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BIDENS

1. Plants aquatic, the submerged leaves filiform-dissected; achenes subterete *B. beckii*
1. Plants subaquatic or terrestrial, the leaves not filiform-dissected; achenes flat or compressed-quadrangular.
 2. Leaves, except sometimes the lowermost, sessile; outer involucre bracts mostly spreading or reflexed.
 3. Leaves toothed to subentire; ray flowers greatly exceeding the involucre, rarely wanting
..... *B. cernua*
 3. Leaves deeply 3-parted and toothed; ray flowers barely exceeding the involucre *B. amplissima*
 2. Leaves petiolate; outer involucre bracts ascending or erect.
 4. Outer involucre bracts 5-8; disk flowers orange; achenes usually blackish *B. frondosa*
 4. Outer involucre bracts 10-16; disk flowers pale yellow; achenes yellowish or brownish
..... *B. vulgata*

***Bidens amplissima* Greene**

Vancouver Island beggarticks

Habitat/Range: Wet sites in the lowland zone; frequent on SE Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; endemic to BC.

***Bidens beckii* Torr. ex Spreng. (*Megalodonta beckii* [Torr. ex Spreng.] Greene)**

Water marigold

Habitat/Range: Lakeshores; rare, known only from several lakes in SE BC and on Vancouver Island; also occurs in WA and OR, native in E North America, native status uncertain for BC.

Notes: This species might better be placed under *Megalodonta*.

***Bidens cernua* L.**

Nodding beggarticks

Habitat/Range: Wet sites and lakeshores in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains, less frequent on S Vancouver Island and adjacent mainland; circumboreal, occurs throughout most of the northern hemisphere.

***Bidens frondosa* L.**

Common beggarticks

Habitat/Range: Wet to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; infrequent throughout BC; introduced from E USA.

***Bidens vulgata* Greene**

Tall beggarticks

Habitat/Range: Wet to mesic sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; rare, known only from three locations in SC and SE BC; E to PQ and S to TN, WY, NV and CA.

BRICKELLIA

Brickellia oblongifolia* Nutt. ssp. *oblongifolia

Narrow-leaved brickellia

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare in SC BC; S to ND, NM and CA.

CACALIOPSIS

***Cacaliopsis nardosmia* (A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. *glabrata* Piper** (*Luina nardosmia* [A. Gray] Cronq. var. *glabrata* [Piper] Cronq.)

Silvercrown

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry, well-drained sites in the montane and subalpine zones; rare, known from only two collections in Manning Provincial Park; S to S OR.

CARDUUS

1. Heads large, nodding, solitary; involucre 3-4 cm wide; involucre bracts 2-8 mm wide *C. nutans*
1. Heads smaller, ascending, often clustered, involucre 1-2.5 cm wide; involucre bracts 1-1.5 mm wide.
 2. Involucre hemispherical, 1.5-2.5 cm wide; outer involucre bracts somewhat herbaceous and spreading; plants strongly spiny *C. acanthoides*
 2. Involucre ovoid, 1-1.3 cm wide; outer involucre bracts rigid, scarcely spreading; plants weakly spiny *C. crispus*

***Carduus acanthoides* L.**

Plumeless thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides; rare, known only from Robson and Castlegar; introduced from Europe.

***Carduus crispus* L.**

Curled thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides; rare, known only from Dawson Creek; introduced from Eurasia.

***Carduus nutans* L. ssp. *leiophyllus* (Petrovic) Stoj. & Stef.**

Nodding or musk thistle

Habitat/Range: Disturbed sites; rare, known only from Alexis Creek; introduced from Eurasia and N. Africa.

CARTHAMUS***Carthamus lanatus* L. ssp. *baeticus* (Boiss. & Reuter) Nyman**

Distaff thistle

Habitat/Range: Fields; rare; known only from Mayne Island; introduced from the Mediterranean region.

CENTAUREA

1. Outer involucre bracts conspicuously spine-tipped.
 2. Outer involucre bracts with a prominent terminal spine and two or more pairs of smaller lateral spines at the base; flowers yellow *C. melitensis*
 2. Outer involucre bracts with the terminal spine naked; flowers creamy, sometimes purplish, rarely yellow *C. diffusa*
1. Outer involucre bracts pectinate, lacerate, erose and subentire to entire at the tips, not at all spiny.
 3. Pappus well developed, 6-11 mm long; outer involucre bracts erose and subentire to entire at the tips *C. repens*
 3. Pappus absent or short, less than 5 mm long; outer involucre bracts pectinate or lacerate at the tips.
 4. Involucre bracts bearing a conspicuous apical appendage, distinctly broader than the involucre bract base.

- 5. Involucral bracts about as wide as long, the appendage lacerate and darker in the center than on the chartaceous outer edges *C. pratensis*
- 5. Involucral bracts longer than wide, the appendage pectinate and evenly dark coloured *C. nigrescens*
- 4. Involucral bracts lacking an apical appendage.
 - 6. Involucral bracts pectinate.
 - 7. Involucres 4-6 mm wide, higher than wide; heads paniculate on stiffly diverging branches *C. paniculata*
 - 7. Involucres 6-8 mm wide, not much higher than wide; heads corymbose on lax branches *C. maculosa*
 - 6. Involucral bracts laciniate.
 - 8. Involucres mostly 11-16 mm high; pappus 3-4 mm long; leaves linear *C. cyanus*
 - 8. Involucres 20-25 mm high; pappus 0.5 mm long; leaves broadly lanceolate to elliptic *C. montana*

***Centaurea cyanus* L.**

Cornflower, or bachelor's-button

Habitat/Range: Roadsides; frequent garden escape in S BC; introduced from the Mediterranean region.

***Centaurea diffusa* Lam.**

Diffuse knapweed

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; introduced from the E Mediterranean region.

***Centaurea maculosa* Lam.**

Spotted knapweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and fields; frequent in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; introduced from Eurasia.

***Centaurea melitensis* L.**

Maltese star-thistle

Habitat/Range: Disturbed sites; rare, originally found on ballast dumps but recently reported from Samuel and Georgeson Islands in the Gulf Islands; introduced from the Mediterranean region.

***Centaurea montana* L.**

Mountain bluet

Habitat/Range: Roadsides; infrequent garden escape on S Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from Europe.

***Centaurea nigrescens* Willd. (*C. vochinensis* Bernh. ex Reichb., *C. dubia* Suter ssp. *vochinensis* [Bernh. ex Reichb.] Hayek)**

Short-fringed knotweed

Habitat/Range: Fields; rare, known only from the Saanich Peninsula, Vancouver Island; introduced from Europe.

***Centaurea paniculata* L.**

Jersey knapweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and waste places; rare, known only from the Victoria area; introduced from S Europe.

***Centaurea pratensis* Thuill.**

Meadow knapweed

Habitat/Range: Fields and disturbed areas; infrequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Centaurea repens* L. (*Acroptilon repens* [L.] DC.)**

Russian knotweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; introduced from Eurasia.

Notes: This species might better be placed within *Acroptilon*, as is done in many European floras.**CHAENACTIS**1. Heads borne on naked, unbranched stems *C. alpina*1. Heads borne on leafy, branched stems *C. douglasii****Chaenactis alpina* (A. Gray) M.E. Jones (*C. douglasii* var. *alpina* A. Gray)**

Alpine false yarrow

Habitat/Range: Talus slopes in the alpine zone; rare, known from only a single disjunct collection in SC BC; occurs in MO, OR, UT and CO.

Notes: Collections of *C. douglasii* var. *montana* are often identified as this species.***Chaenactis douglasii* (Hook.) H. & A.**

Hoary false yarrow

Habitat/Range: Dry, sandy or rocky sites in the steppe vegetation zone (var. *achillaefolia*) or dry sites in the subalpine or alpine zones (var. *montana*); the former variety is common while the latter is rare, both occur in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to MO and S to AZ, NV and CA.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

1. Annual or perennial montane plants 1.5-6 dm tall
..... var. *achillaefolia* (H. & A.) A. Nels. in Coult. & Nels.1. Perennial subalpine or alpine plants 1-1.5 dm tall var. *montana* M.E. Jones**CHRYSOTHAMNUS**1. Twigs glabrous or minutely spreading-puberulent, not at all tomentose *C. viscidiflorus*1. Twigs densely tomentose *C. nauseosus****Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pall.) Britt. in Britt. & Brown var. *albicaulis* (Nutt.) Rydb.**

Common rabbit-brush

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in SC and SE BC; E to SK and S to TX, NM and CA.

***Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hook.) Nutt. var. *lanceolatus* (Nutt.) Greene**

Green rabbit-brush

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; frequent in extreme SC BC; S to ND, NM and CA.

CICHORIUM***Cichorium intybus* L.**

Chicory

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

CIRSIUM

1. Heads small; involucre 1-2 (rarely 2.5) cm high; plants introduced.
 2. Stems distinctly spiny-winged; plants with perfect flowers *C. palustre*
 2. Stems not conspicuously spiny-winged; plants partly dioecious *C. arvense*
1. Heads large; involucre more than 2 cm high; plants native (except *C. vulgare*).
 3. Leaves setose-spinulose, above, stems distinctly spiny-winged *C. vulgare*
 3. Leaves arachnoid-villous to floccose, tomentose or glabrate above, stems not spiny-winged.
 4. Pappus of mature seeds exceeding the corollas by 1-10 mm *C. foliosum*
 4. Pappus of mature seeds shorter than the corollas.
 5. Heads large; involucre 3-5 cm high *C. drummondii*
 5. Heads small; involucre less than 3 cm high.
 6. Outer involucral bracts more than 2 mm wide at base, slightly if at all hairy and if so, then mainly marginal.
 7. Outer involucral bracts strongly glandular; lowermost leaves deeply pinnately lobed to more than half the width of the blade *C. undulatum*
 7. Outer involucral bracts glandular; lowermost leaves shallowly pinnately lobed to one-half or less the width of the blade *C. scariosum*
 6. Outer involucral bracts less than 2 mm wide at base, densely arachnoid.
 8. Corollas white or creamy-white, rarely pinkish; involucral bracts greenish *C. hookerianum*
 8. Corollas purplish-red to purplish-pink; outer involucral bracts purplish.
 9. Styles exceeding the corollas by at least 3 mm; achenes 5-6.5 mm long; leaves usually lobed more than one-half the width of the blade *C. edule*
 9. Styles subequal to or exceeding the corollas by only 1.5 mm; achenes 4-4.5 mm long; leaves usually lobed less than one-half the width of the blade *C. brevistylum*

***Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. var. *horridum* Wimm. & Grab.**

Canada thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields and disturbed areas; common along the coast, the Peace River area and S BC; introduced from Eurasia.

***Cirsium brevistylum* Cronq.**

Short-styled thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist meadows and open forests in the montane and lowland zones; frequent in extreme S BC, S to ID, MO and CA.

***Cirsium drummondii* T. & G.**

Drummond's thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and in meadows and forest openings in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in SC and SE BC, less frequent in the Peace River area; E to ON and S to WY.

***Cirsium edule* Nutt.**

Edible thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, montane and subalpine zones; common throughout BC; S to N OR.

***Cirsium foliosum* (Hook.) DC.**

Leafy thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the montane and subalpine zones; infrequent in BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to YK and S to WY.

***Cirsium hookerianum* Nutt.**

Hooker's thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to AB and S to ID, MO and WA.

***Cirsium palustre* (L.) Scop.**

Marsh thistle

Habitat/Range: Moist sites; rare, known from only Prince Rupert and three locations on S Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

***Cirsium scariosum* Nutt.**

Elk thistle

Habitat/Range: Dry, open forests in the montane zone; rare in SE BC, E to AB, ID and MO.

***Cirsium undulatum* (Nutt.) Spreng.**

Wavy-leaved thistle

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; common in SC and SE BC; E to MB and S to NM and AZ.

***Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Tenore**

Bull thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields, pastures and disturbed areas; common in S BC, infrequent in N BC; introduced from Eurasia.

CONYZA***Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. var. *glabrata* (A. Gray) Cronq. (*Erigeron canadensis* L.)**

Horseweed, or Canadian fleabane

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in S BC; introduced, native range uncertain.

COREOPSIS

1. Disk flowers purplish or brown; ray flowers yellow with a brownish-purple base; native annuals *C. atkinsoniana*

1. Disk flowers yellow; ray flowers yellow; introduced perennials *C. lanceolata*

***Coreopsis atkinsoniana* Dougl. ex Lindl.**

Atkinson's coreopsis

Habitat/Range: Moist river banks in the steppe vegetation zone; rare, known from only three locations in extreme SC BC; S to WA and N OR.

***Coreopsis lanceolata* L.**

Garden coreopsis

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; rare garden escape, known only from Ft. Langley and Nanaimo; introduced from E US.

COTULA

***Cotula coronopifolia* L.**

Brass buttons

Habitat/Range: Tidal flats and marshes; infrequent on the north coast and islands, common on SE Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from South Africa.

CREPIS

1. Introduced annual or biennial weeds; taproots relatively weak; leaves mainly cauline.
 2. Inner involucre bracts pubescent within; mature achenes dark purplish brown *C. tectorum*
 2. Inner involucre bracts glabrous within; mature achenes mostly tawny or pale brown.
 3. Achenes 1.5-2.5 mm long, involucre 5-8 mm high; receptacles glabrous *C. capillaris*
 3. Achenes 2.5-9 mm long, involucre 8-12 mm high; receptacles ciliate.
 4. Achenes 2.5-4 mm long, beakless *C. nicaeensis*
 4. Achenes 4.5-9 mm long, beaked *C. vesicaria*
1. Native perennial species, not weedy; taproots well developed; leaves mainly basal.
 5. Stems and leaves glabrous, or more or less hispid, but not at all tomentose.
 6. Rays mostly 20-50 in each head; plants mostly 2-7 dm tall *C. runcinata*
 6. Rays mostly 9-12 in each head; plants 0.5-3 dm tall.
 7. Achenes beakless or short-beaked, the ribs broad, rounded, smooth or slightly rugulose; plants 0.5-1 (or rarely 2) dm tall *C. nana*
 7. Achenes beaked, the ribs narrow, scabrous-hirtellous at least above; plants mostly 1-3 dm tall *C. elegans*
 5. Stems and leaves more or less tomentose or puberulent, sometimes also setose or glandular-hispidulous.
 8. Involucre and lower stems setose but not glandular *C. modocensis*
 8. Involucre and stems sparsely setose or, if evidently setose, then the setae gland-tipped.
 9. Leaf segments linear or narrowly lanceolate, mostly entire; achenes generally greenish *C. atrabarba*
 9. Leaf segments broader, mostly lanceolate or deltoid, some of them toothed; achenes yellowish or brownish to dark brown.
 10. Involucre tomentulose or rarely glabrous; plants 2-7 dm tall *C. intermedia*
 10. Involucre usually glandular-pubescent; plants 1-3 dm tall *C. occidentalis*

***Crepis atrabarba* Heller (*C. exilis* Osterhout)**

Slender hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Dry, open, sandy or gravelly sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; extremely common (ssp. *originalis*) or rare (ssp. *atrabarba*) E of the Coast-Cascade Mountains in S BC; E to AB and S to NV, UT and CA.

Notes: Two subspecies occur in BC.

1. Plants relatively small, 1.5-3.5 dm tall; heads 3-18; involucre bracts with some glandless setae ssp. *atrabarba*
1. Plants taller, 3-7 dm tall; heads 10-40; involucre bracts nearly or completely devoid of setae ssp. *originalis* Bab. & Stebb.

***Crepis capillaris* (L.) Wallr.**

Smooth hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Pastures, disturbed areas and along roadsides; common on SE Vancouver Island and adjacent mainland, infrequent on the Queen Charlotte Islands and farther E in BC; introduced from Europe.

***Crepis elegans* Hook.**

Elegant hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Gravelly or sandy river bars or terraces, sometimes on upland sites; frequent throughout the province; N to AK, YT and NT, E to AB and SK, S to MT and WY.

***Crepis intermedia* A. Gray**

Gray hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry open areas in the montane zone; infrequent E of the Coast-Cascade Mountains in S BC; E to AB and S to WY, CO and CA.

Notes: This 'species' consists of a group of polyploid apomicts which combine the characters of *C. occidentalis* and either *C. acuminata* Nutt. or *C. pleurocarpa* A. Gray (Babcock and Stebbins 1938).

***Crepis modocensis* Greene**

Low hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare, known only from a single collection at Pavillion Lake (ssp. *modocensis*) and two collections (ssp. *rostrata*) from Spences Bridge and the Tranquille Range; S to WY, CO and CA.

Notes: Two subspecies occur in BC.

1. Hairs of the stem and petiole stiff, yellowish, those of the involucre blackish, all straight or slightly curved ssp. *modocensis*
1. Hairs of the stem, petioles, and involucre all, or nearly all, whitish, elongate, and conspicuously curled or crisped, those of the involucre generally very dense ssp. *rostrata* (Coville) Bab. & Stebb.

***Crepis nana* Rich. (*C. nana* ssp. *clivicola* Leggett, *C. nana* ssp. *ramosa* Bab. & Stebb.)**

Dwarf hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic, sandy, gravelly or rocky sites in the subalpine and alpine zones; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; circumpolar, N to AK, E to NF and S to UT, NV and CA.

***Crepis nicaeensis* Balb. ex Pers.**

French hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; infrequent on southeastern Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands, also a collection E of Jasper, AB in BC; introduced from Europe.

***Crepis occidentalis* Nutt.**

Western hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation zone; all subspecies frequent in SC BC, infrequent (only ssp. *occidentalis*) in SE BC; E to S AB and SD, S to NM and CA.

Notes: Three subspecies occur in BC.

1. Involucres with at least some gland-tipped hairs.
2. Largest heads 18- to 30-flowered, with 10-13 inner involucral bracts ssp. *occidentalis*
2. Largest heads 12- to 14-flowered, with 8-9 inner involucral bracts ssp. *costata* (A. Gray) Bab. & Stebb.
1. Involucres without gland-tipped hairs ssp. *pumila* (Rydb.) Bab. & Stebb.

Crepis runcinata* (James) T. & G. ssp. *runcinata

Dandelion hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; infrequent in SE BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to MB and MN, S to CA, AZ and MX.

***Crepis tectorum* L.**

Annual hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; common throughout BC, except NW BC and the Queen Charlotte Islands; introduced from Europe.

***Crepis vesicaria* L. ssp. *taraxacifolia* (Thuill.) Thell. ex Schinz & Keller**

Weedy hawksbeard

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; rare, known only from three collections on SE Vancouver Island; introduced from W Europe and NW Africa.

CROCIDIUM

***Crocidium multicaule* Hook.**

Gold star

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the lowland zone; infrequent along the E coast of S Vancouver Island and the adjacent Gulf Islands; S to NE OR and CA.

DORONICUM

***Doronicum pardalianches* L.**

Great leopard's-bane

Habitat/Range: Mesic forest openings and disturbed sites; rare garden escape in the lower Fraser Valley; introduced from Europe.

ERIGERON

1. Pistillate corollas numerous, filiform, with narrow, short, erect rays, these sometimes not exceeding the disk, or the inner pistillate corollas tubular and rayless; involucre glandular and/or hirsute, but not woolly-villous.
2. Rayless pistillate flowers present between the rays and disk flowers; inflorescence round-topped; peduncles curved upwards, or the head solitary *E. acris*
2. Rayless pistillate flowers lacking; inflorescence elongate or nearly so; peduncles erect or nearly so, or the head solitary *E. lonchophyllus*

1. Pistillate corollas few to numerous, the rays well-developed and spreading, or occasionally reduced or rarely absent, or if otherwise then involucre woolly-villous.
 3. Pappus of the disk flowers composed of bristles and short outer setae, that of the ray flowers lacking the bristles.
 4. Leaves numerous, deeply toothed; plants mostly 6-15 dm tall *E. annuus*
 4. Leaves few, usually entire; plants mostly 3-7 dm tall *E. strigosus*
 3. Pappus of the disk and ray flowers alike, of bristles and sometimes with outer scales.
 5. Cauline leaves well developed, gradually reduced upwards, usually lanceolate or broader; all (except *E. glabellus*) with prominently clasping leaf-bases; plants tall and erect, somewhat *Aster*-like.
 6. Rays mostly 2-4 mm wide *E. peregrinus*
 6. Rays mostly 1 mm wide or less.
 7. Rays numerous, over 150, and narrow, 0.2-0.6 mm wide *E. philadelphicus*
 7. Rays fewer, about 1 mm wide.
 8. Uppermost leaves strongly reduced, linear; the middle ones usually smaller than the mostly persistent lowermost ones; leaves never clasping *E. glabellus*
 8. Uppermost leaves gradually reduced, lanceolate; the middle ones usually as large or larger than the mostly deciduous lowermost ones; leaves subclasping.
 9. Leaves and stem long hairy *E. subtrinervis*
 9. Leaves and stem glabrous to sparsely hairy *E. speciosus*
 5. Cauline leaves usually much reduced or absent, mostly linear or oblanceolate; plants usually low and spreading, not *Aster*-like.
 10. Leaves dissected, or at least some of them trifid or toothed or lobed at the apex.
 11. Leaves 2-4 times ternately dissected *E. compositus*
 11. Leaves trifid, or at least some of them toothed or lobed at the apex.
 12. Leaves trifid.
 13. Leaf-segments more than 1 mm wide, the petioles obviously wider at the apex; plants of SE BC *E. trifidus*
 13. Leaf-segments 1 mm wide or less, the petioles not wider at the apex.
 14. Leaf-lobes oblong to ovate or obovate, the lobes regularly trifid and generally of the same size and shape; plants of Vancouver Island
..... *E. salishii*
 14. Leaf-lobes linear to lanceolate or narrowly oblong, the lobes often irregularly trifid or of dissimilar size and shape on the same plant
..... *E. compositus* (var. *discoideus*)¹³
 12. Leaves, or at least some of them, toothed or lobed at the apex.
 15. Disks 6-15 mm wide, rays 4-5 mm long *E. purpuratus*
 15. Disks 12-23 mm wide, rays 8-11 mm long *E. lanatus*

¹³ This taxon, at least as to the type specimen described by Gray (1862), has yet to be recorded for British Columbia.

10. Leaves entire or with teeth not restricted to the apical region, never trifid.
 16. Involucres woolly-villous; heads solitary.
 17. Rays yellow *E. aureus*
 17. Rays white, pink, blue or purple.
 18. Hairs of the involucre with conspicuous, dark purplish crosswalls *E. humilis*
 18. Hairs of the involucre with clear crosswalls or rarely some of the basal crosswalls reddish-purple.
 19. Plants with at least some well-developed cauline leaves.
 20. Rays 60-125, 10-15 mm long, 1-2 mm wide *E. grandiflorus*
 20. Rays 100-200, 3-6 mm long, 0.3-0.6 mm wide *E. uniflorus*
 19. Plants scapose or with only a few, reduced cauline leaves.
 21. Disks 6-15 mm wide, the rays 4-5 mm long ... *E. purpuratus*
 21. Disk 12-23 mm wide, the rays 8-11 mm long *E. lanatus*
 16. Involucre variously pubescent or glandular but not woolly-villous.
 22. Rays yellow *E. linearis*
 22. Rays white, pink, blue or purple.
 23. Pubescence of the stem appressed, ascending, or absent.
 24. Plants with long, trailing, sparsely leafy stolons *E. flagellaris*
 24. Plants without stolons.
 25. Basal leaves broadly oblanceolate *E. peregrinus*
 25. Basal leaves linear to linear-filiform.
 26. Plants 1-5 dm tall; stem densely hairy towards base; heads few to numerous *E. filifolius*
 26. Plants less than 1 dm tall; stem not more densely hairy at base than above; heads solitary to few *E. ochroleucus* var. *scribneri*¹⁴
 23. Pubescence of the stem widely spreading.
 27. Plants freely branched.
 28. Leaves long spreading-hairy, disk corollas over 3 mm long *E. pumilus*
 28. Leaves short spreading-hairy, (well under 1 mm long) disk corollas 2-3 mm long *E. divergens*
 27. Plants simple or sparingly branched.
 29. Basal leaves evidently triple-nerved.
 30. Basal leaves rounded or obtuse at tip; stems rarely purplish at base *E. caespitosus*

¹⁴ This species, although occurring within a few km of the British Columbia border in the Rocky Mountains, has yet to be collected in the province.

- 30. Basal leaves acute, stems usually purplish at base *E. corymbosus*
- 29. Basal leaves not triple-nerved or only very faintly so.
 - 31. Upper cauline leaves broadly oblanceolate to obovate, clasping *E. leibergii*
 - 31. Upper cauline leaves linear to lanceolate, not clasping.
 - 32. Achenes densely hairy; rays 24-45 *E. polyspermus*
 - 32. Achenes not densely hairy; rays 50-175.
 - 33. Basal leaves numerous, oblanceolate; rays 125-175 *E. glabellus*
 - 33. Basal leaves few, linear to lanceolate, rarely oblanceolate; rays 50-100 *E. pumilus*

***Erigeron acris* L. (*E. elatus* [Hook.] Greene = var. *elatus*, *E. acris* ssp. *politus* [Fries] Schinz & Keller = var. *asteroides*)**

Bitter fleabane

Habitat/Range: Montane or subalpine wetlands (var. *elatus*), mesic montane sites (var. *asteroides*), and moist subalpine or alpine meadows (var. *debilis*); all frequent throughout BC; var. *asteroides* is circumpolar and ranges from AK S to OR and UT, var. *debilis* ranges N to AK, YT and NT, E to AB and S to UT and CA, var. *elatus* ranges N to AK, YT and NT and E to NF.

Notes: Three varieties occur in BC.

- 1. Peduncles and involucre glandless, or nearly so var. *elatus* (Hook.) Cronq.
- 1. Peduncles and involucre more or less glandular.
 - 2. Plants tall, generally 3-8 dm high; heads several to numerous var. *asteroides* (Andrz. ex Bess.) DC.
 - 2. Plants short, generally 0.2-3 dm high; heads several or solitary var. *debilis* A. Gray

***Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers.**

Annual fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; infrequent in the lower Fraser Valley; ranges throughout most of North America, native status uncertain.

***Erigeron aureus* Greene**

Golden fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites from the upper montane to the alpine zones; common in S BC east of the Cascade Mountains; S to WA and E to AB.

***Erigeron caespitosus* Nutt.**

Tufted fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry river terraces (Peace River area) or alpine meadows (S Rocky Mountains); infrequent in E BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to MB, and S to WA, AZ and NE.

***Erigeron compositus* Pursh var. *glabratus* Macoun**

Cut-leaved daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites from the montane to the alpine zones; common throughout BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to NF and S to AZ and CA.

***Erigeron corymbosus* Nutt.**

Long-leaved fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; frequent in SC and SE BC; S to ID, MT, WY and E OR.

Erigeron divergens* T.& G. var. *divergens

Diffuse or spreading fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone, frequent in SC and SE BC; E to AB and S to AZ and CA.

Erigeron filifolius* Nutt. var. *filifolius

Thread-leaved fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in SC and SE BC; S to MT, WY and CA.

Erigeron flagellaris* A. Gray var. *flagellaris

Trailing fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in SC BC; disjunct in BC and SW AB, S to SD, WY, TX and AZ.

***Erigeron glabellus* Nutt. ssp. *pubescens* (Hook.) Cronq.**

Smooth daisy

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the montane zone; frequent in SE BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to AB, S to WI, ND and CO.

***Erigeron grandiflorus* Hook.**

Large-flowered daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the alpine zone, infrequent in E BC; N to AK and YT and E to AB.

***Erigeron humilis* Grah.**

Arctic daisy

Habitat/Range: Moist to wet sites in the montane to alpine zones; common throughout most of BC, rare in S BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to PQ and S to MT and N WA.

***Erigeron lanatus* Hook.**

Woolly daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry alpine scree slopes; common locally in E BC; E to AB and S to MT.

***Erigeron leibergii* Piper**

Leiberg's fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the montane zone; rare, known only from the Ashnola River valley, SC BC; S to central WA.

***Erigeron linearis* (Hook.) Piper**

Line-leaved daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in SC and SE BC; S to MO, OR and N NV.

***Erigeron lonchophyllus* Hook.**

Spear-leaved fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the montane and subalpine zones; common through BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to AK, YT, and NT, E to PQ, and S to NM and CA.

***Erigeron peregrinus* (Pursh) Greene (*E. peregrinus* ssp. *callianthemus* var. *angustifolius* [A. Gray] Cronq. and *E. peregrinus* ssp. *callianthemus* var. *scaposus* [T.& G.] Cronq. = ssp. *callianthemus*, *E. peregrinus* ssp. *peregrinus* var. *dawsonii* Greene and *E. peregrinus* var. *thompsonii* [Blake ex J.W. Thompson] Cronq. = ssp. *peregrinus*)**

Subalpine daisy

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist sites in all but the steppe vegetation zone; common, ssp. *peregrinus* occurs on the coast, ssp. *callianthemus* occurs throughout BC except on the Queen Charlotte Islands; N to AK and YT, E to AB, and S to UT, NM and CA.

Notes: Two subspecies occur in BC.

1. Involucral bracts villous on the back or sometimes glutinous on the back with ciliate margins ssp. *peregrinus*
1. Involucral bracts glandular on the back, rarely with a few long hairs ssp. *callianthemus* (Greene) Cronq.

***Erigeron philadelphicus* L.**

Philadelphia fleabane or daisy

Habitat Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent throughout all but NW BC; N to YT and NT, E to NF and S to FL, TX and CA.

Erigeron polyspermus A. Gray var. *polyspermus*

Cushion fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry, rocky sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare, known from only three collections in the Osovoos area; S to ID and OR.

***Erigeron pumilus* Nutt. var. *intermedius* Cronq.**

Shaggy fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; common in S BC; E to SK and KS and S to AZ, NM, and CA.

***Erigeron purpuratus* Greene** (*E. pallens* Cronq., *E. purpuratus* ssp. *pallens* [Cronq.] G.W. Dougl. ex Packer & Whitkus)

Purple daisy

Habitat/Range: Alpine scree slopes; frequent throughout most of BC; N to AK, YT and NT and E to AB.

Eriqeron salishii G.W. Dougl. & Packer

Salish daisy

Habitat/Range: Alpine scree slopes; rare, known only from central Vancouver Island; S to N WA.

Notes: Collections of this species have previously been identified as *Erigeron compositus* var. *discoideus* or *E. trifidus*.

Erigeron speciosus* (Lindl.) DC. var. *speciosus

Showy daisy

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the montane zone; common in most of BC, rare west of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to SD and S to AZ and NM.

Erigeron strigosus* Muhl. ex Willd. var. *strigosus

Rough-stemmed fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in S BC, rare northward to Prince George; E to NF and S to FL and TX.

***Erigeron subtrinervis* Rydb. var. *conspicuus* (Rydb.) Cronq.**

Triple-nerved fleabane or daisy

Habitat/Range: Mesic sites from the steppe vegetation to the subalpine zones; common in most of BC, rare northward to the Peace River drainage; E to AB, and S to SD, UT, NM and NE.

***Erigeron trifidus* Hook.**

Three-lobed daisy

Habitat/Range: High alpine talus and scree slopes; frequent locally in E BC; E to W AB.

***Erigeron uniflorus* L. var. *eriocephalus* (J. Vahl) Boivin**

Northern daisy

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist alpine and subalpine meadows; rare, known only from extreme NW BC; circumpolar. N to AK. YT and NT.

ERIOPHYLLUM

Eriophyllum lanatum* (Pursh) Forbes var. *lanatum

Woolly eriophyllum

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites from the lowland to the montane zones; common on Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland, rare in SC and SE BC; S to MT, WY, UT and CA.

EUPATORIUM

***Eupatorium maculatum* L. ssp. *bruneri* (A. Gray) G.W. Dougl.**

Joe-pye weed

Habitat/Range: Moist sites in the lowland zone; infrequent in the lower Fraser Valley; E to NF and S to UT and NM.

EUTHAMIA

1. Inflorescence usually interrupted and elongate; plants glabrous and often glaucous; involucre bracts acuminate *E. occidentalis*
1. Inflorescence essentially flat-topped and compact; plants glabrous or pubescent, never glaucous; involucre bracts obtuse to acute, not conspicuously acuminate *E. graminifolia*

***Euthamia graminifolia* (L.) Nutt. var. *major* (Michx.) Mold. (*Solidago graminifolia* [L.] Salisb. var. *major* [Michx.] Fern.)**

Fragrant goldenrod

Habitat/Range: River banks and lakeshores in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; infrequent in S BC; E to NF and S to VA and NM.

***Euthamia occidentalis* Nutt. (*Solidago occidentalis* [Nutt.] T. & G.)**

Western goldenrod

Habitat/Range: River banks and lakeshores in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in SC BC; E to AB and S to NE, AZ, NM and CA.

FILAGO

1. Heads essentially terminal; outer receptacular bracts woolly throughout *F. arvensis*
1. Heads axillary as well as terminal; outer receptacular bracts woolly only at the base *F. vulgaris*

***Filago arvensis* L.**

Field filago

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, waste areas and overgrazed lands in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent in extreme S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; introduced from Europe.

***Filago vulgaris* Lam. (*F. germanica* L.)**

Common filago

Habitat/Range: Open, grassy sites and disturbed areas in the lowland zone; rare on the Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

GAILLARDIA

***Gaillardia aristata* Pursh**

Brown-eyed Susan

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and lower montane zone; common in S BC, possibly introduced on the SW coast; E to MB and S to CO, UT and N OR.

GALINSOGA***Galinsoga ciliata* (Raf.) Blake**

Shaggy galinsoga

Habitat/Range: Gardens and waste areas; rare, known from several locations in the lower Fraser Valley; introduced from Central and South America.

GNAPHALIUM

1. Inflorescence narrow, dense, spike-like.
 2. Plants perennials; leaves linear; involucre 5-7 mm high; involucre bracts rounded to obtuse *G. sylvaticum*
 2. Plants annuals or biennials; leaves spatulate or rounded; involucre 3-5 mm high; involucre bracts acute to acuminate *G. purpureum*
1. Inflorescence flat-topped to rounded, not spike-like.
 3. Heads small, the involucre mostly 2-4 mm high; glomerules of head leafy-bracted; plants 1.5 dm tall (rarely up to 3 dm), usually much branched.
 4. Leaves linear to narrowly oblanceolate, tomentum appressed; involucre bracts discolored to the tip in mature heads *G. uliginosum*
 4. Leaves oblanceolate to oblong, tomentum notably looser; involucre bracts white to brownish with white tips *G. palustre*
 3. Heads larger, the involucre mostly 4-7 mm high; glomerules of head not conspicuously leafy; plants mostly 2-9 mm tall, simple or moderately branched.
 5. Herbage more or less glandular-hairy, at least on the upper leaf surfaces *G. viscosum*
 5. Herbage more or less tomentose, not at all glandular.
 6. Plants perennials; leaves narrowly decurrent *G. microcephalum*
 6. Plants annuals or biennials; leaves clasping *G. chilense*

***Gnaphalium chilense* Spreng.**

Cotton-batting cudweed

Habitat/Range: Moist, open or disturbed sites in the lowland and montane zones; frequent on S Vancouver Island, the adjacent lower mainland and SC BC; S to MT, TX and CA.

***Gnaphalium microcephalum* Nutt. ssp. *thermale* (E. Nels.) G.W. Dougl. (*G. thermale* E. Nels.)**

Slender cudweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites and recently burned forests in the lowland, steppe vegetation, and montane zones; common in S BC; S to ID, MT, CO and CA.

***Gnaphalium palustre* Nutt.**

Lowland cudweed

Habitat/Range: Moist, often vernal sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent in S BC; E to AB and S to NM and CA.

Gnaphalium purpureum* L. var. *purpureum

Purple cudweed

Habitat/Range: Dry waste areas in the lowland zone; frequent in SW BC; introduced from more southern regions in North America.

***Gnaphalium sylvaticum* L.**

Woodland cudweed

Habitat/Range: Disturbed sites in the lowland zone; locally common at Kitimat and Jone's Lake (SW of Hope); introduced from eastern North America, Europe and Asia.

***Gnaphalium uliginosum* L.**

Marsh cudweed

Habitat/Range: Streambanks, waste areas and gardens in the lowland, steppe vegetation, and montane zones; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Gnaphalium viscosum* H.B.K. (*G. macounii* Greene)**

Sticky cudweed

Habitat/Range: Montane forests; frequent east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains in S BC; E to PQ and S to TN, CA, and MX.

GRINDELIA

1. Involucral bract tips loose or spreading, but not regularly reflexed; herbage hairy to sometimes nearly glabrous; plants of the west coast of BC *G. integrifolia*

1. Involucral bract tips regularly reflexed; herbage glabrous; plants of the interior of BC *G. squarrosa*

***Grindelia integrifolia* DC. (*G. macrophylla* Greene, *G. integrifolia* var. *macrophylla* [Greene] Cronq.)**

Puget Sound or entire-leaved gumweed

Habitat/Range: Wet to mesic sites in the lowland zone; common in coastal BC; S to N CA.

***Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh) Dunal**

Curly-cup gumweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, disturbed sites in the steppe vegetative and montane zones; frequent in SC and SE BC (var. *quasiperennis*), infrequent in S BC (var. *serrulata* and *squarrosa*), the latter two possibly introduced; E to MN and S to TX and CA.

Notes: Three weakly defined varieties occur in BC

1. Leaves entire or remotely toothed, the lower ones often irregularly toothed or somewhat pinnatifid var. *quasiperennis* Lunell

1. Leaves closely and evenly toothed.

2. Upper and middle leaves 2-4 times as long as wide, mostly ovate or oblong var. *squarrosa*

2. Upper and middle leaves 5-8 times as long as wide, mostly linear-oblong to lanceolate var. *serrulata* (Rydb.) Steyererm.

HAPLOPAPPUS

1. Plants shrubby, low, branching with linear leaves *H. bloomeri*

1. Plants herbaceous with oblanceolate to spatulate leaves.

2. Ray flowers lacking, or if present, then short and inconspicuous; plants of the steppe vegetation or lower montane zones *H. carthamoides*

2. Ray flowers conspicuous; plants of the subalpine or alpine zones *H. lyalli*

***Haplopappus bloomeri* A. Gray**

Rabbitbrush goldenweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; rare, known only from West Bridge in SC BC; S to CA.

Haplopappus carthamoides* (Hook.) A. Gray ssp. *carthamoides

Columbian goldenweed

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare in SC BC; S to MT, WY and N CA.

***Haplopappus lyalli* A. Gray**

Lyll's goldenweed

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry subalpine and alpine meadows; common in S BC; E to SW AB and S to NV and CA.

HELENIUM***Helenium autumnale* L.**

Mountain sneezeweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation, and montane zones; rare (var. *grandiflorum*) to frequent (var. *montanum*) in S BC; N to NT, E to PQ, and S to FL, TX, and AZ.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

1. Ray flowers 1-1.5 cm long; plants 1.5-8 dm tall var. *montanum* (Nutt.) Fern.
1. Ray flowers 1.5-2.5 cm long; plants 4-12 dm tall var. *grandiflorum* (Nutt.) T. & G.

HELIANTHELLA***Helianthella uniflora* (Nutt.) T. & G. var. *douglasii* (T. & G.) W.A. Weber**

Rocky Mountain helianthella, or one-flowered little sunflower

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; locally frequent in SC BC; S to MT and OR.

HELIANTHUS

1. Plants annual; receptacles flat or nearly so *H. annuus*
1. Plants perennial; receptacles convex to low-conical.
 2. Plants 0.5-2 dm tall, the disks purple, rarely yellow *H. rigidus*
 2. Plants 6-20 dm tall, the disks yellow *H. nuttallii*

***Helianthus annuus* L.**

Common sunflower

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare in SC BC; probably introduced from the W U.S.

Helianthus nuttallii* T. & G. var. *nuttallii

Nuttall's sunflower

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist sites in the lowland and steppe vegetation zones; rare, known from several widely scattered locations in BC; probably introduced on S Vancouver Island and at Smithers, E to NF and S to MN, GA, NM, AZ, NV and OR.

***Helianthus rigidus* (Cass.) Desf. var. *subrhomboides* (Rydb.) Cronq. (*H. laetiflorus* Pers. var. *subrhomboides* [Rydb.] Fern., *H. subrhomboides* Rydb.)**

Rigid sunflower

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the lowland and steppe vegetation zones; infrequent in S BC, probably introduced on S Vancouver Island from the U.S.

HETEROTHECA

***Heterotheca villosa* (Pursh) Shinnars (*Chrysopsis villosa* [Pursh] Nutt. ex DC.)**

Golden-aster

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to MB, and S to ND, NE, OK, TX, and CA.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

1. Pubescence of the leaves and involucre of spreading hairs, sometimes these partly replaced by glands var. *hispida* (Hook.) Harms
1. Pubescence of the leaves appressed or subappressed hairs, seldom at all glandular; pubescence of the involucre appressed to spreading var. *villosa*

HIERACIUM¹⁵

1. Flower heads pale creamish to white or orange-red.
 2. Flower heads pale creamish to white; stolons absent; native species *H. albiflorum*
 2. Flower heads orange-red; stolons present; introduced species *H. aurantiacum*
1. Flower heads yellow.
 3. Leaves densely stellate beneath; stolons present; introduced species *H. pilosella*
 3. Leaves not densely stellate beneath; stolons absent; introduced or native species.
 4. Basal and lowermost cauline leaves small and soon deciduous, those of the midstem numerous and well developed *H. umbellatum*
 4. Basal leaves usually well developed and persistent, cauline leaves absent or 1-many and usually reduced upwards.
 5. Leaves ovate to elliptical, often wider than 3 cm, at least some of them toothed near the base *H. murorum*
 5. Leaves narrowly elliptical, seldom wider than 3 cm, entire or nearly so.
 6. Cauline leaves several *H. scouleri*
 6. Cauline leaves absent or single and small.
 7. Involucre with bristle-like hairs; plants, montane weeds, restricted to S half of BC *H. piloselloides*
 7. Involucre with soft, gray to black pilose hairs; native plants, subalpine to alpine in S BC and also montane in N BC.
 8. Involucre with blackish pilose hairs generally 1-3 mm long and intermixed with black glandular hairs *H. gracile*
 8. Involucre with grayish pilose hairs generally 3-5 mm long, without glandular hairs *H. triste*

***Hieracium albiflorum* Hook.**

White hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC; N to AK and YT, E to SK and S to CO, UT and CA.

¹⁵ Key adapted from Guppy (1976).

***Hieracium aurantiacum* L.**

Orange hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and fields; frequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Hieracium gracile* Hook. (*H. triste* Willd. ex Spreng. var. *gracile* [Hook.] A. Gray)**

Slender hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites from the upper montane to the alpine zones; common throughout BC, especially southward; N to AK, YT and NT and S to N CA and NM.

Notes: Easily confused with *H. triste*.***Hieracium murorum* L. (*H. lachenalii* K.C. Gmel., *H. vulgatum* Fries)**

Wall hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and railway tracks; rare in BC, known only from Agassiz, Hope, and Vancouver; introduced from Europe.

Notes: The taxonomy of the '*H. murorum*' group, as with many European *Hieracia*, is extremely difficult due to their polyploid-apomictic nature.***Hieracium pilosella* L.**

Mouse-ear hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and waste places; infrequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Hieracium piloselloides* Vill. (*H. florentinum* All.)**

Tall hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and waste places; infrequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Hieracium scouleri* Hook. (*H. albertinum* Farr = *H. scouleri* var. *albertinum*, *H. cynoglossoides* Arv.-Touv. ex A. Gray = *H. scouleri* var. *griseum*)**

Scouler's hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; common in SC and SE BC; E to AB and S to UT and CA.

Notes: Three varieties occur in BC.

1. Setose hairs 5-6 mm long, abundant throughout and often obscuring the glandular and stellate hairs of the involucre var. *albertinum* (Farr) G.W. Dougl. & G.A. Allen in G.W. Dougl.
1. Setose hairs 2-3 mm long, absent or sparse throughout and rarely obscuring the glandular and stellate hairs of the involucre.
2. Leaves and stems usually glabrescent, often glaucous; involucral bracts sparsely to moderately pubescent with glandular and stellate hairs var. *scouleri*
2. Leaves and stems pubescent with setae; involucral bracts conspicuously pubescent with glandular and stellate hairs var. *griseum* (Rydb.) A. Nels.

***Hieracium triste* Willd. ex Spreng.**

Woolly hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites from the subalpine to the alpine zones; widespread in BC, especially common in the north; amphiberingian, N to AK, YT and NT and E to AB.

Notes: Easily confused with *H. gracile*.***Hieracium umbellatum* L. ssp. *umbellatum***

Narrow-leaved hawkweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to dry sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout most of BC; E to MI and S to NW OR and CO.

HYPOCHOERIS

1. Annual; leaves essentially glabrous; ligules broad (twice as long as wide) and equal to the involucre
 *H. glabra*
1. Perennial; leaves densely hispid; ligules narrow (4 times as long as wide) and surpassing the involucre .
 *H. radicata*

***Hypochoeris glabra* L.**

Smooth cat's-ear

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, pastures and waste areas; frequent on S Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

***Hypochoeris radicata* L.**

Hairy cat's-ear

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, lawns, pastures and waste areas; common in SW BC, especially on Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

INULA

***Inula helenium* L.**

Elecampane

Habitat/Range: Waste places; infrequent garden escape in the lower Fraser Valley; introduced from Europe.

IVA

1. Plants annuals; leaves long-petiolate, coarsely toothed; heads not subtended by leaves
 *I. xanthifolia*
1. Plants perennials; leaves sessile or subpetiolate, entire, heads axillary *I. axillaris*

***Iva axillaris* Pursh ssp. *robustior* (Hook.) Bassett in Bassett, Mulligan and Frankton**

Poverty-weed

Habitat/Range: Dry, disturbed areas in the steppe vegetation zone; rare in SC BC; E to MB and S to OK and CA.

***Iva xanthifolia* Nutt.**

Marsh-elder

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and moist sites; infrequent, scattered throughout S BC; introduced from W US.

JAUMEA

***Jaumea carnosa* (Less.) A. Gray in Torr.**

Fleshy jaumea

Habitat/Range: Tidal beaches and salt marches; rare on S Vancouver Island; S to CA.

KRIGIA

***Krigia virginica* (L.) Willd.**

Virginia dwarf dandelion

Habitat/Range: Waste places; rare, known only from Bliss Landing and Campbell River; introduced from the E U.S.

LACTUCA

1. Achenes with only a median nerve on each face, occasionally with an additional pair of very obscure ones *L. canadensis*
1. Achenes prominently several-nerved on each face.
 2. Perennials; heads relatively large, the fruiting involucre 15-20 mm high; flowers blue *L. tatarica*
 2. Annuals or biennials; heads relatively small, the fruiting involucre 9-15 mm high; flowers yellow, blue or whitish.
 3. Heads 5-flowered *L. muralis*
 3. Heads 13-55 flowered.
 4. Achenes with a long filiform beak 1-2 times as long as the body; pappus white; introduced species *L. serriola*
 4. Achenes beakless or with a short stout beak less than half as long as the body; pappus brownish; native species *L. biennis*

***Lactuca biennis* (Moench) Fern.**

Tall blue lettuce

Habitat/Range: Moist habitats, mainly in the montane zone; frequent throughout most of BC; E to NF and S to NC, CO and CA.

Lactuca canadensis* L. var. *canadensis

Canadian wild lettuce

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry roadsides, fields and waste places; infrequent in extreme S BC; introduced from E North America.

***Lactuca muralis* (L.) Fresn. (*Mycelis muralis* [L.] Dumort.)**

Wall lettuce

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland and montane zones; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Lactuca serriola* L. (*L. scariola* L.)**

Prickly lettuce

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields and waste places; common throughout S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Lactuca tatarica* (L.) C.A. Mey. ssp. *pulchella* (Pursh) Stebb. (*L. pulchella* [Pursh] DC.)**

Blue lettuce

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic meadows and shrubby sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent throughout all but NW BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to ON, MN and MO and S to OR and CA.

LAPSANA***Lapsana communis* L.**

Nipplewort

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields and waste places; common in S BC, especially on S Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from Eurasia.

LASTHENIA***Lasthenia maritima* (A. Gray) Vasey (*Baeria maritima* A. Gray, *Lasthenia. minor* [DC.] Ornduff ssp. *maritima* [A. Gray] Ornduff)**

Hairy goldfields

Habitat/Range: Rocky cliffs and islands; rare along the west coast of Vancouver Island; S to CA.

LEONTODON

1. Stems scaly-bracted and generally several-headed; pappus of plumose bristles; leaves glabrous or hirsute with simple hairs *L. autumnalis*
1. Stems usually naked and solitary-headed; pappus with some shorter outer, merely barbellate bristles or scales, some of the marginal achenes without plumose bristles; leaves hispid with shortly forked hairs . . .
..... *L. taraxacoides*

***Leontodon autumnalis* L.**

Autumn hawkbit

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, pastures and disturbed sites; frequent in extreme S BC; introduced from Eurasia.

***Leontodon taraxacoides* (Vill.) Merat** (*L. leysseri* [Wallr.] G. Beck, *L. nudicaulis* [L.] Merat ssp. *taraxacoides* [Vill.] Schinz & Thell., *L. saxatilis* L. ssp. *taraxacoides* [Vill.] Holub & Moravec)

Hairy hawkbit

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, lawns and pastures; frequent on the Queen Charlotte Islands, Vancouver Islands and the Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

LEUCANTHEMUM

1. Leaves entire, mainly basal *L. integrifolium*
1. Leaves palmately lobed or pinnatifid, only the uppermost entire.
 2. Leaves spatulate, the uppermost usually incised; plants introduced throughout BC
..... *L. vulgare*
 2. Leaves mostly cuneate, sometimes only toothed at the apex, the uppermost entire; plants native on the N BC coast *L. arcticum*

***Leucanthemum arcticum* (L.) A. DC.** (*Chrysanthemum arcticum* L.)

Arctic daisy

Habitat/Range: Salt marshes and gravelly shores; known only from Observatory Inlet on the NW coast; amphiberian, N to AK, YT and NT and E to PQ, E Asia.

***Leucanthemum integrifolium* (Rich.) DC.** (*Chrysanthemum integrifolium* Rich.)

Entire-leaved daisy

Habitat/Range: Gravelly sites in the alpine zone; rare in NE BC; amphiberian, N to AK, YT and NT and E to PQ.

***Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.** (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.)

Oxeye daisy

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, pastures and waste places; common throughout BC S of 56°N; introduced from Eurasia.

LUINA

***Luina hypoleuca* Benth.**

Silverback luina

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry rocky slopes and cliffs in the lowland, montane, and subalpine zones; frequent on S Vancouver Island and adjacent SW BC; S to CA.

LYGODESMIA***Lygodesmia juncea* (Pursh) D. Don**

Rush-like skeleton-plant

Habitat/Range: Open, grassy sites on sandy soil in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in extreme SC BC; E to MN and S to AR and AZ.

MACHAERANTHERA***Machaeranthera canescens* (Pursh) A. Gray (*Aster canescens* Pursh)**

Hoary aster

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in SC BC; E to SK and S to CO and CA.

MADIA

1. Heads small, involucre usually less than 4.5 mm high; rays inconspicuous.
 2. Plants branched from near the base; leaves opposite *M. minima*
 2. Plants branched above; leaves alternate *M. exigua*
1. Heads large, involucre usually more than 5 mm high; rays conspicuous.
 3. Leaves opposite; disk flowers sterile *M. radioides*
 3. Leaves alternate; disk flowers fertile.
 4. Involucre fusiform, 2-5 mm wide when pressed; rays 1-5, 1.5-2 mm long *M. glomerata*
 4. Involucre ovoid or broadly urn-shaped, 6-12 mm wide when pressed; rays usually 8-13, 3-7 mm long.
 5. Herbage hairy and stipitate-glandular throughout *M. sativa*
 5. Herbage mainly hairy, becoming stipitate-glandular above the middle of the stem *M. gracilis*

***Madia exigua* (J.E. Smith in Rees) A. Gray**

Little tarweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, open sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; frequent in extreme S BC; S to NV, CA and MX.

***Madia glomerata* Hook.**

Clustered tarweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, open sites in the lowland and montane zones; infrequent, scattered throughout S BC; E to SK and S to CO, AZ and CA.

***Madia gracilis* (J.E. Smith in Rees) Keck**

Slender tarweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, open sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; infrequent in extreme S BC; S to UT, NV, CA and MX, disjunct in Chile.

***Madia radioides* (Nutt.) Greene**

Woodland tarweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic open forests and grasslands in the lowland and lower montane zones; common on S Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands, rare inland; S to CA.

***Madia minima* (A. Gray) Keck**

Small-headed tarweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the lowland and lower montane zones; frequent on SE Vancouver Island and the adjacent Gulf Islands; S to CA.

***Madia sativa* Molina**

Chilean tarweed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and dry, disturbed sites in the lowland zone and lower montane zones; infrequent in S BC, possibly introduced; native range from N WA to CA, disjunct in Chile.

MATRICARIA

1. Heads discoid *M. discoidea*

1. Heads radiate with white rays.

2. Receptacle conic; achenes smooth on the outer surface *M. recutita*

2. Receptacle hemispheric; achenes rugose on the outer surface *M. perforata*

***Matricaria discoidea* DC.** (*Chamomilla suaveolens* [Pursh] Rydb., *M. matricarioides* [Less.] Porter).

Pineapple weed

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and gravelly disturbed areas from the lowland to the montane zones; common throughout BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to NF and S to AZ and MX.

***Matricaria perforata* Merat** (*Chamomilla inodora* [L.] Gilib., *M. maritima* L. var. *agrestis* [Knaf] Willmot, *M. maritima* ssp. *inodora* [L.] Clapham, *M. inodora* L. var. *agrestis* [Knaf.] Willmot)

Scentless mayweed, or false-chamomile

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; common throughout all but N BC; introduced from Europe.

***Matricaria recutita* L.** (*Chamomilla recutita* [L.] Rausch., *M. chamomilla* L.)

Wild chamomile, sweet false-chamomile, or German chamomile

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed area; infrequent on the Queen Charlotte Islands and the lower Fraser Valley; introduced from Europe and N. Asia.

MICROSERIS

1. Plants perennials; ligulate flowers conspicuous, well exceeding the involucre; pappus parts 6-60.

2. Pappus of 30-60 brownish capillary bristles; stems simple and naked *M. borealis*

2. Pappus of 6-30 white or tawny, plumose, awn-tipped scales; stems simple and bracteate or sparingly branched and leafy mostly above *M. nutans*

1. Plants annuals; ligulate flowers inconspicuous, equaling or barely exceeding the involucre; pappus of 5 parts.

3. Pappus of 5 linear scales each terminating in a shorter, hair-like awn arising from a distinct notch in the scale apex; stems caulescent and branched at or near the base *M. lindleyi*

3. Pappus of 5 lanceolate scales each terminating in a longer, hair-like awn arising from the pointed scale; stems acaulescent and simple *M. bigelovii*

***Microseris bigelovii* (A. Gray) Schultz-Bip.**

Coast microseris

Habitat/Range: Moist, open sites in the lowland zone; rare on S Vancouver Island; S to CA.

***Microseris borealis* (Bong.) Schultz-Bip. (*Apargidium boreale* [Bong.] T. & G.)**

Apargidium

Habitat/Range: Wet meadows and sphagnum bogs; common along the coast; N to AK and S to N CA.

***Microseris lindleyi* (DC.) A. Gray**

Lindley's microseris

Habitat/Range: Grassy, open rocky bluffs; rare, disjunct in the Gulf Islands; S to ID, AZ, NM and CA.

Microseris nutans* (Hook.) Schultz-Bip. ssp. *nutans

Nodding microseris

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; common in SC and SE BC: S to MT, UT, CO and CA.

NOTHOCALAIS***Nothocalais troximoides* (A. Gray) Greene (*Microseris troximoides* A. Gray)**

False-agoseris

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in extreme SC BC; S to MT, UT, NV and CA.

ONOPORDUM***Onopordum acanthium* L.**

Scotch thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; infrequent, mainly on Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from Eurasia.

PETASITES

1. Leaves distinctly lobed, or if merely toothed then rarely more than 15 teeth per side *P. frigidus*
1. Leaves shallowly to conspicuously dentate, usually with 20 or more teeth per side.
 2. Basal leaves rounded to heart-shaped *P. japonicus*
 2. Basal leaves triangular *P. sagittatus*

***Petasites frigidus* (L.) Fries (*P. nivalis* Greene, *P. vitifolius* Greene, *P. hyperboreus* Rydb. = var. *nivalis*; *P. palmatus* [Ait.] A. Gray, *P. speciosus* [Nutt.] Piper = var. *palmatus*)**

Sweet coltsfoot

Habitat/Range: Wet sites and moist forests and meadows, var. *palmatus* occurs in the lowland to montane zones, vars. *nivalis* and *frigidus* occur in the subalpine and alpine zones; var. *palmatus* is common throughout all BC except the Queen Charlotte Islands and adjacent coast, var. *nivalis* is common throughout BC, and var. *frigidus* is frequent in extreme N BC and rare southward; circumboreal, var. *palmatus* ranges E to MI and MA and S to CA; var. *nivalis* ranges E to PQ and N MN and S to N OR, and var. *frigidus* ranges N to AK, YT and NT.

Notes: Three poorly defined varieties occur in BC.

1. Leaves merely coarsely toothed or shallowly and obscurely lobed var. *frigidus*
1. Leaves conspicuously lobed.
 2. Leaves palmately lobed and usually deeply cleft more than half way to the leaf base, usually broader than long var. *palmatus* (Ait.) Cronq.

2. Leaves lobed, sometimes palmately but usually not cleft more than half way to the leaf base, usually longer than broad var. *nivalis* (Greene) Cronq.

***Petasites japonicus* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Maxim.**

Japanese butterbur

Habitat/Range: Moist ditches and fields; infrequent in SW BC; introduced from Japan.

***Petasites sagittatus* (Banks ex Pursh) A. Gray**

Arrow-leaved coltsfoot

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist bogs, fens and marshes in the montane to subalpine zones; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to AK, YT and NT, E to PQ and S to WI, ID, CO and WA.

PRENANTHES

1. Lower leaves oblanceolate to elliptic, middle ones sessile and more or less strongly cordate clasping *P. racemosa*
1. Lower leaves sagittate to hastate or sometimes deltoid, middle ones short-petiolate or sessile and tapering to the base *P. alata*

***Prenanthes alata* (Hook.) D. Dietr.**

Western rattlesnake-root

Habitat/Range: Moist shady sites and along streams in the lowland and montane zones; common in BC S of 56°N; N to AK, E to AB and S to OR.

***Prenanthes racemosa* Michx. ssp. *multiflora* Cronq.**

Purple rattlesnake-root

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; rare, known only from two locations in the Peace River drainage; E to PQ and ME, S to IA, WY and CO.

PSILOCARPHUS

1. Plants often prostrate and matted; leaves often spatulate or oblanceolate to oblong; the well developed receptacular bracts 1.3-2.5 mm long at maturity *P. tenellus*
1. Plants upright; leaves never spatulate, usually linear-oblong; the well developed receptacular bracts 2.5-3.8 mm long at maturity *P. elatior*

***Psilocarphus elatior* A. Gray**

Tall woolly-heads

Habitat/Range: Moist vernal sites in the lowland zone; rare on S Vancouver Island; E to ID and S to OR.

Psilocarphus tenellus* Nutt. var. *tenellus

Slender woolly-heads

Habitat/Range: Moist vernal sites in the lowland zone; rare on extreme S Vancouver Island; S to ID, OR and MX.

RATIBIDA

***Ratibida columnifera* (Nutt.) Woot. & Standl.**

Prairie coneflower

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent locally in SE BC; E to MB and MO and S to TX, CA and MX.

RUDBECKIA***Rudbeckia hirta* L.**

Black-eyed Susan

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; infrequent in S BC; introduced from central U.S.

SAUSSUREA

1. Receptacles naked; outer involucral bracts about as long as the inner *S. nuda*
1. Receptacles chaffy; outer involucral bracts shorter than the inner.
 2. Cauline leaves 0.2-1.2 cm wide, linear to lanceolate, entire to few toothed *S. angustifolia*
 2. Cauline leaves 1-7 cm wide, ovate to triangular-ovate or lanceolate, strongly toothed *S. americana*

***Saussurea americana* D.C. Eaton**

American sawwort

Habitat/Range: Moist, lush subalpine meadows and montane avalanche tracks; frequent, but scattered along the coast and in SW BC; N to AK and YT, E to AB and S to ID, WA and NE OR.

Saussurea angustifolia* (Willd.) DC. var. *angustifolia

Northern sawwort

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic bogs, meadows and openings from the montane to the alpine zones; rare; known only from near Atlin; amphiberian, N to AK, YT and NT.

Notes: The var. *yukonensis* Pors., which is common in the adjacent YT, may be found in BC in the future. It differs mainly in its shorter habit, shorter pedicels (less than 1 cm), and toothed cauline leaf margins.***Saussurea nuda* Ledeb. ssp. *densa* (Hook.) G.W. Dougl. (*S. densa* [Hook.] Rydb.)**

Dwarf sawwort

Habitat/Range: Dry alpine scree slopes and meadows; infrequent in SE BC; E to AB and S to MO.

SENECIO

1. Cauline leaves well developed, only gradually reduced upwards; basal leaves usually few at flowering time, seldom tufted.
 2. Plants freely branched, decumbent to ascending *S. fremontii*
 2. Plants unbranched below, erect.
 3. Leaves entire to toothed.
 4. Leaves triangular *S. triangularis*
 4. Leaves lanceolate to rounded, tapering to the base, not triangular.
 5. Leaves densely tomentose below; involucre 20-45 mm wide; ray flowers 2.5-7 mm wide; maritime plants of NW BC *S. pseudoarnica*
 5. Leaves glabrous, or nearly so, below; involucre 8-16 mm wide; ray flowers 1-2 mm wide; interior plants of N, E, or SC BC.
 6. Involucral bract tips conspicuously black-tipped; plants of N BC *S. sheldonensis*
 6. Involucral bract tips not conspicuously black-tipped, sometimes purplish or inconspicuously black-tipped; plants of E or SC BC.

- 7. Plants 1-3 dm tall; basal leaves numerous, often tufted; plants of SC BC *S. elmeri*
 - 7. Plants 5-20 dm tall; basal leaves few, not tufted; plants of E BC *S. serra*
 - 3. Leaves (at least some of them) prominently lobed or deeply cleft to 2-3 times pinnatifid.
 - 8. Heads discoid (rayless) *S. vulgaris*
 - 8. Heads radiate.
 - 9. Involucral bracts inconspicuously to conspicuously black-tipped.
 - 10. Leaves mostly 2-3 times pinnatifid; introduced in SW BC near the coast *S. jacobaea*
 - 10. Lobes merely lobed and deeply cleft.
 - 11. Peduncles glabrous; achenes glabrous; plants native in E BC *S. eremophilus*
 - 11. Peduncles sparsely to moderately villous; achenes pubescent; plants introduced in W BC *S. sylvaticus*
 - 9. Involucral bracts not black-tipped.
 - 12. Upper stems with long (over 1 mm) yellowish (sometimes whitish) hairs; plants native on moist sites in BC *S. congestus*
 - 12. Upper stems with glandular hairs; plants introduced on disturbed sites in coastal BC ... *S. viscosus*
 - 1. Cauline leaves progressively reduced upwards, or sometimes lacking; basal or lower cauline leaves well developed, often tufted.
 - 13. Plants glabrous (although sometimes tomentose when young but glabrous by flowering time) except for inconspicuous tomentum at the base, in the leaf axils, or in the inflorescence.
 - 14. Leaves entire to toothed, not lobed, wavy, or pinnatifid.
 - 15. Basal leaves usually entire, sometimes irregularly toothed.
 - 16. Involucres glabrous; herbage glaucous *S. hydrophilus*
 - 16. Involucres pubescent, at least at the base; herbage pubescent and glabrescent but not glaucous *S. integerrimus*
 - 15. Basal leaves (or at least some of them) regularly toothed.
 - 17. Leaves relatively narrow, always less than 3 cm wide; plants of N and E BC *S. lugens*
 - 17. Leaves relatively wide, at least some of them more than 4 cm wide; plants of SE BC *S. foetidus*
 - 14. Leaves (or at least some of them) lobed, wavy or pinnatifid.
 - 18. Heads radiate (sometimes rayless forms occur but these mostly occur with the more abundant, normal, radiate plants).
 - 19. Heads usually several.
 - 20. Basal leaves (or at least some of them) heart-shaped to round *S. pseud aureus*
 - 20. Basal leaves elliptic to lanceolate.

- 21. Basal leaves entire to wavy-margined, rarely a few with evident teeth . . .
 *S. macounii*
- 21. Basal leaves toothed.
 - 22. Basal leaves numerous, usually 6 or more, relatively thick and firm,
 entire to toothed above the middle of the blade; plants of dry
 meadows or open coniferous forests *S. streptanthifolius*
 - 22. Basal leaves few, usually 6 or less, relatively thin and lax, toothed
 almost to the base of the blade or subentire; plants of moist sites . .
 *S. pauperculus*
- 19. Heads solitary, or rarely 2.
 - 23. Involucre bases glabrous; plants of extreme S BC *S. cymbalarioides*
 - 23. Involucre bases hairy; plants of the Queen Charlotte Islands and N Vancouver
 Island.
 - 24. Basal leaves toothed, never lobed *S. moresbiensis*
 - 24. Basal leaves conspicuously 5-7 lobed *S. newcombei*
- 18. Heads discoid (sometimes radiate forms occur but these mostly occur with the more
 abundant, normal, discoid plants).
 - 25. Disk flowers orange; involucre bracts purple throughout or in the upper half; heads
 1-6 (rarely 7-12) *S. pauciflorus*
 - 25. Disk flowers yellow; involucre bracts green, sometimes purplish at the tip; heads
 6-40, or more (rarely only 3-5) *S. indecorus*
- 13. Plants (or at least some of them) pubescent at flowering time.
 - 26. Involucres covered with purplish or brownish hairs *S. atropurpureus*
 - 26. Involucres covered with white or yellowish hairs, or rarely glabrous.
 - 27. Involucres large, the largest more than 12 mm high; heads 1-6 *S. megacephalus*
 - 27. Involucres smaller, the largest less than 12 mm high; heads 1-many.
 - 28. Basal leaves (or at least some of them) regularly toothed.
 - 29. Involucre bracts conspicuously black-tipped *S. lugens*
 - 29. Involucre bracts not black-tipped, sometimes purplish or inconspicuously
 black-tipped.
 - 30. Stems ascending; heads often nodding; plants of S BC *S. elmeri*
 - 30. Stems erect; heads erect; plants of C or N BC.
 - 31. Involucre bracts green throughout or purple in upper half; plants of
 C BC *S. plattensis*
 - 31. Involucre bracts purplish throughout; plants of N BC
 *S. yukonensis*
 - 28. Basal leaves entire, lobed, or wavy-margined, rarely irregularly toothed.
 - 32. Ray flowers orange to orange-yellow *S. tundricola*
 - 32. Ray flowers yellow.
 - 33. Heads 1-5.

- 34. Basal leaves (or at least some of them) deeply lobed; montane to alpine plants of NW BC *S. ogorukensis*
- 34. Basal leaves usually wavy-margined, rarely lobed; alpine plants of SE BC *S. conterminus*
- 33. Heads 5-many.
 - 35. Leaves densely white-tomentose to lanulose *S. canus*
 - 35. Leaves tomentose, but never densely white-tomentose.
 - 36. Involucral bracts not conspicuously black-tipped; plants of coastal SW BC *S. macounii*
 - 36. Involucral bracts usually conspicuously black-tipped; plants of south-central to SE BC *S. integerrimus*

***Senecio atropurpureus* (Ledeb.) Fedtsch. (*S. kjellmanii* Pors.)**

Purple-haired groundsel

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist bogs, fens and meadows from the montane to alpine zones; rare in extreme N BC; amphiberingian, N to AK, YT and W NT.

Notes: Intraspecific taxa are unworthy of recognition.

***Senecio canus* Hook.**

Woolly groundsel

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; E to S SK and S to NE, CO and CA.

***Senecio congestus* (R. Br. in Parry) DC.**

Marsh fleabane

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist streambanks, lakeshores, ponds and marshes in the montane zone; rare in extreme N BC; circumboreal, N to AK, YT and NT and E to PQ.

***Senecio conterminus* Greenm.**

High alpine butterweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, rocky, alpine ridges; locally frequent in extreme SE BC; E to AB and S to MT.

***Senecio cymbalarioides* Buek non Nutt. (*S. subnudus* DC.)**

Alpine meadow butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic streambanks and meadows from the upper montane to alpine zones; common locally in SC and SE BC; E to SW AB and S to WY and CA.

***Senecio elmeri* Piper**

Elmer's butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist talus or gravelly slopes in the subalpine and alpine zones; locally frequent in the Coast-Cascade Mountains of S BC; S to N WA.

Senecio eremophilus* Rich. ssp. *eremophilus

Dryland ragwort

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry forests in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; frequent, restricted to the Fraser and Peace River drainages in BC; E to ON and S to NE, AZ and NM.

***Senecio foetidus* T.J. Howell (*S. hydrophiloides* Rydb. = var. *hydrophiloides*)**

Sweet-marsh butterweed

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist meadows in the montane and subalpine zones; rare, var. *foetidus* known only from Rossland, the Flathead River, and Grand Forks; and var. *hydrophiloides* from Yahk and Grand Forks; E to AB and S to ID and OR.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

1. Heads clustered; ray flowers usually less than 5, or absent var. *foetidus*
1. Heads in an open inflorescence; ray flowers 5-8
..... var. *hydrophiloides* (Rydb.) T.M. Barkl. ex Cronq. in Ferris

Senecio fremontii* T. & G. ssp. *fremontii

Dwarf mountain butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic alpine talus and scree slopes; frequent in S BC; E to SW AB and S to CO and CA.

***Senecio hydrophilus* Nutt.**

Alkali-marsh butterweed

Habitat/Range: Swamps, often alkaline sites in the montane zone; rare, known only from Salmon and Kootenay River areas near US border; E to SD and S to WA and CO.

***Senecio indecorus* Greene**

Rayless mountain butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist forests, bogs, fens and streambanks in the steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to AK, YT and NT, E to PQ and NS, and S to WY and CA.

***Senecio integerrimus* Nutt.**

Western groundsel

Habitat/Range: Dry to moist sites in the steppe vegetation, montane and lower subalpine zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains, var. *ochroleucus* known only from three collections in SC and SE BC; E to SK and MN and S to CA.

Notes: Two poorly defined varieties occur in BC.

1. Ray flowers white var. *ochroleucus* (A. Gray) Cronq.
1. Ray flowers yellow var. *exaltatus* (Nutt.) Cronq.

***Senecio jacobaea* L.**

Tansy ragwort

Habitat/Range: Fields and pastures in the lowland zone; locally frequent on S Vancouver Island and adjacent lower mainland; introduced from Eurasia.

***Senecio lugens* Rich.**

Black-tipped groundsel

Habitat/Range: Moist to dry, alpine sites; common throughout BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains; N to AK, YT and NT, E to AB and S to WY and N WA.

***Senecio macounii* Greene**

Macoun's groundsel

Habitat/Range: Dry, open forests or salt marsh edges in the lowland zone; rare on S Vancouver Island and adjacent mainland; S to OR.

***Senecio megacephalus* Nutt.**

Large-headed groundsel

Habitat/Range: Dry, rocky sites in the montane to lower alpine zones; infrequent locally in SE BC; E to SW AB and S to MT and ID.

***Senecio moresbiensis* (Calder & Taylor) G.W. Dougl. & G. Ruyle-Dougl. (*S. cymbalarioides* Buek ssp. *moresbiensis* Calder & Taylor)**

Queen Charlotte butterweed

Habitat/Range: Shady, moist to wet bogs and slopes in the lowland and montane zones; frequent locally on the Queen Charlotte Islands and extreme N Vancouver Island; N to SE AK.

***Senecio newcombei* Greene**

Newcombe's butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist boggy sites and open slopes in the lowland and montane zones; endemic, locally frequent on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

***Senecio ogotorukensis* Packer**

Ogotoruk Creek butterweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, montane gravel bars to rocky subalpine or alpine slopes; rare in extreme NW BC; N to AK, YT and NT.

***Senecio pauciflorus* Pursh**

Rayless alpine butterweed

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist meadows in the subalpine and alpine zones; common throughout BC; E to NF and S to WY and CA.

***Senecio pauperculus* Michx.**

Canadian butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist forests, meadows and streambanks in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC; E to PQ and S to GA and OR.

***Senecio plattensis* Nutt.**

Plains butterweed

Habitat/Range: Dry, open montane forests; infrequent in C BC; disjunct, E from MT to S ON and S to LA, TX and AZ.

Senecio pseud aureus* Rydb. ssp. *pseud aureus

Streambank butterweed

Habitat/Range: Moist meadows, streambanks, and forests from the montane to subalpine zones; common in S BC east of the Coast-Cascade Mountains, becoming rare northward; E to S MB and S to MO, CO and CA.

***Senecio pseudoarnica* L.**

Beach groundsel

Habitat/Range: Sand dunes, beaches and tidal flats; rare in the N Queen Charlotte Islands; amphib-eringian, N to AK, disjunct on the coasts of Labr., NF, PQ, NS and NB, NE Asia.

***Senecio serra* Hook.**

Tall butterweed

Habitat/Range: Mesic meadows and open areas in the montane zone; rare, known only from Pine Pass BC; disjunct, S from WA, ID and MT to UT and CA.

***Senecio sheldonensis* Pors.**

Mount Sheldon butterweed

Habitat/Range: Wet to moist sites in the montane to alpine zones; infrequent in N BC; N to YT and SW NT.

***Senecio streptanthifolius* Greene (*S. cymbalarioides* [T. & G.] Nutt.)**

Rocky Mountain butterweed

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites from the montane to alpine zones; common throughout BC except immediate coast; N to AK, YT, and NT and S to UT and CA.

***Senecio sylvaticus* L.**

Wood groundsel

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites in the lowland zone; frequent in coastal and SW BC; introduced from Europe.

***Senecio triangularis* Hook.**

Arrow-leaved groundsel or ragwort

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites from the lowland to lower alpine zones; common throughout BC; N to S AK, S YT and SW NT, E to SK and S to NM and CA.

***Senecio tundricola* Tolm. (*S. lindstroemii* [Ostenf.] Pors.)**

Northern groundsel

Habitat/Range: Dry, rocky alpine sites; rare in extreme NW BC; amphibergian, N to AK, YT and NT, disjunct in MT and WY.

Notes: This species is often referred to *S. fuscatus* Hayek, a Eurasian species not found in North America (Douglas 1982).

***Senecio viscosus* L.**

Sticky ragwort

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; rare in the Kitimat and S Vancouver Island areas; introduced from Europe.

***Senecio vulgaris* L.**

Common groundsel

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, disturbed sites, and gardens; extremely common in SW BC; rare elsewhere in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Senecio yukonensis* Pors. (*S. alaskanus* Hult.)**

Yukon groundsel

Habitat/Range: Moist alpine fellfields and snowbed sites; infrequent in N BC; N to AK, YT and NT.

SILYBUM***Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn.**

Milk thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; infrequent on SE Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland; introduced from the Mediterranean region.

SOLIDAGO

1. Plants with well developed creeping rhizomes; stems more or less equally leafy, the lowest leaves not markedly different than the cauline ones.
 2. Stems puberulent, at least above the middle; leaves puberulent to subglabrous *S. canadensis*
 2. Stems glaucous or glabrous below the inflorescence; leaves glabrous or rarely subglabrous.
 3. Stems densely and nearly uniformly leafy throughout, not much reduced, glaucous, 5-20 dm tall, upper leaves lanceolate, sharply serrate *S. gigantea*
 3. Stems with upper leaves reduced, glabrous, not glaucous, 2-5 dm tall, upper leaves mostly linear, entire *S. missouriensis*
1. Plants with a mostly short, stout, woody rhizome or a branched caudex; stems with the basal and lower petiolate leaves much larger than the upper, reduced, sessile ones.
 4. Leaves densely and finely puberulent with short spreading hairs *S. nemoralis*
 4. Leaves glabrous except for the sometimes ciliate margins.

5. Lowermost leaves with ciliate-margined petioles; heads in a flat- or round-topped inflorescence; involucre bracts not much imbricate *S. multiradiata*
5. Lowermost leaves without ciliate-margined petioles; heads in an elongate inflorescence; involucre bracts evidently imbricate *S. spathulata*

***Solidago canadensis* L. (*S. lepida* DC. = var. *subserrata*)**

Canada goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Moist to mesic sites in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones; common throughout BC; E to NF and S to FL, TX and CA.

Notes: Three, often difficult to separate, varieties occur in BC.

1. Involucre bracts not much imbricate, the outer bracts more than half as long as the inner; inflorescence short and compact, not at all secund, sometimes scarcely surpassing the leaves; plants mostly 4-8 dm tall; pubescence as in var. *salebrosa*, mainly coastal plants var. *subserrata* (DC.) Cronq.
1. Involucre bracts more evidently imbricate; inflorescence usually larger.
 2. Leaves densely short-hairy on both sides (the hairs a little shorter above); stem densely short-hairy to near the base; branches of the inflorescence obviously secund; plants mostly 4-8 (12) dm tall, mainly interior plants var. *gilvocanescens* Rydb.
 2. Leaves less densely hairy or even subglabrous; stem less densely hairy, often glabrate below; inflorescence typically elongate and scarcely secund (varying to like that of var. *gilvocanescens* or nearly like that of var. *subserrata*); plants 4-20 dm tall, coastal and interior plants var. *salebrosa* (Piper) M.E. Jones

***Solidago gigantea* Ait. ssp. *serotina* (Ait.) McNeill (*S. serotina* Ait. non Retz.)**

Smooth or giant goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Moist, open sites in the montane zone; rare, known only from Trail and Golden; E to PQ and S to GA, OR and MX.

Solidago missouriensis* Nutt. var. *missouriensis

Missouri goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Dry, open sites in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; infrequent in SC, SE and NE BC; E to ON and S to TN, TX and AZ.

***Solidago multiradiata* Ait.**

Northern goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in all vegetation zones; extremely common throughout BC; amphiberingian, N to AK, YT, and NT, E to PQ, and S to NM, AZ, and CA.

***Solidago nemoralis* Ait. ssp. *longipetiolata* (Mack. & Bush) G.W. Dougl. (*S. decemiflora* DC., *S. nemoralis* var. *decemiflora* [DC.] Fern., *S. longipetiolata* Mack. & Bush)**

Field or dyersweed goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in the montane zone; infrequent in E BC; E to NS and S to FL and TX.

***Solidago spathulata* DC.**

Spike-like or dune goldenrod

Habitat/Range: Mesic to dry sites in all but the alpine zone; common throughout BC except the NW coast; N to AK, YT, and NT, E to PQ and NS, and S to VA, NM, AZ, and CA.

Notes: Three, often difficult to separate varieties occur in BC.

1. Plants 1-6 dm tall, very strongly resinous and aromatic, with spiciform-thyrseoid, usually elongate inflorescence, and mostly spatulate or obovate basal leaves var. *spathulata*
1. Plants 0.5-8 dm tall, less strongly resinous and aromatic; leaves and inflorescence various.

2. Alpine and subalpine plants, 5-15 cm tall, with short, compact inflorescence and mostly spatulate or obovate basal leaves var. *nana* (A. Gray) Cronq.
2. Lowland and montane plants, 1.5-8 dm tall, with more elongate, spiciform-thyrsoïd to sub-racemiform inflorescence, and with mostly oblanceolate basal leaves
..... var. *neomexicana* (A. Gray) Cronq.

SONCHUS

1. Perennials from deep-seated roots; heads relatively large, mostly 3-5 cm wide *S. arvensis*
1. Annuals or sometimes biennials from a short taproot; heads relatively small, mostly 1.5-2.5 cm wide.
 2. Achenes several nerved and rugulose at maturity *S. oleraceus*
 2. Achenes merely several nerved, not rugulose *S. asper*

***Sonchus arvensis* L. (*S. uliginosus* Bieb. = var. *glabrescens*)**

Perennial sow-thistle

Habitat/Range: On roadsides and in gardens and disturbed areas; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

Notes: Two varieties occur in BC.

1. Involucres and peduncles with coarse, spreading, gland-tipped hairs var. *arvensis*
1. Involucres and peduncles glabrous or obscurely tomentose
..... var. *glabrescens* Guenth., Grab. & Wimm.

***Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill**

Prickly sow-thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, gardens and disturbed areas; frequent in all but N regions of BC; introduced from Europe.

***Sonchus oleraceus* L.**

Common or annual sow-thistle

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, gardens and disturbed areas; frequent on S Vancouver Island, infrequent elsewhere on the coast; introduced from Europe.

STEPHANOMERIA

***Stephanomeria tenuifolia* (Torr.) Hall**

Narrow-leaved stephanomeria, or wire lettuce

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; frequent in SC BC; E to MT and S to CA and TX.

TANACETUM

1. Heads disciform, numerous, usually 20-200 *T. vulgare*
1. Heads radiate, few to many, usually less than 20.
 2. Rays white; leaves pinnately or bipinnately divided, the relatively broad segments often overlapping *T. parthenium*
 2. Rays yellow; leaves bipinnately or more often tripinnately divided, the segments not at all overlapping *T. bipinnatum*

***Tanacetum bipinnatum* (L.) Schultz-Bip. ssp. *huronense* (Nutt.) Breiting** (*Chrysanthemum bipinnatum* L. ssp. *huronense* [Nutt.] Hult., *T. douglasii* DC., *T. huronense* Nutt. ssp. *huronense*)

Dune tansy

Habitat/Range: Sand dunes along the coast; infrequent in coastal BC; S to N CA.

***Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Schultz-Bip.** (*Chrysanthemum parthenium* [L.] Bernh.)

Feverfew

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed areas; frequent in SW BC, rare in E BC; introduced from Europe.

***Tanacetum vulgare* L.** (*Chrysanthemum vulgare* [L.] Bernh.)

Common tansy

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields, and disturbed areas; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

TARAXACUM

1. Native, nonaggressive high elevation species (except rarely along roads in extreme northern British Columbia) *T. ceratophorum*

1. Introduced, aggressive weedy species of disturbed sites.

2. Achenes red to reddish brown or reddish purple at maturity, the beak mostly 1-2 (sometimes 3) times as long as the body; leaves mostly deeply cut for their entire length, without an enlarged terminal segment, the lobes narrow; outer involucre bracts appressed to loose or sometimes reflexed; inner involucre bracts usually corniculate *T. laevigatum*

2. Achenes olivaceous or stramineous to brown at maturity, the beak mostly 2.5-4 times as long as the body; leaves usually less deeply cut, often with an enlarged terminal lobe; outer involucre bracts reflexed; inner involucre bracts not corniculate *T. officinale*

***Taraxacum ceratophorum* (Ledeb.) DC.** (*T. eriophorum* Rydb., *T. lyratum* [Ledeb.] DC.)

Horned dandelion

Habitat/Range: Moist to dry sites in the subalpine and alpine zones, occasionally found along roads and in disturbed sites in extreme N BC, common throughout BC; N to AK, YT and NT, E to NF and S to NH, ME, NM and CA.

Notes: Further separation of this poorly studied complex is mostly arbitrary and rather futile at this time.

***Taraxacum laevigatum* (Willd.) DC.**

Red-seeded dandelion

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, fields, gardens and waste places; frequent in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Taraxacum officinale* Weber in Wiggers**

Common dandelion

Habitat/Range: Roads, pastures, gardens and disturbed areas; common in S BC, less frequent northward; introduced from Europe.

TETRADYMIA

***Tetradymia canescens* DC.**

Grey horsebrush

Habitat/Range: Dry sites in the steppe vegetation zone; common in SC BC; E to MT and S to NM and CA.

TOWNSENDIA

1. Heads on tall stems, the stems 10-35 cm tall *T. parryi*
1. Heads sessile or on short stems usually less than 5 cm tall.
 2. Involucral bracts linear, acuminate, with a tuft of tangled hairs at the apex *T. hookeri*
 2. Involucral bracts narrowly lanceolate, acute, without a tuft of tangled hairs at the apex *T. exscapa*

***Townsendia exscapa* (Rich.) Porter (*T. sericea* Hook.)**

Easter daisy

Habitat/Range: Dry meadows in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; rare, known only from Athalmer in SE BC; E to MN and S to AZ and MX.

***Townsendia hookeri* Beaman**

Hooker's townsendia

Habitat/Range: Dry meadows in the steppe vegetation and lower montane zones; rare, known from several locations in SE BC; E to AB and SD and S to CO, UT and CA.

***Townsendia parryi* D.C. Eat. in Parry**

Parry's townsendia

Habitat/Range: Dry sites from the montane to alpine zones; rare, known from several locations in SE BC; E to AB and S to CO and OR.

TRAGOPOGON

1. Peduncles cylindrical, not enlarged above; outer ligules yellow, equal to or exceeding the involucral bracts *T. pratensis*
1. Peduncles enlarged above; outer ligules yellow or purple, shorter than the involucral bracts.
 2. Ligules purple; involucral bracts usually 8-9; leaves dilated and clasping at the base *T. porrifolius*
 2. Ligules yellow; involucral bracts usually 13; leaves generally tapering evenly from the base to the apex *T. dubius*

***Tragopogon dubius* Scop. (*T. major* Jacq.)**

Yellow salsify

Habitat/Range: Roadsides, dry fields and waste places; common in S BC; introduced from Europe.

***Tragopogon porrifolius* L.**

Common salsify, or oyster plant

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; frequent in SC BC and on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands; introduced from Europe.

***Tragopogon pratensis* L.**

Meadow salsify

Habitat/Range: Roadsides and disturbed sites; infrequent, known from a single collection on the SW coast and several collections in SC BC; introduced from Europe.

TUSSILAGO***Tussilago farfara* L.**

Coltsfoot

Habitat/Range: Wet disturbed sites in the lowland zone; rare on S Vancouver Island; introduced from Eurasia.