

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]

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]

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]

Wax Flower



Self-heal



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]



Wild Ginger

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]



Manroot, Wild Cucumber