

WASHINGTON STATE TREES & WILDFLOWERS

AN INTRODUCTION
TO FAMILIAR SPECIES



Sitka Spruce



Skunk
Cabbage



Pacific
Rhododendron



Devil's Club



Gentian



TREES



Ponderosa Pine

Pinus ponderosa To 130 ft. (40 m)
Long needles are in bundles of 2 or 3. Cones have scales that have sharp outcurved prickles.



Lodgepole Pine

Pinus contorta To 80 ft. (24 m)
Needles are twisted in bundles of 2. Cone scales have a single prickle near their outer edge.



Sitka Spruce

Picea sitchensis To 160 ft. (49 m)
Flattened, sharp-tipped needles grow singly along hairless branchlets. Ragged cone has scales with wavy edges.



Engelmann Spruce

Picea engelmannii To 100 ft. (30 m)
Needles have sharp tips and exude a pungent odor when crushed. Cones often grow in clusters.



Western Hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla To 150 ft. (46 m)
Tree droops at the tip. Flat needles grow from 2 sides of twigs, parallel to the ground. Washington's state tree.



Douglas-Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii To 200 ft. (61 m)
Distinctive cones have 3-pointed bracts protruding between the scales.



Western Redcedar

Thuja plicata To 175 ft. (53 m)
Drooping branches are covered with overlapping, scale-like leaves. Small cones have woody scales.



Subalpine Fir

Abies lasiocarpa To 100 ft. (30 m)
Flattened, dark green needles have silvery line on both surfaces. Cylindrical cones grow upright.



Yellow Cedar

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis To 100 ft. (30 m)
Scale-like leaves grow along 4-sided twigs that grow in flattened, fan-shaped sprays. Grayish cones are round.



Western Larch

Larix occidentalis To 150 ft. (46 m)
Needles grow in dense clusters. Small cones have long, protruding bracts.



Western Yew

Taxus brevifolia To 50 ft. (15 m)
Scarlet berries have protruding, greenish seeds. Leaves and seeds are toxic.



Rocky Mountain Juniper

Juniperus scopulorum To 50 ft. (15 m)
Has bushy crown of ascending branches. Blue, berry-like fruits have a waxy coating.

TREES



Oregon White Oak

Quercus garryana To 70 ft. (21 m)
Distinctive leaves have 5-9 deep lobes. Acorn has a shallow, scaly cup.



Pacific Willow

Salix lasiandra To 50 ft. (15 m)
Narrow leaves are green above, grayish below.



Paper Birch

Betula papyrifera To 70 ft. (21 m)
White to red-brown bark peels off trunk in thin sheets.



Trembling Aspen

Populus tremuloides To 70 ft. (21 m)
Long-stemmed leaves rustle in the slightest breeze.



Bigleaf Maple

Acer macrophyllum To 70 ft. (21 m)
Drooping flower clusters are succeeded by winged seed pairs.



Black Cottonwood

Populus trichocarpa To 120 ft. (36.5 m)
Flower clusters are succeeded by oval capsules containing cottony seeds.



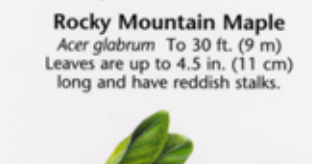
Rocky Mountain Maple

Acer glabrum To 30 ft. (9 m)
Leaves are up to 4.5 in. (11 cm) long and have reddish stalks.



Alder

Alnus spp. To 40 ft. (12 m)
Dark green leaves have toothed edges. Fruit is cone-like.



Pacific Madrone

Arbutus menziesii To 80 ft. (24 m)
Red-brown bark continuously peels away, exposing smooth inner bark.



Crabapple

Malus spp. To 30 ft. (9 m)
White to pinkish flowers bloom in late spring and are succeeded by small apples.



Western Dogwood

Cornus nuttallii To 50 ft. (15 m)
Opposite leaves have curved veins. Prominent white or pinkish flowers appear in spring and often again in autumn.



Black Hawthorn

Crataegus douglasii To 30 ft. (9 m)
Tree has rounded crown of spiny branches. Purplish, apple-like fruits appear in summer.