

Common Trees and Shrubs



Welcome

Thank you for visiting Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM), a unit of the BLM's National Conservation Lands. Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, proclaimed by President Clinton on June 9, 2000, was the first monument established for its biodiversity. The Monument contains five distinct ecoregions in the

presidential proclamation: grassland and shrubland (including unusual rosaceous chaparral), Garry and California oak woodlands, juniper scablands, mixed conifer and white fir forests, and wet meadows and riparian forests. In addition, there are areas of old-growth forest which provide required habitat for several species.

Conifers

Family and Common Name

Family Cupressaceae
Incense-cedar
Western juniper

Scientific Name

(*Calocedrus decurrens*)
(*Juniperus occidentalis*)

Ponderosa Pine



Family Pinaceae

Douglas-fir
Sugar pine
Ponderosa pine
Lodgepole pine
White fir
Shasta red fir

(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)*
(*Pinus lambertiana*)*
(*Pinus ponderosa*)*
(*Pinus contorta*)
(*Abies concolor*)*
(*Abies magnifica* var.
shastensis)



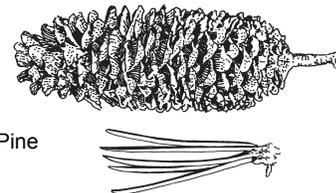
Douglas-fir

Family Taxaceae

Pacific yew
*components of "mixed conifer forest"

(*Taxus brevifolia*)

Sugar Pine



Where are the Communities?

- Sugar pine specimens are easy to find at Tub Springs State Wayside. These trees are easy to identify from their huge cones, which can grow to 20 inches long and can weigh up to 4 pounds when green.
- Mixed conifer forests transition to mostly white fir at higher elevations in the Monument. Most forests in the Monument are mixed conifer, especially north of Highway 66.
- Oak woodlands are common in the Emigrant Creek area and south of Pilot Rock.
- Juniper and sagebrush, characteristic of the Great Basin, occur on thin-soiled rock outcroppings such as Boccard Point and Hobart Bluff. The Great Basin eco-region extends into the Monument through the Klamath River gap southeast of the Monument.
- Poison oak and Pacific madrone are characteristic of Cascade Foothills and Eastern Siskiyou eco-regions in the north and west end of the Monument, and are not found in the Great Basin or Shasta Valley plant communities to the south and east.



Broadleaf Trees

Family and Common Name

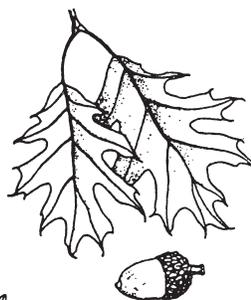
Family Aceraceae

Bigleaf maple
Rocky Mountain maple
Vine maple

Scientific Name

(*Acer macrophyllum*)
(*Acer glabrum*)
Acer circinatum

California Black Oak



Family Betulaceae

White alder

(*Alnus rhombifolia*)

Family Cornaceae

Dogwood

(*Cornus* ssp.)

Family Ericaceae

Pacific madrone

(*Arbutus menziesii*)

Big Leaf Maple



Family Fagaceae

Oregon white oak
Brewer's oak
California black oak
Chinquapin

(*Quercus garryana*)
(*Quercus garryana brewerii*)
(*Quercus kelloggii*)
(*Chrysolepis chrysophylla*)

Family Oleaceae

Oregon ash

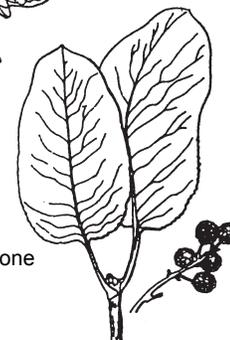
(*Fraxinus latifolia*)

Family Salicaceae

Black cottonwood
Quaking aspen
Willows

(*Populus balsamifera* var. *trichocarpa*)
(*Populus tremuloide*)
(*Salix* ssp.)

Pacific Madrone



Shrubs

Family and Common Name

Family Anacardiaceae

Poison oak

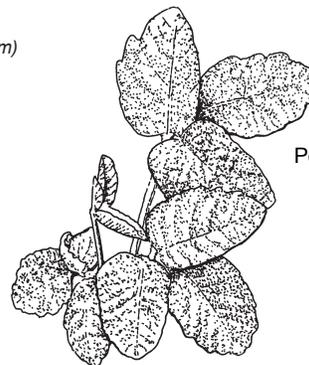
(*Toxicodendron diversilobum*)

Family Asteraceae

Sagebrush
Rabbitbrush

(*Artemisia* ssp.)
(*Ericameria* ssp.)

Poison Oak



Family Berberidaceae

Oregon-grape

(*Mahonia* ssp.)

Family Caprifoliaceae

Blue elderberry
Honeysuckle
Snowberry

(*Sambucus mexicana*)
(*Lonicera* ssp.)
(*Symphoricarpos* ssp.) R

Family Ericaceae

Manzanita

(*Arctostaphylos* ssp.) S

Manzanita



Family Fagaceae

Shrubby golden Chinquapin

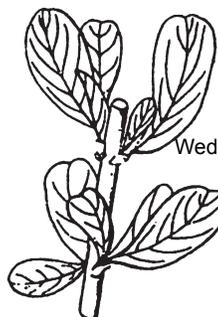
(*Chrysolepis sempervirens*)

Family Rhamnaceae

Wedgleaf ceanothus
Cinnamon bush
Blue blossom

(*Ceanothus cuneatus*) S
(*Ceanothus velutinus*)
(*Ceanothus integerrimus*)

Wedgleaf ceanothus



Family Rosaceae

Klamath plum
Bitter cherry
Western chokecherry
Oceanspray
Western serviceberry
Birchleaf mountain-mahogany
Curlyleaf mountain-mahogany
Thimbleberry
Baldhip rose

(*Prunus subcordata*) R
(*Prunus emarginata*) R
(*Prunus virginiana*) R
(*Holodiscus discolor*) R
(*Amelanchier alnifolia*) R
(*Cercocarpus betuloides*) R
(*Cercocarpus ledifolius*)
(*Rubus parviflorus*)
(*Rosa gymnocarpa*)

R = Rosaceous chaparral complex (deciduous, soft leaves, mixed with Oregon white oak) found primarily in the Scotch Creek RNA

S = Sclerophyllous chaparral complex (hard leaves, drought-tolerant, evergreen), found throughout the southern end of the Monument in dryer areas.

Tree or a Shrub?

Trees, often defined as plants with one woody stem that grows at least 15 feet tall, can be divided into two general categories: conifer and broadleaf. Shrubs are woody plants with multiple stems that grow to less than 15 feet tall, but the division between trees and shrubs can be fuzzy. Most of the trees in the CSNM are in mixed conifer forests, but there are many broadleaf trees also. A notable and unusual CSNM plant community is the "rosaceous chaparral," composed of rose family shrubs and Oregon white oaks and found primarily in the Scotch Creek RNA.

