

INSTANT TREE IDENTIFICATION ON YOUR SMARTPHONE.

Are you a forest landowner
with good public trails and a recreational audience?

Are you a parks or natural resource area manager
who would like to add an interpretive element to your city or county park?

Are you a building manager
with facilities that use local wood as a prominent feature of the architecture?

You're in luck. The Oregon Forest Resources Institute has just finished an interpretive tree identification installment at the Oregon Garden in Silverton. The signs are designed, the website is active, and **now the pieces are ready and free for you to use!**

Here's what you'll find in this program packet:

1. Actual size, print-ready files for 15 common Oregon tree species
2. A QR code for 45 tree species
3. A mobile webpage for each tree species with a detailed description of each tree

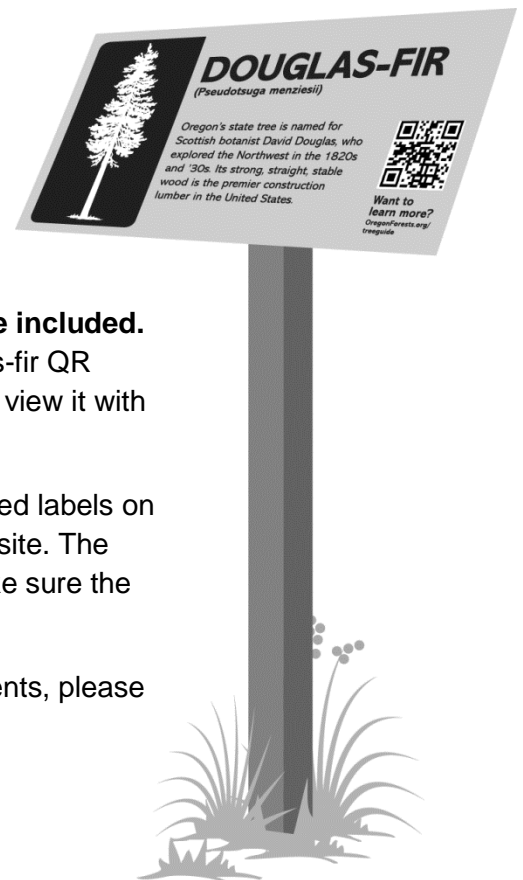
It's a simple and instant way to add interpretive signage to your forest, park or architectural interiors.

All of the QR codes and designs used in the OFRI program are included.

The codes are universal. No matter where you include the Douglas-fir QR code, your smart phone will take you to the Douglas-fir page if you view it with your QR reader.

Scale up, scale down. Your signage could be as simple as laminated labels on a few trees, or professionally fabricated signs installed on a larger site. The choice is yours. OFRI will continue to maintain the backend to make sure the mobile websites are live and up to date.

If you have additional questions about this program or these elements, please contact: Jordan Benner at Benner@ofri.org or 971-673-2951.





BIGLEAF MAPLE

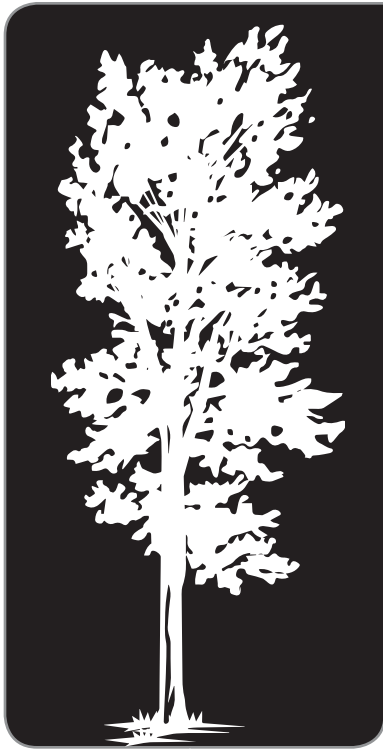
(*Acer macrophyllum*)

With leaves the size of dinner plates, this is a popular urban shade tree. It flourishes in Northwest forests from Canada to California, often mixed with conifers. Its distinctive wood is used in furniture and cabinetry.



**Want to
learn more?**
[OregonForests.org/
treeguide](https://OregonForests.org/treeguide)





BLACK COTTONWOOD

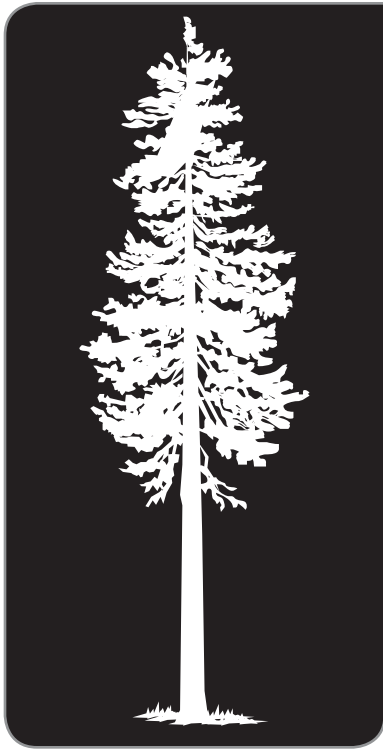
(*Populus trichocarpa*)

Native Americans used the bark of this fast-growing tree for medicinal purposes, as it contains an aspirin-like substance. This was the first tree species to have its DNA fully decoded, in 2006.



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DOUGLAS-FIR

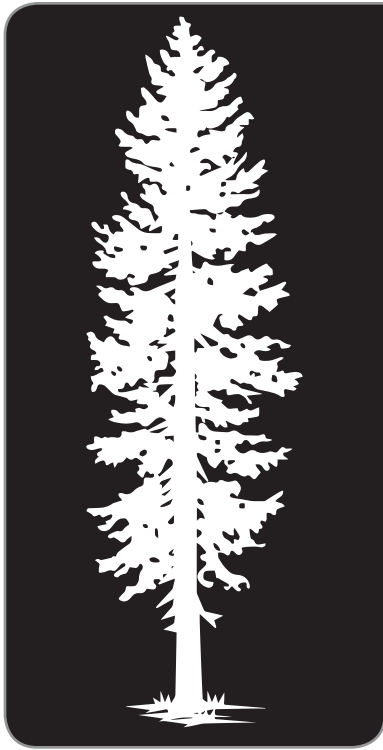
(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Oregon's state tree is named for Scottish botanist David Douglas, who explored the Northwest in the 1820s and '30s. Its strong, straight, stable wood is the premier construction lumber in the United States.



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GRAND FIR

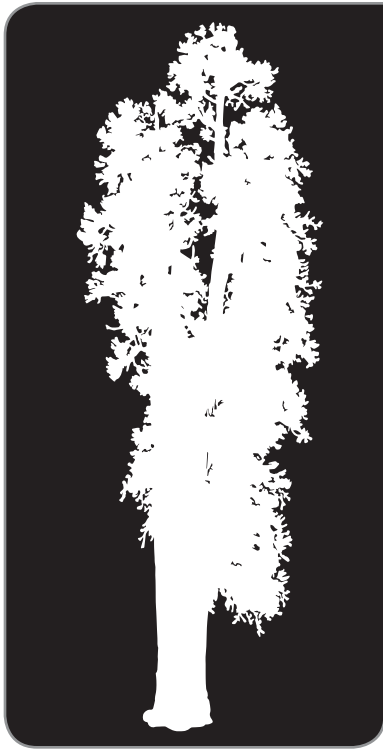
(*Abies grandis*)

This tree might be more prevalent except that its thin bark makes it less likely than other conifers to survive wildfire. It has glossy needles and a pleasant scent, and is widely farmed for Christmas trees.



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INCENSE- CEDAR

(*Calocedrus decurrens*)

You already know what the wood of an incense-cedar smells like: You catch a scent when you sharpen a pencil, many of which are made from this species. Despite its name, it is not a true cedar.



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LOGGEPGLE PINE

(*Pinus contorta*)

Native Americans used this slim, straight tree to erect teepees. Plains tribes traveled great distances to collect them. Lodgepole forests are susceptible to fire; however, fire causes the cones to open and release their seeds.



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NOBLE FIR

(*Abies procera*)

These trees thrive mostly above 1,000 feet in the Cascades and other ranges. Beautifully shaped, they make fine Christmas trees and are extensively farmed for that purpose.



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OREGON WHITE OAK

(*Quercus garryana*)



This slow-growing tree provides shelter and food, in the form of acorns, for hundreds of bird and mammal species. The hard, dense wood can be used to make wine barrels.



Want to learn more?
OregonForests.org/treeguide





PONDEROSA PINE

(*Pinus ponderosa*)

Widely distributed in eastern Oregon, these trees are also found in western Oregon in the Willamette Valley. The west-side species differs genetically and can thrive in dry to wet soils.



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RED ALDER

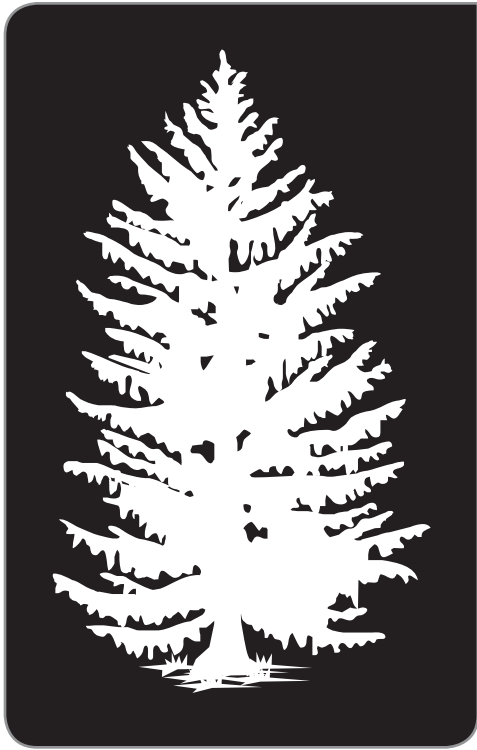
(*Alnus rubra*)

Native Americans used the bark of this tree to make both medicine and dye. It thrives primarily in lower elevations west of the Cascade crest and is often found along streams, rivers and lakes.



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SITKA SPRUCE

(*Picea sitchensis*)

The Wright brothers built their first airplane using the strong, lightweight wood of this tree. Makers of guitars and violins use the wood for its ability to resonate sound. The tree thrives along the wet Northwest coast.



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VINE MAPLE

(*Acer circinatum*)

This shrub-like tree doesn't have the majesty of a Sitka spruce or the commercial value of a Douglas-fir, but its leaves and seeds are important food for many animals. It typically grows in the understory below large conifers.



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WESTERN HEMLOCK

(*Tsuga heterophylla*)

Western hemlocks can reach 1,200 years in age. The tree has an edible inner bark. A hemlock forest is typically home to chanterelle and other sought-after mushrooms.



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WESTERN LARCH

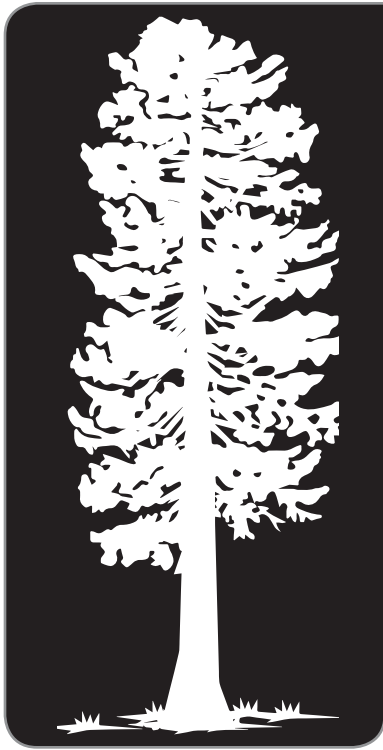
(*Larix occidentalis*)

This is one of the few deciduous conifers; its needles turn yellow and fall off each year. The tree prefers cool, moist sites and depends on frequent disturbance to maintain stand dominance.



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WESTERN REDCEDAR

(*Thuja plicata*)

This tree is integral to the culture of coastal Native Americans, historically and present-day. They use the rot-resistant wood to make totem poles, canoes, housing and more. The bark is used to make baskets, clothes and rope.



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COMPLETE TREE IDENTIFICATION WEBSITE GUIDE

TREE NAME	MOBILE WEBSITE	QR CODE GRAPHIC
Atlas cedar	http://oregonforests.org/tree/atlas-cedar	http://bit.ly/18fS9Cz
Bigleaf maple	http://oregonforests.org/tree/bigleaf-maple	http://bit.ly/10ZHPPhV
Bitter Cherry	http://oregonforests.org/tree/bitter-cherry	http://bit.ly/105BjPI
Black cottonwood	http://oregonforests.org/tree/black-cottonwood	http://bit.ly/10vn5XQ
California black oak	http://oregonforests.org/tree/california-black-oak	http://bit.ly/11ZaUGW
California hazel	http://oregonforests.org/tree/california-hazel	http://bit.ly/105BI48
California red fir	http://oregonforests.org/tree/california-red-fir	http://bit.ly/12246XL
Canyon live oak	http://oregonforests.org/tree/canyon-live-oak	http://bit.ly/1071Igb
Cascara buckthorn	http://oregonforests.org/tree/cascara-buckthorn	http://bit.ly/ZYq9jm
Cedar of Lebanon	http://oregonforests.org/tree/cedar-lebanon	http://bit.ly/17A7cFQ
Chokecherry	http://oregonforests.org/tree/chokecherry	http://bit.ly/10vn71P
Coast redwood	http://oregonforests.org/tree/coast-redwood	http://bit.ly/101A8G6
Deodar cedar	http://oregonforests.org/tree/deodar-cedar	http://bit.ly/105Nr8o
Douglas-fir	http://oregonforests.org/tree/douglas-fir	http://bit.ly/16uguoJ
Engelmann spruce	http://oregonforests.org/tree/engelmann-spruce	http://bit.ly/12tdAKn
Golden chinquapin	http://oregonforests.org/tree/golden-chinquapin	http://bit.ly/10ZHYSv
Grand fir	http://oregonforests.org/tree/grand-fir	http://bit.ly/18w6AzI
Incense-cedar	http://oregonforests.org/tree/incense-cedar	http://bit.ly/13Q9D4T
Jeffrey pine	http://oregonforests.org/tree/jeffrey-pine	http://bit.ly/11ZaXm8
Juniper	http://oregonforests.org/tree/juniper	http://bit.ly/101AJrh
Knobcone pine	http://oregonforests.org/tree/knobcone-pine	http://bit.ly/10vno52
Lodgepole pine	http://oregonforests.org/tree/lodgepole-pine	http://bit.ly/1ZqnFXX
Noble fir	http://oregonforests.org/tree/noble-fir	http://bit.ly/10713vt
Oregon ash	http://oregonforests.org/tree/oregon-ash	http://bit.ly/13Q9WwJ
Oregon white oak	http://oregonforests.org/tree/oregon-white-oak	http://bit.ly/YhDeUj

Pacific dogwood	http://oregonforests.org/tree/pacific-dogwood	http://bit.ly/17A74WN
Pacific madrone	http://oregonforests.org/tree/pacific-madrone	http://bit.ly/ZCzdLI
Pacific silver fir	http://oregonforests.org/tree/pacific-silver-fir	http://bit.ly/1071E0b
Pacific yew	http://oregonforests.org/tree/pacific-yew	http://bit.ly/1336z5T
Paper birch	http://oregonforests.org/tree/paper-birch	http://bit.ly/12tduCm
Ponderosa pine	http://oregonforests.org/tree/ponderosa-pine	http://bit.ly/ZYq6nC
Port orford cedar	http://oregonforests.org/tree/port-orford-cedar	http://bit.ly/Zt74CW
Quaking aspen	http://oregonforests.org/tree/quaking-aspen	http://bit.ly/101B6Cn
Red alder	http://oregonforests.org/tree/red-alder	http://bit.ly/10ZI50j
Sitka spruce	http://oregonforests.org/tree/sitka-spruce	http://bit.ly/1336j6O
Subalpine fir	http://oregonforests.org/tree/subalpine-fir	http://bit.ly/16v7yQa
Sugar pine	http://oregonforests.org/tree/sugar-pine	http://bit.ly/11Zb7db
Vine maple	http://oregonforests.org/tree/vine-maple	http://bit.ly/15cFS34
Western hemlock	http://oregonforests.org/tree/western-hemlock	http://bit.ly/15ajtmw
Western Larch	http://oregonforests.org/tree/western-larch	http://bit.ly/105Biuy
Western red cedar	http://oregonforests.org/tree/western-redcedar	http://bit.ly/153gooz
Western white pine	http://oregonforests.org/tree/western-white-pine	http://bit.ly/1071RAI
White alder	http://oregonforests.org/tree/white-alder	http://bit.ly/ZYqiDt
White fir	http://oregonforests.org/tree/white-fir	http://bit.ly/1337xis
Willow	http://oregonforests.org/tree/willow	http://bit.ly/YpPEvF