CAMPGROUND SOME COMMON PLANTS OF CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON COAST



Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis) (tree; needles short, stiff, sharp, solitary, in whorls; "fish-scale" bark)



Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata) (tree; leaves scaly, "fern-like"; bark stringy and fibrous)



Western Hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla) (tree; needles, flexible, not pointed, in a flat plane; small cones)



Red Alder (Alnus rubra) (tree; leaf broad, with serrated margins; very small cones)



Pacific Rhododendron (Rhododendron macrophyllum) (bush or small tree; pink to white flower)



Red Elderberry (Sambucus racemosa) (bush or small tree; not edible for humans but birds love them)





Salal (Gaultheria shallon) (bush; edible berries; leaf is large, 2 ½ to 3 inches, pointed, with smooth margins)



Black Twinberry *(Lonicera involucrata)* (bush; usually two berries"twinned" in setting of red bracts; berries NOT edible but birds like them)



Red Huckleberry (Vaccinium parvifolium) (bush; berries edible, tasty)



Evergreen Huckleberry (Vaccinium ovatum) (bush; berries edible; leaves are opposed, small, about an inch, pointed, with serrated margins)



Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*) (non-native; robust thorny vine or bush; wide petals on flowers; berries edible and delicious)



Trailing Blackberry (Rubus ursinus) (native; thorny vine; flowers with narrow petalS; choice edible berry)



Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*) (bush; large, lobed leaves with toothed margins; cap-like berry soft when ripe, falls off easy; edible, tangy)



Salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis) (bush; berry edible and tasty when salmon to reddish, ripe May to July)



Coast Strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*) (ground-hugging, vine-like; small leaves; berries are tiny, edible and delicious)



Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*) (upright stalks with crowns of small, clustered flowers; very large leaves with sharp-tipped lobes)



Water Parsley (*Oenanthe sarmentosa*) (spreading in ditches; flat topped clusters of small flowers; leaves deeply cut, forming toothed leaflets)



White Morning Glory (Calystegia sepium) (invasive climbing vine pest)



Atlantic Ivy (Hedera hibernica) (invasive, ground or climbing vine pest)



Western Wild Cucumber (Marah oreganus) (climbing vine)





False Lily-of-the-Valley (ground-hugging) Wood Sorrel (Oxalis acetosella) (3 leafed; but (Maianthemum dilatatum)

much larger than clover; along trails, rarely in lawn; edible, tangy)



White Clover (Trifolium repens) (3 leafed, in the lawn)



English Daisy (Bellis perennis) (small flower, about half inch wide; abundant in the lawn; broad leaves)



Oxeye Daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare) (large flower, about 2 inches wide; tall stalked; leaf small, long, with teeth; found along road, rarely in lawn)



Siberian Miner's Lettuce (Claytonia sibirica)



Western Skunk Cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*)



Birdsfoot Trefoil (the 5 leaflets resemble a bird's foot) (Lotus corniculatus)



Monkey Flower (Mimulus sp.)



Buttercup (Ranunculus sp.)



Avens (Guem sp.) (tall, up to 2 or 3 feet)



Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) (has hairless, sharply jagged leaves; hollow, unforked stems that ooze milky latex when broken)



Hairy Cat's Ear (Hypochaeris radicata) (leaves hairy and lobed, not jagged; stems forked and solid)



Prickly Sow Thistle (Lysichiton americanus) (tall; prickly, distinctive leaves; invasive, noxious weed)



Bull Thistle (Cirsium vulgare) (sharp spines on leaves & stems; invasive, noxious weed)



Northwestern Hedge Nettle (Stachys mexicana)



Pacific Bleeding Heart (Dicentra Formosa)



Western Dock *(Rumex occidentalis)* (Upright stem, unbranched until top; grows in wet areas)



Purple Foxglove (poisonous) (Digitalis purpurea)



Oregon Iris *(Iris tenax)* (leaves thin and grass-like)



Western Trillium *(Trillium ovatum)* (large, three-part, white or pinkish flower)





Heal-all (Prunella vulgaris) (clublike cluster of tiny flowers; edible, supposed medicinal properties)



Common Vetch (Vicia sativa)



Nasturtium (Tropaeolum majus)



English Plantain (invasive; thin, spindly stems) (Plantago lanceolata)



Common Plantain *(Plantago major)* (leaves 5-9 big veins; edible; supposed medicinal properties)



Goats Beard (Aruncus dioicus)



Western Sword Fern (Polystichum munitum) (largest fern around; bush-like clumps)

Bracken Fern (intricately branched) (Pteridium aquilinum)



Horsetail (Equisetum sp.) (segmented stems; whorls)

This guide will help you recognize plants in the Cape Perpetua Campground. You can download it free by going to <u>http://www.campgroundcritters.com/</u>

by Tom Bright

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