

wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), owl's clover (*Orthocarpus luteus*), beard-tongues (*Pentstemon*), northern bedstraw (*Galium boreale*), western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), spiked lobelia (*Lobelia spicata*), false dandelions (*Agoseris*), skeleton-weeds (*Lygodesmia*), everlastings (*Antennaria*), wormwoods (*Artemisia*), asters (particularly of the *Aster ericoides* group), golden asters (*Chrysopsis*), rabbit brush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), Flodman's thistle (*Cirsium flodmanii*), purple cone-flower (*Echinacea angustifolia*), smooth fleabane (*Erigeron glabellus*), Gaillardia (*Gaillardia aristata*), iron-plants (*Haplopappus*), sunflowers (*Helianthus*), rubber-weeds (*Hymenoxys*), blazing-stars (*Liatris*), cone-flower (*Ratibida columnifera*), ragworts (*Senecio*) and goldenrods (*Solidago*).

Sand-dunes, roadsides, and 'blow-outs' in the dry prairie have such plants as scouring-rush (*Equisetum laevigatum*), spikemoss (*Selaginella densa*), creeping savin (*Juniperus horizontalis*), a fescue-grass (*Festuca altaica*), silkgrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), sand-drop-seed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*), panic-grasses (*Panicum*), sandgrass (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), beardgrasses (*Andropogon*), sedges (*Carex*), umbrella-sedges (*Cyperus houghtonii* and *C. schweinitzii*), spiderwort (*Tradescantia occidentalis*), winged pignut (*Cycloloma atriplicifolium*), bugseeds (*Corispermum*), umbrella-plant (*Eriogonum flavum*), four-o'clocks (*Mirabilis hirsuta* and *nyctaginea*), mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium nutans*), tansy-mustards (*Descurainia*), treacle-mustards (*Erysimum*), poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*), evening star (*Mentzelia decapetala*), scarlet gaura (*Gaura coccinea*), scarlet mallow (*Sphaeralcea coccinea*), prickly pear (*Opuntia polyacantha*), purple cactus (*Mamillaria vivipara*), milkweeds (*Asclepias viridiflora* and *verticillata*), vervain (*Verbena bracteata*), moss pink (*Phlox hoodii*), buffalo-bur (*Solanum rostratum*), broom-rapes (*Orobanche fasciculata* and *ludoviciana*), perennial ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), false ragweed (*Iva xanthifolia*), broom-weed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*) and townsendia (*Townsendia exscapa*). Most of the original grassland habitats have disappeared under cultivation and it is significant that many sun-loving prairie species, together with many common weeds, occur in such open sandy habitats, their establishment there being probably largely the result of lack of competition with forest species, although some aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and bur-oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) may be present.

Saline or alkaline flats, common throughout the prairies, are characterized by halophytic members of the Goosefoot Family (*Chenopodiaceae*) such as glasswort (*Salicornia rubra*), winter sage (*Eurotia lanata*), sea-blite (*Suaeda depressa*), orach (*Atriplex argentea*, *nuttallii*, and *patula*), poverty-weed (*Monolepis nuttalliana*), greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), suckleya (*Suckleya suckleyana*) and coast-blite (*Chenopodium rubrum*), together with alkali-grass (*Distichlis stricta*), cord-grasses (*Spartina gracilis* and *pectinata*), goose-grass (*Puccinellia nuttalliana*), sand-spurry (*Spergularia marina*), seaside crowfoot (*Ranunculus cymbalaria*), sea-milkwort (*Glaux maritima*), heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*) and poverty-weed (*Iva axillaris*).

### Western Floral Region

This is an extremely mountainous area lying chiefly in the southern half of British Columbia although one of the Forest Regions (the Subalpine) includes the Rocky Mountains of southwestern Alberta and extends into the northern half of British Columbia to merge with the Boreal Forest Region. Other Forest Regions include those called by Rowe (1959) the Columbia, Montane and Coast Forest Regions. Passing from west to east at about the latitude of Vancouver Island, the following mountain ranges are traversed: Coast, Lillooet, Cascades, Columbia, Monashee, Selkirks, Purcell, and Rocky Mountains.

The Coast Forest Region includes the lower level of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the coastal region (and Coast Range) of British Columbia. The Subalpine Forest Region has the general shape of a horseshoe, the Coast Range of its western arm bounding the western edge of the Montane Forest Region and the Cariboo, Columbia, Selkirks and Rocky Mountain ranges of its eastern arm enclosing the finger-like river valley strips of the Columbia Forest Region. It includes the forests above about 3,000 feet altitude on Vancouver Island and the mainland coast, and between approximately 5,000 and 6,800 feet altitude in the Rocky Mountain section. The other forest regions lie generally below