

64 Common Name: OCEAN SPRAY

Scientific Name: *Holodiscus*
discolor

Also Called: Creambush
ocean-spray

Beaver Creek Trail
Sunrise Park

Height: Up to 13 feet

Site: It is found from
coastal bluffs to moist
woods and lower mountains.

Ocean-spray favors low elevations and gravelly slopes or drier sites often on south-facing ridges. It is very widespread.

This bush, having spreading and arching branches, is of secondary value as an ornamental. It has a handsome bloom with its large panicles of creamy white flowers.

Introduced into cultivation in 1827

Range: Southern California to British Columbia, east to western Montana, northern Idaho, and northeast Oregon.

This sprouting shrub quickly recovers from fire.

Its fruits are edible, raw or cooked.



65 Common Name: OLD SNAG

Beaver Creek Trail

This remnant of an old tree will last many more years in its present, decaying form.

It is now the home of insects, plants, and fungi. Snags can also house birds and animals.

In times of forest fire, a snag can easily spread embers a half mile away.

Snags are dangerous when they fall because they just fall over without any warning sound.

66 Common Name: OREGON ASH

Scientific Name: *Fraxinus*
latifolia

Beaver Creek Trail

Glenn Otto Park 45 32 178 N
122 22 719 W

Helen Althaus Park 45 32.300 N
122 23.429 W



Height: Up to 80 feet

The Oregon Ash may reach an age of 250 years.

The thick twigs of the Oregon ash branch in pairs from each joint.

Leaf tips are pointed and not saw-toothed.

Its fruit is a samara, which is a seed with a wing shaped like a canoe paddle. If grown in the open, it will have a good crop of seeds every year. There are about 12,000 seeds per pound.

It grows in deep, fertile, generally moist soil along the coast. Common along streams and in river bottoms often forming ribbon-like fringes. This one is growing along a watercourse.

Range: British Columbia southward west of the Cascades to the Sierras and coastal California. It is found up to 3,000 feet elevation.

This is a sportsman's wood, being made into baseball bats, oars, arrows, and skis. Other products are furniture, flooring, and paneling, handles, wagons, and cooperage. This is the only timber ash of the Pacific region.

This tree is also used for landscape, park, and street plantings in the Pacific Coast states. A moderately shallow but wide-spreading root system makes the tree unusually wind-firm.

The Oregon ash bark beetle attacks Oregon ash from Washington to California.

Boxelder bugs, described below under Bigleaf maple are also found on ash trees.

The Western sycamore lace bug is found on ash trees. They feed on the undersurface of leaves of plants other than conifers.

Carpenter worms also like the ash. Lumber of infested trees is degraded by the large feeding tunnels and by stain and wood decay around the tunnels.

The Fall webworm also inhabits ash trees. While its damage is of minor importance to forestry, infestations in ornamental plantings sometimes affect esthetic values enough to warrant control.

67 Common Name: OREGON GRAPE

Scientific Name: *Berberis aquifolium*
(Its name is derived from the Arabic name of the fruit البربري.)

Also called: Tall Oregon grape

Glenn Otto Park 45 32 190 N
122 22 719 W



This is a stiffly erect, woody perennial plant. The leaflets are glossy on the upper surface.

The flowers are yellow.

The Oregon grape has edible berries. They can be cooked for eating.

The berries are eaten by wildlife and also make good jelly or can be dried for future use.

This is the state flower of Oregon.

68 Comon Name: OREGON MYRTLE

Scientific Name: *Umbellularia californica*

Also Called: California bay laurel

California bay

Bay Laurel

Pepperwood

Spicebush

Cinnamon bush

Peppernut tree

Headache tree



Glenn Otto Park 45 32.200 N
122 22.726 W



Height: Can grow to 80 feet.

The wood from this hardwood finishes well and is used for handcrafted products.

The leaves are pungent and have a similar flavor to bay leaves. They have been used to stop flea infestations.

The small yellow or yellowish-green flowers are formed in a small umbel.

The fruit is like a miniature avocado.

Much medical use was made of this tree in early times.

The wood is used to construct the back and sides of acoustic guitars.

Range: From coastal Douglas County in Oregon to San Diego County in California. It also grows in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

69 Common Name: OREGON WHITE OAK

Scientific Name: *Quercus garryana*

Also Called: Garry oak

Beaver Creek Trail
Glenn Otto Park 45 32 148 N
122 22 647 W

Oregon White Oak, a deciduous tree, grows up to 90 feet and has a broad, compact crown.



Its leaves are shiny on top and have an autumn color of saddle brown.

This oak has stubby acorns which take two years to mature. They are important deer food in the fall of the year. The Indians ground the nuts up for mush and bread.

Whitish-grey bark scales can be rubbed off this tree.

Range: From the Santa Cruz Mountains of California to the base of the Cascades in British Columbia. Also found on Vancouver Island and in the Columbia River Gorge and north along the eastern base of the Cascades to Yakima County, Washington.

The Oregon Oak gets insect-induced galls. If you open one of these oak apples, you will find a tiny wasp developing.