Silver Star Mountain

A Short History and Plant List

By Nicholas A. Dodge

FOUNDED 1902

Audubon Society — Vancouver

Looking east from the summit of Silver Star. Mount Adams in background. Photo by Don Cannard.

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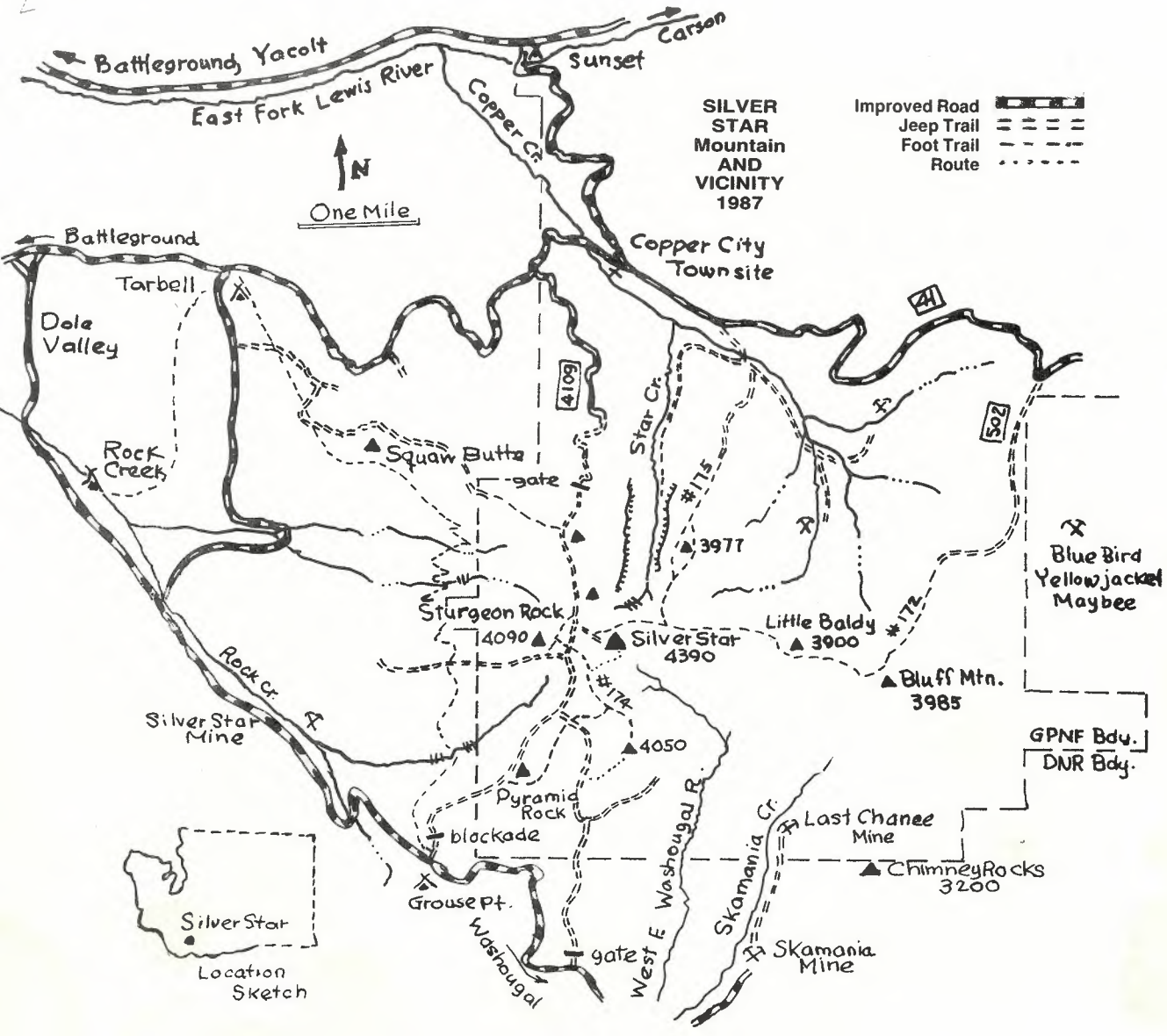
Thirty-five miles northeast of the Portland metropolitan area, Silver Star dominates the expansive skyline. In winter, the mountain is clad with snow, and cross-country skiers take advantage of it. In spring the slopes break into profuse blooms of alpine flowers. In summer cinnamon bears feed on berries, while coyotes sing their evening song from peak 4050. There are "Indian Pits" on Little Baldy to explore. Copper Creek and the West Fork of the Washougal River are host to a significant steelhead and trout fishery, flowing as they do, through their steep-sided valley. A natural stone arch sculptured from basalt graces the hillside near Bluff Mountain.

Mountain climbers have exercised and honed their skills on the basalt at Sturgeon Rock, as well as on Chimney Rocks, which is a group of castellated erosion needles of aplite-mantled diorite. They are part of the Silver Star stock, a lava that intruded the surrounding rock from deep below the surface. Following subsequent uplifting of the land, erosion and glaciation, this stock has had its cover of andesite removed and now occurs as a series of granitic outcrops.

All of the above elements and others, combine to form an unusually rich opportunity for persons inclined to enjoy this superb natural resource for study or for recreational sport. Such use should imply thoughtful management strategies that would protect the area in its present condition. In 1985 the Forest Service closed the area to vehicular access, except for administrative purposes, because of the damage being done by ORV's in the flower meadows. It appears that the U. S. Forest Service may recommend the area be designated as *"non-motorized dispersed recreation"* in the Gifford Pinchot Forest Management Plan, which of course reflects the dominant uses



at Silver Star, i.e., recreation and nature study. This action would stem from a long series of public discussions starting with the 1976 "Scenic Area" proposed by the Ptarmigans, the Vancouver, Washington climbing club. This proposal was quickly endorsed by the Vancouver and Willapa Hills chapters of the Audubon Society, the Gifford Pinchot Study Group and later, The American Alpine Club, Portland Audubon Society, and others.

From Silver Star summit one may view the major Cascade volcanoes, the Columbia River, Saddle Mountain, the lights of Portland at night. Mount Saint Helens, just 30 miles to the north, resembles a molar tooth with a huge cavity in its top. Despite its proximity to a major urban community and the battering it has received by the hands of humans, Silver Star is still a beautiful mountain scene, characterized by sweeping alpine vistas, golden eagles, acres of flowers, beautiful creeks, waterfalls, and ponds. Trail 172, especially, remains a most superlative wilderness-like experience.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT AND FIRES

The Gifford Pinchot National Forest, originally called the Columbia Forest, has had four major catastrophes in its Wind River District since the Forest Service was formed:

Yacolt Burn: 239,000 acres 1902
Sunset Fire: 26,900 acres 1919
Rock Creek Fire: 48,00 acres 1927
Dole Conflagration: 227,500 acres 1929

The 1902 fire was caused by one Monroe Vallett, who fired some slash on a hot September day near Nelson Creek east of Stevenson, Washington. A strong east wind was blowing, and soon the fire spread to the Yacolt Valley. In just ten days the fire consumed 12 billion board feet. Thirty-five people were killed. Horace Wetherell, then forest ranger, recorded that Vallett was arrested and taken to Walla Walla, Washington for trial, but was not convicted. The government witnesses suddenly forgot all they knew about the case, the supposition being that they were afraid of subsequent reprisals against them — Mr. Vallett being known to have a vindictive character.

The 1929 Dole fire was caused by a young Yacolt boy smoking out a hornets' nest behind a barn. The only punishment for his carelessness was a spanking, so the legend goes. The significance of these multiple burns is that they not only destroyed new trees, but also most of the scattered seed source that survived the first fire. This event led to heavy soil erosion over much of the burn, with consequent reduction in site quality and watershed values.

Surprisingly, the local logging industry sustained a boost in that the brush was eliminated, tree limbs were burned off, and it was possible to harvest "clean" snags quite cheaply. "Wash dams" were constructed on the Washougal River tributaries to assist in propelling logs down the rivers. These dams were generally built of log cribbing filled with rock and dirt and made with a log chute and wash chutes. The logs were pushed through the log chute and left in a heap below the dam. When enough logs were gathered in a pile, the top gates were opened, and the spillage would float the logs on toward the next dam. None of these structures remain today, the last one being blown out of the water in 1927.

Most of the big fire damage occurred on state lands. By 1936, 75 miles of firebreaks were constructed, and in the mid-fifties, Yacolt Burn legislation provided for additional rehabilitation of the area by convict labor. The labor camp which housed the convicts is still in use. Firebreaks constructed in the 1930's had specifications which dictated a minimum 400-foot width over a ridge top. Additional snags extending above the elevation of the ridge were felled within a 500-foot distance. This action was dubbed a "hazard reduction activity" and was carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

Although replanting occurred during the CCC days of the 1930's, the major efforts culminated in the mid-1960's when terraces were constructed in an attempt to retain soil and moisture in hope that seed stock would take hold. No obvious successes have been achieved, and whether new seedlings recently introduced will change this situation is unknown. The harsh winter macroclimate and stony soils make growing trees a difficult experiment.

Civilian Conservation Corps tree-planting camps in 1936. Left — Encampment at Copper City. Right — Encampment in burned area near Bluff Mountain. Photos U. S. Forest Service

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HORSES

Another multiple-use function assumed by the Forest Service was the promotion of livestock. The Wind River District has had a number of sheep and cattle allotments over the years and Silver Star took its place in the parade. At one time, 1950 acres were set aside for cattle and horses. Most of that land included the fire-denuded west approach to Silver Star and the ridge which led to Bluff Mountain. According to the district ranger's records, forest officers were charged with specifying salt-lick locations as early as 1931. By 1964, all grazing on Silver Star was terminated. Much of this was due to the fact that trees had taken over the grass complex by natural succession and not much could be done about it. Curiously, an early range management report listed three classes of forage: grasses/sedges; shrubs; and weeds. Specific "weeds" cited were trillium, fireweed, mariposas, bunch-berry dogwood, caltha bi-flora, pedicularis, paint brush, etc.

MINING THE RESOURCES

The area has survived the mining boom of the early 1900's when silver, gold, copper, lead and vanadium were extracted. At one time there was a mining community called Copper City. In 1893 the city had 150 men, a few women, and a 200-foot long tunnel. Nature has finally reclaimed all of the town's buildings, but the adits — horizontal passages into mines — are still conspicuous along Copper Creek.

In 1898 copper mines were opened in the Blue Bird Creek Canyon. The principals were White, Maybee, and Moore. The Maybee Mine was the largest and boasted a stamp mill, electric power, telephones, and other amenities. Over on the West Fork of the Washougal, the Skamania and Last Chance mines were being worked. At the Last Chance more than 1,000 workers were employed, and the town had three hotels. The Last Chance burned to the ground in the Yacolt fire of 1902 amongst exploding powder magazines. Blue Bird and Yellow Jacket Mines met a similar fate. Virtually all of the mines have been in a quiescent period for some years, although recreational gold seekers still work claims in Star Creek Valley. According to the Bureau of Mines the ores from these mines were refractory and complex, which means recovery of the primary metals is not possible by free milling techniques. This fact, plus the complex Skamania geology characterized by faults and slips, was the ultimate reason the mines failed.

Pyramid Rock. Skier on ascent of Silver Star from Grouse Point. Photo by Nicholas A. Dodge

FLOWERS

The 4350-foot mountain is bare of trees above 3,000 feet, except in sheltered draws. This environment was produced partially by the fires. It is also due to severe winter wind conditions which keep alpine firs trimmed to little shrubs.

The variety and profusion of tiger lilies, penstemon, phlox, avalanche lilies, and columbine present a tapestry of color equal to any found in the national parks of the Pacific Northwest. A total of 150 plants has been identified in this report, but more will be found as the mountain becomes better "botanized." At certain times delphinium nutallii and western bistort dominate the scene. Polemonium elegans (sky pilot) was discovered on 15 June 1985; its normal distribution is in alpine regions above 6,500 feet. Because two separate populations were found at 4,000 feet near the North Ridge Road 4109 feet, it indicates new knowledge. Either the plant is adaptable to lower elevations, or the the prevailing extreme cold climate on Silver Star creates an alpine environment comparable to a higher elevation than what would be expected at 4,000 feet.

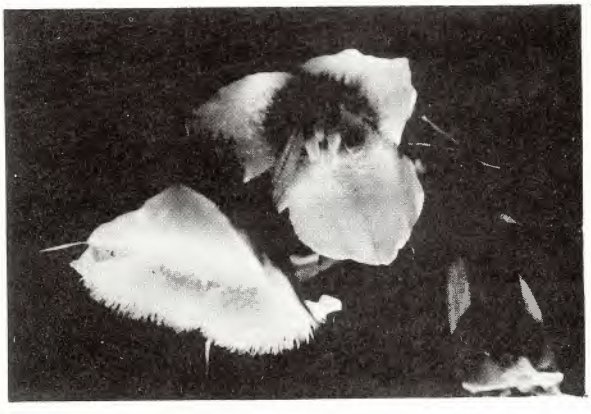
Flowering plants are much more diverse than mammals and even birds. Thus, many plants, especially the obscure ones, are still identified by their Latin surnames. An example of the difficulty in identifying flowers can be characterized by the following analysis of two penstemons by Lois Kemp. (*P. cardwellii and P. davidsonii*)

	Authority			
Leaf Length	**Hitchcock**	**Abrams**	**Peck**	**Observed at Silver Star**
P. cardwellii	1.5–3.5 cm	1.5–4 cm	2.4 cm	2.5–3.5 cm (average)
P. davidsonii	0.5–1.5 cm	0.5–1.5 cm	0.5–1.5 cm	2.0–2.5 (small leaves)
	Seed capsule length (Hitchcock)	**Corolla length***	**Calyx length**	
P. cardwellii	8–10 mm	30–38 mm	8–12 mm	
Silver Star	13–15 mm	20–35 mm	7–10mm	

* The flower sizes of both species are about the same and overlapping. Burnett (1985) identifies P. cardwellii habitat as low elevation, coniferous forest. This description does not apparently apply to Silver Star Mountain, where all plants are found above timberline in an open, rocky habitat.

The following list of flowers represents the most up-to-date efforts by Lois Kemp, Native Plant Society; John Gammon, Forest Service contractor; and other competent investigators to expand the knowledge of angiosperms (flowering plants) by the general public. It is through such efforts that a broader appreciation of this remarkable natural heritage can be achieved. The area covered by the following list is from elevation 2500 feet to and including Silver Star's summit at 4,350 feet, an area of about 10 square miles. Additions and corrections should be forwarded to the Oregon Native Plant Society, Portland Chapter, at 16321 SE Foster Road, Portland, Oregon 97236.

Left — *Montia parvifolia*–Spring Beauty. Right — *Calochortus subalpinus* and *Penstemon cardwellii* near North Ridge Road. Photos by Don Cannard.



Flower meadows on the North Ridge Road. Note ORV damage which led to road closure. 1986 photo by Nicholas A. Dodge.

List of Flowers on Silver Star Mountain

Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington

GROWTH HABIT ● T — Tree ● Sh — Shrub ● V — Vine ● H — Herbaceous and small woody plants
COLOR ● bl — blue ● br — brown ● gr — green ● la — lavender ● or — orange ● pk — pink ● pu — purple ● rd — red ● wh — white ● yl — yellow
HABITAT ● Wds — Woods ● Bsh — Brushy ● Opn — Open ● Rck — Rocks & cliffs ● Tal — Talus ● Wet — Wet (seeps, springs, streams) ● Vry — Various

Latin name	**Common name**	**Growth Habit**	**Color**	**Habitat**
LYCOPODIACEAE — clubmoss family				
Lycopodium clavatum	**running-pine clubmoss**			**Vry**
SELAGINELLACEAE — selaginella family				
Selaginella wallacei	**Wallace's selaginella**			**Rck**
POLYPODIACEAE — fern family				
Adiantum pedatum	**maidenhair fern**			**Wet**
Athyrium filix-femina	**lady fern**			**Wet**
Blechnum spicant	**deer fern**			**Wet**
Cryptogramma crispa	**parsley fern**			**Rck**
Cystopteris fragilis	**fragile fern**			**Vry**
Dryopteris austriaca	**spreading fern**			**Wds**
Dryopteris filix-mas	**male fern**			**Tal**
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	**oak fern**			**Wds**
Polypodium glycyrrhiza	**licorice fern**			**Vry**
Polystichum andersonii	**Anderson's swordfern**			**Tal**
Polystichum munitum	**swordfern**			**Vry**
Pteridium aquilinum	**bracken fern**			**Vry**

CUPRESSACEAE — cypress family				
Juniperis communis var.montana		Sh		Opn
Thuja plicata	western red cedar	T		Wds
PINACEAE — pine family				
Abies amabilis	Pacific silver fir	T		Wds
Abies procera	noble fir	T		Wds
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	T		Wds
LILIACEAE — lily family				
Allium cernuum	nodding onion	H	pk-wh	Opn
Calochortus subalpinus	cat's ear mountain mariposa	H	wh	Opn
Clintonia uniflora	queencup beadlily	H	wh	Wds
Disporum hookeri var. oreganum	fairy bell	H	wh	Wds
Erythronium grandiflorum	glacier lily	H	yl	Vry
Erythronium montanum	avalanche lily	H	wh	Vry
Lilium columbianum	tiger lily	H	or	Vry
Maianthemum dilatatum	false lily-of-the-valley	H	wh	Wds
Smilacina racemosa	false Solomon's seal	H	wh	Wds
Smilacina stellata	starry Solomon-plume	H	wh	Wds
Stenanthium occidentale	western stenantium	H	pu-gr	Vry
Streptopus amplexifolius var. americanus	claspleaf twistedstalk	H	wh	Wet
Streptopus roseus var. curvipes	rosy twistedstalk	H	wh-pk	Wds
Trillium ovatum	Pacific trillium	H	wh	Wds
Veratrum californicum var. caudatum	Calif. false hellebore	H	wh	Wet
Veratrum viride	green false hellebore	H	gr	Wet
Xerophyllum tenax	beargrass	H	wh	Opn
IRIDACEAE — iris family				
Iris tenax	Oregon iris	H	la	Opn
Sisyrinchium angustifolium	blue-eyed grass	H	bl-pk	Opn
ORCHIDACEAE — orchid family				
Habenaria saccata	slender bog-orchid	H	gr	Wet
Habenaria unalascensis	Alaska rein-orchid	H	wh-gr	Vry
Listera caurina	western twayblade	H	gr	Wds
SALICACEAE — willow family				
Salix sp.	willow	Sh		Vry
BETULACEAE — birch family				
Alnus rubra	red alder	T		Wds
Alnus sinuata	Sitka alder	SH		Bsh
Corylus cornuta	hazel ● filbert	Sh		Vry
SANTALACEAE — sandalwood family				
Comandra umbellata var. californica	bastard toadflax	H	wh	Opn
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE — birthwort family				
Asarum caudatum	wild ginger	H	br	Wds
POLYGONACEAE — buckwheat family				
Polygonum bistortoides	American bistort	H	wh	Wet
Polygonum minimum	leafy dwarf knotweed	H	pk-gr	Opn
Rumex acetosella	sheep sorrel	H	rd	Opn

PORTULACAEAE — purslane family				
Lewisia columbiana var. columbiana	**Columbia lewisia**	**H**	**pk**	**Rck**
Montia parvifolia	**littleleaf montia**	**H**	**wh-pk**	**Opn**
Montia siberica	**Siberian miner's lettuce**	**H**	**wh-pk**	**Wds**
CARYOPHYLLACEAE — pink family				
Arenaria capillaris	**thread-leaved sandwort**	**H**	**wh**	**Rck**
Arenaria macrophylla	**bigleaf sandwort**	**H**	**wh**	**Wds**
Cerastium arvense	**field chickweed**	**H**	**wh**	**Opn**
Cerastium vulgatum	**big cerastium**	**H**	**wh**	**Vry**
Silene douglasii var. monantha	**Douglas' silene**	**H**	**wh-pk**	**Opn**
Stellaria calycantha	**northern starwort**	**H**	**wh**	**Wet**
Stellaria crispa	**crisped starwort**	**H**	**wh**	**Wet**
RANUNCULACEAE — buttercup family				
Actaea rubra	**banebery**	**H**	**wh**	**Wds**
Anemone deltoidea	**windflower**	**H**	**wh**	**Wds**
Anemone oregana	**Oregon windflower**	**H**	**bl**	**Wds**
Aquilegia formosa	**columbine**	**H**	**rd**	**Vry**
Caltha biflora	**marshmarigold**	**H**	**wh**	**Wet**
Cimicifuga laciniata	**cut-leaved bugbane**	**H**	**wh**	**Wet**
Delphinium glareosum	**rockslide larkspur**	**H**	**bl**	**Opn**
Delphinium nuttallii	**Nuttall's larkspur**	**H**	**bl**	**Opn**
Thalictrum occidentale	**western meadowrue**	**H**	**gr**	**Wds**
BERBERIDACEAE — barberry family				
Achlys triphylla	**vanilla leaf**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Wds**
Berberis nervosa	**Oregon grape**	**H**	**wh**	**Wds**
FUMARIACEAE — fumitory family				
Corydalis aquae-gelidae	**coldwater corydalis**	**H**	**pk-wh**	**Wet**
Dicentra formosa	**bleedingheart**	**H**	**pk**	**Wds**
CRUCIFERAE — mustard family				
Arabis hirsuta var. glabrata	**hairy rockcress**	**H**	**wh-pk**	**Opn**
Cardamine integrifolia	**milk-maids**	**H**	**wh-pk**	**Wds**
Erysimum asperum	**rough wallflower**	**H**	**yl**	**Opn**
Thlaspi fendleri var. glaucum	**wild candytuft**	**H**	**wh**	**Opn**
CRASSULACEAE — stonecrop family				
Sedum oreganum	**Oregon stonecrop**	**H**	**yl**	**Opn**
SAXIFRAGACEAE — saxifrage family				
Boykinia elata	**Santalucia boykinia**	**H**	**wh**	**Wet**
Heuchera glabra	**smooth alumroot**	**H**	**wh**	**Rck**
Mitella breweri	**Brewer's mitewort**	**H**	**gr**	**Wds**
Mitella caulescens	**Leafy-stemmed mitewort**	**H**	**gr**	**Wds**
Saxifraga caespitosa var. emarginata	**tufted saxifrage**	**H**	**wh**	**Rck**
Saxifraga ferruginea var. macounii	**rusty saxifrage**	**H**	**wh**	**Opn**
Saxifraga mertensiana	**Merten's saxifrage**	**H**	**wh**	**Rck**
Saxifraga occidentalis var. rufiduia	**western saxifrage**	**H**	**wh**	**Rck**
Tellima grandiflora	**fringecup**	**H**	**gr-pk**	**Wds**
Tiarella trifoliata var. trifoliata var. unifoliata	**coolwort foamflower**	**H**	**wh**	**Wds**
Tolmiea menziesii	**youth-on-age**	**H**	**g-pu**	**Wet**

Left — "Blue eyed grass". Upper right — *Orobanche uniflora*–"Cancer Root". Lower Right — *Polemonium elegans*–"Sky Pilot". Drawings by Nicholas A. Dodge.

GROSSULARIACEAE — currant or gooseberry family				
Ribes bracteosum	**stink currant**	**Sh**	**pu-gr**	**Wet**
HYDRANGEACEAE — hydrangea family				
Philadelphus lewisii	**mockorange**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Vry**
ROSACEAE — rose family				
Amelanchier alinifolia var. semiintegrifolia	**serviceberry**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Opn**
Aruncus sylvester	**goatsbeard**	**H**	**wh**	**Wet**
Holodiscus discolor	**oceanspray**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Vry**
Oemleria cerasiformis	**Indian plum**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Wds**
Prunus emarginata	**bitter cherry**	**T**	**wh**	**Bsh**
Rosa nutkana	**Nootka rose**	**Sh**	**pk**	**Opn**
Rubus lasiococcus	**dwarf bramble**	**H**	**wh**	**Wds**
Rubus leucodermis	**blackcap**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Vry**
Rubus parviflorus	**thimbleberry**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Vry**
Rubus spectabilis	**salmonberry**	**Sh**	**rd-pk**	**Wet**
Rubus ursinus	**Pacific blackberry**	**V**	**wh**	**Vry**
Sorbus scopulina var. cascadensis	**Cascade mountain-ash**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Vry**
Sorbus sitchensis var. grayi	**Sitka mountain-ash**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Vry**
Spiraea betulifolia var. lucida	**shiny-leaf spirea**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Opn**
Spirea densiflora	**subalpine spirea**	**Sh**	**pk**	**Opn**
Spirea douglasii	**Douglas' spirea**	**Sh**	**pk**	**Opn**

LEGUMINOSAE — pea family				
Hedysarum occidentale	western hedysarum	H	pk	Opn
Lupinus latifolius	broadleaf lupine	H	blk-pu	Vry
Thermopsis montana	mountain thermopsis	H	yl	Opn
CELASTRACEAE — staff-tree family				
Pachistima myrsinitis	Oregon boxwood	Sh	pk	Opn
ACERACEAE — maple family				
Acer circinatum	vine maple	Sh		Vry
Acer glabrum var. douglasii	Douglas maple	Sh		Vry
HYPERICACEAE — St. John's-wort family				
Hypericum anagalloides	bog St. John's-wort	H	or	Wet
Hypericum perforatum	common St. John's-wort	H	yl	Opn
VIOLACEAE — violet family				
Viola adunca	hook violet	H	pu-bl	Opn
Viola glabella	pioneer violet	H	yl	Wds
Viola palustris	marsh violet	H	la	Wet
Viola sempervirens	evergreen violet	H	yl	Wds
ONOGRACEAE — evening primrose family				
Epilobium alpinum var. lactiflorum	alpine willow-weed	H	wh-pk	Wet
Epilobium angustifolium	fireweed	H	la-pk	Opn
Epilobium glandulosum	common willow-weed	H	pk-pu	Opn
ARALIACEAE — ginseng family				
Oploplanax horridum	devil's club	Sh	gr-wh	Wds
UMBELLIFERAE — parsley family				
Angelica arguta	sharptooth angelica	H	wh	Opn
Angelica genuflexa	kneeling angelica	H	wh	Wet
Heracleum lanatum	cow parsnip	H	wh	Vry
Ligusticum grayi	Gray's lovage	H	wh	Opn
Lomatium martindalei	few-flowered lomatium	H	yl	Opn
Osmorhiza chilensis	sweet-cicely	H	wh	Wds
CORNACEAE — dogwood family				
Cornus canadensis	bunchberry	H	wh	Vry
ERICACEAE — heath family				
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	kinnikinnick	Sh	pk-wh	Opn
Gaultheria shallon	salal	Sh	wh-pk	Wds
Hypopitys monotropa	pinesap	H	yl-pk	Wds
Menziesia ferruginea	fool's huckleberry	Sh	br-rd	Bsh
Phyllodoce empetriformis	red mountain heather	Sh	pk-rd	Opn
Rhododendron macrophyllum	western rhododendron	Sh	pk-la	Wds
Vaccinium alaskaense	Alaska blueberry	Sh	pk	Bsh
Vaccinium membranaceum	thin-leaf huckleberry	Sh	pk	Opn
Vaccinium parvifolium	red huckleberry	Sh	pk	Wds
GENTIANACEAE — gentian family				
Gentiana calycosa	explorer's gentian	H	bl	Opn
APOCYNACEAE — dogbane family				
Apocynum androsaemifolium	low dogbane	H	pk	Vry
POLEMONIACEAE — phlox family				
Phlox diffusa var. longistylis	spreading phlox	H	la-pk	Opn
Polemonium elegans	elegant sky-pilot	H	bl	Opn

HYDROPHYLLACEAE — waterleaf family				
Hydrophyllum tenuipes	**Pacific waterleaf**	**H**	**wh**	**Wet**
Phacelia heterophylla	**varileaf phacelia**	**H**	**wh-pu**	**Opn**
LABIATAE — mint family				
Prunella vulgaris	**selfheal**	**H**	**pu**	**Opn**
Stachys cooleyae	**hedge-nettle**	**H**	**rd-pu**	**Wet**
SCROPHULARIACEAE — figwort family				
Castilleja hispida	**harsh paintbrush**	**H**	**rd**	**Opn**
Castilleja miniata	**scarlet paintbrush**	**H**	**rd**	**Opn**
Collinsia parviflora	**blue-eyed Mary**	**H**	**bl**	**Open**
Mimulus guttatus	**Common monkey flower**	**H**	**bl**	**Wet**
Mimulus moschatus	**muskplant monkeyflower**	**H**	**yl**	**Wet**
Nothochelone nemorosa	**woodland beard-tongue**	**H**	**pu-pk**	**Vry**
Pedicularis contorta	**coiled pedicularis**	**H**	**yl**	**Opn**
Penstemon cardwellii	**Cardwell's penstemon**	**H**	**pu**	**Opn**
Penstemon ovatus	**broad-leaved penstemon**	**H**	**pu**	**Vry**
Penstemon rupicola	**cliff penstemon**	**H**	**rd-pk**	**Rck**
Penstemon subserratus	**fine-toothed penstemon**	**H**	**bl**	**Opn**
Rhinanthus crista-galli	**rattle-box**	**H**	**yl**	**Opn**
Synthyris reniformis	**snow-queen**	**H**	**bl**	**vry**
Veronica americana	**American brooklime**	**H**	**bl**	**Wet**
Veronica officinalis	**common speedwell**	**H**	**bl**	**Vry**
OROBANCHACEAE — broomrape family				
Orobanche uniflora	**one-flowered cancer root**	**H**	**bl**	**Opn**
PLANTAGINACEAE — plantain family				
Plantago lanceolata	**English plantain**	**H**	**wh**	**Vry**
RUBIACEAE — madder family				
Galium aparine var. echinospermum	**cleavers**	**H**	**wh**	**Vry**
Galium boreale	**northern bedstraw**	**H**	**wh**	**Opn**
Galium oreganum	**Oregon bedstraw**	**H**	**gr**	**Wds**
CAPRIFOLIACEAE — honeysuckle family				
Linnaea borealis	**twinflower**	**H**	**pk**	**Wds**
Sambucus racemosa var. arborescens	**red elderberry**	**Sh**	**wh**	**Bsh**
VALERIANACEAE — valerian family				
Valeriana sitchensis	**valerian**	**H**	**la-pk**	**Vry**
CAMPANULACEAE — harebell family				
Campanula rotundifolia	**bluebell**	**H**	**bl**	**Opn**
Campanula scouleri	**Scouler's harebell**	**H**	**bl**	**Wds**
COMPOSITAE — composite or aster family				
Achillea millefolium	**yarrow**	**H**	**wh**	**Vry**
Adenocaulin bicolor	**pathfinder**	**H**	**wh**	**Wds**
Agoseris aurantiacea	**orange agoseris**	**H**	**or**	**Opn**
Anaphalis margaritacea	**pearly-everlasting**	**H**	**wh**	**Opn**
Arnica latifolia	**broadleaf arnica**	**H**	**yl**	**Vry**
Aster ledophyllus	**Cascade aster**	**H**	**pu**	**Opn**
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	**oxeye daisy**	**H**	**wh**	**Vry**
Circium arvense	**Canada thistle**	**H**	**pu**	**Vry**
Erigeron peregrinus #ssp. callianthemus	**subalpine daisy**	**H**	**pk-la**	**Opn**
Eriophyllum lanatum	**Oregon sunshine**	**H**	**yl**	**Opn**
Hieracium albiflorum	**white hawkweed**	**H**	**wh**	**Wds**
Hieracium longiberbe	**long-beaked hawkweed**	**H**	**yl**	**Opn**

Hieracium vulgatum	**common hawkweek**	**H**	**yl**	**Vry**
Prenanthes alata	**rattlesnake root**	**H**	**wh**	**Opn**
Senecio bolanderi var. harfordii	**Bolander's groundsel**	**H**	**yl**	**Vry**
Senecio jacobaea	**tansy ragwort**	**H**	**yl**	**Vry**
Senecio triangularis	**arrowleaf groundsel**	**H**	**yl**	**Wet**
Taraxacum officinale	**dandelion**	**H**	**yl**	**Vry**

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This dramatic 1934 photograph, taken five years after the Dole fire, eloquently demonstrates how Silver Star and its environs were ravaged. View is toward the southwest from Road 4109, immediately below the summit. The phone line runs to the new lookout station, erected in 1933. Sturgeon Rock stands at right of photo, its flanks covered by small tree islands not touched by the fire.

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