EARTH SANCTUARY®

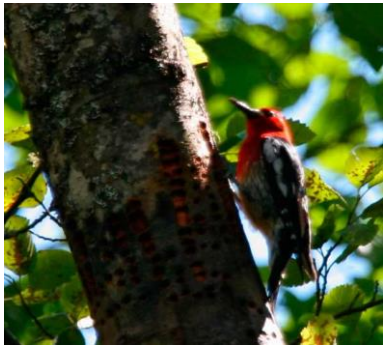
The Trees of Earth Sanctuary

Chuck Pettis
www.earthsanctuary.org











Earth Sanctuary Goals

Help Earth Sanctuary achieve its sacred 500-year plan to create a mature old-growth forest for Earth's future.

Create a nature preserve with maximum wildlife diversity and population.

Fight climate change by planting thousands of trees!

earthsanctuary.org/memorial-tree-program/



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Big Leaf Maple
(Acer macrophyllum)

Small to large deciduous tree with broad, rounded crown of spreading or drooping branches

Height: Up to 100’

Diameter: Up to 3.5’

Life span: Over 200 years

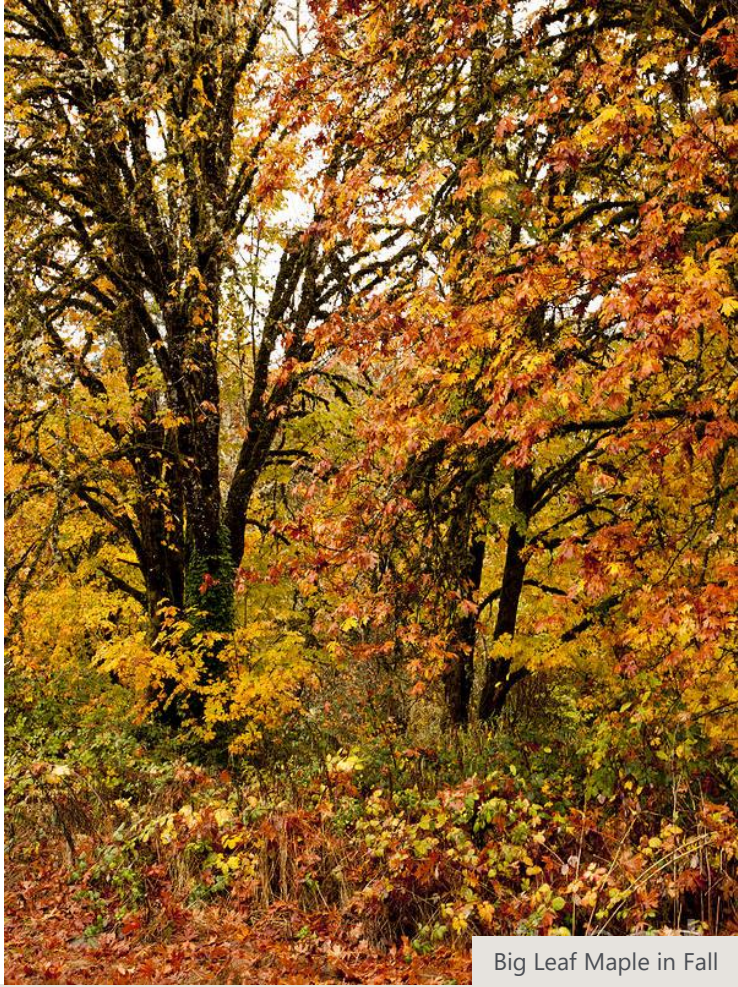
Bark: Often covered with lichens, mosses, and ferns.

Leaves: Very large 5-lobed leaves. The largest leaves of all maples.

Habitat: Shade tolerant. Can grow on a variety of sites.

Benefits: Provides browse for deer, seeds eaten by squirrels, chipmunks, and some songbirds. Hollow maples important cavity habitats for many species such as bats and raccoons.

Native Uses: Called the “paddle tree” because the wood was used to make paddles.

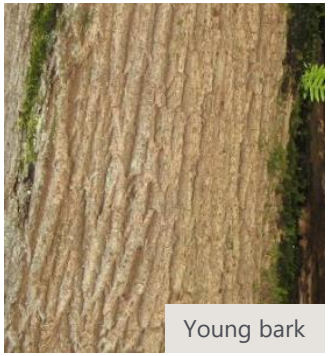


Big Leaf Maple in Fall

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Big Leaf Maple

(Acer macrophyllum)



Young bark

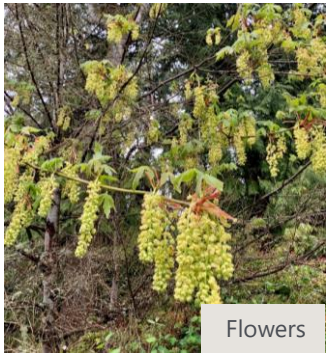




Old bark



Near Middle Pond



Flowers



Seeds

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Bitter Cherry

(Prunus emarginata)

Small deciduous tree with rounded crown, slender, upright branches, and small, bitter cherries.

Fruit not edible by humans.

Height: 20′

Diameter: 8″

Life span: Up to 50 years.

Bark: Red-brown smooth bark. Lateral bands and striations on dark gray smooth bark make it stand out. Spine-tipped spur branches.

Habitat: Shade intolerant

Benefits: Red to black fruits eaten by many birds and mammals.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Bitter Cherry

(Prunus emarginata)



Bark



Flowers



Early Spring



Cherries

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Black Cottonwood

(Populus trichocarpa)

The tallest native cottonwood, deciduous, with open crown of erect branches and sticky, resinous buds with balsam odor. Also, the tallest native hardwood.

Height: 60 – 120′

Diameter: 1 -3′

Life span: Lives up to 200 years old

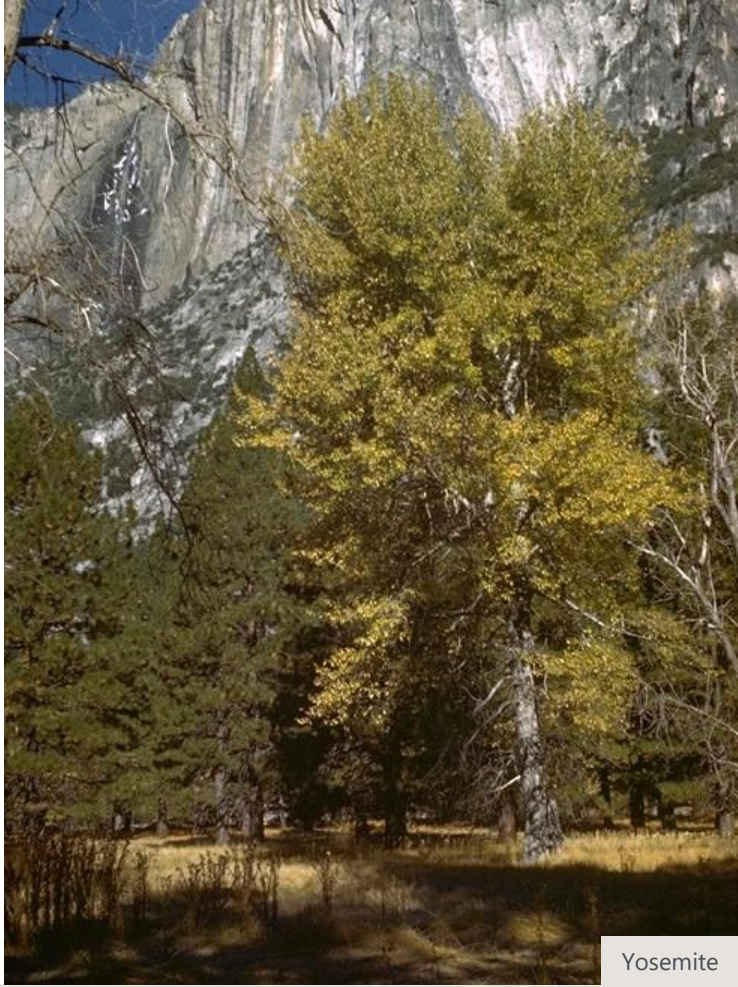
Bark: Gray, smooth bark, becoming thick and deeply furrowed in to flat, scaly ridges.

Leaves: 4 -8″ leaves, dark green above and pale to silver-white beneath. Turns yellow in autumn.

Habitat: Very shade intolerant. Grows in moist to wet areas.

Native Uses: Many medicinal uses: poultices, antiseptic, as well as glue and paint. Inner bark and cambium eaten in late spring and early summer.

Benefits: Bees collect the anti-infectant resin to protect the hive.



Yosemite

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Black Cottonwood

(Populus trichocarpa)



Near Cottonwood Stone Circle





Younger bark





Mature bark

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Douglas Fir
(Pseudotsuga menziesii)

Large to very large tree with narrow, pointed crown of slightly drooping branches.

The quintessential western Washington tree

Height: 80 – 200’

Diameter: 2 – 15’

Life span: 500 - 1,000+ years

Bark: Deeply furrowed thick bark

Leaves: Spirally arranged soft light green needles with two white stripes underneath

Habitat: Full sun to partial shade, acidic to neutral, wide range of tolerances for moisture, intolerant of shade and drought

Native Uses: Wood used to make poles, hooks. Pitch used for torches, sealing implement joints and as salve for wounds and skin irritations. Needles boiled for a tea .

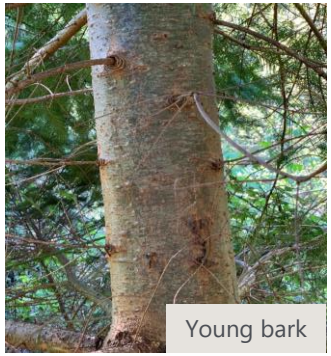


© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Douglas Fir

(Pseudotsuga menziesii)



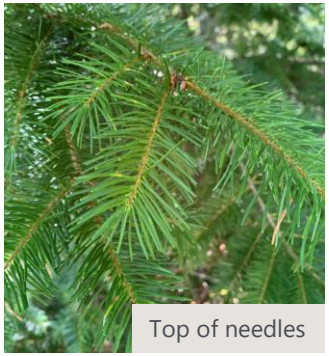


Young bark



Old bark





Top of needles



Underside of needles

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

European Chestnut

(Castanea sativa)

Long-lived deciduous tree with edible chestnuts native to Asia Minor, Southern Europe, and widely cultivated throughout the temperate world.

Height: Up to 100+'

Diameter: up to 3'

Life span: 500 – 600 years. Up to 1,000 years of cultivated.

Bark: Smooth when young and deeply furrowed gray bark when older

Leaves: Oblong, and boldly toothed.

Nuts: Edible with great nutritional value. Loved by deer, squirrels, and chipmunks.

Habitat: Sun to half-shade, sandy to sandy-loamy.

Consumed since ancient times by people.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

European Chestnut

(Castanea sativa)









Leaves with catkin flowers





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Giant Sequoia

(Sequoiadendron giganteum)

One of the world's largest trees with fibrous, reddish-brown trunk much enlarged and buttressed at base, fluted into ridges, and conspicuously narrowed or tapered above.

Most massive tree in the world

Perhaps the world's oldest organism

Height: 150 – 250'

Diameter: 10 - 20'+

Life span: Lives up to 3,500 years old

Leaves: Awl-shaped leaves

Habitat: Full sun. Acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. It prefers moist conditions, with no flooding and only slight drought tolerance.

Symbolism: Great energy, health, strength, renewal, power, and determination.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Giant Sequoia

(Sequoiadendron giganteum)



Near Infinite Tower



Leaves





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Grand Fir

(Abies grandis)

One of the tallest true firs, with narrow pointed crown of stout, curved and slightly drooping branches.

Height: 100 – 250’

Diameter: 1.5 – 6’

Life span: 250 – 300+ years

Bark: Moderately furrowed gray-brown bark

Leaves: Flat needles in two distinct rows, shiny dark green above, white-lined below
Crushed leaves emit a strong balsamy, catty odor.

Habitat: Dry or cool low elevation sites. Shade tolerant but grows best in full sun. Prefers deep, moist, alluvial soils along streams or on mountain slopes.

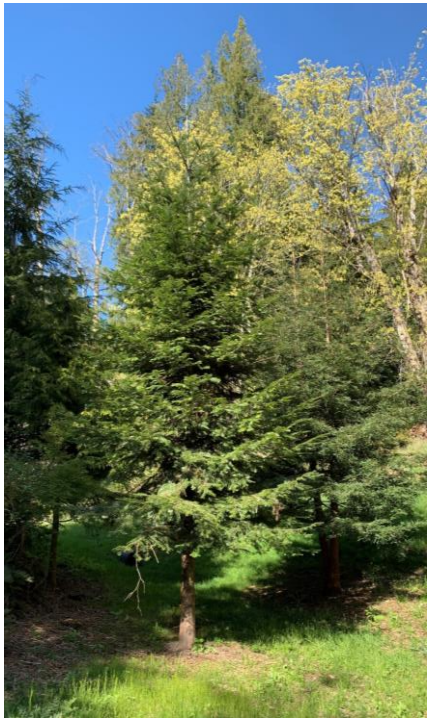
Native Uses: Branches used for costumes, purification rites, canoes, dyes. Needles boiled to make tea for colds.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Grand Fir

(Abies grandis)





Top of needles



Underside of needles





One Gallon Pots





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Incense Cedar

(Calocedrus decurrens)

Large, resinous, aromatic tree with tapering, irregularly angled trunk and narrow, columnar crown, becoming open and irregular.

Named for the odor its leaves emit when bruised.

Height: 60 – 150+’

Diameter: 3 – 5’

Life span: 500 – 1,000+ years

Bark: Reddish brown, furrowed bark

Habitat: Full to partial sun, prefers moist, well drained, fertile soil. One of the most fire and drought tolerant plants.

Native Uses: basket making, hunting bows, and fire starting.



Yosemite

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Incense Cedar

(Calocedrus decurrens)





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Jeffrey Pine
(Pinus jeffreyi)

Large tree with straight axis and open, conical crown of spreading branches and with large cones.

Unlike Ponderosa pine, which have bright green needles, Jeffrey pine needles are grey-green. The ponderosa pine has barbs that point outward while the prickles at the end of Jeffrey pine cone scales point inward. Pick up a ponderosa pine cone carelessly and the barbs impale your fingers while a Jeffrey pine cone is much kinder to one's fingers.

Height: up to 180'

Diameter: 2 – 4'

Bark: Purplish or rosy hue bark with lemon, vanilla or pineapple odor

Leaves: 3 long needles/bundle



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Jeffrey Pine
(Pinus jeffreyi)





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Noble Fir

(Abies procera)

The largest native true fir, with conical crown rounded at tip and with short, nearly horizontal branches.

A handsome tree with large, showy, vertical cones.

Height: 100 – 150’ often much taller (Up to 260’)

Diameter: 2.5 – 5’

Life span: 200+ years

Bark: Gray-brown and smooth bark

Leaves: 4-sided needles

Habitat: Shade intolerant. Resident in mid to high elevations. Grows in pure stands. Shade tolerant. Moist, cool, well-drained acidic soil. Will tolerate thin, rocky soils with good moisture.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Noble Fir

(Abies procera)





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Oregon Ash
(Fraxinus latifolia)

Deciduous tree with long, straight trunk and usually narrow dense crown

Height: 80′

Diameter: 2′

Life span: Up to 250 years.

Bark: Dark gray or brown bark

Leaves: 5 – 12″ long

Dioecy: Male has yellowish flowers. Female has greenish flowers.

Habitat: Likes wet soils. Intermediate shade tolerance.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Oregon Ash
(Fraxinus latifolia)



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Pacific Madrone

(Arbutus menziesii)

Handsome flowering evergreen tree with tall, reddish-brown trunk and open, narrow, rounded or irregular crown of stout, smooth red branches.

Height: 20 – 80’

Diameter: 2-5’

Life span: Up to 200 years

Bark: Smooth reddish bark that peels away to yellow, amber, ochre or gray layer underneath.

Habitat: Intermediate shade intolerant. Drought tolerant.

Native Uses: Bark and leaves have medicinal qualities.

Benefits: Orange red fruits consumed by birds



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Pacific Madrone

(Arbutus menziesii)



Behind Retreat Center





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Pacific Silver Fir

(Abies amabilis)

Tall and large fir with beautiful, spirelike, conical crown of short, down-curving branches and flat, fernlike foliage.

Height: 100 - 230′

Diameter: 2 – 4′

Life span: 600 - 800 years

Bark: Silver-gray smooth fissured bark

Leaves: Spiral flat needles with two silvery bands on bottom. Bushy pattern, tilting forward rather than Grand Fir's flat two-ranked needle arrangement.

Habitat: Mid to high elevations. Capable of growing in deep shade, moist soil.

Benefits: Habitat for many animals, seeds are food for animals



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Pacific Silver Fir

(Abies amabilis)





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Pacific/Western Yew

(Taxus brevifolia)

Poisonous, nonresinous, evergreen tree with angled trunk, often twisted or irregular and with broad crown of slender horizontal branches, sometimes shrubby.

Most parts of the Yew are fatal if eaten. ALL parts are highly toxic, except the flesh of the aril (the modified cone scale that looks like a berry). Seeds inside the aril very toxic. Sawdust from this species also very toxic if inhaled.

Height: 25 - 75'

Diameter: 2 - 5'

Life span: 200 – 400 years

Bark: Purplish-brown, very thin, smooth bark with red-brown papery scales.

Leaves: Pointed, flat needles arranged in two rows. Dark green above and lighter green below.

Dioecy: Male and female versions (females have bright red berries)

Habitat: Shady dells, stream banks, and moist flats. Mid-low elevations. Loves shade, likes moist soils. Can reproduce from cuttings.

Native uses: The heavy, tough, and durable wood was used to make implements.

Benefits: Highly attractive to birds. Taxol, anti-cancer drug, was first discovered in Yew trees.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Pacific/Western Yew

(Taxus brevifolia)





By Medicine Wheel



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Paper Birch

(Betula papyrifera)

One of the most beautiful native trees, with narrow, open crown of slightly drooping to nearly horizontal branches. Deciduous.

Height: 50 – 70′

Diameter: 1 – 2′

Life span: 100 years

Bark: White papery bark

Leaves: Leaves have lateral veins ending in “teeth.”

Habitat: Thrives on cut-over areas. Shade intolerant. Grows in cool, moist areas.

Native Uses: Used to make lightweight, birchbark canoes and baskets. Birch resin contains terpenes which could have provided a buzz. Sap used to produce syrup and homemade wine and beer.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Paper Birch

(Betula papyrifera)



Near Celestial Trail





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Ponderosa Pine

(Pinus ponderosa)

Large to very large tree with broad, open, conical crown of spreading branches.

Height: 60 – 130’

Diameter: 2.5 – 4+’

Life span: 600+ years

Bark: Dark furrowed bark with resinous odor

Leaves: 3 long needles/bundle with large cones. Lodgepole pine has 2 needles/bundle

Habitat: Full sun. Versatile, highly drought tolerant, needs well drained soil. Fire adapted species, thriving in areas of frequent, low intensity fire.

Benefits: Many kinds of wildlife consume the seeds and chipmunks store them in their caches, thus aiding dispersal.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Ponderosa Pine

(Pinus ponderosa)



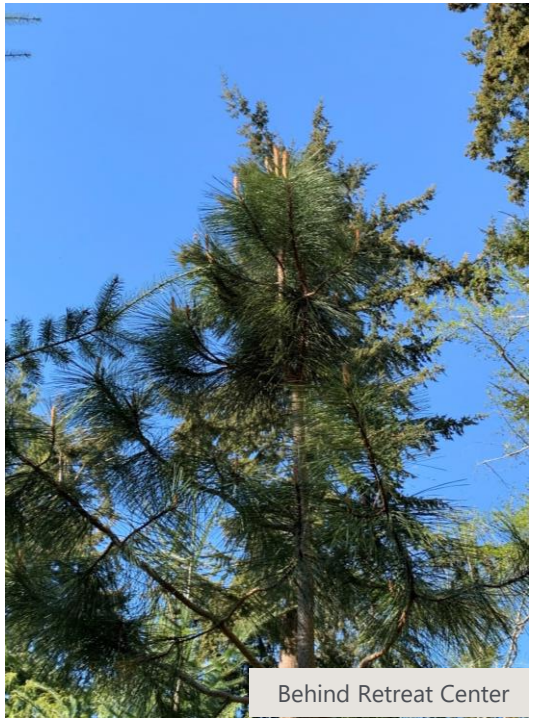
Old bark



Young bark



In one-gallon pots



Behind Retreat Center





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Port Orford Cedar

(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)

Large evergreen tree with enlarged base, narrow, pointed, spirelike crown, and horizontal or dropping branches. Tallest member of the cypress family.

Height: 70 – 200′

Diameter: 2.5 – 4′

Life span: 500 – 700+ years

Bark: Reddish brown ridged, furrowed and scaly bark

Leaves: Rings of scales on the flat twigs

Habitat: Part shade. Moist, well drained, rocky to loam.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Port Orford Cedar

(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)





Near Celestial Trail

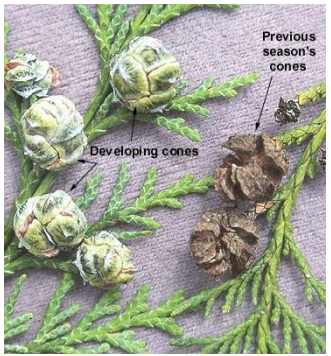


Note leaf pattern



Celestial Trail





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Quaking Aspen
(Populus tremuloides)

The most widely distributed tree in North American, with a narrow, rounded crown of thin deciduous foliage.

Grows in clones, sometimes enormous

Height: 40 -100’

Diameter: 1 – 3’

Bark: Whitish, smooth

Leaves: Nearly round with saw toothed edges. The leaves tremble in the slightest breeze on their flattened leafstalks.

Habitat: Many soil types



By Celestial Trail

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Quaking Aspen
(Populus tremuloides)






© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Red Alder

(Alnus rubra)

Graceful deciduous tree with straight trunk, pointed or rounded crown.

Height: 40 – 100′

Diameter: 2.5′

Life span: 60 - 80 years, may live to 100

Bark: Whitish bark, often with patches of lichens. Inner bark eaten in spring. Bark highly valued for its medicinal qualities and uses.

Habitat: Likes damp soils. Rapid colonizer of newly exposed soils. Serves as cover for seedlings of the next coniferous forest. Adds nitrogen back into the soil for forest succession.

Native Uses: Used for making feast bowls, masks, rattles. Bark used to make red or orange dye.

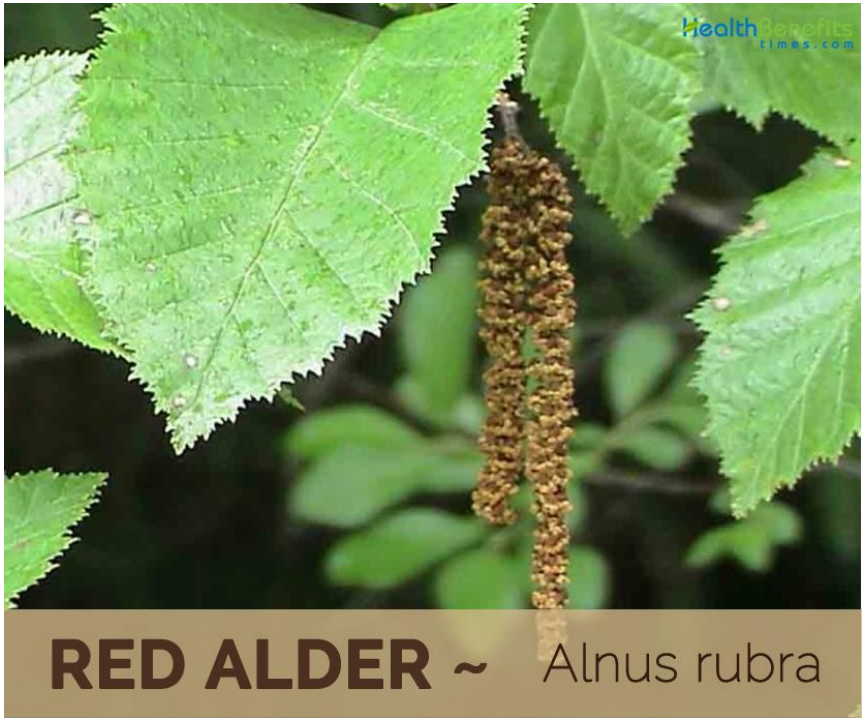


Wetland Trail

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Red Alder

(Alnus rubra)





© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Redwood

(Sequoia sempervirens)

The world's tallest tree with reddish-brown trunk much enlarged and buttressed at base, and often with rounded swellings or burls and slightly tapering.

The genus name commemorates the Indian named Sequoia who was the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

Height: 200 – 325'

Diameter: 10 – 15'+

Life span: 400 - 2,000+ years

Bark: Red-brown, furrowed, fibrous bark

Habitat: Sun/Soil: Sun to partial. Can dominate, 3'-10' a year

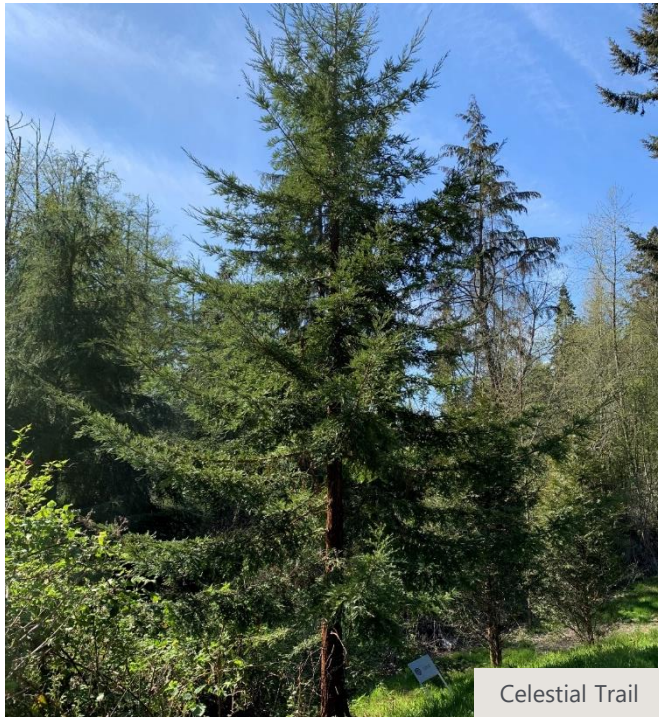
Symbolism: wellness, safety, longevity, wisdom, and communication, vitality, and longevity. "To walk in a redwood forest is to enter nature's cathedral."



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Redwood

(Sequoia sempervirens)

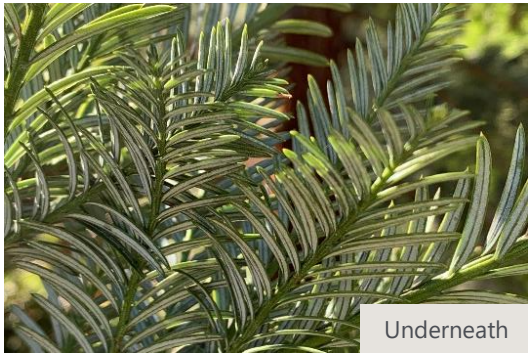


Celestial Trail



Top of leaves





Underneath



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Dawn Redwood

(Metasequoia glyptostroboides)

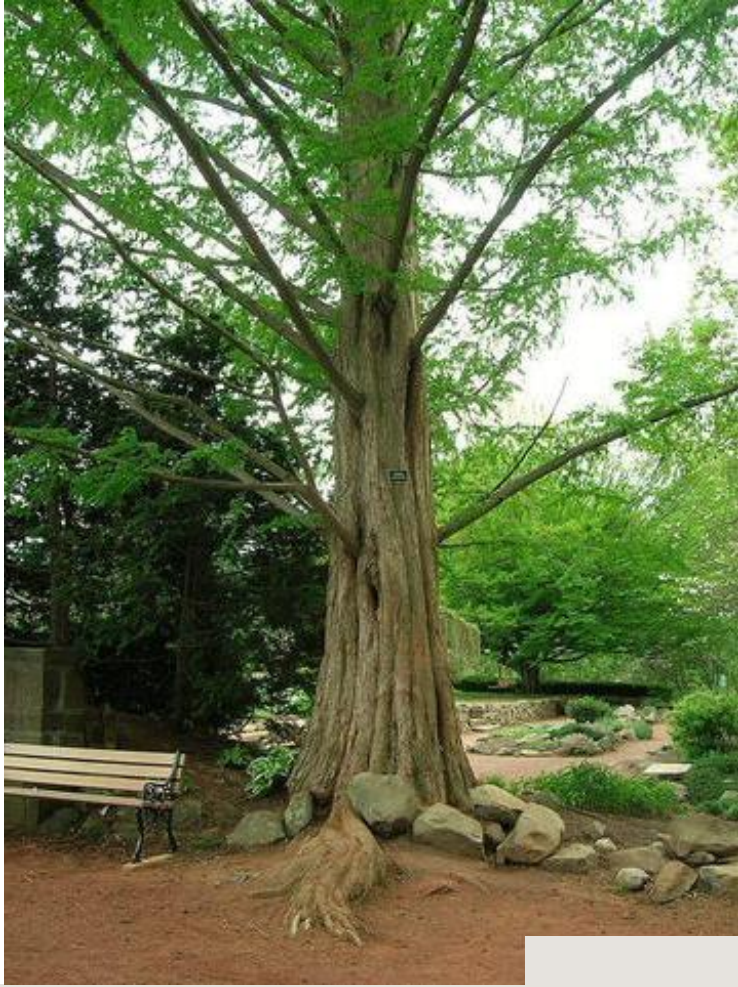
Thought to be extinct, then a grove in China was found and it was propagated back to life.

Height: 50 – 60′ (160′)

Diameter: up to 20′

Life span: 265+ years

Habitat: Sun/Soil: Full sun, versatile in soil, but prefers moist soil



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Dawn Redwood

(Metasequoia glyptostroboides)



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Shore Pine

(aka Lodgepole Pine) (Pinus contorta)

Tall, narrow tree with spreading crown, thick furrowed bark and short leaves. Often with crooked trunk.

Height: 20 – 150’

Diameter: 1 – 3’

Life span: Up to 400 years.

Bark: Thin, blackish, furrowed bark

Leaves: 2 needles/bundle. 1 – 3” long green needles. Stiff, short, two-needle fascicles

Habitat: Full sun. Can tolerate dry, sandy and swampy areas. Highly adaptable. Lodgepole is VERY shade intolerant. In some populations (mainly east-side WA), Lodgepole pine is a fire dependent species with serotinous cones that only open after being heated by fire.

Native Uses: Used as rope and as waterproof pitch. Gum used for cuts and as poultice for heart pain and rheumatism and used as tea for tuberculosis.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Shore Pine

(aka Lodgepole Pine) (Pinus contorta)





By Cottonwood Stone Circle

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Sitka Spruce

(Picea sitchensis)

The world's tallest spruce, with tall, straight trunk from buttressed base, and broad, open conical crown of horizontal branches.

Height: 160 – 300'

Diameter: 3 – 5+' (up to 16')

Life span: 800+ years

Bark: Thin, gray-brown scaly bark

Leaves: Dark green, sharp and thin 4-sided needles, painful when grasped

Habitat: Prefers cool, moist areas. Moderately shade tolerant but likes the sun like all trees. However, if planted in the full sun will be parasitized by white pine tip weevils and have its leader girdled. Should be planted in moderate shade and does best on foggy sites.

Native Uses: Used to protect against evil thoughts. Inner bark eaten fresh or dried into cakes. Pitch chewed for pleasure and used as a medicine for burns, slivers, and other skin irritations, as well as medicine. Roots used to make hats and baskets.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Sitka Spruce

(Picea sitchensis)



By Celestial Trail/Road









© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Standishii Golden Columnar Yew

(Taxus baccata)

A form of English yew known for its slow growth and bright yellow color.

Height: 7 - 9′

Width: 1 – 2′

Habitat: Full Sun, drought tolerant, slow growing



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Standishii Golden Columnar Yew

(Taxus baccata)



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Water Birch

(Betula occidentalis)

Small deciduous tree with rounded crown of spreading and drooping branches.

Height: Up to 25’

Diameter: 6-12’’

Bark: Dark, reddish- brown bark with horizontal lines

Leaves: Lateral veins on leaves ending in “teeth”



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Water Birch

(Betula occidentalis)



On path up to view of Puget Sound









© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Weeping Willow
(Salix babylonica)

A handsome, naturalized deciduous tree with short trunk and broad, open, irregular crown of drooping branches.

Willows readily hybridize.

Height: 30 – 50’

Diameter: 1 -3’

Bark: Gray, rough, furrowed bark

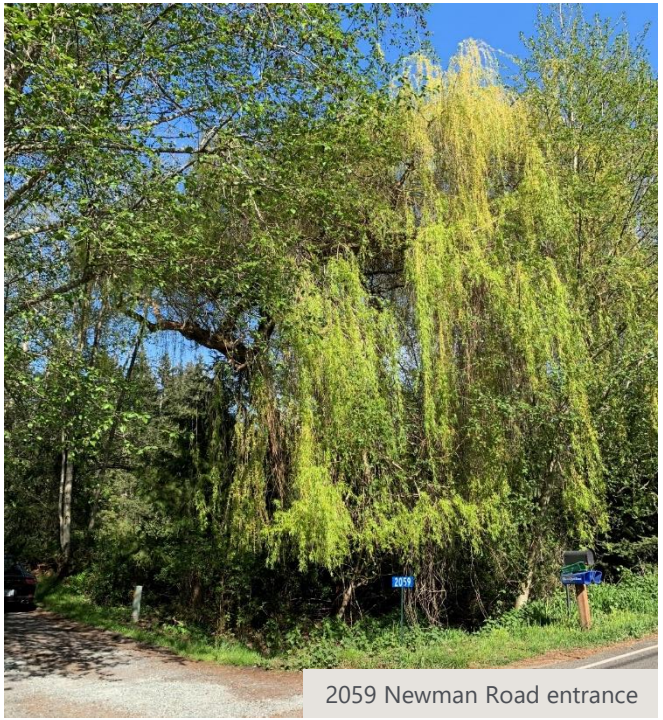
Leaves: Long, brittle twigs and branches

Habitat: Found in wet areas



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Weeping Willow
(Salix babylonica)



2059 Newman Road entrance



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Western Hemlock

(Tsuga heterophylla)

The largest hemlock, with long, slender, often fluted trunk. Narrow, conical crown of short, slender horizontal or slightly drooping branches. Very slender, curved and drooping leader.

The state tree of Washington.

Height: 75 – 200’

Diameter: 1-4’

Life span: Up to 500 years

Bark: Thin reddish-brown to gray-brown bark.

Leaves: Thin, flat, and blunt needles of different lengths, green above and white underneath

Habitat: Can survive in shaded understory. Very shade tolerant, prefers moist soils.

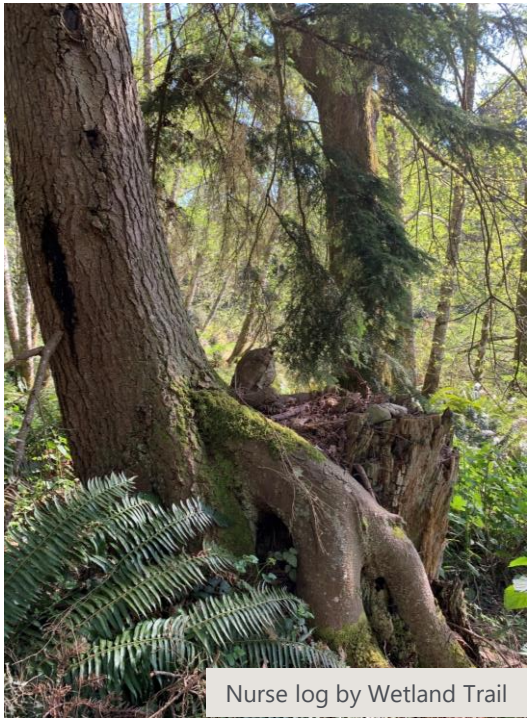
Native Uses: Bark has high tannin content (tanning agent). Used to make dyes. Used extensively as medicine. Wood is durable and fairly easy to carve into implements.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Western Hemlock

(Tsuga heterophylla)



Nurse log by Wetland Trail













Young Western Hemlock

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Western Larch

(Larix occidentalis)

Very large deciduous tree with narrow, conical crown of horizontal branches.

Height: 80 – 180′

Diameter: 1.5 – 4′

Life span: 500+ years

Bark: Smooth hairless twigs with tufts of 13-30 needles.

Leaves: Deciduous 1 – 2″ long pale green needles that turn golden yellow and drop their needles in autumn.

Habitat: Mid-high elevations. Very shade tolerant. Likes moist, north-facing slopes. Highly fire adapted. Thick bark. Self prunes. Grows quickly in first decade or so.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Western Larch

(Larix occidentalis)



Leaves turn yellow in Fall









Near Porta Potty

© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Western Red Cedar

(Thuja plicata)

Large, to very large tree with tapering trunk, buttressed at base, with a narrow, conical crown of short, spreading branches, often J-shaped. Often found in groves.

Height: 100 – 200'

Diameter: 2 – 20' The largest Western Red Cedar measured 21' in diameter, ranking second only to the Giant Sequoia.

Life span: 1,500+ years

Bark: Shreddy, reddish brown bark with vertical groves. Fibrous inner bark used for rope, roof thatching, blankets and cloaks.

Leaves: Scaly leaves, green above and white butterfly pattern below

Habitat: Moist to dry. Shade tolerant. Tolerates wet soils.

Native Uses: "The cornerstone of northwest coast Indian culture" Rot resistant wood used to make everything from dugout canoes, totem poles, baskets, clothing, shafts, masks, and more. Considered an excellent fuel. Held with highest respect by all northwest coast peoples for its healing and spiritual powers. Used for totem poles, lodges and war canoes.



© Earth Sanctuary, LLC

Western Red Cedar

(Thuja plicata)



Compare leaves to Port Orford Cedar



Compare bark to Port Orford Cedar







Died due to drought

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Western White Pine

(Pinus monticola)

Large to very large tree with straight trunk and narrow, open, conical crown of horizontal branches. Beautifully symmetrical.

One of the world's largest pines.

Height: 100 - 180'

Diameter: 3 - 5+'

Life span: Lives up to 500 years

Bark: Bark is gray or brown

Leaves: Soft, 2 – 4" three sided needles; 5 needles/bundle. White lines on two sides of each needle.

Habitat: Open, sunny mixed conifer stands. Likes moist soils. Can tolerate poor soils. Susceptible to blister rust.

Native Uses: Used as medicine. Gum was chewed to give women fertility. Sheets of bark were used to make baskets and small canoes.

Benefits: Seeds consumed by squirrels and chipmunks



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Western White Pine

(Pinus monticola)



Behind Stupa



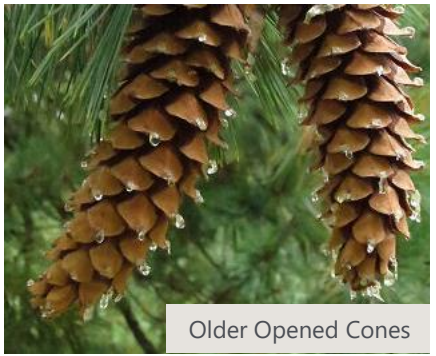
Blister rust







Young Cones



Older Opened Cones

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White Spruce

(Picea glauca)

Tree with rows of horizontal branches forming a conical crown.

Height: 50 – 130’

Diameter: 1 -2’

Life span: 250 – 300 years

Leaves: Sharp pointed, 4-angled needles. Skunk like odor with crushed.

Habitat: Full sun 6+ hours but tolerate shade. Slightly acidic loam is ideal, moist but well-draining.



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White Spruce

(Picea glauca)



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Thank You!

May you have the opportunity to visit Earth Sanctuary and enjoy the beauty and blessings of the trees!

Honor a loved one with a Memorial Tree at Earth Sanctuary.

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