

EXCEPTIONAL TREE LIST

An exceptional tree is any tree thirty (30) inches diameter at standard height or greater, any tree listed below (See Table 19.26.040-1).

Tree species list will also include some descriptive text as additional information to help with plant identification. Please note that these are not the only identifiers and are used as a general guide.

Bigleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)

Bigleaf maples are broadleaf trees with deciduous leaves. Approximate size between 50-75 feet.

1. Leaves: 3-5 point; opposite; milky sap at base once detached
2. Flowers: small, greenish yellow, clustered.
3. Fruit: Double samara, like helicopters

Exceptional size: **24 inches**



Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata* var. *mollis*)

Bitter cherries are broadleaf trees with deciduous leaves. Approximate size between 7-50 feet.

1. Leaves: ovate/elliptic, dark green/smooth above, finely toothed.
2. Flowers: White, 5-notched petals, and in small clusters.
3. Fruit: ovoid, red or black, and thick skin

Exceptional size: **Not Exceptional**



Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*)

Black cottonwoods are broadleaf trees with deciduous leaves. Approximate size between 40-150 ft.

1. Leaves: alternate; simple; broadly ovate
2. Flowers: long catkins
3. Fruit: release cottony seed from the catkins that are transported by wind

Exceptional size: **Not Exceptional**



Cascara (*Frangula purshiana*)

Cascaras are broadleaf trees with deciduous leaves. Approximate size between 7-50 ft. Distinct diamond shaped etching in bark.

1. Leaves: alternate; simple; elliptic to oblong; parallel veins.
2. Flowers: small, green-white, in clusters.
3. Fruit: ovoid, purplish black, and thick skin

Exceptional size: **8 inches**



Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Douglas-fir are coniferous trees with evergreen leaves. Approximate size between 80-200 feet.

1. Leaves: needles: flattened, narrower at base, radially arranged
2. Cones: 3 pronged bracts
3. Bark: thick and deeply furrowed

Exceptional size: **24 inches**



Grand fir (*Abies grandis*)

Grand firs are evergreen, conifer trees. Approximate size between 80-200 feet.

4. Needles: flat and spreading, citrusy when crushed; apex notched
5. Cones: upright cone that breaks off in pieces
6. Bark: gray and ridged

Exceptional size: **24 inches**



Lodgepole or shore pine (*Pinus contorta*)

Shore pines are evergreen, conifer trees.

1. Needles: 2 per bundle and twisted
2. Basic ovate cone
3. Round, three or more clustered covered with pitch.

Exceptional size: **12 inches**



Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*)

Oregon white oaks are broadleaf trees with deciduous leaves. Oregon white oaks also are broad spreading with crooked branches.

1. Leaves: alternate, simple, round lobed, and occasionally tinted gold/dull red.
2. Flowers: often inconspicuous, male-catkens emerge around the time foliage does and hang down
3. Fruit: acorn; ovate, smooth, and ripens first year

Exceptional size: **12 inches**



Pacific madrone ([*Arbutus menziesii*](#))

Pacific madrones are broadleaf trees. Approximate size between 20-65 feet.

1. Leaves: alternate simple; thick and leathery
2. Flowers: white and urn/bell shaped
3. Fruit: ellipsoid and orange-red

Exceptional size: **8 inches**



Pacific yew ([*Taxus brevifolia*](#))

Pacific yews are evergreen, conifers that can grow into small trees.

1. Needles: radial, tapers to horny point; paler below
2. Fruit: small, reddish, single seed enclosed by fleshy cone, and poisonous.
3. Bark: reddish-brown bark that peels in vertical strips.

Exceptional size: **8 inches**



Port Orford cedar or Lawson's cypress ([*Chamaecyparis lawoniana*](#))

Port Orford cedars are not a true cedar, and are about 40-60 feet tall with short ascending branches (drooping)

1. Needles: closely pressed, opposite; X-marking on bottom of needle; scale like
2. Cones: female cones green to blue green
3. Pollen cones on tips of branchlets, ovate, and dark brown to red.

Exceptional Size: **24 inches**

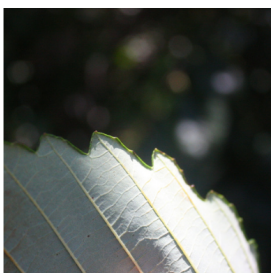


Red alder (*Alnus rubra*)

Red alders are broadleaf trees with deciduous leaves. Approximate size between 40-50 feet with spreading branches.

1. Leaves: simple; alternate; margins rolled in at the edges; green above and pale below.
2. Flowers: reddish male catkins that hang down in early spring
3. Bark: thin and gray, sometimes with lichens

Exceptional size: **Not Exceptional**



Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*)

Sitka spruces are evergreen, conifer trees. Approximate size between 40-60 feet.

1. Needles: stiff needles on all sides of stem and parted underneath blue. Needles "spikey" to touch
2. Cones: small, greenish yellow when new, 6-10 cm long.
3. Bark is thin and peels in small pieces

Exceptional size: **24 inches**



Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*)

Vine maples are broadleaf trees with deciduous leaves. Approximate size 10-20 feet and are bushy and dense in the sun.

1. Leaves: opposite, simple, usually with 7 to 9 lobes, and doubly toothed
2. Flowers: in clusters of 3-6, long stalks, and the deep red sepals.
3. Fruits: wings horizontally, and deep red at maturity

Exceptional Size: **10 inches**



Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)

Western hemlocks are evergreen, conifer trees. Approximate size between 60-100 feet.

1. Needles: more or less 2 rows and rounded apex (tip of needle), two white lines on underside of needle.
2. Cones: elliptical; light brown; small cone
3. Bark: dark brown and grooved as the tree matures

Exceptional size: **24 inches**



Western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*)

Western redcedars are evergreen, conifer trees. Approximate size between 50-70 feet.

1. Needles: dense, scale-like needles; often drooping
2. Cones: immature cones are tight and green-ish yellow.
3. Cones: mature cones: small and light brown

Exceptional size: **24 inches**



Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*)

Western white pine are evergreen conifer trees. Approximate size 100 feet and have an open, almost random profile.

1. Leaves: needles in bundles of five.
2. Cone: long narrow cone with large amounts of pitch.
3. Bark: brown bark with increasing furrows with age

Exceptional size: **24 inches**



Ash

(*Fraxinus* spp.)

This is a genus of tree species that is susceptible to emerald ash borer, a nonnative noxious insect. The additional protection afforded by the exceptional designation is not warranted as these trees have a higher likelihood of mortality.

Exceptional size: **Not Exceptional**

Willow (All native species)

([*Salix hookeriana*](#); [*Salix lucida*](#); [*Salix scouleriana*](#); [*Salix sitchensis*](#))

Willows often grow along streams and wet areas. They have narrow leaves and have attractive catkins. See the link above for more information on willow tree identification.

Exceptional size: **8 inches**