

# Field Guide

The Quimper Wildlife Corridor has more than 100 native plants and more than 120 kinds of birds. Here are just a few of the notable species you might encounter. For more detailed information, visit [www.saveland.org/qwc](http://www.saveland.org/qwc).



**Vancouver Groundcone**  
*Kopsiopsis hookeri* or  
*Boschniakia hookeri*

These parasitic plants that resemble pine cones range in color from pale yellow to rich purple. They steal nutrients from salal roots and emerge in spring and summer.



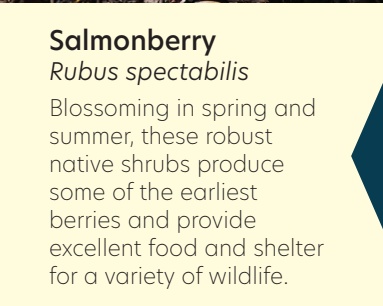
**Barred Owl**  
*Strix varia*

Relatives of the spotted owl, these birds only recently entered the Pacific Northwest, where they outcompete and interbreed with their spotted cousins. Their calls sound like, "Who cooks for you?"



**Rough-skinned Newt**  
*Taricha granulosa*

These amphibians, which emit a toxin from their skin as a defense against predators, migrate through the corridor annually seeking small wetlands in which to breed.



**Salmonberry**  
*Rubus spectabilis*

Blossoming in spring and summer, these robust native shrubs produce some of the earliest berries and provide excellent food and shelter for a variety of wildlife.



**River Otter**  
*Lontra canadensis*

These mammals are found in both fresh and saltwater areas. Feeding on mussels, crabs, and slow-moving fish, they transfer nutrients from the fish they eat to onshore environments.



**Gnome Plant**  
*Hemitomes congestum*

These small, rare to uncommon perennial wildflowers are found in mature, moist, shaded mixed or coniferous forests, flowering from early through mid-summer.



**Licorice Fern**  
*Polypodium glycyrrhiza*

These single-frond growing ferns are often found on moss-covered tree trunks, logs, and the ground in wet areas. They are particularly associated with bigleaf maple trees.



**Pileated Woodpecker**  
*Dryocopus pileatus*

While foraging for insects, these large woodpeckers create rectangular cavities in standing snags (dead trees) that provide critical shelter and nesting areas for many other birds and wildlife.



**Douglas Squirrel**  
*Tamiasciurus douglasii*

These native squirrels prefer old-growth or mature second-growth forests and eat the seeds of coniferous trees as well as acorns, berries, mushrooms, bird eggs, and some fruit.



**Western Tiger Swallowtail**  
*Papilio rutulus*

With a "tail" on their hindwings, these large brightly colored butterflies are frequently seen in urban parks and gardens, as well as in rural woodlands and near rivers and creeks.



**Fairy Slipper Orchid**  
*Calypso bulbosa*

Blossoming in spring and summer, this perennial orchid is pollinated by insects fooled by its flower, which produces no nectar, but appears to have nectar-producing parts.



**Northern Red-legged Frog**  
*Rana aurora*

Native to the Pacific Northwest, these frogs require still waters for breeding and are rarely found at any great distance from their breeding ponds or marshes.



**Varied Thrush**  
*Ixoreus naevius*

These colorful birds live in mature coniferous forests, where they feast on insects during the warm months, followed by berries and seeds over the winter.



**Red-flowering Currant**  
*Ribes sanguineum*

Blossoming in spring, these gooseberry relatives provide early-season nectar for hummingbirds and butterflies, and birds and mammals eat their fruit.



**Pacific Trillium**  
*Trillium ovatum*

Usually found in mixed or coniferous forests, these perennial wildflowers blossom in spring and summer, their white petals often becoming pink with age.