

Working Forests

The Olympic Peninsula is home to one of the most productive forest lands in the world. Trees have grown here for thousands of years. Timber is the second largest industry in Washington state.

Four trees are planted for each one harvested. Sometimes, it's hard to see the new seedlings growing in the midst of other plants that naturally reseed in harvested areas. You may wish to stop and take a closer look.

Wood from these forests is used to make products as common to our every day life as paper, plywood, 2x4's, and as varied as toothpaste, artificial vanilla and rayon fabric.

Stewards of this land include individual citizens, Christmas tree farmers, the State of Washington, the federal government, Native American tribes and private companies.

We call these lands the "working forest."

For forest tours or more information contact:

**Washington Contract
Loggers Association:**
1-800-422-0074

**Washington Commercial
Forest Action Committee:**
(360) 374-6699

Tree Trivia

- ▲ Washington is known as the "Evergreen State" for a good reason. Nearly 40% of its land is forested, and 156,000 acres are planted with new trees each year.
- ▲ Trees use their hairy leaf surfaces to trap and filter out dust, ash, and pollen particles carried in the air.
- ▲ Trees are a renewable resource. Forest products are also biodegradable and recyclable.
- ▲ Forests cut noise pollution by acting as barriers to sound.
- ▲ One tree has the cooling effect of five air conditioners.
- ▲ Trees are the source for thousands of products, including lumber for buildings and tools, cellulose for paper and fiber, as well as plastics, nuts, medicines, mulches, oils, gums, syrups, and fruits.
- ▲ Nurseries in Washington produce over 90 million new trees per year.
- ▲ Forests help supply oxygen we need to breathe. Yearly, each acre of young trees can produce enough oxygen to keep 18 people alive.
- ▲ It's a law in Washington state that all forest lands must be replanted within three years of harvest.
- ▲ More paper is recovered for recycling than is sent to landfills.
- ▲ Forests lower air temperatures by enlisting the sun's energy to evaporate water from the surface of leaves.
- ▲ Trees can live many lives. When recycled, wood fiber that was made into paper for a birthday card can become a newspaper or your next library book.

Printed on Champion Benefit, Natural Flax; 70 lb. text donated by Champion International Corporation. Benefit is a recycled paper made from 100% post-consumer recovered paper material.



*Produced by the Evergreen Partnership's Public Awareness Program
(206) 922-6640*

Forests of the Olympic Peninsula



Wild Forests

Three protected temperate rain forests: the Queets, Quinault and Hoh are located on the Olympic Peninsula. These misty rain forests receive more than 140 inches of rainfall each year.

The nearby sunny town of Sequim gets less than 15 inches of rain. These unique ecosystems are visited by millions of people each year.

From ocean beaches to alpine meadows, from river valleys to frozen glaciers, over a million acres are **preserved forever** from any human development in permanently set-aside wilderness areas on the Olympic Peninsula and in the Olympic National Park alone. Over five million acres of forested land are protected in Washington state.

People from all over the world come to enjoy the majestic beauty of the Pacific Northwest.



We call these lands the "wild forest."


For visitor's information contact:

Olympic National Park:
(360) 452-4501

**National Forest
Wilderness Areas:**
(360) 956-2300

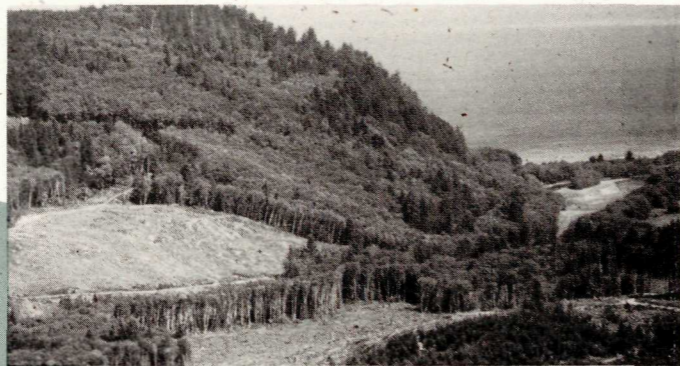
Welcome to the Olympic Peninsula's Forests...

More than a million acres of lush, green old growth forests are preserved forever for you to enjoy on the Olympic Peninsula. Exploring these areas will lead you to trails for climbing, hiking  and backpacking, wet rain forests packed with ancient trees covered with drooping green moss and craggy bark, rushing rivers, campgrounds,  pristine waterfalls and untouched wilderness areas that are abundant with the sights and sounds of nature. Trees, especially Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock, grow very fast and strong here in the Pacific Northwest.

As you travel around the scenic Highway 101 loop, you'll also see many stages of the working forest. Trees provide beautiful surroundings, clean air to breathe,  shade to cool us on hot summer days and thousands of products that enrich our lives. Wood is used for home building, furniture, food packaging like cereal boxes and milk cartons, and for books and newspapers. Believe it or not, wood by-products even go into tooth brushes, medicines, ice cream and carpeting. Did you know that film for your camera is made from cellulose, a product that comes from wood? Planting new trees and reusing and recycling wood products helps conserve this natural resource.



Timber Museum in Forks



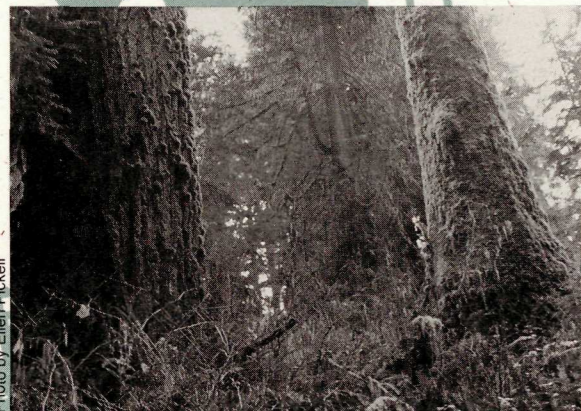
Merrill & Ring's Pysht Tree Farm



Boat Basin Near Port Ludlow



Portac, Inc.'s Lumber Mill and Log Yard in Beaver



The Big Tree Grove at Quinalt



Ruby Beach in the Olympic National Park North of Queets



Weyerhaeuser Lumber Mill in Aberdeen



Campgrounds Abound!

Olympic National Park

There are 17 campgrounds in the park. You can camp in the rain forest or hike to a beautiful backcountry lake. The recreation opportunities are endless. Call (360) 452-0330

Forest Service Campgrounds

The Olympic National Forest manages 24 campgrounds between the Hood Canal, Quinalt, Quilcene and Soleduck ranger districts. Hike-in and boat-in sites are available, as well as traditional vehicle campgrounds. Camp next to a peaceful lake, rushing stream or in a dense conifer forest. Call (360) 374-6522

Tumbling Rapids Park

This six-acre park is located 11 miles northeast of Forks on U.S. 101. Restrooms, a covered kitchen, picnic tables outdoor fireplaces and campsites are available. The park borders the Sol Duc River, which offers good fishing for trout.

Promised Land and Tumbling Rapids facilities owned and operated by Rayonier.

State Parks

There are 12 State parks with camping facilities located on the Olympic Peninsula. All offer unique settings for an enjoyable outdoor experience. A few include: Bogachiel, 8 miles from Forks on U.S. 101; Dosewallips, 1 mile from Brinnon on U.S. 101; Fort Flagler, 8 miles east of Hadlock; Potlatch, 12 miles north of Shelton on U.S. 101. Call (360) 902-8500

Pysht Tree Farm

Located on highway 112 east of Clallam Bay, the Tree Farm offers group and self-guided tours of managed forest and streamside ecology, as well as camping, hunting and day use. Call 1-800-998-2382

Promised Land Park

Situated 28 miles north of Hoquiam on U.S. 101, this four-acre park offers restrooms, a covered kitchen, picnic tables, outdoor fireplaces and campsites. Enjoy fishing on either Stevens Creek or Stevens Creek Pond.

Stops Along the Way

Coordinate numbers below to the map above.

- Roadside Stop - Large Western Red Cedar
- Quinalt Lodge and Ancient Forest
- Hoquiam's Castle
- Hurricane Ridge
- Forks Timber Museum
- Port Townsend Victorian Architecture
- Land & Sea Museum in Port Gamble
- Sol Duc Hot Springs
- Merrill & Ring's Pysht Tree Farm
- Quilcene Auto Tour

Douglas Fir



Western Hemlock



Western Red Cedar



Trees to See

On your trip around the Olympic Peninsula, you will spot four prominent species of trees. Here's how you can identify them.

Douglas Fir

Highly sensitive to shade, the tree retains branches only on the upper portion of the trunk. It has buds at the end of the twigs, which are reddish brown and pointed. Douglas Fir trees have flat needles, with blunt to pointed tips.



Western Hemlock

The Western Hemlock is a fast-growing tree with attractive foliage, and is extremely tolerant of shade. The needles are flattened and usually notched at the apex. The tip of a Western Hemlock arches over to form a droopy top.



Western Red Cedar

The Western Red Cedar has a light but very even crown. Its branches are even, upswept at the ends and can layer in older trees. The foliage is flat and overlapping. Leaves are incurved, glossy and pale underneath with white streaks.



Sitka Spruce

The Sitka Spruce grows to be the tallest of the spruces. It has blunt leathery needles which are a bright green in color. The bark of a Sitka Spruce can turn purple-gray and become coarse in older trees.



Hurricane Ridge in the Olympic National Park



Rayonier Forest Management Site



Highway 101 Near Quinalt - A Timber Tunnel Through Old Growth