

Native Plants

People of the Salish Sea
Whatcom County Library System

Native Plant Questions:

1. ***What native plants were used*** by Coast Salish people for food in Whatcom County 200 years ago?
2. ***How were the native plants used*** for food by Lummi and Nooksack people in ***past*** times?
3. What native plants are used by Lummi and Nooksack people in ***today*** in Whatcom County?
4. Why are native plants important today?

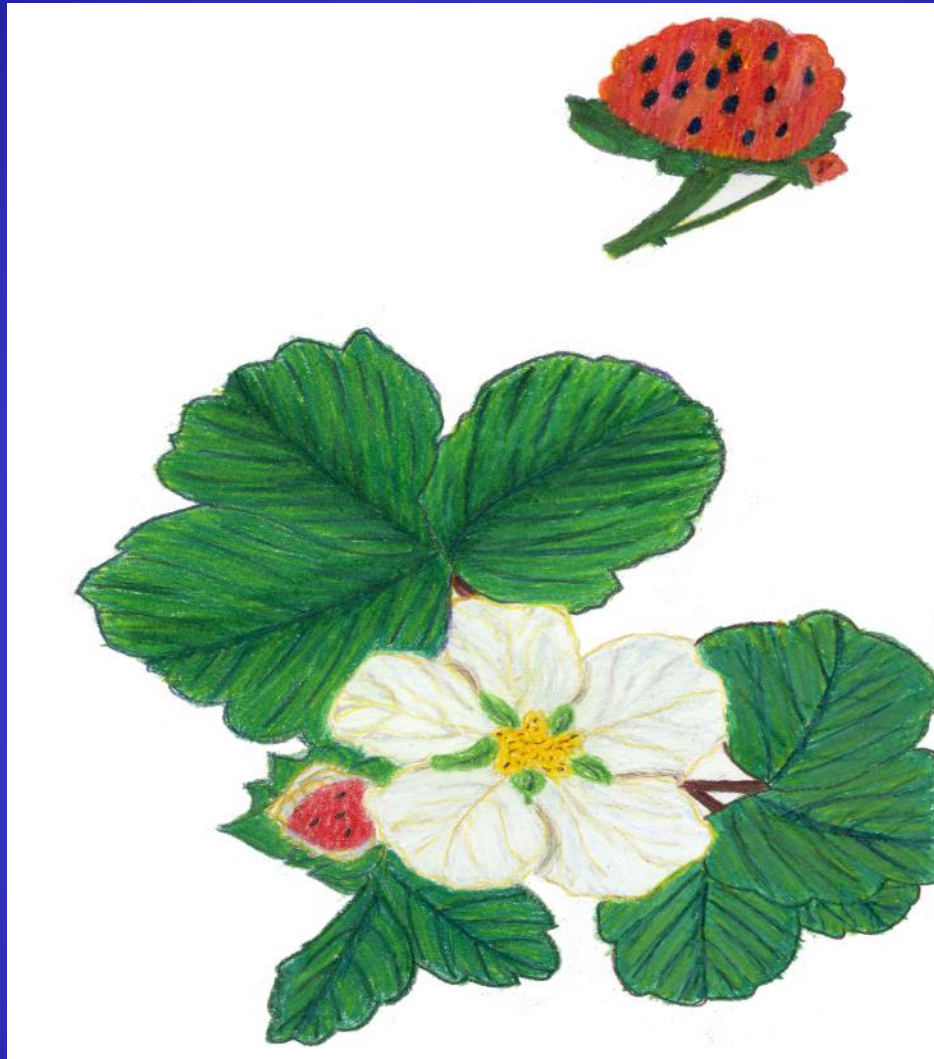
Native Plant Trail

Students from Whatcom Middle School and Columbia Elementary School have studied native plants, they drew pictures and made signs that teach visitors about native plants in Bellingham.

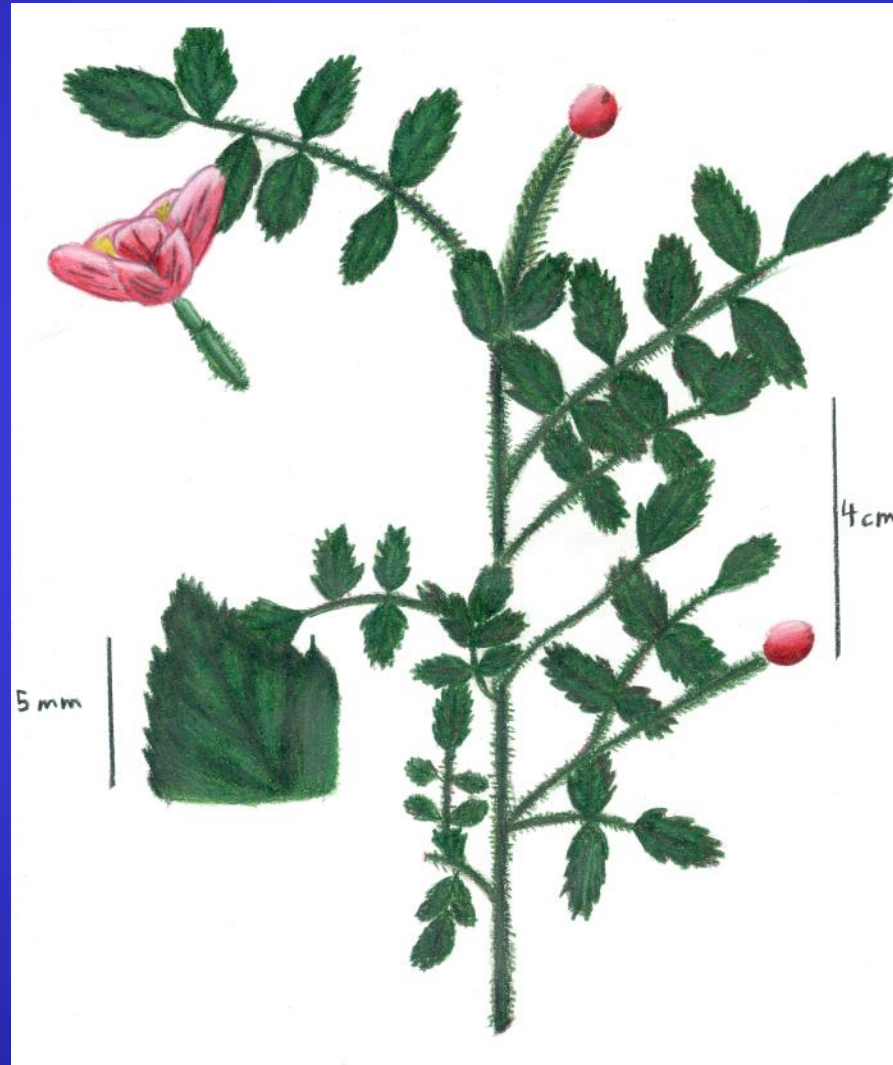
Native Plants

*found at the Native Plant Teaching Trail
Maritime Heritage Park, Bellingham*

People of the Salish Sea
Whatcom County Library System



Beach strawberry



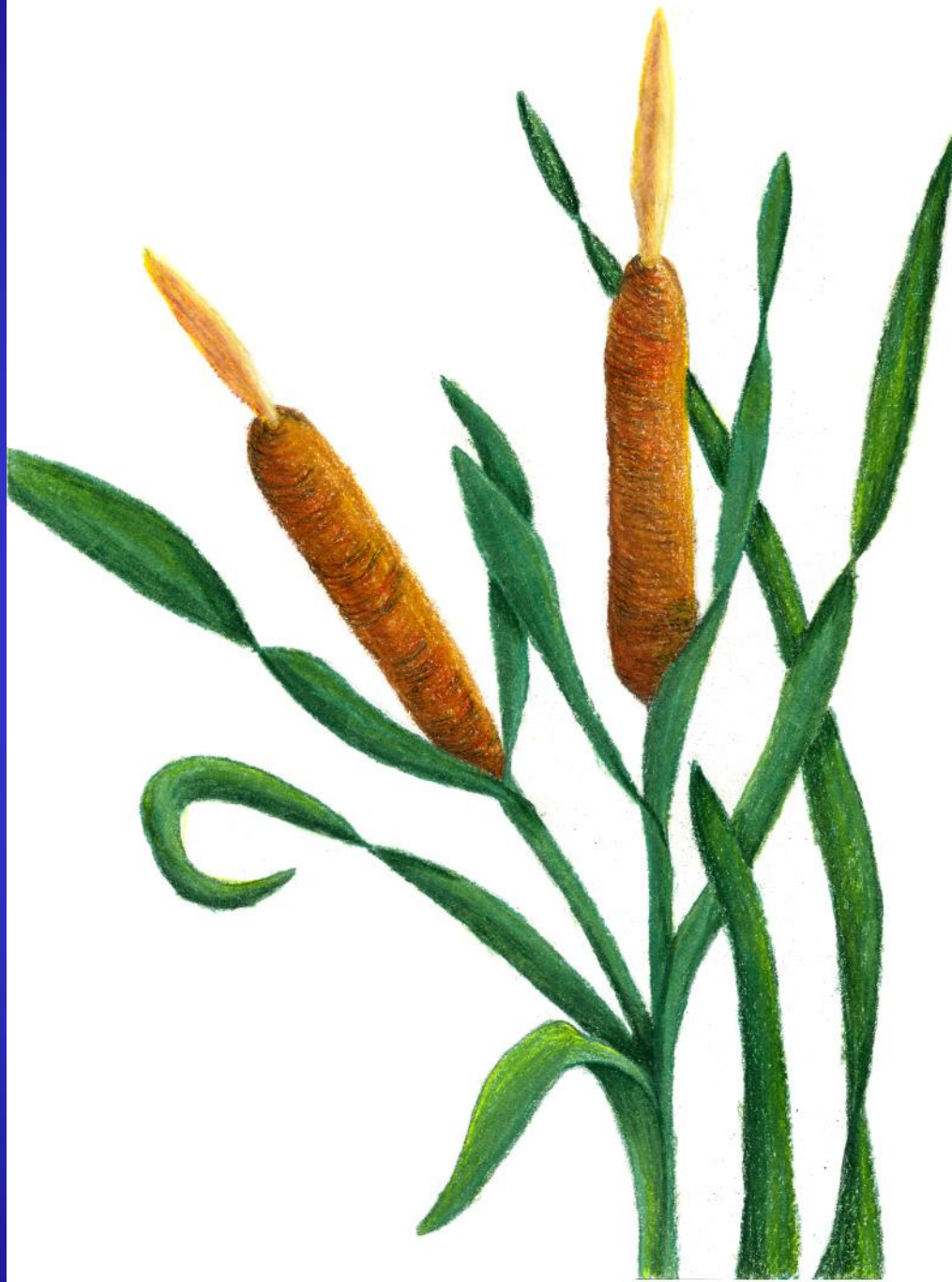
Baldhip rose



Black cottonwood



Bracken fern



Cattail



Douglas-fir

Evergreen huckleberry

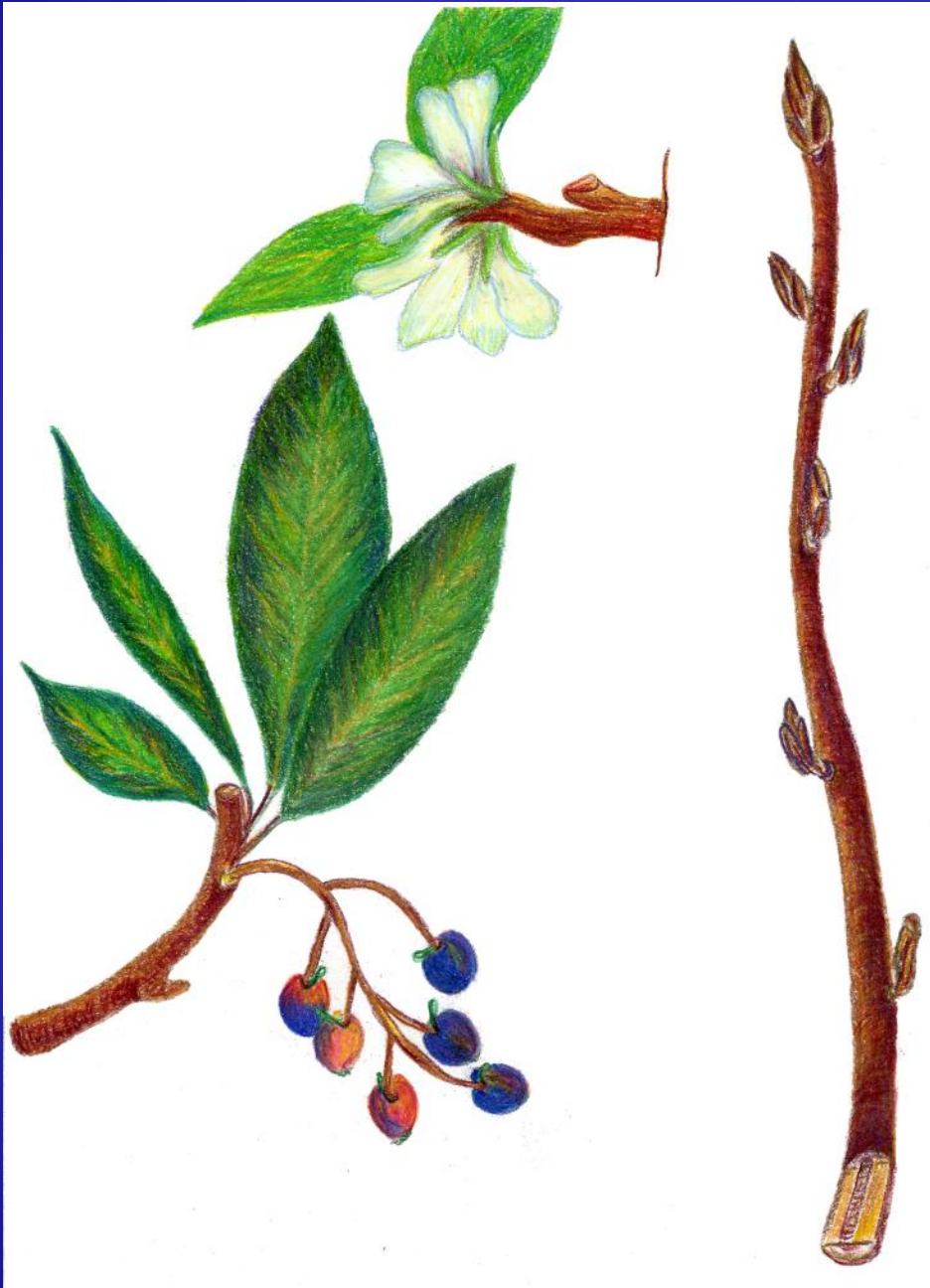




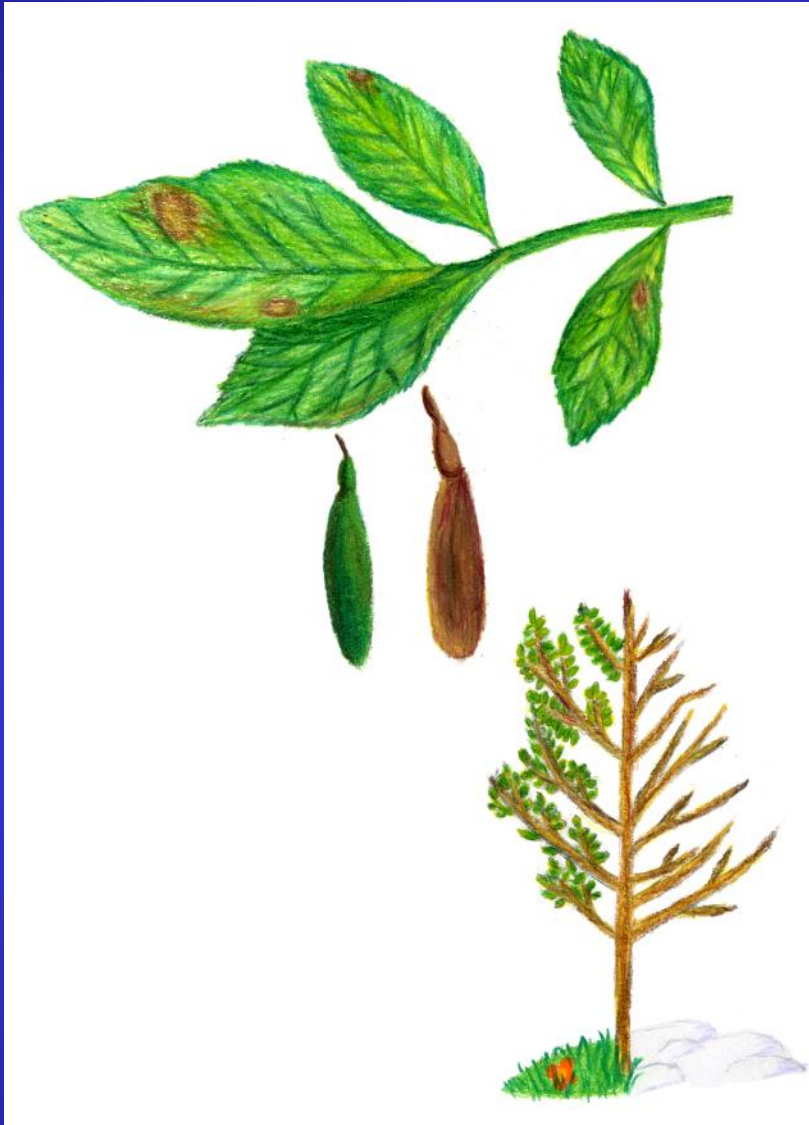
Redflowering currant



Hardhack spiraea



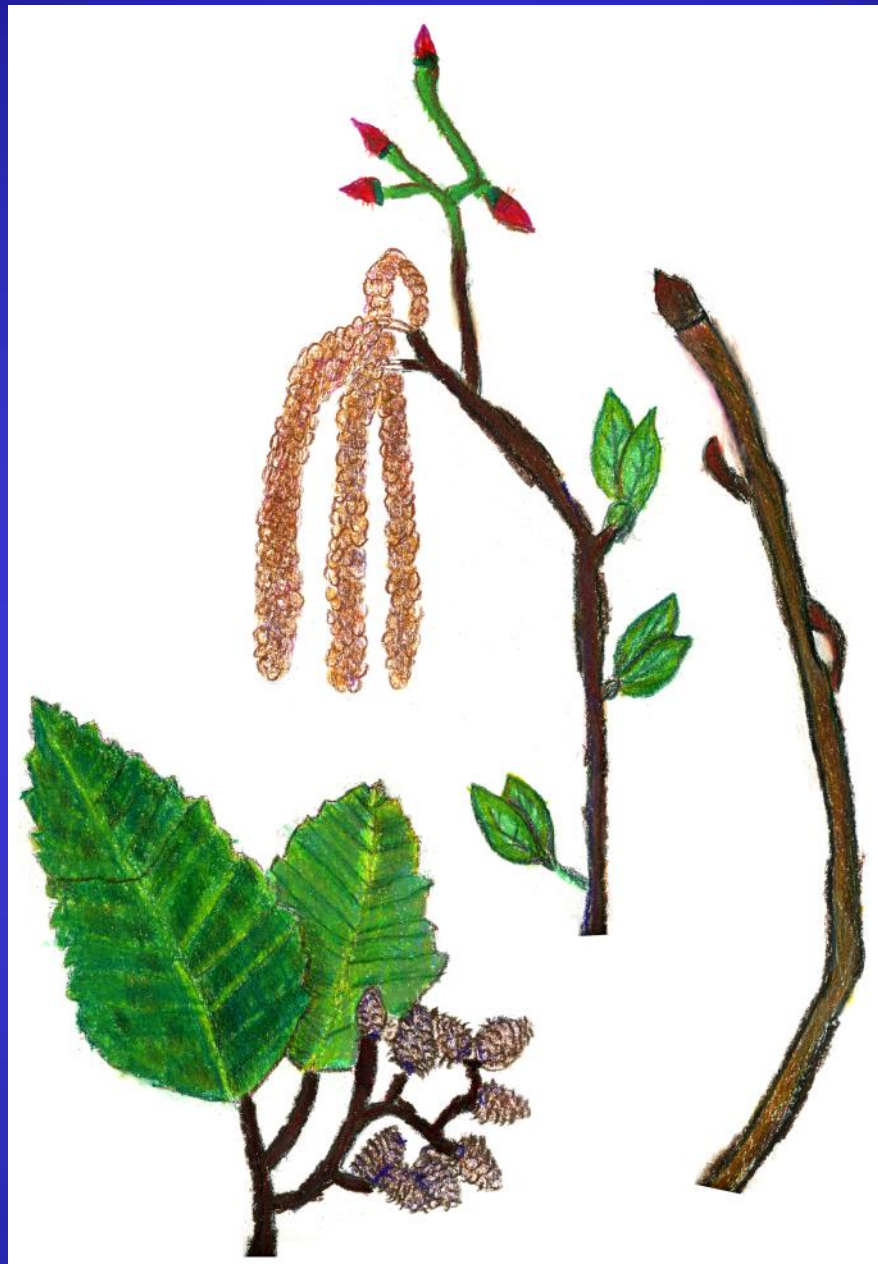
Indian plum



Oregon ash



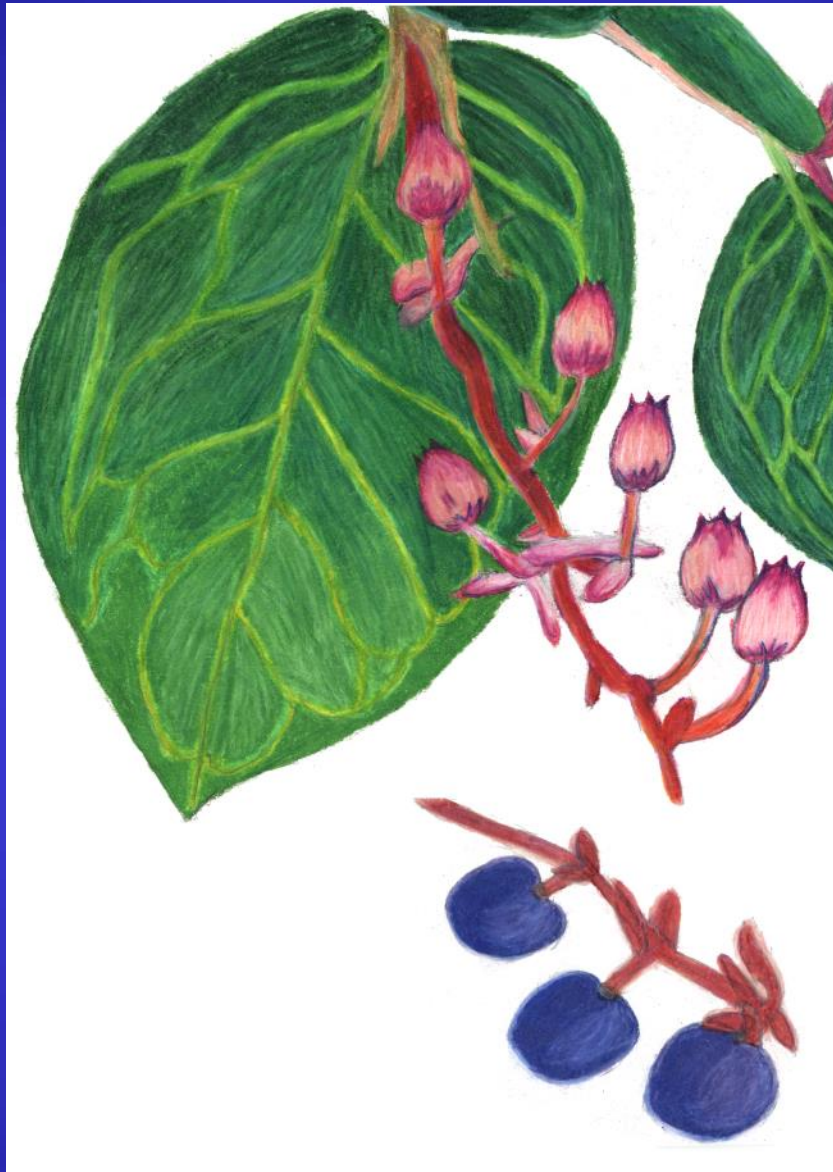
Quaking aspen



Red alder



Pacific ninebark



Salal

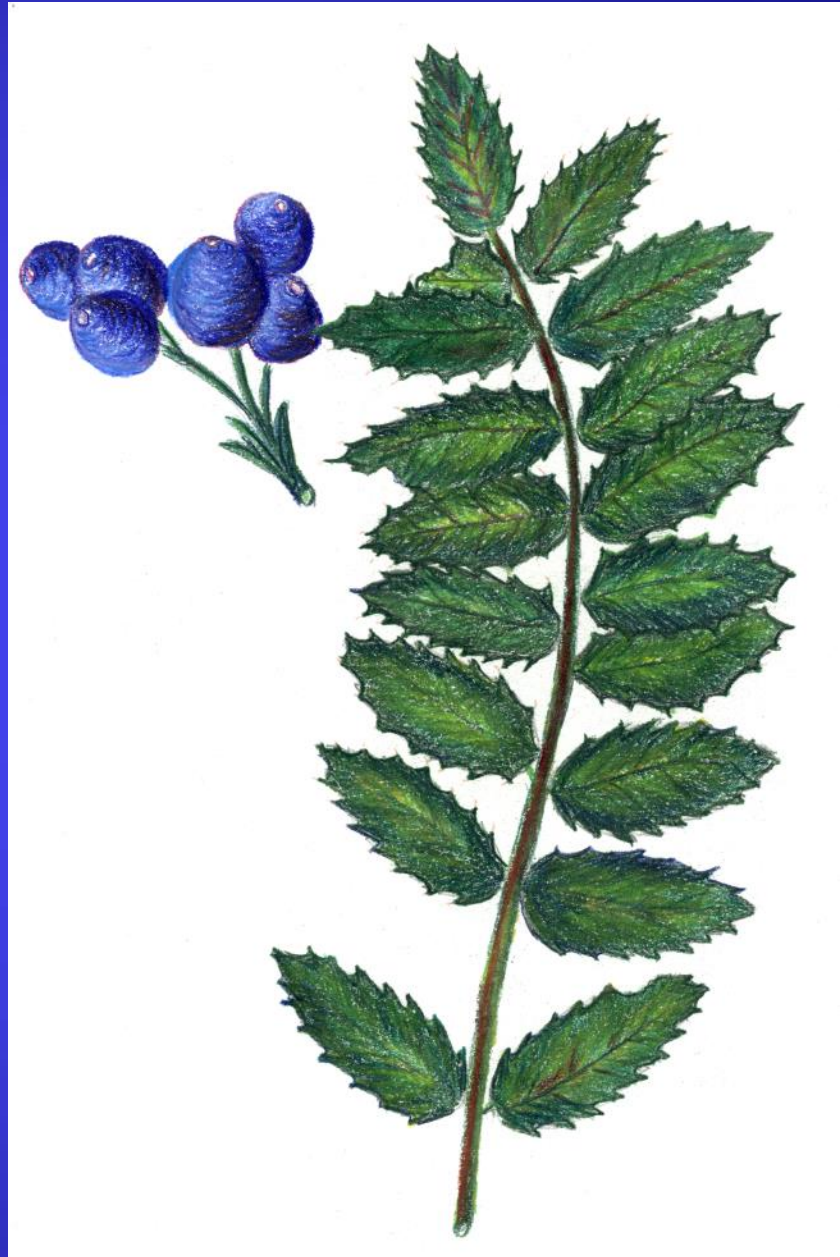
Red elderberry





Salmonberry

Dull Oregon-grape



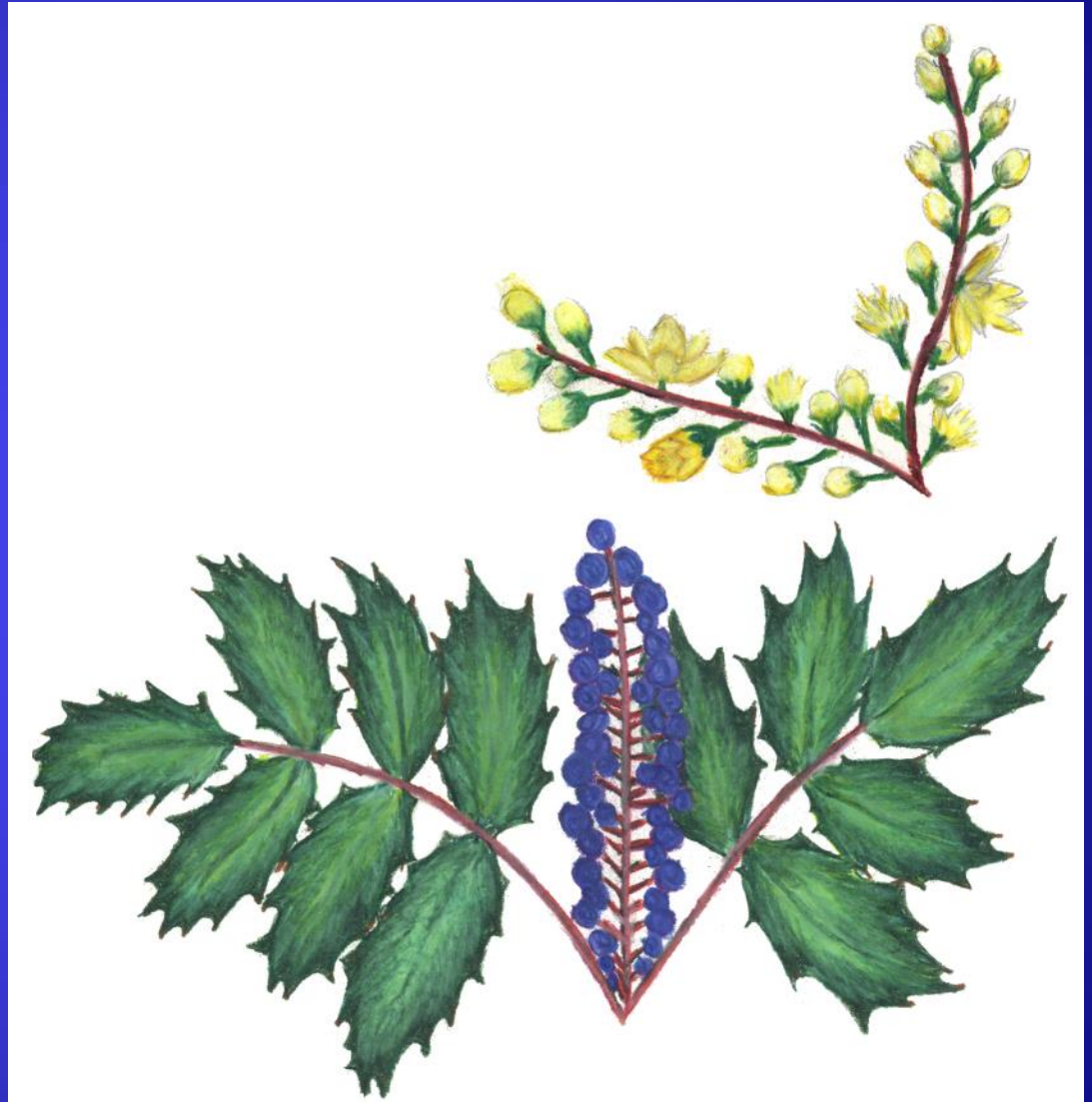


Pacific silverweed



Sword fern

Tall Oregon-grape



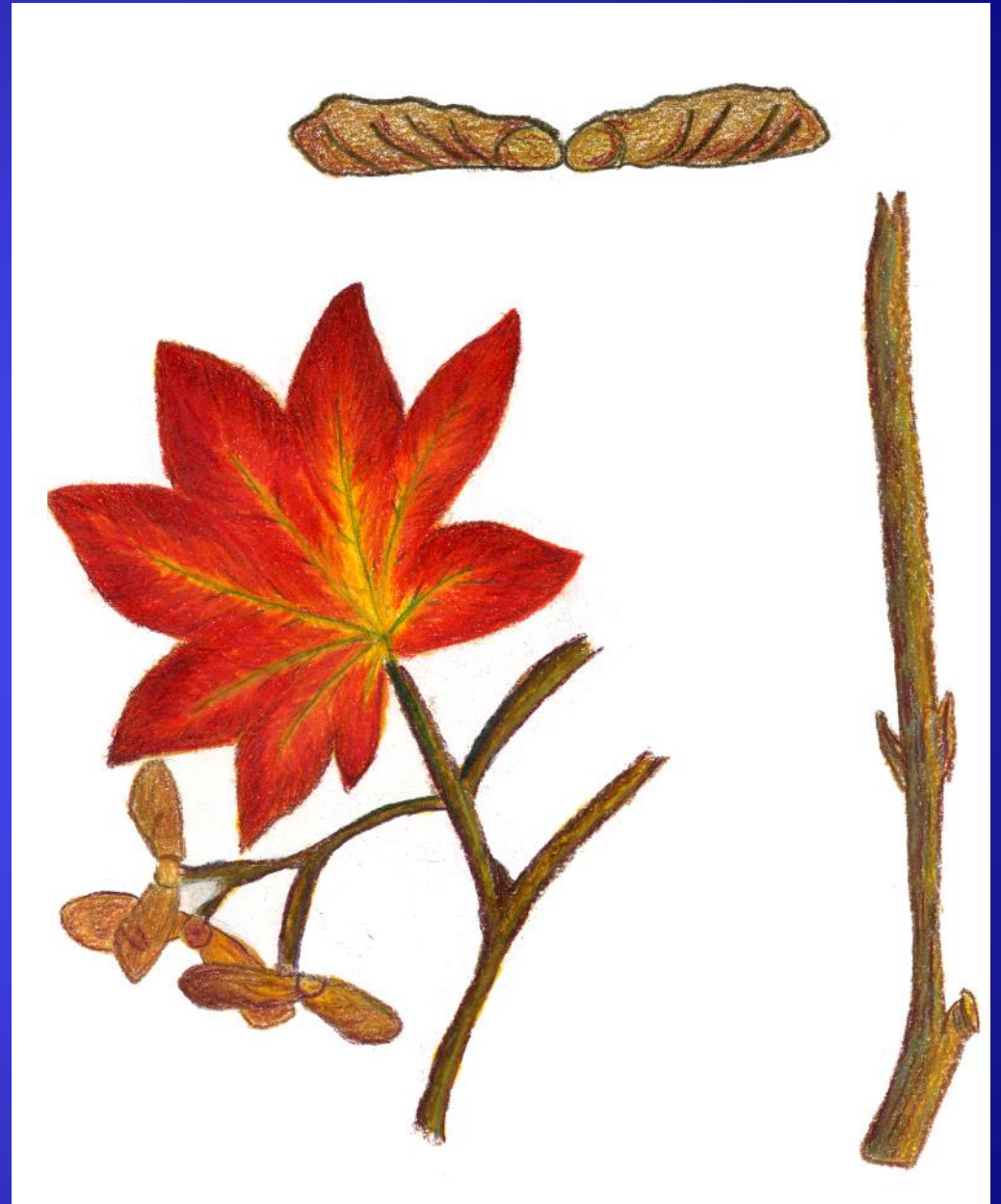


Trailing blackberry

Black twinberry

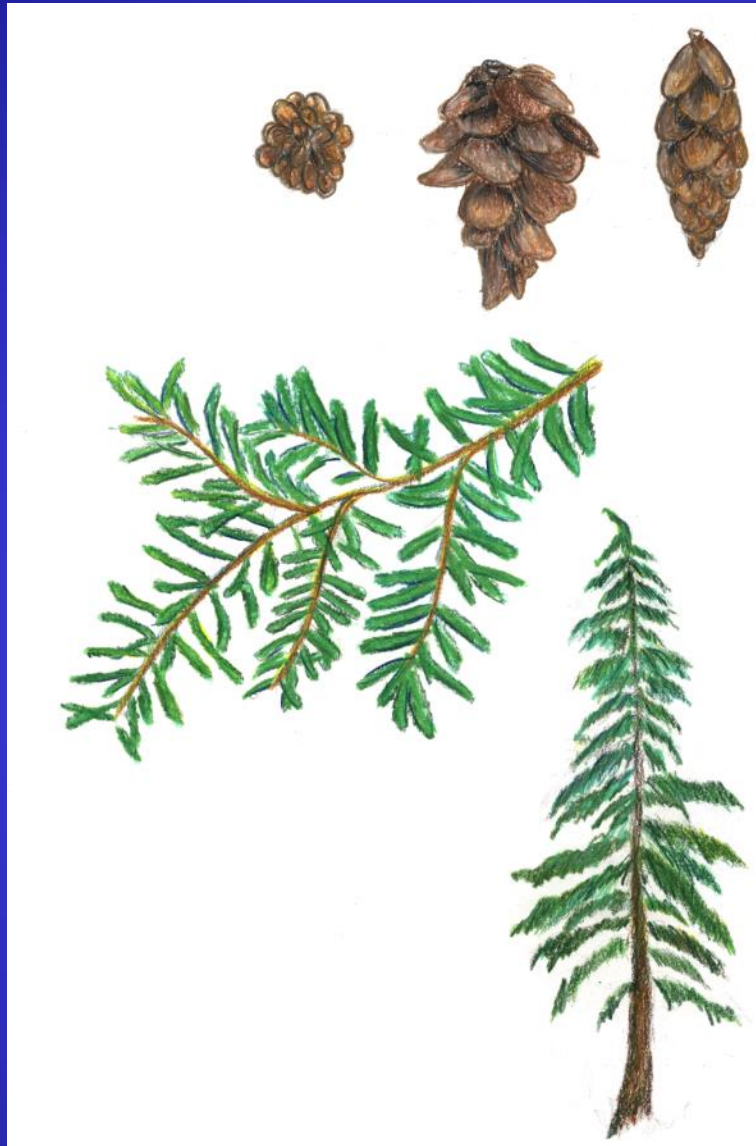


Vine maple



Western redcedar





Western hemlock



Fireweed

Israel Hernandez created this picture of the native plant called FIREWEED when he was an 8th grader at Whatcom Middle School. He likes art.

Israel looked in science books for photos and artwork showing the shape and colors of the Fireweed.

Israel used colored pencils to draw the Fireweed. Then a sign was made from the drawing.

Fireweed

Chamerion angustifolium ~ Evening primrose family

Nooksack: xách'it

Ethnobotany:

Seed fluff used in weaving; young sweet shoots eaten

Habitat Value:

The flowers are visited by hummingbirds, butterflies and bees.

Characteristics:

Tall deciduous perennial with pink-purple flower spikes producing hundreds of white fluffy seeds

Grows on disturbed sites



Sponsor

Centennial Clean Water Grant
Washington State Department of Ecology

Artist

Isreal Hernandez
Whatcom Middle School



Blue elderberry

Allegra Ritchie, an 8th grader at Whatcom Middle School, created this picture of the native plant called the **BLUE ELDERBERRY**.

Allegra looked in books showing pictures of the plant.

She looked carefully and used colored pencils to draw the picture of the Blue elderberry. Then a sign was made from the drawing.

Blue Elderberry

Sambucus caerulea ~ Honeysuckle family

Lummi: tsiweq-ilhch

Nooksack: ts'ikwekway7

Ethnobotany:

Berries are safe raw, usually cooked

Habitat Value:

Berries are eaten by small birds & mammals

Nectar eaten by hummingbirds, bumblebees & butterflies

Nesting sites for cavity-nesting bees

Characteristics:

A large shrub or small tree with leaves divided into 5 to 9 leaflets

Creamy white flower-clusters become powdery blue waxy berries

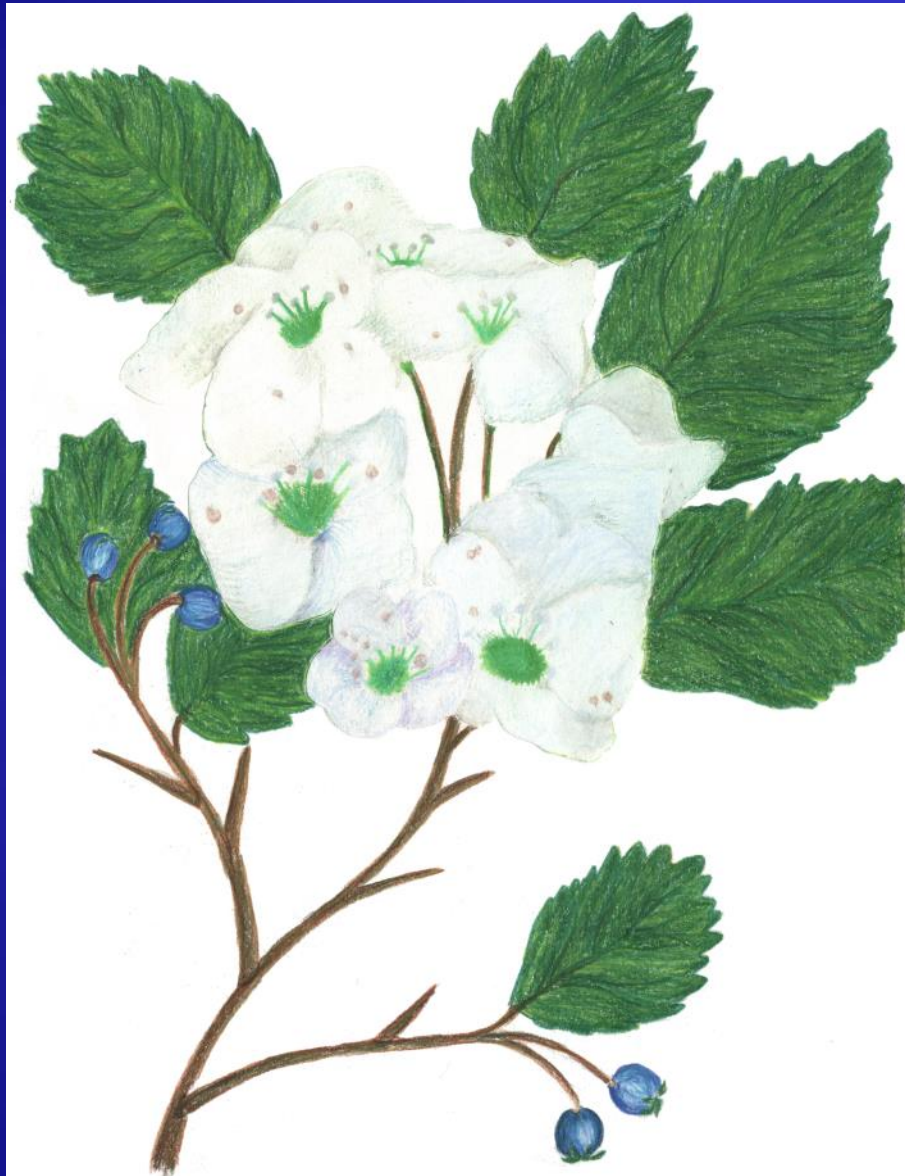


Sponsor

Centennial Clean Water Grant
Washington State Department of Ecology

Artist

Allegra Ritchie
Whatcom Middle School



Tirsa Randal created this picture of the native plant called **BLACK HAWTHORN**.

Tirsa looked at pictures of the the flowers, leaves and berries. She used colored pencils to draw the picture on white paper.

Then a sign was made from the drawing.

Black hawthorn

Black Hawthorn

Crataegus douglasii ~ Rose Family

Lummi: ma'achen-ilhch

Nooksack: Mách'aney

Ethnobotany:

Purple-black little 'apples' are edible, not tasty
Wood is strong & bark was used medicinally

Habitat Value:

Fruit eaten by robins, waxwings & other birds
Rabbit & deer browse on leaves & twigs

Characteristics:

Large shrub to small tree with long thorns & smelly white flowers
Found near shorelines, streams and coastal bluffs



Sponsor

Allan Richardson

Artist

Tirsa Randal
Whatcom Middle School

How where the signs made?

- Every student produced a native plant poster, sign or brochure, with a drawing, with information, including: English name, Lummi and/or Nooksack name, and/or Latin name of the plant, description, how the plant is used for eating, how the plant is used for wildlife.
- You can see the signs along Whatcom Creek in Maritime Heritage Park in Bellingham.

Native plant questions

1. *Can you research one native plant that grows in Whatcom County?*
2. *How was this native plant used by Coast Salish people in the past?*
3. *Is this native plant still used today by Lummi and Nooksack people? If so, how is it used?*
4. *Why are native plants important today?*

INFORMATION: Native Plant Trail at Maritime Heritage Park

<http://www.cob.org/services/recreation/parks-trails/native-plant-trail.aspx>

- **The Native Plant Trail travels along Whatcom Creek in Maritime Heritage Park in Bellingham and teaches visitors about native plants. It is located along Whatcom Creek, between Holly Street and Dupont Street.**
- **Students from Whatcom Middle School and Columbia Elementary School have made signs that teach visitors about native plants.**
- **Washington native plants are those species that occur or historically occurred within the state boundaries before European contact with Coast Salish peoples, based upon the best available scientific and historical documentation.**

Whatcom Middle School

8th Grade Artists

- Native Plant colored pencil drawings by:*
- Paige Neufeld
 - Drew Wilson
 - Abdullah Niamzadah
 - Eli Thompson
 - Eliza Davenport
 - Gabrielle Neufeld
 - Allison Anders
 - Tirsa Randal
 - Emily Carney
 - Allegra Ritchie
 - Jordan Neyens
 - Kyla Rapp
 - Kelsey Gudmundson
 - Lindsay Belcher
 - Nic Paige
 - Savannah McGee
 - Catlin Turner
 - Aleshia Parks
 - Levi Brooks
 - *Leora Willis, Art Teacher*
 - *Theresa Hammon, Student Teacher*
 - Israel Hernandez

Native Plant Trail

Maritime Heritage Park

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A Collaborative Project



Washington Native Plant Society

City of Bellingham

Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association

Native Plant Trail at Maritime Heritage Park

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