



SCAVENGER HUNT

Can you spot these items along the trails?



feather



flower

bird in a tree



berry

bee



puddle



cone



spider web



fern

deciduous tree



slug



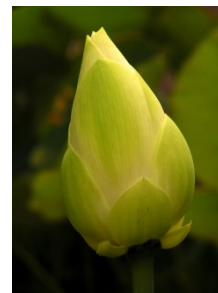
moss



bird flying



flower bud



evergreen tree



We ask that To preserve Lake Hills Greenbelt's habitats, you please stay on the trail, leave items where you find them, and keep dogs on a leash.





SCAVENGER HUNT

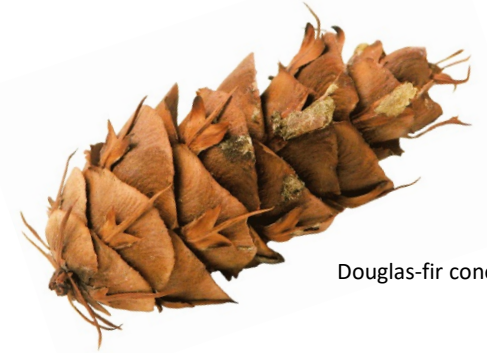


Want to learn more about nature?

Ask a park ranger about upcoming environmental programs or go to myparksandrecreation.com



Did you know that pine cones are only from pine trees? The cones at Lake Hills Greenbelt come mostly from other trees like **Douglas-fir**, western hemlock, western red-cedar, and red alder. Cones are full of seeds that are a favorite snack for squirrels.



Douglas-fir cone

Wetlands help clean water before entering our streams and rivers. Willows, lady fern and redstem dogwood are common plants found in the wetlands of the Lake Hills Greenbelt. Can you find any?



willow



lady fern



redstem
dogwood

The **state bird** of Washington is the American goldfinch. Do you know the state flower and the state tree?

Answer: The state flower is the western hemlock, and our state tree is the western hemlock.





SCAVENGER HUNT:

Introduced and Invasive Plants and Trees found in yards and natural areas in Bellevue



ENGLISH IVY



REED CANARY GRASS



HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRY



CREeping BUTTERCUP



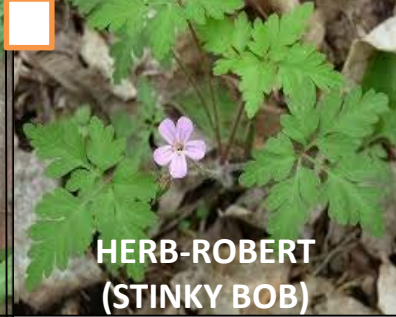
SCOTCH BROOM



BINDWEED



BITTERSWEET NIGHTSHADE



HERB-ROBERT (STINKY BOB)



ENGLISH HOLLY



CHERRY LAUREL



JAPANESE KNOTWEED



COMMON HAWTHORN



EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN-ASH



OLD MAN'S BEARD (CLEMATIS)



POISON HEMLOCK

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Introduced and Invasive Plants and Trees found in yards and natural areas in Bellevue

<p>ENGLISH IVY <i>Hedera helix</i> Class C noxious weed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ivy can out-compete native plants and trees from growing in areas as well as cause mature trees to blow over. Ivy grows year round, hosts pests such as rats and has shallow roots that will not stabilize steep slopes from sliding. 	<p>REED CANARY GRASS <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> Class C noxious weed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tall wetland grass that chokes out streams and ditches increasing flooding and impeding salmon and other fish. Thick mats exclude native species and is very difficult to remove. 	<p>HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRY <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> Class C noxious weed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly invasive forming large thickets, introduced for fruit production but has naturalized and spread. Lacks deep stabilizing roots, causing degraded river banks and increasing likelihood of sliding slopes. 	<p>CREEPING BUTTERCUP <i>Ranunculus repens</i> Weed of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates thick carpets on wet poorly drained soils. Leaves are dark green with light patches. Flowers have 5 glossy, bright yellow petals on single long grooved stalks 	<p>SCOTCH BROOM <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> Class B noxious weed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms dense stands which reduce wildlife habitats . 3-10' tall with bright yellow pea-like flowers and flattened pea-like seed pods. Found in open, dry meadows and along roadsides
<p>BINDWEED <i>Convolvulus sepium</i> Class C noxious weed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More common along hedgerows and fences It twines around other plants, in a counter-clockwise direction, to a height of up to 6-12ft. Persistent and difficult to remove. 	<p>BITTERSWEET NIGHTSHADE <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> Weed of Concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> control is recommended, especially in natural areas that are being restored to native vegetation and along stream banks where nightshade can interfere with fish habitat. It is somewhat poisonous if consumed humans or animals. 	<p>HERB-ROBERT (STINKY BOB) <i>Geranium robertianum</i> Class B noxious weed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It thrives in forested communities as the dominant ground cover, displacing native and beneficial plants. the plant is covered with short glandular hairs, giving the plant a sticky feel and a distinct odor 	<p>ENGLISH HOLLY <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Weed of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grown ornamentally and for gardens but escaping into forests and crowding out natives. Thick, glossy, prickly evergreen leaves with bright red berries on female trees only 	<p>CHERRY LAUREL <i>Prunus Laurocerasus</i> Weed of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large shrub used for landscaping but escaping into natural areas creating dense thickets. Evergreen leaves are dark green, thick and shiny. Produces small purplish-black cherry-like fruits
<p>JAPANESE KNOTWEED <i>Polygonum Cuspidatum</i> Class B noxious weed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A robust, bamboo-like perennial that spreads forming dense thickets. Spreads along riverbanks, roadsides and moist disturbed areas. Can sprout from a small piece of stem or root 	<p>COMMON HAWTHORN <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Weed of Concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small tree spreads readily by seed in woodlands and open fields, creating dense thorny thicket. Has abundant red berries that often persist into winter 	<p>EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN-ASH <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Not Listed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 25-40' tree that grows rapidly and establishes primarily by its heavy seed production that can remain viable in soil for 5 years. Can out compete native trees do to its fast growth 	<p>OLD MAN'S BEARD (CLEMATIS) <i>Clematis Vitalba</i> Class C noxious weed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggressively spreading woody vine. Can grow 100' long and blanket trees and other plants White flowers in summer, with feathery fluffy seed heads in early fall that can persist into winter 	<p>POISON HEMLOCK <i>Conium maculatum</i> Class B noxious weed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acutely toxic to people and animals. Common on roadsides, open fields and in natural areas. Similar to wild carrot or Queen Anne's Lace, it has hairless stalk with purple blotches. Can get 8' tall, with white umbrella-shaped flower clusters

Class A: Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority. Eradication of all plants is required by law throughout WA.

Class B: Species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. In regions where a species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal.

Class C: Noxious weeds that are typically widespread in Washington or are of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. The Class C status allows counties to require control if locally desired or to choose to provide education or technical consultation.





Scavenger Hunt: Native Tree and Shrubs



Douglas Fir



Western Red Cedar



Sitka Spruce



Western Hemlock



Shore Pine



Red Alder



Black Cottonwood



Big Leaf Maple



Oregon Ash



Paper Birch



Red Twig Dogwood



Salmonberry



Red Elderberry



Vine Maple



Hardhack (spiraea)

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Scavenger Hunt: Native Tree and Shrubs

Cone: 2"-4", papery scales that have 3-forked bracts extending beyond scales.
Needles: 1", pointed tip with 1 groove on upper surface, & 2 white bands on lower surface.

Bark: grooved and rough
Douglas Fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii

Cone: 0.5", with 8-12 scales.
Needles: yellow-green, glossy, scale-like. Scales overlap and look like a flattened braid.
Bark: gray to reddish-brown, fibrous strips, aromatic

Western Red Cedar
Thuja plicata

Cones: 2"-4" slender cylindrical, thin flexible scales.
Needles: Stiff, sharp and needle-like. Dark glaucous blue-green color and .5"-1" long.
Bark: Thin and scaly, flaking off in small circular plates

Sitka Spruce
Picea sitchensis

Cones: Small, slender and cylindrical, about .5"-1" long with 15-25 thin scales.
Needles: Mid to dark green above with two distinct white bands below.

Bark: Brown, thin and furrowed
Western Hemlock
Tsuga heterophylla

Cones: 1-3" , often closed with prickles on scales and attached to branches in pairs without stalks.
Needles: Dark and shiny, 1.5-3" long and in pairs.
Bark: Orange-brown to gray, scaly.

Shore Pine
Pinus contorta

Flowers/Fruits: Catkins appear before leaves, 4.5" long, fruit are small cones.

Leaves: Margins are wavy and edges roll under, dull green with pale and hairy bottom.

Bark: gray, thin and smooth
Red Alder
Alnus rubra

Flowers/Fruits: Female catkins release covered in white cotton-like fluff.

Leaves: Base of leaves are heart-shaped or round, with sharp tips. Dark green on top, whitish below.

Bark: dark gray deeply furrowed
Black Cottonwood
Populus trichocarpa

Flowers/Fruits: Flowers are Greenish-yellow and hang in 8" long cylindrical clusters. Fruit are golden brown paired seeds.

Leaves: 6-12", 5-lobed dark green above, paler below.

Bark: Gray/brown with ridges
Big Leaf Maple
Acer Macrophyllum

Flowers/Fruits: Small greenish flowers in dense clusters. Fruits are oblong to elliptical samaras.

Leaves: Pinnate, 4.5-13" with 5-9 leaflets

Bark: smooth when young, rigid when older, grayish/brown.

Oregon Ash
Fraxinus latifolia

Flowers/Fruits: flowers are 3-4" catkins. Fruits are tiny winged nutlets.

Leaves: 2-3" long heart shaped ovals with sharply pointed tip and toothed margins.

Bark: Creamy white, smooth and can peel in thin papery strips.

Paper Birch
Betula papyrifera

Flowers/Fruits: small, dull white, in clusters 1-2.5". Fruit are clusters of small white berries.

Leaves: opposite, 2-5" long, ovate to oblong, dark green above, glaucous below.

Stems: can vary from green to bright red.

Red Twig Dogwood
Cornus sericea

Flowers/Fruits: pink to red, 5 petals, bloom March to May. Berries are yellow to wine-red, raspberry-like and edible.

Leaves: Sharply toothed in leaflets of 3, with bottom 2 forming shape of a butterfly.

Stems: peeling, golden near base with small thorns.

Salmonberry
Rubus spectabilis

Flowers/Fruits: white, minute, in large pyramidal clusters at ends of branches. Fruits are small red berries in clusters.

Leaves: Opposite, pinnately compound with 5-7 lanceolate leaflets.

Stems: soft and pithy center
Red Elderberry
Sambucus racemosa

Flowers/Fruits: White flowers grow in clusters. The fruits are paired nutlets, with papery wings.

Leaves: 7-9 lobes with toothed margins, 2-5".

Stems: Grayish, often multiple stems.

Vine Maple
Acer circinatum

Flowers/Fruits: Elongate, petals pink to deep rose color, 2-8" long. Fruit is small, shiny, and glabrous.

Leaves: Oblong-elliptic, 1.5-4", remotely serrate on upper half.

Stems: erect, dark brown
Hardhack (spiraea)
Spiraea douglasii

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Backyard Wildlife Habitat

SCAVENGER HUNT

FOOD

worms/bugs



berries



Cone/seeds



WATER

puddle



bird bath



pond



SHELTER

trees



rock wall



bushes



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Enjoy Backyard Wildlife

