

FLOWERING PLANTS

(ANGIOSPERMS)

DICOTS

Aceraceae Maple family

Acer macrophyllum – Big leaf Maple

Anacardiaceae Sumac family

Toxicodendron diversilobum – Poison Oak

Apiaceae Carrot family

Anthriscus caucalis – Bur Chervil

Daucus carota – Wild Carrot

Ligusticum apiifolium – Parsley-leaved
Lovage

Osmorhiza berteroi – Sweet Cicely

Sanicula graveolens – Sierra Sanicle

Asteraceae Sunflower family

Achillea millefolium – Yarrow

Adendocaulon bicolor – Pathfinder

Bellis perennis – English Daisy

Eriophyllum lanatum – Oregon Sunshine

Hypochaeris radicata – Hairy Cat's Ear

Lactuca muralis – Wall Lettuce

Leucanthemum vulgare – Oxeye Daisy

Taraxacum officinale – Dandelion

Hypericaceae

Hypericum perforatum – St. Johnswort

Hypericum formosum – St. Johnswort

Berberidaceae Barberry family

Berberis aquifolium – Tall Oregon Grape

Vancouveria hexandra – Insideout flower

Betulaceae Birch family

Alnus rubra – Red Alder

Corylus cornuta – Hazelnut

Brassicaceae Mustard family

Cardamine nutallii – Spring Beauty

Boraginaceae Borage family

Cynoglossum grande – Houndstongue



Cynoglossum Photo by C.Gautier

Caryophyllaceae Pink family

Stellaria media – Chickweed

Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle family

Lonicera ciliosa – Orange Honeysuckle

Lonicera hispidula – Hairy Honeysuckle

Symphiocarpus albus – Common Snowberry

Fabaceae Pea family

Cytisus scoparius – Scotch Broom

Lathyrus sphaericus – Grass Peavine

Vicia americana – American Vetch

Vicia cracca – Tufted Vetch

Fagaceae Oak family

Quercus garryana – White Oak

Geraniaceae Geranium family

Geranium robertianum – Herb Robert

Hydrophyllaceae Waterleaf family

Nemophila parviflora – Small-flowered
Nemophila

Lamiaceae Mint family

Prunella vulgaris – Self Heal

Satureja douglasii – Yerba Buena

Malvaceae Mallow family

Sidalcea virgata – Rose Checker Mallow

Oleaceae Olive family

Fraxinus latifolia – Oregon Ash

Plantaginaceae Plantain family

Plantago lanceolata – Plantain

Portulacaceae Purslane family

Claytonia siberica – Candy Flower

Claytonia perforliata – Miner's Lettuce

Ranunculaceae Buttercup family

Delphinium menziesii – Larkspur

Ranunculus occidentalis – Western Buttercup

Ranunculus uncinatus – Small-flowered
Buttercup

Ranunculus repens – Creeping Buttercup

Rhamnaceae Buckthorn family

Rhamnus purshiana – Cascara Sagrada

Rosaceae Rose family

Amelanchier alnifolia – Serviceberry

Crataegus douglasii – Douglas Hawthorne

Crataegus monogyna – European Hawthorne

Fragaria virginiana – Strawberry

Geum macrophyllum – Large-leaved Avens

Holodiscus discolor – Oceanspray

Oemleria cerasiformis – Osoberry

Rosa eglanteria

Rosa gymnocarpa – Baldhip Rose

Rubus armeniacus – Armenian Blackberry

Rubus laciniatus – Evergreen Blackberry

Rubus leucodermis – Blackcap Raspberry

Rubus ursinus – Trailing Blackberry

Rubiaceae Madder family

Galium aparine – Cleavers

Galium trifidum – Small Bedstraw

MONOCOTS

Cyperaceae Sedge family

Carex densa

Iridaceae Iris family

Iris tenax – Oregon Iris

Juncaceae Rush family

Juncus tenuis – Slender Rush

Liliaceae Lily family

Allium acuminatum – Hooker's Onion

Calochortus tolmiei – Tolmie's Mariposa Lily

Camassia quamash – Camas

Erythronium oregonum – Fawn Lily

Orchidaceae Orchid Family

Goodyera oblongifolia – Rattlesnake Plantain

Calypso bulbosa – Fairy Slipper



Calypso Photo by J.Herley

CONIFERS (GYMNOSPERMS)

Cupressaceae Cypress family

Calocedrus decurrens – Incense Cedar

Pinaceae Pine family

Pinus ponderosa – Ponderosa Pine

Pseudotsuga menziesii – Douglas Fir

FERNS

Athyrium filix-femina – Lady Fern
Dryopteris sp. – Wood Fern
Polypodium glycyrrhiza – Licorice Fern
Polystichum munitum – Sword Fern
Pteridium aquilinum – Bracken Fern

MOSES

Dicranum fuscescens
Eurynchium oregonum
Hypnum circinale- Coiled-leaf Moss
Isoetecium myosuroides- Cat-tail Moss
Leucolepis acanthoneuron
Metaneckera menziesii- Menzie’s Neckera
Plagiomnium insigne- Badge Moss
Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus

CAUTION!! Poison oak causes allergic reactions in many people who come in contact with it.

References:

* Species list for Lane Community College Forest Land Reserve, Ron Hamill et al., 1996

* Mount Pisgah Arboretum Plant List

Ecology

The nature trail is located at 500 ft. elevation in the foothills of the southern Willamette Valley. The trail winds through mixed west coast second-growth forest that is dominated by 20-70 year old Douglas fir trees. Armenian Blackberry and Poison oak dominate the under story.

Remnant oak savannah exists at the eastern edge of the forest. You may notice higher plant diversity in the under story here. At least 30 species of birds migrate through or make their home here. Deer and small mammals inhabit this forest as well.

Trail History

The Lane Community College Nature Trail was initiated by Biology Instructor, Joe Russin in 1992. Mr. Russin was awarded the Eldon G. Schafer grant and he coordinated efforts with an Eagle Scout troop and LCC staff to build the trail. Many materials such as mulch and gravel were donated by local companies. Science Department staff and the LCC Ecology group maintain the trail. The trail is open for use by anyone at LCC. The most consistent use comes from science instructors who lead their classes along the trail. Students have the opportunity to learn about the ecology and geology of this unique area. Identification of native plant species can also be practiced.

This brochure has been developed to provide general information about the trail. The main component is a plant list for students and others who have some botanical interest or curiosity.

Directions

The trail is located in the woodland south of campus. Head toward the eastern edge of the parking lots to the service road. Walk up the road approx. 100 ft. to the trailhead. You will actually pass the sign for the trail before the trailhead. The trail forms a short loop that can be walked at a slow pace in 15 to 30 minutes.

For more information

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*This brochure compiled by Jules Filipksi, March 13, 2002

The Lane Community College

NATURE TRAIL

Plant List

