

Clackamas County Heritage Tree

Foxglove Farm, Riparian Woodland COLLECTION OF HERITAGE TREES

This twenty-acre riparian woodland is on the state's 'Native American Site' list. It supports a rich and diverse ecology which was highly suitable for prehistoric habitation. A University of Oregon Archaeologist and Grand Ronde experts believe the site was an "important Willamette Valley site" for the Native Americans with likely more than 2,000 years of use. It is believed that the largest hardwoods and Pacific yew may date to Native American occupancy.

Species of hardwoods include: Big leaf maple, Oregon white oak, Oregon ash, and Pacific yew. The site also contains many native shrubs and wildflowers associated with the groves of trees. All trees have been allowed to age naturally under the current owners' stewardship. Snags, broken limbs and deadwood on the ground have been left to encourage nest cavities and other habitat for birds and mammals. Invasive species are continuously being eradicated. The woodland site includes a large collection of native flowers, ferns, mosses and lichens and is managed for wildlife conservation under the supervision of Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife.

"With fond memories and thanks to the late Molalla logger Ray Olsen for preserving these trees (1990)". Susan Hansen and Randy Hironimus, *owners*
Photo credits: Lisa Renan

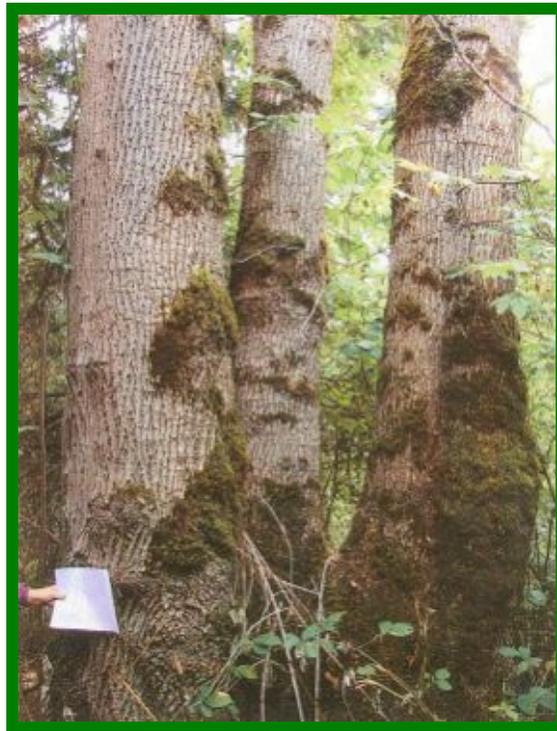
Location: South Molalla Prairie Area





Groves of maples, oaks & ash from a distance - Foxglove Farm

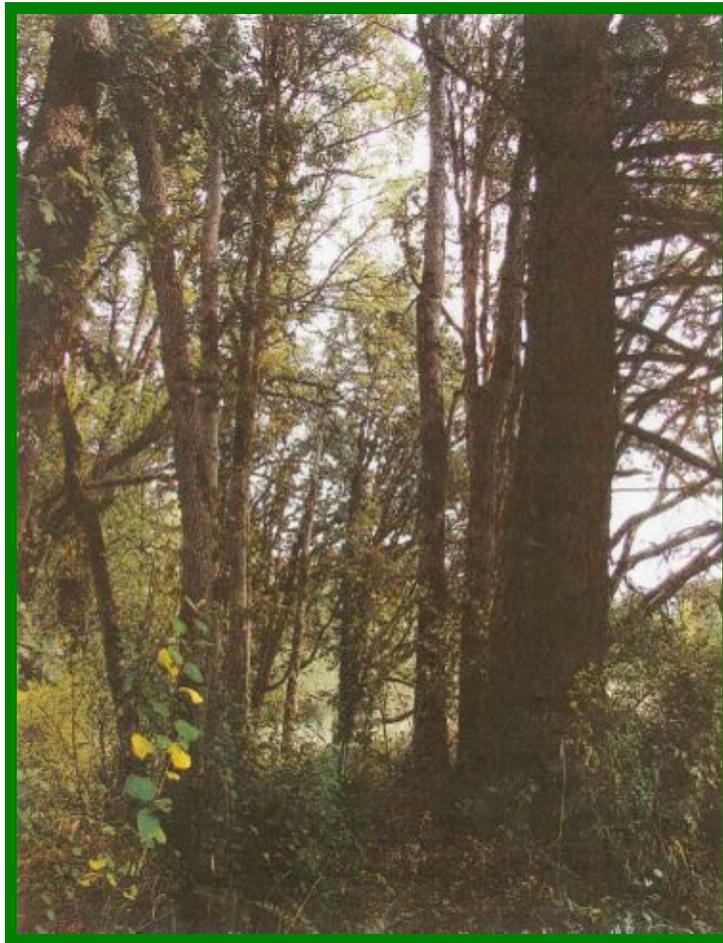
Big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
(Grove of approximately 55 + mature and any saplings)



Measurements (approximate):
Height: 100' + (largest)
Circumference of largest trees (meas. at 4 ½'):
23' 2", 16' 9", 16' 1", 12' 6", 10' 9", 8' 7"
Crown spread: 60'+ (largest)

 **Additional Information:** Many of the Big leaf maples are burlled and provide excellent wildlife habitat. They regenerate when cut or broken providing excellent cover for birds and mammals. Native American uses include: medicine, leaves used for containers, seeds sprouted for food and firewood, as well as for food provided by wildlife inhabiting riparian trees.

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
(Grove of four large and many young)



Measurements (approximate):

Height: 100' + (largest)

Circumference of largest trees (meas. at 4 ½'): 11' 8", 11', 10' 9", 9' 6"

Crown spread: 30'

Age: 100 – 125 (largest)

 **Additional Information:** Douglas fir trees were used by Native Americans: the pitch for sealing and salve, the wood to make implements and the bark for fuel and fire starting.

Pacific Yew (*Taxus Brevifolia*)
(Grove of approximately 5 + scattered in wet woods)



Measurements (approximate)

Height: 100' + (largest)

Circumference of largest trees (meas. at 4 ½'):

6' 8", 3' 2", 2' 4", 1' 8", 1' 3"

Crown spread: 60'+ (largest)

Age: **several hundred years for largest at 6'8" circumference**

 **Additional Information:** Yew was important "use" tree by Native Americans. It has very strong wood – the 6'8" circumference tree surely dates to Native American-use times as this tree is extremely slow growing. Bark used for medicinal purposes and for making utensils, tools and canoe paddles.

Grove of Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus Latifolia*)



Ash, oaks, maples from a distance - Foxglove Farm, Molalla

Measurements (approximate)

Height: 100' + (largest)

Circumference of largest trees (meas. at 4 ½'): 8' 2"

Crown spread: 30'

 **Additional Information:** The ash tree bark was used by Native Americans to make digging sticks, paddles, and for crafts.

Oregon White Oak (*Quercus Brevifolia*)

(Grove of approximately 45 + mature / some young trees)





Measurements (approximate):

Height: 100' + (largest)

Circumference of largest trees (meas. at 4 ½'):

11' 3", 10' 7", 8' 8", 8' 6", 7' 11", 7' 7"

Crown spread: 60' (largest)

🌲 **Additional Information:** The largest oaks are believed to date to Native American use because of their size and shape. The large sweeping branches were trained to grow towards the ground to make it easier to climb up into the trees to knock out acorns for harvest.

🌲 **Dedication Ceremony:** May 1, 2008

🌲 **Significance:** *Collection:* Riparian woodland trees in notable groves. *Specimen:* Trees of exceptional size. *Historic/ pre-historic:* Trees associated with Native American habitation on the site.

In addition to the riparian woodland trees on this site, there are numerous associated important under storytrees, shrubs and vines that were used when Native Americans lived on this land including:

- * Western red cedar (called "the cornerstone of Northwest Native American culture" - boards, implements, bark for clothing, baskets and mats, food smoked with cedar wood, medicine)
- * Bitter cherry (bark for crafts)
- * Black hawthorn (tools, face paint, food, medicine)

- * Red elderberry (important food)
- * Ocean spray (arrow shafts, bows, digging sticks, medicine)
- * Pacific nine bark (called seven bark by Lewis and Clark - medicine, implements)
- * Service berry (arrow shafts, digging sticks, and important food staple)
- * California hazelnut (a more important food than acorns, rope)
- * Mock orange (leaves and flowers create lather for cleansing, bows and arrows, combs)
- * Cascara (medicine)
- * Tall Oregon grape (food, yellow dye, medicine)
- * Thimbleberry (food, leaves for containers)
- * Devils club (medicinal)
- * Pacific dogwood (medicine, used in place of quinine to treat malaria outbreak among Native Americans in 1833)
- * Indian plum (food, medicine)
- * Snowberry (stems used for pipe stems, medicine)
- * Trailing blackberry (food, medicinal)
- * Wild rose (medicinal, food)
- * Wild orange honeysuckle (berries for food, cordage)
- * Vine maple (baskets, snowshoe frames, drum hoops, small implements)

 In owner Susan Hansen's words: *"Thanks from the bottom of my heart for your obvious deep love and understanding of our need to protect all these plants, animals, soils and waterways that have no voice of their own except for their quiet beauty."*