, .1 - .15 cm broad
 and .8 - 1.2 cm long, fine glands
 or hairs. FLOWERS dirty yellow
 to greenish white. FLOWERS July
 to August.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



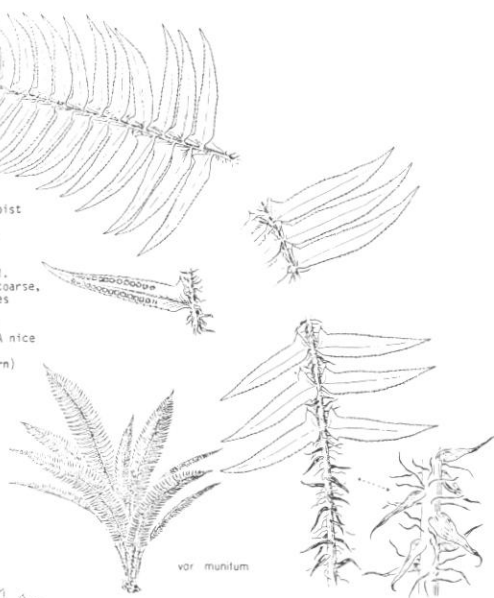
yellow heather

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sword fern

Polystichum munitum

POMU: sword fern
SITE: common and widespread in moist forests up to 4,000 feet. Usually in fairly warm and productive locales.
ID: tall, robust, dark green evergreen fern to 1.5m tall. Leaves in large clusters, coarse, and firm with stout petioles with chaffy base. Pinnae (leaflets) offset. Fronds harvested for floral use. A nice garden plant.
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)

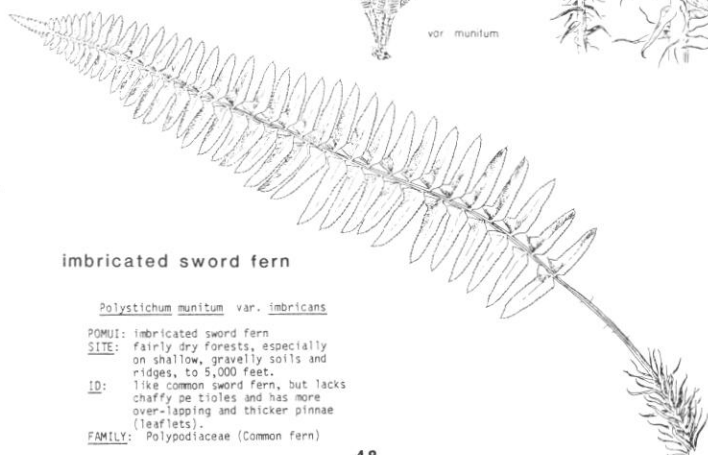


var. munitum

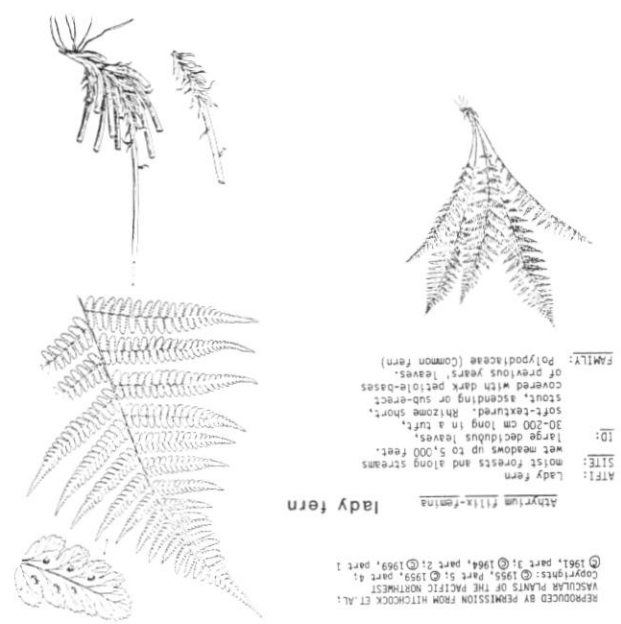
imbricated sword fern

Polystichum munitum var. *imbricans*

POMU: imbricated sword fern
SITE: fairly dry forests, especially on shallow, gravelly soils and ridges, to 5,000 feet.
ID: like common sword fern, but lacks chaffy petioles and has more overlapping and thicker pinnae (leaflets).
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)

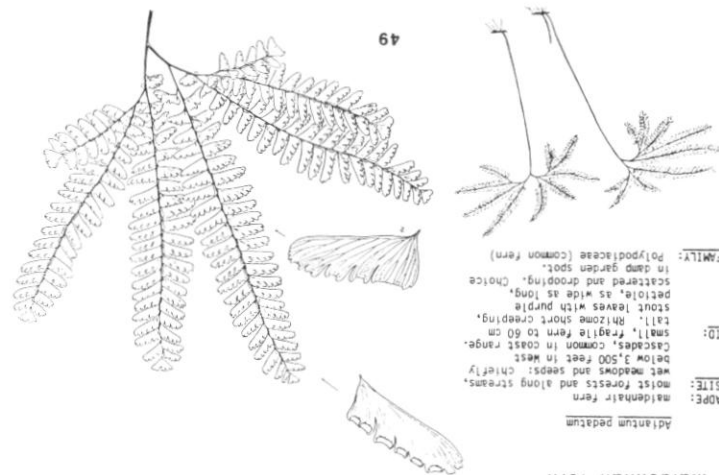


lady fern *Adiantum filix-femina*



AFFI: Lady fern
SITE: moist forests and along streams
ID: 10-200 cm long in a clump, large deciduous leaves, soft-textured. Rhizome short, stout, ascending or sub-erect, covered with dark petiole-bases of previous years' leaves.
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)

maidenhair fern *Adiantum pedatum*

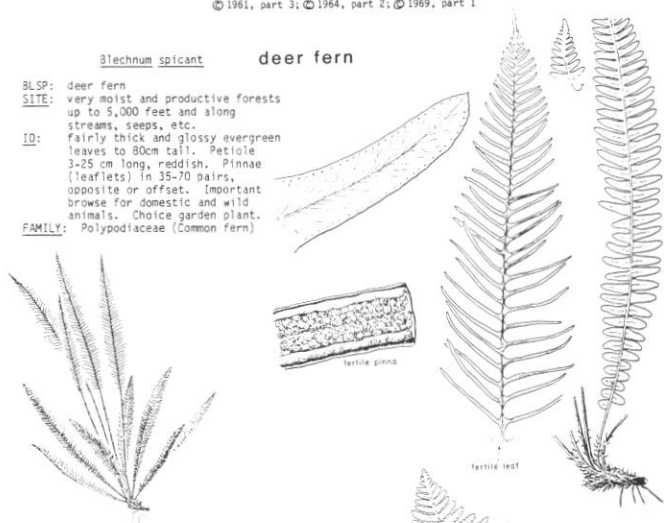


AFFI: maidenhair fern
SITE: moist forests and along streams, wet meadows and seeps; chiefly below 3,500 feet in west Cascades, common in coast range.
ID: small, fragile fern to 60 cm tall. Rhizome short creeping, stout leaves with purple petiole, as wide as long, scattered and drooping. Choice in damp garden spot.
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)

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Blechnum spicant deer fern

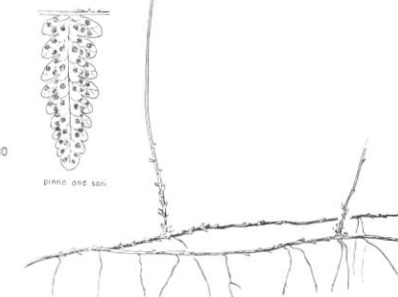
BLSP: deer fern
SITE: very moist and productive forests
 up to 5,000 feet and along
 streams, seeps, etc.
ID: fairly thick and glossy evergreen
 leaves to 80cm tall. Petiole
 3-25 cm long, reddish. Pinnae
 (leaflets) in 35-70 pairs,
 opposite or offset. Important
 browse for domestic and wild
 animals. Choice garden plant.
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)

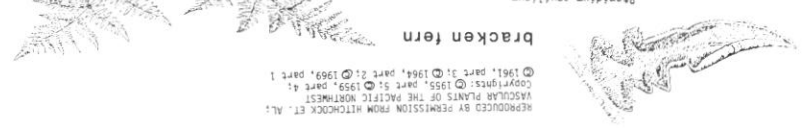


wood fern

Gymnocarpium dryopteris
(Dryopteris disjuncta)

GYDR: wood fern
SITE: moist forest sites and along
 streams and seeps, etc.
ID: Delicate deciduous fern;
 scattered leaves up to 18 cm
 long and 25 cm wide, usually
 wider than long. Petiole 10-30
 cm long.
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (common fern)

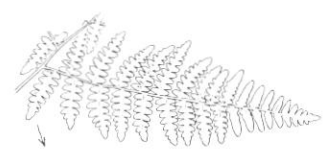




bracken fern

Pteridium aquilinum

PTA: bracken fern
SITE: moderate to almost dry forest sites of good soils. Especially in disturbed areas and younger
ID: leaves up to 2 feet tall, thin and deciduous. Erect petiole up to 100-150cm long, usually shorter than leaf blades. Leaves are deciduous. Young fronds are edible.
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)



Polypodium glycyrrhiza

POOL: Tiorice fern
SITE: moderately moist; coastal and lower cascades, mostly below 2000 ft. on tree trunks or logs or mossy banks.
ID: leaves annual, rhizomes firm and tiorice flavored, leaf blade 15-50 cm long and 5-20 cm wide, 10-30 pairs offset pinnae (leaflets).
FAMILY: Polypodiaceae (Common fern)

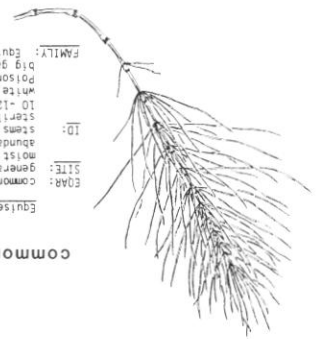
licorice fern



common horsetail

Equisetum arvense

EQAR: common horsetail
SITE: generally disturbed areas or moist to wet sites; indicates abundant spring soil moisture
ID: stems annual, dimorphic. The sterile ones to 60 cm tall, 10-12 ridged. Fertile ones white to brown, soon withering. Poisonous to horses, eaten by big game.
FAMILY: Equisetaceae



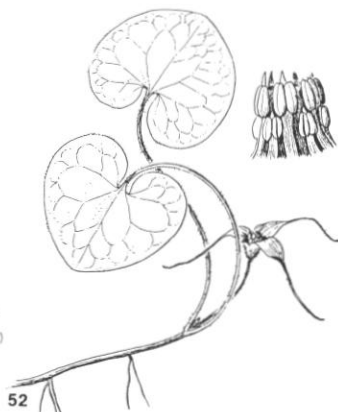
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wild ginger

Asarum caudatum

ASCA3: wild ginger
SITE: fairly moist forests at low and mid elev., widespread.
ID: short herb with extensive rootstocks, may form large mats. Deep green persistent leaves 4-10cm long, up to 15cm broad, heart-shaped; spicy odor when crushed. Flowers brownish-purple to greenish-yellow, very long, tapered calyx lobes. Flowers April - July.
FAMILY: Aristolochiaceae (birthwort)

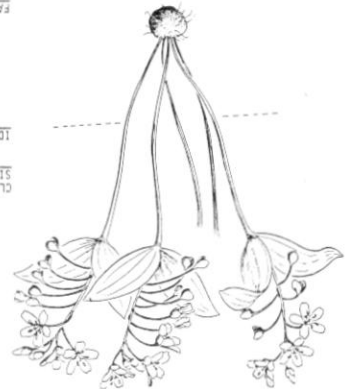


springbeauty



Claytonia lanceolata

CLL: Spring beauty
 SITE: Moist forest up to 5,000 feet, on good soils.
 ID: Smooth-leaved, dark green, perennial herb, usually with basal lvs (up to 1.5cm long). Flowering stems, several, 5-20cm tall with 2 opposite lvs (1.5-6cm long). Racemes 3-20 flowered, showy, white to pink (or orange) petals 5 in #; 2 sepals. Corolla deep-seated, calyx like potatoes.
 FAMILY: Portulacaceae



Indianlettuce

Montia sibirica

MOST: Indianlettuce (Siberian montia)
 SITE: Widespread in moist coniferous forests, lowland to 4,500 feet; also in disturbed areas where damp + somewhat shady.
 ID: Variable. Mostly annual. 10-50cm tall weak stems, non-flores eatable leaves. Many basal lvs, obovate to lanceolate, 1-4cm broad, 2 opposite lvs on flowering stem, many flowers. 2 sepals, 5 pink or white petals 6-1.3cm long. FWS. Mar.-Sept.
 FAMILY: Portulacaceae (purslane)



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bigleaf sandwort

Arenaria macrophylla

ARMA3: bigleaf sandwort

SITE: widespread, dry to moist forests and meadows, most elev., both sides of Cascades.

ID: may form loosely matted patches, stems 3 or 4 angled, 5-15cm long. Many leaves, linear-elliptic to lanceolate, acute, 2-5cm long and 3-15mm broad. Petals white, sepals acute. Flowers May - August.

FAMILY: Caryophyllaceae (pink)



baneberry

Actaea rubra

ACRU: baneberry

SITE: moist and very moist forests and streambanks at low and mid elevations.

ID: 40-100cm tall herb with compound leaves 3's and semi-pinnate. Many small flowers, 2-3mm long with white petals. Striking berries white or red. Flowers May - July.

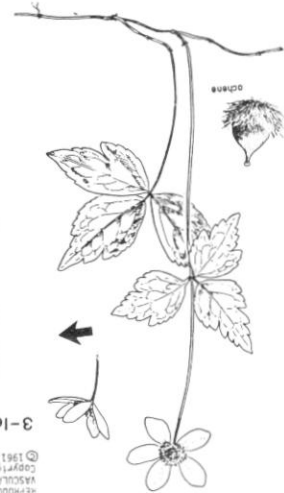
FAMILY: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)



3-leaf anemone

Anemone deltoidea

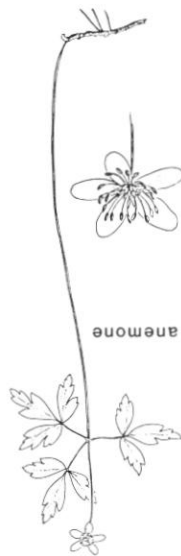
ANDE: 3-leaf anemone
 SITE: low to mid elev.,
 widespread, particularly in
 productive moderate sites.
 IO: leaves in whorl of 3,
 deeply and coarsely
 serrate-serrate. Flower stems
 10-30cm tall. 5 white sepals
 May. FLOWERS April
 FAMILY: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)



Lyall anemone

Anemone lyallii

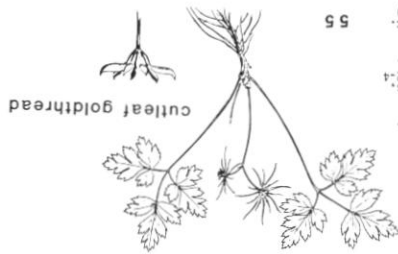
ANLY2: Lyall anemone
 SITE: low to mid elevations,
 widespread, particularly in
 productive coniferous forests
 of moderate moisture.
 IO: leaves in whorl of 3, each divided
 into 3 leaflets (ternately
 compound), lateral pair tend
 to be lobed. 1 flower, white
 (to blue or rose). FLOWERS
 March - July
 FAMILY: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)



Coptis lactinaria

Coptis lactinaria

COLA: cutleaf goldthread
 SITE: moderately moist
 forests at low to mid elev.,
 good moisture indicator.
 IO: up to 30cm tall herb
 with compound leaves in 3's,
 pinatifid, main leaflets 2-4
 cm long, sharply serrulate.
 1-2 flowered, 5-10cm long.
 FLOWERS late April - August.
 FAMILY: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)

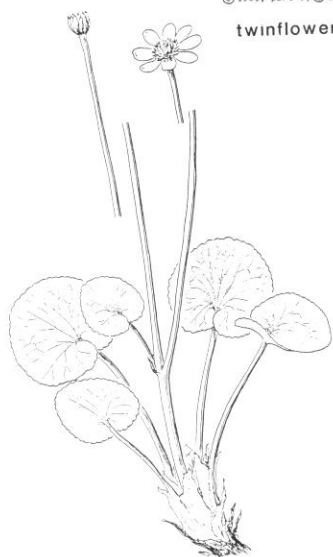


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twinflower marshmarigold

Caltha biflora

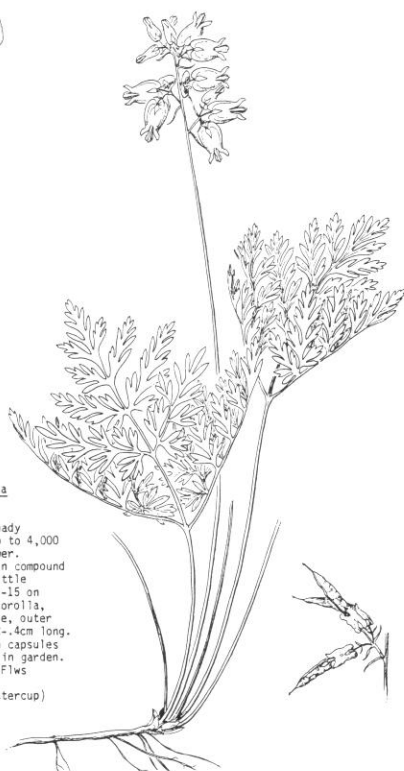
CABI: Twinflower marsh marigold
SITE: Wet and swampy areas, in standing water. Mostly sub-alpine and alpine where common.
ID: To 15cm tall. Showy yellow or white flowers, 2 per stem on long peduncles to 34cm long. Leaves as broad as long, kidney or heart shaped. Flws late May-Aug.
FAMILY: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)



bleedingheart

Dicentra formosa

DIFO: Bleeding heart
SITE: Fairly moist very shady coniferous woods, up to 4,000 feet, but common lower.
ID: Up to 45cm tall, thin compound light green lvs, brittle rhizomes. Flowers 5-15 on scape, pink-purple corolla, heart-like appearance, outer petals with spurs, 2-.4cm long. Shiny black seeds in capsules. 2-3.5cm long. Nice in garden. **POISONOUS** foliage. Flws Mar-July.
FAMILY: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)



vanilla leaf

(deer foot)

3



4



57

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coolwort foamflower

Tiarella trifoliata var. *unifoliata*

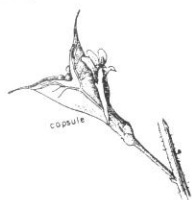
TIUN: coolwort foamflower
 SITE: mid elevations,
 coniferous forests of moderate
 to considerable moisture,
 productive sites.
 ID: basal leaves up to 12cm
 broad, 8cm long, palmately
 lobed. Flowering stems
 20-45cm tall. Flowers small,
 white; calyx 1.5-3.0mm long.
 Flowers June - August.
 FAMILY: Saxifragaceae (saxifrage)



pig-a-back plant

Tolmiea menziesii

TOME: pig-a-back plant, tolmiea
 SITE: very moist coniferous forests
 at low elevations and especially
 along streams and sandy soils
 next to rivers. 1000-3000 feet.
 ID: attractive, hairy perennial herb
 to 40cm tall with green-purple-
 brown flowers in raceme up to
 80cm tall. Palmately veined
 and shallowly lobed leaves with
 unusual vegetative reprod. by
 buds at leaf base. Common +
 choice house + garden plant.
 Flws May-Aug.
 FAMILY: Saxifragaceae (saxifrage)



partridge foot

Luetkea pectinata

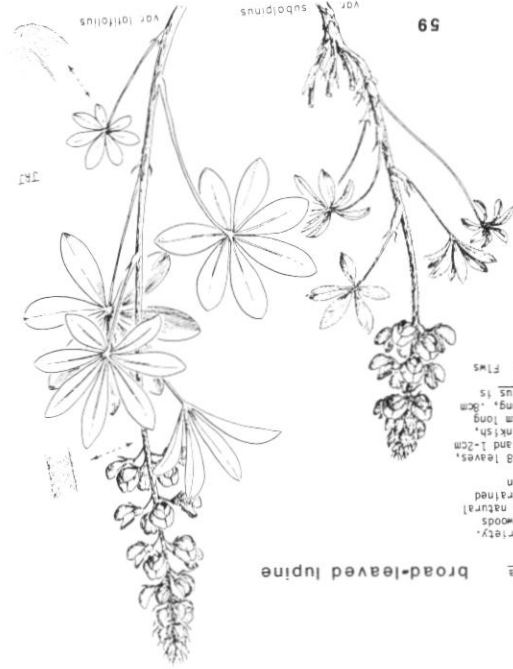
LUP: Luetkea, partridge foot
SITE: sub-alpine and alpine. Often
 between clumps or ribbon groves
 of mountain hemlock or sub-alpine
 fir. Indicates late snowband
 areas + cold soils. Extreme
 regeneration problems.
ID: mat-forming evergreen semi-shrub,
 rhizomatous, less than 15cm tall.
 Leaves crowded in basal tufts.
 Flowers in dense racemes, white
 petals, 1.3 cm long. Fleshy
 June-Aug.
FAMILY: Rosaceae (rose)



broad-leaved lupine

Lupinus latifolius

LUPA: broad-leaved lupine
SITE: variable depending on variety.
 Lowland dry openings in woods
 or subalpine ridges, and natural
 clearings, and in well-drained
 forests. Our most common
 wood and lupine.
ID: up to 1m tall; mostly 5-8 leaves,
 broad, flowers blue, pinkish,
 racemes, pods 2-3 cm long, 10cm
 broad. Variety latifolius is
 below subalpine and var.
 June-Aug.
FAMILY: Leguminosae (pea)

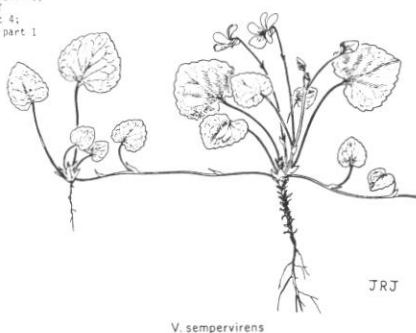


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evergreen violet

Viola sempervirens

VIOR2: evergreen violet
SITE: in medium-moist forests at low to mid elevations, widespread west of Cascades.
ID: perennial with scaly rhizomes, leaves usually spotted, cordate-lanceolate to nearly reniform, 1-3cm broad, serrulate-crenulate, thick and leathery and persistent. Petals lemon-yellow to gold, lower 3 purplish lined, upper 2 bearded. Flowers March - June.
FAMILY: Violaceae (violet)

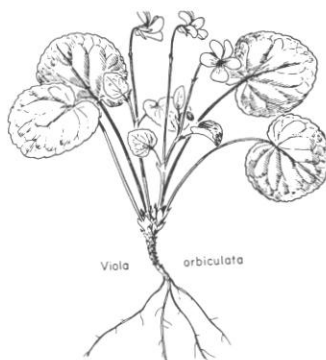


V. sempervirens

backwoods violet

Viola orbiculata

VIOR2: backwoods violet
SITE: moist woods at middle and higher elevations.
ID: Short herb without spotted leaves; leaves ovate-cordate to nearly orbicular—2.4cm broad, serrulate-crenulate and fairly thin, usually not persist thru winter. Not stoloniferous. Flowers like *V. sempervirens* but much longer stigmatic area. Flowers May - August.
FAMILY: Violaceae (violet)

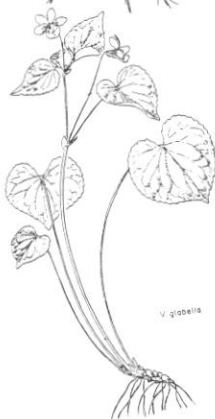


Viola orbiculata

yellow violet

Viola glabella

VIOL: yellow violet
SITE: moist forests and along streams at low to middle elevations. Moistest sites of these 3 violets.
ID: perennial with leaf blades reniform to ovate-cordate, usually abruptly acute, crenate-serrulate. Flowers 8-14mm long on stems 5-30cm tall, petals clear yellow, lower 3 purplish lined and lateral pair bearded. Flowers March - July.
FAMILY: Violaceae (violet)

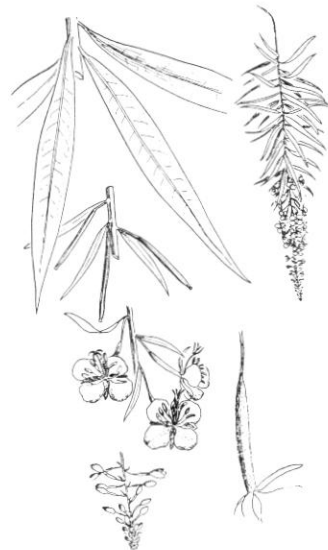


V. glabella

EPAN: fireweed
SITE: widespread and common throughout the U.S., especially in disturbed areas, burned clearcuts; up to 6000 feet.
ID: 1-3m tall from perennial rhizome-like roots. Leaves subsessile, flowers many in long raceme, showy, purple. Seeds fluffy and airborn. Fls June-sept.
FAMILY: Onagraceae (evening primrose)

Eupatorium angustifolium

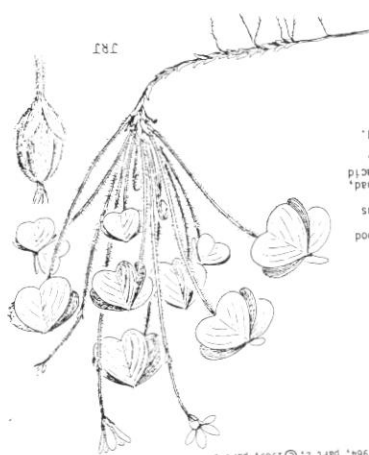
fireweed



OXOR: Oregon oxalis (wood sorrel)
SITE: Fairly moist and shady. Coniferous woods up to 4,200 ft.; common in lowlands on good soils and productive sites.
ID: Perennial herbs with deciduous leaves, 3-20cm tall, scaly rhizomes. Leaflets 4-5cm broad, edible but tart with oxalic acid (eat little). Flowers showy, white to pink, 5 petals and sepals, on scapes 5-15cm tall.
FAMILY: Oxalidaceae (oxalis)

Oxalis oregana

Oregon oxalis



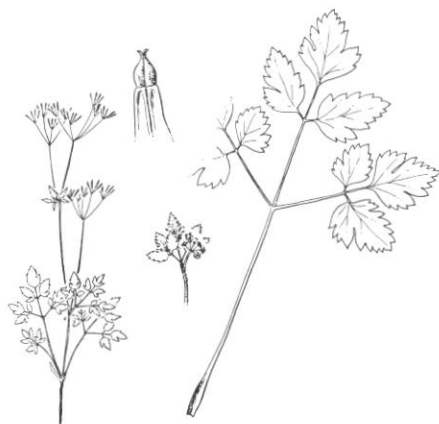
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sweetroot

Osmorhiza chilensis

OSCH: sweetroot or sweet cicely
 SITE: moist forests from
 low to fairly high elevations.
 ID: Sweetsmelling root,
 leaves ternately to pinnately
 1-3 times compound, leaflets
 lanceolate to orbicular.
 Flowering in loose compound
 umbels. Flowers April - June.
 FAMILY: Umbelliferae (parsley)



bunchberry

Cornus canadensis

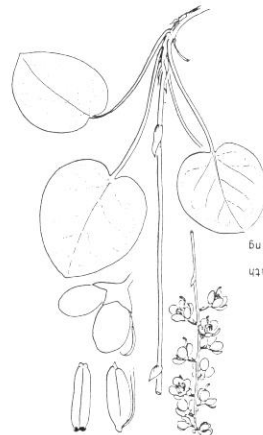
COCA: bunchberry (dwarf dogwood)
 SITE: Cool coniferous forests, moderate
 moisture. Usually on thick duff
 or old rotted logs; intermediate
 elevations mostly, but from 1000-
 5000 feet.
 ID: Short, creeping rhizomatous; less
 than 20cm tall. Leaves 4-7 in
 terminal whorl, 2-8cm long,
 prominent pinnate veins. Flowers
 small, greenish-white, in
 condensed head-like cyme with
 four large white to pink showy
 bracts. Fruit bright coral red,
 .6-.8cm long (edible). Flws
 June-Aug.
 FAMILY: Cornaceae (dogwood)



alpine pyrola

Pyrola asarifolia

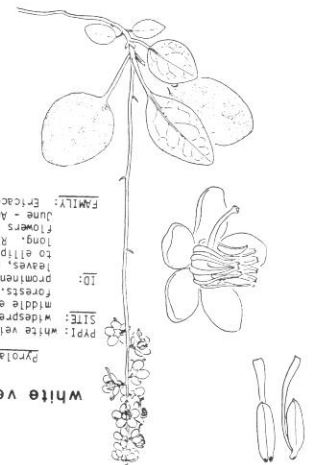
PYAS: alpine pyrola
 SITE: moist ground in forests
 at all elevations.
 leaves dark green, shiny
 upper, somewhat purplish beneath
 very rounded, not mottled.
 Racemes 10-25 flowered, flowering
 stems 15-40cm tall. flowers
 June - September.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



white vein pyrola

Pyrola picta

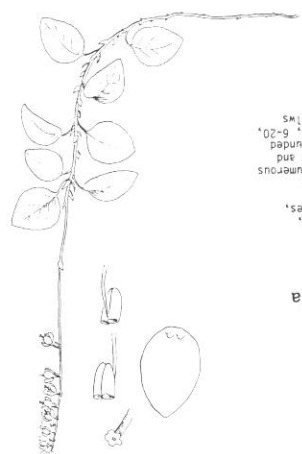
PYPI: white vein pyrola
 SITE: widespread in moderate
 middle elevation coniferous
 forests.
 leaves, mottled upper, ovate
 to elliptic-ovate, 2-7cm
 long. Racemes 10-25 flowered,
 flowers 1cm broad. flowers
 June - August.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)



sidebells pyrola

Pyrola secunda

PYSE: sidebells pyrola
 SITE: in deep coniferous forests,
 medium moisture to dry sites,
 usually on thick duff.
 Widespread 1500-6000 feet.
 evergreen, 5-15cm tall. Numerous
 leathery leaves, green, rounded
 serrulate, clear green, flowers
 at base, greenish flowers, 6-20,
 in raceme to 30cm tall. flws
 June-Aug.
 FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

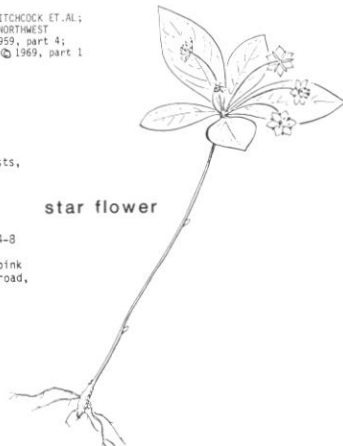


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Trientalis latifolia

TRLA: star flower
SITE: fairly moist coniferous forests,
in shade up to 4500 feet
elevation, widespread,
occasionally in prairies and
dry openings.
ID: small plant up to 25cm tall,
leaves from terminal whorl, 4-8
in #, 3-10 cm long, entire.
Flowers on slender pedicel, pink
to rose color, .8 to 1.2cm broad,
6 or 7 petals. Have erect
tubers, 1-2cm long. Flws
Apr-July.
FAMILY: Primulaceae (primrose)

star flower



salmon polemonium

Polemonium carneum

POCA2: salmon polemonium
SITE: fairly moist sites in woods and
openings, mostly lower and mid elev.,
productive sites.
ID: pretty salmon flws, or yellow to white
or purple. Leaves alt., pinnately compd.
30-100 cm tall, woody rhizome and
loosely clustered stems. Flws May-July.
FAMILY: Polemoniaceae (phlox)



spreading phlox

Phlox diffusa

PHDI: spreading phlox
SITE: natural openings at mid to upper
elevation, sub-alpine and alpine;
dry harsh sites (serpentine
indicator).
ID: mat-forming perennial herb up
to 10cm tall. Leaves opposite,
5-2.0cm long and 1-.5cm wide.
Flowers solitary, tubular base
and abruptly spreading lobes,
bluish fading to white.
FAMILY: Polemoniaceae (phlox)



monkey flower

Mimulus lewisii

MILE: monkey-flower
 in moist areas, 3000-7000 feet,
 in natural openings or woods,
 sub-irrigation or along streams
 and lakes.
ID: perennial 30-100cm tall,
 branching rhizomes; leaves
 opposite, sessile, 3-7cm long
 and 1-3.5cm wide. Several nerves
 from base. Flowers very showy,
 pink-purple with yellow markings.
FAMILY: Scrophulariaceae (figwort)



round-leaved synthyris

Synthyris reniformis

SITE: round leaved synthyris
 moderately moist
 forests at low and lower
 middle elevations.
ID: cordate-ovate to
 reniform-cordate and palmately
 veined, 2-8cm long and wide.
 Few purple flowers in short
 raceme. Flowers February
 - May.
FAMILY: Scrophulariaceae (figwort)



sickletop pedicularis

Pedicularis racemosa

SITE: sickletop pedicularis
 in forests or meadows
 of medium to dry moisture
 status at low and middle elev
 15-50cm tall, clustered
ID: stems; leaves
 well-distributed, lanceolate
 to linear-oblong, short
 petiole, doubly serrate,
 flowers distinctly beaked,
 pink-purple. Flowers June
 - September.
FAMILY: Scrophulariaceae (figwort)



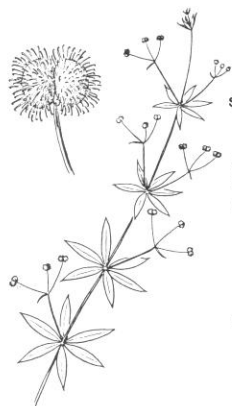
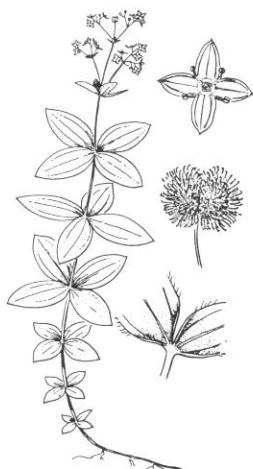
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Oregon bedstraw

Galium oregonum

GAOR: Oregon bedstraw
 SITE: widespread, moderately
 moist forests and meadows
 at low to 5,000 feet elev.
 ID: Stems arising singly,
 erect, 10-40 cm tall, leaves
 in 5-8 whorls of 4. Leaves
 elliptic to elliptic-ovate,
 1.5-5cm long. Flowers June
 - August.

FAMILY: Rubiaceae (madder)



sweet-scented bedstraw

Galium triflorum

GATR: sweet-scented bedstraw
 SITE: moist woods at low
 to middle elevations.
 ID: stems prostrate or
 perhaps scrambling over other
 vegetation, 20-80cm long.
 Leaves mostly 6 in a whorl
 (4 on smaller branches),
 narrowly elliptic to
 oblanceolate, 1.5-4.5cm long.
 Lvs vanilla-scented. Flowers
 June - August.

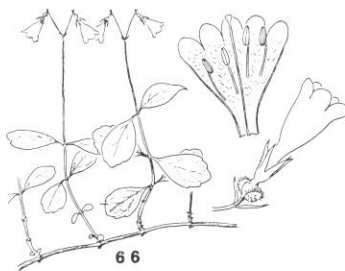
FAMILY: Rubiaceae (madder)

twinflower

Linnaea borealis

L1802: twinflower
 SITE: very common in coniferous
 forests, low elevation to 5000
 feet intermediate moisture.
 ID: low trailing evergreen, very
 shiny leaves (many have small
 teeth), .7-2.5cm long and
 .5-1.5cm wide. Flowers tubular,
 small, in pairs, on long
 peduncles, pale pink. Excellent
 in garden. Fls June-Sept.

FAMILY: Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)



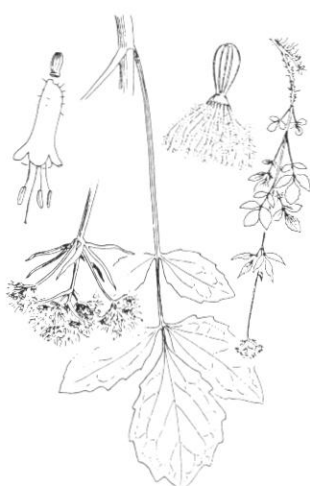
valerian

Valeriana stichensis

VASI: valerian
SITE: moist sites, in damp woods and
damp meadows, mostly 3000-7000
ft. elevation.

ID: herb with perennial rhizomes;
30-120cm tall. Leaves opposite;
compound, 2-5 pairs, lower and
upper are reduced. Fls. white,
in compact inflorescence. Flws
June-Aug.

FAMILY: Valerianaceae (valerian)



bellflower

Campanula scouleri

CASC2: bellflower
SITE: widespread in somewhat moist
coniferous forests to 5000 feet,
and in open areas, ridges and
talus slopes.

ID: small perennial, very lax
stature, less than 40cm tall
(usually 10-20 cm). Leaves soft
and thin, sharply serrate with
teeth, the lower ones ovate,
the upper leaves narrower.
Flowers several, pale blue,
8-1.2cm long.

FAMILY: Campanulaceae (harebell)



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pathfinder

Adenocaulon bicolor

ADBI: pathfinder
SITE: in moist woods, mostly
at low and middle elevations.
herb up to nearly 1m
tall, usually 30cm tall.
ID: Leaves long petiolate, large
and thin, deltoid-renaliform
to subreniform, 3-15cm wide
and closely white-woolly
beneath. Flowers June -
September.
FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



mountain arnica

Arnica latifolia

ARLA: mountain arnica
SITE: low to fairly high
elev., moist woods, meadows
or even rocky places depending
on the variety.
ID: perennial 10-60cm tall,
glandular and may be hairy,
long petiolate basal leaves.
Cauline lvs mostly 2-4 pairs,
lance-elliptic or broader.
Flowers June - July.
FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



woodland groundsel

Senecio sylvaticus

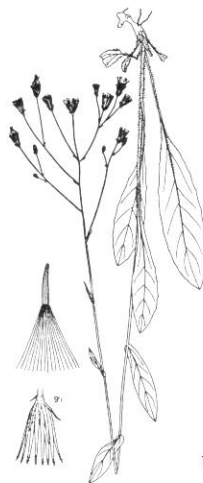
SESY: woodland groundsel
SITE: common weed in disturbed areas
at all elevations.
ID: annual (introduced) 15-80cm tall.
Leaves pinnatifid, 2-12cm long
and .4-4cm wide. Flowers in
heads yellow-orange, less than
1cm wide, with minute ray
flowers.
FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



white hairy hawkweed

Hieracium albidiflorum

HNAL: white hairy hawkweed
 SITE: dry to moderate sites
 at low to mid-elevations in
 open woods.
 ID: 30-120cm tall, stem
 loosely hairy at base, leaves
 also long hairy, entire or
 wavy-dentate, basal lvs
 persistent 4-17cm long and
 1.2-4.5cm wide. white flowers
 in open inflorescence in
 several to many heads.
 Flowers June - August.
 FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



H. albidiflorum

woolly pusseytoes

Antennaria lanata

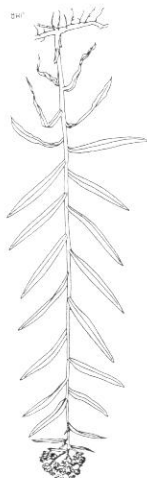
HNAL: woolly pusseytoes
 SITE: alpine and sub-alpine; open
 areas on shallow soils and rock
 outcrops, ridge-tops.
 ID: 10-20cm tall, perennial, compactly
 branched; leaves 3-15cm long,
 very woolly (pale). flowers in
 several heads in a compact cyme
 and whitish.
 FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



pearly everlasting

Marghalis margaritaceum

HNAL: pearly everlasting
 SITE: mostly disturbed areas, along
 roads and in clearcuts - common,
 low to 5500 feet elevation.
 ID: white-woody leaved, 20-30cm tall,
 leaves lanceolate to linear,
 12cm long and 2cm wide, flowers
 in head less than 1cm wide with
 pearly white papery bracts.
 FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



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bull thistle

Cirsium vulgare

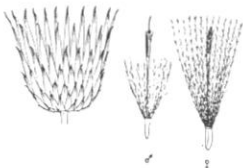
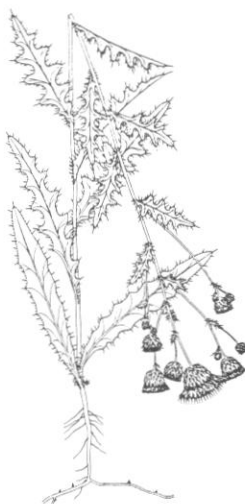
CIWU: bull thistle
SITE: disturbed areas, low to 5000
feet, mostly in clearcuts and
roadcuts.
ID: 30-150cm tall, biennial
introduced weed heavily armed.
Leaves pinnatifid. Flowers
perfect (bisexual), purple,
bracts spine-tipped.
FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



Canada thistle

Cirsium arvense

CIAR: Canada thistle
SITE: widespread in disturbed
areas, mostly at
mid-elevations and below.
ID: unisexual heads, plant
30-120cm tall, leaves white
- tomentose beneath. Flowers
pink-purple to white. Bracts
spineless. Fls July - August.
FAMILY: Compositae (aster)



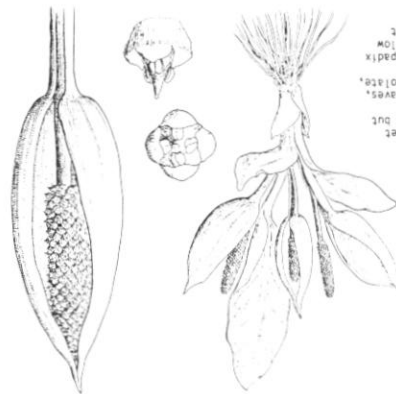
skunk cabbage

Lysichiton americanum

LYAM: skunk cabbage
 SITE: areas, mostly low elevation but
 up to 4,500 feet.

ID: perennia herb with huge lanceolate,
 fairly thick, flowers
 greenish-yellow, on large spadix
 60-80cm long with large yellow
 spathe (hood) and unpleasant
 odor.

FAMILY: Araceae (Calla lily)



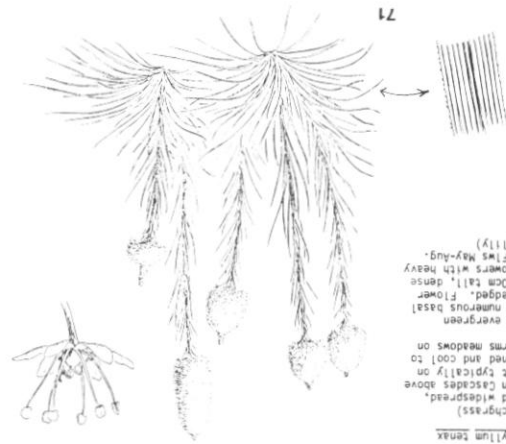
beargrass

Xerophyllum tenax

NETE: beargrass (bunchgrass)
 SITE: very common and widespread,
 particularly in Cascades above
 2500 feet, most typically on
 cold sites, forms meadows on
 dry ridges.

ID: perennia with numerous basal
 leaves, sharp-edged, flower
 stems up to 150cm tall, dense
 cream color flowers with heavy
 pollen load, flows May-Aug.

FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



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twisted stalk

Streptopus roseus

STRO: twisted stalk
SITE: moderately moist forests, deep
soils and good or very good
productivity; up to 6,000 feet,
becoming less common S of
McKenzie River.
ID: stems 15-30cm tall; unbranched
or occasionally branched.
Leaf edges with small hairs.
Flowers 1 or 2 per peduncle,
white or greenish-yellow
(+ red streaks), anthers 2mm
long. Fls June-July.
FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



claspleaf twisted stalk

Streptopus amplexifolius

STAM: claspleaf twisted stalk
SITE: moist forests and
streambanks, mountain
thickets.
ID: Stems 50-100cm tall,
freely branching. Small hairs
on leaf edges. Flowers
greenish-tinged white, anthers
3-3.5mm long. Flowers May
- July.
FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



feather Solomonplume

Smitilactina racemosa

SMA: Feather Solomonplume
SITE: moist woods and streambanks, low to middle elevations.
ID: Flowering stems 30-90cm tall; leaves subsessile to sessile with clasping (more-or-less) base. Leaf edges are smooth. Panicles freely branching, numerous. Flowers, reddish berries. 5-7cm long and 1-2 seeded. Flowers April - July.
FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



starry Solomonplume

Smitilactina stellata

SMT: Starry Solomonplume
SITE: moderately moist coniferous forests up to 6,000 feet, wide-ranging; fairly productive sites, especially 3,000-5,000 feet.
ID: Flowering stems 20-50 cm tall; leaves sessile, 5-17cm long. Leaf edges smooth, no hairs. Flowers creamy white, in raceme, 5-10 in number. Berries greenish-yellow that become black, 7-10 cm long. Berries edible but strong, purgative; bitter with cooking. Flowers May-June.
FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



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California false hellebore

Veratrum californicum

VECA: California
false hellebore
SITE: very wet places,
swamps, creek bottoms and
very moist woodlands at all
elev.
ID: stems 1.5-2.0m tall,
numerous lvs, ovate to
oblong-lanceolate, 20-30 cm
long, strongly sheathing at
base. Flowers greenish-tinged
white in freely branching
dense panicle. Flowers June
- August.
FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)

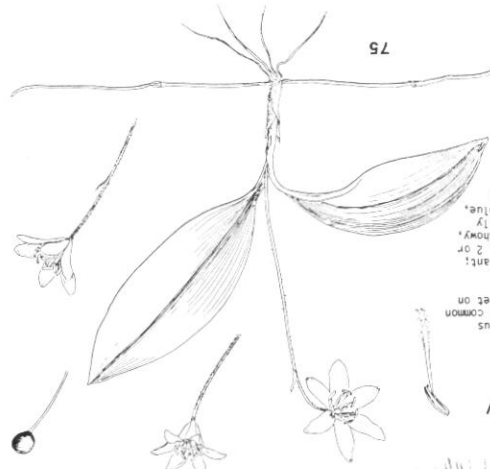


false hellebore

Veratrum viride

VEVI: false hellebore
SITE: wet to swampy sites, in woods
or more commonly in swampy
openings: upper elevation and
sub-alpine areas, less common
at lower slopes.
ID: annual stem 1-2m tall; few leaves
oblong-elliptic, to 35cm long.
Flowers yellow-green, in open,
loose, and drooping panicle.
Fls late June-Sept. **POISONOUS**
to animals and people.
FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)





queencup beadlily

CLUM: Clintonia uniflora
 SITE: queencup beadlily
 moderately moist coniferous
 forests, up to 6,000 feet common
 especially 3,000-5,000 feet on
 good soils with good
 productivity.
 ATTRACTIVE RHIZOMATOUS PLANT!
 Leaves glossy deep green, 2 or
 3, 7-15cm long. Flower showy,
 white, bell-shaped, usually
 single. Berry lustrous blue,
 5-6mm long, poisonous.
 FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)

75



Pacific trillium

TRUV: Pacific trillium
 SITE: widespread, from lowland wooded
 hills to 5,500 feet, usually
 in fairly moist to wet and shaded
 coniferous woods with good
 soils.
 annual stems to 30cm tall, leaves
 usually in 3's (may be 4 or 5),
 pointed and not mottled.
 ATTRACTIVE flowers on pedicel,
 white to pink or red with age.
 Fls Mar-July, the latter at
 higher elevations.
 FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)

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Disporum hookeri **fairybells**

DIHO: fairybells
 SITE: moist and very moist woods, low to middle elevations, both sides of Cascades.
 ID: sparingly branched stem; lvs ovate to ovate-elliptic, 5-15cm long, strongly cordate and oblique at base. 2-3 creamy white flowers; stamens protrude from tepals. 4-6 seeded red berries. Flowers April - July.
 FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



false lily-of-the-valley

Maianthemum dilatatum →

MAD12: false lily-of-the-valley
 SITE: moist and very moist forests and wet openings, along streams and seeps, up to 3500 feet.
 ID: attractive herb 10-35cm tall, usually 2 leaves (or a third small leaf); leaves 5-11cm long and broad. Flowers white, berries red = POISONOUS. Flws May-June.
 FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



avalanche fawnlily

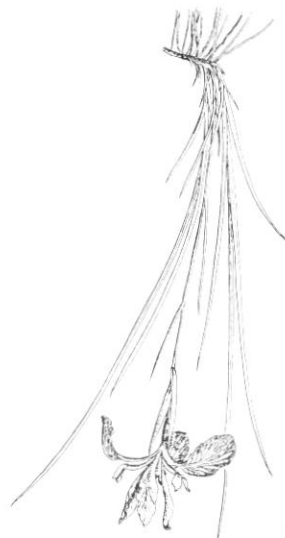
Erythronium montanum

ERMO: avalanche fawnlily
 SITE: subalpine to alpine forests and meadows and rocky areas.
 ID: leaves broadly ovate to oblong-lanceolate, not mottled, 10-20cm long, 2-6cm broad. Flowers 1-3, tepals white, fading to pink. Flowers late June - September.
 FAMILY: Liliaceae (lily)



Iris *benax* **Oregon iris**

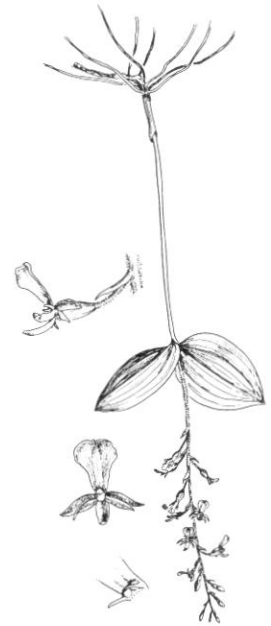
LATE: Oregon iris
SITE: open areas, never in
 elevations, at lower
ID: flowers mostly lavender
 to blue or purple, but may
 be white or yellow, lvs 2-3mm
 broad, up to 40cm long,
 flowering stem up to 35cm
 tall, flowers April - June
FAMILY: Iridaceae (iris)



Northwest listera

Listera caurina

LICAJ: Northwest listera
SITE: moist forests and mossy
 streambanks, lower middle
 to subalpine
ID: plant 10-35 cm tall,
 stem strongly
 glandular-pubescent above
 lvs. column + anther 2 mm
 long, lip one-lobed, hairy.
FAMILY: Orchidaceae (orchid)
 flowers June-Aug



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rattlesnake plantain

Goodyera oblongifolia

GOOB: rattlesnake plantain
SITE: widespread, moderately
dry to moist woods at all
elevations up to sub-alpine.
ID: 25-40 cm tall with basal
leaves that are
ovate-lanceolate, thickish,
3-7 cm long and dark green
white mottling, especially
on midvein. Many flowered
raceme with greenish white
flowers.
FAMILY: Orchidaceae (orchid)



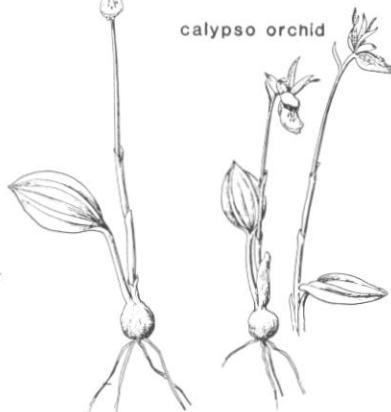
Goodyera oblongifolia

Calypso bulbosa

CABU2: Calypso orchid
SITE: moist, shaded woods
at low to middle elevations.
ID: 5-20 cm tall herb from
ovoid corm. Leaf
ovate-elliptic, 3-6 cm long.
Single flower, hooded over
opening to lip,
yellowish-purple; striking.
Flowers Mar-June
FAMILY: Orchidaceae (orchid)



calypso orchid



Calypso bulbosa

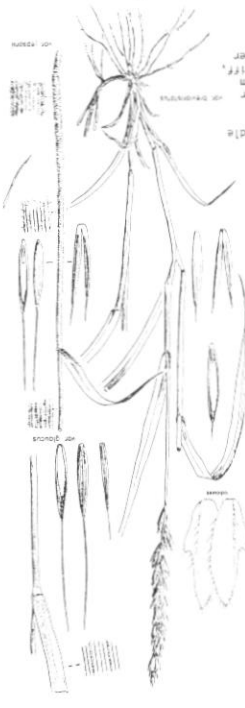
western fescue

FAMILY: Gramineae (grass)
perennial, flowers
panicles, spikelets 4-5
60-100 cm tall, drooping
leaves and slender culms
with large tufts of basal
elevation.
dry woods at low to high
margins and moist to fairly
dry woods



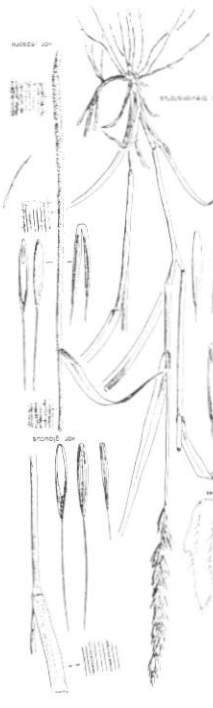
Columbia brome

FAMILY: Gramineae (grass)
perennial, flowers
panicles, spikelets 4-5
60-100 cm tall, drooping
leaves and slender culms
with large tufts of basal
elevation.
dry woods at low to high
margins and moist to fairly
dry woods



blue wildrye

FAMILY: Gramineae (grass)
perennial, flowers
panicles, spikelets 4-5
60-100 cm tall, drooping
leaves and slender culms
with large tufts of basal
elevation.
dry woods at low to high
margins and moist to fairly
dry woods

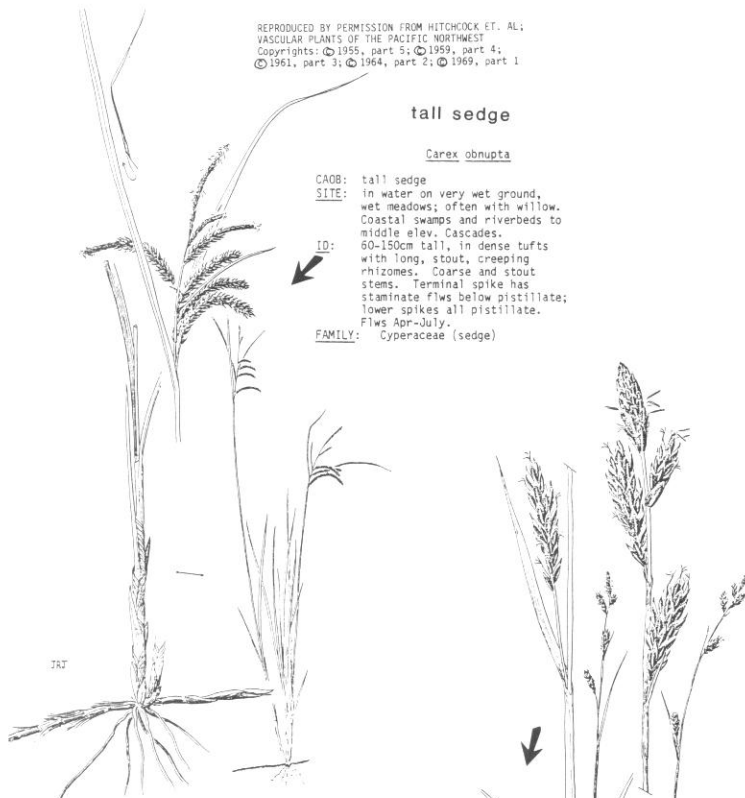


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tall sedge

Carex obnupta

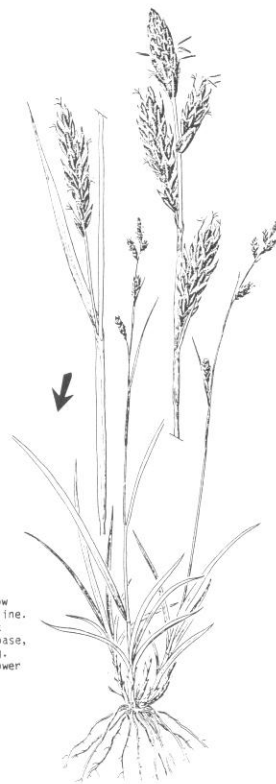
CAOB: tall sedge
SITE: in water on very wet ground,
wet meadows; often with willow.
Coastal swamps and riverbeds to
middle elev. Cascades.
ID: 60-150cm tall, in dense tufts
with long, stout, creeping
rhizomes. Coarse and stout
stems. Terminal spike has
staminate flws below pistillate;
lower spikes all pistillate.
Flws Apr-July.
FAMILY: Cyperaceae (sedge)



woodrush sedge

Carex luzulina

CALU: woodrush sedge
SITE: bogs and wet meadows from low
elev. hills to near timber line.
ID: 15-60cm tall in small, tight
tufts; leaves crowded near base,
.3-.9cm wide and 6-15cm long.
Terminal spike staminate, lower
pistillate. Flws June-Aug.
FAMILY: Cyperaceae (sedge)

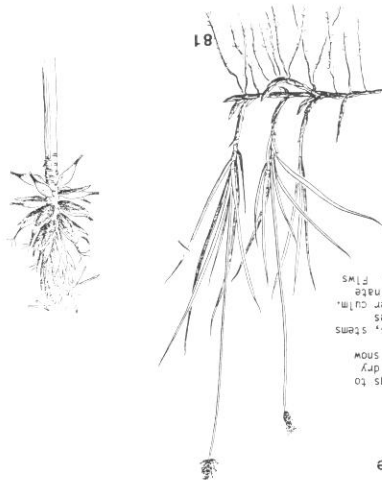


Merten's sedge



CAREX: Merten's sedge
SITE: in coniferous forests, or forest
5,500 feet, openings from lowlands to about
40-120cm tall, stout, clustered
on short and stout rhizome.
Leaves large, spikes 6-10,
nodding. Staminate flowers above
pistillate. Fls May-Aug.
FAMILY: Cyperaceae (sedge)

black sedge



CAREX: black sedge
SITE: sub-alpine forest openings to
alpine areas to moist or dry
meadows: common in late snow
fields.
10-35cm tall, rhizomatous, stems
crowded or spaced. Leaves
crowded near base, 4-9 per culm.
Solitary spike with staminate
flowers above pistillate. Fls
June-Aug.
FAMILY: Cyperaceae (sedge)

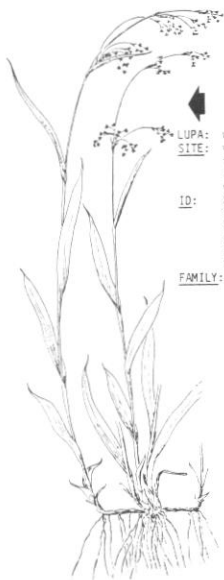
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woodrush

Luzula parviflora

LUPA: woodrush
SITE: very variable climatic sites
from moist coastal forests to
alpine slopes and dry coniferous
woods; in upper elev. burns.
ID: 20-50cm tall, nodding branches.
2-4 leaves off of stems, .3-1.0cm
broad. Flowers single or in
pairs; often occurs without
flowers and looks like a grass.
Flws May-Aug.
FAMILY: Juncaceae (rush)



dewey sedge

Carex deweyana

CADE: dewey sedge
SITE: very moist forest sites and in
wet forest openings, streambanks;
sea level to timber line.
ID: 20-100cm tall, in clumps without
rhizomes. 4-10 spikes, staminate
(♂) flowers below the
pistillate (♀). Flws May-July.
FAMILY: Cyperaceae (sedge)

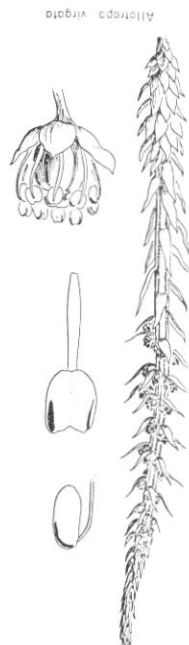


leafless pyrola



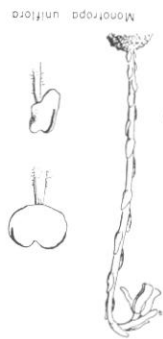
PYAP: leafless pyrola
SITE: low and middle elevation coniferous forests.
ID: 10-20 cm tall, racemes 5-20
 flowered. Reddish sepals
 and greenish white to
 pinkish-brown petals, 5-9
 mm long. Anthers with pores
 on sides of very short tubes.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)
 Flowers June-Aug.

candystick



ALVI: candystick
SITE: low and lower middle elevation, moderately moist
 coniferous forest.
ID: 10-40 cm tall, stems
 with striking red and white
 stripes, 5-10 cm thick.
 Flowers May-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

Indian pipe



HOUN2: Indian pipe
SITE: deep shady coniferous
 woods, low to upper middle
 elevations.
ID: black white stems turning
 finally turning upward.
 Usually in clusters, stems
 5-25 cm tall. Flowers 1.5-2.0
 cm, curved to one side or
 drooping. Flowers July-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

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Pterospora andromedea

pinedrops

Pterospora andromedea

PTAN: pinedrops
SITE: coniferous forests
at low to high middle
elevations. Widespread in
Doug.-fir and Ponderosa pine
forests.
ID: unbranched stem, 30-100
cm tall, many flowers and
reddish-brown, somewhat sticky
stem. Dry stalks may remain
1 or more years. Flowers
June-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

gnome plant

Hemitomes congestum

HECO: gnome plant
SITE: low and middle
elevations and intermediate
moisture status, in deep
humus.
ID: bracteate flowers,
pinkish-yellow, 1-2 cm long,
4 petals connate over half
their length. Stems 3-10 cm
tall. Non-green parasite.
Flowers June-Aug.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

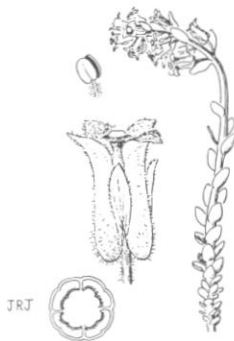


Hemitomes congestum

piresap

Hypopitys monotropa

HYMO: pinesap
SITE: in deep coniferous
forests at low to middle
elevations and intermediate
moisture status.
ID: 5-25 cm tall,
pinkish-straw colored and
drying dark brown. Racemes
recurved and becoming erect
in fruit. Oval anthers,
1 mm long and hairy filaments,
axile placentation. Flowers
May-July.
FAMILY: Ericaceae (heath)

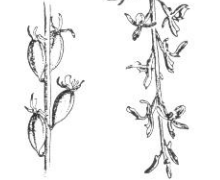
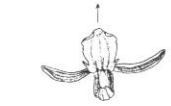


Hypopitys monotropa

western coralroot

Corallorhiza mertensiana

COME: Western coralroot
SITE: Somewhat moist woods
at low to middle elevations.
ID: 15-45 cm tall, up to
30 flowers, petals and lip
deep pink - unspotted,
prominent spur and slender
column. No green parts.
Flowers late June-Aug.
FAMILY: Orchidaceae (orchid)



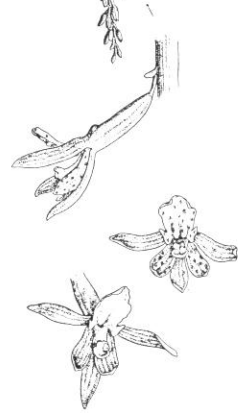
JRJ

Corallorhiza mertensiana

spotted coralroot

Corallorhiza maculata

COME: spotted coralroot
SITE: moist to somewhat dry
woods at low and middle
elevations.
ID: 20-40 cm tall, purplish
to reddish brown (coral)
stems. No green parts. 10-30
flowers, deep pinkish petals
and white, strongly spotted
lip. Flowers May-Aug.
FAMILY: Orchidaceae (orchid)



Corallorhiza maculata

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Acer glabrum	Douglas rocky-mountain maple	ACGL	33	
Acer macrophyllum	big-leaf maple	ACMA	14	
Achlys triphylla	vanilla leaf	ACTR	57	
Actaea rubra	baneberry	ACRU	54	
Adenocaulon bicolor	pathfinder	ADBI	68	
Adiantum pedatum	maidenhair fern	ADPE	49	
Allotropa virgata	candystick	ALVI	83	
Alnus rubra	red alder	ALRU	15	
Alnus sinuata	sitka alder	ALSI	15	
Ameiarchia alnifolia	western serviceberry	AMAL	22	
Anaphalis margaritacea	pearly everlasting	ANMA	69	
Anemone deltoidea	3-leaf anemone	ANDE	55	
Anemone lyallii	Lyall anemone	ANLY2	55	
Antennaria lanata	woolly pusseytoes	ANLA	69	
Arbutus menziesii	madrone	ARME	13	
Arctostaphylos columbiana	hairy manzanita	ARCO	42	
Arctostaphylos nevadensis	pinemat manzanita	ARNE	42	
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	kinikinnick (bearberry)	ARUV	42	
Arenaria macrophylla	bigleaf sandwort	ARMA3	54	
Arnica latifolia	mountain arnica	ARLA	68	
Asarum caudatum	wild ginger	ASCA	52	
Berberis aquifolium	lady fern	ATFI	49	
Berberis nervosa	Oregon grape	BEAQ	18	
Bromus vilgaris	dwarf Oregon grape	BENE	18	
Blechnum spicant	deer fern	BLSP	50	
Calocedrus decurrens	Columbia brome	BRVU	79	
Caltha biflora	incense cedar	CADE3	11	
Calypso bulbosa	twinflower marshmarigold	CABI	56	
Campauia scouleri	calypso orchid	CABU2	78	
Carex deweyana	bellflower	CASC2	67	
Carex luzuina	dewey sedge	CADU	82	
Carex mertensii	woodrush sedge	CALU	80	
Carex nigricans	Merten's sedge	CAME2	81	
	black sedge	CANI2	81	

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<u>Carex obnupta</u>	tall sedge	CAOB	80
<u>Cassiope mertensiana</u>	white heather	CAME	47
<u>Castanopsis chrysophylla</u>	chinquapin	CACH	17
<u>Ceanothus integerrimus</u>	deerbrush ceanothus	CEIN	34
<u>Ceanothus sanguineus</u>	buckbrush	CESA	34
<u>Ceanothus velutinus</u>	snowbrush	CEVE	34
<u>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</u>	Alaska yellow cedar	CHNO	12
<u>Chimaphila menziesii</u>	little prince's pine	CHME	46
<u>Chimaphila umbellata</u>	prince's pine	CHUM	46
<u>Cirsium arvense</u>	Canada thistle	CIAR	70
<u>Cirsium vulgare</u>	bull thistle	CIVU	70
<u>Claytonia lanceolata</u>	springbeauty	CLLA	53
<u>Clintonia uniflora</u>	queencup beadlily	CLUN	75
<u>Coptis laciniata</u>	cutleaf goldthread	COLA	55
<u>Corallorhiza maculata</u>	spotted coralroot	COMA3	85
<u>Corallorhiza mertensiana</u>	Western coralroot	COME	85
<u>Cornus canadensis</u>	bunchberry	COCA	62
<u>Cornus nuttallii</u>	Pacific dogwood	CONU	16
<u>Corylus cornuta</u>	hazelnut	COCO	17
<u>Dicentra formosa</u>	bleeding heart	DIFO	56
<u>Disporum hookeri</u>	fairybells	DIHO	76
<u>Elymus glaucus</u>	blue wildrye	ELGL	79
<u>Epilobium angustifolium</u>	fireweed	EPAN	61
<u>Equisetum arvense</u>	common horsetail	EQAR	51
<u>Erythronium montanum</u>	avalanche fawnlily	ERMO	76
<u>Festuca occidentalis</u>	western fescue	FEOC	79
<u>Galium oreganum</u>	Oregon bedstraw	GAOR	66
<u>Galium triflorum</u>	sweet-scented bedstraw	GATR	66
<u>Garrya fremontii</u>	Fremont silktassel	GAFR	39
<u>Gaultheria humifusa</u>	alpine wintergreen	GAHU	41
<u>Gaultheria ovatifolia</u>	wintergreen	GAOV	41
<u>Gaultheria shallon</u>	salal	GASH	41
<u>Goodyera oblongifolia</u>	rattlesnake plantain	GOOB	78
<u>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</u>	woodfern	GYDR	50
<u>Hemitomes congestum</u>	gnome plant	HECO	84
<u>Hieracium albiflorum</u>	white hairy hawkweed	HIAL	69
<u>Holodiscus discolor</u>	ocean spray	HODI	22
<u>Hypopitys monotropa</u>	pinemap	HYMO	84
<u>Iris tenax</u>	Oregon iris	IRTE	77
<u>Larix occidentalis</u>	western larch	LAOC	12
<u>Linnaea borealis</u>	twinflamer	LIBO2	66
<u>Listera caurina</u>	Northwest listera	LICA3	77
<u>Lonicera ciliosa</u>	trumpet honeysuckle	LOCI	36
<u>Luetkea pectinata</u>	partridge foot	LUPE	59

Lupinus latifolia	LULA	broad-leaved lupine	59
Luzula parviflora	LUPA	woodrush	82
Lysichitum americanum	LYAM	skunk cabbage	71
Matianthemum dilatatum	MADI2	false lily-of-the-valley	76
Menziesia ferruginea	MEFE	fool's huckleberry	39
Mimulus lewisii	MILE	monkey flower	65
Monotropa uniflora	MOUN	Indian pipe	83
Montia sibirica	MOSI	Indian lettuce	53
Oenothera (Osmorhiza) cerasiformis	OSCE	Indian plum	23
Opopanax horridum	OPHO	devil's club	35
Osmorhiza chilensis	OSCH	sweetroot (sweet cicely)	62
Oxalis oregana	OXOR	Oregon oxalis	61
Pachistima myrsinites	PAMY	Oregon boxwood	32
Pedicularis racemosa	PERA	sickle-top pedicularis	65
Pentstemon cardwellii	PECA3	Cardwell's penstemon	36
Phladelphus lewisii	PHLE2	Lewis mockorange	21
Phlox diffusa	PHDI	spreading phlox	64
Phyllodoce empetriflora	PHEM	pink heather (heath)	47
Phyllodoce glanduliflora	PHGL	yellow heather	47
Physocarpus capitatus	PHCA3	Pacific ninebark	23
Picea engelmannii	PIEN	Engelmann spruce	7
Picea sitchensis	PISI	Sitka spruce	7
Pinus albicaulis	PIAL	whitebark pine	10
Pinus attenuata	PIAT	knobcone pine	10
Pinus contorta	PICO	lodgepole pine	9
Pinus lambertiana	PILA	sugar pine	8
Pinus monticola	PIMO	western white pine	8
Pinus ponderosa	PIPO	ponderosa pine	9
Polypodium glycyrrhiza	POGA2	salmon polemonium	64
Polystichum munitum	POGL4	licorice fern	51
Polystichum munitum var. imbricans	POMU	sword fern	48
Populus trichocarpa	POTR2	black cottonwood	14
Prunus emarginata	PREM	bitter cherry	24
Pseudotsuga menziesii	PSME	Douglas-fir	6
Pteridium aquilinum	PTAQ	bracken fern	51
Pterospora andromedea	PTAN	pinedrops	84
Pyrola aphylla	PYAP	leafless pyrola	83
Pyrola asarifolia	PYAS	alpine pyrola	63
Pyrola picta	PYPI	white vein pyrola	63
Pyrola secunda	PYSE	sidebells pyrola	63
Quercus garryana	QUGA	Oregon white oak	13
Rhamnus purshiana	RHPU	cascara buckthorn	35
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Rhododendron macrophyllum	RHMA	Pacific rhododendron	40

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<u>Ribes lacustre</u>	prickly currant	RILA	20
<u>Ribes sanguineum</u>	red currant	RISA	19
<u>Ribes viscosissimum</u>	sticky currant	RIVI	19
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<u>Rubus laciniatus</u>	evergreen blackberry	RULA2	28
<u>Rubus lasiococcus</u>	dwarf bramble	RULA	25
<u>Rubus leucodermis</u>	blackcap	RULE	26
<u>Rubus nivalis</u>	snow dewberry	RUNI	25
<u>Rubus parviflorus</u>	thimbleberry	RUPA	27
<u>Rubus pedatus</u>	strawberry leaf blackberry	RUPE	25
<u>Rubus procerus</u>	Himalayan blackberry	RUPR	28
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<u>Senecio sylvaticus</u>	woodland groundsel	SESY	68
<u>Smilacina racemosa</u>	feather Solomonplume	SMRA	73
<u>Smilacina stellata</u>	starry Solomonplume	SMST	73
<u>Sorbus scopulina</u>	Cascade mountain ash	SOSC	30
<u>Sorbus sitchensis</u>	Sitka mountain ash	SOSI	30
<u>Spiraea densiflora</u>	subalpine spiraea	SPDE	31
<u>Spiraea douglasii</u>	Douglas spiraea	SPDO	31
<u>Streptopus amplexifolius</u>	claspleaf twisted stalk	STAM	72
<u>Streptopus roseus</u>	twisted stalk	STRO	72
<u>Symphoricarpos alba</u>	snowberry	SYAL	38
<u>Symphoricarpos mollis</u>	creeping snowberry	SYMO	38
<u>Synthyris reniformis</u>	round-leaved syntheris	SYRE	65
<u>Taxus brevifolia</u>	Pacific yew	TABR	6
<u>Thuja plicata</u>	western red cedar	THPL	11
<u>Tiarella trifoliata</u> var <u>unifoliata</u>	coolwort foamflower	TIUN	58
<u>Tolmiea menziesia</u>	pig-a-back plant	TOME	58
<u>Trientalis latifolia</u>	starflower	TRLA	64
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<u>Tsuga heterophylla</u>	western hemlock	TSHE	5
<u>Tsuga mertensiana</u>	mountain hemlock	TSME	5
<u>Urtica dioica</u>	stinging nettle	URDI	52
<u>Vaccinium alaskaense</u>	Alaska huckleberry	VAAL	43
<u>Vaccinium deliciosum</u>	blueleaf huckleberry	VADE	44
<u>Vaccinium membranaceum</u>	big huckleberry	VAME	43
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grouse huckleberry	VASC
valerian	VASI
inside-out flower	VAHE
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false hellebore	VEVI
yellow violet	VIGL
backwoods violet	VIOB2
evergreen violet	VISE
whipplevine	WHMO
beargrass	XETE