

Canopy Layer 10–15 %

‘BigLeaf Maple’, *Acer macrophyllum*, 50-100 ft., is deciduous tree and blooms early mid-spring. Fruit is in winged pairs. Moderately shade tolerant, growing in forests and stream banks, from moist to arid areas. Supports a variety of mosses and lichens.

‘Black Cottonwood’, *Populus trichocarpa*, 133-250 ft., is deciduous tree, and blooms in early spring. Flowers in catkins 3-4 in. long, with the fruit in a capsule. A tuft of cottony hair on the seeds allows them to float through the air for dispersal. Shade intolerant, fast growing, and relatively short lived. However communities persist with some standing water.

‘Douglas Fir’, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, up to 300 ft., leaves are evergreen spreading at all angles from twig or turned upward, tip pointed, without notches. Seed cones dangling, have three-pronged “mouse tail” bract. Fairly tolerant of both drought and shade, growing in many habitats.

‘Grand Fir’, *Abies grandis*, 133-250 ft., evergreen needles arranged in 2 rows that are located on each side of the branch, are shiny dark green with 2 or more whitish stomatal bands beneath. Cone pods oval to egg shaped, are erect on upper branches. Relatively fast growing, and moderately shade tolerant on moist to dry sites, with a variety of conifer and hardwood.

‘Incense Cedar’, *Libocedrus decurrens*, 67-230 ft., evergreen leaves are scalelike in apparent whorl of 4 overlapping 0.1-.5 in. long shiny green tips that are curved inward. Seed cones dangle from branch tips with winged seeds. Grows on moist to dry sites, often with Pacific Madrone, and a variety of conifers and oaks.

‘Western Red Cedar’, *Thuja plicata*, 70-233 ft., evergreen leaves that are opposite, scalelike, and braided .1-.2 in. long. Branches point upward at the tip, twigs sweep downward, with the foliage having a lacy flattened look. Cones are rose-bud shaped .5-.6 in. long. Shade tolerant and long-lived, 800-1,000 years.

‘Oregon White Oak or Garry Oak’, *Quercus garryana*, 3-83 ft., is deciduous tree blooming in mid-late spring. Fruit is the acorn about 1 in. long, that is not edible. It is slow growing and long lived, 200-500 years. Grows in a variety of locations, withstanding flooding and drought, and thriving in poor soils or exposed sites. An important habitat for many wildlife species.

‘Western Hemlock’, *Tsuga heterophylla*, 100-167 ft., evergreen single stalked needles .2-1 in. long, green above, and white stomatal band beneath, with rounded tip. Slow growing and shade tolerant, often growing in moist sites under the canopy of other tree species, creating shady environments in which its seedlings can outcompete rivals, like Douglas fir and others. It can become a dominant tree, living a millennium or more, but often succumbs to insects or disease by 300 years of age.

‘Shore Pine or Beach Pine’, *Pinus contorta*, 33-50 ft., evergreen leaves are dark green, straight or curved, in bundles of 2, needlelike 1-3 in. long. Cones are egg-shaped .2-.5 in. long. Grows on rocky sites and in poor soils, swamps and bogs. Other trees can shade out Shore Pine. It is shade intolerant in a dense canopy.

Understory Layer 40-50 %

‘Red Alder’, *Alnus rubra*, 40-80 ft., has deciduous leaves, alternate, and oval shaped, 2-6 in. long. It blooms in early spring, and is shade intolerant, fast growing, and relatively short lived. Fruit nutlet is winged, and mixes well with conifers. Its root nodules contain bacteria that transform atmospheric Nitrogen, which is then added to the soil with the decomposition of its leaves. Grows in moist forests and on stream banks.

‘Beaked Hazelnut’ *Corylus cornuta*, 3-50 ft., has deciduous leaves, alternate oval to heart shaped, 2-4 in. long. It blooms winter-early spring. It flowers in catkins, and the fruit nut is in stiff hairy bracts (beaks), extending beyond the nut in clusters of 2-3. The nuts are edible. Grows in open or shady forests, along streams, and in meadows.

‘Black or Douglas’ Hawthorn’, *Crataegus douglasii*, 13,-20 ft., has deciduous leaves, alternate, oval to egg-shaped and dark green, 1.5-3 in. long. It blooms mid-late spring. It has blackish purple fruit that is edible. Grows on stream banks and in shrub thickets.

‘Cascara Buckthorn’, *Frangula purshiana*, 3-33 ft., has deciduous leaves, alternate oblong to egg-shaped, 2.5-6 in. long. It blooms all spring. The fruit is edible, but toxic if eaten in quantity. Bark and fruit have laxative properties. Grows on stream banks, and is shade tolerant.

‘Chokecherry’, *Prunus virginiana*, 13-27 ft., has deciduous leaves, alternate on stalk, widely oval to egg-shaped, 1-4 in. long. It blooms in late spring. Birds and animals like the fruit, and it can be used to make jelly or wine. Grows along streams and in open forests.

‘Douglas maple’, *Acer glabrum* var. *douglasii*, 3-30 ft., has deciduous leaves, opposite, and heart shaped, 1-5.5 in. long, 3-5 lobed. It blooms in mid-spring. The fruit is in paired wings. Grows in forest understories, stream banks, valleys, and on rocky slopes.

‘Indian Plum or Oso berry’, *Oemleria cerasiformis*, 3-17 ft., has deciduous leaves, alternate, oval to egg-shaped, 2-5 in. long. It blooms late winter-early spring. The fruit is edible but bitter. Grows in open forests, canyons, and along streams.

‘Pacific Crabapple or Oregon Crabapple’, *Malus fusca*, 10-40 ft., has deciduous leaves, alternate, lance to egg-shaped, 1-3.5 in. long. It blooms early spring-midsummer. The fruit is edible and sour, and is sometimes used in jams or jellies. Grows in bogs, estuary edges, and conifer forests.

‘Oval-Leaved Viburnum or Western Viburnum’, *Viburnum ellipticum*, 3-10 ft., has deciduous leaves, opposite, oval to roundish, 1-3 in. long. It blooms in mid-late spring. Grows in oak woodlands, and pine forests.

‘Vine Maple’, *Acer circinatum*, 3-26 ft., has deciduous leaves, opposite, roundish, 7-9 lobed, 1-2.5 in. long. It blooms in early-mid spring. It is shade tolerant, grows in moist forests and forest openings, along stream banks, and often underneath other tree species.

‘Pacific Willow’, Caudate Willow, *Salix lasiandra*, 3-40 ft., has deciduous leaves, alternate, lance-shaped, 2-7 in. long, 3-10 x longer than wide. It blooms mid spring. It is not clump forming, with lance-shaped leaves 2-7 inches, shade intolerant, and grows on stream banks.

‘Red-Osier or Red-twisted Dogwood’, 5-20 ft., *Cornus Sericea*, thicket-forming, with leaves deciduous and opposite, oval to egg-shaped, 2-4 in. long, 4-7 lateral vein pairs with edges smooth and tips pointed. It blooms in late spring-early summer, in flat-topped clusters at branch tips, with petals white to .2 in. long. The fruit is berrylike, stone fruit, unpalatably bitter. It grows in bog edges and along stream banks.

Shrub Layer, 25-30 %

‘Red-flowering Currant’, *Ribes sanguineum*, 3-10 ft., deciduous, maple shaped leaf, blooming with pale pink to deep red petals (sometimes white). The fruit is edible but tasteless. Grows in open forests, and prefers sunny sites.

‘Tall Oregon-Grape’, Shining Oregon-Grape, *Mahonia aquifolium*, 5-7 ft., evergreen leaves with spiny tips, flowers in dense rounded clusters of bright yellow. Fixes Nitrogen from the air into the soil. Berries are edible but tart. Grows in open forests often in sunny areas. This is the State flower of Oregon.

‘Lewis’s Mock Orange’, Western Syringa, *Philadelphus lewisii*, 5-10 ft., has deciduous leaves, opposite, oval to egg-shaped, 1-3 in. long. It blooms in late spring-mid summer, with 4 petaled, white fragrant flowers. Grows in moist well-drained soils.

‘Pacific Ninebark’, *Physocarpus capitatus*, 3-13 ft., deciduous leaves, egg to heart shaped, 1-4 in. long. It blooms in late spring. Flowers in dense, 5 petaled clusters of white. Grows along streams, lakes, and forest edges and clearings.

‘Salal’, *Gaultheria shallon*, 1.5-7 ft., Evergreen leaves, oval to egg-shaped, 1-3.5 in. long, and dark green. Blooms in mid-spring to mid-summer. Flowers on loose clusters, white to pink, nodding and urn-shaped. Fruit is berrylike, purplish-black and edible. A fruit prized by native Americans.

‘Western Serviceberry’, Saskatoon, *Amelanchier alnifolia*, 3-20 ft., deciduous leaves, alternate, oval to roundish, 1-2 in. long. Blooming in mid spring-mid summer, white flowers of 5 petals, in clusters at branch ends, .5-1 in. long. The fruit is purplish black, edible and sweet. Grows in forests and on forest edges.

‘Douglas’s Spirea, Hardhack or Pink Spirea’, *Spiraea douglasii*, 2-7 ft., deciduous leaves, alternate, oval to egg-shaped 1-4 in. long. Blooms all summer in oval, many-flowered, 5 petaled, pink to pinkish red clusters, .1 in. long. Grows in wet meadows and near stream banks.

‘Common Snowberry’, *Symphoricarpos albus*, 1.7-10 ft., deciduous leaves oval to egg-shaped, .5-1 in. long. Blooms in late-spring to early summer, with short pink to white petals, in small clusters at stem tips. Berry is white and inedible, but persists through winter. It grows in dry meadows, forests and openings.

‘Thimbleberry’, *Rubus parviflorus*, 1.5-7 ft., deciduous leaves, alternate, maple leaf shaped, 3 to 7 lobed, 2-6 in. long. Blooms in spring-summer, in 5 petaled white to pinkish, saucer shaped flowers. The fruit is raspberry like, edible and delicious. It grows in forests, roadsides, and stream banks, and is shade tolerant.

‘Black Twinberry’, Bearberry Honeysuckle or Bush Honeysuckle, *Lonicera involucrata*, 1.7-17 ft., has deciduous, opposite leaves, oval-lance shaped, 2-5.5 in. long. Blooms in mid spring-mid summer, with trumpet-shaped yellow flowers, tinged with red or orange. Berry is purplish black and poisonous. Grows in moist forests and stream banks.

Herbaceous Layer, 8-12 %

‘Deer Fern’, *Struthiopteris spicant*, a tall 1-3 ft. plant, with several spreading leaves from a basal tuft. Fronds are of two types: a series of outer sterile fronds, surrounding one or a few fertile, spore-bearing fronds equal in length. Grows nearly everywhere in moist conifer forests

‘Oregon Geranium’, *Geranium oreganum*, native to the westside of the Cascades. Leaves are small and maple-like. Blooms are 5 petaled and pink. Grows in sun or part shade.

‘Kinnikinnick’, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, 4-20 in., is part of ground cover herbaceous layer that has leaves that are dark green, evergreen, alternate, spoon to egg-shaped, .5-1 in. long. It is found worldwide. Flowers blooming in spring, are clustered at branch tips, white or pink, and urn-shaped. It is a frequent plant in open woods. Native Americans used this plant for food and smoking tobacco.

‘Western Sword Fern’, *Polystichum munitum*, 3-5 ft. tall fronds, the leaflets resembling small swords. Grows everywhere beneath conifer forests.

Checkermallow, *Sidalcea*, herbaceous layer, basal rosettes deeply dissected with scalloped leaves and tall flowering stem, prefer a sunny location.