



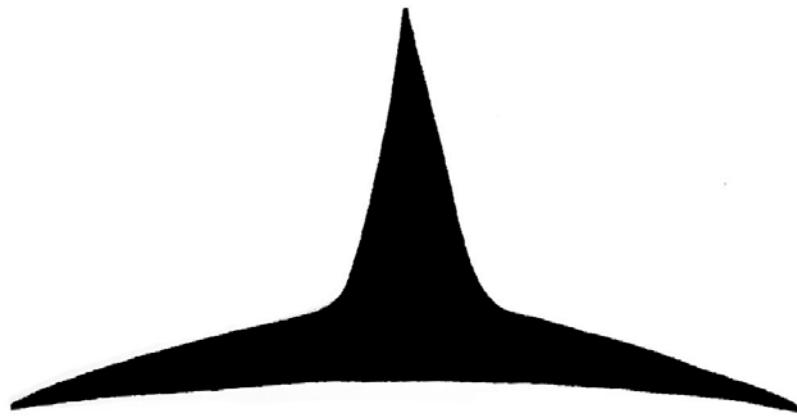
Knee High In the Forest

What Lives Here?





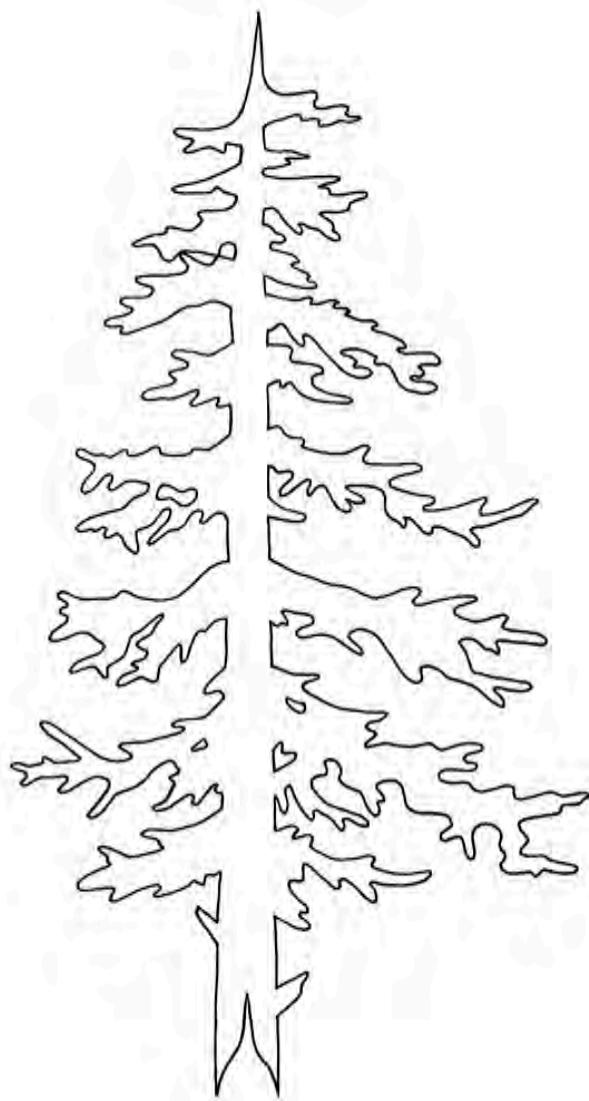
A Kwiakah-led initiative to support early childhood education.

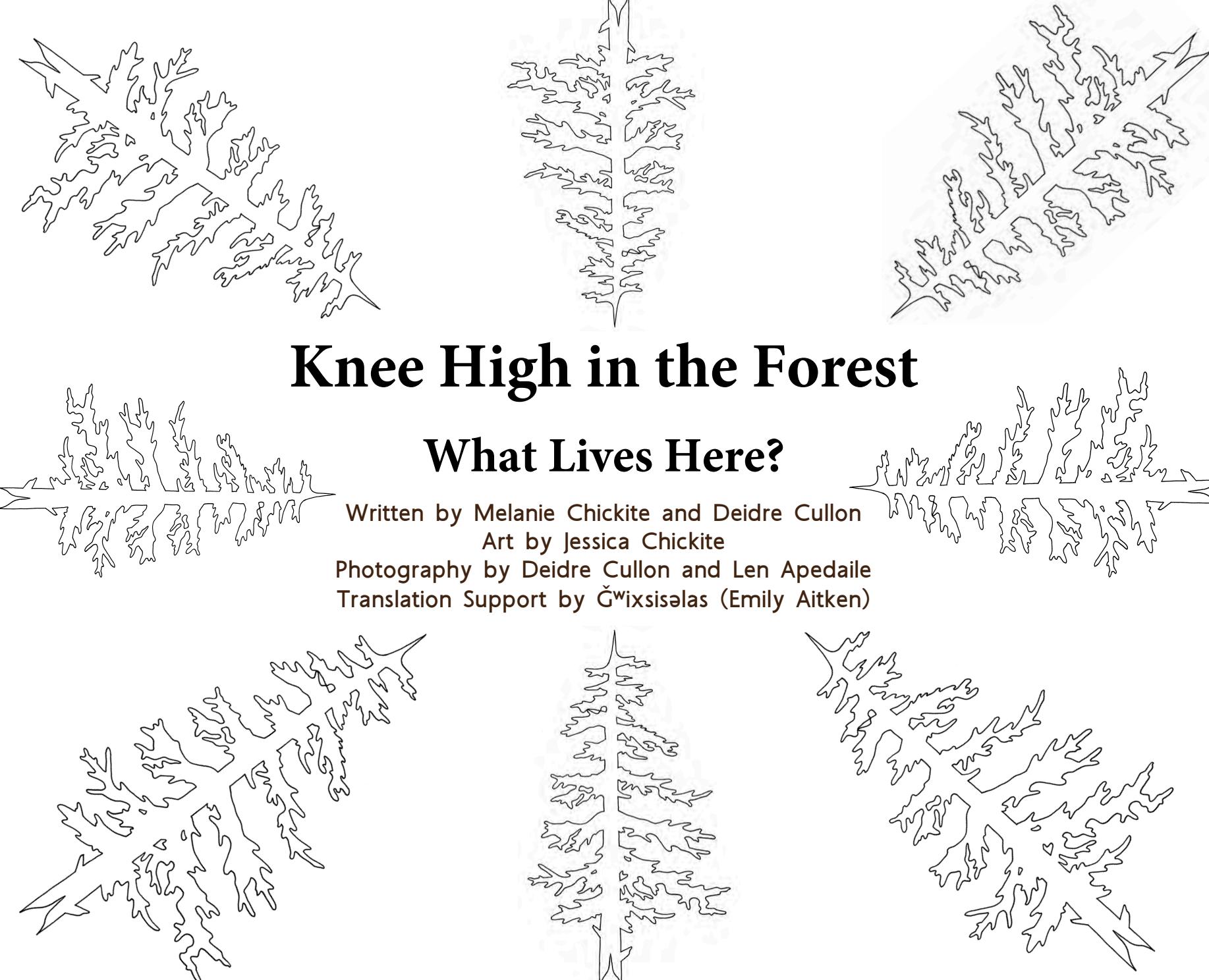


The Kwiakah Nation gratefully
acknowledges the financial support of the
BC Aboriginal Childcare Society.

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To all Ligʷitdaxʷ children, our future stewards.





Knee High in the Forest

What Lives Here?

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Imagine you are in the forest on your hands and knees.
What do you see?



Fungi

Kakən̓ka (Bracket fungi)

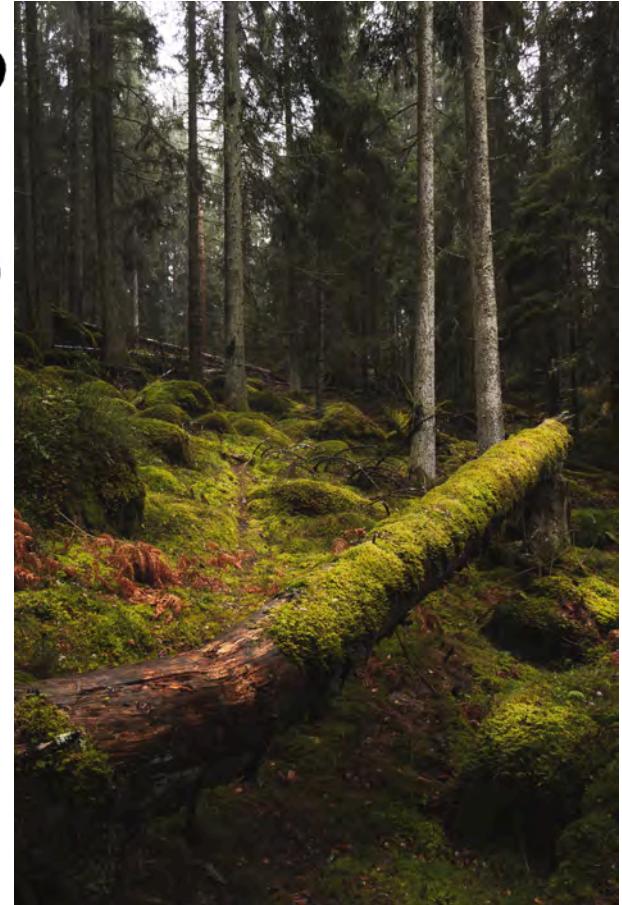
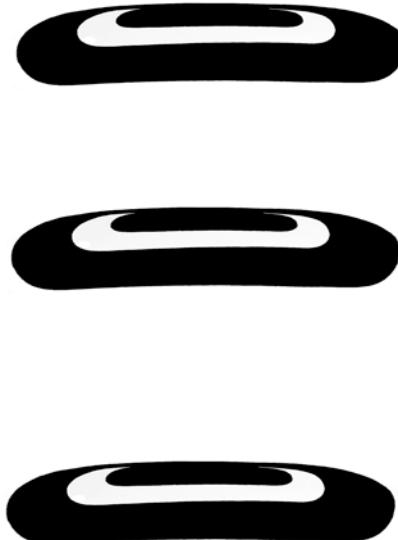
Fungi participate in the cycling of nutrients by breaking down organic materials.



Dead trees and stumps

Qʷəls?id (dead tree) λu
Čəkʷəmi (stump)

Trees can live a long time but when they die and start to decompose, they return all their nutrients to the forest! What helps to decompose the logs and stumps?



Logs

ᵀikəs

Fungi, beetles and millipedes feed on fallen trees. Birds and bats feed on creatures that live in fallen trees. They become forest habitats.





Bark

Caχ?ənē (outer bark)

Bark is the tree's protection from the outside world. It insulates against cold and heat and helps keep harmful insects and fungi away.

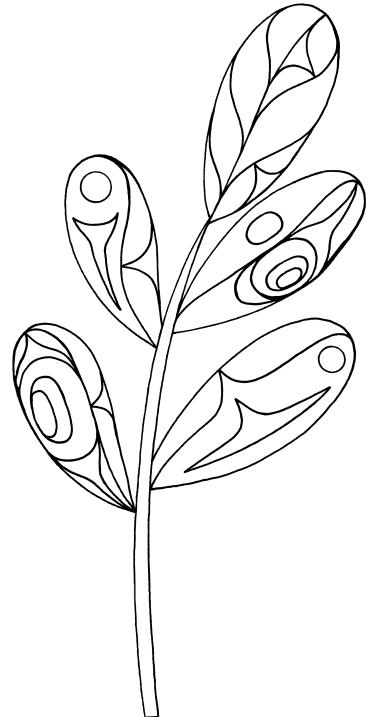


Frogs and Toads

Wə̑q̓es

Frogs and toads help control the insect population. Frogs spend time around the water. Toads live in the soil or under logs. Red-legged frogs hop all around the forest!





Ferns



Salaʔidana (Western Sword Fern)

Łək'we (Licorice Fern)

Saǵʷaʔə́ms (Bracken Fern)



Ferns live in damp, humid conditions. They can grow on rocks, fallen logs and in mossy areas. The licorice fern is a medicinal plant, used against colds, coughs, and sore throats.



Oregon Grape

Təlgʷədᶻu (berry)
Təlgʷədᶻum̕as (plant)

Oregon Grape has prickly leaves and tart, purple berries. The bark of this plant can be used to make yellow dye!



Salal

Nasukʷ (Liḵʷala) λu Nəkʷəł (Kʷakʷala)

Salal has thick, green, waxy leaves. In the summer, they get clusters of dark round berries. Look closely! Can you see the fuzz on the berries?

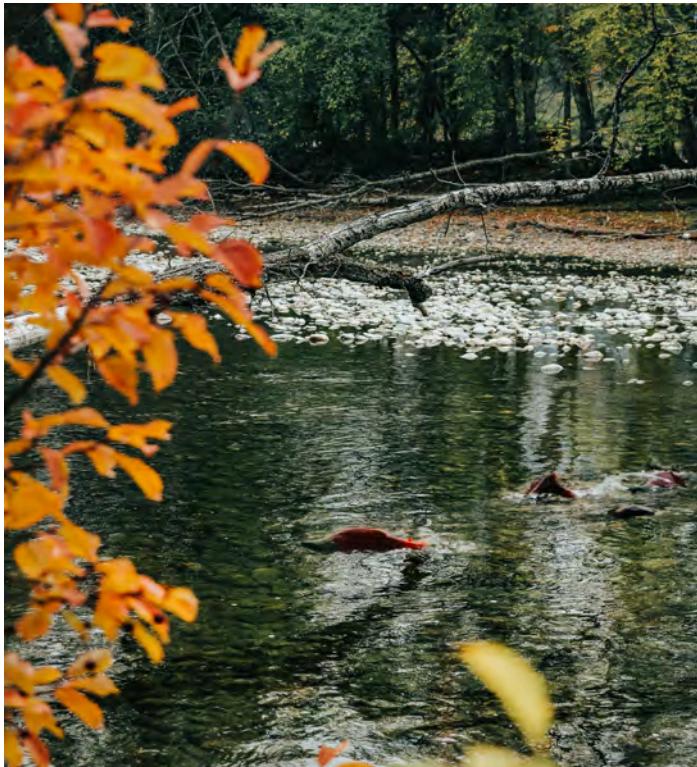


Skunk Cabbage

Ḵaʔukʷ



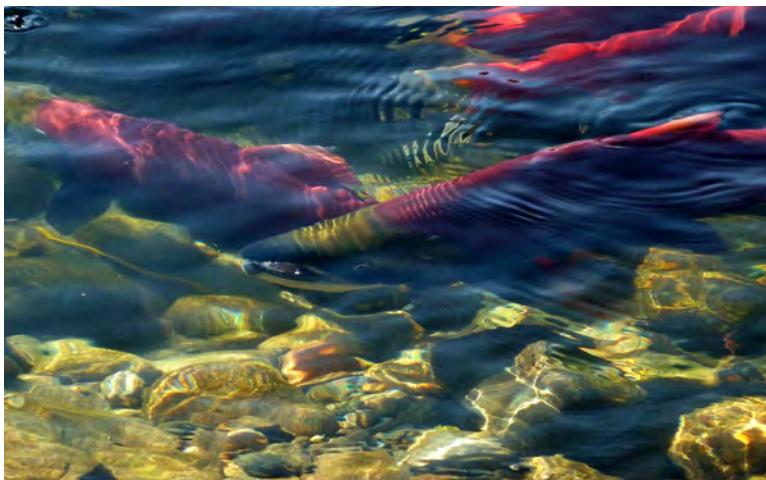
Skunk Cabbage grows in wet, swampy areas. It has a yellow flower and an odor like a skunk. Bears love to eat young skunk cabbage!



Salmon

’Kutəla

After salmon lay their eggs, they fertilize the forest by adding nutrients to the stream and soil. Fallen trees help slow streams and rivers to create safe areas for young salmon. The decomposing tree releases nutrients into the water helping to feed tiny plants and animals that the young salmon eat.







Knee High In the Forest

What Lives Here?

Imagine you are in the forest on your hands and knees. What do you see? How do the plants and animals that live here support a healthy forest?

