

DICOTYLEDONS (DIAPENSIACEAE

(DIAPENSIACEAE THROUGH ONAGRACEAE)

ILLUSTRATED FLORA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

edited by George W. Douglas, Del Meidinger and Jim Pojar



Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
Ministry of Forests

MARCH 1999

FOREWORD

British Columbia, Canada's most westerly province, has a bounty of biological diversity. British Columbia's snowclad peaks, rain-drenched forests, arid grasslands, all sizes of rivers, lakes, and wetlands, and a long and rugged coast provide habitats for more species of living organisms than are found anywhere else in Canada. However, this very diversity means that there is much to be discovered about these organisms – their distribution, abundance, habitat requirements, and interrelationships with their environment. Increasing our knowledge of this biodiversity will help us with the complex task of sustainably managing our land and waters.

In 1992, the provincial government initiated a co-operative biodiversity research program with funding from the Corporate Resource Inventory Initiative, the British Columbia Ministries of Forests (Research Branch), Environment, Lands, and Parks (Wildlife and Habitat Protection Branches), and Tourism and Culture (Royal B.C. Museum); and the Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA II).

In 1995, the Ministry of Forests Research Branch and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks developed a biodiversity research and extension strategy, with the assistance of the provincial research community. This strategy was presented to Forest Renewal BC (FRBC), who provided funding for a program beginning in 1995. The goal of the extension component of this program is to extend information to scientists, resource managers, and the public through biodiversity publications. These publications are intended to increase awareness and understanding of biodiversity, promote the concepts and importance of conserving biodiversity, and communicate provincial government initiatives related to biodiversity. We hope that they will be used as tools for the conservation of British Columbia's rich, living legacy.

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ILLUSTRATED FLORA of BRITISH COLUMBIA

Volume 3

Dicotyledons (Diapensiaceae through Onagraceae)

edited by George W. Douglas¹, Del Meidinger² and Jim Pojar³

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We sincerely appreciate all the contributions everyone has made to this project. Without their assistance, it would not have been possible.

Quercus garryana Dougl.

Garry oak

HABITAT/RANGE:

Mesic to dry grasslands and rock outcrops in the lowland zone; locally common on SE Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, rare in the lower Fraser Valley; S to CA.

Description:

General: Deciduous tree with heavy, craggy branches, up to 25 m tall but often small, shrubby and as short as 1 m in dry, rocky habitats; trunks up to 1 m wide; bark light grey with thick scaly ridges.

Leaves: Alternate, deciduous, blades oblong to egg-shaped in outline with 3-7 lobes per side, the lobes entire or 2-3 toothed, up to 12 cm long with stalks 1-2 cm long, the largest sinuses extending more than halfway to the midrib, bright shiny green and glabrous above, paler below with reddish to yellow hairs, turning yellowish-brown in the fall.

Flowers: Inflorescence of tiny inconspicuous male and female flowers, these separate but on the same tree; female flowers clustered or single surrounded by a scaly cuplike involucre; male flowers numerous in catkins.

Fruits: Acorns, 1-seeded, maturing in one season, unstalked, egg-shaped to nearly round, 2-3 cm long, cups shallow, bumpy, hairy within.

Quercus robur L.

English oak

HABITAT/RANGE:

Mesic forest edges and open fields near habitation in the lowland zone; rare in SW BC; introduced from Europe.

DESCRIPTION:

General: Deciduous spreading tree up to 30 m tall; bark light grey with thick scaly ridges.

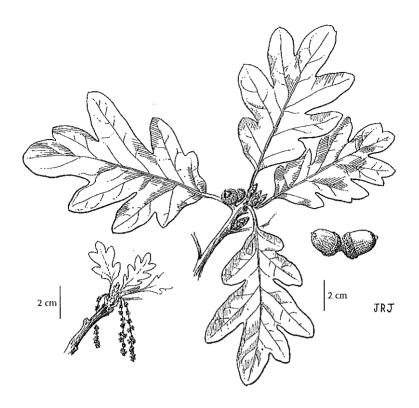
Leaves: Alternate, deciduous, blades oblong to egg-shaped in outline, shallowly lobed with stalks 1-3 mm long, the largest sinuses extending much less than halfway to the midrib, dark green and glabrous above, paler below, turning yellowish-brown in the fall.

Flowers: Inflorescence of tiny inconspicuous male and female flowers separate but on the same tree; female flowers clustered or single surrounded by a scaly cup-like involucre, male flowers numerous in catkins.

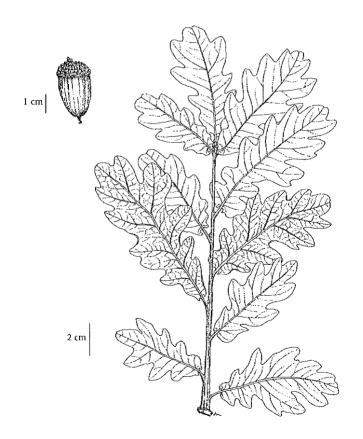
Fruits: Acorns, 1-seeded, maturing in one season, on long stalks, egg-shaped to nearly round, 2-3 cm long; cups shallow, bumpy.

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⁷ Key adapted from Hitchcock et al. (1964).



Quercus garryana



Quercus robur