

**Pinesap**

This small saprophyte grows in coniferous forests' humus at middle elevations.

**Prince's-pine**

This small wintergreen prefers humus and well-drained forest sites up to middle elevations.

**Twinflower**

Found in forests up to timberline. One of our most sweet-smelling woodland wildflowers.

**Beach Pea**

Grows along the immediate coast. This specimen photographed in the Squamish estuary.

**Woodland Penstemon**

Prefers rocky slopes and moist forests up to the subalpine. Look for its opposite, toothed leaves.

**Subalpine Spirea**

Similar to hardhack, but with a flat-topped cluster of pink flowers. Middle to subalpine elevations.

**Alpine Willowherb**

A member of the evening primrose family, this tiny flower grows in moist sites at high elevation.

**Bracted Lousewort**

Look for this common figwort in moist subalpine and alpine meadows.

**Fringecup**

Prefers moist stream-banks and forests up to middle elevations. In the saxifrage family.

**Fireweed**

This common evening primrose species prefers roadsides and burned areas, hence the name.

**Broad-leaved Willowherb**

Commonly seen along stream banks and in the sandy soils of the subalpine. Striking flowers.

**Marsh Cinquefoil**

A small aquatic plant found in low to middle elevations. Usually partly submerged.

**Nootka Rose**

This shrub grows in a variety of habitats from low to middle elevations. It's common around the Squamish estuary, and has flowers 4–8 cm across.

**Baldhip Rose**

Somewhat common in forests up to middle elevations in this area. Most easily identified by its small flower, which measures 1–2 cm across.

**Common Burdock**

An introduced Eurasian weed that is commonly found on roadsides and other disturbed, settled sites at low elevations.

**Salmonberry**

Very common in damp sites, such as stream edges and avalanche tracks, up to subalpine elevations. Soft, red berries that are somewhat tasty.