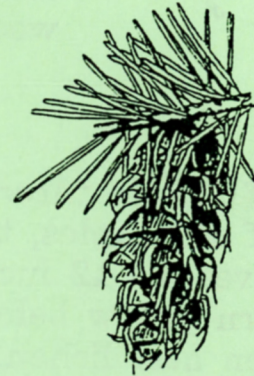




Trees of Quinault

Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) This spruce only grows along the Northwestern coast of the U.S. and Canada. It can be identified by its sharp stiff needles, 2 - 3 inch papery cones and thin scaly bark. The Sitka Spruce has the highest strength-to-weight ratio of any timber. It was used for making airplane frames during World War I.

Douglas-Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) This false fir is the largest tree native to Washington. A mature tree can be identified by its thick, deeply furrowed bark and 2 1/2 to 4 inch cones with long pitchfork bracts. The needles cling to the twigs long after they are cut, making this an excellent Christmas tree.



Douglas-fir



Western Red-cedar

Western Red-cedar (*Thuja plicata*) The stringy bark of this tree is too acidic to encourage lichen, fungi or moss growth. Its leaves are small and scaly with branches often hanging like fronds. Cones of the red cedar are small, only 1/2 inch long. In the past, Native Americans used the trunks of this tree for canoes. Today it is used to make shakes and shingles.

Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) Hemlock is a common understory tree; it is also Washington's state tree. The cones are about 1 inch long and often found in abundance on the ground. Young trees are easily identified by their drooping top. The hemlock was named by pioneers for its feathery appearance which reminded them of the lacy foliage of the deadly plant responsible for the death of Socrates.



Western Hemlock



Red alder

Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*) This is the most common deciduous tree (one which loses its leaves every year) found in the area. Often people mistake the red alder for a birch because its bark appears white. The white camouflaged appearance of this tree is caused by lichen growing on the bark. Red alder fixes nitrogen in its roots and adds nutrients to the poor soil it initially invades. Native Americans made a dye from freshly cut bark and also used the wood to smoke salmon. People use red alder wood to make furniture today.

Big Leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) The largest of all maples, this tree has 5 lobed leaves 5 - 12 inches wide and long which turn yellow before dropping. These trees often host lichen, clubmosses, ferns and true mosses on their branches. These "guests" do not draw nutrients from the trees, instead they absorb all they need from the air. Maple trees often develop swollen lumps called burls on their trunks. The burls are prized by wood carvers for the swirled grain found inside them.

Bigleaf maple



Vine maple

Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*) This hardy fast growing maple is often found in bushy masses. The leaves are 7 - 9 lobed and turn a brilliant red to orange often beginning in midsummer. Deer and elk browse the vine maple while the Native Americans called it 'basket tree'. They used long shoots of the vine maple to make heavy baskets for carrying firewood or salmon.