

Marys Peak Scenic Botanical Area

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Marys Peak from Fitton Green Natural Area near Corvallis at sunset. Marys Peak is the highest point (4,097 feet) in the Oregon Coast Range. Photo by Phillip Hays.

At 4,097 ft, Marys Peak¹ is the highest mountain in the Coast Range of Oregon and is a prominent landmark in the central Willamette Valley. Its summit offers panoramic views of the Cascade Mountains, Willamette Valley and the Pacific Ocean. The paved roads and extensive trails allow easy access for recreation on the peak. Marys Peak is located 15 miles southwest of Corvallis at the western edge of the Willamette Valley and 25 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is about an hour drive from Philomath and Corvallis by U.S. Highway 34 and the Marys Peak Forest Roads 30 and 3010. It is less than three hours driving time from the large metropolitan centers of Portland, Eugene, and Salem.

In 1989 the Siuslaw National Forest established the Marys Peak Scenic Botanical Special Interest Area (SBSIA) in recognition of its

scenic, botanical and recreational values. The 924-acre SBSIA is located on the higher elevations of the peak. There are about 130 acres of grass meadows on the top of the mountain. A xeric rock garden is to the southwest of the summit and pure stands of noble fir (*Abies procera*) grow on the peak. The headwaters of Parker Creek start as a spring in the dense noble fir forest just below the summit.

Vegetation

Marys Peak is on the eastern edge of the Coast Range Physiographic Province (Baldwin 1992, Franklin and Dyrness 1988) and located in the Coast Range Ecoregion (Loy *et al.* 2001). The vegetation of the lower elevations of Marys Peak is typical of the Coast Range Province, however the higher elevation plant communities on the peak are unusual in the Coast Range. The SBSIA encompasses several vegetation types, including noble fir forest, Douglas fir forest, riparian, grassland and rock garden.

¹ Place names in the United States generally do not use the possessive apostrophe on federal maps and signs. The United States Board on Geographic Names, which has responsibility for formal naming of municipalities and geographic features, has deprecated the use of possessive apostrophes since 1890 so as not to show ownership of the place.

Floristics

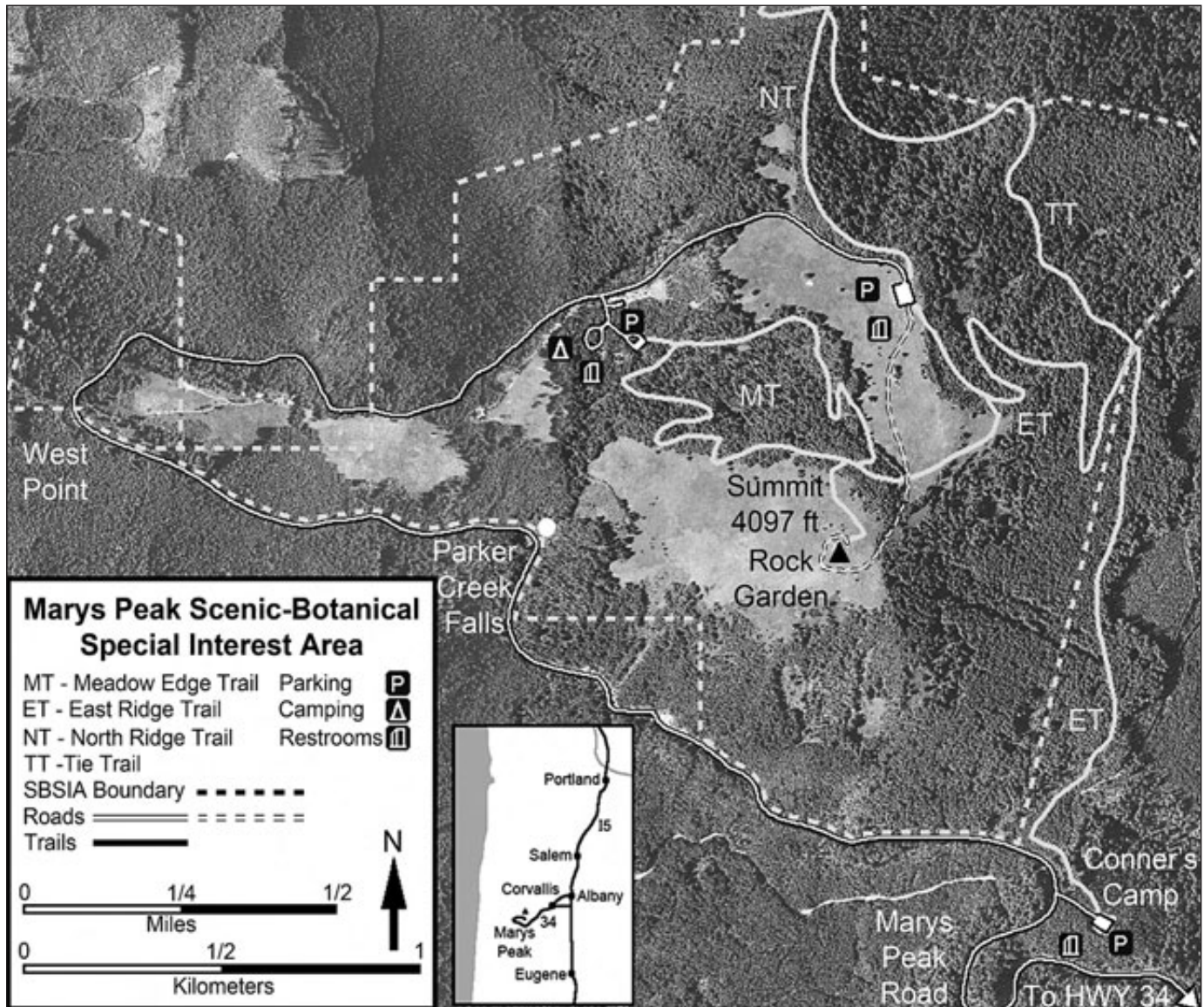
Marys Peak is of special botanical interest because of its many diverse plant communities. In a study of disjunct species with xeric affinities west of the Cascades, Detling (1953) examined several Coast Range and western Cascade mountains, including Marys Peak. He hypothesized that during the warm dry period that prevailed between 6,000 and 4,000 years ago, a xeric flora advanced from southern and eastern Oregon into more mesic northwestern Oregon. Subsequently, when conditions became moister and cooler, these xeric species persisted in thin-soil habitats on mountain tops. For example, prostrate lupine (*Lupinus lepidus*) was thought to have originated in central Oregon, and sulphur flowered buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum*) from the Rogue area. The affinities of the flora with more northern and more montane elements is evident in the dominance of noble fir and small assemblages of plants that emerge at the edge of melting snow, such as glacier lily (*Erythronium grandiflorum*).

Plant Communities

Forest Types

The moist north slopes are dominated by noble fir near the top, and by Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) at lower elevations. Trees on the lower ridges are younger because of past fires, but some larger trees have survived in the valleys. The drier east slopes support old growth Douglas fir at lower elevations, which is gradually replaced by noble fir near the top. Douglas fir also dominates the south-facing slopes at lower elevations, with a band of vine maple at the border with the meadows near the top. The windward west slopes, wet in winter and dry in summer, sustain forests of hemlock and Douglas fir.

Although the lower slopes of the mountain have been logged extensively, the only logging in the summit area was a small salvage operation in the 1980s to remove wind-thrown trees from a campground. The mountain has been burned occasionally as evidenced by tree age structure, snags, charcoal and fire scars. Two



Marys Peak is located 15 miles southwest of Corvallis and about 25 miles from the Pacific Ocean. At the top of the mountain is the Marys Peak Scenic Botanical Special Interest Area. Map prepared by Phillip Hays.

fires, one on the north-facing slope in 1908 and another on the west-facing slope in 1932, did not reach the summit (Merkle 1951).

The almost pure noble fir forest at the summit of Marys Peak is the most extensive stand of this species in the Coast Range. First described by Merkle (1951), this stand extends in elevation slightly above the Western Hemlock Zone. The noble fir forest is about 150 to 200 years old with only a few sentinels of 250 years. These huge trees form a closed canopy high above a dense carpet of Oregon woodsorrel (*Oxalis oregana*) and other herbaceous flowering plant species. Wind damage to the forest is apparent, especially as gaps created by windfalls at the forest-meadow edge.

Noble fir rarely forms extensive stands and its distribution is limited to elevations above 3,500 ft (Franklin and Dyrness 1988) in the Cascade and Coast ranges in the Pacific Northwest and northern California. It is found mostly in the Cascade Range with isolated populations on peaks in the Willapa Hills of southwestern Washington extending south into the Coast Range of Oregon.

Riparian

Parker Creek originates in the noble fir forest on the north slope of the peak. A narrow riparian strip lines the creek which plunges west and southward from the summit. Many species grow only in or near the stream, including slender bog orchid (*Platanthera stricta*), star-shaped mitrewort (*Mitella caulescens*), false bugbane (*Trautvetteria carolinensis*), twisted stalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*), and trillium-leaved oxalis (*Oxalis trilliifolia*). The creek cascades down to Parker Creek Falls, bordered in the summer with the yellow flowers of clasping arnica (*Arnica amplexicaulis*).

Grassland Types

A grass bald of about 130 acres forms a prominent feature at the top of the mountain. Growing among the dense grasses are many showy forbs, including an extensive population of tiger lilies (*Lilium columbianum*) that color the meadow orange in summer. Western fritillaries, swallowtails and blue butterflies gather nectar from lilies, violets, yarrow and other perennials in the meadows.

Snow (1984) identified three grass and forb associations in the bald: a *Festuca roemerii*/*Agrostis diegoensis*/*Carex californica* community, an arrowleaf groundsel (*Senecio triangularis*) community and an Oregon iris (*Iris tenax*) community. The fescue/bentgrass/sedge community dominates most of the bald area; prominent forbs in it include tiger lily and western longspur violet (*Viola adunca*). This community has three phases: a species-poor dry phase on south slopes, a forb-rich assemblage on west slopes that is dominated by bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), and a disturbed phase with forbs, grasses and some ruderal species. The arrowleaf groundsel community grows on the north-facing slopes and in sheltered areas at meadow edges. In this type, areas around deep snowbanks have large populations of glacier lily, which is unusual in the Coast Range. These meadows are dotted with these bright yellow lilies in late spring just after the snow melts. The iris meadow in the saddle between the peak and the west point is home to wild strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*) and field chickweed (*Cerastium arvense*).

The originally expansive, inter-connected meadow system has been significantly reduced in size by the encroachment of noble fir. This trend of shrinking grassland/meadow extent has been observed over the entire Pacific Northwest region during the past



The almost pure forest of noble fir (*Abies procera*) on Marys Peak is the largest stand in the Coast Range. Photo by Bob Frenkel.

century. Five open grassy meadows in the Oregon Coast Range, including those on Marys Peak, decreased by 66% during the past 50 years, primarily from trees establishing along the margins (Zald 2009). Even so, among the mountains studied, Marys Peak had the smallest relative decline in grass bald area (-34%). Recently, this forest encroachment has been relatively rapid, at 0.3 to 1.6 feet per year (Hadley and Savage 1996).

Tree invasion is controlled by environmental factors (soil, light and moisture) as well as by plant competition factors. Peak years for tree seedling establishment coincide with abundant rain during the growing season, mineral soil exposure, deep snow, reduced meadow vegetation and proximity to already established trees (a seed source). In a study of the stability of the boundary between the noble fir forest and grassland on Marys Peak, Magee and Antos (1992) recognized four ecotones in which noble fir trees are actively invading the meadows. The type most susceptible to tree invasion was the moist forb/grass type, *Festuca roemerii*/*Elymus glaucus*/*Agrostis diegoensis*, in which forbs and graminoids share dominance almost equally. Also fairly susceptible were a red fescue/sedge type with *Maianthemum stellatum* and *Viola glabella*, and the grass-dominated meadow with bracken fern and Cardwell's penstemon (*Penstemon cardwellii*). The type least susceptible to tree invasion was the grass/sedge type dominated by *Festuca roemerii*/*Carex californica*, likely because a deep accumulation of graminoid litter formed a thatch over the soil surface. However,



Lomatium martindalei in the rock garden. Photo by Phillip Hays.

distance to seed sources and plant competition also play a role.

Although tree invasion increased during the past 100 years of fire suppression, the role of fire in maintaining the distinctiveness of the grassland is unclear, because it can't be separated from other factors (e.g., reduced ignitions by Native Americans, grazing and cessation of grazing associated with European settlement). It is believed that "even infrequent fires. . . could maintain the meadow" (Magee and Antos 1992). Federal land management agencies (Forest Service and BLM) are removing small trees to restore the meadows to what is believed to be the size before fire suppression and to improve the area for scenic viewing. Where the meadows have been segmented by narrow strips of forest, the infilling trees will be removed (McCain 2011, pers. comm.).

Rock Garden

One of the most botanically interesting features of Marys Peak is the summit rock garden of subalpine wildflowers, a lithosolic community on thin gravelly soil with a south to southwestern exposure. The rock garden is an area of steep slopes just below the summit that is exposed to direct hot sunlight and steady westerly breezes in summer that produce arid conditions. Winter storms blow away most of the snow, leaving scant snowpack to moisten the ground in spring. Vegetation is sparse on the gravelly soil and includes spreading phlox (*Phlox diffusa*),

harsh Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja hispida*), scalloped onion (*Allium crenulatum*), cascade desert parsley (*Lomatium martindalei*), prostrate lupine and Cardwell's penstemon. Paintbrush and penstemon display splashes of vivid scarlet and purple among the rocks.

In contrast to the rock garden, a particularly lush community of native forbs and grasses thrives in the area around the rock garden and extending to the top of the peak. In late spring and early summer the area around the summit is a breathtaking display of colorful flowers, abounding with bluefield gilia (*Gilia capitata*), rough wallflower (*Erysimum capitatum*), Menzies' larkspur (*Delphinium menziesii*), spreading phlox, Douglas' silene (*Silene douglasii*), sickle keeled lupine (*Lupinus albicaulis*), western

woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum*), western groundsel (*Senecio integerrimus*), Oregon fescue (*Festuca roemerii*) and many others. On warm sunny days, blooming wallflowers fill the air with a fragrant scent.

Botanists

Many botanists have collected on Marys Peak. In July 1881 Louis Henderson wrote that he was surprised to find many of



Allium crenulatum in the rock garden. Photo by Phillip Hays.

the grasses and some flowers of eastern Oregon on top of Marys Peak (Henderson 1881). Morton Peck who wrote the only flora of Oregon, *A Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon*, collected on Marys Peak as did Helen Gilkey who wrote the *Handbook of Northwestern Plants* with LaRea Dennis. Other botanists who have visited and collected on the peak include Francis Ownbey, a specialist in *Calochortus* and *Allium*, Judith Jernstedt who specializes in the systematics of Liliaceae and Kenton Chambers, a taxonomist at Oregon State University who specializes in the Asteraceae.

History

The stories and original name of Marys Peak used by the early American Indians are not well documented. Marys Peak was a sacred place for spirit quests for the Kalapuya tribe, a native people of western Oregon (Juntunen *et al.* 2005). Early European settlers drove cattle, sheep and goats to the meadows on the peak for summer forage.

In 1906 Corvallis started using water from the Rock Creek watershed on the eastern side of Marys Peak. This watershed area was almost all private land; logging operations threatened the water quality so after World War I the city of Corvallis began purchasing land in the watershed to ensure a clean water supply for the future. The lands in the Marys Peak area were added to the Siuslaw National Forest in 1940 following a purchase and land exchange. The Rock Creek Municipal Watershed on the east slope of the mountain currently supplies 40% of the city's water. The watershed encompasses about 10,000 acres and is publicly owned; it is managed by the city of Corvallis, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM portion within the SBSIA is designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

A three-level log fire lookout constructed in 1942 at the summit of Marys Peak was replaced with a newer structure in 1959. The Air Force extended the road to the summit in 1958 and built a radar station as part of the Cold War Continental Air Defense System. The site was completed in 1959, but before the radar could be put into operation a storm blew away the antenna, so the site was abandoned in early 1960. The Air Force removed all the equipment and transferred the building to the Forest Service. This was the start of the current electronics site on the peak. The fire lookout structure was removed and two structures remain on the peak for radio communications. Currently there are two primary users of the buildings on the summit, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the Forest Service. BPA operates their own equipment and the Forest Service building houses a number of permit users. Two other electronic sites on the mountain are

visible from the summit: a Federal Aviation Administration site near the campground and one owned by the City of Corvallis on the west point.

In the fall of 2011 the Forest Service installed a fence and lightning protection around the communication site on the summit. They trenched and bulldozed a large area of the protected native plant community on the peak, enlarging the disturbed area by about four times. Removal of topsoil and native vegetation has opened the area to erosion and weed invasion. The work ignored the goals of minimal disturbance to the native plant communities that are stated in all applicable management plans (USDA Forest Service 1989). The Forest Service now promises to restore the fragile habitat. We hope that they are successful, so that future visitors will be able to enjoy the native wildflowers as we have for so many years.

Recreation

Throughout the year Marys Peak SBSIA is used by a variety of recreationists. There are an estimated 93,900 visitor days to the area annually. A road initiated by the crews of Work Projects Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps



Phlox diffusa grows on the rocks in the rock garden at the top of Marys Peak. Photo by Bob Frenkel.

(CCC) was completed in 1941 and provides public access to a campground, a trail complex and a parking area below the summit. Four established trails on the mountain top provide hiking, biking and access for the public through the forests and native plant communities. Bikes are restricted in the summit area.

In 1981 extreme wind storms struck the Coast Range and buried the old campground under fallen trees. The campground and picnic area were moved to the present site. A local group called the Helonskis Ski Club operated a ski tow on the summit from 1942 to 1952 but abandoned it because the snow pack is unpredictable from year to year. Between 1946 and 1984 the Shriners held an "Annual Trek to Marys Peak" each August. The



Lilium columbianum in the meadows at the top of Marys Peak. Photo by Phillip Hays.

event eventually became a fund raiser to help support the Shriners Crippled Children Hospitals. Estimates of up to 12,000 people attended this event and there is still evidence of barbecue pits and other uses from the past in the meadow below the parking area at the top. Special use permits have been issued for different activities including research projects, noble fir cone collection and recreation events. In order to protect the sensitive scenic and botanical values the Forest Service created the Meadow Edge Trail to minimize the impacts on the fragile plant communities in the meadow area. In 1986, snowmobile use was restricted on Marys Peak. Activities on the summit such as unauthorized off road vehicles and vandalism constitute major disturbances to the area today.

Geology and Soils

The geology of Marys Peak creates the environment for the plant communities on the mountain. The determining factor is the position of the Oregon Coast

Range at the western edge of the North American Tectonic Plate. The tectonic plates that form the Pacific Ocean floor and the Juan de Fuca Plate to the west of the Coast Range are moving northeastward. As these oceanic plates collide with the North American plate they plunge beneath it, causing uplift and generating volcanic activity.

A string of undersea volcanoes (seamounts) and volcanic islands that had formed offshore about 60 to 50 million years ago collided with and were accreted to the North American plate to produce the core of today's Coast Range. These newly arrived oceanic rocks had formed as thick basalt lava flows on the ocean floor. Today, they include the Siletz River volcanics that compose much of the base of Marys Peak (Baldwin 1955, 1992). Erosion of onshore rocks produced sediments that flowed into the ocean to form thick layers on the ocean floor that overlie the older basalts and appear today as the sandstone and siltstone beds of the Tyee Formation (Fluornoy Formation) and Kings Valley Siltstone (Ryu *et al.* 1996, Wells *et al.* 2000).

Uplifting and faulting of the Oregon Coast Range began about 40 million years ago as it was accreted to North America. By 30 million years ago, this subduction process also produced magma that was injected as younger basalt intrusions (*e.g.*, sills and dikes) into the Coast Range sedimentary rocks and older oceanic basalt. Differential erosion of the softer Tyee Formation sandstones and Kings Valley siltstones from around the resistant basalts of the ancient sea floor and younger intrusions have formed the Coast Range peaks. Marys Peak is the highest of these mountains, with an approximately 1,000-foot thick cap of erosion resistant coarsely crystalline basalt or gabbro sill of one of these intrusions. The sill that forms the upper part of Marys Peak is about 30 million years old (Orr *et al.* 1992).

Baldwin (1993) examined the Oregon Coast Range for evidence of glaciations and on Marys Peak he identified four cirque-like features in the gabbro of the summit with unconsolidated debris



Erythronium grandiflorum var. *grandiflorum* growing in the meadows at the top of Marys Peak. Common in the Cascades, this species is found only on a few of the highest peaks in the Coast Range. Photo by Esther McEvoy.

accumulation at the base of each. He speculated that this topography on the northeast exposure was probable early stages of glaciation, during the end of the last ice age about 12,000 years ago. However, no clear evidence of glaciation on Marys Peak has been reported.

The older Siletz River volcanic rocks can be observed as pillow basalt, basaltic breccia, and some columnar-jointed basalt sills and dikes in cuts along the first few miles of the Marys Peak Road. An example of thick-bedded fine-grained Tyee Formation sandstone and intervening thin-bedded siltstone is exposed 6.5 mi. from the beginning of the Marys Peak Road. Parker Creek waterfall (at 6.7 mi.) displays the erosion resistant gabbro cap of Marys Peak. The intrusive gabbro elsewhere grades into a granophyric diorite comprising the coarse parent material for the soils of the grassland and rock garden (Lawrence *et al.* 1980).

The two primary soil series in the SBSIA are the Mulkey Series in the open meadows and the Maryspeak Series on the slopes (Fillmore 2009). The Mulkey Series are moderately deep well-drained loamy soils derived from coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock. These soils are rich in organic matter because they developed under grasslands, but contain gravels and cobbles from rocks disintegrating in place or sliding downslope (residium and colluvium).

The Maryspeak Series are well-drained sandy loams that formed on ancient deposits from sandy colluviums derived from a mixture of sandstone and coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock. Maryspeak soils are found under forests surrounding the meadows and on mountain slopes (Fillmore 2009).

Climate

The high elevation and proximity to the Pacific Ocean are the dominant features influencing the climate and weather on Marys Peak. The climate is maritime with an annual precipitation of 100 to 120 inches; mostly falling as rain or snow and rain from October to May. Less than 5% of the yearly precipitation arrives in the summer. Winter temperatures range between 20 and 50°F and snow falls occasionally from November to June, but there is no such thing as a normal snow year on the Peak. Summer temperatures range between 40 to 90°F with winds typically no more than 20 mph.

The elevation of Marys Peak causes extremes in weather conditions that affect the distribution of the vegetation. Powerful winds up to 100 mph and periods of winter thaw prevent snow accumulation on the south and west slopes, but snowdrifts up to 10 feet deep pile up on sheltered north and east slopes. Some plants are found only where the deepest snow packs melt late in



Noble fir (*Abies procera*) is slowly encroaching into the meadows at the top of Marys Peak. The Forest Service is removing young trees at the edge of the meadows to preserve the open habitat. Photo by Esther McEvoy.

the spring. Thick rime accumulations build up on objects near the summit in winter. The upper reaches of the noble fir forests on the north side of the peak show stunted growth caused by significant breakage due to strong winds and heavy accumulations of snow and ice. Magnificent old growth Douglas fir trees on the relatively sheltered eastern slopes benefit from heavy rainfall in the winter and collect moisture from frequent fogs and clouds in the summer. All around the top of the peak variations of exposure to wind, sun and moisture create numerous micro habitats each with its own distinct assemblage of plants. For example, xeric conditions prevail on shallow soils on the southwest side of the summit that are exposed to direct summer sunlight and constant desiccating breezes from the west.

Planning a Wildflower Walk on Marys Peak

Marys Peak has four primary trails for access to different parts of the mountain (shown on map). The shortest and easiest route is from the parking area near the top of the mountain along a dirt road to the summit. This trail gains 350 feet in two thirds of a mile to the top, where there are many beautiful native wildflower gardens in June and July.

The Meadow Edge trail starts at the parking area of the Marys Peak Campground 8.6 miles from the junction of Highway 34. It is a fairly easy loop of 1.6 miles with an elevation gain of about 500 feet. The trail crosses Parker Creek and climbs through the almost pure noble fir stand. A short side trail leads to the summit. You can also access this trail from the dirt road leading up from the parking lot at the top.

The East Ridge trail starts from Connors Camp parking lot on Marys Peak Road 5.5 miles from the junction with Highway 34. The trail is 3.5 miles with a 1400-foot elevation gain. The trail climbs through old growth Douglas fir forests at low elevations into noble fir forest at the top. Part way up the Tie Trail forks to the



Beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) grows in a small area of the meadows at the top of Marys Peak. It is much more common on the lower slopes of the mountain. Photo by Phillip Hays.

north and crosses the steep east face of the mountain to connect to the upper end of the North Ridge Trail. Near the top of the East Ridge Trail a side trail leads to the parking area, or one can continue to the summit.

The North Ridge Trail is accessed from the Woods Creek Road by proceeding west on US 20 (Corvallis-Newport Highway) for 1.7 miles from the junction of US 20 and Highway 34 at the west end of Philomath, turning south on the Woods Creek Road and continuing 7.5 miles to a parking area at the gated trailhead. The trail gains 2,200 feet in elevation over 5.5 miles to the parking lot near the top. This is a more difficult trail, but it climbs through a beautiful old growth Douglas fir forest.

Sunny days from spring through summer are the best times to visit the mountain to observe the diversity of plants in the Scenic Botanical Area. Keep in mind, however, that the weather varies greatly from year to year, so the flowering periods can shift by a month or more, and sometimes the peak is sunny when it is raining or snowing at lower elevations

There are three periods during the spring and summer that provide the best floral displays. The first is in late spring from early May to late June. Most of the snow will have melted and the roads will be open, but the last snow banks usually remain on the northeastern slopes of the peak. As the snow pack recedes,

glacier lilies emerge by pushing through the thin snow and ice. This display lasts barely a week. This is a good time to walk the East Ridge Trail, Tie Trail and North Ridge Trail loop to view the early spring flowers. It can be very chilly and windy at the top with snow flurries and chilling winds, so come prepared with warm clothing, raingear, waterproof boots, food and water.

The second is from the middle to late June through July which has spectacular flowering, especially in the meadows around the very top of the peak. This is when the rock garden is at its best with plants such as scalloped onion, harsh Indian paintbrush, Cardwell's penstemon, and spreading phlox. The noble fir forest floor along Parker Creek is lush with a carpet of Oregon wood sorrel and many other plant species. Parker Creek is lined with a variety of flowering plants including arrowleaf groundsel. This is a good time to walk the Meadow Edge Trail. There is an illustrated pocket guide to the wildflowers of Marys Peak with colored photos of some of the common plants (Carpenter 2009).

The third display is a bit later in July, when the meadows may be filled with tiger lilies and other summer flowers. The abundance of tiger lily flowers appears to depend on an interaction of spring weather and deer populations: during nice springs large deer populations eat the lily buds, while inclement spring weather keeps the deer lower on the mountain. On a really clear day one can see the major Cascades peaks from Mt. Rainier in Washington to Mt. Thielsen in southern Oregon. To the west you can see the Pacific Ocean and maybe even waves crashing on the beaches.

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(L to R) Bob Frenkel, Esther McEvoy and Phillip Hays at the rock garden at the top of Marys Peak. Photographer unknown.

Phillip R. Hays has a BS in Bacteriology from the University of Arkansas in 1968 and a PhD in Microbiology from Oregon State University in 1978. He became interested in the botany of the Corvallis area in the 1980s and since then has been photographing and drawing the plants of Benton County, Oregon. He has been a member of NPSO since the late 1980s. He wrote "A Guide to Trails in the Corvallis Area" and often leads hikes for the Corvallis Chapter. Phil is Chair of the Benton County Natural Areas and Parks Advisory Board and is a member of the Corvallis Parks, Natural Areas and Recreation Advisory Board. He was a founding member of the Greenbelt Land Trust in Corvallis and currently serves on the Lands Committee.

Robert E. Frenkel has a BA in chemistry from Kenyon College, Ohio 1950; MS in metallurgy in 1954 and PhD in geography 1967 from UC Berkeley, and taught geography at OSU since 1965. He retired as Emeritus Professor in 1997. Bob joined NPSO in the early seventies, working with Jean Sidall and Ken Chambers. He was appointed by Governor McCall as Chair of the Natural Preserves Advisory Committee whose mission was to recommend potential natural areas to the State Land Board. He became fascinated in the flora and vegetation of Marys Peak after first climbing the old ungraded north trail in 1965.

Esther Gruber McEvoy joined NPSO while working for the Bureau of Land Management as a botanist on rare plants in Burns Oregon in 1979. She has a BA in Art from Lewis and Clark College and a BA in Science from Portland State University. In 1980 she helped start the Corvallis Chapter and remains active in the chapter. She worked for the Willamette National Forest in 1981 documenting old growth forests in the coast range. In 1983 and 1984 she worked with Bob Frenkel at Finley National Wildlife Refuge monitoring vegetation changes of a Willamette prairie after burning. In 1994 and 1995 she worked on the dynamics of a *Sidalcea hirtipes* population on the Oregon coast. In 2000 she started Willamette Gardens, a native plant nursery in Corvallis, Oregon which specializes in container grown native plants.

MARYS PEAK SCENIC BOTANICAL AREA PLANT SPECIES LIST

FAMILY: GENUS AND SPECIES	FAMILY: COMMON NAME	HABITAT	NOTES
FERNS AND FERN RELATIVES			
BLECHNACEAE	DEER FERN FAMILY		
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer fern	Forest	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	BRACKEN FAMILY		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken fern	Forest, Moist Meadows	
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	WOOD FERN FAMILY		
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Swordfern	Forest	
LYCOPODIACEAE	CLUB-MOSS FAMILY		
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> var. <i>integrifolium</i>	Common clubmoss	Forest	
OPHIOLGLOSSACEAE	ADDER'S TONGUE FAMILY		
<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	Leathery grapefern	Riparian	
PTERIDACEAE	MAIDENHAIR FERN		
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Western maidenhair fern	Riparian	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>
<i>Cryptogramma acrostichoides</i>	Rock brake	Rock cliffs	<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>
WOODSIACEAE	CLIFF FERN FAMILY		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady fern	Forest	
CONIFERS			
CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY		
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	Forest	
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY		
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir	Forest	
<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble fir	Forest	
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	Forest	
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	Forest	
TAXACEAE	YEW FAMILY		
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Western yew	Forest	
FLOWERING PLANTS: DICOTS			
ADOXACEAE	MUSKROOT FAMILY		
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blue elderberry	Forest	
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var. <i>arborescens</i>	Red elderberry	Riparian	
APIACEAE	CARROT FAMILY		
<i>Ligusticum apiifolium</i>	Clery-leaved lovage	Meadow	
<i>Lomatium martindalei</i>	Cascade desert parsley	Rock Garden	
<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	Spring gold	Meadow	
<i>Osmorhiza purpurea</i>	Purple sweet cicely	Open Forest	
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Snakeroot	Open Forest	
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY		
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> var. <i>pumilum</i>	Dwarf dogbane	Rock Garden, Meadow	
ARALIACEAE	GINSENG FAMILY		
<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	Devils club	Forest	
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	DUTCHMAN'S PIPE FAMILY		
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild ginger	Forest, Riparian	
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Meadow	
<i>Adenocaulon bicolor</i>	Pathfinder	Forest	
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	Agoseris	Open Forest, Meadow	
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly everlasting	Meadow	
<i>Anisocarpus madioides</i>	Woodland tarweed	Forest	<i>Madia madioides</i>
<i>Arnica amplexicaulis</i>	Clasping arnica	Riparian	

FAMILY: GENUS AND SPECIES	FAMILY: COMMON NAME	HABITAT	NOTES
* <i>Bellis perennis</i>	English lawndaisy	Meadow	
<i>Cirsium edule</i> var. <i>edule</i>	Indian thistle	Meadow	<i>Cirsium hallii</i>
* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	Meadow	
* <i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawksbeard	Meadow	
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>leucophyllum</i>	Western woolly sunflower	Meadow, Rocky	
<i>Euribia radulina</i>	Rough leaved aster	Dry Forest	<i>Aster radulinus</i>
<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	White flowered hawkweed	Open Forest	
* <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Hairy catsear	Meadow	
<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	Tall blue lettuce	Moist Areas	
* <i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	Forest	
* <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye daisy	Meadow	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
* <i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple weed	Roadside	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatius</i>	Western coltsfoot	Moist Woods	
<i>Senecio integerrimus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>	Tall western groundsel	Meadow, Rock Garden	
* <i>Senecio jacobea</i>	Tansy ragwort	Meadow	
* <i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Wood groundsel	Roadside	
<i>Senecio triangularis</i> var. <i>triangularis</i>	Arrowleaf groundsel	Forest, Meadow	
* <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Common tansy	Meadow	
* <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion	Meadow	
BERBERIDACEAE	BARBERRY FAMILY		
<i>Achlys triphylla</i>	Vanilla leaf	Forest	
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Tall Oregon grape	Forest	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Cascade Oregon grape	Forest	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	White inside out flower	Forest	
BETULACEAE	BIRCH FAMILY		
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Oregon alder, red Alder	Riparian	
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California hazelnut	Forest	
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY		
<i>Hydrophyllum occidentale</i>	Western waterleaf	Forest, Riparian	
<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	Pacific waterleaf	Forest, Riparian	
<i>Nemophila parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	Wood nemophila	Forest	
<i>Phacelia heterophylla</i> ssp. <i>virgata</i>	Varileaf phacelia	Roadside, Rocky	
<i>Phacelia nemoralis</i>	Woodland phacelia	Moist Forest	
<i>Romanzoffia sitchensis</i>	Sitka mistmaiden	Rocky	
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY		
<i>Cardamine nuttallii</i>	Spring beauty	Forest	<i>Cardamine pulcherrima</i>
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	Little western bittercress	Moist Meadows	
<i>Draba verna</i>	Spring whitlow grass	Meadow	
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> var. <i>capitatum</i>	Rough wallflower	Rock Garden	
<i>Turritis glabra</i>	Tower mustard	Roadside	<i>Arabis glabra</i>
CAMPANULACEAE	HAREBELL FAMILY		
<i>Campanula scouleri</i>	Scouler's harebell	Forest, Riparian	
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY		
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Orange honeysuckle	Open Forest	
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	Common snowberry	Forest	
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping snowberry	Open Forest	
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	PINK FAMILY		
<i>Cerastium arvense</i> ssp. <i>strictum</i>	Field chickweed	Meadow	
* <i>Cerastium fontatum</i> spp. <i>vulgare</i>	Big chickweed	Meadow	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> , misapplied
* <i>Dianthus armeria</i> ssp. <i>armeria</i>	Deptford pink	Roadside	
<i>Moebringia macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf sandwort	Forest	<i>Arenaria macrophylla</i>
<i>Silene douglasii</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas silene	Rock Garden, Meadow	

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* <i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Red sandspurry	Roadside	
<i>Stellaria crispa</i>	Crisped starwort	Moist Forest	
ERICACEAE	HEATH FAMILY		
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick	Forest	
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	Prince's pine	Forest	
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	Forest	
<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	Pinesap	Forest	<i>Hypopitys monotropa</i>
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Indian pipe	Forest	
<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	Alpine pyrola	Moist Forest	
<i>Pyrola picta</i>	White-vein pyrola	Forest	<i>Pyrola aphylla</i>
<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>	Big huckleberry	Forest	
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Red huckleberry	Forest	
<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>	Grouse whortleberry	Open Forest	
FABACEAE	PEA FAMILY		
* <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scots broom	Meadow	
<i>Lathyrus nevadensis</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i>	Sierra peavine	Open Forest	
<i>Lathyrus polyphyllus</i>	Leafy peavine	Roadside, Open Forest	
<i>Lotus crassifolius</i> var. <i>crassifolius</i>	Big deervetch	Forest, Roadside	
<i>Lotus micranthus</i>	Small flowered lotus	Roadside	
<i>Lupinus albicaulis</i> var. <i>albicaulis</i>	Sickle keeled lupine	Forest	
<i>Lupinus latifolius</i> var. <i>latifolius</i>	Broad leaved lupine	Open Forest	
<i>Lupinus us lepidus</i> var. <i>lobbii</i>	Prostrate lupine	Rock Garden	
<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	Riverbank lupine	Riparian, Roadside	
* <i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Common yellow sweetclover	Roadside	
<i>Rupertia physodes</i>	California tea	Roadside	
* <i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Least hopclover	Roadside, Meadow	
* <i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover	Meadow	
* <i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	Meadow	
* <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean clover	Meadow, Open Forest	
<i>Vicia americana</i> var. <i>americana</i>	American vetch	Roadside, Open Forest	
FAGACEAE	OAK FAMILY		
<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i> var. <i>chrysophylla</i>	Golden chinquapin	Open Forest	<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>
GROSSULARICEAE	GOOSEBERRY FAMILY		
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i> var. <i>sanguineum</i>	Red flowering currant	Open Forest	
IRIDACEAE	IRIS FAMILY		
<i>Iris tenax</i> var. <i>tenax</i>	Oregon iris	Meadow	
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY		
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Native heal all	Meadow	
<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba buena	Forest	
<i>Stachys mexicana</i>	Mexican betony	Moist Forest	
<i>Stachys rigida</i>	Rigid betony	Moist to drier sites	
LINNAEAEAE	LINNAEA FAMILY		
<i>Linnaea borealis</i> var. <i>longiflora</i>	Western twinflower	Forest	
MONTIACEAE	PURSLANE FAMILY		
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Candy flower	Forest, Riparian	<i>Montia sibirica</i>
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> ssp. <i>perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce	Forest, Riparian	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY		
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> var. <i>canescens</i>	Fireweed	Meadow, Roadside	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> var. <i>ciliatum</i>	Purple leaved willowherb	Riparian , Open Forest	<i>Epilobium watsonii</i>
OROBANCHACEAE	BROOMRAPE FAMILY		
<i>Castilleja hispida</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	Harsh Indian paintbrush	Rock Garden, Roadside	
OXALIDACEAE	OXALIS FAMILY		

FAMILY: GENUS AND SPECIES	FAMILY: COMMON NAME	HABITAT	NOTES
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oregon wood sorrel	Forest	
<i>Oxalis trilliifolia</i>	Trillium leaved oxalis	Riparian	
PAPAVERACEAE	POPPY FAMILY		
<i>Dicentra formosa</i> ssp. <i>formosa</i>	Bleedingheart	Forest, Riparian	
PHRYMACEAE	LOPSEED FAMILY		
<i>Mimulus alsinoides</i>	Chickweed monkeyflower	Rocky	
<i>Mimulus dentatus</i>	Tooth leaved monkeyflower	Meadow, Riparian	
PLANTAGINACEAE	PLAIN TAIN FAMILY		
<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	Large flowered blue-eyed Mary	Meadow	
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	Small flowered blue-eyed Mary	Roadside, Meadow	
* <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	Roadside, Meadow	
<i>Nothochelone nemorosa</i>	Woodland beardtongue	Forest	
<i>Penstemon cardwellii</i>	Cardwell's penstemon	Rock Garden, Roadside	
<i>Penstemon rattanii</i> var. <i>rattanii</i>	Rattan's penstemon	Roadside	
* <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	Meadow, Roadside	
* <i>Plantago major</i>	Common plantain	Meadow, Roadside	
<i>Synthyris reniformis</i>	Snowqueen	Forest	
<i>Veronica americana</i>	Common speedwell	Riparian	
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Small speedwell	Meadow	
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> var. <i>humifusa</i>	Thyme-leaved speedwell	Meadow	
POLEMONIACEAE	PHLOX FAMILY		
<i>Collomia heterophylla</i>	Varied leaf collomia	Riparian, Open Forest	
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>capitata</i>	Bluefield gilia	Rock Garden	
<i>Microsteris gracilis</i>	Slender phlox	Riparian, Rocky	<i>Phlox gracilis</i>
<i>Phlox diffusa</i>	Spreading phlox	Rock Garden, Meadow	
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY		
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>nudum</i>	Barestem buckwheat	Roadside	
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>haussknechtii</i>	Haussknecht's buckwheat	Rocky	
* <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotweed	Roadside	
<i>Polygonum minimum</i>	Broad leaved knotweed	Moist Areas	
* <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sour dock	Meadow	
PRIMULACEAE	PRIMROSE FAMILY		
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Western starflower	Forest	
RANUNCULACEAE	BUTTERCUP FAMILY		
<i>Actea rubra</i>	Western red baneberry	Forest	
<i>Anemone deltoidea</i>	Threeleaf anemone	Forest	
<i>Anemone lyallii</i>	Lyall's anemone	Meadow	
<i>Anemone oregana</i> var. <i>oregana</i>	Blue windflower	Forest	
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red columbine	Moist Forest	
<i>Coptis laciniata</i>	Oregon goldthread	Forest	
<i>Delphinium menziesii</i>	Menzies' larkspur	Meadow, Rock Garden	
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	Western buttercup	Meadow	
<i>Ranunculus uncinatus</i>	Little buttercup	Forest	
<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	Western meadowrue	Forest	
<i>Trautvetteria carolinensis</i>	False bugbane	Riparian	
RHAMNACEAE	BUCKTHORN FAMILY		
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara	Forest	
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY		
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> var. <i>semiintegrifolia</i>	Pacific serviceberry	Open Forest	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> ssp. <i>bracteata</i>	Woodland strawberry	Meadow	
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> var. <i>platypetala</i>	Wild strawberry	Meadow	
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Oceanspray	Forest	

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<i>Prunus emarginata</i> var. <i>emarginata</i>	Shrubby bittercherry	Riparian, Forest	
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> var. <i>gymnocarpa</i>	Little wild rose	Forest	
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	Clustered wild rose	Forest	
* <i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Evergreen blackberry	Meadow	
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry	Meadow	
<i>Rubus pedatus</i>	Five leafed dwarf bramble	Moist Forest	
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	Riparian, Forest	
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Pacific blackberry	Forest	
RUBIACEAE	MADDER FAMILY		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	Forest	
<i>Galium oreganum</i>	Oregon bedstraw	Shady Forest	
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Fragrant bedstraw	Forest	
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY		
<i>Salix species</i>	Willows	Riparian	
SAPINDACEAE	SOAPBERRY FAMILY		
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	Forest	
<i>Acer glabrum</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas maple	Forest	
SAXIFRAGACEAE	SAXIFRAGE FAMILY		
<i>Chrysosplenium glechomifolium</i>	Western golden carpet	Riparian	
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Alumroot	Moist Rocky Outcrops	
<i>Lithophragma parviflorum</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i>	Small flowered fringe cup	Meadow, Rocky	
<i>Micranthes ferruginea</i>	Rusty saxifrage	Riparian	<i>Saxifrage ferruginea</i>
<i>Mitella caulescens</i>	Star-shaped mitrewort	Riparian	
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Large fringe cup	Forest	
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> var. <i>trifoliolata</i>	Trefoil foamflower	Forest	
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Piggyback plant	Riparian, Forest	
SCROPHULARIACEAE	SNAPDRAGON FAMILY		
<i>Scrophularia californica</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California figwort	Meadow	
SELAGINELLACEAE	SPIKEMOSS FAMILY		
<i>Selaginella scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mountain spikemoss	Rocky	<i>Selaginella densa</i> var. <i>scopulorum</i>
VIOLACEAE	VIOLET FAMILY		
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Western longspur violet	Meadow	
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Stream violet	Riparian	
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Evergreen violet	Forest	
FLOWERING PLANTS: MONOCOTS			
AMARYLLIDACEAE	AMARYLLIS FAMILY		
<i>Allium crenulatum</i>	Scalloped onion	Rock Garden	
ASPARAGACEAE	ASPARAGUS FAMILY		
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	False-lily-of-the-valley	Forest, Riparian	
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> ssp. <i>amplexicaule</i>	Large false Solomon's seal	Forest, Riparian	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Small false Solomon's seal	Moist Forest, Meadow	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>
CYPERACEAE	SEDGE FAMILY		
<i>Carex aquatilis</i> var. <i>dives</i>	Sitka sedge	Wet Meadow	<i>Carex sitchensis</i>
<i>Carex californica</i>	California sedge	Wet Prairie	
<i>Carex fracta</i>	Fragile sheathed sedge	Wet to Dry Soil	
<i>Carex hoodii</i>	Hood's sedge	Moist Meadows	
<i>Carex mertensii</i>	Mertens sedge	Wet Areas	
<i>Carex rossii</i>	Ross sedge	Meadow	
JUNCACEAE	RUSH FAMILY		
<i>Luzula comosa</i> var. <i>laxa</i>	Pacific woodrush	Moist Forest, Rocky	<i>Luzula campestris</i>
<i>Luzula parviflora</i>	Small flowered woodrush	Moist to Dry Forest	

FAMILY: GENUS AND SPECIES	FAMILY: COMMON NAME	HABITAT	NOTES
LILIACEAE	LILY FAMILY		
<i>Calochortus tolmiei</i>	Oregon mariposa lily	Meadow	
<i>Clintonia uniflora</i>	Queencup beadlily	Forest	
<i>Erythronium grandiflorum</i> var. <i>grandiflorum</i>	Yellow fawnlily, glacier lily	Meadow	
<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	Giant fawnlily	Meadow, Forest	<i>Erythronium oregonum</i> var. <i>oreganum</i>
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	Checker lily	Meadow	<i>Fritillaria lanceolata</i>
<i>Lilium columbianum</i>	Columbia or tiger lily	Meadow	
<i>Prosartes hookeri</i>	Hooker's fairybells	Forest	<i>Disporum hookeri</i>
<i>Prosartes smithii</i>	Fairy lanterns	Forest	<i>Disporum smithii</i>
<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	Twisted stalk	Riparian	
MELANTHIACEAE			
<i>Anticlea occidentalis</i>	Western stenanthium	Forest	<i>Stenanthium occidentale</i>
<i>Trillium ovatum</i> ssp. <i>ovatum</i>	Western trillium	Forest	
<i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>	Beargrass	Meadow	
ORCHIDACEAE	ORCHID FAMILY		
<i>Cephalanthera austiniiae</i>	Phantom orchid	Forest	
<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i>	Spotted coralroot	Forest	
<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	Western rattlesnake plantain	Forest	
<i>Platanthera stricta</i>	Slender bog orchid	Riparian	<i>Habenaria saccata</i>
<i>Listera caurina</i>	Northwestern twayblade	Forest	
<i>Listera cordata</i>	Heartleaf twayblade	Forest	
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY		
<i>Agrostis hallii</i>	Hall's bentgrass	Forest	
<i>Agrostis pallens</i>	Dune bentgrass	Forest	<i>Agrostis diegoensis</i>
* <i>Aira caryophylla</i>	Hairgrass	Gravelly Soil	
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early hairgrass	Gravelly Soil	
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	Moist Forest, Meadow	
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome	Moist Meadow	
<i>Bromus sitchensis</i>	Alaska brome	Meadow	
<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	Common brome	Open Forest, Moist Banks, Rocky Slopes	
* <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Hedgehog dogtailgrass	Open Ground	
* <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchardgrass	Meadow	
<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California oatgrass	Meadow, Open Forest	
* <i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Bottlebrush squirreltail	Open Forest, Rocky Slopes	<i>Sitanion hystrix</i>
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>glaucus</i>	Blue wildrye	Open Forest	
<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	Western fescue	Moist to Dry Forest	
<i>Festuca roemerii</i> var. <i>roemerii</i>	Oregon Fescue	Meadow	
* <i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>commutata</i>	Chewings red fescue	Meadow	
<i>Festuca subulata</i>	Bearded fescue	Moist, Dry Forest	
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Prairie junegrass	Meadow	<i>Koeleria cristata</i>
* <i>Lolium perenne</i>	English ryegrass	Meadow	
<i>Melica bulbosa</i>	Oniongrass	Meadow	
<i>Melica spectabilis</i>	Purple oniongrass	Meadow	
<i>Melica subulata</i>	Alaska oniongrass	Dry, Moist Forest	
<i>Phleum alpinum</i>	Alpine timothy	Meadow	
* <i>Poa annua</i>	Annual bluegrass	Meadow	
<i>Poa laxiflora</i>	Loose flowered bluegrass	Moist Forest, Meadow	
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass	Moist Forest, Meadow	

* Indicates a non-native, introduced species