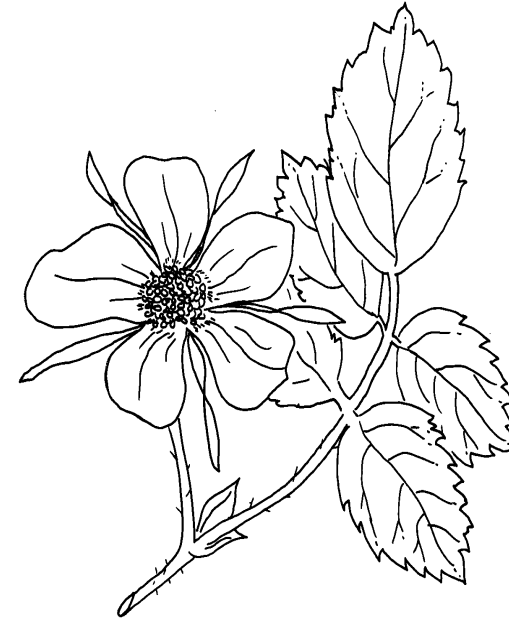


KANANASKIS COUNTRY WILDFLOWERS DISCOVERY PACK

TAKE●HOME BOOKLET



**WILDFLOWERS
OF KANANASKIS COUNTRY**

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Kananaskis
Country

Alberta
ENVIRONMENT



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Craighead, John J., Frank C. Craighead Jr. and Ray J. Davis. *A Field Guide to Rocky Mountain Wildflowers*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1963.

Gadd, Ben. *Handbook of the Canadian Rockies*. Jasper: Corax Press. 1986.

Porsild, A.E. *Rocky Mountain Wildflowers*. National Museums of Canada. 1979.

Scotter, George W. and Halle Flygare. *Wildflowers of the Canadian Rockies*. Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers. 1986.

Especially For Children:

Suzuki, David and Barbara Hehner. *Looking at Plants*. Toronto: Stoddart Publishing Co. Limited. 1985.

WORD SEARCH SECRET MESSAGE: Make Time to Take a Closer Look.



HELLO!

This *Take-home* booklet contains a checklist of the common flowers of Kananaskis Country so you can keep track of your discoveries. It also contains space for you to do the activities recommended in the *Wildflowers of Kananaskis Country Activity Booklet*, as well as additional activities for you to do at home. If you would like to find out more about wildflowers, there is a list of recommended books on the last page of this booklet.

Kananaskis Country contains a wide variety of wildflowers. We hope that this pack will inspire you to look at the world of wildflowers with new insight and interest. If you have any questions, please ask at any of the Kananaskis Country Visitor Information Centres.

Travel safely and have fun!

This is a checklist of some of the common flowers seen in Kananaskis Country. Check them off as you find them. This checklist also allows you to keep track of where you found the flowers, whether it was in the forest, in an open field or in a wet area. Use the *Wildflowers of the Canadian Rockies* guide to help you with your identification. If you are not sure of a flower's name, make a quick sketch of it in this booklet and look it up in one of the recommended field guides later.

FLOWER	FAMILY	FOREST, FIELD OR WET AREA
Western Wood Lily	Lily	
White Camas	Lily	
Glacier Lily	Lily	
Blue-eyed Grass	Iris	
Yellow Lady Slipper	Orchid	
Low Larkspur	Buttercup	
Prickly Saxifrage	Saxifrage	
Prickly Rose	Rose	
Shrubby Cinquefoil	Rose	
White Mountain Avens	Rose	
Wild Strawberry	Rose	
Yellow Dryad	Rose	
Late Yellow Locoweed	Pea	
White Geranium	Geranium	

Look for the words hidden below. They may run horizontally, vertically, diagonally, forwards or backwards. Circle the letters of each word as you find them. When you have found all the words in the list, read through the word search from left to right, top to bottom and place all the unused letters in sequence in the spaces below. These letters make up a hidden message. The answer is on page 13 of this booklet.



- ANEMONE
ANTHER
ARNICA
ASTERS
AVENS
BEARBERRY
BEES
BUNCHBERRY
CALYPSO
CALYX
CINQUEFOIL
DOGWOOD
ELEPHANTHEAD
FIREWEED
LILY
NECTAR
- PAINTBRUSH
PENSTEMON
PETAL
PISTIL
POLLINATION
PRICKLY ROSE
SEED
SEPAL
SHOOTING STAR
STAMEN
STRAWBERRY
STYLE
TWINFLOWER
VIOLET
WILDFLOWER

SECRET MESSAGE: / / / /
 / / / /

Here is a list of some of the dryad’s adaptations to its environment. Your job is to come up with ways in which people adapt to the same mountain conditions. To get you started, the first one has been completed for you. When you’re finished, you will have a start to a checklist of what to take with you on your next trip to Kananaskis Country.

PROBLEM: *Rocky, unstable terrain.*

THE YELLOW DRYAD'S SOLUTION: Short, tough roots that allow the Dryad to slide along with a rockslide and take root again.

THE MOUNTAIN VISITOR'S SOLUTION: Sturdy hiking boots. Staying on the designated trails. Walking carefully.

PROBLEM: *Cold mountain temperatures.*

THE YELLOW DRYAD'S SOLUTION: Tough, leathery leaves that grow low to the ground, taking advantage of ground heat.

THE MOUNTAIN VISITOR'S SOLUTION (that's you):_____

PROBLEM: *Dry winds and intense sunlight.*

THE YELLOW DRYAD'S SOLUTION: Waxy leaf surfaces, woolly leaf undersides to retain moisture. Grow close to the ground to avoid wind.

THE MOUNTAIN VISITOR'S SOLUTION:_____

PROBLEM: *Not much to eat.*

THE YELLOW DRYAD'S SOLUTION: Dense roots with nitrogen-storing nodules.

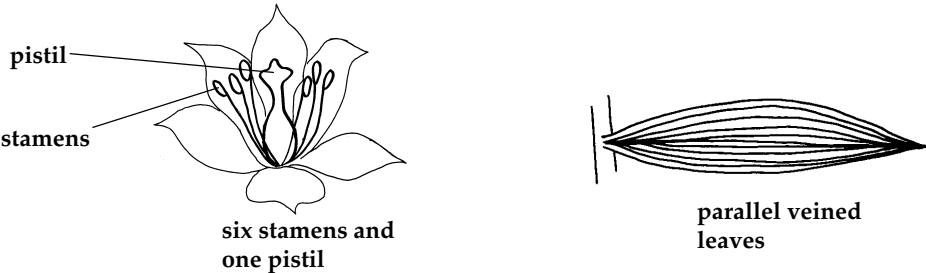
THE MOUNTAIN VISITOR'S SOLUTION:_____

FLOWER	FAMILY	FOREST, FIELD OR WET AREA
Early Blue Violet	Violet	
Canadian Buffaloberry	Oleaster	
Common Fireweed	Evening Primrose	
Bunchberry	Dogwood	
Red Osier Dogwood	Dogwood	
Common Pink Wintergreen	Wintergreen	
False Huckleberry	Heath	
Bearberry	Heath	
Shooting Star	Primrose	
Rock Jasmine	Primrose	
Alpine Forget-Me-Not	Borage	
Common Butterwort	Bladderwort	
Elephanthead	Figwort	
Indian Paintbrush	Figwort	
Yellow Penstemon	Figwort	
Twinflower	Honeysuckle	
Black Twinberry	Honeysuckle	
Heartleaf Arnica	Composite	
Aster sp.	Composite	
Brown-eyed Susan	Composite	

Flowers, like humans, belong to families. Each family has certain features which identify it from other families. Below is a list of some common flower families and their distinguishing characteristics. Exceptions to these family characteristics do occur.

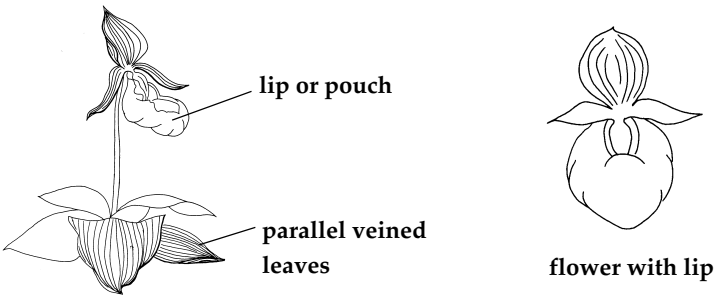
Lily

- Each flower consists of six separate or united segments, the three sepals and three petals are commonly alike.
- Generally six stamens and a pistil with a single ovary consisting of three parts.
- Leaves have veins which run parallel to one another.
- Examples include western wood lily and white camas.



Orchid

- Each flower has three sepals and three petals, one of the petals forms a lip or pouch.
- There are one or two stamens; leaves are parallel and veined.
- Examples include yellow lady's slipper and calypso orchid.

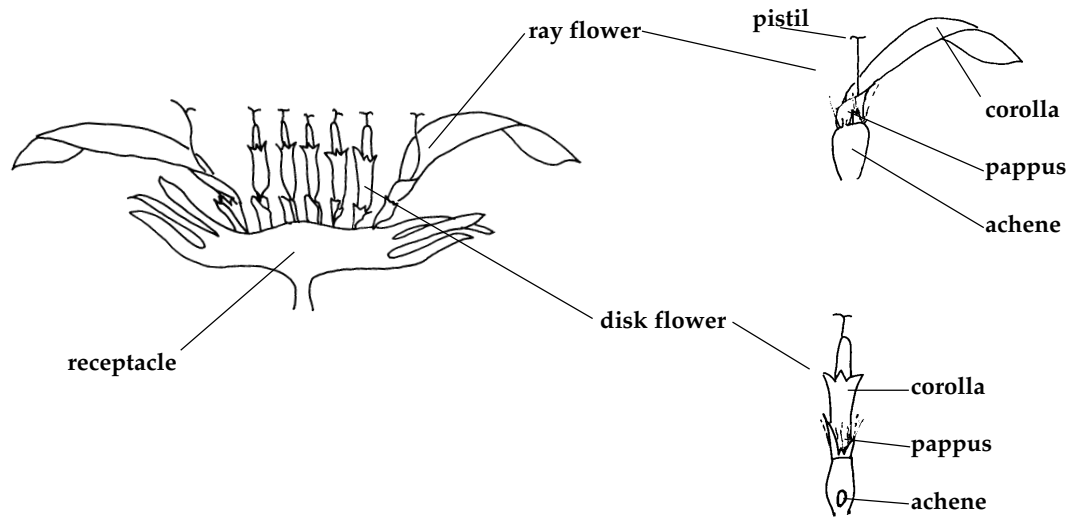


Seeds form the raw material from which many of our foods originate; foods such as bread, peanut butter, and cooking oils. In the last week, how many different types of seeds have you eaten?

[illegible]

Composite

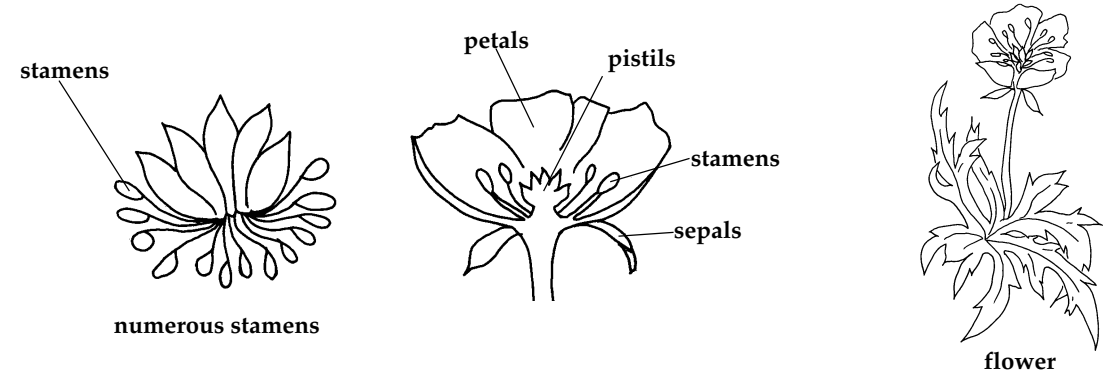
- The flower is actually a collection of many small individual flowers called ray or disk flowers which are arranged in a compact mass.
- Examples include heartleaf arnica, brown-eyed Susan and dandelion.



Composite flower

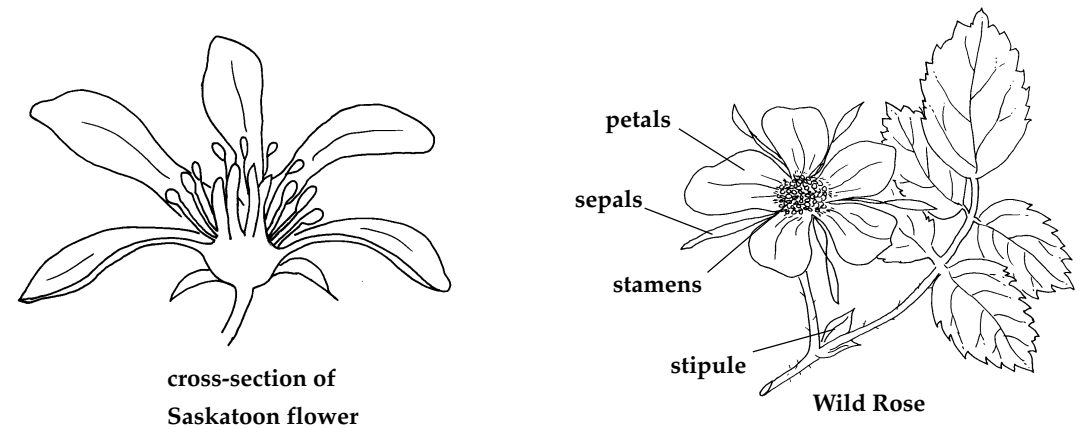
Buttercup

- Flowers have numerous stamens and usually several pistils.
- Leaves are often deeply divided.
- Examples include low larkspur and red / white baneberry.



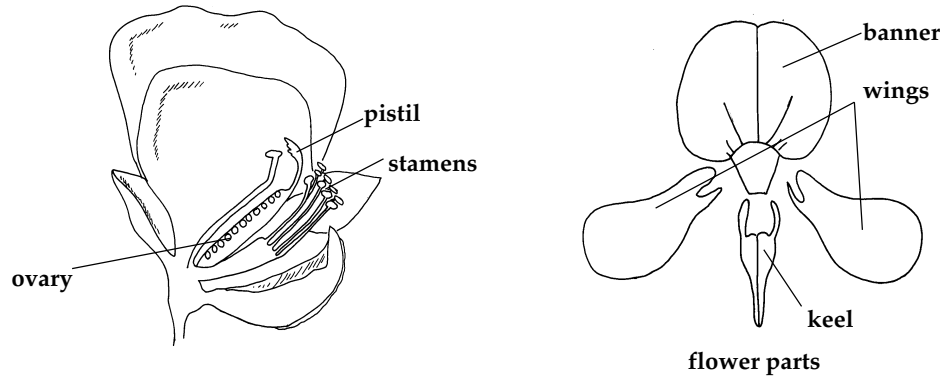
Rose

- Flowers have numerous stamens and consist of five sepals and five petals.
- Leaves alternate along stem or branch.
- Plant has small leaflike growth (stipule) at the base of the stem.
- Examples include Saskatoon and wild rose.



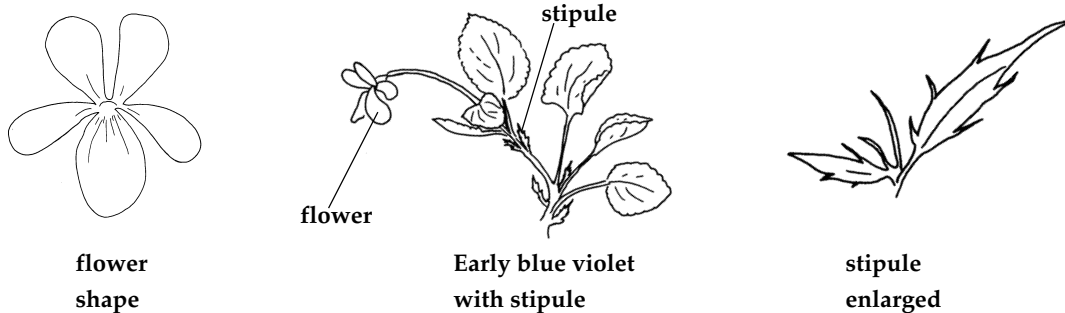
Pea

- The butterfly-shaped flower consists of five sepals, five petals, ten stamens and one pistil.
- The lower two petals are fused to form a keel which encloses stamens and pistils.
- Examples include yellow locoweed and clover.



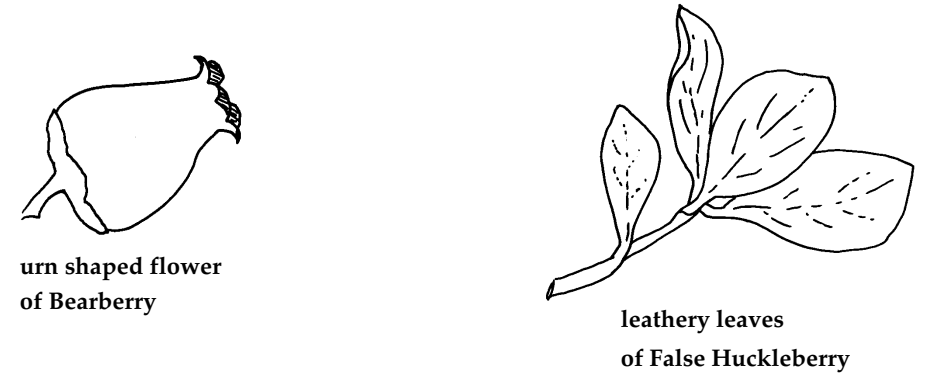
Violet

- The most prominent feature is the irregularly shaped flower consisting of five petals, the lowest and largest of which is prolonged into a swollen sac or extension of the petal.
- Stipules are at the base of the stem.
- Examples include Western Canada violet and early blue violet.



Heath Family

- These flowers have small, shiny green leathery leaves.
- Flowers are cup, urn or bell shaped.
- They have four to five sepals and eight to ten stamens.
- Examples include common bearberry and false huckleberry.



Figwort

- Petals form flowers which are wheel-shaped, bell-shaped or strongly two lipped.
- Two to five stamens with a single pistil.
- Examples include paintbrush and elephanthead.

