CONIFERS

Douglas Fir  *Pseudotsuga menzieii*
Incense Cedar  *Calocedrus decurrens*
Ponderosa Pine  *Pinus ponderosa*
Sugar Pine  *Pinus lambertiana*

BROADLEAF TREES

White Alder  *Alnus rhombifolia*
Bigleaf Maple  *Acer macrophyllum*
Dogwood, Pacific  *Cornus nuttallii*
Black Oak  *Quercus kellogii*
Canyon Live Oak  *Quercus chrysolepis*
Interior Live Oak  *Quercus wislizenii*
Tanoak  *Notholithocarpus densiflorus*

SHRUBS AND SUBSHRUBS

Azalea, Western  *Rhododendron occidentale*
Birch leaf Mountain Mahogany  *Cercocarpus betuloides*
Black Fruit Dogwood  *Cornus sessilis*
Deer Brush  *Ceanothus integerrimus*
Bride’s Veil  *Aruncus dioicus*
Gooseberry  *Ribes* sp.
Lemmon’s Ceanothus  *Ceanothus lemmonii*
White leaf Manzanita  *Arctostaphylos viscida*
Western Azalea  *Rhododendron occidentale*
Western Redbud  *Cercis occidentalis*
Oceanspray  *Holodiscus discolor*
Mock Orange  *Philadelphus lewisi*
Thimbleberry  *Rubus parviflorus*
Spice Bush  *Calycanthus occidentalis*
Snowberry, Creeping  *Symphoricarpus mollis*
Spikenard, California, Elk Clover  *Aralia californica*
Toyon  *Heteromeles arbutifolia*
Wild California Rose  *Rosa californica*
Willow  *Salix* ssp.

VINES

California Blackberry  *Rubus ursinus*
xHimalayan Blackberry  *Rubus armeniacus*
California Wild Grape  *Vitis californica*
Chaparral Honeysuckle  *Lonicera interrupta*
Pink Honeysuckle  *Lonicera hispidula*
Poison Oak  *Toxicodendron diversilobum*
Snowberry, Common  *Symphoricarpus albus*

Ferns

Bracken Fern  *Pteridium aquilinum*
Chain Fern  *Woodwardia fimbriata*
Fragile Fern  *Cryptopteris fragilis*
Indian’s Dream  *Aspidotis densa*
Narrow-leaf Sword Fern  *Polystichum imbricans*
Horsetails  *Equisitum telmatia*
Rock Polypody  *Polypodium calirhiza*

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

Bleeding Hearts  *Dicentra formosa*
Durango Weed  *Dastica glomerata*
Umbrella Plant  *Darmera peltata*
False Solomon’s Seal  *Maianthemum racemosum*
Indian Pink  *Siletz lacinata* ssp. *californica*
Hawkweed, White  *Hieracium albiflorum*
Ginger, Hatweg’s Wild  *Asarum hartwegii*
Lotus, Spanish  *Acmispon americanus*
Lupine, Broadleaf  *Lapinus latifolia*
Iris, Longtube  *Iris tenuissima*
xKlamath Weed  *Hypericum perfoliata*
Elk Clover  *Aralia californica*
Ookow, Forktooth  *Dichelostemma congestum*
Potentilla, Sticky  *Potentilla glandulosa*
Selfheal  *Prunella vulgaris*
Pacific Starflower  *Trientalis latifolia*
Sunflower, Wooly  *Eriophyllum lanatum*
Sulphur Pea  *Lathyrus sulphureus*
Trail Plant  *Adenocaulon bicolor*

Tanoak  *Notholithocarpus densiflorus*

Beech Family  *FAGACEAE*

This tree is in the same family as the oak tree (Quercus ssp.) but it is not an oak. Instead of having the drooping male catkins of oaks, it has rigid upright white catkins that grow in clusters at the ends of stems with the female flower growing at the base. It has an acorn with a cup that has bristly scales which matures in second autumn (18 months). It has leaves 1 to 5 inches long with a dark green top and pale green underside usually hairy. Veins are prominent. The margins are smooth to serrate. Mature trees are 60 to 120’ tall (200’),
It is an overstory and/or understory tree and can become a “climax” forest, crowding out other species with a dense canopy. It can grow in the understory with as little as 2% light of the overstory, growing very slowly, waiting for an opening in the overstory such as from treefall and then it will rapidly grow. It grows in cooler areas of California and Oregon and requires a minimum on 40 inches of rain per year with a pH soil of 4.5 to 6.5.

The tannins in the bark was used extensively for tanning animal hides, hence the name. Acorns collected by Native Americans. It is susceptible to Sudden Oak Death from the fungus *Phytophthora ramorum*. 
