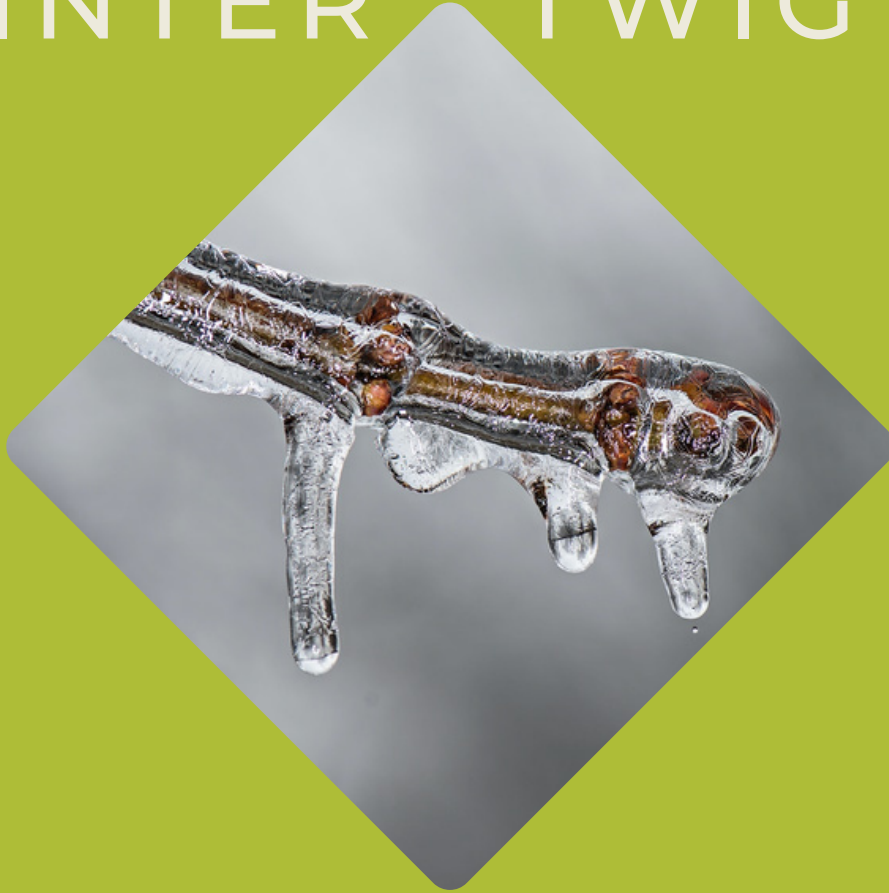


Pacific Northwest

WINTER TWIG ID



Adapted from Green Seattle Winter Twig ID blog post and "Winter in the Woods: A Winter Guide to Deciduous Native Plants in Western Washington." All field notes are from "Winter in the Woods". All photos are from Christine Stephens unless otherwise noted. Written and compiled and by Daniel Hachet. Designed by Daniel Hachet and Rosie Llewellyn. A special thank you to Abby Hill for providing photos and plant information, and to Jacob Childers, Ash Lehto, Heidi Taffera, and Kelsey Bray, for providing thorough feedback and edits. This book was made possible in part with support from the City of Everett and the Green Everett Partnership.

This guide is for education purposes only,

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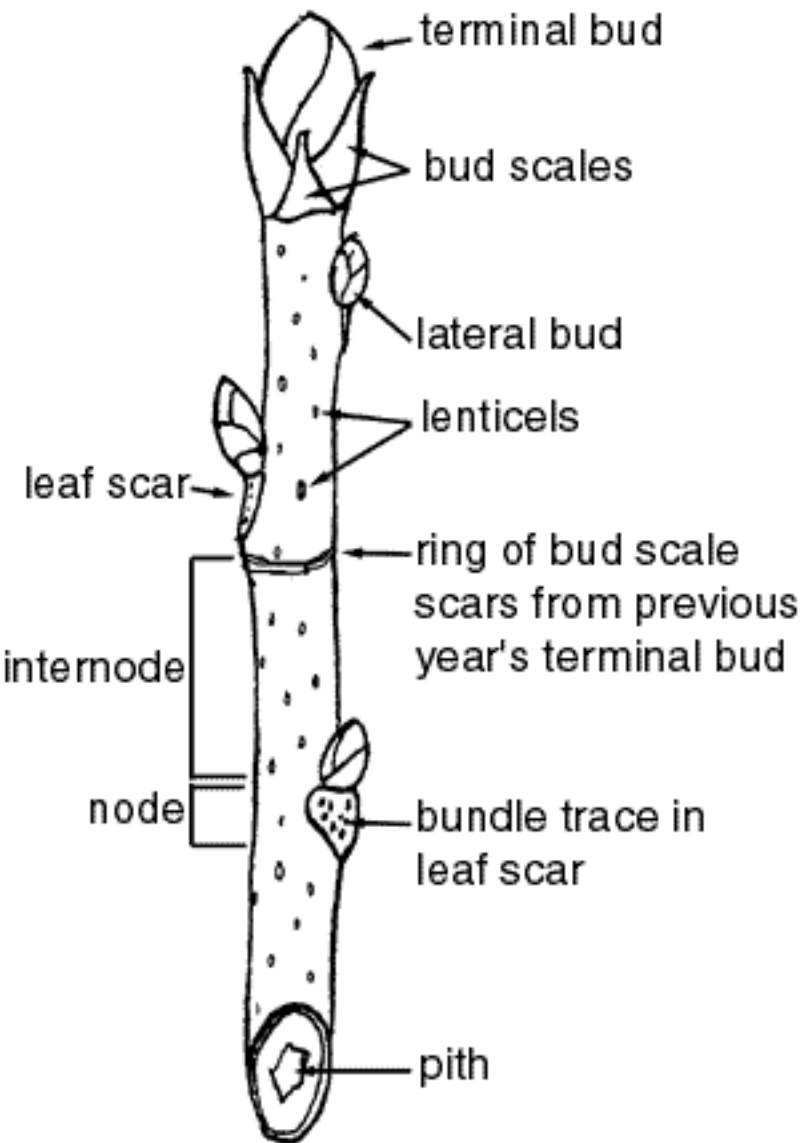
WHY THIS BOOK?

Learning about the different parts of a plant can deepen your understanding of how plants function in the winter. Also, winter is the most important time for planting in our parks to ensure trees and shrubs have an opportunity to establish roots before spring. It also ensures the roots don't dry out. By identifying trees and shrubs in your park, you'll be able to better understand the site conditions, and find the ideal location to plant each plant.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book is intended to be a field guide to identify common Pacific Northwest native plants during the winter. This guide is organized by species - first by branching structure (opposite or alternate), then by height (tree versus shrub). Plants commonly confused are grouped together for comparison purposes and to ensure accuracy in identification. Groups of plants are also organized loosely by height.

PLANT MORPHOLOGY



from: <https://www.clemson.edu/cafls/index.html>

Terminal Bud: The bud that forms at the end of the twig, after a full year of growth.

Lateral Buds: The other buds along the length of the twig.

Pseudo-Terminal Bud: A lateral bud at the end of a twig where the branch has broken or died. It can be distinguished from a terminal bud by the presence of a leaf scar (see below).

Bud Scales: Pseudo-leaves that protect the vascular tissue inside the bud.

Lenticels: Dot-like pores that allow for gas exchange. Depending on the plant, these may or may not be visible.

Leaf Scar: A structure below the bud where the previous year's leaf was attached.

Bundle Scar: Markings inside the leaf scar from where the veins of the previous leaf were connected to the twig.

Ring Scar: The scar from the previous year's terminal bud.

Node: The location on the stem where buds and leaves attach.

Internode: The space between two nodes.

Pith: The soft tissue in the center of the twig.

TYPES OF BUDS

Appressed buds: buds are tightly pressed into the stem

Naked buds: buds have no bud scales to protect the leaves

Stalked buds: buds are on/supported by a short stem

OTHER USED TERMS

Catkins: Male counterpart to a tree cone. They are slender, conical and contain pollen.

Pubescence: Soft fine short fuzzy hairs found somewhere on a plant.

Remnant: Imagine a pair of berries produced in the fall, that stay on the plant during the winter. For this guide, we use the term remnant to talk about parts of the plant that may remain during the winter. This could be leftover fruit, seeds or leaves.

Sepals: A modified leaf made to enclose a fruit or flower.

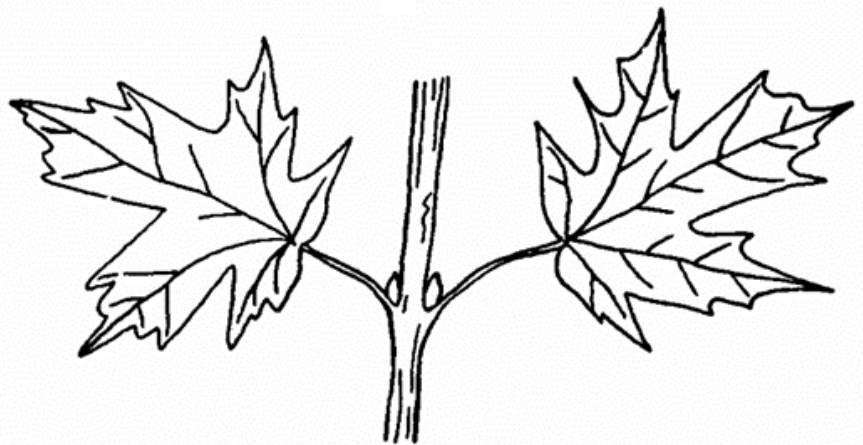
Spurs: A short branch that grows slowly every year.

Thicket Forming: This is a growth pattern common to many shrubs in the Pacific Northwest. Plants grow closely together and branches between plants are interlocked, this creates a thicket or an (almost) impenetrable wall of branches.

BRANCHING STRUCTURE



Alternate



Opposite

from:
<https://growingstories.wordpress.com/2012/10/16/foilage-games-and-activities/>

Alternate: Each node has only one bud or leaf.

Subalternate: Each node has only one bud or leaf. However, here is an uneven spacing between nodes.

Opposite: Pairs of buds or leaves occur at each node.

BRANCHING STRUCTURE

OREGON ASH

(*FRAXINUS LATIFOLIA*)

SMALL (1/4 OF AN INCH)
DARK BROWN BUDS

WINTER IN THE
WOODS SAID THE
POINTED BUDS
RESEMBLE A
"DEER HOOF"

LENTICELS ARE
PROMINENT, TAN,
ECLIPSE SHAPED AND ,
SLIGHTLY RAISED



RED TO OLIVE GREEN
TWIGS

OLDER GROWTH IS
DARK GRAY TO
BROWN

FIELD NOTES:

Commonly confused with big-leaf maple, has a different bark color and bud shape comparably.

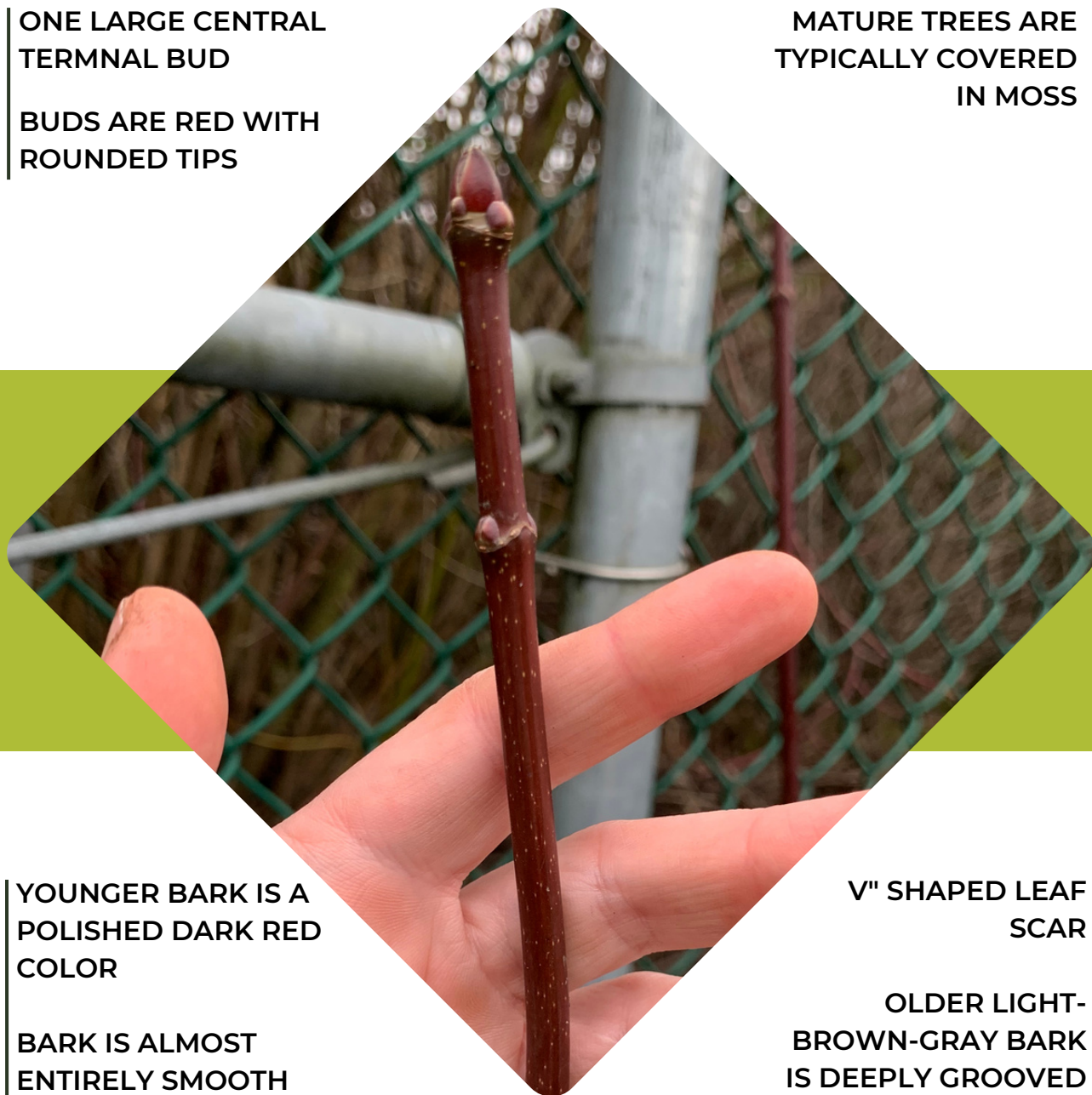
BIG-LEAF MAPLE

(*ACER MACROPHYLLUM*)

ONE LARGE CENTRAL
TERMINAL BUD

BUDS ARE RED WITH
ROUNDED TIPS

MATURE TREES ARE
TYPICALLY COVERED
IN MOSS



YOUNGER BARK IS A
POLISHED DARK RED
COLOR

BARK IS ALMOST
ENTIRELY SMOOTH

V" SHAPED LEAF
SCAR

OLDER LIGHT-
BROWN-GRAY BARK
IS DEEPLY GROOVED

FIELD NOTES:

Big-leaf Maple appears almost identical to Vine Maple. However, Big-leaf Maple has different terminal buds than vine maple.

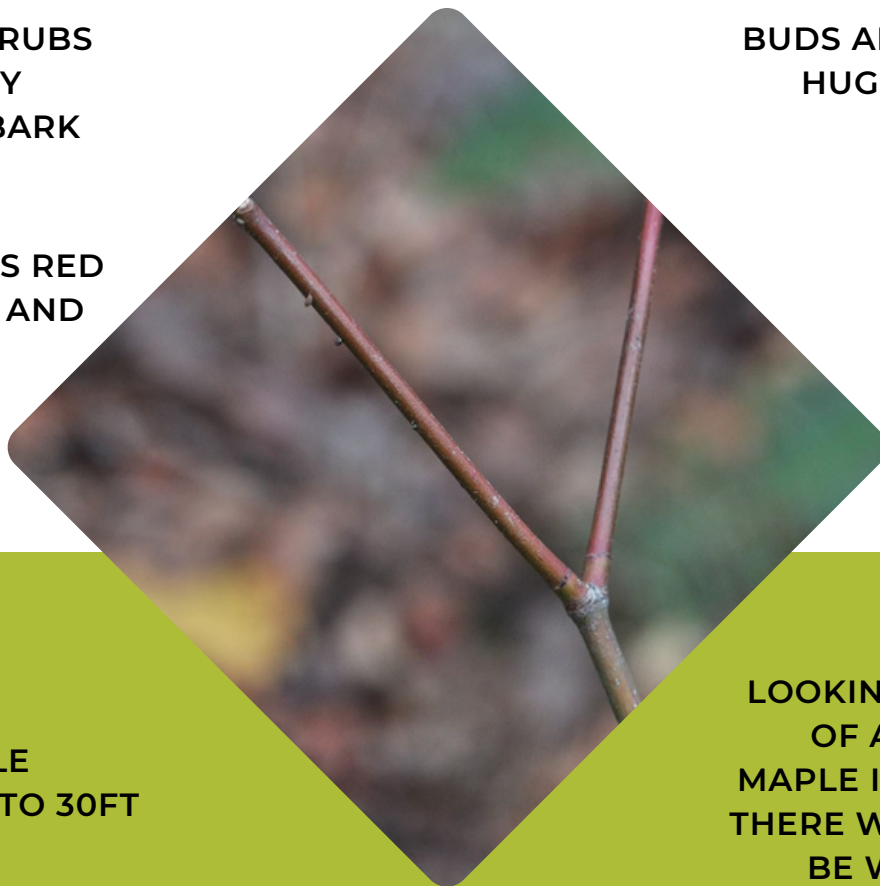
VINE MAPLE (*ACER CIRCINATUM*)

OLDER SHRUBS
HAVE GRAY
SMOOTH BARK

YOUNGER
GROWTH IS RED
TO GREEN AND
SMOOTH

BUDS ARE SQUAT AND
HUG CLOSE TO THE
BRANCH

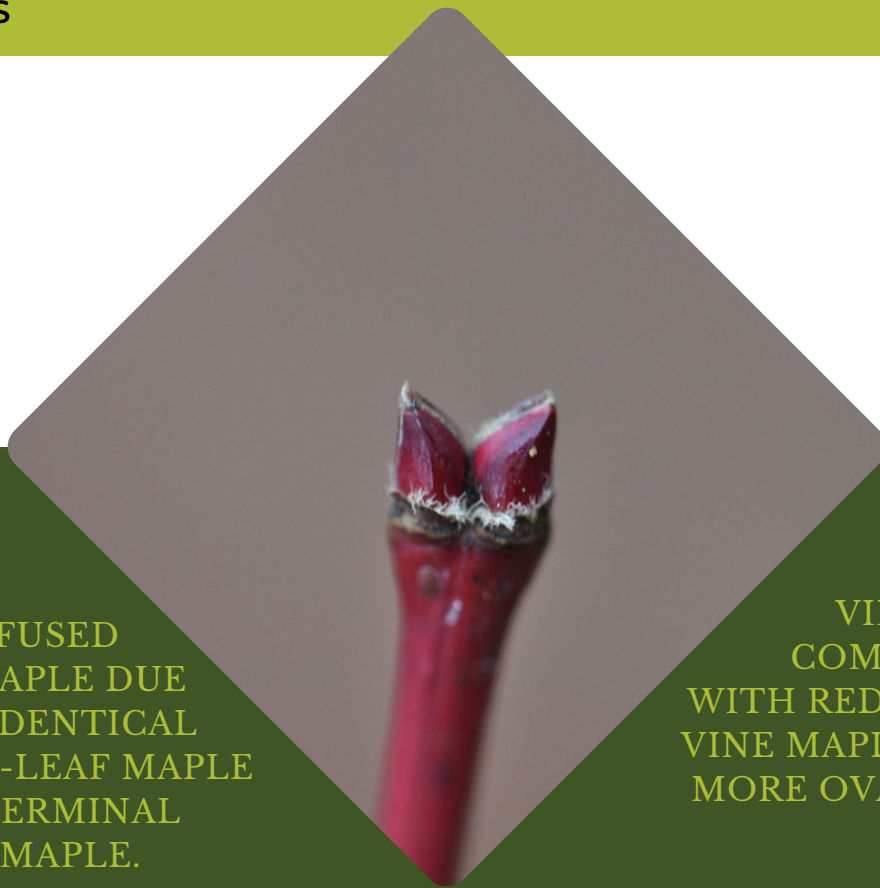
NUMEROUS
SMALL GRAY
LENTICELS



VINE MAPLE
GROW UP TO 30FT
TALL

V-SHAPED
BRANCHES

LOOKING AT THE BASE
OF A MATURE VINE
MAPLE IN THE WINTER,
THERE WILL PROBABLY
BE WINGED MAPLE
SEEDS COVERING THE
GROUND



VINE MAPLE IS
COMMONLY CONFUSED
WITH BIG LEAF MAPLE DUE
TO THEIR NEAR IDENTICAL
APPEARANCE. BIG-LEAF MAPLE
HAS DIFFERENT TERMINAL
BUDS THAN VINE MAPLE.

VINE MAPLES IS ALSO
COMMONLY CONFUSED
WITH RED OSIER DOGWOOD.
VINE MAPLES HAVE SHORTER
MORE OVAL BUDS THAN RED
OSIER DOGWOOD.

RED-OSIER DOGWOOD

(*CORNUS SERICEA*)

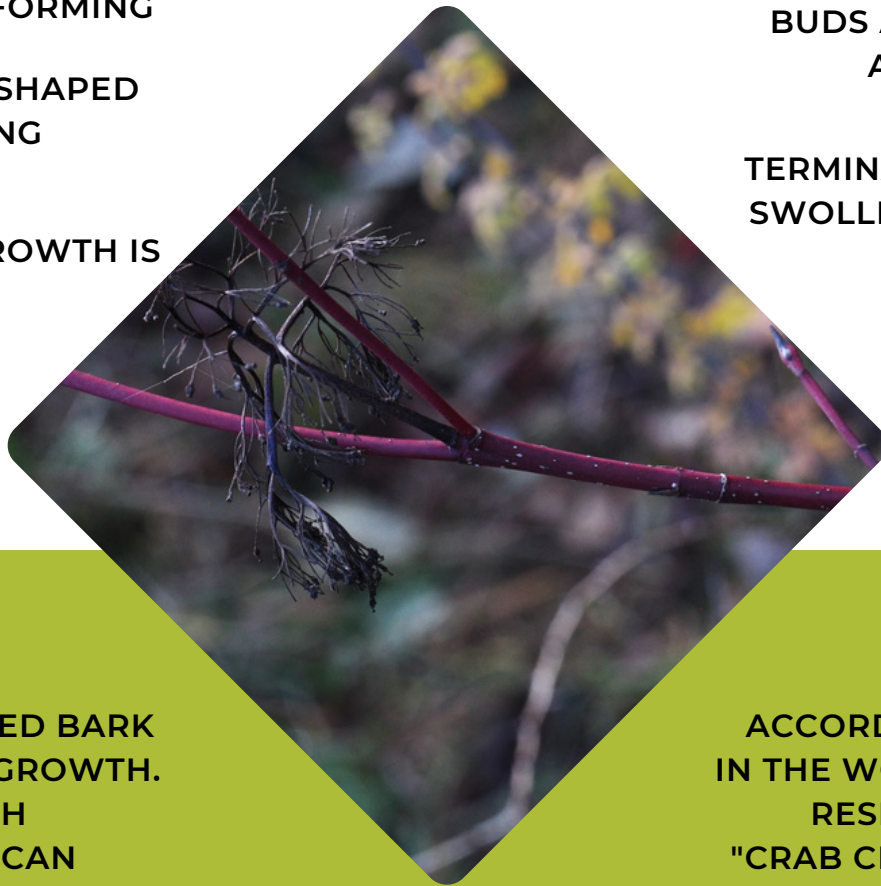
THICKET FORMING

V OR A Y-SHAPED
BRANCHING
PATTERN

OLDER GROWTH IS
GRAY

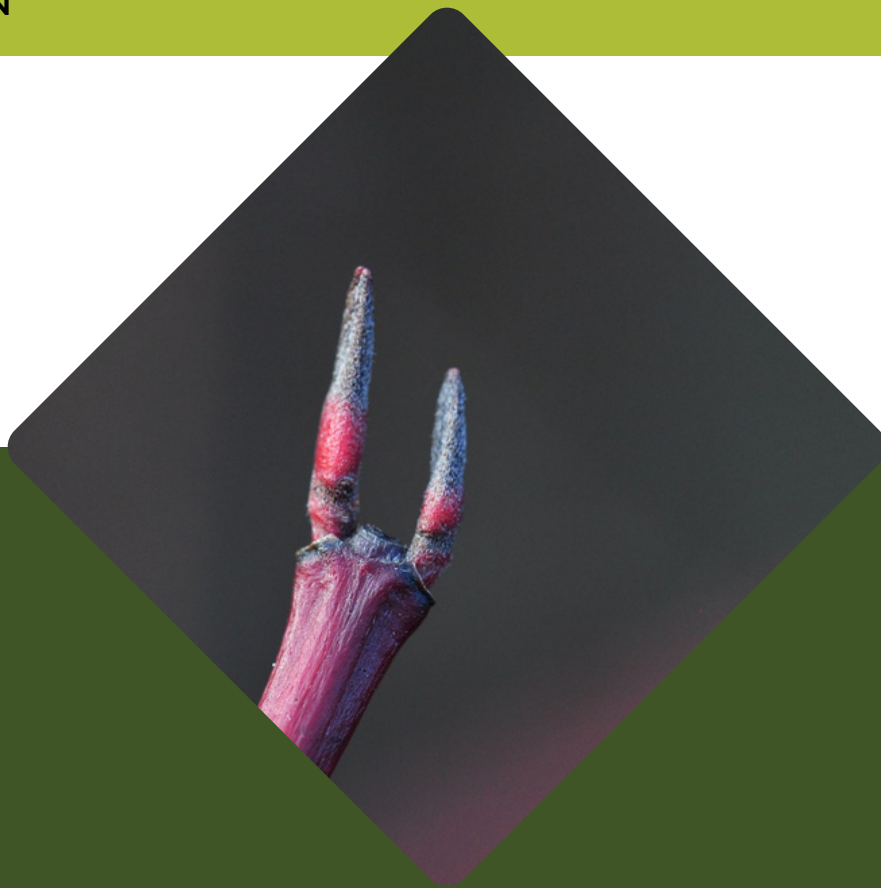
BUDS ARE THIN BLACK
AND ELONGATED

TERMINAL BUD IS MORE
SWOLLEN AT THE BASE



BRIGHT RED BARK
ON NEW GROWTH.
ALTHOUGH
GROWTH CAN
ALSO BE YELLOW
OR GREEN

ACCORDING TO WINTER
IN THE WOODS THE BUDS
RESEMBLE AN OPEN
"CRAB CLAW." THEY MAY
ALSO RESEMBLE DEVILS
HORNS



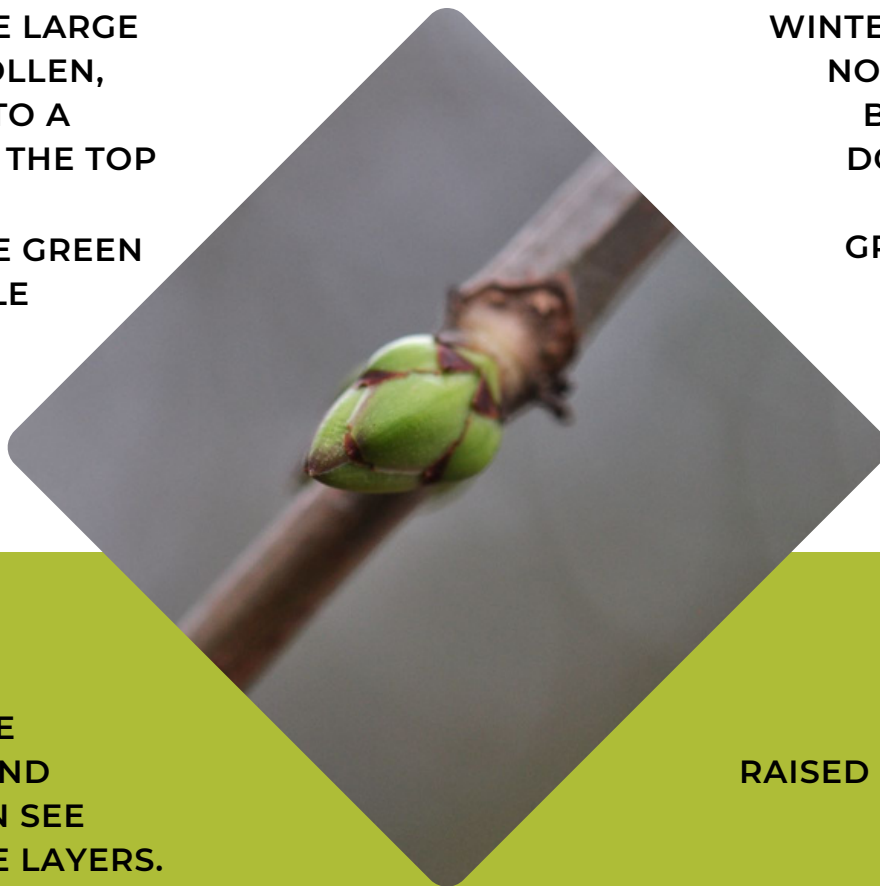
RED-ELDERBERRY

(*SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA*)

BUDS ARE LARGE
AND SWOLLEN,
COMING TO A
POINT AT THE TOP

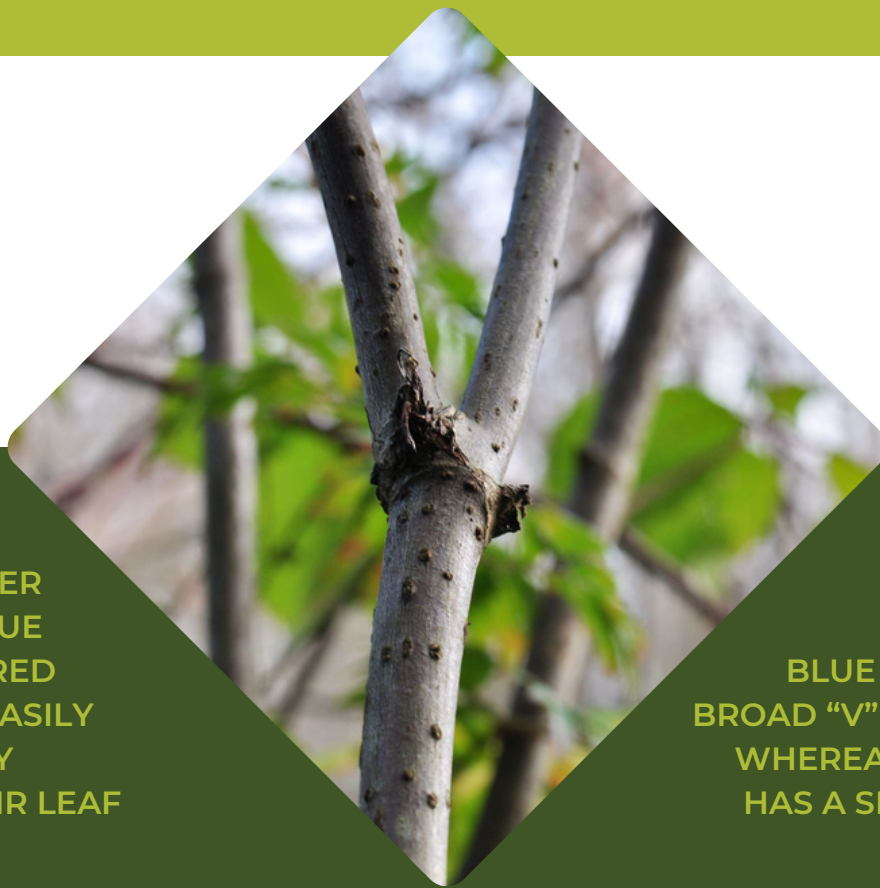
BUDS ARE GREEN
TO PURPLE

WINTER IN THE WOODS
NOTES ELDERBERRY
BRANCHES CURVE
DOWN CREATING A
"FOUNTAIN LIKE"
GROWTH PATTERN



BUDS ARE
COMPOUND
-YOU CAN SEE
MULTIPLE LAYERS.

RAISED LENTICELS GIVE
BARK A WARTY
APPEARANCE



AS NOTED IN "WINTER
IN THE WOODS", BLUE
ELDERBERRY AND RED
ELDERBERRY ARE EASILY
CONFUSED. THE KEY
DIFFERENCE IS THEIR LEAF
SCAR.

BLUE ELDERBERRY HAS A
BROAD "V" SHAPED LEAF
SCAR WHEREAS RED ELDERBERRY
HAS A SHIELD SHAPED LEAF
SCAR.

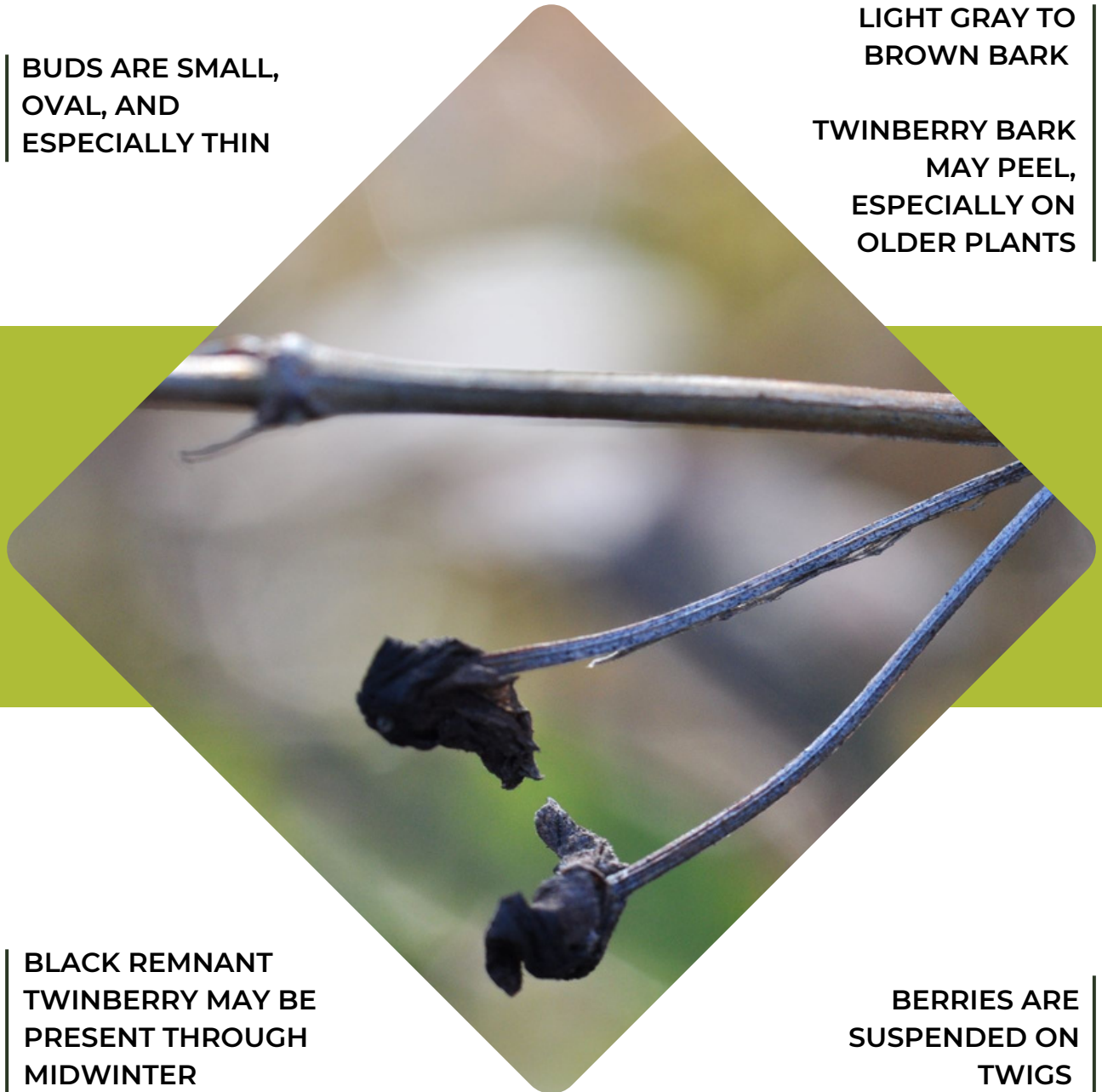
BLACK TWINBERRY

(*LONICERA INVOLUCRATA*)

BUDS ARE SMALL,
OVAL, AND
ESPECIALLY THIN

LIGHT GRAY TO
BROWN BARK

TWINBERRY BARK
MAY PEEL,
ESPECIALLY ON
OLDER PLANTS



BLACK REMNANT
TWINBERRY MAY BE
PRESENT THROUGH
MIDWINTER

BERRIES ARE
SUSPENDED ON
TWIGS

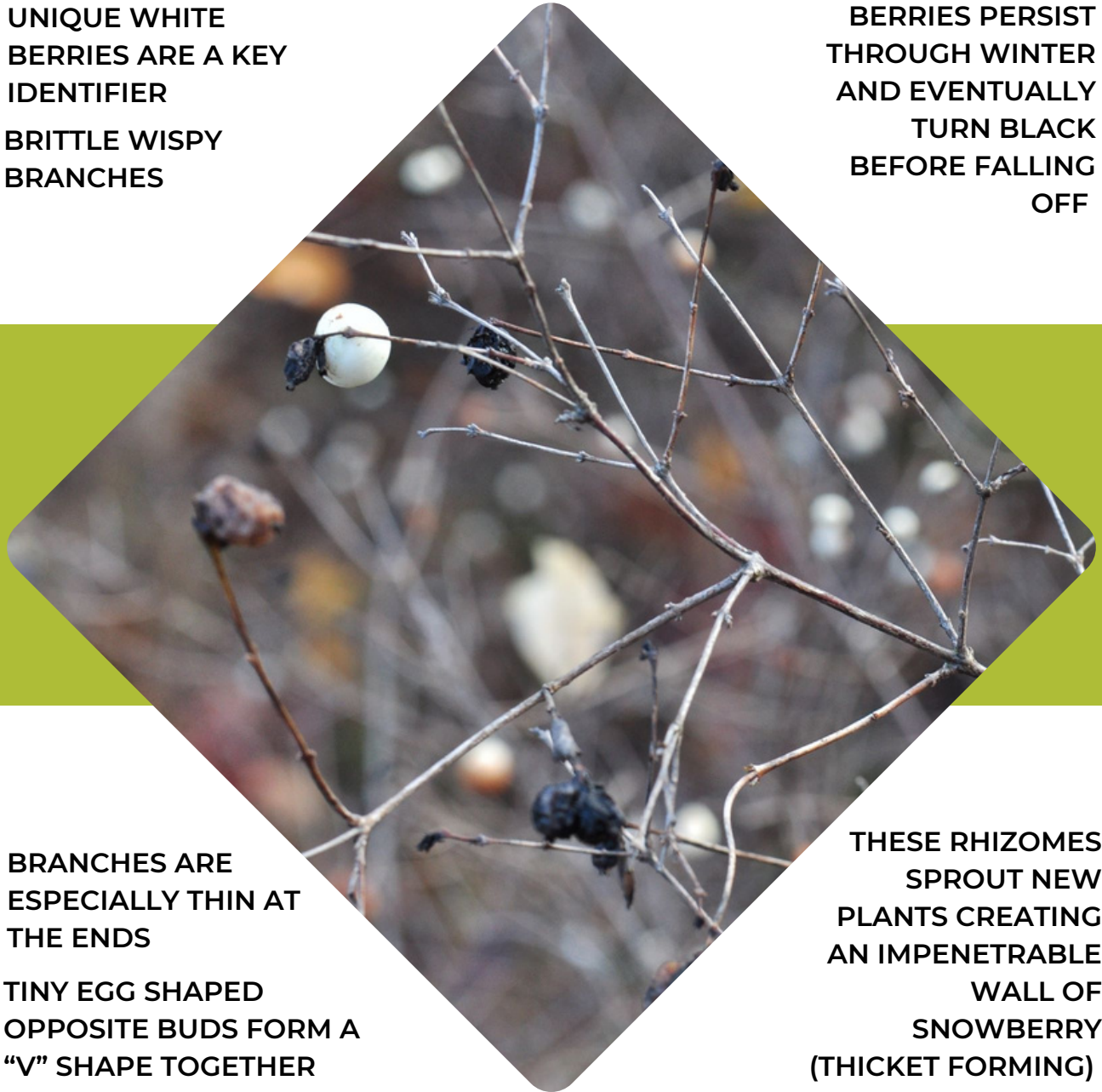
SNOWBERRY

(*SYMPHORICARPUS ALBUS*)

UNIQUE WHITE
BERRIES ARE A KEY
IDENTIFIER

BRITTLE WISPY
BRANCHES

BERRIES PERSIST
THROUGH WINTER
AND EVENTUALLY
TURN BLACK
BEFORE FALLING
OFF



BRANCHES ARE
ESPECIALLY THIN AT
THE ENDS

TINY EGG SHAPED
OPPOSITE BUDS FORM A
“V” SHAPE TOGETHER

THESE RHIZOMES
SPROUT NEW
PLANTS CREATING
AN IMPENETRABLE
WALL OF
SNOWBERRY
(THICKET FORMING)

GARRY OAK

(*QUERCUS GARRYANA*)

BUDS ARE SOFT
FUZZY AND LIGHT
BROWN

"WINTER IN THE WOODS"
NOTED "BARK IS BROWN
TO GRAY"

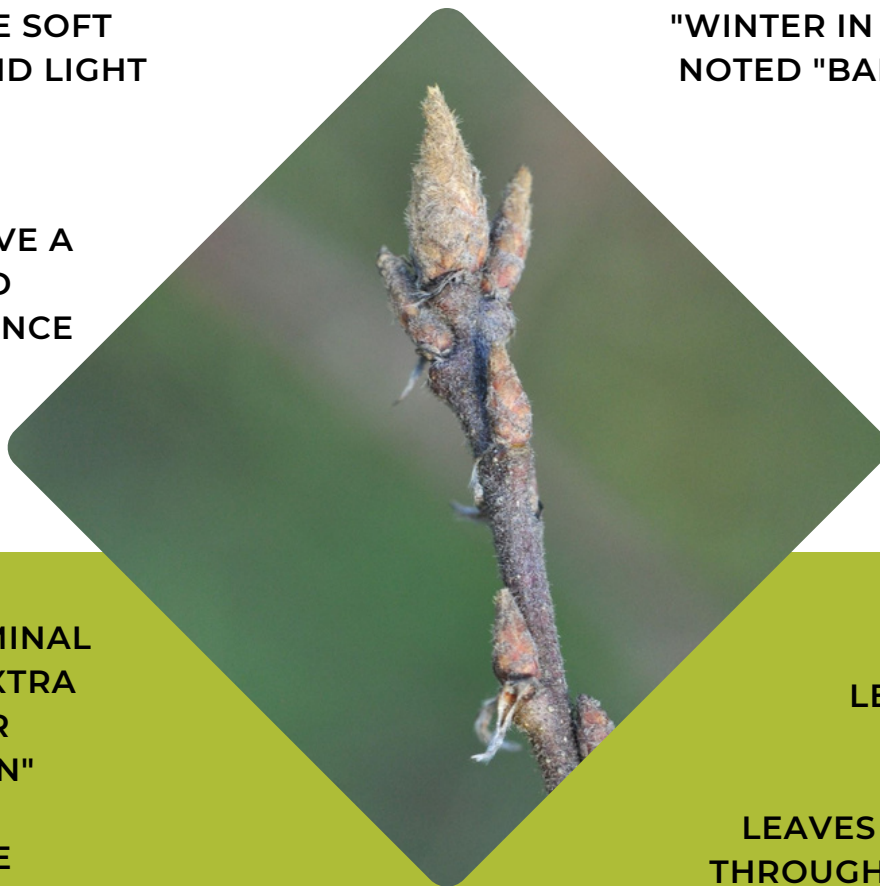
BUDS HAVE A
SHINGLED
APPEARANCE

THE TERMINAL
BUD IS EXTRA
LARGE OR
"SWOLLEN"

BUDS ARE
CLUSTERED AT THE
TOP

LENTICELS ARE
PROMINENT

LEAVES MAY PERSIST
THROUGH THE WINTER



RED ALDER (*ALNUS RUBRA*)

BARK IS SMOOTH AND
OFTEN COVERED WITH
WHITE SPLOTCHY LICHEN
YOUNG BARK IS REDDISH
GRAY AND ROUGHLY
TEXTURED FROM
VERTICAL RIDGES

PERSISTENT CONES ARE
STROBILES (FEMALE).
NON-PERSISTENT
CATKINS (MALE)
BECOME NOTICEABLE IN
EARLY WINTER

BUDS ARE COVERED
WITH BRIGHT RED
SCALES

BUD SCALES CAN ALSO
BE LIGHT GREEN/PINK

ONLY TREE IN
REGION WITH
STALKED BUDS
(BUDS ON TWIGS)
BUDS ARE OVAL AND
ROUNDED AT THE
TIP



BLACK COTTONWOOD

(*POPULUS TRICHOCARPA*)

YOUNG SHOOTS HAVE
ANGLED EDGES

STEM FEELS LIKE A
PENCIL WHEN
GRABBED WITH
TWO FINGERS

YOUNG BARK IS SMOOTH
AND TAWNY - GREEN
CHANGING INTO GRAY



UNIQUE SPEAR-
SHAPED LATERAL
BUDS ARE REDDISH
BROWN

LARGE, WHITE,
VISIBLE
LENTICELS
BUDS ARE STICKY

BITTER CHERRY (*PRUNUS EMARGINATA*)

CHERRY TREES HAVE
EXCEPTIONALLY HORIZONTAL
LENTICELS

SHINY SILVER BARK

PROMINENT NUMEROUS
RAISED LENTICELS

IT IS DIFFICULT TO TELL THE
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE
CHERRY TREES

BUDS ARE WIDEST AT
THE BASE



A TRAIT UNIQUE TO CHERRY
TREES ARE THE “BRACELET”
LIKE RING OF LENTICELS
AROUND THE TWIG

BUDS ARE MEDIUM BROWN
WITH OVERLAPPING SCALES

AT THE TOP OF THE PLANT,
LATERAL BUDS START
GROWING CLOSELY
TOGETHER GIVING THE
APPEARANCE OF MULTIPLE
TERMINAL BUDS

SERVICEBERRY

(*AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA*)

THERE MAY BE
REMNANT CLUSTERS OF
FRUIT ON THE PLANT

OLDER FRUIT IS DRIED,
BLACK AND LESS THAN
1/4 OF AN INCH IN
DIAMETER



BARK IS SMOOTH
BUDS ARE NARROW AND
POINTY

THE EDGE OF THE
BUDS TENDS TO BE
YELLOW, WHEREAS
THE CENTER WILL BE
PINK-PURPLE-RED

FIELD NOTES FROM "WINTER IN THE WOODS":

THIS PLANT IS EASILY CONFUSED WITH OSO BERRY, CRABAPPLE, AND BITTER CHERRY. UNLIKE THE ABOVE PLANTS, THIS PLANT'S BUDS ARE DIRECTLY ATTACHED TO THE STEM (SPUR SHOOTS). ON OLDER PLANTS, THERE ARE SEVERAL CONSECUTIVE RINGS ON THE SPURS RIGHT BEFORE THE BUDS OF THE PLANT. THESE RINGS ARE CAUSED BY BUD SCARS. THE RINGS BEFORE A BUD CAN MAKE THE SPURS LOOK LIKE A SCREWDRIVER.

PACIFIC CRABAPPLE

(*MALUS FUSCA*)

"WINTER IN WOODS"
NOTES TREE HAS
"MESSY" APPEARANCE
FROM RANDOM
BRANCHING PATTERN

BUDS ARE PEAR
SHAPED AND SMALL

CAN HAVE REMNANT
CRABAPPLES
RIPE CRABAPPLES
ARE TAN-GOLDEN
YELLOW TO RED



MID WINTER
CRABAPPLES ARE
SHRIVLED AND BLACK

FRUIT AND FLOWERS OF
THE PLANT ARE
PRODUCED ON "BLUNT
SPURS" A TERM COINED
BY "WINTER IN THE
WOODS."

"WINTER IN WOODS"
NOTES "BLUNT SPURS"
ARE UP TO 1" LONG

NEW GROWTH IS SILVERY
GRAY
OLDER GROWTH IS RED-
BROWN TO GRAY

FIELD NOTES:

BLACK HAWTHORNE IS COMMONLY CONFUSED WITH ENGLISH HAWTHORNE AND PACIFIC CRABAPPLE. CRABAPPLE HAS MORE EGG-SHAPED BUDS. ALSO, HAWTHORNE HAS SPIKES, WHEREAS CRABAPPLE HAS "BLUNT SPURS."

PHOTO BY ABBY HILL

BLACK HAWTHORNE

(*CRATAEGUS DOUGLASSI*)

TREES HAVE SPIKES
PERPENDICULAR TO
THE PLANT

TREES LESS THAN 3
YEARS OLD MAY
NOT HAVE SPIKES

SHRIVELED BLACK FRUIT
CAN PERSIST THROUGH
THE WINTER

BUDS ARE
ROUNDED, AND
APPEAR REDDISH
BROWN DUE TO
BUD SCALES



"WINTER IN THE
WOODS" NOTES
FRUIT RESEMBLE
"SMALL HANGING
LANTERNS"

LENTICLES ARE TAN
AND SLIGHTLY
RAISED

FIELD NOTES:

BLACK HAWTHORNE IS COMMONLY CONFUSED WITH ENGLISH HAWTHORNE AND PACIFIC CRABAPPLE. CRABAPPLE HAS MORE EGG-SHAPED BUDS. ALSO, HAWTHORNE HAS SPIKES, WHEREAS CRABAPPLE HAS "BLUNT SPURS."

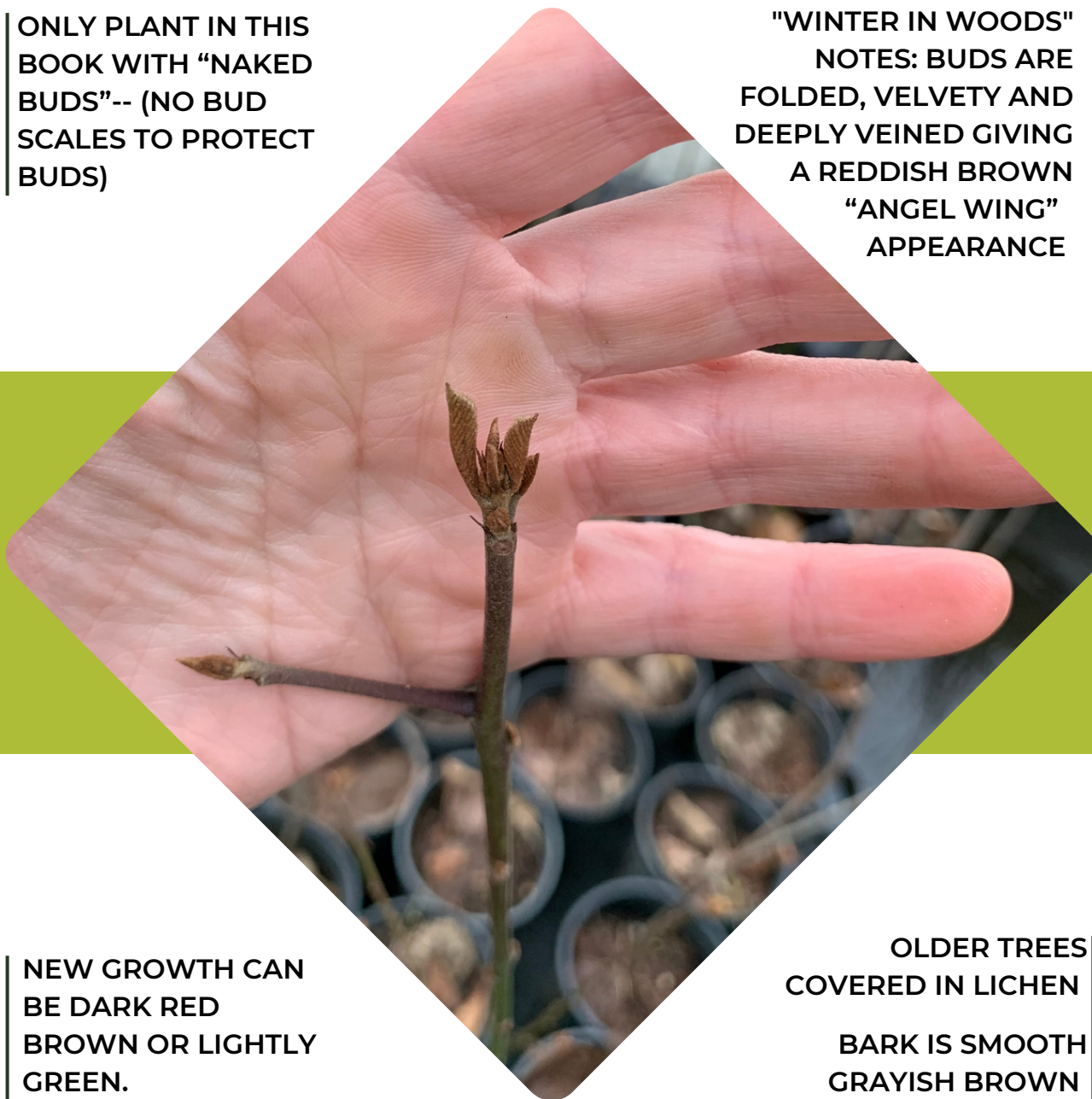
PHOTO BY ABBY HILL

CASCARA

(*RHAMNUS PURSHIANA*)

ONLY PLANT IN THIS BOOK WITH "NAKED BUDS"-- (NO BUD SCALES TO PROTECT BUDS)

"WINTER IN WOODS"
NOTES: BUDS ARE FOLDED, VELVETY AND DEEPLY VEINED GIVING A REDDISH BROWN "ANGEL WING" APPEARANCE



NEW GROWTH CAN BE DARK RED BROWN OR LIGHTLY GREEN.

OLDER TREES COVERED IN LICHEN

BARK IS SMOOTH GRAYISH BROWN

FIELD NOTES:

CASCARA IS COMMONLY CONFUSED WITH RED ALDER FROM A DISTANCE SINCE BOTH TREES HAVE A SIMILAR SHAPE. HOWEVER, UP CLOSE BUDS ARE DISTINCT.

PHOTO BY ABBY HILL

WILLOW

(*SALIX SPP*)

DIFFERENT SPECIES OF
WILLOW ARE DIFFICULT
TO TELL APART IN THE
WINTER

UNIQUE GREEN TO
YELLOW NEW
GROWTH

BUDS ARE
APPRESSED TO THE
STEM



BUDS ARE WIDE
AT THE BASE AND
FLATTEN AT THE TIP

OLDER GRAY GROWTH
MAY PEEL IN CERTAIN
SPECIES

PSEUDO-TERMINAL
BUD
(IN THE WINTER, THE
LAST FEW INCHES OF
THE WILLOW STEM
WILL DIE BACK TO THE
LAST LATERAL BUD)

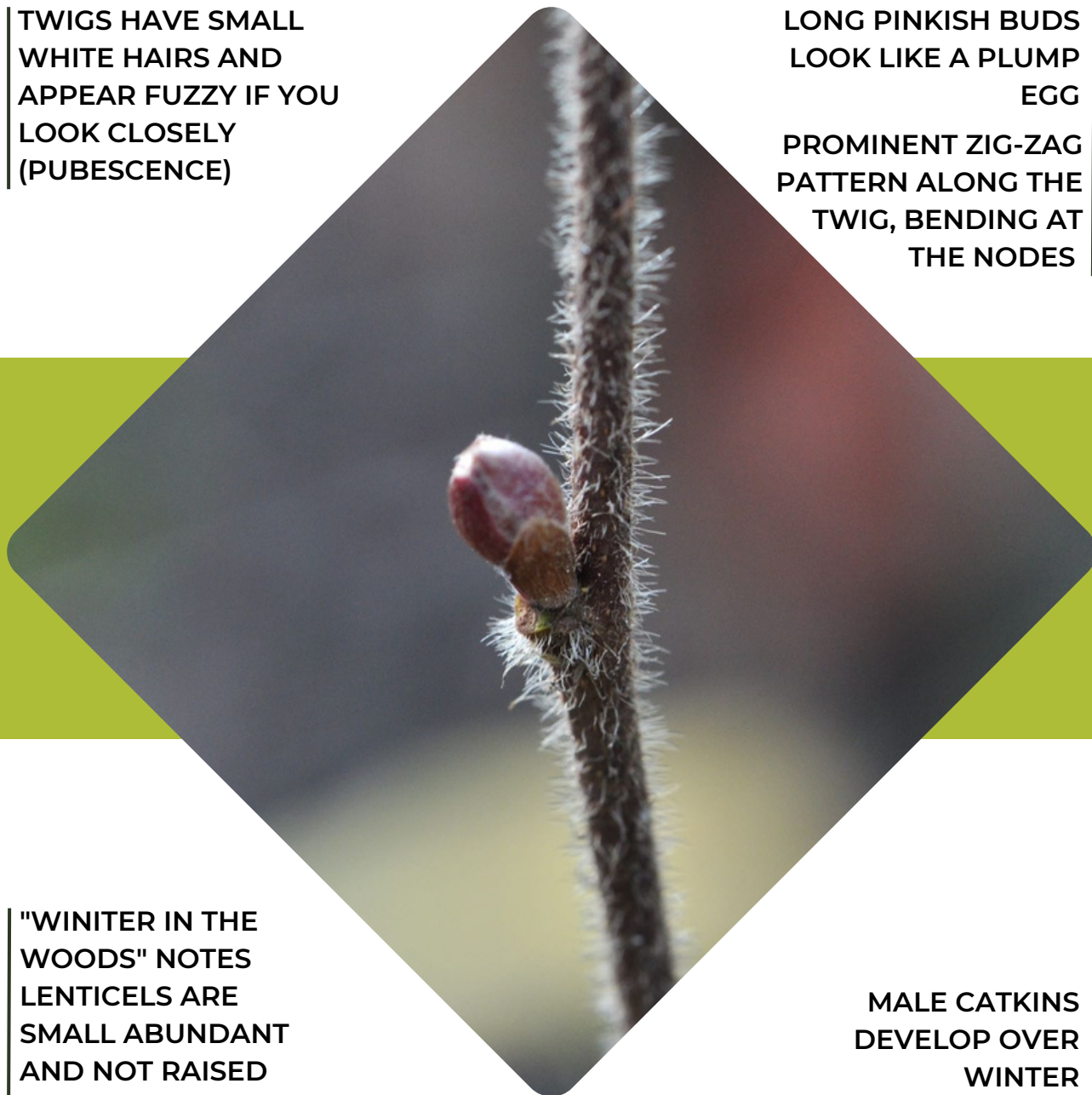
BEAKED HAZELNUT

(*CORYLUS CORNUTA*)

TWIGS HAVE SMALL
WHITE HAIRS AND
APPEAR FUZZY IF YOU
LOOK CLOSELY
(PUBESCENCE)

LONG PINKISH BUDS
LOOK LIKE A PLUMP
EGG

PROMINENT ZIG-ZAG
PATTERN ALONG THE
TWIG, BENDING AT
THE NODES



"WINTER IN THE
WOODS" NOTES
LENTICELS ARE
SMALL ABUNDANT
AND NOT RAISED

MALE CATKINS
DEVELOP OVER
WINTER

FIELD NOTES:

BEAKED HAZELNUT IS COMMONLY CONFUSED WITH THIMBLEBERRY. BUT NOTE HAZELNUTS PUBESCENCE, SHORTER AND MORE ROUNDED BUDS, AND MORE BRANCHED GROWTH PATTERN. ALSO CONFUSED WITH NON-NATIVE HAZELNUT WHICH HAVE CLUSTERS OF THREE OR MORE CATKINS. CATKINS ARE LONGER AND BRIGHT YELLOW.

THIMBLEBERRY (*RUBUS PARVIFLORUS*)

SLIGHT ZIGZAG AT NODES

PLUMP, HAIRY BUDS

BARK MAY PEEL.

PEELED BARK IS

RUST-BROWN

LEAVES FREQUENTLY

SHRIVEL UP AND STAY

ATTACHED TO STEM

UNTIL THE SPRING

WHEN BUDS START

TO SPROUT

UNPEELED BARK IS

TAN TO BROWN TO

BLACK

THE SHRIVELED-UP

BASE OF LEAVES

CAN HIDE NEW

BUDS

FIELD NOTES:

THIMBLEBERRY CAN BE CONFUSED FOR HAZELNUT – SEE HAZELNUT ABOVE FOR TIPS TO DIFFERENTIATE. YOUNG SALMONBERRY LACKING PRICKLES AND THIMBLEBERRY ARE OFTEN CONFUSED. SALMONBERRY HAVE MORE VIBRANT ORANGE TWIGS, COMPARED TO THIMBLEBERRIES BROWN-TAN BARK. ONE COULD SAY SALMONBERRIES APPEAR MORE "ALIVE" ALSO, THIMBLEBERRY HAVE PLUMPER BUDS.

SALMONBERRY

(*RUBUS SPECTABILIS*)

ZIG-ZAGGING BRANCH
STRUCTURE

YOUNG SALMONBERRY
(LESS THAN 3 YEARS
OLD) MAY NOT HAVE
NEEDLES

IN GENERAL NEEDLES WILL
MOST LIKELY BE CLOSE TO
THE BASE OF THE PLANT

THORNS ARE SHARP
YET BREAK OFF
EASILY



BARK IS RUSTY
TAN COLORED AND
SHREDS

THICKET FORMING
BUDS ARE POINTED,
AND SMALLER

OLD LEAVES TEND
TO TEAR OFF
INSTEAD OF CLEANLY
FALLING OFF LEAVING
REMNERANT LEAF
STEMS BY BUDS

FIELD NOTES:

YOUNG SALMONBERRY LACKING PRICKLES AND THIMBLEBERRY ARE OFTEN CONFUSED. SALMONBERRY HAVE MORE VIBRANT ORANGE TWIGS, COMPARED TO THIMBLEBERRIES BROWN-TAN BARK. ONE COULD SAY SALMONBERRIES APPEAR MORE "ALIVE". ALSO, THIMBLEBERRY HAVE PLUMPER BUDS.

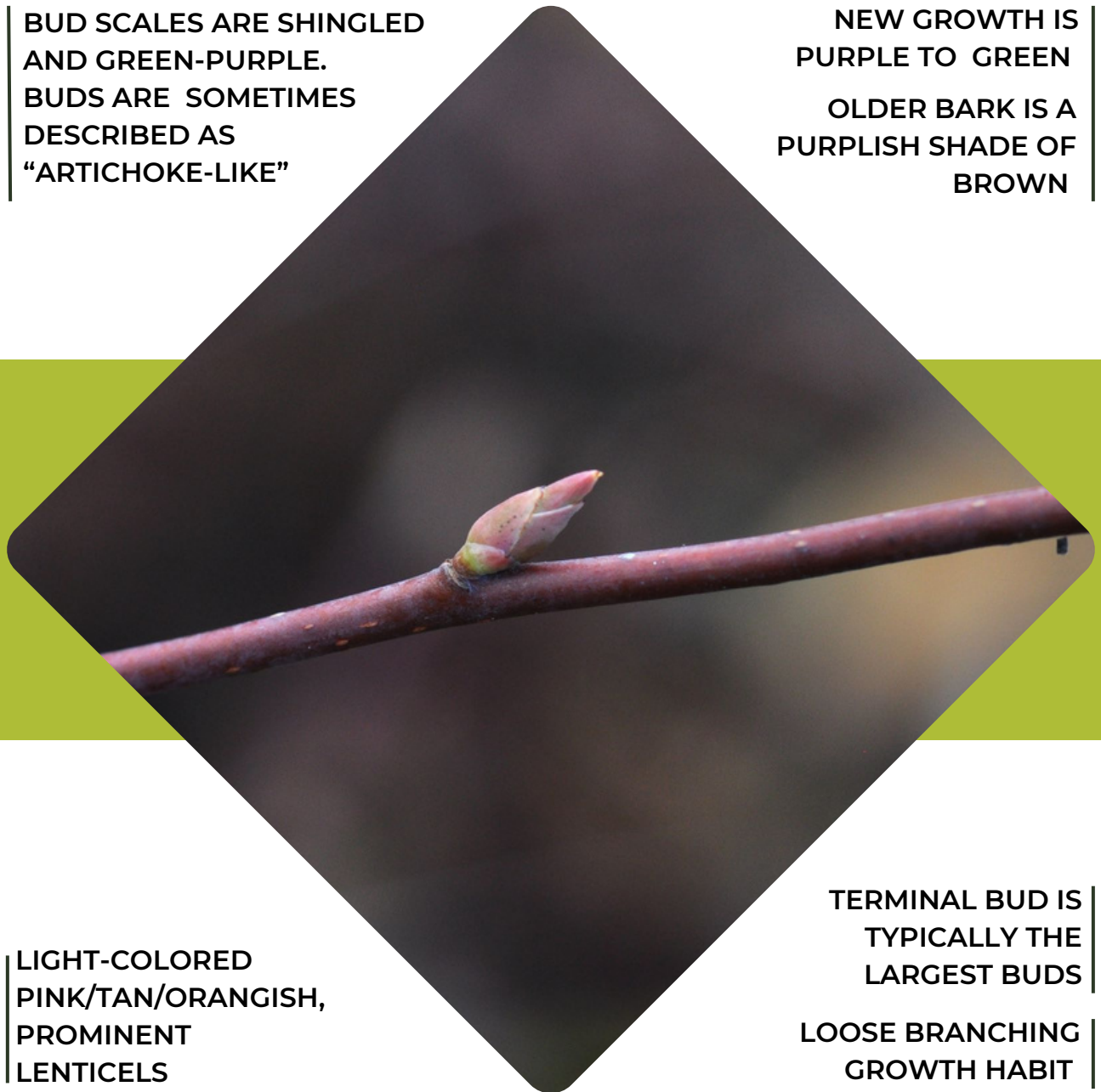
PHOTO BY ABBY HILL

O S O B E R R Y
(*O E M L E R I A C E R A S I F O R M I S*)

BUD SCALES ARE SHINGLED
AND GREEN-PURPLE.
BUDS ARE SOMETIMES
DESCRIBED AS
“ARTICHOKE-LIKE”

NEW GROWTH IS
PURPLE TO GREEN

OLDER BARK IS A
PURPLISH SHADE OF
BROWN



LIGHT-COLORED
PINK/TAN/ORANGISH,
PROMINENT
LENTICELS

TERMINAL BUD IS
TYPICALLY THE
LARGEST BUDS

LOOSE BRANCHING
GROWTH HABIT

RED FLOWERING CURRANT

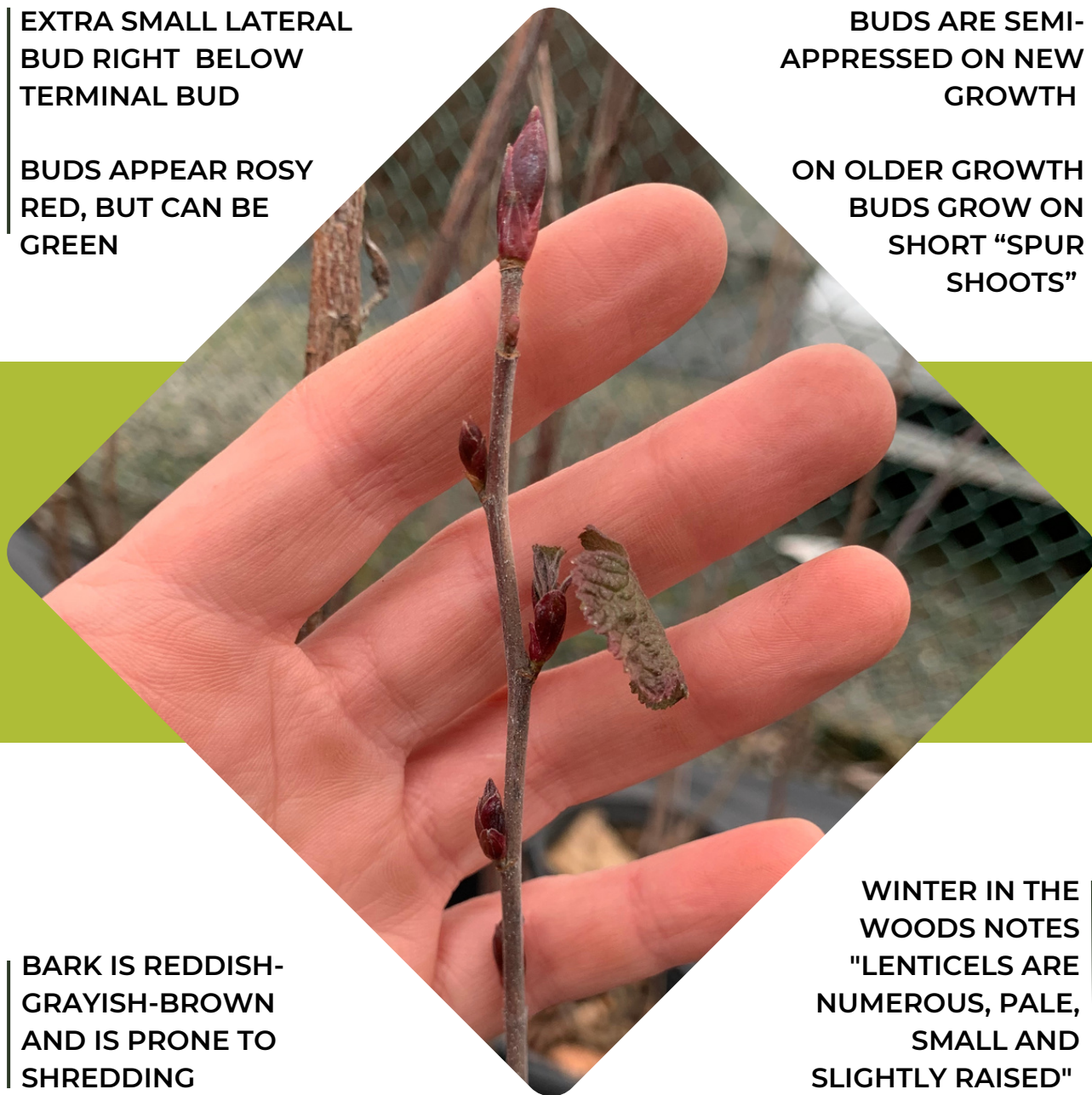
(*RIBES SANGUINEUM*)

EXTRA SMALL LATERAL
BUD RIGHT BELOW
TERMINAL BUD

BUDS APPEAR ROSY
RED, BUT CAN BE
GREEN

BUDS ARE SEMI-
APPRESSED ON NEW
GROWTH

ON OLDER GROWTH
BUDS GROW ON
SHORT "SPUR
SHOOTS"



BARK IS REDDISH-
GRAYISH-BROWN
AND IS PRONE TO
SHREDDING

WINTER IN THE
WOODS NOTES
"LENTICELS ARE
NUMEROUS, PALE,
SMALL AND
SLIGHTLY RAISED"

FIELD NOTES:

RED FLOWERING CURRANT, COMMONLY CONFUSED WITH OSOBERRY. HAS "ARTICHOKE SHAPED" BUDS, WHEREAS CURRANT HAS RED BUD SCALES IN A DISORGANIZED PATTERN. NEW GROWTH OSOBERRY HAS SMOOTH SHINY BARK AND MORE PROMINENT LENTICELS. CURRENT'S NEW GROWTH IS REDDISH AND PUBESCENT.

PHOTO BY ABBY HILL

PACIFIC NINEBARK

(*PHYSOCARPUS CAPITATUS*)

BUDS ARE "EGG"
SHAPED AND
APPRESSED

BRANCHES ARE
WHIPPED SHAPE

SEED HEADS MAY
PERSIST THROUGH
WINTER

STRIPED SHAGGY
BARK REVEALS
MULTIPLE
COLORS

TWIGS HAVE EDGES
THAT YOU CAN FEEL
IF YOU ROLL THEM
IN YOUR HAND

ROLLING BRANCHES
MAY CAUSE BARK
TO PEEL

BARK CAN BE DARK
BROWN, GRAY, TAN AND
REDDISH ORANGE ON EACH
LAYER

PACIFIC NINEBARK HAS A
UNIQUE BARK MAKING IT
EASIER TO IDENTIFY.

HOWEVER, AS NOTED IN
"WINTER IN THE WOODS"
NINEBARK AND SPIREA
HAVE SIMILAR BUDS



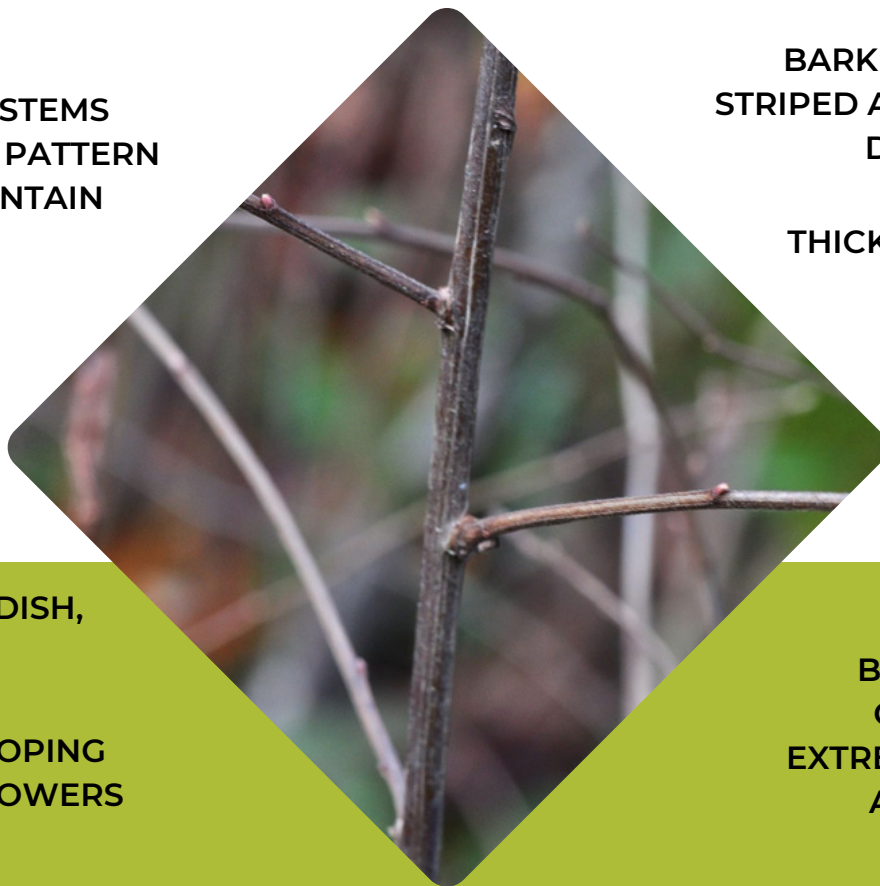
OCEANSPRAY

(*HOLODISCUS DISCOLOR*)

SEVERAL MAIN STEMS
WITH ARCHING PATTERN
CREATE A “FOUNTAIN
SHAPE”

BARK TENDS TO BE
STRIPED AND GRAY TO
DULL BROWN

THICKET FORMING



BUDS ARE REDDISH,
AND SOFT

REMNANT DROOPING
CLUSTER OF FLOWERS

BUDS ON NEW
GROWTH ARE
EXTREMELY SMALL
AND POINTED



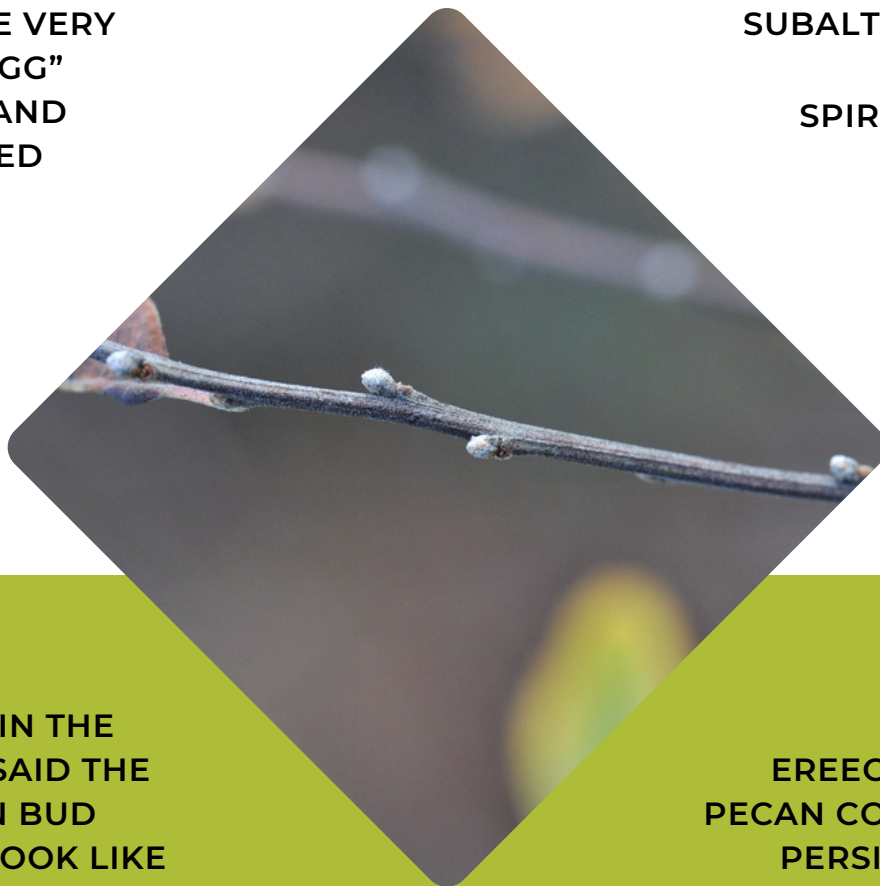
SPIREA

(SPIREA DOUGLASSI)

BUDS ARE VERY
SMALL "EGG"
SHAPED AND
APPRESSED

SUBALTERNATE BUDS

SPIREA IS THICKET
FORMING



WINTER IN THE
WOODS SAID THE
HAIRS ON BUD
SCALES LOOK LIKE
"INSECTS"

ERECT CLUSTER OF
PECAN COLORED SEEDS
PERSIST IN WINTER



SPIREA AND OCEANSPRAY
HAVE SIMILAR SEED
BUNDLES. HOWEVER,
SPIREA SEED BUNDLES ARE
ERECT COMPARED TO
OCEANSPRAY'S DROOPY
BUNDLES

ALSO, OCEANSPRAY HAS
GRAY DULL BROWN BARK
COMPARED TO SPIREA'S
TAWNY BARK COLOR.

BALD HIP ROSE

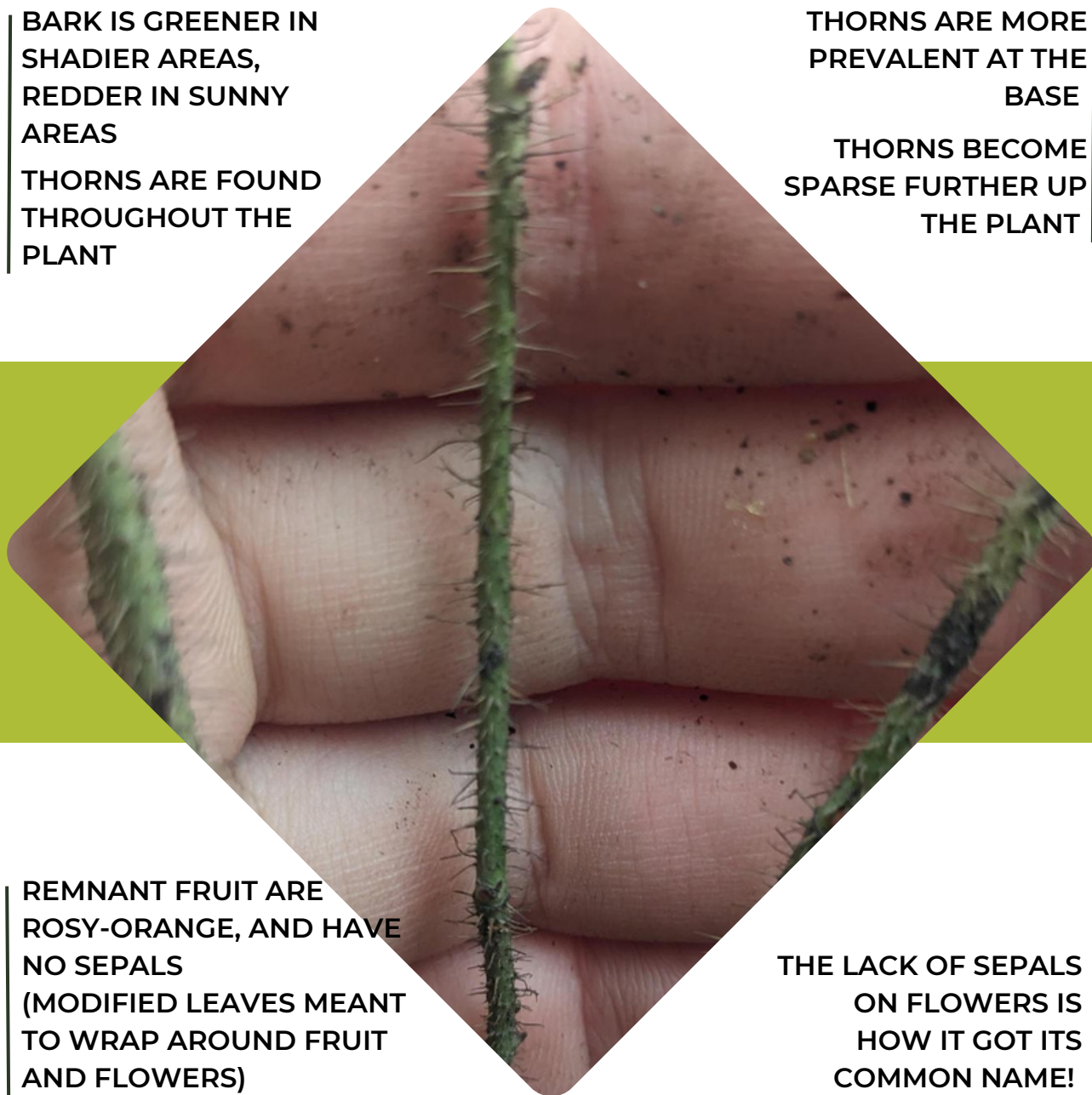
(*ROSA GYMNOCARPA*)

BARK IS GREENER IN
SHADIER AREAS,
REDDER IN SUNNY
AREAS

THORNS ARE FOUND
THROUGHOUT THE
PLANT

THORNS ARE MORE
PREVALENT AT THE
BASE

THORNS BECOME
SPARSE FURTHER UP
THE PLANT



REMNANT FRUIT ARE
ROSY-ORANGE, AND HAVE
NO SEPALS
(MODIFIED LEAVES MEANT
TO WRAP AROUND FRUIT
AND FLOWERS)

THE LACK OF SEPALS
ON FLOWERS IS
HOW IT GOT ITS
COMMON NAME!

FIELD NOTES:

BALD HIP ROSE IS COMMONLY CONFUSED WITH SALMONBERRY, AND OTHER NATIVE ROSES. BALD HIP ROSE IS NOT THICKET FORMING UNLIKE OTHER TYPES OF ROSE. ALSO, BALD HIP ROSE HAS THORNS FOUND THROUGHOUT THE PLANT, COMPARED TO NOOTKA ROSE AND SWAMP ROSE WHICH HAVE PERPENDICULAR PAIRS OF THORNS RIGHT BELOW THE NODE. BALD HIP ROSE STEM COLOR (GREEN/RED) IS DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT THAN SALMONBERRY STEM COLOR (ORANGISH BROWN).

PHOTO BY DANIEL HACHET

NOOTKA ROSE

(RIBES SANGUINEUM)

NOOTKA ROSE AND SWAMP ROSE LOOK VERY SIMILAR, MAKING THEM HARD TO DIFFERENTIATE. BOTH NOOTKA ROSE AND SWAMP ROSE HAVE PERPENDICULAR PAIRS OF THORNS BELOW EVERY NODE. HOWEVER, NOOTKA ROSE HAVE STRONGER, WIDER THORNS THAN SWAMP ROSE. SWAMP ROSE THORNS ARE MORE NEEDLE LIKE. ALSO, NOOTKA ROSE AND SWAMP ROSE TEND TO OCCUPY DIFFERENT HABITATS. NOOTKA ROSE PREFERS UPLAND AREAS WHEREAS SWAMP ROSE PREFER WET SWAMPY AREAS. HOWEVER, NOOTKA ROSE CAN GROW IN WETLAND ENVIRONMENTS AS WELL.



SWAMP ROSE

(ROSA PALUSTRIS)

ANOTHER WAY TO DIFFERENTIATE THE ROSES ARE THE HIPS OR FRUIT. SWAMP ROSE PRODUCE THEIR HIPS IN CLUSTERS OF UP TO FIVE. NOOTKA ROSE HIPS ARE LARGER AND ARE NOT CLUSTERED (PRODUCED INDIVIDUALLY). BOTH NOOTKA ROSE AND SWAMP ROSE HAVE SEPALS AROUND THE HIPS. BALD HIP ROSE IS UNIQUE IN ITS LACK OF SEPALS AROUND THE HIPS.

GOOSEBERRY

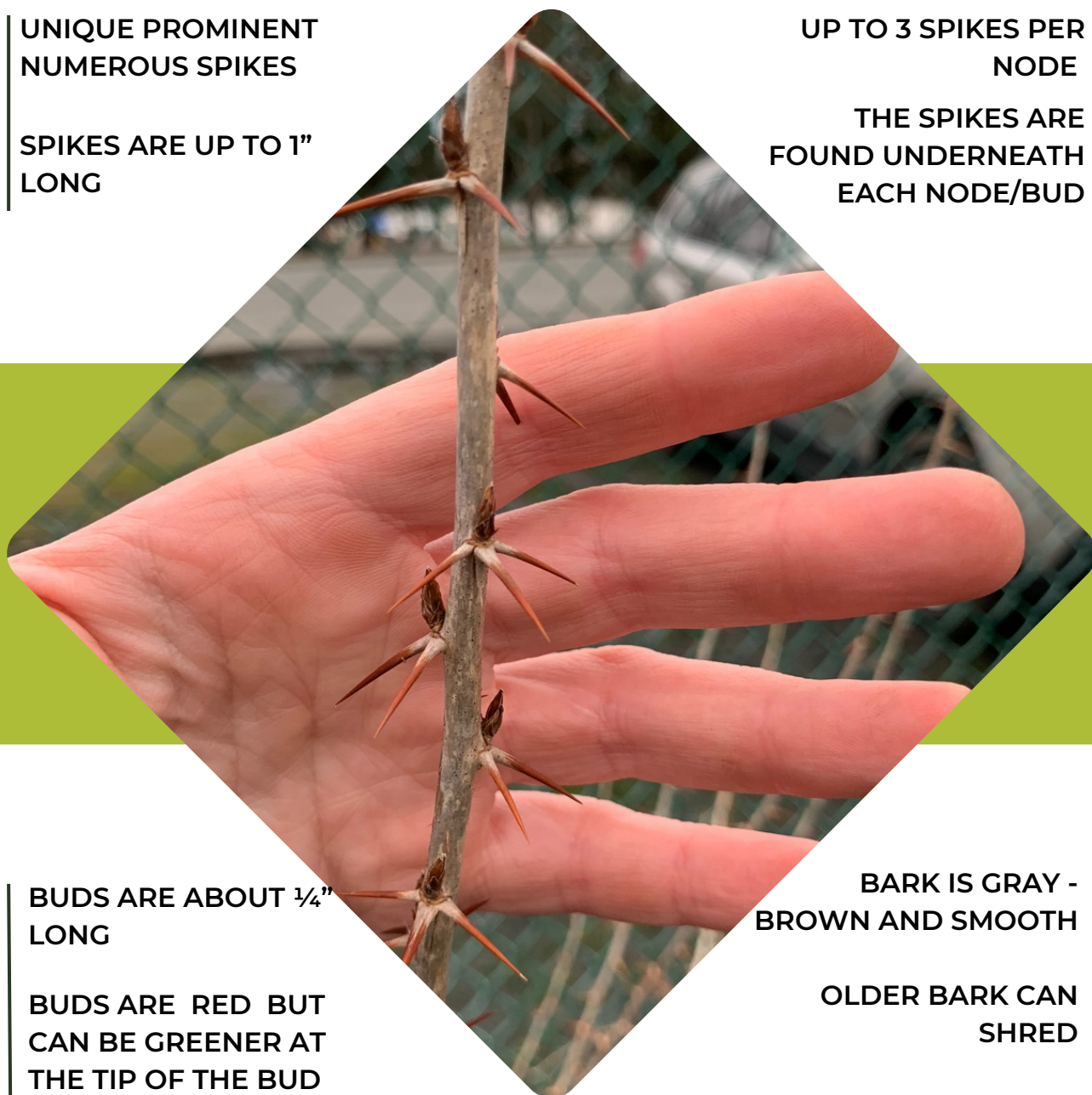
(*RIBES DIVACARTUM*)

UNIQUE PROMINENT
NUMEROUS SPIKES

SPIKES ARE UP TO 1"
LONG

UP TO 3 SPIKES PER
NODE

THE SPIKES ARE
FOUND UNDERNEATH
EACH NODE/BUD



BUDS ARE ABOUT $\frac{1}{4}$ "
LONG

BUDS ARE RED BUT
CAN BE GREENER AT
THE TIP OF THE BUD

BARK IS GRAY -
BROWN AND SMOOTH

OLDER BARK CAN
SHRED

RED HUCKLEBERRY

(*VACCINIUM PARVIFOLIUM*)

OFTEN SPROUTS OUT OF
NURSE LOGS OR OLD
WOOD

SMALL ALTERNATE
BUDS ARE
APPRESSED

GRAY TO BROWN
COLORED OLDER BARK

GREEN NEW
GROWTH



BUDS ARE TYPICALLY
ROSY-RED BUT CAN
BE GREEN

HIGHLY BRANCHED
AND "TWIGGY"