



18 RED ELDERBERRY

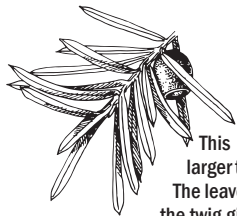
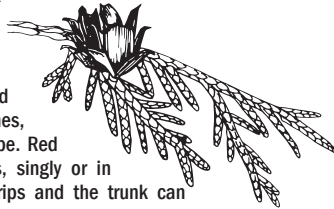
Sambucus racemose
Honeysuckle Family

This small tree or shrub grows to a height of fifteen to eighteen feet. Its opposite leaflets are toothed and are twice as long as they are wide. The cream-colored flowers grow in triangular-shaped clusters. The fruits are bright red and are considered to be poisonous. The crushed leaves, however, are used externally to soothe nettle stings. The tree prefers shade and only blooms in the spring.

19 WESTERN RED CEDAR

Thuja plicata
Cypress Family

This evergreen tree has flat sprays of scale-like leaves with cones that are turned up and bend back. It is said that the cones, before opening, look like a smoker's pipe. Red Cedars generally grow in moist places, singly or in clusters. The bark has long, stringy strips and the trunk can become broad.



20 PACIFIC YEW

Taxus brevifolia
Yew Family

This is a small tree which tends to grow in the shade of larger trees and is, more often than not, far from other yews. The leaves are needles which come out singly on two sides of the twig giving it a flat spray. The needles are about four-fifths of an inch long and are distinguished from grand fir and western hemlock in that the Pacific Yew needles have points on the tips. Although it is classified as a coniferous tree, it has a reddish, fleshy fruit that looks like a huckleberry. The leaves and the fruit are poisonous.

Thank you for not littering!



For more information about this and other Clackamas County Parks:

Phone: 503-742-4414

Email: parkreservations@clackamas.us

Web site: www.clackamas.us/parks

Online Reservations:

<http://reservations.clackamas.us>

LITTLE BROWN BAT

Myotis Lucifugas

The little brown bat is covered in reddish-brown fur. At night you might see one flying in a meadow or over water, but you will have to be sharp, because they fly very fast. The little brown bat eats insects, such as mosquitoes and small flies. They find insects using sonar, which is their keen sense of hearing. Bats make a noise, then listen for the echo to bounce back to them. They can eat up to 50% of their body weight each night and can live up to 20 to 30 years.



MOUNTAIN BEAVER

Aplodontia rufa

The Mountain Beaver is not a true beaver. Little is known of this fascinating rodent which occupies a unique ecological niche. Most people do not even know it exists. The Mountain Beaver has been described as a large gopher or tailless muskrat. Since they live underground and are rarely seen above ground, they may live in the vicinity, but not seen by humans. They come out primarily at night and are strict herbivores.



TOWNSEND'S CHIPMUNK

Eutamias townsendi

One convenient thing about all of Oregon's chipmunks is that they have stripes through their eyes, as well down their backs. These chipmunks usually live in the ground, but will forage in the trees for nuts, acorns and other fruits, such as berries. Their "chirping" is often mistaken for a bird call.

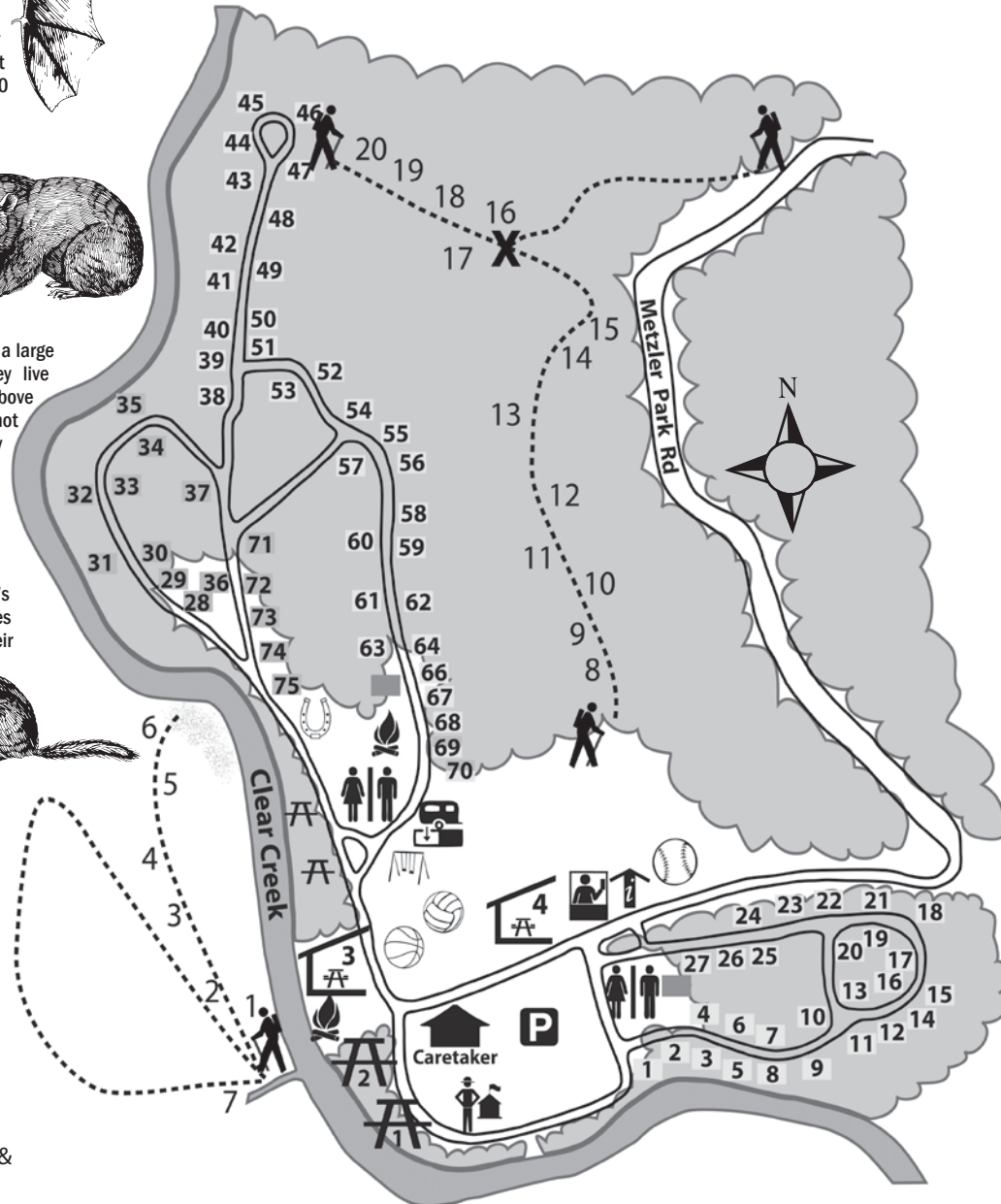


Clackamas County Parks Metzler Park Trail Guide

----- Park Trails

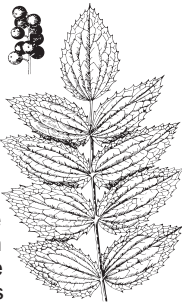
Trail Spur A to X: .13 mile
Trail Spur B to X: .28 mile
Trail Spur C to X: .15 mile
Trail Spur D: .13 mile
Trail Loop E: .45 mile

1-20 Identified Plant &
Animal Life



1 OREGON GRAPE

Berberis aquifolium
Barberry Family



The Oregon Grape is the state flower of Oregon. It can grow up to six feet high. The leaves each have five to seven leaflets opposite one another except for the tip. The needle-like points on the edge of the leaflets make them resemble holly leaves. In March and April the yellow, almost cup-like flowers form tight clusters. The berries are purplish-blue in late summer, are edible, but are not very tasty. It does, however, make good jam. This shrub is found in open spaces, along roadsides and in open woods.

2 FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL

Smilicina racemosa
Lily Family

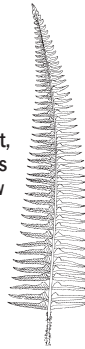


This common herb of moist forests grows from ten to thirty inches tall. It often bends and is half lying on the ground. The leaves are alternate and connect directly to the stem. The little white flowers are very numerous and cluster at the top of the plant. They smell sweet! The fruit is a little red berry which is edible. A smaller, but similar relative is the Stary Solomon's Seal. It is shorter and has larger, but fewer flowers.

3 SWORD FERN

Polystichum munitum
Common Fern Family

This is the familiar dark green fern of the forest, especially coniferous forests. It is evergreen and as its name says, is sword-shaped. Its frond may grow up to four feet long. It forms rather dense clumps. The leaflets attach to the stem by stalks (petioles). Leaves are divided once.



4 LICORICE FERN

Polypodium glycyrrhiza
Fern Family

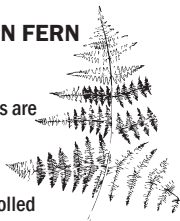


This fern is often mistaken for the sword fern, but two features can be quickly double checked. First, the leaflets of the licorice fern attach along their base directly to the stem. Second, the licorice fern usually is found growing out of logs or high in trees on the moss and bark. In addition, the leaflets of licorice ferns are wavy. The root of this fern have been a favorite of many for the licorice flavor.

5 WESTERN BRACKEN FERN

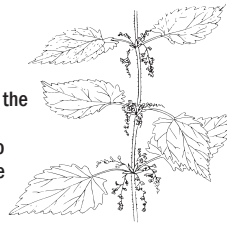
Pteridium aquilinum
Fern Family

These coarse ferns grow where most ferns are not expected to be found! Logged areas and fields which were recently burned are common habitats. They can tolerate sun, shade and poor soil. The young, unrolled leaves are eaten raw and are nutritious.



6 STINGING NETTLE

Urtica dioica
Nettle Family



The toothed leaves which come off the stem on the long petioles (stalks), fortunately, make this plant easy to recognize. The stinging hairs on the leaves are a painful alternative to recognizing this plant. When the leaves are young, they do no hurt, but as they mature, they cause great discomfort. The flowers are very small, greenish, and hang from the base of the leaves. Both the roots and leaves are edible (great for teas or juicing).

7 THIMBLEBERRY

Rubus parvifloris
Rose Family



Thimbleberry most often grows into a rather full, shrubby upright bush; three to eight feet tall. The soft "fuzzy" maple-shaped leaves and lack of prickles distinguish it from other raspberries. The flowers are white and almost an inch wide.

The fruits turn red when mature and are edible, but not very tasty. The leaves often grow very large, exceeding ten inches, which combined with their texture, earned it the name as "Nature's Toilet Tissue." Tender shoots were eaten by Native Americans. Thimbleberry is usually found in open woods and bushy areas.

8 BALDHIP ROSE

Rose gymnocarpis
Rose Family



This small wild rose illustrates the typical rose characteristics of opposite-toothed leaflets: showy five petal flowers and reddish, egg-shaped fruits. The smallness of its size, growing only about two to four feet tall and its flower only one-half inch in diameter, will distinguish this rose from other wild roses. The thorns of the Baldhip Rose are rather thin, but the delicate prickles are numerous. This shrub prefers light shade. Of all the wild roses, the pink colored petals and the fruits, which are called rosehips, are rich in Vitamin C and other nutrients. Both make excellent jellies. This is also called the Little Wild Rose.

9 SALAL

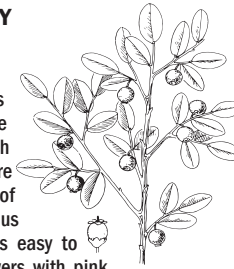
Gaultheria shallon
Heath Family



This low growing evergreen shrub is one that most people have walked on or tripped over, but few pay any attention to it. It normally forms a dense cover in most forests of less than three feet high, but only in some places, especially along the coast, does it grow more than six feet high. It is easy to recognize by its thick, leathery oval leaves which usually come to a point at the tip and are alternatively arranged. The leaves are about three inches long and have fine teeth along their margins. The pink-white lantern-shaped flowers hang along a flower stalk as do the blackish-purple fruits, which are about two-fifths of an inch in diameter. The berries are edible but have a laxative effect if too many are eaten.

10 RED HUCKLEBERRY

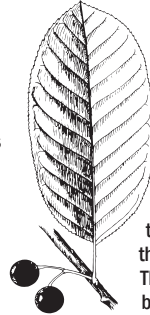
Vaccinium parvifolium
Heath Family



The "wiry" looking stems of this shrub in winter, without leaves, are bright green and appear twisted. With oval-shaped thin leaves, which are between two-fifths and four-fifths of an inch and arranged in an obvious alternative sequence, this shrub is easy to recognize. The small greenish flowers with pink tinges hang and are usually overlooked. The red berries are only about three-tenths of an inch long, but are tasty. The shrub usually grows between three and six feet tall, and is almost always found in coniferous forests.

11 CASCARA BUCKTHORN

Rhamnus purshiana
Buckthorn Family



Lacking large teeth and lobes, the leaves of the cascara are basically oblong and are about three inches in length. The deep venation makes cascara leaves somewhat similar to alders, but the absence of large teeth distinguish them. The buds occur singly at the tips of the twigs and are circled by leaves. The small cluster of greenish-yellow flowers bloom in May and are followed by cherry-like fruits which turn blue-black in color. Cascara bark contains a drug that acts as a laxative, and this made the harvesting of cascara bark an important business in Oregon. Cascara grows in moist, shady areas. It is often with maples and red alders and can grow twenty to forty feet tall.

12 FOXGLOVE

Digitalis purpurea
Plantain Family



The plants are erect, two to eight feet tall, with tubular flowers that are shaped like the fingers of a glove. The flowers are in purple, yellow and white pastels, and are a favorite with honey bees. Hairy, gray-green leaves grow in clumps at the base of the plant. As a common flower in Europe, it is cultivated for its showy dotted colors and as a source of digitals. The earliest known form of the name of Foxglove is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *foxes glova* - the glove of the fox.

13 CREAMBUSH OCEAN SPRAY

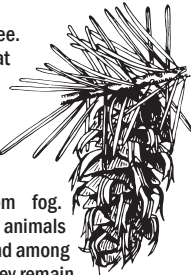
Holodiscus discolor
Rose Family



The name Ocean Spray refers to the dense branching of small white flowers found on the tips of the stems which are delicate & foamy looking. This shrub grows between six and nine feet tall, but has been known to reach twenty feet. The leaves are generally one to one and a half inches long, basically oval-shaped, lobed and coarsely toothed. They are usually wider below the middle of the leaf. This shrub is found in coniferous forests, deciduous woods and in brushy areas.

14 DOUGLAS FIR

Pseudotsuga menziesii
Pine Family



Douglas Fir is the Oregon State Tree. Although a pioneer species that does not tolerate much shade, Douglas Fir can live for many centuries and become an old-growth or ancient forest tree. Douglas Fir comb moisture from the air, extracting moisture from fog. Thousands of species of plants and animals live in the crown, on & in their bark and among their roots. After they die, whether they remain standing as snags, or as downed logs, they continue to support numerous plants and animals.

15 WESTERN HEMLOCK

Tsuga heterophylla
Pine Family



The needles of the Western Hemlock are two sizes. The shorter needles come out of the top of the twig and the longer needles come out of the sides of the twig. The needles are very flat and rounded at the tips. The needles are deep green while the underside are paler. The needles actually connect to the twig by woody projections on the twig, making the twig itself more visible that it is on fir trees. Old twigs have woody "stubble" where the needles have fallen. The tree can be recognized at a distance by its bowed top branch. The cones, which hang downwards, are about an inch long.

16 SALMONBERRY

Rubus Spectabilis
Rose Family



This raspberry grows into a tall shrub with prickles only on the lower stems. The leaflets have three lobes. The flowers are a purple to magenta color and about four-fifths of an inch across. The fruits are yellow to red-colored berries. These berries are edible, but not considered very tasty. The shoots are eaten by Native Americans. This shrub is most often found in moist woodland area. Blooming period is from April to August.

17 VINE MAPLE

Acer circinatum
Maple Family



This shrubby tree rarely grows taller than 25 feet high. The leaves usually have five to eight lobes and are toothed. The typical leaf measures two to four 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 little reddish flowers are rarely observed by most people since they bloom in the early spring, before the leaves are completely developed.