



*NATURE GUIDE*  
*for the STANEHILL PARK*

Edition 2015



A publication by the Parks Committee of the Denman Island Residents Association.  
January 2015



The park was created in 2010 for the enjoyment and study of our natural environment. The 1/2 acre parcel is owned by the Comox Valley Regional District.

Volunteers adopted it as a neighborhood park and carry out work on the trail system and interpretive program in collaboration with the Parks staff of the CVRD. (Tel. 250 334 6000)

This is a guide to help you recognize plants and animal signs and other habitat features along the trails. Identification markers, which have codes, are located near the plant species or special features. Please take one of these guides along, use it and return it after your walk or take it home.

## Letter code:

**A** = Animal signs

**DT** = Deciduous Trees

**ET** = Evergreen Trees;

**F** = Ferns

**H** = Herbs

**MF** = Mosses and Fungi

**SV** = Shrubs and Vines

**OF** = Other Features (may be geological or historical points of interest)

## Number code:

Each letter code (group of plants or nature signs) has its own series of numbers.

If you stand in front of a marked plant you should look for the letter on the marker first and then the number. For example an Arbutus tree will have the code ET, because it is an evergreen tree and the number 1 being the first in the plant group.






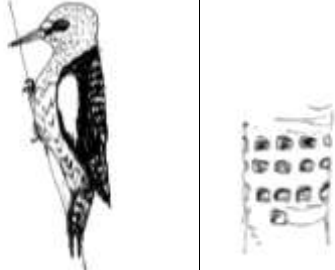


Since the identification of plants is ongoing and additional plants may be imported over time, you will not find all the species which are listed in the guide. The guide gives you a spectrum of typical plants of the *Coastal Douglas-Fir Biogeoclimatic Zone* (CDFBZ). Additionally there is a chapter for plants and animals living in this climate zone, but not necessarily to be found in this park.

Some 40 plant species which were already growing on site, have been selected for ID markers. This number will increase over time with new specimens to be transplanted in time.

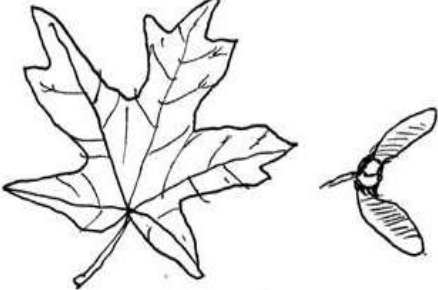


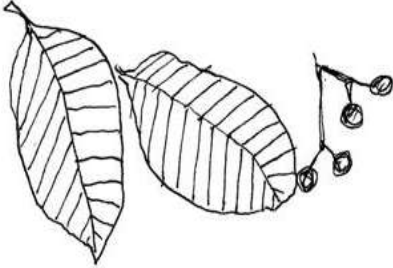
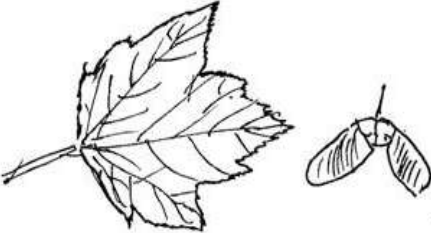

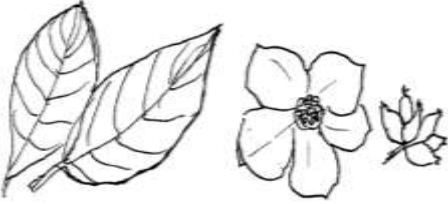
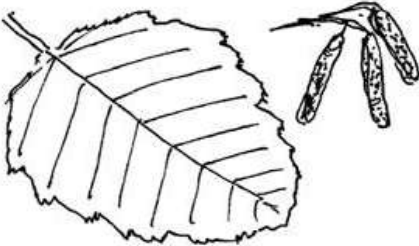
On your next visit you may find new things to discover. Enjoy your walk and study of the natural world.

The CVRD, the Parks Committee of DIRA and the neighborhood park stewards thank you for your interest in the park.

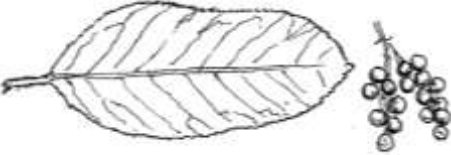
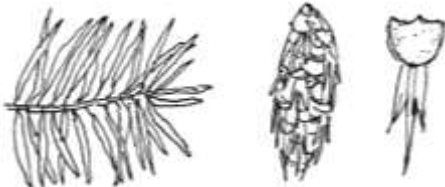
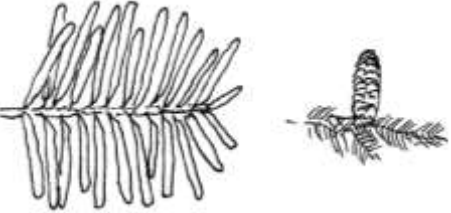
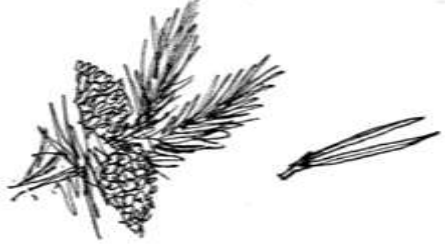
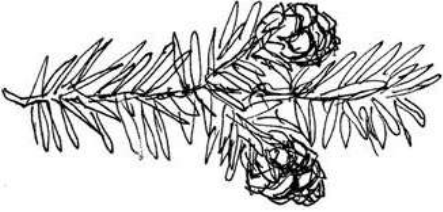
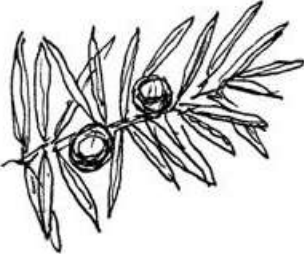

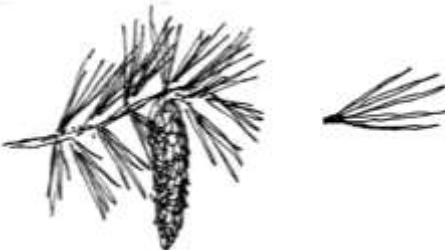
## A Animal Signs

<p><b>A1</b> Antler rub on Red Elderberry shrub by Black-tailed deer</p> 	<p><b>A2</b> Cast off antler, Black-tailed deer and hoof print</p> 
<p><b>A3</b> Pileated woodpecker feeding on carpenter ants</p> 	<p><b>A4</b> Red squirrel feeding place (midden)</p> 
<p><b>A5</b> Raccoon</p> 	<p><b>A6</b> Red-breasted Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i></p> 
<p><b>A7</b> Downy Woodpecker <i>Picoides pubescens</i></p> 	<p><b>A8</b> Nest box suitable for: Violet-green Swallow Chestnut-backed Chickadee Winter Wren Red-breasted Nuthatch</p> 


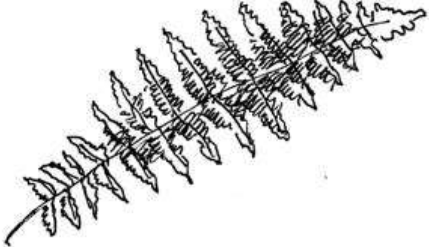

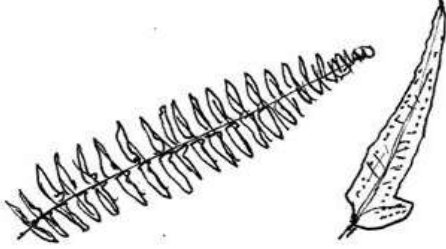
## DT Deciduous Trees

<p><b>DT1</b></p> <p>Bigleaf Maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> 	<p><b>DT2</b></p> <p>Bitter Cherry <i>Prunus emarginata</i></p> 
<p><b>DT3</b></p> <p>Black Hawthorn <i>Crataegus douglasii</i></p> 	<p><b>DT4</b></p> <p>Cascara <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i></p> 
<p><b>DT5</b></p> <p>Douglas Maple <i>Acer glabrum</i></p> 	<p><b>DT6</b></p> <p>Pacific Crab Apple <i>Malus fusca</i></p> 
<p><b>DT7</b></p> <p>Pacific Dogwood <i>Conus nuttallii</i></p> 	<p><b>DT8</b></p> <p>Red Alder <i>Alnus rubra</i></p> 

## ET Evergreen Trees

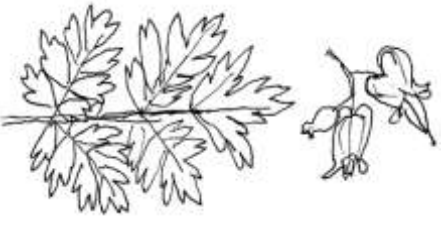


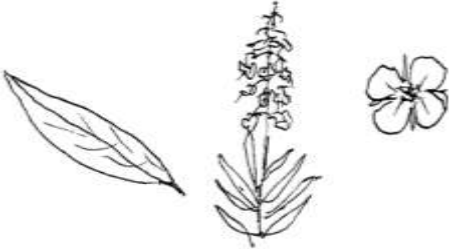
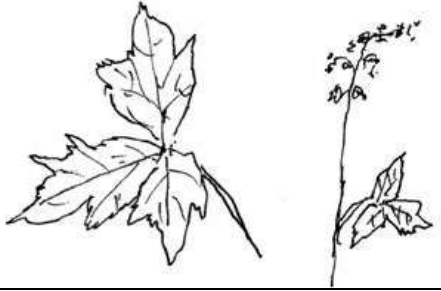
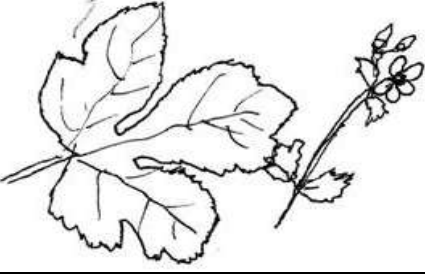


<p><b>ET1</b></p> <p>Arbutus <i>Arbutus menziesii</i></p> 	<p><b>ET2</b></p> <p>Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></p> 
<p><b>ET3</b></p> <p>Grand Fir <i>Abies grandis</i></p> 	<p><b>ET4</b></p> <p>Shore Pine <i>Pinus contorta</i></p> 
<p><b>ET5</b></p> <p>Western Hemlock <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></p> 	<p><b>ET6</b></p> <p>Western Yew <i>Taxus brevifolia</i></p> 
<p><b>ET7</b></p> <p>Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i></p> 	<p><b>ET8</b></p> <p>Western White Pine <i>Pinus monticola</i></p> 

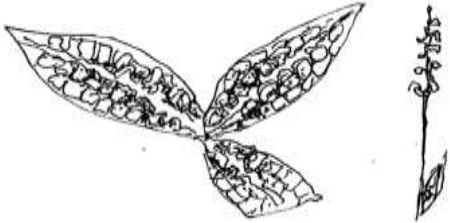

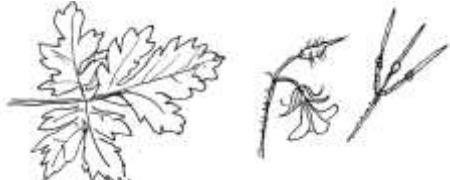
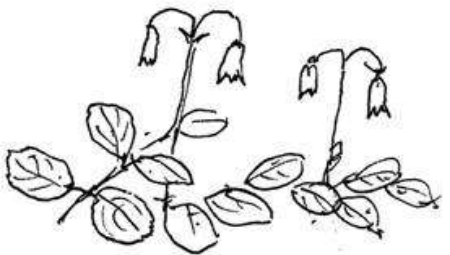
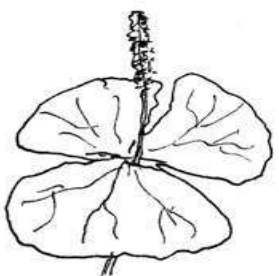



## F Ferns







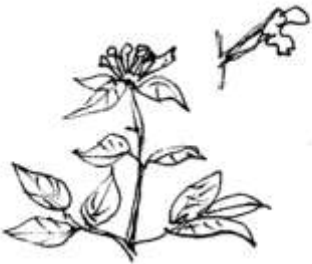

<p><b>F1</b>                      Bracken Fern <i>Pteridium aquilinum pubescens</i></p> 	<p><b>F2</b>                      Lady Fern <i>Athyrium filix femina</i></p> 
<p><b>F3</b>                      Spiny Wood Fern <i>Dryopteris expansa</i></p> 	<p><b>F4</b>                      Sword Fern <i>Polystichum munitum</i></p> 
<p><b>F5</b></p>	<p><b>F6</b></p>
<p><b>F7</b></p>	<p><b>F8</b></p>




## H Herbs



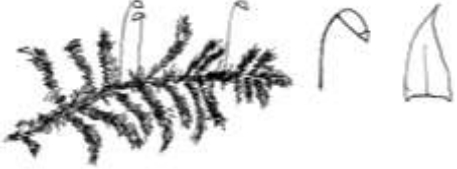




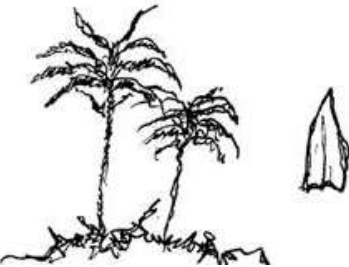
<p><b>H1</b>                      Bleeding Heart <i>Dicentra formosa</i></p> 	<p><b>H2</b>                      Broad-leaved Starflower <i>Trientalis latifolia</i></p> 
<p><b>H3</b>                      False Solomon's Seal <i>Smilacina racemosa</i></p> 	<p><b>H4</b>                      Fireweed <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i></p> 
<p><b>H5</b>                      Foamflower <i>Tiarella trifoliata</i></p> 	<p><b>H6</b>                      Large-leaved Avens <i>Geum macrophyllum</i></p> 
<p><b>H7</b>                      Northern Bedstraw <i>Galium boreale</i></p> 	<p><b>H8</b>                      Pink Pyrola <i>Pyrola</i> sp.</p> 


<p><b>H9</b> Rattlesnake Plantain <i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i></p> 	<p><b>H10</b> Red Columbine <i>Aquilegia formosa</i></p> 
<p><b>H11</b> Storks Bill <i>Erodium cicutarium</i></p> 	<p><b>H12</b> Twinflower <i>Linnaea borealis</i></p> 
<p><b>H13</b> Vanilla Leaf <i>Achlys triphylla</i></p> 	<p><b>H14</b> Wild Ginger <i>Asarum caudatum</i></p> 
<p><b>H15</b> Wild Strawberry <i>Fragaria sp.</i></p> 	<p><b>H16</b> Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i></p> 

<p><b>H17</b>                      Yellow Wood Violet <i>Viola glabella</i></p> 	<p><b>H18</b>                      Water Plantain <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i></p> 
<p><b>H19</b>                      Pathfinder <i>Adenocaulon bicolor</i></p> 	<p><b>H20</b>                      Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i></p> 
<p><b>H21</b>                      Pinedrops <i>Pterospora andromedea</i></p> 	<p><b>H22</b>                      Oxeye Daisy <i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i></p> 
<p><b>H23</b>                      Self-heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i></p> 	<p><b>H24</b>                      Great Mullen <i>Verbascum thaspus</i></p> 



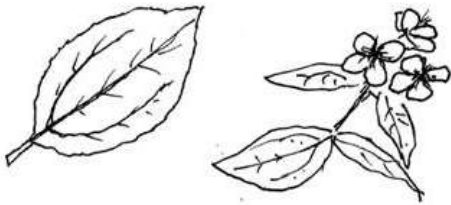
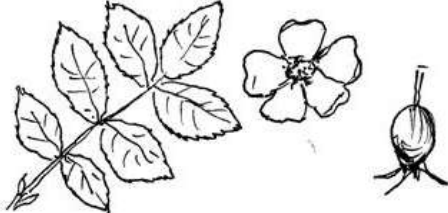

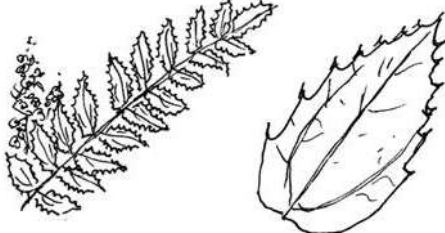


<p><b>H25</b>      Good herb (Yerba Buena)               <i>Mentha spicata</i></p> 	<p><b>H26</b></p>
<p><b>H27</b></p>	<p><b>H28</b></p>
<p><b>H29</b></p>	<p><b>H30</b></p>
<p><b>H31</b></p>	<p><b>H32</b></p>





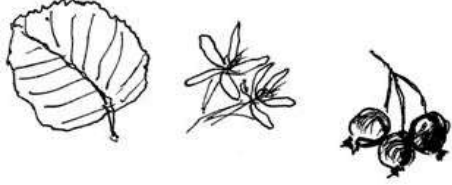
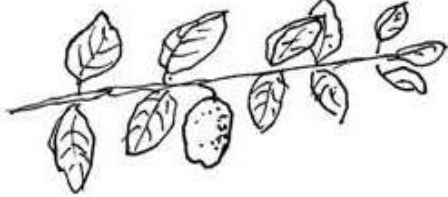


## MF Mosses & Fungi

<p><b>MF1</b></p> <p>Broom Moss <i>Dicranum scoparium</i></p> 	<p><b>MF2</b></p> <p>Cat-tail moss <i>Isoetecium myosuroides</i></p> 
<p><b>MF3</b></p> <p>Electrified cat's tail moss <i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i></p> 	<p><b>MF4</b></p> <p>Lanky Moss <i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i></p> 
<p><b>MF5</b></p> <p>Oregon beaked moss <i>Stokesiella oregana</i></p> 	<p><b>MF6</b></p> <p>Red Stem Feather Moss <i>Pleurozium schreberi</i></p> 
<p><b>MF7</b></p> <p>Step Moss <i>Hylocomium splendens</i></p> 	<p><b>MF8</b></p> <p>Tree moss <i>Climacium dendroides</i></p> 




<p><b>MF9</b>      Red belted Polyspore <i>Formitopsis pinicola</i></p> 	<p><b>MF10</b></p>
<p><b>MF11</b></p>	<p><b>MF12</b></p>
<p><b>MF13</b></p>	<p><b>MF14</b></p>
<p><b>MF15</b></p>	<p><b>MF16</b></p>

## SV Shrubs & Vines

<p><b>SV1</b> Baldhip Rose <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i></p> 	<p><b>SV2</b> Kinnikinick <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i></p> 
<p><b>SV3</b> Mock Orange (Coastal) <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i> 'Gordianus'</p> 	<p><b>SV4</b> Nootka Rose <i>Rosa nutkana</i></p> 
<p><b>SV5</b> Tall Dragon Grape <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i></p> 	<p><b>SV6</b> Dull Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia nervosa</i></p> 
<p><b>SV7</b> Prince's Pine <i>Chimaphila umbellata</i></p> 	<p><b>SV8</b> Red Elderberry (a few meters off the trail) <i>Sambucus racemosa</i></p> 

<p><b>SV9</b> Red Flowering Currant <i>Ribes sanguineum</i></p> 	<p><b>SV10</b> Red Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i></p> 
<p><b>SV11</b> Red Osier Dogwood <i>Cornus sericea</i></p> 	<p><b>SV12</b> Salal <i>Gaultheria shallon</i></p> 
<p><b>SV13</b> Saskatoon <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i></p> 	<p><b>SV14</b> Snow Berry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i></p> 
<p><b>SV15</b> Thimbleberry <i>Rubus parviflorus</i></p> 	<p><b>SV16</b> Western Trumpet Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera ciliosa</i></p> 



<p><b>SV17</b>                      Ocean Spray <i>Holodiscus discolor</i></p> 	<p><b>SV18</b>                      Evergreen Huckleberry <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i></p> 
<p><b>SV19</b>                      Salmonberry <i>Rubus spectabilis</i></p> 	<p><b>SV20</b></p>
<p><b>SV21</b></p>	<p><b>SV22</b></p>
<p><b>SV23</b></p>	<p><b>SV24</b></p>

## OTHER FEATURES

### OF1 Erratic



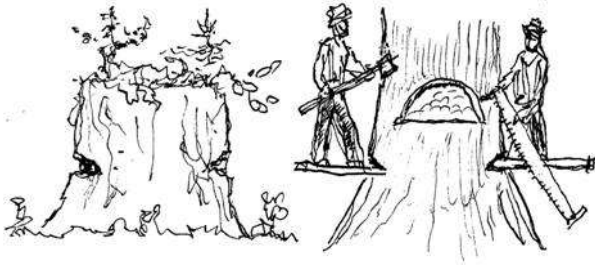
As recently as 11,000 years ago Georgia Strait, including Denman Island, was covered by a great thickness of glacial ice. The ice sheet locally exceeded 1,000 meters (3,300 feet) in thickness. When the climate warmed and the ice melted, debris scraped off the land surface and transported by the ice sheet was deposited at its point of maximum advance. The large granitic boulder in Stanehill Park, termed an ‘erratic’ by geologists, is an example of this kind of transported debris. It was probably carried by the glacial ice from the Coast Range Mountains on the mainland of BC and left at its present location when the ice melted.

### OF2 Soil profile



The material deposited by the glacier has been subjected to thousands of years of rain and the acids that are produced by the decomposition of dead plant material. In a very wet climate, these acids dissolve soil minerals in the surface layers leaving behind a grey layer rich in insoluble silica (sand). The colored chemicals removed from the surface layers are deposited lower in the surface mineral layers. In a drier, warmer climate such as south Denman, the rain is less and fewer acids are produced, so the surface layer is only weathered to produce an iron-rich environment that is the color of rust – iron oxide. In such a warm, relatively dry environment, there is also a lot of organic material deposited in the surface mineral layers as fine roots die and decompose. This humus colors the surface layer dark brown. The sequence of layers of different colored mineral material is called a soil profile. The surface colored layers are called soil – the chemically altered surface mineral layers that are capable of supporting plant life.

**OF3 Spring board notches**



Before the use of chain saws spring boards were used to make a falling cut above the flared out base of a tree to reduce the cut diameter to fit the length of the saw. The decaying trees stump shows the notches

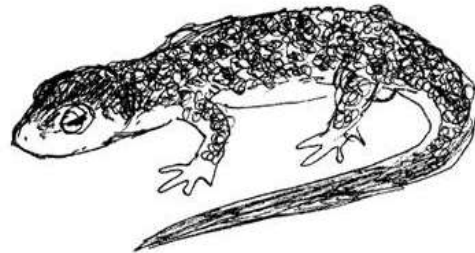
to hold the spring boards. The Fir was cut about 100 years ago.

**AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES you might see in the CDFBZ**

Clouded Salamander  
*Aneides ferreus*



Roughskin Newt  
*Taricha granulosa*



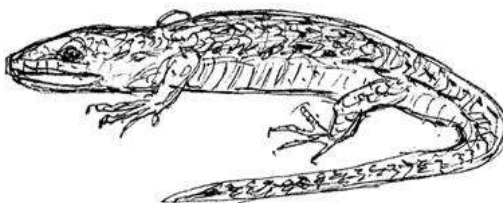
Pacific Treefrog  
*Hyla regilla*



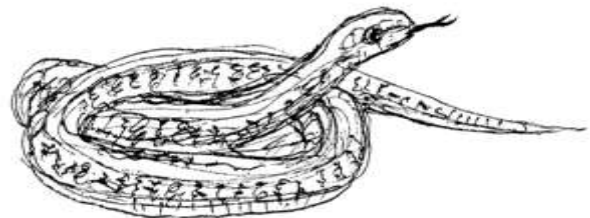
Red-legged frog  
*Rana aurora*



Northern Alligator lizard  
*Gerrhonotus coeruleus*



Western Garter snake  
*Thamnophis sp.*



**BIRDS you might see in the CDFBZ**

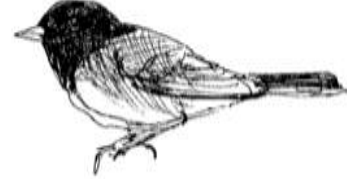
American robin  
*Turdus migratorius*



Chestnut-backed Chickadee  
*Parus rufescens*



Dark-eyed junco  
*Junco hyemalis*



Fox Sparrow  
*Passerella iliaca*



Hairy Woodpecker  
*Picoides villosus*



Northern Flicker  
*Colaptes auratus*



Pileated Woodpecker  
*Dryocopus pileatus*



Pine Siskin  
*Carduelis pinus*



Purple finch  
*Carpodacus purpureus*



Red-breasted Nuthatch  
*Sitta candensis*



Rufous Hummingbird  
*Selasphorus rufus*



Rufous-sided Towhee  
*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*



Violet-green Swallow  
*Tachycineta thalassina*



Winter wren  
*Troglodytes troglodytes*



Red-breasted Sapsucker  
*Sphyrapicus ruber*





☺ Thank you for visiting Stanehill Park ☺

References:

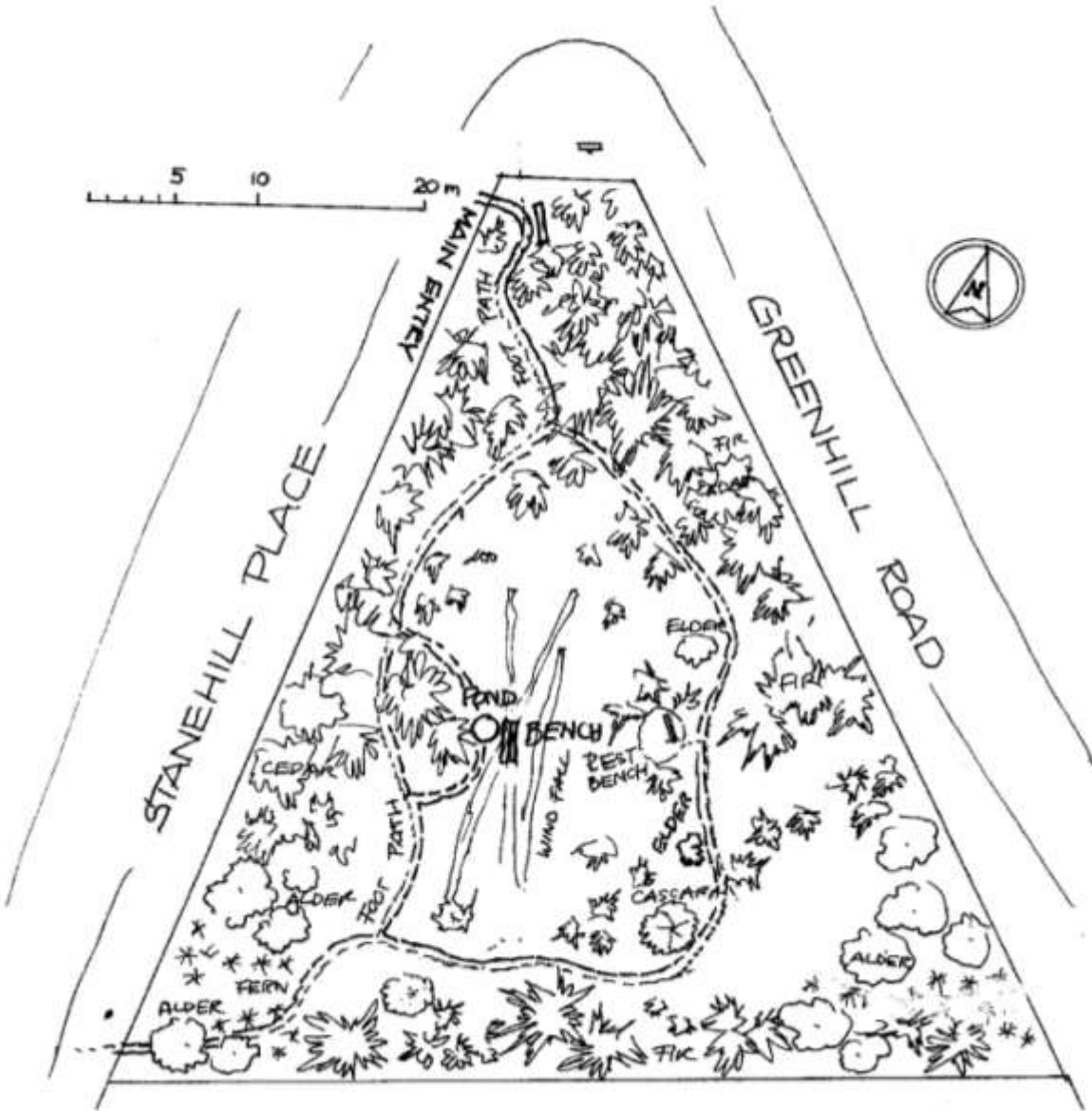
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## Notes

## Notes



**Stanehill Park Trail Map**