

Thrice Thrilling: Nature Vancouver Mounts its Third Successful Summer Camp at McGillivray Pass

July 22 to 29 (Camp 1) and July 29 to August 5 (Camp 2)

Leslie Rodgers compiled this article based on submissions from two dozen camp participants. Errors or omissions can be entirely blamed on her.

“McGillivray Pass is situated between Anderson Lake and Bralorne, near Goldbridge, at the edge of the South Chilcotin. At an altitude of 5950 ft (1830 m), it lies in a valley running NW to SE, with ridges approximately 1000 ft (300 m) higher on either side, and Mt. McGillivray (approx. 8500 ft or 2600 m) dominating to the north.” from the Fall 2004 edition of *Discovery*, describing the second (2004) NV summer camp at McGillivray.

These location facts hold as true for the first Nature Vancouver (NV) camp at McGillivray (1996) as they do for the third, in 2018, when 84 NV members made their way via foot (a five-plus hour hike) or a short helicopter ride to one of two week-long camps in this same verdant wilderness. For most it was their first outing to McGillivray, but others recalled previous camps fondly: *“It was deja vu when I reached Cirque Lake. It was just as I remembered it.”*

Mounting Camp McGillivray 2018 was an epic effort — not only for the logistics involved to host 84 campers, but for the hundreds of hours of work required to secure permission from FrontCounter BC. The process took two years, primarily due to opposition from owners of the nearby Whitecap Alpine Adventures,

a backcountry skiing, hiking and event lodge. However, during this time NV forged a valuable relationship with Lillooet First Nations, whose knowledge and traditional custodianship of the land added considerable value to the overall experience. For their perseverance in securing the permit, we owe a huge debt of gratitude to Art Winkers and Nigel Peck.

Historical Significance

“Historically, the Pass was used first by local (First Peoples), later as a pack trail during the gold rush and then as a supply trail for mining activities in the area. In 1935, a telephone line was installed along the valley floor, and the old wires are still on the ground ... Later, they were positioned on top of Standard (or Telephone) Ridge to avoid the heavy snow and steep, avalanche-slopes of the valley.” from the Fall 2004 edition of *Discovery*. Evidently ambitious entrepreneurs of the day hoped to run phone lines all the way to Alaska!

The trip had special significance for Diane Donaldson (Week One camper), whose parents — Daisy and Jack — met at Pioneer Mine in 1932. Diane writes: *“(Pioneer and Bralorne) mines were once the most productive*



“Watch out for the wire!” Downed telephone pole atop Standard Ridge points northeast toward 2600m Mt. McGillivray. Wires presented a potential trip hazard, which high-stepping hikers deftly avoided. Note the Whitebark Pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) — a species at risk in BC — on the right. Photo by Leslie Rodgers.



Diane Donaldson’s mother Daisy at the opening to a mineshaft. Photo courtesy of Diane Donaldson.

gold mines in BC... (at) today's gold prices... the 4 million ounces extracted from 1932 to 1971 would have brought at least a billion dollars into the hands of the lucky owners and financiers of the mines. The ore was so rich with gold that only the best ore was saved and smelted, and the rest was crushed to cover the streets with sparkling gravel, literally 'streets paved with gold'."

More recently, 1972 saw construction of the McGillivray Pass Lodge, now used as the base for Whitecap Alpine Adventures. The NV camp was situated less than a kilometer southeast of the Lodge, but the lush forest completely screened us from view. Guests were at the lodge for only a few days during our two weeks at camp; nevertheless, hikers kept a respectful distance whenever they crossed the valley.

Heat, Hail and... Graupel?

"A strong, cold wind buffeted us. We were assaulted with pellets. What were they? Not the stones of hail, but hard pellets pounding the head ..."

—McGillivray Col, Aug 2

While Camp One contended with record-setting highs in thirties, partway through Camp Two, nature granted campers a respite from the heat — with a vengeance. Waves of storms brought thunder, lightning, downpours, hail and graupel; for some hikers, their first experience of this "precipitation that forms when supercooled droplets of water are collected and freeze on a falling snowflake, forming a 2–5 mm ball of rime."

"I'm glad I did the hike up on the ridge (McGillivray) when it was hailing and

lightning — but at the time I have to admit that I was a little scared!"

Horse Flies (and deer flies, and black flies, and mosquitoes...)

No one will soon forget the glut of pesky insects that populated the lush meadows. Net headgear lessened the suffering for the well-prepared camper, as did soaking in Cirque Lake, seeking ridge-top breezes or, when necessary, hunkering down in one's tent.

The Hikes — easy rambles, scenic ridge walks, hardy explorations

NV's summer camps owe a good part of their success to the wide range of hiking interests and capabilities they can accommodate. This can mean anything from a meadow stroll to a leisurely climb to a scenic ridge, to brisk, full-day, outings involving scree scrambles and bushwhacking. Here are some of this year's hiking highlights:

- **Close to Home:** Some people chose days to birdwatch, photograph, botanize or socialize in or close to camp. There is rich world of biota even within a small space: *"Denis and Teresa took us on a moss and lichen walk around camp... an eye opener when you get down to the ground! We usually just step over these minute little plants..."* Moreover, sitting quietly on a log or rock can sometimes reap an unexpected reward, such as seeing gamboling weasels on the forest floor.
- **Standard Ridge:** Easily-accessed Standard Ridge immediately above the camp was a staple hike for both weeks, offering an easy,



Howard Katz at Cirque Lake, at the base of the Standard Ridge South, a steep but rewarding hike an hour or so from camp. Hikers found respite from the heat in its cool (but not glacial) waters. Photo by Caroline Penn.



Ascending the ridge above Star Lakes (Camp Two). Photo by Jorma Neuvonen.

well-trod
300m climb
to the Saddle,
ridge top
walks to the
Northwest and
Southeast, and
a circuit back
to camp via
Cirque Lake.
The ridges
provided
splendid views
of Mount
Weinhold



Hikers atop Standard Ridge. Photo by Diane Donaldson.

(named after an Austrian couple — Bralorne residents and outdoor adventurers who died in an avalanche on the mountain) and the glaciers of Prospector Peaks. Many people hiked to Standard Ridge two or more times.

- **Beating the Heat:** A trek to Cirque Lake's cooling waters was the hike of choice for several campers, particularly those wilting under Camp One's persistent heat. NV leaders flagged a short but steep trail to the lake, but late in Camp Two, a group led by Diane Fast discovered a more gradual, alternative route from Twin Cabins.
- **McGillivray Col:** On Aug. 1 a group of eight co-led by Brian Livsey and Janet Snell headed up the southwest-facing slope flanking Mt. McGillivray and overlooking Standard Creek. The immediate goal was the col at 7,200' elevation below Mt. McGillivray, where the group gazed into the Connel Creek Valley, weaving its way toward Anderson Lake to the east.

Later — a surprise; silhouetted against the sky was a broad rack of antlers, followed by a second, and a third: mule deer! The hikers reached an ultimate elevation of 7900' — the highest point reached in the camps — overlooking a glacier. A "Zen" hike the following day allowed other campers to witness this beautiful col.

- **McGillivray Ridge SE to Star Lakes and Beyond:** Eight Camp Two hikers undertook this epic hike of 10.3 km and 630m cumulative gain, capped off by fine views toward Blowdown Camp Mountains to the east, lightning and hail, and White-Tailed Ptarmigan chicks sheltering from the weather. Several audacious Week One hikers had also attempted to reach Star Lakes, but they attempted a direct route, bushwhacking up the slope from Twin Cabins off McGillivray trail. However, the willow thickets proved impenetrable and they were forced to retreat.

What it Takes to Supply Two Week-Long Wilderness Camps for 84 People

A gargantuan effort and extraordinary logistics, that's what it takes! Here is a partial list of the equipment and supplies driven by truck to the staging area and flown in by helicopter:

- 55 camp stools
- 32 folding tables
- 50 large coolers of food
- 4x100 lb. propane cylinders and 3x25 lb. cylinders
- 8 extra-large Rubbermaid bins of pots, pans, basins and cooking utensils
- 150 rolls of toilet paper
- 90 blocks of ice plus 400 lbs. of dry ice



Helicopter ready to fly a sling load of food to camp. Photo by Jorma Neuvonen.

- A full-size propane range and oven plus three 24x36 in. cooktops
- 20x40 ft. dining tent
- 14x24 ft. cook tent
- 5 garbage cans
- Storage tent for camp supplies
- 3 shower shelters
- 2–4 biffy shelters
- 400 ft. of hose for gravity feed
- Propane lights, fire extinguishers, duct and flag tape, first aid, bear spray, bleach and dish liquid, rubber gloves, water purifier, library, bulletin boards

“We were surprised at the large pile of bits and pieces that had been unloaded from the big truck, everything to be flown in by helicopter...”

Can you estimate the **TOTAL** number of helicopter **NET loads** needed to transport camp equipment, food, campers' personal gear and garbage to and from Camps 1 and 2? Don't include “people” flights in your estimate. (Answer on next page.)

15–25 26–35 36–45 45–55

Hellebore, Hawks, Hoary Marmots and More*

The McGillivray area delighted campers with an abundance of flora (178 plant species recorded!) and alpine meadows in full bloom. False Hellebore reached as high as a hiker's eye and lupine's light perfume sweetened the air. Two species of special note were the at-risk (in BC) *Pinus*

*Complete species lists can be found elsewhere in this edition of *Discovery*.

albicaulis (Whitebark Pine), and the rather rare fern, *Polystichum kruckebergii*, a high altitude relative of the familiar sword fern.

Expert and wannabe birders identified 48 species, including a Goshawk, several kinds of warblers (including, fittingly, a MacGillivray's), sparrows, ducks and sandpipers (juvenile Barrows' Goldeneyes and a Solitary Sandpiper were of special note), Sooty Grouse and Jays.

Entomology enthusiasts identified 26 insect species, including 11 butterflies and, as estimated by Teresa Gagne, 2 million mosquitos (species unknown, all unwelcome).

Mammals (9 species) included Hoary Marmots, Voles, Chipmunks, Mule Deer and — oh my! — a Grizzly Bear, spotted on the Week One hike in. At camp, “*not a hair of a grizzly was spotted, clearly our presence was threatening...*” Even so, under the guidance of Denis Laplante and Teresa Gagne, a dozen campers

practiced bear attack response by discharging expired NV bear spray. Much was discovered, including the force required to pull the canister out of the holster, the dexterity needed to remove the lock and squeeze the trigger, and the short range and duration of the spray — 20 seconds. The key lesson? Be Bear Aware and Avoid Encounters.

Hale Hikers, Hearty Food: A Perfect Match!

Setting a standard most of us will never attain, nonagenarians Martin and Esther Kafer have climbed 19 of BC's peaks and are still up for a wilderness camp!

“We are both over 90 years old...old time mountaineers (who) took part in many climbing camps where we got used to roughing it, but we have not done anything too strenuous in recent years. We decided to try the NV camp when Esther said she wanted to sleep one more time in a tent on an alpine meadow.”

—Martin Kafer

Our youngest participant was Jane Galiazo, “*It was great to share my love of nature with my 22 year old daughter by experiencing it together, firsthand.*”

—Kristina Galiazo

Camp Two also saw a mother-daughter pair, Victoria Harrison and Christina Longcor.

Everyone appreciated the culinary delights conjured up in Ola and Christine's magic kitchen. Hearty, delicious food = happy hikers. Thank you, Ola and Christine!

“What luxury to lie in one's tent in the afternoon after a lovely hike and know that somebody else is preparing dinner! This was one of my favourite things!”

Helicopter Net Loads Answer

34 Helicopter Net Loads Were Required: 12 into Camp One; 8 for the transition from Camp One to Camp Two (4 taking food and campers' baggage in, 4 taking garbage and campers' baggage out) and 14 out of Camp Two (equipment, baggage and garbage — however, this was a smaller helicopter with less net capacity). In addition, there were 13 trips to transport people to or from camp, along with gear stowed in the outdoor compartment bins. **How close was your guess?**



Clockwise from top left: 1) Sky Pilot, a form of Jacob's Ladder, on McGillivray's ridge. Photo by Viveka Ohman. 2) Sculptured Puffball (aka Warded Giant Puffball), spreads its spores. Photo by Denis Laplante. 3) Hikers stride through eye-height False Hellebore and fragrant Lupine en route to Standard Ridge. Photo by Diane Donaldson.

All Hands On-Deck

From digging toilet pits through unyielding rock to cleaning the biffies (some upright, some askance); scouring cook pots to purifying water; erecting and dismantling the 20 ft. by 40 ft. dining tent to loading/unloading hundreds of kilos of equipment, food and gear: making

a summer camp work is a colossal undertaking made possible only through communal effort. Indeed, "Engagement" is one of the strategic goals for NV's camps, where "practical chores' are shared".

"The teamwork of the organizers and the participants in sharing the duties of the camp was impressive."

“Camping certainly brings out the best in people because you have to work together...”

Hurling Down the Hurley

The advice from those who drove the Hurley Forest Road to or from Bralorne?

Don't.

Brian Livsey lost a side mirror as his vehicle bounced mercilessly down the washboard, unbecomingly called a road.

Happy Hour(s)

Like the food, the evening post-prandial activities were vital to camp life. Poetry recitals, storytelling,



Solitary Sandpiper. Photo by Viveka Ohman.

games, singing (accompanied by Pavel's flute in Camp Two) and even dancing enlivened the summer evenings. Highlights included stories of Ester and Martin Kafer's mountaineering adventures, Diane Donaldson's story of her parents' lives in Bralorne, Teresa Gagne's poetry recital in honour of Jeremy McCall, and the original poetry Caroline Penn and Diane Fast crafted in camp. For an excerpt from Caroline's poem, see next page.

Diane Fast recruited people from her hike to sing their trip report (to the tune of *There's a Tavern in the Town*). For an excerpt, see next page.

The NV summer camps foster multiple purposes: environmental, community, learning/teaching, and social. Longstanding friendships are deepened, and new ones are forged as campers expand their knowledge of the natural environment, contribute to the naturalist community, teach and are taught. These campers' words express the sentiment of us all:

“Thanks to all the people who made this adventure possible!”

“This opportunity would not have come about without the dedicated effort and expertise of our amazing camp committee! Thank you all!!”

Promote “Leave No Trace” Practices

This is one of the three environmental goals of NV camps. To see how we met this goal Nigel Peck returned to the camp in September. One month later. He found:

- The footprint left by the dining and cook tents was barely distinguishable.

Excerpt from Caroline Penn's Poem

T 'was the night 'fore McGillivray and all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a louse.
The checking and packing and bagging was done.
We were off for a week of high altitude fun.
Up Sea to Sky Highway, past Whistler we travelled
In holiday mode our cares soon unraveled
Past Pemberton, Joffre, on up to Lillooet
Hot weather of 33 Celsius we met
We drove the long road on up to Bralorne
An old gold rush town now rather forlorn
But the locals were busy, a fine meal was brewin'
And soon Bralorne Pub was a groovin' and shakin'
Next morning the 'copter picked up all of our bags
And the group were all set for a hike to the crags
The trail crew had cut us a way through the woods...

Excerpt from Diane Fast's Trip Report Song

There are trails in the hills (in the hills),
They'll cure you of your aches and ills (aches and ills);
Follow us, we'll lead you to the top,
You'll never, never want to stop!

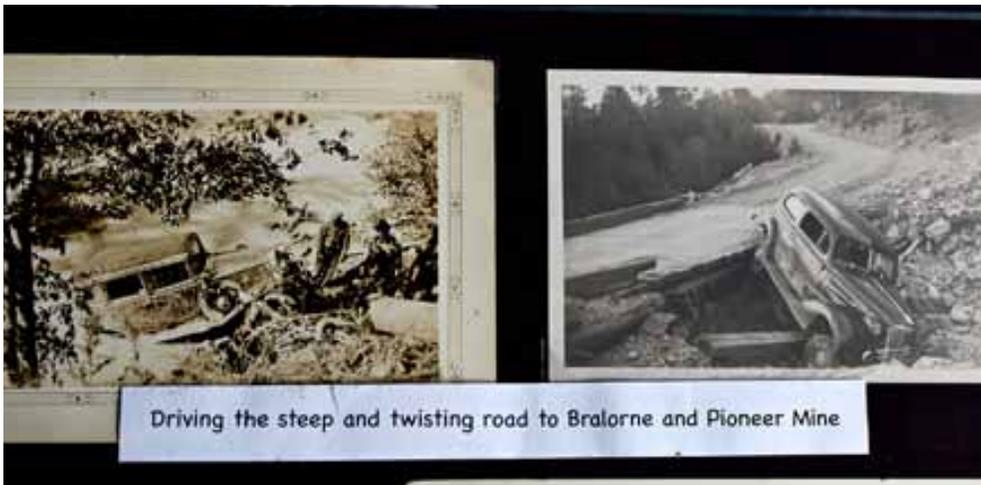
We trekked up to the cabin twin,
We knocked but no one let us in;
The trail ran out so up the slope we went,
The little lakes were our intent.

We blazed a trail through the wood,
We put some trail tape where we could;
Up the hill the eleven hikers trod;
We saw a weasel cross a bog.

Chorus:

Fare thee well and we will lead thee
Over hill and dale, through pine tree
And remember all the wonders that we've seen;
Adieu, adieu, kind friends adieu
We can no longer stay with you,
But we can meet for many other hikes
And roam BC where'er we like!

- The pit used for “slops” was, in fact, shallower than the original, natural pit.
- Only one of the four pit toilets were identifiable.
- The trail through the valley, which had grown over from disuse, is now reestablished — a boon for others wishing to hike to the pass. Congratulations, Nature Vancouver!



Top: Trying out the bear spray. Photo by Helen Gowans. Above: 1940s? or 2018? Photo courtesy of Diane Donaldson.



Many hands make light work. Photos by Jorma Neuvonen.

You Never Know Who You Will Meet at Summer Camp

by Cathy Walker (week one, 2018)

EACH TIME I go to the Nature Vancouver Summer Camp I meet interesting people. This year (week one) I met two of the most fascinating people I have ever met. They were Esther and Martin Kafer.

We were privileged to hear an evening presentation by Esther about their mountaineering experiences. Originally from Switzerland where they each began climbing, they came to Canada in 1954 and began climbing mountains here. Their achievements include 75 first ascents in mountains in BC, mostly in the Coast Range. Esther was the first Canadian woman to climb Mt. Waddington, the Coast Range's highest mountain. All told they have climbed about 500 mountains throughout the world. They are leaders in the mountaineering community through the BC Mountaineering Club (Esther being the first woman president and both now honorary presidents) and

the Federation of Mountain Clubs of BC (Martin was a founding director).

Imagine climbing the Matterhorn for your honeymoon. Esther and Martin did. And a nylon rope wedding present allowed Esther to save Martin's life by checking his fall when he tumbled off a snow slope.

Esther and Martin are 90 and 91 years old. They set a world record for the oldest man and the oldest woman to climb Mt. Kilimanjaro, which they did in 2012 to raise money for Alzheimer's and dementia. Unfortunately, Martin's elder sister has dementia, despite having her PhD in genetics and having taught at McGill. They raised \$20,000 for the BC Alzheimer's society.

I made the mistake of lifting Esther's pack as we were getting ready to leave camp. I just about fell over it was so heavy. It shows the importance of keeping active so you can stay strong.



Esther and Martin Kafer at camp. Photo by Cathy Walker.

Species List — Mt McGillivray Camp

July 22–August 5, 2018

compiled by Teresa Gagne and Denis Laplante

TREES

Family PINACEAE

Abies lasiocarpa var. *lasiocarpa*,
sub-alpine fir

Picea engelmannii, Engelmann spruce

Pinus albicaulis, whitebark pine

Pinus contorta var. *latifolia*, lodgepole
pine

SHRUBS

Family BETULACEAE

Betula occidentalis, water birch

Family CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Linnaea borealis, twinflower

Family CUPRESSACEAE

Juniperus communis, common juniper

Family ERICACEAE

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, kinnikinnick

Cassiope mertensiana, white mountain-
heather

Kalmia microphylla ssp. *microphylla*,
alpine bog-laurel

Phyllodoce empetrififormis, pink
mountain-heather

Phyllodoce glanduliflora, yellow
mountain-heather

Rhododendron albiflorum, white
rhododendron

Vaccinium membranaceum, black
huckleberry

Vaccinium ovalifolium, oval-leaved
blueberry

Vaccinium scoparium, grouseberry

Family GROSSULARIACEAE

Ribes lacustre, black gooseberry

Family ROSACEAE

Rubus parviflorus, thimbleberry

Rubus ursinus, trailing blackberry

Sorbus sitchensis, sitka mountain-ash

Family SALICACEAE

Salix arctica, spreading willow

Salix barclayi, Barclay's willow

Salix nivalis, dwarf snow-willow

Salix spp, tbd

HERBACEOUS

Family APIACEAE

Heracleum sphondylium ssp. *maximum*,
cow parsnip

Osmorhiza purpurea, purple
sweet-cicely

Family ASTERACEAE

Achillea millefolium, yarrow

Agoseris aurantiaca var. *aurantiaca*,
orange mountain-dandelion

Agoseris glauca var. *dasycephala*,
short-beaked mountain-dandelion

Antennaria alpina, alpine pussytoes

Antennaria umbrinella, umber
pussytoes

Arnica latifolia, mountain/broadleaf
arnica

Arnica cordifolia, heart-leaved arnica

Artemisia norvegica ssp. *saxatilis*,
mountain sagewort

Cirsium edule var. *macounii*, edible
thistle

Erigeron compositus var. *glabratus*,
cut-leaf daisy

Erigeron glacialis var. *glacialis*,
sub-alpine daisy

Hieracium triste, woolly hawkweed
Hieracium triste var. *gracile*, slender hawkweed
Packera pauciflora, rayless alpine butterweed
Petasites frigidus var. *nivalis*, sweet coltsfoot
Senecio triangularis, arrow-leaved groundsel
Solidago multiradiata, northern/rocky mountain goldenrod
Symphotrichum foliaceum, leafybract aster
Tonestus lyallii, Lyall's serpentweed

Family BORAGINACEAE

Myosotis alpestris ssp. *asiatica*, mountain forget-me-not

Family BRASSICACEAE

Boechera retrofracta, dangling sunscress

Family CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Valeriana sitchensis, sitka valerian

Family CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Cerastium arvense, field chickweed
Eremogone capillaris var. *americana*, thread-leaved sandwort
Silene acaulis, moss campion
Silene douglasii var. *douglasii*, Douglas' campion
Silene parryi, Parry's campion

Family CELASTRACEAE

Parnassia fimbriata, fringed grass-of-parnassia

Family CORNACEAE

Cornus canadensis, bunchberry

Family CRASSULACEAE

Sedum divergens, spreading stonecrop
Sedum lanceolatum, lance-leaved stonecrop

Family CYPERACEAE

Carex engelmannii, Engelmann's sedge
Carex illota, two-parted sedge

Carex nardina, spikenard sedge
Carex nigricans, black alpine sedge
Carex phaeocephala, dunhead sedge
Carex spectabilis, showy sedge
Eriophorum angustifolium, narrow-leaved cotton-grass

Family ERICACEAE

Chimophila umbellata, pipsissewa
Moneses uniflora, single delight
Orthilia secunda, one-sided wintergreen
Pyrola asarifolia, pink wintergreen
Pyrola elliptica (Blue-listed species), white-flowered wintergreen

Family FABACEAE

Lupinus arcticus, arctic lupine (1 pink & 1 albino fls)
Lupinus lyallii, alpine lupine

Family GENTIANACEAE

Gentiana glauca, inky-blue gentian

Family HYDROPHYLLACEAE

Phacelia sericea, silky phacelia

Family JUNCACEAE

Juncus drummondii, Drummond's rush
Juncus mertensianus, Merten's rush
Luzula hitchcockii, Hitchcock's wood-rush
Luzula parviflora, small-flowered wood-rush
Luzula piperi, Piper's wood-rush

Family LILIACEAE

Erythronium grandiflorum, yellow glacier lily
Lilium columbianum, columbia lily
Tofieldia glutinosa, sticky false asphodel
Veratrum viride var. *eschscholtzii*, green false hellebore

Family ONAGRACEAE

Chamerion angustifolium, fireweed
Chamerion latifolium, river beauty
Epilobium anagallidifolium, alpine epilobium

Epilobium hornemannii ssp. *hornemannii*?, Hornemann's epilobium?

Family ORCHIDACEAE

Listera sp., twayblade

Platanthera aquilonis, northern green rein orchid

Platanthera dilatata, white bog orchid

Platanthera stricta, slender rein orchid

Spiranthes romanzoffiana, ladies' tresses

Family OROBANCHACEAE

Castilleja miniata, common red paintbrush

Castilleja parviflora, small-flowered paintbrush

Castilleja parviflora var. *albida*, small-flowered paintbrush (white form)

Castilleja rhexifolia, rosy paintbrush

Pedicularis bracteosa, bracted lousewort

Pedicularis langsdorfii ssp. *arctica*, Langsdorf's lousewort

Pedicularis racemosa, sickletop lousewort

Rhinanthus minor, yellow rattle

Family PHRYMACEAE

Mimulus lewisii, pink monkey-flower

Mimulus tilingii, mountain monkey-flower

Family PLANTAGINACEAE

Collinsia parviflora, small-flowered blue-eyed mary

Penstemon davidsonii, Davidson's penstemon

Penstemon procerus, small-flowered penstemon

Veronica wormskjoldii, alpine speedwell

Family POACEAE

Elymus glaucus var. *glaucus*?, blue wildrye?

Elymus trachycaulus ssp. *trachycaulus*, slender wheatgrass

Festuca sp., fescue species

Phleum alpinum, alpine timothy

Poa arctica, arctic bluegrass

Poa stenantha, narrow-flowered bluegrass

Podagrostis humilis, alpine bentgrass

Vahlodea atropurpurea, mountain hairgrass

Family POLEMONIACEAE

Phlox diffusa, spreading phlox

Polemonium pulcherrimum, showy jacob's-ladder

Family POLYGONACEAE

Eriogonum umbellatum, sulphur buckwheat

Eriogonum umbellatum var. *majus*, subalpine wild-buckwheat

Oxyria digyna, mountain sorrel

Family RANUNCULACEAE

Actaea rubra, baneberry

Anemone occidentalis, western anemone

Anemone parviflora, northern anemone

Aquilegia formosa, red columbine

Caltha leptosepala, mountain marsh-marigold

Ranunculus eschscholtzii, sub-alpine buttercup

Thalictrum occidentale, western meadow-rue

Trollius albiflorus, globeflower

Family ROSACEAE

Geum macrophyllum, large-leaved avens

Luetkea pectinata, partridgefoot (semi shrub)

Potentilla flabellifolia, fan-leaved cinquefoil

Sibbaldia procumbens, sibbaldia

Family SAXIFRAGACEAE

Boykinia elata, coast boykinia

Heuchera glabra, smooth alumroot

Leptarrhena pyrolifolia, leather-leaf saxifrage

Micranthes lyallii, red-stemmed saxifrage
Micranthes nelsoniana, Nelson's saxifrage
Micranthes tolmiei, Tolmie's saxifrage
Mitella sp. (fruiting), mitrewort species
Mitella pentandra, five-stamened mitrewort
Saxifraga bronchialis, spotted saxifrage
Micranthes occidentalis, western saxifrage
Tiarella trifoliata var. *unifoliata*, foamflower

Family VIOLACEAE

Viola orbiculata or *V. glabella*, trailing yellow violet or stream violet

FERNS

Family DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Athyrium distentifolium ssp. *americanum*, alpine lady fern

Family PTERIDACEAE

Cryptogramma acrostichoides, parsley fern

Family DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Polystichum kruckebergii, Kruckeberg's hollyfern

HORSETAILS

Family EQUISETACEAE

Equisetum arvense, common horsetail

CLUBMOSES

Family LYCOPODIACEAE

Diphasiastrum sitchense, sitka clubmoss
Lycopodium alpinum, alpine clubmoss

BRYOPHYTES

Family BARTRAMIACEAE

Philonotis fontana, swamp moss

Family BRYACEAE

Bryum sp., bryum moss

Family GRIMMIACEAE

Racomitrium sp., rock moss

Family MNIACEAE

Plagiomnium sp., leafy moss
Rhizomnium glabrescens, leafy moss

Family SPHAGNACEAE

Sphagnum sp., sphagnum moss

LIVERWORTS

Family CONOCEPHALACEAE

Conocephalum conicum, snake liverwort

LICHENS

Family CLADONIACEAE

Cladina sp., reindeer 'moss'
Cladonia sp., cladonia lichen

Family CORTINARIACEAE

Cortinarius sp., cortinarius

Family ICMADOPHILACEAE

Thamnolia vermicularis, worm lichen

Family PARMELIACEAE

Bryoria sp., horsehair lichen
Parmeliopsis sp., bran lichen sp?
Letharia sp., white bone lichen
Letharia sp., wolf lichen

Family PORELLACEAE

Porella sp., porella

Family RHIZOCARPACEAE

Rhizocarpon sp., map lichen

FUNGI

Family RUSSULACEAE

Russula sp., russula
Russula olivacea?, russula

Family UMBILICARIACEAE

Umbilicaria sp., rocktripe

Family BOLETACEAE

Leccinum aurantiacum, orange bolete

Family LYCOPERDACEAE

Calbovista subsculpta, sculptured puffball

Ascomycota PHYLUM, "tiny red discs on sand, creek edge"

Parasitic fungal growth on *Cassiope mertensiana* causing leaves to alter and look like pinkish-white flowers. (no longer considered a fungus, are placed in supergroups of their own), slime mold

BUTTERFLIES**Family LYCAENIDAE**

Plebejus sp., blue sp.

Celastrina lucia or *echo*, spring azure

Family NYMPHALIDAE

?, anglewing sp.

Bolonia freija, freija fritillary

Erebia sp., alpine sp.

Erebia vidleri, Vidler's alpine

Euphydryas editha, Edith's checkerspot

Euphydryas chalcedona, variable checkerspot

Speyeria hesperis, north-western fritillary

Speyeria mormonia, mormon fritillary

Family PAPILONIDAE

Papilo zelicaon, anise swallowtail

Parnassius?, parnassian spp.

Parnassius smithus, rocky mountain parnassian

OTHER INSECTS**Family BOMBYLIIDAE**

?, bee fly

Family CERAMBYCIDAE

Monochamus sp., sawyer longhorn beetle

Family CULICIDAE

?, mosquitos

Family ICHNEUMONIDAE

?, ichneumon wasp

Family PSYCHIDAE

?, bagworm moth

Family TABANIDAE

Chrysops sp., deer-fly or horse-fly

Leptoglossus sp.?, seed bugs

Family unkown

?, syrphid flower flies

?, sawflies

?, wooly aphids

?, ants

?, small white tussock moths

?, jumping spider

?, orb_weaving spider

?, stonefly sp.

MAMMALS**Family CERVIDAE**

Odocoileus hemionus, mule deer

Family CRICETIDAE

?, voles

Peromyscus maniculatus?, deer mouse

Family MUSTELIDAE

Mustela frenata, long-tailed weasel

Family OCHOTONIDAE

Ochotona princeps, pika

Family SCIURIDAE

Eutamias sp., chipmunk

Marmota caligata, hoary marmot

Tamiasciurus sp., squirrel

Family URSIDAE

Ursus arctos, grizzly bear

Birds Seen and Heard at Nature Vancouver Summer Alpine Camp at McGillivray Pass

July 22nd – August 5th 2018

compiled by Sally McDermott

Barrow's Golden Eye (*Bucephala islandica*)
Sooty Grouse (*Dendragapus fuliginosus*)
White-tailed Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*)
Rufous Hummingbird (*Selaphorus*)
Spotted Sandpiper (*Acititis macularius*)
Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)
Ring-billed gull (*Larus delawarensis*)
Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)
Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)
Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)
American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)
Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)
Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)
Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*)
Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*)
Common Raven (*Corvus corax*)
Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)
Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)
Mountain Chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*)
Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)
Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)
Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*)
Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)
Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*)
Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)
Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)
American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
Cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)
American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)
Northern Waterthrush (*Seirus noveboracensis*)
Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)
MacGillivray's Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*)
Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)
Townsend's Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*)
Magnolia Warbler (*Setophaga magnolia*)
Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)
Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)
Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*)
White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)
Golden-Crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*)
Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*)
Pine Grosbeak (*Pinocola enucleator*)
Pine Siskin (*Carduelis pinus*)