

**SOME COMMON CREATURES OF
CAPE PERPETUA SCENIC AREA
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON**



**Compiled by
*TOM BRIGHT***

**For the
*CAPE PERPETUA INTERPRETIVE CENTER***



2012

Herein are several picture guides to the most common creatures I have encountered over the past several years of observation and photography at Cape Perpetua. The guides are far from comprehensive and only include those plants and animals seen frequently and repeatedly. They are meant as quick references, to be carried on walks and tours of the campground and nearby trails and seashore. There are many more species out there and more detailed study requires use of guide books or web sites devoted to the various groups of organisms.

This is a public domain document and may be employed freely for any educational purpose. Each guide, of 2 to 4 pages, may be printed and used by interpreters on walks, as well as by visitors on self-guided tours. Laminated versions have proved to be most effective and durable and we have had good success laser printing them on water-resistant paper.



Sand Dragon, Cape Perpetua beach, July 2012

Tom Bright was formerly a Forest Service volunteer at the Cape Perpetua Interpretive Center and co-host, with his wife Cindy, of the Cape Perpetua Campground for American Land & Leisure. A retired Professor of Oceanography from Texas A&M University, he now lives in Sagle Idaho and can be contacted at ctmoose37@gmail.com.

General comments on the Tide Pools:

The tide pools at Cape Perpetua are depressions in impermeable, wave-resistant, ancient lava flows and basalt that form the rocky coastal platforms and headlands there. These igneous formations are overlain by thick, permeable sandstone and gravel deposits. Being less durable, the sandstone and gravel formations are eroded by storm wave action and runoff to form steep bluffs that are set back some distance from the typical high tide line.

There are several different types of pools in the lava flow zone, depending on their location. Those closest to the bluffs are typically filled with fresh water supplied by rain, runoff and water seepage from the adjacent permeable sandstone and gravel deposits. These “Fresh Water Pools” often contain tadpoles of the local tree frogs, which could not survive in salt water. They also have populations of tiny sea fleas and isopods that feed in the debris and algae on the pool bottoms. Tubeweed is common in the Fresh-Water Pools because it has a very broad salinity tolerance and can thrive in fresh to hypersaline conditions. The slippery green mats of Tubeweed generally follow the path of major fresh-water flow from the bluffs onto the rocky shore platform. As inflow diminishes in the late summer the Tubeweed mats become dessicated around the edges and often bleach white.

Away from the base of the bluffs but above the high tide line, some of the pools that fill with downward flowing fresh water may also receive input of salt water from wave action and can be considered a type of Fresh-Water/Splash Pool hybrid. Water salinity in these can be quite variable depending on the balance between fresh and salt water input and solar evaporation.

Many “Splash Pools” are isolated from the fresh water inflow from above and also too elevated to be inundated by the tide. They are filled primarily with salt spray from wave action. Subject to solar evaporation, these pools can contain hypersaline water. In mid to late summer, some of the smaller isolated Splash Pools may lose all of their water to evaporation, leaving deposits of pure sea salt, or “Tide Pool Salt”. The Fresh Water Pools and Splash Pools are generally surrounded by dry, bare lava rock and basalt, devoid of marine growth. The upper zone harboring Fresh-Water Pools and Splash Pools is the “Supratidal” or “Supralittoral” Zone.

True “Tide Pools” exist somewhat lower and farther out on the platform, where they are filled and flushed by the tides with normal marine water (about 35-36 parts per thousand ratio of dissolved salt to water). The tide comes in and goes out twice daily on this coast. The range of tide fluctuation is variable depending on the time of the month and moon phase. At full and new moons the tidal range may be as high as 9 or 10 feet, whereas at half moons it may be only 6 or 7 feet. Actually, for the purpose of viewing Tide Pools at Cape Perpetua, the tidal range isn't necessarily a critical factor. Even when the tide ranges are moderate, some of the most interesting pools are exposed at low tide and can be toured for a substantial time.

The upper tidal limit is generally marked by a transition from bare, gray-black rock to crustal populations of small Acorn Barnacles and yellowish mats of Little Rockweed. This is the upper transition from the Supratidal to the “Intertidal” or “Littoral” Zone, which extends vertically down 10 feet or so and contains an abundant, hearty, diverse and colorful assemblage of shoreline creatures. The Intertidal is often subdivided into Upper, Middle and Lower zones with varying balances of species distribution and population abundances that are related to the organisms’ tolerances to different degrees of inundation and exposure, as well as feeding and predator-prey dynamics.

Below the Intertidal Zone is the permanently submerged “Subtidal” or “Upper Sublittoral” Zone which contains many of the same species that occur in the Intertidal, and more. Here and in the Lower Intertidal you can see brilliant red and orange patches of sponge, as well as the larger kelps and their associated biota.

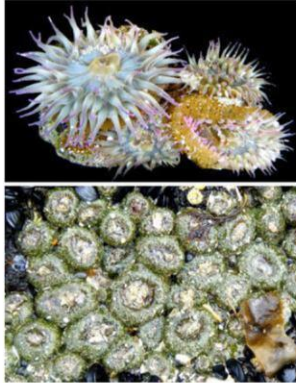
Several species of birds are commonly seen feeding in the intertidal, including Crows, Ravens, Gulls, Turnstones, Yellowlegs and Sparrows. Cormorants and Scoters dive for fish in the Subtidal Zone close to the edge of the intertidal platform and right in the surf zone. Brown Pelicans plunge dive a little farther off. Sea Lions are seen working the subtidal, as well as River Otters, who will climb up onto the outer rocks of the platform. There are Raccoon tracks. A Coyote came through the supratidal one day. Surely, I have seen only a fraction of what is there.



**SOME COMMON TIDEPOOL ANIMALS OF
CAPE PERPETUA SCENIC AREA, OREGON**



**Giant Green
Anemone**



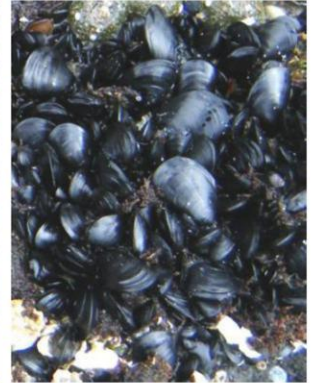
**Aggregating
Anemone**



**Red Trumpet
Tubeworm**



**Blue Mussel
(small)**



California Mussel (large)



Lined Chiton



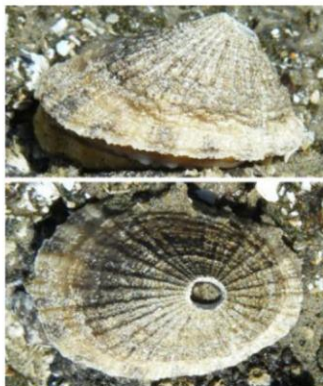
Black Katy



Mossy Chiton



Shield Limpet



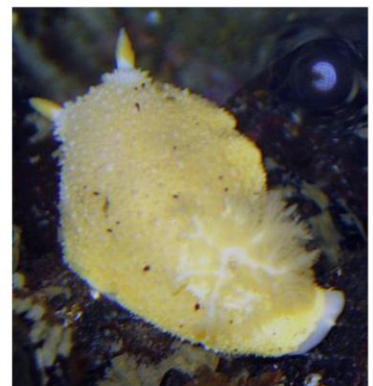
Keyhole Limpet



**Opalescent
Nudibranch**



**Shaggy Mouse
Nudibranch**



**Sea Lemon
Nudibranch**



**Northern Striped
Dogwinkle**



Black Turban Shell



Octopus



Ochre Sea Star



Sunflower Star

This will help you recognize a few of the most common animals in the tidepools of Cape Perpetua. There are many more species to find and you can study them by using the books available in the Visitor Center.



Purple Sea Urchin

Red Sea Urchin

Sea Cucumbers

Barnacles



Sea Flea

Isopod

Purple Shore Crab

Lined Shore Crab

Red Rock Crab

Porcelain Crab



Oregon Cancer Crab

Kelp Crab

Hairy Hermit Crab
out of shell

Tidepool
Sculpin

Tree Frog
tadpole in fresh
water splashpool

This was a joint effort by Forest Service rangers and volunteers at Cape Perpetua Visitor Center. The pictures were taken at Cape Perpetua by Tom Bright, Carol Davis Court, and Rex & Peg Lavoie.

Animal identifications were by Tom Bright, Reba Eggert and Kyle Eggert.

You can download this guide free by going to <http://www.campgroundcritters.com/> or http://www.pamperingcampers.com/cape_perpetua_campground.html or <http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/siuslaw/learning/nature-science>

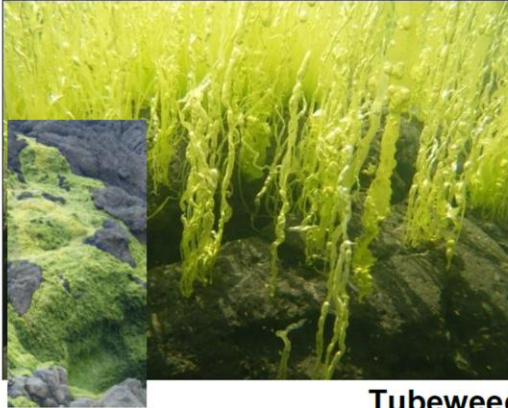
Please leave plants and animals just as you found them. State and Federal parks, refuges and Scenic Areas are nature preserves, where all living things are protected for others to enjoy.

July, 2011



Download the picture guide

SOME COMMON TIDEPOL PLANTS OF CAPE PERPETUA SCENIC AREA, OREGON



Tubeweed



Sea Lettuce



Sea Moss



Dead Man's Fingers



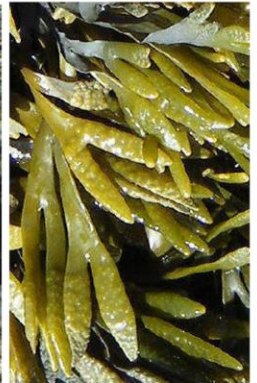
Sea Palm



Rockweed



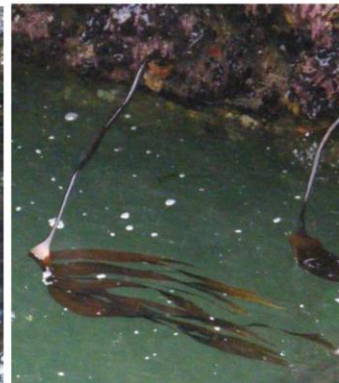
Little Rockweed



Sea Cabbage



Feather Boa



Stiff Stipe Kelp



Dense
Clumped Kelp

This will help you recognize a few of the most common plants in the tidepools of Cape Perpetua. There are many more species to find and you can study them by using the books available in the Visitor Center.



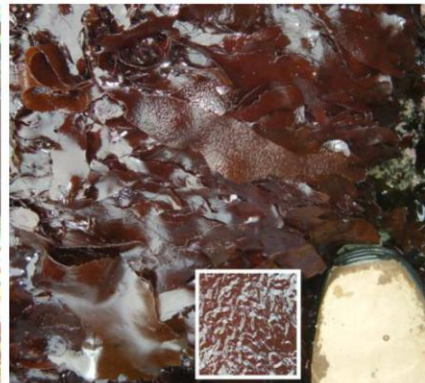
Turkish Washcloth



Black Pine



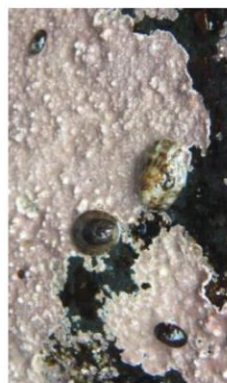
Iridescent Seaweed



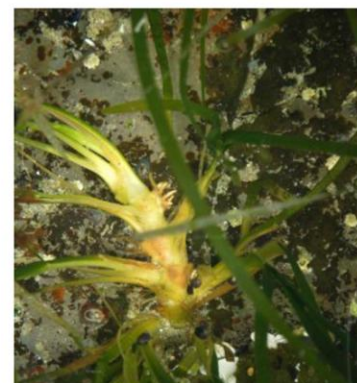
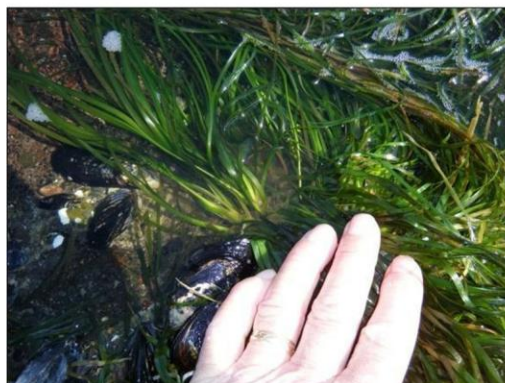
Leathery Strap Seaweed



Nori (edible, used to wrap sushi)



(Encrusting) Calcareous Algae (Erect Jointed)



Surf Grass (The only seagrass in the tidepools, a flowering plant)

Tubeweed, *Ulva intestinalis* (hollow, associated with fresh water runoff, often sun bleached, very slippery where exposed to the air)

Sea Lettuce, *Ulva* spp. (bright green blades, edible)

Sea Moss, *Cladophora* spp. (short, mossy mats)

Dead Man's Fingers, *Codium* (spongy texture)

Sea Palm, *Postelsia palmaeformis* (on some wave-exposed rocks, in strong surf)

Rockweed, *Fucus distichus* (midrib on blades, the "popper" bulbs which are present on some blade tips produce eggs)

Little Rockweed, *Pelvetiopsis limitata* (often in dense, yellowish mats, no midrib on blades)

Sea Cabbage, *Saccharina sessile* (may be blistered-wrinkled or smooth, no stem-like "stipe")

Feather Boa, *Egregia menziesii* (long, sinuous, feathery and waves gracefully in the surge)

Stiff Stipe Kelp, *Laminaria* (fan of blades at end of long, stiff, stem-like stipe)

Dense Clumped Kelp, *Laminaria* (long blades on flexible stipes)

Turkish Washcloth *Mastocarpus* (small clumps in with and about size of rockweed, "pimply" texture)

Black Pine, *Neorhodomela larix* (forms low, dark mats where exposed to air)

Iridescent Seaweed, *Mazzaella splendens* (rubbery blades with shifting iridescent purple highlights)

Leathery Strap Seaweed *Dilsea* (purplish, thick, rubbery, "embossed leather" texture)

Nori, *Porphyra* spp. (edible seaweed used as sushi wrap, drab greenish to purplish)

Encrusting Calcareous Algae, *Lithothamnion* and several other genera (pink to purple crusts on rocks and shells)

Erect Jointed Calcareous Algae, *Bossiella* and several other genera (this picture is *Bossiella dichotoma*)

Surf Grass, *Phyllospadix* spp. (the only seagrass likely in the tidepools, it is a flowering plant, not one of the seaweeds, which are all algae)

You can download this guide free by going to http://www.pamperingcampers.com/cape_perpetua_campground.html or <http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/siuslaw/learning/nature-science>



Download the picture guide

SOME COMMON ANIMALS OF
CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON



Brush Rabbit



Townsend Chipmunk



Deer Mouse



Mouse-eared Bat



Bushytail Woodrat or "Packrat" (rat-sized)



Raccoon



Northern Alligator Lizard (scaly)



Rough-skinned Newt (poisonous skin, no scales)



Coastal Giant Salamander



Garter Snake

ANIMALS OF CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND



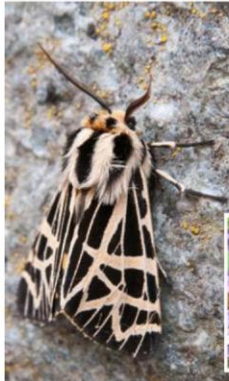
Coastal Cutthroat Trout



Signal Crayfish



Pine White Butterfly



Tiger Moth



Bumblebee



Water Strider



Banana Slug



Roman Snail

Rarely seen: Elk, Deer, Black Bears, Pine Marten, Weasels, Skunks, Moles, Voles and tiny Shrews

This guide will help you recognize creatures you may see in the Campground. Download it free at <http://www.campgroundcritters.com/>

Scientific names:

- Brush Rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*)
- Townsend Chipmunk (*Eutamias townsendi*) white behind ears
- Deer Mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) long, thin, bicolored tail which is dark above and white below
- Mouse-eared Bat (*Myotis sp.*) hides under washroom shingles by day
- Bushytail Woodrat (*Neotoma cinerea*), the local "Packrat"
- Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)
- Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sp.*), variable colored stripes, harmless
- Northern Alligator Lizard (*Eligaria coerulea*), keeled scales on back, whitish belly with folded flap
- Rough-skinned Newt (*Taricha granulosa*), On land or in water. Very poisonous skin if you somehow ingest it
- Coastal Giant Salamander (*Dicamptodon tenebrosus*) in creek
- Coastal Cutthroat Trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) in creek
- Signal Crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*) in creek
- Bumblebee (*Bombus sp.*)
- Water Strider (*Family Gerridae*) very abundant, walking on water surface of creek
- Pine White Butterfly (*Neophasia menapia*)
- Tiger Moth (*one of the thousands of species of the moth Family Arctiidae*)
- Banana Slug (*Ariolimax sp.*) probably Pacific Banana Slug (*A. columbianus*)
- Roman Snail (*Helix sp.*) invasive species, native to Europe, where it is human food

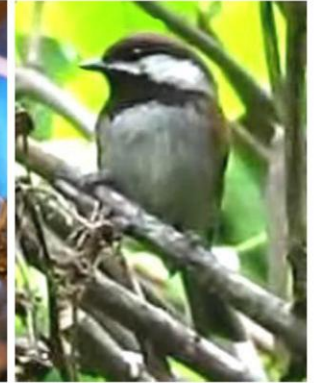
Pictures taken in the campground by Tom Bright, Betty & Fred Massey and Rex & Peg Lavoie
August 2012



Rufous Hummingbird



Wilson's Warbler



Chestnut-backed Chickadee



White-crowned Sparrow



Song Sparrow



Black-headed Grosbeak



Thrush (*Hermit Thrush and Swainson's Thrush both, very similar*)

SOME COMMON BIRDS OF
CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND
AND ADJACENT SEASHORE
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON



Varied Thrush



Pacific Wren (tiny, quick)



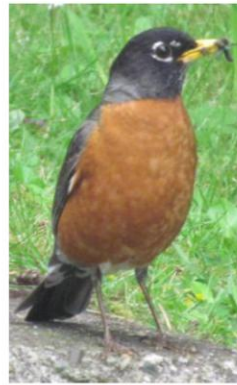
Violet-green Swallow



Northern Flicker



Band-tailed Pigeon



American Robin



Cedar Waxwing



American Dipper

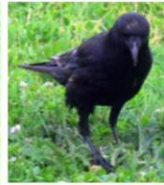


Gray Jay



Steller's Jay

SOME COMMON BIRDS OF
CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND
AND ADJACENT SEASHORE
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON



Common Raven (*larger than crow, heavier bill*)

Raven

Crow

American Crow



Andy Reago &
Chrissy McClarren

Belted Kingfisher



Whimbrel



Sanderlings and Semipalmated Plover (*inset*)



Black Turnstone



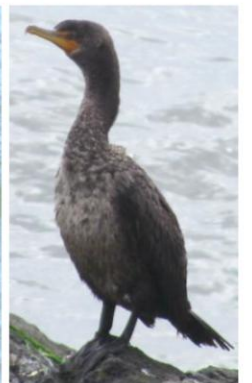
Wandering Tattler



Black Oystercatcher



Pelagic Cormorant (*white patch behind wing in flight*)



Double-crested Cormorant (*yellow face*)

SOME COMMON BIRDS OF
CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND
AND ADJACENT SEASHORE
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON



Common Murre



Surf Scoters (female & colorful male)



Western Gull



Brown Pelican



Great Blue Heron



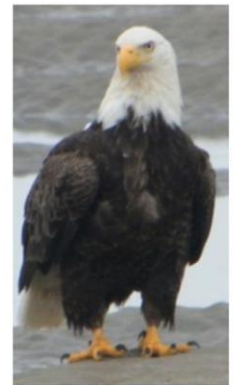
Turkey Vulture (red, naked head)



Barred Owl



Peregrine Falcon



Bald Eagle

The Marbled Murrelet is a threatened species that nests high in the old growth spruce and fir trees of the surrounding forest. It feeds on fish in the adjacent coastal waters. About the size of a Robin, these birds often fly over the campground during the early morning hours of the mid-summer breeding season, traveling back and forth between the ocean and their nests to feed the young. You may catch a glimpse of them from the group camp site around dawn and a while thereafter. They are fast and fly high, usually above the trees.



**SOME COMMON BIRDS OF
CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND
AND ADJACENT SEASHORE
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON**

This guide will help you recognize birds you may see in the Cape Perpetua campground and on the adjacent beach and rocky shore. Download it free by going to

<http://www.campgroundcritters.com/>

or http://www.pamperingcampers.com/cape_perpetua_campground.html

For more in-depth information on birds, go to www.allaboutbirds.org

Scientific names:

- Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)
- Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)
- Chestnut-backed Chickadee (*Parus rufescens*)
- White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)
- Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)
- Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)
- Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)
- Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)
- Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)
- Pacific Wren (*Troglodytes pacificus*)
- Violet-green Swallow (*Trachycineta thalassina*) white extends behind and above eye
- Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) conspicuous white rump shows in flight
- Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*)
- American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
- Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)
- American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*)
- Gray Jay (*Perisoreus Canadensis*)
- Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), camp robbers, don't feed them
- Common Raven (*Corvus corax*), ditto! but worse
- American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
- Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)
- Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)
- Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*)
- Semipalmated Plover (*Ereunetes pusillus*)
- Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*)
- Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanum*)
- Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*)
- Pelagic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*)
- Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)
- Common Murre (*Uria aalge*)
- Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)
- Western Gull (*Larus occidentalis*)
- Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)
- Great Blue Heron (*Ardea Herodias*)
- Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)
- Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
- Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
- Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Pictures by *Tom Bright, Rex & Peg Lavoie, Betty Massey and Jo Leach*
Reviews and Comments by *Paul Engelmeyer and Lori Robertson*

LAWN FLOWERS
CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND
 SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON



Heal All (*thumb-sized clusters of tiny flowers*)

White Clover



English Daisy (*about size of a nickel*)

Buttercup



Dandelion (*hollow stems, hairless leaves*)



Hairy Cat's Ear (*solid stems, hairy leaves*)

Foxglove (*sometimes white*)

THE MOST COMMON BERRIES OF
CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND
 SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON



Himalayan Blackberry (thorny vine or bush, non-native, productive late summer, **edible** delicious)



Salmonberry (bush, ripe May to July, **edible** and tasty when salmon to reddish color)



Thimbleberry (bush, large leaves, soft when ripe, fall off easy, **edible**, sweet & tangy)



Red Elderberry (tree or bush, **not edible** for humans but birds love them, abundant in campground)



Salal (*bush, edible, sweet, not many in campground but abundant on trails*)



Black Twinberry (*bush, not edible for humans*)

Coast Strawberry (*edible, delicious*)



Red Huckleberry (*bush, edible, tasty*)

This will help you recognize some common berries you may see in the Campground.

You can download it free by going to http://www.pamperingcampers.com/cape_perpetua_campground.html

There are more species to find and you can study those using books available at the Visitor Center.

A useful on-line reference is "A Field Guide to the Lowland Northwest" by Rob Sandelin at <http://share3.esd105.wednet.edu/rsandelin/Fieldguide/Fieldguide.htm>

Scientific names:

Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*)

Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)

Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*)

Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*) (*mildly poisonous, bitter, will give you the runs*)

Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)

Black Twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*) (*unpalatable, bitter, birds like them*)

Coast Strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*) (*herbaceous ground cover, tiny berries, a rare treat*)

Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*)

Pictures were taken in or near Cape Perpetua Campground by *Tom Bright and Rich Titgen*



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)

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



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)

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



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)

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



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)

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



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)

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



False Lily-of-the-Valley (ground-hugging) (*Maianthemum dilatatum*)

Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) (3 leafed; but 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)

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



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)

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



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 (*Sonchus asper*) (tall; prickly, distinctive leaves; invasive, noxious weed)



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

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



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)

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



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)

CAPE PERPETUA CAMPGROUND PLANTS



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 <http://www.campgroundcritters.com/>**

by Tom Bright

July 2017

COMMON SPECIES OBSERVED BY T. BRIGHT AT CAPE PERPETUA

PLANTS

Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*)
Shore Pine ()
Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*)
Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)
Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*)
Wax Myrtle ()
Pacific Rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*)
Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*)
Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)
Black Twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*)
Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*)
Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*)
Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*)
Trailing Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*)
Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*)
Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)
Coast Strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*)
Silverweed ()
Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*)
Water Parsley (*Oenanthe sarmentosa*)
White Morning Glory (*Calystegia sepium*)
Atlantic Ivy (*Hedera hibernica*)
Mahala mat ()
Western Wild Cucumber (*Marah oreganus*)
False Lily-of-the-Valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*)
Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*)
White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)
English Daisy (*Bellis perennis*)
Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
Siberian Miner's Lettuce (*Claytonia sibirica*)
Western Skunk Cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*)
Arctic Lupine ()
Paintbrush ()
Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*)
Monkey Flower (*Mimulus sp.*)
Buttercup (*Ranunculus sp.*)
Avens (*Guem sp.*)
Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)
Hairy Cat's Ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*)
Prickly Sow Thistle (*Sonchus asper*)
Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
Northwestern Hedge Nettle (*Stachys mexicana*)
Pacific Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra Formosa*)
Fairy Bells ()
Western Dock (*Rumex occidentalis*)
Purple Leaved Willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum*)
Purple Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)
Hooker's Evening Primrose ()
Oregon Iris (*Iris tenax*)
Western Trillium (*Trillium ovatum*)
Heal-all (*Prunella vulgaris*)
Common Vetch (*Vicia sativa*)
Giant Vetch ()
Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*)
English Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*)
Common Plantain (*Plantago major*)
(*Gnaphalium purpureum*)
Goats Beard (*Aruncus dioicus*)
Western Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*)
Bracken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*)
Horsetail (*Equisetum sp.*)
Golden-eyed grass

SEAWEEDS and ALGAE (all in tide pools)

Tubeweed (*Ulva intestinalis*)
Sea Lettuce (*Ulva spp.*)
Sea Moss (*Cladophora spp.*)
Dead Man's Fingers (*Codium sp.*)
Sea Palm (*Postelsia palmaeformis*)
Rockweed (*Fucus gardneri*)
Little Rockweed (*Pelvetiopsis limitata*)
Sea Cabbage (*Saccharina sessile*)
Feather Boa (*Egregia menziesii*)
Stiff Stipe Kelp (*Laminaria sp.*)
Dense Clumped Kelp (*Laminaria sp.*)
Turkish Washcloth (*Mastocarpus sp.*)
Black Pine (*Neorhodomela larix*)
Iridescent Seaweed (*Mazzaella splendens*)
Leathery Strap Seaweed (*Dilsea sp.*)
Nori (*Porphyra spp.*)
Encrusting Calcareous Algae (*Lithothamnion spp.*)
Erect Jointed Calcareous Algae (*Bossiella dichotoma*) plus several other genera and species

MARINE FLOWERING PLANTS (in tide pools)

Surf Grass (*Phyllospadix spp.*)

CNIDARIA (in tide pools)

Giant Green Anemone (*Anthopleura xanthogrammica*)
Aggregating Anemone (*Anthopleura elegantissima*)

MARINE WORMS (in tide pools)

Red Trumpet Tubeworm (*Serpula columbiana*)

TERRESTRIAL MOLLUSKS (all in campground)

Banana Slug (*Ariolimax sp.*)
Pacific Banana Slug (*Ariolimax columbianus*)
Roman Snail (*Helix sp.*)

MARINE MOLLUSKS (all in tide pools, except for Purple Olive on the beach)

Blue Mussel (*Mytilus trossulus*)
California Mussel (*Mytilus californianus*)
Lined Chiton (*Tonicella lineata*)
Black Katy (*Katharina tunicata*)
Mossy Chiton (*Mopalia muscosa*)
Woody Chiton (*Mopalia lignosa*) seen in tide pools by Sue Buckley
Shield Limpet (*Lottia pelta*)
Keyhole Limpet (*Diadora sp.*)
Opalescent Nudibranch (*Hermisenda crassicornis*)
Shaggy Mouse Nudibranch (*Aeolidia papillosa*)
Sea Lemon Nudibranch (*Peltodoris nobilis*)
Northern Striped Dogwinkle (*Nucella ostrina*)
Black Turban Shell (*Chlorostoma funebris*)
Purple Olive (*Callianax biplicata*) shallow burrows in beach sand
Octopus (Octopoda)

ECHINODERMS (all in tide pools)

Ochre Sea Star (*Pisaster ochraceus*)
Sunflower Star (*Pycnopodia helianthoides*)
Purple Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*)
Sea Cucumbers (Holothuroidea)

MARINE CRUSTACEANS (all in tide pools, except for mole crab on the beach)

Thatched Barnacle (*Semibalanus cariosus*)
Acorn Barnacle (*Balanus glandula*)
Goose Barnacle (*Pollicipes polymerus*)
Sea Flea (Amphipod)
Isopod (*Idotea sp.*)
Sea Roach (*Ligia sp.*)
Purple Shore Crab (*Hemigrapsus nudus*)
Lined Shore Crab (*Pachygrapsus crassipes*)
Green Shore Crab (*Hemigrapsus oregonensis*)
Red Rock Crab (*Cancer productus*)
Porcelain Crab (*Petrolisthes sp.*)
Oregon Cancer Crab (*Cancer oregonensis*)
Kelp Crab (*Pugettia sp.*)
Hairy Hermit Crab (*Pagurus hirsutiusculus*)
Pacific Mole Crab (*Emerita analoga*) (burrowing in beach sand)

FRESH WATER CRUSTACEANS (in Cape Creek)

Signal Crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*)

MITES (in tide pools)

Red Velvet Mite (*Neomolgus littoralis*) (minute, bright red, moving "specks" on the rocks)

INSECTS (all in campground)

Bumblebee (*Bombus sp.*)
Pine White Butterfly (*Neophasia menapia*)
Tiger Moth (one of the thousands of species of the moth Family Arctiidae)
Cave Cricket (one of about 500 species in the Family Rhaphidophoridae)
Water Strider (Family Gerridae) very abundant, walking on water surface of creek

FRESH-WATER FISH (in Cape Creek)

Coastal Cutthroat Trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*)

MARINE FISH (in tide pools)

Tidepool Sculpin (*Oligocottus maculosus*)

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS (all in campground, except for tadpole)

Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)
Northern Alligator Lizard (*Eligaria coerulea*)
Rough-skinned Newt (*Taricha granulosa*)
Coastal Giant Salamander (*Dicamptodon tenebrosus*) in creek
Tree Frog tadpole (in Supratidal fresh water Pools)

MAMMALS

Brush Rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*)
Townsend Chipmunk (*Eutamias townsendi*)
Deer Mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*)
Shrew (*Sorex sp.*)
Mouse-eared Bat (*Myotis sp.*)
Bushytail Woodrat (*Neotoma cinerea*) the local "Packrat"
Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) also at tide pools
Pine Marten (*Martes americana*)
Elk (*Cervus canadensis*) group on slope below day use area
Blacktail Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) solitary on slope below day use area
River Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*) feeds along shore and hauls out on rocks of tide pool platform
Harbor Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) feeds along shore and occasionally hauls out on beach
Coyote (*Canis latrans*) Supratidal area of tide pool platform

BIRDS

Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)
Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)
Chestnut-backed Chickadee (*Parus rufescens*)
White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)
Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)
Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)
Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)
Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)
Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)
Pacific Wren (*Troglodytes pacificus*)
Violet-green Swallow (*Trachycineta thalassina*) white extends behind and above eye
Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) conspicuous white rump shows in flight
Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*)
American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)
American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*)
Gray Jay (*Perisoreus Canadensis*)
Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), camp robbers, don't feed them
Common Raven (*Corvus corax*), ditto! but worse
American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)
Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)
Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*)
Semipalmated Plover (*Ereunetes pusillus*)
Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*)
Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanum*)
Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*)
Pelagic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*)
Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)
Common Murre (*Uria aalge*)
Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)
Western Gull (*Larus occidentalis*)
Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)
Great Blue Heron (*Ardea Herodias*)
Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)
Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)