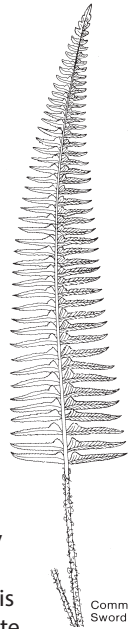
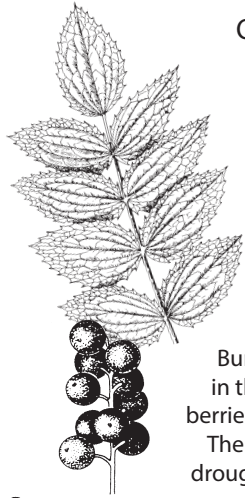


**SWORD FERN**  
*Polystichum munitum*  
 Common Fern Family

The Sword fern is the familiar dark green fern of the forests, especially coniferous forests. It is evergreen and as its name implies, is sword-shaped. Its frond may grow up to four feet long. The leaflets attach to the stem by stalks (petioles).



Common Sword Fern



Oregon-grape

**OREGON GRAPE**  
*Mahonia aquifolium*  
 Barberry Family

The Oregon grape is the Oregon State Flower. It is a low, spreading evergreen shrub. The spiny-toothed leaves are glossy green, and often turn a red or purple in the winter. Bunches of small, yellow flowers appear in the spring, followed by the blue-black berries, which are edible, but are quite tart. The Oregon grape is resistant to summer drought, tolerates poor soils, and does not create excessive leaf litter. Its berries attract birds.

**WESTERN REDCEDAR**  
*Thuja plicata*  
 Cypress Family

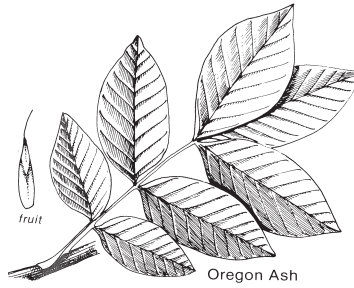
This evergreen tree has flat sprays of scale-like leaves. The cones are turned up and bend back. It is said that the cones, before opening, resemble a smoker's pipe. Western redcedars generally grow in moist places, singly or in clusters. The bark has long, stringy strips and the trunk can become very broad. The soft red-brown timber has a tight, straight grain and few knots. It is valued for its distinct appearance, aroma, and its high natural resistance to decay.



Western Red-cedar

**OREGON ASH**  
*Fraxinus latifolia*  
 Olive Family

This deciduous tree has broad leaves from 5-14 inches in length. The leaves are oval, pale green above and hairy on the underside. The Oregon ash has small, greenish-white inconspicuous flowers borne in dense clusters. The fruit is flat, dry samaras with terminal wings, about 1-2 inches long. They hang in clusters, but are attached singly. The bark is thin, dark gray or brown and wrinkled with thin, flat ridges. The Oregon ash is a medium tree, commonly 40-80 feet tall and 1-3 feet in diameter.



Oregon Ash



Thank you for leaving a clean park!



Hebb Park is a 13-acre park and was donated to Clackamas County by Paul H. & Carole L. Hebb in memory of Marian D. Hebb.

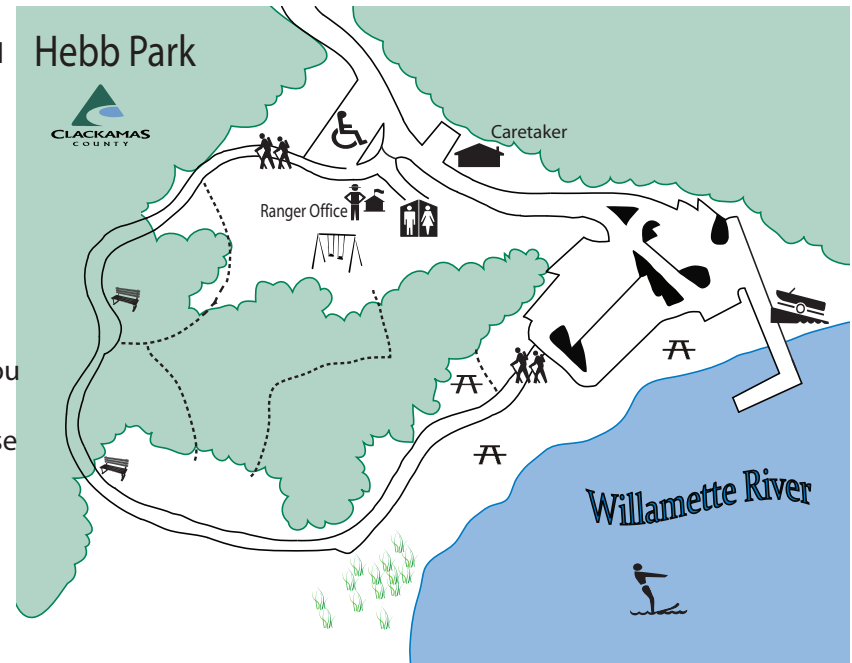
Hebb Park is primarily used as a boating facility with great launching areas and a floating dock for loading. Hebb Park is abundant with wildlife during all seasons. Song sparrow, American crow and scrub jay are among common fowl to frequent the park. You may also see Pileated woodpeckers, Turkey vultures, ducks, Canadian geese and the occasional Blue Heron. Other animals include opossum, raccoon, striped skunk, bank beaver, nutria, deer, coyote and several species of small rodents.

**Clackamas County Parks**  
**HEBB PARK**  
**TRAIL GUIDE**



Clackamas County Parks  
 Administration Office  
 150 Beaver Creek Rd  
 Oregon City, OR 97045  
 503-742-4414

Monday - Thursday, 7:00 am - 6:00 pm

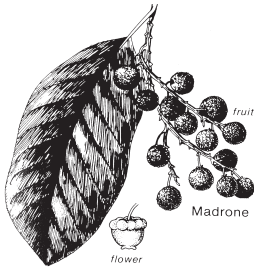


## PACIFIC MADRONE

*Arbutus menziesii*

Ericaceae Family

The Pacific Madrone is a spreading evergreen tree. The bark peels away in large thin sheets, exposing a red, polished bark. The leaves are oval and dark green in color. Large, upright, terminal panicles of urn-shaped, white flowers appear in early summer. The flowers are followed by orange or red fruit.

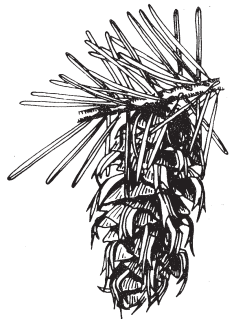


## DOUGLAS FIR

*Pseudotsuga menziesii*

The Douglas fir is the Oregon State Tree. It is a fast growing conifer that produces more volume of timber than any other tree in the United States. The average Douglas fir grows to be about 80 feet tall. It has thick, fissured brown-gray bark that is fire resistant. The Douglas fir tree's needles grow in a spiral arrangement.

The needles are slightly flattened which develop from sharply pointed buds. The cones hang down and have three-pronged bracts on the cone scales.



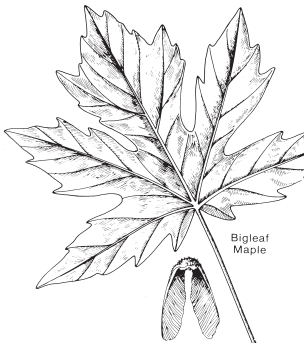
Douglas-fir

## BIG LEAF MAPLE

*Acer macrophyllum*

Maple Family

The Big Leaf maple is a deciduous tree that loses its leaves in the fall. Yet, in an interesting way, the Big Leaf maple are evergreens too. They support an extensive growth of epiphytes (plants that grow on another plant upon which it depends for mechanical support but not for nutrients), such as mosses, lichens, and licorice ferns. The epiphytes grow so luxuriously on the Big Leaf maple that they create a rich organic soil on the limbs. The leaves of the Big Leaf maple are commonly up to 12 inches across, but can be as much as 24 inches. Their sap can produce a maple syrup, but it is not as sweet as the sap of the Sugar maple.



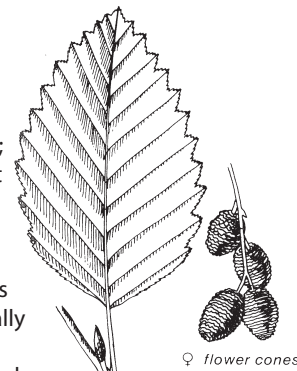
Bigleaf Maple

## RED ALDER

*Alnus rubra*

Birch Family

Red alder is a pioneer species; it rapidly colonizes new forest openings and is often found on stream banks cleared by flooding or on new islands in streams. It is a tree that attains moderate size and age, typically growing about one hundred feet tall and living one hundred years. Red alder has the rare ability to fix or capture atmospheric nitrogen and store it in its roots, thus enriching the forest soils. It provides habitat for many other species, such as lichens, that grow on the bark. Numerous insects feed on the alder leaves and in turn are preyed upon by chickadees, kinglets, warbling vireos and Pacific slope flycatchers. Red-breasted sapsuckers also feed on the Red alder: watch for the rings of small holes the sapsuckers drill in the tree's bark. When a Red alder dies, it becomes the preferred habitat for one of our most delectable wild mushrooms, the oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*). So, why is this alder called the "Red alder"? The newly exposed sap of this alder is a bright orange-red color.



♀ flower cones

Red Alder

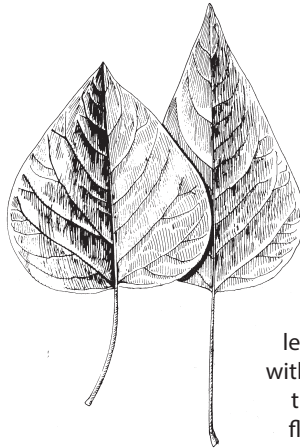
## BLACK COTTONWOOD

*Populus trichocarpa*

Pinaceae Family

The Black Cottonwood is a fast-growing deciduous tree.

It typically has straight, branch-free trunk for more than half up its length. It has a dense growth of broad, oval leaves that are dark green above with white undersides. The foliage turns yellow in the autumn. The flowers are purplish catkins. The seeds bear long, white "cotton" fibers that help in the dispersal of the seed.



Black Cottonwood

## GRAND FIR

*Abies grandis*

The Grand fir is a vigorous, narrow conifer with a slender, pointed crown. The needles are 1.5 to 2 inches long; shiny, dark green above and 2 silver lines beneath. The yellow-green to green cones of the Grand fir are about

(continued on next column)

(Grand fir - continued)

3 inches long and grow upright. A Grand fir does not start producing cones and seeds until age 20 to 50. In a good year, an average tree will produce over 40 cones. The Grand fir commonly grows over 100 feet tall, but can reach heights of 290 feet.



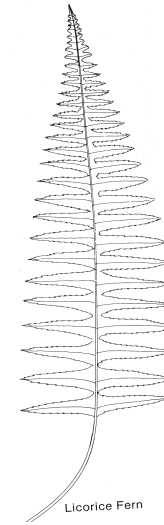
Grand Fir

## LICORICE FERN

*Polypodium glycyrrhiza*

Common Fern Family

You can see this Licorice fern growing on the Big Leaf maple. The Licorice fern is often mistaken for the Sword fern, but two features can be quickly checked. First, the leaflets of the Licorice fern attach along their base directly to the stem. Second, the Licorice fern is usually fond of growing out of logs, or high in trees on the moss and bark. In addition, the leaflets of the Licorice ferns are kind of wavy. Licorice fern acquires its name from its licorice-flavored rhizome, which was chewed for flavor by numerous Native American groups.



Licorice Fern

## VINE MAPLE

*Acer circinatum*

Maple Family

This shrubby tree rarely grows over 25 feet high. The leaves usually have 7-11 lobes and are toothed. The typical leaf measures 1.5-5.5 inches long. The fruits are said to look like canoes and twirl like helicopters as they fall. It is the leaves of this tree which have the brilliant scarlet color in the fall. The flowers are small, .25 to 0.35 inches in diameter, with a dark red calyx and five short greenish-yellow petals and bloom in the early spring.



Vine Maple