

OregonFlora: Expanding floristic resources to a generalist audience



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Flora—a comprehensive reference about the plants of an area

GYMNOSPERMS

Stephen C. Meyers

Trees or shrubs: monoecious or dioecious, perennial, without a distinct alternation of generations; wind-pollinated. **Leaves** usually evergreen (deciduous in *Larix*), needle-like, slender, or scale-like, usually photosynthetic (non-photosynthetic in *Ephedraceae*). **Ovules** and seeds not enclosed in an ovary, female gametophyte becoming the food-storage tissue of the seed; male and female strobili (cones) dissimilar.

Key to Gymnosperm Families:

1. Shrubs without functional leaves; stems photosynthetic, green **EPHEDRACEAE**
- 1' Shrubs or trees with green functional leaves; stems generally not photosynthetic.
 2. Leaves awl-like or scale-like **CUPRESSACEAE** (in part)
 - 2' Leaves needle-like.
 3. Seed cones soft, not aril; 1 seed per cone; leaves alternate **TAXACEAE**
 - 3' Seed cones woody or blue to bluish black and berry-like; seeds per cone 1-many; leaves alternate, opposite, or whorled.
 4. Seed cones blue to bluish black and berry-like **CUPRESSACEAE** (in part)
 - 4' Seed cones woody.
 5. Seed cone scales peltate; leaves of two kinds, needle-like and awl-like; trees giant **CUPRESSACEAE** (in part)
 - 5' Seed cones imbricate; leaves of one kind; trees not giant **PINACEAE**

CUPRESSACEAE CYPRESS FAMILY

Trees or shrubs: evergreen, monoecious (but usually dioecious in *Juniperus*). **Bark** smooth to fibrous and furrowed. **Leaves** needle-like, awl-like, or scale-like, simple, alternate or opposite, 2- or 4-ranked or in whorls of 3. **Pollen cones** maturing annually, solitary, terminal. **Seed cones** woody or berry-like, terminal; scales of woody cones imbricate or peltate. **Seeds** 1-many per scale, not winged. Temperate regions worldwide. Approximately 25 genera, 7 genera treated in *Flora*.

Although some authorities segregate *Taxodiaceae* from *Cupressaceae*, most current researchers unite the families. Among the conifers, *Cupressaceae* has the widest distribution, occurring on all continents except Antarctica.

Key to Cupressaceae genera:

1. Seed cones fleshy, berry-like; scales fused; seeds retained **JUNIPERUS**
- 1' Seed cones woody; not berry-like; scales distinct; seeds shed.
 2. Leaves alternate, of 2 kinds, linear or awl-like **SEQUOIA**
 - 2' Leaves opposite in 4 ranks, of 1 or 2 kinds, scale-like or awl-like.
 3. Seed cones oblong or elongated; scales not peltate.
 4. Seed cones pendent, 1.8-2.5 cm long, scales in 3 pairs, middle pair fertile, leaves appearing 4-whorled; seed wings unequal **CALOCEDRUS**
 - 4' Seed cones erect to reflexed, 1-1.5 cm long, scales in 4-6 pairs, middle 2-3 pairs fertile, leaves opposite in 4 ranks; seed wings equal **THUJA**
 - 3' Seed cones round; scales peltate.
 5. Branchlets in nearly cylindrical 3-dimensional clusters; seeds 5-20 per scale, wing shorter than the width of body **HESPEROCYPARIS**
 - 5' Branchlets in flat clusters; seeds 2-4 per scale, wing equal to or greater than the width of body.
 6. Branchlets glaucous, underside of branchlets with a white pattern of *s*'s; seed cones with 7-10 scales; bark fibrous **CHAMAECYPARIS**
 - 6' Branchlets not glaucous, underside without a white pattern of *s*'s; seed cones with 4-6 scales; bark scaly **CALLITROPIS**



CALLITROPIS • CALOCEDRUS • CHAMAECYPARIS

CALLITROPIS ALASKA CEDAR

Genus comprised of one species, *C. nootkatensis*.

Once considered a member of *Cupressus*, this monotypic genus is now segregated from all other North American "cedar" taxa by many modern authorities.

Callitropis nootkatensis (D. Don) (p. 109)
D.P. Little

Alaska-cedar, Alaska yellow-cedar, yellow-cypress

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis (D. Don) Spach, *Cupressus nootkatensis* D. Don

Trees or shrubs to 40 m tall; mature crown conic. **Trunks** to 2 m in diameter; bark grayish brown, fissured to expose a bright brown inner bark, up to 2 cm thick; branches spreading and drooping; branchlets in flat clusters, less than 3.5 mm in diameter. **Leaves** opposite, 4-ranked, scale-like, 1.5-2.5 mm long, green to bluish green, not

glaucous, rarely resinous. **Pollen cones** 2-5 mm long. **Seed cones** nearly globose, 0.6-1.2 cm wide, dark red-brown, glaucous, resinous; scales 4-6, umbos present. **Seeds** 2-4 per scale, 2-6 mm, reddish brown, sharp-pointed, somewhat flattened, wing greater than or equal to width of body.

Mid-elevation mountainous slopes, 1000-2100 m. BW, Calif, Sitk, CA, WA; north to AK, Native.

Callitropis nootkatensis is not normally harvested for timber in Oregon but is of commercial importance in other states where it is more numerous. This species is distinguished from somewhat similar *Hesperocyparis bakeri* by its flat clusters of branchlets.

Creating interactive, visual access to Oregon floristic data

Oregon Flora Project
Dept. Botany & Plant Pathology
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331-2902

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Browse **common names**

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Family: **clear** Genus: **clear** Species: **clear** Variety: **clear**

ALL
Acoraceae
Adoxaceae
Aizoaceae
Alismataceae

Lysimachia
Lythrum
Maclura
Madia
Maianthemum

dilatatum
racemosum
stellatum

ssp. amplexicaule

Flora vouchers Specimens at other Herbaria Observations

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Marker Legend

Vouchers Observations Clusters (i.e. multiple markers) Selected for details

Maianthemum racemosum ssp. amplexicaule Maianthemum racemosum

1200 matching records

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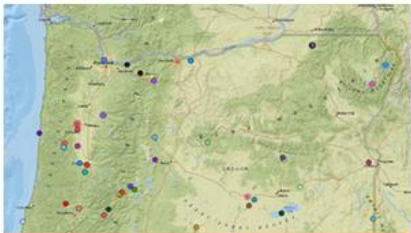
OregonFlora—a Symbiota portal

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Enter taxon name

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Mapping



Interactive Key



Plant Inventories



OSU Herbarium



Gardening with Natives



Image Search

Who is OregonFlora?

We are a passionate group of scientists based at Oregon State University whose mission is to provide accurate information about our state's vascular plants. We communicate data to a broad audience through our website, custom data requests, and the Flora of Oregon books. People with a wide range of plant expertise are also a part of our team—more than 1,000



Gardening with Natives



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Plant Taxon Search
Enter taxon name

Gardening with Natives

What is a native?

Oregon native plants are those which occur or historically occurred naturally in our state, and established in the landscape independently of direct or indirect human intervention.

Why plant natives?

Native plants are wise gardening choices. If planted in a habitat comparable to their natural one, they will:

- Use less water, fertilizer, and pesticides when established.
- Capture the unique character of a region by preserving its biological heritage and maintaining genetic diversity.
- Provide food and habitat for native pollinators, birds, and other animals.
- Serve as biodiversity corridors, connecting distant natural areas with critical strands of native habitat through urban areas.



Garden native plant search

Search by plant name [?](#)

Search by scientific name

Search by common name

Search by plant features [?](#)

Filter for any combination of features within one or more categories

Plant Type	Sunlight	Moisture	Size	Ease of Growth
			Any <input type="text"/> 200 Height (ft)	Easy
			Any <input type="text"/> 15 Width	Moderate
				Difficult

20 characters, 12 unique to topic

Garden native plant search

Search by plant name

Search by scientific name

















Search by common name



Search by plant features

Filter for any combination of features within one or more categories

Plant Type	Sunlight	Moisture	Size	Ease of Growth
			Any 200 <input type="range"/>	Easy Moderate Difficult
			Any Height (ft) <input type="range"/>	
			Any Width <input type="range"/>	
				
				
				

More Filters +

Multiple filtering options

January February March April May June July August September

October November December

Uses

Landscape uses

clump/tuft-forming erosion

windbreak

Wildlife Support

Growth & Maintenance

Commercial availability

Wildlife Support



Pollinators



Butterfly



Butterfly larval host

Growth & Maintenance

Propagation

direct- or self-seed seed with

seed with both scarification and s

Growth habit

Results: 38

[Clear all filters](#)

Grid List

Shrub X

pink X



Arctostaphylos canescens



Arctostaphylos glandulosa



Arctostaphylos hispidula



Arctostaphylos nevadensis



Arctostaphylos uva-ursi



Arctostaphylos viscida



Chimaphila umbellata



Corethrogyne filaginifolia



Plant Collections



Browse Plant Collections



Garden taxon profile page

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Enter plant's taxon name

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Ribes sanguineum Red-flowering currant




Deciduous shrub

Grows up to 10'h x 10'w

Cultivation tolerances:   

Easy to grow

Commercial availability:   

Wildlife Support:     



A favorite for hummingbirds and butterflies, red-flowering currant has tubular pink to red flowers that, along with their leaves, produce a bright scent in early spring. Blue-black berries develop in summer and are edible but tart. Stems are thornless unlike many of the shrub's relatives, and sport colorful autumn foliage.



▾ Cultivation conditions

Light: partial shade to full sun Landscape uses: erosion control, hedgerow, rock

Moisture: moist to drought tolerant; moderate summer water garden, thicket-forming, woodland garden

Other cultivation factors: well-drained soils Wildlife support: butterfly nectar source, beneficial

Propagation: seed after stratification insects, birds, larval food source, hummingbirds,

Ease of cultivation: easy pollinators

Spreads vigorously: No

▸ Description

▸ Uses


▸ Beyond the garden

▸ Commercial availability


Plant collections containing red-flowering currant



Meadscape



Pollinator Garden



A module promoting Outreach and Engagement

- Make data relevant to all scales of knowledge
- Customized datasets for targeted audience
- Partners with Native Plant Society, gardeners
- Community engagement—statewide
- Promote scientific literacy through informal learning

***Floras are the foundation for this
information***

Acknowledgements

- Staff database mgrs Thea Jaster, Katie Mitchell
- Symbiota developer Ben Brandt
- Graphic designer Rareheron Web Design
- Funding OR/WA BLM; Portland Metro; ODA; John & Betty Soreng Environmental Fund of Oregon Community Foundation; Native Plant Society of Oregon; individual donors
- Infrastructure OSU Herbarium; Dept. Botany & Plant Pathology; OSU College of Science website hosting



<http://oregonflora.org>