

Appendix 2B. Names of Native Plant Species in Indigenous Languages of Northwestern North America (including only those species and closely related groups of species for which names were found in three or more languages or major dialects within the study area).

This Appendix and the subsequent one focusing on introduced plant species are supplemental to my book, published in June 2014 by McGill-Queen's University Press: *Ancient Pathways, Ancestral Knowledge. Ethnobotany and Ecological Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples of Northwestern North America* (see www.mqup.ca).

Reference sources are noted following this introduction. The plants are listed in alphabetical order of their current scientific names, within the major categories of: Algae, Lichens, Fungi, Ferns and Fern-Allies, Conifers and Flowering Plants. Over 260 native species are listed in this database. Introduced and cultivated species are listed separately in Appendix 3. Botanical species and nomenclature generally follow that in Klinkenberg (2013).

For each "Plant Entry," the Indigenous languages and major dialects for which names have been documented are provided, along with the plant names themselves (noting specific parts named, such as berries) and, when known, the gloss or analysis of the terms. Some dialectic or other variants of the names from different speakers or different sources are also included. Reference sources are provided at the end of this introductory section.

There is not always a one-to-one correspondence between the Indigenous names and the scientific species in this table. For this reason, some Indigenous terms are cross-referenced to more than one species. In some cases there is confusion in the original source about the actual species referred to, and in other cases, scientific names have been changed. I have tried to indicate any uncertainty in identification, referencing or transcription of the names with a question mark [?] or other notation. Detailed information on the names is not always available for every language; an absence of information (such as lack of an analysis for a term) does not necessarily mean that a term is unanalyzable, but only that it was not reported in the reference sources available. A sample listing of over 10 indigenous species and their names is provided in Appendix 2 of the book (Turner 2014).

The languages are listed in an order that is partly geographical and partly based on linguistic relationships. The list starts with languages on the north coast, moving to the south and towards the interior, with languages listed within their respective language families. Some of the major dialects in which plant names often differ are listed separately, but in some cases, where dialectic differences are usually relatively minor, dialect variants are marked with an initial (e.g., M for Massett Haida, A for Alaska Haida), according to the dialects denoted in the original reference source. In all cases, please consult the original sources to ensure complete accuracy for a given language.

Note on the Writing System used for Indigenous Plant Names in these Books

Many different writing systems have been developed by linguists and Indigenous language speakers to represent the sounds of individual languages in northwestern North

America and beyond. All of the Indigenous languages in the study area have sounds that are not found in such European languages as English and French. For this reason the Latin-based alphabet as it is used in English¹ is alone inadequate for transcribing First Nations languages and therefore phonetic alphabets and numerous practical orthographies have been developed. Linguists tend to use the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) or the American Phonetic Alphabet (APA) in academic writing of Indigenous sounds and words, but for most First Nations language programs, systems have been developed using fewer, less technical symbols and instead are mainly represented by characters of the Roman Alphabet which are modified as necessary. These systems, known as “practical orthographies,” or practical writing systems, are generally more easily read and understood by speakers of a language and by non-linguists, once they connect the sounds of a language with the particular symbols used.

There have been some efforts to standardize the orthographies used within given languages and groups of languages, through the establishment of Language Authorities and consensus agreements among speakers and the linguists who work with them. However, across the many languages of the region of northwestern North America covered in these volumes, there is considerable variation in the practical orthographies used. In some cases, the same symbol is used in different languages to represent different sounds, and in others, the same sound spoken in different languages is represented by different symbols. The symbols may differ yet again from those used in the IPA or APA systems. For example, many languages in the area have what linguists call a “voiceless velar fricative” sound, like the “*ch*” in German “*Bach*”. In Secwepemc (Shuswap; Interior Salish), this sound is written with “*c*” whereas in the closely related language Nlaka’pamux, it is written with “*x*”. (Note the last letters of the names Secwepemc and Nlaka’pamux, which both reflect this sound.)

In writing the names of plants and other terms in these volumes I was faced with a real dilemma. In my ethnobotanical work to date I have always tried to use writing systems that were congruent with locally developed and applied practical orthographies for any language group. This is not only to respect local speakers of Indigenous languages and the systems they have developed for writing their languages, but also to make my work more accessible and useful to local communities. In the present work, however, which is largely comparative in nature, I needed to find a way to show similarities and differences across numerous languages, and this would be difficult using the multiple systems of writing that exist for the various languages. I have therefore used an adapted version of the APA system for representing plant names here, in hopes that it will make comparisons relatively clear, while still being accessible and understandable. I hope that speakers of the different language communities will understand, and will not feel disrespected by this decision. *In all cases, however, readers should consult the original referenced sources listed for the most accurate and appropriate spellings for particular languages.*

There are also some excellent websites for Indigenous languages of the region, including ones which detail the practical orthographies used to represent different sounds

¹ English does not have direct grapheme-to-phoneme correspondence (e.g. *-ght* sounds like *-t* in some words, and there are many “silent” letters), whereas typically Indigenous language writing systems do.

in different languages. Check out, for example, the website <http://www.languagegeek.com> (©2002-2011 Chris Harvey/Languagegeek; cf. Harvey 2011), which provides orthographies for many of the Indigenous languages of Canada. It also provides links to many community websites, and to the Indigenous Language Institute, language maps, apps for learning and texting the various languages, and references to the different fonts used. Another particularly useful website is <http://www.firstvoices.com> (© 2000-11 First Voices), which hosts community-developed language archives for Indigenous languages all across Canada. Most of the language portals developed by communities contain detailed information on their practical orthographies, as well as word and phrase lists and other learning resources.

Guide to the Orthography

The orthography used to represent the plant names in this book is based on the American Phonetic Alphabet (APA), but with significant modifications to make the terms more readable for those unfamiliar with phonetic alphabets. For example the sound at the beginning of the English word *January* is represented as [dʒ] in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) and as [dʒ] or [ʒ] in the APA. Both of these symbols are somewhat counterintuitive for the English-speaking reader and so in this orthography the letter *j* was used to represent this sound, following English tradition. In some cases it was not possible to convert a plant name into this orthography because the original spelling was undecipherable. This was frequently the case with terms from older anthropological and ethnobotanical sources (such as from Erna Gunther's work; cf. Gunther 1973). In these instances the word was left in its original spelling and put in quotation marks.

The charts below are a guide to the orthography in this book.² The left column shows the symbols used. The center column provides a phonetic description of the symbol, with the corresponding APA symbol in brackets. The right column provides a description of the sound as it compares to English. An explanation about the representation of tone and stress in this orthography is found at the end.

1. The following symbols represent the same or similar sounds that they correspond to in English: ***b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, y, z***
2. Glottal constriction is marked in two ways; with a full glottal stop /ʔ/ and with an apostrophe, /'/. While many orthographies have different ways of marking glottal constriction, this orthography closely follows the APA format. A full glottal stop /ʔ/ is used word initially and in vocalic environments (between vowels, or word-finally after a vowel). This usually sounds like a catch in the throat, such as in the English expression “uh-oh”. The apostrophe /' is used to represent glottalization of another segment, which may be ejectives (as in the case of ***p', b', t', d', k', g'***, etc.), or glottalized resonants (as in the case of ***l', m', n', r'***, etc.). This usually sounds like a sharp ‘popping’ sound before or after the consonant. In most cases the apostrophe follows the segment it identifies with, but in some cases the apostrophe precedes a

² The charts were developed by Aliana Parker, with advice from Dr. Sonya Bird, Dr. Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, and Dr. Leslie Saxon, all of the Department of Linguistics, University of Victoria.

resonant to indicate pre-glottalization, in which the explosive sound occurs before the letter.

3. The superscript /^w/ is used to represent rounding of the lips when the sound is produced (labialized). This is frequently seen in the series of consonants, such as *k^w*, *q^w*, *x^w*, *x^w*, and *ʃ^w*. For example, *k^w* sounds like the beginning of English *quick*. Rounding may be combined with glottalization, as in the case of: *k^wʔ* and *q^wʔ*. In practical systems, a plain *w* is often used, as in *kw* or *kwʔ*.

Other superscript symbols used are /^y/ to indicate palatalization, and /^h/ for the secondary articulation in dental affricates. For example *n^y* sounds like the *gn* of *lasagna*, and *t^h* sounds like the *-t th-* of English “*at the*”, spoken quickly.

4. Retracted consonants and vowels are marked with an underline (e.g. a). Retraction refers to a retracted tongue root when the sound is being pronounced, which causes the letter to sound farther back in the throat. This is not common in English.
5. In some languages, consonants (specifically resonants such as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*) may be syllabic. This means that they can function as a syllable nucleus, and may carry the primary stress of the word. Syllabic consonants are marked with a dot underneath the letter, such as in *ṇ*. This sounds similar to the *-n* of English *button* [“*but-n*”], spoken quickly.
6. The quality (sound) of vowels varies greatly both within and across languages. For this book, the goal was to represent words phonemically (i.e. to represent the sounds as they are perceived in the minds of speakers), and to keep the transcriptions as simple as possible. Accordingly, only a small set of vowel symbols was used. Vowels are doubled to indicate length (duration), as in: *aa*, *ee*, *oo*, etc. Note that many earlier works used narrow phonetic transcriptions, and thus had a greater number of vowel symbols. These were simplified in this book to reflect the broader, phonemic transcriptions of most practical writing systems.³

VOWELS		
Symbol	(APA Symbol)	Description
<i>a</i>	[a] ~ [ɑ] ~ [æ]	Similar to the vowel sounds of English <i>ball</i> or <i>bat</i>
<i>e</i>	[e] ~ [ɛ]	Similar to the vowel sounds of English <i>bait</i> or <i>bet</i>
<i>i</i>	[i] ~ [ɪ]	Similar to the vowel sounds of English <i>beet</i> or <i>bit</i>
<i>o</i>	[o] ~ [ɔ]	Similar to the vowel sounds of English <i>boat</i> or <i>bond</i>
<i>u</i>	[u] ~ [ʊ]	Similar to the vowel sounds of English <i>boot</i> or <i>would</i>
<i>ə</i>	[ə] ~ [ɚ]	Similar to the vowel sounds of English <i>but</i> or <i>about</i>
<i>ɛ</i>	[ɛ]	Similar to the vowel sounds of English <i>bet</i>
<i>i</i>	barred <i>i</i> (high	Pronounced farther back in the mouth than regular <i>i</i> .

³ Because of the number of different orthographies, and also due to phonetic variation, there is some overlap between the actual sounds of letters *a*, *e*, and *ɛ*. These APA symbols represent the variety of sounds in different languages that each of the letters may stand for.

	central vowel)	
<i>q e i o u</i>	nasal vowels	Similar to the corresponding plain vowels, but with a nasal quality (such as in English <i>enemy</i> , <i>kneel</i> , <i>Rome</i> , <i>room</i>). Some nasal vowels may also have high or low tone. This is marked as <i>á</i> or <i>à</i> .
<i>ĩ, ẽ, ɐ, ɓ, ɔ, ʉ</i>	retracted vowels	Similar to regular vowels, but pronounced with a retracted tongue root

CONSONANTS		
(Note that <i>b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, y,</i> and <i>z</i> are the same as in English.)		
Symbol	APA	Description
<i>ch</i>	[t͡ʃ] voiceless/aspirated palato-alveolar affricate	Sounds like the <i>ch</i> in English <i>church</i>
<i>dh</i>	[d̪] voiced dental fricative	Sounds like the <i>th</i> of English <i>the</i> or <i>that</i> , (but not of <i>think</i> or <i>thin</i>)
<i>dl</i>	[ɺ] voiced/unaspirated lateral affricate	Sounds like the <i>dl</i> in English <i>maudlin</i> (but not like English <i>middle</i>)
<i>dz</i>	[d͡z], or [d̪ʰ] voiced/unaspirated alveolar affricate	Sounds like the <i>ds</i> in English <i>kids</i>
<i><u>dz</u></i>	retracted voiced alveolar affricate	Sounds like <i>dz</i> , but pronounced with a retracted tongue root (except for in Dakelh, see below)
<i>gh</i>	[ɣ] voiced velar fricative	Sounds like English <i>g</i> , but with friction; written as <i>gg</i> in some practical systems
<i>g^v</i>	palatalized voiced velar stop	Sounds like the <i>-g y-</i> of English <i>egg yolk</i>
<i>g</i>	[g̠] voiced uvular stop	Sounds like <i>g</i> , but farther back in the throat
<i><u>gh</u></i>	[ɣ̠] voiced uvular fricative	Sounds like <i>gh</i> , but farther back in the throat
<i><u>h</u></i>	[ħ] voiceless pharyngeal fricative	Similar to English <i>h</i> , but with more friction

<i>l</i>	[ɬ] voiceless lateral fricative	Sounds similar to the <i>thl</i> of English <i>athlete</i> ; written as <i>lh</i> , <i>hl</i> , or <i>ll</i> in some practical systems.
<i>l, m, n</i>	syllabic resonants	These letters function like vowels in a syllable; they sound like <i>-əl</i> , <i>-əm</i> , or <i>-ən</i>
<i>ng</i>	[ŋ] velar nasal	Sounds like the <i>ng</i> of English <i>going</i>
<i>nʷ</i>	palatalized alveolar nasal	Sounds like the <i>gn</i> of <i>lasagna</i>
<i>q</i>	[q] voiceless/unaspirated velar stop	Sounds like English <i>k</i> , but farther back in the throat; written as <i>k</i> in some practical systems
<i>s</i>	retracted voiceless alveolar fricative	Similar to English <i>s</i> , but pronounced with a retracted tongue root (except for in Dakelh, see below)
<i>sh</i>	[ʃ] voiceless palatal fricative	Sounds like the <i>sh</i> of English <i>shy</i>
<i>th</i>	[θ] voiceless dental fricative	Sounds like the <i>th</i> of English <i>think</i> or <i>thin</i> , (but not of <i>this</i> or <i>that</i>)
<i>tl</i>	[ɬ] voiceless/aspirated lateral affricate	Similar to the <i>tl</i> of English <i>rightly</i> ; written as <i>tl</i> in many practical systems
<i>tl'</i>	[ɬ̰] ejective lateral affricate	As above, but with an exploded quality; similar to the sound some English speakers use to call horses
<i>t^h, t^{sh}</i>	[t ^h] [t ^ʰ] voiceless/aspirated dental affricate (plain and glottalized)	<i>t^h</i> sounds like the <i>-t th-</i> of English “at <i>the</i> ” spoken quickly; <i>t^{sh}</i> is similar but slightly exploded; written as <i>tth</i> and <i>tth'</i> in many practical systems
<i>ts</i>	[t͡s] voiceless/aspirated apico-alveolar affricate	Sounds like the <i>ts</i> of English <i>cats</i>
<i>ṭs</i>	retracted voiceless alveolar affricate	Similar to <i>ts</i> , but pronounced with a retracted tongue root (except for in Dakelh, see below)
<i>x</i>	[x] voiceless velar fricative	Similar to the <i>ch</i> of German <i>Bach</i> ; written as <i>c</i> or <i>kh</i> in some practical systems

<u>x</u>	[x̥] voiceless uvular fricative; also written [x̣]	Like the <i>ch</i> of German <i>Bach</i> , but farther back in the throat
<u>z</u>	retracted voiced alveolar fricative	Similar to English <i>z</i> , but pronounced with a retracted tongue root (except for in Dakelh, see below)
<u>ʔ</u>	[ʔ] glottal stop	Sounds like the catch in the throat in the middle of English “uh-oh”; written as ʔ or ’ in some practical systems
<u>ʕ</u>	[ʕ] pharyngeal approximant	Pronounced like <i>g</i> but very far back in the throat

Language Specific Notations

A few languages have sounds unique to them that do not appear in other languages. These are described here:

In Dakelh, the underlined consonants s, z, ts, and dz represent lamino-alveolar consonants, not retracted consonants as in other languages such as Tsilhqot’in. A lamino-alveolar consonant is pronounced with the blade of the tongue, not its tip, touching the roof of the mouth.

The ʕ of Yupik is a voiced lateral fricative. It sounds like *l* but with vibration of the vocal folds.

A period / mid-word in Haida represents a relatively unique phonological phenomenon. It stands for what linguists call an “unlinked C-slot”, or plainly, an unpronounced consonant. There is variation between speakers in how this sounds; it may sound like a glottal stop (a short pause or catch in the word), or it may affect the pitch of the word. Importantly, when it appears between two different vowels, it prevents those vowels from combining into a diphthong (Enrico 1991). Note that in terms from the Skidegate dialect of Haida in some cases differ in order to conform to the requirements of the Skidegate Haida Immersion Program. The spelling Ts’msyen (formerly, Tsimshian) is used in accord with the Ts’msyen Sm’algyax Language Authority.

An underlined y, found in Tlingit, is a velar approximant [y]. It sounds similar to *gh* but with less constriction in throat.

A Note about Tone and Stress

One of the many challenges faced in representing these many languages in a single orthography was that of tone and stress. For example, most Dene languages are tonal, and mark low, high, falling or rising tones. Most Salish languages, on the other hand, mark the primary stress of a word, as placement of stress may distinguish between two words. However, all of the writing systems use accent marks (accent acute /á/ for stress, and accent grave /à/ for tone). Rather than try to change these so that tone or stress are marked differently, all were left as they were. A list is included here of the languages that are tonal and the languages that mark for stress.

Languages with Tone	Languages with Stress
Chipewyan	All Salish languages except for Upriver Halkomelem and Nuxalk
Slavey (Slave)	Kwak'wala
Upriver Halkomelem (Stó:lō)	Haisla
Gwich'in	Oowekyala
Kaska	Kitasoo
Tlingit	Quileute
Dena'ina (Tanaina)	Twana
Tahltan	Nez Perce
Sekani	Sahaptin
Dakelh (Carrier)	Spokan
Heiltsuk	
Tsilhqot'in	

Reference sources (listed fully in References for N. Turner Book, vol. 2)

Botanical species and nomenclature generally follows that in Klinkenberg (2013). The terms are compiled from a survey of the following languages and major dialects:

Inuit (Inupiaq-Kotzebue)* (Jones 1983)

Yupik (Chugach, Alutiiq)* (Ager and Ager 1980; Griffin 2001 for Cup'it, Nunivak I, AK; Russell 1991a; Wennekens 1985)

Tlingit (Emmons 1991; Jacobs and Jacobs (1982); Krause (1956); Newton and Moss (1984: 18); Bruce Rigsby, pers. comm. (2003); Sheldon Jackson College (1976); Thornton (1999, 2008)

Haida: Turner (1974, 2004a)

Ahtna: Smelcer, Kari and Buck (2011)

Dena'ina (Tanaina):* Russell Kari (1987); Russell (1991b)

Tahltan (Tałtan): Turner, Saxon and Thompson (1997); Iskut Elders (2005)

Gwich'in:* Andre and Fehr (2000)

Chipewyan:* Marles (1984)

Slavey, or Slave (Dene-Thah, Dene-Dhea):* Lamont (1977); Kaska Tribal Council (1997: Mountain Slavey dialect)

Kaska: Kaska Tribal Council (1997: Liard dialect)

Sekani: Lena Izony McCook (pers. comm. to Aliana Parker, 2013); Davis and Tsay Tay Forestry Limited (2008)

Witsuwit'en (Interior Skeena River): Bruce Rigsby, pers. comm. (2003); Johnson (1994); Hargus (2007); Johnson Gottesfeld (1993)

Dakelh, various dialects: W. Poser, pers. comm. (2003); Carrier Linguistic Committee (2000)

Dakelh Stuart/Trembleur Lake dialect: Poser (2008a)

Dakelh Saik'uz dialect: Poser (2008b)

Dakelh Ulkatcho dialect: Smith, Harlan I., unpublished papers (1920-1923); Hebda et al. (1996); Kay (1993)

Tsilhqot'in: L.R. Smith (pers. comm., 2008-9; 2008); Tsilhqot'in court testimony (cf. Supreme Court of British Columbia 2007; Turner 2004b)

Nisga'a: Nancy Mackin (pers. comm. 2011; Burton (2012); Nisgha [Nisga'a] School District (1986); McNeary (1974, 1976); Wilp Wilxo'oskwhl Nisga'a (1995)

Gitksan (Gitksan): Bruce Rigsby (pers. comm. 2003); Johnson Gottesfeld (1994); Hargus (2007); Johnson (1997); 'Ksan, People of (1980); H.I. Smith et al. (1997)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax) (also spelled Tsimshian): Ts'msyen Sm'algyax Authority (2001); Ts'msyen Sm'algyax Authority and Sm'algyax Committee of School District 52 (2011); Turner and Thompson (2006)

Kitasoo: Compton (1993b); Dunn (1978)

Haisla, Hanaksiala: Compton (1993b); Davis, Wilson, and Compton (1995)

Heiltsuk: Rath (1981); Heiltsuk College and Staff (1997)

Oowekyala: Compton (1993b)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): Turner and Bell (1973); U'mista Cultural Society, Pasco, and Compton (1998); Hunt (1922)

Nuu-chah-nulth: M.Dale Kinkade, pers. comm. (2002); Scientific Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound (1995, Rpt. 3, Appendix); Powell (1991: 41-42); Turner and Efrat (1982)

Ditidaht: Turner et al. (1983)

Makah: Gill (1983); Gunther (1973)

Quileute: Powell and Woodruff (1973)

Nuxalk: Turner (1973, 1974)

Comox (including Sliammon, or Tla'amin): Bouchard and Kennedy (1973-78); Kennedy and Bouchard (1983)

Sechelt: Turner, Timmers and Bouchard (1972); Bouchard and Kennedy (1977b)

Squamish (Skwxwú7mesh): Bouchard and Turner (1976); Kuipers (1967, 1969)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun', or Cowichan: Dr Arvid Charlie (Luschiim) (pers. comm. 1999-2011); Turner and Bell (1971); Gerdts et al. (1997)

Halkomelem, Upriver, or *Stó:lo*: Galloway (1982, 2009); Suttles (1955)

Straits Salish (Saanich dialect): Montler (1991); Suttles (pers. comm. 1982; 1951); Turner and Bell (1971); Turner and Hebda (2012)

Klallam (Clallam): M. Dale Kinkade (pers. comm. 2002); Laurence C. and M. Terry Thompson notes [1975-1980]; and Fleisher (1980)

Lushootseed, North and South dialects: M. Dale Kinkade (pers. comm. 1982); Zalmai Zahir (pers. comm. 2010); Bates, Hess, and Hilbert (1994); Gunther (1973)

Twana: M. Dale Kinkade (pers. comm. 2002); Elmendorf (1960); Gunther (1973)

Lower Cowlitz: M. Dale Kinkade (pers. comm. 1982, 2004)

Lower Chehalis: M. Dale Kinkade (pers. comm. 2002); Gunther (1973)

Upper Chehalis: M. Dale Kinkade (pers. comm. 1985; 1991)

Stl'atl'imx/St'at'imc (Pemberton and Fraser River dialects): Turner et al. (1987)

Nlaka'pamux (Thompson): Turner et al. (1990)

Secwepemc (Shuswap): Kuipers (1974, 1983); Palmer (1975b); Turner, Ignace, and Compton (1998); Turner, Ignace, and Loewen (forthcoming)

Okanagan (Okanagan-Colville): Turner, Bouchard, and Kennedy (1980)
 Snchitsu'umshtsn (Coeur d'Alene): Palmer, Kinkade, and Turner (2003)
 Spokane: Carlson and Flett (1989); Hart (1974, 1976); J. A. Ross (2011)
 Selish (formerly Flathead): Hart (1974, 1976, 1979)
 Columbian (Moses-Columbian): M. Dale Kinkade (pers. comm. 1982, 2002)
 Upper Cowlitz, or Taitnapam: M. Dale Kinkade (pers. comm. 1982, 2004)
 Nez Perce: A. G. Marshall (1977)
 Sahaptin: Hunn, Selam, and family (1990)
 Ktunaxa: Hart (1974, 1976); Hart, Turner, and Morgan (1981); Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal Council et al. (1999).
 General sources include Gunther (1973) for western Washington groups, Kuipers (2002) for Proto-Salish, Newcombe (1897-1916) for various terms, Suttles and Elmendorf (1963) for Salish prehistory, Turner (1987, 1988a, 1988b) for general categories, Turner (2003a) for seaweed (*Pyropia* [*Porphyra*]), and Turner and Burton (2010) for soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*). Languages with asterisks are not situated within the study area, but plant names are included for comparative purposes in some cases.

Acknowledgements

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ALGAE

***Algae, Marine, general, including Egregia menziesii* (Turn.) Aresch. – boa kelp (Lessoniaceae; Phaeophyta) and various other brown kelp species**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *qas janda*, *qa jand*, *qaj janda* (M), *qas jánd* (A) (cf. *qaj* 'hair'; *janda* (M) 'be long' [?])

Haida (Skidegate): *kajaanda*, *kaajaanda* (*qajaanda*, *qaajaanda*) cf. *kaj* 'hair'; *jinda* 'be long' [?])

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *légi*, or *legi* (*Gracilaria lemaneiformis* & related spp., e.g. *Gracilariopsis* sp.)

Kitasoo: *lâkyi*, *lâ?kyi*, *légi* 'algae' (ST)

Haisla: *siah?àm* 'hair on rock'

Heiltsuk: *y'ák'a* ("a kind of kelp" – confirmed as *Egregia* – Keith Gladstone, Bill Gladstone, Earl Newman to Ann Salomon)

Oowekyala: *y'ak'a*

Nuxalk: *ayts'aym*; *snu-?yts'aym-aq*'s (when still in the water)

***Fucus gardneri* Silva and related spp. – sea wrack, bladderwrack, or rockweed**

(Fucaceae; Phaeophyta)

Yupik (Chugach): *elquaq* (PG); (Cup'it, Nunivak I, AK): *el'quat*
Tlingit: *tayeidi* [?] “yellow seaweed”
Haida (Massett, Alaska): *t'al* (M), *t'ál* (A)
Haida (Skidegate): *t'al*
Dena'ina (Tanaina): *tuxbet'* ‘water stomach’ (U)
Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *p'aatsəh* (Gitga'at)
Kitasoo: *p'á?ats*
Haisla: *t'k'l'á*
Oowekyala: *t'k'l'á*
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *t'astl'ánk'*
Nuu-chah-nulth: *huhts'apt* (Hesquiaht) (also *Postelsia palmaeformis*)
Ditidaht: *puupuux'iyśaa* ‘a lot of blown up things on the rocks’
Makah: *xalawiqbap* (“crab seaweed”) [i.e. uncertain] (Gunther 1973: 50); OR
kakálak'oka dub (Gunther)
Quileute: *x'opik'isísa* ‘little kelps’
Comox: *q'áqiq'uh*
Sechelt: *q'áqiq'*
Squamish: *q'úq'iq'*
Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *k''é?qəq*; OR *q''aq''əq''* (Gerdts et al. 1997; Snuneymuxw)
Straits Salish (Saanich): *t'alát^{sh}-əlch*; OR *k''é?qəq*
Klallam: *q''aqq*
Lushootseed: *q''iwáts* [?] (“sea moss”)

***Halosaccion glandiforme* (Gmel.) Rupr. – sac alga (Palmariaceae; Rhodophyta)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *stla skaajuu*, *stla t'anii* (?) (M) ‘nipple’ or ‘cow's teat’; OR
sk'aang k'iis (M) ‘fish's air bladder’
Haida (Skidegate): *t'a sk'at'uuga* ‘popping by stepping on’
Haisla: *wliq''hszmqwàs* ‘baby seal's nipple’; OR *sag''əms la?əsq* ‘harbour seal's edible seaweed/*Porphyra/Pyropia*’
Nuu-chah-nulth: *?i?inmak'uk* ‘nipple-like’ (Hesquiaht)
Makah: *ch'ach'a?aqtl* ‘water-inside’ (also for *Sedum* sp.)

***Macrocystis pyrifera* (Linnaeus) C. Agardh (including *M. integrifolia* Bory) – giant kelp (Lessoniaceae; Phaeophyta)**

Tlingit: *daaw* “broad kelp that herring spawns on”
Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ngaal*, *ng.aal* (M), *ngáal* (A)
Haida (Skidegate): *ngaal*, *ng.aal*
Dena'ina (Tanaina): ? *te?es* (Outer Inlet) “ribbon kelp” (possibly *Palmaria* sp.)
Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *gyoós*
Kitasoo: *gyóəs*
Haisla: *q'áq'!'is*
Heiltsuk: *t'hk''á* ‘to gather kelp with herring eggs on it’
Oowekyala: *q'aq'!'is*, *q'axq'əlis*
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *q'áxq'əlis*
Nuu-chah-nulth: *suqmapt* (plant); *t'uq''aqmapt* (fronds with herring spawn on

them) (both Hesquiaht)
Nuxalk: *lq'illis* (when herring spawn is on it)

***Nereocystis luetkeana* (Mertens) Postels & Ruprecht – bull kelp (Lessoniaceae; Phaeophyta)**

Yupik (Chugach): *meq'aq* (PWS); *gahnguq* (PG)

Tlingit: *sú* “long seaweed” (sp. unknown)

Haida (Massett): *lqaa.m* (M), *lqáam* (A) (plant); *tl'agayee*, *tl'age.ee*, *tl'agee* (M), *tl'agiyáay* (A) (cf. *tl'aga* ‘soak’) (fishing line of kelp)

Haida (Skidegate): *hlkyaama* (*lqyaama*) (plant); *tl'agaay* (*tl'agaay*) [cf. *tl'aga* (*tl'aga*) ‘soak’] (fishing line of kelp)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *tut'ila* (O) ‘water rope’

Tsilhqot'in: *taxtl'ul* (AW – fishnets, from Homalco)

Nisga'a: *aax^w* ‘twisted kelp’ [? Presumably this sp.] (CB)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *moʔoq*

Kitasoo: *mooq*, *móox*

Haisla: *wàudi* (also stipe of *Macrocystis*)

Heiltsuk: *wáwáddi*; pl. *w'w'ádi* (kelp)

Oowekyala: *wàwadi*

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *w'awadi* (stipe, also kelp bottle); OR

papaq^waniy', *papaq^wan'iy*

Nuu-chah-nulth: *husmin* (plant); *sanap'aal* ‘kelp rope or anchorline’ (stipes); *huusfikum*

Ditidaht: *waaqaat* ‘circumcized, extending down’ (whole plant); *lataabʔub* ‘hair’ (bull kelp bulb); *qaaqaat* (float); *sadaʔbl* (also ‘fishing line’)

Makah: *waaqaʔaat* (plant); *kalkatsup* (holdfasts, “tall seaweed” (Gunther))

Quileute: *x^wopik'is*

Nuxalk: *k'amk'*, *k'amk^w'uk's* (pl.)

Comox: *k^wumt*

Sechelt: *sk^wumt*

Squamish: *q^w'um'*

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *q'amʔ*

Straits Salish (Saanich): *q^w'áʔəng'*

Klallam: *q^w'q^w'uʔəng'*

Quinault: *k'otk'á* (Gunther)

Lushootseed: *q^w'áʔəb*

***Pyropia abbottiae* (V. Krishnamurthy) S. K. Lindstrom (syn. *Porphyra abbottiae* Krishnamurthy), *Pyropia perforata* (J. Agardh) S. C. Lindstrom) and related *Pyropia* and *Porphyra* spp. – red laver, or “edible seaweed” (Bangiaceae; Rhodophyta)**

Yupik (Chugach): *tsaqalqaq* (PWS) (“*P. perforata*”) (Alutiiq, English Bay & Port Graham – Kenai, AK); *tsaqalqaq** (*Porphyra torta* (V. Krishnamurthy) S. K. Lindstrom)

Tlingit: *laàq'ask* (Tongass), *laaq'ásk* [and variants]; *laaq'áak* (“common edible seaweed”)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *sgiw* (M); *sgíw* (A) (main edible seaweed, *P. abbottiae*); OR

sangga, sanga (M), *sáנגg* (A) ‘winter’; OR *sangg sxiivee* (M), *sáנגg sgiwaay* (A) ‘winter seaweed’ (*P. torta*, *P. lanceolata* and other spp.); *q’aats’* (M), *q’áats’* (A) (Boas, 1890; J. Williams, 1962) (“*Porphyra lanciniata*,” fr. Tlingit; not on Haida Gwaii – JE; likely *Palmaria hecatensis* M. W. Hawkes or related species);

Haida (Skidegate): *sgyuu* (main edible seaweed, *P. abbotiae*); OR *gup* (also apparently applied to brownish-red laver seaweed too old to eat); *singga, singga sgiwaay* ‘winter seaweed’ (*P. torta*, *P. lanceolata* and other spp.)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *jagalq’a* (prob. Outer Inlet Dena’ina); *dzagalgey* (Upper Inlet Dena’ina) (see Alutiiq name) “laver or nori” (*Porphyra*) (names related to Chugach terms)

Witsuwit’en: *lakits* (Bulkley R. dialect); *lake?is* (Babine dialect)

Dakelh/Carrier (Saik’uz, Nadleh/Stellako, Lheidli): *laga?as* [borr. fr. Ts’msyen language, most likely Gitxsan (cf. Nisga’a *laq’ask*”; Ts’msyen *la?ask*)].

Dakelh (Cheslatta): *lak’us*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *laks, lax*

Tsilhqot’in: “*tish-guns*” ‘underwater- scale’? (a unique name)

Nisga’a: *laq’ask*”, *la?asq, lak’ask*” (CB)

Gitxsan: *laq’asx*”

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *la?ask*

Kitasoo: *lae?axsk; dá’a lən, t’a?atŋ* (inedible seaweed; *P. torta*) (and variants)

Haisla: *laq’sg, laq’s*

Heiltsuk: *lq’st* (seaweed); *l’qk*” (seaweed in plugs, sundried berries)

Oowekyala: *lq’st; dal* (inedible porphyra?)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *laqq’stən* ‘draped over the rocks’ (cf. *laqq’ala* ‘draped’ – Daisy Sewid-Smith and Adam Dick, pers. comm. to Amy Deveau, June 2011) (K); *laq’asdi* (N), *laq’ast* (G)

Nuu-chah-nulth (Hesquiaht): *sumumits* OR *sumumts* (also *Ulva* and other green algae - related to word for “kelp” in some Coast Salish languages); AND/OR *kw’iny’imts* in some dialects

Ditidaht: *ts’aaypish* (marine algae, gen., and *Pyropia* spp.)

Makah: *ts’aayupsii* (general term for all seaweeds; not specifically for *Pyropia*)

Nuxalk: *laq’s*

Comox: *léq’stən, léqstn*

Sechelt: *léq’sta* (sold to Japanese) (probably mainly *Pyropia perforata*)

Squamish: *léq’es*

Halkomelem, Quw’utsun: *laq’as* (probably mainly *Pyropia perforata*)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *laq’as* (probably mainly *Pyropia perforata*)

Klallam: *laq’es* (“sea lettuce” – *Ulva* spp.)

Lushootseed: *labats* (“sea lettuce” – *Ulva* spp.)

***Saccharina latissima* (Linnaeus) C.E. Lane, C. Mayes, Druehl, et G.W. Saunders and related species (*Alaria* spp.; *Costaria costata* (Turner) Saunders; *Hedophyllum* spp.; *Laminaria* spp.; *Lessoniopsis* spp.) – short or broad kelps (Laminariaceae; Phaeophyta)**

Yupik (Chugach): *tsimyaruaq* (PWS); *sel’aq* (PG) (*Laminaria* spp.) “white seaweed” (bleached) (see also *Palmaria* and various red algae)

Tlingit: *giish*, *geesh* “kelp”
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ngaalaagaas* (M) (for “broad kelps”)
 Haida (Skidegate): *ngaal ga’aan*, *ngaal ga’aanda* (*ngaal ga’aan*, *ngaal ga’aanda*) (for “brown kelp - *Alaria*”)
 Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *dayts^h* (hb), *dayts* (“*Alaria* sp.”)
 Kitasoo: *daaitts* (“seaweeds, broadleaved marine algae”) (?*Alaria*)
 Heiltsuk: *lxluw’á* [?] (“broadleaved seaweed; shallow water kelp”)
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *lxlaxwís* (also *Ulva* and *Enteromorpha*)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *tl’uuk^waqmápt* OR *tl’uq^waqmápt* (kelps, short, leafy – *Saccharina latissima*, *Hedophyllum sessile* and other similar species); *salgat’apt* (stipes); *susuqmaq’uk* ‘resembles giant kelp’ (fronds) (last terms Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *luch’luch’pt* = short kelps and sea palm; *tl’oṣawapt* (leafy kelps)
 Comox: *k^wúk^wal*
 Sechelt: *k^wak^wal* (CA); *q^w’áq^w’el* (JE)[?] (*Costaria costata* and other broad-fronded kelps)

***Spirogyra* sp. and related spp. – green pond slime or river slime (order Zygnematales; Chlorophyta)**

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *dlut’* (I, U) (freshwater algae)
 Chipewyan: *tedlaré* (algae, gen.)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *dlat* (“water weed”) (*Potamogeton*; also “seaweed”; moose eat it); OR *tasts’a?* (“scum, stagnant water growth”); OR *tuz* (“weed, leafless, at bottom of streams”)
 Dakelh (Saik’uz): *dlat* (also seaweed); OR *tasts’a?* (“scum”)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *tehdlat* (includes many underwater species: *Hippuris* sp., *Fontinalis* spp., *Ranunculus aquatilis*)
 Tsilhqot’in: *tishdlenz*, *tisdlenz* (‘underwater algae’)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *sumumtsuk?i ts’a?ak* ‘river *sumumts*’ (*Porphyra*, *Ulva*); OR *sumaqasu?umuak?i ts’a?ak* ‘*Porphyra/Ulva* under the water’ (all Hesquiaht)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *stíxəm* (slime of any kind, fish or algae)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *nq^wulun-át^wa?* ~ *nq^walun-át^wa* (? Pemberton dialect), *nq^wulunát^wa* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *k^wal* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002; -*át^wa* ‘water’)
 Nlaka’pamux: *mtolt-úym’x^w* ‘clotted substance under the water (on bottom)’, OR *mtolt-ét^wu* ‘clotted substance (of the) water’
 Spokane: *nmts’ét^w*
 Selish: *sənpulex^wé* ‘nom. – hair - ground’
 Ktunaxa: *watak’əaquqmaq’an?is* ‘frog’s eggs (in the water)’, OR *aq^wəq^wləwətiyal* (Hart)

***Ulva lactuca* L. and related spp. – sea lettuce (Ulvaceae; Chlorophyta)**

Tlingit: “*tātsch*” (Krause 1956); *káas* ‘“algae, green ocean scum”
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *sginaaw* (M), *sgináaw* (A)
 Haida (Skidegate): *sginaaw*; OR *gandll sginawaay* (for *U. intestinalis*, ‘growing in a river’)
 Haisla: *tixtə̀̀aais* (also other green algae)
 Heiltsuk: *tixis* ‘green or yellow color’ (algae in the water near the beach)

Oowekyala: *tixa* ‘green’ (also *U. intestinalis*)
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *hixl̥awis* (also *U. intestinalis*) [see also short
 kelps, *Laminaria*]
 Nuuchah-nulth: *ʔuʔinkitʔisʔi ʕumumts* ‘slim sea lettuce/*Porphyra*’ (also *U.*
intestinalis) (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *ʕubqabs* (green algae, gen.)
 Quileute: *klopʔtsaiʔyup* ‘green ocean leaves’ (Gunther)
 Nuxalk: *swanalkʷ* (green rock algae of any kind)
 Comox: *kʷʔamkʷʔəm*
 Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *kʷʔeqeq*
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *kʷʔeqəq*
 Lushootseed: *lábats* (‘sea lettuce’ – *Ulva*)

LICHENS

Alectoria sarmentosa (Ach.) Ach. and/or *Usnea longissima* (L.) Ach. – “old man’s beard” lichens, and related *Alectoria* and *Usnea* spp. (Parmeliaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *napam ungaguaʔi* (*Alectoria americana* Mot.)

Tlingit: *sʔéixʷani* “pale green lichen” [?]; *tlʔéx* “brown fungus (*Usnea*)”

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *kʔaaltsʔadaa liijaa* (M) ‘crow’s mountain goat wool’; *liis* ‘mountain goat wool’ is now obsolete in S, M; originally borrowed from Ts’msyen – JE); OR “*kʔal.jída*” (cf. *kʔaaltsʔidaa* ‘crow’) (M) (also *Usnea* spp.)

Haida (Skidegate): *kʔaaltsʔidaa liisga* (S, N) ‘crow’s mountain goat wool’; *liis* ‘mountain goat wool’ is now obsolete in S, M; originally borrowed from Ts’msyen - JE); OR *kʔaaltsʔidaa gyaaʔadga* (*kʔaaltsʔidaa gyaaʔadga*) ‘crow’s blanket’

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *dehtsighu* (Il), *dexchʔixa* (O), *dextextsighu* (U) ‘branch hair’; *chʔvala andazʔi* (I) ‘spruce hair’

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *ʔuyemba, yemba* (moss, green, on ground or tree trunks) [note: Dakelh (Saik’uz): *dohgha* ‘hair/fur’ (specifically *Bryoria*)]

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dahgha* ‘limb hair’ (for *Alectoria*, *Bryoria*, *Cetraria* and other tree lichens)

Tsilhqot’in: *telachos* (“old man’s whiskers”)

Nisga’a: *bilaaq* (“moss, gen.” – CB pers. comm.)

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *iimgən* (cf. *iimx* ‘beard’); OR *iimgmən* ‘whiskers of the tree’; OR *blax* (“moss, gen.”)

Haisla: *tsʔatsʔqxlawai* ‘goat’s wool in tree’ (*Usnea* and *Alectoria* spp.)

Oowekyala: *kʷʔikʷʔaqʷxtlawa* ‘tree moss’

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *pʔəlpʔaləmdzəxtluwʔ* (cf. *pʔələms* ‘moss’) (lichens, gen.) (DSS)

Nuuchah-nulth: *pʔuʔup* (gen for mosses and lichens) (lichens named after the trees they are growing on) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *pʔuʔup* (mosses and lichens, gen.)

Makah: *tuchiba* (*Usnea* sp.) (“a type of moss that hangs off trees”) (green dye)

plant)

Nuxalk: *iptsaak* ‘limb moss’; OR *suts’wakt* (also moss growing on trees)

Comox: *q”úq”stan* ‘a bunch of mountain goat wool’

Sechelt: *q”áyem* ‘diapers’ (gen name for mosses) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q”aym* ‘moss, lichen’ – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *mimts’*

Halkomelem, Quw’utsun: *q”áts’ay?* (gen. name for mosses, old man’s beard lichen, etc.)

Halkomelem, Upriver: ? *méqəlp* (in Nooksack lang: *méqənləp* (cf. *meqənl* ‘hair’ – a white lacy moss)

Straits Salish (Saamich): *q”ách’ay?* (gen. name for mosses, old man’s beard lichen, etc.)

Upper Chehalis: *páx”lq”aym* (“old man’s beard lichen”)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *pəq-ásləq* ‘white-quantity of plant matter’ (and variants: *peqáselaq* OR *peqselaq* ‘white-quantity of plant matter’ - Jan van Eijk)

Nlaka’pamux: *páqel, q”zem-éyq”* ‘tree moss’

Ktunaxa: *ʔála* (*Alectoria* sp.)

***Bryoria fremontii* (Tuck.) Brodo & Hawksw. (syn. *Alectoria fremontii* Tuck.) and related species – black tree lichen, or "black moss" (Parmeliaceae)**

Sekani: *daʔtxis’ghoo* (*Bryoria lanestris*)

Witsuwit’en: *dixghe*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *dohgha* (“*Bryoria lanestris*”: “brittle horsehair lichen”) (also “lichen, general”)

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *dohgha* ‘hair/fur’ (specifically *Bryoria* ?)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dahgha, dechən degha, chən degha* (see also *Letharia*)

Tsilhqot’in: *texa* (deer eat it; formerly eaten by people)

Gitxsan: *gesgan* ‘tree hair’; OR *ligimtxgan* ‘tree fur’ (black hairlike tree lichens)

Haisla: *ts’ùldu hs p’əp’alms* ‘black of moss’ (*Bryoria* spp.)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *sq”əlip* ? ‘hair in the dirt’ (allusion to pitcooking), Chilliwack *sq”əlip* (borr. fr. Stl’atl’imx)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *(s-)q”l’ip* (singular); OR *s-q”eq”l’ip* (plural; large quantity) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-q”əl’ap* ‘black lichen’ – Kuipers 2002; “because of its *i* the Stl’atl’imx word looks like a borr. fr. Okanagan, so that this item is really Southern Interior Salish; a connection with Proto-Interior-Salish *q”əl* is doubtful,” p. 182)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(s-)q”l’ip* (singular); OR *s-q”eq”l’ip* (plural; large quantity)

Nlaka’pamux: *wiʔe*; OR *q”zem-éyq”* ‘tree-moss’ (gen. term – see “Moss, gen.”)

Secwepemc: *wile* (W, E)

Okanagan: *sq”el’ip* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-q”əl’ap* ‘black lichen’ – Kuipers 2002)

Snchitsu’umshtsn: *sech’echt, séch’-echt* ‘~hand~branch’

Columbian: *sxk’ákst*

Spokan: *sq”l’ápq*, OR *sq”elapqen, sq”l’apqn* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-q”əl’ap* ‘black lichen’ – Kuipers 2002)

Selish: *sháwtəmqən* (uncooked); *sq”útla* (cooked)

Nez Perce: *hóopop*

Sahaptin: *k’unch, k”’inch*; (cf. *k’unch-wáakul* ‘like *B. fremontii*’; *Bryoria* spp.)

Ktunaxa: *ʔalla*, OR *ʔaquka*, OR *ʔála* (*Alectoria* sp. – Hart)

***Letharia vulpina* (L.) Hue – wolf lichen and related spp. (Parmeliaceae)**

Tlingit: *sséexʷani*, “say ho nay,” “*tsechune*, *ssechroni*” (imported from interior for Chilkat blankets)

Tahltan: *daasghaa* (S) ‘tree moss’

Sekani: *dachisghò?* ‘tree moss’

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dahgha* ‘yellow’, “*dachiz*” (Smith 1920-22) (dye for mountaingoat wool); OR *chən ts’ahanalyii?*

Tsilhqot’in: *tagha*, *telax-tsugh* ‘yellow on it [branch]’ (dye, trade with Nuxalk; “large bundles from Chilcotin”); *tagha*, *tedexa*, *texa* (wolf lichen, and lichen, general?);

Gitxsan: *tslaanisis skinisht* (not all diacritical marks pres.) (yellow lichen, include; *Vulpicida canadensis*) (Johnson 1997, fr Smith 1925)

Haisla: *tixsdu* ‘yellow lichen’ (? *Candelariella vitellina* – a yellow granular lichen)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *məxt’ələs*

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *kolmákst* ‘yellow/green-on-branch’; cf. *kʷəl* ‘green/yellow’ - Fraser River dialect; OR *kolmálqʷ* ‘yellow/green-on-wood’ (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷəl* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *kolmákst* ‘yellow/green-on-branch’; cf. *kʷəl* ‘green/yellow’ - Fraser River dialect)

Nlaka’pamux: *kʷəl’kʷəl* ‘yellow’; OR *kʷəl’méke?* ‘light yellow branch’; OR *kʷəl’kʷəl’-áyqʷ* ‘yellow/green branch’ (and variants) (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷəl* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *tulensméke?*, *twolen’sméke?* (W) ‘grows/blossoms from the branches’; OR *tkʷelméke?* (cf. *kʷel* ‘green/yellow’ + *éke?*); OR *qʷesim-áleqʷ* (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷəl* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *kʷerikʷ* ‘yellow/green’; OR *kʷernikʷ* (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷəl* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *schkʷeʔrnéchst*; (cf. also another type that used as yellow-green dye: *skʷalyoʔálqʷ*) (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷəl* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002)

Selish: *skʷalyó* (cf. *kʷəl*) ‘yellow/green’ (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷəl* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002)

Sahaptin: *maqít* ‘yellowish’

Ktunaxa: *ʔimqulna*

***Lobaria pulmonaria* L., *L. oregana* (Tuck.) Müll. Arg. and related spp. – lung lichens (Lobariaceae)**

Tlingit: “*atsakarétsi*” (“*Sticta pulmonaria*” – Boas 1891)

Haida *lk’inxa qʷiiʔawaay* (S) ‘forest cloud’; OR *qayd gʷaaʔad* (S) ‘tree blanket’; OR “*kinhau*” (possibly *lk’inxa* ‘forest’ - JE)

Haida: *xil qʷii.awaa* (M) ‘cloud leaves/medicine’ (i.d. uncertain)

Nisga’a: ? *gʷilathit* ‘sticky blanket’ (CB – grows near riverbanks; prob a lichen)

Gitxsan: *luu gʷiilal ganaaʔw* ‘there are frog-blankets inside’; *gʷilel ganaaʔw* ‘frog blankets’; *gʷilal ganaʔw* (also *L. linita*, *L. oregana*)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax) (Gitga'at): *nəgəgənanaw* 'dress/frill of the frog'; OR *naaganaw* (*L. oregana*)
 Kitasoo: *naga ganáaw* (and variants) 'frog's dress' (also *Peltigera* spp.)
 Haisla: *xx^wp'igà* 'scar/blister? on heel/shin' (also *Peltigera* spp.) (grows on bark of trees or base of trees)
 Heiltsuk: *xapa?*
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *p'əlp'aləmdzəxtluw*' (cf. *p'ələms* 'moss') (lichens, gen.) (DSS)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *tł'atstł'astuphts'um* (cf. *tł'astupshitt* 'to have patchiness/spots') (Hesquiaht)
 Nuxalk: *sts'wakt-aak*
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *sməxt'aləs* (also *Parmelia sulcata* and prob. other lichen spp.)
 Quinault: *ts'əp'ətch* (folioseous tree lichen – i.e. uncertain)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *tł'ən?-əlq^w* 'tree/wood ear' (gen. for any lichen growing on wood); OR *tł'əmin-əltskza* 'veins along the length' (?) (see *Plantago major*)
 Nlaka'pamux: *?estək^wl'ít p'əp'əy'le tək q^wzém* 'yellowish frog's moss'; OR *p'əp'əy'le tək q^wzém* 'frog's moss' (leafy lichens in gen.); OR *q^wzém* (moss, gen.) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q^waym* 'moss, lichen' – Kuipers 2002)

***Peltigera canina* (L.) Willd. and related spp. (e.g. *Peltigera aphthosa* (L.) Willd.) – dogtooth and other pelt lichens (Peltigeraceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *xil q^wii.awaa* (M) 'cloud leaves/medicine'; OR *gilgal* (M) 'twist' as when making twine – JE; OR *t'iis xil, t'iis xilee* (M) 'rock leaf/medicine'
 Haida (Skidegate): *xil kwii'awaa (xil q^wii?awaa)* 'cloud leaves/medicine'; OR *hlk'inxa kwii'awaay (hk'inxa q^wii?awaay)* 'forest cloud'
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *qal'nigi jegha* 'rock ear' (I) (for any rock-growing foliose lichens)
 Sekani: *ein'jooH* ("caribou lichen" – *P. aphthosa*)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *wədzihye* (*Nephroma resupinatum*); *t^het'uz, tset'uz* (*P. aphthosa*); *wədzih, wədzih yəyi, wədzih dai, wədzih yəyii, wədzihye* (*Cladonia borealis, C. cariosa, Nephroma resupinatum*, and other lichens)
 Tsilhqot'in: *chi-guns* 'rock dandruff' (poss. unique)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *nəgəgənanaw* 'dress/frill of the frog'; OR *naaganaw* (also *Lobaria*)
 Kitasoo: *naga ganáaw* (and variants) 'frog's dress' (also *Lobaria* spp.)
 Haisla: *xx^wp'igà* 'scar/blister[?] on heel/shin' (also *Lobaria* spp. – grows on bark of trees or base of trees)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *tł'əxtł'ək^w'és* 'seaweed of the ground'; OR *təxtlək^w'is* 'echo' (also for some types of fungi)
 Ditidaht: *tł'atl'x'aa?aq* 'flat ones against the rock'; OR *tł'ütl'iidq^waqсібak'k^w* 'resembling whale baleen' (also *Adiantum aleuticum*)
 Makah: *t'it'iidichchi?aa* 'growing on rocks' (Densmore 1939) (*Sticta* sp.)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *tł'ən?-əlm'ex^w* 'earth ear' (*Peltigera aphthosa*); OR *tł'əmin-əltskza?* (also *Lobaria pulmonaria*; see also *Plantago major*)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *pá?sem* (general name for mosses and moss-like plants)

Nlaka'pamux: *ʔeskʷlóʔ* (*tək p'əp'éy'le tək q'zém*) 'gall-coloured (frog's moss)'; OR *p'əp'éy'le tək q'zém* 'frog's moss' (leafy lichens in gen.); OR *p'əp'éy'leh'éy'st* 'frog's (on the) rocks'; OR *q'zém* (moss, gen.) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q'aym* 'moss, lichen' – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *stqulutsw* (Chuchua); OR *stpepetqín* (Soda Creek)
Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *sitsseetsiye* (lichen: ?*Peltigera*)

FUNGI

Tree Fungi, general: *Fomes* spp., *Fomitopsis* spp., *Ganoderma applanatum* (Pers.) Pat., *Polyporus* spp. – tree fungi, shelf fungi, bracket fungi (Fomitopsidaceae, Polyporaceae and others; Basidiomycetes)

Yupik: *iqemik* [fungus growing on birch, prob *Inonotus obliquus*]

Tlingit: *ʔaas daagáadli* 'tree biscuit' [translation borrowing]

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *kug gilgee* (M) or *kug galaangaa* (M) 'wood pilot-biscuit' (cf. *kug* 'firewood,' mostly Alaskan; resembles Tlingit 'rotten wood' - JE); OR *qiid gilgee* (M) 'tree pilot-biscuit'; OR *qiid gabee.uu ʔiijaa* 'it's tree scallops' (*Trametes versicolor* (L.: Fr.) Pilat)

Haida (Skidegate): *gyallgas naanga* (*g'allgas naanga*), *gyaalagas nanga* 'pilot-biscuit's grandmother'

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *elch'ix* (I), *elch'isx* (II, U) (refers to a burning taste); *k'adatsa* (O) referring to 'to ignite'; *gupgi* (O) (Russian loanword) (for *Ganoderma applanatum* and other similar bracket fungi); *k'evajegha* (I, II), *k'emaxegha* (O), *badzegha* (U) 'against ear' (for *Polyporus betulinus* – birch polypore); *k'ajeghetl'a* (I) 'to play catch', *k'asxgetl'a* (O), *basqetl'a* (U) (probl referring to 'chopping' or 'knocking') (all for "*Fomes applanatum*")

Gwich'in: *edinüichii* (various kinds of birch and willow fungus)

Chipewyan: *ebandzaghé* 'ear on the front' (also "apples"; apparently shelf fungi also)]

Tsilhqot'in: *dichenlizbe*, *dechenlizba* (used for medicine)

Nisga'a: *dihuxʷth* [used for moxibustion; see Gitksan name for *Inonotus*]

Gitksan: *g'ayda ts'uuts'* 'bird's hat' (Johnson 1997); OR *diuxʷ* (also *Inonotus*) (*Fomes fomentarius*)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax), Gitga'at: *adagən* (hb), OR *anaayst' xaymsm*, ('*xaymsm*'s (tree) bread')

Kitasoo: *ʔaenaélinóonq* 'bread of ghost'

Haisla: *kakàn'i*, *kakàni'*; OR *g'áyax* (cf. *g'yx* 'bread, to eat bread') (*Fomitopsis officinalis* (Vill ex Fried) Bond. & Sing. – larch polypore)

Heiltsuk: *lalas g'áyáx* 'bread of the Sasquatch' (EW NT notes); *kánán'a* (punk; pancake-like growth on old trees)

Oowekyala: *kànan'i*

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *kaniy* (*Laricifomes pinicola*, *Ganoderma applanatum* and other tree fungi); *kénkenk'es* (*Polyporus schweinitzii* and other similar fungi; not mushrooms); *k'ets'tsy'* (*Echinodontium tinctorium*) (DSS); OR *laxləkʷ'is* (also *Peltigera* spp.)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *k'iichk* (cf. *k'iichkk'achyu* ‘completely wrinkled’) (named after the tree on which they are growing) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *dayats'u?* ‘echo’ (fungus, gen.)

Nuxalk: *kani, kanani*; (cf. also approx. “*skis'ttsalx*” “a kind of fungus” – McIlwraith)

Comox: *piláq* (bracket fungus)

Sechelt: *piláq*

Squamish: *sq'ett'q'ett'* (larger ones = *taw'tuwál'áqap* ‘echo-maker’)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *taw'taw'áláqap* (Arvid Charlie); “*hwa-hwa-us-uk*” ‘layered tree fungus’ (A Charlie)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *s'amáaq'as* (poss. mushroom)

Quinault: *t'owole* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *plúl'k'əd, p'lolq'at* (fungus on tree, gen.) (Gunther)

Lushootseed: *tsàyts'ayláq'* (bracket fungus, gen., mainly on fir trees)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *taw'taw'áláqap* ‘echo’, ‘telephone’ *Ganoderma applanatum* (artist’s fungus); *Fomitopsis pinicola* (Pine conk); *Polyporus* spp. (pore fungi); *Trametes versicolor* (turkey tails)

Klallam: *pipi?ayqł*

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q'em'sálq'*, *(s)q'em'sálq'*, *q'am'-álq'* ‘mushroom-on-tree/wood’; cf. also *sálnats* (Pemberton) (a specific type of fungus that grows under Douglas-fir logs, in damp ground)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q'em'sálq'*, *(s)q'em'sálq'*, *q'am'-álq'* ‘mushroom-on-tree/wood’

Nlaka'pamux: *skelule?-éyq'* ‘great horned owl wood’; OR *sx' sál'ets* (an old name); OR *q'álq'etses* (AY)

Secwepemc: *stqex'él'əq'* (E)

Okanagan: *km'm'q'ál'eq'* ‘lump on wood’ (fungus, general)

Spokane: *nqa?qe?mín* (soft mycelium, or “felt” from *Larix* log)

Upper Cowlitz: *tialaxóxo* (Gunther)

Sahaptin: *łintít* (*Polyporus* sp.); *maqsh-máqsh* (*Fomes* spp.)

***Echinodontium tinctorium* (Ellis & Everh.) Ellis & Everh. – Indian paint fungus (Echinodontiaceae; Basidiomycetes) (Note: many of these may actually refer to red ochre only, and not to the fungus)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): “*tsig'án*” (perhaps *tsig'áan* - JE) (A)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k'ets'i* (*Echinodontium tinctorium* ?)

Nuxalk: *tlmas* (innovation) (red paint) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *təml* ‘red paint (ochre, Indian paint fungus) – Kuipers 2002]

Sechelt: *təml* (red paint) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *təml* ‘red paint (ochre, Indian paint fungus)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Squamish: *tseq'ł, təml* (red paint) (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *təml* ‘red paint (ochre, Indian paint fungus)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem (Quw'utsun', Musqueam): *təməł* (red paint) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *təml* ‘red paint (ochre, Indian paint fungus)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem (Chilliwack): *təməł* (red paint) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *təml* ‘red paint (ochre, Indian paint fungus)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Saanich, Songish: *táməl* (red paint) (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *təml* ‘red paint (ochre, Indian paint fungus)’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Klallam: *táməl* (red paint) (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *təml* ‘red paint (ochre, Indian paint fungus)’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Lushootseed: *təbl* (red paint) (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *təml* ‘red paint (ochre, Indian paint fungus)’ – Kuipers 2002]; OR *xələl’səd* (“fungus growing on coniferous trees; used for paint”) (Zalmi Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)
 Twana: *tábal* (red paint) (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *təml* ‘red paint (ochre, Indian paint fungus)’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): “*chak’at*” (Nastich 1954)
 Nlaka’pamux: *kelule?-éyq’ s ə x’ik’ estn-élp* ‘owl wood of the hemlock’ [?]
 Spokane: *yóq’i?*
 Sahaptin: *nuknúkt, nuk’núk’t*

***Inonotus obliquus* (Fr.) Pilát – cinder conk fungus, or chaga
 (Hymenochaetaceae; Basidiomycetes)**

Yupik: *iqemik* [fungus growing on birch, prob *Inonotus obliquus*] “chew ash”
 Dena’ina (Tanaina): *k’atnitsayi* (I, II), *k’adatsayi* (U) (refers to verb ‘to ignite’)
 Slavey: *gedzé?*
 Chipewyan: *ch’át t^hi*; OR *t’elt’aré* (usually applied to a willow tinder fungus)
 Kaska: *k’iit’úudlé?* (FL)
 Witsuwit’en: *t’eyhtse*, OR *dits’ah tsi?ists’o?*
 Dakelh (Saik’uz): *diyu* ‘it smoulders’ [in reference to use as insect repellent and in moxibustion] N
 Gitksan: *didihux^w, tiux^w, miitlw* (Smith p. 19); *mitx^w* ‘charred’, *diux^w* (also *Fomes fomentarius*) (Johnson 1997) [cf. Nisga’a: *dihux^wth*, for *fomitopsis pinicola*, also used for moxibustion]
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *pəx’p* (cf. *púx^wm* ‘to blow’) (“tree punk” used for a slow match”) (see Puffballs); OR ? “*sabákus*” (Ruby Creek Lillooet) ? birch fungus (“*Polyporus betulinus*”) (Newcombe 1903)
 Secwepemc: *púx^wstl’ye* (cf. *púx^wem* ‘to blow with the mouth’); OR *welmín* (W) (cf. *welentéke* ‘to ignite’; OR *wəlméke?* (E); OR *tík^wen’kten* (N) (North Thompson/Williams Lake); OR *stq’mx^wéke* (W) (Leslie Jules)
 Okanagan: *sti?ik^w* ‘burning coal’ (birch fungus), OR *ktik^wmn* (poss. *Fomes fomentarius*)
 Spokane: *yóq’i?*

Puffballs, general: *Lycoperdon* spp., *Bovista pila* Berk. & Curt., *B. plumbea* Pers., *Bovistella* spp., and *Calvatia* spp. – puffballs (Lycoperdaceae; Basidiomycetes)

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *qaw tsag^wiid* (M) for puffballs (from *tsigud, tsagud* ‘sack-like object burst,’ *qaw* ‘egg’)
 Haida (Skidegate): *kaw tsik’uus (qaw tsik’uus)* for puffballs (from *tsigud, tsagud* ‘sacklike object burst,’ *kaw* ‘egg’)
 Dena’ina (Tanaina): *chulyin deltett’i* (I, II), *guguyini deltett’i* (O) ‘raven pops it’; *chulyin dasgedi* (II) ‘raven’s smoke’; *delga chisxa* (U) ‘raven’s ochre’ (*Lycoperdon* spp.)
 Chipewyan: *datsátsié*

Kaska: *tlah̄tse*, *tandekóné?*, *id̄jekóné?* (*i* = falling tone) ‘lightning’ (DL),
nehtene ‘thunder’ (DL)
 Sekani: *tsood* (*Lycopodium perlatum*)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *natnilgesbu?* (puffball)
 Dakelh (Saik’uz): *ditnikʷən* (cf. *ditnik* ‘thunder’)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ná’ádi?*, *naodlih tək*, *naodnil nək*, *datsən tək*
 Tsilhqot’in: some call by same name as mushrooms
 Gitksan: *masxʷa luulaqʷ* ‘ghost fart’
 Haisla: *kʷakʷkʷsduàyʷu hs hʷziqʷ* ‘puffball/smoke-smoke of the ghost’
 Oowekyala: *m̄nak yis tʷutʷua* ‘excrement of the stars’ (prompted)
 Comox: *xʷatʷqʷamúnach* ‘thunder excrement’; *pá?psixʷ* (*Lycoperdon perlatum*)
 Sechelt: *xʷatʷqʷi múnach* ‘thunder excrement’ (*xʷatʷqʷim* = thunder)
 Squamish: *spáxʷpxʷélʷqsen* ‘dust on nose’
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *pápkʷəm* ‘continuing to make a puff or dust’ (town of Popkum
 named after these) (also *Calvatia gigantea*)
 Klallam: *sxʷpʷi?qʷʷusən ?u skʷʷa? kʷʷatu?* ‘crow’s face powder’ (LT notes)
 Stl’atl’imx: (*s*-)*xʷelʷalp-úlmʷexʷ* ‘ground/earth-ghost/corpse’; cf. *sxʷlʷalp*
 ‘ghost/corpse’ (mainly Fraser River); OR *pexʷp* (cf. *puxʷm* ‘to blow’ – see
 also under Tree Fungi, and *Inonotus*)
 Nlaka’pamux: *sneyi? pel tsʷqʷʷústn* ‘ghost’s/corpse’s face powder’; OR *sneyi?*
pel qʷámʷes ‘ghost’s/corpse’s mushroom’; OR *sneyi?-úse?* ‘ghost’s/corpse’s
 round/thing’; or *sneyi?-e?* ‘ghost’s thing’
 Secwepemc: *tswiweyúlexʷ* (W); *tsəwiyúlʷəxʷ* (E) ‘ghost/corpse on ground’
 Okanagan: *pʷaqʷstn* (*Lycoperdon* spp., *Calvatia gigantea*); OR *spkʷúla?xʷ* (montane
 puffball, *Lycoperdon* sp.); OR *s?itx* (*Lycoperdon* spp., *Calvatia gigantea*); *tmtmni*
laks pʷaqʷstn (puffballs, gen.); OR *xáfxaxʷ laks pʷaqʷstn*, OR *xáfxaxʷ laks tulʷmn*
 ‘crow’s Indian paint’
 Spokane: *s?itsh* (spore powder from puffballs; *Bovista pila*) (Ross 2011)
 Selish: *s?itsh* ‘to sleep’ (? i.d. uncertain; poss. *Lycoperdon* sp.)
 Ktunaxa: *kʷilliysnam* ‘oversleeping or long sleeping (of someone)’, OR *kʷilliysmul*
 ‘that which is used for oversleeping or long sleeping’ (for any kind of puffball)

Mushrooms, general (Basidiomycetes)

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *argaighnʷaq* ‘that which caused hands to come off’
 Yupik (Chugach): *arunaq* (PWS); *aningua?arnaq* (PG)
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *stʷaw dajaangaa* ‘owl hat’, *kʷakʷu dajaangaa* ‘owl
 hat’; OR *kagann dajaangaa* (M) ‘mouse hat’
 Haida (Skidegate): *stʷaw dajingga*, *stʷaaw daajing*; OR *kaagan daajing* ‘mouse
 hat’
 Dena’ina (Tanaina): *elnen ilgida* (I) ‘ground it rots’; *qatnilnetlʷi* (O) ‘that which
 is swollen’; *kʷghetneghelyay jilʷu* (U) ‘? – ear’ [unident mushroom:
qanjeghdelyayi ‘ears touch against something’ (I); another large unident
 mushroom, poss. *Boletus* or *Leccinum*: *elnen tsʷukʷa* ‘ground plate’ (U)]
 Chipewyan: *ebqdzaghé* ‘ear on the front’ (also “apples”; apparently shelf fungi
 also); OR *dlie?ebandzaghé* ‘squirrel’s apple’ (large mushrooms)
 Sekani: *tsʷaabalè?*

Kaska: *eduldié?*, *et'uledié* (DL), *dléjedié* (RR: 'squirrel food' (dialects) [also in Chipewyan])

Slavey: *dleedilé?* 'squirrel food'

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *dəchənləz*; cf. also *datt'is* (unidentified mushroom); OR *imbindzo* (morel mushroom – *Morchella*)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *imbenidzo* (mushroom, general)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *benidzo* (*dzo* 'ear' (~pine mushroom))

Tsilhqot'in: *sebedza* (T75), *?ests'ibadzagh*, *?elts'ibadzagh* 'plant with the big ears'

Nisga'a: *gayda ts'uuts* 'bird's hat'

Gitksan: *gayda ts'uuts* 'bird's hat'

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *gàaydibáa?lx* (Hartley Bay), OR *gaayda baa?lax* 'hat in the moss'; OR *gaaydm ts'u?uts* ("mushroom/seashells") 'bird's hat'

Kitasoo: *gaidm ts'ubáeet ?ei nóonq* 'ghost's umbrella'; OR *gaidm nóonq* 'hat of ghost'; OR *q''áxq''axagemlts luál* 'ghost's umbrella' (Klemtu)

Haisla: *bax''baxà* 'umbrella' (mushroom, gen.); *bax''baxà hs h'ziq* 'one kind, unident. 'umbrella of worm' – a pine-flavoured mushroom

Heiltsuk: *qíltts luál* (specifically, a small white inedible mushroom) 'ghost's hat'

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *q''ax q''ak kes sa weqqes* 'umbrella of the frog' (DSS 05)

Ditidaht: *tsiitsiyapqa?s*

Makah: *tsitsi(i)yapuxwsk''uk''*, *tsikyaapux''sk''uk''* 'looks like hats' (also, *Rubus leucodermis*, blackcap)

Nuxalk: *snuqaqaytiik''* (cf. *qayt* 'hat')

Squamish: *ts'áy'tns tl'a stéwaqin* 'dead person's umbrella'

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *k''əmsəliq''*, *q''əmsəliq''* (cf. Central Salish Root *q'əməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002); OR *k''əms'təliq''*

Halkomelem, Upriver: *s'amáaq''əs* (poss tree fungus), Chilliwack *q'əmmə*, *q'əməs*; OR *q'əmməs*, *q'əmməs* (big all-white edible mushroom that comes out from under the moss – may be pine mushroom) (cf. Central Salish Root *q'əməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *sk''əm'stəliq''* 'hat' (cf. Central Salish Root *q'əməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002)

Twana: *k'əbəs* (cf. Central Salish Root *q'əməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *s-q'əm's* (Pemberton dialect) (mushroom, gen., 'pine mushroom') (cf. Central Salish Root *q'əməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *smətl'-áqa?* 'cylindrical object that is stroked/tapped' (Fraser River dialect) (mushroom, gen.) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qin'*, *s-pətl'-q'in'*, *s-p'ətl'-q'in'* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002); cf. also *nk'mús* 'tip of something' (indet mushroom)

Nlaka'pamux: *q'ám'es* (also specific for *Tricholoma magnivelare*) (cf. Central Salish Root *q'əməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002); OR *mətl'qí?* (also specific for *Tricholoma populinum*) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qin'*, *s-pətl'-q'in'*, *s-p'ətl'-q'in'* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *smt'qin'* (W); *səmtl'əqə?* (E) (and variants) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish

s-mətl'-qin', s-pətl'-q'in', s-p'ətl'-q'in 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *p'ətł'qín', p'tł'qín'* (mushrooms, general) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qin', s-pətl'-q'in', s-p'ətl'-q'in* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *p'ətl'qén'e?i*; OR *p'ətl'qín* 'from above' (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qin', s-pətl'-q'in', s-p'ətl'-q'in* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002); OR *tł'eqán* 'always bare-headed'
 Selish: *p'ətl'əqíne* 'smooth head' (mushrooms, general) (poss. also a specific kind: *Collybia* sp., *Russula* sp. mentioned by Stubbs); Kalispel *p'ətl'qán*
 Columbian: *pətl'qín'* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qin', s-pətl'-q'in', s-p'ətl'-q'in* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002)
 Sahaptin: *apán* (*Agaricus* sp.)
 Ktunaxa: *watak ?ak'alaka?is* 'frog's navel or umbilical cord'

Mushrooms, Inedible or Poisonous, gen. (e.g., *Lactarius ?resimus* (Fr.) Fr, *L. ?tormentosus* (Schaeff. ex Fr.) S. F. Gray) and other inedible spp. (Basidiomycetes)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *(n-)wáq'q''* 'hollow-head'; cf. *n-waq'* 'hole', *-q''* 'head' - JvE); *q'am's-úlm'əx''* 'q'am's-on-the-ground' (gen. name for any inedible mushroom)
 Nlaka'pamux: *nk'əpx''-qín* 'hole in the top'; OR *nk'əx''-qín* 'hollowed top' (a poisonous type); OR *ntsəq-qín* (AY) (?*Russula*); OR *k'əst tək q'ámes* 'bad mushroom' (also *Russula* ?)
 Okanagan: *par'qew'itsiya?* (cf. *per'áq* 'punctured through') (*Coprinus micaceus*, inky cap mushroom)
 Sahaptin: *tiyax''alílat* 'mushroom, poisonous'

***Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq.: Fr.) Kummer – oyster mushroom (Pleurotaceae; Basidiomycetes)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q'em'sáqlq''* 'mushroom-on-tree/wood/cylindrical object' (see also Tree Fungi) (Edith O'Donaghey) (cf. Central Salish Root *q'aməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002); OR *?sxəpxəp* (cf. *xépen* 'to pile up flat things' ('JvE "morel").
 Nlaka'pamux: *q'am'es-éyq''* 'wood mushroom' (cf. Central Salish Root *q'aməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002); OR *nəq''niq''ats'-qín* 'cottonwood-head' (Lower dialect); OR *xəxp-éyq''* 'piling up in frills on a tree' (HA); OR *lápntə?* (borr. fr. Okanagan) (Nicola Valley name)
 Okanagan: *lápntə?* OR *hápu* (? "cottonwood mushroom"); OR *tk''elk''elutál-aq''* 'objects sitting on wood'

***Tricholoma magnivelare* (Peck) Redhead – pine mushroom, American matsutake, or "fir mushroom" (Tricholomataceae; Basidiomycetes)**

Halkomelem, Upriver: *q'əmməs, q'əmməs* (big white edible mushroom that comes out from under the moss – may be pine mushroom) – v large; round-topped, light coloured, under cottonwood trees? (*T. populinum*?) (cf. Central Salish Root *q'aməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *(s-)q'ám's* (mainly Pemberton dialect) (cf. Central

Salish Root *q'əməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *q'ám'es* (also 'mushroom, general') (cf. Central Salish Root *q'əməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *p'etl'qín'* (mushroom, general; see *T. populinum*) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qín'*, *s-pətl'-q'in'*, *s-p'ətl'-q'in'* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002)

***Tricholoma populinum* Lange – cottonwood mushroom (Tricholomataceae; Basidiomycetes)**

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *nəq''-níq''-az' q'əms* 'cottonwood-(pine) mushroom'; OR *q'əm's* (gen. for *T. magnivelare*) (cf. Central Salish Root *q'əməs* 'mushroom, fungus' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *məlx-qín'* (reduced form of *mulx* 'stick', also meaning 'cottonwood' in Shuswap; *qín'* 'head' - Jan Van Eijk) (borr. fr. Shuswap); OR *s-mətl'áqa* 'cylindrical-object-that-is-stroked/tapped' (also general term for "mushroom" – Fraser River) (see also *T. magnivelare* – Okanagan) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qín'*, *s-pətl'-q'in'*, *s-p'ətl'-q'in'* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *mətl'qí?* (also mushroom, general), incl. commercial mushrooms (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qín'*, *s-pətl'-q'in'*, *s-p'ətl'-q'in'* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc: *səmtl'éqə?* (E) (or variants; also mushroom, general) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qín'*, *s-pətl'-q'in'*, *s-p'ətl'-q'in'* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *p'etl'qín'* (mushroom, general) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-mətl'-qín'*, *s-pətl'-q'in'*, *s-p'ətl'-q'in'* 'mushroom' – Kuipers 2002)

BRYOPHYTES

Mosses and Moss-like Plants, general (Bryophytes)

Yupik (Chugach): *uruq* (PG); (Cup'it – Nunivak I, AK): *kumarutet* (*Pohlia nutans*)
 Tlingit: *s'ix'gaa* "moss"
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *k'in.aan* (M), *k'in.aan* (A) (many different kinds: moss on trees, moss on roots, tall moss, muskeg moss)
 Haida (Skidegate): *k'inxaan*, *k'iinxaan* (many different kinds: moss on trees, moss on roots, tall moss, muskeg moss)
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *nan* (I, Il, O, U) (moss, general)
 Chipewyan: *núchusé* (thin green mosses, used for chinking cabins)
 Tahltan: *nii?*, *nii* (S) (ground moss);
 Slavey: *ni?*
 Sekani: *nəsdzuh* ("bush moss")
 Witsuwit'en: *yín*
 Dakelh: (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *yimba* ("moss, green, on ground or tree trunks"), OR *yamba*; OR *tohyin* ("moss that grows in the water-beds when they become dry"); OR *tehyin* "moss, very short, in stagnant water"; *tohts'al* "water moss species"

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *yenjat* (many different types)

Tsilhqot'in: *ninchesh* (moss, general, including club moss... line baby baskets);
tl'ech'ed-baghah (meadow moss – prob. *Sphagnum* spp.)

Nisga'a: *bilak* (moss, gen.)

Gitksan: *gaanax*^w*s* – a 'braided looking' moss or liverwort; *umlxum miintl gan* (moss beneath the trees); *umlx*^w (diaper moss – Sphagnum); *umlxum 'yip* (moss on soil)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *bilax*, or *biláx* (hb)

Kitasoo: *biláx*

Haisla: *p'áp'alms*, *p'áp'alums* (moss on the limbs of a tree, or gen term for moss)

Heiltsuk: *p'líms*, *p'léms* 'moss'; (*p'lémst's* 'land covered with moss')

Oowekyala: *p'líms* (moss, gen.)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *p'elems* (mosses and lichens, gen.); or *gems* (also dead fern leaves); *p'ələms lax xa ʔawinak*^w*'is* 'moss on ground'; *p'əlp'əldzəxtloy*^w 'moss on tree'; *hásdex*^w(*a*) 'loose moss'

Nuu-chah-nulth: *p'uʔup*, *p'uʔupmapt* (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *p'uʔup* (mosses and lichens, gen.); *bay'alsiʔt* (unidentified plant, poss *Pellia*)

Makah: *p'uʔup* (mosses and moss-like organisms, gen.)

Quileute: *q^w'ayotsí* (underwater moss); *t'owáaʔas* (tree moss)

Nuxalk: *ipts*

Comox: *q^w'ájem*, *q^w'aʔzm* (= any moss) (cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'ay* 'blue, green; bruise – Kuipers 2002); (OR cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q^w'aym* 'moss, lichen' – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *q^w'áyem* also 'diapers' (gen name for mosses) (cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'ay* 'blue, green; bruise – Kuipers 2002); (OR cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q^w'aym* 'moss, lichen' – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *máq^w'am* 'swamp' (esp sphagnum moss) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *maq^w'am* – Kuipers 2002; Proto-Coast-Salish *q^w'aym* 'moss, lichen' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *máq^w'əm* 'swamp', moss, gen.) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *maq^w'am* – Kuipers 2002), OR *q'əts'iʔ*

Halkomelem, Upriver: *q^w'əem* (cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'ay* 'blue, green; bruise – Kuipers 2002; OR cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q^w'aym* 'moss, lichen' – Kuipers 2002); Chilliwack: *q^w'ám* (Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *q'əch'iʔ*, OR *q'əch'əy'* (mosses and lichens, gen.)

Lushootseed: *q^w'ədzáb* (moss, gen.) (cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'ay* 'blue, green; bruise – Kuipers 2002) (OR cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q^w'aym* 'moss, lichen' – Kuipers 2002)

Lower Cowlitz: *q^w'íym*

Upper Chehalis: *q^w'íym* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q^w'aym* 'moss, lichen' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *páʔsm*, *páʔsəm* (mosses and lichens, gen.)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *páʔsm*, *páʔsəm* (mosses and lichens, gen.)

Nlaka'pamux: *q^w'zém* (moss, gen.); various types: long moss, short moss, rock moss, water moss, swamp moss (cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'ay* 'blue, green; bruise – Kuipers 2002, OR Proto-Coast-Salish *q^w'aym* 'moss, lichen' – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *q^w'əséy* "any kind of moss" (E) (cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'ay* 'blue, green; bruise – Kuipers 2002; OR Proto-Coast-Salish *q^w'aym* 'moss, lichen' –

Kuipers 2002); OR *tulensmék*^w or *s-tulensméke?*; OR *twolen'sméke?* (W), *twolan'sme* (E); OR *sts?e?k*^w *'meke?* (E) ‘grows/blossoms from branches’; OR *səpsyúl'əx*^w (*-úl'əx*^w ‘ground’ – ‘thick moss’) (E)
 Okanagan: *nq*^w *esq*^w *espúla?x*^w ‘green/yellow on ground’ (ground moss) (cf. Proto-Salish *q*^w *ay* ‘blue, green; bruise – Kuipers 2002); *tq*^w *esq*^w *espíxsn*^w ‘green/yellow on rock’; *tq*^w *esq*^w *espáleq*^w ‘moss on wood’; *nq*^w *esq*^w *espítk*^w ‘moss in water’
 Selish: *sənk*^w *əspú* (cf. *-pu* ‘anus’; poss. relating to use as diapering)
 Sahaptin: *waxúsh*, *waxúush* (moss, water)
 Ktunaxa: *?akuqlawutiyal*, OR ~ *aákołáanak* (Boas 1918)

***Conocephalum conicum* (L.) Lindb. – cone-headed liverwort (Conocephalaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *xu t'aangal* (M) ‘hair-seal's tongue’ (borr fr Ts'msyen *xu* ‘hair-seal’, according to Boas, 1891; but cf. *xud* ‘harbour seal’ S; and *t'aangal* ‘tongue’ S)

Haida (Skidegate): *xu t'aangalga* ‘hair-seal's tongue’ (borr fr Ts'msyen *xu* ‘hair-seal’, according to Boas, 1891; but cf. *xud* ‘harbour seal’; and *t'aangal* ‘tongue’)

Nisga'a: *k*^w *'il hathit'*

Haisla: *q*^w *'aq*^w *'xp'igàì* (cf. *q*^w *'hx* ‘to grow, to grow up’)

Oowekyala: *k*^w *'k'əlam's* ‘tongue on ground’

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k*^w *'əlk'əs* ‘tongue on ground’

Ditidaht: *t*^w *'atl'xa?s*

***Plagiomnium insigne* (Mitt.) Kop. – coastal leafy moss (Mniaceae)**

Haisla: *?a?máim'niç*^w *hs tla?ùs* ‘tiny-tiny-little trees’

Oowekyala: *?a?máim'niç*^w ‘tiny-tiny-little trees’

Nuxalk: *siisxmi*

***Sphagnum* spp. – sphagnum moss, or peat moss (Sphagnaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *q'al.aa k'in.anee* (M) ‘muskeg moss’

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *nan dasdeli* (I, II), *nan deldeli* (U) ‘moss that is red’ (for red coloured sphagnum); *nan geya* (I, II, O) ‘moss white’, *nan dendalgeyi* (U) ‘moss that is white’ (for white coloured sphagnum)

Chipewyan: *t^hal* (*S. fuscum* (Schrimp.) Klinggr.; *S. nemoreum* Scop.)

Gwich'in: *nin*^w [moss, gen.]

Tahltan: *esautl*

Sekani: *ts'aatl*, *txadle*; OR *dzal* (red sphagnum moss – *S. capillaceum*)

Kaska: *ts'atl*, *ts'ek'ay* (*ni*^w)

Witsuwit'en: *yin yil*, *yintl'ax yil*; *sqanzul* ‘mulch, moss’ (Hargus)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ts'al* (“diaper moss” – *S. capillaceum*, *Sphagnum* spp. (moss, diaper moss)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *ts'al* (“diaper moss” – *S. capillaceum*)

Dakelh: *yenjat tsaal*

Nisga'a: *umlk*^w

Gitxsan: *umlwax* (*S. magellanicum* in part) ‘diaper moss’

Haisla: *p'lsp'lzis* ‘moss out in open’ (“moss in swamp”)

Heiltsuk: *p'úp'álm̓s*

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *dádeqams*

Nuu-chah-nulth: *p'up'uk'uk* 'resembling moss'; OR *?uuts?ii p'u?up t'isnaak*
'moss belonging to the meadow/muskeg' (both Hesquiaht)

Quinault: *tso?ochilminix* 'berry moss' (Gunther)

FERNS AND FERN-ALLIES (Spore-bearing Vascular Plants)

Horsetails, Scouring Rushes, or "Bulrushes" (*Equisetum* spp.)

Equisetum arvense L. – common, or field horsetail and *Equisetum telmateia*

Ehrh. – giant horsetail (Equisetaceae)

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *asiatchiaq (-ak, -at)* (C); OR *qaaghraq (-raq, -rat)* (K)
(black balls on the roots; also 'raisins') (tubers) (esp. *E. pratense*)

Yupik (Chugach): *paumnaruaq* (PG) (*E. arvense*); *qetgoq* (*E. silvaticum*, *E. arvense*)

Tlingit: *taan x'adaadzaayi* "joint grass" (? *Equisetum*)

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *dal xaww* (M) 'rain liquid' (FD) (also *E. hyemale*)

Haida (Skidegate): *yaanaang xilga* 'fog/medicine' (GY, AY); *k'ada sgawga (q'ada sgawga)* 'beach knife' (Newcombe 1897, 1901); OR *sk'in* 'sandpaper' - also applied to dried dogfish skin) (S, N) (*Equisetum* spp.)

Ahtna: *tehts' abale?* (C); *tehts' ebal'* (M); *naghaay ts' abale?* (L)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *nildghulghigi* (O), *nilghunxdghulghuga* (U) both 'joined together'; *jija yelqedi* 'duck's food' (I, II); *ndalvay delqadi* 'goose food' (I, II) (mostly *E. arvense*, but other *Equisetum* spp. as well)

Gwich'in: *xeh dyè?*, *xeh di?* (dialects) 'goose food' (poss. also *E. hyemale*)

Tahltan: *ghanjedaane*, *ghanje daane* (S) (horsetail)

Sekani: *kahdò?*, *kah'd'oh*; OR *cli?cho?ch'eh*; OR *wa?kah?d'oh* (*Equisetum arvense* and other spp.)

Witsuwit'en: *lawzi?*; OR *xəx de?* 'goose food' (vegetation eaten by animals)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *hudzaih* "scratch-weed" (poss. also *E. arvense*); *t'oladai*; OR *xohdai?* (cf. *xoh* 'Canada goose') (prob. *E. hyemale*)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *t'ək"əszih* N ("prairie horsetail"; prob. *E. arvense*); OR *xohdai?* (cf. *xoh* 'Canada goose') 'goose food' (prob. *E. hyemale*)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *xahdai*, *xohdai* 'goose food'

Tsilhqot'in: *t'eg"ezhish*, OR *ts'eli-tlugh* 'frog grass' (*E. arvense*, *E. hyemale*) (unique name?); OR *sel di t'ogh* and *t'edad*

Nisga'a: *maawil* (*Equisetum* sp.) (CB)

Gitksan: *maawin*, *maawint* (Smith 1997, p. 27) (? 'file') (= *E. arvense*); *hismaawint* 'pretending to be/false scouring-rush'; *maawin* (Johnson 1997) (= *E. pratense*)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *məwən*, OR *mah'wán* (Gitga'at) (cf. *E. hyemale*; Salish names)

Haisla: *yat'alà*, *yat'alài*, *yat'alas* 'rattle-plant'

Nuu-chah-nulth: *q"aqtl* (vegetative shoots); *nitnaaktli* (fertile shoots) (mainly *E. telmateia*) (both Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *ba?ax* (sterile shoots); *t'uux"siip* (fertile shoots) (mainly *E. telmateia*)
[? cf. Proto-Salish *t'unx"n*, *t'unx"* (innovation) 'a plant (cattails, scouring

- rush)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Makah: *baʔax*, *baʔaxbap* (sterile shoots of *E. telmateia*); *tʷuuxʷseyap* ‘it has a head on it’ (usually for fertile shoots of *E. telmateia*) [? cf. Proto-Salish *tʷunxʷn*, *tʷunxʷ* (innovation) ‘a plant (cattails, scouring rush)’ – Kuipers 2002]; *waaqʷitbap* ‘frog plant’ (*Equisetum* spp.) (Gill); *baʔaxbupt* (*E. telmateia*) (Gunther)
- Quileute: *tʷotʷootsi* (plant); *tsʷiixak* (bulblike roots) (*E. telmateia*); *tutútsi*, *toʔtoʔtseput* ‘growing things’; *yáksa* (mature plant); *tséxak* (root) (last 4 terms Gunther – *E. telmateia*)
- Nuxalk: *tsumtsumis*; OR *(s)tsʷixtsʷixʷtalp* (specifically *E. hyemale* for some)
- Sechelt: *sxémxem* (*E. telmateia*, *E. arvense*)
- Squamish: *sxémxem* ~ *sxám-xm* (*E. telmateia*, *E. arvense*)
- Halkomelem, Quwʷutsunʷ: *sxámxámʷ* (*E. telmateia*, *E. arvense*)
- Halkomelem, Upriver: *xámxám* (*E. telmateia*, *E. arvense*)
- Straits Salish (Saanich): *sxámxámʷ* ~ *sxámxám* (cf. *xem* ‘heavy’) (*E. telmateia*, *E. arvense*)
- Klallam: *maʔaxʷ* (*E. telmateia*); *sxumxumʷ* (i.d. in LT notes as “fern root” but prob this sp.); cf. also “horsetail’s little sister”: *tʷtʷutsʷ* (LT notes)
- Quinault: *teítóts* ‘to eat it’ (first sprouts), *skáatos* (roots) (Gunther); cf. also *moxʷin* “horses eat it” (Gunther) (*E. hyemale*)
- Lushootseed (Northern): *bubxadts*, *buubx* ‘makes it smooth’ (Gunther)
- Lushootseed: *dabs* (horsetail root) (compare *baʔsild*) OR “gʷəlikʷ is horsetail root. In particular, it is used in making the cedar root baskets. Source was Ernie Barr - Snoqualmie. He said the roots are deep and are best dug along river banks (from Zalmai Zahir June 2010); *shíshaltsʷ* (horsetail, *Equisetum* spp.) (see also yarrow, *Achillea*)
- Lower Cowlitz: *smáq*; *xámxámʷ* (roots) (*E. telmateia*)
- Upper Chehalis?: *tsʷixap-* ‘horsetail root’ [cf. Proto-Salish *tsʷix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Urtica dioica*]
- Stlʷatlʷimx (Pemberton): *múxʷan* (general name, especially for the larger horsetails, including *E. hiemale* and *E. telmateia*); *múʔxʷanʷ* (*E. arvense*, and other smaller types); OR *ʔiʔpikʷ-ázʷ* ‘duckling-plant’ (smaller horsetails: *E. arvense*, *E. variegatum*, *E. laevigatum*)
- Nlakaʷpamux: *xáxəp* “old name” (AY); *tlʷúxʷnʷ*, *tlʷáxʷən* ‘bushy growth’ [?] (*E. arvense*, *E. telmateia*, *E. hyemale*) (also a translation borrowing fr English “horse’s tail”) [cf. Proto-Salish *tʷunxʷn*, *tʷunxʷ* (innovation) ‘a plant (cattails, scouring rush)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Secwepemc: *tlʷuxʷénʷ*, *tlʷuxʷən* (W, E); OR *xʷiyústənʷ* (singular, ‘file’), *xʷəxʷiyuyʷstən* (plural) (E) [cf. Proto-Salish *tʷunxʷn*, *tʷunxʷ* (innovation) ‘a plant (cattails, scouring rush)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Snchítsumshtsn: *he stʷedeʔ le tʷuxʷen*, *he stʷedeʔ le tʷúxʷn* (*Equisetum* spp.) (poss. grass); OR *tʷuxʷn* “joint grass” (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *tʷunxʷn*, *tʷunxʷ* (innovation) ‘a plant (cattails, scouring rush)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Selish: *tʷúxʷənʷ*, *tʷuxʷen* (poss. cognate with Nlakaʷpamux *tlʷáxʷən* ‘bushy growth’) [cf. Proto-Salish *tʷunxʷn*, *tʷunxʷ* (innovation) ‘a plant (cattails,

scouring rush)’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Upper Cowlitz: *sik^wsik* (Gunther) [see also *E. hyemale*]
 Sahaptin: *siik^w-sík^w* (*E. arvense*, *E. telmateia*)
 Ktunaxa: *wása, wasanana* ‘small *wasa*’

***Equisetum hyemale* L. ssp. *affine* (Engelm.) Calder & Roy L. Taylor – scouring-rush, or branchless horsetail (Equisetaceae)**

Haida (Masset): *dal xaww* (M) ‘rain liquid’; OR *saan xilaa* (M)
 Gwich’in: *xeh dyè?, xeh di?* (dialects) ‘goose food’ (poss. also *E. hyemale*)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *xohdai?* (cf. *xoh* ‘Canada goose’) [prob. *E. hyemale*];
 OR *hudzaih* “scratch-weed” (prob. *E. arvense*)
 Dakelh (Saiik’uz): *xohdai?* ‘goose food’ (cf. *xoh* ‘Canada goose’) [prob. *E. hyemale*]; OR *hudzaih* “scratch-weed” (prob. *E. arvense*); OR *tl’ak^waszih* N [“Horsetail. An infusion is good for people who cannot pass water.”]
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *xahdai* ‘goose food’ (poss. *E. arvense*, *E. hyemale*)
 Tsilhqot’in: *tl’eg^wezhish*, OR *ts’eli-tlugh* ‘frog grass’ (*E. arvense*, *E. hyemale*) (unique name?); OR *sel di tl’ogh* and *tl’edad*
 Nisga’a: *maawil* (*Equisetum* sp.) (CB) (see also *E. arvense*)
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *x^wax^walq^waqamas* (also ‘sandpaper’)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *q^waqtl* (also *E. telmateia*, *E. arvense* vegetative shoots) (Hesquiaht)
 Makah: *t’uux^wseyap* (usually for fertile shoots of *E. telmateia*)
 Quileute: *tsilachilpat* ‘plant that makes a rasping noise’ (*E. hyemale*)
 Nuxalk: *ts’ix^wta* ‘sandpaper’; OR *(s)ts’ixts’ix^wtalp* (specifically *E. hyemale* for some; gen. for *Equisetum* for others)
 Halkomelem, Quwut’sun: *x^wq^wal’ə*
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *x^wəq^w’əlla* [related to ‘drag’: ‘drag it (on the teeth)’]
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *x^wq^w’əl* [? *x^wk^w’əl?ə?*]
 Quinault: *mox^win* “horses eat it” (see *E. telmateia*)
 Twana (Skokomish): *x^wik’tud* (Gunther)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): gen name, espec for larger horsetails (including *E. hyemale*) *múx^wan* (see also *E. telmateia*)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): gen name, espec for larger horsetails (including *E. hyemale*) *múx^wan* (see also *E. telmateia*)
 Nlaka’pamux: *tl’úx^wn* [see *Schoenoplectus*]; OR *zafstsin pel tl’úx^wn* ‘together on the beach/shore *tl’úx^wn*’ (and variants) (see *E. telmateia*)
 Secwepemc: *x^wiyústen*’ (W, E) (singular, ‘file’); *x^wax^wiyuy’stən* (plural) (E); OR *tslux^wulx^wəwéwx^w* (E) ‘in sections’
 Okanagan: *its’i?stn*’ (large horsetail); *i?ts’i?stn*’ (small horsetail – *E. laevigatum*)
 Upper Chehalis: *ts’ixap-ál’n* (stem); *ts’ixp* 391 fr ‘cold’ (root)
 Spokane: *tk^wín, t’ux^wen’, t’úx^wn*’ [see *Schoenoplectus*]
 Upper Cowlitz: *sik^wsik* [see also *Equisetum arvense*]
 Sahaptin: *wap’áywap’ay* ‘little reed’ (myth)

**Clubmosses (*Lycopodium* spp., *Huperzia* spp., *Diphasiastrum* spp.)
Lycopodium clavatum L. – running clubmoss (Lycopodiaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *arl uum qil'aa?utii* ‘killer whale’s belt’; OR, *kuf'amiim qil'aa?utii* ‘sperm whale’s belt’ (used as belts by boys at play)

Tlingit: *quwakaan siigi* ‘deer’s-belt’ (cf. Tlingit *quwakaan* ‘deer’)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *k'aad dlajgaa.wee* (M), *k'áad dlajgáawaay* (A) ‘deer’s-belt’; OR *q'al.aa k'in.anee* (M) ‘muskeg moss’

Haida (Skidegate): *k'aad dlljigaa'waay* (*k'aad dlljigaa?waay*) (S) ‘deer’s-belt’; OR “*sliuuxihlkidunan*” (“*sliuuxilkidunan*”) (N) [? *styyu xihl kidxunang*; ? possibly ‘sea urchin’ - *styyu* or ‘remove leaves with the end of an elongated object (like a stick)’; *xihl kidxunang* (*xil kidxunang*) – JE] (Newcombe, 1897-47); OR *y'aanaang hlk'a'ii* (*y'aanaang lq'a?ii*) ‘fog branches’ (GY)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *dlin'a kajada* (I, O) ‘mouse’s tail bone’; *dlin'a kala* (U) ‘mouse’s tail’ (*Lycopodium clavatum*, *Lycopodium* spp., *Selaginella* sp.)

Nisga'a: *bilaana watsx* ‘belt of the river otter’ [*Lycopodium annotinum*] (CB) [note: *Huperzia chinensis* (Christ.) Czern. is apparently called *windo?o* (cf. *do?o* ‘held in the cheek’) (Burton 2011)]

Gitksan: *bilena 'watsx* (WG), *bilana 'watsx* (EG) ‘belt of river otter’ (*L. complanatum?* and/or *L. dendroideum* according to Smith 1997, p. 29; p. 109 – also applied to *Ranunculus abortivus*); *belana 'watsx* (Johnson 1997) (also *L. annotinum* and others) (used for wreaths for graves; otters spiritually v powerful but dangerous, causing madness or death)

Kitasoo: *biláanm x'án* ‘deer’s belt’

Haisla: *w'sigm hs k'lsq'áixda* ‘belt of the river otter’

Heiltsuk: *w'u?sigm yis qam'ila* ‘belt of deer’ (also *L. annotinum*) (EW, MH N Turner notes 1996);

Oowekyala: *w'usigm yis qam'ila* ‘belt of deer’

Nuu-chah-nulth: *t'apw'anim?ak muwach* ‘deer’s belt’ (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *haayaapatatssi?* ‘something (medicine) that gets you confused in the woods’ (tied in with belief)

Nuxalk: *ix?lx ulmxmayx* ‘strings around, trails or crawls around’ (also *Linnaea borealis*); *nuslatxaa*, *nuslatxaaq* ‘bunched up, branching out’ (fertile sporophytes)

Comox: *tem's qigeth* ‘deer’s belt’ (pertains to a story about deer and mountangoat – Hombray Channel)

Sechelt: called “horns of the underbrush”

Nlaka'pamux: “that’s for the devil”

Ferns (Pteridophytes), general

Tlingit: *shaaya t'idi* ‘on the side of the mountain’, or ‘mountainside tail [?]’ (also ?*Diphasiastrum alpinum* (L.) Holub)

Haida: *ts'aagul* (S); OR *ts'aag'aal* (M) (also *Adiantum aleuticum*)

Witsuwit'en: *dəyin* ‘“wild potato” (Hargus)

Gitksan: *demtx* (WG), *damttx* (EG) (poss. also *Pteridium aquilinum*) (also *Dryopteris expansa*, and poss. *Matteuccia struthiopteris*)

Haisla: *sa?it'as* ‘finger plant’ (fern, general);

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *sal?idana* (general and for *Adiantum aleuticum*); *dzexina* (also *Athyrium*), or *gems* (also for mosses)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *yuxsmapt* (*Adiantum* – the real one); OR *?itsmapt* (also *Athyrium*, *Polystichum*) (Hesquiaht)

Makah: *tlotloch'ádit* ‘dry fern’ (*Adiantum aleuticum*) (Gunther)

Quileute: *pilápila* (fern, gen.) (cf. Central Salish Root *pala?* ‘one’ – Kuipers 2002), *hapal-pulth*, *hah-polk-pulth* (Gunther) (*Adiantum aleuticum*) Squamish: *pták^wm* (*Pteridium*, *Adiantum*, *Athyrium*, *Dryopteris*)

Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *sthxélem* (? see also *Dryopteris expansa*; also *Polystichum munitum*) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]

Lummi: *tung^weltchin* ‘hair medicine’ (Gunther) (*Adiantum aleuticum*)

Lushootseed: *pəpəch* (*Adiantum aleuticum*)

Lushootseed (Southern): *tsábtsub* (*Adiantum aleuticum*)

Upper Chehalis: *lək^wəts* (“a fern”)

Twana: *aiya?ólgad* ‘hair bigger’ (*Adiantum aleuticum*) (Gunther – Skokomish)

Okanagan: *txetxítkst* ‘jagged edges’ (any large fern); *txextxíta?kst* ‘little jagged edges’ (*small rock ferns* – *Gymnocarpium dryopteris*, *Woodsia scopulina*) and *Potentilla gracilis*, *Pedicularis bracteosa*)

Spokane: *chxtxitlp*; OR *txétxitksh*; OR *t’əxt’əxélp* ‘cushion leaf’ (used for pit-cooking camas) [poss. *Pteridium* ?]

Selish: *chx^wítlp* ‘sharp, pointed leaf’ (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *x^wəy* ‘sharp’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *t’əxt’əxélp* ‘cushion leaf’ (used for pit-cooking camas) (poss. *Pteridium* ?)

Ktunaxa: *?aklalk’u* (?) ‘straw sun hat’; OR *suqsuq ?aqaliy?is*; OR *?aqaliy?is suqsuq* ‘*suqsuq*’s handiwork’ [cf. *suqsuq* ‘a young eagle, or an old eagle’ (a nickname for this fern)]

***Adiantum aleuticum* (Rupr.) Paris (syn. *A. pedatum* L.) – northern maidenhair fern (Pteridaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ts’aag^waal* (M) (also *Athyrium*)

Haida (Skidegate): *ts’aagul* (also *Athyrium*)

Gitksan: *demtx* (WG), *damtx* (EG) (poss. also *Pteridium aquilinum*) (also *Dryopteris expansa*, and poss. *Matteuccia struthiopteris*)

Haisla: *sa?it’as* ‘finger plant’ (fern, general);

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *sal?idana* (general and for *Adiantum aleuticum*); *dzexina* (also *Athyrium*), or *gems* (also for mosses)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *yuxsmapt* (*Adiantum* – the real one); OR *?itsmapt* (also *Athyrium*, *Polystichum*)

Ditidaht: *tł’iitł’iidq^waqсібak’k^w* ‘resembling whale baleen’ (*Adiantum aleuticum*; also *Peltigera*); *tł’iitł’iidq^waqсібak’k^wapt* (*Adiantum* plant)

Makah: *yuyuxtsbitsaal* ‘the leaves work even when there is no wind’ (cf. *yuxl* ‘to get blown by the wind’ (Nuu-chah-nulth); OR *tł’uutł’uushshadil* ‘dried, but not a natural condition; something picked and dried out’ (Densmore 1939); OR *tł’uutł’uushadiluk* ‘a natural state of being where something is dry along the length of it’ [*tlotloch’sádit* “dry fern” (Gunther 1973) – also fern, gen.]

Quileute: *pilápila* (fern, gen.) (cf. Central Salish Root *pala?* ‘one’ – Kuipers 2002); *hapal-pulth*, *hah-polk-pulth* (Gunther) (*Adiantum aleuticum*)

Squamish: *pták^wm* (*Pteridium*, *Adiantum*, *Athyrium*, *Dryopteris*)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *sthxélem* (? see also *Dryopteris expansa*; also *Polystichum munitum*) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* 'sword fern' – Kuipers 2002]
 Lummi: *tung^welchin* 'hair medicine' (Gunther) (*Adiantum aleuticum*)
 Lushootseed: *pəpəch* (*Adiantum aleuticum*)
 Lushootseed (Southern): *tsábtsub* (Gunther) (*Adiantum aleuticum*)
 Twana: *aiya?ólgad* 'hair bigger' (*Adiantum aleuticum*) (Gunther – Skokomish)
 Nlaka'pamux: *stsw'éx?x^w pel ?estáptəp tək swəl'wíwl'* 'creek's little black fringe' (grizzly bear's friend); also various descriptive names for *Cryptogramma crispera*, *Gymnocarpium dryopteris*

***Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth. ssp. *cyclosorum* (Rupr.) C. Chr. – common ladyfern (Dryopteridaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): (see under *Dryopteris expansa*)
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ts'aag^waal* (M) (also *Adiantum aleuticum*)
 Haida (Skidegate): *ts'aagul* (also *Adiantum aleuticum*)
 Nisga'a: *damtx* (fern fronds, gen.) (CB)
 Gitksan: *demtx* (WG), *damtx* (EG) (poss. also *Pteridium aquilinum*) (also *Dryopteris expansa*, and poss. *Matteuccia struthiopteris*)
 Haisla: *sa?it'as* 'finger plant' (fern, general)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *sala?aadanna* (DSS), *sal?idana* (general and for *Adiantum aleuticum*), *dzexina* (also *Adiantum*); OR *gems* (also for mosses)
 Nuu-cha-nulth: *?itsmapt* (also *Dryopteris*, *Polystichum*); *shishitlmaptk'uk* 'resembling bracken fern' (plant); *fatxkust'as shitlmapt* 'curled up bracken'; OR *tl'atl'ink'as* (fiddleheads) (last 3 Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *?itsipt* (also *Dryopteris*)
 Quileute: *ts'ik^wi* (fern roots – prob. *Dryopteris* orig.; *Athyrium* specified) (Powell & Woodruff in Gunther); *tseq^we?e?put* (whole plant) (Gunther), *tseq^wé* (root – BUT see *Dryopteris*) (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ək^wa?* 'an edible root' – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*)
 Nuxalk: *xala* (roots to some, whole plant for others) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* 'sword fern' – Kuipers 2002]; *qaxmats* (plant to some, dead fern fronds to others) (*Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris expansa*, *Polystichum munitum*)
 Squamish: *xán'q* (refers to young shoots or fiddleheads – steamed and eaten); *ptak^wm* (*Pteridium*, *Adiantum*, *Athyrium*, *Dryopteris*)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *ləq'ləq'ey'* (poss see Sechelt, Kwak'wala names for *Polypodium*)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *ləq'ləq'ey'*
 Klallam: *q'anq'an ts'isilch*, *qən'qən' ts'isilch* (a fern similar to bracken; if you use it to cover your berries, it will "cheat you" and you end up with fewer berries) (LT notes)
 Quinault: *kuwáalsa*; OR *tsamxaih* (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *(s-)xan'k* (? *xan'q*) (Pemberton) [? cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* 'sword fern' – Kuipers 2002]
 Nlaka'pamux: *k^watk^wtp-éke?* 'cedar branch'
 Upper Cowlitz: *qálqali* (Gunther)

***Blechnum spicant* (L.) Sm. – deer fern (Blechnaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *tuquyuiŋnguq* (PWS/PG)

Haida (see *Polystichum*)

Haisla: *saʔtʰas* ‘finger plant’ (fern, general); OR *kʰàlak* (also sword fern)

Oowekyala: *salʰidana* (also sword fern)

Kwakʼwala (Kwakwakaʼwakw): *kʰákʰosamʰa* (similar to *Schoenoplectus pungens* [?]); OR *kʰakʰamʰa* (Boas 1921); OR *salʰidana* (general)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *kaatskuuxsmapt* ‘standing up (from the ground) plant’ (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *bibeʃtakʰkʰapt* ‘sockeye-like plant’ (also *P. monticola*)

Makah: *iʰitsʰbakʰkuk* (Gunther)

Quileute: *lakʰaʔáa* ‘to wipe’ (Powell and Woodruff); *lakʰatsitsüqʰol*; *kestoláput* (Gunther)

Squamish: *pálapála* (also *Polystichum munitum*) (cf. Central Salish Root *palaʔ* ‘one’ – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quwʼutsunʰ: *sthélem* (? see also *Dryopteris expansa*; also *Polystichum munitum*) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]

Quinault: *skaʔeʔetskilʰo* (Gunther)

***Dryopteris expansa* (K.B. Presl) Fraser-Jenkins & Jermy – spiny wood fern (Dryopteridaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *kunʰaq* (PWS/PG) (rhizome – id as *Athyrium filix-femina*);

kunʰaqutaq (PWS); *kunaanguasaq*, *kunraanguasaq* (PG) (plant, fronds – i.d. as *Athyrium*); (Cupʰit): *tsilʰqaarit* (fronds) (Nunivak I, AK); *tseturqaaraat* (Nelson I) (both (*D. dilatata*))

Tlingit: *kʰʰálx* (fern with edible roots) [see Nuxalk name]

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *skʰyaaw* (M), *skʰyáaw* (A) (edible rootstocks); *saagʰaal* (M) (plant)

Haida (Skidegate): *skʰyaaw* (edible rootstocks); *tsʰaagul* (plant)

Ahtna: *ʔaax* (L) (“fern, general”)

Denaʰina (Tanaina): *ux* (I, II, O, U) (rhizome); *ux tʰuna* ‘*ux* leaf’ (I, II, O, U) (also said to be *Athyrium filix-femina*)

Tahltan: *chʰool* (Robert Quock) [cf. *chʰoh* – quills]

Chipewyan: *nítélitsʰuchoghé* [*D. spinulosa* (Muell.) Watt]

Witsuwitʰen: *diayinʰ*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ʔah* (“fiddlehead fern”)

Dakelh Carrier (Saikʰuz): *ʔah* (“fiddlehead fern”)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ʔah*, *datsan ʔah*

Tsilhqotʰin: *ʔax* (?) (“roots” eaten by Carrier; not found in Chilcotin area – Morice; but, at Chilco, Tatlyoko Lakes, base of glaciers)

Nisgaʰa: *ʔax* (name used for *Heracleum* in one source; but CB – *Dryopteris* “like a cluster of bananas”) [?cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *qʰawax* (reduplicated) ‘chocolate lily’ – Kuipers 2002]; *tʰuna atkw* (also see cattail, *Typha latifolia*)

Gitxsan: *ʔax* “the principal root food used by Gitxsan” (Johnson 1997); *ʷii Ax* crest on

pole of *‘Woosimlaxha* at Kispiox Village
 Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *ʔaa*
 Kitasoo: *ʔaʔ*
 Haisla: *t’ibàm* (rootstock); *t’ip’às* (plant, fronds); *sá-qus* (= fern roots bracken, Curtis 1970: 332 – but see *Polystichum*, *Dryopteris*, Kwak’wala)
 Heiltsuk: *t’ibám*, *t’ibm* (also *Polystichum*); *t’ibaém* (fern root) (cf? *t’ipa* ‘to step, tread, to find fern roots or cockles by feeling with the feet’ - Rath 1981)
 Oowekyala: *t’ibam* (see also *tsákyus* = unidentified fern root) – story of goat hunter Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *tsakkus*, *tsakus* (edible rootstock; also see *Polystichum*); OR *tságanu*; *tsakkusmæs* (plant); *təlstəlg’atluw’* (fronds)
 Nuuchaltnulth: *ʔitsmapt* (also *Athyrium*, *Polystichum*); *t’ipaa* (prob. this species); also *shishitlmaptk’uk* ‘resembling bracken fern’ (see also *Athyrium*); *ʔitsmapt*, *ʔitsmakt* (also *Polystichum*); OR *ʔiʔitsmaptk’uk* ‘resembling *Polystichum*’ (last 4 terms Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *ʔitsipt* (also *Athyrium*)
 Quileute: *ts’ik’i* (fern roots; *Athyrium* specified) (Powell & Woodruff in Gunther); *tseq’ eʔeʔput* (whole plant – identified as *Athyrium*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’aʔ* ‘an edible root’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*)
 Nuxalk: *sq’alm*, *sq’almiix’*, *sq’alq’almłp* [cf. Proto-Salish *q’al*, *q’ay* ‘to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry’ cf. also Tlingit *k’álx*?; (e.g. Nuxalk *q’almuul* ‘roast potatoes under the sand’) – Kuipers 2002)] (note: tops, *Athyrium* etc.: *xala*); *xala* (roots to some, whole plant for others); *qaxmats* (plant to some, dead fern fronds to others) (last two terms for *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris expansa*, *Polystichum munitum*); *qalxm* ‘dig fern roots’ (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *qalx* ‘digging stick’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Comox: *t^{sh}ék’a* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’aʔ* ‘an edible root’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*) [see also *Polypodium*: *théxayem*; cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Sechelt: *stsawch* (roots of a fern with edible finger like appendages)
 Squamish: *ts’ék’aʔ* (rootstocks) (these terms also for *Polystichum*); *tsxalm* (fronds) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]; also *pálapála* (also *Blechnum spicant*) (cf. Central Salish Root *palaʔ* ‘one’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *sthélem* (? ident as *Blechnum spicant*; see also *Polystichum*) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *t^{sh}ək’e* (cognates with Lower Cowlitz, Klallam and Southern - Green River Muckleshoot); also Squamish, Mt Currie Stl’atl’imx; Comox) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’aʔ* ‘an edible root’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*)
 Klallam: *tsáq’a* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’aʔ* ‘an edible root’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *k’lalk’aláts* (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Southern): *ts’ək’iʔ*; *tsók’i* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’aʔ* ‘an edible root’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*); *sk’iʔx’* (also listed as *Pteridium aquilinum*)
 Lower Cowlitz: *ts’ək’iʔ*; *ts’k’ai* (Gunther) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ək’iʔ* ‘wood fern’; Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’aʔ* ‘an edible root’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*]

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *(s-)ts'əkʷaʔ* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'əkʷaʔ* 'an edible root' – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum, Lilium*)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *(s-)ts'əkʷaʔ* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'əkʷaʔ* 'an edible root' – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum, Lilium*)
 Nlaka'pamux: *tsíkʷa* (Teit 1900: 232); *ts'úkʷiʔ*? (cf. bracken rhizome, fresh, uncooked); "*tsíkʷa*" and other variants "a kind of brake but not the common kind" Steedman 1930: 482) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'əkʷaʔ* 'an edible root' – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum, Lilium*)

***Gymnocarpium dryopteris* (L.) Newm. – oak fern (Dryopteridaceae)**

Haida (Skidegate): *hlt'an'anda* (*lt'anʔanda*) (Newcombe, 1897; 1901)
 Gitxsan: unnamed (Johnson 1997)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *shishitlmapt* 'bracken fern plant' (Hesquiaht)
 Stl'atl'imx: "a little *s-xan'k*" (*Athyrium filix-femina*), OR *saqúuqʷpzaʔ* 'little brackenfern' (both Pemberton)

***Polypodium glycyrrhiza* D.C. Eaton – licorice fern (Polypodiaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *pʰuut* (PWS)
 Tlingit: *ssaach*
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *dlaayingʔwaal* (M); *dláamaal* (A)
 Haida (Skidegate): *dlaaying'waal* (*dlaayingʔwaal*)
 Nisga'a: *ts'ak'a aam*
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *ts'ügəʔaam*, *ts'ükaam* (*ü* is unrounded *u*)
 Kitasoo: *ts'igəʔaém*
 Haisla: *k'ts'aʔam* (rhizome); *k'ts'aʔamʔàs* (plant)
 Heiltsuk: *ts'gaʔám* (Rath 1981); *ʔháixp'axst'auxʷus tl'uk'um* ("it's kind of sweet when you bite it")
 Oowekyala: *tl'ukʷ'm* (rhizome)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *ləkʷ'kʷ'ey*, *ləkʷ'aʔiy* (rhizome); *ləkʷ'akʷ'ayalas* (plant)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *híhit'a* (rhizome); *híhit'aqtlmapt* (plant, or where there's lots of it) (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *tl'aasasiip* 'tendency to grow on the ground'
 Makah: *xixiitap* 'crawling root thing'; *xexít* "crawling root on trees" (Gunther)
 Nuxalk: *k'tsaatsay* (cf. *k'ts* 'strike sharply,' 'cut with an axe')
 Comox: *tʰúshen*
 Sechelt: *lekʷ'ay*
 Squamish: *tl'esíp*; OR *ilténtn* 'appetizer' (cf. *ílen* 'to eat')
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *tl'əsíp* (? see also *Dryopteris expansa*)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *st'usláyə* (Tait dialect); *tl'esíp* (Chehalis and Chilliwack dialects)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *tl'əsíp*
 Klallam: *tl'aʔsíp* (T. Montler, personal communication)
 Lummi: *k'esíp* (Gunther)
 Quinault: *tsumanáamats* (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *sq'ích'əy* [*k'echai*, *kléchai*, *stsloqʷiʔlkʷ*] (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Southern): *skiwelkʷ* (Gunther)

Lower Cowlitz: *tl'əwílq*^w

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *tl'əsíp*

Nlaka'pamux: *leqleqáy'st* (LP-RB); *ʔesləqláq tək stuytúym 'x*^w 'clumped here and there ground-growth' (and variants)

Upper Cowlitz: *k'twéelk* (Gunther)

***Polystichum munitum* (Kaulf.) C. Presl – western swordfern (Dryopteridaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ts'aag^waal* (M), *ts'áag^waal* (A) (plant); OR *ta.ansk^y'aaw* (S, M) (see *Lupinus*, *Pteridium*) (rootstocks); *snaal jaad*, *sanaal jaad* (M) 'scabby-woman/girl' (small rootstocks, too small to be eaten)

Haida (Skidegate): *ts'aagul* (plant); OR *s'nanjaang* (at least in Skidegate dialect, but some called them *sk'yaaw*; OR *ta.ansk'yaaw* (see *Lupinus*, *Pteridium*) (rootstocks)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): "*miiya məm*" [?] (Tina Robinson) (sword fern) ?

Haisla: *k'àlak* (also deer fern, leaves of wood fern); *sá-qus* (= fern roots bracken, Curtis 1970: 332 – but see *Polystichum*, *Dryopteris*, Kwak'wala);

Heiltsuk: *t'ibám*, *t'ibm* (also *Dryopteris*) (EW, MH N Turner notes 1996); fronds of sword fern: *dlúdlu* (EW, MH N Turner notes 1996); *k'áláx* "a kind of fern" (Rath 1981)

Oowekyala: *k'alax*, *k'alastu* (OR *sal'idana* also = deer fern)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *tsákus* (edible rootstock; prob. *Dryopteris*); *ts'agan'u* (fronds); *tsákusm'es*, *kátsuxum'es* (whole plant; see also *Dryopteris*); OR *salaʔaadanna* (general for ferns), OR *qiqadzəxtluw'* (sword fern – smooth leaves – DSS) *salaʔaadanna* 'smooth fern'

Nuu-cha-nulth: *ʔitsmakt*, *ʔitsmapt* (also *Dryopteris*, *Athyrium*, but mainly this sp.)

Ditidaht: *pilaapilaapt* 'pila pila plant' (cf. Central Salish Root *palaʔ* 'one' – Kuipers 2002); OR *t'it'eʔs* 'crouched on the ground'; *t'it'eʔsapt* (plant)

Makah: *pileepilee*, *paleepalee*; *pliplábupt* (Gunther) (cf. Central Salish Root *palaʔ* 'one' – Kuipers 2002); OR *totoqwás* "roots above the ground" (Gunther)

Quileute: *pilápila* (gen. term for all ferns); *pilápilapat* (fern plants) (cf. Central Salish Root *palaʔ* 'one' – Kuipers 2002); *ts'ikwí* (probl *Dryopteris expansa*) (Gunther); *tsatótsa* (young growth; prob. fiddleheads) (Gunther); *plápla* (all ferns; Gunther) (cf. Central Salish Root *palaʔ* 'one' – Kuipers 2002)

Nuxalk: *xala* (roots to some, whole plant for others) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* 'sword fern' – Kuipers 2002]; *qaxmats* (plant to some, dead fern fronds to others) (*Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris expansa*, *Polystichum munitum*)

Comox: *théxayem* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* 'sword fern' – Kuipers 2002]

Sechelt: *k^wutsq* (rootstocks said to be steamed and eaten in spring); *sq^weláwtx^w* (sword fern tops – Bouchard 1977)

Squamish: fronds: *tsxálem*, *tsqálam* (see also *Dryopteris*) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m*, *ts-xal-m* 'sword fern' – Kuipers 2002]; also *pálapála* (also *Blechnum spicant*) (cf. Central Salish Root *palaʔ* 'one' – Kuipers 2002); rootstocks: *ts'ék^waʔ* (also *Dryopteris*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ək^waʔ* 'an edible root' – Kuipers 2002; see *Dryopteris*, *Lilium*)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *sthxélem* (? ident as *Blechnum spicant*; poss. also *Dryopteris*)

expansa) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-(ts)xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002];
Halkomelem, Upriver: *sthxéeləm, thxéeləm* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]; Chilliwack *saxlm*; OR *sléwáls tə spéeth* ‘black bear’s mat’
Straits Salish (Saanich): *sthxéeləm* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]; Songish *sxelm* (Kuipers 2002)
Klallam: *stsxayem, stsxayum, stsxayəm* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]; OR *pilapilaxiltc* (Gunther) (cf. Central Salish Root *pala?* ‘one’ – Kuipers 2002)
Lummi: *s’xélem* (Gunther) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002];
Quinault: *sk’eʔéchkł* (plant), *sk’okots’a* (rhizome) (Gunther)
Lushootseed (Northern): *sxáxəlch, sxáxəlch* [*xáxəlch* - Gunther] [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]; OR *squí’ux* (roots), *saq’* (roots) [see *Pteridium*] [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* ‘bracken fern (root)’ – Kuipers 2002]; *k’alandich* (small sprout) (Gunther)
Lushootseed (Southern): *sxaxlch, sxáxəlch* (Gunther) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]
Lower Cowlitz: *sáxlinm* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]
Lower Chehalis: *sáxalum* (Gunther) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]
Upper Chehalis: *sáxlm* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]
Tillamook: *sxəlwi* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]
Nlaka’pamux: *sxáʔy’eq* (AY) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-xal-m, ts-xal-m* ‘sword fern’ – Kuipers 2002]; OR *ʔesxəxətl’-éytx* ‘scalloped-foilage’, OR *tsxánem* (Steedman 1930: 499)
Upper Cowlitz: *tslímai* (Gunther)

***Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn – bracken fern (Denstaedtiaceae)**

Tlingit: *s’aach* “common fern”

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ta.ansk’yaaw* (M) (rhizomes); OR *ts’aag” aal lq’a.aay* (M)

Haida (Skidegate): *tagansk’yaaw*, (rhizomes); OR *s’nanjaang-xil*, (also sword fern leaves for some); OR *saagun*; OR *hlt’an’anda* (*lt’anʔanda*)

Sekani: *utoh dahbudzi* ‘flat leaf’

Tsilhqot’in: *ʔax* (? RT from Bob Bing; prob *Dryopteris expansa*)

Nisga’a: *damtx* (fern fronds, gen. – CB); bracken in other sources

Gitxsan: *demtx* (WG), *damtx* (EG) (Smith 1997 p. 25) (poss. also *Pteridium aquilinum*; see also *Matteuccia*); OR *hap’ibaʔa* (Johnson 1997) p 176

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *demtii* (Sm’algyax Dictionary 2001, p.105 – only identified as “a fern”)

Haisla: *sá-qus* (= fern roots bracken, Curtis 1970: 332 – but see *Polystichum*, Kwak’wala); *k’ana-lats-svs* ‘bracken? patch of ferns...; *k’án’alas* “some

kind of leaves growing on the ground” (cf. *k’hl* ‘to sleep, to dream’)

Heiltsuk: *ságum* (spelling uncertain)

Oowekyala: *ságum, sag^wŋ* (roots)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *ság^wemi* (rhizome), *sag^wŋ* (bracken fern); *təlstəlg^waxtluw’ salaʔaadanna* ‘soft fern’ (see *Polystichum*); *bubalig^waxtluw* (fiddlehead – DSS)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *shitlaa* (rhizomes); *shitlmapt* (plant); *ʕatxkust’as shitlmapt* ‘curled up bracken’ OR *t’atl’ink’as* (fiddlehead shoots) (all Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *shitlaa* ‘continually moving (household)’ (rhizomes), *shitipt* (plant, fronds)

Makah: *shitlabap, shitlaa* (rhizomes); *hahaaditaqk’uk^w* ‘looks like strawberry leaves’ (cf. *haadiitap* ‘strawberry’) (plant)

Quileute: *q’aq^waʔápat* (Powell); *k’aq^waʔap’ut* (plant), *k’aq^we* (rhizome; see also *Dryopteris*) (Gunther); *laq^witsitséq^wl* ‘wiping the fish’ (leaves) (Gunther)

Nuxalk: *sak^wm* (borr fr. Kwak’wala *ság^wemi*); *saxsak^wm-lp* (plant and fronds); *qamats* (dead fronds, dead leaves, gen.); *qalxm* ‘dig fern roots’ (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *qalx* ‘digging stick’ – Kuipers 2002)

Comox: *túʔgak^wáyin* (fronds): *x^wútleq^w* (rhizomes)

Sechelt: *stúwak^w* (gen for fern leaves); *shatlaq^w* (Newcombe; diacritic marks missing)

Squamish: *pták^wm* (fronds – gen term for any ferns) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ptak^w* ‘bracken fern’ – Kuipers 2002); *sx^wútl’eq^w* (rhizomes)

Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *pták^wəm* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ptak^w* ‘bracken fern’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *səqéen* (leaves/fronds); *seʔəq* (rhizomes) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* ‘bracken fern (root)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *pték^wəm* (plant) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ptak^w* ‘bracken fern’ – Kuipers 2002); *sáaq* (rhizomes), Chilliwack *seeq* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* ‘bracken fern (root)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *səqéen* (leaves) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* ‘bracken fern (root)’ – Kuipers 2002]; *sk^wáiʔyəx^w* (rhizomes – Suttles 1951 – but check out *Polystichum, Dryopteris*)

Lummi: *skux^wen* (Gunther)

Samish: *səqéen* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* ‘bracken fern (root)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Klallam: *ts’isilch, ts’its’isilch*; OR *sk^weʔux^w* (LT notes); *snuch’iwul ʔu ts’isilch* [?] “summer fern’s half sister” (LT notes; not sure what plant this is)

Quinault: *tsumxéxnix* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *ch’álas, (s)ch’álas-ats*; OR *ts’ək^wiʔ, sk^wiʔx^w* (probably *Dryopteris expansa*); *saʔq, sqíux* (rhizomes) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* ‘bracken fern (root)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Lushootseed (Southern): *ch’álas-ats* (leaves, plant); *t’ádi* (rhizome)

Lower Cowlitz: *ch’ák^wm, tts’ákum* (rhizomes); *wəch’ál, stsak, tsáqa-* (“roots”); *tsáqan’l* (plant); *ch’álachaʔ* (leaves) (upper part, fronds)

Upper Chehalis: *paták^wn’l* (leaves) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ptak^w* ‘bracken fern’ – Kuipers 2002); *sʔəq* (rhizomes – used to make bread) (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* ‘bracken fern (root)’ – Kuipers 2002]; *ts’anaqx* (fern flour)

Twana (Skokomish): *saʔakai* (Gunther) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* ‘bracken fern (root)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *sáʔq*, *sáʔaq* (rhizome, or plant in general); *saʔq-úpzaʔ* (fronds) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* 'bracken fern (root)' – Kuipers 2002]
 Nlaka'pamux: *seʔaq* ("the upper part") [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* 'bracken fern (root)' – Kuipers 2002]; OR *seʔ-elq* (also *Athyrium filix-femina*); *ts'úkʷiʔ*, *ts'úkʷe* (rhizome, fish, uncooked – see *Dryopteris*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'əkʷaʔ* 'an edible root' – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*); *seʔq-úpeʔ* (rhizome) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* 'bracken fern (root)' – Kuipers 2002]
 Secwepemc: *swupúlexʷ* 'ground-growth' (W, E) (also applied to any "weed"); *pəp'əʔséstʷyə* (E) ('snake grass/weed' - Sarah Deneault)
 Okanagan: *tsuqtsuqmálp* (Ray 1932); OR *txetxítkst* 'jagged edges' (any large fern)
 Upper Chehalis: *patákʷnʷl* (*pətákʷ-* 1289 'cover, wrap') (plant); *sʔáq* (*ʔáq-* bracken) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *saʔq* 'bracken fern (root)' – Kuipers 2002] ('rhizome, used to make bread')
 Spokane: *xʷeyʔts'ílsh*
 Selish: *chxʷít-lp* 'sharp, pointed leaf' (fern, gen.) (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *xʷəy* 'sharp' – Kuipers 2002)
 Sahaptin: *paqʷ'ink-pamá* 'for covering' (also, ferns, gen.)

GYMNOSPERMS: CONIFEROUS TREES

Abies amabilis (Douglas ex Loudon) Douglas ex Forbes – amabilis fir, or Pacific silver fir (Pinaceae)

Tlingit: *leeyís* ("klayees"), *leiyís* "fir"
 Nisga'a: *hóʔoks* (tree); OR *alda* (see also Douglas-fir; *Pseudotsuga menziesii*); OR ? *daktee* [?] (not known to CB as *Abies*); *ksuuw* (inner bark - hemlock)
 Gitksan: *hooʔoxs* (*A. amabilis*, *A. lasiocarpa*); *xleʔe* (Johnson 1997)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *hooks* (?also *A. lasiocarpa*)
 Kitasoo: *hóʔoks* (tree); *ksiʔw* (inner bark)
 Haisla: *mudùl'as*, *mudúl'as*
 Heiltsuk: *mút'ás* (Rath 1981); [?] *q'áníq'as* "balsam tree" (Rath 1981)
 Oowekyala: *mùt'as*
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *m'umuxʷt*, *m'úm'uxdi* (tree); *m'umt'ənaay'* (DSS), *m'úmt'əni*, *m'umt'ənaʔi* (bark, and pitch blisters on bark) (*A. grandis*, *A. amabilis*)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *w'ihmapt* (*A. grandis*, *A. amabilis*) (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *chabsapt* 'sweet plant' (*A. grandis*, *A. amabilis*)
 Nuxalk: *q'-lp* [NOTE: term for *Abies*, *q'lp* is cognate with other Salishan terms for *Pseudotsuga* – cf. Nlaka'pamux: *ts'q'-álp* 'sticky tree'] (also poss. *A. grandis*)
 Comox: *t'úʔxʷay* (tree); *xáxmathay* (second growth); *t'íit'kʷiws* (pitch from bark blisters)
 Sechelt: *t'úxʷay* (also *A. grandis*) [JE says 'pine tree']
 Squamish: *kʷéxʷmay'* (also *A. grandis*, but mainly *A. amabilis*); OR *t'úʔxʷay'* (mainly *A. grandis*)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *sqʷəméy'əqs* (poss. *A. grandis*)

Klallam: *nguq^w'nguq^w'yilch* ‘blisters on a tree’ “white fir” (poss. *A. grandis*)
 Lushootseed: *ləq'ləq't-úchi?* (young white fir; *A. grandis*; poss. also *A. amabilis*, *A. lasiocarpa*) (cf. *ləq'-t* ‘wide’)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *məlín-ləp* (cf. *məlámən* ‘medicine’) (Pemberton) (also *A. grandis*, *A. lasiocarpa*) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *məlín-lp* (Fraser River) (cf. *məlámən* ‘medicine’) (also *A. grandis*, *A. lasiocarpa*) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

***Abies grandis* (Douglas ex D. Don) Lindl. – grand fir (Pinaceae)**

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *m'umux^wt*, *m'úm'uxdi* (tree); *m'umt'ánaay'* (DSS), *m'úmt'áni*, *m'umt'ána?i* (bark, and pitch blisters on bark) (*A. grandis*, *A. amabilis*)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *w'ihmapt* (*A. grandis*, *A. amabilis*) (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *chabsapt* (*A. grandis*, *A. amabilis*)
 Nuxalk: *q'-lp* [NOTE: term for *Abies*, *q'lp* is cognate with other Salishan terms for *Pseudotsuga* – cf. Nlaka'pamux: *ts'q'-álp* ‘sticky tree’] (mainly *A. amabilis*)
 Sechelt: *t'úx^way* (also *A. amabilis*); *xáx^wmatsay* (young grand fir)
 Squamish: *t'ú?x^way'* (also *A. amabilis*, but mainly *A. grandis*); OR *k^wéx^wmay'* (mainly *A. amabilis*) (?)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *t'ú?x^w* (El60), *t'ex^wi-ílp*, *t'úx^w-əlp* [? Cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'ax^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *t'úx^wəlp*, *t'úx^w*, *t'úx^wtsəs* (branch) (usual name for “white fir”) [? Cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'ax^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002]; OR *q'et'emáayelp* ‘sweet-bark tree’ (also *A. lasiocarpa*)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *t'ax^wi-ílp* [? Cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'ax^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002]; OR *sq^wəméy'əqs*
 Kallam: *ngəq^w'ngəq^w'əyilch*; *nguq^w'nguq^w'yilch* ‘blisters on a tree’ “white fir” (poss. also *A. amabilis*)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *ləq'ləq't-úchi?* (young white fir; poss. also *A. amabilis*) (cf. *ləq'-t* ‘wide’); *t'úx^w*, *t'úx^w-əts* (“white fir tree”) (poss. also *A. amabilis*, *A. lasiocarpa*) [? Cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'ax^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002];
 Lushootseed (Southern): *luqchi?ats* [prob. *ləq'chi-?áts*] (Gunther)
 Lower Cowlitz: *ta-wí-tsl* (? Poss white pine? *Tau?i'tsElp*) (Gunther)
 Upper Chehalis: *t'awíts'ł*
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *məlín-ləp* (cf. *məlámən* ‘medicine’) (Pemberton) (also *A. amabilis*, *A. lasiocarpa*) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *məlín-lp* (Fraser River) (cf. *məlámən* ‘medicine’) (also *A. amabilis*, *A. lasiocarpa*) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *tl'axtl'x-éke?* ‘sweet branch’ (“sweet balsam tree”); OR *pəlpłéke?* ‘thick branch’ (“the main name”); OR *ləq'łq'-éke?* ‘wide branch’
 Secwepemc: ? *melénlp* (W), *məlénlp* (E), *menenpélp* (N) (all ‘medicine plant’)

(apparently same name is for *A. lasiocarpa*)
 Okanagan: (s)t'ek"lí?lp (cf. t'ik" 'burst') (cf. also *A. lasiocarpa*)
 Sñchitsu'umshtsn: **maramlpalq"** 'medicine-plant-tree', **stmarimlpecht** 'medicine plant whole hand/branch' (also *A. lasiocarpa*) (cf. Proto-Salish **məl** 'in name of hemlock/balsam tree' – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: **q"eltsn, q"éleltsn** (grand fir) (Kuipers 2002); OR **st'q" 'elq"**; **sts'éx"i?** (cambium, gen. for edible cambium)
 Selish: **q"íltšan** (?cf. **q"íl** 'song, to talk'; **-tsən** 'mouth') [cf. Proto-Salish **q"alts** 'conifer bough' – Kuipers 2002] (also *A. lasiocarpa*) (also "Palm Sunday")
 Nez Perce: **pítxpítx**
 Sahaptin: **papsh** (large tree) (mainly *A. lasiocarpa*; cf. also *Pseudotsuga, Picea*); **patátwi** (small tree) (also 'small Douglas-fir'); **patátwi** (branches) (also *A. amabilis, A. procera, A. lasiocarpa*)
 Ktunaxa: **nisnap, nisnapulal** (also *A. lasiocarpa*) (last name also for sweetgrass, *Hierochloe*)

***Abies lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt. – subalpine fir (Pinaceae)**

Tlingit: "**kuchrēf**" (Krause 1956)

Slavey: **ts'ustsj**

Chipewyan: **ts'ureki** (*A. balsamea*) (no known translation)

Tahltan: **ts'ostsiye**

Sekani: **ts'ustsəhə**; OR **udd'chays'say** (tree); **udd'choud'zeh, utsezehe judzehe** (bark); **uts'ehzeh dzeh'tl'un** (pitch)

Kaska: **ts'ustsəg**

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): **ts'utsən** (cf. **ts'u** 'spruce tree/breast milk'); OR **ts'oh** "mountain balsam" (also 'hat/headgear'); OR **əna?tu** "balsam (spruce)"; OR) **ts'ehse** N "balsam" (Poser p. 366); **ts'utsənla?** (subalpine fir bark)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): **ts'utsən** (cf. **ts'u** 'spruce tree')

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): **ts'uchən, ts'utsən**; OR **dzəl tah** (cf. **dzəl** 'mountain')

Witsuwit'en: **ts'otsin, ts'o tsən** 'smelly spruce' (Hargus)

Tsilhqot'in: **ts'ex** (in high altitude) [? cf. Proto-Salish **ts'ix** 'prickly']; OR **ts'utsen** (different types; the first grows very high up, not as pitchy as second; krummholz, or *T. mertensiana?*) (cf. **ts'uu** spruce); balsam, from pitch blisters: **ts'utsenilaz**)

Nisga'a: **ho?oks** (CB); OR **alda** (N. Mackin diss. – see also Douglas-fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*); [poss. also **daklee** – see *A. amabilis*]

Gitxsan: **hoo?oxs** (E), **hoo?oks** (W) (Smith 1997, p. 36; Johnson 1997) (*A. amabilis, A. lasiocarpa*) (*A. amabilis* has its own name too)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): **hooks** (?) (mainly *A. amabilis*)

Haisla: **mnxp'ay'às** 'smell of excrement tree' (stinks when you chop it down)

Heiltsuk: [?] **q'áníq'as** "balsam tree" (Rath 1981)

Halkomelem, Upriver: **q'ət'əméeyəlp** 'sweet-bark tree' (also *A. grandis?*)

Upper Chehalis: **t'awíts't**

Lushootseed: **ləq'ləq't-áchi?** (young white fir; *A. grandis*; poss. also *A. amabilis, A. lasiocarpa*) (cf. **ləq'-t** 'wide')

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): **məlín-ləp** (cf. **məlámən** 'medicine') (Pemberton) (also

- A. grandis*, *A. lasiocarpa*) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’ – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’; extension *-in* is Proto-Interior-Salish; Proto-Interior-Salish *məlin-lp* – Kuipers 2002; cf. Chilliwack *Tsuga heterophylla*)
- Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *məlin-lp* (Fraser River) (cf. *məlamən* ‘medicine’) (also *A. grandis*, *A. lasiocarpa*) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’ – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’; extension *-in* is Proto-Interior-Salish; Proto-Interior-Salish *məlin-lp* – Kuipers 2002; cf. Chilliwack *Tsuga heterophylla*)
- Nlaka’pamux: *tl’sélp* (“the real balsam tree”) (*A. amabilis*, *A. lasiocarpa*); *tl’selp* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *t’s-əlp* ‘spruce’ – Kuipers 2002 – see *P. engelmannii*)
- Secwepemc: *melénlp* (W), *məlénlp* (E), *menenpélp* (N) (all ‘medicine plant’) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’; extension *-in* is Proto-Interior-Salish; Proto-Interior-Salish *məlin-lp* – Kuipers 2002)
- Okanagan: *merílp* ‘medicine-plant’; (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’; extension *-in* is Proto-Interior-Salish; Proto-Interior-Salish *məlin-lp* – Kuipers 2002); OR *st’ik^wleq^w* (cf. *t’ik^w* ‘burst’) (cf. also *A. grandis*)
- Snchitsu’umshtsn: *maram-lp-əlp^w* ‘medicine-plant-tree’; OR *stmarimlpecht* ‘medicine plant whole hand/branch’ (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’; extension *-in* is Proto-Interior-Salish; Proto-Interior-Salish *məlin-lp* – Kuipers 2002)
- Columbian: *mrím-lp* (? see also *Picea engelmannii*) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’; extension *-in* is Proto-Interior-Salish; Proto-Interior-Salish *məlin-lp* – Kuipers 2002)
- Spokan: *mríəlp*, *mr’inlp* (tree) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’; extension *-in* is Proto-Interior-Salish; Proto-Interior-Salish *məlin-lp* – Kuipers 2002); *st’ik^wlq^w* (pitch blisters)
- Selish: *manín-lp* (cf. *mer(i)m* ‘to heal’; or poss. Colville *maʔmin* ‘to rub’); Spokane *mrínlp*, Kalispel *manínlp* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’; extension *-in* is Proto-Interior-Salish; Proto-Interior-Salish *məlin-lp* – Kuipers 2002)
- [Note: has cognate terms in six out of seven Interior Salish languages; Proto Interior Salish: *mərinəlp* prob. some kind of fir] (cf. Proto-Salish *məl* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’; cf. also Proto-Salish *mal* ‘to cure’, ‘medicine’ – Kuipers 2002)
- Nez Perce: *patóysiwey*
- Sahaptin: *papsh* (large tree) (cf. *Pseudotsuga*, *Picea*); *patátwi* (small tree) (also ‘small Douglas-fir’); *patátwi* (branches) (also *A. amabilis*, *A. procera*, *A. grandis*)
- Ktunaxa: *nisnap*, *nisnapulət* (also *A. grandis*); OR *t’islúlat* (Hart)

***Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* (D. Don) Spach (syn. *Cupressus nootkatensis* D.**

Don) – yellow-cedar (Cupressaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *teptuʔiq* (PWS/PG)

Tlingit: *xáay*, *xháay*, *xháay* OR “*chlāch*” (Krause 1956)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *sgalaan* (M); *sgaláan* (A)

Haida (Skidegate): *sgaahlaan* (*sgaalaan*)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): withes traded from Nuxalk for snares, ropes
 Tsilhqot'in: withes traded from Nuxalk for snares, ropes (S of Chilco L.)
 Nisga'a: *sg^wine?e* (WWN p. 80), *sg^winee?e*, *sg^winee*
 Gitksan: *wil* (Johnson 1997), or *wil*
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *wəl* [or *sgunáe* ?] (Johnny Clifton, Clyde Ridley;
 Sm'algyax Dictionary 2001, p. 50)
 Kitasoo: *wàt*
 Haisla: *k^wán'alas* (*k^wàn'al* = yellow-cedar bark blanket); OR *wl* (CT borrowing)
 Heiltsuk: *díw'ás* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *díw'ás* (pl *díduw'ás*); *díxw* (bark);
lísk^w's (young yellow-cedar) (Rath 1981)
 Oowekyala: *díiw'as*
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *dix^w* (tree – DSS); OR *dəx^wməs*, *dix^w?əms*,
dix^wm's [*diwat* – “northern dialect”]; *dix^wx^wədzuw'* (yellow-cedar board)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *ʕalmapt* (Hesquiaht) (cf. *ʕal* first syllable for the word ‘puking’;
 may have other interpretations, such as ‘gushing up’, a more positive
 interpretation or description; e.g. *ʕal-maaquwis* the pitch woman that son of
 mucous vanquished; she came out of the mountains - RA)
 Ditidaht: *ch'uk^wtlapt* (cf. *chupal* ‘smelling of a bad odour’); OR *bachleey'tapt*
 (yellow-cedar variety) (? cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited
 distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *paxlaq^w* ‘yellow-cedar’ –
 Kuipers 2002); OR *machsapt* “match” plant
 Makah: *bachlapbap* (cf. *bach* ‘to bite’; name refers to pungent odour of this tree)
 (? cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx,
 Nlaka'pamux: *paxlaq^w* ‘yellow-cedar’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nuxalk: *iixlp*; pl. *ix?iixlp*
 Comox: *tíix^way* (wood and tree); [*la?amin*: *tíyx^way*]
 Squamish: *q'etmá'y*, *q'etmay*
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *páshələq^w* (E160) (? cf. Local Coast Salish elements with
 limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *paxlaq^w* ‘yellow-cedar’ –
 Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *páaxələq^w* (? cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited
 distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *paxlaq^w* ‘yellow-cedar’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *páshələq^w* (cf. *-eq^w* 'head') (? cf. Local Coast Salish elements
 with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *paxlaq^w* ‘yellow-cedar’ –
 Kuipers 2002); (OR *xpi?* = *Thuja plicata*)
 Samish: *pashələq^w* (? cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution,
 incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *paxlaq^w* ‘yellow-cedar’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *páxlaq^w*, *páxələq^w* (? cf. Local Coast Salish elements
 with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *paxlaq^w* ‘yellow-
 cedar’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *páxlaq^w*, *páxələq^w* (? cf. Local Coast Salish elements
 with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *paxlaq^w* ‘yellow-
 cedar’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *k^wátlp* (same as *Thuja plicata*)

***Juniperus communis* L. – common juniper (Cupressaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *tulukkam asriaq* ‘Raven’s berry’

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *lq’am.aal* (M) (also ‘bough/evergreen branch’ (FD), OR *q’al.aa lq’am.alee* (M), OR *lq’am.aal ginn gyaa.alaas* (M) ‘muskeg evergreen branch’, ‘thing resembling evergreen branch’ (FD – all terms checked and/or provided by JE), OR *gaayang?waal-lq’a.aay* (M); *gaayang?waal* (M) (berries)

Haida (Skidegate): *kayda kaxawaay* (*qayda kaxawaay*) ‘small trees sticking off here and there’ – JE)

Ahtna: *dzet gige?* (M, W)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *chint’una* (I), *shint’una* (I, II) ‘- leaf’; *tsuni ela* (U) ‘brown bear’s spruce bough’

Tahltan: *tsiskiiye na?ele*

Gwich’in: *deetrèe jàk*, *ts’iivii ch’ok* (dialects)

Slavey: *tatsó? jie* ‘raven berry’

Chipewyan: *datsájié* ‘raven berries’

Sekani: *asgàa? aalè* ‘raven branches’; OR *uskah mi-ehe* (berries); *us’ga?mey’eh* (plant)

Kaska: *nosgü alé* (falling tone on *ä*), *ts’esk’ie elé?* ‘raven branches’

Witsuwit’en: *detsen*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *datsan’angət* (cf. *datsancho* ‘Raven’); OR *gohul’ul*, *goh l’ul* (cf. *goh* ‘hare, rabbit’)

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *datsan’algət* ‘crow needles’ [cf. *datsan* N American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)]

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *datsan’angət*

Tsilhqot’in: *datsan k’achil* ‘raven’s arrow’ (recognized as different)

Nisga’a: *ts’ex* [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly’]

Gitksan: *laxsa laxnok* ‘boughs of the supernatural’, *ts’eex* (see also *Menziesia*), *sgannaxnoq* ‘supernatural plant’ (cf. ‘*naxnoq* plant’ “medicine that cures a cut right away”: *naxnoq*)

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax) (Gitga’at): *laxsa?nəx?nox* [“bush for making tea”: small, low bush looks a bit like hemlock, grows on moss in meadows
~*haləxsa?nəx?nox*]

Kitasoo: *haləxsi n’axn’ox* ‘bathing instrument of a *n’axn’ox*’

Haisla: *ts’ixts’as hsq’nts’yalas* / *ts’ixts’as hs q’nts’ialas* ‘swamp evergreen leaves/ swamp trees branch’; OR *q’’axla hs ts’ixts’as* ‘vegetation/leaves of swamp’; OR *t’emt’emgis* “?juniper never grows straight up” (cf. *t’emk’’* ‘shrink, shrivel, curl’); OR *sixtsas q’’axalá*; or *siaq’’enats gax* ‘blueberry of the raven?’ (approx.)

Oowekyala: *seákaunal* “juniper” (Boas 1928)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *Ṗaxaliwats’əs* (DSS); OR “*wa paelatse*” (Hunt 1922)

Nuxalk: *alaaq’lik’’*, *alaaq’iik’’-lp* ‘all intertwined plant’; OR *q’sustmx-lp* ‘tight to the ground plant’

Sechelt: *x’’ix’’Ṗusay* [also white pine]; *?xetáy*

Halkomelem, Upriver: *t’’h’əl’éeltəl* ‘heart medicine’

Upper Chehalis: *q''lástam-nl, q''álastm, q''álastmnl* [? Not sure of sp.; cf. also *Amelanchier, Vaccinium ovatum*]
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *tsiktsəkt-az'* (redupl. of *tsikt-az'*; stem unanalyzable - JvE)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *tsiktsəkt-az'* (redupl. of *tsikt-az'*; stem unanalyzable - JvE)
 Nlaka'pamux: *ts'its'x̄ts'ax̄t* (sometimes considered a kind of *púnlp*) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ix̄* 'prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Urtica dioica*]
 Secwepemc: *tsex̄ts'éxt* (W, E) (singular); *tsetséts'sext* (W), *tsítsax̄ts'ext*, OR *ts'its'ax̄ts'ext* [?] (E); *sts'ix̄mém'lp* (N) (plural) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ix̄* 'prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Urtica dioica*]
 Okanagan: *snts'its'qpna?* 'prickly' (also *Sedum lanceolatum*) [see also OR *ts'iq̄ts'eq̄t* 'prickly' (for *P. engelmannii, P. glauca*)]
 Selish: *ts'iq̄-ts'əq̄n-lp* 'prickly plant' [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ix̄* 'prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Urtica dioica*]; OR *q''laastamnl* (cf. *q''el'* 'cooked, roast, ripe, ripen') juniper bush [check]
 Ktunaxa: *?akuk'plulal* (also *J. scopulorum*); OR *gustlútlátl, gastlútlatl* (Chamberlain 1892)

***Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg. – Rocky Mountain juniper; and *J. maritima* Adams – seaside juniper (Cupressaceae)**

Tahltan: *tsiskiiye* (branches); OR *ts'isk'iiye naa?ele* (RQ) (cf. 'na?ele 'for cancer')
 Tsilhqot'in: *datsan k'achilmal/max* 'raven's arrow' (recognized as different from *J. communis*) (used for bows, similar to Secwepemc, also combs)
 Gitksan: *sgannaxnoq* (Smith 1926 – small bows); *sgan naxnok* (also *J. communis*), *sganhax''dak''* (also = *Taxus*) – small tree juniper, good for bows (Johnson 1997)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *"təmx̄təmna"* (Newcombe, 43(36) various dates)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *p'ət''h̄ənáy-elp* 'rank-smelling/skunk-like plant'
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *pət''h̄angi-ílch* (cf. *pəpət'th̄ing* 'skunk'; lit. 'rank-smelling/skunk smelling tree') [cf. Proto-Salish *s-ts'ipəq* 'skunk' – Kuipers 2002]
 Lushootseed (Northern - Swinomish): *iyalats* 'smells strong' (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *púnlp̄p, púnlp̄* (stem unanalyzable - JvE) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pun-lp* 'juniper' – Kuipers 2002) (? cf. Proto-Salish *p'un, p'an* "one of a number of plant names that cause semantic difficulties Coast Salish *a*, Interior Salish *u*" – Kuipers 2002; see also *Acer, Artemisia, Rosa, Juniperus*)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *púnlp̄p, púnlp̄* (stem unanalyzable - JvE) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pun-lp* 'juniper' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *púnlp̄* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pun-lp* 'juniper' – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc: *punlp̄* (W, E) (also *J. communis* for some) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pun-lp* 'juniper' – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *punlp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pun-lp* ‘juniper’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sñchítu’umshtsn: *punlp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pun-lp* ‘juniper’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Columbian: *punlp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pun-lp* ‘juniper’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *psnlp* (berry); *púnlp* (tree)
 Selish: *púnlp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pun-lp* ‘juniper’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sahaptin: *puush* [*? poss borr fr Salish*] (fruit); *puush*, *púush-aash* (tree) (also *J. occidentalis*)
 Ktunaxa: *?akuk’plulal*, *aklklplulal* (also *J. communis*), *ak”k”’plulal* (Hart)

***Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch – tamarack, or alpine larch (Pinaceae)**

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *ch’dat’an*, *denlzuya* ‘grayling’s rattling noise’ (Inland dialect)
 Gwich’in: *ts’iiteenjùh*, *tsiiheenjoh* (dialects)
 Chipewyan: *nídhe*
 Kaska: *tehduuzi*, *tesduuzi* (dialects)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ts’ubiz*
 Dakelh (Saiik’uz): *netsi?ul* ‘our head needles’ (cf. *-ul* ‘boughs, needles of coniferous trees, fronds, etc.’) (B. Poser, pers. comm. 2010); OR *netsichun* ‘our head stem’ [used to treat migraine headaches] (B. Poser, pers. comm. 2010); *netsichuns*

***Larix occidentalis* Nutt. – western larch (Pinaceae)**

Nlaka’pamux: *tsáq”álx* ~ *tséq”álx* (cf. *tsáq”* ‘red’) [*tsi/aq”* ‘to bleed, red’ (Proto-Salish – Kuipers 2002)]
 Secwepemc: *tsiq”él’tx”* (W, E) ‘red-bark’
 Okanagan: *tsiq”lx* (cf. *tsiq”* ‘blood red’)
 Sñchítu’umshtsn: *tséq”lsh* ‘pink-motion-in-horseshoe-curve’
 Columbian: *tsíq”-lx*
 Spokane: *tsáq”lsh*
 Selish: *tsáq”álish*, *chtsq”áshelp* (cf. *tsáq”álx* ‘red’ in Nlaka’pamux) (approx. ‘to redden’, but root in Selish, *tsáq”*, has been lost; now ‘red’ is *k”’l* (S. Egesdal); OR *sants’émst’em* (hardened sap); *schtx”é tsáq”álish* ‘mountain larch’ (*L. lyallii*)
 [Note: has cognate terms in six out of seven Interior Salish languages; PIS *tsáq”lx* (but vowel problematic)]
 Nez Perce: *kimíl*
 Sahaptin: *kimíla*
 Ktunaxa: *k’ustit’*, *k”’estítl* (?), OR *k”’ástít’* (Hart)

***Picea engelmannii* Parry ex Engelm. – Engelmann spruce, and *Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss – white spruce (Pinaceae)**

Ahtna: *ts’abalí* (C, L); *ts’ebal* (M); *delani* (W) (*P. glauca*)
 Dena’ina (Tanaina): *ch’vala* (I, II), *ch’wala* (O); *ch’bala* (U) *P. sitchensis*, *P. glauca*, *P. mariana*)
 Tahltan: *ts’uu* (S) (white spruce); *k’inii* (S) (cambium of spruce or jackpine)
 Gwich’in: *ts’iivii* (*P. glauca*, *P. mariana*)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ts'u* (also 'breast milk')
Dakelh (Saik'uz): *ts'u bez*, *ts'u biz*
Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ts'u bez*
Gitxsan: ? *sk'yanadoos*; *seeqs* (hybrid Sitka spruce, and other spruces)

***Picea sitchensis* (Bong.) Carrière – Sitka spruce (Pinaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *angqernarf'iq* (PWS); *napaq*, *naparpiaq* (PG)
Tlingit: *siit*, *ssit* (second - Krause 1956), *seet* "Sitka spruce large enough for a canoe"
(SJC) "tree in gen., espec. spruce": *?aas*; *túql'* "young spruce or hemlock", *shéiyi*
(Thornton et al. 2004)
Haida (Massett, Alaska): *qiid* (M); *qúid* (A) 'spruce tree/wood,' 'evergreen tree'
Haida (Skidegate): *kayd*, *kaayd* (*qayd*, *qaayd*)
Dena'ina (Tanaina): *ch'vala* (I, II), *ch'wala* (O); *ch'bala* (U) (also *P. glauca*, *P. mariana*)
Nisga'a: *seeqs* (prob. also hybrid form, and *P. engelmannii*)
Gitxsan: *seeqs* (hybrid Sitka spruce)
Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *sá?mn*
Kitasoo: *sae?mn*
Haisla: *ssk'as*, *sk'aas*, *ssk'ás*
Heiltsuk: *h'niw'as* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *aniw'as* (first a is a low, back a)
(Rath 1981); *sxsk'as* (spruce needles) (cf. *sxsklá* thorn) (Rath 1981); *g"ell'ix* ("spruce pitch, chewing gum made out of spruce pitch" – Rath 1981)
Oowekyala: *h'niw'as*
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *?aliwas* (tree, full grown); *k'ag"ik"as*
(seedlings, little trees DSS); *dawix* (spruce branch; DSS)
Nuu-chah-nulth: *tuuhmapt* (cf. *tuuhshitl'* 'to scare') OR *ch'uhsmapt* 'going out plant'
(cf. *ch'uhshtl'* 'to go out, be extinguished') (large spruce) (Hesquiaht)
Ditidaht: *tuuxupt* 'scaring plant' ("startling, as by a sudden noise")
Makah: *witl'aaq(a)bap* (tree; relating to poor burning of wood); *lak'itbix* (pitch;
cf. *laalaak'it* 'chewing gum')
Quileute: *yáqsa* 'sharp needles'; OR *tíli'it* 'good splitters' (roots)
Nuxalk: *k'ak'patuts-lp* 'sharp plant'; *maxmika-lp* (young trees)
Comox: *ttháach'ilpay* [*la?amin*: *tthach'ilpay*]
Sechelt: *ch'ilpay*
Squamish: *ts'its'icháyay'*
Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *tsq"álp*, *?ts'q"álp*
Halkomelem, Upriver: *ts'q"álp* 'poking, stabbing plant'
Straits Salish (Saanich): *t'thq'é?-itč*
Klallam: *ch'ch'alch*
Quinault: *sulúx* (tree) (Gunther)
Lushootseed: *ts'álgáy'-ats* 'sharp ends'; *ts'álgay?* 'sharp' (Zalmai Zahir, pers.
comm. 2010)
Lushootseed (Northern - Swinomish): *ts'alkáyats* 'sharp ends' (Gunther)
Lower Cowlitz: *k"ux"át*; OR *tsakát*; OR *támán'an'í* ("spruce, [?] thistle")
Upper Chehalis: *tsaqát*
Nlaka'pamux: *tsxa?z-élp-?uy* 'real/typical spruce (rustling-tree/plant)'

***Pinus albicaulis* Engelm. – whitebark pine (Pinaceae)**

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *k'əsts'is ʔang^wal* (seeds); *k'əsts'iz chən* (tree)

Tsilhqot'in: *ʔes'ig^wel* (cones); *ʔests'ig^wel* (seeds/cones) (*g^wel* from *ʔasg^went* 'cone'); *ʔests'i chen* (tree, referring to branches)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *s-ts'ək'* (seeds) (general for any conifer seed, but specific to this species); *sts'ek'qin'* 'pine-seed-top/head' (cones) (gen for any fir or pine cone, but specific to this species); *ts'k'áz'* 'pine-seed-plant' (tree)[cf. Proto-Salish *sts'ik'*, *sts'ik* 'fir or pine cone, acorn, nut' – Kuipers 2002; cf. Gitksan: *sgan-ts'ek'* (WG); cf. Halkomelem (Cowichan, Musqueam) *st^{sh}itsm* hazelnut; Squamish *ts'ichn* hazelnut]

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *s-ts'ək'* (seeds) (general for any conifer seed, but specific to this species); *sts'ek'qin'* 'pine-seed-top/head' (cones) (gen for any fir or pine cone, but specific to this species); *ts'k'áz'* 'pine-seed-plant' (tree) [cf. Proto-Salish *sts'ik'*, *sts'ik* 'fir or pine cone, acorn, nut' – Kuipers 2002; cf. Gitksan: *sgən-ts'ek'* (WG)]

Nlaka'pamux: *sts'ək'* (seeds; also pine seeds, sunflower seeds, beans in gen.; see Proto-Salish, above); *sts'k'áʔilp*, *sts'k'éʔilp* (tree); OR *tl'epuxélp* ('hazelnut tree'; any nut tree)

Secwepemc: *stsek'* (seeds); *stsek'élp* (W) (tree) (cf. *estsek'* "squirrel" + *-elp* "plant") [cf. Proto-Salish *s-ts'ik'*, *s-ts'ik* (fir or pine cone, nut, acorn) Kuipers 2002]

Okanagan: *sk'áwk'ew* (seeds); *sk'ew'k'ew'íʔlp* (tree)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *suwístch*, *suwístch*

Columbian: *s-k'uw'k'uw'-álp* ("pine at high elevations")

Spokan: *q'əpp'x^weʔ* ("white pine nuts at high elevations") (Ross 2011 – see *Corylus cornuta*); cf. *sch'its'eʔ* ("pine cones") (Ross 2011); *tl'i'álp^w*

Selish: (? *Pinus monticola*) *ts'ts'éy'-lp*; (Spokane) *ʔists'ch*, *ʔists'ch'* (pine nut, tree squirrel), *tsch'eylp* ("white pine tree") [cf. Proto-Salish *s-ts'ik'*, *s-ts'ik* (fir or pine cone, nut, acorn) Kuipers 2002; Halkomelem (Cowichan, Musqueam) *st^{sh}itsm* hazelnut; Squamish *ts'ichn* hazelnut]

Nez Perce: *lalx*

Sahaptin: *ninik* (seeds); *ninik-aash* 'pine seed tree' (tree) [note: pine cones gen. *pananik*, *palalik*]

Ktunaxa: *q'anlat'ana*, *q'anlat'anal*

***Pinus contorta* Douglas ex Louden – lodgepole pine (Pinaceae)**

Tlingit: "*tlaj*, *chlatl'*" (Krause 1956); *l'él* (SJC)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ts'ala*, *ts'al* (M) 'pine'; *ts'al* (A)

Haida (Skidegate): *ts'ahl* (*ts'al*)

Tahltan: *gaaza*; *gaadaa*, *gaadhaa* (S) (tree); *k'inii* (S) (inner bark)

Kaska: *tesduuzi*

Sekani: *goeʔzay* (tree); *goeʔzay'cheʔd'zeh*, *goze ch'uudzeʔ* (edible inner bark)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *chəndu* (cf. *chən* 'tree trunk'); *k'ənih* (inner bark)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *chəndu* (cf. *chən* 'tree trunk'); *k'ənih* (inner bark)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *chəndu*

Witsuwit'en: *cindu* (tree); *q'anih* (pine cambium, sap) (Hargus)
 Tsilhqot'in: *chendi* (tree); *chendi-pasg'entl* (cones) (note: Dawson 1875)
 Nisga'a: *sginist* (tree); *sq'anhix* (edible inner bark – CB)
 Gitksan: *sginist*, *sginish* (Smith p. 41; Johnson 1997); *ganix*, *q'anix*, *q'anhix*,
gan hix (inner bark, "pine noodles") (Johnson 1997; Smith 1997)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *sginiis* (Sm'algyax Dictionary 2001, p. 162); *meex*,
meeq ("pine cone, acorn"; cf. maxmeex "grouse")
 Kitasoo: *sginiis*
 Haisla: *tl'ik''as*, *tl'ik''as* 'tattoo tree' (cf. *tl'ik''i* 'tattoo')
 Heiltsuk: *tl'in'a(s)* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *t'hin'a* (jack pines) (Rath 1981);
t'hin'a (jack pine) (syn. *t'hig''as*), OR ooligan grease (Rath 1981)
 Oowekyala: *tl'in'a* (wood); *tl'iq''as* 'tattoo tree'
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *qáqasàlʔems* (also *Pinus monticola*) (tree);
gagelwaʔems (sapling); *manilbba* ("pine tree" – DSS); *k'əg''ik''əs* (sapling –
 DSS)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *tl'akmapt*
 Ditidaht: *ʔishipt* (also *P. monticola*); ?OR *chabsapt* (all pine trees ?)
 Makah: *chabasp* 'sweet-smelling plant' (tree; also *Abies* sp.) (cf. *chabas*
 'sweet'; *chabasp'al* 'to taste sweet, smell good')
 Chimakum: *qax''otch'a* (Boas notes)
 Nuxalk: *lmk'mlp*, *kmk'mlp*
 Comox: *qaqyínʔay* (note: a high elevation pine – *méthch'in'ay*)
 Sechelt: *qáqlínay* (tree); *q''elil* (pitch, also gen.) ['has a vague resemblance to Interior
 Salish - cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q''liʔt* 'jackpine' – Kuipers 2002), *q''aq''alilm* 'chew
 gum' (cf. Proto-Coast Salish *q''alil* 'pitch' – Kuipers 2002); *t'úx''ay* (also *Abies*
grandis) [JE says 'pine tree']
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *q''ənəlp* 'pine'; (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *q''ən*
 'in name of a plant (unident.)' – Kuipers 2002; see also Salishan *Veratrum*;
 Chehalis *Urtica*); OR or possibly *t''h qéʔəlp* [Note: this is the name Arvid
 Charlie gives to white pine]
 Quinault: *háʔag''at*; OR *t'atnixlo* (Gunther)
 Lower Cowlitz: *yámts* (pl. *yámatsumx*) ("pine" – species not clear)
 Upper Chehalis: *xáxiul* ("pine" – species not clear); *nuxeʔlís* ("black pine")
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q''lít* (singular - also applies to pitch; stem unanalyzable
 - Jan Van Eijk) OR *q''əq''lít* (plural); OR *q''əq''elít-az'* (plural) (tree) (cf.
 Proto-Interior-Salish *q''liʔt* 'jackpine' – Kuipers 2002); *s-tupál'* (inner bark; ?
 also pounded, dried salmon - Jan Van Eijk); *q''al'il* (Pemberton) (pitch) (? cf.
 Proto-Coast Salish *q''alil* 'pitch' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q''lít* (singular - also applies to pitch; stem
 unanalyzable - Jan Van Eijk) OR *q''əq''lít* (plural); OR *q''lít-az'* (singular)
 (Edith O'Donaghey, Bill Edwards); OR *q''əq''elít-az'* (plural) (tree) (cf.
 Proto-Interior-Salish *q''liʔt* 'jackpine' – Kuipers 2002); *s-tupál'* (inner bark; ?
 also pounded, dried salmon - Jan Van Eijk); *q''lít* (FR) (pitch) (? cf. Proto-
 Coast Salish *q''alil* 'pitch' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *q''ʔít*, *q''iʔt-əlp* (tree) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q''liʔt* 'jackpine' –
 Kuipers 2002); *ntúʔ* (edible inner bark, gen.)

Secwepemc: *q^wliɬt* (W, E), *q^weq^wliɬt* (plural; “the tree itself”) (tree) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q^wliɬt* ‘jackpine’ – Kuipers 2002); *stiɬq^w’əl’q* (E) (edible inner bark); *p’alen* (outer bark)

Okanagan: *q^weq^wel’iɬt* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q^wliɬt* ‘jackpine’ – Kuipers 2002); OR ? *kpəpəgəlek^w* (? lodgepole pine?)

Snchitsu’umshtsn: *qoqoɬliɬt, q^wol’-iɬt* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q^wliɬt* ‘jackpine’ – Kuipers 2002); (Note: *eququl’iɬt* ‘balsam fir’ – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *k^wk^wl’iyt* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q^wliɬt* ‘jackpine’ – Kuipers 2002); *ts’éc^wiɬ* (edible cambium)

Selish: *q^wəq^w’əl’it* (meaning unclear)

Columbian: *tsq^wtsq^w(e)m’-əl’q^w* (tree); *t’its’* (pitch – cf. Proto-N-Interior-Salish *ts’it’* ‘pitch’ – Kuipers 2002)

[Note: has cognate terms in all seven Interior Salish languages; Proto-Interior-Salish *q^wliɬt*]

Nez Perce: *qalámqalam*

Sahaptin: *kalám-kalam, qalám-qalam*; OR *tap’ash-wáakul* ‘ponderosa pine-like’; OR *tap’ásh-tap’ásh* ‘little-ponderosa’;

Ktunaxa: *ɬilit’* (tree); *ɬaknaq* (edible inner bark, gen.)

***Pinus monticola* Douglas ex D. Don – western white pine (Pinaceae)**

Tsilhqot’in: *chenzul* (Franklin Arm, Chilko L.) (same as *Thuja plicata*)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *qaqasəlɬems* (also *Pinus contorta*); OR *búbug^weeɬ* (“in some way related to the womb” – Boas 1921); *t^hin’a* (fish oil?) (sapling) [see also *P. contorta*; may be some overlap]

Nuu-chah-nulth: *n’ich’aksmapt, n’ich’akmapt* ‘needle plant’ (cf. *n’ich’ak* ‘something used for sewing’)

Ditidaht: *ɬishipt* (also *P. contorta*)

Comox: *q^wáɬsay*

Sechelt: *x^wix^wɬusay* (same as juniper?)

Squamish: *ts’áyts’ayqay*

Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *q^w’əq^w’əyiɬləshəlp* ‘dancing tree’ (EL60); OR *t^{sh}qéɬəlp*

[Note: see also *P. contorta*]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *q^w’əyiləxəlp* ‘dances/dancing tree’

Straits Salish (Saanich): *q^w’əyəɬləs-elch, q^w’əyəɬləs-əlp* ‘dancing plant/tree’

Lummi: *q^w’oxchl, q^w’ox^wuchl* (Gunther)

Klallam: *saɬsiɬtaɬnilch*

Quinault: *tátskanil* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *saɬakúsats* (Gunther)

Lushootseed: *dzúdzəb-alik^w-ats* (cf. *dzúb(u)* ‘kick’); OR *ts’áx^wəy, ts’áx^wəy-əts* (tree)

Lower Cowlitz: *tauɬi tselp* (cf. *ta-wi-tsl* “white fir” – Kinkade 2004)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *zaxalmíx^w-az’* ‘tall-land/earth-plant’; cf. *zax-* ‘tall, long’; *-almix^w* ‘ground, earth; breast’ - JvE); *zəxzaxalmíx^w-az’*

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *zaxalmíx^w-az’* ‘tall-land/earth-plant’; cf. *zax-* ‘tall, long’; *-almix^w* ‘ground, earth; breast’ - JvE); *zəxzaxalmíx^w-az’*

Nlaka’pamux: *zix^we, zix^weh-élp*

Secwepemc: *seléwl* (W), *sələwl* (E) ‘two containers’ (*sel-* ‘two’; *-ewl* ‘container’)
 Okanagan: *kʷ'exʷtníʔlp* ‘sliding along lengthwise tree’; OR *tlʷiʔáleqʷ* ‘bark canoe wood’;
 OR *tlʷiʔilp* ‘bark canoe wood plant’
 Sñchitsu’umshtsn: *tʷadáʔalqʷ* ‘canoe tree’
 Selish: *tsʷtsʷéyʷ-lp*; (Spokane) *ʔistsʷch, ʔistsʷchʷ* (pine nut, tree squirrel), *tschʷeylp* (white
 pine tree) [cf. Proto-Salish *s-tsʷikʷ, s-tsʷik* (fir or pine cone, nut, acorn) Kuipers 2002;
 Halkomelem (Cowichan, Musqueam) *stʰhʷitsm* hazelnut; Squamish *tsʷichn* hazelnut];
 Spokane: *tlʷiʔálpʷ*
 Nez Perce: *séysey*
 Sahaptin: *tápʷash* (mainly *Pinus ponderosa*)
 Ktunaxa: *ʔakam*; OR *akiláʔit xʷumaltslaʔi* (Hart)

***Pinus ponderosa* C. Lawson – ponderosa pine (Pinaceae)**

Tsilhqotʷin: *tsiltsil, tsil* (unique name?) (OR “*sʷatkʷtlpʷ*” – Farrand – Stlʷatlʷimx)
 (one in Nemiah; mostly S)
 Lower Cowlitz: *kʷáset* (“yellow pine”)
 Upper Chehalis: *kʷáset* (“yellow pine”)
 Stlʷatlʷimx (Pemberton): (*s-*)*ʔáplqʷ-azʷ* (stem unanalyzable, but cf. ? *plul-* ‘thick’
 - Jan Van Eijk) (tree) (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-ʔatqʷ-lp* ‘ponderosa pine’ –
 Kuipers 2002); opaque, pinkish gum: *spelʷkʷáp*
 Stlʷatlʷimx (Fraser River): (*s-*)*ʔáplqʷ-azʷ* (stem unanalyzable, but cf. ? *plul-*
 ‘thick’ - Jan Van Eijk) (tree) (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-ʔatqʷ-lp* ‘ponderosa
 pine’ – Kuipers 2002); opaque, pinkish gum: *spelʷkʷáp*
 Nlakaʷpamux: *sʔéʔqʷlp, sʔéʔqʷlp* (tree) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-ʔatqʷ-lp*
 ‘ponderosa pine’ – Kuipers 2002); *ntúʔ* (edible cambium, gen.); *kʷémʷe* (pine
 needles) (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷamu(maʔ), kʷama(maʔ)* ‘(cover of) conifer
 needles (on ground)’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc: *sʔéʔqʷlp* (W, E) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-ʔatqʷ-lp* ‘ponderosa pine’ –
 Kuipers 2002); *kʷéme* (pine needles) (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷamu(maʔ), kʷama(maʔ)*
 ‘(cover of) conifer needles (on ground)’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *sʔatkʷlp; sesáʔtkʷlp* (young tree) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-ʔatqʷ-lp*
 ‘ponderosa pine’ – Kuipers 2002); Colville *kʷamaʔ* (pine needle) (cf. Proto-Salish
kʷamu(maʔ), kʷama(maʔ) ‘(cover of) conifer needles (on ground)’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sñchitsu’umshtsn: *ʷyatqʷelp; chʷímul* (pine needle) (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷamu(maʔ),*
kʷama(maʔ) ‘(cover of) conifer needles (on ground)’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *ʔastkʷ* (tree); *chʷémeʔ* (pine needle) (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷamu(maʔ), kʷama(maʔ)* ‘(cover
 of) conifer needles (on ground)’ – Kuipers 2002); *ʔitch* (ponderosa pine seeds)
 Selish: *saʔatkʷlp, sʔatqʷ-lp* (cf. Spokane: *sʔátkʷ-lp* - Carlson and Flett 1989:237) (stem apparently
 unanalyzable) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-ʔatqʷ-lp* ‘ponderosa pine’ – Kuipers 2002);
 Columbian: *kʷʷuxʷkʷʷuxʷtsínʷ* (“pine”)
 [Note: has cognate terms in six out of seven Interior Salish languages’ PIS *s-ʔáʔqʷalp*]
 Nez Perce: *laaqá*
 Sahaptin: *tápʷash* (also *Pinus*, general); *sukʷʷaymit* (edible inner bark)
 Ktunaxa: *hímu* (tree), *ʔaknaq* (edible inner bark, gen.)

***Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco – Douglas-fir (Pinaceae)**

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *chəntsi*
Dakelh (Saik'uz): *chəntsi, tsəntsi*
Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *chəntsi, tsəntsi*
Tsilhqot'in: *tsintsen* (OR "*sk*"*'atlp*" "fir" – Farrand – see Secwepemc *tsq'əlp*)
Nisga'a: *daklee* [?]; OR *alda* [? See also amabilis fir - *Abies amabilis* and/or subalpine fir – *Abies lasiocarpa*]
Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *aldən* (Sm'algyax Dictionary 2001, p. 107)
Haisla: *màw'as*
Oowekyala: *wŋk'as*
Heiltsuk: *máwál'as, máw'ál'as* (pl. *mám'uál'as*) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996)
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *xəx"m'əs* (tree); *xəx"ʔənaay'* (DSS); *xek"ém* (bark)
Nuu-chah-nulth: *maawi, maawiqsmapt*
Ditidaht: *sabaxtqapt*
Quileute: *tl'ixits*
Nuxalk: *tl'axtl'aq"-'lp, axtl'aq"-'lp* (tree); *stsk'* (slivers inside bark); *t'aq"t* (bark); NOTE: term for *Abies*, *q'lp* is related to other Salishan terms for *Pseudotsuga* – cf. Nlaka'pamux: *ts'q'-'álp* 'sticky tree'
Comox: *p'ay'ánay* (tree); *p'áy'an* (bark) (Note: Proto-Salish *p'alan', p'alay'* 'treebark, gen.' – Kuipers 2002); *ts'ich* (slivers from bark)
Sechelt: *p'elánay* (*p'el'án* OR *p'élan* = 'bark') (Note: Proto-Salish *p'alan', p'alay'* 'treebark, gen.' – Kuipers 2002); slivers from bark: *psts'ik*
Squamish: *ch'shay, ch'shay'* (mature tree) (cf. *ch'say?* Proto-Coast-Salish "fir/cedar wood, log, stick" – Kuipers 2002); *q"eq"el-háy'* (young tree), OR *ʔililay'*
Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *ts'sey'* (wood or log) (also Musqueam) (cf. *ch'say?* Proto-Coast-Salish "fir/cedar wood, log, stick" – Kuipers 2002); *lúayʔəlp* (tree); *p'óləy?* (Douglas-fir bark) (Note: Proto-Salish *p'alan', p'alay'* 'treebark, gen.' – Kuipers 2002); *cháaləman* (pole sized D-fir)
Halkomelem, Upriver: *léeyəlp* (tree), *sléey* (bark); *ts'séeyəlp, ts'séey* (log or wood)
Chilliwack *ts'aay* (cf. *ch'say?* Proto-Coast-Salish "fir/cedar wood, log, stick" – Kuipers 2002); *q"élatsets* (boughs) [cf. Proto-Salish *q"alts* 'conifer bough' – Kuipers 2002]; *st"th'ik"əm* [tiny slivers of fir bark – cf. *Tsisqem*, a Sto:lo village near the Maccallum archaeological site, meaning "fine slivers of Douglas-fir [bark] or hazelnut husk" (Lepofsky et al. 2004)]
Straits Salish (Saanich): *ch'sey'* (cf. *ch'say?* Proto-Coast-Salish "fir/cedar wood, log, stick" – Kuipers 2002)
Samish: *ch'sey'* (cf. *ch'say?* Proto-Coast-Salish "fir/cedar wood, log, stick" – Kuipers 2002)
Klallam: *ch'iyəʔch'ilch* (tree); *ch'əyi?* (bark; a diff word from gen term for tree bark) (LT notes)
Lummi: *cheʔésun* (Gunther)
Quinault: *djaámats* (whole tree) (Gunther)
Lushootseed (Northern): *sqúbiyaqsaáts* [*schubídats* (Gunther)] (large tree); *squoq"ábatsets* (Gunther) (small tree); *lúktáachiyats* 'needles are wide' (Gunther)
Lushootseed: *chəbíd* (bark - *schəbíd*), *chəbíd-ats* (tree) [*tchibédats* Southern -

Gunther] (cf. also *ch'say* 'spearpole, stick of firewood'; *ch'say?* Proto-Coast-Salish 'fir/cedar wood, log, stick' – Kuipers 2002); *q"ə?q"áb-ats* (young Douglas-fir); OR *chx-áľts* (cf. *chəx* 'split'; because fir is easy to split); *sp'íp'əľk"* (Douglas-fir cone); *qúxbi* [Southern – Gunther]

Lower Cowlitz: *k"itsám, yámťs* (?) ("fir" - prob Douglas-fir)

Lower Chehalis?: *t'shamóoma* 'evergreen family' [?] (Gunther)

Upper Chehalis: *yámťs* (tree); *sq"éeq"msh, sq"éq"nu?* ("small red fir") [cf. Twana: *ch'əsch'si* 'cedar wood' (cf. *ch'say?* Proto-Coast-Salish 'fir/cedar wood, log, stick' – Kuipers 2002; see *Pseudotsuga*)]

Tillamook: *yəsch'si* 'fir tree' (Kuipers 2002) (cf. *ch'say?* Proto-Coast-Salish 'fir/cedar wood, log, stick' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *sghap-?úl* 'real-tree'; cf. *sgháp* 'tree,' or 'something standing, put upright', *-?ul* 'real, original, par excellence' (tree) (cf. Proto-Salish *ŷap, ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *q"əl'aqin* (young, second growth tree); OR *skaxkləp*

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *sghap-?úl* 'real-tree'; cf. *sgháp* 'tree,' or 'something standing, put upright', *-?ul* 'real, original, par excellence' (tree) (cf. Proto-Salish *ŷap, ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *q"əl'aqin* (young, second growth tree); OR *skaxkləp*

Nlaka'pamux: *ts'q'-áľp* 'sticky tree' (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ts'q'-áľp* 'fir' – Kuipers 2002); *ts'q'-éq'ľp* (young tree); *sqəqe?m-éľq* 'breast(tree) milk' (D-fir sugar) (cf. Proto-Salish *qam* 'to nurse'; *s-qam* 'woman's breast, milk' – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *tsq'éľp* (W, E) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ts'q'-áľp* 'fir' – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *tsetsq'íľa?p*; OR *tsq'íľp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ts'q'-áľp* 'fir' – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *tsq'éľp, ts'q'éľp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ts'q'-áľp* 'fir' – Kuipers 2002); *q"éľtsn* (boughs)

Selish: *tsq'-éľp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ts'q'-áľp* 'fir' – Kuipers 2002)

Columbian: *ts'q'-áľp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ts'q'-áľp* 'fir' – Kuipers 2002)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *ts'aq'áľp* 'bunched/clumped tree' [?] (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ts'q'-áľp* 'fir' – Kuipers 2002)

[Note: has cognate terms in all seven Interior Salish languages; also Bella Coola and Twana – see *Abies* for Nuxalk; PIS: *ts'əq'áľp*]

Upper Cowlitz: *táxsə* (big (old) fir tree); *táxsətáxsə* 'little fir tree'

Nez Perce: *paaps*

Sahaptin: *pəpsh* (>*Abies*, poss. *Picea*); *patátwi* (small fir; cf. *Abies*)

Ktunaxa: *ľu* (tree); *?ilwas* (dried sap)

***Taxus brevifolia* Nutt. – Pacific yew, or western yew (Taxaceae)**

Tlingit: *sáqs, s'aqs* 'bow and arrow'

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ľgiid* (M), *ľgiid* (A) 'bow'

Haida (Skidegate): *hľgiid* (*ľgiid*) 'bow'

Nisga'a: *hax"ďak"* 'bow'

Gitxsan: *hax"ďak"* 'bow, instrument for shooting'; OR *x"ďak"* 'shoot' (verb); OR *sgan hax"ďak"*

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *sahak^wdak* 'bow'
 Kitasoo: *sxánhuk^wdák* 'tree for bow'; OR *sa hak^wdák* 'making bow'
 Haisla: *tl'humq'* (Hanaksiala went to Campania I to get yew), *tl'mq'as* (one yew or a grove of yew) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002)
 Heiltsuk: *tl'amq'á* (wood); *tl'amq'ás* (tree) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *t'hémq'* (yew wood) (Rath 1981); *tl'hémq'ás* pl. *tl'hít'hémq'ás* (yew tree) (Rath 1981) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002)
 Oowekyala: *tl'amq* (wood, or tree); *tl'amq'as* (tree) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002); OR *p'its'as* 'hard tree'
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *tl'amq'i* (tree); *tl'amq'* (wood); OR *tl'amq'q'a* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *tlatmapt* 'wedge plant'; OR *witaapt* 'plant used for warring'
 Ditidaht: *tlatapt* 'wedge plant'
 Makah: *tl'ixii?aqtlbap* 'red inside plant' (*k'lexedakxlebapt* – Gunther)
 Quileute: *xiiyá*
 Nuxalk: *q^wuts'ulk^w*
 Comox: *x^wé?ítay* (cf. *x^wé?ít* 'wedge') [*la?amin: x^we?etay*] (cf. *x^w?ít* 'wedge' – Kuipers 2002)
 Sechelt: *x^we?ítay* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms *x^w?ít* 'wedge' – Kuipers 2002)
 Squamish: *tl'mq'áy'* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002); OR *x^we?ítay* 'wedge tree' (cf. Local Coast Salish *x^w?ít* 'wedge' – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *təx^wútsəlp*, *təx^wú?tsəlp* 'bow tree'
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *təx^wətsəlp* 'bow tree'; Chilliwack *tl'amq'ł* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *tl'əng'q'-łłch* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002)
 Klallam: *tl'əngqlč* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002)
 Samish: *tl'ingkáłtch* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002)
 Quinault: *k'lam'ma?aq* 'red wood' (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002); OR *tse?ékak* (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *ts'əx'bid-ats* (also Gunther); *ts'əx'əbidag^wap* (bark) (Zalmi Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)
 Lower Cowlitz: *tlámel'k'ł* (spelling uncertain)
 Upper Chehalis: *tl'ámq'ł* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002)
 Twana: *tl'əbáqay* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'aməq* 'yew' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx: *tl'amq'-áz'* (var. *tl'am'q'-áz'*) (stem unanalyzable JvE); OR *təx^w?ats-áz'* 'bow-plant' (cf. *təx^w?ats* 'bow'); OR *təx^w?ats-álp* 'bow-plant'; OR *ts'úts'xl'-az'* 'snowshoe plant'
 Nlaka'pamux: *t'é?x^welp* (prob. borr. fr. Halkomelem); OR *tskin'ek* 'hew-weapon'; OR *tskin'ek-élp* 'hew weapon or bow-plant'
 Secwepemc: *tsk^wínək* (E) 'bow'
 Okanagan: *nek^wnúk^w*; OR *tsk^wink* 'bow'
 Snehitsu'umshtsn: *atsech'nalq^w*, *?atsichn-álq^w* 'tied back plant (bow plant)'
 Spokane: *tsk^wen'chalq^w*, *tsk^wn'chálq^w* 'bow tree'
 Selish: *tsk^wn'chá* 'bow wood'
 Upper Cowlitz: *wawanínts* (Gunther)

Sahaptin: *wawaninsh*

Ktunaxa: *ts'ippil* (well-known bow material)

***Thuja plicata* Donn ex D. Don – western redcedar (Cupressaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *qar'usiq* (PWS/PG)

Tlingit: *laax* (see also *Cupressus*); OR “*t̥*” (Krause 1956); *laax*

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *ts'uu* (M), *ts'úu* (A); inner bark (of small to medium cedars) [see Athabaskan ‘spruce’]: *gi.id* (M), *giid* (A); inner bark (thick, of big cedar): *gaay* (M), *gáay* (A) (JE); outer bark of old cedars: *galda* (M) (JE); withes (long, thin branches) *sgisgal* (M), *sgisgál* (A), (JE) (Turner, p. 81)

Haida (Skidegate): *ts'uu*; inner bark (of small to medium cedars) [see Athabaskan ‘spruce’]: *giixida*; inner bark (thick, of big cedar): *gaay*; outer bark of old cedars: *gahlda* (*galda*); withes (long, thin branches): *sgisgil*

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *bexdelchenii*, *bexdelcheni chik'a* (O) ‘wood that smells’

Sekani: *yaʔmah'whudda chinneh*, *yaʔmah'daʔchegh*

Witsuwit'en: *simqin* [borr. fr. Ts'msyen]; *het'al* (Hargus) (borr. fr. Gitxsan)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *chanzul*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *chanzul*

Tsilhqot'in: *chenzul* (see also *Pinus monticola*) *ʔaldinadikit*; from Bella Coola – mats, planks, capes, ponchos, boxes, traded; S end of Chilco L)

Nisga'a: *simgan* (WWN p. 80); *hat'al* (inner bark) (CB)

Gitxsan: *amhat'eʔl* (WG), *amhat'aʔl* (EG) ‘good for inner cedar bark’ (*hat't'l*, *hat'aʔi* = inner red-cedar bark); OR *simgan*

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *sngán* ‘real wood’ (Sm'algyax Dictionary 2001, p. 50)

Kitasoo: *sngán* ‘real tree’; *ʔamgán* small cedar ‘good-for-tree’

Haisla: *dúny'as*, pl. *dndny'as* (young cedar tree) (*dñàs* – cedar bark strips); *dúny'as*

Oowekyala: *dnyas* = young redcedar tree; *ts'ap'ax* = cedar branches (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'apaʔx* ‘cedar root’ – Kuipers 2002); *dñas* (inner bark); *k'ak'as* (mature tree)

Heiltsuk: *k'ak'as*; OR *dény'ás* (pl. *dídeny'ás*) (tree); *dnás*, *dny'ás* (inner bark) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *ts'ap'ax* (leaves of red cedar) (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'apaʔx* ‘cedar root’ – Kuipers 2002); *ts'úqems* (outer cedar bark); *ts'élkálás* (pl. *ts'ítsaelkálás*) (boughs, limbs or roots of cedar for making baskets; cf. *ts'élkilá* ‘to make a basket’)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *walk*^w (full grown tree); *k'xtloy*^w (second growth cedar; DSS); *g'elxm'es* (sapling); *dəmsməs*, *dənsm'əs*, *dxeseq*^w (young tree, good for bark); *dəwix* (branch); *tł'ənak* (twigs); *dənnas* (bark); *təxxəm* (with, long branch for weaving) (all DSS)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *humis* (wood); *pits'ip* (inner bark); *tł'aasmapt* (young, second growth tree); *ʕatlyuu* (branches still on tree)

Ditidaht: *xubis* (wood); *xubpat* (tree); *pits'ip* (inner bark, also *Cupressus*); *suubuq*^w *aaʔdl* (rope of withes)

Makah: *leeʔishuuk*^w (tree); *pits'up* (inner bark)

Quileute: *ts'aapis* (tree); *ts'apístch'it* (thick outer bark); *sik'ooya* (soft inner bark) [cf. Proto-Salish *suk*^w *'am* ‘cedar(bark)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Chimakum: *sook*^w *'om* (cedar bark) [cf. Proto-Salish *suk*^w *'am* ‘cedar(bark)’ –

Kuipers 2002]

Nuxalk: *tsatstaw-lp* (tree) [see Stl'atl'imx] (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tsataw* 'red cedar' – Kuipers 2002); *luq'alt* (inner bark); *ts'a?pax* (cedar bough tips, red or yellow-cedar) (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'apa?x* 'cedar root' – Kuipers 2002)

Comox: *texémay* (tree); *xépay* (wood); *yí?gi* (inner bark) [*la?amin*: *t'axamay*]

Sechelt: *texémay*, *texémay'* (tree); *texémayíya* (branch); *xépay* (wood) (cf. Proto-Salish *Ʒap*, *ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *sléway* (inner bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *law*, *laxʷ* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002); *súkʷ'am* (cedar bark) [cf. Proto-Salish *sukʷ'am* 'cedar(bark)' – Kuipers 2002]

Squamish: *xpay'* (wood); *xápay'ay* (standing tree) (cf. Proto-Salish *Ʒap*, *ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *súkʷ'em* (outer inner bark) [cf. Proto-Salish *sukʷ'am* 'cedar(bark)' – Kuipers 2002]; *slúway* (inner inner bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *law*, *laxʷ* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun' (Musqueam too): *xpey?* (wood) (cf. Proto-Salish *Ʒap*, *ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *xpey?-əlp* (tree); *sléway* (inner bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *law*, *laxʷ* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *xpéeyəlp* or *xpéyəlp* (cf. *xpáay* red cedar wood) (poss cf. *xep* 'scratched, striped') (cf. Proto-Salish *Ʒap*, *ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *sləwiy* (inner bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *law*, *laxʷ* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002); Chilliwack *sakʷ'm* 'outer bark of redcedar' [cf. Proto-Salish *sukʷ'am* 'cedar(bark)' – Kuipers 2002]; Chilliwack *tsatáwi* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tsataw* 'red cedar' – Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *xpéy'*, *xpéy* (wood, tree) (cf. Proto-Salish *Ʒap*, *ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *sləwí?* ((inner bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *law*, *laxʷ* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002); *p'alay'* (outer bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *k'al(-ay)* 'treebark')

Klallam: *xcha?chacht* (tree); *xpay?* (wood, cut dried) (cf. Proto-Salish *Ʒap*, *ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *syəwí?* (bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *law*, *laxʷ* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002)

Lummi: *x?pai?epl* (tree), *x?pai* (buds ?) (Gunther)(cf. Proto-Salish *Ʒap*, *ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *slowé* (bark) (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Salish *law*, *laxʷ* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002)

Samish: *xpey'* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *Ʒap*, *ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002)

Lower Cowlitz: *tsatáwi?* (tree); *ts'ápx* (roots); *taq'ixn'*, *taq'éxn* (roots, dried and prepared)

Lower Chehalis: *latáwi*; OR *p'alans* (Gunther)

Upper Chehalis: *tsatáwi*

Quinault: *t'chiitum* (tree), *kʷ'ilol* (bark) (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *xpáy?*, *xpáy?-ats* (tree); *xi-xpáy?-əts* (*xexpai?es* - Gunther) (tree, small cedar tree) (cf. Proto-Salish *Ʒap*, *ghap* 'to stand upright; tree' – Kuipers 2002); *sukʷ'əb* 'cedar bark still on tree; remove cedar bark' [cf. Proto-Salish *sukʷ'am* 'cedar(bark)' – Kuipers 2002]; *sluxʷ'ai* (bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *law*, *laxʷ* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002); (Northern – Snohomish) *xelpai?its* (Gunther); *ts'apx* (cedar root) (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'apa?x* 'cedar root' – Kuipers 2002)

Lushootseed (Southern): *xpáyats* (Gunther)

Twana (Skokomish): *ch'əsch'si* 'cedar wood' (cf. *ch'say?* Proto-Coast-Salish 'fir/cedar wood, log, stick' – Kuipers 2002; see *Pseudotsuga*); *q''éle* (Gunther); *stídəwəs* (cedar root rope) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-tinəws* 'cedar-root rope used for sewing up baskets' – Kuipers 2002);

Tillamook: *datági* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tsataw* 'red cedar' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *tsátaw-az'* (stem unanalyzable JvE) (tree) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tsataw* 'red cedar' – Kuipers 2002); *slúwaz'* (stem unanalyzable) (inner bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *ləw, ləɣ''* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *tsátaw-az'* (stem unanalyzable JvE) (tree) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tsataw* 'red cedar' – Kuipers 2002); *slúwaz'* (stem unanalyzable) (inner bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *ləw, ləɣ''* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka'pamux: *k''átłp, k''átk''-lp* (tree); *tsétwi?* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tsataw* 'red cedar' – Kuipers 2002); *sik''ém* 'with little cracks'; OR *súsek''* OR *sísek''* (Halkomelem name); *slúwets'* (shredded inner bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *ləw, ləɣ''* 'to come off (as skin or bark)' – Kuipers 2002); *k''əzey'* (outer cedar bark; thin, fine bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl(-ay)* 'treebark'); *sik''ém* 'inner bark of red cedar' [cf. Proto-Salish *suk''am* 'cedar(bark)' – Kuipers 2002]

Secwepemc: *ʔéstq''p, ʔestq''lp* (W), *ʔestq''* (E) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ʔastk''*, *ʔastq''* 'cedar' – Kuipers 2002); *s-tinəws* (cedar root rope for stitching baskets (Kuipers 2002); (cf. Proto-Salish *s-tinəws* 'cedar-root rope used for sewing up baskets' – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *ʔastq''* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ʔastk''*, *ʔastq''* 'cedar' – Kuipers 2002); OR *mxilp*; OR *ts'áp'aʔx* [borr. fr. Columbian 'cedar root'; see also Heiltsuk, Oowekyala *ts'áp'ax* (leaves of red cedar)] (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'apaʔx* 'cedar root' – Kuipers 2002); Colville *k''ylilx''*, *k''iʔlilx''* (outer cedar bark; thin, fine bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl(-ay)* 'treebark')

Upper Chehalis: *tsatáwi*

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *k''a'ysalq'' (-alq''* 'tree'; no clear cognates in other IS langs), OR *sk''ust* 'NOM-ghost-INH' [Heiltsuk: *k''ák'as*]; *ch'éle?* (outer cedar bark; thin, fine bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl(-ay)* 'treebark')

Columbian: *sék''em* [cf. Proto-Salish *suk''am* 'cedar(bark)' – Kuipers 2002]; *ts'ápa* (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'apaʔx* 'cedar root' – Kuipers 2002)

Spokane: *ʔastq''*; OR *mshélp* (tree, boughs); *q''étx''lp* (inner cedar bark); *ch'iʔlélx''* (outer cedar bark; thin, fine bark) (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl(-ay)* 'treebark')

Selish: *ʔástk''* (wood) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ʔastk''*, *ʔastq''* 'cedar' – Kuipers 2002); *msh-elp* (boughs);

Upper Cowlitz: *nungk* (tree); *lot'sákes* (bark); *pálumk''i* (shredded bark) (all Gunther)

Nez Perce: *tálaatat*

Sahaptin: *nank*

Ktunaxa: *ítsnat', its'nat'*

***Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg. – western hemlock and *T. mertensiana* (Bong.) Carrière – mountain hemlock (Pinaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *quntarraa^fiq* (PWS/PG) (*T. heterophylla*); *altsiq* (PWS/PG) (*T. mertensiana*)

Tlingit: *yán, yán* (tree); *haaw* (branches on which herring spawn; see *Haida gaaw?*); *sáxʔ* (inner bark); cf. also *s'éx* “swamp hemlock” (SJC); *túql'* “young spruce or hemlock”

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *q'aang* (S, M); *q'aáng* (A) (tree); *xiga, xig, xi* (M), *xi* (A) (inner bark)

Haida (Skidegate): *k'aang* (*q'aang*) (tree); *xi* (inner bark)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *qelqedi* (O, U) (both *T. heterophylla*, *T. mertensiana*)

Witsuwit'en: *misdzu*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *məsdzu*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ləghəs'al, ləghəs ʔəl*

Tsilhqot'in: (grows eastwards from coast to Chilco Lake)

Nisga'a: *giik^w* (tree); *haadiks* (inner bark, when it comes off the tree); *ksuuw, ksuuw, hsuu* (edible inner bark, when processed)

Gitksan: *giik^w, amgiik^w* (tree); *ksuuʔw* or *xsuuʔw* (edible inner bark) (*T. heterophylla*); *lguu gan* (timberline mt hemlock, or stunted hemlock) (*T. mertensiana*)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *gyiik* (tree); *ksiw* (edible inner bark)

Kitasoo: *giák* (tree); *ksiʔw* (edible inner bark of amabilis fir or hemlock)

Haisla: *luq^w'as* (*T. heterophylla*); *h'usgm'is hsluq^w'as* ‘western hemlock of the mountains’ (*T. mertensiana*)

Oowekyala: *luq^w'as* (tree); *luaʔq* (edible sap); *lù-wuk* (inner bark)

Heiltsuk: *luq^w'ás* (tree); *luáx, luáq* (edible sap) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *q'émdéms* (pl. *q'iq'emdéms*) (small dead hemlock tree without bark on it and that gives off sparks when burned - Rath 1981)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k^w'axʔas* (DSS) [*q^w'áxʔas*] (tree); *loq* (edible inner bark); *lox^wm'əs* (tree with edible inner bark); *q^w'aq* (branches); *t'iy'u* (branches for herring to spawn on); *k'am'um'm'a* (hemlock needles – DSS; *k'amu(ma)* Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *k'amu(maʔ)*, *k'ama(maʔ)* ‘(cover of) conifer needles (on ground)’ - Kuipers 2002)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *q^w'itl'aqmapt* (tree); *q^w'itl'apt* (needle) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *q^w'itlqapt* ‘fire goes out/no fire tree’; *chiʔtiʔbit* (dye from bark)

Makah: *t'akaabap* (tree); *ch'itiibit* (hemlock bark dye)

Quileute: *tíila*

Nuxalk: *sat'latp* (tree); *st'ala* (edible inner bark)

Comox: *q^w'éwʔay* (cf. Proto-Salish *k^w'al* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. also *Alnus*)

Sechelt: *q^w'él'ay, q^w'élay* (cf. Proto-Salish *k^w'al* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. also *Alnus*)

Squamish: *q^w'áy'tsay* (cf. Proto-Salish *k^w'al* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. also *Alnus*)

Halkomelem, Island: *t^{sh}thqínlp*; OR *st^{sh}q'eyn-lp*

Halkomelem, Upriver: *máləmálp, máləmálp* (cf. *Abies lasiocarpa* – Stl'atl'imx) (cf. Proto-Salish *mál* ‘in name of hemlock/balsam tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *tʰqʷi-ílch*
 Klallam: *sqʷətsiʔyeʔ-elch*
 Lummi: *sqʷákun-íchl* (also, Gunther)
 Quinalt: *kʷhwálp* (tree) (Gunther)
 Lushootseed: *kʷáləkʷ* (cf. Proto-Salish *kʷəl* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *skúp-əts*; OR *sqʷxʷbix*; OR *tʷuʔxʷ-əts*, *tʷqʷədíʔ-əts* (tree); *tʷitʷqʷədíʔ-əts* (young hemlock, redupl); (Northern: *tʷkʷadʷi*, *tʷedkʷadí* Gunther)
 Lower Cowlitz: *súskpnʷt*; *siskúpas* (Gunther) [hemlock; includes Sahaptin suffix *-as* ‘plant’]
 Upper Chehalis: *kaxálp*; OR *qʷasint*; OR *súschpnt*
 Stlʷatlʷimx (Pemberton): *pʷútlʷtn-azʷ* (stem unanalyzable, but may contain *-tən* ‘instrument, implement’; cf. also *pʷutlʷ* ‘smoke, fog, cloud’, *pʷútlʷmən* ‘smudging material’ - Jan Van Eijk); OR *pʷútlʷnazʷ*
 Stlʷatlʷimx (Fraser River): *pʷútlʷtn-azʷ* (stem unanalyzable, but may contain *-tən* ‘instrument, implement’; cf. also *pʷutlʷ* ‘smoke, fog, cloud’, *pʷútlʷmən* ‘smudging material’ - Jan Van Eijk); OR *pʷútlʷnazʷ*
 Nlakaʷpamux: *xʷikʷestn-élp* ‘scrubber tree/plant’ (*T. heterophylla*); *xʷúymʷxʷ pel xʷikʷestn-élp* ‘high-country hemlock’ (*T. mertensiana*)
 Secwepemc: *peptlʷnénʷtkʷlp* (W), *pəptlʷnéʔtkʷlp* (E)
 Selish: *pltinʷé* (cf. *pl* ‘thick’) (*T. mertensiana*) [? *T. heterophylla*]
 Upper Cowlitz: *siskúpas*
 Sahaptin: *waqutqút* ‘hooker’

FLOWERING PLANTS (ANGIOSPERMS)

Acer circinatum Pursh – vine maple (see also *Acer glabrum*, sometimes called “vine maple”) (Aceraceae)
 Kwakʷwala (Kwakwakaʷwakw): *kʷullas* (DSS – “maple tree”) [*kiuxlas* ~ *kiutlas* (Newcombe 43(36), and others); OR “*tsāxǔns*” “small leaf maple” (Newcombe; poss. *A. glabrum*)
 Ditidaht: *daqts-apt* ‘drinking bowl plant’ (poss. also *A. glabrum*)
 Makah: *qʷabitsʷaq-bap* (same as for *A. macrophyllum*)
 Quileute: *laʔáaxal* ‘it splits easily’ (Gunther transl.) (tree); *tʷapsiyóqʷ* (roots)
 Sechelt: *təxətəxay* (Newcombe only) (cf. Central Salish Root *tʷəq-tʷq* ‘(in name of) vine maple’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Squamish: *tʷeqtʷqáyʷ* (cf. Central Salish Root *tʷəq-tʷq* ‘(in name of) vine maple’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *siitsʷəlp* (also *A. glabrum*)
 Lummi: *tʷekaiyexlp* (Gunther) (cf. Central Salish Root *tʷəq-tʷq* ‘(in name of) vine maple’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Klallam: *pʷaʔqʷtch*
 Quinalt: *maxóʔatchalnix* ‘basket tree’ (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *tʷəqtʷəq-áts*, *tʷəqtʷqʷ-əts* (cf. Central Salish Root *tʷəq-tʷq* ‘(in name of) vine maple’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *kepkiwats* (Gunther)
 Lushootseed: *schʷúchʷuʔl-əts* (redupl. *chʷúʔl-əts* – *A. macrophyllum*); OR *kyúʔkiw-əts*

Upper Chehalis: *p'ánin'ł*

Twana: *t'əqt'qay?* (cf. Central Salish Root *t'əq-t'q* '(in name of) vine maple' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *síts'-ləp*

Nlaka'pamux: *síts'elp*

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *squaxt* (poss. *A. circinatum* or *A. glabrum*)

Sahaptin: *twanúwash* 'dip-net plant'

***Acer glabrum* Torr. – Rocky Mountain maple (see also *A. circinatum*, vine maple)
(Aceraceae)**

Tlingit: *x'aalx'ée* ("kahlka, xalka"); *x'aalx'éi*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *san* (M) = the tree, the wood and 'gambling stick' (JE), implying that maple wood was used to make gambling sticks. [*sanda* (M) means "play the stick (gambling) game" – JE]

Haida (Skidegate): *sin* = the tree, the wood and 'gambling stick' (JE), implying that maple wood was used to make gambling sticks. [*sinda* (S) means "play the stick (gambling) game" – JE]

Witsuwit'en: *?ayh*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *xasdzun*

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *xasdzun*

Tsilhqot'in: *tasun* ["tason"] (for bows, snowshoes), *luy-chi-banadaxel?ot*

Nisga'a: *q'ooqst*

Gitsan: *q'ooxst* (Smith p. 47; Johnson 1997) (snowshoes = *simnax* (Johnson 1997))

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *q'ooxs*, or *k'as* (see *Menziesia* ?)

Haisla: *ts'əw'ikal'as* 'snowshoe tree' (*ts'aw'ikal*, *ts'aw'ikas* 'snowshoes')

Oowekyala: *g'al'as* (cf. *g'alas* 'lizard'); OR *kats'as* 'tree for making wooden spoons' (cf. *katsnaq* 'wooden spoon')

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): "*tsəxūns*" "small leaf maple" (Newcombe; poss. *A. circinatum*); poss. also *k'ullas* "maple tree" (DSS)

Ditidaht: *daqtsapt* 'drinking bowl plant' (poss. also *A. circinatum*)

Nuxalk: *sq'ta-lp*

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *péne?əlp*, *p'éne?əlp*

Halkomelem, Upriver: *siits'əlp* (also *A. circinatum*)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *p'eynə?-elp*, *p'íynə?elp* ?(VW) (?cf. Proto-Salish *p'un*, *p'an*)

"one of a number of plant names that cause semantic difficulties Coast Salish *a*, Interior Salish *u*" – Kuipers 2002; see also *Alnus*, *Artemisia*, *Rosa*, *Juniperus*)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *ts'wáltń-az'*; OR *(s-)ʕw-álq"m-az'* (refers to "sapling maple" in Lil'wat); *ts'alimán* (inner bark)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *ts'wáltń-az'*; OR *(s-)ʕw-álq"m-az'* (refers to "sapling maple" in Lil'wat); *ts'alimán* (inner bark)

Nlaka'pamux: *ts'og"tn-élp* 'scabby tree/plant'

Secwepemc: *tł'swelten* (W), *tł'swéltən* (E)

Okanagan: *spek"mítłp*

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *squaxt* (poss. *A. circinatum*?)

Spokan: *sx"tł'olálq"*

Selish: *sx"utł'ulá* (meaning unclear; may relate to Colville *x"itł'* 'to break' and *-u?lex"*)

‘land, earth’)

Ktunaxa: *mitskik*, *mitskíkenak* (latter term Chamberlain n.d.; also *A. circinatum*, Lower dialect); OR *akʷukʷláʔwuk* (Hart)

***Acer macrophyllum* Pursh – bigleaf maple (Aceraceae)**

Kwakʷala (Kwakwakaʷakw): *saqʷʷaʔəms* (cf. *saqʷʷqʷʷa* – ‘sap is running,’ referring to any tree); OR *gʷagʷelxiyuʔəms*

Nuu-chah-nulth: *ʕamitsʷapt*, *ʕamitsʷaqmapt* (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *ʕibitsʷqapt*

Makah: *qʷabitsʷaqbap* (same as for *A. circinatum*)

Quileute: *laláqʷtsʷilpat*

Comox: *kʷʷlʔay*

Sechelt: *qʷémulay* ‘paddle tree’; leaves: *qʷémulayíya* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stlʷatlʷimx, Nlakaʷpamux: *qʷəmul-ay*, *qʷəmul-əlp* ‘maple,’ lit. ‘paddle tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *qʷemelʷáy* ‘paddle tree’ (*sqʷemel* ‘paddle’) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stlʷatlʷimx, Nlakaʷpamux: *qʷəmul-ay*, *qʷəmul-əlp* ‘maple,’ lit. ‘paddle tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quwʷutsunʷ: *tsʷúləlp* (E160, OG69), OR *tsʷúləlp*; OR *qʷəmənəlp*, *qʷamələlp*, *qʷəmələlp*; Musqueam *qʷəmələlp* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stlʷatlʷimx, Nlakaʷpamux: *qʷəmul-ay*, *qʷəmul-əlp* ‘maple,’ lit. ‘paddle tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *qʷəmówəlp*, *qʷəmoəlp* ‘paddle tree’, Chilliwack *qʷəməwəlp* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stlʷatlʷimx, Nlakaʷpamux: *qʷəmul-ay*, *qʷəmul-əlp* ‘maple,’ lit. ‘paddle tree’ – Kuipers 2002); Chilliwack *kʷʷlɔy*, *kʷʷlɔwiʔ* (cf. Proto-Coast Salish *(s-)kʷʷul-aʔ-wi* ‘leaf of tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

Saanich: *tʷʰthéʔ-ətch*, *stsʷúləlp* (Ka69)

Lummi: *kʷamalich* (Gunther) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stlʷatlʷimx, Nlakaʷpamux: *qʷəmul-ay*, *qʷəmul-əlp* ‘maple,’ lit. ‘paddle tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

Klallam: *tsʷʰlaʔatəch*

Samish: *qʷəmənitch* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stlʷatlʷimx, Nlakaʷpamux: *qʷəmul-ay*, *qʷəmul-əlp* ‘maple,’ lit. ‘paddle tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

Lushootseed: *chʷúʔl-ats*; OR *schʷuləy* (cf. *schʷúləyʔ* ‘leaf, gen.’) (cf. Proto-Coast Salish *(s-)kʷʷul-aʔ-wi* ‘leaf of tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

Lower Cowlitz: *sikʷámtnʷl*

Upper Chehalis: *kʷʷlɔwiʔ* (tree) (cf. Proto-Coast Salish *(s-)kʷʷul-aʔ-wi* ‘leaf of tree’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *sikʷámtnʷl* (cf. *sikʷámtnʷ* ‘maple bark’)

Twana (Skokomish): *kʷólúwe* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast Salish *(s-)kʷʷul-aʔ-wi* ‘leaf of tree’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stlʷatlʷimx (Pemberton): *qʷəml-azʷ* (var. *qʷəmʷl-azʷ*) (stem unanalyzable) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stlʷatlʷimx, Nlakaʷpamux: *qʷəmul-ay*, *qʷəmul-əlp* ‘maple,’ lit. ‘paddle tree’ – Kuipers 2002); *qʷəmun-əlp* “Ruby Creek”

Stlʷatlʷimx (Fraser River): *qʷəml-azʷ* (var. *qʷəmʷl-azʷ*), or *qʷəmun-əlp* (stem

unanalyzable) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *q'əm̓ul-ay'*, *q'əm̓ul-əlp* 'maple,' lit. 'paddle tree' – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka'pamux: *q'ám'n-əlp*, *q'əm'q'ám'n-əlp* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *q'əm̓ul-ay'*, *q'əm̓ul-əlp* 'maple,' lit. 'paddle tree' – Kuipers 2002)

Upper Cowlitz: *chuk'ums* (Gunther) (poss. borr. fr. Salish?)

Sahaptin: *shq'imsh* (poss. borr. fr. Salish?)

Achillea millefolium L. – common yarrow (Asteraceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *tsaixiq* (PWS); *qanganaruq* (PG) (*A. borealis* Bong.)

Tlingit: *kagak-tl'iidi naak*^w 'rat's tail medicine' ("a strong-smelling fern")

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *xil sgun.ulaa* (M) 'fragrant leaves/medicine' (? also used for *Tanacetum huronense* and *Ambrosia chamissonis*); OR "*xilsqtuwa*" (Newcombe 1901) [*xil sk'yaawaa* 'tail-leaves']; OR *sk'yaw tq'a.aay* (M) 'tail-branches/plant'; OR *kamkamm*, *q'u kamm*, OR *ts'ats'a q'u kamm* (M) 'carrot-something-soft' (cf. *ts'ats'a* 'carrot', *kémdelaa* 'something fine')

Haida (Skidegate): *xil sgunxulaa* 'fragrant leaves/medicine' (? also used for *Tanacetum huronense* and *Ambrosia chamissonis*); OR *kuga k'u'inda* (*quga k'u?inda*) 'short rocks'; OR "*xilsqtuwa*" [*xil sk'yaawaa* 'tail-leaves']

Ahtna: *utsit'əh^w delgeyi* (*Achillea borealis*); *utsit'əh^w deltsogho* (M) (*Achillea lanulosa*)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *bask'ilt'uts'i* (I, II, O, U) 'that which we cut into'

Tahltan: *dluune che?* (S) ('mousetail'; *Achillea*); *dluunche?* (S); *dluuneche* (RQ)

Gwich'in: *at'àn dagàii*

Chipewyan: *t'áchaydelgai*

Kaska: *nón cho?* 'big medicine', *abát choo*

Sekani: *lowzi chehehe* (leaves)

Witsuwit'en: *bəʔəl yesonə*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *latalba*

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *lacholbai, encholbai*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *gagist'ah che, xagist'ache, dləkche* 'mouse tail'

Tsilhqot'in: *dlunichi* 'mouse tail'; OR *sachi* (? 'beaver's tail') (salmon spreaders)

Nisga'a: *majagalee* – gen. name for "flower"

Gitksan: *snii gantxw, skneegan too* (? Unrecognizable - Smith 1997, p. 57) (also *Anaphalis margaritacea*); *xsneenauntwx̄t* (in part; also *Anaphalis margaritacea*) (Johnson 1997)

Haisla: *k^wantsayás* "steam plant"; used to steam in for medicine' (cf. *k^wntsa* 'to use steam')

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *hádzapam'i, hadzipamma*; OR "*hadzapamxtlē?*" (Boas 1921)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *shaashaaxt'an'uuh* 'it's bushy' (cf. *shaaxyuu* 'bushy') (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *tl'astbapt* (cf. *tl'astupii* 'to get white spots on one's skin')

Makah: *tl'astuupbap* (Densmore 1939: 310); OR *k'astub'bupt* (Gunther)

Quileute: *sisi?bátstwa* 'for smelling leaves'

Nuxalk: *its'yaax^wlp* 'flicker plant' (cf. *ts'yaax^w* 'flicker')

Sechelt: *wawstl'ách*

Squamish: *siʔsemáxh*^w, *shíʔshemáxh*^w
Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *tʰəlíq*^w*'əlp* (OG68), *tʰlíq*^w*-əlp* (cf. Proto-Coast- Salish *tʰəl* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Viburnum*, *Sambucus*...); OR *sháw*^w*'q'aʔll*
Halkomelem, Upriver: *xewəqél* (also *Cryptogramma crispa*) 'like carrot'
Straits Salish (Saanich): *tʰəlíq*^w*-lp*, *tʰəlíq*^w*-əlp* (cf. ?Proto-Coast- Salish *tʰəl* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Viburnum*, *Sambucus*...)
Lummi: *telai'uq*^w*aʔpl* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast- Salish *tʰəl* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Viburnum*, *Sambucus*...)
Klallam: *sk*^w*ántaʔyilch*
Quinault: *lakóstap* (Gunther)
Lushootseed (Northern): *shíshəłts*^w*'-ats* (see also horsetail, *Equisetum* spp.); OR *kekedóxub* 'little squirrel tail' (Gunther)
Lushootseed (Southern): *sqiqədzuhap* 'squirrel tail' (Zalmi Zahir pers. comm. 2010)
Lower Cowlitz: *sk*^w*əyóhips* 'squirrel tail'
Lower Chehalis?: *k*^w*ayuúhayipsnl* 'squirrel tail' (Gunther)
Upper Chehalis: *sk*^w*əyóhips* 'squirrel tail'
Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q*^w*'əts**'yuʔáʔləp* (and variants) (FR); OR *k*^w*'ətl'us-úpyaʔ* 'chipmunk's-little-tail' (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q*^w*'əts**'w-ayaʔ* 'chipmunk' – Kuipers 2002)
Nlaka'pamux: *q*^w*'ən**'xn-únpeʔ* ? 'little soak-root' (Lower dialect); OR *q*^w*'oq*^w*'m**'xn-ún**'peʔ* 'little chipmunk-tail' (Merritt); OR *q*^w*'əm**'xnúnpeʔ*, *q*^w*'əm**'xn-un**'peʔ*
Secwepemc: *qəts*^w*'uyeʔéʔlp* 'chipmunk plant' (N); OR *qəts*^w*'wiʔéʔlp* (var. *qəts*^w*'wya-ʔélp*) (E) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q*^w*'əts**'w-ayaʔ* 'chipmunk' – Kuipers 2002)
Okanagan: *q*^w*'əts**'q*^w*'əts**'wiy**'aʔhúps* 'chipmunk's tail'; OR *q*^w*'ətsq*^w*'əts**'wiʔhúpaʔs* 'chipmunk's little tail' (also *Plantago patagonica*); OR *q*^w*'əts**'q*^w*'əts**'wiʔhúps* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q*^w*'əts**'w-ayaʔ* 'chipmunk' – Kuipers 2002); OR *x*^w*'eq*^w*'x*^w*'áq*^w (fine-leaved variety)
Sncʰitsu'umshtsn: *dmdmúqeyniʔ*, *demdemuʔqiniʔ*
Spokan: *nk*^w*'k*^w*'álk*^w*'lch**'qn*, OR *q*^w*'tsq*^w*'tswiʔhúpaʔs*
Selish: *nk*^w*'k*^w*'á*; OR *nep*^w*'əsəntsúx*^w 'anus wipe' (~use as toilet paper); OR *untsqa* (? Stubbs)
Upper Cowlitz: *wəpən**wəpən* (Gunther)
Sahaptin: *wapin-wápin*
Ktunaxa: *q*^w*'utsatsqatuna* 'little-chipmunk's tail'; OR *k*^w*'utsatsqətúnaʔ* (Hart) (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *q*^w*'əts**'w-ayaʔ* 'chipmunk' – Kuipers 2002)

Achyls triphylla (Smith) DC – vanillaleaf (Berberidaceae)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *lx*^w*éləws* 'three leaves' (leaves hung up in the house for scent)
Straits Salish (Saanich): *səq*^w*shən*
Lummi: *súkchen*; OR *xhwél**'los* (both Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *kakadálexid* ‘crow’s food’ (Gunther)
Nlaka’pamux: *hek^wu?-úpe?* ‘cow-parsnip root/tail’
Sahaptin: *yamash-mí ik^wikáwas* ‘deer’s perfume’

***Actaea rubra* (Aiton) Willd – red baneberry (Ranunculaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *tsupughnaq* (PWS); *tan’erf’it af’agnaat* (PG)

Ahtna: *k’eyuuni gige?* (L) (“American dogwood berry”) (?)

Chipewyan: *jieslini*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *limai* (also *Symphoricarpos albus*, *Malus fusca*)

Tsilhqot’in: *tl’ughesen-nizht’an*, *tl’ugh^wesen-nizht’an* ‘snake’s plant’ (unique name) ‘baneberry?’

Gitxsan: *sganmaa?ya smex* (WG), *sganmaa?ya smax* (EG) ‘black bear berry plant’ (Smith 1997, p. 107); OR *xsduu?lixs*, *sganxsduu?lixs* (also *Disporum hookeri*, *Streptopus amplexifolius*) (Johnson 1997); OR *maa?ytwl smex* ‘bear’s berries’ (poss. also *Aralia nudicaulis*)

Quileute: *koloq^wixl* (also *Geum*) ‘open the place’ (Gunther)

Halkomelem, Upriver: unidentified: *úlwál* ‘the side (of a thing or person)’ (poss. *Actaea rubra* – berries bitter used for medicine; short plant about 3 ft tall with red berries like those of a short mountain ash)

Quinault: *pámastm* ‘cold’ (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *chetwudskólasad* (bears eat the berries) (Gunther)

Lushootseed: *xuqx^wál’ats*; OR *báts’átsdalilád* (Zalmai Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *q^wnúx^w-xal* ‘makes-you-sick’ (cf. *q^wnúx^w* ‘sick’)

Nlaka’pamux: *mlámns e x^wáts’x^wéts’e* ‘medicine for syphilis’; OR *x’úym’x^w tak mlámns* ‘high country medicine’; OR *mlámns e szóq^w* ‘medicine for death’ and variants

***Agoseris glauca* (Pursh) Raf. – mountain dandelion (Asteraceae)**

Tsilhqot’in: *nistiny yaz chuzh* ‘deer’s young’ (has milky juice in leaves, like a dandelion (poss. *Agoseris glauca*); OR *dandeleyen* (*Agoseris ?dasycephala*, mainly *Taraxacum officinale*) (borr. Fr. English)

Nlaka’pamux: *?esnlq-ús* ‘it’s got a spot in its eye’ (also *Tragopogon* spp.); OR “*soxemkekens a xaúimex*” (Steedman 1930: 493)

Okanagan: *snleq^wús* ‘pulled out from face/eye’

Spokan: *snlq^wús*

Snchitsu’umshtsn: *qhal sg^warpm*, *xal sg^warpm* ‘lie in order bloom’ (also *Taraxacum*)

***Allium cernuum* Roth – nodding onion (see also *A. schoenoprasum*)**

(Liliaceae)

Slavey: *ts’ihgú?*

Kaska: *tl’ooge désts’ii* ‘pungent grass’

Sekani: *suzziullie*

Witsuwit’en: *tló iltsin*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *tl’o ?áltšan*, OR *tl’otsán* (cf. *tl’o* ‘grass, hay’; ‘smelly grass’) (“wild onion”); OR *lizanyo* (borr. From French *les oignons*) (pertains to cultivated and wild onions)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *tl'otsən*
Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *tl'otsən*
Tsilhqot'in: *tl'ets'en* (eaten in large quantities) (cf. *tl'* fr. *tl'ugh* 'grass'; *sen* 'strong scent') (also garden onion)
Nisga'a: *ts'anкса gaaq* (also poss. *Allium schoenoprasum*)
Gitksan: *ts'anкса sa gaaq*, *ts'enкса gaaq* (WG), *ts'anкса gaaq* (EG) 'armpit of raven' (Smith 1997, p. 140); *ts'anкса gaaq* 'raven's underarm odour' (Johnson 1997, 184; 'Ksan, people of 1980)
Haisla: *mg''ts'i* (for wild and cultivated onions)
Heiltsuk: *mq''ts'i* (garden onion only)
Oowekyala: *mq''ts'!i* (also garden onion)
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *meq''ets'i* (also garden onion)
Nuu-chah-nulth: *ʕisaq* OR *ʕiʕisaqk'uk* 'resembling onion' (mainly garden onion, *A. cepa*) (Hesquiaht)
Ditidaht: *q''iyaq'iya*, *q''iyaq'iyaa* (nodding onion, garden onion) (borr. fr Makah)
Makah: *q''iyiq'iy* (gen. term for onions), OR *kli?ye?kliyebupt* (Gunther)
Nuxalk: *tl'x''tsn* (also garden onion) (?borr. fr. Athabaskan?)
Comox: *máq''et^{sh}*
Sechelt: *st'áshat*
Squamish: *q''uláwa* (cf. Proto-Salish *q''lawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Camassia*)
Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *q''áxwoy'əts'* (OG69)
Halkomelem, Upriver: *st'əxət* (also *A. acuminatum*); domestic onion: *éniyels*
Straits Salish (Saanich): *sq''əx''* (prob. also *A. acuminatum*); OR *q''əx''iyəch*, *q''əx''iyəch* (pertaining to 'underarm odour' [Songish: *q''əx''e?əts* Mi68] [also *A. acuminatum* ?]) (also garden onion)
Klallam: *q''əx''əyəch*
Lower Cowlitz: *qiwálqs*, *sqiwálatn* ('onion')
Upper Chehalis: *maxál'u?* [cf. Ktunaxa word for *Erythronium*]; OR *qiwálqs* ('onion')
Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q''láwa?*, *q''láwa-?úl* 'real/original onion' (*A. cernuum* and domesticated onion) (cf. Proto-Salish *q''lawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Camassia*); (cf. also (*s-*)*nəqləqs* - small onion, prob. *A. acuminatum*)
Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q''láwa?*, *q''láwa-?úl* 'real/original onion' (*A. cernuum* and domesticated onion) (cf. Proto-Salish *q''lawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Camassia*); (cf. also (*s-*)*nəqləqs* - small onion, prob. *A. acuminatum*)
Nlaka'pamux: *q''léwe* (cf. Proto-Salish *q''lawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Camassia*) (NOTE: *tsepí?es* – *A. acuminatum*)
Secwepemc: *q''léwe* (W, E) (also garden onion) (cf. Proto-Salish *q''lawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Camassia*)
Okanagan: *q''eláwi*, *q''elíwa*; OR *seháʕyk''* OR *xelíwa* (cf. Proto-Salish *q''lawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Camassia*) (NOTE: *saxk* – *Allium douglasii* and/or *Allium geyeri*)
Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *q''liw̓lsh*, *q''əliw̓əl'sh* (cf. Proto-Salish *q''lawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Camassia*) (NOTE: *sisch* – *Allium* sp.)
Selish: *q''líwye?* (apparently unanalyzable) (cf. Proto-Salish *q''lawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Camassia*)

[Note: has cognate terms in six out of seven Interior Salish languages; (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wlawl* ‘edible tuber’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Camassia*)]

Sahaptin: *q^w’láwi* (*A. douglasii*); cf. also *tanán shaak* (*Allium* spp., wild species; *A. acuminatum*)

Ktunaxa: *ʔakuwal, ʔakuhal* (lower dialect); *sxáyuk^w* (Hart – but prob. *A. geyeri*)

***Allium geyeri* S. Watson – Geyer's onion, and related *Allium* spp. (Liliaceae)**

Okanagan: *saxk* (*Allium douglasii* and/or *Allium geyeri*)

Snchítu’umshtsn: *sisch, sisch* *Allium* sp.

Spokane: *sehch* (*Allium douglasii, A. macrum, A. acuminatum*)

Selish: *séhch* (*Allium* sp.; may be borr.; ‘h’ not common in Salish)

Columbian: *sáhk*

Nez Perce: *seex* (*Allium* spp.)

Sahaptin: *shaak, shisháak, shisháak* (*Allium sativum; Alliums* pp.)

Ktunaxa: *sxayuk^w* [poss. borr. fr. *seháyuk^w* (Okanagan)] (i.d. as *Allium cernuum* by Hart)

***Allium schoenoprasum* var. *sibiricum* (L.) Hartm. – wild chives (see also *A. cernuum*) (Liliaceae)**

Inuit: *paatitaaq* (Iñupiaq - Kotzebue); *teeveeteek* (Teller); *pahteetock* (Norvik) (Heller 1993)

Yupik (Chugach): *fuk* (PWS/PG); OR *fuuguaq* (PG)

Tlingit: *“jelch-táche”* ‘raven odour’ (Krause 1956) ‘onion, wild’ (*Allium* sp.)

Ahtna: *h^wngilghagi* (C, L); *k’edzek* (M)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *xdenlghik’i* (I, Il), *xtnelghik’i* (O, U) (meaning unknown)

Chipewyan: *tl’oghts’iáze* (*A. schoenoprasum*)

Gwich’in: *tl’oo drik* (*A. schoenoprasum*)

Small Alders: *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench ssp. *tenuifolia* (Nutt.) Breitung – mountain alder; *Alnus viridis* (Chaix) DC. ssp. *crispa* (Aiton) Turrill – green alder; and *Alnus viridis* ssp. *sinuata* (Regel) A. Löve & D. Löve – Sitka alder (Betulaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *uqg^wik* (PWS/PG); *tsuukvaquaq* (*A. crispa*) (Nelson I)

Tlingit: *keeshish* (small or Sitka alder); *keishish* ‘beach alder’

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *kaʔas, ka.as, kaʔaj* (M), *kaas* (A) (cf. *A. rubra*) (*A. crispa, A. sinuata*) [see Athabaskan terms: Tahltan, etc.]

Haida (Skidegate): *k’aahl’a (q’aalʔa)*

Ahtna: *qon’q’áyeʔ* (C, L); *qon’q’ey’* (M) (“*A. crispa*”)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *qenq’eya* (I, Il, O, U = *A. crispa*) (poss. ‘fire willow’); *q’esh* (I, Il, O, U) ‘red’; *chika deldeli* (U) ‘wood red’ (= *A. incana*)

Tahltan: *k’is; k’istsize* (S) (small alder with red, thin branches); *k’is* (S) (black alder) (?*Alnus incana*)

Slavey: *k’eh* (*Alnus incana*)

Chipewyan: *k’áilisən* ‘willow that smells’ (*A. viridis* ssp. *crispa*)

Gwich’in: *k’oh* (*Alnus incana*)

Kaska: *k’es* (*Alnus incana*)

Sekani: *k’az* (*Alnus incana*); *khuss’choudzeh* (alder bark) (*A. viridis* ssp. *sinuata*)

Wet’suwit’en: *k’is* (*Alnus* spp.), *q’əs* (Hargus); *wəze* (Hargus - “mountain alder”)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *hukes*; OR *k^wonkes* (*Alnus incana*); OR *k^wəs* (tree); *k^wəst^wuz* (bark) (*A. viridis*)

Dakelh (Saik^wuz): *k^wəs* (tree); *k^wəst^wuz* (bark) (*A. viridis*, *A. incana*)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *k^wəs* (*Alnus incana*)

Tsilhqot'in: *ch^wes(-chen)*, *gunqes*, *ʔunqes* (*Alnus incana*)

Nisga'a: *luux* (CB; also *A. rubra*)

Gitksan: *giist*, *mega giist*, *'yensa giist* 'leaves of *giist*' (*gist* = catkins) (*Alnus incana* and *A. crispa*, "mountain alder") (Johnson 1997); *amluux* (also = *A. rubra*) (Johnson 1997)

Haisla: *dax^wngm'alas*, *dax^wngm'al'as* 'skewer plant'; also *Cornus*? (cf. *dlx^w* 'to pin, peg, skewer' (? *Alnus incana*); OR *k^wŋq'ts'ay'as* 'frog plant' - *k^wikn'aq* 'frog' (? *A. sinuata*)

Heiltsuk: *yát'ás* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996) (? *A. sinuata* – may also pertain to *A. rubra*)

Nuxalk: *p'anilp* (*A. incana*) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'un*, *p'an* "one of a number of plant names that cause semantic difficulties Coast Salish *a*, Interior Salish *u*" – Kuipers 2002; see also *Acer*, *Artemisia*, *Rosa*, *Juniperus*)

Comox: *k^w'úlpay'* (alder – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *k^wəl* 'green, yellow' – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *yásaw'ay* (*A. viridis* ssp. *sinuata*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *wésəwəy* (= *A. tenuifolia*)

Lushootseed: *yəsáwi* (*A. rubra* – but prob. small alders)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *zásaw-az'* (*Alnus viridis*)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *zásaw-az'* (*Alnus viridis*)

Nlaka'pamux: *zəsups-élp* 'thick tree plant'; OR *zʔút* (? *Alnus incana*)

Secwepemc: *k^wleʔélp* (singular) (W), *kuk^wlʔəlp* (plural) (E) (? *Alnus incana*); *k^wleʔálp*, *k^wleʔélp* (alder – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *k^wəl* 'green, yellow' – Kuipers 2002) [see Comox] (see also *A. rubra*); OR ? "yuatê'tLp" (mountain tree resembling alder – Teit 1909: 532)

Okanagan: *k^wiʔk'iʔtn'ít* 'always shady tree' (*Alnus c. rispa*, *A. tenuifolia*); OR Colville *q^wəq^wtin*, *q^wəq^wtin'* ("alder, birch"), *q^wlnilp* ("alder") (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wəlin* 'birch' – Kuipers 2002)

Spokane: *ts^w'k^w'k^w'álp* ("alder" – Ross 2011); *pchltn'úʔ* (*Alnus sinuata*); OR *ch^wch'itnélp* (*A. tenuifolia* – Ross 2011)

Selish: *ch^w'ichitən'é* (poss. shortened form of *ch^w'ichitən-élp*) (*A. incana*); OR *chqestsunstu* (approx. Stubbs); Kalispel: *pchltn'úʔ* (*Alnus sinuata*) (see also *Betula papyrifera*)

Sahaptin: *psúni*, *psuuni* (*Alnus*)

Ktunaxa: *naʔmat'* (Chamberlain n.d. – a variety of *A. incana*); OR *aakuláwoʔk* 'pipestem wood' (approx.; Boas 1918; Chamberlain n.d. – 'house wood')

Alnus rubra Bong. – red alder (Betulaceae)

Tlingit: *shéex^w*, *shéix^w*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *qaal*, *qal* (M); *qál* (A)

Haida (Skidegate): *kaal*, *kal* (*qaal*, *qal*)

Ahtna: *q'es* (C, L); *k'eqəc* (M)

Tahltan: *k'is* (RQ) (red alder or other sp.)
Witsuwit'en: *q'as*
Tsilhqot'in: *ch'es* (any alder)
Nisga'a: *luux* (more common – CB); OR *amluux*
Gitxsan: *amluux* 'good for *luux*' (*luux* = red alder, neck ring) (also = *A. incana*)
Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *luwi*
Kitasoo: *lúwi*
Haisla: *t'l'aq''t'alas*
Heiltsuk: *t'l'háq''t'ás* (pl. *t'l'háthq''t'as*) (cf. *t'l'háq''a* 'red')
Oowekyala: *t'l'àq''t'as*
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *t'l'ax''məs*, *t'l'áx''m'əs* OR *t'l'aq''məs* (alder tree);
xəx''anaay (bark); *t'l'es* (young alder tree, alder tree – *lig''ildax''*); *q''anip*
(dead alder tree, standing snag – DSS)
Nuu-chah-nulth: *qaqmapt* (tree); *q''ap'aal* (alderbark dye) (Hesquiaht)
Ditidaht: *qaqapt*
Makah: *q''axsaabap*
Nuxalk: *ix'iix''ta-lp* (cf. *iix''* 'to burn'); *sk'awlt* (old, dead alder)
Comox: *p'ixay* (refers to wood and tree) [*la?amin*: *p'eyxay*]; Comox *kw'úlpay'* (alder –
Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl* 'green, yellow' – Kuipers 2002) (see also *A.*
incana) [cf. Sechelt *Tsuga heterophylla*]
Sechelt: *xixits'ay* (tree); (*s*)*xamts* (alder sap – eaten)
Squamish: *k''lúlpay* (tree) (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl* 'green, yellow' – Kuipers 2002);
p'iyák''es (?alder bark basket - ?prob. birch)
Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *k''əlála?əlp* (Ka69; Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl*
'green, yellow' – Kuipers 2002); OR *q''ax''sənəlp* (Gerdt et al. 1997)
Halkomelem (Upriver): *xáyt''əlp*, *xáəyt''əlp* 'unripe tree' from red colour of bark
Straits Salish (Saanich): *sq''álng-ətch* (Su51; Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl* 'green,
yellow' – Kuipers 2002); OR *k''əlálə?əlp* (El60) (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl* 'green, yellow' –
Kuipers 2002); *sxam'əth* (inner bark, edible)
Klallam: *sq''ungilch* (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl* 'green, yellow' – Kuipers 2002)
Lushootseed (Northern): *sək''əb-áts*, *sk''əb-áts*, *sísk''əb-áts*; *suuk'ubáts*
(Northern – Gunther); OR *yəsáwi* (poss. also "small alders" – see *A. incana*)
Quinault: *malp* (Gunther)
Lower Cowlitz: *tsaq''á?l* [cf. *tsáq''a-* 'paint']
Upper Chehalis: *lamát*
Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *k''lúlp-az'* ~ *k''lúlp'az'* (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl* 'green,
yellow' – Kuipers 2002); OR *lúsás* (? Newcombe 1903 – Fort Douglas) [? See
Ts'msyen: *luwi*]
Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *k''lúlp-az'* ~ *k''lúlp'az'* (cf. Proto-Salish *k''əl* 'green,
yellow' – Kuipers 2002)
Nlaka'pamux: *k''y'-əlp* 'facing the sun plant' [or ?'red']

***Amelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt. ex M. Roem. – saskatoonberry (Rosaceae)**

Tlingit: *gaawáq* (also *Rubus pedatus*), "*gawāk*" (Krause 1956)
Haida (Massett, Alaska): *gaan xaw'laa*, *gaan xaw.ulaa* (M), *gáan xáw'laa* (A)
'sweet-berry' (fruit)

Haida (Skidegate): *gaan xaw'laa* 'sweet-berry' (fruit)
Dena'ina (Tanaina): *kent'ech'* (U) 'flat-blue'
Tahltan: *detlideja, detlideje* (berries); *dechit'eje* (bush)
Kaska: *k'e jje' dihcho dzidzé* 'blue grouse berry'; *jje cho?* 'big berry'
Sekani: *k'ehmi-ehe* (Proto-Athabaskan *q'i?n* 'saskatoon berry' Krauss 2005)
Chipewyan: *kinjé*
Witsuwit'en: *lighah, ləghəx* (Hargus) (lit. 'together')
Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *mai dənəlgəs*, OR *k'en, k'enmai?*; (Stoney Creek): *k'emai*, OR *k'en* (Saskatoon bush) (Proto-Athabaskan *q'i?n* 'saskatoon berry' Krauss 2005)
Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *k'en mai, k'e mai* (Proto-Athabaskan *q'i?n* 'saskatoon berry' Krauss 2005); OR *mai dənəlgəs*
Tsilhqot'in: (general name): *dig* (berries); *digichen* (bush) (*dig-gunlin* – place of saskatoons' (five varieties) (possibly contracted from *dīnsh-gige* 'blue grouse berry' – see Kaska term) (Smith 2008)
Nisga'a: *gam* (berries); *sq'an gam* (bush)
Gitksan: *gyam, gem* (W), *gam* (E) (berries); *sgangem* (W), *sgangam* (E) (bush)
Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *gyem* (berries); *sgən gyem* (bush)
Kitasoo: *ga m'a?i*
Haisla: *t'iləm* (berries); *t'il'as* (bush)
Heiltsuk: *t'iləm* (berries); *t'ilás* (bush)
Oowekyala: *tilm* (berries); *tilàs*, OR *t'il'as* (?) (bush)
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *ixp'a?à* (cf. *?ixp'a* 'sweet') (berries); *ixp'a?əms* (bush)
Nuu-chah-nulth: *t'i?iltup* (Gold River and Alberni River) (Hesquiaht)
Nuxalk: *sq'sk* (berries); *sq'sk-lp* (bush)
Comox: *shishis* (berries); *shishisay* (bush) (get at Comox)
Sechelt: *q'e?án* (berries); *q'e?ánay* (bush) (poss. mistaken for *Crataegus douglasii* – cognate with Salishan names for this species)
Squamish: *snástam* (berries); *nástam'ay* (bush)
Halkomelem, Quw'utsun: *təshnéts*
Halkomelem, Upriver: *ts'əsléts* (berry); *ts'əslétsəlp* (bush); *sk'ek'éxwə* (dried berries, from *sk'áxem* Nlaka'pamux)
Straits Salish (Saanich): *schí?əng, schíchsən* (berries); *schí?ən-ilch* (bush)
Samish: *steitchsan*
Klallam: *chəchsinəch*
Lushootseed (Northern): *q''əlastəb* (cf. *q''əl* 'cook, bake') [cf. Proto-Salish *q''al, q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); see also *Rubus spectabilis*; *Rubus ursinus*, *Fragaria*, *Vaccinium*]; *k'olástabats, qulástabats* ('name of the wood of this plant' – Gunther)
Lower Cowlitz: *kásx, kísx*; OR *q''ál'x''* [cf. Proto-Salish *qw'al, qw'ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002] (berries); *kasáaxan't* [approx.] (bush)
Upper Chehalis: *tsəshsh, tsəsháh, q''əlástm* (berries) (see juniper) [cf. Proto-Salish *q''al, q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); see also *Rubus spectabilis*; *Rubus ursinus*, *Fragaria*,

Vaccinium]

- Twana: *q^w'alástab* (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'al*, *q^w'ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); see also *Rubus spectabilis*; *Rubus ursinus*, *Amelanchier*, *Fragaria*]
- Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): (*s-*)*tsáq^w'ám* (berries, gen.); (*s-*)*tsáq^w'm-az'* (bush, gen.)
- Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): (*s-*)*tsáq^w'ám* (berries, gen.); (*s-*)*tsáq^w'm-az'* (bush, gen.); *stsaq^w'ám-ʔúl* 'real/original saskatoons' (main type); (*s*)*páqpáq* 'white' (cf. *páq* 'white') (low variety) (cf. Proto-Salish *páq* 'white' – Kuipers 2002); (*s*)*wəlk^w'aʔú?sa?* (~ (*s*)*walk^w'aʔú?sa?*) 'red-berries' (but usual term for 'red' is *tsaq^w'-tsíq^w*) (red-berried variety); (*s*)*tł'əxl'ús* 'sweet-eye/face/berry' (cf. *tł'əx* 'sweet') (sweet variety); *təxl'ús* 'bitter-eye/face/berry' (cf. *təx* 'bitter') (bitter variety); *nəq'-nəq'úq'sa?* 'rotten-berries' (cf. *naq* 'rotten'; cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *nəq* 'to rot' – Kuipers 2002) ("rotten" variety)
- Nlaka'pamux: *stsaq^w'm* ~ *stseq^w'm* (fruit, gen.); *stsaq^w'm-élp* (bush, gen.); *stseq^w'm-úy* 'real/original saskatoon'; OR *y'h-úse?*; OR *sq^w'istm*, *sq^w'istm-élp* (regular, "tall" variety); *spəqpáq*, *spəqpaq-élp* 'white-white' ("low" variety) (cf. Proto-Salish *páq* 'white' – Kuipers 2002); *siʔh-úse?*, *y'h-ús(e?)*, *siʔhuse?-élp* 'good fruited' (sweet-fruited tall variety); *q^w'uʔq^w'uʔ-úse?* (*tək stsaq^w'm*), *q^w'uʔq^w'uʔuse?-élp* 'watery-fruit (Saskatoon)' (watery fruited variety); *snk'y'ep-úpse?* 'little coyote berry' (and variant) (small variety); *təxtəx-óxse?* 'little bitter berry' (bitter variety); *tł'əx'ix^w'-úse?* 'little sweet berry' (sweet variety); *nəq'naq'-óq^w'se?* 'little-rotten-berries' ("rotten" variety) (cf. *naq* 'rotten'; cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *nəq* 'to rot' – Kuipers 2002)
- Secwepemc: *speqpeqʔúw'i*, or *spəqpáq* (W, E) ("now they just say *speqpeq*" - Cecilia deRose) (berries, regular variety); *speqpeqelp* (bush, regular variety) (cf. Proto-Salish *páq* 'white' – Kuipers 2002); *stsiq^w'em* (lit. "red") (W); *stsiq^w'u* (E) (a "red" variety)
- Okanagan: *siya?* (fruit, gen.; also grapes); *siʔilp* (bush, gen.); *slaq* ("regular saskatoons" – berries bigger, leaves darker); *slqilp* (bush of *slaq* berries for southern group, saskatoon bush, gen. for northern); *siyiya* (dry rocky habitat variety; sweeter and drier berries), *siʔilp* (bush of this variety); *sk'ek'sálaʔq* 'bad little fruit' ("poor" variety); *t'et'q'ílmel'x* 'short bush' ("short" variety); *lex^w'ús* 'face/eye of basin' ("basin" variety); *teq'alpákst* 'wide leaved plant' ("wide-leaved" variety); *wusxeníleml'x* 'tall bush' ("tall" variety); *sk^w'lk^w'lqin* 'high mountain-top' ("mountain" variety); *sq^w'ets'q^w'ets'wiʔhálaʔq* 'chipmunk's little fruit' ("chipmunk" variety); *t'et'ik^w't'ek^w't* 'always bursting', OR *kt'et'ik^w's* 'burst eye' ("bursting" variety); *sx^w'etl'x^w'ítl'aʔst* (cf. *x^w'ítl'* 'break (plural)'); *spep'aʔts'álaq^w* (straight new suckers of Saskatoon)
- Snchítu'umshtsn: *slaq*, *slaq* (see also under *Vaccinium* sp.)
- Spokan: *sláq* ("valley serviceberry"); *npek^w'pk^w'áxen* ("lowbush mountain blueberry" – Ross 2011, possibly a Saskatoon variety); *sy'éy'e?* ("mountain serviceberry)
- Selish: *sláq* (berries); *slqé* (bush); *siy'éy'e?* 'to become discouraged' [?] (variety with redder fruit)
- Nez Perce: *kayapásx* (*A. alnifolia*); *kikéye* (*A. utahensis*)
- Sahaptin: *chchaa* (berries); *kkáasu* (bush) (also *Amelanchier* spp.)
- Ktunaxa: *sq'umu* (berries) (Hart: *sk^w'úmuʔ*); *sq'umuʔ-wuʔk*; OR *ʔak'-wuʔk* 'arrow bush/wood'; *syáʔya* (a variety, growing on high cliffs, rocky ground, with more, larger seeds, smaller fruits that fall off quickly) (see Okanagan *siyiya*)

***Anaphalis margaritacea* (L.) Benth. – pearly everlasting (Asteraceae)**

Gitxsan: *xsneenauntwxt* (in part; also *Achillea millefolium*) (Johnson 1997)

Haisla: *m'um'q"tuàì*, or *m'um'q"tuai hs plxh'a* ‘white-white-on-top (flower)’

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *lénlenuxtli*

Makah: *klá'stupbupt* (Gunther)

Quileute: *sisi?bálwa* (same as name for *Achillea millefolium*)

Lushootseed: *kw'áləwa?* (*kw'álwas*) *k"i sqiqədzuhap* ‘brother-in-law of yarrow’

(Zalmay Zahir pers. comm. 2010)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *kákəlx" a* (cf. *kál'əx" a* ‘rattle’)

Nlaka'pamux: *tl'e?kmíx e suméxs tək s'áq'm* ‘always living flower’ (and variants); OR

papaeítx" ta huxhu'x ‘smelling gray leaf’ (Steedman 1930: 465)

Okanagan: *nq"emqín* ‘piled hairlike substance on top’; OR *sesáni?stn* ‘perfume’; OR

tsemtsemlqíx" a ‘odour’

Spokan: *tsmtsm'iqix" a*, *tsemémlqix" a*

***Anemone multifida* Poir. – Pacific anemone (Ranunculaceae)**

Sekani: *soon'glay*

Tsilhqot'in: *dadaben* ‘medicine, pill’; OR *shulben* (used for *Minuartia obtusiloba* and poss. also *Anemone multifida*)

Gitxsan: *laam, lam*

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q'ám-q'əm q"əq" a* ~ ‘round head’

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *púpts-qən', púpts-qən'* ‘wooly-head’

Nlaka'pamux: *ntsi?g" aqs-únl* ‘bleed nose plant’ (also *Stenantium occidentale*);

OR *?esnpətspútsqn tək stuyt-úym'x" a* ‘scatter feathers on the head ground-growth’ (and others)

Okanagan: *(s)kletektkíwa?s* ‘clustered around the (little) middle’

Spokan: *wa?s*

***Angelica genuflexa* Nutt. – kneeling angelica (Apiaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *karniik* PWS); *asaagq" ak, uriisaaq* (root like rutabaga) (PG) (prob. also *A. lucida*)

Tlingit: *yaana?eit* ? ‘wild celery’ (could be *A. lucida* or other plant)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *ulchena gits'a* ‘Aleut celery/*Heracleum*’ (I, II, O, U);

k'enaqa gits'a ‘? – celery’ (I, II) (also *A. lucida*)

Gitxsan: *ha?mookl ganaa?w, ha?mooq ganaaw* ‘frog cow-parsnip’;

sucker/sucking tube of frog’ – also applied for *Delphinium glaucum*, *D.*

brownii, *Thalictrum occidentale*); *isimganaa?wtx" s* ‘to urinate like a frog’

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *xli-p?iins* (refers to “bad smell”)

Haisla: *píts'as* ‘whistle plant’; “Indian spinach”, wild spinach, “Japanese spinach”

[could be *Polygonum*, Japanese knotweed?]; *píslə* ‘whistle’; (*pít-tas* = cow-parsnip)?

Nuxalk: *sx" ax" taaxlp*

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *sulí* (Lower dialect; EO'D applied to *Heracleum maximum* roots)

Sahaptin: *alamíla* (also *Cicuta douglasii*) (*Angelica* spp.)

Ktunaxa: *namlasuk* (also *Cicuta douglasii*), OR *?akuqlu?k* ‘elk whistle’ (also “wild rhubarb” – *Heracleum maximum* and related spp.)

***Angelica lucida* L. – seacoast angelica, or sea-watch, or “wild celery” (Apiaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *ikuusuk, ikssuuk, ikuusuich; ahzeeahlook* (Shismaref)

Yupik (Chugach): *karniik* PWS); *asaaqg^wak, uriisaaq* (root like rutabaga) (PG) (prob. also *A. genuflexa*); (Cup’it – Nunivak I, AK): *ik’itut*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ts’itsix* (M) (Newcombe 1897 *Angelica lucida*; see also *Conioselinum, Daucus*)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *ulchena gits’a* ‘Aleut celery/*Heracleum*’ (I, II, O, U);

k’enaqa gits’a (?) ‘celery’ (I, II) (also *A. genuflexa*)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *tsetexín’a* (cf. Masset Haida name?); *pa?pi?sam’i* (orig. for *Conioselinum*)

***Antennaria neglecta* Greene – field pussytoes (Asteraceae)**

Haisla: *w’iw’sətuai plxh’a* ‘hair-hair-on-top-flowers’

Nuxalk: *nususkw’iiq^w* ‘it flies’ (also *Osmorhiza, Bromus*) (referring to parachuted seeds)

Snchitsu’umshtsn: *xaln hñak^w, a?al’q^w ha sg^warpm* ‘dim/on-spur~ridge’ (apparently describing a profusion of small blossoms on a ridge or spur: *Antennaria* spp., *Erigeron* spp., *Aster* spp.)

Sahaptin: *ik^w’ikáwas* ‘perfume’ (*Antennaria* spp.)

Apocynum cannabinum* L. – Indian-hemp, and/or *Apocynum

***androsaemifolium* L. – spreading dogbane (Apocynaceae)**

Witsuwit’en: *ts’indekl* (*A. androsaemifolium*)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *whonəl’a* [i.e. uncertain: “hemp”]

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): (not known from there) (traded a thread spun by Chilcotins)

Tsilhqot’in: *taxbinl*, or *saembil* (*A. androsaemifolium*); *tishbinl* (traded from Lillooet) (unique name?)

Gitxsan: (*A. androsaemifolium*) *leeq* (Johnson 1997) ‘nylon plant’; *sganleeq* (plant) (Johnson 1997)

Nuxalk: (*A. androsaemifolium*) *t’k^wusk^wsta-lp* (cf. *t’k^wus* ‘your face is bleeding’); *sx^w’t’ut’us-lp*

Squamish: “*si:ikw*” “a plant traded from Yale people for net fibre” (Barnett 1935)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *máthəl* (*A. androsaemifolium*) (also a kind of marsh grass nr the foot of Agassiz Mt may have been used by Chehalis and called by same name)

Straits Salish: *ts’tchámuk^w* (Songish – Boas 1890)

Lower Cowlitz: *q’áyts’*

Upper Chehalis: *sq’áyts’* (thread of Indian-hemp)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *sp’áts’an* (refers to both the plant and the twine made from it; OR *sp’áts’an-?úl* ‘real/original net/twine’ (refers mainly to the plant); OR *sp’áts’n-áz’* (referring to the plant) [*A. androsaemifolium* is considered a relation; sometimes called by the same name] (name “*spatsitl’*” for *Asclepias speciosa* (Newcombe 1903: Ruby Creek) (cf. Proto-Salish *p’ats’* ‘hemp, string, fix with string, sew’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *sp'áts'an* (refers to both the plant and the twine made from it; OR *sp'áts'an-ʔúl* 'real/original net/twine' (refers mainly to the plant); OR *sp'áts'n-áz'* (referring to the plant) [*A. androsaemifolium* is considered a relation; sometimes called by the same name] (cf. Proto-Salish *p'ats'* 'hemp, string, fix with string, sew' – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka'pamux: *sp'éts'n, sp'ets'n-ʔúy* 'real/original fibre' (fibre) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'ats'* 'hemp, string, fix with string, sew' – Kuipers 2002); *sp'ets'n-élp* (plant) (also *Asclepias speciosa, Apocynum androsaemifolium*) [NOTE: *Asclepias* also called *mámusken* (Upper dialect – Steedman 1930: 498, 513)]

Secwepemc: *spéts'en* (W), *spáts'eʔ, spáts'i* (E) (also refers to the rope or line made from Indian-hemp) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'ats'* 'hemp, string, fix with string, sew' – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *sp'its'n* (cf. Proto-Salish *p'ats'* 'hemp, string, fix with string, sew' – Kuipers 2002) [NOTE: *A. androsaemifolium*: *sp'ets'p'ats'nw'ák'ut*; OR *sp'ip'ts'n* 'resembling *A. cannabinum*'; OR *telqílaʔp* 'like a little saskatoon bush']

Spokan: *sp'ets'n* (cf. Proto-Salish *p'ats'* 'hemp, string, fix with string, sew' – Kuipers 2002)

Selish: *sp'ets'n* (cf. Proto-Salish *p'ats'* 'hemp, string, fix with string, sew' – Kuipers 2002)

Sahaptin: *taxús*

Ktunaxa: *aaqoláqpeʔs, OR áqkolákpes* (approx.; Chamberlain nd., Boas 1918) (*A. cannabinum*); *ʔaquwuʔk* (*A. androsaemifolium*; also *Aralia nudicaulis*), OR *skinkuts ʔaquwukaʔis* 'coyote's poison-ivy', OR "*mitskókolítenam*" (approx. Chamberlain n.d.)

***Aquilegia formosa* Fisch. ex DC. – western columbine (Ranunculaceae)**

Witsuwit'en: *lesox*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *dall-sgid* (or *dall-xil-sgid*) (M) 'red-rain-leaves/medicine'; OR *t'íis lq'a.aay* (M) 'rock-branches/plant'

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *wháledzo, whálecho, wháleyaz* 'beaver's ears [also common pyrola, *P. asarifolium*]

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ditnik yik'un, ditnik ʔindak, ditnik kik'an, ditnik nik'an* 'thunder (flower)' (cf. also *Castilleja*) (added)

Nisga'a: *ileeʔem ts'aq* 'bleeding nose' (CB)

Gitksan: *ileeʔem ts'aq, ileeʔem ts'ak* 'bleeding nose'

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *íeemts'ax* 'bleeding nose' (also applied to bleedingheart – *Dicentra*)

Kitasoo: *ʔiléemts'áx* 'bleeding nose'

Haisla: *h'ixp'a hsp'lxh'a* 'sweet flower'

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *t'atayalas* 'flirting plant' [a love charm (AD)]

Quileute: *p'ich'abixaʔaʔa* 'red flowers' (description); OR *k'ilíxlíx* 'to make a scar' (Gunther)

Nuxalk: *nunanta* 'grizzlybear's den' (both plant and flowers)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *leymtan* 'something that guides you or looks after you'

Chehalis: *yárisiyans* 'it's good on your teeth' (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Southern): *tsuʔdbsmus*, *tsumsamus* (Gunther)
 Nlakaʔpamux: *tsewʔek-úpeʔ* ‘tiger lily root/tail end’; OR *tsʔúmʔmns e pʔásskʔeʔ*
 ‘hummingbird’s sucking substance’ (also garden columbine)
 Okanagan: *kʷelkʷil-ltsʔa* (cf. *kʷil* ‘red’) (good luck charm)
 Upper Chehalis: *árisiyans*
 Upper Cowlitz: *tʔúmts* (Gunther)
 Sahaptin: *lilík-lilík* (smoked) ‘small pine nuts’ [?]

***Aralia nudicaulis* L. – wild sarsaparilla (Araliaceae)**

Chipewyan: *gajíé*
 Sekani: *yingʔtsaʔwhaʔiyeʔyuuh*
 Witsuwitʔen: *stsanistles*
 Dakelh (Saikʔuz): *hadus*
 Gitksan: *maaʔytxʷl smex* (WG) (W), *maaʔytxʷl smax* (EG) (E) ‘berries gathered by the
 black bear’ (Smith 1997, p. 55; Johnson 1997)
 Kwakʔwala (Kwakwakaʔwakw): *tekʷʔáyʔi* (?) (also *Polypodium glycyrrhiza*)
 Stlʔatlʔimx (Pemberton): *ləq-líqəq-xal* ‘it makes you itchy’; OR *ləqmʔ-álp* (both terms
 also for poison ivy – *Toxicodendron*; poss. confused with this plant?)
 Nlakaʔpamux: *stuyt-úymʔxʷ tsʔi te tlʔiʔsqáyxʷ* ‘ground growth resembling a person’; OR
ʔsteltáaux (Steedman 1930)
 Secwepemc: *stqʷiqʷʔiytsenʔ* (N)
 Spokane: *cheʔcheʔlnélp*
 Ktunaxa: *ʔaquwuʔk* (also *Apocynum androsaemifolium*) ‘?arrow shrub’

***Arbutus menziesii* Pursh – Arbutus, or Pacific madrone (Ericaceae)**

Heiltsuk: *xánʔúlas*, *xaxanʔúlas* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996)
 Oowekyala: *xàxànʔálas* ‘naked tree’
 Kwakʔwala (Kwakwakaʔwakw): *xaxanaʔəms*, *xaxanəms* (DSS), *xáxanʔalʔəms* ‘naked
 tree’ (cf. *xanala* ‘naked’)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *hanʔahtuul* (cf. *hanʔah* ‘naked’) (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *xuuʔukʷʔaʔtlapt* ‘descendant from a changeable plant’
 Comox: *kʷemkʷémʔay* (cf. *kʷem* ‘red’)
 Sechelt: *kʷemkʷémay*
 Squamish: *lúluqʷʔay* ‘peeling tree’ (cf. *luqʷʔ* ‘come off, peel’) (cf. Stlʔatlʔimx
Physocarpus)
 Halkomelem, Quwʔutsunʔ: *qáanlp* (OG69)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *qʷəqʷəy-ilch* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with
 Stlʔatlʔimx and/or Nlakaʔpamux elements: *qʷiqʷəl* ‘mountain ash’ – Kuipers
 2002) (see Halkomelem, Stlʔatlʔimx, Nlakaʔpamux *Sorbus*)
 Samish: *qʷaqʷilch* (*Arbutus*) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stlʔatlʔimx and/or
 Nlakaʔpamux elements: *qʷiqʷəl* ‘mountain ash’ – Kuipers 2002) (see
 Halkomelem, Stlʔatlʔimx, Nlakaʔpamux *Sorbus*)
 Klallam: *koqʷexiltch* (approx.) cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stlʔatlʔimx and/or
 Nlakaʔpamux elements: *qʷiqʷəl* ‘mountain ash’ – Kuipers 2002) (see Halkomelem,
 Stlʔatlʔimx, Nlakaʔpamux *Sorbus*)

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng. – kinnikinnick, or bearberry (Ericaceae)
 Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *tinnik*, *tinniik*, *tinnich*
 Tlingit: *tínx*, *tínx*
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *dinax* (M) (berries), *dinax lq'a.aay* (M) (plant)
 Haida (Skidegate): *thllgaanga* (*tllgaanga*) (berries) ‘ground/earth-berries’,
thllgaanga hlk'a'ii (*tllgaanga lq'a?ii*) (plant); OR “*sk'utsgai*” (“*sq'utsgai*”)
 (Newcombe 1901)
 Ahtna: *denes* (C, L); *gizna* (M); *dziidzi nage?* (identified as *A. rubra*; but may
 also pertain to this species)
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *dnes* (U) (stem), *k'enelech'aq'i* (O) ? ‘slender one’; *nents'ezi*
 (I, II) ? ‘seedy’
 Tahltan: *ideni*; *iidenii* (S) (“stoneberry”) [ii = long i]
 Gwich'in: *dàn daih*, *dandaih* (dialects)
 Chipewyan: *dé(t)ni*
 Kaska: *dzíz gedé'*, *ts'es gede*, *dzídze esloone*, *ideni* (dialects)
 Sekani: *ts'es gede idini*; OR *injini* (“redberry”)
 Witsuwit'en: *dānih*
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *dānih* (berries)
 Dakelh (Saik'uz): *dānih* (berries), *dāniht'an* (leaves, whole plant)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dānih* (berries); *dānih chān* (plant)
 Tsilhqot'in: *denish* (berries); *denish-t'an*, *denish-chen* (plant) (berries eaten)
 [Nicola Athabaskan: *thándax*, *ténix* (Harrington ca 1941)]
 Nisga'a: *t'imiy't* (fruit) (CB)
 Gitksan: *t'imiy't* (fruit); *sgan t'imiy't* (plant)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): ? *máayə?ól* (Hartley Bay - #1371) ‘bear berry’
 Haisla: *włmix*, *t'att'x"sm włmix* (berries); *włmixas*, *włmik'aas*, *włn'aas* (plant)
 (probably back formations of Nuxalk – Compton)
 Heiltsuk: *milix"* (berries); *miliw'as* (plant) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996) (cf.
 Proto-Salish *manəx"*, *manəx* ‘to smoke (tobacco)’ – Kuipers 2002; see also
Nicotiana)
 Oowekyala: *mimulx"* “a red berry” which grew on creepers [?](cf. Proto-Salish
manəx", *manəx* ‘to smoke (tobacco)’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Nicotiana*)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k"á?atem* (unconfirmed)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *t'aqapt* (also ‘any plant’) (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *buubuuk"qt'apt* ‘burned centres plant’ (also *Cornus sericea* ?,
Cornus canadensis)
 Makah: *q"ishaa* ‘smoke’ (noun) (also tobacco, and any substance used in
 smoking); OR *t'aqap* ‘plant, bush, grass, leaves’
 Nuxalk: *milix"* (berries); *milmilix"lp* (plant, without berries) (cf. Proto-Salish
manəx", *manəx* ‘to smoke (tobacco)’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Nicotiana*)
 Comox: *t'á?t'ik"an* (berries); *t'á?t"ik"anay* (plant) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish
t'al ‘to crackle, pop’, ‘a plant providing berries or seeds’ – Kuipers 2002; see
 also *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*, *Viburnum*...)
 Sechelt: *t'ik"am* (berry); *t'ik"amay* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* ‘to crackle, pop’, ‘a
 plant providing berries or seeds’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*,
Viburnum...) (Bouchard 1977)

Squamish: *t'ík'w'n* (berries); *t'ík'w'nay'* (plant) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*, *Viburnum*...)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *t'ík'w'an'* (also pea, bean) (E160) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*, *Viburnum*...)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *t'ík'w'al* (berry, pea, bean of these plants); *t'ík'w'iyəlp* (plant) (could be derived from *t'ákw'al* 'go out (of a fire)' because the leaves were smoked (also "peas, beans") (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*, *Viburnum*...)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *t'ík'w'an* (Su51) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*, *Viburnum*...)

Klallam: “*kinnikinnick*” (trade name)

Chehalis: *kayánt* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Southern): *sq'ayádats* (Gunther)

Lower Cowlitz: *q'iwán'*, *sq'iwán'* ('plant, sp., prob. kinnikinnick, corn' – Kinkade 2004)

Upper Chehalis: *sq''əl'nám'ts* (cf. *q''əlí-* 'cook, roast ripen'); OR *sq'iwán'* (kernel, berry); *q'iwánn'ł* (kinnikinnick plant, corn plant)

Twana (Skokomish): *sk'ewat* (Gunther)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *km'ús ~ kəmús, kmús* (? cf. *-us* 'face/eye') (berries); *km'ús-az' ~ kəmús-az', kmús-az'* (plant); OR “*klek'eitp*” (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903) (related to *Pisum*) [*t'ík'w'iyəlp* (plant)]

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *km'ús ~ kəmús, kmús* (? cf. *-us* 'face/eye') (berries); *km'ús-az' ~ kəmús-az', kmús-az'* (plant)

Nlaka'pamux: *ʔéyk* (berries); *ʔik-élp* (plant) (poss. related to Proto-Salish root *ʔialk* (cf. Nuxalk *ʔilk* (plant and edible bulbs of *Fritillaria camschatcensis* – Kuipers 2002).

Secwepemc: berries: *ʔelk* (W, E) (berries); *ʔelkélp* (W, E) (plant); [NOTE: *Gaultheria hispidula* (L.) Muhl. Ex Bigelow – creeping snowberry is called *ʔelkélp*, *ʔeʔlkeklp* 'little kinnikinnick plant' (MT)]

Okanagan: *sk'lis* (cf. *k'il* 'red') (berries); *sk'el's-ilmel'x* (plant)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *ilch, ʔilch* (also wild cranberry?; berry); *alchalpalq''*, *ʔilch-itp-alq''* (wild cranberry-plant-tree~bush')

Spokan: *schk''lk''lús, schk''lk''l*; OR *sk''elís*; OR *kq''lús* (berries); *sk''lsélp* (plant)

Selish: *sk''ulís* 'it's red' (cf. *k''(u)l* 'red') (berries); *sk''lsélp* 'it's red plant' (plant);

Sahaptin: *ilík* [smoked] (also *A. nevadensis*)

Ktunaxa: *tsaqa* (berries; also for domesticated crabapples); *tsaqa-wuʔk* (plant); OR *səqáwuk* (Hart)

***Arctous ruber* (Rehder. & E.H. Wilson) Nakai; syn. *Arctostaphylos rubra* (Rehd. & Wilson) Fern. – red bearberry (Ericaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *angutvak, (-vaat, vaich)*

Ahtna: *denes* (C, L); *gizna* (M); *dziidzi nage?* (? may also be *A. uva-ursi*)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *delgakda gega* (U) 'raven berry' (*A. rubra*); *gizha nagha* (I)

‘gray jay’s berry’; *chulyin gega* (Il) ‘raven berry’ (*A. alpina*)
Chipewyan: *jízenaghé* ‘whiskey jack’s eye’ (*A. alpina*)
Gwich’in: *dzhíi ndèe*, *shih jak* (dialects)
Sekani: *maʔsin’lou*

Argentina egedii (Wormsk.) Rydb. (syn. *Potentilla egedii* Wormsk.) – Pacific silverweed and *Argentinian anserina* (L.) Rydb. (syn. *Potentilla anserina* L.) – common silverweed (Rosaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *metsungyuil’nguq* (PWS) (*A. egedii*)

Tlingit: *tsáats* (brants eat roots; Swanton 1908), *tsáats* “carrot-like roots”, *tséit* ? riverflat plant with sweet edible roots

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ts’a.al*, *ts’aʔal* (M), *qʷ’íi ts’a.aláay* (A) (*qʷ’íi* 'soil' - JE) (*ts’aʔáal* in A now means ‘salmonberry shoots,’ (roots); *ts’a.al xil* (M); or *xíid ts’a.aláay* (A) (a “mud sprout” - Norton, 1981; lit. 'white-fronted goose *ts’aʔáal*') (plant) (*Argentina egedii*)

Haida (Skidegate): *ts’i’aal*, *ts’íiaal* (*ts’iʔaal*, *ts’íiaal*); *ts’i’aal* (*ts’iʔaal*) *xil*, *ts’íiaal xil*

Ahtna: *dzel t’uul’*

Kaska: *tsastl’ase*, *kustl’ese* (dialects) (*Argentina anserina*)

Tsilhqot’in: *chìnsdàd* (no meaning) (root); *chìnsdàd-chen* (plant) (poss. unique term) (*Argentina anserina*)

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *yeen* (roots); *siyeen* (whole plant) (*Argentina egedii*)

Kitasoo: *siyáeen* (*Argentina egedii*)

Haisla: *dlksam*, *dliksam* (?), *g’lik-saam* (roots); *dlk’aas* (plant) (*Argentina egedii*)

Heiltsuk: *tlxsaʔám*, *tlxsaʔaém* “cinquefoil (Rath 1981)” (*Argentina egedii*)

Oowekyala: *tlxsaṃ* (*Argentina egedii*)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *dlàksəm*, *dlàxsəm*, *dexsém* (roots); *dlegan’u* (plant) [relates to “something that’s long” – DSS] (other terms that relate to *Trifolium* as well as *Potentilla*) (*Argentina egedii*)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *tlitsy’up* (roots); *tlitsy’upmapt* (plants) (*Argentina egedii*) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *tlitssap* (roots); *tlitsspapt* (plant) (*Argentina egedii*)

Makah: *tllichap* (both plant and roots) (*Argentina egedii*) (OR *klich’sapbupt* (whole plant – Gunther)

Quileute: *t’it’litsit* [*k’lik’liichit* – Gunther] *g’xewaʔatsod* ‘just straight down’ (Gunther)]; OR *laʔit’ay* ‘gathering hands’; OR *t’aʔool* (also *Anemone* sp. – Gunther)

Nuxalk: *uq’al* (roots); *uq’q’allp* (plant) (*Argentina egedii*)

Comox: *ch’iʔnay* (*Argentina egedii*)

Sechelt: *sx’úx’i’shín* (*Argentina egedii*)

[Lushootseed: *g’əlik’w* (unidentified root or bulb growing by riverbanks, poss *Argentina egedii*)]

Twana (Skokomish): *tsibolk’oʔobich* (approx.) (Gunther 30)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(s-)xílxəl* (possibly borrowed from Secwepemc-tsín – but there is a Lake named after this plant in Fountain Valley) (*Argentina anserina*)

Nlaka'pamux: *xilxəl, xilxəl-úpe?* (*Argentina anserina*)
Secwepemc: *xilxel* (W, E) (*Argentina anserina*)
Okanagan: *xilxel* (*Argentina anserina*)

***Arnica cordifolia* Hook. – heartleaved arnica (Asteraceae)**

Tlingit: *ʔaankanáagu* ‘town on medicine’ (poss. *Geum macrophyllum* ?)
Nlaka'pamux: various names meaning yellow head/flower, small resembling balsamroot, etc. (p. 169)
Okanagan: *ntsetsahsmnw'ix* ‘facing each other’
Ktunaxa: *giánlaktúkólákpe?k* (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Artemisia dracunculus* L. – wild tarragon, or dragon sagewort (Asteraceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *x^wəqw'tn'-álp* ~ *x^wəqw'tn-álp* (? also *A. campestris*, and *Solidago spathulata*)
Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *x^wəqw'tn'-álp* ~ *x^wəqw'tn-álp* (? also *A. campestris*, and *Solidago spathulata*)
Secwepemc: *skek'elminst* (W); *sek'elminst* (N)
Nlaka'pamux: *x^wuqw'tn'élp* OR *mokasá-elp, mokmokaséslp* (and variants – Steedman 1930: 512); *ts'i?ts'i?x-ílp* (borr. fr. Okanagan) (MJ) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Urtica dioica*]
Okanagan: *ts'i?ts'i?xílp* ‘repellent odour plant’ [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002, p. 34; see also *Urtica dioica*]; Colville *ts'i?ts'i?xílp* (Kuipers 2002) [cf. also Proto-Salish *ts'ayx, ts'uyx* ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002)]
Spokan: *ts'its'ixéy'lp* [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Urtica dioica*] [cf. also Proto-Salish *ts'ayx, ts'uyx* ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002)]
Ktunaxa: *yaq'it'is skinknts* ‘coyote’s tobacco’ (? also *A. ludoviciana*)

***Artemisia frigida* Willd. – northern wormwood, or prairie sagewort (Asteraceae)**

Ahtna: *tl'ogh tsen* (“*Artemisia* sp.”)
Sekani: *utoh cho* ‘big leaves’
Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *tse?ul* ‘stone needle/branch’ (cf. *-ul* ‘boughs, needles of coniferous trees, fronds, etc.’) (B. Poser pers. comm. 2010)
Dakelh (Saik'uz): *tse?ul* ‘stone needle/branch’ (cf. *-ul* ‘boughs, needles of coniferous trees, fronds, etc.’) (B. Poser pers. comm. 2010)
Tsilhqot'in: *tl'esen* (*tl'* from *tl'ugh* ‘grass’; *sen*=strong scent] ‘strong scented grass’ (poss unique term)
Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *p'uníl-az'* (stem unanalyzable - JvE) (see also *Ericameria nauseosus*) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'un, p'an* “one of a number of plant names that cause semantic difficulties Coast Salish *a*, Interior Salish *u*” – Kuipers 2002; see also *Acer, Alnus, Rosa, Juniperus*)
Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *p'uníl-az'* (stem unanalyzable - JvE) (see also *Ericameria nauseosus*) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'un, p'an* “one of a number of plant names that cause semantic difficulties Coast Salish *a*, Interior Salish *u*” –

Kuipers 2002; see also *Acer, Alnus, Rosa, Juniperus*)
 Nlaka'pamux: *p'əp'uʔn'-élp* 'flatulating plant'; OR *p'uʔp'uʔn'élp* (also *Ericameria nauseosus*) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'un, p'an* "one of a number of plant names that cause semantic difficulties Coast Salish *a*, Interior Salish *u*" – Kuipers 2002; see also *Acer, Alnus, Rosa, Juniperus*)
 Secwepemc: *p'enélp* (plural *penp'nánlp*) (W); OR *pəgpəgpəgʔil'ə* (E) (?) (lit. "little gray plants" – Aimee August; may be *A. ludoviciana* Nutt.)
 Okanagan: *q"el'q"el'qín* 'always cottony on top' (also applied to *A. tridentata, A. tripartita*, and *Erigeron linearis*); OR *n'eq'n'eq'tílaʔp* 'rotten little bush' (also *A. ludoviciana*) (cf. *naq'* 'rotten'; cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *nəq'* 'to rot' – Kuipers 2002)
 Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *p'up'únelp, p'u-p'unilp* ?-plant (cf. Proto-Salish *p'un, p'an* "one of a number of plant names that cause semantic difficulties Coast Salish *a*, Interior Salish *u*" – Kuipers 2002; see also *Acer, Artemisia, Rosa, Juniperus*)
 Ktunaxa: *ʔaknuqluqunaʔqa* (spelling unsure) (also *A. ludoviciana*)

***Artemisia ludoviciana* Nutt. – white sagebrush (Asteraceae)**

Secwepemc: not recalled; possibly *pəgpəgpəgʔil'ə* (E) (?) 'little gray plants' – Aimee August; see *A. frigida*)
 Nlaka'pamux: *swew'l-élp* 'small-fish-plant' (also *A. campestris*)
 Okanagan: *n'eq'n'eq'tílaʔp* 'rotten little bush' (also *A. frigida*), OR *neq'neq'tílp* 'rotten plant' (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *nəq'* 'to rot' – Kuipers 2002) (see also Columbian *Lysichiton*; Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn *Mentha arvensis*); OR *sp'ek"p'k"am'ítlp* (cf. *p'uk"* 'no growth') (see also *Epilobium angustifolium*, fireweed)
 Spokane: *n'ek"n'k"tílhəʔp*
 Selish: *qəpəqəpté* (meaning unclear; redupl.); Spokane: *nq'nq'telp* (see Okanagan term; also Selish *Lupinus* sp.) (cf. *naq'* 'rotten'; cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *nəq'* 'to rot' – Kuipers 2002)
 Sahaptin: *puʔúx-puʔux* 'gray'; OR *q'tuni* (both also *A. douglasiana*)
 Ktunaxa: *ʔaknuqluqunaʔqa* (spelling unsure) (also *A. frigida*), OR (?) *skinkuts yaq'it'is* 'Coyote's tobacco' (also *A. drancunculus*)

***Artemisia tilesii* Ledeb. – Tilesius' wormwood, or "caribou leaves" (Asteraceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *tsaisiq* (PWS); *tsaik* (PG) "wild sage"; (Nelson I): *tsaix'uk* "stinkweed"
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *ts'elbeni* (I, II, O, U) 'that which is spilled'
 Tahltan: *hodzih laanaw, hodzih tlaanaw* 'caribou leaves'
 Gwich'in: *gyùu tsanh*

***Artemisia tridentata* Nutt. – big sagebrush (Asteraceae)**

Tsilhqot'in: *tł'esdzi* (?*tł'esdi*) (cf. *tł'* from *tł'ugh* 'grass'; *dzi* – 'sticky'?)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *káwkəw ~ káwk"u* (plural *kəwkáwkəw*), *káwk"-az'*; *zəq"át* 'sagebrush kindling' (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *yəq"*, *həyq"* 'fire(wood)'] – Kuipers 2002]
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *káwkəw ~ káwk"u* (plural *kəwkáwkəw*), *káwk"-az'*; *zəq"át* 'sagebrush kindling' (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *yəq"*, *həyq"*

‘fire(wood)’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Nlaka’pamux: *kéwk^wu* ? ‘far from water’
 Secwepemc: *kéwku* (W, E); tall variety of sage: *yéowəl* (E) (Mary Thomas)
 Okanagan: *q^wl^wq^wel^wmníl^w*; OR *k^wel^wk^wel^wkin* ‘always cottony on top’ (also applied to *A. frigida*, *A. tripartita*, and *Erigeron linearis*)
 Spokane: *k^wel^wk^wmníl^w*, *q^wl^wq^wl^wmnelp*
 Selish: *p^wup^wunélp* ‘stink plant’ (see *A. frigida*) (cf. Proto-Salish *p^wun*, *p^wan* “one of a number of plant names that cause semantic difficulties Coast Salish *a*, Interior Salish *u*” – Kuipers 2002; see also *Acer*, *Artemisia*, *Rosa*, *Juniperus*)
 Snc̓h̓its̓u’ums̓ht̓sn̓: *q^wl^wq^wl^wmníl^w*, *q^wəl^wq^wəl^wmníl^w* ‘dark-used for-plant’
 Nez Perce: *qémqem* (see also rabbitbrush – *Ericameria nauseosus*)
 Sahaptin: *tawshá*
 Ktunaxa: *aq^wq^wtu lí?it*

***Aruncus dioicus* (Walter) Fernald – goatsbeard, or “bride’s feathers”
 (Rosaceae)**

Nisga’a: *ee^wit* (CB)
 Heiltsuk: *t^wálákn* (EW) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996)
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *n’usnəla?ə* (DSS)
 Ditidaht: *sisixbux^waxs* ‘herring eggs on the bushes’
 Makah: *xixitsbaqk’uk^w* ‘looks like herring eggs’; *xixitsbaqk’uwiq* (plant); OR *xixitsbux^ws* ‘herring eggs on the bush’; OR *q^waayaxbap* (for the “male” plant)
 Quileute: *t^wililix*
 Nuxalk: *mux^wmuk^wlx-lp* (cf. *muk^w* ‘red’)
 Comox: *p^wéstan’ay* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p^wastən* ‘unidentified plant’ – Kuipers 2002); (OR *xpi?* = *Thuja plicata*)
 Sechelt: *p^westénay* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p^wastən* ‘unidentified plant’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Squamish: *pápu?ten* (cf. *pupáw* ‘tired feeling’)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *chachk^wáaləs* (cf. *cháak^w* ‘far, far distant’; poss also ‘eye’; poss can see from a great distance)
 Lummi: *pestedats* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p^wastən* ‘unidentified plant’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Quinault: *pamáslin* ‘to make you cool’
 Lushootseed (Northern): *pesde’dáts* ‘swollen part goes down’ (Gunther) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p^wastən* ‘unidentified plant’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl’atl’imx: *sísk*, *sísək* (Pemberton) [cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p^wastən* ‘unidentified plant’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Stl’atl’imx p^wastn’ Menziesia*]
 Nlaka’pamux: *x^wəlx^wit* (poss. borr. fr. Halkomelem)

***Asarum caudatum* Lindl. – wild ginger (Aristolochiaceae)**

Sechelt: *xet’xet’tán*, OR *xétl’xétl’tán* (possibly meaning ‘always biting’ ? - Bouchard)

1977) (also? *Opuntia* cactus) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *xət* 'skunk-cabbage?' – Stl'atl'imx; cf. Sechelt *xət xət'tan Asarum, Opuntia* – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *xet'tány* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *xət* 'skunk-cabbage?' – Stl'atl'imx; cf. Sechelt *xət xət'tan Asarum, Opuntia* – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *?iyélaqəp*, or possibly *səwq'nəts*

Halkomelem, Upriver: *xəyaslétəl* 'facing one another' – because of the paired leaves), or *tthelétəl* 'heart medicine' (heart-shaped leaves) (Chehalis dialect)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *tthetthlétən* 'heart-shaped'

Lushootseed (Northern): *tuxop'bidálibut* (cf. *toxop* 'pheasant', because pheasants eat it); OR *q^wolq^waltd*; OR *chelchelchalaq^wéch* (all Gunther)

Lushootseed (Southern): *x^walcht* (Gunther)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *pásalk^wəl, pásalk^wt-az*

Nlaka'pamux: *ləq'iq'-áq'iptx^w* 'little wide leaves'; OR *pəlpł-éytx^w* 'little thick leaves'; OR *tsenmn pel mlamn* 'Chinaman's medicine'; OR *kírlkát-tses* (Steedman 1930: 496, 508)

Secwepemc: *stł'télax^w* (E)

Okanagan: *spepa?pu?ús* 'a bunch of little hearts (also *Calypso bulbosa*); OR *spu?síml'x*

Spokane: *spusl'telp*; OR *x^wít*

Asclepias speciosa Torr. – common milkweed (Asclepiadaceae)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton?): "*spatsítł*" (Newcombe 1903: Ruby Creek) (see *Apocynum cannabinum*)

Okanagan: *nt?tay'xáya?*; OR *snk'l'ip i? sp'its'ns* 'coyote's Indianhemp'

Spokane: *nt'ix^wéye?*

Selish: *sənəlqéw* (apparently unanalyzable)

Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt. – arrowleaf balsamroot, or spring sunflower (Asteraceae)

Tsilhqot'in: *ts'ats'el* (root); *ts'ats'elchen* (plant); *ts'ats'el-alagi* (flowerhead) (Chilco L eastward) (poss. borr fr. Secwepemc)

Upper Chehalis: *p'alíw's* ("sunflower"; cf. Okanagan for *B. hookeri*, Hooker's balsamroot)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *súx^wəm* (plant); *s-nílqen* (var. *s-níq'qen*) (root when cooked)

Nlaka'pamux: *snílqn* (the plant, whole plant); *sóx^wm'* (above ground part – also thimbleberry shoots); *sts'ák's e snílqn* 'pinenuts of the *snílqn*' (seeds); also *míktu?* (cognate)

Secwepemc: *ts'elqenúpye?* (W, E) (cf. *ts'el* 'bitter'; - *úpye?* 'leafy tops') (leafy plants, tops; also the "flower" - Mary Thomas); OR *smúk^wə?xən* (E) (Enderby, borr fr Okanagan - MT) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-muk^wa?xn* 'spring sunflower' – Kuipers 2002); *tséts'elq* (W, E) (cf. *ts'el* 'bitter'; *tsé+ts'e* 'all over bitter'; -*elq* 'stick-like') (roots when cooked)

Okanagan: *smúk^wa?xn* 'lump on the foot' (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-muk^wa?xn* 'spring sunflower' – Kuipers 2002); OR *smuk^wa?xnílp* [*p'elíwa* (*B. hookeri*, Hooker's

balsamroot)]
 Snc̓h̓tsu'umshtsn: *smuk*^w*átsn*, *smúk*^w*aʔtsn* (poss. borr. fr. E. Secwepemc – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-muk*^w*aʔ-xn* ‘spring sunflower’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *smúk*^w*eʔshn*, *semúk*^w*eshen*, OR *smuk*^w*átxn* (poss. borr. fr. E. Secwepemc – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-muk*^w*aʔ-xn* ‘spring sunflower’ – Kuipers 2002); *smechtuʔ* (achenes)
 Selish: *taeq*^w*ú* (root); *ḡtchúw*^w*e* (plant; apparently not analyzable; poss. cf. *m(u)t* ‘to sit’); *umt*^w*chu*^E (approx. Stubbs)
 Columbian: *smúk*^w*aʔxn* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-muk*^w*aʔ-xn* ‘spring sunflower’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nez Perce: *pasx* (*B. sagittata*); *tsil*^w*ílx* (*B. incana*)
 Sahaptin: *páshxash* (*B. careyana*, *B. sagittata*)
 Ktunaxa: *xal* (plant), *xál* (Hart); *palqi* (leafstalk; spelling unsure); *quitqat* (flowerstalk; spelling unsure)

***Betula nana* L. – scrub birch (syn. *Betula glandulosa* Michx.), and *Betula pumila* var. *glandulifera* Regel – bog birch (Betulaceae)**

Ahtna: *lyes*
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *elyes* (I, II, O, U)
 Tahltan: *hozaaze* (S)
 Gwich'in: *luu t'an*
 Chipewyan: *t'ábgadhaze* ‘berry-leaf-round-little’
 Slavey: *guhkaye*
 Kaska: *tahsaaze*, *ts'eh*, *lgra* (dialects)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *whuzaz*
 Dakelh (Saik'uz): *k'áizi* (birch tree, small variety) [?]
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *k'izi*
 Tsilhqot'in: *k'ezen* (twigs, bark used for tea) (cf. *k'i* birch)

***Betula occidentalis* Hook. – water birch (Betulaceae)**

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *chənach'ət*
 Dakelh (Saik'uz): *nach'ət*
 Tsilhqot'in: *ch'enchay*; *nanch'il*
 Okanagan: *q^weq^wlin* (see also *B. papyrifera*) (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wəlin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *q^wq^wlin* (“water birch” – Ross 2011; Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wəlin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Selish: *sits'əqən'-élp* (cf. *tsəq* ‘prickly or bristly’) (*B. occidentalis*)
 Sahaptin: *psuni-wáakul* ‘alder-like’ (cf. *Alnus*)

***Betula papyrifera* Marsh. – paper birch (Betulaceae)**

Tlingit: *pat daayí* “its bark”; *at daayí* (covering)
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *attári* (borr. fr. Tlingit) (Kaigani A)
 Ahtna: *q'ey*; *si'*, *k'ezi'* (C, L); *sik*, *q'iił* (M) (“cottonwood or birch sap”)
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *chuq'eya* (O); *q'ey* (U); *q'eytsay* (I, II)
 Tahltan: *k'ii* (tree and bark)

Gwich'in: *aat'oo*
 Slavey: *k'ih*
 Chipewyan: *k'i*
 Sekani: *k'iy*, “*kea*”
 Kaska: *k'ii*
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *k'i*
 Dakelh (Saik'uz): *k'ai*
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *k'i*
 Tsilhqot'in: *ch'i* (tree and bark) (“great numbers of vessels of superior workmanship”); [NOTE: *ch'entshay* (distinct); *nanch'it* – *Betula occidentalis* Hook. – water birch]
 Nisga'a: *haawaq'* (CB)
 Gitksan: *amhaawaq* ‘good for birch bark’ (cf. *hawwaq* ‘birch bark’)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *haawq*; OR *waawg*
 Haisla: *kil-layss*, *gekel layss*; *xum'aíl'as*
 Oowekyala: “*tsà-hins*” (Curtis) – or *Holodiscus*?
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *tenx'm'es* (actually bitter cherry, *Prunus emarginata* – DSS)
 Nuxalk: *lk'lay* (bark); *lk'lay-lp*, *ak'lay-lp* (tree) (cf. Proto-Salish *k'al(-ay)* ‘treebark’) (cf. Saanich *ch'aley* ‘any bark’)
 Squamish: *q"éli?n* (cf. Proto-Salish *q"əlin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002) (?? Alder bark basket *p'iyák"es* – birch??)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *sák"əməy'* (El60) [cf. Proto-Salish *suk"am* ‘cedar (bark)’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *sák"əmiy* (cf. *sík"-əmə* ‘skin or bark pulls off’; *-iy* ‘bark, outer covering’ [cf. Proto-Salish *suk"am* ‘cedar (bark)’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Thuja*]
 Lushootseed: *sk"ək"alwas-ats* ‘in-laws of the wild cherry, *Prunus emarginata*’; cf. *k"əl-* ‘affinal relationship’)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q"əl?in* (bark; also ‘birch-bark container’); *q"əl?in-az'* (tree); *q"əlalín* (birchbark basket) (cf. Proto-Salish *q"əlin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q"əl?in* (bark; also ‘birch-bark container’); *q"əl?in-az'* (tree); *q"əlalín* (birchbark basket) (cf. Proto-Salish *q"əlin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *q"lín* (bark) (W – also birch tree); *q"lín'lp*, *q"əlqlin'-élp*, *q"əq"lín'lp* (E – Kuipers 2002) (tree and chopped wood); *xq"lín't* (birchbark cradle) (cf. Proto-Salish *q"əlin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc: *q"lín* (bark); *q"línlp* (tree) (W, E) (cf. Proto-Salish *q"əlin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *q"lín* (big white paper birch), Colville *q"əq"lín*, *q"əq"lín'* (alder, birch), *q"línlp* (alder) (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *q"əlin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002); *q"eq"lín* (also *B. occidentalis*); OR *p'ina?* (also *B. occidentalis*)
 Columbian: *q"əqlín'* (cf. Proto-Salish *q"əlin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Snc'átsu'umshtsn: *spichtlənə*, *spichtlən-álq* ‘NOM leaf-tree’
 Spokane: *yeswłshw*; OR *lep'yálq"*; *q"q"lín'* (“Water birch” – Ross 2011)
 Selish: *q"lín'álq"* (cf. *q"l'* ‘dusty, dirty’; *-alq"* ‘round’) (cf. Proto-Salish *q"əlin* ‘birch’ –

Kuipers 2002); Kalispel: *ptschlnálq*” (cf. also Ka *pchlná?* *Alnus sinuata*); Spokane *q”q”lin*” (waterbirch – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *q”álin* ‘birch’ – Kuipers 2002) Ktunaxa: *ʔakuwal-wuʔk, ʔakuhal-wuʔk, ak”əwát-wuk* ‘onion-tree/woody plant’

***Boschniakia hookeri* Walp. – groundcone, or poque, and *B. rossica* (Cham. & Schldl.) Fedtsch. – northern groundcone (Orobanchaceae)**

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *qinazʔin* ‘that which sticks up’ (I) (*B. rossica*)

Gwich’in: *duʔiinahshèe, dooʔiinahshih* (dialects) (*Boschniakia rossica*)

Heiltsuk: *w’adayu* ‘pull’ (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *puq”’əs* (DSS); *p’oq”’es, p’uq”’es* (Hunt notes 1922; Newcombe)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *p’uuq* (Hesquiaht)

***Bromus carinatus* Hook. & Arn. and other *Bromus* spp. – brome grass (Poaceae)**

Nuu-chah-nulth: recognized for its sharp awned fruits, which are considered dangerous; no special name (Hesquiaht).

Nuxalk: *nususk”’iiq”* ‘it flies (on the wind)’ (refers to the fruit; also *Osmorhiza* fruits)

Squamish: *táqaʔl* (also *Osmorhiza*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *téqel* (cf. Squamish) – fruits get into berries

Straits Salish (Saanich): *teqəl* (“spear grass”)

Ktunaxa: *kanusing’ahal* ‘red-tipped grass’

***Calamagrostis rubescens* Buckley – pinegrass, or “timbergrass” (Poaceae)**

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *t’ok”’azi* N “a variety of short grass used for whipping soapberries. (1) (cf. “*t’ok”’azi nawəs ts’anəlyih huba həyil’ih.*” ‘They use *t’ok”’azi* to whip soapberries.’)

Tsilhqot’in: *nugh”’ishi-t’ugh* ‘soapberry grass’

Gitksan: *habasx”* (“bunchgrass,” sedge, or bulrush) ‘grass, hay’ (Johnson 1997) (prob. *Calamagrostis rubescens* ? – used for socks, bedding, etc.)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *t’úq”’am-az’* (known to Charlie Mack Seymour - Bouchard 1974:5) [“bunchgrass (on strands of which soapberries were stored)” – Kuipers 2002] (cf. *t’úq”’un* ‘to lick’) (cf. Proto-Salish *t’aq”* ‘to lick’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *t’úq”’am-az’* (known to Charlie Mack Seymour - Bouchard 1974:5) [“bunchgrass (on strands of which soapberries were stored)” – Kuipers 2002] (cf. *t’úq”’un* ‘to lick’) (cf. Proto-Salish *t’aq”* ‘to lick’ – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka’pamux: *t’aq”’m’, t’úq”’-elp* (cf. Proto-Salish *t’aq”* ‘to lick’ – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *t’eq”’m, t’eq”’nlp, t’éq”’enlp* (W), *t’éq”’nəlp* (E) (cf. Proto-Salish *t’aq”* ‘to lick’ – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *t’aq”’lp* (cf. Proto-Salish *t’aq”* ‘to lick’ – Kuipers 2002); [Colville *t’aqm* ‘to lick’ (Kuipers 2002)]

Spokan: *tsáq”’lsh*

Selish *tsáq”’lsh* [cf. *t’aq”’m* ‘to lick’ (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *t’aq”* ‘to lick’ – Kuipers 2002)]

Columbian: *t'aqənlp* (cf. *t'aq^wn* 'to lick') (cf. Proto-Salish *t'aq^w* 'to lick' – Kuipers 2002)
Ktunaxa: *naqlan'tkal*

***Calochortus macrocarpus* Douglas – sagebrush mariposa lily (Liliaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *məqʔúʔsaʔ* (bulbs)

Nlaka'pamux: *məqʔ-úʔseʔ* 'small *Zigadenus* round thing'

Secwepemc: *liltse* (W, E)

Okanagan: *yek^w'yúk^w'ps*

Columbian: *y'ək^w'y'úk^w'ps* (M. D. Kinkade)

Nez Perce: *lóolas* (*C. eurycarpus*, *C. nitidus*)

Sahaptin: *nunás, nuunás*

Ktunaxa: *nasayit* (also *Lilium columbianum*, *L. philadelphicum*, *Erythronium grandiflorum*), OR *ʔinq'um* (also *Fritillaria pudica*) (*ink'ám* – Hart)

***Calypso bulbosa* (L.) Oakes – false lady's slipper, or fairy slipper (Orchidaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *sqil taw, sqil tuu* (M), *sqíidaw* (A) 'black-cod grease'

Haida (Skidegate): *skil tawaatl'lxayy* (*sqil tawaatl'lxayy*) 'black-cod grease'

Sekani: *doh'gazeʔzau*

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *müdzagaleé* (ED) (*ü* is unrounded u), *midzəgaleeya*
(“wildflowers, flowers in general”)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *tiʔtaq^w'əl'tən'* (a good luck flower)

Straits Salish (Saanich): “*slipəs*” (borr. fr. Engl “slippers”)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *k^watl'-úsaʔ* 'round object that peels easily'

Nlaka'pamux: *sk^w'etl'útl'eseʔ* OR *sk^w'ətl'k^w'etl'útl'eseʔ* (when there are many); OR
x^w'əsx^w'eséneʔk 'greasy belly' (also *Cypripedium calceolus*)? (poss. eaten)

Okanagan: *spepaʔpuʔús* 'a bunch of little hearts' (also *Asarum caudatum*)

Selish: *scht'ússhən* 'hard shoe'; OR *səməʔemq'éʔshís* 'woman's shoe'

***Camassia quamash* (Pursh) Greene – common camas, and *Camassia leichtlinii* (Baker) S. Watson (Liliaceae)**

Oowekyala: *mutaxsti* (not known to recent speakers)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *mút'exsdi*

Nuu-chah-nulth: *k^wan'us* (bulb); *k^wan'usmapt* (plant) (?cf. Proto-Salish *q^wlawl*
'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. Stl'atl'imx “onions”) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *k^waadis* (bulbs; both *Camassia leichtlinii*, *C. quamash*); *k^waadsapt*
(plant) (?cf. Proto-Salish *q^wlawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. Stl'atl'imx
“onions”)

Makah: *k^waadis*; *k^wádis* (Gunther) (bulbs – *C. quamash*); *k^waadisbap* (plant) (?cf. Proto-
Salish *q^wlawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf. Stl'atl'imx “onions”)

Quileute: *k^wáala*, *k^walaʔ* (?cf. Proto-Salish *q^wlawl* 'edible tuber' – Kuipers 2002; cf.
Stl'atl'imx “onions”)

Sechelt: ? *spánax^w* (? *Lilium* or *Fritillaria*?)

Squamish: *spánanex^w* (~ 'buried' ?)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *spánx^w* (EL60); *spénw* (OG69)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *spéelx^w*, *spéelx^w* (cf. *píil* 'bury, buried') AND *q'ég't'am sqéwth*
'sweet potato' (some Tait speakers use this for any edible underground food); *spéelx^w*

(Chilliwack) (Elmendorf and Suttles 1960), OR *sk'émath* (also *Erythronium grandiflorum*)

Straits Salish: *q"lúʔəl*, *sq"lúal*, *q"laʔl* (plant), *q"lúal* (bulb) (Saanich); *q"laʔ(əlʔ)* (Songish) (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *q"lawl* ‘edible tuber’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. Stl’atl’imx “onions”); OR *spéenx"*, *spáanəx"* (also *C. leichtlinii*)

Klallam: *q"lúʔiʔ* (cf. Proto-Salish *q"lawl* ‘edible tuber’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. Chehalis, Stl’atl’imx “onions”)

Lummi: *q"lóʔl(ʔ)* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *q"lawl* ‘edible tuber’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. Stl’atl’imx “onions”); OR *LaCamas* (Chinook Jargon term)

Samish: *q"lal*, *q"láʔal* (cf. Proto-Salish *q"lawl* ‘edible tuber’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. Stl’atl’imx “onions”); *dzábi* (upper Samish – Suttles 1982)

Nooksack: *spéenx"* (W. Suttles)

Quinault: *kelek* (Gunther); *muláqils* (Gibson Field notes – M. D. Kinkade)

Lushootseed: *ts'ábid* (cf. *x"ts'ábijig"əd* ‘time of camas tubers’ – March), *dzábi* (W. Suttles 1982); OR *q"əlúʔəl* (sweet bulb cooked approx 24 hours in pit; from Lummi)

Lushootseed (Southern): *sxádabs*, *sxádsəm*, *sxádzaeb* (all Gunther)

Lower Cowlitz: *qáwm"*; OR *ʔatsp'ən'ts tani tit qáwm"* (“prepared camas”); OR *qáls* [“a root, prob camas”]; OR *qílq* (M. D. Kinkade)

Lower Chehalis: *xkáum* OR *sqaéq* (cooked bulb) (Gunther); *qílq* (Harrington – M. D. Kinkade)

Upper Chehalis: *qáawm"* (“blue-flowered camas”); *qéʔq* (cooked camas); *ʔuk"íla* (large camas – from the east) (all M. D. Kinkade)

Twana (Skokomish): *k'aʔawup* (Gunther), *qáw'əb* (M. D. Kinkade)

Nlaka'pamux: *ʔítx"eʔ*, *ʔítx" aʔ* (borr. fr. Okanagan); OR *stl'aqén*

Okanagan: *ítx" aʔ* (“black camas”); OR *sx"al'ítx" a* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ʔítx" a* ‘camas’ – Kuipers 2002)

Columbian: *ʔítx" aʔ* (M. D. Kinkade – “black camas”) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ʔítx" a* ‘camas’ – Kuipers 2002); *p'ap'xíy'* = camas flour, camas cakes, roasted camas (possibly plain *p*'s) (M. D. Kinkade); *txíwaʔst* = ‘raw camas’ [root means ‘raw’] (M. D. Kinkade)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *ʔetqh"é*, *ʔétx"eʔ* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ʔítx" a* ‘camas’ – Kuipers 2002), OR *sqháwkytqg"em sxíwal-ʔítx" aʔ* (raw-cooked camas)

Spokan: *ʔítx"eʔ*

Selish: *ʔítx"eʔe* ‘cooked bulbs’ (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ʔítx" a* ‘camas’ – Kuipers 2002)

Nez Perce: *q'émes* (Note: source of name “camas”)

Upper Cowlitz: *wak'amo* (Gunther)

Sahaptin: *wák'amu*; *xmash*, *xmaash*

Ktunaxa: *xapi* (learned about at time of seeing first horse, recently) (*xápiʔ* – Hart), OR *sxaiyuk* (Lower dialect for *Camassia quamash* - Turney-High (1941), used by Upper dialect for a type of wild onion – see *Allium douglasii*)

Chinook Jargon: *lecamas* (C. Paul 1968)

***Campanula rotundifolia* L. – blue harebell (Campanulaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *dall-gulal* (or *dall-xil-gulal*) (M) ‘blue-rain-leaves/medicine’ (see also *Aquilegia*)

Chipewyan: *degai-mari-bet'áçhayé* ‘Holy Mary’s flower’ (also *Epilobium*)

angustifolium, *Pulsatilla patens*)
 Nlaka'pamux: *sts'úm'mns e p'ásk'e?* 'hummingbird's sucking substance' (also *Lonicera ciliosa*, *Penstemon* spp.); OR *sts'um'mn-élp* 'sucking substance plant' (LP)
 Okanagan: *slq"átq"elts sx"ex"el'ám* 'fool-hen's necklace'

***Carex obnupta* L.H. Bailey – slough sedge and *Carex rostrata* Stokes – beaked sedge, *Carex sitchensis* Prescott. and other, similar sedges) (Cyperaceae)
 [Also check *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Xerophyllum tenax*, *Scirpus microcarpus* entries]**

Inuit: *kalugkat* (Bristol Bay and Lower Kuskokwim) - Succulent stem bases eaten raw (Heller 1993) (*C. aquatilis*)
 Yupik (Cup'it – Nunivak I, AK): *pekneret* (*Carex* spp.)
 Ahtna: *ladzuuy* (M) ("sedge"; *Carex* sp.)
 Chipewyan: *t'oghtsané* (*C. aquatilis* Wahl.)
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *t'egh* (I, II, O, U) (gen name for sedge and *Leymus mollis*; e.g. *C. aquatilis*); *bantudushi* ("a coarse tidal sedge that grows with beach peas in Outer Inlet area"); *t'egh guya* 'sedge small' (another kind of sedge – I)
 Witsuwit'en: *t'o tel* 'wide grass' ("sedge, reed") (Hargus)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *t'otel* ("swamp grass" – *Carex aquatilis*, *C. rostrata*, sedges, gen.; or poss. *Phragmites*, *Phalaris*)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *t'otel*
 Tsilhqot'in: *chelexay*, *shelexay* (prob. *Carex aquatilis*, *C. rostrata* and other spp.)
 Gitxsan: *habasx*" ("sedge", "bunchgrass" or bulrush' later 'grass, hay') – lakeside sedge used for basketry (*C. obnupta*?)
 Haisla: *saasq"tuàì* 'grass on top' (*shq*" 'grass'; *sag"an* 'any grass/grass-like plant')
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k'it't'am* (any grass)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *ch'itapt* (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) (*C. obnupta*); *chakupuk ch'itapt* 'husband of *ch'itapt*' (flowering or fruiting plant) [NOTE: *C. sitchensis* is called *ch'ich'itapqk'uk* 'resembling *ch'itapt*']
 Ditidaht: *ch'ibpat*; OR *chapx"apt* 'man's plant' (*Carex obnupta* flowering stalks, and *Leymus mollis*); OR *tutubuq"sapt* 'standing in water/wading' (= *C. lyngbeyei* and other *Carex* spp.)
 Makah: *ch'ibap*; OR ? *ch'iltqiibabap* 'cross-weave grass' (when processed for use; ? may be *Scirpus microcarpus*) (Gill)
 Squamish: *t'etl'* (used to imbricate baskets, with cherry bark – poss. *Xerophyllum*, *Phragmites australis*; prob. *C. obnupta*)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *psháy?* 'sharp grass' (El60) [poss. *Carex*]; *t'átl'* (*C. obnupta*)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *t'átl'* (known to be used for baskets by West Coast people) (*C. obnupta*)
 Klallam: *t'utl'* (i.d. as "bear grass" – *Xerophyllum tenax* but poss also this sp.; "mt. weed dried, used in weaving mats, baskets (round fibre)" (LT notes)
 Upper Chehalis: *nách'nach*' ("sharp-edged swamp grass, or saw grass"; i.d. uncertain)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *sts'ák"ts'ák"á-aq"* (cf. *ts'ák"á Dryopteris expansa* ?); OR *pxáy* (Edith O'Donaghey); OR ? *níxénx-az'* 'cutting-plant' ("swamp hay")

(*Carex aquatilis*, *C. rostrata*, sedges, gen.); OR ? **lex-áz'** (Fraser River; ? borr. from Secwepemc - Sam Mitchell) (may be *Carex* spp.) (see *Scirpus microcarpus*); OR **wəl-xá? níx-ənx-az'** 'high altitude swamp-hay' (*C. sitchensis*); [see also "**title**" (*Xerophyllum tenax*) – obtained by trade fr. Puget Sound (Newcome 1903)]

Nlaka'pamux: **nxáts'** (also *C. obnupta* ? and other *Carex* spp.); OR **xətsxətsp-úyl** 'cutting grass'; see also *Scirpus microcarpus*)

Secwepemc: **stl'ye?uw'i** (W) (George Ignace - considered a type of **k"elék"le**, or grass in general; see above); OR ? **stl'uway** (E) (Aimee August); OR **lexé** (W); OR **stətl'qst'yə?** (E) (Mary Thomas) (*Carex aquatilis*, *C. rostrata*, sedges, gen.)

Okanagan: **t'eqt'eq-ílmel'x** (unidentified, probl *Carex* spp.)

Spokan: **q"q"ís** (*Carex lenticularis* – Ross 2011); OR **snupl'e?x"étk"** ('waterweeds' used for basketry and imbrication)

Ktunaxa: **aakinsk"al**, **aqkinisgóal** (?) (Boas 1918, Chamberlain n.d. – *Carex scoparia* Schk. ex Willd. "sedge"); **gálmanus-k'óal**, OR **nákawitspitskíne** (?) (Chamberlain n.d. – "*Carex reticulata*") (cf. also **nam'tságuwal** (approx.) Chamberlain n.d. – "*Juncus balticus* Willd.")

Castilleja miniata Douglas ex Hook. – red paintbrush, and *C. hispida* Benth. – harsh paintbrush, and other *Castilleja* spp. (Scrophulariaceae)

Sekani: **nah'tun'nee?t'oh** 'thunder leaves' (see Selish, Sahaptin names)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): **beək'enəłtsih**, **beək'entłtsih**; OR **ditnik"ən** (*Castilleja* spp.) (also 'lightning, electricity'; also dandelion)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): **ditnik t'an**, **ditnik"ən**, **?indak ditnik"ən** ('lightning/thunder flower') (*C. miniata*) (also *Taraxacum officinale*)

Tsilhqot'in: **ts'utanchuny ya?eldez** (known as hummingbird's food)

Gitksan: **ílee?em ts'aq** 'bleeding nose' – same as *Aquilegia formosa*) (Smith 1997, p. 134)

Haisla: **x"lx"l'ttuai** 'flaming/burning on top' (**x"lt** 'to burn') [cf. Kwak'wala: **g"agultama** – fireweed]

Ditidaht: **?amash** 'breast' (used to trap hummingbirds)

Makah: **t't'ixsi?uk"** 'red top plant' (see also Fireweed, *Epilobium angustifolium*)

Quileute: **p'itch'ibíxa?aa**

Nuxalk: **tsa?yamuus**, **tsayamuus** (*Castilleja unalaschcensis* (Cham. & Schldl.) Malte – prob. hybrid)

Upper Chehalis: **ts'áyts'ayalaq"m**

Nlaka'pamux: **sts'úm'mns e p'ássk'e?** 'hummingbird's sucking substance'; OR **p'ássk'e?-élp** 'hummingbird plant' (and variants) (also *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Penstemon fruiticosus*, *Lonicera ciliosa*)

Okanagan: **k"elk"elásqn** 'red on top'; 'red headed/pileated woodpecker', OR **k"elk"il** (also beets) 'red all over' (also *C. hispida*)

Selish: **stəłtəłá stsé?ek"**'s 'thunder flower' (*Castilleja* sp.)

Sahaptin: **nawina-la-nmí latit** 'thunder's flower' (*C. miniata*; *Castilleja* spp. ?)

Ceanothus sanguineus Pursh – buckbrush, or redstem ceanothus, and *C.*

***velutinus* Douglas ex Hook. - snowbrush (Rhamnaceae)**

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *t'echo mai* (*C. sanguineus*)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *ʕwíw't-az'* (*C. sanguineus*)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *kʷ'əxm-áz'* 'rattling-plant/bush'; cf. *kʷ'əx* 'to rattle' - Jan van Eijk) (*C. velutinus*)

Nlaka'pamux: *qʷ'x'əp* 'rustling or swishing sound' and variants, including redupl diminutive forms; OR *ʕán-lp* (Merritt, borr. fr. Okanagan) (*C. velutinus*); *nəq'naq'áy'* (cf. *náq* 'rotten'; cf. *naq* 'rotten'; cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *nəq* 'to rot' – Kuipers 2002); OR *nəq'naq'-áy'-elp* 'rotten-stink plant' (*C. sanguineus*)

Secwepemc: *tswelstém* (W); *tswəlstém* (E) 'to be burned'; cf. *tswal* 'burn'); OR *qʷ'unlp* (both *C. velutinus*)

Okanagan: *ʕanlp* OR *ʕʷawnlp*, *ʕʷiʕʷnlp* (*C. velutinus*); *kʷ'lítk'iʔlp* [?] (*C. velutinus*, *C. sanguineus*)

Spokan: *wíwanlp*, *w'atén'elp*, *want'é* (*C. velutinus*); *kʷ'lich'tyeʔlp*, *kʷ'elitch'iyēʔlp* (*C. sanguineus* ? – Ross 2011)

Selish: *kʷ'əlitch'iy'elp* (apparently unanalyzable) (*C. velutinus* ?)

Sahaptin: *wich'aktl*

Ktunaxa: *kak yaxapwuʔk* (*C. velutinus*, *C. sanguineus* – uncertainty for the latter species), *kəklíyaxápwuk* (*C. velutinus* – Hart)

***Chenopodium capitatum* (L.) Asch. – strawberry blite (Chenopodiaceae)**

Ahtna: *lentsiis dele?*

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *xdzeh il'ishi* (U) 'seldom seen'

Kaska: *nahtenekóné'*, *nahtenejije* 'lightning berry' (dialects)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *kunk'etsih* (cf. *kunk'et* 'at home') (used to dye spruce roots)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *kunk'etsih* (cf. *kunk'et* 'at home') (used to dye spruce roots); OR *beznədək'an* "Indian Rouge" (likely also this species)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *chəsdli mai*, *dədeninliyənədək'an*, *bəzidək'an* [?]

Tsilhqot'in: *binek'en* 'you colour yourself with it'; *qʷ'ench'itsil*

Nlaka'pamux: *tsap'tsepqñ-élp* 'smeared-blood-top-plant' (and variants)

Okanagan: *p'an'ústn* (unidentified, poss *C. capitatum*)

Ktunaxa: *ʔakilq'uku*

***Chimaphila umbellata* (L.) W. Bartram – pipsissewa, or prince's pine (Ericaceae)**

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dənihcho t'an* (? 'big kinnikinnick'); OR *dihiyii*

Gitxsan: *hisgant'imiʔyt*, OR *hissqan t'imüʔit* (also *Paxistima*) (Johnson 1997; Burton 2011)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *qʷ'ʔqn-álp* (AC)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *chəchələx* (cf. *chéləx* 'hand' + 'doubling/plural' – leaves shaped like fingers)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *k'əts-k'ək'(ək')tsaʔqʷ* (and variants) (cf. *k'ək'tsaʔ* 'little trinket box')

Nlaka'pamux: *snúkʷ'eʔs e ʔikélp* 'friend/relative of kinnikinnick'; OR *iwawaqín*,

‘medicine for childbirth’ (see also *Goodyera*)
 Okanagan: *kew’esw’esxn’ika?st* ‘long little leaves’; OR *tka?ka?H’ikst* ‘a bunch of three-
 leaved ones’ (also *Valeriana sitchensis*); cf. also *tkka?ka?H’ika?st* ‘a bunch of little
 three-leaved ones’ (i.e. ‘little prince’s pine’ – *Chimaphila menziesii*)
 Spokane: *kew’esw’esxn’ika*
 Selish: *schxəlxəlpú(s)* ‘eye brightener’
 Sahaptin: *tanuxit-pamá* ‘for TB’
 Ktunaxa: *qaqnatilxaqa* (spelling unsure) ‘dries your eyes’; OR *kanó’os tsakáwok* ‘red
 kinnikinnick’ (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Cicuta douglasii* (DC.) J.M. Coult. & Rose – Douglas’ water-hemlock, and *C.
 virosa* L. – Mackenzie’s water-hemlock (Apiaceae)**

Tlingit: ? *lingít k’unts’i* “swamp plant, poisonous”
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *hunghancho*
 Dakelh (Saik’uz): *hunghanicho*
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *wanicho*
 Tsilhqot’in: *nuwan*
 Haisla: Name for indet. poisonous dry land wild carrot: *xtxt’s*, *xtxdis* – said to
 grow in tidal flats along with lupine, silverweed and other edible root food
 plants; will kill you if you eat it (see *Conioselinum*, *Daucus carota*)
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *wax”axúli*; OR ? *wexatlalawq”a* (*Osmorhiza*,
 but poss. misidentified); [“*wah-wa-kla-o-qua*,” “*wah-wa-la-wee*” (Hunt
 1922)] (see also *Oenanthe sarmentosa*)
 Nuxalk: *max”uuli*; OR *qtpuulx* (either possibly *Oenanthe sarmentosa*) (second
 said to be more deadly poisonous)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *wəlák”se*
 Klallam: *sak”q”uk’káin* (approx.; identified by Gunther as *Conium maculatum*, the
 introduced poison hemlock)
 Lushootseed (Northern - Snohomish): ? *cheukcheúk* (identified as *Conium
 maculatum* by Gunther)
 Nlaka’pamx: *zinix”*, *znix”* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *yənix”* ‘water hemlock,
 poison parsnip’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc: *yenix”*, *ynix”* (W) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *yənix”* ‘water hemlock,
 poison parsnip’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *ayinx”* OR *yinx”* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *yənix”* ‘water hemlock,
 poison parsnip’ – Kuipers 2002); OR ? *nk”elk”elutítk”*
 Columbian: *yənix”* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *yənix”* ‘water hemlock, poison parsnip’ –
 Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *yinx”*, OR *hinix”* ‘it is poisonous’ (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *yənix”* ‘water
 hemlock, poison parsnip’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Selish: *?inix”* ‘poisonous’ (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *yənix”* ‘water hemlock, poison
 parsnip’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sahaptin: *alamíla* (also *Angelica* spp.)
 Ktunaxa: *namlásuk* (also *Angelica genuflexa* – may be mistaken i.d.); *nəmlásuk* (Hart)

Cirsium brevistylum* Cronquist – clustered thistle, *C. edule* Nutt. – edible thistle, *C.

hookerianum Nutt. – white thistle, and *C. undulatum* – wavyleaf thistle; also introduced thistles: *C. arvense* (L.) Scop. – Canada thistle, and *C. vulgare* (Savi) Ten. – Scottish thistle, or bull thistle (Asteraceae)

- Haida (Skidegate): *gul 'awga* (*gul ?awga*) ‘tobacco's mother’ (*C. brevistylum*, *C. arvense*, *C. vulgare*)
- Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *liche* (*Cirsium edule?*)
- Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *nekeniltsoł* (*Cirsium* spp. Kay, p 261)
- Tsilhqot'in: *x^wes-chugh* (*Cirsium* spp.; ‘big prickle/spine’)
- Haisla: *k^w'tay'as* ‘sticky plant’ (see also burdock, bedstraw, sundew, large-leaved avens); OR *susxh'nai* ‘sharp on top’ (thistles, gen.: *C. brevistylum*, *C. arvense*, *C. edule*)
- Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k'elxela* (general name for thistles)
- Nuu-chah-nulth: *sachkmapt* (cf. *sachk* ‘sharp’) (Hesquiaht)
- Ditidaht: *shachkapt* ‘sharp plant’ (thistles, general, and prickly plants)
- Makah: *shachkapt* (any thorny or spiny plant) (*C. vulgare*)
- Nuxalk: *k^wulpat'salta* ‘it has many awls’ (thistles, gen, esp. *C. vulgare**)
- Comox: *xéch'xich'im* (*C. brevistylum*)
- Sechelt: *xáxmalíts'a* (“any thistle” – Johnny Joe, Madeline Joe: Bouchard 1978)
- Squamish: *iy?iyu?ts* ‘sharp-sharp’; first year basal rosette: *leq'iq'átachx^w* (cf. *lq'at* ‘wide’; ‘wide leaves’) (*C. vulgare* and other *Cirsium* spp.)]
- Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *xəw'xəwílp* (E160); *xəw'xəw'inlp* (OG69)
- Halkomelem, Upriver: *ts'əq^w'ts'əq^w'* ‘thorn’ - ‘stab, poke, pierce repeatedly’ (*C. arvense*, *C. vulgare*, *C. edule*, *C. brevistylum*)
- Straits Salish (Saanich): *s?əyəth-íłch* (cf. *s?əyəth* ‘sharp’); OR *xəw'xəw'-ílp* (poss. borr. fr. Quw'utsun’ (gen. for all thistles)
- Lushootseed: *xáxətl'us-əts* (poss. also burdock, *Arctium*)
- Lower Cowlitz: *təmán'an'ł* (“spruce, [?] thistle”)
- Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *ts'əxm'-alp* ‘sharp-plant’; OR *məlálpən*, *mlol'tn* (Pemberton); OR *məx-máx* ‘spines’ (gen. name for prickly plants)
- Stl'atl'imx: *ts'k'láw's-xen* (var. *ts'k'láws-xən*, *ts'ek'láw's-xən*) (lit. ? ‘what scratches on, or below, the knee’ (Fraser River) (*C. undulatum* and other *Cirsium* spp.)
- Nlaka'pamux: *ts'kəłəsp'ú?* (cf. *p'ú?* ‘flatulate’); or *sx'ípís* (young rosettes – all thistles, espec. *C. undulatum*); OR *tł'áq'tł'əq't* ‘thorns/spines’ (tall, flowering thistles, gen.)
- Secwepemc: *qelsp'ú?* (W, E) (*C. undulatum*, *C. vulgare*, and other spp.); root: “*npap'oktsen*” (Teit 1909:514); *tsitsxts'əx* (“a small thistle”; cf. *tsəxts'ix* ‘prickly’) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Urtica dioica*]
- Okanagan: *lu?láv't* (*C. undulatum*, *C. vulgare* and other thistles); OR *sntek^wil'k^wall'íw'stn'* ‘place where they sit down in the middle’ (thistles, gen.)
- Snchitsu'umshtsn: (*C. hookerianum*, and other spp.) *lek^w'luk^w't*, *lek^w'lek^w't* (cf. ‘barb’); *C. undulatum*: *mariupa*, *mariupa*
- Selish: *ts'əqts'iq* ‘prickly’ (*Cirsium* sp.) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Urtica dioica*]; OR *sqəl'təmx^wá* ‘it's a kind of man’ (*Cirsium* sp.)
- Nez Perce: *títuux* (*C. scariosum*, elk thistle)
- Sahaptin: *qut-qút*

Ktunaxa: *tsuk'u?ka* 'sticks into (some)one,' *ktsuk^w'úka* (Hart – *Cirsium* sp.); OR *nul?aqna* 'old man,' or 'Frenchman' (all *Cirsium* spp.), *nuláqna* (Hart – *Cirsium* sp.)

***Claytonia lanceolata* Pall. ex Pursh – spring beauty, or “mountain potato”
(Portulacaceae)**

Inuit: *keetuk* (Wales) (*Claytonia acutifolia*) (Heller 1993); *oatkuki* (Wales) (*C. tuberosa*) (Heller 1993)

Yupik, Cup'it: *u^lpít* (*C. tuberosa*) (Nunivak I, AK); *u^lqít* (prob. *C. tuberosa*) (Nelson I, AK)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *sundi* (“round shallot” – assumed this sp.)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *sunt'ih*, *sunt'ih huni*, *tsunt'ih* (borr. fr. Tsilhqot'in) – traded from Nemiah/Redstone (Maddie Jack's grandmother was from Lulua family; got it at Eagle Lake; bring dried roots back to Ulkatcho)

Tsilhqot'in: *súnt'iny*, *súnt'i* (one of most important) (most root gathering stopped around 1920-25) (main digging place: *?esgany?anx*)

Upper Chehalis: *k'ayáts'k'ayts'* [*Claytonia?* – “plant with a potato-like tuber and small blossoms”]

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *(s-)k^wən-k^wín* (cf. also *sw'áx^wəm* “young corms gathered by rodents in the fall” – Fraser River) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-k^wnk^win-m* ‘wild potato’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *(s-)k^wən-k^wín* (cf. also *sw'áx^wəm* “young corms gathered by rodents in the fall” – Fraser River) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-k^wnk^win-m* ‘wild potato’ – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka'pamux: *tətúwn'* ~ *tetúwn'*; OR *tetuwn'-úpe?* ‘spring beauty – tail end’

Secwepemc: *sk^wenk^winem* (W), *sk^wek^wine* (E) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-k^wnk^win-m* ‘wild potato’ – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *skén'k^wín'em* (also potato) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-k^wnk^win-m* ‘wild potato’ – Kuipers 2002)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *laq'mx^w*, *lúq'mx^w*; OR *sq^wetm*, *sq^wétm* (*Claytonia* sp.)

Columbian: *sk^wən'k^wín'm* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-k^wnk^win-m* ‘wild potato’ – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *k^wn'k^winem*, *k^wn'k^wín'm* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-k^wnk^win-m* ‘wild potato’ – Kuipers 2002)

Selish: *sk^wən'k^wi* (cf. *k^wən'* ‘green’)

Nez Perce: *tsaptsíllay*

Sahaptin: *anipásh*

Ktunaxa: *k'ukuyqa wa?ta* ‘wild potato’, *k^w'ək^w'iyəqə?wáta* (Hart); OR *k'asqankinil* ‘pick two at a time’

***Claytonia sibirica* L. – Siberian miner's lettuce (Portulacaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *lk'ung.iid*, *lk'ungiid* (M); OR *tl'aangq'uus xil*; OR *"lkunetxil"* (M); OR *?ankos* “village plantain”

Haida (Skidegate): *h^lk'uuxaay* (*lk'uuxaay*); OR *tl'aangk'uus xil* (*tl'aangq'uus xil*) OR *"lkanatxil"*; OR *"h^lk'ungx.il"* (“*lk!uñx.il*”); OR *'ankos* (*?ankos*) “village plantain”

Nuu-chah-nulth: *fi?anm'i?aqtl* ‘slug inside’ (see also *Leathesia difformis*)

(Hesquiaht)

Quileute: *p'ip'itts'its'ip* 'red things next to the ground'

Lushootseed (Northern Skagit): *skokx''?chád*; (Skykomish): *tsak'úxwulqed* 'makes the hair grow'; (Northern - Snohomish): *sto?ltuxked* (all Gunther)

Nlaka'pamux: *snúk''e?e tetúwn* 'friend/relative of spring beauty'

Upper Cowlitz: *anipaswákul* (Gunther)

***Clematis columbiana* (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray – rock blue clematis, and *C. occidentalis* (Hornem.) DC. – western blue clematis, or blue virgin's-bower (Ranunculaceae)**

Gitxsan: *majagalee* 'flower plant' (Smith 1925-26; Johnson 1997)

Nlaka'pamux: *q'ats'usnines e x?-úym'x''* 'entwined of the high country' (cf. Proto-Salish *q'ats'* 'to intertwine, braid, weave' – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *q'eq'ts'a?sn'ína?* (cf. *q'ats'* 'tangled'); OR *ntk''ulxmníp* 'climb after something'; OR *tq'ets'q'ets'pínas i? snína* 'owl's braids' (also *Lonicera ciliosa*) (cf. Proto-Salish *q'ats'* 'to intertwine, braid, weave' – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *k''ek''sa?sn'na?*

Selish: *tsiliatla* (approx.; Stubbs)

Ktunaxa: *ka?lka ?akts'ika?is* 'ghost's rope'; OR *kíkanletkaqómek, k?antelkahómek* (? relating to 'noise,' or 'to strike') (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Clematis ligusticifolia* Nutt. – western white clematis (Ranunculaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q'ats'usnínina* (cf. *q'ats'p* 'tangled, hard to untie') (cf. Proto-Salish *q'ats'* 'to intertwine, braid, weave' – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka'pamux: *q'ats'q'ats'usnín'us* 'weaving, twining' (also *Lonicera ciliosa*) (and variants) (see also *C. columbiana*: *q'ats'usnines e x?-úym'x''* 'entwined of the high country') (cf. Proto-Salish *q'ats'* 'to intertwine, braid, weave' – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *st'upel'q'', stept'úpelq''* 'it twists around'; cf. *t'up* 'twisting or twining around' (name also applied to orange honeysuckle, *Lonicera ciliosa* - Palmer, 1975: 65); OR *stáktákt'upál'q''* (E) (Mary Thomas)

Okanagan: *q'ets'asnína* (cf. *q'ats'* 'tangled'); OR *q'ets'qets'pínas snína* 'owl's braids' (see also *C. columbiana*) (cf. Proto-Salish *q'ats'* 'to intertwine, braid, weave' – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *nt'sht'shel'ch'*

Sahaptin: *tamqikskúla, tamq'ikskúla, tamqlikskúla*

Ktunaxa: *nukin'ka ?akak'u?is, ?akak'u?is nukin'ka* 'spider's web' (both terms)

***Clintonia uniflora* (Menzies ex Schult. & Schult. f.) Kunth – Queenscup (Liliaceae)**

Gitxsan: *hoobixs 'wiigat* 'Wii Get's spoon' (a story about this, Wiget using the leaf as a spoon to eat salmon that was cooked magically for him; p. 140); OR *maa?ya smex*; OR *maa?yl litsx''* 'blue grouse's berry' (all Johnson 1997)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *Clintonia uniflora* [?] *maaya g''isg''ass* 'Steller's jay berries'

Haisla: *t'ix''a hs siak''nal* 'Alaska blueberry of the black bear'

Nuxalk: *sqaluts ti nutsak''aax* 'berry of the wolf'

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q''ánq''n-ánlp* (? 'resembling *Claytonia lanceolata*)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q'ənq"n-ánlp*

Nlaka'pamux: *sk'em'ets-úpe?* 'yellow glacier lily-tail/end' (similar leaves)

Okanagan: *tq"eq"iq"áfy's*

Upper Cowlitz: *hwik'hwakul* (Gunther)

***Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt. – bastard toadflax (Santalaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q'əp'lúluk"* 'little hazelnuts' (?) (cf. *q'ap'x"* 'hazelnut') (fruits); *q'əp'lúluk"-az'* (plant) [may be related to Proto-Salish *q'əp'x"*, *q'əpx"* '(hazel)nut'; cf. Comox *q'əpx"im* 'crunching noise' – Kuipers 2002; cf. also *q'əpx"*, *q'əp'x"*, *q'əpk"*, *q'əp'k"* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

Nlaka'pamux: *q'apux"-élp* 'nut plant, hazelnut plant' [cf. *q'əpx"*, *q'əp'x"*, *q'əpk"*, *q'əp'k"* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

Okanagan: *sqam'átlq* 'breast fruit' (also Douglas-fir sugar); OR (*s*)*q'ep'x"ítlp* (bush; also *Corylus cornuta*, hazelnut bush) [cf. *q'əpx"*, *q'əp'x"*, *q'əpk"*, *q'əp'k"* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002] (children sucked the flowers for their nectar)

Ktunaxa: *inpómnána aqkok'aes* 'little hazelnut, it's tree' (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Comarum palustre* L. – purple marshlocks, marsh cinquefoil (Rosaceae)**

Yupik: *pingayunef'gen* (Nelson I) – dried leaves for tea

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *kengits'a* (I) 'the flat's hard ones' (referring to the fruit)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ts'olghigha*

***Conioselinum gmelinii* (Cham. & Schltdl.) Steud. – Pacific hemlockparsley (Apiaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *tsingkaq* (*C. chinense*)

Tlingit: *s'in* (also *Daucus carota*)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *"ts'itsix"* [*ts'ats'a* - "carrot"] (M); OR ? *xàadas ts'ats'a* (M), *xaadas ts'ats'á* (A) (JE – "unidentified," but possibly this species); OR *lk'yaan sguusadee* (M) 'forest/ "stick" potatoes' (NOTE: *ts'ats'á* "carrot")

Haida (Skidegate): *gyaagyaa k'al sgunaa* (*gyaagyaa q'al sgunaa*) 'crest object with smelly skin' [?] (Newcombe, 1897, 1901 - No. 22 – "Angelica"); OR *"na'uskausitaxil"* [? *naw-sgawsidaa xil*] ("*na'uskausitaxil*") [?'-potato-leaves/medicine/plant'; "indecipherable" - JE]; OR *hlk'inxa sgawsidaay* (*lk'inxa sgawsidaay*) ['forest/"stick" potatoes'; also apparently applied to water-parsley, *Oenanthe sarmentosa*]

Gitksan: *q'awts* ? ("carrots" – possibly *Lupinus nootkatensis*) (Johnson 1997)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *q'awtsm baa?lax* (? "beach carrots") (SD p. 47)

Haisla: *xm* 'wild carrot'; *xt'aas* (pl *xtxt'as*) plant [also *Daucus carota*]

Heiltsuk: *xm* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *xém* ("carrot") (Rath 1981)

Oowekyala: *xm* (domesticated carrot)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *pa?pi?sam'i*; OR possibly *xedanu?* (plant); *xet'ém* (singular) and *xətxət't'əs* (DSS – "wild carrots") (plural) (also garden carrot) (these last terms pertain to a "wild carrot", prob this species; see Compton 1993; may also be *Perideridia gairdneri*); OR *xm*; OR ? *xetxet'á* (Boas 1921 applied to *Cicuta*; prob. mistaken); OR *tstx?ena* (halibut hook charm – Hunt 1922) (cf. also *A. lucida*)

Nuxalk: *ki(i)n*, *skinkin* (root); *ki(i)nkinlp* (plant) [see also *Sium suave*; Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *skenken*]
 Comox: *xiximiʔin* (“Indian carrot”); (cf. *miʔin* ‘garden carrot’)
 Sechelt: *meʔin* (garden carrot), or *miʔin* [also a wild type of carrot]; also possibly *sháwiq* (Bouchard 1977)
 Squamish: *sketk* (? i.d. uncertain; collected at Point Grey)

***Cornus canadensis* L. – Canada bunchberry, or dwarf dogwood, *C. unalaschkensis* Ledeb. – western cordilleran bunchberry, *C. suecica* L. – dwarf bog bunchberry (Cornaceae) [Note: also check under bog cranberry, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*]**

Yupik: *tatangqurhnaq* (PWS) (“chickenberry”) (Chugach); *tsengqulektat* (“crackleberries,” “air berries”) (Nelson I)

Tlingit: *q'eikaxett'k*; OR *gaikachit* (Krause 1956); *q'eikaxett'k* “Jacob’s berry,” “Jacobberry”

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ts'üik'ab* or *ts'üik'abaa* (M), *ts'üik'ab* (A) (?borr. fr. English “Jacob,” from “Jacob’s berry,” or “Jacobberry”) (berries); *ts'üik'ab xil* (M) (plant)

Haida (Skidegate): *ts'ik'ab*, *ts'ik'ap* (?borr. fr. English “Jacob,” from “Jacob’s berry,” or “Jacobberry”) (berries)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *ch'enlq'ena* ‘crunchy’ (I, II, O, U) (*C. canadensis*, *C. suecica*) [see Dakelh for choke cherry]

Ahtna: *saghəni gigeʔ* (lit. ‘raven berry’)

Chipewyan: *jikonaze*

Sekani: *chusk'aa jijè* ‘whiskeyjack berry/plant’, *oosk'kah'jah'myeʔyeh* ‘whiskeyjack berries’; OR *oosk'ah'je mi*; OR *tsàaʔ màayè*

Kaska: *gah dzídzé* ‘rabbit berry’; OR *tehk'a dzídzé* (? ‘muskrat berry’) (dialects)

Witsuwit’en: *dənih t'an*; OR *dənih yez* ‘little kinnikinnick’

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *guzih maiʔ* ‘whiskey jack, gray jay berries’

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *chasli mai*, *chəsli mai*, *ts'etmai* ‘frog berry’

Tsilhqot’in: *ts'eli-t'ugh* ‘frog’s grass’ (also for *Equisetum*);

Nisga’a: *q'ap q'oyp* (CB); OR [?] *sk'an maay* ‘berry bush’; OR *g'üikshat'hat* [? – these last two names are unlikely or problematic – CB]

Gitxsan: *gogoyp*, *gapq'oyp* (berries); *sgangapq'oyp* (plant)

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *q'əpq'oop*

Kitasoo: *qəpq'óop*

Haisla: *tłmk''àuli*, *tłitłmk''auli* (berries); *tłmk''as* (plant) [*tłmk''* ‘bunch’]; *t'ńts'*; pl *t'üit'ńts'* (cf. *t'm's-* wild lily of the valley; also *Disporum*, *Maianthemum*)

Heiltsuk: *t'ńk'ulí* (berries); *thémk''ás*, pl *thíthemk''ás* (bunchberry plant) [see also under *Maianthemum*: *t'ńts'*, *t'émts'* (berries)]

Oowekyala: *t'ätł'q''as* (“frogberries”)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *qekeʔáli* (*qekal'í* – Kingcome Inlet) (berries); *qekeʔálim'es* (*qekal'íʔems* – Kingcome Inlet); OR “*qək'aalē*” (Boas 1921)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *hast'aachi* (berries); *hast'aachiqmapt* (plant) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *hast'aach* ‘bright crotch’ (borr. fr. Nuuchah-nulth)
 Makah: *buubuuk*^w*'aqtl* ‘gravel inside’; *buubuuk*^w*'aqtlbap* ‘berries with pebbles in them – plant’ (plant; Gunther 1973: 43) (*C. unalaskchensis*)
 Nuxalk: *p'x*^w*tt* (plant); *snknixs ti matsk*^w ‘food of the frog’ (berries)
 Comox: ? *háthem*
 Sechelt: *t'at'qastenàmút* [?] ‘the one that pretends to be a *t'aga* [salal]’ (“a montane plant, berries eaten” – could be mountain teaberry?)
 Squamish: *l'el'nátch* (berries), *tletnátch* (Boas ca. 1890)
 Quinault: *olkástap* “snakeberry” (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *xəts'q*^w*'ú?əm* (referring to ‘crackling noise’ when seeds are chewed)

***Cornus nuttallii* Audubon ex Torr. & A. Gray – Pacific flowering dogwood
 (Cornaceae)**

Comox: *t'éqt'eq?ay* (flower and tree)
 Sechelt: ? *tl'e?álshenay*
 Squamish: *láv'qamay* ‘(both flower and tree)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *k^wi?lxəlp* (OG69), *k^wikxəlp* (AC)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *q^wítx* (flower); *q^wítxəlp* (tree)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *k^wətx-ilch*, *k^wi?lxəlp* (OG69)
 Lummi: *q^wétxelch* (Gunther)
 Klallam: *k^watxilch*
 Lushootseed (Northern): *t'adjó'q^wats*, *stáidjoq^wads*; OR *t'et'ek'ekáts*; OR *klóbats* (tree), *klóbáts'sibiau* ‘eye of coyote’ (flower) (all Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Southern): *k^wədábid-ats* (clams are good when the dogwood blooms); *kudábit* (Gunther)
 Lower Cowlitz: *xíts'tmts* (“dogwood”)
 Upper Chehalis: *klutlatónl* (spelling uncertain)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *tl'əq-ətl'q-áz'* (cf. *tl'əq-tl'iq* ‘light of colour’); OR “*k^weithilp*” (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903); OR “*tlukultkáse, tlukudlkas*” (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903)
 Nlaka'pamux: *q^w'i?tx^w-elp* (borr. fr. Halkomelem)

***Cornus sericea* L. – red-osier dogwood, or “red willow” (syn. *Cornus stolonifera* Michx.) (Cornaceae)**

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *sgid xaadaal* (M)
 Haida (Skidegate): *sgüisgi* (Newcombe, 1897-47, 1901; JE)
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *besini gega* ‘great horned owl’s berry’ (U), *skitnaz?uni giga* ‘boreal owl’s berry’ (I)
 Chipewyan: *k'úik'ozé* ‘willow that is red’
 Kaska: *sas dzídzi* (? bear’s berry)
 Sekani: *danaaga*; *sas mi-ehe*, *sahns mye? yeh* ‘bear’s berries’ (fruit); OR *uddunna? gha*
 Witsuwit'en: *q^haq təlq'an* (Hargus); *kak dilk'i?n*, *wikak dilk'i?n*, *k'entsək*
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *k'entsi*, *k'ensi* (bush); *k'entsi damba* (fruit);
 Dakelh (Saik'uz): *k'en dəlq'an* ‘red saskatoon bush’ (bush); *damba* (fruit)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *k'en dulk'an* 'red saskatoon bush' (cf. *k'en mai* 'saskatoon')

Tsilhqot'in: *ch'intshish-chen* (*tsish* 'red-ochre paint'); OR *chentsay*

Nisga'a: *maay' lalx*^w (CB)

Gitksan: *sganxlaal* (plant); *xlaal* (Johnson 1997) (sweathouse frames)

Haisla: *wàay' alas* 'riverside plant' (bush); *t'ix^w a hs mamlk'imas* 'berry of the black bear' (berries)

Oowekyala: *qàkusaxi* "willow"; OR *kàts'a* "willow"

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *tl'atl'eq^w'extla* (cf. *tl'eq^w* 'red')

Nuu-chah-nulth: *filchsmapt* 'dog plant' (but also applied to *Salix hookeriana*) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *buubuk^w'qt'apt* 'burned centres plant' (also *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)

Makah: *q^w'tlchiibap* (willows, gen., including *Cornus sericea*)

Nuxalk: *ts'x^w talp* 'white plant' (cf. *ts'x^w* 'white') (see also *Symphoricarpos albus*) (after berries)

Comox: *pán'ipiltay*

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *sháal?əlp* (OG69); OR *tsk^wəmk^wiməmət^{sh}* (Gerds et al. 1997)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *t^{sh}əx^wiyəlp* or *t^{sh}əx^wiyəlp* (cf. *t^{sh}əx^w* 'wash': 'bark for washing' – p lant)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *nek^wim sxeli-ətch*

Lushootseed (Northern): *chichtsuyus-ats* 'little red face plant'

Lushootseed (Southern): *tsútsx* (berries); *pakpakí* (bush)

Lushootseed (gen.): *k^wik^w(ə)x^witsats* ("the Puyallup people call red willow by this name because the leaves turn red when the silver salmon [sometimes called red] are running"); OR *pəppəqi* (Zalmai Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)

Lower Cowlitz: *k^waitenəl*

Upper Chehalis: *k^weitstenəl*

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *tl'əq-tl'iq-an'k* (cf. *tl'əq-tl'iq* 'light of colour'; *-an'k* 'belly')

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *ts'əx^wts'əx^w* (Fraser River) (berries); *ts'əxw-ts'x^w-áz'* (bush)

Nlaka'pamux: *təx-pé?* 'bitter-tail'? (berries) (cf. Proto-Salish *tax* 'bitter' – an element *tax* in other plant names – Kuipers 2002); *stsəq^wtsiq^w-áq^wi?q^w* 'little red stick/wood'; OR *təxpe?-əlp* (bush)

Secwepemc: *xpeqqeqeqen'xen*; OR *taxpa?* (Teit) (cf. Proto-Salish *tax* 'bitter' – an element *tax* in other plant names – Kuipers 2002); OR *tsəx^wts'əx^w* (E) (Aimee August) (berries); *tsəq^wtsəq^wéq^wəlp^w*, *tsəq^wtsəq^wélp^w* 'little red sticks'; OR *tsəq^wtsəq^wəq^wəl'q^wte q^w'lsəlp* (E) (Mary Thomas); OR *stl'əkəmus-əlp*; OR *tsəx^wts'x^wəlp* (E) (Aimee August) (bush)

Okanagan: *stiktsx^w* (berries); *stekteksx^wəlp* OR *stektsx^wəlp* (plant)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *stichtsx^w*, *stichtsx^w* (berries); *stichtsx^wəlp*, *stichtsx^wəlp*

Spokan: *stéchx^w* (berries), *stchx^wnálq^w*, *stchtsx^wəlp* (plant)

Selish: *stáchtsx^w* (berries) (apparently unanalyzable); *scht^wé* (bush) (cf. *-alk^w* 'wood')

Columbian: *stáchtsx^w*

Sahaptin: *wiwál* (berries); *luts'a-ni* 'the red one' (bush)

Ktunaxa: *muk* (berries); *muk-wu?k* (bush); OR *miok^wək^wlilna* (Hart)

***Corylus cornuta* Marsh. – beaked hazelnut (Betulaceae)**

Witsuwit'en: *tsalits kəkʷə'n*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *dake* (nut); *dakechən* (bush)

Nisga'a: *ts'ak'a tyaytkw* 'dish of thunder'; OR *ts'ak'a ts'inhlik* 'dish of squirrel'

Gitxsan: *sgan-ts'ek'* (W), *sgan-ts'ak'* (E) 'hazel nut plant'; *sgantsak'* [NOTE: cf. Stl'atl'imx: seeds: *s-ts'ək'* (general for any conifer seed, but specific to *Pinus albicaulis*); see also Nlaka'pamux *Rosa gymnocarpa* fruit; cf. Proto-Salish *s-ts'ik'*, *s-ts'ik* (fir or pine cone, nut, acorn) – Kuipers 2002; Halkomelem (Cowichan, Musqueam) *st^{sh}itsm* hazelnut; Squamish *ts'ichn* hazelnut]

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): nuts, gen. *wineeym desx* 'food, CN squirrel'

Makah: ? *hul-li-a-ko-bupt* (Swan 1870), *haalaʔaqabap* (cf. *haalaʔayak* 'a type of gambling game') [may be wrong i.d.; from Swan only]

[cf. Comox: *q'əpx'ayʔ* 'unident tree with strong wood; *q'əpx'im* 'make a crunching noise'; cf. also *q'əpx'*, *q'əp'x'*, *q'əpk'*, *q'əp'k'* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

Sechelt: *q'əp'ax'* '(hazel)nut' (Kuipers 2002) [cf. also *q'əpx'*, *q'əp'x'*, *q'əpk'*, *q'əp'k'* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

Squamish: *q'p'ax'* (also nut, gen.) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x'*, *q'ap'x'* '(hazel)nut' – Kuipers 2002; cf. also *q'əpx'*, *q'əp'x'*, *q'əpk'*, *q'əp'k'* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]; OR *ts'ichn* (DC only; prob borr. fr. Halkomelem) [cf. Proto-Salish *s-ts'ik'*, *s-ts'ik* (fir or pine cone, nut, acorn) – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *st^{sh}itsəm* (E160); (Cowichan, Musqueam) *st^{sh}itsm* – Kuipers 2002; OR *p'q'ax'* (innovator – Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x'*, *q'ap'x'* '(hazel)nut' – Kuipers 2002; cf. also *q'əpx'*, *q'əp'x'*, *q'əpk'*, *q'əp'k'* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *st^{sh}iitsəm* (hazelnut, any nut – walnut, peanut, poss. acorn); *st^{sh}iitsəməlp* (hazelnut bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *s-ts'ik'*, *s-ts'ik* (fir or pine cone, nut, acorn) Kuipers 2002]; *st^{sh}ik'əm* [tiny slivers on hazelnut husks – cf. *Tsísqem*, a Sto:lo village near the Maccallum archaeological site, meaning "fine slivers of Douglas-fir [bark] or hazelnut husk" (Lepofsky et al. 2004)]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *q'p'ux'*, *qopəx'* (Su51) (nuts); *q'p'ax'-ilch* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x'*, *q'ap'x'* '(hazel)nut' – Kuipers 2002; cf. also *q'əpx'*, *q'əp'x'*, *q'əpk'*, *q'əp'k'* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

Lummi: *k'op'uxelch* (bush) (Gunther) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x'*, *q'ap'x'* '(hazel)nut' – Kuipers 2002; cf. also *q'əpx'*, *q'əp'x'*, *q'əpk'*, *q'əp'k'* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

Nooksack: *q'p'ux'* (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x'*, *q'ap'x'* '(hazel)nut'; cf. also *q'əpx'*, *q'əp'x'*, *q'əpk'*, *q'əp'k'* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

Lushootseed (Northern): *q'áp'ux'*, *q'p'úx'* (hazelnut, nuts in gen.); *q'p'úx'-əts* (bush, tree) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x'*, *q'ap'x'* '(hazel)nut'; cf. also *q'əpx'*, *q'əp'x'*, *q'əpk'*, *q'əp'k'* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

Lushootseed (Southern): *qábux* (nuts), *qabúx'ats* (bush) (Gunther) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x'*, *q'ap'x'* '(hazel)nut'; cf. also *q'əpx'*, *q'əp'x'*, *q'əpk'*, *q'əp'k'* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002]

- ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Lower Cowlitz: *kaw’ús* (pl. *káw’usmx*); *ká-póhw*, prob. [*k’ap’úx^w*] (nut); *q’a2p’úux^w an’l* (approx) [prob. *k’ap’úx^wn’l*] (bush)
- Upper Chehalis: *k’ap’úx^w* (nuts), *k’ap’úxn’l* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *q’ap’x^w*, *q’ap’x^w* ‘(hazel)nut’; cf. also *q’apx^w*, *q’ap’x^w*, *q’apk^w*, *q’ap’k^w* ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Twana (Skokomish): *q’áp’ux^w* (nuts – Kuipers 2002); *q’áp’ux^way* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *q’ap’x^w*, *q’ap’x^w* ‘(hazel)nut’; cf. also *q’apx^w*, *q’ap’x^w*, *q’apk^w*, *q’ap’k^w* ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *q’áp’x^w*; OR “*sets.ém*” (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) (nuts); *q’áp’x^w-az’* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *q’ap’x^w*, *q’ap’x^w* ‘(hazel)nut’; cf. also *q’apx^w*, *q’ap’x^w*, *q’apk^w*, *q’ap’k^w* ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *q’áp’x^w* (nuts); *q’áp’x^w-az’* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *q’ap’x^w*, *q’ap’x^w* ‘(hazel)nut’; cf. also *q’apx^w*, *q’ap’x^w*, *q’apk^w*, *q’ap’k^w* ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Nlaka’pamux: *q’apúx^w* (also nuts, gen.); *q’apux^w-élp* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *q’ap’x^w*, *q’ap’x^w* ‘(hazel)nut’; cf. also *q’apx^w*, *q’ap’x^w*, *q’apk^w*, *q’ap’k^w* ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Secwepemc: *qé2p’x^w* (W, E), *qé2p’ux^w* (nuts) (today, some people apply this to any kind of nut, but others say it’s only for hazelnut); *qe2p’ux^welp* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *q’ap’x^w*, *q’ap’x^w* ‘(hazel)nut’; cf. also *q’apx^w*, *q’ap’x^w*, *q’apk^w*, *q’ap’k^w* ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Okanagan: *q’íp’x^wa2* (hazelnut, nuts in gen.); (*s*)*q’ep’x^wilp* (bush; also *Comandra umbellata*) [cf. Proto-Salish *q’ap’x^w*, *q’ap’x^w* ‘(hazel)nut’; cf. also *q’apx^w*, *q’ap’x^w*, *q’apk^w*, *q’ap’k^w* ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Snchítu’umshtsn: *q’íp’x^wé*, *q’íp’x^we2* [cf. Proto-Salish *q’ap’x^w*, *q’ap’x^w* ‘(hazel)nut’; cf. also *q’apx^w*, *q’ap’x^w*, *q’apk^w*, *q’ap’k^w* ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Spokan: *q’ép’x^we2* (nut); *q’p’x^w2álp^w* (bush)
- Selish: *q’ép’x^we2* (hazelnut) (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Selish (Kalispel): *q’EEP’Éx^w* ‘sound of something hard that cracks when you unexpectedly bite on it, e.g. stone in bread’ (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *q’ap’x^w*, *q’ap’x^w* ‘(hazel)nut’; cf. also *q’apx^w*, *q’ap’x^w*, *q’apk^w*, *q’ap’k^w* ‘to crunch (when chewed)’ – Kuipers 2002]
- [Note: has cognate terms in all seven Interior Salish languages]
- Upper Cowlitz: *k’kósas* (whole bush) (Gunther)
- Sahaptin: *kkuush* (nuts); *kkúush-aash* (bush)
- Ktunaxa: *2impum* (both bush and nut)

***Crataegus douglasii* Lindl. – black hawthorn, and *columbiana* C. auct. non Howell. (Rosaceae)**

- Haida (Skidegate): *kanhla* (*kanla*) [cf. *k’anhl’l* (*k’anl2l*) ‘crabapple tree’ - JE]; OR “*wakla*” or “*wahla* (*wala*)”
- Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *whəschomai* (berries: ‘thornberry, big’); *x^wəschochən* ‘thorn-big-bush’ (bush)
- Tsilhqot’in: *x^wes-mal* ‘thorn.round\berry’; OR *x^weschemal*, *x^weschugh-dig* (big thorn-?saskatoonberry)

Nisga'a: *snax* (berries)
 Gitksan: *snax* (berries), *sgansnax* (bush); *binaqt, binaaqt* (?) (thorns)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *səxsasax* (berries), *sgən səxsasəx* (bush)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *q'aq'anīy* (DSS) (Adam doesn't know this)
 Nuxalk: *q'ay* 'poor, humble' (berries; also the name for a kind of cedarbark basket); *aq'ilp* (bush)
 Comox: *q'áʔan* (berries); *q'áʔanay* (bush)
 [Sechelt: *q'eʔán* (berries); *q'eʔánay* (bush) – i.d. as *Amelanchier alnifolia*]
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *méts'anəlp* (bush) (E160)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *méts'al* (berries); *mets'iyəlp* (bush)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *meyt^{sh}anʔilch, méech'inilch* [?]
 Lower Cowlitz: *q'áʔn* ("a kind of berry" – prob. this sp.)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *(s-)q'an* (berries); *q'an-az'* (bush)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *(s-)q'an* (berries); *q'an-az'* (bush)
 Nlaka'pamux: *ʔéleskeʔ* (berries); *ʔeleskeʔ-əlp* (bush), OR *q'aq'eʔn-ʔp* (*q'aʔq'aʔálp*) (gen. term for larger thorny bushes), OR *q'eʔnélp*, OR *tl'áqtl'əqt* 'thorny' (gen. term for spiny or thorny plants) (all *C. douglasii*); *nk'ətka* (approx.)? (Upper dialect) (*C. columbiana*)
 Secwepemc: *stmuq^w, steʔmúq^w* (berries); *stmuq^wəlp* (W, E); OR *steq^wəlp* (W) (Aimee August from R. Bouchard interview) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-tməq^w* 'thornberry' – Kuipers 2002); *steq^wəlp* (E) (bush)
 Okanagan: *sxwaʔnīk* (berries); *sx^waʔx^wʔankilp* (bush) [said to be named after *Opuntia*, because of its long spines: *sx^wiyínaʔ*] (*C. douglasii* – black hawthorn); *xexáy'* (berries); *xexay'əlp* (bush); OR *stem'úk^w* (*C. columbiana* – red hawthorn) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-tməq^w* 'thornberry' – Kuipers 2002)
 Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *sqhúnech, sx^wənech* (berries); *sqhúqhúnichelp, sx^wəʔ-x^wəʔnich-elp* (NOM. ?thorn-plant) (*C. douglasii*) (bush); *k^wela* (*C. columbiana*)
 Spokane: *sxeʔnéts, sxweʔn'éch, xweʔnéch* (berries); *sxwaʔnchálq* (plant) (*C. douglasii*); *stm'óqw* (berries); *stm'qwálqw* (plant) (*C. Columbiana*)
 Selish: *stəm'óq^w* (fruit – *C. columbiana*); *stəm'q'pálq^w* 'it's round' (plant – *C. columbiana*) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-tməq^w* 'thornberry' – Kuipers 2002); *sx^weʔné* 'it's sharp' (fruit – *C. douglasii*); *sx^wəʔx^wəʔnchélp* 'it's sharp plant' (bush – *C. douglasii*); OR *sənech'al'pa* 'coyote wood/tree' (*Crataegus* sp.)
 Columbian: *sx^waʔnīk* (berries – *C. douglasii*)
 Nez Perce: *tsínim* [*cínim*] (*C. douglasii*); *telx* (*C. columbiana*)
 Sahaptin: *ishnim* (fruit); *ishnim-áashu, shn̓m-aashu* (plant) (*C. douglasii*); *kula-kúla* (?) (*C. columbiana*) (cf. Ktunaxa?)
 Ktunaxa: *kála* (berries), *kálaʔ-wuʔk* (bush), *káláʔwuk* (bush – Hart) (*C. douglasii*); *kanuhus* 'has/is red'; OR *lupli* (both terms refer to berries and bush of *C. columbiana* var.)

Dasiphora fruticosa (L.) Rydb. (syn. *Potentilla fruticosa* L., and *Pentaphylloides floribunda* (Pursh) A. Love, nom. illeg.) – shrubby cinquefoil (Rosaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *qutul'iiq, qutuneskeeq, yaakuutaaq* (PG) "tundra rose"
 Ahtna: *sos gaaneʔ* (L)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *qevechitda* (I), *quchukda* (II) 'their grandmother' (same name as *Ledum groenlandicum*)

Tahltan: *k'uū th t tthüide, k'ustl'ize*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ts'ol ghigha*

Ktunaxa: *tápisoknána* (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Delphinium nuttallianum* Pritz. ex Walp., *Delphinium menziesii* DC. And other *Delphinium* spp. – larkspur (Ranunculaceae)**

Upper Chehalis: *k'áxk'anl* (Gunther) (cf. *q'axá* 'smear, paint') ('larkspur' – prob. *D. menziesii*)

Nlaka'pamux: *sp'əq^w'xáns e sxlág* 'raven's foot-scales' (and variant)

Okanagan: *tq^w'iya?ság'stn* 'causing blue/green colouring' (also *Penstemon confertus*, *P. pruinusus*); OR *xáfxaf spetk^w'úqsts* 'crow's beak'; OR *xáfxaf stl'ek^w'páqsts* 'crow's beak'

Selish: *ñq^w'iq^w'ay'á* (cf. *q^w'ay* 'blue', redupl.) (*Delphinium bicolor*)

***Dicentra formosa* (Haw.) Walp. – Pacific bleedingheart (Fumariaceae)**

Lushootseed (Northern): *t'at'ai'é'bhid*; OR *xadexlidts'o'latch* 'medicine for worms'; OR *tsetsq^w'álkale* 'toothache medicine' (all Gunther)

Lushootseed (Southern): *tsatsátsu'we* (Gunther)

Nlaka'pamux: *sx^w'ak^w'x'á[x^w]k^w'uk^w' tək stuyt-úymx^w* 'heart ground-growth'; OR 'heart flower' (nonce)

Upper Cowlitz: *x^w'oix^w'oías* (name of plant) ?; *tumlátumlá* 'little hearts' ? (both Gunther)

***Dodecatheon hendersonii* A. Gray, *D. pauciflorum* (Durand) Greene, *D. pulchellum* (Raf.) Merr., and *D. jeffreyi* Van Houtte – shootingstars (Primulaceae)**

Haida (Skidegate): *dall sgilga, dall xilga* (JE) 'rain leaves/medicine' (*D. jeffreyi*)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *xatxengis* (*D. pauciflorum*)

Upper Chehalis: *ts'áxchn* ('shootingstar flower')

Nlaka'pamux: *swi?núnm't* 'an exceptionally good looking young person' (Okanagan term); OR *sp'əq^w'xáns e s?e?e?* 'crow's foot scales' and variants; also 'flower of the stars,' a translation borr. fr. English (see *Delphinium*)

Okanagan: *k^w'k^w'úyk^w'i stl'ek^w'páqsts*; OR *sk^w'úyk^w'i spetk^w'úqsts* (both 'curlew's beak')

Selish: *xəwít* (an onomatopoeic word for bittern) (*D. conjugens*); OR *ñtsch'əl'ó* 'hooked, nodding' (*D. conjugens*)

Spokan: *x^w'etxut*, OR *k^w'iólip*, OR *k^w'ithut*

Sahaptin: *k^w'ayk^w'ay-nmí núshnu* 'curlew's beak'

Ktunaxa: *tsuk'unkana* (*D. conjugens* Greene, and *D. pulchellum*)

***Drosera rotundifolia* L. – roundleaf sundew, *D. anglica* Huds. – English sundew (Droseraceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *ta ?inaang k'uug* (M), *ta ?ináang k'úug* (A) (JE) 'the heart of plenty' (cf. *ta ?inang* 'be a season of plenty')

Haisla: *ks'tay'as* 'sticky plant' (also bedstraw, burdock, large leaved avens)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k^w'etá* 'sticky' (plant); OR *wəlxkwaas* (cf. *wulxw* 'love') (love charm) (Boas 1921); *wiw'enaxtláway'i* (leaves)

***Elaeagnus commutata* Bernh. ex Rydb. – silverberry (Elaeagnaceae)**

Ahtna: *dengige?* (C, L); *dembaa?* (M); *nige?*

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *dex gega* (U) 'elevated berry'

Kaska: *gúule dak'ali*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *deltəm, dultəm*; OR *nenshenel'ah* (also *Rhododendron albiflorum*)

Tsilhqot'in: *k'elatam, k'alatan* (bush); *k'elatam?el* (berry) (seeds for necklaces) (cf. *k'i* 'birch'; *mal* 'round / berry')

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton ~): "*luxpús*" (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903) (inner bark); "*npokesa kainexei*" (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903) (seeds)

Nlaka'pamux: *q''úys* (bark or whole plant); *q''uys-élp* (bush) [? Poss related to Secwepemc and Okanagan]

Secwepemc: *sp'eq''ey, sp'uq''i* (W, E) [Note: *sp'úq''y* 'unident. shrub (silvery, small white berries)' (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'u, p'atl'* 'smoke, fog, steam' – Kuipers 2002); cf. also *pəq''p'q''ey* 'unidentified bush similar to rosebush, grows around Lac La Hache' (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'u, p'atl'* 'smoke, fog, steam' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Ribes*)

Okanagan: *p'úq''a?*, OR *p'úq''i?* (berries); *p'uq''a?ilp, p'uq''i?ilp* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'u, p'atl'* 'smoke, fog, steam' – Kuipers 2002) (see also *Ribes laxiflorum*)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *smqhwnelp, sməx''nelp* (NOM-snowbound?-plant)

Ktunaxa: *kyanuqlu* (cf. *-nuqlu* 'white') (berries); *kyanuqlu-wu?k* (bush)

***Empetrum nigrum* L. – black crowberry, "blackberry" (Empetraceae)**

Inuit: *ahzayahk* (Teller); *boneruk* (Noorvik); *panak* (Kotzebue, Shishmaref); *paunghaq, paunghak, paunghat* (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue)

Yupik: *pakik* (PWS/PG) "blackberry" (Chugach); *paunrat, pauner* (Cup'it – Nunivak I, AK); *tangerpak* ("blackberry") (Nelson I, AK)

Tlingit: "*hidli wutsi*" (Krause 1956); "*xitliwas'i*" (McClellan 1975: 201, cited in Thornton et al. 2004)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *xa skaa.awaa (lq'a.aay)* (M) (Boas, 1891; Newcombe, 1897 - No. 82; FD; JE); *ha skáawaa* (A) [?] 'sticking off round in little bunches here and there' - JE); OR *ts'al tlaas* (M) 'pine-boughs' (EM only); OR *lk'yaan lq'am.alee* (M) 'forest-boughs/branches'

Haida (Skidegate): *xoya gaan* 'raven's berry' – see also black twinberry, *Lonicera involucrata*); OR *yaanaang xilga* (S) 'fog/cloud-leaves/medicine' (GY)

Ahtna: *giznay* (L); *gizna* (C); *naht'azi* (M)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *gigazhna* (I, Il), *gegayna, giyn* (U) both 'berry black'; *dghilingek'a* (O) 'mountain berry'

Tahltan: *ejinasts'ez, ejinastthith, edzinast'ees*

Gwich'in: *dineech'ùh, dineech'uh* (note: possibly related to *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* name? NT)

Chipewyan: *tsántl'éth*

Slavey: *ts'yht'ie*

Kaska: *dzís t'eedze* 'black berry', *ts'es t'eedze*

Sekani: *ts'es t'edzè?*; OR *utchesjeh* “waterberry”

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *lant'is mai*

Tsilhqot'in: *telant'azh* ‘mountain blackened’

Nisga'a: *maay' im kaw kaw* ‘crow berry’ (NM)

Haisla: *siak^w'ants gax* ‘crow’s Alaska blueberry’ (applied to various inedible plants: mountain-ash, juniper...)

Kitasoo: *m'áiy'a gáax, m'áiy'a gáax* ‘berry of Raven’

***Epilobium angustifolium* L. (syn. *Chamerion angustifolium* (L.) Holub) – fireweed (Onagraceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *pamiuqtaq, pamiuqtak, pamiuqtat* (K, C) (also name for shoots in Deering and Cape Espenberg); *pautnuq* (young edible shoots, Kotzebue, Kivalina, Noatak); *quppiqutaq* (K); cf. also *C. latifolium*: *pamiuqtaq, pautnaq*

Yupik: *tsilqaqutaq* (PWS) (plant); *tsilqaq* (PWS/PG) (flower) (Chugach); *af'amruat* (Nelson I)

Tlingit: *lóol*; OR *chokanágu* (Boas 1891)

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *t'ii?aal (-xil)* (M), *t'ii.aal* (A)

Haida (Skidegate): *t'l'aal, t'w'aal (t'l?aal, t'w?aal)*

Ahtna: *t'ək'usq'ə?* (plant); *ləts'iq'aage?* (L); *dləts'iq'aage?* (C); *dəhts'iq'aage?* (M) (fluffy seed stage of fireweed)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *ch'deshitleq'a* (I), *t'ik'desq'a* (U) (meaning unknown), *nildghuligi* (Il, O) ‘joined together’

Tahltan: *guus, guuth* (L, S); Note: these Athabaskan words may be borrowed, possibly through Gitksan (S. Hargus 2007)

Slavey: *gúh*

Chipewyan: *góndhi?elé* ‘new branch’ (grows in recently burned areas)

Sekani: *kaahgùs, kaahgòs*; OR *wha?kah'doe?oh*; OR *utsk'kah'doe?oh*

Kaska: *gús*

Witsuwit'en: *xas t'an* (noted as loan word from Gitksan by Hargus 2007: 278)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *xas* (Hargus 2007)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *xas, xas t'an* (optional)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *kah t'an, kas t'an, xas t'an, kəs t'an*

Tsilhqot'in: *guns, gus* (no meaning) (Note: possibly Ts'msyenic origin)

Nisga'a: *haas*

Gitksan: *haast, haast*

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *haas* (Sm'algyax Dictionary 2001, p.107)

Kitasoo: *háees* (and variants)

Haisla: *ts'axm, ts'axmàs, ts'axm* (plant); string, twine - *ts'ay'x* (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ayx, ts'uyx* ‘fireweed’; Kuipers 2002; see also *Xerophyllum*)

[Heiltsuk: *ts'a?ix* (“rope made of nettles” – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ayx, ts'uyx* ‘fireweed’; Kuipers 2002)]

Oowekyala: *ts'a?ix* (“rope made of nettles” – Kuipers 2002); *ts'axm* (uncertain) (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ayx, ts'uyx* ‘fireweed’; Kuipers 2002)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k'əlxalamməs* (DSS), *k'ak'aq' al?əms*, *k'ák'aq'ami* (“downy fruits”); *qémx"qemw'is* ‘eagle down on the ground’ (refers to fruits); OR *g"agultama* (cf. *gult(a)* ‘fire flames’) (Boas 1921; prob.

translation from English common name)
 Ditidaht: *ʔaʔadəkqii* ‘fire on the top part’ (transl borrowing)
 Makah: *pupuxsaadix* ‘feather plant’ (blown around by the wind; also
Eriophorum chamissonis, *Taraxacum officinale*)
 Nuxalk: *ts’ayx*, *ts’ayxlp* [?] (plant); *ts’ayxnk* (root) (cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ayx*, *ts’uyx*
 ‘fireweed’; Kuipers 2002)
 Comox: *qʷúpqinay*
 Sechelt: *qʷepqín*
 Squamish: *xach’t* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed:
xák’iʔt ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *xéts’ət*, Chilliwack *xets’ət* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with
 Squamish to Lushootseed: *xák’iʔt* ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Klallam: *siʔyəʔilch*
 Lushootseed (Northern): *xách’tats*; *xách’tats-ats* ‘plant’ (Kinkade 1995:45 N
 Lushootseed; cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed:
xák’iʔt ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Twana (Skokomish): *sp’ukosai* (Gunther)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *(s-)xák’t* (“*xádsət*” – Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903)
 (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *xák’iʔt*
 ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(s-)xák’t* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with
 Squamish to Lushootseed: *xák’iʔt* ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka’pamux: *sxák’iʔt* ‘narrow/straight up’ (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with
 Squamish to Lushootseed: *xák’iʔt* ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002); and variants,
 plural forms
 Secwepemc: *ts’ixnélp* (W, E); *ts’yxnélp* (cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ayx*, *ts’uyx* ‘fireweed’;
 Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *lelqem’ílþ* ‘resembling saskatoonbush plant’ (*lqilþ* ‘any saskatoon bush’ [see
 note under Proto-Interior-Salish *liq-m’-alþ* ‘poison-ivy’ – Kuipers 2002); OR
p’ekʷp’kʷan’ílþ (cf. *p’ukʷ* ‘no growth’ (cf. also *Artemisia ludoviciana*)
 Cf. Columbian: *ts’iʔts’ay’xálp* (? unidentified plant – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish
ts’ayx, *ts’uyx* ‘fireweed’; Kuipers 2002; see also *Artemisia* – wormwood)
 Selish: *qʷuqʷulqənélþ* ‘dusty head plant’ (poss. description of fruiting heads, or lvs)
 Spokane: *qʷaqʷalqənélþ*
 Ktunaxa: *naqpum’sal*; OR *aakankomáika* (approx.; Boas 1918), *gíanúkayuk*
nakpómsaʔt ‘has a flower like *naqpum’sal*’ (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Ericameria nauseosa* (Pall. ex Pursh) G.L. Nesom & Baird (syn.
Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pall.) Britt.] – common rabbitbrush
 (Asteraceae)**

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(n-)p’uʔtn-álp* ‘fart-plant’; OR *p’uníl-az’* (stem
 unanalyzable - Jan Van Eijk)
 Nlaka’pamux: *ʔestpagpápg’pag’t tək sʔáq’m* ‘little grayish faded here and there
 flower’; OR *p’əp’uʔn’-élþ* ‘flatulating plant’ (and variants) (also *Artemisia*
frigida) “two kinds” (cf. Proto-Salish *p’un*, *p’an* “one of a number of plant
 names that cause semantic difficulties Coast Salish *a*, Interior Salish *u*” –

Kuipers 2002; see also *Acer*, *Artemisia*, *Rosa*, *Juniperus*)
 Secwepemc: *tseptsepqenélp* (W, E) [OR *peq"p"q"áwt* (Palmer 1975: 58)]
 Okanagan: *pašpášteml'x* 'grey bush' (also *Artemisia absinthium*, *A. tripartita*); OR
pepaš'paš'áy'la?p
 Spokane: *papšáylp*, OR *snchn'chtqin*
 Nez Perce: *qémqem* (also *Artemisia tridentata*)
 Sahaptin: *pishxú*, *pisxú*, *psxú* (*Ericameria* spp.); *pu?úx-pu?ux pishxú* 'gray rabbitbrush'
 (*E. nauseosa*); *lamt pishxú* 'green rabbitbrush' (*E. viscidiflorus*)
 Ktunaxa: *áqkinuklukonáeka* (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Eriophorum angustifolium* Honck., and *E. chamissonis* C.A. May. –
 cottongrass (Cyperaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *pikniq*, *pikniik*, *pikniich* (C), *pitniq*, *pitniik*, *pitniich*
 (K) (*E. angustifolium*); *etak*, *etaht*, *etok*, *cheecheekok* (lower part of stem);
antlegit (Lower Kuskokwim); underground stem or mousenuts - *picknuk*,
picnic (Heller 1993)

Yupik (Chugach): *tsu'uguaq qii?aq* (PWS); *qinugyuguaq* (PG); *pekner* (Cup'it;
 Nunivak I, AK) (*E. angustifolium*); *eetaf'uk* (stems), *etuk* (roots) (*E.*
angustifolium - "mouse nuts") (Nelson I.)

Tlingit: *sháchk kax'wáai?i* "Alaska cotton" [?]

Haida (Skidegate): *hltangwaay* (*ttang" aay*) ['(bird)-down'] and Kathleen Hans
 preferred *kaji hltangwaay* (*qaji ttang" aay*) ['down head' (JE)]. Newcombe
 (1897, 1901) recorded the name *k'a'll hltang" aay* (*q'a?ll ttang" aay*)
 'muskeg-down' (also *E. angustifolium*)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *tl'egh lits'a* (Il, O) 'sedge fluffy' (*Eriophorum* sp.)

Haisla: *w'iw'setuài* 'hair-hair-on-top' and variants cf. *w's-* 'hair, fur, wool'

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *qáqemx"ala(?ems)* 'eagle down plant' OR
qaqomx"ama (cf. *qémx"a* 'eagle down')

Makah: *popoxsádix* 'feather plant' (Gunther) (also *Epilobium angustifolium*,
Taraxacum in fruit)

***Erythronium grandiflorum* Pursh. – yellow glacier lily, or yellow avalanche
 lily (Liliaceae)**

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *əsguh* "long shallot"

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *swih* (traded from Tsilhqot'in)

Tsilhqot'in: *?esghunsh* [note: left out in field for a day before being gathered up]
 (no known analysis) (cf. Koyukon *-dzoyh* 'curled object,' 'claw' – Smith 2008)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *sk'émath* (also *Camassia* spp.) (dried bulbs of both obtained by
 trade)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *(s-)k'ám'ts*

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *(s-)k'ám'ts*

Nlaka'pamux: *sk'ém'ets*

Secwepemc: *sx"ix"* (W, E) (Palmer 1975: 54 also reports *sk'emts*, probably borrowed
 from Nlaka'pamux)

Okanagan: *sx"ix"*

Spokane: *máxe?*; OR *sx"ix"*

mamaln'iqits?i kalkintapiiq ‘white peoples’ strawberries’ (cultivated strawberries) (all Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *t'u?ulq* (fruit); *t'u?ulqapt* (plant) (both wild and cultivated strawberries)

Makah: *haadiitap* (fruit – *F. chiloensis*; also domesticated strawberries)

Quileute: *t'obíya* ‘pick them up’ (berries); *t'obíya?put* (approx. plant) (*F. chiloensis*)

Nuxalk: *kwu* (berries); *kwululuux^wulp* (plant)

Comox: *hi?gen* (berries); *hi?genay* (also cultivated strawberries); one kind with larger berries: *táwalasch'n*

Sechelt: *t'eliq^w* (berries); *t'eliq^way* (plant) (cf. Central Salish Root *t'iliq^w* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *schí?i* (berries); *schí?i?áy'* (plant) (all wild strawberries & domesticated strawberry)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *schí?ya* (‘berry of any kind, wild strawberry’); *t'i?laq^wəlp* (strawberry plant) (cf. Central Salish root *t'iliq^w* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *schíiye* (berry); *schíiyéelp* (plant)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *t'il'əq^w* (berries) Songish *t'el'əq^w*; *t'il'əq^w-ilch* (plant) (all wild strawberries) (cf. Central Salish Root *t'iliq^w* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002); *s?əltənəŋ'* (‘long-stemmed strawberry’)

Samish: *t'il'əq^w* (cf. Central Salish Root *t'iliq^w* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Klallam: *t'iyuq^w*, *t'é?yəq^w* (berry); *t'iyuq^wilch* (plant) (cf. Central Salish root *t'iliq^w* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Quinalt: *ts'xéxe?em* (*F. chiloensis*)

Lushootseed (Northern): *schí?yu*, *schí?ú?*, [*tchi?ox* (*F. vesca*) – Gunther]; OR *t'iləq^w*, *t'ilaq* (berries), S. Lushootseed *t'iləq^w* (cf. Central Salish Root *t'iliq^w* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002); *schí?yu-həts* (plant)

Lushootseed (Southern - Squaxin): *t'élak^w* (berry); *t'élak^wats* (plant) (Gunther) (cf. Central Salish Root *t'iliq^w* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (wild strawberry)

Lower Cowlitz: *katísa?*

Upper Chehalis: *chátísa?* (berries), *chátísant*, *chátísa?nl* (strawberry)

Twana (Skokomish): *t'á'q^we* (Gunther) (*Fragaria* sp.), *t'iliq^w* (cf. Central Salish Root *t'iliq^w* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *(s-)q^w'láp* (cf. *q^w'əl* ‘ripe’); OR ? *swq^wəl* (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1902) (berries); *(s-)q^w'láp-az'* (plant) (also garden strawberries) [cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'al*, *q^w'ay* ‘to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n) berry’ – Kuipers 2002]; see also *Amelanchier*, *Rubus spectabilis*; *Rubus ursinus*, *Fragaria*, *Vaccinium*]

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *(s-)wq^w'láp* (cf. *q^w'əl* ‘ripe’); (berries); *(s-)q^w'láp-az'* (plant) (also garden strawberries) [cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'al*, *q^w'ay* ‘to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n) berry’ – Kuipers 2002]; see also *Amelanchier*, *Rubus spectabilis*; *Rubus ursinus*, *Fragaria*, *Vaccinium*]

Nlaka'pamux: *sq^w'oq^w'y'ép*, *sq^w'əq^w'oq^w'y'ép* (fruit, gen.); *sq^w'oq^w'y'ép-élp* (plant, gen.) [cf. Proto-Salish *q^w'al*, *q^w'ay* ‘to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n) berry’ – Kuipers 2002]; see also *Amelanchier*, *Rubus spectabilis*; *Rubus ursinus*, *Fragaria*, *Vaccinium*] (cf. also *q^w'yew'm* ‘pick berries’); *F.*

vesca: *tł'axtl'áxt tək sq''oq''y'ép(-élp)*; OR *nzaxzéxp tək sq''oq''y'ép(-élp)*
 ‘tall/long strawberry(plant)’; *F. virginiana*: *ləq'łq'í?qe?ł tək sq''oq''y'ép(-élp)*
 ‘little short strawberry (plant)’; garden strawberry called ‘whiteman’s
 strawberry’

Secwepemc: *tqítq'e* (W, E) (berries); *tqítq'e?əlp* (plant) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tq'im*
 ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *tq'imtq'm* (berries); *steq'm'ilp* OR *stetq'm'ilml'x* OR *tq'emtq'emilp* (*F.*
vesca and *F. virginiana*) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tq'im* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002);
sk''lk''ltalk ‘mountain fruit’ (mountain variety of wild strawberry)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *stsaq''m, stsáq''m* (NOM-pink-MDL) [Note: usual name for
Amelanchier?] (cf. Nlaka'pamux *F. virginiana*)

Columbian: *tq'im'tq'im'* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tq'im* ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *q'ít'q'm* (berries); *q'et'm'm'pélp* (plants) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tq'im*
 ‘strawberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Selish: *q'ítq'am* (apparently unanalyzable) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tq'im* ‘strawberry’ –
 Kuipers 2002); OR *sənts'əshe?shitis* (apparently unanalyzable) (both *F. virginiana*)
 (also garden strawberry, *Fragaria X*)

Upper Cowlitz: *suspán* (berries); *suspánás* (plant) (Gunther) (*F. vesca*)

Sahaptin: *suspán* (berries); *suspán-aash* (plant) (*F. vesca, F. virginiana*)

Ktunaxa: *ʔaq'uku*; OR *kanulmuxu ʔaq'uku* ‘dragging-on-the-ground strawberries’; OR
aqkokop (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.) (berries) (see also *Rubus idaeus, R.*
leucodermis, R. parviflorus); *ʔaq'uku* ‘strawberries’, OR *aqkokópowok* (approx.;
 Chamberlain n.d.) (plant) (terms refer to both *F. vesca* and *F. virginiana*) (*ak''úk''u*
 – Hart)

***Frangula purshiana* (DC.) Cooper (syn. *Rhamnus purshiana* DC.) – Cascara (Rhamnaceae)**

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *həmmums* (DSS), *ham'úm's* (bark);
ham'úm'sm'es (tree)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *q'ay'aax''asmapt* ‘D-adze plant’; OR *shutsʔiqmapt, shumapt*
 ‘defecate plant’ – referring to use as laxative) (both Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *ch'axey'ksap'ubapt* ‘D-adze handle plant’ (apparently used by some for
Sorbus – Gill); OR *shabasi?* ‘laxative medicine’

Makah: *tł'abuk''ashbap* (Densmore 1939; Gunther 1973: 40); OR *shabasi?ii* ‘to cause
 defecation’

Quileute: *ʔakílipat* ‘bear plant’

Nuxalk: *snuq''lq''lyaals, snuq''liq''liyaals* (cf. *q''li* ‘yellow/green’)

Comox: *hám'uhay*

Sechelt: *hamáy'* OR *hamáʔay* [?]

Squamish: *xəxəp'shínay'* (bark and tree)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *q'əy'xəlp* (OG69) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with
 Squamish to Lushootseed: *q'ayx* ‘cascara’ – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *q'éeyxəlp* ‘black plant’ (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with
 Squamish to Lushootseed: *q'ayx* ‘cascara’ – Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *q'éyxəlp* OR *q'éyxilch* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements,
 with Squamish to Lushootseed: *q'ayx* ‘cascara’ – Kuipers 2002)

Lummi: *k'aiyelp* (Gunther) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *q'ayx* 'cascara' – Kuipers 2002)
 Klallam: *wúchinuch* (Gunther)
 Quinalt: *x"ix"inił*; OR *maxa?akten* 'to defecate' (both Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *q'áyx-əts* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *q'ayx* 'cascara' – Kuipers 2002); *tł'lád-əts, xlats* (Gunther); OR *t'áts'ab-ats* 'bitter tree'
 Lushootseed (Southern): *k'ladyats, tł'awáda?ts* (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q'áy'xləp ~ q'áy'ləp* (stem unanalyzable); OR *q'áy'lpeq* (pertains to 'bottom, behind'; cf. *-q* 'buttocks' - JvE); Or *q'áyx-tn*; OR (pertaining to the tree itself) *q'áy'-lp-az'* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *q'ayx* 'cascara' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q'áy'xləp ~ q'áy'ləp* (stem unanalyzable); OR *q'áy'lpeq* (pertains to 'bottom, behind'; cf. *-q* 'buttocks' - JvE); Or *q'áyx-tn*; OR (pertaining to the tree itself) *q'áy'-lp-az'* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *q'ayx* 'cascara' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *q'áyx-elp* (meaning uncertain) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *q'ayx* 'cascara' – Kuipers 2002); OR (*s*)*tx-áyq"* (Lower dialect); OR (?) *təxtx-áyq"*
 Secwepemc: *lénten* (W), *lénlən* (E)
 Okanagan: *kteptepsáleq"* 'dark-coloured wood' (cf. *tip* 'dark colour, between black and brown'); OR *steptepsálu*
 Upper Chehalis: *x"i?x"n't*
 Selish: *chəq"iq"ísá* (cf. *q"i* 'belch', redupl.)
 Upper Cowlitz: *k'lətáni* (Gunther)
 Ktunaxa: *?aqunaq'* (spelling unsure) 'bark'

Frasera montana Mulford – White Fräsera

Okanagan: *m'esm'esáf'i, m'esm'esáf'y* 'little *Valeriana edulis*'
 Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *snch'lm̓asms, snich'lm̓asm̓əs* (NOM-... *m̓asm̓əs*) *Frasera* sp.
 Spokane: *m'sm'sáwi?*
 Nez Perce: *k'úuya*

Fritillaria affinis (Schult.) Sealy – chocolate lily, riceroot (Liliaceae)

Sechelt: *sq'aq'awx* (Newcombe: *k'ak'awex, sk'ak'dwx*) (some uncertainty) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *q'awax* (reduplicated) 'chocolate lily' – Kuipers 2002]
 Squamish: *lás̓m* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *iasm* 'Indian rice' – Kuipers 2002]
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *stl'əłts'əłəq"əs* (OG69) (also *Lilium columbianum*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tł'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos, Pisum, Achillea, Sambucus*...)
 Halkomelem, Upriver (incl. Chilliwack): *stl'əłəq"əs* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tł'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos, Pisum, Achillea, Sambucus*...)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *ts'áliq"* (Sut51); *stl'əłts'əłəq"əs* (OG69) (also *Lilium*

columbianum) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tʰəl* ‘to crackle, pop’, ‘a plant providing berries or seeds’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*...)

Lushootseed: *ʔəchchl* (“unidentified clustered bulb”); OR *ch’aʔliqʷ* (“unidentified bulb growing in clusters”)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *lásəm* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *lasm* ‘Indian rice’ – Kuipers 2002]; OR *q’áqw’əx* (Pemberton) (similar but distinct plants; one poss. *F. kamschatcensis*) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *q’awax* (reduplicated) ‘chocolate lily’ – Kuipers 2002]

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *lásəm* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *lasm* ‘Indian rice’ – Kuipers 2002]

Nlaka’pamux: *múleʔ*; OR *sməlmál*; OR *q’áw’əx* (a “black fern” with tooth-like projections on the root”) (see *F. kamschatcensis*) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *q’awax* (reduplicated) ‘chocolate lily’ – Kuipers 2002] [cf. Selish, *F. pudica*: *q’aw’xeʔe* (? cf. *q’aw* ‘break in two’)]

Secwepemc: *seq’ém’xʷe* (E?); OR ? *səqʷ’əʔs* (E) (? Mary Thomas); OR ? *qéq’mə* (N - Laura Harry, Bridget Dan) (see also Indian celery, *Lomatium nudicaule*)

Okanagan: “*sméta*” (Teit 1930:238)

Upper Chehalis: *q’ət’ə*

Spokan: *ch’éych’i*; OR *smétaʔ* ‘tooth’

***Fritillaria kamschatcensis* (L.) Ker Gawl. – northern riceroot, Kamchatka fritillaria, sarana lily (Liliaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *ʔaaʔaq* (PWS); *arpaayak* (PG)

Tlingit: *kúuxʷ*, *kóox* (also “rice”)

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *stla q’iist’aa* (M, A) ‘round-thing-you-dig-out-with-your-finger’

Haida (Skidegate): *inhllng* (*intlng*) (*hllnga* ‘root’ - JE); *’inhllng ts’ing* (*ʔintlng ts’ing*) (*’inhllng* ‘teeth’) (bulblets)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *qinazdli* (I, II, O), *qinaydli* (U) ‘that which has many things’

Witsuwit’en: *ts’inkal*, *ts’anqal* (Hargus)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ʔilkal*; OR [?] *liket’ahmai*

Nisga’a: *gasgam ts’im ts’eets’iks* (McNeary; CB); *gasq* (“rice”) (CB)

Gitksan: *gasx* ‘be bitter’ (Smith 1997, p. 141; Johnson 1997); Note: *Gitxsgasx* ‘people of wild rice’ – a group named from this plant because of its abundance in their territory (Barbeau 1958)

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *miyuubmgyet* (‘people’s rice’) (bulb) (Sm’algyax

Dictionary 2001, p. 180) [cf. “rice”: *miyuup* (p. 245), *miyóopʰ*]

Kitasoo: *sxánmiyúup* ‘wild rice plant, just the stem’ (rice – *miyúup*)

Haisla: *xukʷ’m* (bulbs); *xukʷ’às* (plant)

Heiltsuk: *x’úkʷm*, *x’úkʷem* (bulbs); *x’úkʷ’ás* (riceroot plant)

Oowekyala: *x’ukʷm* (bulbs); *x’ukʷ’as* (plant)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *xúkʷkʷem* (bulbs); *xúxʷm’es* (plants)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *kuuxʷapiih* (bulb); *kuuxʷapiihmapt* (plant) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *kʷaxapx*; OR *tʰak’uuʔb* (and/or *Lilium columbianum*)

Nuxalk: *ʔilk* (plant and edible bulbs) (poss. related to Proto-Salish root *ʔi/alk* (cf. Nlakaʔamux *ʔeyk*; Secwepemc *ʔelk*; Snc̓hitsuʔumshtsn *ʔilch*, for *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* – Kuipers 2002)

Comox: *juʔkʷ* (*F. affinis*)

Stlʔatlʔimx (Pemberton): *qʔáqwʔəx* (distinct plant; see also *F. affinis*) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *qʔawax* (reduplicated) ‘chocolate lily’ – Kuipers 2002]

Nlakaʔamux: ? *qʔáwʔex* (a “black fern” with tooth-like projections on the root”) (see *Fritillaria affinis*) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *qʔawax* (reduplicated) ‘chocolate lily’ – Kuipers 2002] [cf. Selish, *F. pudica*: *qʔawʔxeʔe* (? cf. *qʔaw* ‘break in two’)]

***Fritillaria pudica* (Pursh) Spreng. – yellowbells, or yellow fritillary (Liliaceae)**

Stlʔatlʔimx (Fraser River): *xaláxʷzaʔ* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *xə́laxʷ* ‘tooth’ – Kuipers 2002); OR “*shapatúxsilp*” (Fort Douglas Lillooet)

Nlakaʔamux: *xléxʷze* ‘tooth-like’ (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *xə́laxʷ* ‘tooth’ – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *tsʔwéwʔye* (W); *tsʔwéwʔya* (E); OR *tsʔgʷáwya*

Okanagan: *ʔʔáʔtemnʔ* ‘little tooth’; OR *semárata* (Spier 1938)

Spokan: *qʔáwʔexeʔ* – see *F. affinis*; OR *swíyʔeʔ*

Selish: *qʔawʔxeʔe* (? cf. *qʔaw* ‘break in two’) [cf. *Lilium columbianum* – Snc̓hitsuʔumshtsnʔ *F. affinis* - Nlakaʔamux] [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *qʔawax* (reduplicated) ‘chocolate lily’ – Kuipers 2002]

Nez Perce: *sʔtimex*

Sahaptin: *sikni*

Ktunaxa: *ʔinqʔum* (also *Calochortus macrocarpus*), *inkʷʔúm* (Hart); OR *tsukʔunkanal*

***Gaillardia aristata* Pursh – brown-eyed Susan, blanketflower, or common gaillardia (Asteraceae)**

Nlakaʔamux: *snúkʷʔeʔs e snílqn* ‘friend/relative of balsamroot’ (also *Eriophyllum*, *Arnica* spp., *Helianthella uniflora* and *Helianthus* sp.) and variants; OR *nkʷʔlʔ-ústns e stsʔwénʔ* ‘eyes of a salmon’ (and variants) (prob borr. fr Okanagan)

Secwepemc: *xqəqltnús* (E) (Aimee August); OR *sqlélten re xkʷtútlʔstens* ‘little sockeye-salmon eyes’ (W, E); OR *xkʷetkʷtutʔstenʔs re sqlelen* (N)

Okanagan: *kntitixʷús* ‘spring salmon eye’; OR *ntitayʔxʷúsa*; OR *mitlʔmn* ‘painting instrument’

Spokan: *chmʔmʔlchús*, OR *schmlchus* (Ross 2011)

Ktunaxa: *kamakʔtsi* ‘that which is yellow’, OR *kamakʔtsnuqʔyukʔ* ‘that which has yellow flower’ (gen. for yellow-flowered plants)

***Galium aparine* L. – common bedstraw, and *G. triflorum* Michx. – sweet-scented bedstraw (Rubiaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *tsʔal tʔawsgiid*, *tsʔal tʔuusgiid* (M); *tsʔal tʔáwsgad* (A) ‘its-seeds-sticks-to-you’ (all terms; cf. classifier *tʔaw*, *tʔuu*, describing seeds - JE)

Haida (Skidegate): *tsʔahl tʔawsgiid*, *tsʔahl tʔawsgid*; *tsʔahl tʔawtʔiis* (*tsʔal tʔawsgiid*, *tsʔal*

t'awsgid, ts'al t'awt'iis) 'its-seeds-sticks-to-you' (all terms; cf. classifier *t'aw, t'uu*, describing seeds - JE); OR *xil ts'ahlsgidaa (xil ts'alsgidaa)* (*G. aparine*)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *ts'elveni vets'elq'a* 'wormwood's partner' (*G. triflorum, G. trifidum, G. boreale*) (I)

Haisla: *qet'hasəxs q''axəla* 'plant with six leaves', OR *k''tay'as* 'sticky plant' (*G. aparine*) (also *Drosera, Arctium, Geum macrophyllum, Cirsium* spp.)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *g''ag''elxiyu* (burs); *g''ag''əlxiyuʔəms, gagixam'əs* 'louse plant' (DSS), *gágixam'i* (plant) (*G. triflorum*)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *k''iit'imts* (cf. *k''itsitl* 'to stick on') (*G. triflorum, G. aparine*) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *k''iitk''tshapt* 'sticky plant' (also *Arctium*); OR *k''itipt* 'it grabs you' (*G. aparine, G. triflorum*)

Makah: *k''iitibap* (Gunther 1973: 46) (*G. aparine*); OR *ʔapsiʔii, hapsiʔii* 'for the hair' (Densmore 1939: 310, 316) (latter for *G. triflorum*)

Quileute: *tl'apáapat* 'bed plant' (*G. triflorum*)

Comox: *ʔáyʔaʔjiyigeten* (*G. aparine, G. triflorum*)

Squamish: *mamak''útsin* (sticky fruits); *mamak''útsinay'* (plant) (*G. aparine, G. triflorum*)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *x''əm'k''eyathən* (OG69) (*G. aparine*)

Lummi: *q''ai'esen* (Gunther)

Klallam: *titáq''eʔaʔelch* (*G. triflorum* - Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *tsibíbkotsi; spéb'kotsidats* (*G. aparine* - Gunther)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *ts'aw'-əx-ləqs* (?) 'wash your nose' or 'stifling odour to the nose' (see *Mentha arvensis*)

Nlaka'pamux: *ntetllúym'xw tek stuyt-úym'xw* 'little stretched out on the ground' (*G. triflorum*) (cf. Proto-Salish *tu, tal* 'to extend, stretch, untie; fathom' – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *nqw'ets'qw'ets'tnm'úł* (cf. *nqw'its'tn* 'sibling of a deceased spouse who marries the husband/wife of that spouse' (lit. 'always causing someone to be *nq''its'tn*')); OR *ts'ep'ts'ap'q'ew'itsyaʔ* (cf. *ts'p'aq* 'sticky') (*burweed, Lappula redowski* and *Galium aparine*)

Upper Cowlitz?: *kamatí* (*G. aparine* - Gunther)

Sahaptin: *tishxpanú*; OR *lut'a-lúst'a* 'sticky'

***Gaultheria shallon* Pursh – salal (Ericaceae)**

Tlingit: *s'éé*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *sk'idaan, sk'idʔaan* (M), *sk'it'áan* (A) (for berries or bush - Norton, 1981) (berries); *sk'iila, sk'iil, sk'iila lq'a.aay* (M) (plant, leaves)

Haida (Skidegate): *sk'idgaan* (berries); *sk'iid, sk'iidgaan xil* (plant, leaves)

Nisga'a: *jaxwas* (berries); *sq'an-jaxwas* (bush)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *dzəwes* (berries); *sgən dzəwes* (foliage)

Kitasoo: *tsawás, tsaʔwás* (berries); *sxántawás, sxántsaʔwás* (plant)

Haisla: *nk''l* (berries); *nk''as, nk''las* (plant) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *mik''əl* 'salalberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Heiltsuk: *nk''l* (berries) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *mik''əl* 'salalberry' – Kuipers 2002); *nk''as*; OR *lnémxt* (plant)

Oowekyala: *nk^w't, nk^w'l* (berries); *nk^w'às* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *mik^w'əl* 'salalberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *neq^w'él(i), n'ək^w'əl* (berries); *nex^w'm'és, neq^w'etm'és* (bush, referring to fruit); (? cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *mik^w'əl* 'salalberry' – Kuipers 2002); OR *lanəm* (leaves); *lenémxdi* (leafy branches) [Note: dried berry cakes are called *t'əqqa*]

Nuu-chah-nulth: *y'am'a* (berries); *y'am'apt* (plant, named after berries); *layiip* (leaves); *layipqsmapt* (plant, named after leaves) (Hesquiaht, Tla-o-qui-aht)

Ditidaht: *keyitsapx* fr. 'blue-coloured' (berries); *k'eyitsapxapt* (bush); *leepat* (leaves)

Makah: *k'akyiitsapix* 'purple round object' (berries); *k'akyiitsapixbap* (bush); *k'akyiitsapixpat* 'salal berry season' (August); *salaxbup* (salal leaves)

Quileute: *k'oʔóod* (berries); *kuʔúdpát* (plant) (also Gunther)

Nuxalk: *mik^w'l* (berries) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *mik^w'əl* 'salalberry' – Kuipers 2002); *mixmik^w'(l)-lp*, OR poss. *mixmik^w'lp* (plant)

Comox: *t'áqa* (berries); *t'áqʔay* (plant) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Sechelt: *t'áqa* (berries); *t'áqaʔay, t'áqay* (bush); month of August: *tem-t'áqaʔ* (when salal berries ripen) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Squamish: *t'áqaʔ* (berries); *ts'íwq'ay* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *t'áqə, t'éqeʔ* (berries); *t'áqəłts*, OR *t'eqəʔəlp* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *t'éqə* (berry); *t'əqélp, t'éqəlp* (plant) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *t'eqəʔ, st'eqəʔ* (berries); *t'qeʔ-ílch* (bush); Songish *t'éqe* 'purple, bruise' (salalberries) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Samish: *táqa, t'éqeʔ* [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Klallam: *t'áqaʔ* (berries); *t'qeʔilch* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Quinault: *k^w'ásoitchnúl* (bush); *bútskitl* (leaves); *k^w'ásoitchen, sk^w'asáutchaan* (all Gunther)

Lushootseed: *t'áqa* (berries), *t'áqaats* (plant) (cf. *pəd-t'áqaʔ* 'August, when the salalberries are ripe') [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Lower Cowlitz: *t'áqaʔ* [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]; OR *k'léh* (berries); *k'líhan'l* (bush)

Upper Chehalis: *k'léh* (berries), *k'léhn'l* (bush)

Twana (Skokomish): *t'áqa* [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

Tillamook: *wich'úl* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *mik^w'əl* 'salalberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *t'áqaʔ* (berries) (*t'* indicates coastal borrowing); *t'áqʔ-az'* (Pemberton), "*taqa-ilp*" (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ*]

‘berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]
Nlaka’pamux: *t’áqe?* (fruit); *t’aqe?-élp* (plant) (borr. fr. Halkomelem) [cf. Proto-Salish
t’aqa? ‘berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]

***Geranium viscosissimum* Fisch. & C.A. Mey. ex C.A. Mey. – sticky purple geranium
(Geraniaceae)**

Nlaka’pamux: “*kwikwikenê’lemex*” (see also *Lupinus polyphyllus*) (Steedman 1930)
Okanagan: *táq”a?*
Selish: *t’át’aqanélp* [cf. *t’ə* ‘flattened, crushed’ (redupl.): ‘flattened-head-plant’?], *tóq”e?*
Sahaptin: *tamtsi* ‘sweetner’
Ktunaxa: *?aququwalitis* (spelling unsure)

***Geum macrophyllum* Willd. – large-leaved avens (Rosaceae)**

Tlingit: *?aankanáagu* ‘town on medicine’ (poss. *Arnica cordifolia* ?)
Haida (Skidegate): *gaalu(u)ga(a)k’u(u)*; OR ‘yellow flower’ (same as *Ranunculus* spp.)
Witsuwit’en: *hilk’it bin*
Nisga’a: *k’uuk”alee* (spelling may be incorrect) (CB)
Gitksan: *g”ul litx”it* ‘evergreen’
Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *ts’úsk”agáax* ‘crow’s louse’
Haisla: *k”tay’as* ‘sticky plant’ (also *Galium*, *Arctium*, *Drosera*)
Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): ?[see bedstraw, *Galium*]
Nuu-chah-nulth: *tiichsy’aapiqsy’i* (cf. *tiichsy’aapi* ‘womb’) (Hesquiaht)
Quileute: *k”oloq”ol* ‘it makes your skin break’ (Gunther transl.) (also prob.
Actaea); OR *hat’alich’ix”it* ‘hair seal leaves’
Nuxalk: *mux”muq”la-lp* ‘louse plant’ (cf. *muq”la* ‘louse’)
Halkomelem, Upriver: *x”ák”əltəl* ‘medicine to cause numbness’; OR *t”thit”thk”iməléləws*
‘ruffed grouse leaf’ (*skówt”th* ‘ruffed grouse’)
Klallam: *ngklal* ‘green medicine’
Chehalis: *t’sit’sialk’um* ‘a prairie that sings’ (Gunther)
Quinault: *x”oilinst’ont* (Gunther)
Lushootseed (Northern - Snohomish): *tsabilch* (Gunther); OR *ch’əq”(i)lats,*
ch’əq”ch’əq”ilats (anything that causes sores) (Zalmi Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)
Nlaka’pamux: *ləq’lq’éytx” tək nk”ək”axm’ús* ‘wideleaved buttercup’ (and variants)
Ktunaxa: *t’aq’xaka* ‘sticks to (some)one’ (also *Arctium minus*, *Lappula*
redowski, *Hackelia deflexa*)

***Geum triflorum* Pursh – old man’s whiskers, or prairie smoke (Rosaceae)**

Nlaka’pamux: *npətspúts-qn* ‘fluffy-headed’; OR *?esupupéytx”* ‘hairy-leaved/flannelette
leaved’ (and variants)
Okanagan: *lekkipla?* ‘bushy at the base’; OR *swuptsín snk’l’ip* ‘coyote’s beard’ (ML
only); OR *tx”a?x”?lkst* ‘many hands/leaves/ends’; OR *t’et’eqt’qípla?* ‘bunched
(leaves) around the base’
Upper Chehalis: *ts’áyts’ayalaq”m* (“avens” – may be *G. macrophyllum*)
Spokane: *spiley?q’itqém’s, spilye? q’it’q’ms* ‘coyote’s strawberry’

***Glaux maritima* L. – sea milkwort (Primulaceae)**

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *huq''aliy'* (cf. *huq''aleyxs* 'squeamish'); OR *pápisam'i* (cf. *Angelica lucida*; *Conioselinum*)

Comox: *péqshen* 'white-foot' (cf. Proto-Salish *pəq* 'white' – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *péqshen*

Goodyera oblongifolia Raf. – western rattlesnake plantain (Orchidaceae)

Sechelt: ? *q'it'ém* ('scar') (Johnny Joe – Bouchard 1978)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *?elə?náw*; OR *q''áxén*

Halkomelem, Upriver: *pápəpáatəm, pəpəpáatəm* 'something blown up with the mouth'

Straits Salish (Saanich): *sk''álk''əlax* 'it's got spots'

Klallam: *swuxklá?ants* (Gunther)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *kan-páwa, páwa* 'balloon'

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *napáw-altskza?* 'balloon-leaves' 'to swell up'

Nlaka'pamux: *mlámns e x k''ísit* 'medicine for childbirth'; OR *?esntsog''tsog''íkn'* (*tək stuyt-úym''x''*) 'striped on top ground growth'; OR *ntagtagáyaken* (LP-RB); and variants

Okanagan: *nki?íw's* 'split in the middle'

Spokan: *nk?íws* 'split in the middle'

Selish: *ñche?éw's* 'to pry open or apart' (referring to the leaves)

Upper Cowlitz: *mlísmís* (Gunther)

Grass, General (Poaceae)

Yupik (Nelson I): *evget* (*Poa* sp.)

Tlingit: *sháak* 'grass, gen.'; "*schukán*" (Krause 1956 – "grass, long") (cf. also *x'éegaa sháak* 'true grass' for *Glyceria* sp.); *ssug* (Krause 1956 – "grass, short"); *xaatl'* "freshwater grass"; *chookán* "dead grass"; *sooq* "wide grass"

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *q'an* (S, M), *q'án* (A)

Haida (Skidegate): *k'an* (*q'an*)

Ahtna: *t'ogh* (also 'green'); *t'ogh tal* (grass for mat making); *t'ogh del'ots'i* (soft grass); [cf. also *like?* (*Alopecurus aequalis*)]

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *k'echan* (I, II, U), *k'enchan* (O) (stem word) [Note: *t'egh* is used for sedges, as well as *Leymus mollis*]

Chipewyan: *t'ogh* (*Poa palustris*, and prob other grasses)

Witsuwit'en: *t'o*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *t'o* (grass, general); *t'álki* ("sweet grass"; nonce); [cf. also *nílt's'ik'a* (cf. *nílt's'i* 'wind'; waving this grass causes the wind to blow) (*Koeleria cristata*); OR *t'ók'a* (*K. macrantha*) [i.d.?] (*Koeleria macrantha* (Ledeb.) Schult.)]

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *t'o* N 'grass, hay, marijuana' [cf. also *nílt's'ik'a* (cf. *nílt's'i* 'wind'; waving this grass causes the wind to blow - *Koeleria cristata*); OR *t'ók'a* (cf. *t'o* 'grass') (*K. macrantha*) [i.d.?] (*Koeleria macrantha* (Ledeb.) Schult.)]

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *t'o*

Tsilhqot'in: *t'ugh*

Nisga'a: *hap'isk''* ('grass, gen.' - CB)

Gitxsan: *habasx''* ("bunchgrass," sedge, or bulrush; 'grass, hay' – Johnson 1997)

(poss. *Calamagrostis rubescens* ? – used for socks, bedding, etc.)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algax): **kyoox**

Kitasoo: **kyóoxs, kyóox**

Haisla: **sag'an** 'any grass/grass-like plant'

Heiltsuk: **k'it'am** (grass); **gell'ithlá** (an unidentified kind of grass - Rath 1981)

Oowekyala: **k'it'am, k'idam** (any grass)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): **k'it't'am** (DSS; general, and also specifically for *Leymus mollis*; also "fine, dense grass"); **n'an'issamas** ("fat grass"; grass that is bunched together, e.g. *Dactylis glomerata*, orchard grass; cf. **nis?id** 'to pull the hair' – DSS); **k'it'dag'is** (patch of grass); **k'it'dax'solissala** 'place of grass' (place name for a grassy isthmus on Lopez Island, "grassy pass" – DSS); **k'it'dadzuw'** (lawn)

Nuu-chah-nulth: **ʕaqmapt** (grass, gen.) (including *Triglochin maritima*); **y'aqs(ʔii)** **ʕaqmapt** 'tall grass' (*Anthoxanthum odoratum**); **sachkalʔi ʕaqmapt** 'sharp grass' (gen. for sharp edged grasses); **tl'uqtl'uqʔi ʕaqmapt** 'broad grass' (gen. for any wide-leaved grasses) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: **ʕappat** (grasses, gen.)

Chimakum: **tl'ooʔob; lapitsa**

Nuxalk: **slaws**

Comox: **tléqem** [NOTE: **x'út'eq'** (*Leymus mollis*)] (cf. Stl'atl'imx 'hay')

Sechelt: **sq'éssets', sq'iq'sets'** (gen name for grasses)

Squamish: **sáx'i** (grass, gen.; also sedges, gen.); [cf. also Squamish: **ts'áxiʔ** (unidentified grass, grows beside streams; white when dry; used in basketry) – see under *Phalaris arundinacea*]; **ts'áxiʔ** "white straw/grass" (Kuipers 2002) (cf. also *Carex, Phalaris, Phragmites*) (cf. Proto-Salish **ts'ayx, ts'uuyx** 'fireweed' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': **sáx'al** (grass, gen.) (El60); Note also: **psháyʔ** 'sharp grass' (El60); **slák'áʔey'** = *Elymus glaucus* (Kava 69); **ch'áxay'** = white grass used for basketry imbrication, poss. *Xerophyllum* (El60) [cf. also Proto-Salish **ts'ayx, ts'uuyx** 'fireweed' – Kuipers 2002)]

Halkomelem, Upriver: **sáax'al** (cf. also **t^{sh}éxay** (cf. **t^{sh}éx** 'scald'; **-ay** 'bark' (or poss. *Phalaris arundinacea* – used for basket decoration))

Straits Salish (Saanich): **sáx'al** (grass, gen.); [Note: wheat is **ləwan**: *Raphia farinifera* – **sq'áthən**]; Straits Salish (Saanich): **slák'ey', slák'eʔi** (*Leymus mollis*)

Klallam: **sxtsaʔyaʔneq'** ("grass"); **sxtsaʔiʔ** ("hay"), **sxtsaʔay**

Lushootseed: **lkay** (? Grass) (Zalmal Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)

Lower Cowlitz: **q'anápsu** (? Cf. Haida name for grass); **st'awál's** ("tall grass, hay, straw")

Upper Chehalis: **smáq'mumsh** ("grass, straw"); OR **stl'ats'iq'l'sh** (cf. **tl'áts'** 'grow') ("grass, plants")

Twana: **sq'aláʔay** 'grass, hay' (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish **k'al** 'green, yellow' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): **sts'ápəz'** (any grass)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser river): **sts'ápəz'** (any grass); general name for hay, or any grass growing in a field is **(s)ləqəm; (s-)ləqəm-ʔúl** 'real grass/hay' (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) (FR)

Nlaka'pamux: *syiqm* 'grass, gen'; *syiqm-ʔúy* 'real/typical grass'
(*Pseudoroegneria spicata*)

Secwepemc: *sk^welélex^w* (cf. *k^wel* "green"); OR *k^welék^wle* (W), *k^wlik^wla* (E) (cf. Proto-Salish *k^wal* 'green, yellow' – Kuipers 2002); OR *supúlax^w* (E) (= any kind of [native] grass, according to Aimee August) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *wəp* 'fur, hair, cover of grass, weeds' – Kuipers 2002); *tl'iwə* (hay - broom grass, swamp grass, timothy - Aimee August); OR *st'iyé?* (Aimee August, interview with R. Bouchard, 1974) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t'ya?* 'hay, grass' – Kuipers 2002); OR *st'yaʔuw'i* 'real/original hay'; also applied by some specifically to bluebunch wheat grass, *Pseudoroegneria spicata*); OR *xk^wáltém'* ("meadow-hay, mixed with wild mint, *x^wux^wʔuʔx^w*") (Mary Thomas)

Okanagan: *st'iyi?* (also bluebunch wheat grass, *Pseudoroegneria spicata*) [Proto Interior Salish may be *s-t'ayá?* (but missing Stl'atl'imx and Nlaka'pamux) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t'ya?* 'hay, grass' – Kuipers 2002)

Snchítu'umshtsn: *st'edé* (NOM-grass; 'hay, grass, fodder') (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t'ya?* 'hay, grass' – Kuipers 2002) (crabgrass – *sq'its'úlmx^w* NOM 'grow on the ground'); *g^wep* 'be hairy, grassy'; *g^wəpul'mx^w* 'ground is covered with abundant grass' (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *wəp* 'fur, hair, cover of grass, weeds' – Kuipers 2002)

Columbian: *st'iy'a?* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t'ya?* 'hay, grass' – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *supúlex^w*, *suʔpúleʔx^w* (grass, gen., dried grass – e.g. *Poa nervosa*); OR *st'iyi?*, *st'ye?* 'grass' (also bluebunch wheat grass, *Pseudoroegneria spicata*) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t'ya?* 'hay, grass' – Kuipers 2002)

Selish: *supúlex^w* 'hair on the earth' (grass, gen.) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *wəp* 'fur, hair, cover of grass, weeds' – Kuipers 2002); OR *st'iyéʔ* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t'ya?* 'hay, grass' – Kuipers 2002)

Sahaptin: *ts'iits'k* (for grasses, gen., if not useful); also other grasslike plants without "flowers"; *waskú* (forage grasses; esp. *Pseudoroegneria spicata*); *aytalú* (*Calamagrostis* spp.; cf. *Triticum*)

Ktunaxa: *tsahal*

***Hackelia diffusa* (Lehm.) I.M. Johnst. – spreading stickseed, and *Lappula occidentalis* (S. Watson) Greene - western stickseed, and related sticky-burred plants (Boraginaceae)**

Tsilhqot'in: *nachex-huldzansh* [? unconfirmed: the seeds of this plant stick to socks & shoelaces] (i.d. uncertain)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *ts'əq'altúm^x* 'it-sticks-to-me' (*Hackelia*, *Lappula echinata*, and *Arctium*)

Nlaka'pamux: *ts'q'iq'-əp* 'little sticky' (*Hackelia*); *ts'əq'ts'əq'pnwéwln* (cf. *ts'q'əp* 'it sticks') (*Lappula redowski*)

Okanagan: *ts'ap'q'ew'ítsya?* (burweed, *Lappula redowski*); OR *ts'ep'ts'ap'q'ew'ítsya?* (burweed, *Lappula redowski*, *Galium aparine*) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *ts'əp'q'* 'to adhere, stick to' – Kuipers 2002)

Ktunaxa: *t'əq'xaka* 'sticks to (some)one' (also *Arctium minus*, *Geum macrophyllum*, *Hackelia deflexa*)

***Hedysarum alpinum* L. – alpine sweetvetch (Fabaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *masru*, *masruk*, *masrut* (Kobuk R), *masu* (C) (root);

masruqutaq (Kobuk R) (plant); *mashu, muhzut* (Heller 1993)
 Tlingit: *tséet, tséit* (root eaten) “Indian potatoes,” “bear root”
 Ahtna: *tsaas* [cf. also *dzigundəq* (L) for *H. mackenzii*, wild sweet pea - toxic]
 Dena’ina (Tanaina): *k’tl’ila* ‘rope’ (I, II, O, U)
 Gwich’in: *treh, trih* (dialects)
 Sekani: *txahns* (called “grizzly bear root,” “grizzly roots,” “*sass*”, or “mountain spuds”) (inedible one is “wolf root”)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *a səs* [“bulbous and edible root”; identity uncertain]

***Heracleum maximum* Bartram – common cow-parsnip (Apiaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *ugyuun* (PWS; PG)
 Tlingit: *yaana?eet*; [*kúux*” (dried stem)], *yaana?eit* (Thornton et al. 2004)
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *lk’iid* (M), *lk’iid* (A) (shoots, whole plant); *lk’iid lqaamee* (M), or *lk’iid lqáamaay* (A) (cf. *lqaa.m* ‘bull kelp’ - M)] (stalks)
 Haida (Skidegate): *hlk’iid* (*lk’iid*) (shoots, whole plant); *tsiji kw’aaluu* (*tsiji q”’aaluu*) (stalks)
 Ahtna: *guus* (C, L); *t’aan’ delq’esi* (M); celery root: *guus tsaaze?*
 Dena’ina (Tanaina): *gis* (I, II, O, U); OR *buchgi* (borr. fr. Russian) (O)
 Tahltan: *etsok’* (S); *etsokh* (S), *ets’ok*
 Slavey: *ts’ehgí*
 Sekani: *sudle, soonleh*
 Kaska: *atsok*
 Witsuwit’en: *qus*
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *gus, g”as* (plant); *gəsrih* (cow-parsnip roots); (cf. *Gusdada?* PN man’s given name; lit. ‘cow-parsnip sickness’)
 Dakelh (Saik’uz): *gus*
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dugus, dagus*
 Tsilhqot’in: *sul, sul(-chen)*
 Nisga’a: *hamook* (CB), *hamooq’, ham’ooq* [OR ? *ax* – prob. *Dryopteris*]
 Gitksan: *gatl’oq”ots, huuk”* (plant); *ha?mooq* ‘implement for sucking’ (budstalks); OR *p’iinst, biins* (leaf petioles)
 Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *layoon* (“mature plant”; “male” plant – budstalks); *p’iins*, or *p’iins* (leaf petioles)
 Kitasoo: *layóon* (stems, budstalks); *p’iins* (leaf petioles)
 Haisla: *qaquk”’dn* (stems); *gisdm* (leaf petioles)
 Heiltsuk: *g”úg’wdn* (buds, budstalks) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *gisdm*, *gisdem* wild rhubarb, cow-parsnip (Rath 1981)
 Oowekyala: *g”úq”’dn* (stems); *gisdm, gisdn* (leaf petioles)
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *k’umaq’q’a* (larger, hollow stalks; budstalks); *gidzəq* (hairy cow-parsnips; not edible); *k’uk’aq’i* (flowerstalks, hollow); *gistem* (leaf petioles)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *hum’aaq* (flower bud stalks); *qiltsuup* (young leaf petioles); *qiltsmapt* (plant) (all Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *huubaaq* (flower bud stalk); *qistuup* (young leaf petioles); *qistuupapt* (plant)

Makah: *huubaaq* (flower bud stalk, prob.); *kiistap* (leaf petioles, prob.)
 Quileute: *tl'óopit*
 Nuxalk: *x^wiq'* (also garden rhubarb, *Rheum*)
 Comox: *xák^wu*
 Sechelt: *yáluṖ* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yaluṖ* 'cow-parsnip, Indian rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002)
 Squamish: *yúla?* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yaluṖ* 'cow-parsnip, Indian rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *saaq^w'* (OG69); *yaala?* (edible stems)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *yáalá, yálá*, Chilliwack *yale, yalá, yáale* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yaluṖ* 'cow-parsnip, Indian rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002); OR *sóq^w'* (cow-parsnip sprout, esp. the edible inside part)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *yálá?* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yaluṖ* 'cow-parsnip, Indian rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002); *sa?əq^w*
 Klallam: *sx^wmək^wusngən* (also there is a plant called "wild celery": *səmk^wúsəng* – apparently similar but not the same; LT notes)
 Quinault: *waká* 'kills the pain' (Gunther)
 Lushootseed: *yúla?* ("wild celery"; prob. budstalks) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yaluṖ* 'cow-parsnip, Indian rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002); *wa?qa* ("leaves of cow-parsnip, regarded as female; prob. edible leafstalks) (Zalmi Zahir, pers. comm. 2010); OR *sk^w'əbshəd* (Zalmi Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)
 Lower Cowlitz: *yálp*; OR *q^w'étaplm'x* ("wild celery, celery") (cf. (cf. *q^w'il-* ? 'wild celery') (Kinkade 2004)
 Upper Chehalis: *yálp* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yaluṖ* 'cow-parsnip, Indian rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *hák^wa?* (plant); *(n-)qayx^w-xən* 'man-foot' (flowerbud stalks); *(n)múlats-xən, smúlats-xən* 'woman-foot' (FR) (leaf petioles)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *hák^wa?* (plant); *(n-)qayx^w-xən* 'man-foot' (flowerbud stalks); *(n)múlats-xən, smúlats-xən* 'woman-foot' (FR) (leaf petioles); *sulí* (*Heracleum* root (EO'D); see also under *Angelica genuflexa*)
 Nlaka'pamux: *hék^wu?* (sometimes *hak^wu?-élp*); *sqayqix^w-úpe?* 'man-root' (budstalks); *nnəx^wnox^w-úpe?* 'woman-root' (young leaf petioles)
 Secwepemc: *x^wtélp* (W, E) (plant) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *x^wt-əlp* 'cow-parsnip' – Kuipers 2002); *sqelex^wúpye?*, *sqelex^wúx^wpye?* ("male" plant – flowerbud stalk); *nux^wenx^wúpye?*, *nux^wenx^wúx^wpye?* ("female" plant – leaf petiole)
 Okanagan: *x^wux^wtílp* (also rhubarb, *Rheum* sp.) (cf. *x^wtam* 'to cut up' pl.) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *x^wt-əlp* 'cow-parsnip' – Kuipers 2002)
 Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *qhoqhl̓p, x^wóx^welp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *x^wt-əlp* 'cow-parsnip' – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *x^wx^wtélp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *x^wt-əlp* 'cow-parsnip' – Kuipers 2002)
 Selish: *x^wté* 'to cut' [?] (also *Apium graveolens*, celery), Kalispel *x^wtélp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *x^wt-əlp* 'cow-parsnip' – Kuipers 2002)
 Columbian: *x^wux^wtálp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *x^wt-əlp* 'cow-parsnip' – Kuipers 2002) (NOTE: cognates in all Interior Salish languages except Stl'atl'imx and Nlaka'pamux)
 Sahaptin: *txu* [? borrowed]

Ktunaxa: *wumʔat*, *wúmal* (Hart)

Heuchera cylindrica* Douglas ex Hook. – roundleaf alumroot, *H. chlorantha

Piper – meadow alumroot, and related spp. (Saxifragaceae)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *xuu.uj xilee* (M) ‘grizzly-bear’s leaves/medicine’
(*Heuchera chlorantha*)

Haida (Skidegate): *xu’aji xilga*, *xuuajii xilga* (*xuʔaji xilga*, *xuuajii xilga*)
‘grizzly-bear’s leaves/medicine’ (*Heuchera chlorantha*)

Tsilhqot’in: *nists’i dan* (*H. cylindrica*)

Gitksan: *sgan majagalee* ‘flower plant’ (*H. glabra*)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *axp’alaʔis* (*H. micrantha*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *q”’aláqatál* ‘medicine for trenchmouth’; OR *x”q”’aláʔéeltál*
‘hangover medicine’ (*H. micrantha*, poss also *H. glabra*)

Nlaka’pamux: *liʔmín*, *liʔmiʔ*; OR *slágmín* (“old word”); OR *pəx”mín* ‘substance for
chewing and spraying out with saliva’ (*H. cylindrica*)

Secwepemc: *legmín* (W, E) (*H. cylindrica*)

Okanagan: *yititemnítłp* ‘bitter-tasting plant’ (*H. cylindrica*)

Selish: *tsəp’tsúp* ‘sticky’ (redupl.) [?] may be mistaken identity

Spokan: *hititmn’elp*

Ktunaxa: *kak’quk’atilik*

***Hierochloe hirta* (Schrank) Borbás – northern sweetgrass (Poaceae)**

Sekani: *deneʔyeʔchin’naʔda gleeʔe*; OR *cl’owhʔtsey’con’dzaa* (*H. odorata*)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *tł’o əlki* lit. ‘sweet grass’ [*nonce formation*]

Haisla: *ts’ats’atxàis* ‘sweet grass’; “sweet grass place” – a big slide below

Kemano where lots of sweet grass grows: *ts’ats’atxaisnuk*

Nuxalk: *slaws* (gen name for “grass”) but note of a special sweet grass at Bellow
Coola river estuary

Nlaka’pamux: *xásxast* ‘good-good’; OR *sxaséltsa* ‘scent, body scent’ (and
variants); *tłxásts’za* (Lytton; LP-RB)

Okanagan: *sxsíst’iyaʔ* ‘good grass’ (also *Antennaria rosea*, montane form) (cf.

Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t’yaʔ* ‘hay, grass’ – Kuipers 2002)

Selish: *sxəsést’iyeʔ* ‘good grass’, Spokane *sxsést’yeʔ* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-*
t’yaʔ ‘hay, grass’; Proto-Interior-Salish *xəs* ‘good’ – Kuipers 2002)

Ktunaxa: *nisnapál* ‘balsam fir grass’ (named after *Abies*), *nisnúpal* (identified by Hart as
Xerophyllum tenax)

***Hordeum jubatum* L. – foxtail barley (Poaceae)**

Chipewyan: *tł’oghk’á* ‘arrow grass’; OR *tł’oghena* ‘enemy grass’

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *’ətnatseghaʔ* lit. ‘hair of the head of non-Athabaskan
[Cree] Indians’; OR *’utnat*

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *tł’oladak*

Tsilhqot’in: *tł’edach’ox* ‘meadow porcupine/quill’

Comox: *néqemlál* ‘swimming around the throat’ (prob. also *Bromus* spp., *Osmorhiza*)

Squamish: (cf. *táqaʔl* “sharp seeds”, for *Osmorhiza bertolei*, and *Bromus carinatus*)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *téqəl* (sharp awns) (prob. also other spp.)

Nlaka'pamux: *?esupupqíqn tak syíqm* 'hairy-top grass' (and variants)
 Secwepemc: *stpetspúptsqen* (W) (Nellie Taylor); OR *máxmáxstl'iyé?* 'sliver-hay' (E) (Aimee August) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *max* 'sliver' – Kuipers 2002); OR *tek'tékstyem stseq'emém'lp* (*Hordeum*, or burdock, *Arctium minor*); OR *(s)tl'eq''enlp* (W), *stl'əq''élp* (E) (cf. *stl'əq''élp* 'thorns' - Mary Thomas)
 Okanagan: *st'et'iy'áyaq* 'little bunchgrass on the top' (also *Stipa comata*)
 Ktunaxa: *?akinqultał*, OR ~ *inítska aqk'átes* 'gopher, it's tail' (Chamberlain n.d.; approx..)

***Holodiscus discolor* (Pursh) Maxim. – oceanspray (Rosaceae)**

Oowekyala: "*tsà-hins*" (birch?) Curtis
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *ts'axxəns* (DSS)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *siw'íipt* (Hesquiaht and other dialects)
 Ditidaht: *siwiípt*; OR *tsiysapt* (plant – Gill); *kaley'k* (term for the wood when it is made into sticks for barbecuing fish) (Gill)
 Makah: *tsik''ip* (Gunther)
 Nuxalk: *mnmnts'lp* (cf. *mnts* 'light-coloured, blond')
 Comox: *máts'alpay* [*la?amin*: *mat''alpay*, *mát'alpay*]
 Sechelt: *qáloxay* (cf. *(s)qálox* 'digging stick') (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *qalx* 'digging stick' – Kuipers 2002)
 Squamish: *qáloxay'* (cf. *sqalx* 'digging stick') (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *qalx* 'digging stick' – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *qáthəlp*
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *qéethəlp* 'prong of fish spear plant'
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *q'éy't'th-əłch*
 Klallam: *q'ats'ilch*, *q'ats'lch*
 Lushootseed: *qatság''-ats*, *q'ətság''as* (comes up in canes from the root; fresh canes have brown bark; mature canes have grey barks; *xək''əd* made from mature canes; young canes split easily); OR *qəx''-áchi?*
 Lower Cowlitz: *sqátst*
 Upper Chehalis: *skátslinl*, *sqátst*
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *páts?-az'* 'digging-stick plant'
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *páts?-az'* 'digging-stick plant'
 Nlaka'pamux: *məts'mts'éyelp* 'disappearing plant' (and variants)
 Secwepemc: [see *mets'mets'áytk''lp* *Philadelphus lewisii*]
 Okanagan: *mets'mets'í?lp*
 Sñchítsumshtsn: *mtsmtsíelp*, *mtsmetsi?-elp*
 Spokane: *me?me?éy'lp*, *mets'metsi?lp*, or *mts'mets'ey'lp*
 Columbian: *nməts'iy'álp* ["unidentified plant"], OR *məts'məts'á'lp*, *m'ts'm'ts'ay'lp* (oceanspray)
 Sahaptin: *pítłwaych-pamá* 'for bracing'; OR *taxts'xt-pamá tawtnúk* 'diarrhoea medicine'
 Ktunaxa: *kyukmul-wu?k* 'digging-stick bush/wood'

***Juncus effusus* L. – common rush (Juncaceae)**

Tsilhqot'in: *tl'edad*, *tl'egmagh* ("common reed") (a shorter type of *tl'edadzhuł*)

Haisla: *saxsg^wis* ‘grass on meadow’ or ‘grass under the surface of the water’
 Nuuchah-nulth: *tl’i?its*’ (Hesquiaht) (Makah word for *Xerophyllum*)
 Quinault: *k’ló’om* ‘grass’ OR *djálalchnil* (both Gunther)
 Okanagan: *nq^w’eq^w’iq^w’áŷy’qn* ‘having little black tops’ (*Juncus ?mertensianus*);
sk’ek’ewl’xíst’iya? ‘old grass’ (*J. effusus*)
 Spokane: *mlk^wt’ést’ye?*

***Kalmia microphylla* (Hook.) A. Heller; syn. *Kalmia polifolia* Wangenh. – bog laurel, or swamp laurel (Ericaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *gagan xill* (M) (*gagan* ‘breathe’; probably originally *gagan xilga* – JE) [sometimes called name for *Rhododendron groenlandicum*; syn. *Ledum: xil qagann* (M), OR *xil qagan* (A)]

Chipewyan: *nágohts’alé*

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *sgən manmaxs* (Hartley Bay)

Haisla: *puy’as, pupuy’as* (also *Rhododendron*, syn. *Ledum*)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *gigixtala*; OR *puy’as* (also *Rhododendron groenlandicum*)

Nuuchah-nulth: *tiitiimaptk’uk* ‘resembles Labrador tea’ (Hesquiaht)

Sechelt: *tsálipay* (also *Rhododendron groenlandicum*)

Nlaka’pamux: *snúk^w’e?s e k’étse?* ‘friend/relative of Labrador tea’ (also *Menziesia*); OR ‘leaves of watery ground’; OR *maq^wm-élp* ‘swamp plant’

***Lathyrus ochroleucus* Hook. – cream pea, *L. japonicus* Willd. – beach pea, *L. nevadensis* S. Watson – Sierra pea, and *Vicia americana* Muhl. Ex Willd. – American vetch (Fabaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *yaal thuwaa* (M), *yáal thuwáay* (A) (both ‘raven’s-canoe’ (also *Vicia nigricans* ssp. *gigantea*) [cf. Dena’ina name for *L. ochroleucus*])

Haida (Skidegate): *xuyaa thuga* (*xuyaa thuga*) (both ‘raven’s-canoe’ (also *Vicia nigricans* ssp. *gigantea*) (cf. Dena’ina name for *L. ochroleucus*))

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *chinshla gek’a* ‘crow’s berry’ (O), *chulyin gek’a* ‘raven’s berry’ (O), *delga bayqa* ‘raven’s canoe’ (U) (all *L. japonicus*)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *chənaldaž* (*Lathyrus ochroleucus*, *Vicia* sp.)

Tsilhqot’in: *naset’i* ‘it’s stretched here and there’ (*Lathyrus*)

Gitksan: *hagimgasx^w* ‘wiper’ (Smith 1997, p. 98; Johnson 1997 – also *L. nevadensis*) ‘wiping plant’ [cf. Okanagan for *Astragalus miser*: *n?ap’nkíts’a?tn* ‘wipes off the inner side’]

Nuuchah-nulth: *ƷushƷu?uqmapt*; OR *ch’ikn’aqmapt* ‘sparrow plant’ (flowering plant); OR *kukuxmat?aqtl* ‘rattling sound inside’ (seedpods) (also for *Lupinus littoralis* and *Vicia nigricans* ssp. *gigantea* seedpods) (*L. japonicus*) (all Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *chichikinaxs* ‘chickens on the bushes’ (also *Cytisus scoparius*) (*L. japonicus*)

Upper Chehalis: *ubq’étnl* (*Vicia americana*) (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Southern): *lipwáhats* (plant) (cf. *lipwá* ‘peas’ borrr. fr. French) (Gunther)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *q’alts’-ú?za*; OR *səksək-kát-ləp* (Pemberton) (both *L. nevadensis*); OR *piyas-úpza* ‘pea-shoots’ (borrr. fr. English “peas”) (Pemberton) (*L.*

ochroleucus; also *Vicia americana*)
 Nlaka'pamux: – *Vicia americana* and other spp. – ‘trailing over the ground’; *Lathyrus nevadensis* and other spp. – ‘brown bear – trailing over the ground’; or *ntl=úym 'x*” or ‘brown bear’s peas’ (cf. Proto-Salish *tu, tal* ‘to extend, stretch, untie; fathom’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc: *setsetkélp* (*Lathyrus*)
 Okanagan: *y'ir'y'ir'qín* ‘top end winding around’ (*Medicago sativa*, and *Vicia americana*)
 Sahaptin: *lapwa-wáakul* ‘like peas’ (borr fr French *le pois*)

***Lewisia rediviva* Pursh – bitterroot (Portulacaceae)**

Lushootseed: *payaxí* (dried bitterroot)
 Lower Cowlitz: *pyaxí, pyaxí* (loanword; see Sahaptin *pyaxí*)
 Upper Chehalis: *piyaxí?* (borrowed from N Sahaptin)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *lak'pín*
 Nlaka'pamux: *lk'ápn* (cf. *lk'áp* ‘come to be pierced, impaled, but stick or other sharp instrument’ (Lower dialect); OR *lk'ápn-úy* ‘real/original bitterroot’; OR *spít'm* (cf. *pít'm* ‘rub bitterroot on rough rock to remove skin’) and *pétl'm* ‘skin bitterroot with hands’) (Upper dialect, also by Secwepemc and Okanagan) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-p'atl'-m* ‘bitterroot’ – Kuipers 2002; Note: Nlaka'pamux *p* points to borrowing fr. Secwepemc); [Note: *Lewisia columbiana* ‘friend/relative of bitterroot,’ OR ‘high country bitterroot’; *Lewisia pygmaea* ‘bitterroot-root/tail end’]
 Secwepemc: *lek'pín* (W) (probably borr. fr. Nlaka'pamux); *spít'em, spit'm* (W, E) (Mary Thomas), OR *spít'e* (E) (Aimee August) (Secwepemc *i* indication of borrowing fr. Okanagan) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-p'atl'-m* ‘bitterroot’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *sp'itl'm* (cf. *p'itl'* ‘to peel off the outer covering of a root’) [cf. also *sp'ip'tl'm* (unidentified, poss. *L. pygmaea*) 144] (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-p'atl'-m* ‘bitterroot’ – Kuipers 2002) (month of April named *sp'itl'mtn* after this plant; *certain areas with better tasting roots than others*)
 Sñchitsu'umshtsn: *sp'it'em, sp'it'm* ‘NOM-smooth, slick-MDL’ (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-p'atl'-m* ‘bitterroot’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Selish, Kalispel: *sp'étl'am* (apparently unanalyzable) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-p'atl'-m* ‘bitterroot’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *sp'étl'm* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-p'atl'-m* ‘bitterroot’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Columbian: *sp'átl'm* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-p'atl'-m* ‘bitterroot’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sahaptin: *pyaxí*
 Ktunaxa: *naqamtsu, nəqámtsu* (Hart)

***Leymus cinereus* (Scribn. & Merr.) A. Love – basin wildrye, or giant wildrye, and related spp. (Poaceae)**

Tsilhqot'in: *tl'eg'elzeyx* (Tyhurst 1975-76)
 Sechelt: *p'úshten* (id by Newcombe as *L. mollis*, but prob not; obtained from up the Fraser River; not local; obtained from interior by trade) (poss. also another sp.; see *Phalaris, Phragmites*)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *psn'últan'*

Nlaka'pamux: (*s*)*pəsn'últn'* (“*Elymus triticoides*”)

Secwepemc: *pesnúl'ten* (W, E), OR *nepəsnúl'tən* (E) (Mary Thomas)

Okanagan: *pesníwltn*, *pespesníwltn* (cf. also *p'ustn* (unidentified) [grass?])

Spokan: *pspsnéwltn*; OR *néwltn*

Selish: *pspsnéwl* (meaning unclear; may be related to a reduplicated form for ‘scarred’ or ‘too eager or excited,’ or ‘young, immature’); OR *paʔ-pəʔ-á* ‘silver/grey/faded/light colour (redupl.)’ (because it fades in fall from green to gold)

Sahaptin: *shwicht*

Ktunaxa: *ʔakink'inwalal* (spelling unsure), *ʔakink'uwalal* (also ‘wheat’) (*akink'əwalal* – Hart)

***Leymus mollis* (Trin.) Pilg. – American dunegrass (Poaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *wegpak* (PWS/PG)

Haida (Skidegate): *hlkyaama* (*lqyaama*) (also *Nereocystis*)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *t'egh* [gen word for sedges, as well as *Leymus mollis*]

Haisla: *sagʷan* ‘any grass/grass-like plant’

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k'ítem* (general, and also specifically for

Leymus mollis); cf. *k'ít'təm* (any grass), under *Carex obnupta*; OR

k'agittlamas - DSS (apparently specific to *Leymus mollis*)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *ch'ich'itapqk'uk* ‘resembles *Carex obnupta*’; OR

hitingisʔit'aqapt ‘beach growth’; OR *hiln'iisʔi t'aqapt* ‘plant down on the beach’ (all Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *qitssapt* ‘drawing/writing plant’; OR *chapxʷapt* ‘man’s plant’ (also *Carex obnupta* flowering stalks)

Makah: *chupxábupt* (Gunther)

Quileute: *k'ák'ipát* ‘strong plant’; *xʷats'áatil* (braided root bundles for rubbing the body)

Comox: *xʷút'eqʷ* (*Leymus mollis*)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *stəkʷ'ey*, *stəkʷ'eʔi* [see also under Grass, gen.]

***Ligusticum canbyi* (J.M. Coult. & Rose) J.M. Coult. & Rose - Canby's lovage, or Canby's licorice-root (Apiaceae)**

Secwepemc: *yeʔut*, *yiʔut*

Nlaka'pamux: *xásxast* [?] (also sweetgrass, *Hierochloe*) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *xəs* ‘good’ – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *xásxes* ‘always good’ (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *xəs* ‘good’ – Kuipers 2002)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *qhasqhs*, *xás-xəs* ‘good-good’ (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *xəs* ‘good’ – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *xásax* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *xəs* ‘good’ – Kuipers 2002)

Selish: *xásxəs* ‘good-good’ (*L. verticillatum* (Geyer) Coult. & Rose) (also *Apium graveolens*, celery) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *xəs* ‘good’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *ʔayut*

Sahaptin: *áyun* (also *L. grayi* ?)

Ktunaxa: *ʔayut* [also Selish], *ʔáyut* (*L. verticillatum* – Hart)

***Ligusticum scoticum* L. – Scottish lovage, or Scottish licorice-root (Apiaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *tukkaayuk*, *tukkaayuuk*, *tukkaayuich* (“sea lovage”)
 Yupik: *pítxuuskii* (PWS); *pítxuuskaa*q (PG) (Chugach); *metsuqel’ugaat* (*L. scoticum*
 ssp. *hultenii*) (Nelson I); *tuk’ayut*, *tsiukarrat* (Cup’it – Nunivak I, AK)
 Dena’ina (Tanaina): *bidrushga* (Il, O), *pidrushga* (U) (Russian loanword from
petru’shka “parsley”)
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *wexátla láyug’a*; OR *g’ax’e* (Hunt 1922)

***Lilium columbianum* Leichtlin – tiger lily, or Columbia lily (Liliaceae)**

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *tsachán* (also ‘cache’; cf. *tsa* ‘beaver’?)
 Tsilhqot’in: *sáchén* ‘sun stick’; OR *tsáchén* ‘beaver stick’; [*sáchén gúnlin* ‘where there
 are tiger lilies’ – prob on Taseko Mt, se of Tatlow and Taseko Lakes, mountains
 towards Lillooet; the only place where this plant occurs – Smith 200x].
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *sanixsmapt* ‘great blue heron plant’ (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *k’axapx*; OR *t’ak’uu?b* (and/or *Fritillaria camschatcensis*)
 Makah: *t’ak’uub* (not known from M territory at present); *l’kup* (Gunther)
 Quileute: *lilipewa?de?yu* (put) (Gunther)
 Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *st’alts’áləq’əs* (OG69) (also *Fritillaria affinis*)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *sxemáləx’thət* ‘bitter on the tongue’; Chilliwack *ts’aq’é?*
 ‘tiger lily root’ (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’a?* ‘an edible
 root’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*) OR (?Proto-Interior-Salish
ts’aq ‘sour, fermented’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *ts’ág’it* (Su51) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’a?* ‘an edible root’ –
 Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*); OR *st’alts’áləq’əs* (also *Fritillaria affinis*)
 Klallam: *tsak’chn* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’a?* ‘an edible root’ – Kuipers 2002; see
Polystichum, *Lilium*)
 Quinault: *k’laká* ‘to slash it down’ (Gunther)
 Lushootseed: *tság’ichəd ~ts’ág’ich*, *ch’á?g’ich* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’a?* ‘an
 edible root’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*) (Zalmai Zahir, pers. comm.
 2010)
 Upper Chehalis: *ts’aq’é?* (bulb); OR *masúch’i* (“tigerlily”)
 Twana (Skokomish): *bailchi* (Gunther)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *(s-)kím’ut*, *(s-)kímw’ət*
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(s-)kím’ut*, *(s-)kímw’ət*
 Nlaka’pamux: *tséw’ek* (? cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’a?* ‘an edible root’ –
 Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*)
 Secwepemc: *textl’sín* (W), *textl’si?*, *textl’sin* (E) (cf. *text*, *taxt* “bitter”) (cf.
 Proto-Salish *tax* ‘wrong, bitter,’ and/or Proto-Interior-Salish *tax-tsin*
 ‘tigerlily’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *stextsín* (cf. Proto-Salish *tax* ‘wrong, bitter,’ and/or Proto-Interior-Salish *tax-*
tsin ‘tigerlily’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Snc’átsu’umshtsn: *ch’awah*, *ch’áwəx* (? cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ək’a?* ‘an edible root’ –
 Kuipers 2002; see *Polystichum*, *Lilium*)
 Sahaptin: *pananát*
 Ktunaxa: *nasayit* (also *Calochortus macrocarpus*, *Lilium philadelphicum* (?),
Erythronium grandiflorum); OR *nílkúma* (Chamberlain n.d. – *L. philadelphicum*
 only)

***Linnaea borealis* L. – twinflower (Caprifoliaceae)**

Haida (Skidegate): *tllgaa xilga* (*tllgaa xilga*) ‘ground/earth-leaves/medicine’

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *dānih tsəl mai?* (‘small kinnikinnick’)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *yāntł’əl* (cf. *tł’əl* ‘stringy’)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *k’ela tl’ila* (O) ‘mouse’s rope’ (cf. also *Lycopodium clavatum*)

Nuxalk: *ix?lx ulmxmayx* ‘strings around, trails or crawls around’ (also *Lycopodium clavatum*)

Lushootseed (Northern): *stót’xodob* (leaves boiled to make tea for colds: poss. *Satureja douglasii*?)

Nlaka’pamux – *Linnaea borealis* – called ‘little trailing over the ground’ or friend/relative of kinnikinnick; or kinnikinnick plant plant’ (p 196)

Ktunaxa: *aqkotlá kpekánam* [? *ʔaqulaqpikanam* ‘someone’s leaf’], OR *kikʔánelkahómek* (both approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Lithospermum ruderales* Douglas ex Lehm. – western stoneseed (Boraginaceae)**

Nlaka’pamux: *ʔesxéw’pe?* ‘fluffy on the root’ OR *ʔeswúʔp-pe?* ‘spill-powder-root’ (referring to fine roots) or variants; *tsəptsepewíl*, *tsəptsepew’íl* ‘blood-stained’; OR variants [*Lithospermum incisum*]

Secwepemc: *tsg’úg’pe* (E) (Palmer 1975; Aimee August, interview with R. Bouchard, 1974)

Okanagan: *kłts’áleq’tn* ‘instrument for whipping/beating on wood’; OR *siy’áy’ts’qn* ‘hard on top’ (also wild buckwheat, *Eriogonum heracleoides* and other spp.); *sx’ix’áyt* ‘slivers’ because of the hairs on the stem [p. 91 – this plant has weather altering capabilities]

Selish: *siʔítsqən* (meaning unclear; *-qən* ‘head’)

Spokan: *siy’áy’ts’k’n* ‘hard on top’; OR *chtsemenálq’*, *chtsmnálq’*, *tsmtsmlqíx’*

Ktunaxa: *napnupkułuk* (spelling unsure); OR *gó’lkánkonak* (Chamberlain n.d.)

***Lomatium canbyi* (J.M. Coult. & Rose) J.M. Coult. & Rose – Canby’s biscuitroot (Apiaceae)**

Okanagan: *ts’ex’l’úsa*

Snchítu’umshtsn: *p’ex’p’ux’*, *p’éx’-pex’* (cf. ‘glow’)

Spokan: *p’úx’p’úx’*

Selish: *pùgpug* (“flower var.”)

Sahaptin: *luksh*; OR *shkúłkul* (Priest Rapids variety)

Nez Perce: *q’eq’éet*

***Lomatium cous* (S. Watson) J.M. Coult. & Rose – (Apiaceae)**

Lower Cowlitz: *xáwsh* [loanword from Sahaptin *xáwsh*]

Upper Chehalis: *chisnóo?*, *chsnóo?* (“button camas”) (M. D. Kinkade)

Okanagan: *qaws*; OR *sqáqaw’tsn*

Columbian: *c’əxwl’úsa?* (“white camas”) (M. D. Kinkade)

Snchítu’umshtsn: *káus*, *káʔus*

Spokan: *pewte?*

Selish: *pch'əl'ú* (apparently unanalyzable)
Sahaptian (Nez Perce): *qaaws*; OR *qámsit* (Marshall)
Sahaptin: *xawsh*
Ktunaxa: *pk'lnána* (Hart)

***Lomatium dissectum* (Nutt.) Mathias & Constance – chocolate tips, or fernleaf
biscuitroot (Apiaceae)**

Tsilhqot'in: *dedinydzstez* “groundhog food” – groundhogs eat them
Nlaka'pamux: *taxqín* ‘bitter top/head’ *txtxay'lp* (cf. Proto-Salish *tax* ‘bitter’ – an element *tax* in other plant names – Kuipers 2002)
Secwepemc root: *geyu?* (W, E) (root); *geyeqín'* (W, E) “the head of that carrot” - Aimee August (leafy tops); OR *geyqnúpye?* (N) (Eliza Archie)
Okanagan: *ʕayú?*
Spokan: *ch'eych'i*
Nez Perce: *títalam*
Sahaptin: *chalúksh*

***Lomatium geyeri* (S. Watson) J.M. Coult. & Rose – Geyer's biscuitroot (Apiaceae)**

Nlaka'pamux: *hat-tséius* ‘tied, fastened’ [?]
Okanagan: *nʕ'aʔtsúqs* ‘something small tied at the end’
Ktunaxa: *ʔakuuk'aʔlak* ‘backbone’ (i.e. of a fish)

***Lomatium macrocarpum* (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) J.M. Coult. & Rose –
desert parsley, or bigseed biscuitroot (Apiaceae)**

Tsilhqot'in: (at major Tsilhqot'in fishing site)
Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q''əq''íla*
Nlaka'pamux: *q''əq''íle* (cf. *paax''hánk* = root shrunken and unusable for use, cognate with Snc and Spokane forms)
Secwepemc: *q''eq''íle* (W, E)
Okanagan: *smetsnáleq''* [cf. *sp'aʔx''únak* for *Tragopogon pratensis*]
Snc'itsu'umshtsn: *sp'ex''ench, sp'éx''ench* ‘NOM-light~glow-belly~bank’
Spokan: *sp'x''énch* “biscuitroot, sweet potato” (BFC) (Ross 2011)
Sahaptin: *púla; winsh púla* (‘male *púla*’ – if flowering); *túlaaki púla* (‘female *púla*’ – vegetative; the ones eaten)

***Lomatium nudicaule* (Pursh) J.M. Coult. & Rose – “wild celery,” barestem
lomatium, or barestem biscuitroot (Apiaceae)**

Tsilhqot'in: *ʔest'anchis, ʔet'anchis* (also “wild mountain rhubarb”, *Rumex acetosa* L. ssp. *alpestris* (Jacq.) A. Löve) (cf. *ʔet'an* ‘leaves?’; *chis* ‘to fry’) [cf. also Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): cabbage, lettuce and lambsquarters, *Chenopodium album* – *ʔat'ancho*]
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *q'exémín*; OR *gúnsi?* [?]
Ditidaht: *ts'axmín*, OR *ʕaʕayx''awsí?* ‘medicine for codfish lure - plant’
Comox: *q'exémín* (referring to the seeds)
Sechelt: *q'exémín* (Sargeant Bay named after this sp.)
Squamish: *q'exmín*

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *q'əxmín* (El60, OG 69)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *q'əxmíil*
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *q'əxmín* [cf. *sq'əx* 'to put a curse on someone' (Earl Claxton Sr.)
 – prevents people from causing a curse; protective]
 Klallam: *q'uxmín* (LT notes)
 Lushootseed: *q'əxbíd* (used in Lummi 1st salmon ceremony)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): (*s-*)*ʔanq'* (leaves, plant); *tł'áq"uʔ* (seed stalks)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): (*s-*)*ʔanq'* (leaves, plant); *tł'áq"uʔ* (seed stalks)
 Secwepemc: *k'útse* (W, E); OR *qéq'mə* (Aimee August, interview with R. Bouchard, 1974; Leslie Jules) [Note: *qéq'mə* was applied by Laura Harry and Bridget Dan to chocolate lily, *Fritillaria affinis*]
 Nlaka'pamux: *q'áq'meʔ* (Merritt, Coldwater); *ts'ewéteʔ* (Lytton) (young shoots); *tł'éq"u* (stalks and young fruits); *k"útsaʔ* (dried seeds)
 Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *peqai, péqai*, prob cognate with Nez Perce *péqiy'* (*L. triternatum*) (ALM: 192)
 Spokane: *x"x"télp*
 Sahaptin: *xamsí* (plants); *pt'ish-pt'ish* (leaf shoots); *ashwaníya* 'slave' (mature stems)

***Lonicera ciliosa* (Pursh) Poir. ex DC. – orange honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae)**

Comox: *q'íq'at'uʔay*
 Sechelt: *q'íq'it'uway* (JJ – Bouchard 1978)
 Squamish: *kítuʔ tł'a stéwaqin* 'swing of a dead person'
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *q'ət'q'ət'á* (El60); OR *q'ətq'ətəʔelp, q'it'aʔəlp*, (OG69);
 OR *q'et'am'əlp* (El60, OG 69); OR *q'ítaʔ*; OR *q'it'as tə spəlpəlpq"ít"tsəʔ* ('swing of the little owl')
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *q'éyt'a* 'swing'
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *q'itəʔəy'n-əlp* OR *q'it'ə* 'swing'; OR *q'it'ə ʔə tsə spəlpq"ít"tsəʔ*
 'swing of the screech owl/ghost'
 Lummi: *k'itélch* (Gunther)
 Klallam: *snanáq"ulch* 'spook vine' (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Northern, Southern): *yəydúʔ-ats, yaydúʔ-ats* 'swing plant'
 Upper Chehalis: *q'ayóoq"nl* 'cradle plant'; *k'ayuk"unl* 'swings on a tree',
tsumánts 'it hugs a tree' (Gunther); OR *sk"im mx q'aiyoq"s*; OR
matl'ách'mn'l sk"imóomsh
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *ts'úm'xal* 'to suck'
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *p'əsk'ʔ-úlp* (and variants) 'hummingbird's-plant'
 Nlaka'pamux: *sts'úm'mns e p'əsk'eʔ* 'hummingbird's sucking substance' (also
Campanula rotundifolia, Penstemon spp.); OR *q'əts'q'əts'-usín'us* cf.
q'əts' 'weaving' and variants (also *Clematis ligusticifolia*); OR *ntətl-úym"x"*
 'trailing over the ground' (also *Linnaea borealis*) [and many other variants, p.
 197) (cf. Proto-Salish *tu, tal* 'to extend, stretch, untie; fathom' – Kuipers
 2002)
 Secwepemc: *steptl'úpəlpq"* (cf. *tł'up* 'twisting or twining around')
 Okanagan: *ky'ir'y'ir'mn'tsút* 'tangled around itself'; OR *tq'ets'q'ets'pínas iʔ*
snína 'owl's braids' (also *Clematis columbiana*)
 Spokane: *chyilyal'ál'q"*, *chirírlq"*; *chitliátlá* 'wrapping around a tree or a bush'

Selish: *chiliatla* [approx.; Stubbs]
Upper Cowlitz: *t'átchanminadít* ? (Gunther)

***Lonicera involucrata* (Richardson) Banks ex Spreng. – black twinberry, or twinflower honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *yaal gaanaa* (M), *yáal gáanaay* (A) ‘raven's-berry’

Haida (Skidegate): *xuyaa gaanga* ‘raven's-berry’; OR *k'aalts'idaa gaanga*, *k'alts'lda gaanga* ‘crow's-berry’ (fruit); *xuyaa gaannga hlk'a'ii* (*lq'a?ii*) (bush)

Sekani: *tx?uh?yeh?tsa?git*, “*tsageget*” ‘beaver berries’

Witsuwit'en: *səs mi?tsən*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *səsmi?* ‘bear berry’

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *səsmi?* ‘bear berry’; *səsmi?chən* ‘bear berry branches’

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *səsmi* ‘bear berry’

Tsilhqot'in: *ses dig* ‘black bear's saskatoons’ (berries); *sesmali-chen*, *ses nizt'an* (bush)

Gitxsan: *maa?ya gaaq* (literally ‘berry of raven’ (Smith p. 68); *sganmaa?yl gaaq*, *sganmaa?yagaaq* (Johnson 1997) (“crow berry”)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *maayə?ol* ‘bear's berries’ (Helen Clifton, Belle Eaton; Sm'algyax Dictionary 2001, p. 22)

Haisla: *t'sa-maas* (*ts'a-ma* ‘to suck’); OR *zam'as*

Heiltsuk: *k''t'xúli* (berries) “Indian tobacco” (Rath 1981); *k''t'xúliy'as* (plant)

Oowekyala: *k''t'xuli*

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *t'əq'axuliy* (DSS), *t'eq'exúli* (berries); *t'əq'exúli?ants* (bush)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *k'aa?in ha?um?ak* (lit. ‘food of the crow’); *k'aa?itqmapt* ‘crow plant’ (bush); OR *ch'ihsmapt* [?] (all Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *ch'ix''iitsapt* ‘monster's/ghost's plant’

Makah: *ch'aq'atq(a)bap* ‘crow plant’

Quileute: *ká?ayo?pat* ‘crow plant’

Nuxalk: *sk''anik's* (berries): *sak''nik's-lp* (bush); berries also called *squaluts ti t'ixlala* ‘berries of the robin’

Comox: *kíikakay*

Squamish: *títin'ústnay* (bush); *sq''ílq''elem t'l'a'élqay* ‘little berry of the snake’ (berries)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *xáaləlp* (cognate with *sháal'əlp* ‘red osier dogwood’ in Cowichan) (possibly wrong identification)

Lushootseed (Southern): *kakaléxlits* ‘crow's food’ (Gunther)

Quinault: *kaxáltchilnix* ‘crow berries’

Twana (Skokomish): *kakadlex* (Gunther)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *xətq-álməx-xal* ‘makes-a-hole-in-your-gut/stomach’; *xətq-álməx-xál-az*, *xətqálməx-az*; OR *ts'unilt'n-az* (and variants) (Pemberton); OR “*hiálp*” (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) (bush)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *xətq-álməx-xal* ‘makes-a-hole-in-your-gut/stomach’; *xətq-álməx-xál-az*, *xətqálməx-az*

Nlaka'pamux: *səx''sux''-úse?* ‘grizzly-bear berry’ (fruit); *səx''xux''-élp*,

səx^wsux^wuseʔ-élp (bush)

Secwepemc: *sk^wleqs q^wlus tsius* ‘bear’s berries’; *kenkeknem sq^w’lus tsitsen* ‘black bear’s berries’; OR *sk^weláqs sq^w’lus tsítsiʔs*

Okanagan: *stkem’kem’exstús* ‘black bear’s face/eye’ OR *stkem’exstálq* ‘black bear’s fruit’ (berries); *stkem’kem’exstíkst* OR *stkem’exstíml’x* (bush)

Snchítisu’umshtsn: *sámpqn, sámpqn*

Spokan: *chiriálq^w, chilyaláwq*

Sahaptin: *wapaanla-nmí tk^wátat* ‘grizzly’s food’; OR *yaka-nmí tk^wátat* ‘black bear’s food’

Ktunaxa: *klawla ʔakpits’is, ʔakpits’is klawla* ‘grizzly-bear’s food’ (also *Maianthemum racemosum* and related spp.)

***Lupinus nootkatensis* Donn ex Sims – Nootka lupine (Fabaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *akataq* (PWS) (root); *akataqutaq* (PWS), *qayaruaq* (PG) (plant)

Tlingit: *kantáq^w, gantáq^w*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *gúnduu* (A) (roots)

Haida (Skidegate): *ganduu*

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *nantl’ili t’una* (O) ‘bee plant’, *nantl’ili duna* (U) ‘bee food’ (*L. nootkatensis*, *L. polyphyllus*, *L. arcticus*)

Gitxsan: *ʔq’awts* (= carrots, *Daucus carota*) (Johnson 1997) (cf. Gitxsan: *qowuch, kauch* for *L. polyphyllus*)

Kitasoo: *q’óon*

Haisla: *q^w’an* (root); *q^w’nts’às* (plant); roots eaten raw

Heiltsuk: *q^w’án*

Oowekyala: *q^w’an* (roots) (fr. Curtis 1970)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *q^w’anniy*

Nuxalk: *q’ak^wts* (flower); *q’ak^wts-nk* (root; cf. *-nk* ‘foot’)

***Lupinus polyphyllus* Lindl. – bigleaf lupine, and other *Lupinus* spp. (Fabaceae)**

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *nantl’ili t’una* (O) ‘bee plant’, *nantl’ili duna* (U) ‘bee food’ (*L. nootkatensis*, *L. polyphyllus*, *L. arcticus* S. Wats.)

Tahltan: *gentok^w* (S) (lupine); *gentox^w* (S) (*L. arcticus*) (cf. Tlingit *L. nootkatensis*)

Kaska: *ts’edaasnoonet’ooné* ‘bee blossoms’

Sekani: *mooʔweʔeehʔjii* (*L. arcticus*)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *gantah* (*L. arcticus*) (cf. Tlingit *L. nootkatensis*)

Tsilhqot’in: *dediny-dzistl’ez, distlál* ‘marmot’s food’

Gitxsan: *qowuch, kauch* (Smith’s transcription – Smith 1997, p. 98) (see *L. nootkatensis*) (??‘carrots’)

Stl’atl’imx: known as horse food, medicine but no name recorded

Nlaka’pamux: *nk’áts’e-sqáxaʔ peł sp’áq’m* ‘horse’s flower’; OR “*kokoimi’lziiz*” (and variants) ‘blue sack’ (Lytton) (Steedman 1930); OR *q^w’iiq^wi(y)-qən-ʔílmelx* ‘blue-top’ (Nicola, borr. From Okanagan); OR *ʔest-q^wáz q^wáz-qín* ‘blue-top’

Secwepemc: *q^w’iq^wánqənélp* (E) ‘blue-blue plant’ (Lilly Harry and Mary Palmantier said that horses and deer like to eat these plants)

Okanagan: *q^w’iq^wiqeníml’x* ‘blue/green topped (low) bush’ (*Lupinus sericeus*, *L. wyethii*, *L. sulphureus* and others); OR *weswáxnxqn* ‘long head’ – long flowered type – ML

(*Lupinus* spp.)

Selish: *nq'ənaq'əté* 'stink plant' (*Lupinus* sp.) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *nəq* 'to rot' – Kuipers 2002) (see also *Artemisia ludoviciana*, *Mentha arvensis*, *Lysichiton americanus*); OR *t'ət'əqənəlp* (cf. *t'ə* 'spread apart/flattened/crushed': 'spread apart-head-plant')

Sahaptin: *wapiyat'ú* [grave decorations]

Ktunaxa: *kats'laʔlmak* 'flat-seed' (*L. sericeus*; also = ear of corn, *Zea mays*)

***Lysichiton americanus* Hultén & H. St. John – American skunk-cabbage (Araceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *quagtsaaguaq* (PWS/PG)

Tlingit: *x'áatl'*, *x'áal'*, *xhʔáal'*

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *lgun*, *lguun* (M), *lgún* (A)

Haida (Skidegate): *hlgun*, *hlguun* (*lgun*, *lguun*)

Tahltan: *danje*

Sekani: *dene txay txun'nay*

Witsuwit'en: *ts'it antso*; *wəghul* (Hargus – "skunk-cabbage root")

Nisga'a: *hiinaq* (CB)

Gitksan: *hinaq*

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *w'nəx*, *w'nəq*

Kitasoo: *xnák*, *sináeext*

Haisla: *k'k'uk''*, *k'k'úk''as* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k''uk''* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Heiltsuk: *k''k''úk''* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k''uk''* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Oowekyala: *k''uuk''* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k''uk''* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k'aʔúk''i*, *k'aʔok''* (singular) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k''uk''* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002); *k'ik'aʔuk''a* (leaves)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *timaat* (whole plant); *tinaat* (inflorescence) (Hesquiaht) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *timuʔ*, *tamuʔ* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Didaktaht: *tibuut* (cf. *tiittiiy* 'to wipe', as with a dish) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *timuʔ*, *tamuʔ* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Makah: *tibuút* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *timuʔ*, *tamuʔ* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Quileute: *t'óoq''aʔ* 'it smells' (whole plant)

Nuxalk: *uk''uk''* (Kwak'wala: *k'aʔúk''i*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k''uk''* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Comox: *k''úuk''ayin*, *x''úuk''ayin*, *x''uk''ayn* (ʔamin)

Sechelt: *x''uʔuk''álin*, OR *x''ʔuk''álin*

Squamish: *ch'úk''a* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k''uk''* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *ts'ák''aʔ* (E160) (also Musqueam) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k''uk''* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *ch'áak''ə*, *ts'áak''ə*; Chilliwack *ts'ák''a* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k''uk''* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *t''h'ák''iʔ* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k''uk''* 'skunk-cabbage' – Kuipers 2002)

Samish: *t'chaáuk''*, (*s*)*ts'ák''iy'*, *t''h'ák''iy'* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish

kʷ'ukʷ ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Klallam: ***ts'uʔkʷ'iʔ*** (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish ***kʷ'ukʷ*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Quinalt: ***tsulélos*** ‘digging the roots’ (Gunther)
 Lushootseed: ***ch'úʔkʷ***, ***ch'úkʷ***, ***ch'úkʷ-ali*** (plant) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish ***kʷ'ukʷ*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002); OR ***q'ílt'*** (name of Port Gamble Bay) (Gunther)
 Lower Cowlitz: ***q'ílt***
 Upper Chehalis: ***t'áʔkʷqə***; OR ***q'ílt-nl***; OR ***sts'áwícht***
 Twana: ***ch'ukʷ'áy*** (Kuipers) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish ***kʷ'ukʷ*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): ***xətl'***; OR ***xətl'-awáwxa***, ***xətl'-úl'axʷ*** (?) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: ***xətl'*** ‘skunk-cabbage?’; cf. Sechelt ***xətl' xətl'tan*** *Asarum*, *Opuntia* – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: ***ts'úkʷ'e***, ***ts'úkʷ'iʔ*** (borr. fr. Halkomelem – Chilliwack) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish ***kʷ'ukʷ*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc: ***tím'et*** (W), ***tímət*** (E) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish ***timu?***, ***tamu?*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: ***stámuʔqn*** (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish ***timu?***, ***tamu?*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: ***qexʷqʷxʷlshiyé***, ***qexʷ-elsh-íyeʔ*** ‘stink-arch motion playingly’; OR ***tímú***, ***tímúʔ*** (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish ***timu?***, ***tamu?*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002) (translated as “fern” elsewhere – Kuipers 2002)
 Columbian: ***nəq'nəq'tálp*** (“skunk-cabbage”; ‘rotten’) (see Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn *Mentha arvensis*; Okanagan and Spokane *Artemisia ludoviciana*; and Selish *Lupinus* sp.) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish ***nəq'*** ‘to rot’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: ***t'ímuʔ***, ***stámuʔkʷ'n*** (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish ***timu?***, ***tamu?*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002); OR ***hinexʷ***
 Selish: ***tímúʔ***, ***tímúʔ*** (poss. ***tiʔmu-leʔxʷ*** ‘spring’ ?) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish ***timu?***, ***tamu?*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Upper Cowlitz: ***káilet*** (whole plant); ***dipdiíp*** (fruiting stalk)
 Sahaptin: ***watíptip***
 Ktunaxa: ***tumu*** – (orig. listed as unidentified plant on riverbanks, with very wide leaves, placed under *Bryoria* in cooking pits (Moses Joseph, Bonners Ferry, October 1974; Laurence Morgan) (Ktunaxa ms., p. 110) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish ***timu?***, ***tamu?*** ‘skunk-cabbage’ – Kuipers 2002)

***Mahonia aquifolium* (Pursh) Nutt.** – tall Oregon-grape, and ***M. nervosa* (Pursh) Nutt.** – dull-leaved Oregon-grape (Berberidaceae)

Dakelh (S̓aik'uz): ***t'anghʷəs***

Tsilhqot'in: ***beghʷesdinin***, ***baghʷesdinín*** (*M. aquifolium*)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): ***kesp'úli*** (both *M. aquifolium* and *M. nervosa*)

Ditidaht: ***tlukʷsh̓tqapt*** ‘raven's plant’ (cf. ***tluukʷshiid*** ‘raven’)

Makah: ***tlukshutqabap*** ‘raven plant’ (*Mahonia* sp. – Gunther)

Comox: ***yáyech'*** (berries); ***yáy'ech'ay*** (plant)

Sechelt: ***lélach'*** (berries); ***lélach'ay*** (plant)

Squamish: ***səliy'áy'*** (*M. aquifolium*, *M. nervosa*) (plant) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: ***sələy***, ***sənəy*** ‘lowbush Oregon grape’)

- Kuipers 2002)
- Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’, Musqueam: *sánay?əlp*, *sánəy?əlp* (*M. nervosa*); *sáliəlp* (*M. aquifolium*) (E160) [?]; *selíy* (berry); *selíyelp* (plant) (*M. nervosa*) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *səlay*, *sənəy* ‘lowbush Oregon grape’ – Kuipers 2002) (Arvid Charlie – name for *M. aquifolium* comes from “yellow”)
- Halkomelem, Upriver: *t^{sth}óolt^{sth}iyəlp st^{sth}im* (berry); *t^{sth}óolt^{sth}iyəlp* (plant), Chilliwack *t^{sth}óolt^{sth}iy* [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ul*, *ts’al* ‘hurt, smart, cold, tart, bitter, sour, salty’ – Kuipers 2002] (*M. aquifolium*); Chilliwack: *səlíy* (berries); *səlíyəlp* (bush) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *səlay*, *sənəy* ‘lowbush Oregon grape’ – Kuipers 2002)
- Saanich, Songish: *səni?* (berries); *səni?-ilch* (bush) (*M. aquifolium*, *M. nervosa*) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *səlay*, *sənəy* ‘lowbush Oregon grape’ – Kuipers 2002)
- Samish: *x^weesbúdats* (*M. aquifolium*) (Gunther)
- Lummi: *sunní* (*Mahonia* sp.) (Gunther) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *səlay*, *sənəy* ‘lowbush Oregon grape’ – Kuipers 2002)
- Klallam: *shuchun*, *shuchun’* (*M. nervosa*) (LT notes), *schanilch* (“*M. nervosa*”) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *səlay*, *sənəy* ‘lowbush Oregon grape’ – Kuipers 2002)
- Lushootseed (Northern): *q^wəbq^wəbch*; *qúbqubich* (Gunther) (*M. aquifolium*, *M. nervosa*); OR *sx^wí*, *swaix?ats* (*M. nervosa*); OR *komkomch* (berries) (*M. nervosa*); OR *tekólq^wix* (*M. aquifolium*); OR *sq^wá’tchas* (*M. aquifolium*) (last four Gunther) [BUT see Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *sq^w’əq^wtsəs* – *Vaccinium parvifolium*; also Saanich]
- Lower Cowlitz: *ch’iyúx^wi?s* (berries)
- Upper Chehalis: *ch’iyúx^wi?s* (berries); *ch’iyúx^wi?sn’l* (bush) (*Mahonia aquifolium*)
- Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *M. aquifolium*: *ts’ól’-ts’əl’* ‘bitter/sour’ (berries); *ts’ól’-ts’l’-az’* (plant) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ul*, *ts’al* ‘hurt, smart, cold, tart, bitter, sour, salty’ – Kuipers 2002]; *M. nervosa*: *səlay’* (berries); *səly’-áz’* (plant) (Pemberton, Ruby Creek) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *səlay*, *sənəy* ‘lowbush Oregon grape’ – Kuipers 2002)
- Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *M. aquifolium*: *ts’ól’-ts’əl’* ‘bitter/sour’ (berries); *ts’ól’-ts’l’-az’* (plant) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ul*, *ts’al* ‘hurt, smart, cold, tart, bitter, sour, salty’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Nlaka’pamux: *stl’ól’sse?* ‘little sour berry’ (fruit); *sts’ol’sse?-élp* (plant) (*M. aquifolium*, *M. nervosa*); OR *səni?* (berries); *səny’-élp* (plant) (*M. nervosa* only) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *səlay*, *sənəy* ‘lowbush Oregon grape’ – Kuipers 2002)
- Secwepemc: *sts’al’s*, *sts’el’sa* ‘bitter’ (berries); *stsal’selp* (W), *sts’elsélp* (E) (plant) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ul*, *ts’al* ‘hurt, smart, cold, tart, bitter, sour, salty’ – Kuipers 2002]
- Okanagan: *sts’ars*, *sts’erís* (berries); *sts’ersíml’x* OR *sts’ersílp* (*M. aquifolium*); [cf. also *sts’irws* (*R. aureum*) – Kuipers 2002] [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ul*, *ts’al* ‘hurt, smart, cold, tart, bitter, sour, salty’ – Kuipers 2002; or poss. Proto-Salish *ts’al(s)* ‘shiny, oily, wet’? named after shiny lvs?]

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *sq''eyú, sq''éyu?* (NOM-blue/green; cf. *q''en* 'blue/green') (*M. aquifolium*)
 Spokane: *sq''úyu?*; OR *sk''alqó* (*M. aquifolium*); *sts''érs* (? *M. nervosa* – see *Ribes aureum*)
 Selish: *sts''áls* (fruit); *sts''ásélp* (plant) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts''ul, ts''al* 'hurt, smart, cold, tart, bitter, sour, salty' – Kuipers 2002]
 Columbian: *q''íyu*
 Upper Cowlitz: *(l)k''áukawus* (*Mahonia* sp.) (Gunther)
 Sahaptin: *lk''áwk''aw* (*M. aquifolium*); *shk''áwk''aw* (*M. nervosa*)
 Ktunaxa: *nahuk, náhuk* (berries); *nahuk-wu?k, nahuk ?ak''uka?is* (plant) (incl. var. *repens*)

***Maianthemum dilatatum* (Alph. Wood) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr. – wild lily-of-the-valley, or false lily-of-the-valley (Liliaceae)**

Tlingit: *k''uwáani* "deer cabbage, lily of the valley"
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *sa.an, sa?an* (M); *sa?áan* (A) (berries); *sa.an xil, sa.an lq''a.aay, sk''aang.iid* (M), ("sk''angii") *sk''aang.iid* (A) ("the leaves") (plant)
 Haida (Skidegate): *sigan* (berries); *sk''aaxaay, sigan lq''a?ii (hlk''a''ii)* (plant)
 Nisga'a: *k''aaxhaayst* (CB)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *k''axaays*; OR *hasaganáw* (translated as "root of the frog" - ?); OR *galiplaay?*, *maayə gəlipliip* 'thunder leaves'; OR *naagənwaw*
 Kitasoo: *m''ai?yə ?ol* (and variants) 'berry of the black bear'
 Haisla: *t''m̓ts'* (fruit); *t''iit'm̓ts'* (plant) (cf. *t''m''s-* wild lily of the valley; or *Cornus; Disporum*)
 Heiltsuk: *t''m̓ts'*, *t''ém̓ts'* (berries); *t''m̓ts''ás, t''ém̓ts''ás* (plant)
 Oowekyala: *t''m̓ts'* (fruit)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *t''ems* (berries); *t''émdzan''u* 'belongs to the frogs' (plant) (also *M. racemosum*); OR *t''əxt''equs* (Boas 1921)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *kuuw''iikmapt* 'thief plant' (plant); *hatsha?umqhts''am?ak kuuw''iikmapt* 'edible parts of *kuuw''iikmapt*' (berries) (Hesquiaht)
 Dididaht: *kuuw''ikbapt*
 Makah: *kuuwiiyikabap* 'stolen plant' (Densmore 1939: 311, 318); OR *tii?i?ibap* 'snake plant', *tii?ikibupt* 'snake plant' (both Gunther)
 Quileute: *ts''i?ats''ilpat* 'sour plant' [?] (poss. *Rumex acetosella*) (see also under *Trillium*); *tse?a?tsilput* 'kind of sour' (see also name for *Trillium ovatum*) "thief's leaves" (Gunther)
 Nuxalk: *q''xnxna* (cf. *q''x* 'crunch, bite') (berries); *q''xnxnalp* (plant) (*Maianthemum dilatatum, M. racemosum, M. stellatum*)
 Comox: *xáp''k''ayil* 'chewing'
 Squamish: *pəpsən''á?* (berries); *pəpsən''á?ay* (plant)
 Klallam: *kliya?chays*
 Lummi: *x''xkón''e* (Gunther)
 Quinault: *kléq''an* (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *p''əʕp''iʕ''lh-áltskza?* 'frog leaves'

***Maianthemum racemosum* ssp. *amplexicaule* (Nutt.) LaFrankie - false**

Solomon's-seal (Liliaceae)

- Dena'ina (Tanaina): (many terms, relating to dog, owl, or brown bear) (*M. stellatum*)
- Sekani: **guuhkaah, ghuuhkaah** (*M. racemosum*)
- Witsuwit'en: **łats ątsąk" mi?** 'dog's penis berry' (Hargus)
- Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): **łilązchąn** (cf. **łiląz** 'dog urine') (plant); **łilązmai?** (berries – "sugarberry," "Canada Mayflower"); OR **gugąmai?** ("false Solomon's seal" (*M. racemosum*) (berries; "sugarberries"))
- Tsilhqot'in: **ts'el nizht'an?** (looks like mtn. ash, *Sorbus* sp., or *M. stellatum*)
- Nisga'a: **q'ots** (CB)
- Gitksan: **q'ots, sganq'ots** ("Indian gladiolas") (*M. racemosum*); **hissganq'ots** (also *M. trifoliata?*) (*M. stellatum*)
- Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): **maayą gąlipliip** 'thunder berries'; **sgąn gąlipliip** (*M. stellatum*; see also *M. dilatatum*)
- Haisla: **t'mts'; t'mts' hs hųug"ls** 'big bush or long bush **t'mts'** ' (cf. **t'm's-** wild lily of the valley; or bunchberry; fairybells) (*M. racemosum*, *M. stellatum*)
- Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): **t'ęmdzan'u** 'belongs to the frogs' (*M. racemosum* plant – also *Maianthemum dilatatum*)
- Nuxalk: **q'xnąna** (cf. **q'x** 'crunch, bite') (berries); **q'xnąnalp** (plant) (*Maianthemum dilatatum*, *M. racemosum*, *M. stellatum*)
- Halkomelem, Upriver: **xąxq'ąlęelp** (poss. fr. **xęy-xąq'-ąls** 'scratching': "scratching plant, or plant to alleviate scratching") (*M. racemosum*, *M. stellatum*, *Streptopus amplexifolius*, *S. lanceolatus (roseus)*); or **st"ims tą ęlqąy** 'the snake's berry' (*M. racemosum*, *M. stellatum*, *Disporum* spp., *Streptopus amplexifolius*, *S. roseus*)
- Lushootseed (Snuqualmie): **k'ąk'ąđdaliląđ** (Zalmai Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)
- Lushootseed (Green River): **k'ąk'ąđdiląđats** (Zalmai Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)
- Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): **q'anxiz'** (*M. racemosum*)
- Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): **(s-)mąx"-tąn** (FR) (edible shoots) (*M. racemosum*)
- Nlaka'pamux: **kąłwet, kął'wet**, OR **kął'wet-ųuy** 'real **kął'wet**' (*M. racemosum*); **snúk"eųs e kął'wet** 'friend/relative of false Solomon's seal' (also *Disporum* spp., *Streptopus* spp.); OR **kął'wet** (mainly *M. racemosum*); OR **snúk"eųs e q"n-ęlp** 'friend/relative of *Veratrum*' (*M. stellatum*)
- Secwepemc: **(s)q'ixen** (W), **q'ixę** (E) (*M. racemosum*)
- Okanagan: **q'ixąn** 'marked foot' (*M. racemosum*, *M. stellatum*); **sq'iųxnąlaųq** (berries); OR **t'xay'ąpa?** 'sweet fruit' (*M. racemosum*, *M. stellatum*)
- Selish: **t'ąshiyęlp** (meaning uncertain) (*M. stellatum*)
- Ktunaxa: **kławłą ųakpits'is, ųakpits'is kławłą** 'grizzly-bear's food' (*M. racemosum*) (also *Lonicera involucrata*); **ųululųtsa** (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.) (*M. stellatum*)

Malus fusca (Raf.) C.K. Schneid. – Pacific crabapple (Rosaceae)

- Yupik (Chugach): **fukuųugpak** (PWS)
- Tlingit: **x'ąax'** [? **q'uts'**? Swanton 1908]; **x'ús'** (SJC), **x'ús** (Thornton et al. 2004); "**kak, kak-wutsi, chrachk**" (Krause 1956); **lingit x'ąax'i** (crabapple – "?Tlingit apples"); **kax"ats'** (Thornton et al. 2004)
- Haida (Massett, Alaska): **k'ay, k'ąay** (M), **k'ąy** (A) (cf. **k'aywał** (M), **k'ąywał** (A))

'be sour') (fruit); *k'ayanla*, *k'aʔinla* (M), *k'ayánt* (A); OR *k'áy-xíl*, *k'ay-lq'a.aay* (M) (tree/wood)

Haida (Skidegate): *k'ay*, *k'aay* (cf. *k'ayluus* 'be sour') (fruit); *k'anhl'l* (*k'antʔl*), *k'aanhll*, *k'anhl*; crabapples get really ripe: *chaalgasdl*

Witsuwit'en: *milks* [borr. fr. Gitxsan]

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *limai* (also *Symphoricarpos albus*, *Actaea rubra*, *Rubus pedatus*)

Nisga'a: *milkst*, *milks* (fruit), *sq'an-milkst* (tree)

Gitxsan: *milkst* (fruit), *sganmilkst* (tree)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *moolks* (fruit, gen.); *sgən-mélik'st*, or *malkst* (tree); varieties: *sm-moolks* 'real crabapples'; *moolks sigawgáaw* [also *moolksa* – *k'aw-k'aw* – 'crow's crabapples']; *gasasii* 'long legs'; and *buʔuxs* 'dice'

Kitasoo: *móolks*, *moolks* (fruit); *sxán móolks* (tree); *ga səsi* (sweet fruited variety)

Haisla: *tsix^wa* (pl. *tsitsx^wa*) 'sour' (fruit); *tsiw'as*, (pl *tsitsuʔas*) (tree); a variety of sweet crabapple: *q'nx^waits'* (at Kildala) [*qmx^w* – 'crisp, brittle']

Heiltsuk: *lénx* (fruit); *lénxm'ús* (tree); *k^w'émtk^w* (ripe Indian crabapple cf. *k^w'émtlá* 'sucking')

Oowekyala: *lnnx* (fruit); *lnx-m'as* (tree); *k^w'mtk^w* (overripe crabapple)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *tsəlx^w* (fruit); *tsəlx^wm'əs*, *tsəlx^wməs* (tree); *k^w'əmdək^w* (ripe, sweet fruit); *ʔixp'əsgəm* (fruit sweet, brown on one side – DSS)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *tsitsihʔaqtl* 'sour inside' (cf. *tsihak* 'sour') (fruit); *tsitsihʔaqtlmapt* (tree) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *tsixapx* 'sour spherical object' (fruit); *tsixapxapt* (tree)

Makah: *tsixapix* 'sour, spherical object' (fruit); *tsixapixbap* (tree, leaves); *tsixapixpal* 'crabapple season' (September); OR *tupkuubap* 'black plant' (Gunther 1973; Swamp 1870)

Quileute: *siyoyóxk'idax* 'hurts the tongue' (fruit); ~ *syuyúkidaxput* (tree) (Gunther)

Nuxalk: *p'x* (fruit); *st'umts'a* (v ripe fruit); *ixp'ix-lp* (tree)

Comox: *q^wanx* (crabapples); *q^wánxay* (tree) [white man's crabapples: *q^wáq^wnix*, *q^wáq^wnxay* (tree)]

Sechelt: *q^weʔúp* (fruit); *q^weʔúpay* (tree) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wʔup* 'crabapple' – Kuipers 2002); *púlpul* (ripe, soft fruit); orchard apples: *q^wíq^weʔup*, also *q^wíq^w'en* (dwarf wild rose)

Squamish: *q^wəʔúp* (fruit); *q^wəʔúpay'* (tree) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wʔup* 'crabapple' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun', Musqueam: *q^wəʔap* (fruit); *q^wəʔápəlp* (tree) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^w'up* 'crabapple' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *q^wəʔáp* (fruit); *q^wəʔáapəlp* (tree) (also domesticated apple), Chilliwack *q^wəʔap* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wʔup* 'crabapple' – Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *qéʔəx^w* (fruit); *qəx^wiʔ-ilch* (tree) (Note: domesticated apple is: *ʔépəls*; apple tree – *ʔepəls-ilch*, borr. fr. English "apples"); Songish: *q^wáʔap* (cf. Local

Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wʔup* ‘crabapple’
– Kuipers 2002)

Samish: *qáx^wilch* (Gunther)

Klallam: *qaʔx^wilch*

Quinault: *q^wé^étsunixlak* (fruit) (Gunther)

Lushootseed: *qáʔx^w* (fruit), *qáʔx^w-ats* (tree)

Lower Cowlitz: *tsúmaʔ* (fruit); *kúmtlas* (tree) (Gunther); *q^wúmt* (*kumt*) (? “unripe fruit”
Kinkade 2004; – prob. over-ripe fruit)

Upper Chehalis: *stsúm’* (fruit); *stsúm’n’l* (tree)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q^wʔúp* (fruit) (also sometimes domesticated apple);

q^wʔúp-az’ (tree) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or

Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wʔup* ‘crabapple’ – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka'pamux: *q^wʔép* (fruit); *q^weʔp-élp* (Lower dialect) (cf. Local Coast Salish
terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wʔup* ‘crabapple’ –
Kuipers 2002) (domesticated apple: *ʔépls* borr. fr. English “apples”)

***Mentha arvensis* L. – field mint, or Canada mint (Lamiaceae)**

Chipewyan: *tsátl’oghtsané*

Kaska: *tl’ootsan edastl’oe* [?]

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ʔat’an altsən* ‘smelly leaves’ (cf. *ʔat’an* ‘leaves’)

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *t’analtsən* N – an unidentified grass locally referred to as “peppermint”
‘fragrant leaves’ (“Good for colds. Is often mixed with spruce in an infusion. This
mixture is purple, unlike the green of pure spruce.”)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *sultsən, ʔaltsən* ‘it smells good’

Tsilhqot’in: *tl’ech’i danltsen* ‘meadow smell’

Gitxsan: *sgan’isx^wit* ‘stinking plant’; OR *majagalee* ‘flower’; OR *isxum*

sgaʔnix^w (E) (also ?*Valeriana sitchensis*) (Johnson 1997)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *tutushksmaqk’uk* ‘resembles hedge nettle/*Stachys*’ (Hesquiaht)
(also *M. spicata* L., garden spearmint)

Upper Chehalis: *qástk^w* (cf. “*k’ástuk^w* ‘you have taken it’”)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *ts’aw’áx-ləqs* (var. *ts’aw’áx-yəqs*, OR *ts’am’áx-ləqs* -
Jan Van Eijk) ‘stifling-odour-to-the-nose’

Nlaka'pamux: *tsʔéle, tseʔtsʔéle* (plural)

Secwepemc: *x^wex^wʔúʔx^w, x^wʔex^wʔúʔx^w* ‘smell-smell’ (“smell or odour of the
menthol type”) (refers to any mint, including *Monarda*); *təʕ^wəʔtiʕ^weʔ* (E) (cf.
? Proto-Interior-Salish *tif^waʔ* (reduplicated) ‘mint’ – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *teʕ^wwaʔtiʕ^wwaʔ* (cf. ? Proto-Interior-Salish *tif^waʔ* (reduplicated) ‘mint’ –
Kuipers 2002); OR? *xaxaʕáy’lp* (also *Oplopanax horridus*) ‘menthol smell’

Snchítisu’umshtsn: *naq’naq’telp, naq’naq’telp* ‘rotten plant’ (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish
nəq’ ‘to rot’ – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *xaxxááy’lp*, OR *xaxailp*

Selish: *xənxəné* (poss. ‘cool’) (but see *Lycopus* ‘bugleweed’); *xənxənélp* (leaves)

Upper Cowlitz: *chúxachúxa*

Sahaptin: *shuxa-shúxa*

Ktunaxa: *mata* (“water/creek” *mata*) (see also *Monarda fistulosa*)

***Menziesia ferruginea* Sm. – false azalea, or fool’s huckleberry (Ericaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *piugtem tsuutii* (PWS); *tsuuteruaq* (PG) “dog ears”

(*Exobasidium vaccinii* (Fuckel) Woronin)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *q’as* (M, A), *q’as-lq’a.aay* (M), *q’as xil* (M) ‘ear wax’ ?

Haida (Skidegate): *q’as (k’as)* ‘ear wax’ ?

Gitxsan: *sgantya?ytx*” ‘thunder plant’ (Smith 1997, p. 91)

Nisga’a: *m’aay q’awq’aaw* (CB) [? Crow’s berries?] CHECK]

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *sgan ts’eex* (Sm’algyax Dictionary 2001, p. 225) ‘ear wax’ bush

Kitasoo: *ts’imúukinóonk’, ts’im múuki nánəq’* ‘in-ear-of ghost’ [specifically *Exobasidium* sp. affin. *vaccinii* (basidiomycete parasite of *Menziesia ferruginea*) (“ghost ear fungus”)]

Haisla: *tłŋq”’as* (also *Exobasidium* fungus) (story that goes with this)

Heiltsuk: *tł’ítsás* (cf. *lqís* ‘bow’ (MH) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996)

Oowekyala: *tłŋq”’as* (also the fungus)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *am’xuli?ems* (‘makes you dumb-plant’), or *púx”’as* (cf. *púxems* ‘stomach’); leaves: *am’xuli* (cf. *am’xu* ‘dumb’) (belief that if you eat it, it will make you lose your voice)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *ʕatsʕanixsmapt* (cf. *ʕanixshilt* ‘to bend over’, evidently after the flowers) (Hesquiaht) (also *Lilium columbianum*)

Ditidaht: *?aa?atlaqapt*

Makah: *títsoq”’ótlipat* ‘bottom grass plant’

Quileute: *tíshoq”’ótlipat* ‘bottom sticks’ (used in bottom of canoe)

Stl’atl’imx: *p’ásten’* (~*p’ásten*) (Pemberton) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p’astən* ‘unidentified plant’ – Kuipers 2002; cf. *Aruncus* for other langs.)

Nlaka’pamux – *Menziesia ferruginea* – called ‘friend/relative of Labrador tea’ (see *Kalmia*)

***Moneses uniflora* (L.) A. Gray – single delight, or one-flowered pyrola (Ericaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *ikignganaq* (PG)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *xílaawg* (M)

Haida (Skidegate): *xílguga, xilguga*

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *qunulgugi* (O) ‘that which ran up again’

Oowekyala: [?] *kakatsumalás* (Boas 2002: 464)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *a?ágala*

Nuu-chah-nulth: *q’aahq’aahshsmapt* (small plant growing under logs – prob. this sp.) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *q”’iq”’iitlchidaas* ‘growing on rotten logs’ (Densmore 1939: 310; Gill)

Makah: *tł’uxuuchitlis* ‘covered by something’ (Densmore 1939: 311, 315)

Nlaka’pamux: prob. *tətuwn’-úpe?* ‘Claytonia root’ (Steedman 1930)

***Monotropa uniflora* L. – Indian-pipe (Monotropaceae)**

Straits Salish (Saanich): *shiwə? ?ə tl’ stqeyə?* ‘wolf’s urine’

Lushootseed: *səx”ə? ?ə stəkayu?* ‘wolf’s urine’ (Zalmay Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)

Lower Cowlitz: *stákáli*

Nlaka'pamux: *sq'awm pel tkéy* 'wolf's urine'; OR *nts'a?q"-úetstns e sq'áwm* 'wolf's pipe'

Myrica gale L. – sweetgale (Myricaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *enem tepkegtsuutii* (PG)

Ahtna: *kett'e'ts* (L)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *dlin'a lu* (I, II) 'mouse's hand' (name for *Shepherdia* of Upper Inlet people)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *ʕaanismapt* 'great blue heron plant' (Hesquiaht)

Nuxalk: *lk"lu-lp* (also applied by some to *Spiraea douglasii*)

Nicotiana attenuata Torr. ex S. Watson – wild tobacco, or coyote tobacco, and *N. quadrivalvis* Pursh – Haida tobacco, or Northwest Coast tobacco (also *N. tabacum* L. – cultivated tobacco) (Solanaceae)

Tlingit: *gáanch*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *gul, guul* (S, M), *gúl* (A) (applies to both Haida tobacco and commercial tobacco: *N. quadrivalvis* var. and *N. tabacum*); OR *xáadas gulaa* (M), *xaadas guláa* (A) 'Haida-tobacco'

Haida (Skidegate): *gul, guul* (applies to both Haida tobacco and commercial tobacco: *N. quadrivalvis* var. and *N. tabacum*); OR *xáaydaa gulga* 'Haida-tobacco'; OR *skil t'aaxul* (*N. quadrivalvis* var.)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *?ədək'a* ('tobacco')

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ná t'oh, ziln ná t'oh* (*N. attenuata*, *N. tabacum*)?; OR *deltəm t'an*

Tsilhqot'in: *chelyu* (introduced tobacco, *N. tabacum*; – formerly a plant with a deep root and yellow flowers that grew in the mountains and was used in magic and smoked - ?*Ligusticum*) 'smoking or soot medicine?' (*N. attenuata*?)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *windó, wündo* (*N. quadrivalvis* var., *N. tabacum*) (*ü* is unrounded u); chewing tobacco (*N. tabacum*): *wündo q'amksiwəh*; snuff: *g"ildmqaba* (already prepared (*qa ba* = food to eat))

Kitasoo: *windó* (*N. quadrivalvis* var., *N. tabacum*), *windó q'mksiwa* 'white man's tobacco' (o's are backwards c's) (*N. tabacum*); OR *p'iyáeen* 'smoke' (smoking tobacco)

Haisla: *h?lxək"*, *kap-pella* (*N. tabacum*)

Heiltsuk: *awák"kw"* (first *a* is low back a) (chewing tobacco) (*N. tabacum*) cf. Proto-Salish *tl'aq"* '(to smoke) tobacco' – Kuipers 2002)

Oowekyala: *tl'auq"* (*N. tabacum*, also western dock) (cf. Proto-Salish *tl'aq"* '(to smoke) tobacco' – Kuipers 2002)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *tl'úq"i, tl'óq"i* (tobacco, introduced, *N. tabacum*) cf. Proto-Salish *tl'aq"* '(to smoke) tobacco' – Kuipers 2002; cites Boas 1947: 224)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *q"ishaa* 'smoking' (*N. tabacum*) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *q"ishaa* (*N. tabacum*)

Makah: *q"ishaa* 'smoke' (noun) (also *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, and any

substance used in smoking)

- Nuxalk: imported tobacco: *tł'awq*^w, *tł'aaq*^w (cf. Kwak'wala: *tł'úq*^w'i, *tł'óq*^w'i) (*N. tabacum*) (cf. Proto-Salish *tł'aaq*^w ' (to smoke) tobacco' – Kuipers 2002)
- Comox: *áwek*^w (*N. tabacum*)
- Sechelt: *spátł'em* (introduced) (*N. tabacum*) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'u*, *p'atl'* 'smoke, fog, steam' – Kuipers 2002)
- Squamish: *sp'útl'am* 'smoke' (*N. tabacum*) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'u*, *p'atl'* 'smoke, fog, steam' – Kuipers 2002)
- Halkomelem, Upriver: *sp'útl'am* 'smoke, tobacco' (*N. tabacum*) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'u*, *p'atl'* 'smoke, fog, steam' – Kuipers 2002)
- Klallam: *səmanush*, *smiyanush* [?] (LT notes) (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx* 'to smoke (tobacco)' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- Nooksack: *sménəs* (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx* 'to smoke (tobacco)' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- Lushootseed (Northern): *sbádəsh* (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx* 'to smoke (tobacco)' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *s-mán'x* (*N. attenuata*, *N. tabacum*) (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx* 'to smoke (tobacco)' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- Nlaka'pamux: *sq^way'élex^w* ((*N. attenuata*, *N. tabacum*, also *Verbascum thapsus*); OR *smén'x* 'something to be smoked' (*N. attenuata*, *N. tabacum*)
- Secwepemc: *smenx*, *smenxélp* (W, E) (*N. attenuata*, *N. tabacum*); OR *smenmámenex* (W), *smemémex* (E) 'a bunch of little tobacco plants' (specifically for the wild tobacco – AA, *N. attenuata*) (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx* 'to smoke (tobacco)' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- Okanagan: *sqelex^w*, *smán'x^w* 'Indian tobacco' (*N. attenuata*), OR *smán'x^w* 'tobacco' (*N. attenuata*, *N. tabacum*); OR *smen'x^wíml'x* (whole plant) (*N. attenuata*) (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx* 'to smoke (tobacco)' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- Snchitsu'umshtsn: *smi?lx^w* (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx* 'to smoke (tobacco)' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*);
- Selish: *smen'x^w* (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx*); Spokane: *smén'x^w* (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx*); Kalispel: *səmén'x^w* (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx*)
- Columbian: *xmán'x^w* (cf. Proto-Salish *manəx*^w, *manəx*)
- [Note: *N. attenuata* has cognate terms in all seven Interior Salish languages]
- Sahaptin: *táwax* (mainly *N. tabacum*; also *N. quadrivalvis*); *awt-pamá* 'for purification' (*N. attenuata*)
- Ktunaxa: *yaq'it* (both *N. attenuata* and *N. tabacum*)

***Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. ssp. *polysepala* (Engelm.) E.O. Beal – yellow pond-lily
(Nymphaeaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *qaltaruaq* (PWS); *qał'tuutsaaq* (PG)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *xil gii dlagang* (M), *xil gii dlagáng* (A) 'floating-leaves/medicine'

Haida (Skidegate): *xil gay dllgins* 'floating-leaves/medicine'; OR *xíila gay*

dlging, xiila gaay dlging ‘water-lily root’
Ahtna: *xəlt’aats’i* (C, M); *xelt’aa’si* ‘plant’; *tuut’aan* ‘flower’
Dena’ina (Tanaina): *qalt’ats’a* (I, II, U), *qalt’uts’a* (II, O) (poss. refers to ‘cutting’)
Chipewyan: *teghaizé*
Sekani: *teht’aazè?*, *ch’eh?tahz?zee*
Kaska: *tahdlaadé?* ‘water water-plant’
Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *xelt’az* (?cf. *xel* ‘backpack, load’; *dollat’o?* (waterlily flower); *xul* (rhizome; “water lily roots”);
Dakelh (Saik’uz): *xelt’az*, *xeldaz* (?cf. *xel* ‘backpack, load’; *dollat’o?* (waterlily flower); *huwul* (rhizomes)
Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *xult’al*, *xilt’az*, *k’alt’az*, *xalt’az*
Witsuwit’en: *xelt’ats*; OR *wəghul* (Hargus – waterlily; also “skunk-cabbage root”)
Tsilhqot’in: *tu-xilt’ay* (cf. *tu* ‘water’, *xildəy*)
Nisga’a: *galdaats’* (CB)
Gitksan: *galdaats* (Johnson 1997); OR *galdaats* (Smith 1997, p. 104) (Athabaskan origin – Johnson 1997)
Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *onxl*; OR *q’al-gan* [?], “*gaxl’an*”
Kitasoo: *oonxl*
Haisla: *yxyx^wai* (roots - *yxyx^waixli*)
Heiltsuk: *w’áyaxs h?azi* ‘frog’s apron’ (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996)
Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *liway’ yes sa ts’awiy* ‘mat of the beaver’ (DSS)
Nuu-chah-nulth: *hachlsmapt*, *hachlmapt* ‘west wind plant’ (Hesquiaht)
Ditidaht: *piipiilaqak’k^w* ‘resembles kidney’
Makah: *piipiilaqak’uk^w* ‘(leaves) look like kidney’
Quileute: *pispiilákstch’iyil* ‘liver-shaped leaves’
Nuxalk: *t’at’kanalp*
Comox: *q’áq’amayil*
Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *q^w’ám’ətx* (Ka69)
Halkomelem, Upriver: *q^w’ám’ətx^w* (cf. *q^w’ám’ət* ‘pull it up by the roots’)
Straits Salish (Saanich): *lák^w’i*
Lushootseed: *q^w’b’ətx^w*
Upper Chehalis: *ʔálq^w’* (?) (“water lily”)
Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *táq^w’am*, *táq^w’am-az’* (leaves, flowers, or whole plant)
Nlaka’pamux: *nləq’lqétk^w’u* ‘clumbs here and there on the water’; OR *ləqléq* (Nicola)
Secwepemc: *qúnlp* (N) (Williams Lake) (cf. Proto-Salish *q^w’ən* ‘in name of a plant (unident.)’ – Kuipers 2002; see also Salishan *Veratrum*; Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’ *Pinus*; Chehalis *Urtica*); OR ? *stxaxnát^w’a?* (Aimee August, “some kind of weed that is on the lake”); OR ? *túlensmetk^w’e* (“pond lily”; grows in lake edges) (cf. *túlens* “shaman”) (Aimee August)
Okanagan: *láklek* (also white waterlily)
Spokan: *q^w’únmlp*
Selish: *k’ənémlp* ‘to take/grab-plant’ (approx.)
Sahaptin: *kalamát*

Ktunaxa: *ʔimk'ul, in̄k'ul* (Hart – *N. variegatum* Engelm.); OR *k''ilqulaqpiʔk* ‘big leaf’ (general term); called “frog’s lily” in English

***Oemleria cerasiformis* (Torr. & A. Gray ex Hook. & Arn.) Landon – bird plum, bird cherry (Rosaceae)**

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *qút'x''eli*

Ditidaht: *t'it'idich'qtł* ‘stone centres’

Squamish: *smélx''l* (fruit); *smélx''láy'* (bush)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *málxəl'* (E160) (fruit); *sk''thəngílch* (also *Prunus emarginata*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *málx''əl* (fruit); *málx''ələp* (bush) (cf. ? *lx''* - ‘spit out’; ‘spit out fruit’)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *t''həx''ən'*, *málx''ən*, *tsəx''ən* (fruit); *t''həx''ən'-ílch* (bush); OR *sk''thəngílch* (also *Prunus emarginata*)

Samish: *t'sxuníltch*

Lummi: *motx''ún* (Gunther)

Quinault: *tekadjánt* (“coffee berries”) (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *ch'əx''-ádats* (*s'q''aʔdátts*, *t'sx''ádats*, *siq''ad*)

Lushootseed (Southern): *ts'əx''əd* (fruit); *ts'x''ádats* (bush)

Upper Chehalis: *t'sax''aʔ* (fruit); *t'sax''anl* (bush) (Gunther)

Nlaka'pamux: *wtemtk''-élp pel stsáq''m* ‘downriver saskatoon’

Upper Cowlitz: *tmuch* ? (fruit); *t'sk''aníyas* ? (bush) (Gunther)

***Oenanthe sarmentosa* C. Presl ex DC. – water-parsley (Apiaceae)**

Haisla: *waxuali, wax''uali* (see names under *Cicuta*)

Heiltsuk: *wáux''iy'ali* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996) (makes you throw up – MH)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *wáx''elaw'i*; OR *g''áx''elawi* (“better name”)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *wafuu* (Hesquiaht) (former village north of Long Beach, *wafiiwa*)

Ditidaht: *wafiiw'* (cf. *waaq* ‘circumcized’)

Makah: *wawaaq'ítbap* ‘frog plant’ (Gunther 1973: 42; used as potent laxative)

Nuxalk: *max''uuli*; OR *qlpuulx* (either possibly *Oenanthe sarmentosa*, or *Cicuta*; see also Kwak'wala name)

Twana (Skokomish): *sp'aiʔyeputsai* [Gunther, i.d. uncertain; said to be edible; probably poisonous]

Lushootseed (Snuqualmi): *sqúlabts* (“Indian celery”) [i.d. uncertain] (Gunther) (said to be edible; probably poisonous)

Upper Cowlitz: *xtsxúts* ? [Gunther, i.d. uncertain; said to be edible; probably poisonous]

***Oplopanax horridus* (Sm.) Miq. – devil's-club (Araliaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *tsukil'anarpak* (PNW/PG)

Tlingit: *s'áxt'*; OR *áchta* (Krause 1956)

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *ts'iilanjaaw* (M), *ts'iilanjaaw* (A)

Haida (Skidegate): *ts'iihlnjaaw, ts'iihlinjaaw* (*ts'iillnjaaw, ts'iilinjaaw*) (cf. *ts'iihl* ‘gambling sticks’)

Ahtna: *xos cogh* (L)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *xeshkeghkaʔa* (O, U) ‘prickle-big-big’; *heskhkegh* (I, II) ‘prickle-

big'

Tahltan: *khos choo, x^wus choo* (S); *khuschoo* (RQ)

Sekani: *whush cho* 'big thorn'

Witsuwit'en: *whis tso*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *hudai*; OR *hulghəl*

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *hul ghəl*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *whəscho* 'prickle big', *whəscho t'an*

Nisga'a: *waʔums*

Gitksan: *huʔums, wəʔuumst, haʔums* (E), *waʔumst* (W) (Johnson 1997)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *wooms* (Sm'algyax Dictionary 2001, p. 77)

Kitasoo: *wóoʔms, wóoʔmms; sxánwóoʔms* (plant)

Haisla: *hʔuiq'as* (berries *hʔuiqtuàì*) a kind of "bear's berries"

Heiltsuk: *wiq'ás*

Oowekyala: *wiq'as*

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *ʔix^wmiy* (DSS)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *n'aap'aalmapt* (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *ʕayx^wq^wapt* 'codfish lure plant' (cf. *ʕaʕayx^ws* 'propeller-like codfishing lure'); OR *q'uuquy'aatskapt* 'codfish lure plant' (cf. *q'uuquy'a* 'propeller like lure for codfish')

Makah: *haaʔalbap* 'fishing lure plant' (cf. *haaʔat* 'bass fishing')

Nuxalk: *tsk'alk*" (cf. *stsk*' 'fir bark slivers'); OR *sk'alk* (plant); *st'ls tin an* 'highbush cranberries of the grizzlybear' (berries)

Comox: *ch'iʔt'ay* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *k'atl* 'devil's-club' – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *ch'ʔat'ay* (leaves *ch'ʔat'ayiya*); OR *ch'áʔat'ay* (JJ, MJ – Bouchard 1978) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *k'atl* 'devil's-club' – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *ch'átiyay*' (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *k'atl* 'devil's-club' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *q^wáʔpəlp* (E160)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *q^wáapəlp*

Straits Salish (Saanich): *q^wáʔp-əlpch*

Lummi: *q^wún'numpl* (Gunther)

Klallam: *puqlch*

Lower Chehalis: "Kinkade 1995: 33 quotes from a J.P. Harrington MS a Lower Ch form which shows initial *ch'at-* and possibly the *l/n* interchange" – Kuipers 2002)

Upper Chehalis: *pəsʔáynl* (cf. *pásaʔ* 'monster, mean person, mean thing, evil spirit, gnat, insect pest, bad thing, dangerous')

Lushootseed: *sxədiʔ-ats* (*xadíaʔts, xadíaʔts* – Gunther); OR *chicháchilúʔ* (Snuqualmie - Gunther)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *k'átl-az'* (plant) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *k'atl* 'devil's-club' – Kuipers 2002); *məx-máx* (spines, a general term) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *max* 'sliver' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *k'átl-az'* (plant) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *k'atl* 'devil's-club' – Kuipers 2002); *məx-máx*

(spines, a general term) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *max* ‘sliver’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka’pamux: *k’étye?* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to
 Lushootseed: *k’atl* ‘devil’s-club’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc: (*s*)*k’etse?elp* (W), (*s*)*k’etsə?élp* (E) (cf. Local Coast Salish
 elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *k’atl* ‘devil’s-club’ – Kuipers 2002);
 OR *x”ux”éləq”* (E) ‘smell-tree/wood’ (Aimee August - not the “real name”)
 Okanagan: *xaxaíáy’lp* (also *Ribes lacustre*); OR *x”ux”uʔ”áy’lp*
 Spokane: *xoxo?ilp*, OR *x”ux”ug”áy’lp*
 Upper Cowlitz: *sqaipqáipas* (Gunther)
 Sahaptin: *shqapqápnū-waaash* ‘rash bush’
 Ktunaxa: *naliytsaxawu?k*

***Opuntia fragilis* (Nutt.) Haw. – brittle pricklypear cactus, and *O. polyacantha*
 Haw. – plains pricklypear cactus (Cactaceae)**

Tsilhqot’in: *x”es* ‘spine, prickle’
 Comox: *xexát’an* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux
 elements: *xət’* ‘skunk-cabbage?’ – Stl’atl’imx; cf. Sechelt *xət’ xət’tan* *Asarum*,
Opuntia – Kuipers 2002)
 Sechelt: *xət’xát’tan* (also *Asarum*); singular *xát’an* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with
 Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *xət’* ‘skunk-cabbage?’ – Stl’atl’imx; cf.
 Sechelt *xət’ xət’tan* *Asarum*, *Opuntia* – Kuipers 2002); *xét’tan* (? cf., *xít’ichín*
 ‘standing up on back’ (like a dog’s hair on its back when it’s angry) (MJ, JJ –
 Bouchard 1978)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *x”əm’k”’ayáthən* ‘plant that clings to your mouth’ [?] (*Opuntia*
fragilis; also *Osmorhiza* sp.) (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *x”əy* ‘sharp’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): (*s-*)*káz’k*
 Nlaka’pamux: *skəz’kəz’*
 Secwepemc: *sekí* (W)
 Okanagan: *sx”iyína?* ‘packing one’s food along’ (*Opuntia* spp.) (in S Okanagan
 narratives, Salmon threw cactus onto the prairie and proclaimed they would be food
 for the coming people (Spier 1938: 225) [known as good famine food; similar to
 Skunk cabbage story]
 Spokane: *sx”yéne?*, *sx”iy’en’e?*
 Selish: *sx”əyéne?* ‘sharp ear’ (? cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *x”əy* ‘sharp’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nez Perce: *?ístis*
 Sahaptin: *ishtísh* (*O. fragilis*, *O. polyacantha*)
 Ktunaxa: *wiyu*

***Osmorhiza berteroi* DC. – sweet cicely (Apiaceae)**

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *wexatlawq”a* (Hunt 1922)
 Nuxalk: *q”’alxs*; OR *nususk”’iiq”* ‘she flies’ (referring to the sharp fruits) (also
Bromus)
 Comox: [cf. *néqemtal* ‘swimming around the throat’ (*Hordeum jubatum*)]
 Squamish: *táqa?l* (sharp seeds)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *x”əm’k”’ayáthən* ‘plant that clings to your mouth’ [?] (also
Opuntia fragilis); OR poss. *téqəl* (sharp awns) (*Hordeum jubatum*)

Lushootseed: *sch'əsdú?* (“carrot, unidentified root”) (hunters chew on it to dull hunger pangs; prob. *Perideridia*); OR *sq'olobyúyu?batch* ‘butterfly cooking’ (Skagit - Gunther) (*O. chilensis*); OR *koks'kechát* (Swinomish - Gunther) (*O. chilensis*)
Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *s-x'ítk'* (cf. also *Perideridia* ?)
Nlaka'pamux: *shwítok* (Steedman 1930: 480) [see also under *Perideridia*]

***Osmorhiza occidentalis* (Nutt.) Torr. – western sweet cicely, or “sweetroot”
(Apiaceae)**

Nlaka'pamux: *x'áyt* (? Poss. borr. fr. Okanagan)
Okanagan: *sel'áxts i? xásxes* (friend/relative of *Ligusticum canbyi*); OR *x'áyt*
Spokan: *x'áyt*
Selish: *x'ít* ‘cut’ [?]
Sahaptin: *siwíw, síwsiw, stíwíw*
Ktunaxa: *q'oq'tsuq* (spelling unsure)

***Oxalis oregana* Nutt. – Oregon woodsorrel (Oxalidaceae)**

Makah: *tseebaxbap* ‘sour plant’; OR *shaibákchun, chaibáktsun* ‘sour’ (Gunther)
Quileute: *ka?áalats*
Quinault: *q'oi?ets'stap* ‘sour’ (Gunther)
Lushootseed: *q'ədzabdup* “A tiny plant in heavy timber resembling clover” (Zalmi Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)
Upper Cowlitz: *tchná'ai* ? (Gunther)

***Oxyria digyna* (L.) Hill – mountain sorrel (Polygonaceae)**

Inuit: *kitluq* (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue); *kungoluk, kungluk* (Seward Pen); *kongolick* (Barter Island) (“people often go long distances to find them” (Heller 1993)
Yupik, Cup'it: *quu'istar* (Nunivak I, AK); *quunar'íaraat* ‘sour’ (Nelson I, AK)
Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *?ət'anchis* (cf. *?ət'an* ‘leaves’) (see also *Lomatium nudicaule, Brassica oleracea, Lactuca, Chenopodium, Rumex*)
Dakelh (Saik'uz): *t'anches*

***Paxistima myrsinites* (Pursh) Raf. – false box, or Oregon boxleaf
(Celastraceae)**

Gitksan: *hissgant'imi?ytsit, hissgant'imi?ytx'it* ‘it’s a pretend/false kinnikinnick’ (also *Chimaphila*)
Nuxalk: *milmilix'ípaak* ‘looks like kinnikinnick’
Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *máwas-az* ‘deer-plant’ (borr. fr. Chinook Jargon *mowitsh* deer); OR *k'ətsxm-áz'* (stem unanalyzable - JvE) (Fraser River); OR *k'álox-az'*
Okanagan: *sk'ek'el'k'el'sílmel'x*; OR *sk'ek'el'sílmel'x* ‘little kinnikinnick bush’
Spokan: *sk'lk'lsélp*; OR *sq'elaqeleselp*

***Penstemon fruticosus* (Pursh) Greene – shrubby penstemon
(Scrophulariaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *zákq'-tn*; OR *ləq'-p-ána?* ‘turn-it-over’ (cf. *ləq'p* ‘to

flip over'; *-anaʔ* 'surface'); OR *səʃsásəʃt* (cf. ? *səʃp* 'kind of strong, mint-tasting'; e.g. cough medicine) (Secwepemc-tsin name)

Nlaka'pamux: *sts'úm'mns e p'ásk'eʔ* 'hummingbird's sucking substance' (also *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Castilleja* spp., *Penstemon* spp.); OR *p'ásk'eʔ-élp* 'hummingbird plant), and related terms

Secwepemc: *seg"séseg"i* (W, E – Mary Thomas); OR *psegsegsegt*, *segsésegt* (Aimee August)

Okanagan: *ktseq"tsq"ikst* 'blood-red coloured leaves/branches' (cf. *tsiq"* 'blood red color'); OR *nt'eqt'qínk*; OR *nt'et'eqt'qíkn'xn* 'a bunch of little scattered grass pile under the foot'

***Perideridia gairdneri* (Hook. & Arn.) Mathias – wild caraway, or yampah (Apiaceae)**

Squamish: *sháwíq*; OR *sketk* (? i.d. uncertain, but prob. this sp.: also introduced *Daucus carota*)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *sháwəq* (wild carrot, or garden carrot)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *xéwəq* "wild carrot" (also *Daucus carota*, *Lomatium utriculatum* ?)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *sháwəq*, *sék"əq*, *shəwqéen* ? (wild *Daucus carota*, and *Tanacetum vulgare*); OR *sqəw'théen* (OG69); OR *seʔk"əq* (poss. also *Conioselinum*)

Klallam: *sak"q* "wild carrot" (prob. *Perideridia*, but ident. as *Daucus*)

Lushootseed: *sch'əsdúʔ* ("carrot, unidentified root") (hunters chew on it to dull hunger pangs; poss. *Osmorhiza*); OR *shág"əq*, *shəg"úq* (unident. wild root; prob. *Perideridia gairdneri*; poss. also garden carrot)

Lower Cowlitz: *sawítk* ("wild carrot" – cf. *stawél'n'* 'carrot')

[Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton) for *Osmorhiza berteroi*]: *s-x"átk"* (cf. also *Perideridia* ?)]

Okanagan: *stl'úk"em* 'the one that is stuck in' (also *Daucus carota*)

Upper Chehalis: *sxák"m* ("wild carrot"); *saʔwt* ("small sweet wild carrot")

Columbian: *st'úk"m*

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *st'uqom*, *st'úq"m*

Spokan: *stl'úk"m*; OR *tl'ek"pám*

Selish: *stl'úk"em* (apparently unanalyzable) (also *Daucus carota*)

Nez Perce: *tsawítx*

Sahaptin: *sawítk*; OR "tawtnúk wax"aych-pa" ('medicine for ?')

Ktunaxa: *niʔtsna* (also *Daucus carota*); OR *k'ukuyqa niʔtsna* 'wild carrot' (*k"ək"əyqaʔníttsna* – Hart)

***Petasites frigidus* (L.) Fr. var. *sagittatus* (Banks ex Pursh) Cherniawsky – arrowleaf sweet coltsfoot (Asteraceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *kipmimanggaun* (K), *kipmimanggauna* (Noorvik), *milukutakpak* (C. & L.K.) (*P. frigidus*, *P. hyperboreus*)

Yupik: *nausak* (PG) (*Petasites hyperboreus* Rydb.) (Chugach); (Nelson I): *qaʔtaruaq* (whole plant); *qikmiruaq* (seedhead) (*Petasites hyperboreus*)

Ahtna: *nəʔtsiisi qeʔ* (M); *nəʔtsiisi qeʔ* (C, L)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *k'ijeghi ch'da* (I) 'owl's blanket', *ndalk'edi* (O, U) 'things that hang' (*P. frigidus*, *P. hyperboreus*)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ʔət'an* (cf. *ʔət'an* 'leaves')

Ditidaht: *tʷuudupiits haʒub* 'elk's food'; OR *qiqistpak'k* 'looks like cow-parsnip' (Gill)

Makah: *kʷ'ayabap* 'turns the mouth brown' (cf. Densmore 1939: 311)

Quileute: *qʷ'ayíxpat*

Lummi: *suk'chen* (Gunther)

Quinault: *qʷ'ai'ax* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *yechéyuqʷats* (Gunther)

Upper Chehalis: *sitan m ns t qil t n* 'food of elk' ("sour dock" – may not be this sp.)

Spokan: *xoxtilp*

Ktunaxa: *emkol* (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Phalaris arundinacea* L. – reed canarygrass, *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. – common reed grass, and related spp. (Poaceae)**

Chipewyan: *tʷoghelghánachelghɨla* 'grass which is connected together' (*Phragmites australis*)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *tʷotel* ("swamp grass" – poss *Carex* or other sp.)

Tsilhqot'in: *tʷekʷ'a, tleqʷ'a* (*Phragmites*, and/or *Phalaris* – used in basket decoration) (note: *Phragmites* grows in territory)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k'ak'itlam'as* (DSS)

Comox: *thaaqim* (grows around Courtenay River, Reed I.; used for basket decoration; like a reed; 8 ft high)

Sechelt: ? *ts'áxi* (said to be obtained from W coast of VI; identified as *Xerophyllum* by Newcombe; also from Fraser V) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ayx, ts'uyx* 'fireweed' – Kuipers 2002]; cf. also *p'úshten* (identified by Newcombe as *L. mollis*, but prob not; obtained from up the Fraser River; not local; obtained from interior by trade) (poss. also another sp.; see *Leymus cinereus*) [cf. Proto-Salish *p'u* 'smoke, fog' – Kuipers 2002]

Squamish: *ts'áxi?* (unidentified grass, grows beside streams; white when dry; used in basketry; "white straw/grass" – Kuipers 2002) (see also *Calamagrostis canadensis, Xerophyllum*) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ayx, ts'uyx* 'fireweed' – Kuipers 2002]; Squamish: *sáxʷi* (grass, gen.; also sedges, gen.); [cf. also *tʷetʷ* (i.d. as *Phragmites*, but prob. *Carex obnupta*)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *ch'áxəy* = white grass used for basketry imbrication, poss. *Xerophyllum* (E160) or *Phalaris arundinacea* [cf. also Proto-Salish *ts'ayx, ts'uyx* 'fireweed' – Kuipers 2002)]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *tʷʰéxəy* (cf. *tʷʰéx* 'scald'; *-əy* 'bark') (poss. *Phalaris arundinacea* – used for basket decoration), or *Xerophyllum*); [*ts'áayas te tʷʰáaxey* 'relative of deceased spouse of *tʷʰáaxey*' because it seems to be related to *tʷʰáaxey* (cf. *tʷʰáax* 'scald'; *-ey* 'bark', the white straw grass used in basket decoration; poss. called *tʷʰáaxey*] [cf. also Proto-Salish *ts'ayx, ts'uyx* 'fireweed' – Kuipers 2002)]

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *p'ústən* (refers to whole, growing plant, or for some, only to the cured stems) (*Phalaris arundinacea*) [see also *Leymus cinereus*] [cf. Proto-Salish *p'u* 'smoke, fog' – Kuipers 2002]

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *p'ústən'* (refers to whole, growing plant, or for some, only to the cured stems) (*Phalaris arundinacea*) [see also *Leymus cinereus*] [cf. Proto-Salish *p'u* 'smoke, fog' – Kuipers 2002]
 Nlaka'pamux: *nx'ítlqn*, OR *nx'ít'xn*, OR *sx'ít'qn tək syíqm* 'fringed grass' (and variants); OR *tł'əx'qé?* [see Tsilhqot'in term, above] ("*tłoxká*" – Steedman 1930:497) (MJ – for this grass only) (*Phragmites australis*)
 Okanagan: *qts'us* (*Phalaris arundinacea*); cf. also *p'ustn* (unidentified) [grass?]
 Sahaptin: *wáp'ay* (*Phragmites australis*)
 Ktunaxa: *?akuqlu?k* (? *Phragmites australis*) 'elk whistle, hollow reed of wild rhubarb used in making elk whistles'

***Philadelphus lewisii* Pursh – mock-orange (Hydrangeaceae)**

Halkomelem, Upriver: *stthálp*
 Lummi: *tsitsinalich, tsetséch* (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *ts'ólatach, tsulotáchi?ats, tsaigúsidats* (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *wáx^w-az'*
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *wáx^w-az'*
 Nlaka'pamux: *wáxz?-elp* 'it's apart, separated' [?] (because the branches are spaced apart)
 Secwepemc: ? *ts'əwstən* (E) 'soap'; "soap tree, soap plant"; OR ? *məts'məts'eytk^wlp* (E) (generally applied in other IS languages to oceanspray: *Holodiscus discolor*; "Grows on the west shore of the Salmon Arm of Shuswap Lake," according to Palmer 1975); OR ? *mətsməts'étk^wlp* (E) (Mary Thomas); OR ? *s(u)wəxmélp* (E) (Mary Thomas)
 Okanagan: *wəx-wáxi?lp*
 Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *waqhilp, wexi?lp*
 Spokane: *wáxi?lp, waxilp*
 Selish: *waxélp* (apparently cognate with Nlaka'pamux *wáxz-elp* 'separated/spaced apart-plant')
 Columbian: *wəx^waxi?lp*
 [NOTE: Proto Interior Salish: *waxáy'-alp*; cognates in all Interior Salish languages except Secwepemc]
 Upper Cowlitz: *sáxit* (Gunther)
 Sahaptin: *sáxi*
 Ktunaxa: *tsuk'lamaniyat-wu?k* 'comb wood/bush'

***Phyllospadix scouleri* Hook. and *P. torreyi* S. Watson – surf-grass, or seagrass (Zosteraceae)**

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): ? *míxmexis* (Boas 1966) (*P. torreyi*); *k'itk'adis* (DSS; cf. *k'it't'am* 'grass')
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *ts'aay'imts* (also eelgrass, *Zostera*); *k''iny'imts* (eelgrass and seagrass washed up on the beach, gen.); *ʕiʕanm'i?aqtl?i ts'aay'imts* 'snail-inside seagrass' (*P. scouleri* – soft leaved seagrass); *y'uy'uuchkan'uuh?its'aa-y'imts* 'narrow seagrass' (cf. *y'uchkak* 'narrow') (*P. torreyi*); *sihmuu* 'herring spawn on hard leaved seagrass' (all Hesquiaht)
 Makah: *xux^wáp* (Gunther)
 Squamish: *lam'áy'* (*P. scouleri*, or *P. torreyi* Wats.)

Quileute: *xáak* ‘it’s hard’

***Physocarpus capitatus* (Pursh) Kuntze – Pacific ninebark, and *P. malvaceus* (Greene) Kuntze – mallow ninebark (Rosaceae)**

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *dzádzeq^wam’a*

Nuu-chah-nulth: *pipits’kuk* ‘resembles redcedar inner bark’ (bark); *pilpits’aqmapt* (bush) (Hesquiaht)

Nuxalk: *qaqta-lp*

Comox: *xág^wu?ay*

Lushootseed (Southern – Green River): “*red wood*” (name not recalled)

Lushootseed (Southern – Squaxin): *púq^wats* (plant) (Gunther) (prob. wrong sp.; ref to “berry”)

Upper Chehalis: *súk^w’tn’l* [cf. Proto-Salish *suk^w’am* ‘cedar(bark)’ – Kuipers 2002; see *Thuja*]

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *lúluq^w’-az’* (cf. *luq^w’* ‘to peel off,’ ‘naked’) (cf. Squamish *Arbutus*)

Okanagan: *tseq^wtseq^wtílp* ‘blood-red coloured plant’; *tsiq^w* ‘blood-red colour’ (*P. malvaceus*) [see also *Penstemon fruticosus*]

Spokan: *txéy’lp* (*P. malvaceus*)

Nez Perce: *hisímsaqa* (*P. malvaceus*)

***Plantago major* L. * – broadleaved plantain, or common plantain (Plantaginaceae) (possibly introduced)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *’laanaa lgun* (M) (‘village skunk-cabbage’)

Haida (Skidegate): *’laanaa lgunga* (*’laanaa hlgunga*) ‘village skunk-cabbage’; OR *’laanaa xilga* ‘village-leaves/medicine’

Ahtna: *nəghaay ts’ede?* ‘frog’s blanket’ (identity uncertain)

Witsuwit’en: *dilk^w’ax neldits*, *dalk^w’agh neldats* ‘frog’s blanket’

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *?ət’an chischo*; OR *xəzbənt’an* ‘pus-cover-leaf’ [? i.d. uncertain]

Dakelh (Saiik’uz): *?ət’an chischo*; OR *xəzbənt’an* ‘pus-cover-leaf’

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *?indak* ‘flower’ (general)

Gitxsan: *tk^wa?ltx^w*

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *naagənwaw* ‘frog’s dress’ (see wild lily-of-the-valley, *Maianthemum dilatatum*)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *g^wixsa k’ik’e?uk^w* ‘looks like skunk-cabbage’; OR *k’ik’e?ug^wis* ‘skunk-cabbage on ground’; *?odzux^wtluw’* (DSS)

Ditidaht: *titibtak’k^w* ‘resembles skunk-cabbage’ (*tibuut*)

Nuxalk: *pipq’aak* ‘wide’; OR *nu-pipq’-lqs* ~ ‘wide finger’

Comox: *t’éq?emin* ‘stuck on’

Sechelt: *l?its’malus* ‘veins underneath’ (Sarah Silvey – Bouchard 1977); OR *húhamuséla* ‘frog’s leaf’ (Madeline Joe – Bouchard 1978)

Squamish: *slilaw’in’ t’la wexés* ‘little bed/mat of the frog’ (cf. Central Salish root *s-law-in* ‘bedmat’ – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *pipəhaméeləws* ‘frog leaf’; OR *sléwəls te pipəháam* ‘frog’s mat’ (also *P. lanceolata*) (cf. Central Salish root *s-law-in* bedmat’ – Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *sléwan ʔə tsə s̘əʔénəx*^w ‘mat/mattress/bed of the frog’ (cf. Central Salish root *s-law-in* bedmat’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *tł’əmin-áłtskza, tł’emináłtskza?* ‘veins along the length’, ‘veined/sinewy-leaved’ (cf. *tł’imin* ‘vein/sinew’; *altskza?* ‘leaf’)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *tł’əmin-áłtskza, tł’emináłtskza?* ‘veins along the length’, ‘veined/sinewy-leaved’ (cf. *tł’imin* ‘vein/sinew’; *altskza?* ‘leaf’); OR *pešpiłh-áłtskza?* ‘frog-leaves’ (cf. *p’əsp’ił’la* ‘frog’)
 Nlaka’pamux: *p’əp’ey’leh-éytx*^w ‘frog-leaved’ (known only to AY and LP)
 Secwepemc: *sleq^w’qeenélp* (W), *sleq^w’qeenáka?* ‘frog’s leaves’; OR *sləqləq’qənén’st’yə, sləq^w’ləq^w’qənénəkə?* ‘little frog’s leaves’ (both E)
 Okanagan: *skew’ark’xnikst* ‘frog leaves’
 Ktunaxa: *mamas-nana* ‘small *masmas*’ (must relate to a larger, similar plant: cf. *Valeriana edulis*); OR *núpk^wə ak^wk^wát’is* (Hart)

***Plantago maritima* L. – seaside plantain, or goose tongue (Plantaginaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *uł’uruuq* (PWS); *weguauq* (PG) ‘goose tongue’
 Tlingit: *suqtéitł’* ‘goose tongue’ [*Triglochin maritima*, poss. *Plantago maritimum* or *Salicornia*]
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *lgid.un t’aangal* (M) ‘goose-tongue’ (*Triglochin maritima*, poss. *Plantago maritimum*); OR *q’an*
 Dena’ina (Tanaina): *nut’aq’i tł’ila* ‘goose’s rope’ (U) (*P. maritimum*, *P. macrocarpa*)

***Platanthera dilatata* (Pursh) Lindl. ex Beck – scented bog orchid, *P. stricta* Lindl. – slender bog orchid, and *P. hyperborea* (L.) Lindl. – northern green orchid (Orchidaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *naparuuq* (PG)
 Gitksan: *hisha?mooqx^wit* (Johnson 1997) (*P. hyperborea*)
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *tł’atayalas* (DSS), *tł’etay’es* (cf. *tł’etá* ‘to seduce, make love’) (*Platanthera stricta*; also *Hypopites monotropa*)
 Nlaka’pamux: *stsw’éw’x^w pel sp’úq’m* ‘creek flower’ (*Platanthera stricta*); and *sk’em’ets-úpe?* ‘Erythronium-tail end’ (*Platanthera dilatata*)
 Secwepemc: “*ntekê llsten*” (Teit 1909: 619) (Nlaka’pamux and Okanagan name for strongly scented plant used as a love charm; a “kind of steam” rises from it)
 Okanagan: *sqeql’qila?x^w* ‘a bunch of little Indians’ (*Platanthera dilatata*)

***Populus balsamifera* L. ssp. *balsamifera* – balsam poplar, and *P. balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa* (Torr. & A. Gray ex Hook.) Brayshaw – black cottonwood (Salicaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *tsiquq* (PG)
 Tlingit: *dúq^w, dúq, dúx*
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *tsaanaang* (S, M - also pertains to willow in S); *tsáanaang* (A) (not native to Haida Gwaii)
 Haida (Skidegate): *tsaanaang* (also pertains to willow in S) (not native to Haida Gwaii)
 Ahtna: *t’aghes* (C, L); *t’eghes* (M) (see also *P. tremuloides*); *si’, k’ezi’* (C, L); *sik, q’iit* (M) (“cottonwood or birch sap”)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *eseni* (I); *esni* (II, O), *t'eghes* (U) (*P. balsamifera*)
Tahltan: *lada duuz*; *chaba'* (S?); *lada duuze?* (S) (*P. balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*); *chub'ba* (ssp. *balsamifera*), *chaba?e*
Gwich'in: *t'oo*
Slavey: *t'evi*
Kaska: *k'eteele* (Liard, etc.); *shobaa* (Frances L)
Sekani: *gatele* (approx); *tsaah?chel'lay* (tree); *da?lou*, *k'achelay daloh'* (buds)
Witsuwit'en: *ts'iy*, *ts'ay*
Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ts'itel*
Dakelh (Saik'uz): *landuz*
Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *landuz* [poss. borrowed?]
Tsilhqot'in: *t'ash* (see also *P. tremuloides*) [note: prob. cognate with cottonwood in Navajo: *t'üis* – B. Poser, pers. comm. 2010; see other Dakelh names for *P. tremuloides*]
Nisga'a: *amm'aal* (CB) 'good for canoe' [?]
Gitksan: *am'mel* (WG), *am'mal* (EG) 'good for canoe' [check out: Fig 4-14 Two young girls in a cottonwood dugout canoe, Gitwingax, 1915. National Archives of Canada PA 11227]
Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *amp'áal* (Helen and Johnny Clifton; Sm'algyax Dictionary 2001, p.67)
Kitasoo: *aemp'áeel* 'good for canoe'
Haisla: *k''l'unñ* (buds); *k''l'unñ-n'as*; OR *q'amíq'as* (tree)
Heiltsuk: *k''el'úm* (buds); *k''elw'as*, *k''ell'uénn'as* (tree)
Oowekyala: *g''mza*, *g''nzñ* (buds); *g''mzas* (tree)
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k''aníq''* (DSS), *q''eniq''i* [?]
Nuu-chah-nulth: *k''an'uw'in* (resinous buds); *k''an'uw'inqmapt* (tree) (Hesquiaht)
Ditidaht: *k''aa?dqapt*
Quileute: *k''o?doq''*
Nuxalk: *aq'miixa-lp* (tree); *q'ls* (edible inner bark); *stx''ts'* (resinous buds)
Comox: *k''áak-wél?ay*
Squamish: *q''aníq''ay* (both fruits/?buds and tree)
Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *tsəw'iilp* (E160)
Halkomelem, Upriver: *chəwóolp* 'shore tree, beach tree', or poss. *chəwówalp*; also *p'əlp'əlq'áméeləws* 'glittering leaves' (cambium eaten: called *sxéeməth* cf. *ts'íts'am* or *t''it''am* 'licking'), OR *ts'íts'améewəl* (cf. *-éewəl* 'canoe')
Straits Salish (Saanich): *chəw'n-əlp*, *chəw'n-əlch*
Klallam: *chu?nglp*
Lushootseed (Southern): *q''dé'q'ats*, *stsápats* (Gunther)
Lower Cowlitz: *níq''l*
Chehalis: *néek''l*
Upper Chehalis: ~*náwkolauts*, *níq''al-* [root] identified as aspen; prob. cottonwood: *níq''l*
Quinault: *kallétsatx* (Gunther)
Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *neq''níq''-az'* (reduplication of root *níq''*) (tree); (*s-*)*təw'p-álq''* 'foaming tree/log', OR *stu?* (?) (both edible inner bark, cambium) (cf. *tuw'*, *tu?* 'to foam') (Note: cf. *mulx* 'stick'; Proto-Interior-Salish *mulx*)

‘cottonwood’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *neq^w’niq^w’-az’* (reduplication of root *niq^w*) (tree); (*s-*)*təw’p-álq^w* ‘foaming tree/log’, OR *stu?* (?) (both edible inner bark, cambium) (cf. *tuw’*, *tu?* ‘to foam’) (Note: cf. *mulx* ‘stick’; Proto-Interior-Salish *mulx* ‘cottonwood’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka’pamux: *nəq^w’niq^w’ats’* (cf. *ʔesniq^w* ‘the bark flutters/flickers (after taken off tree)’; OR *nəq^w’niq^w’ats’-élp*; OR *múl^x* (borr. fr. Okanagan) (cf. *muyx* ‘any tall bush’; Proto-Interior-Salish *mulx* ‘cottonwood’ – Kuipers 2002); buds – *tsitl’étt’ege?*
 Secwepemc: *mulx* (W, E)
 Okanagan: *mulx* (tree) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *mulx* ‘cottonwood’ – Kuipers 2002); *st’its’mqn*, *st’ats’mqn* ‘pitch on top’ (*t’its* ‘pitch’) (buds) (cf. Proto-N-Interior-Salish *ts’it* ‘pitch’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Moses-Columbia: *txtxay’lp* (cf. Proto-Salish *tax* ‘bitter’ – an element *tax* in other plant names – Kuipers 2002)
 Snc̓h̓itsu’umshtsn: *mulsh* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *mulx* ‘cottonwood’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *mulsh*
 Selish: *múlsh* (? cf. *mul-* ‘dip water’) (Kalispel, Spokane) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *mulx* ‘cottonwood’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *ts’ek^w’ye* (cf. *ts’ek^w* ‘shiny, bright’)
 [Note: has cognate terms in six out of seven Interior Salish languages, except Columbian; Proto Interior Salish: *múl^x*]
 Upper Cowlitz: *xúp^xp* (Gunther)
 Sahaptin: *xapxáp*, *xpxáp*, *xáp^xap*
 Ktunaxa: *ʔaktumak* (cf. *ʔaklu* ‘snow’), *akilmak’* (Hart) (tree; see also *P. tremuloides*); *ʔaknaq* (edible inner bark, gen.)

***Populus tremuloides* Michx. – trembling aspen (Salicaceae)**

Ahtna: *t’aghes* (C, L); *t’aghes baay* (M)
 Dena’ina (Tanaina): *esni g^wa* (O); *k’et’un buts’a* (U); *t’eghes* (I, II)
 Slavey: *t’evi*
 Chipewyan: *k’es* [see *Alnus*]
 Sekani: *chaaba*; OR *chuba*; *chuba choud’zeh*, *chubah judzehe* (bark); *keanni*, *ghinnihi* (sap)
 Kaska: *chaaba*; OR *t’iis* (Ross River)
 Witsuwit’en: *t’ighis* [note: cognate with cottonwood in Navajo: *t’iis* – B. Poser, pers. comm. 2010]
 Dekelh (Lheidli – Prince George): *tl’ aghās* [note: in this dialect, the term has merged with the word for “snake”; see also Saik’uz dialect]
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *t’aghās* [note: cognate with cottonwood in Navajo: *t’iis* – B. Poser, pers. comm. 2010]
 Dakelh (Saik’uz): *t’aghās*
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *t’aghās* [note: *t’aghās* is cognate with “cottonwood” in Navajo: *t’iis*; cf. also Navajo word for “snake”: *tl’iish* – B. Poser, pers. comm. 2010]

Tsilhqot'in: *t'ashbay*, *tl'ashbay*, *t'ashbay* (cf. *P. balsamifera*) [note: cognate with cottonwood in Navajo: *t'iis* – B. Poser, pers. comm. 2010]

Nisga'a: *amboqk*^w (CB)

Gitksan: *amq'ooxst* 'good for maple' (Smith 1997, p. 132); *amqooxs* (Johnson 1997)

Haisla: *h?mlay'as* (refers to dancing movement); *hyua?mea?las* (see also birch?)

Heiltsuk: *yáyáw'al'as* 'dances-around tree' (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *yáyáw'al'as* ("a kind of tree with round leaves and resembling a crabapple bush") (cf. *yáyáw'a* to dry to dance...: (Rath 1981)

Oowekyala: *yàyàw'al'as* 'dancing tree'

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): ? *yáyawalaáms* "aspen tree" (Curtis 1915: 336)

Nuxalk: *naxnaax^wm-lp* 'trembling/dancing plant' (cf. *naax^wm* 'to tremble/Indian dance')

Squamish: *p'ep'elq'máchx^w* (cf. *p'ep'elq'em* 'shimmering leaves')

Halkomelem, Upriver: *tthaxtiyálp* 'rattlesnake plant' (also be used for Lombardy poplar)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *q^w'iy'ál'ásh-álp*, *q^w'iy'ál'ás-álp* 'dancing plant/tree'

Lushootseed: *yidi?hats* (Zalmai Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *ts'ánxn-az'*, *ts'án'xn-az'* (fr. Skookumchuck); OR *wáw-átskza?* 'hollering-leaves' (both dialects)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *wáw-átskza?* 'hollering-leaves' (both dialects)

Nlaka'pamux: *wál'wál'tsétslp* 'little trembling/shivering plant'

Secwepemc: singular: *meltélp* (W), *máltélp* (E); OR *melmeltélp* (W), *málmáltélp* (E) (plural forms) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *málmálp* 'white poplar' – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *m'el'm'el'tílp* (cf. *mil* 'leaf shimmering'; 'leaves always shaking tree') (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *málmálp* 'white poplar' – Kuipers 2002)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *dareldúldulp* 'containers stand...rustle); OR *dúldulp*, *dúldulp* 'rustle-plant'

Spokan: *m'l'm'ltélp*, *mel'meletélp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *málmálp* 'white poplar' – Kuipers 2002)

Selish: *m'l'm'l'té* 'shimmering leaves' (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *málmálp* 'white poplar' – Kuipers 2002)

Sahaptin: *nini*

Ktunaxa: *?aktumak* (cf. *?aklu* 'snow') (tree; see also *P. balsamifera*); OR *paqla?t* ("a kind of *?aktumak* with heart-shaped leaves"; some confusion over identification between these two species)

***Potamogeton natans* L. – floating pondweed (Potamogetonaceae)**

Haida (Skidegate): *gándel-xiilga* 'water-leaves/medicine' (*Potamogeton epihydrus* Raf. & related spp.)

Chipewyan: *tetl'oghé* "long water weeds" (fireweed like)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): "seaweed" but with reference to moose eating it: *dlat* (later "water weed")

Tsilhqot'in: *taqatl'ul*; OR ? *tixt'an* ['underwater leaf'; fireweed-like]

Nuu-chah-nulth: *muwach ha?um?ak* 'deer's food' (see also *Streptopus amplexifolius*) (Hesquiaht)

Nlaka'pamux: *mtolt-úym'x^w* 'clotted substance under the water (on bottom)', OR *mtolt-*

étk^wu ‘clotted substance (of the) water’ (also green pond slime)
Secwepemc: *stxexnétk^we?* (E) (Aimee August: “some kind of weed that is on the lake”)
(see *Nuphar*)

Prunus emarginata* (Douglas ex Hook.) D. Dietr. – bitter cherry, and *P.

***pensylvanica* L. f. – pin cherry (Rosaceae)**

Chipewyan: *jíyáaze* (*P. pensylvanica*)

Dakelh (Lheidli): *nəlgusmai*

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *dəlgusmai* prob. ‘crunchy berries’ (fruit); *dəlgusmaichən* (tree)
(mainly *P. virginiana*); cf. also “cherry” (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *nulgus*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *tsaltse* (*P. pensylvanica*)

Witsuwit’en: *smits’ok* (*P. pensylvanica*)

Gitxsan: *snaw* (fruit), *sgansnaw* (plant) (*P. pensylvanica*); OR *eluuts’ook’* (W. Gitxsan),
ts’ook’ “makes your mouth smooth so nothing can slip on it” (‘Ksan, People of
1980) (E. Gitxsan) (prob. choke cherry – *P. virginiana*)

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *q’elámst* (*P. emarginata*)

Haisla: *hʔum’asduṣ t’isṣ* ‘large/big stone’ (fruit) (*P. emarginata*)

Heiltsuk: *t’ek’em* (? name not known to EW, MH) (*P. emarginata* ?)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *lənx^wməs* (DSS), *lənx^wəm* (plant, tree; ?bark);
lənlənnuxtlaay’ (root; used to make medicinal tea – DSS) (*P. emarginata*);
t’ek’em (? northern dialect) (uncertain)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *litw’apt* (cf. *litxshitl* ‘to curl, wind like a spring’) (*bark*); *litxmapt* (tree)
(*P. emarginata*) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *diiʔdik^waaʔdib* ‘gripping long object’ (bark); *diiʔdik^waaʔdibapt* (tree) (*P.*
emarginata)

Makah: *t’ixaaʔap’al* ‘red on one side’ (bark, also for tree)

Nuxalk: *pltkn* (bark); *pltknlp* (tree, singular), *pltkknlp* (tree, plural) (?cf. Proto-
Interior-Salish *pəklan* ‘bitter cherry bark’ – Kuipers 2002)

Comox: *t’iy’im* (bark); *t’im’ay* (tree); *lútx^wus* (inner bark) (*P. emarginata*);
t’iyamay (ʔamin)

Sechelt: (*s*)*k^welnís* (bark); *k^welnísay* (tree) (*P. emarginata*)

Squamish: *t’álem* (bark); *t’áləm’áy’* (tree) (*P. emarginata*)

Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *st’áləm* (El60) (cherry bark); *t’áləməlp* (tree) (*P. emarginata*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *st’áləm* (bark); *t’áləməlp* (tree) (cf. *t’áləm* ‘to stick (with
stickiness’ (*P. emarginata*))

Straits Salish (Saanich): *t’áləm* (bark); *sk^wt^həng’-ilch* (tree); *sk^wthəngilch* (*P.*
emarginata, also *Oemleria*); *chichx* (cherry bark pitch)

Klallam: *sk^w’ats’əngilch*

Quinault: *piléʔla* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *plílaʔ* (bark); *plílaʔ-ats* (tree); see also *Betula* (‘in-law of
cherry tree’), *pleʔbáʔats* (Skagit – Gunther) (tree)

Lushootseed (Southern): *pulélad* (Gunther)

Twana (Skokomish): *yiliálp* (Gunther)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): (*s-*)*psús* (fruits); (*s-*)*ʔíw’x^w* (Pemberton), OR
“*tsox.háse*” (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903), OR “*tsiegwex*” (Ruby Creek –
Newcombe 1903) (bark); *psús-az’* (tree), or *ʔíw’x^w-az’* (both bark and tree –

Pemberton), OR *“tələbɫp”* (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) (all *P. emarginata*)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(s-)psús* (fruits); *swíw’x”* (Fraser River), OR *“tsox.háse”* (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903), OR *“tsiegwex”* (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) (bark) (all *P. emarginata*)

Nlaka’pamux: *pəklén* (bark) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pəklan* ‘bitter cherry bark’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *t’úwx* (bark); *spazós ~ spəzós* (fruit), *spəzosse?-úse?* (large wild cherry); *spəzoss-élp, or spəzus-élp* (tree) (and variant) (*P. emarginata*)

Secwepemc: *pəklnúsa?* (E) (fruits); *peklén* (W), *pəklén* (E) (bark); *peklénlp* (W), *pəklénlp* (E) (tree) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pəklan* ‘bitter cherry bark’ – Kuipers 2002); (*P. emarginata, P. pensylvanica*)

Okanagan: *pəklán’* (bark?): *pəklín’úml’x*, OR *pəklín’úlp* (tree) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pəklan* ‘bitter cherry bark’ – Kuipers 2002); (*P. emarginata*)

Upper Chehalis: *palíla?, ts’ax”e* (fruit); *palílan’l* (tree) (“wild cherry”)

Snchítu’umshtsn: *pəchlén, pəchlén* (*P. emarginata*) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pəklan* ‘bitter cherry bark’ – Kuipers 2002); cf. also *t’əshilépa* “*Prunus* sp.” (poss. *P. pensylvanica*)

Columbian: *pəklín* (bark); *pəkpəklín’úlp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *pəklan* ‘bitter cherry bark’ – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *peklán*

Sahaptin: *ishnípsh* (> *tmish-wáakul Prunus virginiana*)

***Prunus virginiana* L. – choke cherry (Rosaceae)**

Tahltan: *te?ka?je? jije, tehkaje jije* (S) ‘frog berries’

Kaska: *det’oos jíjé’*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *nəlgus* (“cherry”); *chənatch’əl* (“cherry tree”)

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *dəlgusmai* prob. ‘crunchy berries’ (fruit or tree); *dəlgusmaichən* (tree) (also Cherry, bitter: *P. emarginata* – Saik’uz, but this may be a misidentification)

Tsilhqot’in: *nəlguns, melguns*; poss from *guns* ‘crunchy sound’ [?]

Gitksan: *haluuts’ooq’, haluuts’oq, m’iits’ooq, eluuts’ooq, tsooq’ (mii ts’ooqx”)* (fruit); *sgan’eluuts’ooq* (tree) (check *P. pensylvanica, P. emarginata*); *eluuts’ook’* (W. Gitksan), *ts’ook’* “makes your mouth smooth so nothing can slip on it” (‘Ksan, People of 1980) (E. Gitksan) (prob. choke cherry – *P. virginiana*)

Haisla: *h?um’adus t’ism* (“big stone”) (*P. emarginata?*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *ləx”lax”* ‘spit out many times’ (see also *P. emarginata, P. pensylvanica*) (cognate with Interior Salish)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *zəlk”ú?; “xlo.xlóx”* (“Lower Lillooet” – Newcombe 1903) (fruit); *zəlk”ú?-az’* (plant, tree)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *zəlk”ú?; (fruit); zəlk”ú?-az’* (plant, tree)

Nlaka’pamux: *zəlk”ú? (fruit); zəlk”u?-élp* (tree); *stəptep-úse?* ‘dark berry’ (dark variety); *tsiq”-úse?, stsəq”tsiq”-úse?* ‘red berry’ (red variety)

Secwepemc: fruit: *tk”lóse?* (W, E) (fruit); *tk”losə?əlp* (bush/tree) (cf. Proto-Salish *k”əl* ‘green, yellow’ – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *lex”lax”* (fruit); *lex”lx”úlp* (bush/tree); *sk’eluzsálq* ‘old spring salmon fruit’

(red variety); *stɛplɪyálnɛx*^w ‘covered away from the sun’ (dark variety);
nts’ew’ts’ag’w-wísn (cf. *ts’ag*^w ‘tasteless’) (small, dark red variety)

Snchitsu’umshtsn: *lax*^w-*lax*^w

Spokan: *lx*^w*lóx*^w (red and black varieties); *st’xáɫq* (a sweet variety – red)

Selish: *lx*^w*ló* (apparently unanalyzable) (fruit), *lx*^w*lx*^w*áɫk*^w (tree) (also domesticated cherries)

Kalispel: *lox*^w*lóx*^w

Nez Perce: *tímssiway*

Sahaptin: *tmísh* (fruit); *tmísh-aash*, *tmáashu* (tree)

Ktunaxa: *ʔakiʔɫmak* ‘pit’ (berries), *ʔakiʔɫmak’-wuʔk* (bush/tree)

***Pseudoroegneria spicata* (Pursh) A. Löve – bluebunch wheatgrass (Poaceae)**

Tsilhqot’in: *tl’ugh* (gen. for grass)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *tl’úq^wam-az’* (known to Charlie Mack Seymour - Bouchard 1974:5) “bunchgrass (on strands of which soapberries were stored)” – Kuipers 2002 (cf. *tl’úq^wun* ‘to lick’) (cf. Proto-Salish *t’aq^w* ‘to lick’ – Kuipers 2002)] (also *Calamagrostis rubescens*)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(s-)ləqəm-ʔúl* ‘real/original grass/hay’; more recently applied to: *Medicago sativa*, *Melilotus* spp., *Trifolium pratense*, *Phleum pratense* – the “new” hay crops; [also: *tl’úq^wam-az’* (known to Charlie Mack Seymour - Bouchard 1974:5) “bunchgrass (on strands of which soapberries were stored)” – Kuipers 2002 (cf. *tl’úq^wun* ‘to lick’) (cf. Proto-Salish *t’aq^w* ‘to lick’ – Kuipers 2002)]

Nlaka’pamux: *syiqm-ʔúy* ‘real/typical grass’ (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*)

Secwepemc: *st’yúlex*^w (W, E); OR *q^w’iw’s t’e st’ye?* (W) (Nellie Taylor); *st’iyé?* (E); OR *st’yeʔúw’i* ‘real/original hay (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t’ya?* ‘hay, grass’ – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *st’iyi?* (also grass, gen.) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t’ya?* ‘hay, grass’ – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *st’iyi?* ‘grass’ (also grass, general) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *s-t’ya?* ‘hay, grass’ – Kuipers 2002)

Sahaptin: *waskú* (fodder) (also includes many grasses)

Ktunaxa: *tsahal* (also grass, gen.)

***Pterospora andromedea* Nutt. – pinedrops (Monotropaceae)**

Okanagan: *sel’iʔst* ‘lost arrow’

Selish: *sənxəl’ép t’əpəmis* ‘Coyote’s arrow’

Spokan: *spilye? t’apmi* ‘Coyote’s arrow’

Sahaptin: *tutanik-pamá* ‘for hair’

Ktunaxa: *skinkuts ʔak’is* ‘Coyote’s arrow’ [?translation borrowing fr. Int. Salish?]

***Purshia tridentata* (Pursh) DC. – antelope-brush (Rosaceae)**

Okanagan: *ts’q^w’ásq’el’stn*

Spokan: *tsk^w’úsk’ tsístn*; OR *sx^wem’asq’el*, *x^wemasq’elt*

Ktunaxa: *gakúɫwan* (seeds), *gakúɫwanmóos*, *gákuɫwánmos* (bush) (both approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Pyrola asarifolia* Michx. – common pyrola, or common pink wintergreen
(Pyrolaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *metsunglan'elkii* (PWS)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *elnen jegha* (I, U) 'ground's ear' (*Pyrola* spp.)

Chipewyan: *sasdzaghé*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *whaledzo* (cf. also *Aquilegia formosa*); OR
tsadzo 'beaver's ears'

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *tsadzo* 'beaver's ears'

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *wel-xá? p'ešp'íš'lh-áltkza?* 'high elevation frog-
leaves' (see *Plantago major*)

Nlaka'pamux: *sq'iq'iq'éytx^w* 'round leaved'; (also 'friend/relative of
kinnickinnick')

***Quercus garryana* Douglas ex Hook. – garry oak (Fagaceae)**

Tlingit: *gus'k'iq^wáan l'oowú, gus'k'iq^wáan l'eiwú* "white man's wood" ("oak")

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *p'x^wálp* (El60) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x^w, q'ap'x^w* '(hazel)nut'
– Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *p'x^wálp* [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x^w, q'ap'x^w* '(hazel)nut' – Kuipers
2002]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *chəng'-élch*

Klallam: *q'aput* (acorns) (Gunther) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x^w, q'ap'x^w* '(hazel)nut' –
Kuipers 2002]; *pupítkuduy'* (Yakima; LT notes)

Lushootseed: *chá?adz, chá?adz-ats* (tree)

Lower Cowlitz: *k^wísk^ws* (acorn); *k^wísk^wsn'ł* (tree)

Lower Chehalis?: *sk^w'isl* (tree), *skekstəlox* (little oak) (Gunther)

Upper Chehalis: *stwíst*

Upper Cowlitz: *ts'unips* (Gunther)

Sahaptin: *wawachi* (acorn); *ts'unips*; OR *kápin-aash* 'digging stick tree' (tree)

***Ranunculus glaberrimus* Hook. – sagebrush buttercup (Ranunculaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *(s-)k^wəxm-álus* (and variants) 'first-spring-salmon-
eye'; cf. *sk^wəxəm* 'first spring salmon'; *-alus* 'eye' (*R. glaberrimus*; some say
general for any buttercup)

Nlaka'pamux: *nk^wəxm'-ús* 'eye of spring salmon'; *nk^wək^wəxm'-ús* (plural); [OR 'little
yellow flower, or little yellow ground-growth flower'] (*R. glaberrimus*); OR
nk^wək^wəxm'-ús e snúk^w'e?š 'friend/relative of buttercup'; OR *nkikəxm'ús* cf.
kikəxn'i 'butterfly'; and variants for various *Ranunculus* spp.

Secwepemc: *smelts'éqye?* (W), *sməłts'éqye?* (E) (*R. glaberrimus*)

Okanagan: *skən'irmn'* (*R. glaberrimus*) (month of late Feb/early Mar named after this
plant); OR *stseqtq^wús* (*Ranunculus* spp.); OR *ntseqtsq^wús* (*R. glaberrimus*)

Upper Chehalis: *k^w'iq'álaq^wm* (726 fr 'yellow/green') ("buttercup")

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *schneřmn, schnřmn* (NOM-on-paint-used.for); OR *stch'iihayus,*
stchiiháy-us (NOM-attached-?-face/eye/fire) (*Ranunculus* sp., prob. *R. glaberrimus*)

Spokan: *schn'irmn, schn'ir'm'n'*

Selish: *schiniyál'mn* (cognate form is given to month of February in Spokane) (meaning

unclear); Kalispel: *sch̄n'ál'm'n'*
Columbian: *s(k)n?irmn'* (“buttercup”)

***Ranunculus* spp., general – buttercups; *Ranunculus acris** L. – tall buttercup [introduced], *R. occidentalis* Nutt. – western buttercup, and related spp. (Ranunculaceae)**

Haida (Masset, Alaska): several yellow flowering plants, esp. *Ranunculus* spp.: *xil k'anlat (lq'a.aay)* (M) [‘yellow(-leaves)-plant/branches’; a descriptive phrase only - JE]; also: *doctor xilee* (M) (*Ranunculus acris* and other spp.); OR “*sahildjigai*” (M) and other terms (*Ranunculus occidentalis*)

Haida (Skidegate): several yellow flowering plants, esp. *Ranunculus* spp.: *doctor (“daktaa”)* *xilga* (*Ranunculus acris* and other spp.); *saahldaljigaay (saaldaljigaay)* (N) and other terms (*Ranunculus occidentalis*)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *waldak* “buttercup” (*Ranunculus* species)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *k'ahk'ahshsmapt* (cf. *k'ahshitl* ‘to burst, like a blister’ (short type of buttercups, poss. *Ranunculus occidentalis* or *R. repens**); *k'aqk'aqshsmaptk'uk* ‘resembles short buttercup’ (taller type, prob. *R. acris*); *tl'itl'its'aqtk'uk* ‘resembles dandelion’ (introduced buttercup, poss. *R. repens*) (Hesquiaht)

***Rhodiola rosea* L. – roseroot stonecrop**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *likutaq* (C. esp), *likutuq* (root); *liviaqluk, liviaqluk* (Shish) (plant); *eveeahkluk* (leaves); *ekutuk* (root) (Heller 1993)

Yupik: *tsuqf'amsaraat* (Nelson I)

Tlingit: *s'aqxas' náak* “bone-mending medicine” (poss. this sp., ssp. *integrifolium*)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *xushtnila* (I), *diquis nula* (U) ? ‘light’s sleep’

***Rhododendron albiflorum* Hook. – white mountain rhododendron (Ericaceae)**

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dáltəm, nenshenel'ah* (see also *Elaeagnus commutata*)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *qax^wm'-álp* ‘breaks-easily-plant’ (cf. *qáx^w-əxw* ‘to break’)

Nlaka'pamux: *k^wuxm'-élp* ‘clusters plant’; or *sq^wew't-lp* ‘grows close together plant’ (see *Symphoricarpos albus*)

***Rhododendron groenlandicum* (Oeder) K.A. Kron & W.S. Judd (syn. *Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder) – Labrador-tea, and *R. neoglandulosum* Harmaja (syn. *L. glandulosum* Nutt.) – trapper’s tea, or western Labrador-tea (Ericaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *tilaaqiuq* (“Eskimo tea”)

Yupik (Nelson I): *ayuq*; (Cup’it – Nunivak I, AK): *ay'ut* [Note: see *Ligusticum*]; (Chugach): *tsaa?uq* (PWS); *nunalaq tsaayuq* (PG) (*L. palustre* ssp. *decumbens* (Ait.) Pursh

Tlingit: *ssikshaldün*; OR “*ssetsch-katle-tsin*” (Krause 1956), *s'ikshaldéen*

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *xil qagann* (M), *xil qagan* (A) [poss. orig. fr. *gagan* ‘breathe’]; OR *gawaa sk'ajaaw* (M) ‘sticking off cylindrical or curled and furry’ – JE) (*Ledum palustre*, *L. groenlandicum*)

Haida (Skidegate): *xàaydaa tiiga* ‘Haida-tea’; borrowed from English “tea”; OR *xaaydaa xaaw*; OR *q’usinga xilga (k’usinga xilga)* ‘tuberculosis-leaves/medicine’; cf. *k’usinga* ‘tuberculosis’ (GY, BP)

Ahtna: *lèduudze?* (C); *nèduudze?* (C, L); *k’elèduudze?* (M); *lèt’uudze?* (W)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *kenxughudza* (O), *kenqughudza* (U) ‘flat - ?’; *k’elug’ey* (I, II) ‘forked branches’ (*L. palustre* ssp. *decumbens*); *quchukda* (O, U) ‘their grandmother’ (*L. palustre* ssp. *groenlandicum*; see also *Dasiphora fruticosa*)

Tahltan: *hots’ee daghoodze* (RQ); *hots’ee dagioodze* (RQ); *hots’ee dagkoodze* (RQ), *hots’ee deghodzo* (*Ledum groenlandicum*), *hots’edaghodze*

Gwich’in: *lidii maskeg/maskig, masgit* (*L. palustre*)

Chipewyan: *nàgodhi*

Sekani: *timaasgeet*; OR *luddee?mass’gate, meldimesghid* “muskeg tea”

Kaska: *tii mesgé’*; OR *kehsese*

Witsuwit’en: *ldi mæsgik* (‘muskeg tea’), *lèdi mæsgic* (Hargus)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *?ayak’ànəl’a* ‘it grows in swamps’ (cf. *?aya* ‘marsh/swamp’); OR *yànk’ànəl’a* ‘it grows on the land/ground’ (not as common a name); OR *lèdi musjek* (borr. fr., *lèdi* French *le thé* “tea”; *mæsjek* from Eastern Cree *maschek* “muskeg, swamp”);

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *lèdi mæsjek* (borr. fr., *lèdi* French *le thé* “tea”; *mæsjek* from Eastern Cree *maschek* “muskeg, swamp”); OR *?ayak’ànəl’a* ‘it grows in swamps’ (not as commonly used)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *yak’ànəl’a, ?ayak’ànila, yæk’ànìl’a* ‘it grows in a swamp’; OR *yak’èmas’aa*; OR *lèdi*

Tsilhqot’in: *bedzish yedeyan* ‘what the caribou eats’ [see Tahltan name for *Artemisia tilesii*: *hodzih laanaw* ‘caribou leaves’]

Nisga’a: *laxlax?u* (‘swamp’) (WWN p. 81); OR *tiim laxlax?u, team lax lax um* ‘swamp tea’ (borr. fr. English “tea”) (CB) (*Ledum palustre*, *L. groenlandicum*); OR

Gitksan: plant: *sgan-daxdoo?o, sq’an dax do?ox’l, sgan-daxdo?ol* (last name – Smith 1997, p. 89); OR *tim laalax?u* (Johnson 1997) (*Ledum palustre*, *L. groenlandicum*);

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *k’ìlè’mæxs* ‘grows year ‘round’ (EH)

Kitasoo: *k’ìlè m’áxs* (Indian tea) (“pink rhododendron” – prob. bog laurel, *Kalmia*) ‘it grows all the time, never dies off’

Haisla: *puy’as, pupuy’as* (cf. *pws-* ‘to swell through soaking’)

Heiltsuk: *púy’ás* (? related to swelling up; cf. *púy’lá* ‘to bake yeast bread’)

Oowekyala: *pùy’as* (cf. *pws-* ‘to swell through soaking’)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *púy’as* (leaves), *púy’asm’es* (plant)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *tiimapt* ‘tea plant’ (*ti* borr. fr. English)

Ditidaht: *tii* (also English tea); *tiipat, tiipt* ‘tea plant’

Makah: *p’ap’?esbap* ‘cranberry plant’ (leaves, plant) (“because they always grow together” – Gunther)

Nuxalk: *pu?yaas, puuyaas*

Comox: *x’ap’án’ay*

Sechelt: *tsálipay* (same as *Kalmia polifolia*)

Squamish: *máq’am* “tea” ‘swamp tea’

Halkomelem, Upriver: *máq’am* ‘swamp marsh, bog’ (“swamp tea”)

Straits Salish: *méq’am-ti* ‘swamp tea’ (Saanich)

Quinault: *nuwaq'ánti* ‘prairie tea’ (Gunther)
 Twana: *stl'əlxu?álsi* (cf. *stl'əlx-* ‘pop, crack’ (cranberry, Labrador tea plant) Kuipers 2002); (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tł'əl* ‘to crackle, pop’, ‘a plant providing berries or seeds’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*, *Viburnum*...)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *səx''sqéq̄xaten*
 Nlaka'pamux: *k'étse?* (*L. palustre*, *L. glandulosum*)
 Secwepemc: *sex''sqéq̄xe?ten* (W), *səx''sqéq̄xe?tən* (E) ‘dogs wash nose’; OR *xsəx''səx''sqéq̄xə?tən* (E) (Mary Thomas); OR *ltəltíti*, OR *lti* (E) (for *L. glandulosum* only, according to Aimee August)
 Okanagan: *x''ux''tl'm'íl̥p* ‘small breaking-limbs plant’ (cf. *x''itl'* ‘to break a limb’, plural) [see Stl'atl'imx *Rhododendron albiflorum*]; OR *sel'áx̄ts i? x''ux''tl'm'íl̥p* (friend/relative of *Ledum groenlandicum*); OR *speptl'em'íl̥p* [? ML once only – the proper term for this plant]
 Selish: *scht̄x''e liti* ‘mountain tea’ (borr. fr. French)
 Nez Perce: *písqo* (*L. glandulosum*)
 Ktunaxa: *?aq̄t̄smaknik' ?aq̄ulaq̄pika?is* ‘Indian tea (or leaves)’; OR *makay ?aq̄ulaq̄pi?k* ‘McKay tea (or leaves)’ (McKay was a Ktunaxa from Columbia Lake: “McCoy”); OR *?akinmilyukulaq̄pi?k* ‘mountain leaves’ (*L. glandulosum*), *ak''-wukl̄i?it* (Hart)

***Rhus glabra* L. – smooth sumac (Anacardiaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *nəq''tsamú'm'tl-* (cf. *naq''* ‘to steal’, *nəq''tsamú'l* ‘food-thief’)
 Nlaka'pamux: *sets'qn-élp* ‘basket-cover plant’
 Secwepemc: *smenx*, *smenxelp* (“tobacco”) (N) (Lilly Harry) (see also *Nicotiana* spp.)
 Okanagan: *t'el't'el'tíl̥p* ‘bleeding plant’
 Sahaptin: *tantít*
 Ktunaxa: *k'isikikq̄ulaq̄pik̄x̄u?mik* (spelling unsure)

***Ribes aureum* Pursh – golden currant (Grossulariaceae)**

Okanagan: *iátakin* (Ray 1932) [?yarkn' – see *R. cereum*]; OR *sts'irus*
 Sñchít̄su'umsht̄sn: *sts'er̄us*, *sts'ér̄us* (NOM-hurt-face~eye)
 Spokane: *sts'irus*, OR *p'tsp'tsx̄nékul*
 Columbian: *sts'irs*
 Nez Perce: *kal*
 Sahaptin: *x̄an* (berries); *x̄án-aash* (bush)

***Ribes bracteosum* Douglas ex Hook. – gray currant, or stink currant (Grossulariaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *uq̄gnif'nguq* (PWS/PG)
 Tlingit: *shaax̄*
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *gal.un* (M), *gál.un* (A) (berries); *gal.un lq'a.aay* (M) (bush)
 Haida (Skidegate): *galgun*, *galgwan* (*galg''an*) (berries); *galgun xil*, *galgwan xil* (*galg''an xil*) (bush)
 Tsilhqot'in: *statsemal* (*mal* ‘berry’)

Nisga'a: *wik'il* (berries); *sq'anwik'il* (bush)
 Gitksan: "*skan win gilis*"; "*skan similaw*" (Kulko) (bush) (Smith's orig. transcriptions 1997, p. 101); may actually refer to *Ribes lacustre*... described as having pricklers)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *waakyil* (berries); *sgan waakyil* (bush)
 Kitasoo: *wáakyil, wáeekyil*
 Haisla: *q'isina* (berries); *q'iy'as, q'its'as* (bush)
 Heiltsuk: *q'isíná* (relating to the smell?) (berries); *q'ism'ás* (bush)
 Oowekyala: *q'isina* (berries); *q'ism'as* (bush)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *q'isinna* (berries); *q'ismes* (bush)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *hul?iwa* (berries); *hul?iqmapt* (bush) (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *?il?iiv'* (berries); *?il?iiv'apt* (bush)
 Makah: *hapaapix* 'hair on them round things' (berries); *hapaapix-bap* (bush) (see also *R. laxiflorum*); OR *hihisatqk'uk'* 'likes like red huckleberry' (also domesticated currants); OR *t'iidaqalpix* 'moldy round things'; OR *k'loló?o* (Gunther)
 Quileute: *t'iloo?o*
 Nuxalk: *q'is* (borr. fr. Kwak'wala) (berries); *inq'istp* (bush)
 Comox: *p'áhat^{sh}* (berries); *p'áhat^{sh}ay*
 Sechelt: *sp'ats'* (berries); *sp'áts'ay* (bush)
 Squamish: *sp'aats'* (berries); *p'áats'ay'* (bush)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *spət^{sh}* (cf. *spət^{sh}* 'sour, mousey smell, like a tomcat or skunk' (berries); *spət^{sh}-ilch* (bush) [note: domesticated currants: *kálants* - borr. fr. English "currants"]
 Klallam: *spa?ats'ilch* [NOTE: i.d. as *R. lacustre* but prob. *R. bracteosum*]
 Lushootseed (Southern): *tsuxtsáláts* (cf. also *R. lacustre*) (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *n-kxmáml'əq'* '(plural) walking-along-a-stick' (reduplication of *n-kxmalq'*) (berries); *n-kxmáml'əq'-az'* (bush)
 Nlaka'pamux: *q''óq''ox'* (fruit); *q''oq''ox'-élp* (bush)

***Ribes cereum* Douglas – desert currant, or wax currant (Grossulariaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *laśása* (berries); *laśásh-az'* (bush)
 Nlaka'pamux: *laśása?* (berries); *laśase?-élp* (bush)
 Okanagan: *yarkn'* (cf. *yir* 'round') (berries); *yerkn'ilml'x* OR *yerkn'ilp* (bush)
 Snc'hitsu'umshtsn: *yarch'n, yárchn'* ('revolve~round-back')
 Spokane: *yérchn', yerets'en* (see also *R. glandulosum*); OR *sq''úy'u?*
 Columbian: *yárkn* 'red currant'
 Sahaptin: *sxíyap*
 Ktunaxa: *ts'ipu* (spelling unsure) (berries); *ts'ipu ?ak''uka?is* (spelling unsure) (bush)

***Ribes divaricatum* Douglas – coastal black gooseberry, *R. lobbii* A. Gray – gummy gooseberry, *R. inerme* Rydb. – whitestem gooseberry, and *R. oxyacanthoides* L. ssp. *irriguum* (Douglas) Sinnott – northern gooseberry (Grossulariaceae)**

Tahltan: *dahghoodze* (*R. oxyacanthoides*)
 Chipewyan: *daghósjié* (*R. oxyacanthoides*)
 Kaska: *dahhoshé?, dzídze ghose, háyo (dzídzé')* (various dialects) (*Ribes* spp.)

Witsuwit'en: *ts'andewəzgi* (*R. oxyacanthoides*)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ʔət'angʷəz* (?cf. *ʔət'ankal* 'raspberry') (*R. oxyacanthoides*); *dangʷəz* (? cf. *dang* 'summer'), *ʔət'angʷəz* "black gooseberry"

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *ʔindawəz* (*R. oxyacanthoides*)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ʔindawəs, ʔindawəz* (*R. oxyacanthoides*)

Tsilhqot'in: *tenexʷəz* 'it's got prickles on it' (eaten in large quantities) (*R. oxyacanthoides*)

Nisga'a: *dilus* (berries – gooseberry, gen.?) (CB); *sq'andilus* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*)

Gitksan: *dilawasa, dilusaʔa, dilusa* (fruit); *sgandilusaʔa* (plant) (Smith 1997, p. 102) (*R. divaricatum, R. oxyacanthoides R. lacustre?*)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *dales, diles* (gooseberries)

Haisla: *tl'atl'anul* (berries); *tl'atl'anul'as* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ* 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-xʷ* is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)

Heiltsuk: *témxʷiy'áli* (berries); *témxʷm'ás* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ* 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-xʷ* is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)

Oowekyala: *tṃxʷy'áli, tṃswm'ali* (berries); *tṃxʷm'as* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ* 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-xʷ* is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *t'émxʷel'i* (berries); *t'émxʷmes* (bush) (*R. divaricatum, R. lobbii*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ* 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-xʷ* is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *milk'iw'a* (berries); *milk'iqmapt* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *tlabuuxʷay* (berries); *tlabuuxʷayapt* (gooseberry plant) (both *R. divaricatum* and cultivated gooseberries) (? cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ* 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-xʷ* is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)

Makah: *shachkaapix* 'sharp round things' (gooseberry, gen.) (berries); *shachkaabap* (bush)

Nuxalk: *atl'anul* (berries); *atl'tl'anu-lp* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*)

Comox: *t'am'exʷ* (berries); *t'am'exʷay* (bush) (*Ribes divaricatum*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ* 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry'; extension *-xʷ* is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *st'amxʷ* (berries); *t'amxʷay* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ* 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry'; extension *-xʷ* is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *t'am'xʷ* (berries); *t'am'xʷáy'* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ* 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry'; extension *-xʷ* is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun', Musqueam: *t'am'xʷ, t'émxʷ, t'émxʷ* (El60, Ka69; Kuipers 2002); (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ* 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry'; extension *-xʷ* is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002) (*R. divaricatum, R. lobbii*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *t'émxʷ* (berries), Chilliwack *t'eməxʷ* (Kuipers 2002); *t'áamxʷəlp* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*, poss. also *R. lobbii*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməxʷ*)

gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-x*^w is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *qémk*^w (berries – *Ribes divaricatum*); *qəmk*^w-*ilch* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*, *R. lobbi*); *qəməʔilch* (*R. lobbi*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməx*^w 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-x*^w is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)
 Klallam: *t'um'ux*^w (berries; LT notes), *təm'əq* (Kuipers 2002); *t'amux*^w*ilch*; cf. also "mountain gooseberry (ripe in Aug.): *tuq*^w*um*' (LT notes) ("squeeze it; something from inside pops out and it's like jelly") (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməx*^w 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-x*^w is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)
 Quinault: *kleʔémwus* 'tied on your nose' (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *ts'úq'ab*, *ts'úqad*, *sts'əq'áb*, *ts'əq'áb*, *sts'əqáb-ek*; OR *t'əbx*^w (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməx*^w 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-x*^w is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002) (*Ribes divaricatum*, *Ribes* spp.); *tsákab(h)ats* (Gunther) (Snohomish); *t'úbx*^w (berries), *t'úbx*^w*ats* (bush) (Gunther) (Swinomish)
 Twana: *t'əbʔəx* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməx*^w 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry'; extension *-x*^w is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)
 Lower Cowlitz: *t'aməx*^w (berry) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməx*^w 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-*; extension *-x*^w is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002); *tmux*^w*as* (bush) (Gunther)
 Upper Chehalis: *t'aməx*^w (berries); *t'aməx*^w*n'l* (bush) cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'aməx*^w 'gooseberry'; Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry'; extension *-x*^w is Coast-Salish – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): (*s-*)*xniz*' (berries); *xniz*'-*az*' (rarely *s-xniz*'-*az*') (bush) [poss. borr. Fr. Tsilhqot'in] (*R. divaricatum*, *R. irriguum*, *R. inerme*?; also domesticated gooseberries)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): (*s-*)*xniz*' (berries); *xniz*'-*az*' (rarely *s-xniz*'-*az*') (bush) [poss. borr. Fr. Tsilhqot'in] (*R. divaricatum*, *R. irriguum*, *R. inerme*?; also domesticated gooseberries)
 Nlaka'pamux: *sxets'ən*' (berries); *sxets'n'-élp* (bush) (*R. divaricatum*, *R. irriguum*)
 Secwepemc: *stx*^w*elxúx*^w*el*' (W, E) (cf. *x*^w*el*' 'to smell') (berries); *xux*^w*eléʔlp*, *tx*^w*elx*^w*leʔlp*; OR *xix*^w*ux*^w*ut* (W) (wild or domesticated gooseberry) (bush)
 Okanagan: *nt'it'meleps* 'grabbing the neck' (cf. *t'imm* 'grabbing with the fingers'; *-lps* 'neck'), *nt'it'mlps* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry' – Kuipers 2002) (berries); *nt'et'mlpsilml'x* (*R. irriguum*) (wild gooseberry bush); *xsalq* 'good fruit' (berries); *xsilml'x* 'good bush' (bush) (both *R. irriguum*)
 Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *Ribes* sp.: *hnt'it'mel'ps*, *nt'it'em'-elps* (?throat~mane) (*Ribes* sp.) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry' – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *nt'et'm'l'ps* 'little stemmed berry' ('mountain gooseberry' – *R. irriguum*) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry' – Kuipers 2002)
 Selish: *nt'é* 'to beach, to get to the land from the water' ("gooseberries" – *Ribes* sp.); *ntètemélp*s "currants"; cf. Selish: *stəm'tú* (apparently unanalyzable) ("currants" – *Ribes* sp.) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nez Perce: *pílus* (*Ribes* spp. – "gooseberry")
 Ktunaxa: *kisyit'in* (fruit) (*R. irriguum*, *R. oxyacanthoides*), *kishyit'in* (Hart – *Ribes* sp.)

***Ribes hudsonianum* Richardson – northern black currant, and related spp.**

(Grossulariaceae)

Ahtna: *gigi ntsen* (C, L); *ligige?* (M)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *gaga giga* (I, II) 'brown bear's berry'

Gwich'in: *deetree jàk*

Slavey: *ty jíé?* 'dog berries'

Tahltan: *jije desghaa* (S) (black currant); OR *tli'jije; tlii'jije, nihch'ele, jije destloy*

Chipewyan: *nútsané*

Kaska: *ty? jìjè?* 'dog berries'

Sekani: *nòzè jìjè?* 'skunk berries'; OR *sùgak jìjè?*; OR *che?kah?yah?mye?eh* 'frogberries' (Dakelh call them "toad berries"; Turner 1978)

Witsuwit'en: *dàlk" 'ex mi?* ("black currant, *Ribes* sp.)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *dàlk" 'ah maichàn* (bush) 'frog/toad-berry-bush/stick'

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *dàlk" 'ah maichàn* (bush) 'frog/toad-berry-bush/stick'; OR *tsasdlimai* 'frog berry' [*mai* is a pan-Carrier loan from Gitksan]

Tsilhqot'in: *lin tenex" 'ez* 'dog gooseberry' (also *R. lacustre*), *tqaltsél* [?] Farrand

Gitksan: *t'uuts'x" 'a maa?*; OR *mii?isx" 'it* 'stinking berries'

Heiltsuk: *ts'úts'ltsemm' al'ás* ("black currant")

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q" 'àx-q" 'íq" 'x-usa?* 'black-berry' (cf. *q" 'àxq" 'íx* 'black'; *-úsa?* 'berry/fruit')

Nlaka'pamux: *q" 'óq" 'ox" (fruit); q" 'oq" 'ox" -élp* (bush) (also *R. bracteosum*); OR *stáptep-úse?* 'black berry' (also 'grizzlybear berry'); OR *sàx" xux" -élp* (also black twinberry, *Lonicera involucrata*)

Secwepemc: *twupupúps?* 'hairy berry' (W) (cf. *twupúps* = "hairy bottom"); OR *tàts'el'q" 'tàn* (E) [see *R. lacustre*]

Spokan: *ste?mtús* (?cf. Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry' – Kuipers 2002), OR *sts'ip'i?s* 'pinched in the middle'

Selish: *stàm'tú* (apparently unanalyzable) ("currants" – *Ribes* sp.) (?cf. Proto-Salish *t'am-* 'in name of gooseberry' – Kuipers 2002)

***Ribes lacustre* (Pers.) Poir. – prickly currant, or swamp gooseberry**

(Grossulariaceae)

Tlingit: *xaaheewú, xaaheiwú* ("thorny"; *R. lacustre*); OR *kaneltsuk, kaneltsák* (Krause 1956), *kaneilts'ák* "swamp currants", *kaneilts'ák* (*R. lacustre* – Thornton et al. 2004)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *xaayuwaa* (M) (FD; JE "resembling Tlingit"), *xáayuwaa* (A) (spines, or fruit?); OR *xaayuwaa* (M), *xáayuwaa* (A); OR *xaayuwaa lq'a.aay* (M) (bush)

Haida (Skidegate): *gudga gi gayd (-hlk'a'ii [-lq'a?ii])* 'run-backwards in fear (-plant/branch)' (cf. *gi* <*giga, gudgi* 'backwards' - JE) [?] (also applied to shrimp - JE)

Tahltan: *dahghodze*

Sekani: *uzzun'na* "wild grapes"

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *danghai* (berries); *danghaichàn* (bush) (? cf. *dang*

‘summer’)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dahtl’ul* (cf. *tl’ul* ‘stringy’); OR *maitsi, maichi* (also *R. glandulosum*)
 Tsilhqot’in: *lin tenex’ez* ‘dog’s gooseberry’ (also *R. hudsonianum*)
 Nisga’a: *dilus* (berries) (CB); *sq’andilus* (bush) (? Gooseberry, gen.; see also *R. divaricatum*)
 Gitxsan: *dilusaʔa, dilusa* (fruit); *sgandilusaʔa, sgants’imwil’ooʔo* (plant) (poss. and/or *R. oxyacanthoides*); OR *hiit’*
 Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *dales, diles* (gooseberries, gen.)
 Haisla: *məłts’ayas, məłts’ayás, məłts’ay’as*; or *siak’’nac k’aax* ‘crow’s Alaska blueberry’
 Heiltsuk: *hábxsolee* (MH only); *tsńy’ás* (EW’s dad) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996)
 Oowekyala: *tsny’as, tsnyas* ‘prickly currant’ [see also devil’s-club]
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *habáxsuli*
 Nuxalk: *mnmntsa, mmntsa* (berries); *mnmntsa-lp* (bush)
 Sechelt: *memtsáy* (berries); *memtsáyay* (plant) ‘a bush with blue berries, not eaten; fine red thorns, poisonous to touch’
 Squamish: *qel’iptqay’* (berries; and younger growth stage); *ilten’áy’* (*ilen* ‘to eat’) (older growth stage bush, with more numerous spines)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *t^{sh}k’’íwíyəlp, ts’q’’íwíyəlp* (Chilliwack); *ts’q’’áawúulp* (some Tait) (*t^{sh}q’’íwəl* ‘hemorrhoids’); OR ‘poke, stab, prick’ in the rump (cf. *t^{sh}éq’’*, *ts’éq’’* ‘poke, stab, prick’)
 Lummi: *kamelch* (Gunther)
 Klallam: *spaʔats’iłch* [NOTE: prob. *R. bracteosum*]; ? ‘mountain gooseberry’ (ripe in Aug.) *tuq’’um’* (LT notes)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *djaxʔxósats, tsáxosats, stiklá’alkabats* (Gunther)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *q’’əl sx’’-ʔəʔxʔ-áz’* (Pemberton); OR *ʔəʔxʔ-az’* (cf. *ʔáxaʔ* ‘sacred, holy, supernatural’ (both berries and bush) (Pemberton); *ʔəʔxʔ-áz’* (bush) (Pemberton)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(s-)wəʔp-ús* (var. *(s-)wuʔp-ús*) ‘hairy-face’ (cf. *wəp* ‘hair’; *-us* ‘face’) (Fraser River) (berries); *(s-) wəʔp-ús-az’* (and variants) (Fraser River) (bush)
 Nlaka’pamux: *swuʔp-úseʔ* ‘little hairy things berry’ (berries); OR *swuʔp-ús* ‘it has little hair in front’ and variants; *swuʔp-useʔ-élp*, OR *swuʔpus-élp* (bush)
 Secwepemc: *tlts’él’q’’tən* (E) ‘something you hit on something’ (Mary Thomas – related to its use for bringing rain); OR *ts’kənmúsəʔ* (W), *ts’kenmúsəʔ* (E) [NOTE: *twupupúpsəʔ* ‘hairy berry’ (cf. *twupúps* = ‘hairy bottom’) Secwepemc for *R. hudsonianum*)]
 Okanagan: *xaxaʕáy’lp* (also *Oplopanax horridus*) ‘menthol smell/taste bush’ OR *kew’uʔpuʔpús* ‘hairy berry/face’
 Spokane: *nɣnɣalniw’t*
 Snc̓h̓itsu’umshtsn: *Ribes* sp.: *hnt’it’mel’ps, nt’it’em’-elps* (?throat~mane) [see other *Ribes* spp.; *R. divaricatum*] ? (cf. Proto-Salish *t’am-* ‘in name of gooseberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sahaptin: *pínush* (berries); *pínus-aash* (bush) (mainly this sp.; also *Ribes* spp.)
 Ktunaxa: *namquknumal*; OR *kisyit’in* (also *R. irriguum, R. oxyacanthoides*) (berries);

namqknumat-wu?k; OR *kisyit'in ?ak" uka?is* (also *R. irriguum*, *R. oxyacanthoides*) (bush)

***Ribes laxiflorum* Pursh – trailing currant, and *R. glandulosum* Grauer – skunk currant (Grossulariaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *qunisiq*

Tlingit: *kaneelts'ák"*, “*chrachéwu, tlachet*” (Krause 1956) [but *kaneilts'ák"* id as “swamp currants” – poss. *R. lacustre?*]; *kadooheix'aa*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *q'it'ag" aand*, *q'iidg" aan*, *q'it'ag" aan* (M) [OR (?) *qaw-xil* (M)], *q'it'g" aang* (A) (berries); *q'it'ag" aanda lq'a.aay* (M) (bush)

Haida (Skidegate): *k'aydagaangga*, *k'aydagaanga* (*q'aydagaangga*, *q'aydagaanga*) (? – ‘fruit’ (JE)); OR *k'it'agwaand* (*q'it'ag" aand*) (berries); *yaanaang xilga* ‘fog/cloud-leaves/medicine’ (GY only); “*kaigigunlkai*” (Newcombe, 1897-47 - No.3) (bush)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *nindghuna* (I), *nundghuna* (I, II), *nudghin* (O), *nedghuna* (U) all ‘that which is hairy’ (*R. glandulosum*, *R. laxiflorum*)

Chipewyan: *jitt'oghaze* ‘little grassy berry’ (*R. glandulosum*, *R. triste*)

Kaska: ? *dah't'uge*, *dzidze dahhóoné'* (dialects)

Sekani: *tlj màyè'* ‘dog berry’

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *maichi*, *maitsi* (*R. glandulosum*)

Gitksan: ? *maa?y welgan*, *maa?y welgan* (Johnson 1997)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *dzeéx* ‘hairy berries’ (fruit); *sgan dzeéx* (bush)

Haisla: *xsbàuli*, *xespàuli* (berries); *xts'aas* (bush)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *kəsbuliy'* (DSS); *kəsp'uli* (also CHECK *R. lacustre* – *habáxsuli*)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *hashp'uuna* (cf. *hashp'uug" s* ‘smell of urine’) (berries); *hashp'uqmapt* (bush) (Hesquiaht)

Makah: *hapaapix* ‘hair on them round things’ (berries); *hapaapix-bap* (bush) (also *R. bracteosum*; currants, gen.); OR *hihisatqk'uk"* ‘looks like red huckleberry’ (currant, gen.); OR *tl'iidaaqalpix* ‘moldy round things’ (currants, gen.)

Nuxalk: *ts'pxsili* (berries); *ts'int's'ipsxililp*, *ts'psxililp* (bush) (also black garden currants)

Lummi: *skóléis* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *xaláitet* OR *paíyákad* OR *shushúk "*’ (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Southern): *p'uq*, *p'uq"* (wild currant) (cf. Proto-Salish *p'uq" ay* ‘a shrub’; Coast Salish ‘a type of currant’ – Kuipers 2002); *po?q" a?ts* (Gunther)

Twana (Skokomish): *p'úq" ay* “trailing currant” (cf. Proto-Salish *p'u*, *p'atl'* ‘smoke, fog, steam’ – Kuipers 2002) (see also *R. sanguineum*)

Spokan: *yérchn'* (see also *R. cereum*); OR *nt'ét'm'l'ps* (see also *R. irriguum*)

***Ribes sanguineum* Pursh – red-flowering currant (Grossulariaceae)**

Comox: *mátthu*

Sechelt: *q"éq"x" ay* (berries); *q"éq"x" ay* (bush)

Squamish: *q"ílayus* (berries); *q"ílayusay'* (bush)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *sp'áa?* (El60)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *sp'éeth* (berries); *sp'éet^{sh}əlp* (plant); *q^wllyəs* (flower) (berry said to drop into water and become speckled trout – *spípəhéet^{sh}*); Chilliwack *p'úq^wa?*, *p'úqa* (cf. Proto-Salish *p'u*, *p'atl'* 'smoke, fog, steam' – Kuipers 2002; see also *R. laxiflorum*; *Elaeagnus commutata*)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *x^wix^wk^w*' (berries); *x^wix^wk^w-ilch* (bush) (NOTE: are cognates for Salish words for *V. ovalifolium*)

Klallam: *xuwix^wq'a* [see *V. ovalifolium*] (Gunther)

Lushootseed: "rainflower berry": *hahəl-áyətəd* (Northern - Skagit); OR *p'əp'áyəqəd* (berry); *p'əp'áyəqəd-ats* (bush) ("if you mess with it, it rains") (? Identity uncertain)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q^wlís*; OR *q^wx^wús*, OR *q^wəq^wx^wús* 'gray-face' (berries); *q^wlís-az'*, OR *q^wx^wús-az'* (bush)

Nlaka'pamux: *sx^wəxe?* (berries); *sx^wəxe?-élp* (bush) [see *V. ovalifolium*]

Upper Chehalis: *p'úq^wa?*

***Ribes triste* Pall. – northern red currant (Grossulariaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *nivingngaqutaq*, *nivingngaqutak*, *nivingngaqutat*, Ahtna: *nəntnuuy* (C, L); *dənihnuuy* (M)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *jəghdenghul-t'ila* (I, II) 'ear it's tied onto'; *nunazk'et'i* (O), *nunayk'et'i* (U) both 'that which hangs down'

Tahltan: *noo səese* (RQ)

Gwich'in: *eneeyù'*, *nee?uu* (dialects)

Chipewyan: *jítł'oghaze* 'little grassy berry' (*R. glandulosum*, *R. triste*)

Kaska: *dzídze ts'ídle*, *jíje ests'indle*, *dzídze det'ele*, *nust'ie dzídze'* 'marten berries'

Witsuwit'en: *k'əy datagi*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *nilkətmai?* (berries); *nilkətmaichən* (bush)

Wild Roses: *Rosa acicularis* Lindl. – prickly rose; *R. nutkana* C. Presl – Nootka rose; *R. pisocarpa* A. Gray – swamp rose; *R. woodsii* Lindl. – Wood's rose (see also *R. gymnocarpa*) (Rosaceae)

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *igrungnaq*, *igrungnak*, *igrungnat*, 'testicle' (rosehip, *R. acicularis*)

Tlingit: *q'onyéł wásli* (Swanton 1908 ?); *k'inchéiyi* (rosehips)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *q'unla*, *q'unl* (M), *q'únł* (A) (fruit, hips; also pertains to the young green ovaries below the flower buds - EM); *sgidrangxaal* (S) 'red-blossoms' (flowers; but some say "salmonberry blossoms only"); *q'unla xilaay* (M), *q'unla lq'a.aay* (M) (bush)

Haida (Skidegate): *q'ung* (*k'ung*) (fruit, hips); *sgidrangxaal* 'red-blossoms' (flowers; but some say "salmonberry blossoms only"); *k'úng hlk'a'ii* (*q'úng lq'a?ii*) (bush)

Ahtna: *tsəngelt'ani* (C, L); *tsingelt'ani* (W); *nkuus* (U) (fruit, hips); *xost'aan'* (*R. acicularis*)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *xesh* 'thorn' (I, II) (*R. acicularis*, *R. nutkana*); *xeshkegh* (I – Lime, O, U) 'thorn big' (mostly *Rosa nutkana*)

Tahltan: *khos* (thorn/rose); *k'u naa yeel*, *k'oonayel* (rose hips); *x^was* 'prickle' (S) (rose); *khos tsedle* (bush); (*Rosa acicularis*, *R. nutkana*?)

Gwich'in: *nicḥḥh*, *nichih* (dialects) (*R. acicularis*)
 Chipewyan: *intsólé* (*R. acicularis*)
 Kaska: *hos dechené'* (*Rosa* spp.)
 Sekani: *khwosh* (*Rosa* spp.); OR *ein'chewnle*, OR *uttxul'lay'wow'whussa* (hips are called "wild tomatoes")
 Witsuwit'en: *tsetghil* (*Rosa acicularis*), *tsetghal* (rosehip, also 'tomato')
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *whas* (bush); *injuh-isdai* (rose flower); *injuh* (rose tree); *injuhchən* (rose tree bush); *pinchuh* (rose hip) (*Rosa* spp.)
 Dakelh (Saik'uz): *whas* 'thorn', *whasghaih* ('thorn-root'; optional) (bush or flower); *pinchuh* (rose hips); *pinchuh pisdak* (rose flower)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *whas*, *whas pinjuh* (hips); *whas chən* (bush) (*Rosa* spp.)
 Tsilhqot'in: *ʔunchuynsh* (hips – no meaning); *x'es* (bush) 'prickle, thorn' (*Rosa* spp.)
 Nisga'a: *q'alams* (hips); *sk'an-q'alams* (bush) (*R. nutkana*) (CB)
 Gitksan: *galeʔe* (? flower); *q'alamst*, *q'alaamst* (hips); *sganq'alamst* (plant) (*R. nutkana*, *R. acicularis*)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *q'alaamst* (hips); *sgən q'alaams ~ q'alaams* (bush) (*Rosa nutkana*)
 Kitasoo: *q'əlʔáems*, *q'eláems* (hips) (*Rosa nutkana*)
 Haisla: *balbulai* (hips); *bulas* (bush) (*R. nutkana*)
 Heiltsuk: *básbúli* (hips); *básbúliʔas* (bush) (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996); *básbúliy'as* rose bush (Rath 1981) (*R. nutkana*)
 Oowekyala: *bàsbuli* (hips); *bàsbuliy'as* (bush) (*R. nutkana*)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *gegeli* (fruit); *gegelx* [? cognate] (flowers); *gelxm'es*, *gegeliʔems* (bush) (*R. nutkana*)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *patʔiwa*, *patʔiwa* (fruit); *patʔixmapt* (bush) (*R. nutkana*) (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *patʔay* (fruit); *patʔayapt* (plant) (*R. nutkana*)
 Makah: *tliiq''eey* (hips); *tliiq''aʔabap* (plant), ~ *k'liq''ai'abupt* (*R. nutkana* - Gunther)
 Quileute: *tliiq''ay*; *k'eq''aiput* (*R. nutkana* Gunther)
 Nuxalk: *sk''upik*, *sk''uk''pik* (*R. nutkana*) (hips and flowers); *sk''uk''pikt* (*R. nutkana*) (bush)
 Comox: *q'áʔgen* (hips); *q'áʔgenay* (bush) (*R. nutkana*)
 Sechelt: *q'ew'én* (fruit); *q'ew'énay* (bush) (*R. nutkana*)
 Squamish: *qal'q* (buds and hips); *qál'qay* (bush) (*R. nutkana*) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *qal'q* 'wild rose' – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *qel'q* (rose); *qélqəlp*, *qél'qəlp* (*R. nutkana*, *R. gymnocarpa*) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *qal'q* 'wild rose' – Kuipers 2002); Musqueam: *qélq-əlp* (wild rose)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *qéelq* (flower, bud, hips); *qéelqəlp* (bush) (pertains to *R. gymnocarpa*, *R. pisocarpa*, *R. nutkana*, *R. acicularis*) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *qal'q* 'wild rose' – Kuipers 2002)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *qél'q* (flowers); *qál'əq* (fruit, hips); *qəl'əq-ílch* (bush) (*R. nutkana*, *R. gymnocarpa*) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution,

incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: **qal'q** 'wild rose' – Kuipers 2002)
 Lummi: **qal'q** (wild rose); **kalakéech** (*R. nutkana* - Gunther)
 Klallam: **qaʔyəqilch** (*R. nutkana*)
 Samish: **qál'əq** (fruit, hips), **qál'qilch** (bush) (see Stl'atl'imx) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: **qal'q** 'wild rose' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nooksack: **qelq** (rosehip)
 Lushootseed (Northern): **ts'ək'ápaʔ**, **sk'áp'a** (hips); **ts'ək'ápaʔ-ats**, **sk'áp'ats** (bush) (*R. nutkana*, *R. pisocarpa*); OR **yestád** (Gunther) (*R. nutkana*; see also *R. gymnocarpa*)
 Lower Cowlitz: **sttsáittsil**; OR **xontúlems** [approx], **xʷántúlms** [?]
 Lower Chehalis: **qeqabáwilat** (*R. nutkana*) ? (Gunther)
 Upper Chehalis: **sch'úts'** (hips, flowers); **spakunł** (bush); **upsaynt** (rose); **xʷələlamtsənt** (Gunther) (wild rose; *R. pisocarpa*); **tsápsel** (rosebush)
 Twana (Skokomish): **yeyista** (*R. nutkana*) (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): **qél'q** (hips, also applied by some Pemberton speakers to flowers; also to garden rose flowers); **qəl'q-áz'** (and variants) (bush) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: **qal'q** 'wild rose' – Kuipers 2002); **qəl'q-áz' sp'úq'am**, or **p'úq'em sqəl'q-áz'** (flowers) (*Rosa* spp.)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): **qél'q** (hips); **qəl'q-áz'** (and variants) (bush) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements with limited distribution, incl. Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: **qal'q** 'wild rose' – Kuipers 2002); **qəl'q-áz' sp'úq'am**, or **p'úq'em sqəl'q-áz'** (flowers) (*Rosa* spp.)
 Nlaka'pamux: **skʷəkʷéw'** (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish **s-kʷəkʷaw'** 'rosehip' – Kuipers 2002); OR **sts'ek'épel**, **sts'ək'ts'ek'épel** (fruits – see *R. gymnocarpa*) (see also whitebark pine, *Pinus albicaulis*; and hazelnut, *Corylus cornuta*; **skʷəkʷuʔ-élp**, **skʷəkʷew'-élp**, OR **sk'epy'-élp** (Lytton form); OR **skʷəkʷéw'** (LP bush of a large-thorned rose) (applies to *Rosa acicularis*, *R. nutkana*, *R. woodsii*)
 Secwepemc: **sekʷ'éw'** (W) (hips; or the flower, as well as the fruit) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish **s-kʷəkʷaw'** 'rosehip' – Kuipers 2002); **sk'epléʔlp** (W) 'prickly plant'; "big rose sticks"); **sk'əplénlp** (E) (bush)
 Okanagan: **kpepstl'iʔikaʔst** (*Rosa* spp.); **skʷekʷew'ílp** (*R. acicularis*, *R. nutkana*, Okanagan: **kpepstl'iʔikaʔst** (*Rosa* spp.); **skʷekʷew'ílp** (*R. acicularis*, *R. nutkana*, *R. gymnocarpa*, *R. woodsii* – plants); **skʷekʷiw'** (cf. **kʷiw** 'cone-shaped': 'little conical shape' (ditto - fruit; also tomato) (*Rosa* spp.) cf. Proto-Interior-Salish **s-kʷəkʷaw'** 'rosehip' – Kuipers 2002)
 Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: **sxʷaayapáqn**, **sxʷáyapaʔ-qn**; **sqʷaayapá**, **sqʷáyapaʔ**; **sqaypaqn**, **sqaypáqn** (hips); **qálqhelp**, **qal'x-elp** (rose plant) (*R. acicularis*, *R. woodsii*, and other *Rosa* spp.) (cognate with Squamish, Cowichan, Musqueam, Ck, St, Kl, Nk, and Li)
 Spokane: **sxʷay'ápalq**, **sxʷay'ápqʔlq** (rosehip) (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish **xʷəy** 'sharp' – Kuipers 2002) (specifically for *R. woodsii*); **snqixʷleʔxʷm**, **xʷxʷy'épeʔlp** (rosehip bush);
 Selish: **xʷəy'é** 'sharp' (*Rosa woodsii*) (entire plant); **xʷəyélp** 'sharp-plant' (leaves); **xʷəy'pálkʷ** 'sharp wood' (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish **xʷəy** 'sharp' – Kuipers 2002); **spiqálp** **xʷəy'é** 'fruit of rose' (hips); OR **sənp'əp'u** 'place of itching in the anus'

(hips) (all *R. woodsii*)
 Columbian: *wiyápa?* (rosehip)
 Nez Perce: *tamsásnimsiway* (*R. nutkana*, *R. woodsii*)
 Upper Cowlitz: *tchápamaach* (*R. nutkana*)
 Sahaptin: *shch'ápa*, *sch'ápa* (fruit); *shk'apáshway* (bush) (*Rosa nutkana*, *R. woodsii*, *R. gymnocarpa*)
 Ktunaxa: *q'utwa* (also tomatoes, oranges, peaches) (rosehips); OR *wuq'upis* (for the slimmer kinds of rosehips: *R. acicularis*); *q'ulma-wu?k*, *q'utwawu?k* (second term, Lower dialect), *k''álmáwuk* (Hart); OR *q'utwa ?ak''uka?is* (spelling unsure) (bush) (mainly *R. acicularis*, *R. woodsii*)

***Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt. – dwarf wild rose, or baldhip rose (Rosaceae)**

Comox: *q'iq'ágén* (hips); *q'iq'ágenay* (bush) (diminutive forms) (*R. gymnocarpa*)
 Sechelt: *q'iq' wen* (fruit); *q'iq' wenay* (bush) [diminutive forms] (*R. gymnocarpa*)
q'iq''en
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *qél'qəlp* (*R. gymnocarpa*, also *R. nutkana*)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *qəmi?-ílch*, *qəmiy-ilch*, *yástən* (Su51); *qəl'qúitč* (*R. gymnocarpa*; also *R. nutkana*)
 Chehalis: *upsaynt* (Gunther)
 Lushootseed: *yəst'ád* (hips?), *yəst'ád-ats* (bush) (see also *R. nutkana*)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *k''əm-k''mám'qs-az'* (cf. *k''əm-k''ák''əm* 'weasel in brown phase', OR *k''əm-k''əm* 'dull'; -*aqs* 'nose, point'); OR *qəl'q-áz'* (rose, gen.) (bush)
 Nlaka'pamux: *sts'ek'épel*, *sts'aktsek'épel* (fruits): *k''əm'k''m'ém'qs* 'little sharp points', *k''əm'k''m'em'q''élp*; OR *sk'epy'-élp*; OR *sk''ək''éw'* (and variants) (bush) (see also *Rosa acicularis* and other *Rosa* spp.)
 Secwepemc: *tsəq''éq''e?is* (E) (Mary Thomas); *sk'epelenx''* (bush - *sk'epelentp*) (W) (Leslie Jules) (*R. gymnocarpa*)
 Okanagan: *sk''ek''ew'ítp* (*R. acicularis*, *R. nutkana*, *R. gymnocarpa*, *R. woodsii* – plants); *sk''ek''iw'* (cf. *k''iw'* 'cone-shaped': 'little conical shape') (ditto - fruit; also tomato) [see *Rosa* spp., above]
 Sahaptin: *shk'apáshway* (*Rosa nutkana*, *R. woodsii*, *R. gymnocarpa*); OR *pt'xanu-pamá shk'apáshway* 'mountain forest rose' (*R. gymnocarpa*)

***Rubus arcticus* L. ssp. *acaulis* (Michx.) Focke – nagoonberry, dwarf raspberry (Rosaceae)**

Yupik: *pururniq* (PWS); *puyurnaqa* (PG) (Chugach); *puuyaragur* (Cup'it – Nunivak I, AK)
 Tlingit: *neigóon*, *néegúun*
 Ahtna: *dəhts'enqaadle?* (C); *dləhts'enqaade?* (L); *nqaal* (M) (see also *R. chamaemorus*)
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *nughuya giga* (I), *nughuya gek'a* (II), *nughay gega* (U) all 'frog's berry'; *nughuya nqitl'a* (O) 'frog's cloudberry'; [NOTE: *shishguna*, and *binik lahi* were in original list; not sure where they came from?]
 Kaska: *gah t'óje* 'rabbit nipple', *dech'ue dzídzé'* 'porcupine berry', *tehk'efe dzídzé'* 'frog berry' (dialects)
 Chipewyan: *ts'əlinadláraze* (*R. acaulis*)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *hiazke*

***Rubus chamaemorus* L. – cloudberry, or bakeapple (Rosaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *aqpik, aqpiik, aqpiich* (“salmonberries”)

Yupik: *puyurniq* (PWS); *aqag^wik* (PG) (see also *R. arcticus*) (Chugach) *naunraq* (Nelson I); *atsar atsakutag*, OR *aʔtsax* (Cup’it – Nunivak I, AK)

Tlingit: *néx’w, néx’w*; OR *t’á kaháak^w* ‘salmon eggs’ (see *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *V. oxycoccos* – Haida)

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *q’a.àw ts’alaangaa* (M); *q’aawts’aláangaa* (A) (berries); *q’a.àw ts’alaangaa xil* (M) (plant)

Haida (Skidegate): *k’aaxu ts’alaangga* (*q’aaxu ts’alaangga*) (cf. *k’aaxu* ‘fallen tree’)

[NOTE: Proto-Athabaskan *qal* stem for “raspberry”, in all languages except Navajo – Kay 1993]

Ahtna: *nqaal* (pron. the *n* as a syllable) (see also *R. arcticus*)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *nqutl’* (I, U), *nqitl’* (O), *nqul* (U) (stem)

Slavey: *dahkálé’*

Gwich’in: *nakàl, nakal* (dialects)

Chipewyan: *nadláre*

Kaska: *achenesk’eje*

Nisga’a: *maay’ im ganaw* ‘frog berry’ (NM)

Gitksan: *miì gaanaaʔw* ‘frog berry’

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *golk’* or *golk’a* (also *R. pedatus*)

***Rubus idaeus* L. – wild raspberry, or American red raspberry (Rosaceae)**

Tlingit: *tléiq^w yádi* (Thornton et al. 2004)

Haida (Masset, Alaska): garden raspberry is called *sq’aw.aan giidʔii* (*lq’a.aay*) (M) ‘salmonberry-offspring(-bush)’ (not native to Haida Gwaii)

[NOTE: Proto-Athabaskan *qal* stem for “raspberry”, in all languages except Navajo – Kay 1993]

Ahtna: *dàhts’enk’ogeʔ, denk’ogoʔ* (M)

Dena’ina (Tanaina): *ts’enelt’ida* (O, U) ‘that which is sucked’, *k’enqutl’kegh* (I), *nuqlkegh* (I, II) both ‘cloudberry big’

Tahltan: *dakkaale, dahkaale* (S); *dahkaale* (RQ) (raspberry); *dahkaale dechine* (L) [raspberry twig (if medicine)];

Gwich’in: *ts’eenakal* (*R. strigosus*, *R. acaulis*)

Slavey: *dadedele* ‘raised red’

Chipewyan: *t^hekáljyé* ‘rock-flat-berry’

Sekani: *dahkàdlèʔ*; OR *danahts’leh*

Kaska: *dahkàdlé*; OR *sqs jijé’* [‘black bear berry’]

Witsuwit’en: *biyolqok*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ʔət’ankal* (berries); *ʔət’ankalchən* (bush – leaves boiled to make tea; cf. *ʔət’an* ‘leaf’)

Dakelh (Saik’uz): *ʔət’ankaltsəl, t’ankaltsəl* (berries); *ʔət’ankaltsəlchən* (bush – optional)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dek’əs*; OR *nk’asdla*

Tsilhqot'in: *texaltsel* (berries); *texaltsel-chen* (bush) (*dalicheqox* – a creek at Nemaiah where they used to grow)

Nisga'a: berries: *n'aasik'*, *naasik'* (berries); *sq'an-naasik'* (bush)

Gitksan: *naasikx*, *naasik'* (berries), *sgannaasik'* (plant)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *naasik* (Kitkatla dialect); or *naasü* (hb) (garden raspberry) (*ü* is unrounded u)

Kitasoo: *náeesú* (*náeesw*)

Haisla: *galgn* (berries); *galgn'as* (bush)

Heiltsuk: *gágulagem* (berries); *gágulagemm'as* (bush) (*R. idaeus*, prob. cultivated)

Oowekyala: *gágulagm* (Curtis 1970) (berry); *gágulagm'as* (bush)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *tl'atl'ach?alk'uk* 'resembling thimbleberries'; OR *mamatn'i*
tl'aach?aatuk 'white peoples' thimbleberries' (garden raspberries) (Hesquiaht)

Makah: *qaqawashk'uk'* 'looks like salmonberries' (garden raspberries)

Chimakum: *xatch'it'ida?a*, *hatch'it'ida?a* 'good tasting' (Boas notes)

Nuxalk: *qalqa* (both berries and bush) [see Ts'msyen for *Rubus chamaemorus*]

Squamish: *alil'a* (berry); *alil'a?áy'* (bush) (<salmonberry Halk) (*R. idaeus*, cultivated)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *t^{sh}q^w'am'ə?* (cultivated raspberry)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *s'áaythəq^w* (berry); *s'áaythəq^wəlp*, *ʔáaythəq^wəlp* (plant) (poss related to 'sharp', 'top of head' plant)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *t^{sh}q^w'ang'ə?* (cultivated raspberry); *t^{sh}q^w'ang'ə?ilch*

Lushootseed: *lálə* ("raspberry" – but see salmonberry, *R. spectabilis*); Northern - Skagit: *q^w'əlastáb* (berries); *q^w'əlastáb-ats* (bush)

Lower Cowlitz: *q^w'əl'x^w* (berries); *q^w'əl'x^wan't* (cf. *q^w'əll* 'ripe') (bush) ("raspberry" – cf. also *R. parviflorus*)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *(s-)ʔáy'tsəq^w* (berries); *ʔáy'tsəq^w-az'* (bush) (also garden raspberries – *(s-)ʔáy'tsaq^w*)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *(s-)ʔáy'tsəq^w* (berries); *ʔáy'tsəq^w-az'* (bush) (also garden raspberries – *(s-)ʔáy'tsaq^w*)

Nlaka'pamux: *s?xéy'itsq^w* (berries); *s?ey'itsq^w'-əlp* (bush)

Secwepemc: *s?éytsq^wem* (W), *s?eytsq^wu* (E) (berries); *s?eytsq^wməlp* (E) (bush)

Okanagan: *lálə?* (wild raspberry, berries); *lelʔ'álmel'x* (bush) (also garden raspberries) [see Coast Salish for salmonberries?]

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *hnhalaatsé*, *nhalaatsé?*

Spokan: *nw'ew'ew'isshelsh*, *nw'ewísslsh*; OR *l'l'áts*

Selish: *l'láts* (apparently unanalyzable) (fruit); *l'lətslálk^w* (bush)

Sahaptin: *sháxat*, *sáxat* (also *R. leucodermis*); OR *luts'á sháxat* 'red raspberry' (berries); *sháxat-aash* (bush) (also *R. leucodermis*)

Ktunaxa: *ʔaq'uku* (berries; also *Fragaria* spp., *R. parviflorus*) (*ak^w'úk^wu* – Hart), OR *k^wuwuka ʔaq'uku* 'tall/long-stemmed strawberries' (berries), OR *kanusq'uku*, *kanuhus ʔaq'uku* 'red strawberries' (Lower dialect)

***Rubus leucodermis* Douglas ex Torr. & A. Gray – blackcap, or black raspberry (Rosaceae)**

Tsilhqot'in: *nichan nibaxalyish* 'it takes away one's dress'

Haisla: *k^w'!k^w'!t* (berries); *k^w'!tay'as* (bush)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *mədzək^w* (fruit; also garden raspberries, *R.*

idaeus); *mədzək^wməs* (bush) cf. Proto-Salish and Proto-Interior Salish: *mətsək^w*]

Nuu-chah-nulth: *hisshitl* (cf. *hismis* ‘blood’) (fruit); *hisshitlmapt* (plant) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *tsitsiypak^wk^w* ‘looks like a hat’ (fruit); *tsitsiypak^wk^wapt* (plant)

Makah: *tsitsi(i)yapux^wsk^wuk^w*, *tsikyaapux^wsk^wuk^w* ‘looks like hats’ (also mushrooms, gen.)

Nuxalk: *usuk^w’ltx*, *suk^w’ltl* (berries); *usuk^w’ltp* (plant)

[Note: has cognate terms in all seven Interior Salish languages, as well as all Tsamosan, Tillamook, Twana, and Comox/Sliammon, prob Musqueam; Proto-Salish and Proto-Interior-Salish: *mətsək^w*]

Comox: *methk^w* (berries); *méthk^way* (berries) (cf. Proto-Salish *mətsk^w* ‘blackcap’ – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *ts’q^w’úma* (fruit); *ts’q^w’úmay* (bush)

Squamish: *ts’q^w’u2ú2am* (berries); *ts’q^w’um’áy’* (bush)

Halkomelem, Cowichan: *t^{sh}q^w’am’ə2*, *tsəlqáama*, *tsəlqáama?* (fruit)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *tsəlqáamə* (berries); *tsəlqáameelp* (plant) ‘berry that falls off’ (cf. *tsélq* ‘fall off’); white berried form: *p’éq’ tselqóomé*

Straits Salish (Saanich): *nəq’i t^{sh}q^w’am’ə2* ‘black blackcap’ (berries; name borr. fr. Quw’utsun’ – because of ‘m’ instead of ‘ng’); OR *tsəlqáama?*, *t^{sh}q^w’am’ə2*; *t^{sh}q^w’am’ə2-ilch* (bush)

Klallam: *ts’q^w’ə2me?* (berries); *ts’q^w’ə2me?elch* (plant); *sq^wamiltsa?etch* (sprouts)

Lushootseed: *chəlq^w’úbə?* (berries); *chəlq^w’úbə?-ats* (bush)

Lower Cowlitz: *mətsk^w* (berries); *mətsk^wan’l* (bush)

Twana: *mətsək^w* (cf. Proto-Salish *mətsk^w* ‘blackcap’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *tsats?-úsa?*; OR “*squólamuq*” (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903) (berries); (*s-*)*tsats?-ús?-az’* (bush)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *tsats?-úsa?*; OR “*squólamuq*” (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903) (berries); (*s-*)*tsats?-ús?-az’* (bush)

Nlaka’pamux: *mətsək^w* (berries); *mətsək^w-élp*, OR *mətsək^w-xín* (plant) (cf. Proto-Salish *mətsk^w* ‘blackcap’ – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *metsúk^w* (W, E) (berries); *metsk^wélp* (plant) (cf. Proto-Salish *mətsk^w* ‘blackcap’ – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *mitsak^w* (berries); *metsk^wíml’x* OR *metsk^wílp* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *mətsk^w* ‘blackcap’ – Kuipers 2002)

Upper Chehalis: *mətsk^w* (berries); *mətsk^wn’l* (bush)

Snichitsu’umshtsn: *mitsuk^w*, *mətsúk^w* (cf. Proto-Salish *mətsk^w* ‘blackcap’ – Kuipers 2002)

Spokan: *metsuk^w* (cf. Proto-Salish *mətsk^w* ‘blackcap’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *sq^w’iq^w’áyqn*

Selish: *mítsúk^w* ‘pull, something liked or admired’ [?] (cf. Colville *tsuk^w* ‘pull’) (cf. Proto-Salish *mətsk^w* ‘blackcap’ – Kuipers 2002)

Columbian: *mətsk^w* (cf. Proto-Salish *mətsk^w* ‘blackcap’ – Kuipers 2002)

Upper Cowlitz: *cháxat* (berries); *cháxatach* (bush) (Gunther)

Sahaptin: *sháxat*, *sáxat* (also *R. idaeus*); OR *chmuk sháxat* ‘black raspberry’ (berries); *sháxat-aash* (bush) (also *R. idaeus*)

Ktunaxa: *tamkukul’əq’uku* (spelling unsure) ‘black strawberry’ (berries; cf.

Fragaria spp., *Rubus idaeus*); *ʔakpitsis klawla* ‘grizzly-bear’s food’ (cf. also *Maianthemum racemosum*)

***Rubus parviflorus* Nutt. – thimbleberry (Rosaceae)**

Tlingit: *ch’iix’*, *ch’eex’*, *cheix’*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *stl’a gudiis* (M) ‘turn inside-out’; *stl’a gudiis* (A) (berries); *madalaa.u*, *madlaaw* (-*xil/-lq’a.aay*) (M); *stl’a gudiis xil*, *stl’a gudiis lq’a.aay* (M); *stl’a gudiis lq’a.ii*, *stl’a gudiis xil* (bush); *dangaldagaa*, *dangaldgaa* (M) (nominalization of adjective ‘sweaty’; see previous note) (JE); OR “*stl’agudiisalay*” (A) (edible sprouts)

Haida (Skidegate): *gugadiis* (berries); *xwadaluu*, *hlgabaluu* (*x’adaluu*, *lgabaluu*), *gugadiis xil* (bush); *kaysgwaan* (*qaysg’aan*) (also ‘body odour,’ because eating the shoots makes you sweat) (JE) (edible sprouts)

Tahltan: *sas-jije* ‘black bear-berry’ (“one of them”)

Sekani: *ts’it’aas-kàadaa*; OR *inchutl-tsutla* ‘small rosehip’

Witsuwit’en: *dək dinkay*; OR *misq’oʔ t’an*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *dək*, *dəkdinkal*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *lədaninkat*, *dəllaninkat*, *daniikat*, *daniikat*, *danihkat*, *ildanikat*, *sdanikat* (berries); *ludaninkat*, *dəllaninkat t’an* (bush)

Nisga’a: *q’oʔo* (berries); *sq’an-q’oʔo* (bush)

Gitksan: *nisq’oʔo* (berries); *sgannisq’oʔo* (bush)

Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *q’oo* (berry); *sgən q’oo* (bush); *ooyl* (edible shoots)

Kitasoo: *k’óʔo*

Haisla: *l’qaxhá* (berries); *l’qaxhʔál’as* (bush); *q’’alm* (edible shoots)

Heiltsuk: *l’qáxa* (cf. *l’qáxa* ‘to drop off’ – said of a mushy substance such as overripe berries) (berries); *l’qáxell’ás* (bush); *g’alm*, *q’’além* (sprouts)

Oowekyala: *l’qáxa* (fruit); *l’qáxḡ’as*, *l’qaxḡ’azis* (bush); *q’’àlm* (edible sprouts)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *tségəl* (berries); *tsegəlm’ás*, *tsegələs* (bush)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *t’achʔaal* (cf. *t’achʔatu* ‘to fall off’) (fruit); *t’achʔalmapt*; OR *ch’ashxiqmapt* (bush); *ch’aashxiw’a* (edible shoots) (all Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *ʔitsiy’ts* (berries); *ʔitssiy’tsapt* (bush)

Makah: *luulux’ats* (berries); *luulux’atsbap* (bush); *luulux’atspal* ‘thimbleberry season’ (July-August); *qaalqaawey* (sprouts; cf. *qaal* ‘fine prickles, spikey fuzz’)

Quileute: *taq’áachil* (berries) ~ *taq’áachilpat* (plant)

Nuxalk: *snutatiiq’* (berries); *lq’’lax’-lp* (plant); *sxts*, *sxtsi* (sprouts); *q’’lax’* (leaves)

Comox: *t’éq’em* (berries); *t’éq’emay* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-t’aq’’m* ‘thimbleberry’; forms with plain *q’* may result from contamination with Proto-Salish *t’aq’* ‘lick’ cf. *Calamagrostis rubescens* – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *st’eq’ém* (fruit); *st’eq’émay* (bush); (cf. Proto-Salish *s-t’aq’’m* ‘thimbleberry’; forms with plain *q’* may result from contamination with Proto-Salish *t’aq’* ‘lick’ cf. *Calamagrostis rubescens* – Kuipers 2002); sprouts: *stsátsqay* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsaʔtsqay* ‘sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Squamish: *st’áq’’em* (berries); *t’áq’’emay’* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-t’aq’’m*)

‘thimbleberry’; forms with plain *q*” may result from contamination with Proto-Salish *t’aq*” ‘lick’ cf. *Calamagrostis rubescens* – Kuipers 2002); sprouts: *stsá?tsqay* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsa?tsqay* ‘sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *t’áq”áməlp* (OG69) (bush); sprouts (Quw’utsun’, Musqueam): *sthe?thqəy* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsa?tsqay* ‘sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *t’q”ám* (berry); *t’q”áməlp* (plant); Chilliwack *t’q”ám* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-t’aq”’m* ‘thimbleberry’; forms with plain *q*” may result from contamination with Proto-Salish *t’aq*” ‘lick’ cf. *Calamagrostis rubescens* – Kuipers 2002); sprouts (Chilliwack) *sthe?thqəy* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsa?tsqay* ‘sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *t’áq”əng*, *t’áqum* (berries); *t’áq”əng-ílch*, *t’áqumílch* (bush); *thá?thq”i* OR *tl’áqtl’ən* (Su51) (edible sprouts) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsa?tsqay* ‘sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Samish: *t’q”ám* (Kuipers 2002) (berries) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-t’aq”’m* ‘thimbleberry’; forms with plain *q*” may result from contamination with Proto-Salish *t’aq*” ‘lick’ cf. *Calamagrostis rubescens* – Kuipers 2002); *t’úqumílch* (plant)

Klallam: *t’uq”um*, *t’ayq”um* (berries) (LT notes); *t’eq”ámílch* (plant) *t’q”ám* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-t’aq”’m* ‘thimbleberry’; forms with plain *q*” may result from contamination with Proto-Salish *t’aq*” ‘lick’ cf. *Calamagrostis rubescens* – Kuipers 2002)

Quinault: *xe?énis* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): (*s*)*lúqə?ə*, *laq* (berries), OR *sásəq* (berries); (*s*)*laq-ats*, *lúqə?-ats* (bush); *ts’əts’á?us* (sprouts)

Lushootseed (Southern): (*s*)*ləlaq*, *sləlaq* (Gunther) (berries); *slalaqáts* (Gunther) (plant); *shəg”á?ats* ‘salmonberry sprouts’ (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *xəwal* ‘to grow’ – Kuipers 2002)

Lower Cowlitz: *q”’ál’x”* (berries); *q”’ál’x”an’l* (cf. *q”’əll* ‘ripe’) (bush) (“raspberry”)

Upper Chehalis: *q”’á?x”* (berries), *q”’á?x”nl* (bush, patch)

Tillamook: *sts’úk”anəsu* [NOTE: cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ik*” elderberry – Kuipers 2002]

Twana: *shuwə?íts* (salmonberry sprouts) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *xəwal* ‘to grow’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *lik’aq”*, “*thlikao*” (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903); *lik’aq”-az’*; OR *tl’áq”’m-az’* (Fraser River and Pemberton) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-t’aq”’m* ‘thimbleberry’ – Kuipers 2002), OR “*t’uqubilp*” (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) (bush); *tsítsq-az’* (edible shoots, gen.); ? *s-tsítsq-az’* (cf. *tsíq-in*” ‘to stab’) (“unidentified plant shoots, eaten with salmon roe” – JvE) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsa?tsqay* ‘sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): (*s-*)*tl’áq”’əm* (berries); *lik’aq”-az’* (Pemberton), OR *tl’áq”’m-az’* (Fraser River and Pemberton) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-t’aq”’m* ‘thimbleberry’ – Kuipers 2002), OR “*t’uqubilp*” (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) (bush); *tsítsq-az’* (edible shoots, gen.); ? *s-tsítsq-az’* (cf. *tsíq-in*” ‘to

stab') ('unidentified plant shoots, eaten with salmon roe' – JvE) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsaʔtsqay* 'sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)' – Kuipers 2002]

Nlaka'pamux: *stákm'* (cf. *lkáp* 'shrivel-down' (berries); *stákm'-élp* (bush); (cf/ *sóx^wm'* 'to peel off the covering of a shoot'); OR *stsítsqeʔl e sóx^wm's* (edible shoots) (and variants)

Secwepemc: *stl'iq^wem* (W); OR *stl'éq^wu* (E) (Aimee August, R. Bouchard interview, 1974), *stleq^w'u, stəq^w'm* (E) (berries); *stl'eq^wmálp* (W), OR *stleq^w'mélp* (E) (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-t'aq^w'm* 'thimbleberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *pálpelqn* 'always flat-headed' (cf. *pil* 'flat') (berries); *pelpelqnitml'x* (bush)
Snc̓h̓itsu'umshtsn: *polpolqn, pulpulqn* (invert concave object; poss. 'inverted head')

Spokan: *pólplqn* (fruit); *pelpelknitmix* (branches)

Selish: *púlpəlqən* 'easy-head' (redupl.) (fruit), *pulpəlqən-élp* (plant)

Columbian: *púlpulqn*

Upper Cowlitz?: *k^wkuúshnas* (Gunther)

Nez Perce: *táxtax*

Sahaptin: *tuna-túna*

Ktunaxa: *ʔaq'uku* (berries; also *Fragaria* spp., *Rubus idaeus*); OR *k^wits'iq'uku* 'big, flat strawberry'

***Rubus pedatus* Sm. – trailing raspberry (Rosaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *atsilkutagkuam qiuf'raaʔa* (PWS); *maʔruukegtaa* (PG) ('stump berry')

Tlingit: *tléeq^wyádi* 'baby berry'; OR *keetl'guk^wk^wadzaashi* 'dog's earrings'

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *tl'ants'uud gaanaa* (M) 'steller's-jay berries';

tl'ants'uud gaanaa (A) (berries); *tl'ants'uud gaanaa lq'a.aay, tl'ants'uud gaanaa xil* (M) (plant)

Haida (Skidegate): *thllgaa gaanga* (*tlgaa gaanga*) 'earth/ground-berries'; OR *tl'aay tl'aay gaanga, kl'aay kl'aay gaanga* (*tl'aay tl'aay gaanga*) 'Steller's jay berry'

Nisga'a: *miigunt* (also *Fragaria* – recognized as different berries; CB)

Gitksan: *maaʔy hag^wilux^w* 'rope-berry' ('strawberry bramble, a trailing vine with small tart fruit'; also ? blackberry?) (Johnson 1997), or *'miiganaaʔw* 'frogberry' (Johnson 1997, 184)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *golk'* or *golk'a* (also *R. chamaemorus*) [see Wakashan raspberry names]

Haisla: *t'mst'mzis* (different kind of *t'mts'* – *Maianthemum dilatatum*; for animals)

Heiltsuk: *tl'xtl'ks* 'strawberries' ('the bear's strawberries') (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996)

Oowekyala: *gùx^wg^wls* (? trailing raspberry – diff spp. - a feast food) [see raspberry]

Nlaka'pamux: *snúk^weʔs e sq^w'oq^w'y'-ép* 'friend/relative of strawberry'

Ktunaxa: *kyawats ʔaq'ukuʔis* 'fool-hen's favourite food'

***Rubus pubescens* Raf. – dwarf red raspberry (Rosaceae)**

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *nughuya giga, nughuya xqitl'a* ('frog's berry') (*R. arctica*)

Gwich'in: *ts'eenakal* (*R. strigosus*, *R. acaulis*)

Sekani: *dah'kudleh'*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ts'unults'us* (berries); *ts'unults'ust'an* (vines)
(locally known as "Salmonberry")

Tsilhqot'in: *ts'eliqi* (at Konni Lake) (?*R. arcticus* too)

Gitksan: *miiganaa?w* 'frog-berry', *maa?ya ganaa?w* 'frogberries', *maa?ytx"l ganaa?w*
'berries the frogs gather' (berries); *sganmiiganaa?w* (plant)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *golk'a* ("creeping raspberries") (also *R. chamaemorus*)

***Rubus spectabilis* Pursh – salmonberry (Rosaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *qiuma'aa* (red berry), *qategyataguaq* (yellow berry) (PWS);
a'agnaq (PG)

Tlingit: *tléeq"ás'i* 'berry bush'; OR *was'x'aan tléegu*, *was'x'aan tléigu*; OR
ch'a?aanáx tléeq",

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *sq'aw.aan* (M), *sq'áw.aan* (A) (berries); *sq'aw*, *sq'aw*
lq'a.aay, *sq'aw.aan lq'a.aay* (M), *sq'áw*, *sq'áw lq'a.ii*, *sq'áw.aan lq'a.ii* (A)
(bush); dark ("black") colour form: *xang q'aadaawaa* (M); *ts'asaal* (M);
ts'a.áal, *tsa?áal* (A) (edible shoots) [Note: garden raspberry is called
sq'aw.aan giid?ii (*lq'a.aay*) (M) 'salmonberry-offspring(-bush)']

Haida (Skidegate): *sk'awgaan*, *sk'aawgan* (*sq'awgaan*, *sq'aawgan*) (berries);
sk'aw, *sk'awii* (*sq'aw*, *sq'awii*) (bush); *ts'ixaal*, *ts'iixaal* (edible shoots) (see
also under *Rubus ursinus*, trailing wild blackberry)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *nqulkegh* (H, O, U) 'cloudberry big'; *chaxma* (O) (?-
unknown)

Tahltan: *luwe jije* 'fish berry'

Witsuwit'en: *misqile?n* [NOTE may be a diff species, e.g. *R. chamaemorus*]

Dakelh *tsənəłts'əs* [NOTE may be a diff species, e.g. *R. chamaemorus*]

Nisga'a: *miiq'ooqs* (berries) (CB); *sq'an-miik'ooqst* (bush)

Gitksan: *miiq'ooxst*, *'miiqoox* ('?berry maple') (berries); *mugu masaak* (yellow variety:
ripen in daytime):)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *məq'ooxs* (berries); *məq'ooxs* (bush); *ooyl* (edible shoots);
maa?y m djiiyuus = morning berry ("day berries"; golden ones, said to ripen during
the day); and *maa?y m hopel/hobel* = night berry – ripens at night (for the dark
coloured ones).

Kitasoo: *mik'óost*, *mi?óost* (berries); *m'ai?ymm ?áeetk* 'berry of the night';
m'ai?ymm dziiwst (berry of dawn/day'; *ooyl* (sprouts)

Haisla: *gulali* (salmonberry); *gul'as* (bush); *m'am'ulaq*, *m'am'ul'ilaq* (golden
fruit); *ts'ats'ul'iliaq* (ruby fruit); *q"atm* (sprouts)

Heiltsuk: *gúláli* (berries; also berries of any kind); *gúl'ás* (bush); *ts'úts'łsm* (dark
salmonberries, and Himalayan blackberries) OR *ts'ts'!áq*, *ts'úts'ell'áq* (dark "black"
form); *m'am'ul'aq* (yellow form) [*m'am'ul'aq* = "white man's" salmonberries [?
light coloured ones?]; *mázáiq"l'a*, *mázáiq"ell'a* (flowers, blossoms); *q"atém* (edible
sprouts), OR *sísaqíláy* (?) (young shoots)

Oowekyala: *gúlali* (berry); *gúl'as* (bush); *ts'ats'ul'aq* (dark ruby form);
m'am'ul'aq (golden form); *q"atm* (sprouts)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *q'əmdzək"*, *q'émdzek"* (fruit); *q"atm'es* (bush,

pertaining to edible sprouts, *q''além*); OR *q'émdzux''m'es*, *q'émzek''is* (bush, pertaining to fruit)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *qawii* (fruit); *qawashmapt*; OR *m'ashmapt* (bush); *m'aayi* (edible shoots); *tl'ihapiih*; OR *tl'ixaa?i* (cf. *tl'ixaa* 'colour of a fire about to go out') (golden form of the fruit); *si?atlapiih* (cf. *sits'ilyu* 'red hot, glowing') (ruby form of fruit); *k'ayitsapiih* (cf. *k'ayitsuk* 'dark') (dark red form of fruit) (all Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *qaway* (cf. *qawashk* 'red hot') (fruit, gen.); *buk''aqabl* (fruit, dark coloured form); *tl'ixabl* (fruit, ruby form); *shashabak''k''apx* (berries, golden form); *qawiipt* (plant); *seeski* (edible sprouts), OR *shishichqaa?dl* (edible sprouts); *tiik''id* (sprouts, when cooked)

Makah: *qak''ey* (Gunther – *kák''e*) (berries); *qak''ashbap* (Gunther *kák''e'abupt*) (bush); *q'uq''uuskadil* 'prickly things along the length of it' (sprouts); *ch'aawitsk''ey* 'transparent, becoming water' (almost overripe salmonberry fruit; also dark reddish purple berries); *q'uq''uuskad(i)lpal* 'salmonberry sprout season' (May); *qak''ashpat* 'salmonberry season' (June)

Quileute: *cha?álowa* (berries); *cha?ábwapat* 'it's ripe berries' (bush); *yachts''ilat* (edible sprouts)

Chimakum: *?aliiloo* (berries); *tsiyiilapat* (bush) (Boas notes)

Nuxalk: *qaax* (berries); *qaaxaax-lp* (bush); *sxts*, *sxtsi* (sprouts); *ts'ats'qalusuul* (yellow form; used for yellow/light berries, and white spring salmon)

Comox: *t'in''iq''* (berries); *t'in''q''ay* (dark coloured and light coloured varieties with separate names); Comox *q''iq'''l* [cf. Proto-Salish *q''al*, *q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002; OR cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q''il(a)* 'salmonberry' – Kuipers 2002); cf. Comox *sq''alúma* berry – generic; see also Squamish & Cowichan blackberry

Sechelt: *q''iq'''el* (fruit); *q''iq'''elay* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q''il(a)* 'salmonberry' – Kuipers 2002); OR Proto-Salish *q''al*, *q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); cf. Comox *sq''alúma* berry – generic; see also Squamish & Cowichan blackberry sprouts *stsátsqay* (also thimbleberry) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsa?tsqay* 'sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)' – Kuipers 2002]

Squamish: *yetwán*, *yátuán* (berries); *yetwánay'* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yətəwan* 'salmonberry' – Kuipers 2002); shoots: *stsá?tsqay* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsa?tsqay* 'sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)' – Kuipers 2002]; golden form of berries: *sepíq*; month of April: *temtsá?tsqay* 'when salmonberry shoots ripen'; Month of May: *temyetwán* 'when salmonberries ripen'; note: cultivated raspberries – *alil'a*, *alil'a?áy'*

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *lila?* (E160)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *alíla* (berry); *aliléelp*, *aliléelp* (plant); sprouts: *sthéthqi(y)* (also used for thimbleberry, blackcap) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsa?tsqay* 'sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)' – Kuipers 2002]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *?əlílá?*, *lílá?* (berries); *lílá?-ilch* (bush); *thé?thq'i* (edible sprouts) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsa?tsqay* 'sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)' – Kuipers 2002]; *pəlpəq''xəlíq''* 'white ones' – light coloured form); *nəq''ix* 'black' – very dark var.) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q''ix* 'dark colour' – Kuipers 2002); *nənəl''px''iq''* OR *nəlpx''iq''* 'blond' – golden form);

- nənəl'k'əmíq'* ‘red’ – ruby form) [Swainson’s thrush: *x'əx'ələsh*]
 Lummi: *lila* (Gunther)
 Klallam: *ʔaliluʔ* (berries); *saʔlanəng* (? sprouts), *stsatsqeeʔ* (LT notes) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution (*s-*) *tsaʔtsqay* ‘sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Quinalt: *k'ʔklaxnix* (Gunther); *q'ʔələ* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q'ʔil(a)* ‘salmonberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *dzətg'ád, stəg'ád, stəg'əd*; OR *lála* (“raspberry” – but see salmonberry, *R. spectabilis*) (berries); *dzətg'ad-ats, stəg'ad-ats* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yətəwan* ‘salmonberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (cf. *pəd-stəg'ad* June – salmonberry time); *shg'úʔ-ats, shəg'úʔ-əts* (sprouts) (cf. Proto-Salish *xaw* ‘to grow’ – Kuipers 2002:118); *qəlítx'ə* (red form of salmonberry)
 Lushootseed (Southern): *stúg'ad* (berries); *stúg'adats* (plant); *kalétuwa* (yellow salmonberry) (all Gunther)
 Lower Cowlitz: *yətawaʔ*
 Lower Chehalis: *yunts'* (Gunther); *q'ʔəláh, sq'ʔəlil'í* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *q'ʔil(a)* ‘salmonberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Upper Chehalis: *yətwaʔ* (berries), *yətwanl* (bush) (also Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yətəwan* ‘salmonberry’ – Kuipers 2002); *qalítwaʔ* (dark salmonberry); *qlítwasʔ, sq'ílqs* (red salmonberry); *birs sq'ít* (salmonberry); *yán'ts* (salmonberry sprouts)
 Lower Cowlitz?: *étwan* (berries); *étwanach* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yətəwan* ‘salmonberry’ – Kuipers 2002);
 Twana: *yítáwad* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yətəwan* ‘salmonberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Tillamook: *yətəg'n* (berries); *yətəg'áni* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yətəwan* ‘salmonberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *twan*; “*lila*” (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) (berries); *twán-az'* (Pemberton) (bush) (? cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *yətəwan* ‘salmonberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *ʔelileʔ* (berries); *ʔelileʔ-élp* (plant); *ʔelileʔ-xən* (salmonberry foot) (sprouts)

***Rubus ursinus* Cham. & Schldl. – trailing blackberry (see also under *Rubus armeniacus** Focke – Himalayan blackberry, in Appendix 3) (Rosaceae)**

- Haida (Skidegate): *tllgaa sk'awgaanga* (*tllgaa sq'awgaanga*) ‘earth/ground-salmonberries’ (not native to Haida Gwaii) (known to GY through Coqualeetza residential school)
 Nisga'a: *maay'im hag'ilux'* (“wild blackberries” – prob. cultivated)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): blackberries: *máayhag'ilú* (hb), or *maayahag'iluu* “rope berry” (*R. armeniacus* - Himalayan and other cultivated blackberries)
 Haisla: *galgn*; OR *k'ʔk'ʔít* (also *R. armeniacus*)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *dusdək'k'a* (berries); *dúx'm'əs* (vines) (cf. *dúk'ala* ‘to stretch out on ground’)? (cf. Proto-Salish *tu, tal* ‘to extend, stretch, untie; fathom’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *qaalqaawi*; OR *hisshitl* (also blackcap berries) (fruit); *ts'ismapt* (vines) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *qaqawshak'k''* (berries); *qaqawshak'k''apt* (vine) (also *R. armeniacus* - Himalayan and other cultivated blackberries); *xiixii?uk''s* 'creeping along the ground ones'

Makah: *ts'ts'iias* 'strung on the ground' (berries); OR *tsitsiyas qaqawashk'uk''* 'resembling salmonberries strung out on the ground'

Quileute: *badá?abix''*; OR *tsitsipq'úits'a* 'black berries'

Chimakum: *too?otx''oq''a*; *q'úits'a* (berry, general) (Boas notes)

Comox: *chétux''en* (berries); *chétux''enay* (vine); Comox *chátux''n?* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-kátux''* 'berry species' – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *schetúx''n* (fruit); *chetúx''nay* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-kátux''* 'berry species' – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *sq''álm'x''* (berries); *q''elám'x''áy'* (vine); *temq''élám'x''* – midsummer month [cf. Proto-Salish *q''al, q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); cf. Comox *sq''alúma* berry – generic; see also Comox and Sechelt *Rubus spectabilis*]

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *sk''úilmáx''* (E160); *sk''éyálmáx''* (OG69) [cf. Proto-Salish *q''al, q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); cf. Comox *sq''alúma* berry – generic; see also Comox and Sechelt *Rubus spectabilis*; cf. *Amelanchier, Fragaria*]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *sq''óolmáx''* (berries); *sq''óolmáx''álp* (vine) (some use *k''* instead of *q''* (also used for *R. armeniacus* - Himalayan and other cultivated blackberries); or *shx''álmáx''álp sq''óolmáx''i* (indigenous blackberries) (wild ones); Chilliwack *sk''álelngáx''* (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *q''al, q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); cf. Comox *sq''alúma* berry – generic; see also Comox and Sechelt *Rubus spectabilis*]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *sq''álelngáx''*, *sq''álngáx''* (berries); *sq''álelngáx''-itch*, *sq''álngáw-itch* (plants) [cf. Proto-Salish *q''al, q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); cf. Comox *sq''alúma* berry – generic; see also Comox and Sechelt *Rubus spectabilis*]

Lummi: *ch'k''anch*

Klallam: *sq''iyayngx''*, *sq''i?yayngx''*, *sq''áyayəngáx''* (berries); *sqw'yayngx''éltch* (vine) [cf. Proto-Salish *q''al, q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); cf. Comox *sq''alúma* berry – generic; see also Comox and Sechelt *Rubus spectabilis*; cf. *Amelanchier, Fragaria, Vaccinium parvifolium, V. ovatum*]

Lushootseed (Northern): *kudúbix''* (berries); *xuk''udáts, kudubíx''ads* (plant) (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Southern): *g''adbíx''* (blackberry, gen.); *pədg''adbíx''* (July, 'blackberry time'); *sxá'g''əd* (the trailing blackberry, not introduced)

Lower Cowlitz: *la?ítln'*

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q''-úlm'áx''* ~ 'something edible hanging on a branch on the ground' (also domesticated and introduced blackberries), OR "*skólmoq''*, *tchatchótsa* (?) (Hill-Tout 1905) (berries); *q''-úlm'áx''-az'* (vines) [cf. Proto-Salish *q''al, q''ay* 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); cf. Comox *sq''alúma* berry – generic; see also Comox and Sechelt *Rubus spectabilis*]

Nlaka'pamux: *sketúx''* (berries); *sketux''-élp* (vines) (also 'trailing on the ground

blackberry' when distinguished from Himalayan blackberry) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-kətux*^w 'berry species' – Kuipers 2002) [see also Secwepemc *Vaccinium oxycoccos*]; (? cf. Proto-Salish *tu, tal* 'to extend, stretch, untie; fathom' – Kuipers 2002)
 Upper Chehalis: *sx^wás* (berries); *sx^wásnl, x^wásnl* (vines)
 Spokane: *téttl*
 Upper Cowlitz: *wisík* (berries); *wisík-aash* (vine)
 Sahaptin: *wisík* (berries); *wisík-aash* (vine); *wiskalai* (slivery spines)

***Rumex aquaticus* L. var. *fenestratus* (Greene) Dorn (syn. *Rumex occidentalis* S. Watson) – western dock (Polygonaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *quunarlíq* (PWS)
 Tlingit: *t'aaq^w'ách* "wild rhubarb"
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *t'aaq'uus, t'aaq'uuj* (M) (also *Rheum*, domesticated rhubarb), *t'láaq'uj, t'áaq'us* (A); OR *xàadas t'aaq'ujaa* (M) 'Haida rhubarb' (in contrast to domesticated rhubarb) (FD); OR *stladaal sgyaan* ("stla!lskien") (M)
 Haida (Skidegate): *t'aangk'uus (t'aangq'uus)* (also *Rheum*, domesticated rhubarb)
 Ahtna: *t'aan'luus*
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *tash?i* (O), *kashi* (I, II, U) (poss. "cooked into juice"; or poss. of Russian origin) (applied to *R. arcticus*, *R. aquaticus* var. *fenestratus*, and *R. transtorius*)
 Nisga'a: *t'oq'ats* (also *Rheum*, domesticated rhubarb, and *R. acetosella*, sheep sorrel)
 Gitksan: *t'oq'ats* (also *Rheum*, domesticated rhubarb, and *R. acetosella*, sheep sorrel)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *laq'oots* (also *Rheum*, domesticated rhubarb)
 Kitasoo: *t'áwq'at's* (and variants) (also *Rheum*, domesticated rhubarb)
 Haisla: *tux^wsiwali, tuq^wsiwali* (also *Rheum*, domesticated rhubarb)
 Heiltsuk: *t'áúq^w'* (= western dock and tobacco); *t'áúq^w'ay* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996) (cf. Haida)
 Oowekyala: *t'áúq^w'* ("tobacco", "poss wild rhubarb")
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *q'ux^wsawaniy'* (DSS) 'hollow underneath' [?] (AD)
 Makah: *huu?apsi* 'breaks up a plan' (Densmore 1939: 321) (*R. obtusifolius**)
 Nuxalk: *snuq^wlq^wl(i)ik* (cf. *q^wli* 'yellow/green') (root); *snuq^wlq^wliikt^p* (plant)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *t'amáase* (also *Rheum*, domesticated rhubarb); Chilliwack *t'amáse* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'amuts* 'wild rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *t'amásə, t'máasə, t'am'asə* (also other *Rumex* spp., e.g. *Rumex crispus** L. – curly dock) (also *Rheum*, domesticated rhubarb) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'amuts* 'wild rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002)
 Lower Chehalis?: *t'ám^ws-* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'amuts* 'wild rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002)
 Upper Chehalis: *t'am^ws* ("wild rhubarb"); *k'alemat(x?)untl* (Gunther) ("dock"; species not known)
 Lushootseed: *t'ábása* ("rhubarb, *Rheum* sp.") (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'amuts* 'wild rhubarb' – Kuipers 2002)
 Twana: *st'ábuts* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *t'amuts* 'wild rhubarb' – Kuipers

2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *t'əmúsa?* (applied to *Rumex crispus*) (not eaten)

Upper Cowlitz: *télwáachus* ? (*Rumex* sp.) (Gunther)

***Sagittaria latifolia* Willd. – wapato, or broadleaf arrowhead, and *S. cuneata* Sheldon – arumleaf arrowhead (Alismataceae)**

Chipewyan: *deníeke* (*S. cuneata*)

Squamish: *x^wux^wuq^w'úls* (borr. Fr Mainland Halkomelem – Dominic Charlie),
OR *qoq'óles* (“edible root”); OR *skauésetl* (“native potato”) (cf. Proto-Salish
s-qawts (Indian) potato – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *sqáwth* (same as name for potato, and *Lomatium* [?]
(El 60); *sqaw'théen* (= wild potato) (OG69), OR *sqawithel* (cf. Proto-Salish *s-*
qawts (Indian) potato – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *x^woq^w'óls*; *sqəq^wwithəł* ‘like little potatoes’ (Tait dialect);
x^waq^w'ól's (Katzie); OR *skous* (cf. Proto-Salish *s-qawts* (Indian) potato –
Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *skaw'səl'í* OR *sqéwth* (known through trading to
mainland), *tskówithalax* [?] (wild potato – poss. *Abronia*?) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-*
qawts (Indian) potato – Kuipers 2002)

Klallam: *sqáwts* [cf. Proto-Salish *s-qawts* (Indian) potato – Kuipers 2002]

Samish: *sqáwts* [cf. Proto-Salish *s-qawts* (Indian) potato – Kuipers 2002]

Lushootseed: *sqáwts* [cf. Proto-Salish *s-qawts* (Indian) potato – Kuipers 2002];
OR *spíq^wuts*, *spáyq^wuts* (also potato)

Lower Cowlitz: *tsáq^wí* (also “potato”)

Nlaka'pamux: *q^w'aq^w'úls*, *q^w'əq^w'úl's*

Secwepemc: *tsexk^welk^welúł's* (W), *xk^welk^welús*, *xk^welk^welul's* (E) ‘yellowed eye’
(affected by cataracts) (cf. *k^wel / k^wal-* ‘yellow/green’; *-us* ‘face/eye’) (all
Mary Thomas); OR ? *yexeyéxe?* (N) (Lizette Donald)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *sqíg^wts*, *sqíg^wts* (NOM-wapato); (cf. Proto-Salish *s-qawts* (Indian)
potato – Kuipers 2002; Proto-Int-Salish: *s-qáwts* (all Central Salish langs except
Twana and Pentlatch; cognate also in Tillamook; not in Th, Sh, Cm, but see Lillooet
sqewts, *qewts* for potato)

Spokan: *sqáq^wtsn*, *sqáqu?tsn*, *sqaq^wen* (cf. Proto-Salish *s-qawts* (Indian) potato – Kuipers
2002)

Selish: *sqáq^wotsən* (and variants) “water potato” (cf. Proto-Salish *s-qawts* (Indian) potato
– Kuipers 2002)

Sahaptin: “*wapato*” [no Sahaptin term known]

Ktunaxa: *ʔawisi*

Chinook Jargon: *wapato*

***Salix* spp. – willows, shrubby: *Salix barclayi* Andersson – Barclay’s willow, and
other mountain willows; *S. bebbiana* Sarg. – Bebb willow; *S. discolor* Muhl. –
pussy willow; *S. hookeriana* Barratt ex Hook. – Hooker’s willow; *S. scouleriana*
Barratt ex Hook. – Scouler’s willow; *S. sitchensis* Sanson ex Bong. – Sitka willow
(see also *Salix exigua*, *S. lucida* ssp. *lasiandra*) (Salicaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *kanunniq*, *kanunniik*, *kanunnich* (*S. pulchra*); *sura*, *surat*

(young leaf buds); *ikutauchiaq*, *ikutauchiaqi* (K, sing.), *ikutauchiat* (pl.); *surah* (Seward Peninsula, n to Shishmaref; *churah* (Bristol Bay area); *meelukatuk* (Kotzebue) (all diamondleaf willow, *S. pulchra*); *uqpik*, *uqpiik*, *uqpiich*, *uqpisugruk* (big willow – C) (felty-leaved willow, *S. alexensis*)

Yupik (Chugach): *tsuaq* (PWS); *nim'uyaq* (PG) (*Salix* spp.); *uqvigpak* (*S. alexensis*) (Nelson I)

Tlingit: *ch'áatl'*, *ch'áal'* (prob. *S. scouleriana*, *S. sitchensis*); OR *xi?sisin* (Oberger in Thornton 2004)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *sgiisga*, *sgiisg* (M); “small willow”: “*tsá-al*” (*S. scouleriana*, *S. sitchensis*)

Haida (Skidegate): *tsaanaang* (also applies to cottonwood); “small willow”: “*tsá-ahl*” (“*tsá-al*”) (*S. scouleriana*, *S. sitchensis*)

Ahtna: *q'əy'* (C, L, M) (*Salix* sp.); *q'ay' giis* (C, L); *q'ay' luus* (C, L); *q'ey' giis* (M); *tuuzi* (M) (“a willow”); *dləhtəhligaaye?* (L); *dəhligaaye?* (M); *ləligaay* (W) (“pussywillow”)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *q'eylish* (O), *g'eylu* (U), *ch'etl'* (I, II) (*Salix*, general)

Tahltan: *k'aye* (*Salix*, general)

Slavey: *k'ay* (*Salix*, general)

Chipewyan: *k'ái*

Sekani: *gùle*; OR *k'aayi* (*Salix*, general)

Kaska: *gùule*; OR *k'aye* (*Salix*, general)

Witsuwit'en: *k'eltey*, *k'endlih* (*Salix*, general)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *k'edlih* (bush); cord, inner bark of willow used as *k'altai*

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *k'aidli* (bush); *k'aidli dälla* (willow buds – eaten); cord, inner bark of willow used as *k'altai*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *k'idlih*, *k'idli*, *k'ihdlh* (*Salix*, general; many small willow species)

Tsilhqot'in: *k'i* (several different kinds of *Salix*, some large, some small) (bows, arrows, fish traps) (also *Betula papyrifera*)

Nisga'a: *w'aasan* (“pussy willow”)

Gitksan: *'waasanl ts'imilix* ‘willow of beaver’ (*S. sitchensis*); *'waasan* (E), *'waasen* (W) (*Salix* sp.); *'waasan, am 'waasan* (*Salix*, gen, espec. *S. scouleriana* and other tree-sized willows)

Haisla: *dim'al'as* (*Salix*, general); *q'alalika* (cf. *q'aliká* ‘wide open’) (*Salix discolor*) “pussy willow”

Heiltsuk: *q'áq'! 'ay'ás*, *q'áq' ell'ay'as* (*S. hookeriana*, poss. *Salix*, general)

Oowekyala: *qàlisaxi* “willow” (Hilton et al. 1982) (mainly *S. lucida*, but poss. other *Salix* spp.)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *ts'ats'əlkammas* (DSS – seed fluff from the willow tree); *qaqemx'al?ems* (cf. *qemxa* ‘eagle down’) (see also *Epilobium*, *Eriophorum*) (willows, gen.)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *silchsmapt* ‘dog plant’ (cf. *finiitl* ‘dog’) (*Salix hookeriana* and other *Salix* spp.; also applied by some to *Cornus sericea*) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *kaliy'kapt* ‘single-pronged barbecuing stick plant’ (willows, gen.); OR *sitipt* ‘lie plant’

Makah: *q' 'tchiibap* (willows, gen., also *Cornus sericea*); *klik'chibupt* ‘dog

plant' (*S. hookeriana*) (Gunther)
 Quileute: **liláaq'a** (willows, gen.)
 Nuxalk: **supuslp** (young, small willows)
 Comox: **séx^way** (*Salix* sp. common); OR **ch'ích'inu?uji?**
 Sechelt: **ch'úch'enú?ay** ("pussywillow")
 Squamish: **x^wáy'ay** ("pussywillow") (i.d. uncertain)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: **x^wéleélp, x^wéleélp** (place on upper side of Yale Cr named after these willows) (*S. sitchensis*); **sq^wəq^wəmáytsəs** 'puppies –in the hand' ("pussy willow")
 Straits Salish (Saanich): **sx^wələ?-ích** 'reefnets-plant/tree' (willows, gen.)
 Klallam: **sx^wi?ye?ích** (*S. sitchensis*)
 Lushootseed: **sts'úp** (*Salix* spp., *S. lasiandra*); **sts'úpats** (willow tree); **sq^wiq^wəbbáyə?** ("pussy willow" *Salix* spp.)
 Lushootseed (Northern): **tsox?alo?ats** (Gunther)
 Lower Cowlitz: **witkn'ł, kalítsenəl, suk^wámítsenəl** (= willow, common)
 Upper Chehalis: **qalítsn'ł** ("pussy willow"); **q^wđlx^wutsn** (willow tree)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): **txálp-az'** (*Salix*, general) (cf. Proto-Salish **tax** 'bitter' – an element **tax** in other plant names – Kuipers 2002); OR **wəl-xá? txálp-az'** 'high elevation willow' (*S. glauca*, *S. barclayi* and other mountain willows)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): **txálp-az'** (*Salix*, general) (cf. Proto-Salish **tax** 'bitter' – an element **tax** in other plant names – Kuipers 2002); **(s-)x^wətl'mámləp** (and variants) (Fraser River); OR **x^wətl'-x^wətl'mám'-lep** (plural: "many of them") (*S. glauca*, *S. barclayi* and other mountain willows); OR **wəl-xá? txálp-az'** 'high elevation willow' (*S. glauca*, *S. barclayi* and other mountain willows)
 Nlaka'pamux: **stxálp** 'because it is bitter' (*Salix*, general – *S. scouleriana*, *S. glauca*, *S. sitchensis*...) (cf. Proto-Salish **tax** 'bitter' – an element **tax** in other plant names – Kuipers 2002); **stsw'ew'x^w-élp** 'creek bush' (*S. hookeriana*); [cf. also **q^w'uysélp** (*Elaeagnus commutata*)]
 Secwepemc: **q^w'lsélp** (W, E) (*Salix*, general, incl. *S. scouleriana*)
 Okanagan: **páx^wpex^wlp** (cf. **px^wam** 'to spread outwards': 'always spreading outwards plant') OR 'easy to peel plant'; 'grey' willows (also *S. bebbiana* and other *Salix* spp.); **k^wer'k^wer'a?tíla?p** 'little yellow/green tree'; OR **k^wer'k^wer'a?tílp** 'yellow/green tree' (*Salix* sp.)
 Sñchítu'umshtsn: **q^w'ólsalq^w** ("willow tree" – *Salix* sp.) (poss. other spp.) NOTE: Proto Interior Salish: **q^w'əls-** (based on Nlaka'pamux, Secwepemc, Kalispel, Cr forms)
 Spokane: **q^w'q^w'l'sálp^w** (*S. sitchensis*, *S. scouleriana*) (NOTE: Proto Interior Salish: **q^w'əls-**); OR **l'p'iy'alq^w**; **syel'u?** 'twisted stick' ("willow wythes")
 Selish: **q'əwq'əwpuł** 'habitual mover' (for a species that is easily bent) (*Salix* sp.) (tentative); OR **ppú** (uncertain analysis) (*Salix* sp.); OR **st'it'ich'i** 'bitch dog' (*Salix* sp. – catkin); **kolsálko** 'willow'
 Upper Cowlitz: **duxsháú** (Gunther)
 Sahpatin: **ttaxsh** (willows, gen., except *S. amygdaloides*); **pt'xanu-pamá ttaxsh** 'mountain willow' (*S. ?monticola*)
 Ktunaxa: **?aquluk'pak** (willows, gen.; spec. *S. scouleriana* – Chamberlain), **ak^w'ná?nuk, aq^wlukpaq** (Hart – both *Salix* sp.)

***Salix exigua* Nutt. – sandbar willow, or rope willow (Salicaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *nəx*^w*tín-az'* 'rope-plant' (cf. *nəx*^w*tín* 'rope'); OR

"*haítl.bas*" (Fort Douglas – Newcombe 1903); OR "*x*^w*ailálp*" (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903)

Nlaka'pamux: *póx*^w*pəx*^w-*élp* (cf. *pəx*^w*mín* 'sprayed from the mouth, for poultices);

pəx^w*pəx*^w-*élp* ('long leaved willow'); OR *pox*^w*n-élp* 'pubic hair plant'

Okanagan: *paɬ*^w*paɬ*^w*áy*^w*lml*^w*x* OR *paɬ*^w*paɬ*^w*ay*^w*lp* (cf. *paɬ* 'grey': 'grey tree' ('silver' willow); used to make rope called *skseráleq*^w (bark only); OR *syilu?* (from branches)

Snchítu'umshtsn: *délelp*, *dél*^w*élp* (prob. *S. exigua*)

Selish: *q'əwq'əwpul* 'habitual mover' (for a species that is easily bent) (*Salix* sp.; see prev. sp.); OR ? *sp'uq'əyé* 'multi-coloured rope' (ref to use in rope-making) (*Salix* sp.)

Sahaptin: *pu?úx-pu?ux taxsh* 'grey willow' (*S. exigua* specifically)

Ktunaxa: *ʔaquluk'pak* (willows, gen.; spec. *S. scouleriana* - Chamberlain); OR

goókutskotákpe?k nana (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.; for *S. exigua*)

***Salix lucida* Muhl. ssp. *lasiandra* (Benth.) E. Murray – Pacific willow (Salicaceae)**

Tlingit: *xi?sisin* (Oberger in Thornton 2004), OR *ch'áal*^w (species undetermined; see *S. sitchensis*, etc.)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *q'ooxs*; *miins* ('willow tree')

Haisla: *zaw'ás* 'oulachen tree' (used to hang male oulachens to dry)

Heiltsuk: *q'áq'ell'ay'as* willow tree (Rath 1981) (poss. also *S. hookeriana*)

Oowekyala: *qálisaxi* 'willow' (Hilton et al. 1982) (poss. also *S. scouleriana*)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *fiłchsmapt* (also *S. hookeriana*); cf. also *mux*^w*atqmapt* (a willow like bush growing on the beach; Makah made a special basket called *mux*^w*uy'a* from this plant) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *kaliy'kapt* 'single-pronged barbecuing stick plant' (willows, gen.)

Makah: *q'łchiiḅap* (willows, gen.)

Quileute: *filáaq'a* (willows, gen.)

Nuxalk: *sxnnts-lp* (cf. *sxnnts* 'hermaphrodite') ('old' willows with thick grayish bark)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *x*^w*ála?alp* (E160); *x*^w*éla?elp* (OG69)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *xáłtsəpəlp* (prob. 'firedrill-plant')

Straits Salish (Saanich): *sx*^w*əla?-ilch* 'reefnets-plant/tree' (willows, gen. but espec. this sp.)

Klallam: *sx*^w*i?ye?ilch* (*S. sitchensis*, but prob. also this sp.)

Lushootseed: *sx*^w*álu?*, *x*^w*əx*^w*álu?*, *tsəx*^w*álu?*, *sx*^w*álu?-ats*, *x*^w*əx*^w*álu?-ats* (reef netting, a method of fishing done by the Lummi); OR *sts'áp* (*Salix* spp., *S. lasiandra*); *sts'ápats* (willow tree)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *x*^w*u?l'-az'* 'firedrill/match plant' (cf. *sx*^w*ú?el'*

'firedrill/match') [cf. Proto-Salish *x*^w*ul* (often *xəl*) 'to turn, spin, drill, wrap

around, round' cf. Nuxalk *x*^w*ulta* 'drill', *x*^w*ulx*^w*ulm* drill fire, *ʔatx*^w*ulx*^w*uluul*

'biscuit, pilot bread'; Stl'atl'imx *sx*^w*u?l'* 'firedrill, match' – Kuipers 2002:

120); OR *txálp-az'* (general for any willow, or specific to this type) (cf. Proto-

Salish *tax* 'bitter' – an element *tax* in other plant names – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *x*^w*u?l'-az'* 'firedrill/match plant' (cf. *sx*^w*ú?el'*

‘firedrill/match’) [cf. Proto-Salish *x^wul* (often *xəl*) ‘to turn, spin, drill, wrap around, round’ cf. Nuxalk *x^wulta* ‘drill’, *x^wulx^wulm* drill fire, *ʔaɬx^wulx^wuluul* ‘biscuit, pilot bread’; Stl’atl’imx *sx^wuɬl* ‘firedrill, match’ – Kuipers 2002: 120); OR *txálp-az'* (general for any willow, or specific to this type) (cf. Proto-Salish *tax* ‘bitter’ – an element *tax* in other plant names – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka’pamux: *zúy-yeq^w tek stx-álp* ‘stout willow’; wild weeping willow: *swew^w’l-élp* ‘fish plant/tree’; cf. *swéw^w’l* ‘small non-salmon fish’
 Secwepemc: *q^w’lsélp* (W, E)
 Okanagan: *hawíʔlp* (“wild weeping willow”)
 Snc̓h̓itsu’umshtsn: *q^w’ólsalq^w* (“willow tree” – *Salix* sp.) (poss. other spp.)
 Spokane: *sq^w’lsélp*
 Selish: *q’əwq’əwpuł* ‘habitual mover’ (for a species that is easily bent) (*Salix* sp.) (see prev. spp.)
 Sahapin: *haháw*
 Ktunaxa: *ʔaquluk’pak* (willows, gen.; spec. *S. scouleriana* - Chamberlain);
ak^w’náʔnuk, aq^wtukpaq (Hart – both *Salix* sp.)

***Sambucus nigra* L. ssp. *cerulea* (Raf.) R. Bolli – blue elderberry (Caprifoliaceae)**
 Squamish: *sts’iwq* (berries); *ts’iwq’ay* (bush) (same as *S. racemosa*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *t^{sh}’ik^wik^w* (OG69); *t^{sh}’ik^wək^w* (E160) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *t^{sh}’iik^wək^w* (berry); *t^{sh}’iik^wək^wəlp* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *t^{sh}’ik^wik^w* (berries) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Lummi: *tsik^wik^w* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Klallam: *tseq^wek^w* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Chehalis: *ts’ək^wik^w* (berries), *ts’ək^wik wunł* (bush) (Gunther)(cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Quinault: *k^w’élap* (bark of elderberry) (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *ts’ək^wik^w* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (berries)
 Lushootseed (Southern): *ts’ik^wik^w, tsik^wiq^w* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (berries); *ts’ik^wik^wats* (bush) (Gunther)
 Upper Chehalis: *ts’k^wik^w* (berries), *ts’k^wik^wnl* (bush)
 Lower Cowlitz: *ts’k^wik^w*
 Twana (Skokomish): *tsik^wixed* (Gunther)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *ts’iwq* (berries); *ts’iwq’-az'* (bush) (borr. fr. Coast Salish) (same as name for *S. racemosa*)
 Nlaka’pamux: *ts’ik^wuk^w* (berries); *ts’ik^wuk^w-élp* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts’ik^w, ts’iwq* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002), OR *ts’ik^wuk^w pel múyx*, OR *ts’ək^wts’ik^wuk^w-élp* (lower dialect – bush)
 Okanagan: *ts’k^wik^w* (cf. *ts’ak^wt* ‘a type of sour taste?’) (berries) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish

ts'ikʷ, *ts'iwqʷ* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002); *ts'kʷekʷilp*, OR *ts'kʷekʷilml'x* (bush)
 Snchitsu'umshtsn: *ts'ekukʷ*, *ts'ek'ukʷ*, *ts'ékʷəkʷ* (also *S. racemosa*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwqʷ* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Columbian: *ts'kʷikʷ* (*S. nigra cerulaea*) Kuipers 2002 (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwqʷ* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *ts'kʷ'ikʷ* (*S. nigra cerulaea*) (berries)(Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwqʷ* ‘elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002); *ts'kʷkʷálqʷ* (stems)
 Selish: *sqikʷ* (approx. Stubbs)
 [NOTE: Proto-Salish *ts'ikʷ* elderberry; Northern Coast Salish *ts'iwqʷ* – Kuipers 2002; see also *S. racemosa*; has cognate terms in six out of seven Interior Salish languages]

Nez Perce: *mittip*

Sahaptin: *mit'íp* (fruit); *mit'íp-aash* (bush)

Ktunaxa: *yuk* (berries); *yuk-wuʔk* (bush) [see also *S. racemosa*]

Sambucus racemosa L. – red elderberry (Caprifoliaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *angutgʷakutaq* (PWS); *tsirtuungkaaʷ, sanuuf'iiq* (PG)

Tlingit: *yéel'* (“yetle”), *yéil'*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *jatl'a, jatl'* (M), *jatl'* (A) (berries); *jatl' lq'a.ii* (A); OR *stiid, stiid-xil, stiid-lq'a.aay* (M), *stiid* (A) (bush)

Haida (Skidegate): *jilt'l, jiił'* (*jilt'l, jiił'*); OR *laats'i* (borr. fr. Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax)) (berries); *jilt'l hlk'a'ii, jiił' lk'a'ii* (*jilt'l lq'a?ii, jiił' lq'a?ii*); OR *stay* (bush)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *ch'ixt'un* ‘straight plant’ (referring to stems) (I, II, O, U), *bik'deltetl'a* (O, U) ‘that which pops inside’ (for use as a popgun)

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *akedəchən* (elder bush)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *chəngus*

Tsilhqot'in: *chib* (*tchib*) (mtinside, Nemiah)

Nisga'a: *loots, loots'* (berries); *sqanloots'* (bush), *loots*

Gitksan: *loots', wisl loot's* (berries); *sganloots'* (bush)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *lóʔots* (berries); *sgən loʔots* (bush)

Kitasoo: *lóʔots*

Haisla: *k'ibát* (berries); *k'ip'as* (bush) [note: *k'ip'ats'idxʷ* = red elderberry place, a Ts'msyen village nr Prince Rupert (*kispaxlòts* = Ts'msyen name) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k'ipt* ‘red elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Heiltsuk: *k'ibát* (berries); *k'ip'ás* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k'ipt* ‘red elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002; LR no. 1432)

Oowekyala: *k'ibat* (berries), *k'ip'as* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k'ipt* ‘red elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *ts'ixinna, ts'ixin'n'a* (berries); *ts'ixm'es*; OR *lenemdi* (bush)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *tsiiyin* (berries); *ts'iwiipt* (bush) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *tsiyay* (fruit); *tsiysapt* (bush)

Makah: *tsikyey* (fruit); *tsikyashbap* (bush)

Quileute: *ts'ibáa* (? cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k'ipt* ‘red elderberry’ – Kuipers 2002; b<*m); OR *ts'iwóokʷ* (Gunther; Kuipers 2002) (loan word) (cf. Proto-Coast-

Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002); *ts'páʔaput* (bush – Gunther)

Nuxalk: *k'ipt* (berries); *ink'iptlp* (bush) (? Poss Tsilhqot'in link) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k'ipt* 'red elderberry' – Kuipers 2002); *stxʷml* (cf. *txʷm* 'bustling, making a lot of noise') (dried berries); *alq* (sauce made of red elderberries or other fruit); *qat'üxʷm* 'pulling it towards you' (picking red elderberries)

[Note: cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ikʷ* elderberry; Northern Coast Salish *ts'iwq'* – Kuipers 2002; Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Comox: *tʰiwq'* (berries); *tʰiwq'ay* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *sts'iwq'* (berries); *ts'iwq'ay* (bush) (poss. also *S. nigra* ssp. *cerulaea*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *sts'iwq'* (berries); *ts'iwq'ay* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *tʰiwəq'* (El60), *thiwəq'*, *ts'iwəq'* (OG69) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *stʰiwəq'* (berries); *stʰiwəq'əlp* (bush); (Chilliwack) *stʰiwəq'* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002); OR Chilliwack *tl'əlxin* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tl'əl* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Viburnum*...)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *tʰiwəq'*, *tʰiwəq'* (berries); *tʰiwəq'-ilch* (bush)

Klallam: *sts'iwəq'* (berries); *sts'iwəq'ilch* (bush)

Quinault: *k'lómanix* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *ts'abat*

Lushootseed (Southern): *ts'abt*, *sts'abt*, *sts'apt* (berries), *ts'ábtadts*, *sts'ábtáts* (bush) (all Gunther); NOTE: Lushootseed *ts'ikʷikʷ* (*S. nigra* ssp. *cerulaea*) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Lower Cowlitz: *ch'ipt*

Upper Chehalis: *stl'əlxn*, *sk'láxan*; OR *ts'kʷikʷ* (Kuipers 2002) (berries); *stl'úmnt*; OR *k'láxant* (bush) (Gunther)

Twana (Skokomish): *sk'álxad*; OR *ts'iqʷiqʷ* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

[see also Tillamook: *sts'úkʷanəsu* – *Rubus parviflorus*]

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *ts'iwq'* (berries); *ts'iwq'-az'* (bush) (borr. fr. Coast Salish) [NOTE: Proto-Salish *ts'ikʷ* elderberry; Northern Coast Salish *ts'iwq'* – Kuipers 2002; Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *ts'iwq'* (berries); *ts'iwq'-az'* (bush) (borr. fr. Coast Salish) [NOTE: Proto-Salish *ts'ikʷ* elderberry; Northern Coast Salish *ts'iwq'* – Kuipers 2002; Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka'pamux: *ts'iwq'* (*S. racemosa*) (borr. fr. Coast Salish); OR *ts'ikʷukʷ* (*S. nigra cerulaea*) (fruit); *ts'iwq'-əlp*, *ts'iwq' pel múyx* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *ts'kʷikʷ* (*S. racemosa*) – Kuipers 2002 (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *ts'ikʷ*, *ts'iwq'* 'elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)

[Okanagan (Colville): *ts'kʷikʷ* (*S. nigra* ssp. *cerulaea*) Kuipers 2002]

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *ts'əkukʷ*, *ts'ək'ukʷ*, *ts'ək'əkʷ* (also *S. nigra cerulaea*)

[Columbian: *ts'k'ik'* (*S. nigra* ssp. *cerulaea*) Kuipers 2002]
 Selish: *ts'k'ik'* (fruit); *ts'k'ik'alk'* (bush); (Spokane) *ts'k'ik'* (*S. nigra cerulaea*)
 Kuipers 2002]
 Upper Cowlitz: *t'chúmatas* (Gunther); *ch'ipt* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *k'ipt* 'red
 elderberry' – Kuipers 2002)
 Sahaptin: *ch'mit*
 Ktunaxa: *yúk'* (Hart – *Sambucus* sp.)

***Schoenoplectus acutus* (Muhl. ex Bigelow) A. Löve & D. Löve – hardstem
 bulrush (possibly also *S. lacustris* (L.) Palla – lakeshore bulrush
 (Cyperaceae)**

Chipewyan: *t'oghchogh* (*S. lacustris* L.)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *tohgehchən* ("reed")
 Dakelh (Saik'uz): *lak'ah* N [?"reeds" i.d. uncertain; Reeds used to be used for
 bedding [poss also cattail? *Typha*]
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *dzul*, *t'o daiwul*, *t'o dazul*, *t'o tel* (cf. *t'o* 'grass'); OR
daiwul (also *Typha latifolia*, *Carex sitchensis*, and other sedges)
 Tsilhqot'in: *t'edatshul* (mats, etc.), (? *t'etil* 'cat-tail')
 Nisga'a: *t'uuna?ak'* (but: more usual name for cattail, *Typha* (CB) [cf. Proto-
 Salish *t'unx'n*, *t'unx'* (innovation) 'a plant (cattails, scouring rush)' –
 Kuipers 2002]
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): "*kyooxogm tsmaks*" ("water grass") (Gitga'at)
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *k'ák'itlam'a*
 Nuuchah-nulth: *t'unaax* (plant); *t'unaxal* (mat) (Hesquiaht) [cf. Proto-Salish
t'unx'n, *t'unx'* (innovation) "a plant (cattails, scouring rush)" – Kuipers
 2002]
 Ditidaht: *t'uuda?x* (tule mat); *t'uuda?xapt* (tule plant) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'unx'n*, *t'unx'*
 (innovation) "a plant (cattails, scouring rush)" – Kuipers 2002]
 Makah: *t'uud?axbap* (cf. *t'uud?ax* 'mat made from this plant') (plant) [cf. Proto-Salish
t'unx'n, *t'unx'* (innovation) "a plant (cattails, scouring rush)" – Kuipers 2002]
 Sechelt: round stems of flowering stalks – *x'álk'úma* [apparently *Schoenoplectus* –
Bouchard 1977]; mat of stems: *sémuten* [prob. *Schoenoplectus*] [orig placed under
Typha]; *itway* (mat of either cattail or tule – Bouchard 1977)
 Squamish: *wəl'*, *wəl* (prob. borrr fr Halkomelem) (see also *Typha*) (cf. Local Coast Salish
 terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *wul* 'tule' – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *wəl'*, *wuul'*, Musqueam *wiil?* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms
 with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *wul* 'tule' – Kuipers 2002); OR
wiil?al, *wiil?el* (tule mat)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *wool* (used for mats) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx
 and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *wul* 'tule' – Kuipers 2002); *wáwolet* (tule mat –
 Chilliwack)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *sk'aləl'* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or
 Nlaka'pamux elements: *wul* 'tule' – Kuipers 2002); OR *st^həl'əl* ("round cattail") [cf.
 Proto-Salish *ts'əl* 'to stand; (stand of) trees, rushes'; term related to gen name for
 trees, post, etc in many Salish languages;
 Klallam: *tsuna?x'*, *tsəna?x'* (Gunther; LT notes) [?" cf. Proto-Salish *t'unxwn*, *t'unx'*

(innovation) “a plant (cattails, scouring rush)’ – Kuipers 2002]

Quinault: *k’ló’om* “grass” (plant larger than *Juncus effusus*, used for tumplines)

Lushootseed (Northern): *sk’ik’aats’*

Lower Cowlitz: *wal-*, *swal-álkalx* (‘tules’) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *wul* ‘tule’ – Kuipers 2002); *sláxtn* (‘woven tule mat, rug’)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *mál-malk’-átlax* ‘round-outer cover’ (Pemberton); OR *wal* (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *wul* ‘tule’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *tl’n-ál’tax* ‘mat’; stem unanalyzable; *-al’tex* ‘outer cover, skin’ (FR)

Nlaka’pamux: *tl’lén’tx* ‘wading foliage’; OR *tl’nél’tx*, *stl’naltx*; OR *wul* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl’atl’imx and/or Nlaka’pamux elements: *wul* ‘tule’ – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: ? *stl’nel’tx* (E) (Aimee August)

Okanagan: *tek’ián*

Upper Chehalis: *tmúpats* (‘round cattail’)

Spokane: *t’k’ín*, *sy’áy’q*, OR *q’utstx’tn* (plant); *sy’áy’qs* (tule mat); *si’y’áqs* (tule net) (Ross 2011)

Selish: *tk’ín* ? ‘close together’

Nez Perce: *mexséme mittíp* (‘mountain elderberry’ – *S. racemosa* var. *melanocarpa*)

Sahaptin: *tk’u*

Ktunaxa: *tanal*, *tnál* (Hart)

***Schoenoplectus americanus* (Pers.) Volkart ex Schinz & R. Keller (syn. *Scirpus olneyi* A. Gray) – Olney’s three-square bulrush (Cyperaceae)**

Gitxsan: *habasxum t’ax* (‘lake grass’) (i.d. uncertain) triangular in x-section, used for baskets, mats (Johnson 1997)

Haisla: *qnáyu hs sag’an* ‘snare of grass’

Nuu-chah-nulth: *t’ut’unaxk’uk* ‘resembling *t’unaax*’ (Hesquiaht); OR *huq’iqsimapt* ‘basket lid plant’; OR *tsiyapuxsmapt* ‘hat plant’ (Hesquiaht); OR *t’uxt’ux* (Alberni and Ucluelet dialects) (onomatopoeic)

Ditidaht: *ch’ich’iitiyux’ad?dl* ‘edged along the length’; OR *t’uxt’ux* (onomatopoeic)

Makah: *t’uxt’ux* (onomatopoeic)

Upper Chehalis: *qáqtsx* (‘sweetgrass’)

***Scirpus microcarpus* J. Presl & C. Presl – small-flowered bulrush, or “cut-grass” (Cyperaceae)**

Haida (Skidegate): *xuyaa sgawga* ‘Raven’s knife’ [species not positive]

Haisla: *gts’mas* ‘knife plant’ (?); OR *ts’ats’ksduà’y’u*, or *ts’ats’ksduà’y’u hs k’ik’naq* (unidentified) ‘sharp grass of frog’ (i.e. unclear; may be *Juncus arcticus* or...? (relates to a story of using this grass by frogs to kill people)

Ditidaht: *biibik’apt* (‘cut grass’) (CHECK id); OR *ch’iltqiibapt* (when processed for use?; may be *Carex obnupta*?) (Gill)

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): “*k’ak’etlam’é*” (Boas 1921 for this species; see

also under *Phalaris arundinacea*)

Makah: *ch'iltqiibabap* 'cross-weave grass' (when processed for use; ? may be *C. obnupta*) (Gill)

Squamish: *shách'áls* ("cut grass")

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *psháy?* 'sharp grass' (E160)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *pxéey* ("cut grass")

Straits Salish: *pshéy'* 'sharp grass' (Songish – Efrat 68)

Lushootseed: *lk'á?i* (unident. swamp grass, with flat blade that cuts)

Upper Chehalis: *x^wiq'tn'l* ("cut-grass" – may not be this sp.)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): ? *pxáy*

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *lex-áz'* (? borr. from Secwepemc - Sam Mitchell) (may be *Carex* spp.); OR ? *pxáy*

Nlaka'pamux: *xátsxátsp-éyl* 'cutting grass', *xetsxetspwíl*

Okanagan: *xatpew'ítsiya?*, *xetxatpew'ítsiya?* 'cut grass' [?]

Spokan: *shetpqítsye?*

***Sedum divergens* S. Watson – Pacific stonecrop, and *S. oreganum* Nutt. – Oregon stonecrop (Crassulaceae)**

Tlingit: [?] *x^weeq* "sorrel berries (*Rumex* sp.)"; *x'weiq* "winterberries"

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *saad gaanaa* (M), "*sa?ián*" (A) (Newcombe, 1901)

Haida (Skidegate): *saad gaanga*, *shaad ganga*; OR *t'úisgu skaahlln* (*t'úisgu skaalln*) 'little round thing [i.e. leaf] on the rock' - JE)

Witsuwit'en: *tse mi?*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *tsemai* '-berry'

Nisga'a: *t'ipyees* (CB)

Gitksan: *t'ipyees* [note: *S. lanceolatum* = *t'ipyees* *gaaq* 'raven's stonecrop'] (Smith 1997, p. 82)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *laguw wes sa kaxálaga* (DSS), *legúsa kexálaga* 'crow's strawberry'

Makah: *ch'ach'áqtl* 'they have water in them' (*Sedum* sp.; may not be this sp.)

Nuxalk: *xsaasay* (cf. *xsasa* 'salmon roe on a skein') (*S. oreganum*, and/or *S. divergens*)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *k^w'ánk^w'ák^w'na?* 'small salmon-eggs'

***Shepherdia canadensis* (L.) Nutt. – soapberry, or russet buffaloberry (Elaeagnaceae)**

Tlingit: *xák^wl'i*, *xák^wt'l'i* ("huk klee," "hoklen"), *xák^wl'ee*

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *xagutl'iid* (M), *xag^wt'l'iid* (A) (borrowed from Tlingit) (berries); *xagutl'iid lq'a.aay* (M) (bush)

Haida (Skidegate): *'as* (*?as*) (borrowed from Ts'msyen)

Ahtna: *ligige?* (C, L); *sosgige?* (M)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *dlin'a lu(u)* 'mouse's hand' (U) [*dlin'a lu* (I, II) 'mouse's hand' is the name for *Myrica gale* for Iliamna and Inland people]

Tahltan: *ishghohje*, *ishghoche* (berries); *sghoche* (S); *sas-jije* 'bear-berry' (RQ)

Gwich'in: *dínjik jàk*, *dínjik jàk* (dialects)

Slavey: *jghoh*

Sekani: *nisghwesh*; OR *atsòdina-dali*; OR *niswhush* (berries); *niswhus duhjehe*

‘soapberry stick’ (plant)
 Kaska: *dzídze asghoshe*
 Witsuwit’en: *niwis*
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ningʷəs*
 Dakelh (Saik’uz): *nawəs* (berries); *nawəs chən* (bush)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *nawəs, nowəs* (berries); *nawəs t’an chən* (‘soapberry stem’:
 bush)
 Tsilhqot’in: *nughʷish* (traded in large quantities to Nuxalk) (cf. *-ghʷish* ‘foams’
 [hybrid?])
 Nisga’a: *ʔis*
 Gitksan: *ʔis* (fruit); *sganis* (plant) (Smith 1997, p. 84; Johnson 1997 – whipped:
yal’is) (*is* means ‘urine’ according to Johnson 1997)
 Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *ʔas* (Sm’algyax Dictionary 2001, p. 278)
 Kitasoo: *ʔás*
 Haisla: *hʔas* (berries); *hʔats’as* (bush)
 Heiltsuk: *nxʷstk, nxʷsk* (berries); *nxʷsgán’u, nxʷsk’as* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to
 foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Oowekyala: *nxʷsk, nxʷskin, xʷstkən* (berries); *nqʷ’as* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to
 foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *nəxʷəskən* (DSS) (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to
 foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *muxʷashkin* (cf. *muxʷaa* ‘boiling’) (Hesquiaht); OR *supʔulalii*
 (Chinook Jargon) (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ –
 Kuipers 2002)
 Ditidaht: *xuusim* (berries); *xuusimapt* (bush) (borr. fr Coast Salish) (cf. Proto-
 Salish *xʷus* ‘to foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Makah: *p’atsaap’atssh* ‘to foam on and off’ (both fruit and the whipped dessert)
 Nuxalk: *nuxʷski* (berries); *nuxʷsnuxʷsk-lp* (plant) (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to foam’, *s-
 xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Comox: *xʷúsum* (berries); *xʷusúm’ay* (bush); Comox *xʷasm* (berries – Kuipers 2002)
 (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sechelt: *sxʷúshum* (don’t use *-ay* with this name) (obtained at Pemberton); but:
xʷúsumay – JE (borr. fr. Stl’atl’imx – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to
 foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Squamish: *sxʷúsum* (berries); *sxʷúsumay’* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to foam’, *s-
 xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *sxʷásəm, sxʷesm* (Kuipers 2002 – Cowichan, Musqueam) (cf.
 Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *sxʷósem* (berry and the froth dessert) ‘something foaming’;
 Chilliwack *sxəwsm* (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers
 2002)
 Saanich, Straits Salish: *sxʷésm* (berries and whip); *sxʷəsm-ilch* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish
xʷus ‘to foam’, *s-xʷus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Klallam: *sxʷasm* (berries) (Kuipers 2002); *sxʷasəmilch* (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to foam’,
s-xʷus-m ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Samish: *sxʷesng, sxʷesm, sxʷəysm* (cf. Proto-Salish *xʷus* ‘to foam’, *s-xʷus-m*

‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Lushootseed: *sx^wusəb*, *sx^wasəb* (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Twana: *sx^waseb* (cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *(s-)x^wúsum* (var. *(s-)x^wúsəm* ?) (cf. *x^wusəs* ‘to foam’) (also whip made from the berries) (berries); *x^wúsum-az’* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(s-)x^wúsum* (var. *(s-)x^wúsəm* ?) (cf. *x^wusəs* ‘to foam’) (also whip made from the berries) (berries); *x^wúsum-az’* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka’pamux: *sx^wúshm* *sx^wúsm* (cf. *x^wúsm* ‘make foam’ (berries); *sx^wusm-élp* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc (Fraser River): *sxusem* (W), *sxúse* (E) (berries); *sx^wəsámélp* (plant) (cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *sx^wusm* (cf. *x^wus* ‘foam’ (berries); *sx^wesmílp* (plant) (cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sñchitsu’umshtsn: *sqhúsm*, *sx^wúsm* (NOM-foam-MDL) (cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *sx^wúsm* (berries); *sx^wsmélp* (bush)
 Selish: *sx^wúsəm* (cf. *x^wús* ‘foam’) (berries), *sx^wusəmnálk^w* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 [Note: has cognate terms in all seven Interior Salish languages; PIS term is *sx^wúsm* “this is the form that occurs in all IS languages, and cognates or borrows are widespread in C Salish”; cf. Proto-Salish *x^wus* ‘to foam’, *s-x^wus-m* ‘soapberry’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Sahaptin: *kula-kúla*
 Ktunaxa: *kupa?til* (cf. *k’upa?til* ‘it is flailed’) (berries); *kupa?til-wu?k*, *kupa?til ?ak^wuka?is* (bush), *k^wəpatílwuk* (Hart)

***Sium suave* Walter – water-parsnip (Apiaceae)**

Witsuwit’en: *sastso*
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *skenken* (see Nuxalk)
 Nuxalk: *ki(i)nkin-lp* (see also *Conioselinum gmelinii*); OR ? *q^w’alxs* (“wild parsnip”; also garden parsnip, *Pastinaca*)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *(s-)x^wú?əm* (Pemberton) [see *Daucus carota*]; *qáqumxi?il* (? approx.; Newcombe 1903 Ruby Creek – “roots eaten”)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *wats’mét* (Fraser River - said to be borrowed from Nlaka’pamux) (Teit, 1906:222)
 Nlaka’pamux: *wats’mét*
 Secwepemc: *etsméts’* (W), *ətsméts’* (E)
 Okanagan: *segáyaqn* [see *Lomatium dissectum*]
 Spokane: ?*smeshennm*
 Ktunaxa: *?akitsq’akam*

***Solidago canadensis* L. – Canada goldenrod (Asteraceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *xək't-álp* 'fireweed-plant'; cf. (*s-*)*xak't* 'fireweed' (? FR) (SM); OR *xək'tn-álp* (MLR)
 Nlaka'pamux: *ʔesk''loʔqín* 'yellow top'; OR variants; OR *t'əx''t'wáp pet stuyt-úym'x''* 'paralyzed person's ground-growth'; OR *snúk''eʔs e sxək'iʔt* 'friend/relative of fireweed' (and variants); OR *mts'-élp* (LP); OR *puʔpul-ékeʔ* (borr. fr. Okanagan)
 Secwepemc: *séx''stən* (?) (E) (Mary Thomas doesn't know this name)
 Okanagan: *nt'ept'epqín*; OR *pupawl'áqaʔ* (young stage); OR *t'epíliʔs* (older stage)
 Spokane: *nt'ek''sésml'sh*; OR *pupawl'ák''aʔ* (also *S. spathulata*)

***Sorbus sitchensis* M. Roem. – western mountain-ash, and *S. scopulina* Greene – Greene's mountain-ash (Rosaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *esqunaq* (PWS/PG) (*S. sitchensis*)
 Tlingit: “*kāk*” (fruit); “*kaltschanēt*” (tree) (Krause 1956); *kalchaneit*
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): “*hukia*” *xa k'ayaa* (M), *xa k'ayaa* (A), mountain-ash fruit, lit. 'dog crab apples' - JE] (M) (*S. sitchensis*)
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *shishguna* (I-Lime, O) 'my hand'; *binik laxi* (I-Nondalton, II, U) 'steambath switch material' (both *S. sitchensis*, *S. scopulina*)
 Tahltan: *ts'ulak'ay'*, *ts'ulak'iy*
 Chipewyan: *naididechəné* 'medicine stick' (*S. scopulina*)
 Sekani: *khuda mia* “mooseberry”
 Witsuwit'en: *ditsin iltsin* (*S. scopulina*)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *ch'ok*; *ch'ek''*
 Dakelh (Saik'uz, Lheidli): *ch'ek''* (also 'porcupine quill')
 Nisga'a: *hlingiitk''* [? spelling uncertain] (CB)
 Gitksan: *lingit* 'slave' (fruit); *sganlingit* (plant) (Smith 1997, p. 127); *sgansa angit'* (also *S. scopulina*) (Johnson 1997)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *sgən maaya ol* 'bear's berries' (HB)
 Kitasoo: *m'aiʔya ʔol* (and variants) 'berry of black bear'
 Haisla: *k'aax hs q'isina* 'crow's stink currant'; OR *k'ipas gaax* 'crow's red elderberry'
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *ts'ixin'n'a* (DSS) (see also elderberry, *Sambucus racemosa*)
 Nuxalk: *q''aaxq''ik-lp* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q''iq''əl* 'mountain ash' – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Upriver, Chilliwack: *q''iq''əl* (berries or tree); red berries mixed with blueberries (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q''iq''əl* 'mountain ash' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q''iq''iʔl* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q''iq''əl* 'mountain ash' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *s-káʔəw'* (berries); (*s-*)*kaʔw'-áz'* (tree)
 Nlaka'pamux: *q''iq''it-él* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q''iq''əl* 'mountain ash' – Kuipers 2002), or *skéʔu* (“because they are separated”) (fruit); *q''iq''it-élp*, OR *skeʔw'-élp* (tree)
 Okanagan: *ts'ets'k''ik''* (cf. *ts'ak''t* 'a type of sour taste'; lit. 'like blue elderberries' (berries); *ts'ets'k''ek''ílaʔp* (tree); *tk''erk''eriʔs iʔ*

ts'ets'k'ek'ila2p 'yellow berried mountain ash' (*S. sitchensis* and *S. scopulina*)

Upper Chehalis: *tawásnl, taw'ásn'l* (ash tree, or mountain ash)

Spokan: *chk'lk'ús* (berries); *chk'lk'lsálq'*; OR *ék'k'elesal'q'* (tree)

Selish: *tx'ax'awé* (meaning uncertain); OR *smxé s?ilis* 'grizzly bear's food' (both *S. scopulina*)

Sahaptin: *k'alk'ála* (fruit); *k'alk'ála-yaash* (tree) (*S. sitchensis, S. scopulina*)

Ktunaxa: *kyapti?lmak', kyaqti?lmak'* (fruit), *kyapti?lmak'-wu?k* (plant) (*S. sitchensis* and *S. scopulina*), *yaltilmák'* (Hart – *Sorbus scopulina*)

***Spiraea betulifolia* Pall. – birch-leaved spiraea, and related spp. (Rosaceae)**

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *vetsidug'zdluyi* (I) 'on top are many things' (name for *S. stevenii* – Alaska spiraea)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *tsaxins* (Newcombe 43(36) – may be *S. douglasii*?)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *wəl-xá? ts'áts'-láp* 'high elevation hardhack' (see *Spiraea douglasii*)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *?as?ú?s?-az'* 'little black-huckleberry plant'; cf. *?úsa?* 'black huckleberry'

Nlaka'pamux: *x'ets'x'ats'e-s-ul-lp, x'ets'x'ats'eh-únl-lp* 'venereal disease/maggot plant' OR *ts'elts'ále he snúk' e?-s* OR *snúk' e?e ts'elts'ále* 'friend/relative of black huckleberry' or variants; cf. also Nlaka'pamux: *tseq'tsiq'-úq'se?* (and variants) 'little red-red' (*S. pyramidata*)

Secwepemc: *petspetsklúlelx'*, OR *pətspətsklúl'əx'* (E) 'leaves close to the ground'

Okanagan: *nsešel'wel'qín'* 'a bunch of little things sitting upright on top' (for plant in bloom); OR *tk'ek'el'k'ille?q'* 'a bunch of little red sticks' (non-blooming plant); OR *speptl'em'itp* [? ML once only]

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *chk'i2l-k'i2l-alq'* 'on...red-tree~bush' (Spokan)

Spokan: *chk'lk'ílq'*; OR *st'sht'shtqélp*

Ktunaxa: *gáimawitslákpe?k* (approx.; Chamberlain n.d.)

***Spiraea douglasii* Hook. – hardhack (Rosaceae)**

Gitxsan: *higantx'it* 'it's a pretend/false stick' (Smith 1997, p. 129)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *nanawalaquum*; "*tsaxins, txā'xǔm, tsax.inis*"

(Newcombe 43(36) – all i.d as *S. betulifolia*, which is not as common)

Nuxalk: *lk'lu-lp* ("but not the real one") (usually for *Myrica gale*)

Squamish: *ú?xqsáy'*

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *táats'əlp* (El60) 'fish – spreader plant – Arvid Charlie)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *t'éets'əlp* 'fish-spreader plant'

Straits Salish (Saanich): *teet'^h-əlp* (possibly *te?təth-lp*) (borr. fr. Quw'utsun')

Lummi: *techlp* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *checheláts* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Southern): *chichi?á* (Gunther)

Quinault: *tsapásnixl* 'it tangles you when you get them'

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *ts'áts'-láp*

Nlaka'pamux: *zu?zú?t tek múyx* 'hard/strong bush' (borr. fr. English ~hardhack)

***Stachys chamissonis* Benth. var. *cooleyae* (A. Heller) G. Mulligan & D.**

Munro – coastal hedge-nettle (Lamiaceae)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *xudaan* (M)

Haida (Skidegate): *xudaan*

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *txaʔóogastʰétʰi* (hb) 'strong scent'

Nuu-chah-nulth: *tushksmapt* 'cod-fish plant' (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *kʷ'ituukʷapt* 'tendency to stick plant'

Makah: *ʔada(a)babap* 'milk plant' (*Stachys ?mexicana*); (Gunther 1973: 45 – not known to Gill's consultants)

Quileute: *sisiʔbal*

Quinault: *qʷadjudkolum* 'sweet suckers' (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *qʷolqʷálch'talats* 'relation by marriage to nettle' (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Southern): *qʷeluxʷastsuts* 'marriage relation of stinging nettle' (e.g. brother-in-law) (Gunther)

Nlakaʼpamux: *snúkʷ'eʔs e tsʔéleʔ* 'friend/relative of mint'

Streptopus amplexifolius* (L.) DC. – clasping twistedstalk, *S. streptoides

(Ledeb.) Frye & Rigg – small twistedstalk, and related spp. (Liliaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *muuguaq* (PWS); *meruaqutaq*, *meʔuguaq* (PG) "watermelon berry"

Tlingit: *s'igii qáawu tléegu* 'dead peoples' berries'; *tleiq kahinti* "watermelon berry" [?]

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *st'aw gaanaa*, *st'uu gaanaa* (M), *st'áw ganaa* (A) 'witch/screech-owl berries' [note that the Skidegate elders also call saw whet owl *st'aaw*]; OR *taan gaanaa* (M) 'black-bear berries' (berries) (also *S. lanceolatus*); *taan gaanaa xil* (M) (plant)

Haida (Skidegate): *st'aw gaanga*, *st'aaw gaanga* 'witch/screech-owl berries' [note that the Skidegate elders also call saw whet owl *st'aaw*]; OR *st'awliij gaanga* (JE)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *licheq'a giga* (I), *licheq'a gek'a* (II, O) both 'dog's penis berry'; *lik'aqa gega* (U) 'dogs' berry'; *k'ijeghi giga* (I-Lime) 'horned owl's berry'; *gaga gek'a* (O) 'brown bear's berry' (also used for other inedible berries)

Gitksan: *xsduuʔlixs* (used as deodorant to mask human scent) (refers to bears – also *Disporum* spp.); *xsduuʔlixs*, *sganxsduuʔlixs* (also *Disporum hookeri*, *Actaea rubra*) (Johnson 1997)

Dakelh: *chəsdli mai*

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *maayə gəlipliip* 'thunder berries'

Kitasoo: *m'aiʔyə ganáaw* (and variants) 'berry of the frog'; OR *m'aiʔyə galəpliip* 'thunder berry'

Haisla: *t'nts'*; pl. *t'iit'nts'* (cf. *t'm's* *Maianthemum dilatatum*, *Cornus canadensis*, *Disporum*)

Heiltsuk: *zázam'al'ás*, *zázam'al'áts azí* 'frog's berries' (last *a* a low back *a*)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *tʰ'exúm'es*

Nuu-chah-nulth: *muwach haʔumʔak(i)* 'deer's food' (and variants) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *ts'uts'uwx̄siliits haʔub* ‘wolf’s food’ (also *Disporum* spp.)
 Quileute: *yáeʔiwapat* ‘snake plant’
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *xəxq'ələelp* (poss. fr. *xəy-xəq'-əls* ‘scratching’: “scratching tree, or tree to alleviate scratching”) (also *S. lanceolatus*, *Maianthemum stellatum*, *M. racemosum*); or *st^{sh}ims tə ɛlqəy* ‘the snake’s berry’ (also for *Disporum*, *Maianthemum stellatum*, *M. racemosum*, *Streptopus lanceolatus*)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *q^w'əl s(ə)x^w-nəx^w'iyt* ‘snake’s berries’ (berries); *nax^w'ít-upzaʔ* ‘snake’s shoots’ (plants)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *q^w'əl s(ə)x^w-nəx^w'iyt* ‘snake’s berries’ (berries); *nax^w'ít-upzaʔ* ‘snake’s shoots’ (plants)
 Nlaka’pamux: *snúk^w'eʔs e kálwet* ‘friend/relative of false Solomon’s seal’ (also *Disporum* spp., *Maianthemum stellatum*, *Streptopus lanceolatus*); OR *kál'wet*; OR *snúk^w'eʔs e q^wn-élp* ‘friend/relative of *Veratrum*’ (and other variants)

***Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) S.F. Blake – common snowberry, or waxberry (Caprifoliaceae)**

Haida (Skidegate): *k'u'iid gaanga (k'uʔiid gaanga)* (berries); *k'u'iid (k'uʔiid)* (plant)
 Witsuwit'en: *ts'ətsət miʔ* ‘grouse berry’; *ts'ətsət miʔ tsən* ‘grouse berry bush’ (Hargus)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *limai* (?also *Malus fusca*)
 Tsilhqot'in: *bidagusdzan* (inside? Blue?); OR *enadig* ‘enemy’s saskatoon berry’
 Nisga'a: *gisgits* (CB) (? specifically berries) (? cf. *gisgits* ‘sparrow’ – CB)
 Gitksan: *sgangisgits, sgangisgits'* (meaning unclear); OR *sgantyaʔytx^w* ‘thunder plant’; OR *maaʔya luulaq* ‘ghost berry’
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *xlaal*
 Haisla: *k'ibat hs k'aax* ‘red elderberry of the crow’; OR *t'ix^wa hs mamlk'imás* ‘berry of the black bear’; OR *m'um'x^wsm hs k'ibat* ‘white of red elderberry’
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *y'áy'elqam'i, y'áy'elqan'* (cf. *yelqa* ‘sore eyes’)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *tł'iskts'in'im* ‘eyeball’ (berries); *tł'iskts'in'immapt, tł'iskts'in'imaqtlmapt* ‘eyeball-plant’ (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *ch'ilsqapt* ‘owl’s plant’; OR *tł'itł'isaxsapt* ‘white things on the plant’
 Makah: *hiidaqsiʔii* (Densmore 1939: 321 – based on a term used when a shaman wants to kill a person)
 Nuxalk: *sts'its'x^wat'walalp* (cf. *ts'x^w* ‘white’); poss. also *ts'x^wtalp* (but some say this is different: ? *Cornus*?)
 Comox: *shishiw'úsay* (berries and bush)
 Sechelt: *ʔúʔskay*
 Squamish: *ts'éx^wts'ex^w* (berries); *ts'ex^wts'x^wáy'* (bush)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *pəpq'eyásilp* (OG69)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *pəpq'áyaas* ‘little white faces’; OR *qəwáwəlp, q'əwáwəlp*
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *pəpq'áyás* ‘little white revenge berries’ (EC) (berries); *pəpq'ayas-ilch* (bush)
 Klallam: *p'ats'lch*
 Lushootseed (Northern): *skikaiyus* (berries); *sík^w'əd-àts; sísq'idats, kladiwádats* (Gunther) (snowberry bush – eye medicine)

Lushootseed (Southern - Green River): *t'edáx"di*; OR *k"lástap* (berries);
k"alástapats (bush) (all Gunther)
 Upper Chehalis: *sq"óox"sn't*; *sk'awksínl* (Gunther) (cf. *q"úx"* - 'white') ("buckbrush");
 OR *qawk"l* (? "soapwood")
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *sq"əl sx"l'-alp* 'fruit of the ghost'; OR *mák" 'a* (?
mák" a) 'corpse' (Coast Salish word), *mak" '-áz'* (? *mak" '-áz'*)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *zəq" -zuq" úq" sa?* (~ *zəq" úq" sa?*) 'dead-berries' or
 'corpse-berries' (cf. *zuq" 'dead, to die'*) (Fraser River) (berries); *zəq" -*
zuq" úq" s?-az' (Fraser River) (bush)
 Nlaka'pamux: *sneni?-úse?* 'ghost-berries'; OR *sneyi?-úse?* OR *stsáq" ms e sneyi?*
 'saskatoonberries of the dead' (berries); *sneni?-élp*, *sneyi?-élp* OR *sq" éw-lp*
 (archaic – growing close together); and variants (bush)
 Secwepemc: *peqpeqúqse* (W), *pəqpəqúqse?* (E) (berries); *t'l'el'x" étkélp*, OR *t'l'el'x" élp*
 (W); OR *t'l'x" ax" tk" lp*, *st'l'el'x" éx" tklp* (cf. *stq'íwelstx* 'broken stick') (bush)
 Okanagan: *stemtemni?ála?q* 'corpse's little fruit'; OR *stemtemni?álp* 'corpse's fruit'
 (berries); *stemtemni?híla?p*, *stemtemni?ílp* (bush)
 Sñchítu'umshtsn: *tmtmniélp*, *tmtmni?-elp* 'corpse plant'
 Spokane: *tmtmn'ey?álp*, *stmsmni?álp*; OR *l'x" tn'ey'lp*
 Selish: *stəmtəmny'á* 'corpse (redupl.)' (general name), *stəmtəmny'élq* 'corpse berry'
 (fruit); *stəmtəmny'álk"* 'corpsewood' (wood); *stəmtəmny'álp* 'corpse leaf' (leaves)
 Nez Perce: *ts'its'aqiys'its'aqiy*
 Sahaptin: *saxi-wáakul*, *saxisaxi-wáakul* 'like mock-orange'
 Ktunaxa: *mitsqukulilna* (berries); *mitsqukulilna-wu?k*, OR *namgúlal* (bush) (last term,
 Chamberlain n.d.) (saskatoon berries of the people in the land of the dead); OR *múk*
 (Hart)

***Thalictrum occidentale* Gray – western meadowrue (Ranunculaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *wasiif'isaaq* (PG) (*T. sparsiflorum* Turcz.)
 Nlaka'pamux: *sk'epqnqíqn'* 'hair flower'; OR 'meadow flower' (translation borr. fr
 English)
 Selish: *px"tsú* (cf. *px"* 'to smell, give off an odour')

***Toxicodendron rydbergii* (Small ex Rydb.) Greene – western poison-ivy
 (Anacardiaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *ləq-líqəq-xal* 'it makes you itchy' (Pemberton) (cf.
 Proto-Interior-Salish *liq-m'-alp* 'poison-ivy' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *ləqm' -álp* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *liq-m'-alp* 'poison-
 ivy' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *swəl'wl'íqt* (also *Urtica*); OR *p'əq" 'p'əq" 'nwéln tək swəl'wl'íqt*
 'rash-causing *swəl'wl'íqt*'; OR *k'ást tək swəl'wl'íqt*'; OR *ts'e?k'nwéln tək*
stuyt-úym'x" 'cause-itching plant'; and variants
 Secwepemc: *sliqt*, *ləqəmem'lp* (prob. W) (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish
liq-m'-alp 'poison-ivy' – Kuipers 2002)
 Okanagan: *leklekn" 'átn't* 'beginning to get a sore or rash'; OR *sul'áqa?* 'sore/rash' (?cf.
 Proto-Interior-Salish *liq-m'-alp* 'poison-ivy' – Kuipers 2002) [See also Fireweed]
 Sñchítu'umshtsn: *p'ulp'ultumsh*, *p'ulp'ultmsh*

Selish: *sul'áqe?* 'something that burns' (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *liq-m'-alp* 'poison-ivy' – Kuipers 2002)

Sahaptin: *limtq'áx*, *lamtk'áx*, *lamtqáx-yash* (?cf. Proto-Interior-Salish)

Ktunaxa: *ʔaqúwuʔk*, OR *tsuq'kuna* (usually for *Urtica dioica*), OR *kanahus tsaqawuʔk* 'red kinnikinnick' (another sp. Called *skinkuts ʔaquwuk'is*, OR *ʔaquwukaʔis skinkuts* 'Coyote's poison-ivy')

***Trifolium wormskioldii* Lehm. – springbank clover (Fabaceae)**

Tlingit: *tséit* ("wild tubers") (Thornton)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): ? *xil laabs* (M)

Haida (Skidegate): *naaʔa (naa'a)* (rhizomes); *naa'a hlk'a'ii (naaʔa lq'aʔii)* (plant)

Haisla: *t'x̣ʷsus* (roots); *tq'ʷaas* (plant) (introduced to Kitlope by Margaret and Stephen Siwallace of Bella Coola)

Heiltsuk: *t'x̣ʷsús*

Oowekyala: *t'x̣ʷsùs* (clover roots)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *t'ax̣ʷsús* (clover); *t'əkilakʷ* (clover garden; root garden)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *ʕaʕiits'u* (rhizomes); *ʕaʕiits'uqmapt* (plant) (Hesquiaht); also used for *Trifolium repens*)

Ditidaht: *naxuu* (wild clover, variety); *ʕeʕtsiy'*

Makah: *k'ooxtap* 'suck on it' (ref to nectar in flowers)

Nuxalk: *t'x̣ʷsus* (rhizomes); *t'x̣ʷsususiixʷ* (plant)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *k'łái'shən* (Su51)

***Triglochin maritima* L. – seaside arrowgrass (Juncaginaceae)**

Tlingit: *suqtéit'* "goose tongue" [poss. *Plantago maritimum* or *Salicornia*] (Thornton 2004)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *lgid.un t'aangal* (M) 'goose-tongue' (poss. *Plantago maritimum*); OR *q'an sk'ang.anda* (M) 'cylindrical grass'

Haida (Skidegate): *k'an hlgamgandaa (q'an lgamgandaa)* 'round grass'; cf. *hlgamjuu* 'round'

Nuu-chah-nulth: *ʕaqmapt* (gen. name for grasses and grasslike plants) (Hesquiaht)

Comox: *sáʔasx̣ʷilnach*

Sechelt: *sásx̣ʷilnach*

Squamish: *sx̣ʷil'nach* 'remove from posterior end'

***Trillium ovatum* Pursh – western trillium, and *T. petiolatum* Pursh – round-leaved trillium (Liliaceae)**

Nuu-chah-nulth: *haw'ah* (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *chaachaawaʕs* 'sad ones on the ground' (also *Trillium ovatum*)

Makah: *chaachaawaq'as* 'sad thing on the ground'; *chachaʔolk'us* "sad flower" (Gunther)

Quileute: *k'ʷokʷ'otstadaktch'iyil* 'thieves' leaves' (cf. *Maianthemum dilatatum*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *xext'áaləs'* (poss. fr. *xətəm* 'swimming': swimming eye, possibly 'cataracts'; used for eye wash)

Lummi: *cheltáles* (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *chúxchob* (gen word for “flower”) OR *xʔat't'ekʷ* (Gunther)
 Upper Chehalis: *mús t támsh*, *mústms̄h* (cf. *támish* ‘earth’)
 Nlaka'pamux: *nmlam-ústn* ‘eye medicine’, OR *sxúlta malamústn* ‘scraped eye medicine’
 Okanagan: *kkmexstínaʔ*, *tkmkexstína* (both round-leaved trillium – *T. petiolatum*)
 Sahaptin: *sapanits'ú* (*T. ovatum*, *T. petiolatum*)

***Triteleia grandiflora* Lindl. – large-flowered triteleia (possibly also *T. hyacinthina* (Lindl.) Greene – white brodiaea) (Liliaceae)**

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *sxl'ilám* (poss. *Allium acuminatum*)
 Nlaka'pamux: *sxeʔiʔm'*, *sxʔiyem* (*Triteleia grandiflora*; syn. *Brodiaea douglasii* Smith)
 Okanagan: *sxexilyem* (? *Brodiaea douglasii*)
 Selish: *sil'ús*
 Nez Perce: *tsátoxts*
 Sahaptin: *alpípi*, *analpípi* (*Brodiaea douglasii*, *B. howellii*); *sít'xʷs* (*T. hyacinthina*)

***Typha latifolia* L. – cattail (Typhaceae)**

Chipewyan: *t'oghk'a* ‘grass fat’ (when young shoots are succulent); *káláchuzé* (fluffy seed heads)
 Sekani: *dagi t'òo*, *ghud'jay'ay't'oh*
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *t'oghazil* ‘big, sharp grass’
 Dakelh (Saik'uz): *tehghaichan*; [cf. also (Saik'uz): *lak'ah* N [? “reeds” i.d. uncertain]. Reeds used to be used for bedding [poss also tule, *Schoenoplectus*]
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *tel*, *t'odazul*, *t'odazul*, *ʔudazul* (cf. *t'o* ‘grass’); OR *daiwul* (also *Schoenoplectus acutus*, *Carex sitchensis*, and other sedges)
 Tsilhqot'in: *t'etíl*
 Nisga'a: *t'uunaʔakʷ* (CB); OR *t'unaʔax* [also possibly *Schoenoplectus* (but CB notes almost everyone identifies it as *Typha*) [Nisga'a eat cattail rootstocks and call them “Indian banana” CB] [cf. Proto-Salish *t'unxʷn*, *t'unxʷ* (innovation) “a plant (cattails, scouring rush)” – Kuipers 2002]
 Gitksan: *habasxum t'ax* “cattails, bulrush, sedge?” (Johnson 1997) (see also grass, gen)
 Haisla: *sxla hs sagʷan* ‘crawling of grass’
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *kʷeliʔems* (*kʷliʔems* – Kingcome Inlet) (plant); *kʷelíy'i* (mat of cattail)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *tuchmapt* (plants growing in the water); *sanixmapt* (fine edges of the leaves) (both Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *salaxaal*, *salaxaalapt*
 Makah: *salaxaal* (leaves); *salaxaalbap* (plant)
 Quileute: *síts'ay*
 Comox: *túʔnexʷ* [cf. Proto-Salish *t'unxʷn*, *t'unxʷ* (innovation) “a plant (cattails, scouring rush)” – Kuipers 2002]
 Sechelt: *sts'áqin*; round stems of flowering stalks – *xʷálkʷ'úma* [may be *Schoenoplectus*]; mat of stems: *sémuten* [prob *Schoenoplectus*]; *súlich* (cattail mat) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *suliʔch* (cattail wall-)mat – Kuipers 2002]; *tíway* (mat of either cattail or tule – Bouchard 1977)

Squamish: *sts'úʔqin* (mat of leaves: *taxch* – large mat used as wall partition); *slawʔín* ‘a type of mat’ (cf. Proto-Salish *law* ‘matting’ – Kuipers 2002; Central Salish Root *s-law-in* bedmat’ – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *st'úʔqən* (E160), *stthéʔqən* (OG69); *sáalats* (mat), *sáalets*, *saləʔats* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *suliʔch* (cattail wall-)mat – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *stthéeqəl*; Chilliwack *walál* (poss. innovation) ‘cattail’ (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *law* ‘matting’ – Kuipers 2002; Central Salish Root *s-law-in* bedmat’ – Kuipers 2002); *saléets* (wall mat of cattail) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *suliʔch* (cattail wall-)mat – Kuipers 2002]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *stthéʔqən* ‘something with hair on the top’; *stewən* ‘wall mat, cattail mat’ (cf. Proto-Salish *law* ‘matting’ – Kuipers 2002; Central Salish Root *s-law-in* bedmat’ – Kuipers 2002); *saləʔəch* (cattail wall-)mat (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *suliʔch* (cattail wall-)mat – Kuipers 2002]

Klallam: *k^wuʔət*

Samish: *sálets* (cattail mat) [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *suliʔch* (cattail wall-)mat – Kuipers 2002]

Chehalis: *swalətt'chilch*; *súlach'*, *chəláš-* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *suliʔch* (cattail wall-)mat – Kuipers 2002]

Quinault: *sg^wichí* (plant), *k^wilgóʔs* (top of stalk) (Gunther)

Lushootseed (Northern): *ólal* (Gunther); *sʔúl(əʔ)ich*, *súlich* (cattail mat) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *suliʔch* (cattail wall-) mat – Kuipers 2002)

Lushootseed (Southern): *ólal* (cattail) (Gunther); *ʔúlal* (Kuipers 2002); *sʔúl(əʔ)ich*, *súlich* (cattail mat) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *suliʔch* (cattail wall-) mat – Kuipers 2002)

Lower Cowlitz: *kálx*, *kəláx* (“reed mat”)

Upper Chehalis: *x^walálchəlsh*; OR *swalál* (cattail reeds); OR *ilok^wát* (“cattail grass”); *chəlsh* (“cattail mat for bed”); *sq'apáy'* (“soft cattail”; prob. fruiting heads)

Twana: *súləch* [cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *suliʔch* (cattail wall-)mat – Kuipers 2002]

Tillamook: “*slaagín*” (mattress) (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *law* ‘matting’ – Kuipers 2002; Central Salish Root *s-law-in* bedmat’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'at'l'imx (Pemberton): *q'ámq^w'ʔ-az'* ~ *q'ám'q^w'ʔ-az'* (fruiting heads); *q'ámq^w'-az'*, *q'ám'q^w'-az'* (fruiting plants); *q'ámq^w'aʔ*, or *q'ám'q^w'aʔ*; *k^wt-áltəx^w*, *k^wut-áltəx^w* (leafy, vegetative plants) (Pemberton); *tl'úʔl'ax^w* (edible rhizome of cattail) (Pemberton) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'unx^wn*, *t'unx^w* (innovation) “a plant (cattails, scouring rush)” – Kuipers 2002]; *q'iq'ts'* (mat: ‘weave-weave’); *sxəm'q* (lower part of stem – also supraoccipital bone of a salmon); *slaw'in'* (bedding, blanket) (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *law* ‘matting’ – Kuipers 2002; Central Salish Root *s-law-in* bedmat’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'at'l'imx (Fraser River): *q'ámq^w'ʔ-az'* ~ *q'ám'q^w'ʔ-az'* (fruiting heads); *q'ámq^w'-az'*, *q'ám'q^w'-az'* (fruiting plants); *q'ámq^w'aʔ*, or *q'ám'q^w'aʔ*; *q'iq'ts'* (mat: ‘weave-weave’); *sxəm'q* (lower part of stem – also supraoccipital bone of a salmon); *slaw'in'* (bedding, blanket) (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *law* ‘matting’ – Kuipers 2002; Central Salish Root *s-law-in* bedmat’ – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka'pamux: *k^wuʔtéytx^w* ‘immerse foliage’ (leaves); *sx^wux^welq^w'ʔ* cottony tops’ (seed heads); “*tseltselkáia*” OR “*pilpilekáia*” (rhizome) (Steedman 1930: 482; Newcombe

1903)

Secwepemc: *k^wtélp* (W, E)

Okanagan: *p^waxlp* (plants); *q^wʔsq^wastqín* (cattail fruiting heads)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *q^wʔosq^ws*, *q^wʔés-q^wʔəs*

Columbian: *q^wʔesq^wastqín*

Spokan: *shq^wastqín*, *sq^wastqín* (plant); *sq^wastqé* (cattail seed fluff); *píshlp* (cattail leaves); *p^wshlpáxn*, OR *nq^wq^wm'éne?* (cattail mat - cf. also *q^wq^wís*, *Carex lenticularis* – Ross 2011)

Selish: *sxəxtqé* 'good head' (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *xəs* 'good' – Kuipers 2002); OR *p^wíshlp* ~ 'scrape-plant'

Nez Perce: *tóqo*

Upper Cowlitz: *tstchíyux*

Sahaptin: *shch'iw*, *chch'iw*

Ktunaxa: *ʔak'is hanq'u*, *hanq'u ʔak'is* 'muskrat's arrow'; *əmts'ilal* (Hart)

Urtica dioica L. – stinging nettle (Urticaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *paumnaq* (PWS); *uuqaayanaq* (PG)

Tlingit: *t'óok'*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *gudang.aal*, *gudangʔaal* (M), *gudáng.aal* (A) (plant); *kun.aan* (M) (roots); "*a-aʔada*" 'net' (fibre)

Haida (Skidegate): *gudangxaal* (? *guu* 'burning') (plant); *kun'aan* (*kunʔaan*) (roots); "*a.aʔada*" ("*a-aʔada*") 'net' (fibre)

Ahtna: *qults'esi* (C)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *qelch'exa* (I, II), *qilch'exa* (O), *ch'qilch'eshá* (U) all 'that which stings'

Tahltan: *t'uux*, *t'uuk*

Chipewyan: *beké'eyatse* (? "a plant that hurts you", prob. this sp.)

Sekani: *sus'txi*; OR *sheʔtxi*

Witsuwit'en: *holts'its*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake – "thistleberries"): *hults'ih* (cf. *hulghəl* 'devil's-club') (= stinging nettle and related species)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *hults'ik*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *il ts'il*, *hult'ik*, *whəsts'ik* (cf. *whəs* 'thorny')

Nisga'a: *sdatx* (CB)

Gitksan: *sdetxs* (WG), *sdatxs* (EG) [cf. Salishan forms]

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *steti* [cf. Salishan forms]

Kitasoo: *státts*

Haisla: *dúx^wa*, pl. *dùdx^wa*

Heiltsuk: *dúx^wa* (MH) (NT notes with EW, MH 1996); *dúx^wa*; pl *dútx^wa* (nettles) (Rath 1981); cf. also *ts'aʔix* ("rope made of nettles" – Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ayx*, *ts'uuyx* 'fireweed'; Kuipers 2002)

Oowekyala: *dúx^wa*

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *dzəndzənxtləm*; OR *g^wenken* (cf. nettle fibre *g^wen*)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *siilmakt* (plant); *ʕayis* (prepared fibre) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *ʕesipt* (cf. 'rash' *ʕesibaqk*)

Makah: *qalupqii* ‘eyes open on top of’ (blisters)
 Quileute: *pidaq^wq^wół* ‘it blisters’
 Chimakum *tł’alap, tł’alilap* (pl.) (Boas notes)
 Nuxalk: *tsna*
 Comox: *síwsiw*
 Sechelt: *síwsiw*
 Squamish: *ts’exts’ix* (cf. *ts’ix* ‘singed, burned’) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *t^{sh}áxth’əx, t^{sh}áx, ts’áx, t^{sh}áxt^{sh}əx* (E160, OG69) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *t^{sh}áxt^{sh}əx* ‘sting-sting’
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *ts’áx, t^{sh}áx-t^{sh}əx* (also Songish); OR *t^{sh}áxtən* ‘poison/stinging’ [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Klallam: *ts’chxalch* (LT notes)
 Lummi: *tsíts’chal* (Gunther)
 Samish: *tsitsxáltch, ts’əxt^{sh}əx, t^{sh}əxt^{sh}əx* [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Nooksack: *t^{sh}əxt^{sh}əx* [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Quinault: *q^wunen* (Gunther) (? cf. Proto-Salish *q^wən* ‘in name of a plant (unident.)’ – Kuipers 2002; see also Salishan *Veratrum*; Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’ *Pinus*; Chehalis *Urtica*)
 Lushootseed (Northern): *sts’ədɬx, ts’ədɬxə, tsud’sk’, tsudts’x, sútsx* ‘it’ll sting you’
 Lushootseed (Southern): *stúd’x* (Gunther); (Skokomish) *kluʔúʔk^wai* (Gunther)
 Lower Cowlitz: *q^wəq^wn, q^wənam’ltn* [cf. *q^wəna-* ‘sting’] (? cf. Proto-Salish *q^wən* ‘in name of a plant (unident.)’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Upper Chehalis: *q^wənq^wn* (cf. *q^wən-* ‘get stung by nettles’) (? cf. Proto-Salish *q^wən* ‘in name of a plant (unident.)’ – Kuipers 2002; see also Salishan *Veratrum*; Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’ *Pinus*; Chehalis *Urtica*)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *ts’əxm’-álp* (variant: *ts’əxm-álp*); OR “*tsaxtsax*” (Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903; also Cowichan, Yale) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *ts’əxm’-álp* (variant: *ts’əxm-álp*) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Nlaka’pamux: *swəl’wl’íqt* (also *Toxicodendron radicans*) OR *swəl’wl’íqts e xʔúym’x^w* ‘stinging nettle of the high country’ (and variants); cf. *ʔes-wel’wél* ‘scalloped edges with points far apart’ and variants
 Secwepemc: *ts’exmém’lp* (W) [cf. *ts’ext’ext* – ‘to be stung (by stinging nettle)’]; OR *sex^wmém’lp* (W), *səx^wmém’lp* (E)
 Okanagan: *stsetsixnt* (cf. *tsixtsext* ‘stinging hot’)
 Columbian: *tsəxtsəxn’w’ál’l’, tsxtsəxn’w’ál’n* [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Spokane: *ts’ts’úxiʔlp*, OR *ts’tsxilp* [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]
 Selish: *ts’ts’axélp* ‘sting leaf’ [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ix* ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ – Kuipers 2002]

Upper Cowlitz: **alála** (Gunther)

Sahaptin: **alaʔála**

Ktunaxa: **tsuqʼkuna** (also *Toxicodendron* for some); **tsukʷʼkʷúna** (Hart)

***Vaccinium alaskaense* Howell – Alaska blueberry (Ericaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): **atsarpiq** (PWS); **atsaq** (PG) (also *V. ovalifolium*)

Tlingit: **kanatʼá** (“blueberry”); **naanyaa kanatʼaayí** ‘big blueberry’ (purple form?) (i.d. as *V. ovalifolium* in Emmons) (cf. also *V. ovalifolium*), **naanyaa kanatʼaayí** (“ripens later”) (Thornton et al. 2004)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): **ldaan** (M), **ldáan** (A) (berries – also *V. ovalifolium*);

ldaan gidga (M), **ldáan gidga** (A) (*V. alaskaense* only); **ldanla**, **ldant** (M)

(bushes without berries); OR **ldaan lqʼa.aay** (M) (“when it had berries”)

Haida (Skidegate): **hldaan** (**ldaan**) (berries – also *V. ovalifolium*); OR **hldaan**

hlkʼaʼii (**ldaan lqʼaʼii**) (“when it had berries”)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): **ʔiitsəl cho** ‘big blueberry’ (also *V. ovalifolium*)

Nisgaʼa: **migaanii**, **miigaaniyʼ**, **miigan** (fruit) (also poss. *V. membranaceum*);

maayim gililx, **maayʼ im gilix** (prob. gen. name for blueberry; more usually *V. ovalifolium* – CB) [NOTE: **imlʼ** ‘bucket’; **ʼ** is a connector – CB]

Gitxsan: **miigan** (fruit); **sganmiigan** (plant) (*V.?* *alaskaense*, and/or *V.*

?ovalifolium) (“high bush blueberry”)

Tsʼmsyen (Smʼalgyax): **smmaay** ‘real berries’ (also probl. *V. ovalifolium*)

Kitasoo: **kʼiksámksi mʼáʼi**, **gu ksəm si mʼaʔi** ‘grey berry’

Haisla: **siákʷʼnal** (also blueberry, gen.); **sikʷʼas** (bush)

Heiltsuk: **siákʷʼnal**, **siákʷʼnat** (wild blueberry) MH; Rath 1981); **sikʷʼás** (bush) (Rath 1981); **sixsgʷʼís** - “mountain blueberry” (with big, shiny berries) (NT notes with EW, MH 1996; Rath 1981)

Oowekyala: **siákʷʼnal** (blueberry fruit, early); **sikʷʼas** (bush)

Kwakʼwala (Kwakwakaʼwakw): **nuxʷxʷa** (DSS), **nʼúxʷxʷa** (berries); **nʼúxʷmes** (bush)

Nuu-chah-nulth: **situp** (berries); **situpmapt**, **sitmapt** (bush) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: **biishapx** (berries); **biishapxapt** (bush)

Makah: **xuxuyaqtł** ‘they’ve got slivers inside’ (persistent styles on fruit)

(berries); **xuxuyaqtłbap** (bush) (same as *V. ovalifolium*; also blue huckleberries in general)

Nuxalk: **snuqlxlayk**, **snuqlqlayx** (cf. **kla** ‘water’) (berries); **snuqlxlaykɫp** (bush) “watery blueberries”

Comox: **tʼínʼuma** (berries); **tʼínʼumay** (bush); [cf. Comox **ʔúsaʔ** “blueberry species”]

Sechelt: **ʔúsa** (berries); **úsay** (bush); grows with *V. ovalifolium* at Lynn Valley; larger berries, not as sweet [cf. Proto-Salish **ʔus(-a)** ‘egg, berry’ (Kuipers 2002); cf. *V. ovalifolium*, *V. membranaceum*]

Squamish: **ʔiyʼálqp** (berries); **ʔiyʼálqpayʼ** (bush)

Halkomelem, Upriver: **látʰiləts** (berries or plant) (two varieties: round and pear-shaped)

Stlʼatlʼimx (Pemberton): **látsʼiyəts**

Nlakaʼpamux: **látsʼiʔ** (berries)

Sahaptin: **wíwnu** (also *V. membranaceum*)

Vaccinium caespitosum Michx. – dwarf bilberry, and possibly also *V. deliciosum*

Piper (Ericaceae)

Yupik (Chugach): *uqurfiq* (PWS); *uqugf'iq* (PG)

Tlingit: *ts'iikáxk'*, ? *ts'éekáxk'* (“mountain blueberry”) (see also *V. membranaceum*);
katatlaax (Thornton et al. 2004)

Tahltan: *etsis tse dle*, *etsih tse dle*, *etsistsedle* (RQ) (small blueberry); *etsihcho*,
etsischoo, *etsis cho* (S; blueberry – one type)

Kaska: *etsih cho?*

Sekani: *utsisudla*

Witsuwit'en: *yán tami?* ‘berry on the land’

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *yántamai?* (i.e. as *V. myrtilloides?*, but called
‘lowbush blueberry’, or elsewhere ‘ground berry’ (berries); *yántamai?chən*
(bush) [see also *V. membranaceum*] [“ground berry” *yántamai?*; “groundberry
plant” *yántamai?chən*]; *yaltsəl* (“central Carrier”)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *?iltsəl*, *?ilchəl* (berries); *?iltsəl chən* (bush) (same as *V.*
ovalifolium)

Tsilhqot'in: *nelghes* (*ne* - cf. *nen* ‘ground’) (see also *V. membranaceum*)

Nisga'a: *maay' im gilix* (prob. gen. name for blueberry; most commonly for *V.*
ovalifolium)

Gitksan: *'miyel, miyel* (W), *'miyal, miyal* (E)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *mihal, miháal* (Hartley Bay) (berries) (see also *V.*
membranaceum)

Kitasoo: *miháal* (“dwarf blueberry”)

Haisla: *sik' seg'is* (“mountain blueberry”); *siksæg'its'as, sksæg'its'as* (plant)
(*syk'* - blueberry) (see *V. membranaceum*)

Heiltsuk: *sixsg'is* “low bush blueberry, growing on mountain tops” (Rath 1981);
“mountain blueberry” (with big, shiny berries – probably *V. membranaceum* – NT
notes with EW, MH 1996)

Oowekyala: *x'sx's*, *q'sq's* low mountain blueberry (light)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *xal'os*, *ha?los*” (see *V. membranaceum*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *sx'áxixəq, sx'áxixəq* (prob. both plant and berries) (sweetest
kind; grows at summit, v short; poss. *V. deliciosum*)

Lushootseed: *s?al?əlbix'* (“unidentified mountain blueberry, sweet, growing on
low bush”) (poss. *V. deliciosum*)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *?əl'?əlmix'* (cf. *-almix'* ‘earth, soil’) (berries);
?əl?əlmix'-áz' (bush) (poss. *V. deliciosum*)

Nlaka'pamux: *?imix'* (berries); *?imix'-élp* (plant) (see also *V. membranaceum*)

Secwepemc: *sesép* (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *səp* ‘to shake off berries from a bush’;
səsəp ‘blueberry or huckleberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (see *V. scoparium* and other
spp.)

Okanagan: *sesápt* (berries); *sesptilm'l'x* (plant) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *səp* ‘to shake off
berries from a bush’; *səsəp* ‘blueberry or huckleberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (poss. *V.*
deliciosum)

Upper Chehalis: *q'áp, q'á?p* (berries); *q'ápn'l* (bush) (“lowbush blueberry”)

Snchitsu'umshtsn: *st'eq'ln, st'eq'l-n* [see note, above]

Columbian: *səsep* “lowbush blueberry” (species uncertain) (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *səp* ‘to shake off berries from a bush; *səsəp* ‘blueberry or huckleberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (see *V. scoparium* and other spp.) (poss. *V. deliciosum*)
 Selish: *sipt*; Kalispel (*s*)*sipt* (“berry like small huckleberry”) (identity uncertain) (Kuipers 2002); *siptk^wálk^w* (cf. *-alk^w* ‘wood’) (plant) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *səp* ‘to shake off berries from a bush; *səsəp* ‘blueberry or huckleberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (see *V. scoparium* and other spp.; poss. *V. deliciosum*)
 Spokane: *npek^wpk^wáxen* ? (“lowbush mountain blueberry” – could be a saskatoonberry var.; *Amelanchier*), OR *ssipt* (dwarf huckleberry); *spletp* (plant)
 Sahaptin: *ililmúk*, *ililmúk* (berries); *ililmúk-aash* (plant) (also *V. deliciosum*) [? Poss. related to Stl’atl’imx etc.?)

***Vaccinium membranaceum* Douglas ex Torr. – black mountain huckleberry, or thinleaf huckleberry (Ericaceae)**

Tlingit: ? *ts’éekáxk^w* ‘“mountain blueberry”
 Tahlitan: *etsis tse dle* (small blueberry); *etsih tse dle* (small blueberry); *etsihcho* (S; blueberry - one type); *etsis cho* (S; blueberry - one type); *etsistsedle* (RQ); *etsischoo*
 Kaska: *etsih cho?*
 Sekani: *mye? cho*
 Witsuwit’en: *yántami?* [see also *V. caespitosum*]; OR *dəgi* (Hargus – “black huckleberry”)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *daje* (berries), *dajechn* (bush); OR *yántamai?* (i.e. as *V. myrtilloides?*, but called ‘lowbush blueberry’, or elsewhere ‘ground berry’ (berries); *yántamai?chn* (bush) (see also *V. caespitosum*)
 Dakelh (Saik’uz): *tsəlcho* (“huckleberry”)
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *ʔiltsəl* (berries); *ʔiltsəl chən* (bush) (same as *V. ovalifolium*); OR *mai* ‘berry’ (borr. fr. Ts’msyen or Gitxsan)
 Tsilhqot’in: *nelghes* (the *ne-* element may pertain to *nen* ‘ground’) (see also *V. caespitosum*)
 Nisga’a: *sim maay* ‘real berry’ (CB) (see also *V. parvifolium*); OR *maay’im laxsgan’ist* ‘berry of the mountain’ (black, sweet berries from mountains; prob. this species); OR *miigaanii*, *miigaaniy* ‘“black huckleberry”; more probably *V. alaskaense*); OR *huksa?alt* (?)
 Gitxsan: *‘mii yal*; *‘miyel* (WG), *‘miyal* (EG) (Smith 1997, p. 96); *simmaa?y* (Johnson 1997); bushes with black fruit: *gadimis* (Johnson 1997)
 Ts’msyen (Sm’algyax): *miháal* (berries) (hb - #1422; Alan Robinson); *mihal* (Sm’algyax Dictionary 2001, p. 31) [see also *V. caespitosum*]
 Kitasoo: *t’úʔutsgm m’á’i*, *t’úʔutsgm m’á’i* ‘black berry’
 Haisla: *sik^wseg^wis* (“mountain blueberry”); *siksəg^wits’as*, *sksəg^wits’as* (plant) (*syk^w* - blueberry)
 Heiltsuk: *sixsg^wis* “mountain blueberry” (with big, shiny berries; probably this sp. – NT notes with EW, MH 1996; Rath 1981) (see also *V. caespitosum*, *V. alaskaense*, *V. ovalifolium*)
 Oowekyala: *sik^wsg^wis*
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *səlám* (see also *V. ovalifolium*); OR *xal’os* [see *V. ?caespitosum* or...?]; also: *tsEltsEle* “scarlet berries (Mountain)”

Newcombe 43(36) p. 300 – cf. Nlaka'pamux name
 Nuxalk: *sqaluts* ‘berries, gen.’ (berries); *sqaaxlutslp* (bush, without berries on it)
 (cf. *sqala* *V. parvifolium*)
 Comox: *ʔúsaʔ* “blueberry species”
 Sechelt: *hámalnach* (berries and plant: dark, sweet berries, large, mountain growing)
 [note: *V. alaskaense*: *ʔúsa* (berries); *úsay* (bush) “valley blueberry”; grows with *V. ovalifolium* at Lynn Valley; larger berries, not as sweet]
 Squamish: *úsaʔ* (berries); *úsaʔay* (bush) “large blueberry” [cf. Proto-Salish *ʔus(-a)* ‘egg, berry’ (Kuipers 2002); cf. *V. ovalifolium*, *V. membranaceum*]
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *kʷxʷ áaməls* (fruit), or *kʷxʷ áamúlsəlp* ‘rapping or knocking berries’ – because of the way they are sometimes picked but knocking the branches)
 Lushootseed: *stsʔəb-áyʔus*; *swədəʔx* (blue huckleberry, mountain huckleberry, mountain blueberry) (cf. Proto-Salish *wənaʔx* ‘berry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Lower Cowlitz: *wənáyʔx* (berries); *wənáyʔxanʔl* (bush) (“Yakima huckleberry”)
 Upper Chehalis: *wanaix* (“huckleberry”) (cf. Proto-Salish *wənaʔx* ‘berry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002) (see *V. membranaceum*); OR *stʔəxʷlmʔ*
 Twana: *wədəʔax* (cf. Proto-Salish *wənaʔx* ‘berry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002) (see *V. membranaceum*)
 Stlʔatlʔimx (Pemberton): *məxázʔ* (berries – some say these are slightly different kinds); *məxázʔ-azʔ* (bush)
 Stlʔatlʔimx (Fraser River): *ʔúsaʔ* ‘egg/berry/round object’ (Fraser River) (berries – some say these are slightly different kinds); *ʔúsʔ-azʔ* (Fraser River) (bush)
 Nlaka'pamux: *tsʔəlsʔále* (berries); *tsʔəlsʔales-élp* (bush); “freak variety”:
mxətsʔwnʔ-élp
 Secwepemc: *wenəx* (W), *wənəx* (E) (berries) *wnəx*, *wenaxəlp* (W), *wunəxəlp* (E)
 (cf. Proto-Salish *wənaʔx* ‘berry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002); OR *səsəp* (see also *V. caespitosum*) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *səp* ‘to shake off berries from a bush; *səsəp* ‘blueberry or huckleberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (see *V. scoparium* and other spp.)
 Okanagan: *stʔxəlq* ‘sweet fruit’; cf. *tʔaxt* ‘sweet’ (berries) (? cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tʔax* ‘sweet’ – Kuipers 2002); *stʔextqilməlx* (bush)
 Columbian: *swʔənaʔx*, *swʔənʔaʔx* “highbush blueberry” (cf. Proto-Salish *wənaʔx* ‘berry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sncʔitsuʔumshtsn: *stʔshastq*, *stʔsha*, *stʔəsh-ástq* (‘NOM-sweet-crop’) (? cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tʔax* ‘sweet’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *shtəshalq* (berry); *stʔshálq*, *stʔeshlqʷlp* (bush)
 Selish: *stʔshá* (cf. *tʔsh* ‘sweet’) (fruit); *stʔəshlqélp* ‘sweet plant’ (orig. i.d. *V. globulare*) (? cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tʔax* ‘sweet’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Kalispel: *stʔəxhá(lq)* (? cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tʔax* ‘sweet’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Spokane: *stʔshálq* (? cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *tʔax* ‘sweet’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nez Perce: *tsemítk* (orig. i.d. *V. globulare*)
 Upper Cowlitz: *wənaʔx* ‘huckleberry’ (Kuipers 2002) (cf. Proto-Salish *wənaʔx* ‘berry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Sahaptin: *wíwnu* (also *V. alaskaense*)
 Ktunaxa: *təwiyəl* (fruit and plant) (orig. i.d. *V. globulare* Rydb. - Hart)

***Vaccinium myrtilloides* Michx. – velvetleaf blueberry, or Canada blueberry
(Ericaceae)**

Chipewyan: *tsǫlchoth*

Sekani: *uttxis'sut'gla*, *utsisutla*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *yǎntəmai?* (*Vaccinium myrtilloides?*)

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *'iltsəl* (*Vaccinium myrtilloides?*) [see also Dakelh (Ulkatcho) *'iltsəl* for *V. ovalifolium*]

Nuu-chah-nulth: *muunisaq* (Ahousaht or Ucluelet dialect) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm*, *mal'sm* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002); OR *tl'itsx"apiih* (cf. *tl'itsxumt* 'white') (berries); *tl'itsx"apihmapt* (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *bool'sixd* ("velvet-leaved or Canada blueberry") [but see *V. uliginosum* too] (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm*, *mal'sm* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)

Makah: *yayaxaad* (fruit); *yayaxatqabap* (plant) (also for *V. ovatum*, *V. uliginosum*, cultivated blueberries, and blueberries in general, not specifically *V. myrtilloides*)

Nuxalk: *tl'iq'lk̄n*, *k'ik'lk̄n* (berries); *tl'intl'iq'lk̄n-lp*, OR (more usually) *(a)stsltsli* (cf. *astsl̄i* 'keep fish strung up on a rope in water') [NOTE: "Kinkade reconstructs PS *s-tl'iq'ln* *Vaccinium* sp., on the basis of a very odd distribution of attested cognate forms, including this one for Nuxalk; Ns *ste-ak'tl* "swamp huckleberry"; Twana *stl'iq̄ləd* "blueberry sp."; Tillamook *lelekvlEn* "blueberry sp." and the Snch form, below.] (orig. id as *V. caespitosum*, but berries are clustered; said to be common at Kimsquit and Stuie; often traded from interior people; bushes v low)

Comox: *léwqim* (berries); *léwqimay* (bush) ("bog blueberry" berries in thick clusters; brought from Fraser River area) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *ləwqim* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002]

Sechelt: *lewqim* (berries); *lewqimay* (bush) (grows along the Fraser R., berries small, sweet, in clusters; big, wide bushes) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *ləwqim* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002]

Squamish: *lewqim'* (berries); *lewqim'ay* (bush) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *ləwqim* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun', Musqueam: *ləwqim?* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *ləwqim* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002]

Halkomelem, Upriver: *ləwqim* (berry or plant); *lələwqim* (small variety of this berry) (picked at downriver spots with tall bog blueberry) (see also *V. ovalifolium*) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *ləwqim* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *ləw'qim'* (berries); *ləw'qim'-ilch* (bush) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *ləwqim* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002] ("tall blueberry"; i.d. as *V. ovalifolium*, but poss. *V. myrtilloides*; see also *Ribes sanguineum*); *mal'səng* (berries); *mal'səng-ilch* (bush) (also *V. uliginosum* and commercial blueberries) [see also *V. ovalifolium*] (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm*, *mal'sm* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)

Samish: *ləw'qim'* [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *ləwqim* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002]

Nlaka'pamux: *luʔqim'* (berries); *luʔqim'-élp* (bush) (see also *V. ovalifolium*) [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *ləwqim* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002]
 Secwepemc: berries: *setekeʔ* (N) (Cecilia DeRose), *sətl'əqəʔ* (E) (Mary Thomas) (? "highbush blueberry"; see also *V. ovalifolium*) [?cf. also *sət'əqeʔ* <*st'ət'áqaʔ* 'highbush blueberry' [?] (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *t'áqaʔ* 'berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002]; OR *yegmín* ("lowbush blueberry", according to Kuipers, but "highbush blueberry" according to Sam Camille and Mary Thomas; see following species)
 Spokane: *chk"nk"núš* (Ross 2011)

***Vaccinium ovalifolium* Sm. – oval-leaved blueberry (Ericaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *atsarpiaq* (PWS); *atsaq* (PG) (also *V. alaskaense*)
 Tlingit: *kakatlaax* "blueberry with a whitish colour"; *naanaa kanat'aayí* 'upriver blueberry'; OR *kanatá, kanatá wutsi* (Krause 1956; see also *V. uliginosum*); *kanat'a* (*V. ovalifolium*, and blueberry, generic) (Thornton et al. 2004)
 Haida (Masset, Alaska): *ldaan* (M), *ldáan* (A) (berries – also *V. alaskaense*); *ldaan gadaga* (M), *ldaan gadga* (A) (*V. ovalifolium* only); *ldanta, ldant* (M) (bushes without berries); OR *ldaan lq'a.aay* (M) ("when it had berries") (also *V. alaskaense*)
 Haida (Skidegate): *hladaan (ldaan)* (berries – also *V. alaskaense*); *hladaan gadaga (ldaan gadaga)* (*V. ovalifolium* only); OR *hladaan hlk'a'ii (ldaan lq'a?ii)* ("when it had berries") (also *V. alaskaense*)
 Ahtna: *tl'əsts'eni* (C, L); *gigi gheli* (W)
 Dena'ina (Tanaina): *gigantsa* (I, II), *gantsa* (O), *gegantsa* (U) ('berry-' - analysis unknown)
 Tahltan: *etsihcho, echishchoo* (SN; blueberry - one type); *etsis cho* (SN; blueberry - one type)
 Slavey: *jíe vá* [?]
 Sekani: *yàasele*; OR *daahbaa* (i.d.?)
 Kaska: *dahba*; OR *nénesdzaa* (dialects)
 Witsuwit'en: *dindze*
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *yaltsəl* (berries); *yaltsəlchən* (bush) (= "highbush blueberry")
 Dakelh (Saik'uz): *yaltsəl* (berries); *yaltsəlchən* (bush) (= "highbush blueberry")
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *'iltsəl* (see also under *V. myrtilloides* - (Saik'uz): *'iltsəl*); *'ilchəlcho* (also *V. ovalifolium*)
 Tsilhqotin: *yanlchel* ("highbush blueberry")
 Nisga'a: *maay'im gililx* 'hill berry' (prob. gen. name for blueberry, but most commonly for *V. ovalifolium* – CB) [NOTE: *'iml'* 'bucket'; *'l'* is a connector – CB]; OR *huksaʔalt* [? – see also *V. membranaceum*]
 Gitxsan: *miigan* (berries); *sganmiigan* (plant) ("high bush blueberry") (also *V. alaskaense*)
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): berries: *x"ooksil*; bush: *sgən x"ooksil*
 Kitasoo: *sinsaenga m'a'i, tsñtsáengm m'aʔi* 'mouldy berries'
 Haisla: *p'p'xsúm, p'ip'xsm, p'ap'ixsm* 'moldy-moldy-round thing' (berries); *p'ap'ixsmas* (bush)

Heiltsuk: a kind of *siák^w'nal* (MH) (two kinds, one with powdery berries – *p'i2pxsm* – sweeter tasting – NT notes with EW, MH 1996) (cf. *p'ip'xsem* greyberry, stink currant; related to “moldy” – “may be oval-leaved blueberry” (Rath 1981))

Oowekyala: *q^w'iq^wx^wsm* OR *q^w'ism* “powdery blueberry”; OR *s!sa* ‘purple’; *sálám* (Boas 1928: 224) [may be another species]

Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *k^waxalas* (DSS), *k^wexxalas* (cf. also *V. membranaceum* – *sálám*) (found on scree slopes - *nətl'tl'a*)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *tl'itsx^waanush* ‘whitish’ (berries); *tl'itsx^waanushmapt* (bush) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *tl'itsaapx* (berries) ‘faded grey colour’; *tl'itsaapxapt* (bush)

Makah: *xuxuyaqtł* ‘they’ve got slivers inside’ (persistent styles on fruit) (berries); *xuxuyaqtlbap* (bush) (same as *V. alaskaense*; also blue huckleberries in general)

Quileute: *t'owáadak*

Nuxalk: *spuuxaltswa* (cf. *puux* ‘mold’) (Local Coast Salish elements, with Nuxalk, Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p'uq^w* ‘grey, faded, mouldy’ – Kuipers 2002); *spuuxaltswa-lp* (bush) “moldy blueberry”

Comox: *p'úq^wp'uq^w* (berries); *p'úq^wp'uq^way* (bush) (“grey blueberries”) (Local Coast Salish elements, with Nuxalk, Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p'uq^w* ‘grey, faded, mouldy’ – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *p'úq^wp'uq^w* (cf. *p'úq^w* ‘grey’) (berries); *p'uq^wp'úq^way* (bush) (Local Coast Salish elements, with Nuxalk, Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p'uq^w* ‘grey, faded, mouldy’ – Kuipers 2002) [grows with *?úsa* (*V. alaskaense*) at Lynn Valley and Deserted Bay]

Squamish: *x^wix^wik^w* ‘little grey’ (berries); *x^wix^wik^way* (bush) [Note: compare Saanich *Ribes sanguineum*]

Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *ləw'qim'* (El60) (see also *V. myrtilloides*)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *x^wix^wək^w* (prob. both plants and berries) (cognated with Squamish, Nlaka’pamux; may also be for *V. deliciosum*)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *ləw'qim'* (berries); *ləw'qim'-úch* (bush) [see also *Ribes sanguineum*, *Vaccinium myrtilloides*] “tall blueberry”; [cf. Local Coast Salish terms of limited distribution: *ləwqim* ‘blueberry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002] (poss/prob. *V. ovalifolium*)

Klallam: *ngəts'i2nəch* (berries); *ngəts'inechilch* (bush) “local Elwha blueberry” (LT notes)

Quinault: *sk'iuxsnil* (“winter huckleberry bushes”) (Gunther)

Lushootseed: *shú?shuk^w* (cf. *shuk^w* ‘grey’) (redupl.)

Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *p'úp'uq^w* (cf. *p'əq^wp'úq^w* ‘grey’; also recorded as ‘brown’ - prob. ‘dull, greyish brown’) (berries); *p'úp'uq^w-az'* (bush) (Local Coast Salish elements, with Nuxalk, Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p'uq^w* ‘grey, faded, mouldy’ – Kuipers 2002)

Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *p'úp'uq^w* (cf. *p'əq^wp'úq^w* ‘grey’; also recorded as ‘brown’ - prob. ‘dull, greyish brown’) (berries); *p'úp'uq^w-az'* (bush) (Local Coast Salish elements, with Nuxalk, Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *p'uq^w* ‘grey, faded, mouldy’ – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka’pamux: *x^wix^wek'* (borr. fr. Halkomelem) (berries); *x^wix^wek'-élp* (bush)

Secwepemc: *tqʷiqʷiyuyʷsə* (E) ‘blue berries’; (berries); OR *yegmín* (W); OR *setekeʔ* (N) (Cecilia DeRose) (berries; *V. myrtilloides* ?), *setlʷéqəʔ* (E) (Mary Thomas) (?‘highbush blueberry’; see also *V. ovalifolium*) [?cf. also *sətʷéqeʔ* <*stʷətʷáqaʔ* ‘highbush blueberry’ [?] (Kuipers 2002) [cf. Proto-Salish *tʷaqaʔ* ‘berry sp. (Coast Salish salalberry) – Kuipers 2002] (see Kinkade 1995: 37)

Upper Chehalis: *xʷitʷániʔ* (berries); *xʷitʷáninʷl* (bush)

Columbian: ? *swʷənaʔx*, *swʷənʷaʔx* ‘highbush blueberry’ (cf. Proto-Salish *wənaʔx* ‘berry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002) (see *V. membranaceum*)

Snc̓h̓ítsuʷumshtsn: (*Vaccinium* sp. – could be *Amelanchier*?): *paqpaqəqhn*, *paq-paq-áxn* [NOM-white-armʷ]

Spokan: *tsʷkʷikʷ*

Sahaptin: *qʷashish-li*, *qʷshish-li*, *huʔush-li*

Vaccinium ovatum Pursh – evergreen huckleberry (Ericaceae)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *siinamuxsʔits* (berries); *siinamuxsʔitsmapt* (bush) (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *sidbuxʷsiyʷts* (fruit); *sidbuxʷsiyʷtsapt* (plant)

Makah: *yayaxaad* (fruit); *yayaxatqabap* (plant) (also for *V. uliginosum*, cultivated blueberries, and blueberries in general)

Comox: “blue huckleberry, grows on Texada Island”: *yixani* (berries); *yixanay* [i.d. not certainʷ prob. this spp.]

Sechelt: *yixáni* (berries); *yixánay* (plant) [berries small, dark, sweet; leaves pick for floral decorations]

Straits Salish (Saanich): *yiʔxəmʷ* (berries); *yiʔxəmʷ-ilch* (bush)

Klallam: *yeeʔxumʷ* (native huckleberries; Hood Canal blueberry: LT notes; name often used for a boyfriend or sweetheart)

Quinault: *nakáltchan* (approx.); *kʷʷíuxs* (berries); *kʷʷíuxsnil* (bush)

Lushootseed: *qʷʷəqʷʷəlʷ* (shotberry, evergreen huckleberry) (cf. *qʷʷəlʷ* ‘cook, bake’) [cf. Proto-Salish *qʷʷʷal*, *qʷʷʷay* ‘to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002]; see also *Rubus spectabilis*; *Rubus ursinus*, *Amelanchier*, *Fragaria*, *Vaccinium parvifolium*]

Lower Cowlitz: *qʷʷáʔp*, *kʷʷʷəlʷ* (“shotberry”) (berries) [cf. Proto-Salish *qʷʷʷal*, *qʷʷʷay* ‘to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002]; *qʷʷáʔp-anʷl*, *kʷʷʷqʷʷáʔpanʷl* (bush)

Vaccinium oxycoccos L. – bog cranberry, or small cranberry (Ericaceae)

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *qunmun sanmiruq* (C), *qunmun asriaq*, (-ak, -at) (K); *wingarar* (Lower Kuskokwim) (Heller 1993)

Yupik (Chugach): *inaqʷamtsiq* (PWS); *tumagʷiq* (“Yupik”)

Tlingit: *qʷeeshkaháagu*, *qʷeishkaháagu* “cranberry, v. small”; [cf. Tlingit name for *V. vitis-idaea*]

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *dah* (M, A) (berries); *dah lqʷa.aay* (M) (FD), *dah xil* (A) (plant)

Haida (Skidegate): *dah* (berries)

Ahtna: *neltadzi* (U); *xəy gigeʷ* (C, L) (lit. ‘winter berry’); *ntlʷet* (M)

Denaʷina (Tanaina): *tsinkʷenuł-tesa* (I, II), *tsenkʷeniltutsʷa* (O), *kʷentniltutsʷa* (U) ‘that which rolls down’

Tahltan: *ts'ost'aejije* 'whiskeyjack berry' [? Check *Cornus canadensis*]
 Chipewyan: *tunelésaze* 'fog-little' (because it is so small and hard to see)
 Kaska: *dzídz asts'indle* 'berry'; *ts'atl dzídzé* ("moss berries")
 Witsuwit'en: *mi?o*
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *?ayak'amai?*
 Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *?ayak'ət mai, eyak'e mai, eyak'ət mai*
 Nisga'a: *wiipdalks, wiiptaliks, pdalks* (CB notes that *w'iipdalks* is likely *V. vitis-idaea*, not *V. oxycoccus*) (cf. *pdalks* 'rising water')
 Gitxsan: *'mii?oot*
 Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *dəhdee*
 Haisla: *tł'ṁsdàits'* (berry); *tł'ṁsdàits'às* (plant), *tł'ṁts'às* (plant without berries)
 Heiltsuk: *tł'ṁsdàits'*, *tł'hemsdàits'*
 Oowekyala: *tł'ṁsdàits'*, *t'həm'sdàits'*
 Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *qilqelis, qiqalis* 'bent over (at the neck)' (pertaining to the berry stalks)
 Nuu-chah-nulth: *p'ap'a?is* (berries); *p'ap'a?ismapt* (vines, without berries) (Hesquiaht)
 Ditidaht: *p'ap'e?is* 'strewing on the beach' (berries); *p'ap'e?sapt* (plant)
 Makah: *p'ap'əes* 'scattered on the ground/beach' (berries); *p'a?p?espat* 'cranberry season' (September)
 Comox: *xá?ay* (berries); *xa?áji* (refers to the "leaves")
 Sechelt: *xe?áy* (berries); *xe?áyay* (bush)
 Squamish: *q"mchúl's* (berries); *q"mchúl'say* (plant) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q"mchul's* 'cranberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun', Musqueam: *q"əm'tsáls* (E160) (i.d. as *Viburnum*) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q"mchul's* 'cranberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *q"əmcháals* 'moss-fruit' (*q"àam* 'moss'; *-áals* 'fruit'), Chilliwack *q"əmchaals* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q"mchul's* 'cranberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *q"əm'chál's, q"əm'cháləs* (berries); *q"əm'chal's-ílch, q"əm'chaləs-ílch* (plant) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q"mchul's* 'cranberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)
 Samish: *q"əmchal's* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q"mchul's* 'cranberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)
 Klallam: *tł'i?x"áy's* (berries); *tł'i?x"əy?silch* (plant)
 Lower Cowlitz: *xántmx, lántmx* (cf. *təmx* 'earth, land, ground')
 Twana: *stl'əlxu?álsi* (cf. *stl'əlx-* 'pop, crack' (cranberry [could mean *Viburnum*], Labrador tea plant) (Kuipers 2002); (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *tł'əl* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Pisum, Achillea, Sambucus, Viburnum...*)
 Upper Chehalis: *xántm* (berries); *xánt'mn'l* (vine)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q"əmtsál's* (berries); *q"əmtsál's-az'* (vine) (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q"mchul's* 'cranberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *q"əmtséns* (cf. Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q"mchul's* 'cranberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)

Secwepemc: *stl'eqst'iyúse?*, *səkátúx"e?* (W), *skátúx"* (E) (?) (berries); *skátux"élp* (E) (?) (vine) (cf. Proto-Salish *s-kátux"* 'berry species' – Kuipers 2002; cf. Comox, Sechelt, Nlaka'pamux *Rubus ursinus*) (? cf. Proto-Salish *tu*, *tal* 'to extend, stretch, untie; fathom' – Kuipers 2002)

***Vaccinium parvifolium* Sm. – red huckleberry (Ericaceae)**

Tlingit: *tʔeekatánk*, *tʔeikatánk* [cf. also *lák'loowú* (? "swamp blueberry")]

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *sgidlùu* (M), *sgidluu* (A)

Haida (Skidegate): *sgidllgu*, *sgiidlgu*

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *mai dənəlk'an*; OR *təlantlis*, *təlansis*

Nisga'a: *w'ileeqs* (berries) (CB)

Gitxsan: *sim maaʔy* 'real berry' (probably more usually *V. membranaceum*, as in other Ts'msyenic langs. - CB)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *wüleéxs* (berries); *sgən wüleéxs* (bush) (*ü* is unrounded u)

Kitasoo: *wiliis* (berries)

Haisla: *g"adṃ* (berries); *g"át'as* (bush)

Heiltsuk: *g"ádṃ* (berries); *g"át'ás* (bush) (NT notes with EW, MH 1996); *g"ádem* red huckleberries (Rath 1981); *g"át'ás* huckleberry plant (Rath 1981)

Oowekyala: *g"ádṃ* (berry); *g"át'as* (bush)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *g"ádəm* (berries); *g"ádeems*, *g"adəms*, *g"ádməs*, *g"alməs* (Kingcome Inlet) (bush)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *hisʔinwa*, *hisʔiniwa* (berries); *hisʔitqmapt* (bush) (also red garden currants; *Ribes* sp.); OR *x"iihisʔin* [?] (Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *tʔ'ixapx* 'red round object' (berries); *tʔ'ixapxapt* (plant)

Makah: *hisiiʔaad* 'to chop off' (referring to the technique traditionally used to harvest the fruit) (berries); *hisiiʔatqabap* (bush); *hisʔatqpal* (red huckleberry season: July)

Quileute: *tʔiloʔot* (berries); *tixkloʔutaput* (approx.; bush)

Nuxalk: *sqala* (berries); *sqaaqala-lp*, or *sqaaxla-lp* (bush) (also *Ribes* – red garden currants) (Local Coast Salish elements, with Nuxalk, Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *s-qala* 'red huckleberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Comox: *t'ex"ʔem* (berries); *t'ex"ʔamay* (bush) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-t'əx"lm* 'red huckleberry'; *t'əx"* 'to brush, sweep, shake out' – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *sk"elúma* (berries); *k"elúmay* (bush); (Note: gen term for berry: (s)q"elúma; any berry bush: q"elúmay) ? [cf. Proto-Salish q"al, q"ay 'to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002]; see also *Rubus spectabilis*; *Rubus ursinus*, *Amelanchier*, *Fragaria*] (some would not use the name for the bush, only for the berries – Bouchard 1977)

Squamish: *sq"eq"chs* (berries); *sq"eq"chsáy'* (bush)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *sq"əq"tsəs* (E160) (berries): (cf. q"eq" 'beat with a club'; -tsəs 'hand'; "as if somebody hit your hands" - VW) (E160)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *sqéelə* (berries); *sqéelələlp* (bush) (Local Coast Salish elements, with Nuxalk, Stl'atl'imx, Nlaka'pamux: *s-qala* 'red huckleberry' – Kuipers 2002); *sk"əq"tsəs* 'something clubbed on the hand,' because of how the berries are picked)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *sq"əq"chəs* (berries); *sq"əq"chəs-ilch* (bush)

Klallam: *pix"* (berries); *pix"ilch* (bush)

Lummi: *spix*^w (Gunther)
 Quinault: *tóxlumnix* ‘combing off the berries’ (Gunther); *t’əx^wl’m* (Kuipers 2002)
 (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-t’əx^wlm* ‘red huckleberry’; *t’əx^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Lushootseed: *q^w’q^w’əl* (“huckleberry, *Vaccinium* sp.”) (see also *V. ovatum*) [cf. Proto-Salish *q^w’al, q^w’ay* ‘to scorch (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n): berry – Kuipers 2002); see also *Rubus spectabilis*; *Rubus ursinus*, *Amelanchier*, *Fragaria*]
 Lushootseed (Northern): *st’ít’ix^w, st’ət’ix^w* (Kuipers 2002), *stítéx* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-t’əx^wlm* ‘red huckleberry’; *t’əx^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002) (berries); *stítéx^wats, titixq^wats* (plant) (Gunther)
 Lushootseed (Southern): *st’ix^wib, st’x^wib* (Kuipers 2002); *tix^wíp* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-t’əx^wlm* ‘red huckleberry’; cf. *t’ix^w(i)* ‘brush off, shake off’, *t’əx^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Chehalis (Oakville dialect): *st’əx^wlm’* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-t’əx^wlm* ‘red huckleberry’; *t’əx^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Lower Chehalis: *st’əx^wl’m* (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-t’əx^wlm* ‘red huckleberry’; *t’əx^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Twana (Skokomish): *ch’x^wélas* (Gunther) (cf. Proto-Coast-Salish *s-t’əx^wlm* ‘red huckleberry’; *t’əx^w* ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl’atl’imx (Pemberton): *(s-)qá?əl’ ~ (s-)qá?əl* (berries); *qá?l’-az’* (rarely *s-qá?l’-az’*) (bush) (Local Coast Salish elements, with Nuxalk, Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *s-qala* ‘red huckleberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl’atl’imx (Fraser River): *(s-)qá?əl’ ~ (s-)qá?əl* (berries); *qá?l’-az’* (rarely *s-qá?l’-az’*) (bush) (Local Coast Salish elements, with Nuxalk, Stl’atl’imx, Nlaka’pamux: *s-qala* ‘red huckleberry’ – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka’pamux: *tsəq^wtsiq^w-úse?* ‘red berries’ (berries); *tsəq^wtsiq^wuse?-élp* (bush)
 Secwepemc: *tsq^we?lúse?* ‘round, red berry’ (E) (berry) (Mary Thomas)
 Sahaptin: *lúts’a-luts’a wiwnú* ‘red huckleberry’ (cf. *wiwnu* *V. membranaceum*); OR *lúts’a-luts’a-lí* ‘the red one’

***Vaccinium scoparium* Leiberg ex Coville – grouseberry, and *V. myrtilus* L. – whortleberry (Ericaceae)**

Nlaka’pamux: *?imix^w* (a kind of) (see also *V. caespitosum*)
 Okanagan: *t’át’qa?* (cf. *t’aq* ‘scattered, grass-like’, ‘bushy’)
 Spokane: *t’í’áq* (also *V. myrtilus*); (see also *ssípt*, under *V. caespitosum*)
 Selish: *sípt* (fruit); Kalispel *(s)sípt* (dwarf huckleberry); *síptk^wálk^w* (cf. *-alk^w* ‘wood’) (plant) (cf. Proto-Interior-Salish *səp* ‘to shake off berries from a bush; *səsəp* ‘blueberry or huckleberry’ – Kuipers 2002) (see *V. scoparium* and other spp.)
 Nez Perce: *?ála?ala* (*V. scoparium*)
 Sahaptin: *wiwlú-wiwlú* ‘little huckleberry’ (cf. *wiwnu* ‘*V. membranaceum*’)
 Ktunaxa: *nupxámul* (berries) (also *V. myrtilus* – Upper dialect); OR *tsuk’lamaniyal* ‘comb’ (berries); OR *nupxámul ?ak^wuk^w?is* (plant)

***Vaccinium uliginosum* L. – bog blueberry (Ericaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *asriavik, asriaviik, asriaviich* (K), *asiavik* (C); *ahsayevik*

(Barter Island); *soquah* (Seward Peninsula); *sooguk* (shishmaref); *chuck* (Indian) (Heller 1993)

Yupik: *tsuraq* (PWS/PG) (Chugach); *tsuraq* (Nelson I)

Tlingit: *kanat'á* (i.e. as *V. ovalifolium* by Krause 1956); cf. also *lax'loowú* (? “swamp blueberry”); “*tsik-hag, tsik'achk*” (Krause 1956); *ts'ékaxk*” OR *lúax"lu* (Thornton et al. 2004, citing McClellan 1975: 201)

Haida (Masset, Alaska): *gaan xaw'laa, gaan xaw.ulaa* (M) ‘sweet-berries’ (also, mainly *Amelanchier alnifolia*)

Haida (Skidegate): *tllgaa gaanga (tllgaa gaanga)* ‘ground/earth-berries’ (gen. for several types of low growing berries)

Ahtna: *gigi gheli* (C, L); *gigi* (M)

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *ts'ingek'a* (Il, O); *ts'ingega* (U) both ‘straight berry’; *gega* (U) ‘berry’, *giga gheli* (I) ‘berry real’ (all *V. uliginosum* ssp. *alpinum*); *q'ach'ema giga* (I) ‘willow ptarmigan berry’, *gegasta* (O, U) ‘berry small’ (*V. uliginosum* ssp. *microphyllum*)

Gwich'in: *jàk zheii, jak naalyuu, or jak zheii*

Chipewyan: *hotétsátchodhé*

Sekani: *atsisaadla* (“little berry”)

Kaska: *etsíhsedle, dzíz tsedle, dzdzes tsedle* (? *V. caespitosum*)

Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *?it̥səl*

Haisla: *sik"sg"is* (?bog blueberry; see also *V. caespitosum, V. membranaceum*)

Heiltsuk: [?] *ts'xsaʔaém* (“low bush blueberries”); *ts'xʔas* (bush) (Rath 1981);

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): ? *xal'os* (see *V. caespitosum*)

Makah: *yayaxaad* (fruit); *yayaxatqabap* (plant) (also for *V. ovatum*, cultivated blueberries, and blueberries in general)

Comox: *mál'sem* (berries); *mál'semay* (bush) (“bog blueberry” low bushes, single berries; from Fraser River area) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm, mal'sm* ‘blueberry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)

Sechelt: *mal'sem* (berries); *mál'semay'* (bush) – grow along the Fraser River; small bushes; berries borne singly] (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm, mal'sm* ‘blueberry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)

Squamish: *múl'səm* (berries); *múlsəm'ay* (bush) (small bush with large, dark berries) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm, mal'sm* ‘blueberry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *mál'səm* (E160) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm, mal'sm* ‘blueberry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *málsəm, máalsəm* (picked in Mission, Langley, Deas Island) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm, mal'sm* ‘blueberry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *mal'səng* (berries); *mal'səng-ítch* (bush) (also *V. myrtilloides* and commercial blueberries) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm, mal'sm* ‘blueberry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)

Samish: *mal'sng'* (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm, mal'sm* ‘blueberry sp.’ – Kuipers 2002)

Lushootseed: *búl'tsəb, búʔsəb* (“swamp blueberry,” that grows in Canada at Mud Bay) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed:

mul'sm, mal'sm 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *mál'səm* (berries); *mál'sm-az'* (bush) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm, mal'sm* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)

Nlaka'pamux: *mólssm* (berries); *mólssm-élp* (bush – not used much) (cf. Local Coast Salish elements, with Squamish to Lushootseed: *mul'sm, mal'sm* 'blueberry sp.' – Kuipers 2002)

Vaccinium vitis-idaea L. – **lingonberry, or lowbush cranberry (Ericaceae)**

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *kikmr'n'aq*; *keepmingyuk* (Shishmaref n to Noatak); *keepmik* (Seward Peninsula); *toomalgleet* (Lower Kuskokwim); Ind. *Nutlut* (Heller 1993)

Yupik (Chugach): *kenegtaq* (PWS/PG)

Tlingit: *dáx^w*, *dux^w* [see Haida, Ts'msyen names for *V. oxycoccos*]

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *skaga tsaay*, *sk'ag tsaay* (M), *sk'ag tsáay* (A) 'dog-salmon eggs'; *skaga tsaay tq'a.aay* (M) (plant) [NOTE: some people also call these *dah* (see *V. oxycoccos*)]

Haida (Skidegate): *sk'agi tsaay* 'dog-salmon eggs'; OR *tllгаа gaanga* (*tllгаа gaanga*) 'ground/earth-berries' (a general name for several types of low growing berries) (berries); [NOTE: some people also call these *dah* (see *V. oxycoccos*)]

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *xey gega* (U), *xey gek'a* (O) both 'winter berry', *k'inghildi* (I, II) translation unknown

Tahltan: *itl'et*; *iitl'et* (S); *itl'et* (RQ), *ts'ost'aejije* 'whiskeyjack berry' (see *V. oxycoccos*)

Gwich'in: *natl'at*

Slavey: *jtł'é*

Chipewyan: *ngtl'ór*

Sekani: *jtł'át*; OR *intl'ud*, *een'clud*

Kaska: *itl'át*

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *nondza* (?i.e. – "*V. vitis-idea*, but description is questionable for this sp.)

Nisga'a: *w'ípdalks* (CB) [some call it by the name for *Arctostaphylos*, but CB suggests this is confusion between these similar species by those less familiar with them; see also *V. oxycoccos*]

Gitksan: *'mii ot*, *'mii?oot* (also *V. oxycoccos*)

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *dəhdee* (also *V. oxycoccos*)

Heiltsuk: *q''áxlás lenxlénxis* 'cranberry plant' (cf. *q''áxlá* 'plant bush'; *lenxlénxis* 'cranberries')

Oowekyala: *lnxlénxis*

Valeriana edulis Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray – **tobacco root, or edible valerian**

Nlaka'pamux: *mətsai?i*, *meesái*; *ki?ku?* (*V. sitchensis*)

Okanagan: *mesa?y'*, *mesa?w'i?*

Snchítsumshtsn: *másməs*; OR *masáwi*

Spokan: *msáwi?* ('stick root')

Selish: *masáwi*, *masáwi* (tobacco root)

Columbian: *másáŕ'í?* (“Indian limburger cheese”)
Sahaptin: *k''íya* (cf. N. Paiute: *kuyí*; Shoshone-Bannock: *k''íyi*; Klamath-Modok: *~kol*)
Secwepemc: *kik''e* (E), *kiky* (*V. sitchensis*)

***Valeriana sitchensis* Bong. – mountain valerian, or Sitka valerian
(Valerianaceae)**

Tlingit: *lichani náak''* ‘smell medicine’ (“wild heliotrope”, prob. this sp.);
“*tłtsanislak''*” (Boas 1891)
Sekani: *mudzih?zina*, “*midzintsa*” (~ caribou food)
Gitksan: *?ishshimskoks* (*ish shim skooks*), *isxum sq'ooks* (W), *isxum sga?nisx''*
(E) ‘smelly plant’ (also *?Mentha arvensis*) (Johnson 1997)
Nlaka'pamux: *kiku?*, OR *kiku?-úpe?*
Secwepemc: *kik''e* (W, E) [NOTE: Sahaptin: *k''íya*; N. Paiute: *kuyí*; Shoshone-
Bannock: *k''íyi*; Klamath-Modo: *~kol* for *V. edulis*]
Okanagan: *tka?ka?ł'íkst* (also *Chimaphila umbellata*); OR *wist tka?ka?ł'íkst* ‘high
elevation prince’s pine’

***Veratrum viride* Aiton – false hellebore, or green hellebore (Liliaceae; or
Melianthaceae)**

Tlingit: *shiksh* (hollow stemmed plant)
Haida (Massett, Alaska): *g''aayk'aa* (M), *g''áayk'aa* (A) (JE - refers to the root
only)
Haida (Skidegate): *gwaayk'yaa*, *gwaayk'ya* (*g''aayk'yaa*, *g''aayk'ya*) (root);
gwaayk'ya hlk'a'ii (*g''aayk'ya lq'a?ii*) (plant)
Ahtna: *ts'eskene?*
Dena'ina (Tanaina): *ch'ishkena* ‘stinging root’ (I, II, O, U); *xdeldeli* (meaning
unknown) (I, U), *nuk'elbaq'i* ‘that which makes one vomit’ (U)
Tahltan: *needehi*, *nehdehi* (RQ) (roots), *danje* [CHECK – prob. skunk-cabbage]
Kaska: *negehdehi*, *négha none?* ‘wolverine medicine’, *nóncho* ‘big medicine’
(dialects)
Witsuwit'en: *konye*, *q''unye* (Hargus)
Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *whəldəl*
Dakelh (Saik'uz): *whəldəl*
Dakelh (Ulkatcho): *whəldəl*
Tsilhqot'in: *xildil*, *qıldil*
Nisga'a: *ts'iks*
Gitksan: *melg''asx''* (WG), *malg''asx''* (EG) ‘something burnt’ (root); *sganjiks*, *sk'an*
ts'iks (plant)
Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *huulens*
Kitasoo: *húulns*
Haisla: *h?áux''suli*, *h?áux''siwali*
Oowekyala: *h?áux''suli*
Heiltsuk: *a?áux''súli* (NT notes with EW, MH, 1996)
Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *?ax''suliy'* (DSS), *?ax''sulliy'*; *ax''?súli* ‘bitter’
(also ‘cruel one’, ‘person of evil temper’) (root); *ax''?súli?ems* (plant) (found
on scree slopes (*n'atl'tl'a*) with *tsakus* (*Dryopteris* – DSS)

Nuxalk: *putsq'* (plant), *putsq'ł* (root, when picked); *putsq'-ł-iix^w* (stump of root)
 Comox: *q'aʔch'áyin* (roots)
 Sechelt: *q^wenálp* (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wən* 'in name of a plant (unident.)' – Kuipers 2002; see also Secwepemc *Nuphar*; Halkomelem, Quw'utsun' *Pinus*; Chehalis *Urtica*; cf. also Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wn-álp* 'Indian hellebore' – Kuipers 2002)
 Squamish: *q^wnalp* (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wən* 'in name of a plant (unident.)' – Kuipers 2002; see also Secwepemc *Nuphar*; Halkomelem, Quw'utsun' *Pinus*; Chehalis *Urtica*; cf. also Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wn-álp* 'Indian hellebore' – Kuipers 2002)
 Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *p'áqp'əq* "swamp grass" [?] (OG69) (apparently mistaken) possibly *q^wənəlp*
 Straits Salish (Saanich): *q^wən-əlp* (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wən* 'in name of a plant (unident.)' – Kuipers 2002; see also Secwepemc *Nuphar*; Halkomelem, Quw'utsun' *Pinus*; Chehalis *Urtica*); cf. also Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wn-álp* 'Indian hellebore' – Kuipers 2002)
 Quinault: *chiʔainix* (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *q^wn-álp* (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wən* 'in name of a plant (unident.)' – Kuipers 2002; see also Secwepemc *Nuphar*; Halkomelem, Quw'utsun' *Pinus*; Chehalis *Urtica*; cf. also Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wn-álp* 'Indian hellebore' – Kuipers 2002)
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *q^wn-álp* (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wən* 'in name of a plant (unident.)' – Kuipers 2002; see also Secwepemc *Nuphar*; Halkomelem, Quw'utsun' *Pinus*; Chehalis *Urtica*; cf. also Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wn-álp* 'Indian hellebore' – Kuipers 2002)
 Nlaka'pamux: *q^wn-əlp* (cf. Proto-Salish *q^wən* 'in name of a plant (unident.)' – Kuipers 2002; see also Secwepemc *Nuphar*; Halkomelem, Quw'utsun' *Pinus*; Chehalis *Urtica*; cf. also Local Coast Salish terms with Stl'atl'imx and/or Nlaka'pamux elements: *q^wn-álp* 'Indian hellebore'; Note: "of the languages for which the word is attested, only Nlaka'pamux has *-əlp* as a productive suffix" – Kuipers 2002)
 Secwepemc: *tnilmen* (W), *tnılme*, *nılme* (E)
 Okanagan: *skeliq'mn*
 Sñchítsumshtsn: *slaq'mn*, *slaq'mn*, OR *sits'sechiye*
 Spokane: *sch'láq'mn*
 Selish: *st'əsóʔo* ~ 'something that makes you sneeze'
 Upper Cowlitz: *mimún* (Gunther)
 Sahaptin: *mimún*
 Ktunaxa: *nak'at'inum* [? Spelling unsure]

Viburnum edule (Michx.) Raf. – highbush cranberry, or squashberry, and *V. opulus* L. – American highbush cranberry, or bush cranberry (Caprifoliaceae)

Inuit (Iñupiaq – Kotzebue): *uqpingn'aq*, *uqpingn'ak*, *uqpingn'at*,

Yupik (Chugach): *qal'akuaq* (PWS/PG)

Tlingit: *kax"éex* (berries); *kax"éex-wássi* (bush); “*kachwēch, kachwēch-wūtsi*” (Krause 1956); *kax"éix*

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *laa.i, laayaa* (M), *láay* (A) (berries); *laayaa lq'a.aay* (M) (bush)

Haida (Skidegate): *hlaayi, hlaayaa (laayi, laayaa)* (berries); *hlaayaa hlk'a'ii (laayaa lq'a?ii)* (bush)

Ahtna: *tsənltsay, tsənltsa*

Dena'ina (Tanaina): *ltsuntsa* (I), *eltsuntsa* (II, O), *tsuntsa* (U) (analysis unknown)

Tahltan: *gokhee?, goxee?, gokhee* (L) [loan from coast? T1?]; *noos?ese* (cranberry) (L); *goxee* (RQ) [see Ts'msyen *Rubus chamaemorus?*]; OR *tsgoohgeh?eh*

Slavey: *pilu*

Chipewyan: *deniji*

Sekani: *màsju, ma?sin'lou*

Kaska: *gahfě* (ě = rising tone) (Tlingit borrowing); OR *meseluu, dzidzeluu* (“round berry”)

Witsuwit'en: *tsəltse* [? poss. relation to Upper Wakashan & Salishan terms]

Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *tsəltse?* (no analysis given) (berries) *tsəltsechun* (“Pembina bush”) [? poss. relation to Upper Wakashan & Salishan terms]

Dakelh (Saik'uz): *tsəltse?, chaltse, chaltse* (no analysis given) (berries) *tsəltsechun, tsultse chun* (“Pembina bush”) [? poss. relation to Upper Wakashan & Salishan terms]

Tsilhqot'in: *nists'elish, ?isdzelish* (only on Upper Chilco R.) (HM didn't know) [? poss. relation to Upper Wakashan & Salishan terms]

Nisga'a: *sbiks, spiks* (berries); *sqansbiks* (bush); *laayi* (berries when mixed with grease) (Irene Seguin, pers. comm. June 2012)

Gitksan: *ts'idipxst, spikst, sbikst* (W) (berries); plant: *sgants'ipxst, sgants'idipxst*

Ts'msyen (Sm'algyax): *laya, laaya* (berries); *sgən laaya* (bush)

Kitasoo: *láaiya* (berries), *sxánláiya* (bush) (bears pruning bushes)

Haisla: *t'ls, t'lls* (berries); *t'lts'as* OR *t'ly'as* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* ‘highbush cranberry’; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* ‘to crackle, pop’, ‘a plant providing berries or seeds’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos* and other spp.)

Heiltsuk: *t'lts* (*l* carries stress) (“chief's berries”) (berries); *t'ély'ús* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* ‘highbush cranberry’; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* ‘to crackle, pop’, ‘a plant providing berries or seeds’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos* and other spp.)

Oowekyala: *t'lls, t'e?ts* (berries); *t'ly'as, t'elts'as* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* ‘highbush cranberry’; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* ‘to crackle, pop’, ‘a plant providing berries or seeds’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos* and other spp.)

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *t'als* (berries); *t'alx"m'as* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* ‘highbush cranberry’; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* ‘to crackle, pop’, ‘a plant providing berries or seeds’ – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos* and other spp.)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *m'um'uk"aqtl* ‘stone inside’ (fruit); *m'um'uk"aqtlmapt* (bush) (Hesquiaht)

Nuxalk: *st'ls* (berries); *slt'ls-lp* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* ‘highbush cranberry’; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* ‘to crackle, pop’, ‘a plant providing berries or seeds’ – Kuipers

2002; see also *Arctostaphylos* and other spp.)

Comox: *t'is*, Comox *t'ays* (berries); *t'isay* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* 'highbush cranberry'; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*...)

Sechelt: *t'als* (berries); *t'alsay* (bush) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* 'highbush cranberry'; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*...)

Squamish: *k'ú?k'uwel's* (fruit); *k'ú?k'uwel'say'* (bush)

Halkomelem, Upriver: *k'úk'als*, *k'úk'əwəls*

Lushootseed: *t'alxulch* "cranberry" (could be *Vaccinium oxycoccos*) "because they pop"; cf. *t'alx* 'pop, crack' (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* 'highbush cranberry'; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*...)

Upper Chehalis: *t'aláq'* ('crackle, pop') (possible name for highbush cranberry; unclear)

Twana: *st'alxu?álsi* (cf. *st'alx-* 'pop, crack' (cranberry [could mean *V. oxycoccos* ?], Labrador tea plant) Kuipers 2002); (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* 'highbush cranberry'; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*, *Viburnum*...)

Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *t'alts* (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* 'highbush cranberry'; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*...) (OR "*kubEts.als*" – Ruby Creek – Newcombe 1903) (berries); *t'alts-áz'* (bush)

Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *t'alts* (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* 'highbush cranberry'; Proto-Coast-Salish *t'al* 'to crackle, pop', 'a plant providing berries or seeds' – Kuipers 2002; see also *Arctostaphylos*, *Pisum*, *Achillea*, *Sambucus*...); *t'alts-áz'* (bush)

Nlaka'pamux: *q'əpq'əpk'lé* (referring to 'click-clicking sound' when chewed) (berries); *q'əpq'əpk'leh-élp*, OR *q'əpq'əpk'lé pel múyx* (bush) [cf. Proto-Salish *q'ap'x'*, *q'ap'x''* '(hazel)nut' – Kuipers 2002; cf. Comox *q'əp'x'im* 'make a crunching noise'; cf. also *q'əpx''*, *q'əp'x''*, *q'əpk''*, *q'əp'k''* 'to crunch (when chewed)' – Kuipers 2002] [cf. *k'úk'-wns* (AY) Chinook Jargon]

Secwepemc: *t'nis* (W), *t'enís* (E) (berries); *t'nisélp* (bush – mainly *V. opulus*) (cf. Proto-Salish *t'als* 'highbush cranberry' – Kuipers 2002)

Okanagan: *nmáqtu?* (berries); *nmaqt?ílp* (bush)

Spokan: *q'lis*

Ktunaxa: *?akumu* 'cranberry' (berries); *?akumu?-wu?k* (bush)

Chinook Jargon: *k'úk'-wns* (AY)

***Vicia nigricans* ssp. *gigantea* (Hook.) Lassetter & C.R. Gunn. – giant vetch (Fabaceae)**

Yupik (Chugach): *kuf'uxiaq* (PWS) (*Lathyrus japonicus*)

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *yaal tluwaa* (M), *yáal tluwáay* (A) 'raven's-canoe' (also *Lathyrus japonicus*) [see also *L. japonicus* for Dena'ina (Tanaina)]

Haida (Skidegate): *xuyaa tluuga* (*xuyaa tluuga*) 'raven's-canoe' (also *Lathyrus*

japonicus) [see also *L. japonicus* for Dena'ina (Tanaina)]
 Heiltsuk: *yádn̄ yis̄ ḡ"uʔi* (EW) ‘raven’s rattle’
 Kwak’wala (Kwakwaka’wakw): *salʔidana* (gen. name for fern), ? *k’ak’aq”ana* (? “vetches” – but also see *Epilobium*)
 Nuuchah-nulth: *ch’ikn’aqmapt* ‘sparrow plant’ (flowering plant) (also *Lathyrus*, *Cytisus*); *kukuxmatʔaqt̄l* ‘rattling sound inside’ (seedpods) (both Hesquiaht) (also for *Lupinus littoralis* and *Lathyrus japonicus* seedpods)
 Ditidaht: *kiikiiliiks”y’kak’k”apt* ‘resembling quiver plant’ (after fruits); OR *ch’ach’apats’aqtlapt* ‘looks like canoes on the back part of them’
 Makah: *ch’ach’aapats’aqtl̄ibap* ‘looks like canoes on the back part of them’ (referring to seed pods)
 Quileute; *babidaq”ót-pat* ‘like string bean plant’
 Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *t’ik”’ən* (also pea, bean)
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *t’ik”’əl, t’ik”’iyəlp* (pea, bean; also kinnikinnick)
 Straits Salish (Saanich): (*s)nən’x”t-ilch* ‘canoe plant’; OR *t’əlngax”él’chəng* (cf. *st’əlngax”* ‘medicine’ – when used as a hair tonic); OR *siʔsk”əl’tən* (prob. Orig. Quw’utsun’, when used for bathing for strength – something you pull on and it goes a long ways; OR *tátx”əl’tən* (prob. orig. Quw’utsun’ – refers to protective and strengthening properties; OR *t’ik”’ən-ilch* ‘pea/seed-plant’; OR *snən’x”t-ilch* ‘canoe plant’ – when used by canoe racers. NOTE: peas, beans and kinnikinnick are called *t’ik”’ən*)
 Quinault: *manuxkuxtostəp* (Gunther)

***Viola adunca* Sm. var. *adunca* – early blue violet and related spp. (Violaceae)**

Haida (Massett, Alaska): *dall sgilga, dall xilga* (JE) – gen term for a number of flowers, including *Viola* spp., *Campanula*, *Dodecatheon*, *Aquilegia*
 Ahtna: *səʔdih* (C, L); *tsiʔmeni* (M) (dwarf marsh violet, *Viola epipsila*)
 Dakelh (Stuart/Trembleur Lake): *chilkeghez* (violet, gen.)
 Lushootseed: *qaqəlqələk”ats* (violet, gen.) (Zalmai Zahir, pers. comm. 2010)
 Nlaka’pamux: gen. ‘blue flower’
 Okanagan: *q”eq”iq”áʔy (sk”’lk”’alt)* ‘a bunch of little blue/green ones (in the mountains)’ (*Viola adunca* - blue violet)
 Selish: *msəmsáʔ* (meaning uncertain) (*Viola* sp.)

***Xerophyllum tenax* (Pursh) Nutt. – common beargrass (Liliaceae)**

Nuuchah-nulth: *t’iisukum* (cf. *t’isuk* ‘white’) (Hesquiaht) [Note: name for *Juncus effusus* - *t’iʔich* said to be Makah name for *Xerophyllum*]
 Ditidaht: *t’iissukub* ‘white looking thing’, ‘white things on top’
 Makah: *q’altadis*
 Comox: *témqiten* (traded from Nuuchah-Nulth)
 Sechelt: ? *ts’áxi* (said to be obtained from W coast of VI; identified as *Xerophyllum* by Newcombe; also from Fraser V) (*C. obnupta*) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ayx, ts’uyx* ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002)]
 Squamish: *ts’áxiʔ* “white straw/grass” (Kuipers 2002) (cf. also *Carex*, *Phalaris*, *Phragmites*) [cf. Proto-Salish *ts’ayx, ts’uyx* ‘fireweed’ – Kuipers 2002)]
 Halkomelem, Quw’utsun’: *ch’áxəy’, t”h exəy’* [white grass used for basketry]

imbrication, poss. *Xerophyllum* (El60)] (cf. also *Carex*, *Phalaris*, *Phragmites*)
 [cf Proto-Salish *ts'ayx*, *ts'uux* 'fireweed' – Kuipers 2002)]
 Halkomelem, Upriver: *t^{sh}éexəy* (cf. *t^{sh}éex* 'scald'; *-əy* 'bark') (poss. *Phalaris arundinacea* – used for basket decoration), [or *Xerophyllum*] [cf. Proto-Salish *ts'ayx*, *ts'uux* 'fireweed' – Kuipers 2002)]
 Klallam: *t'utl'* (i.d. as "bear grass" – *Xerophyllum tenax* but poss also *Carex obnupta*; "mt. weed dried, used in weaving mats, baskets (round fibre)" (LT notes)
 Lower Cowlitz: *ʔim'* ("a mountain grass used for baskets" – Kinkade 2004)
 Upper Chehalis: *ʔim'* (beargrass, elk-grass, "mountain straw")
 Quinault: *k'uláalstap* (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): ? *títile* (Ruby Creek) – obtained by trade fr Puget Sound people (Newcombe 1903) [see also *Carex obnupta*]
 Nlaka'pamux: *npətspútsqn* 'fluffy-headed grass'; OR *spéʔets pel syiqm* 'bear's grass' (i.e. uncertain; may be *Phragmites*)
 Okanagan: *selk'ist'iyá?* 'tie up/weave grass'
 Spokane: *słch'téye?* OR *mlk''telt'iy'e?*, *m'l'k''t'est'y'e?*, OR *sx''q''élt*
 Selish: *səlchest'iyé?* (cf. *chəs* 'bad, to be sore') 'bad grass' (apparently because you can slip on this plant in the mountains; "one of the most worthless plants") [but see Okanagan name]
 Upper Cowlitz: *yaʔi*
 Nez Perce: *yéeye*
 Ktunaxa: *ʔaktalk'u* 'straw hat' (spelling unsure) (see also *Pteridium aquilinum*); OR *nisnúpal* (Hart – cf. *Hierochloe* – sweetgrass)

***Zigadenus venenosus* S. Watson – death camas, meadow death camas; and
Zigadenus elegans Pursh – mountain death camas (Liliaceae)**

Ahtna: *k'eghuq'adi* (M) (*Z. elegans*)
 Tsilhqot'in: *sesdan* ?'bear leaves'
 Lushootseed (Southern - Squaxin): *báq'a?* (Gunther)
 Chehalis: *óp'* OR *úp'* (Gunther)
 Stl'atl'imx (Pemberton): *maqá?*
 Stl'atl'imx (Fraser River): *maqá?*
 Nlaka'pamux: *mqé?*
 Secwepemc: *yiwésten* (W), *yəwéstən* (E) (cf. *yiwést* 'twitch')
 Okanagan: *ayw'istn* OR *yiw'istn* 'twitch', 'causing twitching'
 Upper Chehalis: *ʔúp*
 Spokane: *w'estn'*, OR *hiw'esten*
 Selish: *iw'éstən'* (apparently unanalyzable) (*Z. elegans*)
 Ktunaxa: *nipqasaquł*, *nupqasaqu*

***Zostera marina* L. – eelgrass (Zosteraceae)**

Tlingit: *né* "hairy grass" on which herring spawns [?]
 Haida (Massett, Alaska): *t'anuu*, *t'aanuu* (M), *t'anúu* (A)
 Haida (Skidegate): *t'anuu*, *t'aanuu*
 Haisla: *sag''an hs w'ap* (also cattail, surfgrass)
 Heiltsuk: *ts'áts'áyém* (relates to tide; cf. *ts'áts'an'ak''lay'u* 'to be taken by the tide')

gradually')

Oowekyala: *ts'ats'aym*

Kwak'wala (Kwakwaka'wakw): *ts'úts'ayəm*, *ts'ats'ayu* (cf. *ts'a* 'tide');
dəm̥xadiy' (white, bleached eelgrass); *k'əlbayuw'* (instrument for twisting
eelgrass)

Nuu-chah-nulth: *ts'aay'imts* (also surfgrass, *Phyllospadix*); *k''iny'imts* (eelgrass
and seagrass washed up on the beach, gen.); *hashqiits* (brown-rhizomed
eelgrass, growing); *hashqiitssmapt* (brown-rhizomed eelgrass washed up on
shore); *tl'uqtl'uq?i ts'aay'imts* 'wide eelgrass' (leaves of white-rhizomed
eelgrass); *chaachamas?iik* 'given to being sweet' (cf. *chamas* 'sweet')
(rhizomes of white-rhizomed eelgrass) (all Hesquiaht)

Ditidaht: *tabaax* (also surfgrass, *Phyllospadix*)

Makah: *tabaax* (*Phyllospadix* spp., and *Zostera marina*, or poss. only
Phyllospadix spp. – Gill 1982); OR *xuux''ap* (? *Phyllospadix torreyi* – Gill
1982); OR *ts'aayupsi* (seaweeds, gen.)

Comox: *hilasáy'a*

Sechelt: *?ichélam* [leaf bases eaten at Alert Bay but not by Sechelt]

Squamish: *chóləm* (also gen name for seaweeds)

Halkomelem, Quw'utsun': *chóləm* (Ka69)

Straits Salish (Saanich): *chóləm*

Lushootseed: *chəlú?əb* ("seaweed")