

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
Format	1
Data Base	3
Taxonomic Concepts	3
GYMNOSPERMS.....	4
DICOTYLEDONS (ACERACEAE THROUGH CUCURBITACEAE)	9
REFERENCES	165
EXCLUDED SPECIES	181
INDEX	188

BIDENS

- 1. Plants aquatic, the submerged leaves filiform-dissected; achenes subterete *B. beckii*
- 1. Plants subaquatic or terrestrial, the leaves not filiform-dissected; achenes flat or compressed-quadrangular.
 - 2. Leaves, except sometimes the lowermost, sessile; outer involucre bracts mostly spreading or reflexed.
 - 3. Leaves toothed to subentire; ray flowers greatly exceeding the involucre, rarely wanting
..... *B. cernua*
 - 3. Leaves deeply 3-parted and toothed; ray flowers barely exceeding the involucre *B. amplissima*
 - 2. Leaves petiolate; outer involucre bracts ascending or erect.
 - 4. Outer involucre bracts 5-8; disk flowers orange; achenes usually blackish *B. frondosa*
 - 4. Outer involucre bracts 10-16; disk flowers pale yellow; achenes yellowish or brownish
..... *B. vulgata*

***Bidens amplissima* Greene**

Vancouver Island beggarticks

Habitat/Range: Wet sites in the lowland zone; frequent on SE Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; endemic to BC.

***Bidens beckii* Torr. ex Spreng. (*Megalodonta beckii* [Torr. ex Spreng.] Greene)**

Water marigold

Habitat/Range: Lakeshores; rare, known only from several lakes in SE BC and on Vancouver Island; also occurs in WA and OR, native in E North America, native status uncertain for BC.

Notes: This species might better be placed under *Megalodonta*.

***Bidens cernua* L.**

Nodding beggarticks

Habitat/Range: Wet sites and lakeshores in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains, less frequent on S Vancouver Island and adjacent mainland; circumboreal, occurs throughout most of the northern hemisphere.

***Bidens frondosa* L.**

Common beggarticks

Habitat/Range: Wet to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; infrequent throughout BC; introduced from E USA.

***Bidens vulgata* Greene**

Tall beggarticks

Habitat/Range: Wet to mesic sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; rare, known only from three locations in SC and SE BC; E to PQ and S to TN, WY, NV and CA.

BRICKELLIA

Brickellia oblongifolia* Nutt. ssp. *oblongifolia

Narrow-leaved brickellia

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare in SC BC; S to ND, NM and CA.

CACALIOPSIS

***Cacaliopsis nardosmia* (A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. *glabrata* Piper** (*Luina nardosmia* [A. Gray] Cronq. var. *glabrata* [Piper] Cronq.)

Silvercrown

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry, well-drained sites in the montane and subalpine zones; rare, known from only two collections in Manning Provincial Park; S to S OR.

CARDUUS

1. Heads large, nodding, solitary; involucre 3-4 cm wide; involucre bracts 2-8 mm wide *C. nutans*
1. Heads smaller, ascending, often clustered, involucre 1-2.5 cm wide; involucre bracts 1-1.5 mm wide.
 2. Involucre hemispherical, 1.5-2.5 cm wide; outer involucre bracts somewhat herbaceous and spreading; plants strongly spiny *C. acanthoides*
 2. Involucre ovoid, 1-1.3 cm wide; outer involucre bracts rigid, scarcely spreading; plants weakly spiny *C. crispus*

***Carduus acanthoides* L.**

Plumeless thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides; rare, known only from Robson and Castlegar; introduced from Europe.

***Carduus crispus* L.**

Curled thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides; rare, known only from Dawson Creek; introduced from Eurasia.

***Carduus nutans* L. ssp. *leiophyllus* (Petrovic) Stoj. & Stef.**

Nodding or musk thistle

Habitat/Range: Disturbed sites; rare, known only from Alexis Creek; introduced from Eurasia and N. Africa.

CARTHAMUS***Carthamus lanatus* L. ssp. *baeticus* (Boiss. & Reuter) Nyman**

Distaff thistle

Habitat/Range: Fields; rare; known only from Mayne Island; introduced from the Mediterranean region.

CENTAUREA

1. Outer involucre bracts conspicuously spine-tipped.
 2. Outer involucre bracts with a prominent terminal spine and two or more pairs of smaller lateral spines at the base; flowers yellow *C. melitensis*
 2. Outer involucre bracts with the terminal spine naked; flowers creamy, sometimes purplish, rarely yellow *C. diffusa*
1. Outer involucre bracts pectinate, lacerate, erose and subentire to entire at the tips, not at all spiny.
 3. Pappus well developed, 6-11 mm long; outer involucre bracts erose and subentire to entire at the tips *C. repens*
 3. Pappus absent or short, less than 5 mm long; outer involucre bracts pectinate or lacerate at the tips.
 4. Involucre bracts bearing a conspicuous apical appendage, distinctly broader than the involucre bract base.

- 5. Involucral bracts about as wide as long, the appendage lacerate and darker in the center than on the chartaceous outer edges *C. pratensis*
- 5. Involucral bracts longer than wide, the appendage pectinate and evenly dark coloured
..... *C. nigrescens*
- 4. Involucral bracts lacking an apical appendage.
 - 6. Involucral bracts pectinate.
 - 7. Involucres 4-6 mm wide, higher than wide; heads paniculate on stiffly diverging branches *C. paniculata*
 - 7. Involucres 6-8 mm wide, not much higher than wide; heads corymbose on lax branches .
..... *C. maculosa*
 - 6. Involucral bracts laciniate.
 - 8. Involucres mostly 11-16 mm high; pappus 3-4 mm long; leaves linear *C. cyanus*
 - 8. Involucres 20-25 mm high; pappus 0.5 mm long; leaves broadly lanceolate to elliptic
..... *C. montana*

***Centaurea cyanus* L.**

Cornflower, or bachelor's-button

Habitat/Range: Roadsides; frequent garden escape in S BC; introduced from the Mediterranean region.

***Centaurea diffusa* Lam.**

Diffuse knapweed

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; introduced from the E Mediterranean region.

***Centaurea maculosa* Lam.**

Spotted knapweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and fields; frequent in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; introduced from Eurasia.

***Centaurea melitensis* L.**

Maltese star-thistle

Habitat/Range: Disturbed sites; rare, originally found on ballast dumps but recently reported from Samuel and Georgeson Islands in the Gulf Islands; introduced from the Mediterranean region.

***Centaurea montana* L.**

Mountain bluet

Habitat/Range: Roadsides; infrequent garden escape on S Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from Europe.

***Centaurea nigrescens* Willd. (*C. vochinensis* Bernh. ex Reichb., *C. dubia* Suter ssp. *vochinensis* [Bernh. ex Reichb.] Hayek)**

Short-fringed knotweed

Habitat/Range: Fields; rare, known only from the Saanich Peninsula, Vancouver Island; introduced from Europe.

***Centaurea paniculata* L.**

Jersey knapweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and waste places; rare, known only from the Victoria area; introduced from S Europe.

***Centaurea pratensis* Thuill.**

Meadow knapweed

Habitat/Range: Fields and disturbed areas; infrequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Centaurea repens* L. (*Acroptilon repens* [L.] DC.)**

Russian knotweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; introduced from Eurasia.

Notes: This species might better be placed within *Acroptilon*, as is done in many European floras.**CHAENACTIS**1. Heads borne on naked, unbranched stems *C. alpina*1. Heads borne on leafy, branched stems *C. douglasii****Chaenactis alpina* (A. Gray) M.E. Jones (*C. douglasii* var. *alpina* A. Gray)**

Alpine false yarrow

Habitat/Range: Talus slopes in the alpine zone; rare, known from only a single disjunct collection in SC BC; occurs in MO, OR, UT and CO.

Notes: Collections of *C. douglasii* var. *montana* are often identified as this species.***Chaenactis douglasii* (Hook.) H. & A.**

Hoary false yarrow

Habitat/Range: Dry, sandy or rocky sites in the steppe vegetation zone (var. *achillaefolia*) or dry sites in the subalpine or alpine zones (var. *montana*); the former variety is common while the latter is rare, both occur in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to MO and S to AZ, NV and CA.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

1. Annual or perennial montane plants 1.5-6 dm tall
..... var. *achillaefolia* (H. & A.) A. Nels. in Coult. & Nels.1. Perennial subalpine or alpine plants 1-1.5 dm tall var. *montana* M.E. Jones**CHRYSOTHAMNUS**1. Twigs glabrous or minutely spreading-puberulent, not at all tomentose *C. viscidiflorus*1. Twigs densely tomentose *C. nauseosus****Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pall.) Britt. in Britt. & Brown var. *albicaulis* (Nutt.) Rydb.**

Common rabbit-brush

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in SC and SE BC; E to SK and S to TX, NM and CA.

***Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hook.) Nutt. var. *lanceolatus* (Nutt.) Greene**

Green rabbit-brush

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; frequent in extreme SC BC; S to ND, NM and CA.

CICHORIUM***Cichorium intybus* L.**

Chicory

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

CIRSIUM

- 1. Heads small; involucre 1-2 (rarely 2.5) cm high; plants introduced.
 - 2. Stems distinctly spiny-winged; plants with perfect flowers *C. palustre*
 - 2. Stems not conspicuously spiny-winged; plants partly dioecious *C. arvense*
- 1. Heads large; involucre more than 2 cm high; plants native (except *C. vulgare*).
 - 3. Leaves setose-spinulose, above, stems distinctly spiny-winged *C. vulgare*
 - 3. Leaves arachnoid-villous to floccose, tomentose or glabrate above, stems not spiny-winged.
 - 4. Pappus of mature seeds exceeding the corollas by 1-10 mm *C. foliosum*
 - 4. Pappus of mature seeds shorter than the corollas.
 - 5. Heads large; involucre 3-5 cm high *C. drummondii*
 - 5. Heads small; involucre less than 3 cm high.
 - 6. Outer involucral bracts more than 2 mm wide at base, slightly if at all hairy and if so, then mainly marginal.
 - 7. Outer involucral bracts strongly glandular; lowermost leaves deeply pinnately lobed to more than half the width of the blade *C. undulatum*
 - 7. Outer involucral bracts glandular; lowermost leaves shallowly pinnately lobed to one-half or less the width of the blade *C. scariosum*
 - 6. Outer involucral bracts less than 2 mm wide at base, densely arachnoid.
 - 8. Corollas white or creamy-white, rarely pinkish; involucral bracts greenish *C. hookerianum*
 - 8. Corollas purplish-red to purplish-pink; outer involucral bracts purplish.
 - 9. Styles exceeding the corollas by at least 3 mm; achenes 5-6.5 mm long; leaves usually lobed more than one-half the width of the blade *C. edule*
 - 9. Styles subequal to or exceeding the corollas by only 1.5 mm; achenes 4-4.5 mm long; leaves usually lobed less than one-half the width of the blade *C. brevistylum*

***Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. var. *horridum* Wimm. & Grab.**

Canada thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields and disturbed areas; common along the coast, the Peace River area and S BC; introduced from Eurasia.

***Cirsium brevistylum* Cronq.**

Short-styled thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist meadows and open forests in the montane and lowland zones; frequent in extreme S BC, S to ID, MO and CA.

***Cirsium drummondii* T. & G.**

Drummond's thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and in meadows and forest openings in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in SC and SE BC, less frequent in the Peace River area; E to ON and S to WY.

***Cirsium edule* Nutt.**

Edible thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, montane and subalpine zones; common throughout BC; S to N OR.

***Cirsium foliosum* (Hook.) DC.**

Leafy thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the montane and subalpine zones; infrequent in BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to YK and S to WY.

***Cirsium hookerianum* Nutt.**

Hooker's thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to AB and S to ID, MO and WA.

***Cirsium palustre* (L.) Scop.**

Marsh thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist sites; rare, known from only Prince Rupert and three locations on S Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

***Cirsium scariosum* Nutt.**

Elk thistle

Habitat/Range: Dry, open forests in the montane zone; rare in SE BC, E to AB, ID and MO.

***Cirsium undulatum* (Nutt.) Spreng.**

Wavy-leaved thistle

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; common in SC and SE BC; E to MB and S to NM and AZ.

***Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Tenore**

Bull thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields, pastures and disturbed areas; common in S BC, infrequent in N BC; introduced from Eurasia.

CONYZA***Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. var. *glabrata* (A. Gray) Cronq. (*Erigeron canadensis* L.)**

Horseweed, or Canadian fleabane

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in S BC; introduced, native range uncertain.

COREOPSIS

1. Disk flowers purplish or brown; ray flowers yellow with a brownish-purple base; native annuals *C. atkinsoniana*

1. Disk flowers yellow; ray flowers yellow; introduced perennials *C. lanceolata*

***Coreopsis atkinsoniana* Dougl. ex Lindl.**

Atkinson's coreopsis

Habitat/Range: Moist river banks in the steppe vegetation zone; rare, known from only three locations in extreme SC BC; S to WA and N OR.

Coreopsis lanceolata L.

Garden coreopsis

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; rare garden escape, known only from Ft. Langley and Nanaimo; introduced from E US.

COTULA

Cotula coronopifolia L.

Brass buttons

Habitat/Range: Tidal flats and marshes; infrequent on the north coast and islands, common on SE Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from South Africa.

CREPIS

1. Introduced annual or biennial weeds; taproots relatively weak; leaves mainly cauline.
 2. Inner involucral bracts pubescent within; mature achenes dark purplish brown *C. tectorum*
 2. Inner involucral bracts glabrous within; mature achenes mostly tawny or pale brown.
 3. Achenes 1.5-2.5 mm long, involucre 5-8 mm high; receptacles glabrous *C. capillaris*
 3. Achenes 2.5-9 mm long, involucre 8-12 mm high; receptacles ciliate.
 4. Achenes 2.5-4 mm long, beakless *C. nicaeensis*
 4. Achenes 4.5-9 mm long, beaked *C. vesicaria*
1. Native perennial species, not weedy; taproots well developed; leaves mainly basal.
 5. Stems and leaves glabrous, or more or less hispid, but not at all tomentose.
 6. Rays mostly 20-50 in each head; plants mostly 2-7 dm tall *C. runcinata*
 6. Rays mostly 9-12 in each head; plants 0.5-3 dm tall.
 7. Achenes beakless or short-beaked, the ribs broad, rounded, smooth or slightly rugulose; plants 0.5-1 (or rarely 2) dm tall *C. nana*
 7. Achenes beaked, the ribs narrow, scabrous-hirtellous at least above; plants mostly 1-3 dm tall *C. elegans*
 5. Stems and leaves more or less tomentose or puberulent, sometimes also setose or glandular-hispidulous.
 8. Involucre and lower stems setose but not glandular *C. modocensis*
 8. Involucre and stems sparsely setose or, if evidently setose, then the setae gland-tipped.
 9. Leaf segments linear or narrowly lanceolate, mostly entire; achenes generally greenish
..... *C. atrabarba*
 9. Leaf segments broader, mostly lanceolate or deltoid, some of them toothed; achenes yellowish or brownish to dark brown.
 10. Involucre tomentulose or rarely glabrous; plants 2-7 dm tall *C. intermedia*
 10. Involucre usually glandular-pubescent; plants 1-3 dm tall *C. occidentalis*

***Crepis atrabarba* Heller** (*C. exilis* Osterhout)

Slender hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Dry, open, sandy or gravelly sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; extremely common (ssp. *originalis*) or rare (ssp. *atrabarba*) E of the Coast-Cascade Mountains in S BC; E to AB and S to NV, UT and CA.

Notes: Two subspecies occur in BC.

1. Plants relatively small, 1.5-3.5 dm tall; heads 3-18; involucre bracts with some glandless setae ssp. *atrabarba*
1. Plants taller, 3-7 dm tall; heads 10-40; involucre bracts nearly or completely devoid of setae ssp. *originalis* Bab. & Stebb.

***Crepis capillaris* (L.) Wallr.**

Smooth hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Pastures, disturbed areas and along roadsides; common on SE Vancouver Island and adjacent mainland, infrequent on the Queen Charlotte Islands and farther E in BC; introduced from Europe.

***Crepis elegans* Hook.**

Elegant hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Gravelly or sandy river bars or terraces, sometimes on upland sites; frequent throughout the province; N to AK, YT and NT, E to AB and SK, S to MT and WY.

***Crepis intermedia* A. Gray**

Gray hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry open areas in the montane zone; infrequent E of the Coast-Cascade Mountains in S BC; E to AB and S to WY, CO and CA.

Notes: This 'species' consists of a group of polyploid apomicts which combine the characters of *C. occidentalis* and either *C. acuminata* Nutt. or *C. pleurocarpa* A. Gray (Babcock and Stebbins 1938).

***Crepis modocensis* Greene**

Low hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare, known only from a single collection at Pavillion Lake (ssp. *modocensis*) and two collections (ssp. *rostrata*) from Spences Bridge and the Tranquille Range; S to WY, CO and CA.

Notes: Two subspecies occur in BC.

1. Hairs of the stem and petiole stiff, yellowish, those of the involucre blackish, all straight or slightly curved ssp. *modocensis*
1. Hairs of the stem, petioles, and involucre all, or nearly all, whitish, elongate, and conspicuously curled or crisped, those of the involucre generally very dense ssp. *rostrata* (Coville) Bab. & Stebb.

***Crepis nana* Rich.** (*C. nana* ssp. *clivicola* Leggett, *C. nana* ssp. *ramosa* Bab. & Stebb.)

Dwarf hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic, sandy, gravelly or rocky sites in the subalpine and alpine zones; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; circumpolar, N to AK, E to NF and S to UT, NV and CA.

***Crepis nicaeensis* Balb. ex Pers.**

French hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; infrequent on southeastern Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands, also a collection E of Jasper, AB in BC; introduced from Europe.

***Crepis occidentalis* Nutt.**

Western hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation zone; all subspecies frequent in SC BC, infrequent (only ssp. *occidentalis*) in SE BC; E to S AB and SD, S to NM and CA.

Notes: Three subspecies occur in BC.

- 1. Involucres with at least some gland-tipped hairs.
 - 2. Largest heads 18- to 30-flowered, with 10-13 inner involucral bracts ssp. *occidentalis*
 - 2. Largest heads 12- to 14-flowered, with 8-9 inner involucral bracts ssp. *costata* (A. Gray) Babc. & Stebb.
- 1. Involucres without gland-tipped hairs ssp. *pumila* (Rydb.) Babc. & Stebb.

Crepis runcinata* (James) T.& G. ssp. *runcinata

Dandelion hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; infrequent in SE BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to MB and MN, S to CA, AZ and MX.

***Crepis tectorum* L.**

Annual hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; common throughout BC, except NW BC and the Queen Charlotte Islands; introduced from Europe.

***Crepis vesicaria* L. ssp. *taraxacifolia* (Thuill.) Thell. ex Schinz & Keller**

Weedy hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; rare, known only from three collections on SE Vancouver Island; introduced from W Europe and NW Africa.

CROCIDIUM

***Crocidium multicaule* Hook.**

Gold star

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the lowland zone; infrequent along the E coast of S Vancouver Island and the adjacent Gulf Islands; S to NE OR and CA.

DORONICUM

***Doronicum pardalianches* L.**

Great leopard's-bane

Habitat/Range: Mesic forest openings and disturbed sites; rare garden escape in the lower Fraser Valley; introduced from Europe.

ERIGERON

- 1. Pistillate corollas numerous, filiform, with narrow, short, erect rays, these sometimes not exceeding the disk, or the inner pistillate corollas tubular and rayless; involucre glandular and/or hirsute, but not woolly-villous.
 - 2. Rayless pistillate flowers present between the rays and disk flowers; inflorescence round-topped; peduncles curved upwards, or the head solitary *E. acris*
 - 2. Rayless pistillate flowers lacking; inflorescence elongate or nearly so; peduncles erect or nearly so, or the head solitary *E. lonchophyllus*

- 10. Leaves entire or with teeth not restricted to the apical region, never trifid.
 - 16. Involucres woolly-villous; heads solitary.
 - 17. Rays yellow *E. aureus*
 - 17. Rays white, pink, blue or purple.
 - 18. Hairs of the involucre with conspicuous, dark purplish crosswalls
..... *E. humilis*
 - 18. Hairs of the involucre with clear crosswalls or rarely some of the basal crosswalls reddish-purple.
 - 19. Plants with at least some well-developed cauline leaves.
 - 20. Rays 60-125, 10-15 mm long, 1-2 mm wide *E. grandiflorus*
 - 20. Rays 100-200, 3-6 mm long, 0.3-0.6 mm wide *E. uniflorus*
 - 19. Plants scapose or with only a few, reduced cauline leaves.
 - 21. Disks 6-15 mm wide, the rays 4-5 mm long ... *E. purpuratus*
 - 21. Disk 12-23 mm wide, the rays 8-11 mm long *E. lanatus*
 - 16. Involucre variously pubescent or glandular but not woolly-villous.
 - 22. Rays yellow *E. linearis*
 - 22. Rays white, pink, blue or purple.
 - 23. Pubescence of the stem appressed, ascending, or absent.
 - 24. Plants with long, trailing, sparsely leafy stolons *E. flagellaris*
 - 24. Plants without stolons.
 - 25. Basal leaves broadly oblanceolate *E. peregrinus*
 - 25. Basal leaves linear to linear-filiform.
 - 26. Plants 1-5 dm tall; stem densely hairy towards base; heads few to numerous *E. filifolius*
 - 26. Plants less than 1 dm tall; stem not more densely hairy at base than above; heads solitary to few
..... *E. ochroleucus* var. *scribneri*¹⁴
 - 23. Pubescence of the stem widely spreading.
 - 27. Plants freely branched.
 - 28. Leaves long spreading-hairy, disk corollas over 3 mm long
..... *E. pumilus*
 - 28. Leaves short spreading-hairy, (well under 1 mm long) disk corollas 2-3 mm long *E. divergens*
 - 27. Plants simple or sparingly branched.
 - 29. Basal leaves evidently triple-nerved.
 - 30. Basal leaves rounded or obtuse at tip; stems rarely purplish at base *E. caespitosus*

¹⁴ This species, although occurring within a few km of the British Columbia border in the Rocky Mountains, has yet to be collected in the province.

- 30. Basal leaves acute, stems usually purplish at base
..... *E. corymbosus*
- 29. Basal leaves not triple-nerved or only very faintly so.
 - 31. Upper cauline leaves broadly oblanceolate to obovate, clasping
..... *E. leibergii*
 - 31. Upper cauline leaves linear to lanceolate, not clasping.
 - 32. Achenes densely hairy; rays 24-45
..... *E. polyspermus*
 - 32. Achenes not densely hairy; rays 50-175.
 - 33. Basal leaves numerous, oblanceolate; rays 125-175
..... *E. glabellus*
 - 33. Basal leaves few, linear to lanceolate, rarely oblanceolate; rays 50-100 *E. pumilus*

***Erigeron acris* L.** (*E. elatus* [Hook.] Greene = var. *elatus*, *E. acris* ssp. *politus* [Fries] Schinz & Keller = var. *asteroides*)

Bitter fleabane

Habitat/Range: Montane or subalpine wetlands (var. *elatus*), mesic montane sites (var. *asteroides*), and moist subalpine or alpine meadows (var. *debilis*); all frequent throughout BC; var. *asteroides* is circumpolar and ranges from AK S to OR and UT, var. *debilis* ranges N to AK, YT and NT, E to AB and S to UT and CA, var. *elatus* ranges N to AK, YT and NT and E to NF.

Notes: Three varieties occur in BC.

- 1. Peduncles and involucre glandless, or nearly so var. *elatus* (Hook.) Cronq.
- 1. Peduncles and involucre more or less glandular.
 - 2. Plants tall, generally 3-8 dm high; heads several to numerous
..... var. *asteroides* (Andrz. ex Bess.) DC.
 - 2. Plants short, generally 0.2-3 dm high; heads several or solitary var. *debilis* A. Gray

***Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers.**

Annual fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; infrequent in the lower Fraser Valley; ranges throughout most of North America, native status uncertain.

***Erigeron aureus* Greene**

Golden fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites from the upper montane to the alpine zones; common in S BC east of the Cascade Mountains; S to WA and E to AB.

***Erigeron caespitosus* Nutt.**

Tufted fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry river terraces (Peace River area) or alpine meadows (S Rocky Mountains); infrequent in E BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to MB, and S to WA, AZ and NE.

***Erigeron compositus* Pursh var. *glabratus* Macoun**

Cut-leaved daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites from the montane to the alpine zones; common throughout BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to NF and S to AZ and CA.

***Erigeron corymbosus* Nutt.**

Long-leaved fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; frequent in SC and SE BC; S to ID, MT, WY and E OR.

Erigeron divergens* T.& G. var. *divergens

Diffuse or spreading fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone, frequent in SC and SE BC; E to AB and S to AZ and CA.

Erigeron filifolius* Nutt. var. *filifolius

Thread-leaved fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in SC and SE BC; S to MT, WY and CA.

Erigeron flagellaris* A. Gray var. *flagellaris

Trailing fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in SC BC; disjunct in BC and SW AB, S to SD, WY, TX and AZ.

***Erigeron glabellus* Nutt. ssp. *pubescens* (Hook.) Cronq.**

Smooth daisy

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the montane zone; frequent in SE BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to AB, S to WI, ND and CO.

***Erigeron grandiflorus* Hook.**

Large-flowered daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the alpine zone, infrequent in E BC; N to AK and YT and E to AB.

***Erigeron humilis* Grah.**

Arctic daisy

Habitat/Range: Moist to wet sites in the montane to alpine zones; common throughout most of BC, rare in S BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to PQ and S to MT and N WA.

***Erigeron lanatus* Hook.**

Woolly daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry alpine scree slopes; common locally in E BC; E to AB and S to MT.

***Erigeron leibergii* Piper**

Leiberg's fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the montane zone; rare, known only from the Ashnola River valley, SC BC; S to central WA.

***Erigeron linearis* (Hook.) Piper**

Line-leaved daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in SC and SE BC; S to MO, OR and N NV.

***Erigeron lonchophyllus* Hook.**

Spear-leaved fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the montane and subalpine zones; common through BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to AK, YT, and NT, E to PQ, and S to NM and CA.

***Erigeron peregrinus* (Pursh) Greene (*E. peregrinus* ssp. *callianthemus* var. *angustifolius* [A. Gray] Cronq. and *E. peregrinus* ssp. *callianthemus* var. *scaposus* [T.& G.] Cronq. = ssp. *callianthemus*, *E. peregrinus* ssp. *peregrinus* var. *dawsonii* Greene and *E. peregrinus* var. *thompsonii* [Blake ex J.W. Thompson] Cronq. = ssp. *peregrinus*)**

Subalpine daisy

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist sites in all but the steppe vegetation zone; common, ssp. *peregrinus* occurs on the coast, ssp. *callianthemus* occurs throughout BC except on the Queen Charlotte Islands; N to AK and YT, E to AB, and S to UT, NM and CA.

Notes: Two subspecies occur in BC.

1. Involucral bracts villous on the back or sometimes glutinous on the back with ciliate margins
 ssp. *peregrinus*
1. Involucral bracts glandular on the back, rarely with a few long hairs
 ssp. *callianthemus* (Greene) Cronq.

***Erigeron philadelphicus* L.**

Philadelphia fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent throughout all but NW BC; N to YT and NT, E to NF and S to FL, TX and CA.

Erigeron polispermus* A. Gray var. *polispermus

Cushion fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry, rocky sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare, known from only three collections in the Osoyoos area; S to ID and OR.

***Erigeron pumilus* Nutt. var. *intermedius* Cronq.**

Shaggy fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; common in S BC; E to SK and KS and S to AZ, NM, and CA.

***Erigeron purpuratus* Greene (*E. pallens* Cronq., *E. purpuratus* ssp. *pallens* [Cronq.] G.W. Dougl. ex Packer & Whitkus)**

Purple daisy

Habitat/Range: Alpine scree slopes; frequent throughout most of BC; N to AK, YT and NT and E to AB.

***Erigeron salishii* G.W. Dougl. & Packer**

Salish daisy

Habitat/Range: Alpine scree slopes; rare, known only from central Vancouver Island; S to N WA.

Notes: Collections of this species have previously been identified as *Erigeron compositus* var. *discoideus* or *E. trifidus*.***Erigeron speciosus* (Lindl.) DC. var. *speciosus***

Showy daisy

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the montane zone; common in most of BC, rare west of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to SD and S to AZ and NM.

Erigeron strigosus* Muhl. ex Willd. var. *strigosus

Rough-stemmed fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in S BC, rare northward to Prince George; E to NF and S to FL and TX.

***Erigeron subtrinervis* Rydb. var. *conspicuous* (Rydb.) Cronq.**

Triple-nerved fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Mesic sites from the steppe vegetation to the subalpine zones; common in most of BC, rare northward to the Peace River drainage; E to AB, and S to SD, UT, NM and NE.

***Erigeron trifidus* Hook.**

Three-lobed daisy

Habitat/Range: High alpine talus and scree slopes; frequent locally in E BC; E to W AB.

***Erigeron uniflorus* L. var. *eriocephalus* (J. Vahl) Boivin**

Northern daisy

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist alpine and subalpine meadows; rare, known only from extreme NW BC; circumpolar, N to AK, YT and NT.

ERIOPHYLLUM

Eriophyllum lanatum* (Pursh) Forbes var. *lanatum

Woolly eriophyllum

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites from the lowland to the montane zones; common on Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland, rare in SC and SE BC; S to MT, WY, UT and CA.

EUPATORIUM

***Eupatorium maculatum* L. ssp. *bruneri* (A. Gray) G.W. Dougl.**

Joe-pye weed

Habitat/Range: Moist sites in the lowland zone; infrequent in the lower Fraser Valley; E to NF and S to UT and NM.

EUTHAMIA

1. Inflorescence usually interrupted and elongate; plants glabrous and often glaucous; involucre bracts acuminate *E. occidentalis*
1. Inflorescence essentially flat-topped and compact; plants glabrous or pubescent, never glaucous; involucre bracts obtuse to acute, not conspicuously acuminate *E. graminifolia*

***Euthamia graminifolia* (L.) Nutt. var. *major* (Michx.) Mold. (*Solidago graminifolia* [L.] Salisb. var. *major* [Michx.] Fern.)**

Fragrant goldenrod

Habitat/Range: River banks and lakeshores in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; infrequent in S BC; E to NF and S to VA and NM.

***Euthamia occidentalis* Nutt. (*Solidago occidentalis* [Nutt.] T.& G.)**

Western goldenrod

Habitat/Range: River banks and lakeshores in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in SC BC; E to AB and S to NE, AZ, NM and CA.

FILAGO

1. Heads essentially terminal; outer receptacular bracts woolly throughout *F. arvensis*
1. Heads axillary as well as terminal; outer receptacular bracts woolly only at the base *F. vulgaris*

***Filago arvensis* L.**

Field filago

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, waste areas and overgrazed lands in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent in extreme S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; introduced from Europe.

***Filago vulgaris* Lam. (*F. germanica* L.)**

Common filago

Habitat/Range: Open, grassy sites and disturbed areas in the lowland zone; rare on the Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

GAILLARDIA

***Gaillardia aristata* Pursh**

Brown-eyed Susan

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and lower montane zone; common in S BC, possibly introduced on the SW coast; E to MB and S to CO, UT and N OR.

GALINSOGA***Galinsoga ciliata* (Raf.) Blake**

Shaggy galinsoga

Habitat/Range: Gardens and waste areas; rare, known from several locations in the lower Fraser Valley; introduced from Central and South America.

GNAPHALIUM

1. Inflorescence narrow, dense, spike-like.
 2. Plants perennials; leaves linear; involucre 5-7 mm high; involucral bracts rounded to obtuse *G. sylvaticum*
 2. Plants annuals or biennials; leaves spatulate or rounded; involucre 3-5 mm high; involucral bracts acute to acuminate *G. purpureum*
1. Inflorescence flat-topped to rounded, not spike-like.
 3. Heads small, the involucre mostly 2-4 mm high; glomerules of head leafy-bracted; plants 1.5 dm tall (rarely up to 3 dm), usually much branched.
 4. Leaves linear to narrowly oblanceolate, tomentum appressed; involucral bracts discolored to the tip in mature heads *G. uliginosum*
 4. Leaves oblanceolate to oblong, tomentum notably looser; involucral bracts white to brownish with white tips *G. palustre*
 3. Heads larger, the involucre mostly 4-7 mm high; glomerules of head not conspicuously leafy; plants mostly 2-9 mm tall, simple or moderately branched.
 5. Herbage more or less glandular-hairy, at least on the upper leaf surfaces *G. viscosum*
 5. Herbage more or less tomentose, not at all glandular.
 6. Plants perennials; leaves narrowly decurrent *G. microcephalum*
 6. Plants annuals or biennials; leaves clasping *G. chilense*

***Gnaphalium chilense* Spreng.**

Cotton-batting cudweed

Habitat/Range: Moist, open or disturbed sites in the lowland and montane zones; frequent on S Vancouver Island, the adjacent lower mainland and SC BC; S to MT, TX and CA.

***Gnaphalium microcephalum* Nutt. ssp. *thermale* (E. Nels.) G.W. Dougl. (*G. thermale* E. Nels.)**

Slender cudweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites and recently burned forests in the lowland, steppe vegetation, and montane zones; common in S BC; S to ID, MT, CO and CA.

***Gnaphalium palustre* Nutt.**

Lowland cudweed

Habitat/Range: Moist, often vernal sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent in S BC; E to AB and S to NM and CA.

Gnaphalium purpureum* L. var. *purpureum

Purple cudweed

Habitat/Range: Dry waste areas in the lowland zone; frequent in SW BC; introduced from more southern regions in North America.

***Gnaphalium sylvaticum* L.**

Woodland cudweed

Habitat/Range: Disturbed sites in the lowland zone; locally common at Kitimat and Jone's Lake (SW of Hope); introduced from eastern North America, Europe and Asia.

***Gnaphalium uliginosum* L.**

Marsh cudweed

Habitat/Range: Streambanks, waste areas and gardens in the lowland, steppe vegetation, and montane zones; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Gnaphalium viscosum* H.B.K. (*G. macounii* Greene)**

Sticky cudweed

Habitat/Range: Montane forests; frequent east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains in S BC; E to PQ and S to TN, CA, and MX.

GRINDELIA

1. Involucral bract tips loose or spreading, but not regularly reflexed; herbage hairy to sometimes nearly glabrous; plants of the west coast of BC *G. integrifolia*

1. Involucral bract tips regularly reflexed; herbage glabrous; plants of the interior of BC *G. squarrosa*

***Grindelia integrifolia* DC. (*G. macrophylla* Greene, *G. integrifolia* var. *macrophylla* [Greene] Cronq.)**

Puget Sound or entire-leaved gumweed

Habitat/Range: Wet to mesic sites in the lowland zone; common in coastal BC; S to N CA.

***Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh) Dunal**

Curly-cup gumweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, disturbed sites in the steppe vegetative and montane zones; frequent in SC and SE BC (var. *quasiperennis*), infrequent in S BC (var. *serrulata* and *squarrosa*), the latter two possibly introduced; E to MN and S to TX and CA.

Notes: Three weakly defined varieties occur in BC

1. Leaves entire or remotely toothed, the lower ones often irregularly toothed or somewhat pinnatifid var. *quasiperennis* Lunell

1. Leaves closely and evenly toothed.

2. Upper and middle leaves 2-4 times as long as wide, mostly ovate or oblong var. *squarrosa*

2. Upper and middle leaves 5-8 times as long as wide, mostly linear-oblong to lanceolate var. *serrulata* (Rydb.) Steyerl.

HAPLOPAPPUS

1. Plants shrubby, low, branching with linear leaves *H. bloomeri*

1. Plants herbaceous with oblanceolate to spatulate leaves.

2. Ray flowers lacking, or if present, then short and inconspicuous; plants of the steppe vegetation or lower montane zones *H. carthamoides*

2. Ray flowers conspicuous; plants of the subalpine or alpine zones *H. lyalli*

***Haplopappus bloomeri* A. Gray**

Rabbitbrush goldenweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; rare, known only from West Bridge in SC BC; S to CA.

Haplopappus carthamoides* (Hook.) A. Gray ssp. *carthamoides

Columbian goldenweed

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare in SC BC; S to MT, WY and N CA.

***Haplopappus lyalli* A. Gray**

Lyll's goldenweed

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry subalpine and alpine meadows; common in S BC; E to SW AB and S to NV and CA.

HELENIUM***Helenium autumnale* L.**

Mountain sneezeweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation, and montane zones; rare (var. *grandiflorum*) to frequent (var. *montanum*) in S BC; N to NT, E to PQ, and S to FL, TX, and AZ.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

1. Ray flowers 1-1.5 cm long; plants 1.5-8 dm tall var. *montanum* (Nutt.) Fern.
1. Ray flowers 1.5-2.5 cm long; plants 4-12 dm tall var. *grandiflorum* (Nutt.) T. & G.

HELIANTHELLA***Helianthella uniflora* (Nutt.) T. & G. var. *douglasii* (T. & G.) W.A. Weber**

Rocky Mountain helianthella, or one-flowered little sunflower

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; locally frequent in SC BC; S to MT and OR.

HELIANTHUS

1. Plants annual; receptacles flat or nearly so *H. annuus*
1. Plants perennial; receptacles convex to low-conical.
 2. Plants 0.5-2 dm tall, the disks purple, rarely yellow *H. rigidus*
 2. Plants 6-20 dm tall, the disks yellow *H. nuttallii*

***Helianthus annuus* L.**

Common sunflower

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare in SC BC; probably introduced from the W U.S.

Helianthus nuttallii* T. & G. var. *nuttallii

Nuttall's sunflower

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist sites in the lowland and steppe vegetation zones; rare, known from several widely scattered locations in BC; probably introduced on S Vancouver Island and at Smithers, E to NF and S to MN, GA, NM, AZ, NV and OR.

***Helianthus rigidus* (Cass.) Desf. var. *subrhomboides* (Rydb.) Cronq. (*H. laetiflorus* Pers. var. *subrhomboides* [Rydb.] Fern., *H. subrhomboides* Rydb.)**

Rigid sunflower

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the lowland and steppe vegetation zones; infrequent in S BC, probably introduced on S Vancouver Island from the U.S.

HETEROTHECA

***Heterotheca villosa* (Pursh) Shinnars** (*Chrysopsis villosa* [Pursh] Nutt. ex DC.)

Golden-aster

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to MB, and S to ND, NE, OK, TX, and CA.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

- 1. Pubescence of the leaves and involucre of spreading hairs, sometimes these partly replaced by glands var. *hispida* (Hook.) Harms
- 1. Pubescence of the leaves appressed or subappressed hairs, seldom at all glandular; pubescence of the involucre appressed to spreading var. *villosa*

HIERACIUM¹⁵

- 1. Flower heads pale creamish to white or orange-red.
 - 2. Flower heads pale creamish to white; stolons absent; native species *H. albiflorum*
 - 2. Flower heads orange-red; stolons present; introduced species *H. aurantiacum*
- 1. Flower heads yellow.
 - 3. Leaves densely stellate beneath; stolons present; introduced species *H. pilosella*
 - 3. Leaves not densely stellate beneath; stolons absent; introduced or native species.
 - 4. Basal and lowermost cauline leaves small and soon deciduous, those of the midstem numerous and well developed *H. umbellatum*
 - 4. Basal leaves usually well developed and persistent, cauline leaves absent or 1-many and usually reduced upwards.
 - 5. Leaves ovate to elliptical, often wider than 3 cm, at least some of them toothed near the base *H. murorum*
 - 5. Leaves narrowly elliptical, seldom wider than 3 cm, entire or nearly so.
 - 6. Cauline leaves several *H. scouleri*
 - 6. Cauline leaves absent or single and small.
 - 7. Involucre with bristle-like hairs; plants, montane weeds, restricted to S half of BC *H. piloselloides*
 - 7. Involucre with soft, gray to black pilose hairs; native plants, subalpine to alpine in S BC and also montane in N BC.
 - 8. Involucre with blackish pilose hairs generally 1-3 mm long and intermixed with black glandular hairs *H. gracile*
 - 8. Involucre with grayish pilose hairs generally 3-5 mm long, without glandular hairs *H. triste*

***Hieracium albiflorum* Hook.**

White hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC; N to AK and YT, E to SK and S to CO, UT and CA.

¹⁵ Key adapted from Guppy (1976).

***Hieracium aurantiacum* L.**

Orange hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and fields; frequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Hieracium gracile* Hook. (*H. triste* Willd. ex Spreng. var. *gracile* [Hook.] A. Gray)**

Slender hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites from the upper montane to the alpine zones; common throughout BC, especially southward; N to AK, YT and NT and S to N CA and NM.

Notes: Easily confused with *H. triste*.***Hieracium murorum* L. (*H. lachenalii* K.C. Gmel., *H. vulgatum* Fries)**

Wall hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and railway tracks; rare in BC, known only from Agassiz, Hope, and Vancouver; introduced from Europe.

Notes: The taxonomy of the '*H. murorum*' group, as with many European *Hieracia*, is extremely difficult due to their polyploid-apomictic nature.***Hieracium pilosella* L.**

Mouse-ear hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and waste places; infrequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Hieracium piloselloides* Vill. (*H. florentinum* All.)**

Tall hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and waste places; infrequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Hieracium scouleri* Hook. (*H. albertinum* Farr = *H. scouleri* var. *albertinum*, *H. cynoglossoides* Arv.-Touv. ex A. Gray = *H. scouleri* var. *griseum*)**

Scouler's hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; common in SC and SE BC; E to AB and S to UT and CA.

Notes: Three varieties occur in BC.

1. Setose hairs 5-6 mm long, abundant throughout and often obscuring the glandular and stellate hairs of the involucre var. *albertinum* (Farr) G.W. Dougl. & G.A. Allen in G.W. Dougl.
1. Setose hairs 2-3 mm long, absent or sparse throughout and rarely obscuring the glandular and stellate hairs of the involucre.
 2. Leaves and stems usually glabrescent, often glaucous; involucral bracts sparsely to moderately pubescent with glandular and stellate hairs var. *scouleri*
 2. Leaves and stems pubescent with setae; involucral bracts conspicuously pubescent with glandular and stellate hairs var. *griseum* (Rydb.) A. Nels.

***Hieracium triste* Willd. ex Spreng.**

Woolly hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites from the subalpine to the alpine zones; widespread in BC, especially common in the north; amphiberian, N to AK, YT and NT and E to AB.

Notes: Easily confused with *H. gracile*.***Hieracium umbellatum* L. ssp. *umbellatum***

Narrow-leaved hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to dry sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout most of BC; E to MI and S to NW OR and CO.

HYPOCHOERIS

- 1. Annual; leaves essentially glabrous; ligules broad (twice as long as wide) and equal to the involucre
 *H. glabra*
- 1. Perennial; leaves densely hispid; ligules narrow (4 times as long as wide) and surpassing the involucre .
 *H. radicata*

***Hypochoeris glabra* L.**

Smooth cat's-ear

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, pastures and waste areas; frequent on S Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

***Hypochoeris radicata* L.**

Hairy cat's-ear

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, lawns, pastures and waste areas; common in SW BC, especially on Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

INULA

***Inula helenium* L.**

Elecampane

Habitat/Range: Waste places; infrequent garden escape in the lower Fraser Valley; introduced from Europe.

IVA

- 1. Plants annuals; leaves long-petiolate, coarsely toothed; heads not subtended by leaves
 *I. xanthifolia*
- 1. Plants perennials; leaves sessile or subpetiolate, entire, heads axillary *I. axillaris*

***Iva axillaris* Pursh ssp. *robustior* (Hook.) Bassett in Bassett, Mulligan and Frankton**

Poverty-weed

Habitat/Range: Dry, disturbed areas in the steppe vegetation zone; rare in SC BC; E to MB and S to OK and CA.

***Iva xanthifolia* Nutt.**

Marsh-elder

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and moist sites; infrequent, scattered throughout S BC; introduced from W US.

JAUMEA

***Jaumea carnosa* (Less.) A. Gray in Torr.**

Fleshy jaumea

Habitat/Range: Tidal beaches and salt marches; rare on S Vancouver Island; S to CA.

KRIGIA

***Krigia virginica* (L.) Willd.**

Virginia dwarf dandelion

Habitat/Range: Waste places; rare, known only from Bliss Landing and Campbell River; introduced from the E U.S.

LACTUCA

1. Achenes with only a median nerve on each face, occasionally with an additional pair of very obscure ones *L. canadensis*
1. Achenes prominently several-nerved on each face.
 2. Perennials; heads relatively large, the fruiting involucre 15-20 mm high; flowers blue *L. tatarica*
 2. Annuals or biennials; heads relatively small, the fruiting involucre 9-15 mm high; flowers yellow, blue or whitish.
 3. Heads 5-flowered *L. muralis*
 3. Heads 13-55 flowered.
 4. Achenes with a long filiform beak 1-2 times as long as the body; pappus white; introduced species *L. serriola*
 4. Achenes beakless or with a short stout beak less than half as long as the body; pappus brownish; native species *L. biennis*

***Lactuca biennis* (Moench) Fern.**

Tall blue lettuce

Habitat/Range: Moist habitats, mainly in the montane zone; frequent throughout most of BC; E to NF and S to NC, CO and CA.

Lactuca canadensis* L. var. *canadensis

Canadian wild lettuce

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry roadsides, fields and waste places; infrequent in extreme S BC; introduced from E North America.

***Lactuca muralis* (L.) Fresn. (*Mycelis muralis* [L.] Dumort.)**

Wall lettuce

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland and montane zones; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Lactuca serriola* L. (*L. scariola* L.)**

Prickly lettuce

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields and waste places; common throughout S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Lactuca tatarica* (L.) C.A. Mey. ssp. *pulchella* (Pursh) Stebb. (*L. pulchella* [Pursh] DC.)**

Blue lettuce

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic meadows and shrubby sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent throughout all but NW BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to ON, MN and MO and S to OR and CA.

LAPSANA***Lapsana communis* L.**

Nipplewort

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields and waste places; common in S BC, especially on S Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from Eurasia.

LASTHENIA***Lasthenia maritima* (A. Gray) Vasey (*Baeria maritima* A. Gray, *Lasthenia minor* [DC.] Ornduff ssp. *maritima* [A. Gray] Ornduff)**

Hairy goldfields

Habitat/Range: Rocky cliffs and islands; rare along the west coast of Vancouver Island; S to CA.

LEONTODON

- 1. Stems scaly-bracted and generally several-headed; pappus of plumose bristles; leaves glabrous or hirsute with simple hairs *L. autumnalis*
- 1. Stems usually naked and solitary-headed; pappus with some shorter outer, merely barbellate bristles or scales, some of the marginal achenes without plumose bristles; leaves hispid with shortly forked hairs . . .
..... *L. taraxacoides*

***Leontodon autumnalis* L.**

Autumn hawkbit

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, pastures and disturbed sites; frequent in extreme S BC; introduced from Eurasia.

***Leontodon taraxacoides* (Vill.) Merat** (*L. leysseri* [Wallr.] G. Beck, *L. nudicaulis* [L.] Merat ssp. *taraxacoides* [Vill.] Schinz & Thell., *L. saxatilis* L. ssp. *taraxacoides* [Vill.] Holub & Moravec)

Hairy hawkbit

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, lawns and pastures; frequent on the Queen Charlotte Islands, Vancouver Islands and the Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

LEUCANTHEMUM

- 1. Leaves entire, mainly basal *L. integrifolium*
- 1. Leaves palmately lobed or pinnatifid, only the uppermost entire.
 - 2. Leaves spatulate, the uppermost usually incised; plants introduced throughout BC
..... *L. vulgare*
 - 2. Leaves mostly cuneate, sometimes only toothed at the apex, the uppermost entire; plants native on the N BC coast *L. arcticum*

***Leucanthemum arcticum* (L.) A. DC.** (*Chrysanthemum arcticum* L.)

Arctic daisy

Habitat/Range: Salt marshes and gravelly shores; known only from Observatory Inlet on the NW coast; amphiberian, N to AK, YT and NT and E to PQ, E Asia.

***Leucanthemum integrifolium* (Rich.) DC.** (*Chrysanthemum integrifolium* Rich.)

Entire-leaved daisy

Habitat/Range: Gravelly sites in the alpine zone; rare in NE BC; amphiberian, N to AK, YT and NT and E to PQ.

***Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.** (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.)

Oxeye daisy

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, pastures and waste places; common throughout BC S of 56°N; introduced from Eurasia.

LUINA

***Luina hypoleuca* Benth.**

Silverback luina

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry rocky slopes and cliffs in the lowland, montane, and subalpine zones; frequent on S Vancouver Island and adjacent SW BC; S to CA.

LYGODESMIA***Lygodesmia juncea* (Pursh) D. Don**

Rush-like skeleton-plant

Habitat/Range: Open, grassy sites on sandy soil in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in extreme SC BC; E to MN and S to AR and AZ.

MACHAERANTHERA***Machaeranthera canescens* (Pursh) A. Gray (*Aster canescens* Pursh)**

Hoary aster

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in SC BC; E to SK and S to CO and CA.

MADIA

- 1. Heads small, involucre usually less than 4.5 mm high; rays inconspicuous.
 - 2. Plants branched from near the base; leaves opposite *M. minima*
 - 2. Plants branched above; leaves alternate *M. exigua*
- 1. Heads large, involucre usually more than 5 mm high; rays conspicuous.
 - 3. Leaves opposite; disk flowers sterile *M. madioides*
 - 3. Leaves alternate; disk flowers fertile.
 - 4. Involucre fusiform, 2-5 mm wide when pressed; rays 1-5, 1.5-2 mm long *M. glomerata*
 - 4. Involucre ovoid or broadly urn-shaped, 6-12 mm wide when pressed; rays usually 8-13, 3-7 mm long.
 - 5. Herbage hairy and stipitate-glandular throughout *M. sativa*
 - 5. Herbage mainly hairy, becoming stipitate-glandular above the middle of the stem
..... *M. gracilis*

***Madia exigua* (J.E. Smith in Rees) A. Gray**

Little tarweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, open sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; frequent in extreme S BC; S to NV, CA and MX.

***Madia glomerata* Hook.**

Clustered tarweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, open sites in the lowland and montane zones; infrequent, scattered throughout S BC; E to SK and S to CO, AZ and CA.

***Madia gracilis* (J.E. Smith in Rees) Keck**

Slender tarweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, open sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; infrequent in extreme S BC; S to UT, NV, CA and MX, disjunct in Chile.

***Madia madioides* (Nutt.) Greene**

Woodland tarweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic open forests and grasslands in the lowland and lower montane zones; common on S Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands, rare inland; S to CA.

Madia minima (A. Gray) Keck

Small-headed tarweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the lowland and lower montane zones; frequent on SE Vancouver Island and the adjacent Gulf Islands; S to CA.

Madia sativa Molina

Chilean tarweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, disturbed sites in the lowland zone and lower montane zones; infrequent in S BC, possibly introduced; native range from N WA to CA, disjunct in Chile.

MATRICARIA

1. Heads discoid *M. discoidea*

1. Heads radiate with white rays.

2. Receptacle conic; achenes smooth on the outer surface *M. recutita*

2. Receptacle hemispheric; achenes rugose on the outer surface *M. perforata*

Matricaria discoidea DC. (*Chamomilla suaveolens* [Pursh] Rydb., *M. matricarioides* [Less.] Porter).

Pineapple weed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and gravelly disturbed areas from the lowland to the montane zones; common throughout BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to NF and S to AZ and MX.

Matricaria perforata Merat (*Chamomilla inodora* [L.] Gilib., *M. maritima* L. var. *agrestis* [Knaf] Willmot, *M. maritima* ssp. *inodora* [L.] Clapham, *M. inodora* L. var. *agrestis* [Knaf.] Willmot)

Scentless mayweed, or false-chamomile

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; common throughout all but N BC; introduced from Europe.

Matricaria recutita L. (*Chamomilla recutita* [L.] Rausch., *M. chamomilla* L.)

Wild chamomile, sweet false-chamomile, or German chamomile

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed area; infrequent on the Queen Charlotte Islands and the lower Fraser Valley; introduced from Europe and N. Asia.

MICROSERIS

1. Plants perennials; ligulate flowers conspicuous, well exceeding the involucre; pappus parts 6-60.

2. Pappus of 30-60 brownish capillary bristles; stems simple and naked *M. borealis*

2. Pappus of 6-30 white or tawny, plumose, awn-tipped scales; stems simple and bracteate or sparingly branched and leafy mostly above *M. nutans*

1. Plants annuals; ligulate flowers inconspicuous, equaling or barely exceeding the involucre; pappus of 5 parts.

3. Pappus of 5 linear scales each terminating in a shorter, hair-like awn arising from a distinct notch in the scale apex; stems caulescent and branched at or near the base *M. lindleyi*

3. Pappus of 5 lanceolate scales each terminating in a longer, hair-like awn arising from the pointed scale; stems acaulescent and simple *M. bigelovii*

Microseris bigelovii (A. Gray) Schultz-Bip.

Coast microseris

Habitat/Range: Moist, open sites in the lowland zone; rare on S Vancouver Island; S to CA.

***Microseris borealis* (Bong.) Schultz-Bip. (*Apargidium boreale* [Bong.] T.& G.)**

Apargidium

Habitat/Range: Wet meadows and sphagnum bogs; common along the coast; N to AK and S to N CA.

***Microseris lindleyi* (DC.) A. Gray**

Lindley's microseris

Habitat/Range: Grassy, open rocky bluffs; rare, disjunct in the Gulf Islands; S to ID, AZ, NM and CA.

Microseris nutans* (Hook.) Schultz-Bip. ssp. *nutans

Nodding microseris

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; common in SC and SE BC: S to MT, UT, CO and CA.

NOTHOCALAIS***Nothocalais troximoides* (A. Gray) Greene (*Microseris troximoides* A. Gray)**

False-agoseris

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in extreme SC BC; S to MT, UT, NV and CA.

ONOPORDUM***Onopordum acanthium* L.**

Scotch thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; infrequent, mainly on Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from Eurasia.

PETASITES1. Leaves distinctly lobed, or if merely toothed then rarely more than 15 teeth per side *P. frigidus*

1. Leaves shallowly to conspicuously dentate, usually with 20 or more teeth per side.

2. Basal leaves rounded to heart-shaped *P. japonicus*2. Basal leaves triangular *P. sagittatus****Petasites frigidus* (L.) Fries (*P. nivalis* Greene, *P. vitifolius* Greene, *P. hyperboreus* Rydb. = var. *nivalis*; *P. palmatus* [Ait.] A. Gray, *P. speciosus* [Nutt.] Piper = var. *palmatus*)**

Sweet coltsfoot

Habitat/Range: Wet sites and moist forests and meadows, var. *palmatus* occurs in the lowland to montane zones, vars. *nivalis* and *frigidus* occur in the subalpine and alpine zones; var. *palmatus* is common throughout all BC except the Queen Charlotte Islands and adjacent coast, var. *nivalis* is common throughout BC, and var. *frigidus* is frequent in extreme N BC and rare southward; circumboreal, var. *palmatus* ranges E to MI and MA and S to CA; var. *nivalis* ranges E to PQ and N MN and S to N OR, and var. *frigidus* ranges N to AK, YT and NT.

Notes: Three poorly defined varieties occur in BC.

1. Leaves merely coarsely toothed or shallowly and obscurely lobed var. *frigidus*

1. Leaves conspicuously lobed.

2. Leaves palmately lobed and usually deeply cleft more than half way to the leaf base, usually broader than long var. *palmatus* (Ait.) Cronq.

- 2. Leaves lobed, sometimes palmately but usually not cleft more than half way to the leaf base, usually longer than broad var. *nivalis* (Greene) Cronq.

***Petasites japonicus* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Maxim.**

Japanese butterbur

Habitat/Range: Moist ditches and fields; infrequent in SW BC; introduced from Japan.

***Petasites sagittatus* (Banks ex Pursh) A. Gray**

Arrow-leaved coltsfoot

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist bogs, fens and marshes in the montane to subalpine zones; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to AK, YT and NT, E to PQ and S to WI, ID, CO and WA.

PRENANTHES

- 1. Lower leaves oblanceolate to elliptic, middle ones sessile and more or less strongly cordate clasping *P. racemosa*

- 1. Lower leaves sagittate to hastate or sometimes deltoid, middle ones short-petiolate or sessile and tapering to the base *P. alata*

***Prenanthes alata* (Hook.) D. Dietr.**

Western rattlesnake-root

Habitat/Range: Moist shady sites and along streams in the lowland and montane zones; common in BC S of 56°N; N to AK, E to AB and S to OR.

***Prenanthes racemosa* Michx. ssp. *multiflora* Cronq.**

Purple rattlesnake-root

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare, known only from two locations in the Peace River drainage; E to PQ and ME, S to IA, WY and CO.

PSILOCARPHUS

- 1. Plants often prostrate and matted; leaves often spatulate or oblanceolate to oblong; the well developed receptacular bracts 1.3-2.5 mm long at maturity *P. tenellus*

- 1. Plants upright; leaves never spatulate, usually linear-oblong; the well developed receptacular bracts 2.5-3.8 mm long at maturity *P. elatior*

***Psilocarphus elatior* A. Gray**

Tall woolly-heads

Habitat/Range: Moist vernal sites in the lowland zone; rare on S Vancouver Island; E to ID and S to OR.

Psilocarphus tenellus* Nutt. var. *tenellus

Slender woolly-heads

Habitat/Range: Moist vernal sites in the lowland zone; rare on extreme S Vancouver Island; S to ID, OR and MX.

RATIBIDA

***Ratibida columnifera* (Nutt.) Woot. & Standl.**

Prairie coneflower

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent locally in SE BC; E to MB and MO and S to TX, CA and MX.

RUDBECKIA***Rudbeckia hirta* L.**

Black-eyed Susan

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; infrequent in S BC; introduced from central U.S.

SAUSSUREA

1. Receptacles naked; outer involucral bracts about as long as the inner *S. nuda*
1. Receptacles chaffy; outer involucral bracts shorter than the inner.
 2. Cauline leaves 0.2-1.2 cm wide, linear to lanceolate, entire to few toothed *S. angustifolia*
 2. Cauline leaves 1-7 cm wide, ovate to triangular-ovate or lanceolate, strongly toothed
..... *S. americana*

***Saussurea americana* D.C. Eaton**

American sawwort

Habitat/Range: Moist, lush subalpine meadows and montane avalanche tracks; frequent, but scattered along the coast and in SW BC; N to AK and YT, E to AB and S to ID, WA and NE OR.

Saussurea angustifolia* (Willd.) DC. var. *angustifolia

Northern sawwort

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic bogs, meadows and openings from the montane to the alpine zones; rare; known only from near Atlin; amphiberian, N to AK, YT and NT.

Notes: The var. *yukonensis* Pors., which is common in the adjacent YT, may be found in BC in the future. It differs mainly in its shorter habit, shorter pedicels (less than 1 cm), and toothed cauline leaf margins.***Saussurea nuda* Ledeb. ssp. *densa* (Hook.) G.W. Dougl. (*S. densa* [Hook.] Rydb.)**

Dwarf sawwort

Habitat/Range: Dry alpine scree slopes and meadows; infrequent in SE BC; E to AB and S to MO.

SENECIO

1. Cauline leaves well developed, only gradually reduced upwards; basal leaves usually few at flowering time, seldom tufted.
 2. Plants freely branched, decumbent to ascending *S. fremontii*
 2. Plants unbranched below, erect.
 3. Leaves entire to toothed.
 4. Leaves triangular *S. triangularis*
 4. Leaves lanceolate to rounded, tapering to the base, not triangular.
 5. Leaves densely tomentose below; involucre 20-45 mm wide; ray flowers 2.5-7 mm wide; maritime plants of NW BC *S. pseudoarnica*
 5. Leaves glabrous, or nearly so, below; involucre 8-16 mm wide; ray flowers 1-2 mm wide; interior plants of N, E, or SC BC.
 6. Involucral bract tips conspicuously black-tipped; plants of N BC
..... *S. sheldonensis*
 6. Involucral bract tips not conspicuously black-tipped, sometimes purplish or inconspicuously black-tipped; plants of E or SC BC.

- 7. Plants 1-3 dm tall; basal leaves numerous, often tufted; plants of SC BC *S. elmeri*
- 7. Plants 5-20 dm tall; basal leaves few, not tufted; plants of E BC *S. serra*
- 3. Leaves (at least some of them) prominently lobed or deeply cleft to 2-3 times pinnatifid.
 - 8. Heads discoid (rayless) *S. vulgaris*
 - 8. Heads radiate.
 - 9. Involucral bracts inconspicuously to conspicuously black-tipped.
 - 10. Leaves mostly 2-3 times pinnatifid; introduced in SW BC near the coast *S. jacobaea*
 - 10. Lobes merely lobed and deeply cleft.
 - 11. Peduncles glabrous; achenes glabrous; plants native in E BC *S. eremophilus*
 - 11. Peduncles sparsely to moderately villous; achenes pubescent; plants introduced in W BC *S. sylvaticus*
 - 9. Involucral bracts not black-tipped.
 - 12. Upper stems with long (over 1 mm) yellowish (sometimes whitish) hairs; plants native on moist sites in BC *S. congestus*
 - 12. Upper stems with glandular hairs; plants introduced on disturbed sites in coastal BC ... *S. viscosus*
- 1. Cauline leaves progressively reduced upwards, or sometimes lacking; basal or lower cauline leaves well developed, often tufted.
 - 13. Plants glabrous (although sometimes tomentose when young but glabrous by flowering time) except for inconspicuous tomentum at the base, in the leaf axils, or in the inflorescence.
 - 14. Leaves entire to toothed, not lobed, wavy, or pinnatifid.
 - 15. Basal leaves usually entire, sometimes irregularly toothed.
 - 16. Involucres glabrous; herbage glaucous *S. hydrophilus*
 - 16. Involucres pubescent, at least at the base; herbage pubescent and glabrescent but not glaucous *S. integerrimus*
 - 15. Basal leaves (or at least some of them) regularly toothed.
 - 17. Leaves relatively narrow, always less than 3 cm wide; plants of N and E BC *S. lugens*
 - 17. Leaves relatively wide, at least some of them more than 4 cm wide; plants of SE BC *S. foetidus*
 - 14. Leaves (or at least some of them) lobed, wavy or pinnatifid.
 - 18. Heads radiate (sometimes rayless forms occur but these mostly occur with the more abundant, normal, radiate plants).
 - 19. Heads usually several.
 - 20. Basal leaves (or at least some of them) heart-shaped to round *S. pseud aureus*
 - 20. Basal leaves elliptic to lanceolate.

- 21. Basal leaves entire to wavy-margined, rarely a few with evident teeth . . .
 *S. macounii*
- 21. Basal leaves toothed.
 - 22. Basal leaves numerous, usually 6 or more, relatively thick and firm,
 entire to toothed above the middle of the blade; plants of dry
 meadows or open coniferous forests *S. streptanthifolius*
 - 22. Basal leaves few, usually 6 or less, relatively thin and lax, toothed
 almost to the base of the blade or subentire; plants of moist sites . .
 *S. pauperculus*
- 19. Heads solitary, or rarely 2.
 - 23. Involucre bases glabrous; plants of extreme S BC *S. cymbalarioides*
 - 23. Involucre bases hairy; plants of the Queen Charlotte Islands and N Vancouver
 Island.
 - 24. Basal leaves toothed, never lobed *S. moresbiensis*
 - 24. Basal leaves conspicuously 5-7 lobed *S. newcombei*
- 18. Heads discoid (sometimes radiate forms occur but these mostly occur with the more
 abundant, normal, discoid plants).
 - 25. Disk flowers orange; involucre bracts purple throughout or in the upper half; heads
 1-6 (rarely 7-12) *S. pauciflorus*
 - 25. Disk flowers yellow; involucre bracts green, sometimes purplish at the tip; heads
 6-40, or more (rarely only 3-5) *S. indecorus*
- 13. Plants (or at least some of them) pubescent at flowering time.
 - 26. Involucres covered with purplish or brownish hairs *S. atropurpureus*
 - 26. Involucres covered with white or yellowish hairs, or rarely glabrous.
 - 27. Involucres large, the largest more than 12 mm high; heads 1-6 *S. megacephalus*
 - 27. Involucres smaller, the largest less than 12 mm high; heads 1-many.
 - 28. Basal leaves (or at least some of them) regularly toothed.
 - 29. Involucre bracts conspicuously black-tipped *S. lugens*
 - 29. Involucre bracts not black-tipped, sometimes purplish or inconspicuously
 black-tipped.
 - 30. Stems ascending; heads often nodding; plants of S BC *S. elmeri*
 - 30. Stems erect; heads erect; plants of C or N BC.
 - 31. Involucre bracts green throughout or purple in upper half; plants of
 C BC *S. plattensis*
 - 31. Involucre bracts purplish throughout; plants of N BC
 *S. yukonensis*
 - 28. Basal leaves entire, lobed, or wavy-margined, rarely irregularly toothed.
 - 32. Ray flowers orange to orange-yellow *S. tundricola*
 - 32. Ray flowers yellow.
 - 33. Heads 1-5.

- 34. Basal leaves (or at least some of them) deeply lobed; montane to alpine plants of NW BC *S. ogotorukensis*
- 34. Basal leaves usually wavy-margined, rarely lobed; alpine plants of SE BC *S. conterminus*
- 33. Heads 5-many.
 - 35. Leaves densely white-tomentose to lanulose *S. canus*
 - 35. Leaves tomentose, but never densely white-tomentose.
 - 36. Involucral bracts not conspicuously black-tipped; plants of coastal SW BC *S. macounii*
 - 36. Involucral bracts usually conspicuously black-tipped; plants of south-central to SE BC *S. integerrimus*

***Senecio atropurpureus* (Ledeb.) Fedtsch. (*S. kjellmanii* Pors.)**

Purple-haired groundsel

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist bogs, fens and meadows from the montane to alpine zones; rare in extreme N BC; amphiberian, N to AK, YT and W NT.

Notes: Intraspecific taxa are unworthy of recognition.

***Senecio canus* Hook.**

Woolly groundsel

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to S SK and S to NE, CO and CA.

***Senecio congestus* (R. Br. in Parry) DC.**

Marsh fleabane

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist streambanks, lakeshores, ponds and marshes in the montane zone; rare in extreme N BC; circumboreal, N to AK, YT and NT and E to PQ.

***Senecio conterminus* Greenm.**

High alpine butterweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, rocky, alpine ridges; locally frequent in extreme SE BC; E to AB and S to MT.

***Senecio cymbalarioides* Buek non Nutt. (*S. subnudus* DC.)**

Alpine meadow butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic streambanks and meadows from the upper montane to alpine zones; common locally in SC and SE BC; E to SW AB and S to WY and CA.

***Senecio elmeri* Piper**

Elmer's butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist talus or gravelly slopes in the subalpine and alpine zones; locally frequent in the Coast-Cascade Mountains of S BC; S to N WA.

Senecio eremophilus* Rich. ssp. *eremophilus

Dryland ragwort

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry forests in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent, restricted to the Fraser and Peace River drainages in BC; E to ON and S to NE, AZ and NM.

***Senecio foetidus* T.J. Howell (*S. hydrophiloides* Rydb. = var. *hydrophiloides*)**

Sweet-marsh butterweed

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist meadows in the montane and subalpine zones; rare, var. *foetidus* known only from Rossland, the Flathead River, and Grand Forks; and var. *hydrophiloides* from Yahk and Grand Forks; E to AB and S to ID and OR.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

1. Heads clustered; ray flowers usually less than 5, or absent var. *foetidus*
1. Heads in an open inflorescence; ray flowers 5-8
..... var. *hydrophiloides* (Rydb.) T.M. Barkl. ex Cronq. in Ferris

Senecio fremontii* T.& G. ssp. *fremontii

Dwarf mountain butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic alpine talus and scree slopes; frequent in S BC; E to SW AB and S to CO and CA.

***Senecio hydrophilus* Nutt.**

Alkali-marsh butterweed

Habitat/Range: Swamps, often alkaline sites in the montane zone; rare, known only from Salmon and Kootenay River areas near US border; E to SD and S to WA and CO.

***Senecio indecorus* Greene**

Rayless mountain butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist forests, bogs, fens and streambanks in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to AK, YT and NT, E to PQ and NS, and S to WY and CA.

***Senecio integerrimus* Nutt.**

Western groundsel

Habitat/Range: Dry to moist sites in the steppe vegetation, montane and lower subalpine zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains, var. *ochroleucus* known only from three collections in SC and SE BC; E to SK and MN and S to CA.

Notes: Two poorly defined varieties occur in BC.

1. Ray flowers white var. *ochroleucus* (A. Gray) Cronq.
1. Ray flowers yellow var. *exaltatus* (Nutt.) Cronq.

***Senecio jacobaea* L.**

Tansy ragwort

Habitat/Range: Fields and pastures in the lowland zone; locally frequent on S Vancouver Island and adjacent lower mainland; introduced from Eurasia.

***Senecio lugens* Rich.**

Black-tipped groundsel

Habitat/Range: Moist to dry, alpine sites; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to AK, YT and NT, E to AB and S to WY and N WA.

***Senecio macounii* Greene**

Macoun's groundsel

Habitat/Range: Dry, open forests or salt marsh edges in the lowland zone; rare on S Vancouver Island and adjacent mainland; S to OR.

***Senecio megacephalus* Nutt.**

Large-headed groundsel

Habitat/Range: Dry, rocky sites in the montane to lower alpine zones; infrequent locally in SE BC; E to SW AB and S to MT and ID.

***Senecio moresbiensis* (Calder & Taylor) G.W. Dougl. & G. Ruyle-Dougl. (*S. cymbalarioides* Buek ssp. *moresbiensis* Calder & Taylor)**

Queen Charlotte butterweed

Habitat/Range: Shady, moist to wet bogs and slopes in the lowland and montane zones; frequent locally on the Queen Charlotte Islands and extreme N Vancouver Island; N to SE AK.

***Senecio newcombei* Greene**

Newcombe's butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist boggy sites and open slopes in the lowland and montane zones; endemic, locally frequent on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

***Senecio ogtorukensis* Packer**

Ogtoruk Creek butterweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, montane gravel bars to rocky subalpine or alpine slopes; rare in extreme NW BC; N to AK, YT and NT.

***Senecio pauciflorus* Pursh**

Rayless alpine butterweed

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist meadows in the subalpine and alpine zones; common throughout BC; E to NF and S to WY and CA.

***Senecio pauperculus* Michx.**

Canadian butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist forests, meadows and streambanks in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC; E to PQ and S to GA and OR.

***Senecio plattensis* Nutt.**

Plains butterweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, open montane forests; infrequent in C BC; disjunct, E from MT to S ON and S to LA, TX and AZ.

Senecio pseud aureus* Rydb. ssp. *pseud aureus

Streambank butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist meadows, streambanks, and forests from the montane to subalpine zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains, becoming rare northward; E to S MB and S to MO, CO and CA.

***Senecio pseudoarnica* L.**

Beach groundsel

Habitat/Range: Sand dunes, beaches and tidal flats; rare in the N Queen Charlotte Islands; amphiberian, N to AK, disjunct on the coasts of Labr., NF, PQ, NS and NB, NE Asia.

***Senecio serra* Hook.**

Tall butterweed

Habitat/Range: Mesic meadows and open areas in the montane zone; rare, known only from Pine Pass BC; disjunct, S from WA, ID and MT to UT and CA.

***Senecio sheldonensis* Pors.**

Mount Sheldon butterweed

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist sites in the montane to alpine zones; infrequent in N BC; N to YT and SW NT.

***Senecio streptanthifolius* Greene (*S. cymbalarioides* [T. & G.] Nutt.)**

Rocky Mountain butterweed

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites from the montane to alpine zones; common throughout BC except immediate coast; N to AK, YT, and NT and S to UT and CA.

***Senecio sylvaticus* L.**

Wood groundsel

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites in the lowland zone; frequent in coastal and SW BC; introduced from Europe.

***Senecio triangularis* Hook.**

Arrow-leaved groundsel or ragwort

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites from the lowland to lower alpine zones; common throughout BC; N to S AK, S YT and SW NT, E to SK and S to NM and CA.

***Senecio tundricola* Tolm. (*S. lindstroemii* [Ostenf.] Pors.)**

Northern groundsel

Habitat/Range: Dry, rocky alpine sites; rare in extreme NW BC; amphibergian, N to AK, YT and NT, disjunct in MT and WY.

Notes: This species is often referred to *S. fuscatus* Hayek, a Eurasian species not found in North America (Douglas 1982).***Senecio viscosus* L.**

Sticky ragwort

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; rare in the Kitimat and S Vancouver Island areas; introduced from Europe.

***Senecio vulgaris* L.**

Common groundsel

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, disturbed sites, and gardens; extremely common in SW BC; rare elsewhere in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Senecio yukonensis* Pors. (*S. alaskanus* Hult.)**

Yukon groundsel

Habitat/Range: Moist alpine fellfields and snowbed sites; infrequent in N BC; N to AK, YT and NT.

SILYBUM***Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn.**

Milk thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; infrequent on SE Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from the Mediterranean region.

SOLIDAGO

1. Plants with well developed creeping rhizomes; stems more or less equally leafy, the lowest leaves not markedly different than the cauline ones.
 2. Stems puberulent, at least above the middle; leaves puberulent to subglabrous *S. canadensis*
 2. Stems glaucous or glabrous below the inflorescence; leaves glabrous or rarely subglabrous.
 3. Stems densely and nearly uniformly leafy throughout, not much reduced, glaucous, 5-20 dm tall, upper leaves lanceolate, sharply serrate *S. gigantea*
 3. Stems with upper leaves reduced, glabrous, not glaucous, 2-5 dm tall, upper leaves mostly linear, entire *S. missouriensis*
1. Plants with a mostly short, stout, woody rhizome or a branched caudex; stems with the basal and lower petiolate leaves much larger than the upper, reduced, sessile ones.
 4. Leaves densely and finely puberulent with short spreading hairs *S. nemoralis*
 4. Leaves glabrous except for the sometimes ciliate margins.

- 5. Lowermost leaves with ciliate-margined petioles; heads in a flat- or round-topped inflorescence; involucre bracts not much imbricate *S. multiradiata*
- 5. Lowermost leaves without ciliate-margined petioles; heads in an elongate inflorescence; involucre bracts evidently imbricate *S. spathulata*

***Solidago canadensis* L. (*S. lepida* DC. = var. *subserrata*)**

Canada goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC; E to NF and S to FL, TX and CA.

Notes: Three, often difficult to separate, varieties occur in BC.

- 1. Involucre bracts not much imbricate, the outer bracts more than half as long as the inner; inflorescence short and compact, not at all secund, sometimes scarcely surpassing the leaves; plants mostly 4-8 dm tall; pubescence as in var. *salebrosa*, mainly coastal plants var. *subserrata* (DC.) Cronq.
- 1. Involucre bracts more evidently imbricate; inflorescence usually larger.
 - 2. Leaves densely short-hairy on both sides (the hairs a little shorter above); stem densely short-hairy to near the base; branches of the inflorescence obviously secund; plants mostly 4-8 (12) dm tall, mainly interior plants var. *gilvocanescens* Rydb.
 - 2. Leaves less densely hairy or even subglabrous; stem less densely hairy, often glabrate below; inflorescence typically elongate and scarcely secund (varying to like that of var. *gilvocanescens* or nearly like that of var. *subserrata*); plants 4-20 dm tall, coastal and interior plants var. *salebrosa* (Piper) M.E. Jones

***Solidago gigantea* Ait. ssp. *serotina* (Ait.) McNeill (*S. serotina* Ait. non Retz.)**

Smooth or giant goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Moist, open sites in the montane zone; rare, known only from Trail and Golden; E to PQ and S to GA, OR and MX.

Solidago missouriensis* Nutt. var. *missouriensis

Missouri goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; infrequent in SC, SE and NE BC; E to ON and S to TN, TX and AZ.

***Solidago multiradiata* Ait.**

Northern goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in all vegetation zones; extremely common throughout BC; amphiberian, N to AK, YT, and NT, E to PQ, and S to NM, AZ, and CA.

***Solidago nemoralis* Ait. ssp. *longipetiolata* (Mack. & Bush) G.W. Dougl. (*S. decemiflora* DC., *S. nemoralis* var. *decemiflora* [DC.] Fern., *S. longipetiolata* Mack. & Bush)**

Field or dyersweed goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in the montane zone; infrequent in E BC; E to NS and S to FL and TX.

***Solidago spathulata* DC.**

Spike-like or dune goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in all but the alpine zone; common throughout BC except the NW coast; N to AK, YT, and NT, E to PQ and NS, and S to VA, NM, AZ, and CA.

Notes: Three, often difficult to separate varieties occur in BC.

- 1. Plants 1-6 dm tall, very strongly resinous and aromatic, with spiciform-thyrsoid, usually elongate inflorescence, and mostly spatulate or obovate basal leaves var. *spathulata*
- 1. Plants 0.5-8 dm tall, less strongly resinous and aromatic; leaves and inflorescence various.

2. Alpine and subalpine plants, 5-15 cm tall, with short, compact inflorescence and mostly spatulate or obovate basal leaves var. *nana* (A. Gray) Cronq.
2. Lowland and montane plants, 1.5-8 dm tall, with more elongate, spiciform-thyrsoid to subracemiform inflorescence, and with mostly oblanceolate basal leaves
..... var. *neomexicana* (A. Gray) Cronq.

SONCHUS

1. Perennials from deep-seated roots; heads relatively large, mostly 3-5 cm wide *S. arvensis*
1. Annuals or sometimes biennials from a short taproot; heads relatively small, mostly 1.5-2.5 cm wide.
 2. Achenes several nerved and rugulose at maturity *S. oleraceus*
 2. Achenes merely several nerved, not rugulose *S. asper*

***Sonchus arvensis* L. (*S. uliginosus* Bieb. = var. *glabrescens*)**

Perennial sow-thistle

Habitat/Range: On roadsides and in gardens and disturbed areas; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

1. Involucres and peduncles with coarse, spreading, gland-tipped hairs var. *arvensis*
1. Involucres and peduncles glabrous or obscurely tomentose
..... var. *glabrescens* Guenth., Grab. & Wimm.

***Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill**

Prickly sow-thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, gardens and disturbed areas; frequent in all but N regions of BC; introduced from Europe.

***Sonchus oleraceus* L.**

Common or annual sow-thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, gardens and disturbed areas; frequent on S Vancouver Island, infrequent elsewhere on the coast; introduced from Europe.

STEPHANOMERIA

***Stephanomeria tenuifolia* (Torr.) Hall**

Narrow-leaved stephanomeria, or wire lettuce

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in SC BC; E to MT and S to CA and TX.

TANACETUM

1. Heads disciform, numerous, usually 20-200 *T. vulgare*
1. Heads radiate, few to many, usually less than 20.
 2. Rays white; leaves pinnately or bipinnately divided, the relatively broad segments often overlapping *T. parthenium*
 2. Rays yellow; leaves bipinnately or more often tripinnately divided, the segments not at all overlapping *T. bipinnatum*

***Tanacetum bipinnatum* (L.) Schultz-Bip. ssp. *huronense* (Nutt.) Breiting** (*Chrysanthemum bipinnatum* L. ssp. *huronense* [Nutt.] Hult., *T. douglasii* DC., *T. huronense* Nutt. ssp. *huronense*)

Dune tansy

Habitat/Range: Sand dunes along the coast; infrequent in coastal BC; S to N CA.

***Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Schultz-Bip.** (*Chrysanthemum parthenium* [L.] Bernh.)

Feverfew

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in SW BC, rare in E BC; introduced from Europe.

***Tanacetum vulgare* L.** (*Chrysanthemum vulgare* [L.] Bernh.)

Common tansy

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields, and disturbed areas; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

TARAXACUM

1. Native, nonaggressive high elevation species (except rarely along roads in extreme northern British Columbia) *T. ceratophorum*

1. Introduced, aggressive weedy species of disturbed sites.

2. Achenes red to reddish brown or reddish purple at maturity, the beak mostly 1-2 (sometimes 3) times as long as the body; leaves mostly deeply cut for their entire length, without an enlarged terminal segment, the lobes narrow; outer involucre bracts appressed to loose or sometimes reflexed; inner involucre bracts usually corniculate *T. laevigatum*

2. Achenes olivaceous or stramineous to brown at maturity, the beak mostly 2.5-4 times as long as the body; leaves usually less deeply cut, often with an enlarged terminal lobe; outer involucre bracts reflexed; inner involucre bracts not corniculate *T. officinale*

***Taraxacum ceratophorum* (Ledeb.) DC.** (*T. eriophorum* Rydb., *T. lyratum* [Ledeb.] DC.)

Horned dandelion

Habitat/Range: Moist to dry sites in the subalpine and alpine zones, occasionally found along roads and in disturbed sites in extreme N BC, common throughout BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to NF and S to NH, ME, NM and CA.

Notes: Further separation of this poorly studied complex is mostly arbitrary and rather futile at this time.

***Taraxacum laevigatum* (Willd.) DC.**

Red-seeded dandelion

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields, gardens and waste places; frequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Taraxacum officinale* Weber in Wiggers**

Common dandelion

Habitat/Range: Roads, pastures, gardens and disturbed areas; common in S BC, less frequent northward; introduced from Europe.

TETRADYMIA

***Tetradymia canescens* DC.**

Grey horsebrush

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; common in SC BC; E to MT and S to NM and CA.

TOWNSENDIA

- 1. Heads on tall stems, the stems 10-35 cm tall *T. parryi*
- 1. Heads sessile or on short stems usually less than 5 cm tall.
 - 2. Involucral bracts linear, acuminate, with a tuft of tangled hairs at the apex *T. hookeri*
 - 2. Involucral bracts narrowly lanceolate, acute, without a tuft of tangled hairs at the apex
..... *T. exscapa*

***Townsendia exscapa* (Rich.) Porter (*T. sericea* Hook.)**

Easter daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry meadows in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; rare, known only from Athalmer in SE BC; E to MN and S to AZ and MX.

***Townsendia hookeri* Beaman**

Hooker's townsendia

Habitat/Range: Dry meadows in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; rare, known from several locations in SE BC; E to AB and SD and S to CO, UT and CA.

***Townsendia parryi* D.C. Eat. in Parry**

Parry's townsendia

Habitat/Range: Dry sites from the montane to alpine zones; rare, known from several locations in SE BC; E to AB and S to CO and OR.

TRAGOPOGON

- 1. Peduncles cylindrical, not enlarged above; outer ligules yellow, equal to or exceeding the involucral bracts *T. pratensis*
- 1. Peduncles enlarged above; outer ligules yellow or purple, shorter than the involucral bracts.
 - 2. Ligules purple; involucral bracts usually 8-9; leaves dilated and clasping at the base
..... *T. porrifolius*
 - 2. Ligules yellow; involucral bracts usually 13; leaves generally tapering evenly from the base to the apex *T. dubius*

***Tragopogon dubius* Scop. (*T. major* Jacq.)**

Yellow salsify

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, dry fields and waste places; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Tragopogon porrifolius* L.**

Common salsify, or oyster plant

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; frequent in SC BC and on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

***Tragopogon pratensis* L.**

Meadow salsify

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; infrequent, known from a single collection on the SW coast and several collections in SC BC; introduced from Europe.

TUSSILAGO***Tussilago farfara* L.**

Coltsfoot

Habitat/Range: Wet disturbed sites in the lowland zone; rare on S Vancouver Island; introduced from Eurasia.