Black Twinberry
Viburnum rufidulum
A handsome relative, this shrub has paired tubular yellow flowers that develop into paired black berries. The fruits are considered poisonous. They were traditionally used as a black pigment by First Nations.

False Azalea
Rhododendron mucronatum
Recently reclassified as a rhododendron, the False Azalea looks similar to huckleberry, but its fruit is a dry capsule. Also called Foal’s Huckleberry, this shrub contains poisons and its leaves should never be consumed or used in tea.

Red Huckleberry
Vaccinium parvifolium
This deciduous shrub has angular bright-green shoots. The white flowers produce pink flowers develop into edible red berries that are an important food source for birds and mammals. First Nations traditionally ate the berries fresh or preserved them for winter.

Wild Gooseberry
Ribes divaricatum
This medium-sized shrub, with sharp spines at the leaf nodes, is often found near traditional First Nations’ sites. The clusters of hanging flowers develop into edible blue-black berries. The bark was used for medicinal purposes.

Salal
Gaultheria shallon
One of the most plentiful understory bushes in our region, Salal can develop into almost impenetrable thickets. Its pinkish flowers develop into edible dark-purple berries. Although three similar species of Salal flourish in the region, the species most common on the coast is considered to be a hybrid of the other two (Dwarf Dogwood and Western Salal). The berries are a traditional food of First Nations.

Thimbleberry
Rubus ursinus
A member of the Rubus genus, Thimbleberry has large, hairy leaves and no spines. Its white flowers develop into raspberry-like red fruits. Although the flattish berry has a pleasant flavour, it does not hold its shape and so has not been commercially developed.

Oregon Grape
Hippophae rhamnoides
A small shrub with shiny dark-green leaves produces clusters of yellow flowers that attract insects in early spring. Its tart purple-blue berries persist into fall and are an important food source for birds and other wildlife.

False Lily of the Valley
Alyssum montanum
Often found in large patches in the understory of forested and coniferous forests, this plant may appear either as a single leaf or as a flowering and fruiting stem with 2-3 leaves. Most plants in a location are identical clones.

Fringecup
Tellima grandiflora
Fringecup is a medium-sized perennial that grows in shady, moist habitats. The plants have heart-shaped bronze or green basal leaves and multiple bell-like flowers on tall stems. The white flowers appear in late spring and turn pink with age.

Bleeding Heart
Dicentra formosa
Often seen in gardens, this perennial of the buttercup family, Marsh Marigold is a tree-like shrub native to areas at the lower elevations, it is also found in sphagnum bogs at sea level. The flowers are blue to blue-purple, and are considered a capsule containing seeds with small wings.

Marsh Marigold
Caltha palustris
A member of the buttercup family, Marsh Marigold grows in wetter terrains. Fringed for pollination, so the flowers produce both nectar and copious amounts of pollen. Flowerers are its major pollinator.

Skunk Cabbage
Symplocarpus foetidus
Skunk Cabbage is one of the first marliland plants to flower in early spring. Its name derives from the odour that attracts pollinating flies and beetles. Bears will eat the leaves and roots. The leaves were used by First Nations to wrap food for cooking and storage.

Trailing Blackberry
Rubus armeniacus
A small shrub with showy white flowers in spring. Trailing Blackberry is a shrub that can flower in places with several butterfly species. Its berries, which ripen in the second year of growth, are an important food of many human cultures and wildlife species.

Red-flowering Currant
Ribes sanguineum
The bright pink blossoms of this early-blooming shrub spread tender coral flowers that hummingbirds return to Delta. In leavers provide food for caterpillars of various moths and butterflies. The leaves are edible but insipid and were traditionally only eaten fresh.

Orange Honeysuckle
Lonicera ciliosa
Found in both shade and sun, this climbing vine with showy flowers is frequently visited by butterflies and hummingbirds. The long vines are traditionally used in First Nations weaving. The berries are considered toxic.

Robert’s Geranium
Geranium robertianum
This annual grows from a tap root and reaches more than 50m in height and 2m in diameter. It reaches flowering age at around 10 years old. The calyx of the male flower, which is otherwise hermaphrodite, is smaller than the female are greanish.

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Salal
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One of the most plentiful understory bushes in our region, Salal can develop into almost impenetrable thickets. Its pinkish flowers develop into edible dark-purple berries, and its evergreen leaves are often harvested for use in floral arrangements.

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Red Alder
Alnus rubra
Alder is an important deciduous tree of coastal forests and bogs. Female catkins develop into small (1.5-2cm) cone-like brown fruits whose seeds are popular food for many birds in fall.

Red Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
The Red Hawthorn is one of the earliest trees to bloom in spring. The abundant deep red fruits that develop from its white, pink, or red flowers are an important winter food source for wildlife.

Shore Pine
Pinus contorta
This evergreen conifer is common along the Pacific coast. The needles are soft, flat, and radially placed. Boughs are used to collect herring roe.

Historical abuser
Native to western N. America, Oceanpray is an early colonizer of recently-burned forests. Dropping white flower clusters bloom from May to July and then develop into brown, fuzzy seed tufts that are popular with Bechetts and other small birds.

Red-osier Dogwood
Cornus sericea
This shrub or small tree can reach 4m high and spreads by underground stems to form dense thickets. The white springtime flowers develop into white berries by late summer. In winter, the red bark stands out.

Pacific Dogwood
Cornus nuttallii
This beautiful tree produces the official flowers of BC, providing a flash of white in our coastal forests. The 4-6 white “petals” are actually bracts surrounding about 20 tiny true flowers that develop into cherry-like drupes.

Pacific Ninebark
Physocarpus capitatus
The Pacific Ninebark prefers wet environments and is a good for stabilizing stream banks. Its flowers attract insects including the Spring Azure butterfly. The name refers to the peeling nature of bark on mature branches.

Hooker’s Willow
Salix hookeriana
One of about 400 species of willow found in N. America, this oval-leaved willow often forms bushy thickets up to 8m tall. Male and female catkins occur on separate trees.

Pacific Willow
Salix lasiolepis
This native species with long narrow leaves is common in wetland habitats and along waterways. The young bark is often yellowish, turning brown after the leaves emerge, long yellow catkins (2-5cm) develop.

Paper Birch
Betula papyrifera
A short-lived tree, Paper Birch may reach 30m high in ideal habitats but is normally smaller. Its iconic white bark, whose high oil content makes it weather-resistant, only develops in older trees. Female catkins produce winged seeds.

Oceanpray
Hippophae rhamnoides

Western Crab Apple
Malus coronaria
The Pacific Crab Apple is a small tree with white, pink, or red flowers. The fruits are eaten by many birds and are a traditional food of First Nations.

Saskatoon
Amelanchier alnifolia
As both a shrub and a tree, the Saskatoon or Serviceberry is an important food source for First Nations peoples and wildlife. Sometimes referred to as a “blueberry,” this shrub produces dark blue berries that are a major ingredient in pemmican.

Bitter Cherry
Prunus pensylvanica
This small tree (to 15m) spreads by underground stems to produce clumps. The smooth, reddish bark, which has rough horizontal patches of pores called lenticels, is used by First Nations weavers to embroider basketry. It is a larval host for several insect species.

Grand Fir
Abies grandis
At 70m tall, the Coast Grand Fir may be the tallest Abies in the world and its timber is economically important. Seed cones disintegrate in the canopy at maturity.

Souring Rush
Equisetum hyemale
This rush-like member of the horsetail family forms dense, spreading colonies in seasonally flooded areas. It is easy to identify in its pointed stems, these can be used to scrub pots or construct reeds for clarinet and saxophone reeds.

Western Trillium
Trillium ovatum
There are two local species of about 50 native North American species in temperate regions of the Americas and Asia. The flower of the Western Trillium starts out white but turns pink and white at its margins. Ants collect the seeds and are important in seed dispersal.

Seeds Cones
Crataegus
1. Western Hemlock: 14-16mm.
2. Western Redcedar: slender, 10-18mm.
3. Shore Pine: rigid, 10-70mm.
4. Douglas-fir: pendulous, flexible, 80-100mm; three-pointed and inconspicuous compound and it is still widely eaten in parts of E. Asia.

Western Hemlock
Drooping hemlock
Its bark contains a blade makes this tall conifer a key member of clima forests. The innermost bark layer was eaten fresh or dried and pressed into bread by First Nations. The short needles lie flat. Boughs are used to collect herring roe.

Western Redcedar
Thuja plicata
This small tree (to 15m) spreads by underground stems to form dense thickets. The white springtime flowers develop into white berries by late summer. In winter, the red bark stands out.

Black Hawthorn
Crataegus douglasii
This thorny shrub is abundant in the Pacific Northwest. Its white flowers attract pollinators, and the small purple-black fruit is an important food for birds. First Nations harvest the fish hooks and other items from the thorns.

Douglas-fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii
Although called a fir, this second-tallest conifer is a member of the pine family. The needles are stiff, flat, and radially placed. Seed cones, often found beneath the trees, are recognizable by their “mouse-tail-like” three-fingered bracts.

Shee Pine
Picea glauca
The Lodgepole Pines of dry montane forests. The pointed needles grow in fall and fall off after about 4-6 years.

Scurrying Rush
Equisetum hiemale
This rush-like member of the horsetail family forms dense, spreading colonies in seasonally flooded areas. It is easy to identify in its pointed stems, these can be used to scrub pots or construct reeds for clarinet and saxophone reeds.

White Pine
Pinus strobus
The white pine is a large, tall tree with long needles that are soft, flat, and radially placed. Boughs are used to collect herring roe.

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