

Nature Restoration Area

For more information: kics@gmail.com | keatsislandconservation.org

Ecosystem type: Douglas-fir/salal, the same as many shallow soil areas on Keats Island.

Some other plants here: arbutus, bigleaf maple, Scouler's willow, saskatoon berry, oceanspray, hairy brackenfern.

Associated and co-dependant species: Douglas squirrel, western tiger swallowtail, Lorquin's Admiral, Grey hairstreak butterflies, hundreds of moth species, bumblebees and many others.

Main threat: Spread of non-native invasive plants, here: small periwinkle, English ivy, Scotch broom, Eurasian blackberry, broad-leaved sweet pea, all spreading from site's east side.

Possible long term consequences: soil erosion (loss of trees on a slope), loss of animal species, boring landscape, reduced carbon fixation, accelerated spread of invasives to other sites.

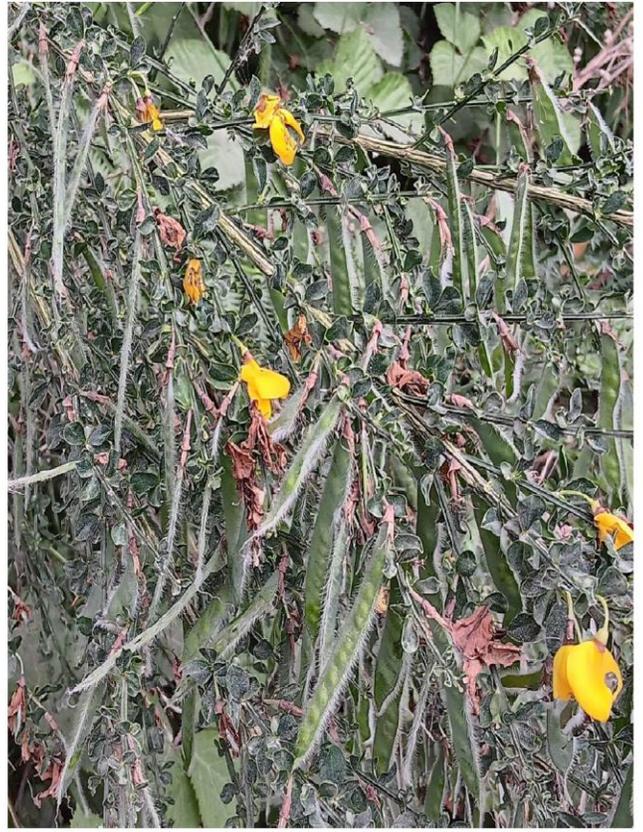
Remedial action: Hand/tool removal of the non-native plants over the summer/early fall 2025, and planting with native plants where necessary, fall 2025/6.



Small periwinkle forming thick vegetation mats which inhibit growth of other plants, including tree seedlings which need light



English ivy growing up Douglas-fir, seeking more light where it will flower and seed



Scotch broom, with seed pods and flowers, is toxic to mammals and has herbicidal effects on other plants



Eurasian blackberry, now Keats' dominant plant where trees have been removed



Broad-leaved peavine also forms dense exclusive areas and is toxic to mammals if ingested



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