

P Parking Spots

Trails, approximate

Roads

Wetlands

Floodplain

Landmarks

0 0.1 0.2 Miles

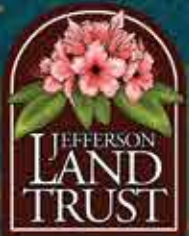
Quimper Wildlife Corridor and Cappy's Trails

Explore the Corridor from trailheads on: North Jacob Miller Rd, the corner of Cook Ave and Elmira St, the corner of 35th St and Howard St, the corner of 49th St and Hendricks St, the corner of Sapphire St and Willamette St, and the eastern end of Sapphire St in Port Townsend.

Please stay on trails to avoid damaging plant and wildlife habitat.

Lands in the Quimper Wildlife Corridor are protected through a partnership of Jefferson Land Trust, the City of Port Townsend, Jefferson County and the local community. Trail placement is approximate. Only main trails are shown; other trails may cross private land. Use caution on trails to stay on public rights-of-way.

Quimper West Preserve



Fort Worden

North Beach

Chinese Gardens



Field Guide

The Quimper Wildlife Corridor has over 100 native plants and more than 120 kinds of birds. Here are just a few of the notable species you might encounter. For more detailed information, go online to saveland.org, click on "Protected Properties" and select "Quimper Wildlife Corridor."



Rough-skinned newt
(*Taricha granulosa*)

This amphibian, which emits a toxin from its skin, migrates through the Corridor annually seeking small wetlands in which to breed.



Red-flowering currant
(*Ribes sanguineum*)

Blossoming in spring, this gooseberry relative provides early-season nectar for native hummingbirds.



Fairy slipper orchid
(*Calypso bulbosa*)

Blossoming in spring and summer, this perennial orchid is pollinated by insects fooled by its flower, which produces no nectar, but appears to have nectar-producing parts.



Barred owl
(*Strix varia*)

A relative of the spotted owl, this bird only entered the Pacific Northwest in recent years, where it out-competes and interbreeds with its spotted cousins. Its hooting call sounds like, "Who cooks for you?"



Vancouver groundcone
(*Kopsiopsis hookeri* or *Boschniakia hookeri*)

This parasitic plant, which resembles a yellow pinecone, steals its nutrients from salal roots and emerges in spring and summer.



Trillium
(*Trillium ovatum*)

Blossoming in late spring, this perennial wildflower's white petals become pink with age.



Gnome Plant
(*Hemitomes congestum*)

Very little is known about this relatively rare parasitic plant; it probably gets its nutrients from underground fungi.



Salmonberry
(*Rubus spectabilis*)

Blossoming in spring and summer, this blackberry relative has somewhat bland, edible berries in yellow, orange, and red.



Pileated woodpecker
(*Dryocopus pileatus*)

This large woodpecker chips rectangular-shaped holes into dead trees in search of carpenter ants.



Thimbleberry
(*Rubus parviflorus*)

Blossoming in late spring, this blackberry relative has large, soft leaves and edible pink berries.