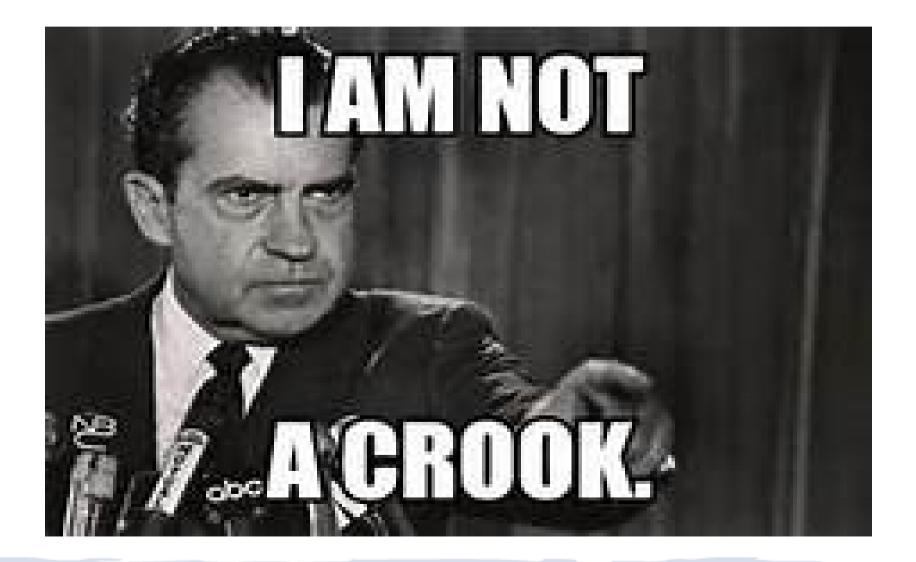
Use of Apps and Field Guides

Bird App evaluation Plant lists for hikes – Washington Native Plant Society Demonstration of Flower Apps

I am NOT an app salesman



Bird Identification apps

There are many options Sibley Birds Peterson Bird Guide Ibird Pro Audubon Bird Guide Merlin (Cornell Laboratory - Free)



Browse Birds

By Shape

By Family

By Name

Find Birds with eBird

Advanced Search

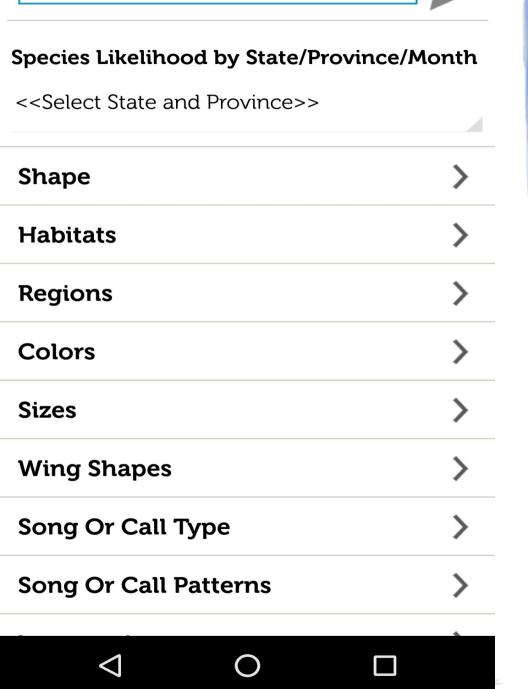
About Birds and Birding

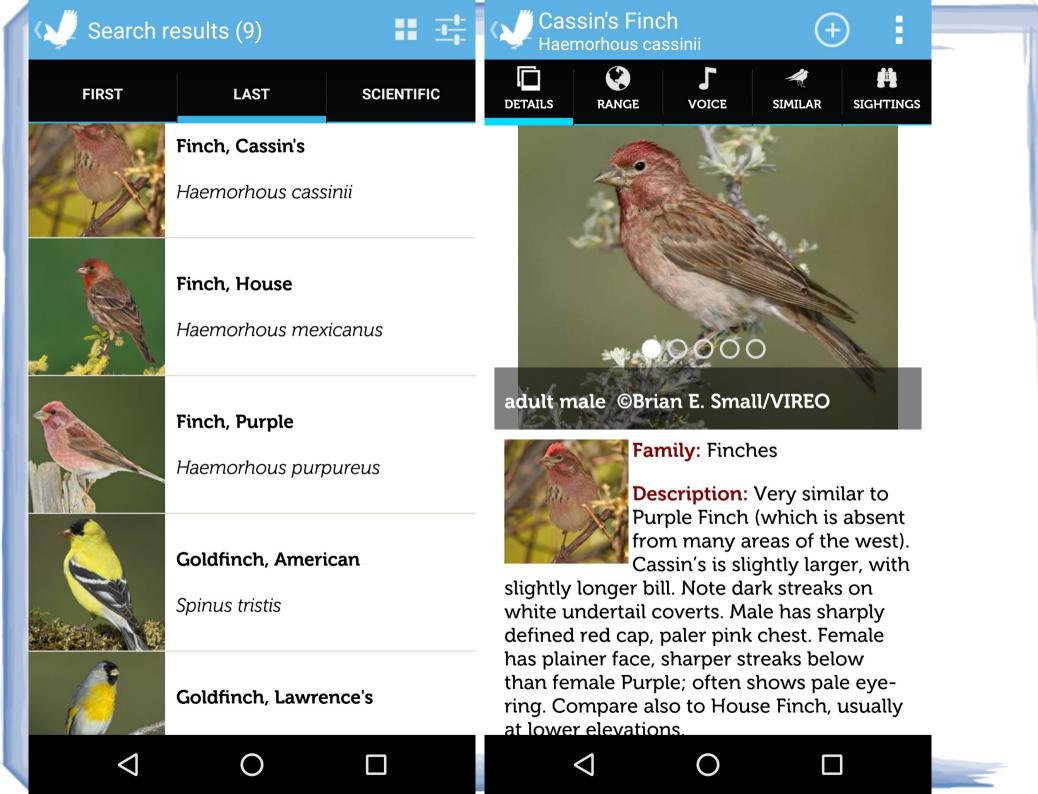
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My Sightings

Advanced Search

finch





Find Birds with eBird

Observations

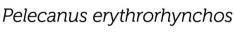
Washington Nearby Observatio... birds seen nearby in the last 30 days





NOTABLE

-1-1-



yesterday

23 observations

American Wigeon

Anas americana

last week

4 observations

Anna's Hummingbird

Calypte anna

4 weeks ago

3 observations

Bald Eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

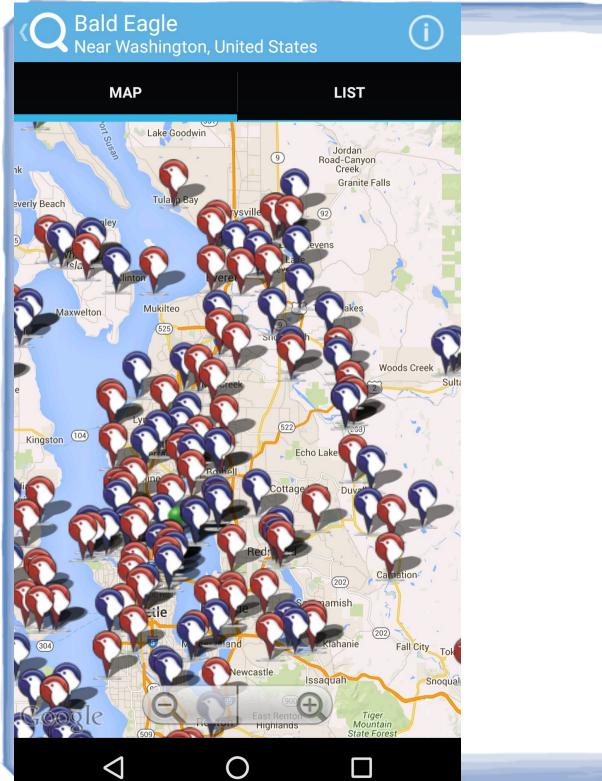
today

today

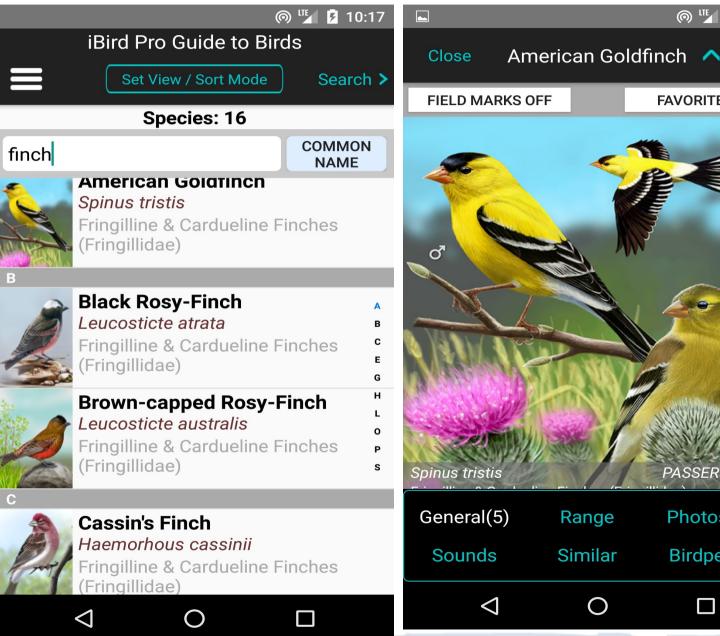
1 observations

Band-tailed Pigeon

Patagioenas fasciata



IBird-Pro





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Plant lists for hikes

- Washington Native Plant Society
- http://www.wnps.org/plant_lists/exploring_native_plants.html
- Click county on map, view list of hikes
- Lists are in pdf or word doc form
- Example: Cougar mountain
- Organized by genus and species (not common or family names)

Plant list map



Cougar Mountain

Cougar Mountain, King County, WA. List covers plants found along the trails on Cougar Mountain, located south of I-90 between Bellevue and Issaquah. List by Fred Weinmann and Warren Jones, September 2000, with several additions by D. Avolio, King County Park Ambassador, May, 2013. 114 spp.

These lists represent the work of different WNPS members over the years. Their accuracy has not been verified by the Washington Native Plant Society. We offer these lists to individuals as a tool to enhance the enjoyment and study of native plants.

* - Introduced

Scientific Name

Abies procera Acer circinatum Acer macrophyllum Achillea millifolium Achlys triphylla Adiantum pedatum Agrostis tenuis* Ajuga reptans* Alnus rubra Anaphalis margaritacea Anemone deltoidea Arbutus menziesii Asarum caudatum Athyrium filix-femina Berberis nervosa

<u>Common Name</u> Noble fir

Vine maple Big-leaf maple Yarrow Vanilla leaf Maidenhair fern Colonial bentgrass Ajuga Red alder Pearly everlasting Columbia windflower Pacific madrone Wild ginger Lady fern Cascade Oregongrape

Family Name Pinaceae Aceraceae Aceraceae Asteraceae Berberidaceae Polypodiaceae Poaceae Lamiaceae Betulaceae Asteraceae Ranunculaceae Ericaceae Aristolochiaceae Polypodiaceae Berberidaceae

King county hikes

Home > Native Plant Lists

King County

King County (List for entire county)

Asahel Curtis Beaver Valley Big Tree Trail Carkeek Park Carnation Marsh Cougar Mountain Deadhorse Canvon Discovery Park Dorothy Lake Double Beaver Edith Moulton Park Federation Forest Granite Mountain Hazel Wolf Wildlife Sanctuary Hylebos Park Iron Goat Trail Iron Goat Trail 2 Issaguah Alps Jenkins Creek Park King's Lake Bog Little Mount Si Lodge Lake Madrona Woods Markworth Forest Marymoor Park Mercer Slough Middle Fork Snoqualmie Moss Lake Mt. Peak Mount Si Mount Si Snag Flat Mount Si Vista Mount Si Wetland

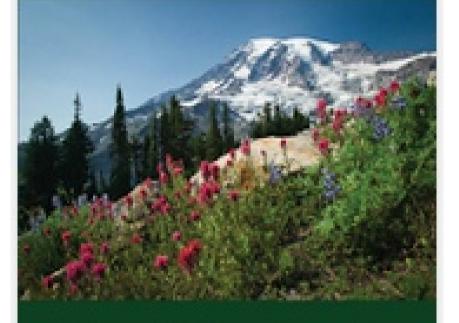
Plant identification apps

Three (or more) options in our area 1. Washington Wildflowers by Mark Turner and Burke Museum – Android and Iphone/Pad versions

2. Audubon wildflower identification app (for whole country)

3. 2250 Washington Wildflowers – Flora NW LLC





A Guide to the Wildflowers, Shrubs, and Vines of Washington and Surrounding Areas

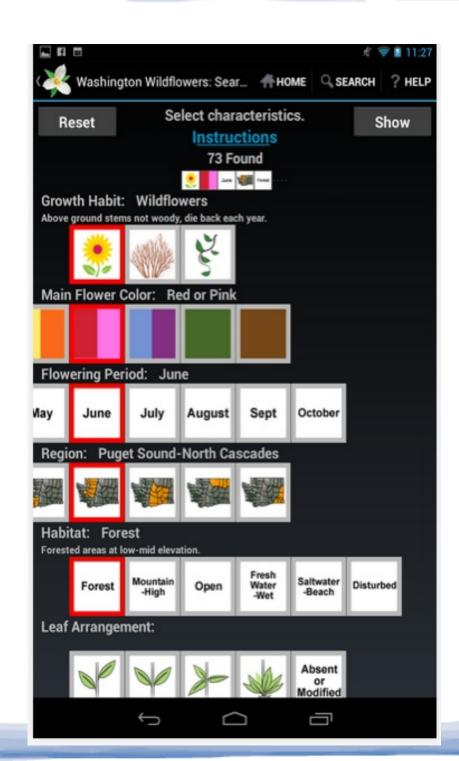
University of Washington, Burke Museum & High Country Apps, LLC Copyright ©2013 | All rights reserved

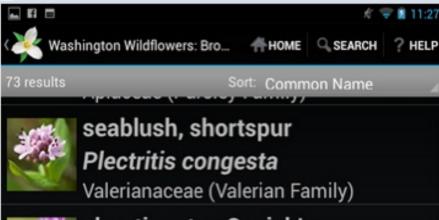
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shootingstar, Cusick's Dodecatheon pulchellum Primulaceae (Primrose Family)



shootingstar, Henderson's Dodecatheon hendersonii Primulaceae (Primrose Family)



slipper, fairy *Calypso bulbosa* Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)



springbeauty, lanceleaf *Claytonia lanceolata* Montiaceae (Miner's Lettuce Family)



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springbeauty, Siberian *Claytonia sibirica* Montiaceae (Miner's Lettuce Family)

IJ





HOME SEARCH ? HELP

common camas

Camassia quamash Asparagaceae (Asparagus Family)

| Height |
|-------------|
| 6-26 inches |
| |

Relative Abundance Common Life Cycle Perennial

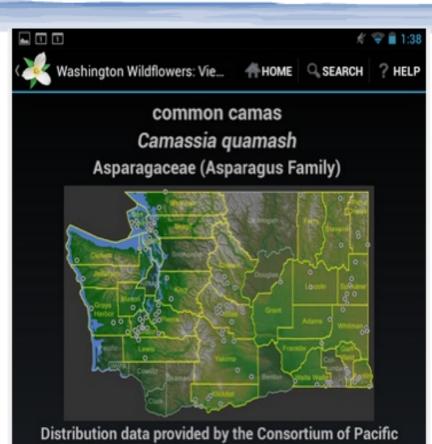
Habitat

Forest, Open, Open, Freshwater Wet

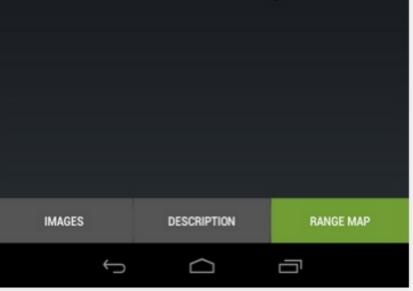
Description

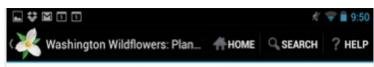
Stem erect. Leaves slender and long, hairless. Flower spike with many flowers open all at the same time. Flowers blue to purple, occasionally white, starshaped, opening wide; pollen bright yellow or dull yellow to violet. Grows in moist meadows that dry by summer at low to high elevations. Plant varies in size and color over its very large range. Subsp. *quamash* is slender, flowers somewhat sparse on stem, anthers dull yellow to violet. Subsp. *breviflora* is stout, flowers dense, anthers bright yellow. Lewis and Clark reported that this plant occurred in such huge quantities that the meadows resembled lakes of clear water.





Distribution data provided by the Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria. Dots show where the species has been collected. Counties are highlighted if the species occurs somewhere within the county boundaries.





Plant Families

Tap to view plants in family.

Alismataceae (Water Plantain Family)

Annual, perennial herbs, plants aquatic or growing in mud; leaves often submersed, palmately veined, blades above water linear to arrow-shaped; flowers in clusters atop leafless stem (scape); sepals 3, green; petals 3, showy; stamens many; ovary superior; fruit an achene.

Amaranthaceae (Amaranth Family)

Annual, biennial, perennial herbs, shrubs, plants often in saline soils; leaves simple, alternate or opposite; flowers in clusters or solitary, often inconspicuous, hermaphroditic, monoecious, or dioecious; sepals 1-5 or absent, free or fused; petals absent; stamens 1-5, opposite the sepals; ovary superior; fruit an achene or utricle.

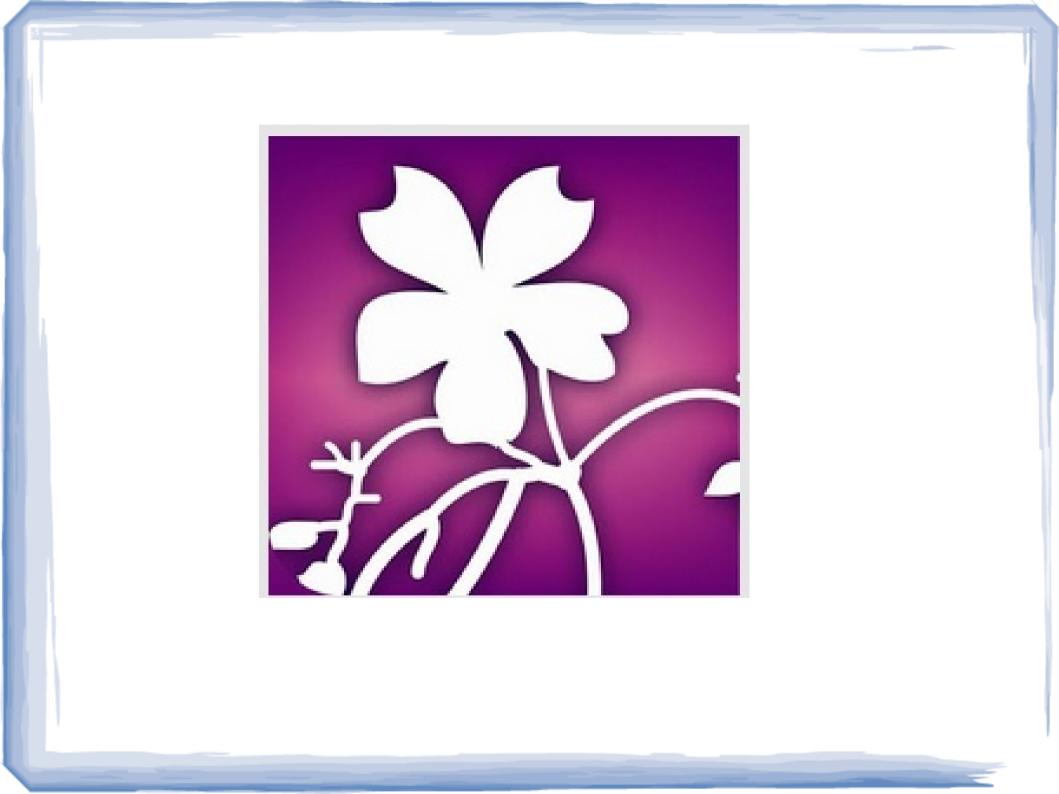
Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis Family)

Perennial herbs, plants from bulbs; leaves simple, linear, parallel-veined, mostly basal, alternate; flowers in clusters, often showy; tepals (sepals and petals that look identical) 6, free or fused; stamens 6; ovary inferior; fruit a capsule.

Anacardiaceae (Sumac Family)

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Vines or shrubs, some plants toxic, may produce contact dermatitis; leaves compound, deciduous,



Audubon Wildflowers

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Onert Directore with for NATIONAL Audubon society

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Audubon Wildflowers

Search species

Shape

Advanced Searcl

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Daisy And Dandelion-like Flowers

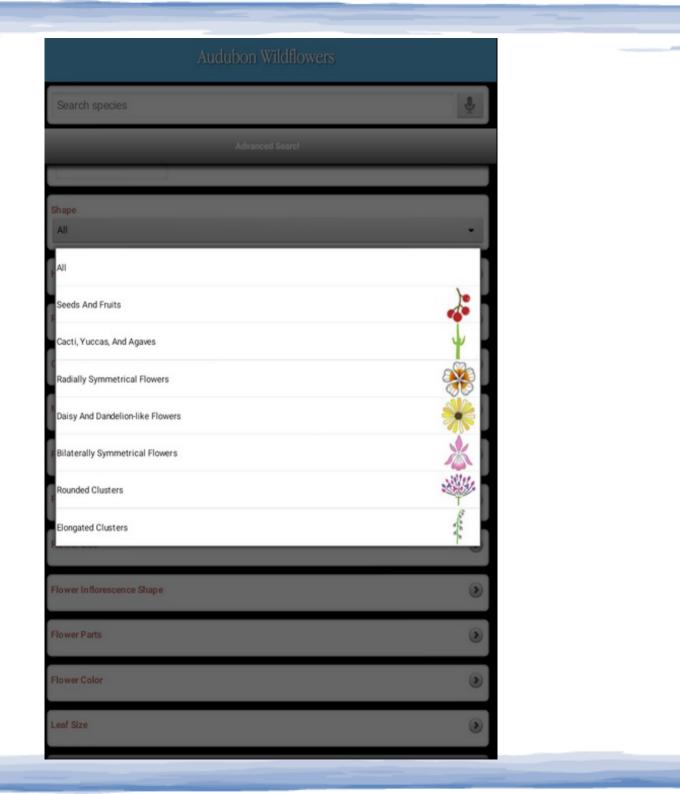
Habitats

Mountains (alpine +subalpine

| Regions Northwest | ۲ |
|----------------------------|---|
| Colors | ۲ |
| Months | > |
| Plant Size | ۲ |
| Plant Growth Form | ۲ |
| Flower Size | > |
| Flower Inflorescence Shape | > |
| Flower Parts | 2 |

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Audubon Wildflowers

Barberry (5)

Last





First

Blue Cohosh

Caulophyllum thalictroides

May-apple

Podophyllum peltatum

Northern Inside-out Flower

Vancouveria hexandra

Twinleaf

Jeffersonia diphylla

Vanilla Leaf

Achlys triphylla





Audubon Wildflowers

Vanilla Lea Achlys triphyll



Alternate Name: Sweet-after-death

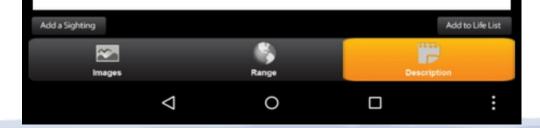
Description: Pairs of low slender stalks grow in patches, one stalk actually a petiole, having at its tip a round leaf blade with 3 broad, fan-shaped leaflets; the other stalk ending in a narrow spike of small white flowers. Leaves: leaflets 2-4" (5-10 cm) long, with blunt teeth on ends, the central leaflet with 3-5 or up to 8 teeth. Height: 10-20" (25-50 cm).

Habitat: Woods.

Range: Southern British Columbia to near the coast of northern California; in California mostly outside the redwood region.

Discussion: When the leaves are dried, they smell like vanilla. The large, 3-parted leaf is unusual, like that of its only close relative, California Vanilla Leaf (A. californica), found nearer the coast, but which generally has 6-8 (rarely up to 12) teeth on the central leaflet.

Flower: April-June. Spike 1-2" (2.5-5 cm) long; the flowers without sepals or petals but with 6-13 white stamens, the outer ones swollen toward tip.



Comparison of Flower Apps Turner

Great for Washington

- Has Browse and Advanced Search Mode
- Can look up by common name or latin name
 Has range maps from Burke site
 - Does not have all species from Burke site
- Does not use GPS to get location/elevation
- Sortable by common, scientific, common family or latin family names
 - Has life zone info, flower basics and glossary
 Does not allow you to identify family by attributes

Comparison of Flower apps

Audubon flowers

- Organized by scientific or common name
- Has a grid view as well as list view
- Advanced search is more like Stewart's family attributes (i.e. linear venation vs net, 3,4 or 5 petals, bilateral or radial symmetry, etc.)
- Can search by name or growth form
- Can have multiple choices in advanced search but is AND search (Turner allows only one attribute for each class)
- Not available for all platforms
- Is for entire country, cannot be localized to Washington state only NW
- 3000+ photos, no trees (there is a tree app)
- Both usable without web connection

- Washington Wildflower App
- Has many more species for Washington than Turner app (takes a lot of space)
- Does not have range maps
- Has a much more detailed search engine
- Allows forgiveness (i.e. guessing wrong)
- Hard to read labels on photos
- Overwhelming for beginner

Other useful apps for the field

Audubon nature apps

- 1) Trees (and shrubs)
- 2) Mammals
- 3) Mushrooms
- 4) Butterflies
- 5) Reptiles and Amphibians
- 6) Insects and Spiders
- 7) Fish
- 8) Northwest Ecosystem

All have advanced search, life list, reporting, don't need connection

only apply to some 'platforms'. All have same feel and organization

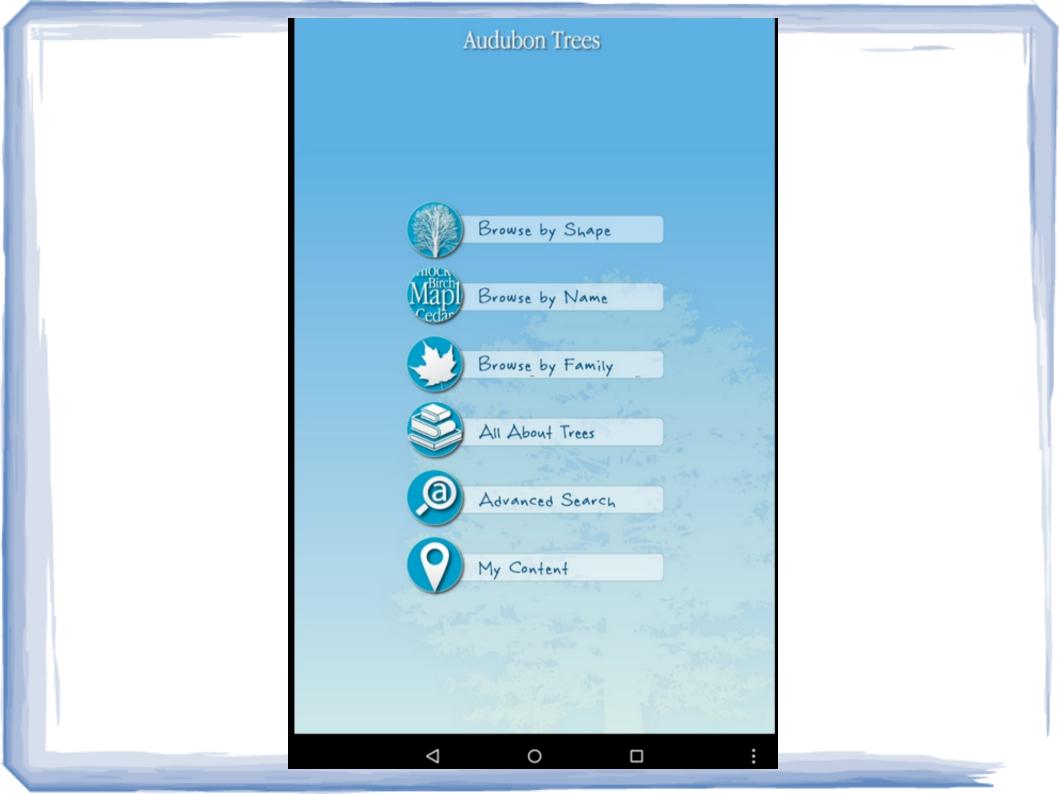
Other useful apps

For trees

Virginia Tech Tree Identification – uses gps or location

 has a series of questions to narrow list of possibilities (growth form, habitat, leaf structure, flower type, fruit type, leaf organization, lobed?, leaf edges,leaf shape, leaf, twig or needle organization)

• It is free





Virginia Tech Tree Identification

1. 100

OBTAIN LOCATION

Once your location is obtained you can display local trees.

IDENTIFY TREES

Provide more information to restrict the list of possible trees.

ASK DR. DENDRO

ABOUT THIS APP

Field Guides – there are many, many options

- Do I need a field guide?
- Plants
- Pojar and MacKinnon BC coast into Washington organized by family, has ferns, shrubs and trees, mosses, liverworts and lichens. Has uses by native americans and other fun facts
- Turner and Gustafson in my opionion superceded by Turner's app. There is a new shrub book by Turner. His photos are excellent (also a fine web page by him). Organized by color and form.

How to use field guides in the field

- Find a way to carry and protect them tolerance for this varies between people
- Try to figure out what a species is before looking in the book
- There are dichotomous key books (e.g. David Biek's book on Mt. Rainier), which are great if you really want to know, but you need to know jargon and may have to carry a hand lens.
- Don't be chagrined if you fail, but try recording the plant by photo or drawing or description. You will improve at this over time (cell phones fine).
- Unless you are experienced or incredibly anal don't spend too much time on any plant. Sometimes you will get better examples and you'll surely see more.