

From Here - From Away Answer Key

	From Here	From Away
Doesn't cause harm to species/habitats	A. Native	B. Exotic, Introduced
Causes harm to species/habitats	C. "Pest" or "Weed"	D. Invasive



Note: some answers may be a good discussion point and up for debate!

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Beaver: A/C | 16. Yellow flag iris: D | 30. Shooting star: A | 45. Sword fern: A |
| 2. Canada goose: C | 17. Eastern grey squirrel: D | 31. Himalayan blackberry: D | 46. Salal: A |
| 3. European honeybees: B | 18. American bullfrog | 32. Western toad: A | 47. Yellow jacket: C |
| 4. Tomato: B | 19. Goldfish: D | 33. Scotch broom: D | 48. Common garter snake: A |
| 5. Douglas squirrel: A | 20. White-tailed deer: A | 34. English holly: D | |
| 6. Western black carpenter ant: C | 21. Saskatoon: A | 35. Oregon grape: A | |
| 7. Mountain pine beetle: C | 22. Yarrow: A | 36. Japanese knotweed: D | |
| 8. Indian peafowl: B | 23. Little brown bat: A | 37. Salmonberry: A | |
| 9. Lilac: B | 24. Tulip: B | 38. Common periwinkle: D | |
| 10. Ball python: B | 25. Sheep: B | 39. Daphne (Spurge Laurel): D | |
| 11. Northern alligator lizard: A | 26. Giraffe: B | 40. Red-eared slider: D | |
| 12. Common wall lizard: D | 27. Water hemlock: C | 41. English ivy: D | |
| 13. Baby's breath: D | 28. Leafy spurge: D | 42. Western red cedar: A | |
| 14. Burdock: D | 29. Brown marmorated stink bug: D | 43. Western painted turtle: A | |
| 15. Northern giant hornet: D | | 44. Snowberry: A | |



I am an “ecosystem engineer”. I build dams that create ponds and wetlands, increasing biodiversity. I also help nutrients cycle through ecosystems.

I’m considered a nuisance by some people because I fell trees and make dams, causing flooding in places where people might not want it.



When I migrate, you may see me flying with my flock in a 'V'-shaped formation.

Many of us no longer migrate and spend the year on grassy lawns and fields and eating farm grains in the fall and winter.



I am a pollinator! I visit many flowers to gather pollen and nectar, and in doing so I help plants to produce fruits and seeds.

I was first brought to North America from Europe in the 17th Century for my ability to produce honey.



My wild relatives come from the Andes region in South America.

I was domesticated by Indigenous people more than 7,000 years ago and today I'm one of the most popular food crops around the world.



I live in damp forests along the Pacific coast from California to southern BC.

My favourite foods are the seeds from conifer cones. I collect and store many seeds, some of which I don't eat and will sprout and grow into new trees.



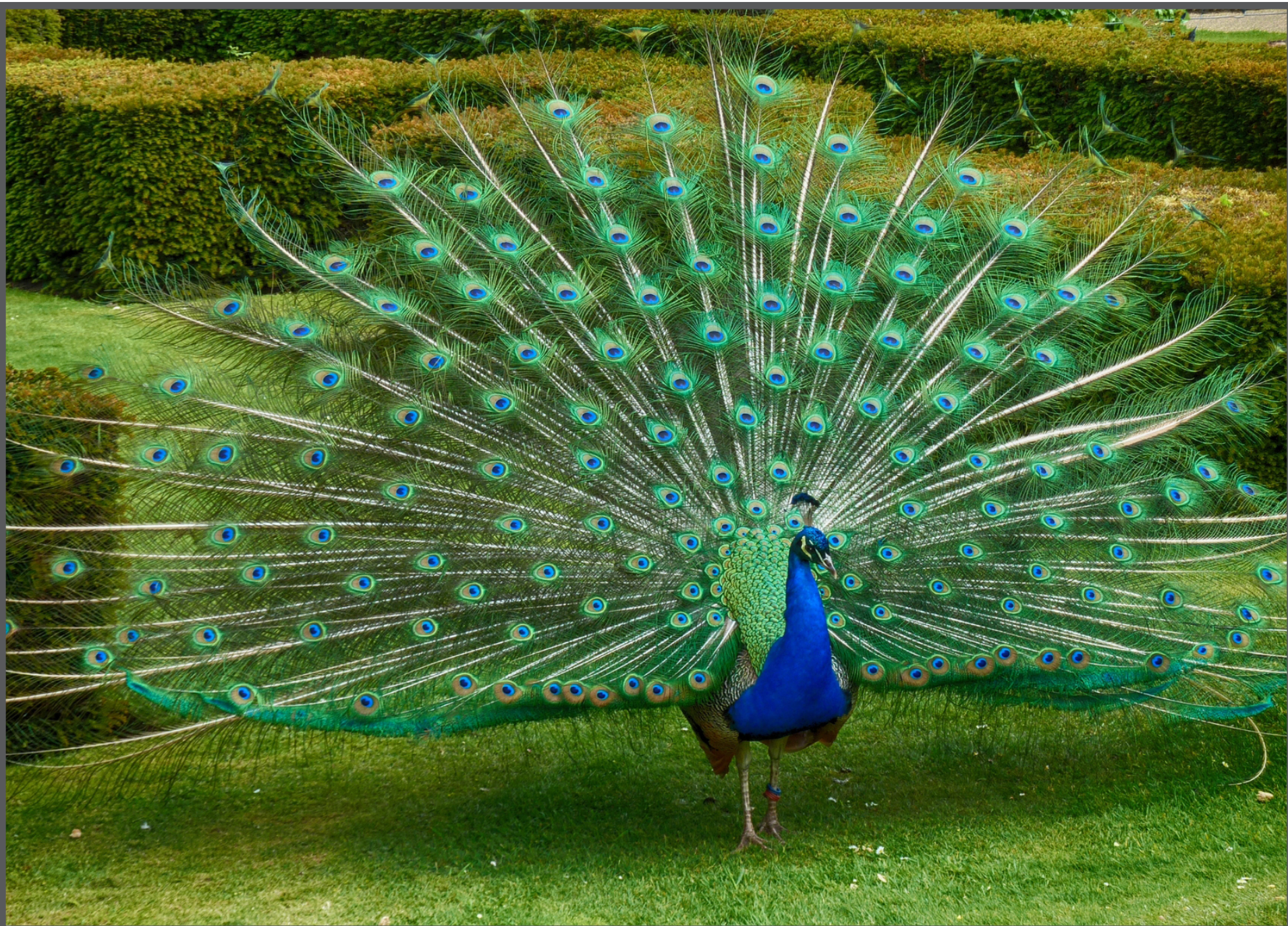
I make my home in rotting logs, trees and other wood (sometimes in houses) and play an important role in decomposition and nutrient cycling.

My colonies may contain more than 10,000 individuals.



I am a wood-boring beetle that attacks pine trees throughout Western North America. I have many natural predators, including woodpeckers and insects.

When my populations are low, healthy trees can defend themselves from me by producing a toxic resin. But when summers are warm and dry and winters are mild, my populations can explode. I have killed more than 18 million hectares of pine forests in BC since the 1990s.



I am native to India but have been introduced to parks and gardens around the world because of my magnificent feathers.

Some of us leave our gardens and roam free, but our wild populations are small. Some people think I'm messy and noisy.



I'm a small tree that is native to the Balkans in Europe.

I have been brought to gardens around the world for my beautiful, fragrant flowers.

If you take good care of me and I'm planted in the right spot with just the right amount of sunlight, moisture, and the right soil type, I can live 100 or more years!



I'm native to the grasslands and forest edges of western,
Sub Saharan Africa.

I am popular pet because I can be friendly and easily
handled and grow to about

4 feet long (much smaller than many of my relatives!) It is
unlikely that I'd be able to survive a winter in the wilds of
BC.



I live in grasslands and woodlands on Southern Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland of BC, and as far south as California.

I am shy and often hide under bark or rocks. I eat insects, spiders, and snails. I have a triangular head that looks like a miniature alligator's.



I was released from a miniature zoo in Saanich on Vancouver Island in 1967. Now I've spread throughout large areas of Vancouver Island and have been found in some areas of the Mainland.

I'm originally from Europe.

I can live in many habitats, including in peoples' gardens.



I compete with native grasses and reduce forage for grazing animals.

I may be found in wildflower seed mixes.

When I'm done flowering I break off at the stem and travel like a tumbleweed, spreading thousands of seeds.



I have Velcro-like burrs that stick to sheep or dogs and hurt them.

Bats and birds can get die by getting stuck in my burrs.



I am one of the largest hornets in the world. I prey on honeybees.

In my native range in Asia, bees have many behaviours that protect them from being eaten by me.

I have a painful, venomous sting.



I grow in thick mats, blocking waterflow in marshes, and preventing wildlife, like turtles, from reaching shorelines.

I have floating seeds that spread in spring and summer, and I can also spread by horizontal roots.



I am originally from Eastern North America but was introduced to Stanley Park and Vancouver Island, where I now thrive and have spread to new regions, including in threatened Garry Oak ecosystems.

I eat acorns, mushrooms, maple seeds, frogs, and bird eggs. I also like chewing on electrical wires.

I outcompete native squirrels for habitat and may spread a toxic virus to them.



I am a large amphibian and will eat anything I can fit into my mouth, even small birds and turtles, and threatening many species at risk.

I was first brought to BC to be farmed for my meaty legs.



I am small in an aquarium but if I'm let loose, I can get grow much bigger and feed on anything I can find, including fish eggs.

I mix water and dirt, making water murky and preventing aquatic plant growth.



I provide food for predators, like cougar, and for people.

I can be found in valley bottom habitat, especially near wetlands and grasslands.

My species arrived in North America 4 million years ago.



My berries are important sources of food for people and wildlife.

Pollinators are attracted to my delicate, white flowers.



I am an important medicinal and cultural plant to many Indigenous people.

My flowers persist through the summer and fall and are important for native pollinators.



I can help keep mosquito populations in check - I can eat up 1,000 mosquitos an hour!

I can see fairly well, but mostly I use echolocation to find my prey. I emit high-pitched clicks that bounce off objects. The sound waves return to me as an echo and tell me where my prey and other objects are located.



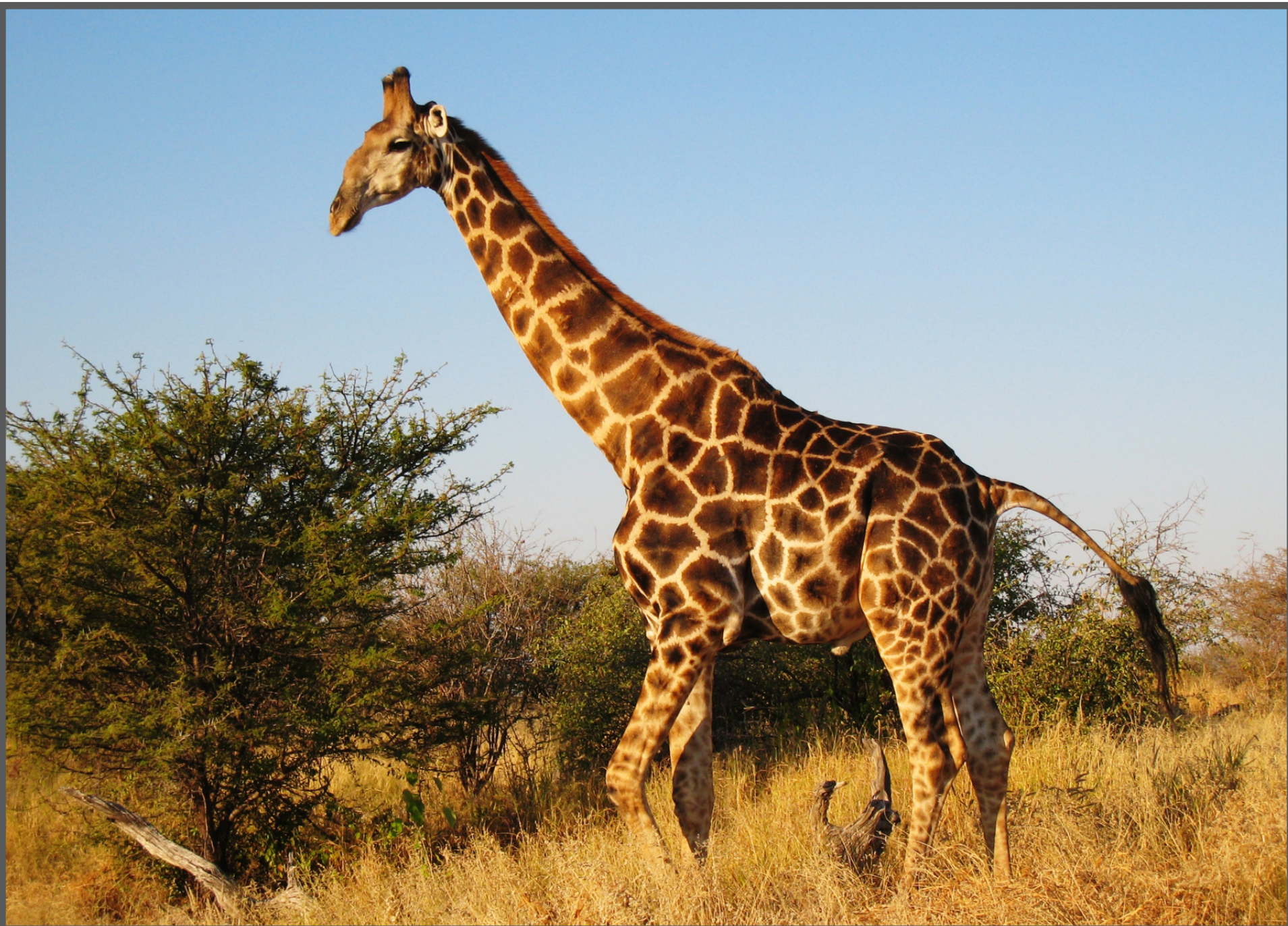
I am originally from Iran but have been introduced around the world.

I can survive in a well-tended garden, but over time you will need to plant more of my bulbs.



My wild relatives originated in Eurasia.

I require a lot of care from humans to raise me and protect me from predators.



I live in the African savannah.

I can survive outside of my native range if I have special care in a zoo.



I grow in small patches in moist soils and wetlands, including along stream banks, wet pastures, and pond edges.

I am extremely toxic to livestock and people.



I was introduced as a garden plant but often spread to natural areas.

I have a toxic latex sap that irritates skin.

I am allelopathic, which means I release toxins into the soil and prevent other plants from growing.



I was first seen in BC in Chilliwack in 2016 and have since spread throughout the Lower Mainland, Okanagan Valley, and the Saanich Peninsula on Vancouver Island.

I can damage crops by feeding on fruits, plants, seeds and tree bark.

I can hibernate in the wood frames of people's homes.



I have evolved flowers that require specific native bees for pollination. Bumblebees vibrate their wings to a specific frequency, which causes the flower to release its pollen through pores in the anthers (“buzz pollination”).

Some First Nations use my leaves and roots as traditional medicines to help eyes and canker sores.



I produce delicious berries, but I grow so large, dense, and spiny that I prevent large animals from passing through me.

I increase flooding and erosion by preventing the growth of deep-rooted shrubs.



I am an amphibian spending part of my life in the water as a tadpole, and then the adult part of my life on land. You may even find me in your garden.

When I migrate to or from my wetland habitat, I am threatened by road crossings and getting run over by cars.

I eat many insects and my tadpoles eat algae in the water.



My pretty yellow flowers each produce a seed pod that bursts when it dries out, flinging hundreds of seeds many meters away.

I quickly spread from roadsides into forests and meadows, where I grow in dense thickets and pose a wildfire risk because I contain highly flammable oils.



I am planted in gardens for my green leaves and red berries in winter.

Now I am taking over city parks and moving into forests as birds eat my fruit and spread my seeds.



Indigenous people have used me as medicine for centuries.

My berries are tart but can be mixed with other berries to make delicious jam.



I am like bamboo and can grow really tall and thick.

I can even push through sidewalks and my roots travel under roads and 3m deep.



Many First Nations know when the spring salmon run will begin based on the timing of when my fruit ripens.

My early blooming pink flowers are an important source of nectar to migratory rufous hummingbirds.



I was purchased from a garden shop because I have evergreen leaves, pretty purple flowers and don't need any care. But now I'm spreading into the nearby forest!

I can spread by seeds, roots, and stems and form a dense carpet in the forest, blocking light and stealing nutrients from other plants.



I was planted in a garden for my glossy, evergreen leaves,
but thanks to birds who spread my seeds, I can quickly
take over the forest.

Watch out! I have toxic sap that can cause rashes and
nausea.



I was once a pet that was let loose into the wild. Now I am outcompeting with BC's only native pond turtle.

I carry diseases that can be harmful to people and native turtles.



I am commonly planted in gardens as an evergreen groundcover or to climb and cover walls. But I can quickly take over and my seeds may also be spread by birds.

Once I'm in the forest I will grow a thick mat, crowding out all over plants. I can also grow upwards and strangle trees with my heavy weight and thick, woody stems.



Indigenous people often know me as the “Tree of Life” because my wood and bark have so many uses, from clothing to baskets, cradles, canoes and totem poles. You may see me with part of my bark stripped off, removed in a traditional way that doesn’t harm me.

I grow in moist, shady forests where I can live to over 1,000 years.



I live in shallow ponds, lakes and wetlands that have basking logs where I can rest and warm up in the sun.

I am named for the bright red and yellow colours on my bottom shell (plastron).

My populations in BC have been declining due to loss of my wetland habitat and other factors.



I am a small shrub that grows in dry and moist habitats, including forests, meadows, rocky bluffs and near beaches.

My white berries stay on me throughout the fall and winter, providing an important source of food to birds (but I'm poisonous to people.)



I am a large, evergreen fern and grow in moist, shady forests.

My leaves are traditionally used to line cook pits, baskets, cover floors, and as bedding.



I have thick, evergreen leaves and form a natural shrub and understory layer in coastal forests.

My bell-shaped flowers provide nectar to bees, hummingbirds, and butterflies. My blueberry-like fruits are food for people as well as bears and other wildlife.



I am a predator and scavenger, eating caterpillars and other insects as well as dead animals and plant nectar. I have a painful sting.

I build large nests from wood fibers that are usually below ground and in rodent burrows.

My populations are often kept in check by cold weather; when it is warm, my populations can explode and I may raid your picnic.



I spend the winter hibernating underground in old mammal burrows or rocky crevices. I may share my winter den with many other snakes, including other species.

Whether in forest, grasslands, in the mountains or in urban areas, I am most often found close to water where I hunt for frogs, slugs, salamanders, insects and even small fish.