Natural Systems and Features Historic and Modern Patterns The Ebey's Landing National **Historical Reserve contains** prairies, woodlands, beaches, bluffs, wetlands, and lagoons. While few areas contain exclusively native species, **DOUGLAS FIR** many of these areas have WESTERN HEMLOCI large populations, or even **SALAL** potentially intact communities, of native plants. WHITE-TOP ASTER **DOUGLAS-FIR - WESTERN HEMLOCK /** PACIFIC RHODODENDRON **SHRUBLAND** EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY GRASSLAND **ROEMER'S FESCUE -COMMON CAMAS** -FIELD CHICKWEED **GRASSLAND RED FESCUE - CAMAS RED FESCUE** SILVER BURWEED DUNE WILDRY SALTGRASS - (PICKLEWEED) **DOUGLAS FIR** WESTERN HEMLOCK Woodland **OCEANSPRAY SWORDFERN Prairie Soils DOUGLAS FIR** WESTERN HEMLOCK **High quality OCEANSPRAY SWORDFERN Prairie Soils**

List of some native plant species found in the Reserve:

Mahonia aquifolium Tall Oregon grape Miner's lettuce Montia perfoliata Nootka rose Rosa nutkana Symphoricarpos albus Snowberry Salish camas Camassia quamash Dogtooth violet Erythronium oregonum Ocean spray Holodiscus discolor Sword fern Polystichum munitum Douglas fir Pseudotsuga menziesii Western buttercup Ranunculus occidentalis Baldhip rose Rosa gynmocarpa Starflower Trientalis borealis Red huckleberry Vaccineum parvifolium Achillea millefolium **Yarrow** Prairie shooting star Dodecatheon hendersonii Wooly sunflower Eriophyllum lanatum Fritallaria lanceolata Chocolate lily Prairie smoke Geum triflorum Barestem parsley Lomatium nudicaule Lomatium utriculatum Spring gold Field woodrush Luzula campestris

Dwarf owl clover Harvest brodiaea Howell's brodiaea Showy fleabane Golden paintbrush Western hemlock Field chickweed Roemer's Fescue White-top aster Dune wildrye Red fescue **Pickleweed** Grand fir Salal Red alder Red elderberry Western red cedar Western white pine Willows

Orthocarpus pusillus Brodiaea coronaria Brodiaea howellii Erigeron speciosus Castilleja levisecta Tsuga heterophylla Cerastium arvense Fetusca roemeri Aster oregonensis Ambrosia cham Elymus mollis Fetusca rubra Distichlis spicata Abies grandis Gaultheria shallon Alnus rubra Sambucus racemosa Thuja plicata Pinus monticola Salix spp.

GOLDEN PAINTBRUSH

Data courtesy of the Department of Natural Resources and Steve Erickson of the Au Sable Institut

Historic Integity

By 1950, almost 100 years of Euro-American agriculture had transformed this landscape. Populations of species have likely changed including some isolation and potential loss of prairie species. Introduction of new roads have resulted in the decline of some biota. In 2000, the western and eastern forests are still largely intact, the main prairies of Crockett, Smith and Ebey are still in the same location, and the surficial wet areas have remained largely in the same place. Because of the inadequacy of historic data, any significant changes that most likely occurred are not discernible.