

1. Native and invasive plant species

Native plants- develop and evolve over hundreds or thousands of years in a particular region or ecosystem.

Invasive plants- are not native to a specific location, are able to establish, grow quickly, and spread to the point of disrupting plant communities or ecosystems.



Ideas for alternatives to invasive plants:

- Be Plant Wise (<http://beplantwise.ca/>)
- Coastal Invasive Species Committee (<http://www.coastalisc.com/>)

2. Importance of vegetation for healthy riparian area

- Leaf litter = nutrient inputs
- Wildlife habitat, including living and dead/down woody materials
- Wildlife forage, including leaves, berries, flowers
- Erosion prevention and bank stabilization



3. Gardening with native plant species- the rhododendron grove

Native plants: save water, protect water quality, create habitat, decrease maintenance, and look great.

Gardening with native plants	Gardening adjacent to waterways
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Select species that are adapted to local conditions (e.g., site, soil, climate)- Ground cover species or mulch bare soil- Include shrub and/or trees to create vertical structure- Visit http://www.hat.bc.ca/gardening-with-native-plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Maintain vegetated buffer along the creek/river, encourage native plant growth- Keep your back yard tidy along the creek- Limit trails to the creek, reduce erosion and maintain vegetation- Avoid property runoff into creeks

Native plants found along Millstone River trails

Common name	Scientific name	ID features
Trees		
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Ridged bark, needles spirally arranged
Grand fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Greyish bark, needles flat
Western redcedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Red-brown bark, needles scale-like
Red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Smooth, grey bark, leaves alternate, toothed
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Peeling bark, leaves leathery and toothless
Bigleaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Ridged bark, leaves opposite, 5-lobed
Shrubs		
Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Peeling bark, leaves alternate, white flowers
Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Evergreen, leathery leaves
Baldhip rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Numerous prickles, small flowers
Red huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Oval leaves, red berries
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Scattered prickles, 3 leaflets, pink flowers
Black hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Scaly bark, thorns, leaves lobed, toothed
Indian plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Leaves alternate, flowers greenish-white
Herbs		
Sword fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Evergreen, lvs form crown, once- pinnate
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Fronds lg, solitary, 2-3 x pinnate
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Perennial, hairy, lvs lobe and toothed
White fawn lily	<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	Perennial, lvs basal, paired, white flower
Pacific sanicle	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Perennial, lvs alternate, 3-5 lobe, yellow flwr
Big-leaved sandwort	<i>Moehringia macrophylla</i>	Perennial, lvs opposite, white flowers, mats
Lyall's anemone (or Wood anemone, introduced)	<i>Anemone lyallii (nemorosa)</i>	Perennial, 3 thin, coarsely toothed and lobed leaflets, small whitish flowers
Menzies' larkspur	<i>Delphinium menziesii</i>	Perennial, lvs palmately 2-3 x divided

Invasive plant species found along the Millstone River trails

Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Sprawling, prickles, 3-5 lvs, toothed, wh flwr
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Evergreen, lvs palmately 5-lobed, gr/y flwr
Daphne	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Evergreen, y/gr flwr, poisonous
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Evergreen tree, lvs leathery, spiny, red berry
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Evergreen, ground cover, purple flwr