Pointed leaves have toothed edges. Female cones turn from green to woody brown.

Bacteria in the soil form a partnership with alder roots and form nodes.

Alder’s male flowers, or catkins, droop like caterpillars or tassels and turn red in spring.

Alder bark, buds, catkins, and cones are used to make medicine and dye.

Peeled alder bark turns reddish-orange and is used to make dye.

Leaves have five points like your hand.

Golden flowers look like bird nests.

Seeds break apart and fly like helicopters in the wind.

Bark is often covered in mosses, lichens, and ferns.

Spring flowers are edible.

Cottonwood buds are full of fragrant, yellowish-red resin in late winter. Leaf buds and bark are used for medicine.

Male flowers are reddish catkins that look like drooping caterpillars.

Fluffy white seeds fly in the wind. Leaves are shiny green on top, grey underneath.

Leaf buds and bark are used for medicine.

Cottonwood has silver-gray bark, and towers above other trees like alder and willow.

Oak leaves have lobed edges.

Flowers are small, clustered, and drooping.

Acorns ripen in late summer to fall.

Grey bark is furrowed.

Acorns are eaten by many types of animals.

"Lifecycle of Garry Oak" © Tend Gather & Grow/Elise Krohn et al, 2021. All photos by Elise Krohn, except Acorns by T. Abe Lloyd and Oak Flowers by Michelle Sager.
Red berries ripen in the fall and contain a large seed.

People dry hawthorn flowers, leaves, and berries to make tea.

Birds enjoy eating hawthorn berries and carry the seeds far and wide.

White flowers have 5 petals and many stamens. Leaves are pointed and lobed.

Watch out! Thorns can be very large and sharp.

Willow has straight spring shoots. Buds grow alternately and hug the stem.

Willow is “nature’s aspirin.” It reduces pain and inflammation, and lowers fevers.

Flowers often have downy silver fur and are called “pussy willows.”

Cotton-like seeds fly in the wind.

Flexible willow branches are made into baskets, nets, fences, and shelters.

**WESTERN RED CEDAR**

*Thuja plicata*

Bark is peeled and made into baskets, hats, clothing and other things

Bark is soft and may look shredded

Other names include "Grandmother," "Tree of Life," & "Long Life Maker"

Leaves are shaped like scales and look like reptile skin

Cones look like rosebuds

Cedar basket by Makah weaver Theresa Parker; Cedar sapling photo by G.D. Carr; Cedar scales photo by H. Tim Gladwin.

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DOUGLAS FIR

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Bark is “groovy”

Second tallest tree in the world
They can live over 1,000 years!

Needles all the same length & grow around the branch like a bottlebrush

Mice got stuck in the cones!

Squirrels love the seeds of this tree
**GRAND FIR**

*Abies grandis*

- Needles lay flat and are shiny on top.
- This tree is a favorite Christmas tree.
- Leaves smell like grapefruit when crushed.
- Underside of leaf has 2 white lines and the tip is notched.
- Cones point upward.

Needles closeup photo: G.D. Carr; Cones photo: Ben Legler.
Thrives in the shade

Needles are different lengths, and cones are very small

Spring tips are lime green, lacy looking, and can be eaten or made into tea

Grows on nurse logs and stumps

**Western Hemlock**

*Tsuga heterophylla*
Bark comes off in plates like potato chips

Needle tips feel sharp to touch

Trees grow very large on the coast

Cones are papery

Strong and lightweight wood is used to make musical instruments

SITKA SPRUCE

_Picea sitchensis_