

### Pine Family *continued*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mountain hemlock<br><i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> | <b>Abundant:</b> Low to mid-elevation forests throughout the park             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noble fir<br><i>Abies procera</i>            | <b>Scattered to Abundant:</b> Mid-elevation forests throughout the park       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific silver fir<br><i>Abies amabilis</i>  | <b>Abundant:</b> Mid-elevation forests throughout the park                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ponderosa pine<br><i>Pinus ponderosa</i>     | <b>Infrequent:</b> Very few low to mid-elevation on the east side of the park |



Western hemlock

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Western hemlock<br><i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> | <b>Abundant:</b> Low to mid-elevation forests throughout the park                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Western white pine<br><i>Pinus monticola</i> | <b>Scattered:</b> Mid-elevation forests throughout the park                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Whitebark pine<br><i>Pinus albicaulis</i>    | <b>Locally Abundant:</b> High elevation forests mostly in the northeast side of the park |

### Pine Family *continued*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sitka spruce<br><i>Picea sitchensis</i>  | <b>Locally Abundant:</b> Only at low elevations at Carbon River near the park boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subalpine fir<br><i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> | <b>Abundant:</b> Upper elevation forests and subalpine                                 |

Subalpine fir



- | Rose Family  | Rosaceae  |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bitter cherry<br><i>Prunus emarginata</i> | <b>Scattered:</b> Low elevation forests on the south side of the park                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wild crabapple<br><i>Pyrus fusca</i>      | <b>Locally Abundant:</b> Low elevation wet areas, primarily on the southeast side of the park |

- | Yew Family  | Taxaceae  |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Western yew<br><i>Taxus brevifolia</i> | <b>Scattered:</b> Low elevation forests throughout the park |

- | Willow Family   | Salicaceae  |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black cottonwood<br><i>Populus balsamifera</i> | <b>Abundant:</b> Low to mid-elevation river/stream areas throughout the park            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scouler willow<br><i>Salix scouleriana</i>     | <b>Abundant:</b> Low to mid-elevation forest and river/stream areas throughout the park |

## Mount Rainier National Park

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



# Tree Checklist



Douglas-fir

The forests of Mount Rainier National Park are a significant natural resource. They extend up the mountain slopes to elevations above 6,000 feet (above 1,800 m) and occupy 60% of the park landscape. Dense, coniferous forests clothe the lower slopes and valleys of the park. The forests are rich and varied—from massive stands of Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and western red-cedar in the valley bottoms to the open groves of subalpine fir and mountain hemlock on the high ridges. They provide outstanding examples of virgin forests that once occupied the mountains and lowlands of western Washington.

The majority of the trees in Mount Rainier National Park are evergreen conifers, keeping their needle-like leaves year round, while only a few trees in the park are deciduous, losing their leaves over the winter. The best place to view low-elevation forests are Carbon River, Nisqually Entrance to Longmire, and Ohanapecosh. The Paradise, Sunrise, and Tipsoo Lake areas are good locations to see the open subalpine forests.



## Abundance

- Abundant:** Species is commonly found throughout the area and is usually a dominant species in the overstory or understory
- Locally Abundant:** Generally not commonly found throughout the area, but very abundant and can be dominant where it does occur
- Scattered:** Individual trees are scattered throughout the community they occur in, but usually are not a dominant species
- Infrequent:** Not commonly found

## Elevation

- Low Elevation:** 2,000-3,000 feet
- Mid-Elevation:** 3,000-4,500 feet
- Upper Elevation:** Above 4,500 feet

Name	Abundance: Location
<b>Birch Family</b>	<i>Betulaceae</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Red alder <i>Alnus rubra</i>	<b>Abundant:</b> Low to mid-elevation rivers/streams and moist slopes throughout the park
<input type="checkbox"/> Sitka alder (Slide alder) <i>Alnus viridis</i>	<b>Scattered:</b> Mid-elevation, mostly in open areas throughout the park
<b>Cypress Family</b>	<i>Cupressaceae</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Alaska yellow-cedar <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	<b>Abundant:</b> Mid to upper elevation forests throughout the park
<input type="checkbox"/> Western red-cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	<b>Abundant:</b> Low elevation forests throughout the park



Western red-cedar

<b>Dogwood Family</b>	<i>Cornaceae</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pacific dogwood <i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	<b>Scattered:</b> Low elevation forests on east side of park

Name	Abundance: Location
<b>Maple Family</b>	<i>Aceraceae</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Bigleaf maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	<b>Scattered:</b> Low elevation river/stream areas, primarily on the southwest side of the park
<input type="checkbox"/> Douglas maple <i>Acer glabrum</i>	<b>Locally Abundant:</b> Low to mid-elevation forests and open slopes, primarily northeast side of the park
<input type="checkbox"/> Vine maple <i>Acer circinatum</i>	<b>Abundant:</b> Low to high elevation forests and river/stream areas throughout the park
<b>Pine Family</b>	<i>Pinaceae</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Douglas-fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	<b>Abundant:</b> Low to mid-elevation forests throughout the park
<input type="checkbox"/> Engleman spruce <i>Picea engelmannii</i>	<b>Scattered:</b> Mid to upper elevation forests mostly north side of the park
<input type="checkbox"/> Grand fir <i>Abies grandis</i>	<b>Scattered:</b> Low elevation forests primarily west side of the park
<input type="checkbox"/> Lodgepole pine <i>Pinus contorta</i>	<b>Scattered:</b> Low to upper elevation forests in the north side of the park and Longmire

Whitebark pine

