

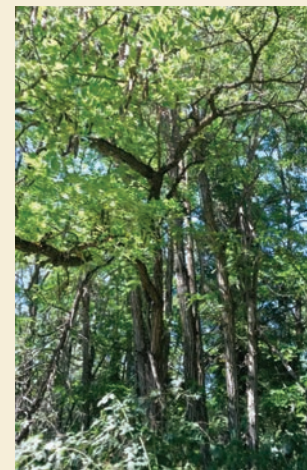
7 **Himalayan Blackberry** (*Rubus armeniacus*): A non-native plant, these blackberries squeeze out native species from a given area by smothering and shading smaller plants and shrubs with their dense thicket. Luther Burbank is the man to thank! An American botanist, he ordered seed of the Himalayan Blackberry from India, because he (correctly) assumed it would be popular in the U.S.



8 **California Ground Squirrel** burrows (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*): By now you may have tripped in at least one. These holes—they can be as big around as a baseball—are from the small, brown squirrels you have seen scurrying about. The ground squirrel (also called

a digger squirrel) lives in a maze of burrows underground with stashes of food throughout. Remember, squirrels need to forage for their food. Feeding them doesn't help them!

9 **Black Cottonwood** (*Populus trichocarpa*): These trees may make you sneeze! The white fluff they produce look like a late spring snowfall. The black cottonwood is the largest of the cottonwood family, and can grow to six feet in diameter and 200 feet high.



10 **Black Locust** (*Robinia pseudoacacia*): Native to the southeast U.S, this drought-tolerant tree reproduces with “root suckers” (trees grown from the roots). It flourishes in dry southern Oregon, making a fast-growing shade cover for early settlers.

11 **Red Oak trees** (*Quercus rubra*): The red oak is native to the eastern U.S. It has become a popular garden tree in the west, thanks to its bright red fall foliage. Red oak leaves have “pointy” lobes, unlike the rounded lobes of Oregon white oak and California black oak, native to this area.



www.oregonstateparks.org
Valley of the Rogue State Park
(541) 582-1118

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
725 Summer St. NE, Suite C
Salem, OR 97301



All information or fees subject to change without notice. This brochure is available in alternative formats upon request. Call 1-800-551-6949.

Oregon Relay for the hearing impaired: dial 711.

63400-8764 (8/16)



Valley of the Rogue State Park

River's Edge Interpretive Trail



Welcome to the River's Edge Interpretive Trail. This self-guided hike allows you to experience and learn about the plant and animal life along the Rogue River.



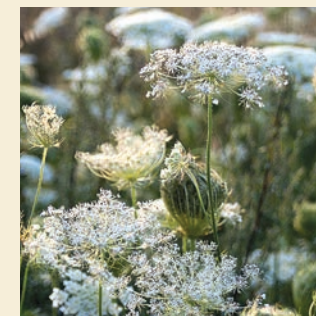
1 The Rogue River: Just ahead of you is the Rogue River and its riparian (or water side) habitat. These habitats are great shelters for all kinds of birds and animals, and they help keep the river cool so that salmon and other fish can spawn.



2 Pacific Willow (Salix lucida): This may not be what you might think of as a willow, but with tens of different species, the willow family has many varieties. These grow best in riparian areas, and help stabilize riverbanks so that they don't wash away easily with flooding. The bark of the willow has been used historically much the same way aspirin is used today.



Poison Hemlock



Wild Carrot

3 Poison Hemlock vs. Wild Carrot: These two plants are closely related, and are often confused. Also called Queen Anne's Lace, wild carrot is edible, and is the ancestor of our modern carrot. Unfortunately, poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and water hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*) are nearly identical and often mistaken for wild carrot. The hemlocks can be fatal. The Anise Swallowtail butterfly, though, can eat either plant, and loves both—so let's leave these to them!

4 California Wild Grape (Vitis californica): These berries are edible, although quite sour! These serve as a wonderful food source for animals such as wood duck, California quail, mountain bluebirds, opossums, skunks, and even coyotes. Though beautiful and native, these vines can strangle local cottonwood trees if left untended.



5 Wood duck home: Just into the trees here, you can see the back of a large box with a roof on it—a large birdhouse! In fact, this birdhouse is especially made for the wood duck, one of the most ornate waterfowl to call the Rogue its home.

6 Granary Tree: This “snag” (dead tree) is serving as a home for insects hunted by pileated woodpeckers and others. The holes you see are places where woodpeckers found lunch. Nut and seed storing birds then use the holes to keep their food for winter.

