



Little Explorer's Guide

NATIVE AND INVASIVE
SPECIES IN THE CARIBOO



TERMINOLOGY

A native species is one that has lived in an area for thousands of years and is part of the natural ecosystem. You can see many examples from in the Cariboo in this guide.

Non-native species are animals and plants introduced from other parts of the world, usually by humans. Not all non-native species are invasive! Many introduced plants won't survive outside of gardens and farms, like tomatoes and wheat that are now important food resources.

Invasive species are plants, animals, or diseases that are not native to an ecosystem and are likely to cause harm to the environment, economy or society.

ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE

Follow these simple steps to protect BC's natural habitats and biodiversity:

- **REMOVE** plants, insects and mud from your boots, gear and pets.
- **CLEAN** your gear before entering and leaving the recreation site.
- **STAY** on designated roads and trails.



**STOP INVASIVE SPECIES
IN YOUR TRACKS.**

PlayCleanGo.ca

OBSERVE IT, REPORT IT

Report unfamiliar or unusual plants you see. Download the FREE Report-Invasives app. It's a great field guide to help identify invasive species and report them!



bcinvasives.ca/take-action/report

SMI7NÍP

TEXTSÍN

The Secwepemc language names for the native species found in this booklet were provided by a knowledge keeper from the Canim Lake Band. We gratefully acknowledge that the Cariboo region sits on the traditional territories of the Dakelh, Secwépemc, and Tâilhqot'in and thank them for the physical space and community to work, live, and explore.

TSQELLP

QETS'WÉWYE

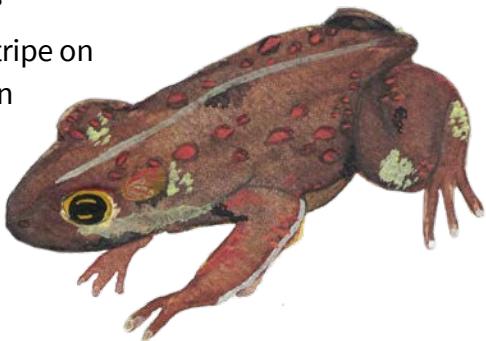
SKEPLÉNLLP

SMI7NÍP

WESTERN TOAD

Anaxyrus boreas

I have a white stripe on my back and can jump really far.



INVASIVE

YELLOW SALSIFY

Tragopogon pratensis

My seed head resembles a dandelion but I am much larger.



TEKWLÓSE7

CHOKECHERRY

Prunus virginiana

My red berries are sour, but
sweeten as they darken.

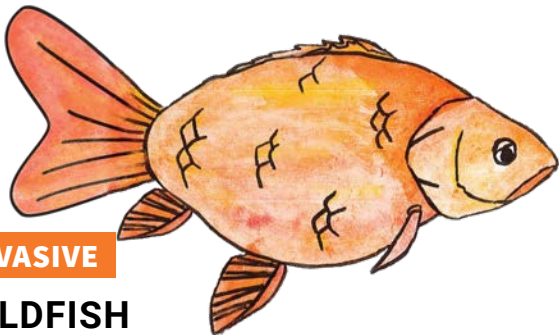
TSEQWQÍN

PILEATED WOODPECKER

Dryocopus pileatus

I am the largest
woodpecker in North
America, known for the
large red crest on my head.





INVASIVE

GOLDFISH

Carassius auratus

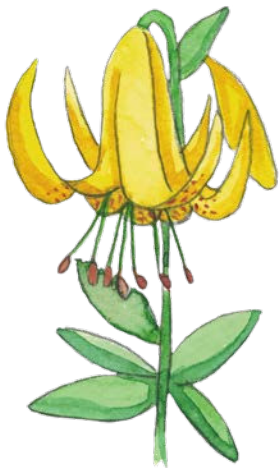
We aren't always gold and can change to a muddy colour in different environments.

TEXTSÍN

TIGER LILY

Lilium columbianum

My bright yellow-orange and black dotted flowers resemble a tiger's coat.





TQETQÉ7ÉLLP

**WILD
STRAWBERRY**

Fragaria virginiana

My five petal, white
flower will grow into
a strawberry.



INVASIVE

ORANGE HAWKWEED

Hieracium aurantiacum

My bright orange flowers
close up at night.



INVASIVE

SPOTTED KNAPWEED

Centaurea stoebe

My vibrant purple
flower blooms from
July to September.

TQWEQWÍQWIT

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus

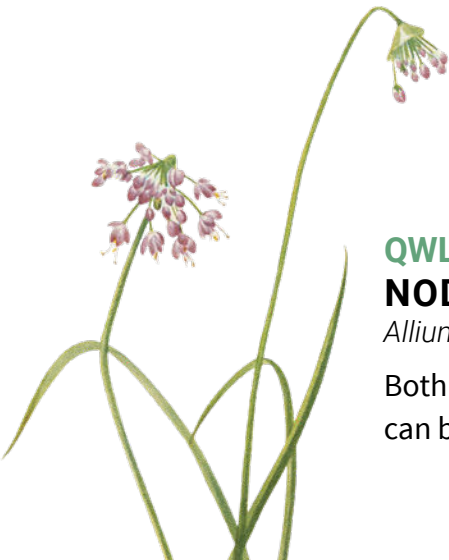
While the males are black and
yellow, the females are
actually yellow
and brown.



SKEPLÉÑLLP
PRICKLY
WILD ROSE

Rosa acicularis

My pink flowers
become red rosehips
in the fall. They are a great source of magnesium
and vitamin C.



QWLÉWE
NODDING ONION

Allium cernuum

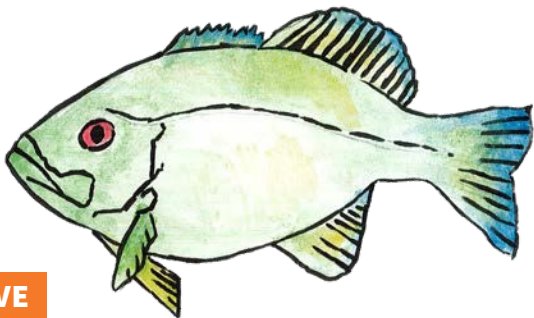
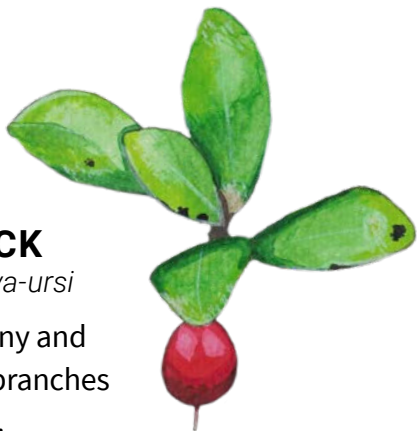
Both my stem and bulb
can be eaten.

ELKÉLLP

KINNIKINNICK

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

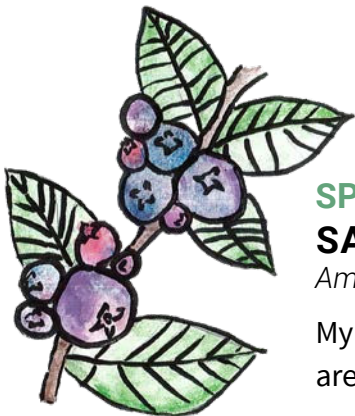
My leaves are shiny and stiff, though my branches are soft as velvet.



INVASIVE

SMALLMOUTH BASS *Micropterus dolomieu*

My mouth is so large it extends to my bright red eye.



SPEQPQÉLLP
SASKATOON

Amelanchier alnifolia

My purple berries
are edible.

QETS'WÉWYE

YELLOW PINE CHIPMUNK

Neotamias amoenus

I am often cinnamon
coloured with three
dark stripes on each
side of my head, and
five dark stripes
on my back.



TSQ'ELLP

DOUGLAS-FIR

Pseudotsuga menziesii

My reddish-brown bark has deep grooves and is also very thick! This protects me from fires and insects.



INVASIVE

YELLOW FLAG IRIS

Iris pseudacorus

I grow best in very wet soil, so you'll usually find me near the water, sometimes even in it.

This guide was developed by the Invasive Species Council of British Columbia (ISCBC) in partnership with the Williams Lake Community Forest (WLCF).

ISCBC is a non-profit organization that works in collaboration to minimize the introduction, establishment, and spread of invasive plants.

WLCF is a forest that helps our community. It is taken care of by two groups, the City of Williams Lake and the Williams Lake First Nation (WLFN).

Together, they make sure the forest is harvested sustainably so that it can be enjoyed for generations. There are two areas, Ne Sextine (Flatrock) and Peskwenkwinem (Big Lake/Potato Mountain) that make up the WLCF.



To find out more, visit:

williamslakecommunityforest.com
bcinvasives.ca



**Invasive Species
Council of BC**