

Much of the Yellow Lake area is Protected Native Growth. Klahanie along with the efforts of the Natural Areas Association and EarthCorps have made great strides in improving and preserving the health of the many plant and wildlife species that are found here.

Over the last three years, major stands of non-native invasive plants have been removed along the Yellow Lake trail. This removal allows native plants to flourish. Birds and wildlife have also increased in both numbers and variety.

A total area of 370,704 sq feet has been cleared of non-native invasive plants. That's more than six football fields. In addition, 104 trees have been saved from damage by English ivy, one of the most invasive and destructive plants.

Non-native invasive plants that you may still see in the Yellow Lake area include:



Butterfly bush



English holly



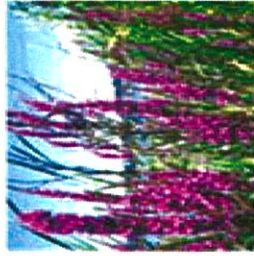
English ivy



Evergreen blackberry



Morning glory



Purple loosestrife



Scots broom



Tansy ragwort

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.

A special Thank You to:

The King County Native Plant Landscape Guide and Noxious Weed Program for the photographs and descriptions.

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks whose funding for the Habitat Improvement project was made possible in part through a Wild Places in City Spaces grant.



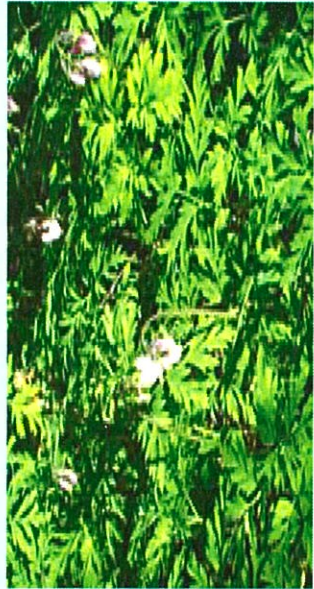
YELLOW LAKE TRAIL

GUIDE

for

COMMONLY FOUND NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS & VINES

K·L·A·H·A·N·I·E



Bleeding heart

With graceful, fernlike foliage, this is the ballerina of native plants. The heart shaped rose pink flowers on faint purplish stems hang delicately from the arching foliage.



Bracken fern

This large fern has triangular shaped blades held horizontal on a single stalk.



Deer fern

The Deer fern looks similar to a small Sword fern. However, this fern produces two types of fronds. A fertile frond which is the taller of the two and grows out of the center of each clump. The second is a sterile frond which is like a single long, narrow, dark, glossy leaf with a wavy, crinkled edge along the length. The stipe (stalk) is glossy black. This sterile frond is often called a deer's tongue fern.

False Solomon's-seal

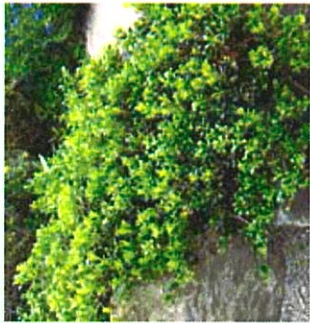


Growing from the ground every spring, this three foot tall, graceful, arching perennial makes a grand show in mid spring with fragrant, tightly massed tiny flowers followed by reddish berries. In the fall, the leaves turn a tawny brown and gradually melt into the duff.

Yellow Lake Area Commonly Found Groundcovers & Vines

Fireweed

This beautiful, tall wildflower has very distinct spikes of pink to purple flowers.



Kinnikinnick; bearberry

On sandy hillides this evergreen can be surprisingly lush and help protect from erosion. Bright red berries give some color late in the season and are eaten by wildlife.

Lady fern

This finely textured fern will rise to 4 feet or more. With age, the rootstock rises up and makes a short trunk from which the fronds spread out above.



Licorice fern

This fern is primarily found growing with mosses on rotting logs or in big leaf maples.



Maidenhair fern

Beautiful delicate looking foliage.



Nettle

Although the plant is primarily known for its painful sting and aggressive spreading, it should be recognized for being a great food plant for butterfly larvae.



Swamp lantern; skunk cabbage

Beautiful yellow blooms welcome spring. Aroma is considered unpleasant by some.



Sword fern

This is the king of northwest ferns. Its stately appearance and adaptability for almost any site condition, make it one of the most useful of all native plants. As older fronds die they provide excellent amphibian habitat around their base.



Wild ginger

Attractive foliage, purplish flowers are hidden beneath the foliage, but very beautiful when seen.



Orange honeysuckle

Attractive clusters of trumpet shaped flowers - enjoyed by humming birds.



Blackberry; trailing

Although our native blackberry likes to spread, it is not the big brambly invasive bully.