

Evergreen Trees



Western hemlock

The Western hemlock is one of the most beautiful of our native trees. Its foliage has a feathery quality. It often gets its start by sprouting from decaying logs or stumps.



Western red cedar

This is a grand and long-lived tree, achieving both height and breath through 200-300 years. Look for its reddish fiber like bark, once used by Native Americans for baskets, blankets and clothing.

This Guide is produced by the Natural Areas Association of Klahanie (NAAK).

NAAK is committed to keeping our natural areas healthy and providing a diverse habitat for wildlife.

If you would like to participate in the monthly work parties that are held from spring through fall, please contact the Klahanie office for additional information.

By joining our work parties,

You will -

- have fun and meet other community volunteers who care about the environment
- get great exercise
- learn about native and non-native plants
- only need to schedule a few hours
- remove non-native plants that destroy the habitat for native plants and wildlife
- reduce potential fire hazards
- improve this part of the planet we call home.

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YELLOW LAKE TRAIL

GUIDE

for

COMMONLY FOUND NATIVE TREES

K·L·A·H·A·N·I·E

Yellow Lake Area Commonly Found Native Trees

Deciduous Trees

Vine maple

One of the most desirable native trees is famous for fall color and its ability to hold stream banks and eroding soil. Lower branches wind sinuously through the air, vine like (thus the name).



Evergreen Trees



Douglas-fir

The Douglas-fir is the most common native tree of our region and is home to many native species of birds and insects.



Madrone; madrona

The leathery leaves are ovate and dark shiny green above, paler green below. The fragrant flowers are a magnet for humming birds. Other birds love the red-orange berries that often last till December. The incredible bark changes colors with the seasons.



Deciduous Trees

Pacific willow (leaves and bloom)

This is the tallest willow in our region.



Quaking aspen

This aspen often forms attractive thickets with leaves that flutter in the breeze making a pleasant rustling sound. Very popular with wildlife.



Red alder

Alders provide filtered light, not the dark shade of other trees. Their chief beauty is the speckled bark that shows well in the winter. They also have light golden leaves in the autumn. A common colonizer in clearings or disturbed areas, Red alder puts nitrogen back into the soil, which is an important nutrient for plant growth.



Deciduous Trees



Big leaf maple

The largest deciduous tree in the native collection. The Big leaf maple is king of the northwest woodland. It grows faster than its competing conifers but tends to die sooner, letting the conifers take its place. The leaves are huge and can be up to ten inches wide.



Black cottonwood

Dumps loads of cotton (actually seeds) into the air in late spring. A fantastic wildlife tree that provides nesting for birds and leaves for butterfly larvae. Also a popular snack for beaver, deer and elk.



Pacific dogwood

Beautiful spring bloomer with white blooms. Red fruits provide lots of food for birds.