











## Heritage Tree Information

**1500 79<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Quercus garryana**

Location:	1500 79 <sup>th</sup> Avenue SE Tumwater WA 98501 In the East-center of the property						
Map							
Property owner	City of Tumwater						
Genus species	Quercus garryana						
Common name(s)	Garry Oak, Oregon Oak						
Notes on species	<a href="https://www.monumentaltrees.com/en/usa-quercusgarryana/">https://www.monumentaltrees.com/en/usa-quercusgarryana/</a> <table><tr><th>Location</th><th>Girth </th><th>Height </th></tr><tr><td> <a href="#">Medford, Ken Denman Wildlife Area, OR</a></td><td>2.44 m</td><td>?</td></tr></table>	Location	Girth 	Height 	 <a href="#">Medford, Ken Denman Wildlife Area, OR</a>	2.44 m	?
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 <a href="#">Medford, Ken Denman Wildlife Area, OR</a>	2.44 m	?					
Date nominated	2023.03						
Nominator	Jim Sedore						
Supporting Tumwater Municipal Code regulations	<p><b>1. Tumwater Municipal Code Chapter 16.08 PROTECTION OF TREES AND VEGETATION</b></p> <p><b><u>16.08.030 Definitions.</u></b></p> <p>G. “Environmentally sensitive area” means any lands with the following characteristics:</p> <p>3. <u>Identified habitats with which endangered, threatened, or sensitive species have a primary association</u> as defined in TMC Chapter 16.32;</p> <p>Tumwater Municipal Code Chapter 16.32 FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT PROTECTION 16.32.03 Definitions</p> <p>J. “Priority habitat, state” or “state priority habitat” means a seasonal range or habitat element, <b><u>so identified by the Washington State Department of Wildlife, with which a given species has a primary association, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long term.</u></b> These might include areas of high relative diversity or species richness, breeding</p>						

	<p>habitat, winter range and movement corridors. These might also include habitats that are of limited availability or high vulnerability to alteration.</p> <p>L. "Priority species, state" or "state priority species" means <u>those species that are so identified by the Washington State Department of Wildlife due to their population status and their sensitivity to habitat manipulation. Priority species include those which are state-listed endangered, threatened and sensitive species.</u></p>
<p>WA State Dept of F&amp;WL publicat ions</p>	<p>Larsen, E. M., and J. T. Morgan. 1998. <b>Management recommendations for Washington's priority habitats: Oregon white oak woodlands.</b> Wash. Dept. Fish and Wildl., Olympia. 37pp.</p> <p><i>Highlights from the Executive Summary; Pages ix-xi.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Oaks provide habitat for species that are state listed as Sensitive, ,</u></li> <li>• <u>In urban or urbanizing areas, single oaks, or stands of oaks &lt;0.4 ha (1 ac), may also be considered priority habitat when found to be particularly valuable to fish and wildlife (i.e., they contain many cavities, have a large diameter at breast height [dbh], are used by priority species, or have a large canopy).</u></li> <li>• <u>Many invertebrates, including various moths, butterflies, gall wasps, and spiders, are found exclusively in association with this oak species.</u> <u>Oak/conifer associations provide contiguous aerial pathways for animals such as the State Threatened western gray squirrel, and they provide important roosting, nesting, and feeding habitat for wild turkeys and other birds and mammals</u></li> <li>• <u>Oaks in Washington may play a critical role in the conservation of neotropical migrant birds that migrate through, or nest in, Oregon white oak woodlands. The decline of Oregon white oak woodlands has been accelerated by human activities --primarily oak removal</u></li> <li>• <u>Management recommendations are designed to maintain and enhance the integrity of Oregon white oak woodlands, reverse the trend of oak habitat loss, and promote the protection of oak habitat that is presently in good condition. Oaks west of the Cascades and in wetter sites along the Columbia Gorge should be cut only for stand enhancement.</u></li> <li>• <u>Specific recommendations include the following:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Do not cut Oregon white oak woodlands except for habitat enhancement.</u></li> <li>• <u>Create snags when thinning oaks or conifers instead of removing trees.</u></li> <li>• <u>Leave fallen trees, limbs, and leaf litter for foraging, nesting, and denning sites.</u></li> <li>• <u>Retain contiguous aerial pathways.</u></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Other oak enhancement activities include the following:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Planting Oregon white oak acorns and seedlings.</u></li> <li>• <u>Selling or donating oak woodlands to conservation and land trust organizations.</u></li> <li>• <u>Purchasing contiguous or notable stands of oaks by local, state, and federal agencies.</u></li> <li>• <u>Designating large, contiguous oak and oak/conifer stands as critical areas.</u></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Encouraging aggressive oak enhancement/regeneration measures by local, state, and federal agencies.</u></li></ul> <p>Threatened, Endangered, or candidates for these listings. ://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://wdfw.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/00030/wdfw00030.pdf <b>Page 9 – Executive Summary</b></p>
Health assessment	
Images	 <p>Garry Oak looking South 2023.01.26 by Jim Sedore</p>





Quercus garryana looking East– 1500 79<sup>th</sup> Ave. 2023.01.26 by Jim Sedore

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From the Thurston County Historical Journal  
Number 6  
August, 2018  
[efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://laceyparks.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Number-6-August-2018.pdf](https://laceyparks.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Number-6-August-2018.pdf)

***Helen Shank, Children's Advocate***  
Written by Karen Johnson

1951+

Between 1951 and 1953, Helen purchased several adjoining parcels of land and cobbled together around 300 acres on Bush Prairie in Tumwater. This land was attle's Capitol Hill. Finally, Helen's dream became reality in the old refurbished house where sixteen young women at a time could be eased back into society. "To many, it will be the first real home they have ever had." 72 destined to become Trails End Ranch and Trails End Stables. Apparently, when Helen bought the acreage around what would be named Trails End Lake (earlier known as Bush Lake and Drewry Lake), a single

	<p>17cabin in the world. That same year, Helen's like home existed on the north end of the lake. Workers constructed the camp during the winter of 1953 and spring of 1954, and the ranch opened for business in the summer of 1954. Helen also petitioned the county for the establishment of a road to access her property. 73 S</p>
1963+	<p>Helen publicized the Trails End Ranch in newspapers, campers' association publications, and other venues. One of her 1963 press releases said, "The three hundred acre ranch, located at the end of the Oregon Trail, affords young campers an opportunity to enjoy horseback riding, swimming, water skiing, firearms training, overnight camping trips, and a three day pack trip on horseback into Washington's Cascade Mountain Range." Other activities included fishing, camp-outs, boating, archery, softball, volleyball, badminton, ping-pong, crafts, and evening campfires. Press releases also usually included a brief description of a particular camper being of interest to a specific newspaper; for example, "Pamela Haverlock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Haverlock of Bellingham, is spending part of her summer vacation enjoying the unique camping facilities of Trails End Ranch near Olympia, Washington."91</p>