

### P13 OREGON ASH

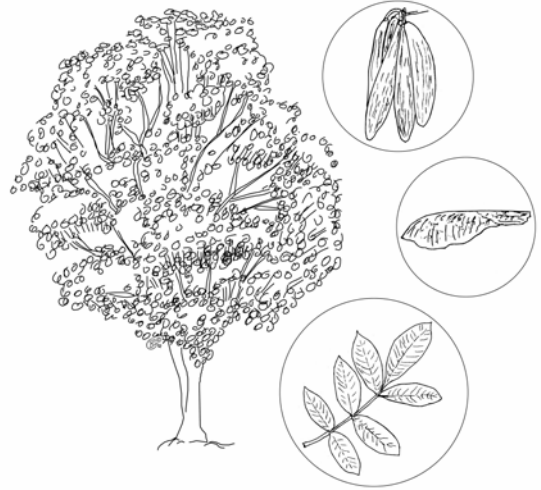
**TRAITS:** Native deciduous tree, 10 to 20 meters tall. Bark is rough grayish brown, deeply ridged in with age. Pinnate compound leaves with smooth edges.

**FLOWERS:** Tiny flowers grow in long clusters. The male flowers are yellowish and female flowers are greenish, and grow on separate trees. Blooms in spring. Fruit is one-winged seed, 3-5 cm, hanging in dense clusters. Present June to mid-summer.

**HABITATS:** Forest wetlands.

**EATEN BY:** Fruit eaten by seed-eating birds and mammals. Symbiotic relationship with lichen.

**“GEE WHIZ”:** The wood of Oregon ash was used by the Kalapuya Natives to make fish traps.



### P14 PENNYROYAL

**TRAITS:** Introduced perennial forb. Greenish gray, hairy stems. Short, narrow leaves with slightly downturned tips. Leave are below each flower cluster. Very strong mint smell.

**FLOWERS:** Powdery blue to lavender flowers grow in whorls around stems from midway up the plant to the tops of stems.

**HABITATS:** Wet Prairie.

**EATEN BY:** This may be a nectar plant used by native hummingbirds and is a valuable nectar plant for native bees.

**“GEE WHIZ”:** Pennyroyal was introduced from Europe for culinary and medicinal purposes. It has become a pest in many areas. It is used as a flea repellent for pets.



### P15 REED CANARY GRASS

**TRAITS:** Introduced perennial grass .5 to 1.5 meters tall. Light green to straw colored, with erect stems that are reddish near top. Leaves are flat, 10 to 30 cm long, 7 to 20 mm wide.

**FLOWERS:** Narrow flattened spike-like branched clusters at stem tips. Pale green or tinged with purple in spring. Fades to straw color in late summer.

**HABITATS:** Wet Prairie.

**EATEN BY:** Not a valuable plant for food, but does provide nesting habitat for waterfowl and small mammals.

**“GEE WHIZ”:** Can take over wetlands, crowding out native species. It spreads by both seeds and runners, making it hard to eradicate.



### P16 ROSE CHECKER-MALLOW

**TRAITS:** Perennial forb, 20 to 100 cm tall. Stems covered with branched or star-like hairs. Leaves are alternate, compound palmate, at the base of the stem.  
**FLOWERS:** Flowers are rose-pink. Flowers along tip of stem.

**HABITATS:** Wet prairie.

**EATEN BY:** Unknown

**“GEE WHIZ”:** Plants and flowers look similar to hollyhocks.



### P17 SOFT RUSH

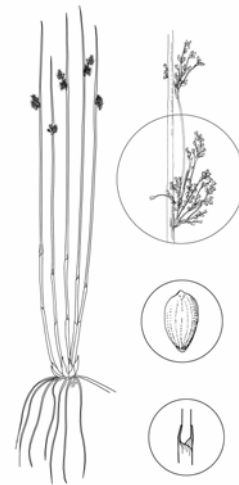
**TRAITS:** Perennial native grass, 20 to 100 cm. tall. Round, hollow stems up to 1 cm thick. Found in thick, dense tussocks. Leaves wrap round base of stem then become round to end.

**FLOWERS:** Open tufted flowers. Branched clusters up to 15 cm long grow from one side of the stem.

**HABITATS:** Vernal pools of wet prairies, emergent wetlands, and aquatic beds (shallow water at edges of ponds or lakes).

**EATEN BY:** Waterfowl.

**“GEE WHIZ”:** Kalapuyan Natives used soft rush to make mats and baskets.



### P18 TUFTED HAIRGRASS

**TRAITS:** Perennial native grass ½ to 1½ meters tall. Slender erect stems. Soft hairs on main stem. Found in thick, dense tussocks. Leaves are narrow, eight to 20 cm. long, often folded or rolled.

**FLOWERS:** Branched tufted clusters, seven to 25 cm. long, at top of stem. Dark green turning to purplish or brown, then to straw color.

**HABITATS:** Wet prairies.

**EATEN BY:** Unknown

**“GEE WHIZ”:** Tufted hairgrass is one of the most dominant plants in the wet prairie wetlands. This plant is suspected as one of the host plants for caterpillars of the Juba Skipper (butterfly).



