

D R I F T C R E E K C A M P

NATURE GUIDE

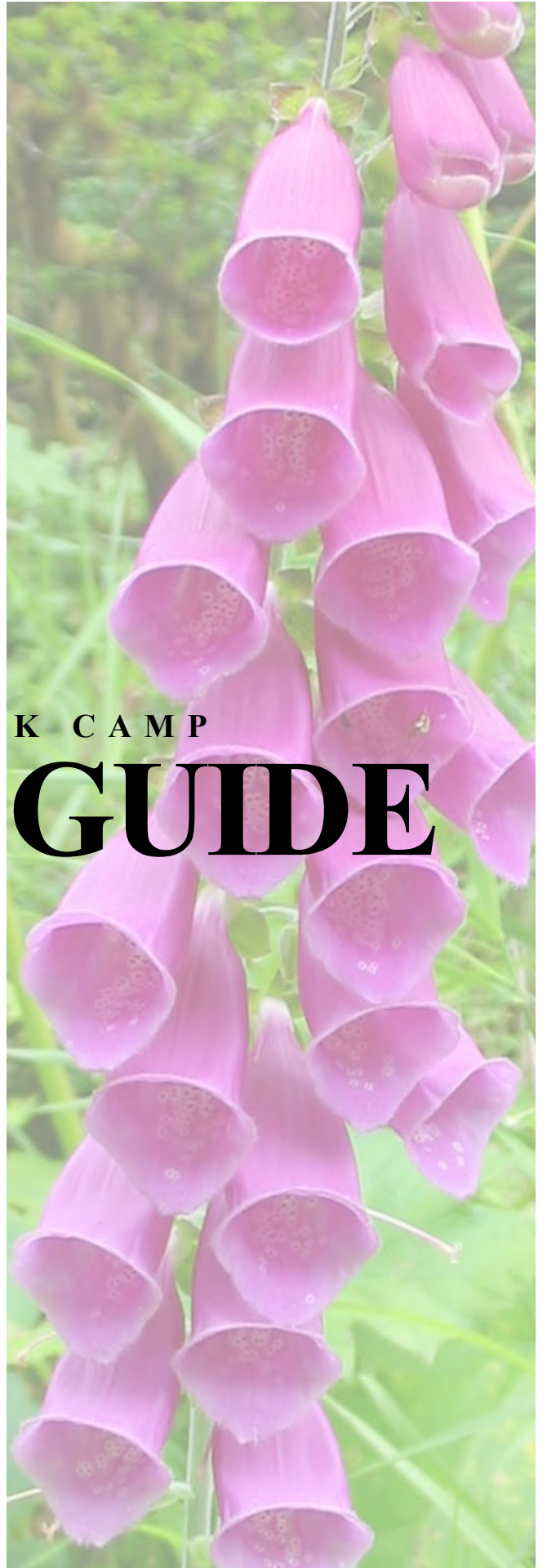


TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. FERNS: Key

Licorice Fern <i>Polypodium Glycyrrhiza</i>	1
Bracken Fern <i>Pteridium Aquilinum</i>	1
Sword Fern <i>Polystichum Munitum</i>	2
Deer Fern <i>Blechnum Spicant</i>	2
Maidenhair Fern <i>Adiantum Pedatum</i>	3
Lady Fern <i>Athyrium Felix-femina</i>	3
Spiny Wood Fern <i>Dryopteris Expansa</i>	4

II. CONIFERS: Key

Western Redcedar <i>Thuja Plicata</i>	5
Sitka Spruce <i>Picea Sitchensis</i>	5
Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga Menziesii</i>	6
Western Hemlock <i>Tsuga Heterophylla</i>	6

III. PLANTS TO AVOID

Baneberry <i>Actaea Rubra</i>	7
Stinging Nettle <i>Urtica Dioica</i>	8
Giant Cow-Parsnip <i>Heracleum Lanatum</i>	9

IV. EDIBLE BERRIES

Salal <i>Gaultheria Shallon</i>	10
Thimbleberry <i>Rubus Parviflorus</i>	10
Salmonberry <i>Rubus Spectabilis</i>	11
Red Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium Parvifolium</i>	11
Oval-leaved Blueberry <i>Vaccinium Ovalifolium</i>	12
Choke Cherry <i>Prunus Virginiana</i>	12

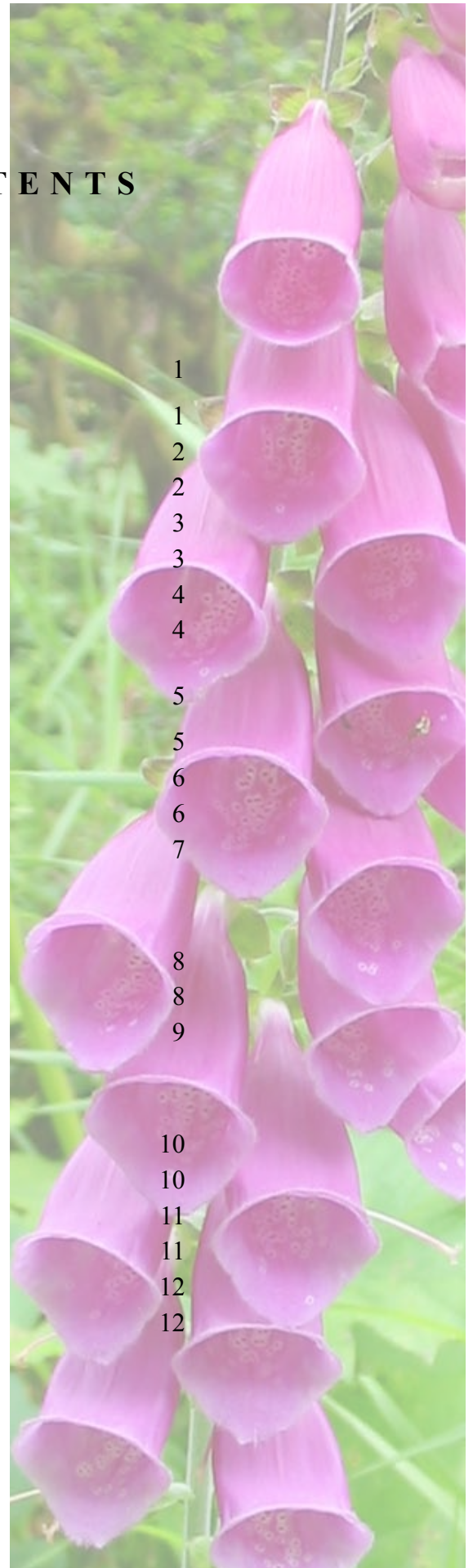


TABLE OF CONTENTS

continued

V. SHRUBS

Red Elder <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	13
Vine Maple <i>Acer circinatum</i>	13

VI. LICHENS

Lungwort <i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	14
Antlered Perfume <i>Evernia prunastri</i>	14

VII. MOSSES

Fan Moss <i>Rhizomnium glabrescens</i>	15
Stair-step Moss <i>Climacium dendroides</i>	15
Tree Moss <i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	16
Wavy-leaf Cotton Moss <i>Plagiothecium undulatum</i>	16
Cat-tail Moss <i>Isoetecium myosuroides</i>	16
Large Hair Moss <i>Oligotrichum parallelum</i>	16

VIII. WILDFLOWERS

LILY FAMILY	17
PURSLANE FAMILY	18
SAXIFRAGE FAMILY	19
BUTTERCUP FAMILY	20
ROSE FAMILY	21
CARROT FAMILY	21
WINTERGREEN FAMILY	22
WATERLEAF FAMILY	22
MINT FAMILY	22
FIGWORT FAMILY	23
ASTER FAMILY	24
GINGER FAMILY	25
CUCUMBER FAMILY	25

IX. ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Kenton Brubaker, PhD	26
----------------------	----



Ferns

FERNS KEY

- A. Fronds (leaves) arise singly from rhizome (creeping rootstock, often underground)
 - B. Fronds once-pinnate (divided once), often growing in moss of deciduous trees, such as vine maple—**LICORICE** fern
 - BB. Fronds 2 to 3 times pinnate, often quite large and triangular—**BRACKEN** fern
- AA. Fronds clumped together in a cluster
 - C. Fronds once-pinnate
 - D. Pinnae short-stalked, first upper pinnule (tooth) longer than the rest—**SWORD** fern
 - DD. Spreading sterile fronds; more narrow and upright fertile fronds—**DEER** fern
 - CC. Fronds 2 or 3 pinnate
 - E. Unique palmlike, circular-patterned fronds; dark, wiry stipe(stem)—**MAIDENHAIR** fern
 - EE. Fronds often large, tapering at both ends; sori (spore clusters) elongated or horse-shoe shaped—**LADY** fern
 - EEE. Fronds triangular, lowest pair of pinnae has first pinnules on lower side 2-3 times longer than pinnules above—**SPINY WOOD** fern

LICORICE FERN

Polypodium vulgare (*P. glycyrrhiza*)

Identification: Once pinnate, pinnae join midrib in zig-zag pattern; fronds usually less than 12 inches, few and scattered. Often found growing out of moss on bigleaf or vine maple; wither in dry weather; sori large, uncovered, in parallel rows.

Location: Moist areas, especially on deciduous tree trunks along Drift Creek..

Uses: Licorice flavor of rootstock used by early settlers to flavor tobacco and some use as medicine for colds and sore throats.

[drawing: OSU Ext. Bull. 785 p. 9, lower right corner]

[photo 113.1324]

Licorice Fern



BRACKEN FERN

Pteridium aquilinum

Identification: Large, coarse, 3-pinnately compound, triangular shaped fronds from wide-spreading underground rhizomes. A worldwide, weedy, hard to eliminate species. Usual height 2 to 6 feet. Survives fire and often abundant on recently burned areas.

Location: Very common throughout Drift Creek Camp.

Uses: Native Americans dug up rhizomes, roasted them, and extracted starch. Young shoots sometimes eaten, but may poison grazing cattle. Often used by campers for bedding.

[photo 113.1389]



Bracken Fern

SWORD FERN

Polystichum munitum

Identification: Once pinnate (frond divided once into pinnae). Pinnae short-stalked, slightly toothed, the first upper tooth longer than the rest; orange-brown sori in rows near margin on bottom of leaf: evergreen, large fronds in a cluster.

Location: Throughout Drift Creek Camp; best under dense fir, spruce, and hemlock.

Uses: Florists use sword fern for sprays and wreaths, a multimillion dollar harvest in Oregon and Washington; maybe 1% of the fern population harvested.

[photo 112.1277]

[drawing OSU Ext. Bull. 785 p. 3 center bottom]



Sword Fern

DEER FERN

Blechnum spicant

Identification: Once pinnate, pinnae of fertile fronds narrower and more upright than sterile, spreading sterile fronds. 1-2 feet high, in deep shade; associates with sword fern under spruce, fir and hemlock. Sori continuous, near margin, covered by a continuous, translucent, brown indusium..

Location: Very common throughout the forest.

Uses: Food for deer and elk, especially in winter. Young leaves chewed by some Native Americans as hunger suppressant and as medicine for skin sores. (Deer have been seen by some rubbing their antler stubs on deer fern after shedding antlers – Pojar and Mackinnon p. 420).

[photo 113.1318 or 113.1395]

[drawing Taylor p 75]



Deer Fern

MAIDENHAIR FERN

Adiantum pedatum (*A. aleuticum*)

Identification: Twice pinnate, unique fan or palm like circular pattern; dark, wiry stipe; pinnae fringed along upper margins covering sori; leaves resist wetting.

Location: Rich, moist forests, especially abundant on Narrows Trail. Prefer wet banks and rock outcrops. A beautiful colony under Drift Creek Falls.

Uses: Very popular in cultivation. Native Americans dried berries on beds of maidenhair fronds; also used for baskets, and as a medicine for strength and endurance, especially for dancers in winter. Formerly used by herbalists to make cough syrup; has some emetic properties.

[photo 112.1281]

[drawing Taylor p. 66]



Maidenhair Fern

LADY FERN *Athyrium filix-femina*

Identification: Large fronds (up to 6 feet) clustered, erect, lance-shaped, tapering at both ends, 2-3 times pinnate, sori oblong to horseshoe-shaped.

Location: Very common throughout Drift Creek Camp, especially along entrance road.

Uses: Aboriginal people used fronds for laying out and covering food, especially berries for drying. Fiddle heads, when small, eaten boiled, baked, or raw, with grease. Rootstock reported to have medicinal value.

[drawing OSU Ext. Bull 785 p 5 upper right corner]

[photo 112.1290]



SPINY WOOD FERN, SHIELD FERN

Dryopteris expansa (*D. austriaca*, *D. dilatata*)

Identification: Triangular frond, 3-pinnate, the lowest pinnae have pinnules on the lower side which are two to three times as long as the pinnules on the upper side. Leafstalk almost as long as the blade. Sori horseshoe shaped. Rhizomes stout, erect, with chaffy, brown scales. Highly variable.

Location: Hillside above Lodge. Generally small and rather scarce.

Uses: Pineapple-like rootstocks of some forms were eaten for their starch.

[drawings: Taylor p. 93, OSU Ext. Bull. 785 p7 upper right]

[photo 113.1390]



Lady Fern

*Spiny Wood Fern,
Shield Fern*

Conifers

CONIFERS KEY

A. Leaves flattened and scale-like—WESTERN REDCEDAR

AA. Leaves needle-like but not in clusters

B. Needles flat with pointed tips, leaving a flat scar on twig; cones with trident shaped bracts; old bark deeply furrowed—DOUGLAR FIR

BB. Needles short, flat, blunt, in flat sprays, appearing two-ranked; cones abundant and small; gracefully down-sweeping branches—WESTERN HEMLOCK

BBB. Needles 4-sided, somewhat flattened, sharp tips, leaving pegs on twig; old bark breaks into scales; 2-3 inch cones with thin, wavy, toothed scales—SITKA SPRUCE

WESTERN REDCEDAR

Thuja plicata

Identification: Large trees with branches that tend to droop slightly and turn up at the ends. Bark tears off in long fibrous strips. Leaves scale-like. Seed cones egg-shaped, 8-12 scales, about ½ inch long.

Location: Along forest service road and higher on the mountain.

Uses: Valuable, easily split, rot-resistant wood used widely by aboriginals and contemporary lumber industry.

[drawing Sudworth p 156]

Western Redcedar



DOUGLAS FIR

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Identification: Very large (up to 300 feet tall!), old bark very thick and fire resistant, ridged and dark brown. Needles with pointed tips, 2 white bands of stomata on lower surface, spirally arranged, leaving small, flat scars on twig upon falling. Seed cones 2-3 inches long with prominent trident shaped bracts extending beyond the scales.

Location: On the mountainside of entrance road and up the hill. Very common.

Uses: A valuable timber tree; wood and pitch widely used by aboriginals.

[drawing Sudworth p. 100]



WESTERN HEMLOCK

Tsuga heterophylla

Identification: Tall tree with drooping leader and gracefully down-sweeping branches; delicate, feathery foliage; twigs roughened by peg-like bases after needles have fallen. Short, flat, blunt needles, irregular spacing and length, appear 2-ranked, 2 fine lines of stomata below. Seed cones numerous and small (1 inch).

Location: Very common throughout Drift Creek forests.

Uses: Tannin was used for tanning hides, a pigment, and cleansing solution. A moderately heavy, durable, and fairly easily carved wood. Used extensively as medicine by most original inhabitants of the Northwest.

[drawing Sudworth p. 92]

Western Hemlock



SITKA SPRUCE

Picea sitchensis

Identification: Stiff, very sharp needles pointing out on all sides of branch (test by grasping carefully!). Seed cones 2-4 inches long with thin, wavy, toothed scales. Largest of all spruces, commonly up to 6 feet in diameter. Enormous buttresses. Hanging slender side branches. May live over 800 years.

Location: The dominant tree on the Drift Creek Camp flood plain. The Sitka spruce near the Yamhill cabin is perhaps ten feet in diameter at breast height, a magnificent specimen.

Uses: See Pojar and MacKinnon p. 37 for an extended description of aboriginal uses such as “protection against evil thoughts”, “scare spectators” at dances, inner bark and shoots eaten, laxative, “medicine for burns, boils, slivers”, “pitch...medicine for gonorrhea, syphilis, colds, sore throats, internal swellings, rheumatism and toothaches”, “hats and baskets” from roots. Very important saw timber.

[drawing Sudworth p 82]

Sitka Spruce



Dangerous Plants

PLANTS TO AVOID

BANEERRY *Actaea rubra*

The berries, foliage, and roots are all highly poisonous. Just six berries can induce vomiting, bloody diarrhea, and finally respiratory paralysis.

Identification: Perennial with 1 to several erect, sparingly branched, leafy stems up to 3 feet tall. Leaves few, 2-3 times divided in 3s, segments coarsely toothed. Small white flowers in rounded clusters. Red berries are most common but some plants produce white berries.

Location: Moist, shady forest, stream banks, clearings. Several can be seen in the woods at the southeast corner of the lodge.

Uses: Native Americans chewed the leaves and spat them on a boil to bring it to a head, or spat the chewed leaves on wounds.

[photo 113.1397]

STINGING NETTLE

Urtica dioica

Nettle has stinging hairs, which contain formic acid. Brushing against the plant will produce a burning sensation that may persist for several days. Immediate treatment with a paste of baking soda brings relief. Wearing long pants gives protection in off-trail hikes.

Identification: Perennial up to 3 feet tall (usually smaller) with opposite lance to heart-shaped leaves, coarsely saw-toothed; flowers pinkish to greenish in drooping spikes from leaf axils.

Location: *En masse* in disturbed habitats; common along trails and roadsides.

Uses: Young leaves and stems were eaten as “Indian spinach”. Also a source of fiber for Native Americans. Used for a spring tonic.

[photo 113.1306]

Baneberry



Stinging Nettle



GIANT COW-PARSNIP

Heracleum mantegassianum

Huge garden escapee that can cause severe skin rashes and blisters in sensitive people after handling the plant and subsequent exposure to sunlight. The toxin furanocoumarin causes the reaction.

Identification: Leaves large, stalked, divided into 3 large segments, palmately lobed, maple-leaf-like. Base of leaf stalk hollow and winged. White flowers in a large, terminal umbrella-like cluster.

Location: Stream banks, meadows, roadsides. Common at Drift Creek.

Uses: Cow Parsnips (there are three species locally, all poisonous when mature) were used as a green vegetable by virtually every Northwest Coast tribal group. Young stalks and leaf stems were peeled and eaten raw or boiled. Peeled young stems are mild and sweet, thus “Indian celery”. Leaves and outer skin have a strong odor.

[photo 113.1312]

Giant Cow-Parsnip



Edible Berries

EDIBLE BERRIES

SALAL

Gaultheria shallon

A very common, thicket-forming, evergreen shrub found all over the Drift Creek Camp locality. Height varies from creeping to 15 feet tall. The thick, leathery leaves are egg-shaped, 2-4 inches long, sharply and finely toothed. The urn-shaped, white or pinkish flowers occur in groups of 5-15 at the ends of the twigs. The edible, reddish-blue to dark purple “berries” (actually fleshy sepals) ripen in late August. Salal berries were the most plentiful and important fruit for Native Americans.

[Photo 113.1358]

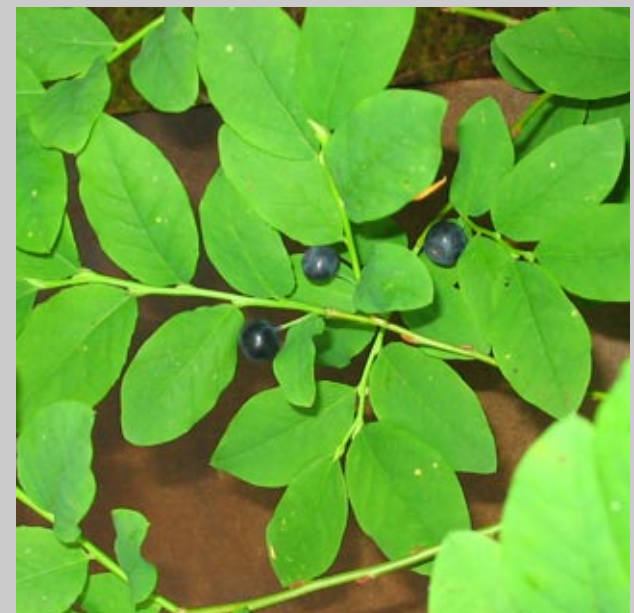


OVAL-LEAVED BLUEBERRY

Vaccinium ovalifolium

An erect to spreading deciduous shrub with large, edible, blue-black berries having a bluish bloom. Berries ripen in August and are borne singly in leaf axils. The leaves are larger than those of the red huckleberry, about 1-2 inches long, oval, blunt-rounded at both ends. The leaves have no teeth and there are no midrib hairs on the lower side of the leaf (a characteristic of the Alaskan blueberry, *V. alaskaense*). The oval-leaved blueberry is plentiful on the hillside behind the lodge. The red huckleberry is more common at the top of the ridge.

[Photo 113.1356]



Red Huckleberry

RED HUCKLEBERRY

Vaccinium parvifolium

An erect shrub up to 12 feet tall with small (1 inch) deciduous leaves. Branches are bright green, strongly angled; the oval leaves are not toothed. Flowers are greenish-yellow or pinkish and occur singly in leaf axils. Fruits ripen in August and are bright red, edible, but a bit tart. This is the dominant *Vaccinium* in the Oregon Coast Range and very plentiful at the top of the ridge behind the lodge. The berries were popular and eaten fresh or dried by all coastal aboriginal groups. The juice was used to stimulate the appetite or as a mouthwash. The leaves and bark were used in a decoction that was gargled for sore throats and inflamed gums.

[Photo 112.1298]



Thimbleberry

THIMBLEBERRY

Rubus parviflorus

A large leaved (up to 12 inches), thornless raspberry usually forming dense thickets by means of an extensive network of rhizomes. Young stems are glandular-hairy. The 3-5 lobed maple-leaf shaped leaves are finely fuzzy on both sides. The large white flowers occur in clusters and have petals, which are crinkled like tissue paper. The raspberry-like red fruits are hairy and juicy, their flavor dependent on site and personal taste.

[Photo 113.1340]



SALMONBERRY

Rubus spectabilis

A tall, branching shrub with zigzag twigs armed with scattered prickles. Often form dense thickets springing from branching rhizomes. Leaves with three leaflets, which are sharply toothed. Several large, pink to magenta flowers form on short branches. Fruits are yellow or reddish, mushy raspberries; flavor reviews vary from insipid to great. One of the earliest berries to ripen, they were of great importance to many coastal aboriginal groups. Young sprouts were gathered in early spring and summer, peeled, and eaten raw.

The name comes from the fact that the berries were often eaten with salmon.

[Photo 113.1345]



Choke Cherry

CHOKE CHERRY

Prunus virginiana

A shrub or small tree with clusters (up to 10 or more) of small cherries, often dark purple or black. They are quite edible but seedy. The choke cherry next to the caretaker cabin at Drift Creek Camp has ripe cherries in August.



Shrubs

SHRUBS

RED ELDER

Sambucus racemosa

Identification: Shrub to small tree; soft, pithy twigs; leaves opposite, 5-7 leaflets; red berry-like fruit, not palatable raw.

[photo 5-6 130]

Red Elder



VINE MAPLE

Acer circinatum

Identification: Shrub or small tree; 7-9 lobed, opposite leaves; winged fruits widely spreading (almost in a straight line) pairs; leaves a fire-engine red on open sites.

Location: Many next to fire circle at Drift Creek.

[no photo]

Lichens **LICHENS**

LUNGWORT

Lobaria pulmonaria

Common leaf lichen in humid forests, both coniferous and deciduous trees, at lower elevations.

[Photo 5-6 112]

ANTLERED PERFUME

Evernia prunastri

Common leaf lichen on coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs in open sites at lowland elevations. Extracts used in perfume manufacture, acting as a fixative to keep fragrance lingering.

[Photo 5-6 139]

Lungwort



Antlered Perfume



Mosses

FAN MOSS

Rhizomnium glabrescens

Rose-like cluster of 3-6 mm long, oval leaves at tip of unbranched stem. Common on rotting logs, humus and soil over rocks; most common leafy moss in low-elevation forests.

[photo 5-6 132]

Fan Moss



Stair Step Moss

STAIR STEP MOSS

Climacium dendroides

Fernlike, twice pinnately branched; annual growth increments visible as individual, arched segments, arising just behind tip of previous year's growth, so that age can be estimated by counting "steps". Common in forests of western redcedar and hemlock on humus rich soils; prefers slightly calcium-rich soils; abundant at Drift Creek.

[photo 5-6 135]



TREE MOSS

Hylocomium splendens

Tree-shaped, 2-10 cm high, interconnected by underground horizontal stems. Common at low elevations in moist, humus-rich woods, peaty swamps. Can become a weed in yards with high rainfall.

[no photo]

WAVY-LEAVED COTTON MOSS

Plagiothecium undulatum

Whitish-green to pale green, flattened mats; stems spear-shaped, leaves transversely wavy. Shady logs, humus, tree stumps and moist soil; forests dominated by cedar, hemlock, or Douglas-fir.

[photo 5-6 136]

CAT-TAIL MOSS

Isoetes myosuroides

Long, narrowly tapered strands hanging from branches. Most common and variable coastal rainforest species.

[photo 5-6 142]

LARGE HAIR MOSS

Oligotrichum parallelum

Rich green, unbranched, upright moss forming loose mats; leaves broadly lance-shaped, sharply pointed; sporophytes often present.

[photo Kenton 014]

Wavy-Leaved Cotton Moss



Cat-tail Moss



Large Hair Moss



Wildflowers

WILDFLOWERS

LILY FAMILY

ROSY TWISTEDSTALK

Streptopus roseus

Identification: Leaves not clasping at base; rose-colored flowers with white tips; red, round to oblong berries.

Location: Paths in cabin area.

[photo Kenton 015]

CLASPING TWISTEDSTALK

Streptopus amplexifolius

Identification: Branched, sometimes bent at nodes, leaves clasping the stem; greenish-white, bell-shaped flowers hanging on thin, kinked stalks, 1-2 from each axil; yellow to red to purple, oblong fruits.

Location: Paths in cabin area.

[no photo]

STAR-FLOWERED FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL

Smilacina stellata

Identification: Creamy white, star-like flowers in terminal cluster; fruits berries with blue-purple stripes.

Location: Along paths in cabin area.

[photo 56-144]

Rosy Twistedstalk



Star-flowered False Solomon's Seal



FALSE LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Malanthemum dilatatum

Identification: Heart-shaped leaves, smooth on top, with marked veins; small white flowers with flowers parts in fours, unusual for the lily family; fruits small, round berries, mottled, turning red.

Location: Abundant creeping ground cover on flood-plain at Drift Creek; easily confused with wild ginger.

[no photo]

PURSLANE FAMILY

CANDY FLOWER

Claytonia sibirica

Identification: White or pink 5-petal, 2-sepal flowers borne on stems with two opposite leaves; basal leaves lance- or egg-shaped.

Location: Very common throughout Drift Creek, especially along entrance road.

Uses: Leaves are edible; sometimes called Siberian Miner's Lettuce.

[photo 5-6 113]

SMALL-LEAVED MONTIA

Montia parvifolia

Identification: Closely resembles Candy Flower but leaves are smaller and oval-shaped.

Location: Fairly common at Drift Creek, especially in the moss covering the trunks of old Sitka spruces near the stream.

[no photo]

Candy Flower



SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

FOAMFLOWER

Tiarella trifoliata

Identification: Main leaves basal, three leaflets; flowers tiny, white at end of wire-like stalks; fruits split to resemble sugar scoops.

Location: A nice colony at the west end of the Tabernacle Ridge trail near the entrance road.

[no photo]

COAST BOYKINIA

Boykinia elata

Identification: Leaves 5-7 cleft, brown bristles at leaf axils; 5-petal white flowers in open clusters, branches of inflorescence densely glandular and reddish.

Location: Very common at Drift Creek along road and paths.

[photo Kenton 004]

PIGGY-BACK PLANT

Tolmiea menziesii

Identification: Flowers brownish-purple, resembling little orchids but quite inconspicuous, on long stems; leaves heart-shaped, palmately 5-7 lobed, sometimes with buds at the base of the leaf blade which can grow into new plants, thus the name “piggy-back”.

Location: Common along entrance road but easily overlooked.

Uses: Common as a house plant; one of the few native plants that can handle the low humidity of modern homes.

[no photo]

Coast Boykinia



BUTTERCUP FAMILY

WESTERN BUTTERCUP

Ranunculus occidentalis

Identification: Leaves 3-lobed; yellow flowers normally 5 petals; fruit achenes with minutely hooked beaks.

Location: Common along entrance road.

[photo 5-6 128]

SMALL-FLOWERED BUTTERCUP

Ranunculus uncinatus

Identification: Very small yellow flowers on long stems; basal leaves deeply divided into 3 lobes which are again divided into toothed lobes.

Location: Along entrance road.

[no photo]

RED COLUMBINE

Aquilegia formosa

Identification: Five arched red petals resemble a “quintet of doves around a dish”.

Location: A few plants near the bridge.

Use: Flowers are very attractive to hummingbirds and butterflies.

[photo 113-1398]

Western Buttercup



Red Columbine



ROSE FAMILY

GOAT'SBEARD

Aruncus dioicus

Identification: Large, fluffy, white flowers on robust perennial plant; large lower leaves 3 times compound, leaflets sharply toothed; male and female flowers on separate plants, densely packed in spikelike branches.

Location: Common along entrance road.

Use: Widely used in native American medicines.

CARROT FAMILY

COW-PARSNIP

Heracleum lanatum

Identification: Very large hairy perennial; leaves with three large palmately lobed segments; flowers in large flat-topped clusters (umbel); stems hollow (lower stem chambered in poisonous Douglas' Water-hemlock); 1-3 meters tall, with strong pungent odor when mature.

Location: Very common at Drift Creek along entrance road and stream.

Use: Sap may cause skin damage to light-sensitive people.

[photo 113-1312]

PACIFIC WATER-PARSLEY

Oenanthe sarmentosa

Identification: Leaves 2-3 times coarsely pinnately divided; small white flowers.

Location: Along the stream.

Use: Reputed to contain poisons related to those of water-hemlock.

[no photo]

Cow Parsnip



WINTERGREEN FAMILY

WAX-FLOWER, SINGLE DELIGHT

Moneses uniflora (*Pyrola uniflora*)

Identification: Delicate, tiny evergreen perennial; basal leaves; white, waxy, fragrant flowers; a real prize plant at Drift Creek.

Location: To the left of the trail going east and starting down the hill from Inspiration Point.

[photo 5-6 117]

Wax Flower



WATERLEAF FAMILY

SILVERLEAF PHACELIA

Phacelia hastata

Identification: Tall, perennial herb with strongly veined, usually silvery-hairy leaves; flowers white to purple, bell-shaped, stamens sticking out giving the terminal flower cluster a fuzzy appearance.

Location: Along entrance road near bridge.

[no photo]

Self-heal



MINT FAMILY

SELF-HEAL

Prunella vulgaris

Identification: Purple to pink spike of flowers on a square stem.

Location: Common, especially along entrance road.

Use: Traditional medicinal uses for healing cuts and bruises.

[photos 5-6 131, 113-1315]

HEMP-NETTLE

Galeopsis tetrahit

Identification: Common mint with pale purple spike of flowers, petals fused into a 2-lipped tube, the lower lip 3-lobed.

Location: Common everywhere especially along entrance road.

Use: Weed of fields, waste places; bristly stem hairs can penetrate the skin causing discomfort, but not as seriously as the Stinging Nettle, *Urtica dioica*, which can be identified by its drooping, greenish flower spikes.

[photos 113-1306, 113-1309]

FIGWORT FAMILY

YELLOW MONKEY-FLOWER

Mimulus guttatus

Identification: Attractive yellow, 2-lipped trumpet-shaped flower, lower lip with crimson to brownish red spots.

Location: Along entrance road.

[photo 5-6 124]

COMMON FOXGLOVE

Digitalis purpurea

Identification: Pink-purple, sometimes white, flowers on a tall spike.

Location: All along the logging roads into Drift Creek.

Use: A medicinal plant introduced from Europe; cardiac glycosides highly poisonous, affecting heart tissue and circulation. The heart drug, digitalis, is derived from this plant and can be used to treat heart disease.

[photos 113-1314, 113-1316]

Hemp-nettle



Yellow Monkey-flower



Common Foxglove



ASTER FAMILY

ENGLISH DAISY

Bellis perennis

Identification: Leaves all basal; daisy flowers white-purple.

Location: Common everywhere along roads and lawns; introduced from Europe.

[photo 5-6 129]

SMOOTH HAWKSBEARD

Crepis capillaris

Identification: Basal leaves stalked, lance-shaped; stem leaves small with clasping flanges at base; flower heads yellow, ray flowers only.

Location: A weedy species of disturbed sites, introduced from Europe; a few along entrance road and more along forest road.

[photo 113-1369]

English Daisy



Smooth Hawksbeard



GINGER FAMILY

WILD GINGER

Asarum caudatum

Identification: Trailing evergreen perennial; purplish-brown to greenish-yellow, bell-shaped flower at base of plant; root has a strong ginger taste. See False Lily-of-the-valley for a similar leafy groundcover, with leaves more pointed than wild ginger, and parallel leaf veins.

Location: On floodplain and near stream.

[photo 5-6 141]



CUCUMBER FAMILY

MANROOT, WILD CUCUMBER

Marah oreganus

Identification: Climbing perennial with swollen, woody roots; white, bell-shaped flowers, male and female on same plant; fruits large, football shaped.

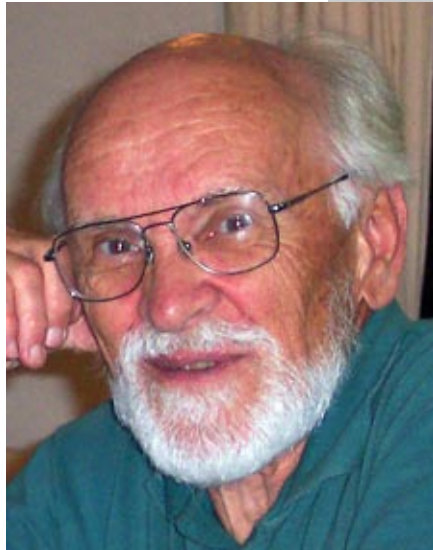
Location: Very common climbing in shrubs near stream.

photo 113-1329, 112-1292]



The Author

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Kenton Brubaker, PhD
Professor of Biology, Retired
Eastern Mennonite University

Kenton Brubaker taught in the biology department at Eastern Mennonite University for over thirty years after earning his Ph.D. in horticulture at Ohio State University. His career includes a term of service with MCC in the Congo, director of the EMU Arboretum, and volunteer assignments in various settings including Pine Lake Camp, Meridian, MS.

Kenton is married to Shirley Yoder, an Oregonian, who taught at Western Mennonite School and served as associate pastor at Park View Mennonite Church, Harrisonburg, VA. When not on volunteer assignments, they reside in Harrisonburg.

References

References

Ferns to Know in Oregon Coop. Ext. Serv. OSU Ext. Bull. 785 Reprinted 1971, 17 pages

Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast Jim Pojar and Andy MacKinnon Lone Pine Pub. 1994 528 pages

Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of British Columbia E. H. Garman Brit. Col. Prov. Museum Handbook 31 1973 131 pages

Some Mosses of British Columbia W. B Schofield Brit. Col. Prov. Museum Handbook 28 1969 262 pages

The Ferns and Fern-Allies of British Columbia T. M. C. Taylor Brit. Col. Prov. Museum Handbook 12 1973 172 pages

Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope G. B. Sudworth Dover 1967 455 pages