

○ Trees of educational, economic, or exceptional value

Source: SCC Professor Matt Loper 2006



**Shoreline Community
College Master Plan
Final EIS**

Appendix 2

Trees of Educational, Economic or
Exceptional Value

Description of Campus Flora

The following 77 plants have been selected for the campus walk and are only a small fraction of the entire campus flora.

1. Japanese Red Pine, *Pinus densiflora*, Pinaceae. North of Flagpole. This two-needled pine is distributed throughout the campus but is native to Japan. The reddish bark is similar to Scots Pine. It may develop more than one trunk and has an irregular growth habit which is interesting in appearance and therefore in demand for landscaping.

2. Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra*, Pinaceae. West of flagpole. Another two-needled pine with needles clustered at the end of its branches. It is native to the south central part of Europe and does well in a maritime climate, such as Seattle.

3. Pinyon Pine, *Pinus edulis*, Pinaceae. West of the 900 building. This pine is also called the two-leaved nut pine since the other nut pines have three needles. This pine is probably a variety of the Mexican Nut Pine, *Pinus cembroides*. As the name implies, the nuts from these trees are highly prized by many animal species, including humans.

4. Incense Cedar, *Calocedrus decurrens*, Cupressaceae. Southwest of the 900 building. This conifer is in a family whose members have leaves which are scale-like and attached tightly to the stems. Notice the columnar form of these trees which make them ideal along the wall west of the parking lot.

5. Box Elder, *Acer negundo variegatum*, Aceraceae. Along wall southwest of the 900 building. These deciduous trees have opposite leaves which is characteristic of the family to which they belong. These trees are cultivars called *variegatum* because of the irregular white margins on the leaves. Notice that some of the branches have reverted to the form having solid green leaves and also bear the seeds.

6. Mexican Orange Blossom, *Choisya ternate*, Rutaceae. Southwest of the 900 building. A native of Mexico, this evergreen shrub has aromatic leaves and flowers. If good drainage is provided it is drought resistant.

7. Vine Maple, *Acer circinatum*, Aceraceae. South of entrance to the 900 building. These small deciduous trees are found throughout the campus. The multilobed leaves are tinged with red early in the summer and turn orange and red late in the summer and fall. The seeds have two wings and are referred to as samaras.

7A. Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, Hamamelidaceae. West of the entrance to the 900 building (PUB). The 5- to 7-lobed leaves turn brilliant shades of red and gold in the autumn. Small yellow flowers give rise to fruit which is an aggregate of beaked capsules. The wood is valued for furniture making and is sometimes called "satin walnut."

8. Laurel Leaf Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, Magnoliaceae. North of entrance to the 900 building. Large glossy green leathery leaves and cup-shaped, fragrant flowers characterize this evergreen small tree or shrub.

9. Quaking Aspen, *Populus tremuloides*, Salicaceae. Northwest of 900 building on the west side of the walkway. With the slightest breeze, the leaves of this deciduous tree quiver and shake. The smooth gray bark and finely toothed leaves are typical of aspens.

10. Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*, Aceraceae. North of the 900 building on the east side of the path. This variety is called Schwedleri and is noted for reddish purple leaves in the spring, becoming a bronze green in summer and gold in the fall.

11. European Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, Fagaceae. Southwest of the 2200 building between the two walkways. This slow-growing tree has deeply serrated leaves which turn brown in the fall and persist throughout the winter. Small spring flowers give rise to edible nuts noted for their high oil content.

12. Swiss Mountain Pine, *Pinus mugo*, Pinaceae. Southeast corner of the library (100 building). The dense bushy growth habit is typical of this pine, which is endemic throughout the mountains of central Europe. The needles grow in pairs.

13. Winter Jasmine, *Jasminum nudiflorum*, Oleaceae. Along the southeast wall of the library. One of the first plants to bloom on campus, usually in January before the leaves show. The small yellow flowers are not fragrant, unlike many Jasmynes.

14. Japanese Snowbell, *Styrax japonica*, Styracaceae. South of the media center entrance to library. Small, white, bell-shaped flowers with yellow stamens bloom in June. There are several of these attractive trees throughout the campus.

15. Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos albus*, Caprifoliaceae. North corner of entrance to the media center. A deciduous shrub with pink flowers in May and June producing white berries which persist throughout the winter.

16. Sword Fern, *Polystichum munitum*, Polypodiaceae. East side of the walkway east of the library. The evergreen fronds of this widely distributed fern are a common sight on campus and throughout forests of the Northwest.

17. Kinnikinnik (Bearberry), *Arctostaphylos uvaursi*, Ericaceae. East side of the walkway east of the library. An evergreen ground cover, especially on banks throughout the campus. This plant is used for medicinal purposes by Northwest Native Americans, who also make a tobacco, called Kinnikinnick, from the leaves. Bears eat the berries, a fact from which both the common and Latin names are derived.

18. Alaska Yellow Cedar, *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*, Cupressaceae. South of the entrance to the gymnasium (1900 building). This is a beautiful specimen of the pendula form of this tree, due to the weeping nature of the branches and tip. Crushed needles have a pungent aroma.

19. Warty Barberry, *Berberis verruculosa*, Berberidaceae. Northeast corner of library. A spiny shrub with small glossy green leaves which are white underneath. The yellow flowers produce black berries, both of which are used for medicinal purposes.

20. Western Hemlock, *Tsuga heterophylla*, Pinaceae. West of the gymnasium along east side of path. There are three species in the genus *Tsuga* on the campus. Hemlocks can be identified from a distance by the drooping shoot at the tip of the tree. *T. heterophylla* is characterized by needles of different lengths (*heterophylla*) which are flattened and two-ranked with two distinctive bluish-white bands on the underside. The branchlets are hairy. This is the climax tree of many of the forests in the Northwest and is valuable for timber, pulp and tannin.

21. Tall Oregon Grape, *Mahonia aquifolium*, Berberidaceae. West of the gymnasium along east side of the path. The shiny green leaves, which look like they are wet, account for the species name, *aquifolium*. A low-growing species, *Mahonia nervosa*, has less shiny leaves and is sometimes called Dull (Low) Oregon Grape. The yellow flowers give rise to purple edible berries.

22. Salal, *Gaultheria shallon*, Ericaceae. West side of the gymnasium along east side of the walk. By number this is probably the most common plant on campus and can be seen throughout the forests of the Northwest as the prevalent ground cover. This evergreen helps make the campus green in the winter and cuttings are valuable in floral arrangements. Pinkish-white, lantern-shaped flowers, give rise to edible black berries, important in the diet of Northwest Native Americans, who gave the plant the name Salal.

23. Manna (Flowering) Ash, *Fraxinus ornus*, Oleaceae. Southwest of the 1500 building. Manna refers to the sweet sap of this tree, which has medicinal use. The clusters of yellowish-white flowers in the spring are attractive to insects and *Homo sapiens*.

24. Golden Pfitzer Juniper, *Juniperus chinensis*, Cupressaceae. Beneath the Manna Ash. In the spring and early summer the new shoots of this Juniper are a golden yellow color. This is one of many cultivars of the Chinese Juniper.

25. Portugal Laurel, *Prunus lusitanica*, Roaceae. West of 800 building. Often this beautiful evergreen tree is pruned to form a hedge. The dark green ovate leaves with reddish petioles are distinctive. The small flowers born on slender racemes bloom in June. They give rise to small purple berries.

26. Western Red Cedar, *Thuja plicata*, Cupressaceae. North of path between 800 and 700 building. This is the most abundant tree on campus. Notice the small overlapping scale-like leaves arranged in fours and the fragrance of the spreading foliage. Many cultivars of this tree have been developed. The cinnamon-colored, shredding bark is typical of this highly valued tree. Most of the plantings on campus have been gleaned from natural seedlings.

27. Western White Pine, *Pinus monticola*, Pinaceae. South of walk between 800 and 700 building. A five-needled pine with needles banded blue-green with white on the underside. The

cones are long and slender. An important pine for the timber industry, but susceptible to blister rust which has killed some white pines on campus.

28. Port Orford Cedar (Lawson Cypress), *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, Cupressaceae. South of walk between 800 and 700 building. Notice the leaves which are flattened and scale-like, which is typical of this family. Many cultivars of this tree exist. This form with its flat sprays of blue-gray foliage may be *Allumii*, sometimes called Blue Lawson Cypress.

29. Abelia, *Abelia shumannii*, Caprifoliaceae. On west side of walk to entrance of the 1500 building. A deciduous shrub, native to W. Sichuan, China. This attractive shrub has summer flowers which are small, profuse and rose-pink in color.

30. Common (Canada) Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*, Pinaceae. Just to the north of the large rock (a glacial erratic) on path around the 1500 building. This hemlock has shorter needles than the Western Hemlock, with a distinctive narrow green band around the margins of the underside of the needles. This hemlock is also important for lumber and its bark is used for tannin.

31. Japanese Aralia, *Fatsia japonica*, Araliaceae. On the west side of the path around the north end of the 1500 building. The large, fan-like, glossy leaves give this plant a tropical appearance. Its small white flowers give rise to black fruit. This plant is damaged by extremely cold temperatures.

32. American Chestnut, *Castanea dentate*, Fagaceae. On the northeast side of the path around the north end of the 1500 building. Due to a fungal blight in Eastern North America, this tree is nearing extinction. The deeply dentate leaves are typical of this genus.

33. London Plane Tree, *Platanus acerifolia*, Platanaceae. Two large trees at the south entrance to the 1500 building. It is similar to the American Sycamore, with interesting mottled bark, but has deeper lobes to its leaves and smoother fruit clusters. Due to its tolerance for air pollution, it has been used for planting along city streets.

34. Red-Osier Dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera*, Cornaceae. Southwest of the 500 building on the west side of the walkway. Bright red twigs in the winter, as well as red leaves in the autumn are characteristic of this native shrub. Underground shoots allow it to spread over a wide area. It does particularly well in moist soil conditions.

35. Japanese Spurge, *Pachysandra terminalis*, Buxaceae. North of the path around the south end of the 500 building. This native of Japan forms the ground cover in many places on the campus. White spiked flowers give rise to white fruit in the autumn. It is shade tolerant.

36. Lodgepole (Shore) Pine, *Pinus contorta*, Pinaceae. North of the path around the south end of the 500 building. Growing along the Pacific coast, with strong prevailing westerly wind, this pine often has an irregular shape. Inland, this pine grows straight and free of branches for much of its length, therefore, it is important for timber. The needles are in pairs and have a twisted appearance. The contorted cones give rise to the species name *contorta*. It does well in bonsai containers.

37. Sitka Spruce, *Picea stichensis*, Pinaceae. West of path around the south end of the 1500 building. Spruce are characterized by the sharp point on the end of the needles. Don't shake hands with a spruce! This grove of spruce was grown from seed in the greenhouse compound in 1971. Many of the spruce on campus have what appears to be a cone-like growth on the end of the branches. This is caused by an aphid and is called Cooley spruce gall.

38. Mountain Hemlock, *Tsuga mertensiana*, Pinaceae. West of path on the northwest side of the 500 building. The third species of hemlock on the campus, it is characterized by needles which surround each twig in a stellate pattern. The slow growing, contorted shape is typical of plants endemic to a harsh montane habitat. These traits are desirable for bonsai.

39. Alpine Fir, *Aibes lasiocarpa*, Pinaceae. West of path on the northwest side of the 500 building. Needles on this fir are spirally arranged, tightly together and nearly erect, on the upper side of the twigs. The beautiful shape and slow growing nature of this fir make it ideal as a bonsai. This shape also allows it to withstand the heavy snow loads in its sub-alpine habitat.

40. Lesser Periwinkle, *Vinca minor*, Apocynaceae. Between the 1400 and 500 buildings, on the north end. *Vinca*, with its long trailing intertwined stems, is a common ground cover in many areas of the campus. The blue flowers are about an inch in diameter as opposed to much larger flowers in *Vinca major* (Greater Periwinkle).

41. Spanish Bayonet, *Yucca aloifolia*, Lilaceae. In sandy area south of greenhouse, 600 building. Sharp-spined leaf tips give this plant, native to southern parts of North America, its common name. The white flowers are borne in large clusters on erect stalks.

42. Carrierei Hawthorne, *Crataegus lavalleyi*, Rosaceae. Along wall east of the 1700 building. The dark green leaves of this Hawthorne turn red in the fall and remain on the tree most of the winter. It has clusters of white flowers in the spring followed by reddish-orange fruit which also last into the winter and provide excellent winter forage for birds.

43. Nobel Fir, *Abies procera*, Pinaceae. Southwest of the 1800 building. This is a beautiful example of one of our firs native to the Cascade Mountains. It may grow up to 60 meters and is valued both as an ornamental tree and for its lumber. The curved, bluish needles grow upright on the twigs and are definitely parted on the undersides of the twigs. It has a cylindrical cone which is green at first and then turns a purplish brown.

44. Western Larch, *Larix occidentalis*, Pinaceae. West of the stairway between the 700 and the 1800 buildings. David Douglas, the famous Scot naturalist, first described this conifer which drops its needles when they turn gold in the fall. The needles are triangular shaped in cross section, growing in rosettes along the branches. It may grow up to 80 meters tall and is valuable for timber, especially in British Columbia.

45. Saucer Magnolia, *Magnolia soulangeana*, Magnoliaceae. East of the ramp between the 700 and the 1800 buildings. Large tulip-shaped flowers in early April, before the leaves appear, are characteristic of this hybrid of *M. denudata* and *M. liliiflora*. The parental stock are from China and Japan respectively.

46A. Evergreen Huckleberry, *Vaccinium ovatum*, Ericaceae. Notice the shape of the leaves, from which the species name is derived, of this native plant. Bell-shaped flowers give rise to excellent, edible, blue-black berries late in the summer.

46. Giant Sequoia (Big Tree), *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, Taxodiaceae. Northwest of the library, west of the walkway. We have several of these magnificent trees on the campus which are more frost resistant than coastal Redwoods. The leaves are scale-like and pressed against the stems. Seeds are borne in dark brown cones 7-8 cm long. These trees grow to 110 meters and some have been recorded as 4,000 years old.

47. Ponderosa Pine, *Pinus ponderosa*, Pinaceae. Northwest of the library. Long needles, usually in groups of three, and reddish brown to black rough bark which flakes off in jigsaw-puzzle shaped pieces, are typical of this tall-growing pine. It is widespread throughout Western North America and is second only to Douglas Fir in timber volume.

48. Japanese Yew, *Taxus cuspidate*, Taxaceae. On west side of steps on the east end of the 400 building. The needles on this yew are dark green above and yellowish-green on the underside. Tiny green flowers in early spring give rise to red cup-shaped seeds in the fall. The Pacific (Western) Yew, *Taxus brevifolia*, a native of the Northwest, has similar leaves, but is relatively rare and is now being harvested for its bark which produces the anti-cancer drug Taxol, named from the genus *Taxus*.

49. Atlas Cedar, *Cedrus atlantica glauca*, Pinaceae. In the open area east of the Little Theatre, north of the foot bridge. Blue-green needles, in bunches, on graceful branches make this tree distinctive. *Glauca* refers to the blue-green coloration. It may grow up to 40 meters in its native habitat in the mountains of North Africa.

50. Killarney Strawberry Tree, *Arbutus unedo*, Ericaceae. In the northwest corner between the Little Theatre and the 400 building. Strawberry-like fruit give this tree part of its name. It is also a native to both southwest Ireland (hence the name Killarney) and the Mediterranean region. The dual nature of its native habitat is probably due to the influence of the Gulf Stream.

51. Japanese Aucuba, *Aucuba japonica*, Cornaceae. South of the east entrance to the Little Theatre. Shade tolerant, this native of Japanese forest habitat has been cultivated as an ornamental shrub in Europe and North America. The long, dark green, dense foliage is evergreen.

52. Pyramidal White Birch, *Betula pendula fastigata*, Betulaceae. South of the east entrance to the Little Theatre. *Fastigata* refers to the more erect form of this birch, which often has a more pendulous form from which its species name is derived. The white bark with horizontal dark lines and black diamond-shaped patches on the trunk are typical.

53. Korean Spice Viburnum, *Viburnum carlesii*, Caprifoliaceae. Southeast corner of the 200 building. Sweet, spicy, pinkish-white clusters of flowers in the spring characterize this deciduous viburnum. The flowers are followed by black fruit in the summer.

54. Douglas Spirea (Hardhack), *Spirea douglasii*, Rosaceae. On the north side of the walk between the 200 and 1600 buildings. Another native Northwest shrub named for David Douglas. The tough, wiry stems account for the name Hardhack. Pink clusters of flowers at the end of the stems remain throughout the winter.

55. Threadleaf Japanese Maple, *Acer palmatum*, Aceraceae. West side of the 1600 building. There are many cultivars of the Japanese Maple. The lobes of the leaves of this variety are finely dissected. This cultivar is called Crimson Queen. Because of their small size, they make ideal bonsai trees.

56. Japanese Maple, *Acer palmatum*, Aceraceae. West side of the 1600 building. This is another of the many cultivars of the Japanese Maple. Side by side these two specimens show the genetic possibilities in cultivating this tree.

57. Linden (Small-Leaved Lime) *Tilia cordata*, Tiliaceae. Between the 2400 and the 1200 buildings. This tree is found in parks and along the streets throughout Europe. This variety has small, yellow, fragrant clusters of flowers, borne on short stalks. It is sometimes called Basswood.

58. Russian Olive, *Eleagnus angustifolia*, Elaeagnaceae. Southwest end of the 2400 building. Normally the plants in this hedge would grow to small trees up to 6 meters tall. The distinctive silvery-green leaves contrast with sweetly scented yellow flowers and amber olive-like fruit.

59. Tulip Tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, Magnoliaceae. Between the 1100 and the 1200 buildings. Tulip-shaped flowers, in the late spring, and the distinctively shaped three-lobed leaves are characteristic of this native to eastern North America. The white wood is useful for interior finish work and the bark is used as a cardiac stimulant.

60. English Hawthorn, *Crataegus laevigata*, Rosaceae. Northeast corner of the 1100 building. The toothed lobes of the trees are important in the identification of this Hawthorn. Pink flowers give rise to red berries which are an important source of food for campus birds. The thorns serve as protection for birds' nests.

61. Mountain Ash, *Sorbus aucuparia*, Rosaceae. Southeast of the 1100 building, south of the large rock. The clusters of orange berries, which may persist throughout the winter, are another source of bird food. The berries are very rich in Vitamin C and make good jelly. The leaves actually consist of a series of 9-15 small, opposite leaflets.

62. Rock Rose, *Cistus corbariensis*, Cistaceae. Southeast corner of planting area south of the 1100 building. White flowers resemble a single rose, but these shrubs are not in the rose family. Notice the wrinkled margins of the leaves. This is a hybrid Rock Rose.

63. Japanese Photinia, *Photinia glabra*, Rosaceae. Southeast corner of planting area south of the 1100 building. Bright, coppery-red new leaves in the spring persist into the fall. The white flowers resemble those of the Mountain Ash, to which this shrub is related. Red berries turn dark in the fall.

64. Douglas Fir, *Psuedotsuga menziesii*, Pinaceae. South of the 1100 building. Douglas Fir is one of the best known and most valuable of our native Northwest trees. The species name is after the first botanist to describe this tree, Archibald Menzies, in 1792. The genus means false hemlock. David Douglas introduced this tree to England in 1827, where it is widely planted. The yellowish-green new shoots in the spring are a pleasant contrast to the gray Pacific Northwest winters.

65. Norway Spruce, *Picea abies*, Pinaceae. South of the 1100 building. This tree is found throughout northern and central Europe and is used extensively for timber. It is probably the original Christmas tree. The stiff pointed needles are typical of spruce. The young cones are green, turning brown in the fall, and are 12-15 centimeters long.

66. Washington Hawthorn, *Crataegus phaenopyrum*, Rosaceae. Planting strip across the road from the southwest corner of the 1200 building. This Hawthorn is noted for its lobed leaves which resemble a maple leaf, which turn bright orange in the fall. White flowers give rise to crimson berries in the fall.

67. Pacific Madrona, *Arbutus menziesii*, Ericaceae. Planting strip across the road from the southwest corner of the 1200 building. Smooth, copper-colored, peeling bark is a distinguishing feature of this native tree of the Northwest. Clusters of white bell-like flowers are followed by reddish-orange berries in the fall which are highly desired by birds. This tree is drought resistant and needs good drainage, but is not tolerant of air pollution.

68. English Ivy, *Hedera helix*, Araliaceae. Planting strip across the road from the southwest corner of the 1200 building. This ivy is an abundant ground cover throughout the campus and the Northwest. Two types of leaves may be present on one plant. Usually 3-5 lobed leaves are the most prevalent, but on the ends of some branches which bear small greenish-yellow flowers, the leaves may be without lobes. Black berries follow the flowers. Both the leaves and berries are used in herbal medicine.

69. Catalpa, *Catalpa speciosa*, Bignoniaceae. Planting strip across from east end of the 1200 building. Large, heart-shaped leaves, with seeds in long (20-50 cm) thin pods, are characteristic of the genus *Catalpa*, which is the Cherokee word for this fruit. The white flowers, with purple spots, are trumpet-shaped, typical of the family to which *Catalpa* belongs.

70. White Oak, *Quercus alba*, Fagaceae. Planting strip across from east end of the 1200 building. The 12-22 cm leaves of this oak have from 3-7 pairs of rounded lobes, which turn deep red in the fall and persist through most of the winter. Yellow flowers in the spring give rise to acorns approximately 2 cm long. The bark is used for leather tanning in eastern North America.

71. Laurustinus, *Viburnum tinnum*, Caprifoliaceae. Planting strip across from east end of the 1200 building. This evergreen shrub is important for landscaping, because of the masses of dark green foliage. It has large numbers of flat-topped pinkish-white flowers, followed by black fruit in the fall.

72. Zabel Laurel, *Prunus laurocerasus zabeliana*, Rosaceae. Planting strip across from east end of the 1200 building. Laurel groundcover of this species is used extensively in landscaping. This variety is noted for narrower leaves than the English Laurel. Spikes of 7-12 cm long, creamy-white flowers in the summer give rise to blue-black berries in the fall.

73. Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*, Fagaceae. Planting strip across from east end of the 1200 building. The lobes on the 8-15 cm leaves of this oak have a sharp point. They turn scarlet-red in the fall. The 2 cm long acorns appear more flattened than the white oak.

74. Japanese Black Pine, *Pinus thunbergii*, Pinaceae. Southwest of the main entrance monument. These stately pines are found in several locations throughout the campus. The needles are in twos and are fairly thick and twisted. The cones are 6 cm long, with many produced on each tree. The irregular shape of this native to Japan makes it desirable in gardens and for bonsai containers.

75. Coastal Redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens*, Taxodiaceae. Along the west side of the main entrance. As a native to coastal California and southern Oregon these redwoods have suffered some frost damage. The flattened leaves grow in rows of two and give the branches a feather-like appearance. The reddish-brown fibrous bark is typical. This tree can grow over 100 meters tall. The oldest known specimen was 2,200 years old when it was cut.

A = *Abies* sp.

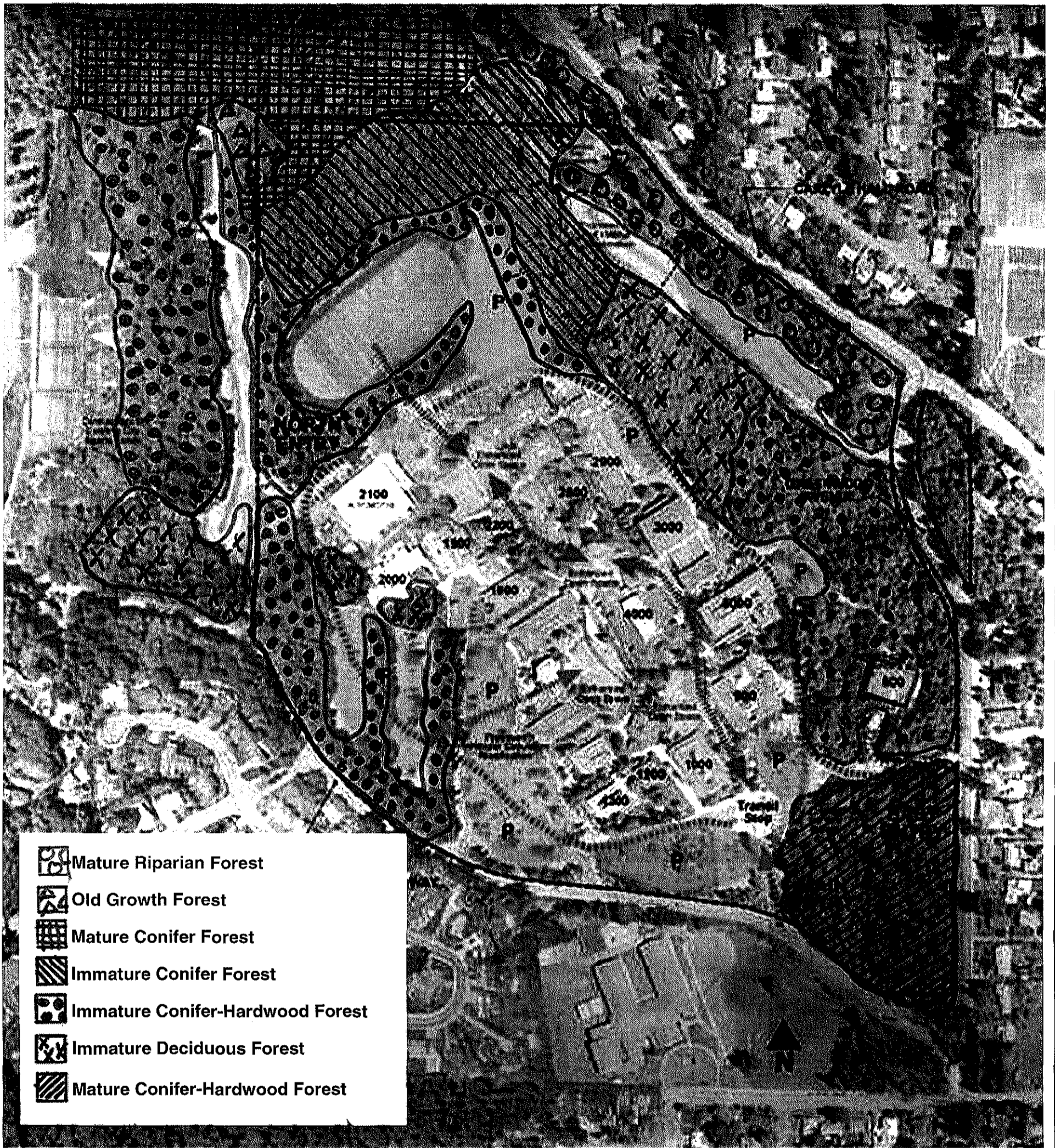
B = Mountain Hemlock

D = *Thuja plicata* (Western Red Cedar)

E = Common Yew

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-  Mature Riparian Forest
-  Old Growth Forest
-  Mature Conifer Forest
-  Immature Conifer Forest
-  Immature Conifer-Hardwood Forest
-  Immature Deciduous Forest
-  Mature Conifer-Hardwood Forest

Not to Scale

Source: SCC Professor Matt Loper 2006



Shoreline Community College Master Plan Final EIS

Appendix 3

Plant Communities Delineated

**PARTIAL LIST OF FLORA OF FORESTS SURROUNDING SHORELINE
COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

Latin Name

Common Name

Trees

<i>Abies procera</i>	noble fir
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	paper birch
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	black hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	western white pine
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	bitter cherry
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	cascara
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	mountain ash
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	western red-cedar
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	western hemlock

Shrubs

<i>Acer circinatum</i>	vine maple
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	kinnickinnick
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly bush
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	hazelnut
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	red-osier dogwood
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scot's broom
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal
<i>Helix hedera</i>	English ivy
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	ocean spray
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	orange honeysuckle
<i>Mahonia aquifolia</i>	tall Oregon-grape
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	long-leaved Oregon-grape
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian plum
<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	devil's club

Shrubs (cont.)

<i>Pachistima myrsinites</i>	Oregon boxwood
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	cherry-laurel
<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	pink rhododendron
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	red- flowering currant
<i>Ribes bracteosum</i>	blue currant
<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	swamp gooseberry
<i>Rosa nootkatensis</i>	Nootka rose
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	pea-hip rose
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	evergreen blackberry
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	black raspberry
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	thimbleberry
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	salmonberry
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific blackberry
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka willow
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	red elderberry
<i>Symphoricarpus albus</i>	snowberry
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	evergreen huckleberry
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	red huckleberry

Herbs

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	vanilla leaf
<i>Actaea rubra</i>	baneberry
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	pearly everlasting
<i>Cardamine occidentalis</i>	western bitter-cress
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	field chickweed
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb's-quarters
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	pipsissewa
<i>Circaea alpina</i>	enchanter's nightshade
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canadian thistle
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	bleeding heart
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	fireweed
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	purple-leaved willowherb
<i>Erigeron</i> sp.	fleabane
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	common stork's bill
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	wild strawberry
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	bedstraw
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	large-leaved avens
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb Robert
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground-ivy
<i>Hieracium</i> sp.	hawkweed

Herbs (cont.)

<i>Hydrophyllum fendleri</i>	waterleaf
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	hairy cat's ears
<i>Lactuca muralis</i>	wall lettuce
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	nipplewort
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	common dead-nettle
<i>Lemna minor</i>	duckweed
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	twinflower
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	birdsfoot-trefoil
<i>Lysichitum americanum</i>	skunk cabbage
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	may-lily
<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	pineapple weed
<i>Montia sibirica</i>	Siberian miner's-lettuce
<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	miner's-lettuce
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	water parsley
<i>Osmorrhiza chilensis</i>	sweet-Cicely
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	wood sorrel
<i>Plantago major</i>	common plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	meadow buttercup
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep-sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock
<i>Rumex officinalis</i>	western dock
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	marsh yellow cress
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	burnet
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	climbing nightshade
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	false Solomon's seal
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	fringe cup
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>	foamflower
<i>Tolmeia menziesii</i>	youth-on-age
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	starflower
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	white trillium
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle
<i>Veronica americanum</i>	Veronica
<i>Vicia americana</i>	American vetch
<i>Vicia sp.</i>	vetch
<i>Viola glabella</i>	smooth-stemmed violet
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	evergreen violet

Grasses, Rushes and Sedges

Agropyron repens

Agrostis alba

Agrostis tenuis

Aira sp.

Alopecurus pratensis

Carex sp.

Dacrylis glomerata

Festuca rubra

Glyceria elata

Holcus lanatus

Hordeum murinum

Juncus effusus

Lolium perenne

Luzula parviflora

Phalaris arundinacea

Poa pratensis

Poa annua

quackgrass

redtop

colonial bentgrass

hairgrass

meadow foxtail

sedge

orchard-grass

red fescue

tall mannagrass

common velvetgrass

foxtail

soft rush

perennial ryegrass

small-flowered woodrush

reed canarygrass

Kentucky bluegrass

annual bluegrass

Ferns & Horesetails

Adiantum aleuticum

Athyrium filix-femina

Blechnum spicant

Dryopteris expansa

Equisetum arvense

Polystichum munitum

Polypodium glycyrrhiza

Pteridium aquilinum

maidenhair fern

lady fern

deer fern

wood fern

field horsetail

sword fern

licorice fern

bracken fern