

P31 BLACK COTTONWOOD

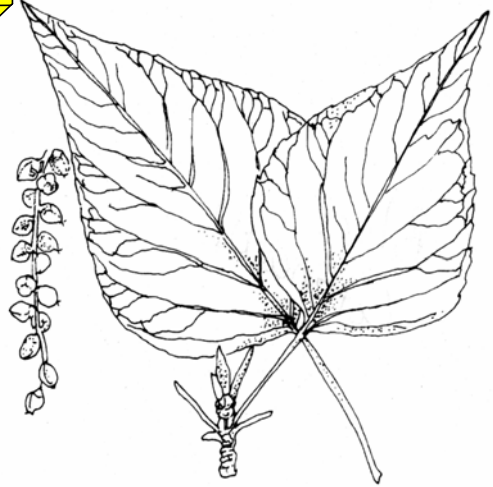
TRAITS: Native deciduous tree up to 60 meters tall. Bark rough, light colored. Winter buds are sticky and sweet smelling. Triangular leaves shiny and dark-green on top, pale green to white on bottom with serrated edges and round leaf stalks.

FLOWERS: Long sticky catkins; drooping, scaly spike of small flowers without petals. Some cottony. Blooms April through June.

HABITATS: Forest wetlands.

EATEN BY: Deer eat leaves on young trees, beavers feed on bark.

“GEE WHIZ”: In spring, bees collect the sticky, resin from the buds and young leaves, and use it to cement and waterproof their hives.



P32 OREGON WHITE OAK

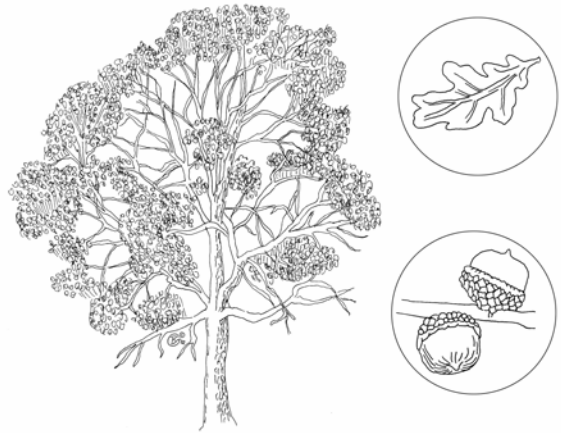
TRAITS: Heavy-limbed deciduous tree up to 25 meters tall. Bark is light gray with thick furrows and ridges. Alternate lobed leaves. Shiny dark green above, hairy, greenish-yellow below. Dull yellow-brown in fall.

FLOWERS: Tiny inconspicuous flowers, the male in catkins, the female in small clusters. Fruit are acorns.

HABITATS: Upland forest, forest wetlands.

EATEN BY: Acorns eaten and spread by jays, squirrels, deer, vole, and raccoons.

“GEE WHIZ”: The cherry-sized speckled balls that you see on oak twigs are galls caused by tiny wasps. Lichens such as fishnet and old man's beard can frequently be seen hanging from the oak's branches. Many species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and invertebrates live in cavities of old oak trees.



P33 WHITE-TOPPED ASTER

TRAITS: Native perennial. One main stem, branching in upper plant. Lance leaves attached to stem.

FLOWERS: 1 to 3 white ray flowers (petals) growing from central yellow disc. Flowers grow at end of stems.

HABITATS: Wet prairies.

EATEN BY: Valuable nectar source for native bees.

“GEE WHIZ”: White-top aster only lives in the Willamette Valley. It is also a candidate for a ‘threatened’ or ‘endangered’ listing on Federal and Oregon endangered species lists.



