

The cover features a central image of a large, light purple starflower with yellow stamens. Surrounding this central image are several smaller inset photos of various native plants: top left shows three bright orange berries; top right shows white starflowers; middle left shows a branch with small green buds; middle right shows a fern frond; bottom left shows a purple flower; bottom right shows a yellow, bumpy seed pod; and bottom center shows a green leafy plant.

Starflower Foundation *Pacific Northwest* Native Plant ID Cards

*For the Field Identification of
Common Native Plants
of the Pacific Northwest*

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Developed by Heidi Bohan

Cover photos by Heidi Bohan

History

Starflower Foundation was founded in 1996 by Ann Lennartz with the mission of assisting with the creation, rehabilitation and stewardship of Pacific Northwest native plant communities by supporting citizen-driven restoration and education projects that inspire understanding, appreciation and preservation of Pacific Northwest native ecosystems, with humans as an integral part of these ecosystems.

Over its 10-year history, the foundation has worked on 18 different urban habitat restoration projects in Seattle, Washington. At the center of each project was a core of committed volunteers, with the vision of restoring an area of their neighborhood park or school grounds with Pacific Northwest native plant communities. As an operating foundation, Starflower Foundation supported design, implementation, and maintenance. During all phases of the projects, the foundation pursued a restoration strategy that fast-tracked the successional process and strove for a high level of species diversity.

A list of the projects follows:

Seattle public parks: Colman, Frink, Genesee, Greg Davis, Madrona Woods, Magnuson, Mee Kwa Mooks, Pritchard Beach, Roxhill and Seward.

Elementary schools: Dearborn, Dunlap, Hawthorne, Northwest Montessori, Pathfinder, and Sanislo

Middle schools: Environmental & Adventure School, and Washington Middle School

Each project featured a significant educational component. These Pacific Northwest Native Plant ID Cards were developed by Starflower Foundation to assist with long-term stewardship of the projects, and to generally promote Pacific Northwest native plant landscapes and stewardship. The species list for these cards comes from our experience with Seattle urban habitat restoration projects where the goal was to create self-sustaining Pacific Northwest native plant communities. Valuable feedback from the stewardship community shaped the size, content and layout of these cards.

The images on these cards focus on seasonal, key field identification characteristics. The ID card for each species may be downloaded and printed individually from [www. _____](http://www.starflower.org) or via CD-ROM available from [_____](http://www.starflower.org). The files are intended for color printing, preferably using a laser printer to obtain the highest quality prints. Laminating the prints allows for long-term use in the field.

Credits

We thank Heidi Bohan for her vision to create these cards, as well as for her leadership of the project. Our sincere thanks to the following Starflower staff and interns for their contributions: Chris Behrens, Jennifer Boardman, Sandy Fry, Griffith Gilbert, Scott Groce, Sonja Lutring, Megan MacClellan, Elsie Tonadjaja, Jeremy Valenta, Cynthia Walcker, and Anne Yen. Also, thanks to Jim Kolb for his guidance and editing.

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Overview

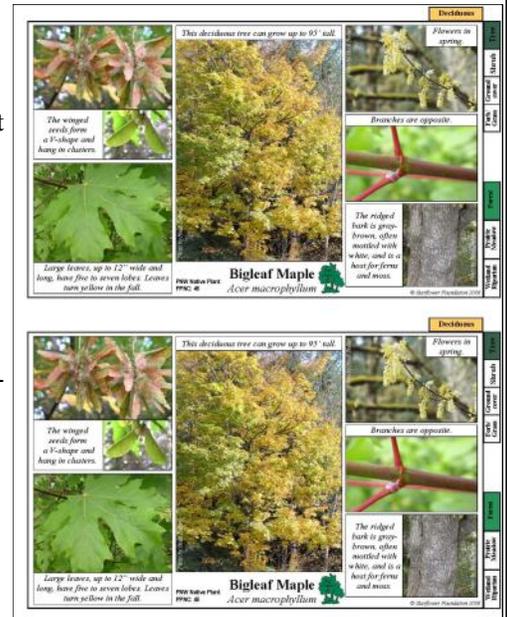
Starflower Foundation Pacific Northwest Native Plant ID Cards include 112 Pacific Northwest species and are designed to provide a quick reference for novice botanists, children to adults, in the field identification of Pacific Northwest native plants common to the Seattle urban area. Images and text describe the key field characteristics, those features particular to a plant species which most clearly identify and distinguish it from other plants. This information has been derived from our own field experience working with children and adults and observing how they view and interpret this information, as well as from well-regarded references and field guides. We have included information about form, size, bark, branching, stems or new growth to help identify Pacific Northwest native plants during different times of the year. This information will be particularly useful for schools that are in session during a time when many plants are dormant, without easily identifiable leaves or flowers.

For more detailed information about each species, cards include a reference to a page number from the field guide *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast* by Pojar and MacKinnon. As can be seen on the Bigleaf Maple ID cards to the right, the page number reference is found to the left of the species name. The field guide provides comprehensive taxonomical information for each plant species, plus information about the derivation of its name, and its use by Native people.

Starflower Foundation Pacific Northwest Native Plant ID cards are available as PDF files, one for each plant species. Each file contains two identical plant ID cards in color and formatted on a single-sided, letter-size page. The files are intended to be printed in color, cut into two cards, then laminated using 5 mil. clear plastic laminating pouches which will ensure their longevity in the field. They can be assembled by hole punching the upper left corner and binding with metal file rings. Binding in this manner leaves the color coding readily available on the right side for quick reference. The back has been left blank, providing opportunity for users to add information specific to their interests, such as ethnobotany, wildlife use, ecology, or the location of the plant species in their particular project. This information can be added prior to lamination, or by affixing printed labels after lamination.

Included in the cover materials are lists of plants by habitat type. These lists can be used to assemble sets of cards specific to the type of habitat you may be studying. Starflower Foundation Pacific Northwest Native Plant ID card sets may also be made specific to a park or garden using project plant lists.

A blank template is provided so you can create new cards for additional plant species.



This is what the PDF file page for Bigleaf Maple looks like.

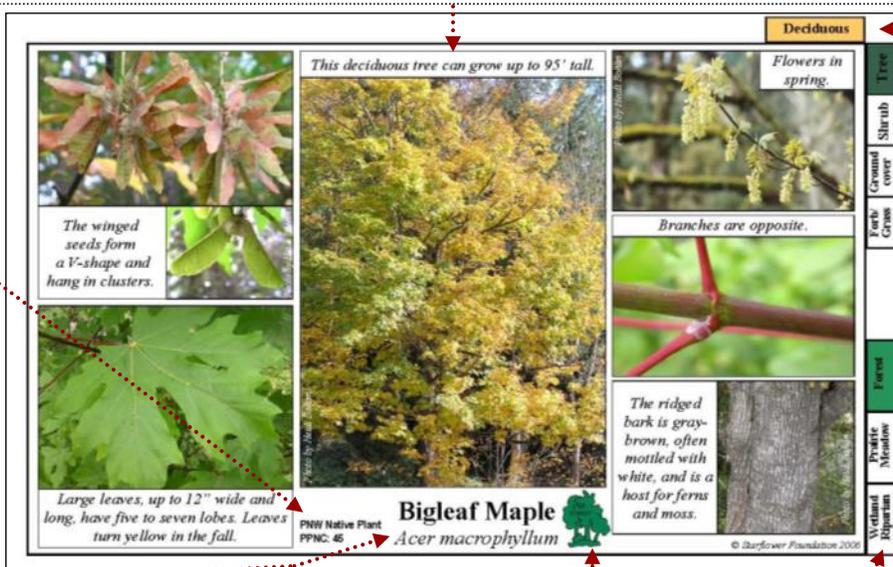
Information Provided on Each Card

Images and text throughout the card provide information for field identification of the plant species which usually includes: important leaf characteristics; flower, fruit or seed when it is a conspicuous identifier; and other key field characteristics that are easily identifiable.

- A text box describes the plant type (evergreen or deciduous), form (groundcover, shrub, or tree) and general size (in English scale). The associated image generally shows the plant form as found in a natural landscape.

- Status as a Pacific Northwest native species: **PNW Native Plant**.
- The page number in the *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast* (**PPNC**) from which you can learn more about this plant.

- The common name (or names) most frequently used for this plant in the Pacific Northwest region.
- The scientific name (in italics) that is most frequently used by regional field guides and nurseries.



- Habitat icons and matching color coded sidebar which represent the major plant communities in which this plant is most commonly found in the Seattle urban area. Some plants may be commonly found in more than one plant community. See page 3 for more detail.

- A horizontal color coded bar in the upper right hand corner which indicates whether the plant is **Deciduous** or **Evergreen**

- A color coded side bar which indicates the plant type using the following definitions:
 - Tree:** a plant that generally has a single-trunk and matures to 16' or taller.
 - Shrub:** a generally multi-stemmed, woody plant that ranges from 3'-16' tall.
 - Groundcover:** a low-growing plant that forms a solid cover up to 3' tall.
 - Forb/Grass:** an herbaceous annual or perennial.

Habitat Types

Each card has an icon and sidebar indicating the habitat types in which you are most likely to find this plant species within the Seattle urban area. Some plants may be commonly present in more than one habitat type. These very general classifications are intended to help narrow the focus when attempting to identify plants. Cards may be sorted by habitat type into sets for use when visiting these specific habitat areas. The following are general descriptions of these habitats.



'Forest' habitats are made up of evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs and groundcovers. Forests range from wetland to dry upland conditions. Plants that thrive in forests are adapted to a range of sunlight and moisture conditions and many live along the edges of the forest in what is called the edge zone. Forests are the dominant plant community in the Pacific Northwest.



'Wetland & Riparian' habitats are located near water such as ponds, lakes, streams and rivers. Plants adapted to these habitats are influenced by exposure to seasonal groundwater fluctuations which limit the species of plants that will thrive. Wetland habitats include many unique plant communities including bog, emergent, shrub/scrub, and forested.



'Prairie & Meadow' habitats are found in openings and clearings and are generally made up of deciduous and evergreen shrubs and groundcovers such as grasses, sedges and forbs. Prairies and meadows can be wet or dry, or, more commonly, seasonally wet. Most prairies and meadows in our region eventually become forests unless they are managed by people or disturbed by natural forces such as floods or fire.

Forest

Alder, Red
Ash, Oregon
Birch, Paper
Blackberry, Trailing
Bleeding Heart
Cascara
Cedar, Western Red
Cherry, Bitter
Cleavers
Columbine, Red
Cottonwood, Black
Currant, Red Flowering
Devil's Club
Dogwood, Pacific
Elderberry, Red
Fern, Bracken
Fern, Deer
Fern, Lady
Fern, Sword
Fir, Douglas
Fir, Grand
Foamflower
Fringecup
Ginger, Wild
Goat'sbeard
Hawthorn, Black
Hazelnut, Beaked
Hemlock, Western
Horsetail, Common
Huckleberry, Evergreen
Indian-plum
Inside-out Flower
Lily of the Valley, False
Madrone, Pacific
Maple, Bigleaf
Maple, Vine
Miner's-lettuce, Common
Miner's-lettuce, Siberian
Nettle, Cooley's Hedge
Nettle, Stinging
Oceanspray
Oregon Grape, Dull
Penstemon Species
Piggyback Plant
Rose, Baldhip
Rose, Nootka
Salal
Serviceberry
Snowberry
Solomon's Seal, False
Solomon's Seal, False Star-flowered
Spruce, Sitka
Starflower, Western
Strawberry, Wild
Strawberry, Woodland
Thimbleberry
Trillium, Western
Vanilla-leaf
Violet spp.
Waterleaf, Pacific
Wood Sorrel
Yew, Western

Wetland & Riparian

Alder, Red
Ash, Oregon
Aspen, Quaking
Birch, Paper
Bleeding Heart
Bog-laurel, Western
Bog-rosemary
Bulrush, Hard-stemmed
Bulrush, Small-flowered
Camas, Common
Cedar, Western Red
Cherry, Bitter
Cinquefoil, Graceful
Cottonwood, Black
Devil's Club
Dogwood, Red Osier
Elderberry, Red
Fern, Bracken
Fern, Deer
Fern, Lady
Foamflower
Gale, Sweet
Ginger, Wild
Goat'sbeard
Hawthorn, Black
Horsetail, Common
Mannagrass, Tall
Maple, Vine
Miner's-lettuce, Common
Miner's-lettuce, Siberian
Nettle, Cooley's Hedge
Ninebark, Pacific
Penstemon Species
Piggyback Plant
Rose, Clustered Wild
Rose, Nootka
Salal
Salmonberry
Sedge, Slough
Serviceberry
Silverweed, Pacific
Snowberry
Solomon's Seal, False
Solomon's Seal, False Star-flowered
Spike-rush, Creeping
Spirea, Douglas (Hardhack)
Spruce, Sitka
Swamp Lantern (Skunk Cabbage)
Tea, Labrador
Thimbleberry
Twinberry, Black
Violet spp.
Water-parsley, Pacific
Water-parsnip
Water-plantain
Willow, Pacific
Willow, Scouler's
Wool-grass

Prairie & Meadow

Aster Species
Avens, Large-leaved
Barley, Meadow
Blackberry, Trailing
Buttercup, Western
Camas, Common
Canada Goldenrod
Cinquefoil, Graceful
Cleavers
Columbine, Red
Elderberry, Red
Farewell-to-Spring
Fern, Bracken
Fireweed
Foamflower
Gumweed, Entire-leaved
Hairgrass, Tufted
Horsetail, Common
Iris, Oregon
Kinnikinnick
Lily, Chocolate
Lily, White Fawn
Lupine, Large-leaved
Miner's-lettuce, Common
Miner's-lettuce, Siberian
Mountain Sneezeweed
Nettle, Cooley's Hedge
Nettle, Stinging
Nodding Onion
Oak, Garry
Oceanspray
Oregon Grape, Tall
Oregon Sunshine
Pearly Everlasting
Penstemon Species
Piggyback Plant
Rose, Baldhip
Rose, Nootka
Salal
Shootingstar
Silverweed, Pacific
Strawberry, Coastal
Strawberry, Wild
Strawberry, Woodland
Thimbleberry
Violet spp.
Wax-myrtle, Pacific
Yarrow

Plant ID Cards Vocabulary

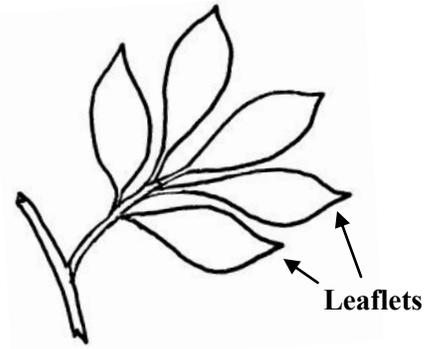
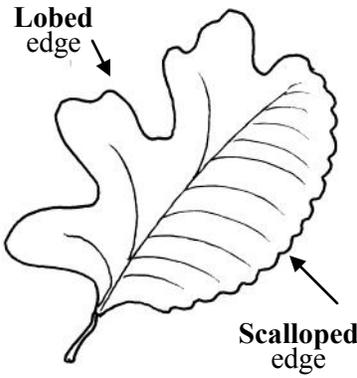
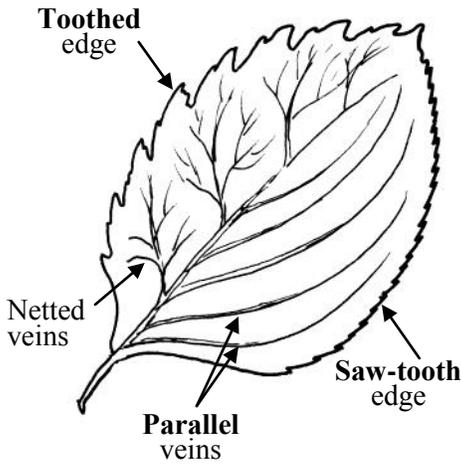
Armed: furnished with thorns or prickles
Aromatic: having a smell, usually pleasant
Basal: growing from the base
Bell-shaped: *see Flower Drawing*
Bottlebrush: *see Leaf Drawing*
Bracts: *see Flower Drawing*
Bristles: short stiff hairs
Bulb: a rounded thickened root structure
Bur: a stiff hair that sticks or clings
Catkin: *see Flower Drawing*
Chambered: a natural cavity
Clonal: vegetative growth from a parent plant
Clump: a compact group
Compound: *see Leaf Drawing*
Cone: *see Flower Drawing*
Corm: a rounded thickened root structure
Deciduous: losing foliage once a year
Evergreen: having foliage year-round
Fertile: capable of producing fruit
Fissured: a long narrow crack or opening
Fronde: a large leaf with many divisions
Groundcover: low plants that cover the ground
Heart-shaped: *see Leaf Drawing*
Herbaceous: lacking woody tissue
Kidney-shaped: *see Leaf Drawing*
Lance-shaped: *see Leaf Drawing*

Leaflet: *see Leaf Drawing*
Leathery: feeling strong and thick like leather
Lobed: *see Leaf Drawing*
Mottled: having colored spots or blotches
Nodes: *see Stem Drawing*
Oblong: *see Leaf Drawing*
Opposite: *see Stem Drawing*
Oval: *see Leaf Drawing*
Paddle-shaped: *see Leaf Drawing*
Palmate: *see Leaf Drawing*
Panicle: *see Flower Drawing*
Parallel: *see Leaf Drawing*
Pear: *see Leaf Drawing*
Persist: to remain longer than expected
Petals: *see Flower Drawing*
Prickles: a sharp point, *see Stem drawing*
Pyramid-shaped: *see Flower Drawing*
Resinous: sticky, usually aromatic, plant fluid
Rhizomes: underground growing stems
Ridged: formed into a long elevated line
Sawtoothed: *see Leaf Drawing*
Scale: a flattened covering, *see Flower Drawing*
Scalloped: *see Leaf Drawing*
Sepals: *see Flower Drawing*
Shrub: a woody, multi-stemmed plant, 3-16' tall
Skeletonize: reduced to the supportive structure

Sori: on ferns, spore producing structures
Spike: *see Flower Drawing*
Spikelets: *see Flower Drawing*
Spines: a stiff pointed part of a plant
Spoon-shaped: *see Leaf Drawing*
Stamens: *see Flower Drawing*
Sterile: unable to reproduce
 Succulent: fleshy tissue that holds moisture
Thickets: a dense growth of shrubs or trees
Toothed: *see Leaf Drawing*
Tree: a woody, usually single-stemmed plant that is over 16' tall
Tubular-shaped: *see Flower Drawing*
Umbel: *see Flower Drawing*
Veins: *see Leaf Drawing*
Vine: a plant whose stems sprawl and climb
Whorls: *see Stem and Leaf Drawings*
Winged: *see Flower Drawing*
Wooly: finely hairy and soft
Zig-zag: *see Stem Drawing*

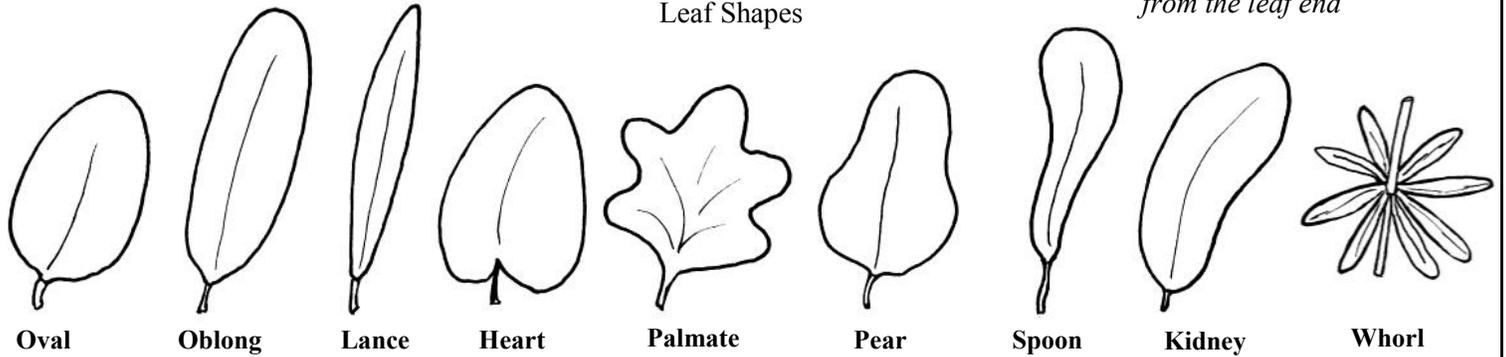
Vocabulary Reference

Leaf Drawing



Compound leaf:
a leaf made up of many smaller leaflets; different from a branch in that no new growth will emerge from the leaf end

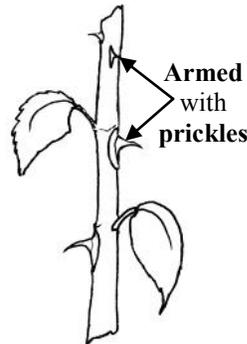
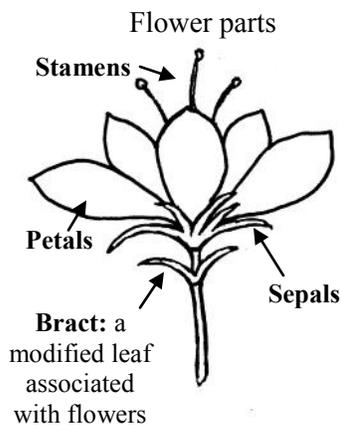
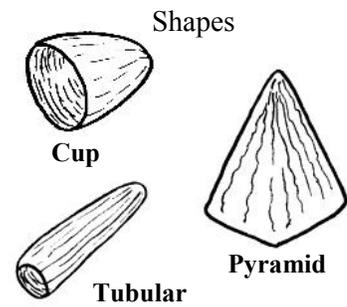
Leaf Shapes



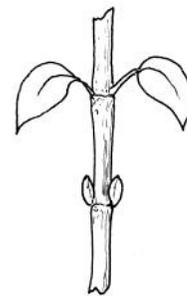
Vocabulary Reference

Flower Drawing

Stem Drawing



branches and leaves emerge alternately along the stem

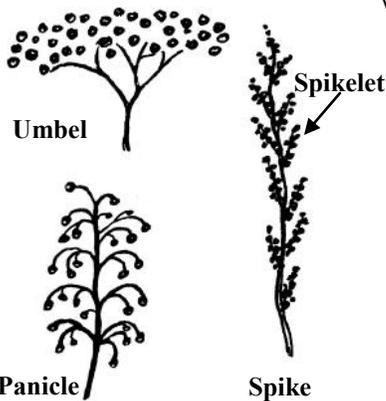


branches and leaves emerge opposite along the stem



leaves emerge like a bottlebrush along the stem

Arrangement



Specialized seed structures

