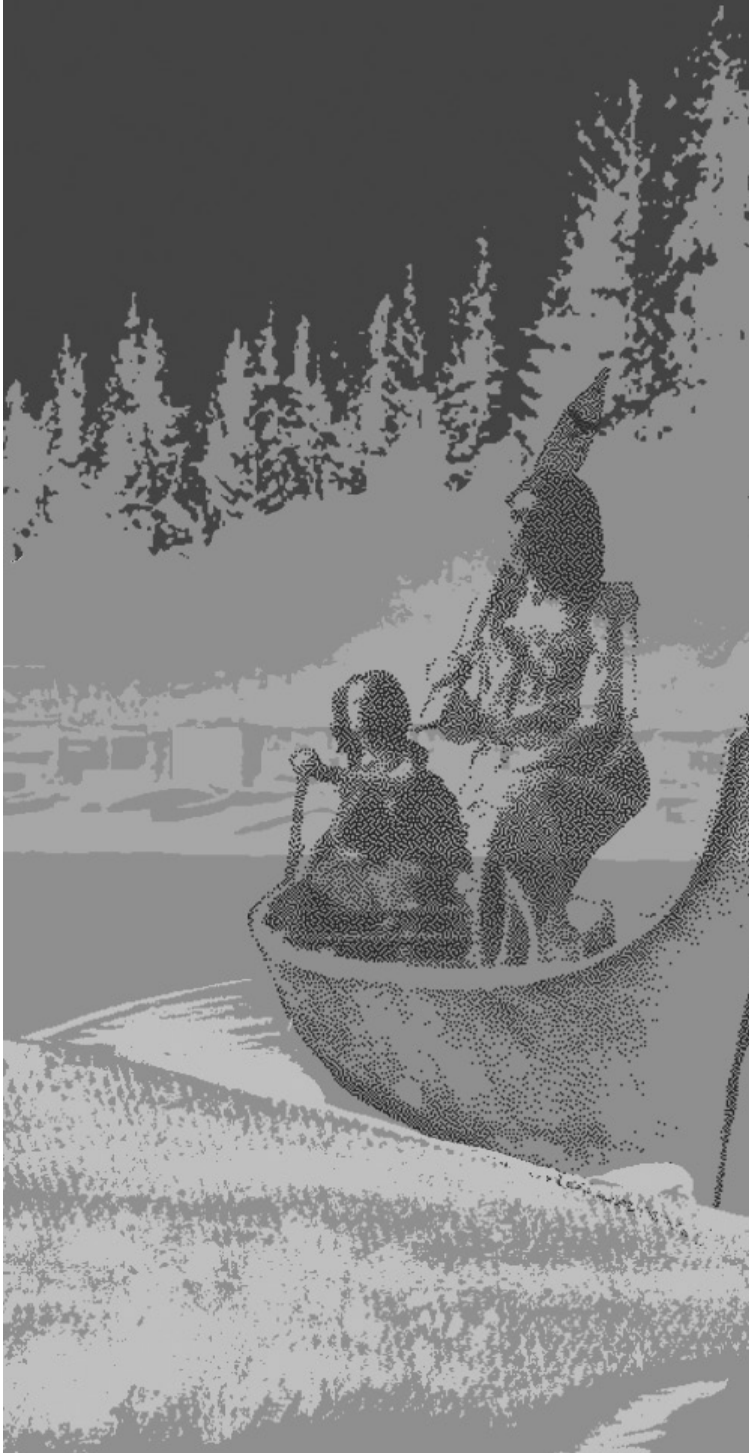


**The Scientific Panel
for Sustainable
Forest Practices
in Clayoquot Sound**



Appendices V and VI

First Nations' Perspectives

Relating to
Forest Practices Standards
in Clayoquot Sound

March 1995

Appendices V and VI

These appendices are a companion document to *First Nations' Perspectives Relating to Forest Practices Standards in Clayoquot Sound* (March 1995), the third report of the Scientific Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound. This document, and other reports of the Scientific Panel, can be obtained from:

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Table of Contents

Appendix V

Inventory of Plants and Animals Culturally Significant to the Nuu-Chah-Nulth of Clayoquot Sound

Trees..... A-1
 Shrubs A-8
 Herbaceous Plants A-16
 Non-Vascular Plants A-32
 Marine Algae..... A-34
 Land Mammals A-37
 Sea Mammals..... A-40
 Birds..... A-43
 Fish A-50
 Shellfish A-60
 Land Invertebrates A-67

Appendix VI

Inventory of Nuu-Chah-Nulth Cultural Areas by Resource and Association

Plant Gathering / Tree Harvesting Areas A-69
 Hunting / Trapping Areas - Land Mammals A-75
 Hunting / Trapping Areas - Sea Mammals A-82
 Hunting / Trapping Areas - Whales (Whaling) A-85
 Hunting / Trapping Areas - Birds A-87
 Fisheries A-89
 Shellfish / Beach Food Gathering Areas..... A-97
 Summer and Winter Village Sites A-102
 Summer and Winter Camping Sites A-107
 Spiritual Training Sites A-111
 Burial Sites A-114
 Rock Transformations..... A-116

Appendix V

Inventory of Plants and Animals Culturally Significant to the Nuu-Chah-Nulth of Clayoquot Sound

Note 1: Citations for ethnobotanical data from 1978 of George Louie (Ahousaht), Peter and Jessie Webster (Ahousaht), Edith Simons (Clayoquot), Dan David (Opitsat), Jimmy McKay (Ucluelet), and Robert Sport (Ohiat) are from interviews with Leslie Fenn and Maggie Norris done in the summer of 1978 on Pacific Rim Ethnobotany, for Parks Canada, Western Region and the Greater Victoria Environmental Centre. The interview notes were compiled and produced as a report to Parks Canada (Fenn *et al.* 1978). Turner and Efrat (1982), for Hesquiaht ethnobotany, incorporates the plant knowledge of the late Alice Paul, the late Mike Tom, the late George Ignace, and the late Alex Amos. Turner *et al.* (1983), for Ditidaht ethnobotany, well south of the Clayoquot area, includes the plant knowledge of the late John Thomas, the late Charlie Jones, Ida Jones, and other Ditidaht speakers, as recorded by John Thomas, Nancy Turner, Bob Ogilvie, and Barry Carlson; this information is included only as supplementary to the Clayoquot information. Ellis, Turner, and Swan (1976) pertains to plant knowledge of the late Luke Swan of Manhousaht, recorded by David Ellis and Nancy Turner. Earl George (1994) citations are from an interview with Nancy Turner in the spring of 1994. Full references are listed in the companion document *First Nations' Perspectives Relating to Forest Practices Standards in Clayoquot Sound* (Scientific Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound 1995a).

Note 2: Most of the scientific names for mammals and birds are from Cannings and Harcombe (1990); most Nuu-Chah-Nulth names for mammals, birds, and fish provided by Dr. George Wikinanih Louie, Ethnology and Linguistics, Royal British Columbia Museum. Shellfish names in Nuu-Chah-Nulth are mostly from Ellis and Swan (1981).

Note 3: Additional information on the knowledge and use of many of these species is found in *Management for a Living Hesquiat Harbour* (Darling 1992), but this information is confidential at present.

Note 4: There is no single, practical orthography for representing sounds in the Nuu-Chah-Nulth language. We have attempted to standardize our orthography as follows: ʔ (glottal stop, also sometimes written ?); ɣ (pharyngeal, also sometimes written ʔ); aa, ii, uu (long vowel sounds, also sometimes written a., i., u.); apostrophe following a letter (e.g., t', m') indicates glottalization; underlining (e.g., h, x) indicates sounds pronounced at the back of the throat. Some equivalent symbols are (with those used here listed first): ch=č; h=ḥ; lh=ł; sh=š; tl=ṭ; x=x̣=ḫ.

Note 5: Items marked with a "?" require further verification.

Trees

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alder, Red | <i>Alnus rubra</i> | qaqmapt (Manhousaht, Hesquiaht, Clayoquot) | Moist, rich woods, clearings, alluvial plains, lakesides; along shoreline, where indicative of ancient village sites | Leafy branches used in steaming pits; wood used for masks, rattles, bowls, bailers, small carvings; prime fuel for smoking fish; bark boiled for red dye, especially used for cedar bark; bark used as medicine for internal injuries, tuberculosis and lung ailments; medicine always gathered from river side of tree | No specified place | Edith Simons 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:62; Turner et al. 1983:98–99 |

Trees

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Arbutus | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | han'ahnuulh ('naked') (Hesquiaht) | Dry Douglas-fir woods, rocky outcrops; not found in Clayoquot | Wood steamed and made into digging sticks (GL); leaves used as medicine for sore throat (Cowichan; known to Ditidaht) | Sproat Lake; on west coast, only in mid-upper Muchalat Inlet on south aspect rocky sites | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:64; Turner et al. 1983:104 |
| Cascara | <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> | q'ay'aaxwasmapt ('D-adze plant') (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht – applied to crabapple by S. Sam); or shuts7iqmapt , or shumapt ('laxative-plant'; 'defecate plant') (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht) | Moist alluvial flats, open woods; not common in Clayoquot; "now you have to go deep in the woods or up lakes and rivers to find it" (EG) | Wood used for D-adze and other implement handles; cut from the root end down; bark used for laxative medicine and tonic, as well as worm medicine and stomach medicine (for upset stomach); bark harvested in July and August; chewed, or taken as infusion; infusion also used as external disinfectant; sometimes mixed with alder bark; bark gathered to sell to drug companies back in the '30s and '40s (at about 20 cents per pound) | hupitsit 872; Hesquiat peninsula | Luke Swan 1976; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:72; Turner et al. 1983:115; E. George, pers. comm. 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Cedar, Western Redcedar | <i>Thuja plicata</i> | inner bark: pits'ip (generally Nuu-Chah-Nulth); wood: humiis (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht); young tree: tlaasmapt (Hesquiaht) | Common on moist forested sites and near watercourses, especially at lower elevations | Highly important; wood used for construction of houses, canoes, boxes, roofing, fishing weirs, for carving implements, and for fuel; inner bark harvested in early summer used for mats, baskets, clothing, cordage, shredded for tinder; withes used for baskets, ropes, fish traps; green boughs for catching herring spawn (not preferred); boughs used as scrubber in manhood training; bundles of wood for torches; eat the leaves if you are lost in the woods; boughs and roots boiled and tea taken for tuberculosis (GL) | tlaasmaqwulhh 155; muchaa 280; naxwaqis 337; tl'uchp'it 346; maaqtusiis 423; ?ilhch?a'atimt 468; ts'aaqtl'aa 529; pitsaasts'imit 547; wahiiitlmitis 548; iihatis 575; pin7iitl 579; w'aayi 591; p'inw'alhuwis 739; tlatlaas 805; t'i7aamut 77; ts'achi 102; t'ii7iitsaqa 352; ch'ahayis 838; ch'uuchatswii7a 841; hup'ich 848; k'anuwis 869; unaatsulh 878; uuqwmin 888; tla7uukwi 902; iih7si 909; winchi 913 | Jessie Webster 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:37; Turner et al. 1983:67–70; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Trees

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cedar, Yellow- | <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> | ? <i>ahlmapt</i> (Hesquiaht) | Upper elevation forests; bog forests | Wood used for fire-drills (special variety), paddles, boxes, talking sticks, small carvings; inner bark for clothing, blankets, skirts, capes; considered finer than redcedar bark; harvested in early summer; shredded bark for towelling, tinder; wood traded to Makah of Washington; in ancient times, these trees were said to originate from three young women, sisters, who were scared by Raven and ran up the side of a mountain; chew the leaves if you are lost in the woods (GL) | Clayoquot Plateau; Catface Mountain; general in many places in Clayoquot; mountains above Stewardson; a?aahmaq-wahsuu7is 443 | Jessie Webster 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:33; Turner et al. 1983:65–66; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Cherry, Bitter Wild | <i>Prunus emarginata</i> | bark: <i>lhitw'apt</i> (Hesquiaht); <i>lhitx-w'apt</i> (Manhousaht); tree: <i>lhitxmapt</i> (Hesquiaht); ? <i>qu7ushitlmapt</i> (cherry tree) (Ahousaht – GL) | Moist open deciduous woods, often near water | Cherries not eaten; tough bark used as wrapping, binding, and waterproofing for joints of implements such as whaling harpoons and spears, bow hasps, adze handles; thickly smeared with pitch; used for binding cedar with pack baskets; reed for wolf-whistle; infusion of bark as general tonic for any kind of sickness | Nootka and Zeballos; CPC cannery; Port Alberni; Gold River; not at Hesquiaht | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:73; Turner et al. 1983:121 |
| Cottonwood, Black | <i>Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa</i> | <i>k'wan'uw'inqmapt</i> (named after the buds) (Hesquiaht) | Moist alluvial floodplains, lake edges, swamps | Inner bark spun as cordage; knots sometimes used for fishhooks; resin used as paint base for pigments; buds used for medicinal and cosmetic skin salve with deer fat | Said not to occur originally around Hesquiaht (AP) | Turner and Efrat 1982:75; Turner et al. 1983:126 |

Trees

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Crabapple, Pacific | <i>Pyrus fusca</i> , <i>Malus fusca</i> | fruit: tsitsih7aqtI ('sour inside'); tree: tsitsih7aqtImapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht); or q'ay'aaxwasmapt ('D-adze plant') (Ahousaht – S. Sam; see also Cascara) | Moist to wet thickets, alluvial flats, lakeshores, marshes, fens | Fruit eaten, very important; picked in August and placed in tight basket for two months to ripen; then eaten with water; dried or stored under water; tough wood used for digging sticks, axe handles, gaff handles, and spring for baby's cradle; bark used for medicinal tonic, for coughing and weight loss | wiiqnit, a meadow behind Hesquiaht village | George Louie 1978; Peter Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:73; Turner et al. 1983:121; Fenn et al. 1979; Larry Paul, pers. comm. 1994; E. George, pers. comm. 1994 |
| Douglas-fir | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | maawi , maawiqsmapt (Hesquiaht); maawi (Manhousaht) | Dry, rocky sites; not common on west coast | Bark, wood used for fuel; felled for this purpose long ago; knots used for halibut hooks; wood for spear shafts, cod-fish lure poles; boughs gathered for ceremonial costumes, after which they were hung over the door of the house for a year | Ahousaht, ridgetop of Flores Island; shoreline of Hesquiaht Harbour; and some rocky headlands in Clayoquot; haptulh 272; tl'aakmaqapi 274; tluuhapi 299; tl'itshuulh 303; ?ilhch?a?atimt 468; chichixwas 533; wihmapt 115 | Turner and Efrat 1982:44; Turner et al. 1983:73–74; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Fir, Amabilis or Silver | <i>Abies amabilis</i> | w'ihmapt (also grand fir) (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Moist, upland forest areas, with hemlock | Pitch chewed; knots for halibut hooks; boughs used for scent and incense, especially for illness, also for bedding; boughs also for decorative clothing for wolf dancers; pitch used as hair and scalp ointment; bark medicine for internal injuries; bears use the boughs for bedding | No specified place | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:41; Turner et al. 1983:71 |
| Fir, Grand | <i>Abies grandis</i> | w'ihmapt (also amabilis fir) (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Not found in Clayoquot Sound | Pitch chewed; knots for halibut hooks; boughs used for scent and incense, especially for illness; bark medicine for internal injuries | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:41; Turner et al. 1983:71 |

Trees

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hemlock, Western | <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> | tree: qwitt'aqmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Clayoquot); boughs: qwittlapt (CS) | Common in moist forested sites; shade tolerant | Young shoots of boughs chewed as hunger suppressant; boughs and young trees a major material for collecting herring eggs; boughs used for bedding; wood used for slow burning fuel; knots for halibut hooks; bark used for reddish-brown dye and preservative for fishing line, canoes; pitch used with deer fat to make skin ointment; bark used as medicine for internal bleeding, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, phlebitis; needles chewed and plastered on burns; roots boiled and infusion drunk for internal injuries and as pain killer; boughs used as scrubbers for cleansing the body in manhood, womanhood, and other spiritual training; to get daylight, Raven changed himself into a hemlock needle to be swallowed by a Chief's daughter and "reborn" | Young trees cut from shoreline wherever herring spawn (e.g., across from Hot Springs Cove) | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:47–48; Turner et al. 1983:74–75; E. George, pers. comm. 1994 |
| Maple, Broad-leaved | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | ? amits'apt , ? amits'aqmapt (Hesquiaht) | Not common in area; moist, alluvial soils and floodplains | Wood used for making paddles, masks, rattles, plates, bowls, utensils | Clayoquot Valley; Sproat Lake; ?amits'aqis 466, 539 | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:60; Turner et al. 1983:91; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Maple, Rocky Mountain, and Vine | <i>Acer glabrum</i> , <i>A. circinatum</i> | daqcapt ('drinking bowl plant') (Ditidaht) | Moist shorelines of lakes and rivers; vine maple not in Clayoquot Sound | Wood used to make small bowls and parts of salmon weirs (Ditidaht) | Distribution in Clayoquot Sound uncertain for <i>A. glabrum</i> ; <i>A. circinatum</i> in Robertson River and Nitinat River valleys (apparently not in Clayoquot) | Turner et al. 1983:90 |

Trees

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pine, Lodgepole, Jackpine, or Shore Pine | <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i> | t'l'akmapt (Hesquiaht) | Bogs, rocky sites | Pitch melted on a salal leaf and made into chewing gum; wood for small carvings; pitch as protective coating for implements and waterproofing for canoes; pitch mixed with deer tallow for cosmetic salve; roots gathered; wood made into whistles; cones said to be eaten by bears and wolves | t'l'aakmaqapi 274; t'l'uuchilhulh 670; kw'asimlh 315; t'l'akmaqtwuu7a 486 | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Dan David 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:44; Turner et al. 1983:73; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Pine, White | <i>Pinus monticola</i> | n'ich'akmapt (‘needle plant’) (Hesquiaht), n'ich'akmapt (Manhousaht) | Bogs, rocky sites | Wood for small carvings; pitch as protective coating for implements; pitch mixed with deer tallow for cosmetic salve (Ditidaht) | There is a place called “Little White Pine” where there were formerly lots of herring spawning; Whitepine Cove – pin7iitl 579 | Turner and Efrat 1982:44; Turner et al. 1983:73; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Spruce, Sitka | <i>Picea sitchensis</i> | young spruce: tuuhmapt (Hesquiaht), (a very young spruce, only a couple feet high – Earl George); large, older spruce: ch'uhsmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Moist areas in coastal forests, especially on floodplains and shores | Wood for upper prong of salmon harpoon; and for a club with yew wood handle; roots used for twining baskets, and for binding; roots from young spruce trees used to weave storage boxes; pitch used as protective coating for fishing spears and other implements; pitch chewed for pleasure; pitch used as salve for sores and sunburn; knots used as long-burning fuel; bark soaked in water, boiled for a deep red dye; boughs used in winter dance ceremonies and costumes; used to scare off evil spirits; for deep aches, the skin was scrubbed with spruce boughs until it bled; painful, but effective; roots gathered along a river bank where the soil erosion made it easier; if no river nearby, roots dug from ground | Cerantes Rock, off San Juan Point is named after spruce on the island; Flores Island; there were giant ones logged in WW II at Bawden Bay; tikw'aa 587; yuulhw'in 600; t'l'up'achmaqimilh 648; uu7unmitis 750 | Edith Simons 1978; Peter and Jessie Webster 1978; Arima 1975–76; Turner and Efrat 1982; Turner et al. 1983:71–72; E. George, pers. comm. 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Unidentified tree roots | | | | Gathered for basketry | mulhm'uuhsu7is 842 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Trees

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Willow, Hooker's | <i>Salix hookerii</i> | ? <i>ilhchsmapt</i> (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Moist, swampy thickets, lakeshores, creekbanks | Roots used as scrubbers in adulthood training (Ditidaht); wood used as barbecue sticks for salmon; no Hesquiaht use recalled | A beach about two miles west of Estevan Point is called ?i?ilhchsmaaqis after this tree | Turner and Efrat 1982:75; Turner et al. 1983:127 |
| Willow, Pacific | <i>Salix lasiandra</i> | ? <i>ilhchsmapt</i> (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Moist, swampy thickets, lakeshores, creekbanks | Roots used as scrubbers in adulthood training; wood used as barbecue sticks for salmon | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:127 |
| Yew, Western or Pacific | <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> | <i>tlatmapt</i> (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Sporadic in moist shaded forests | Hard, resilient wood honoured for its strength; used for many types of implements: harpoon and spear shafts, digging and prying sticks, bows, mat-making needles, mat pressers, wedges, clubs, paddles, lances, support stakes for salmon weir fencing; braces to support cave roof; branches as scrubbers in manhood training; bark made into juice as medicine for severely ill people. Now bark used by western medical practitioners as cancer medicine; poles gathered for use in commercial trolling | 7atlkwumilhhtak 208; Hesquiaht Lake; said to be harder to find larger trees in many areas | Turner and Efrat 1982; Turner et al. 1983:78; E. George, pers. comm. 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Shrubs

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Berries, general | | | | Fruit gathered | qayisaqts'us 870 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Blackberry, Himalayan | <i>Rubus procerus</i> | qa7wi (salmonberry, berry, general) (Ahousaht – PW) | Introduced to Ahousaht area relatively recently; disturbed sites; English blackberry introduced as well as Himalayan | Berries eaten; food of crows | Ahousaht | Peter Webster 1978 |
| Blackberry, Trailing Wild | <i>Rubus ursinus</i> | chismapt (Ahousaht) | Dry sites, open clearings, rocky areas, shoreline thickets | Berries eaten fresh; young men rubbed the plant over their bodies to increase their strength | Sproat Lake; higher elevations in the mountains, according to EG | George Louie 1978; Turner et al. 1983:125; Earl George 1994 |
| Blackcap, or Black Raspberry | <i>Rubus leucodermis</i> | berries: hisshitt ; bush: hisshitlmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht) | Clearings, rocky areas, and burns | Berries eaten; features in oral traditions, in a story of how Raven fooled women by using the berries to make himself look bloody | Not at Hesquiaht; Gold River; Sproat Lake | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:74; Turner et al. 1983:123; Earl George 1994 |
| Blueberry, Alaska | <i>Vaccinium alaskaense</i> | berries: situp ; bush: situpmapt , sitmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht); tsi7tup (Ahousaht – GL) | Moist, shaded coniferous forest; close to rivers, with large redcedars | Fruit gathered in June and July and eaten with whale, dogfish, or hair seal or sea-lion oil; best near beach; dried for winter in cakes, sometimes with salal; berries used for purple stain | 7atkwumilh _h tak 208; hilhsyaqt _l is 877; Hesquiaht Lake; kiish _h niqwus 263; ii _h tatis 575; winchi 913 | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:67; Turner et al. 1983:107; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Earl George 1994 |
| Blueberry, Canada | <i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i> | tl'itsxwapih (Hesquiaht) or muunisaq (Ahousaht) | Not found in Clayoquot; imported from Fraser Valley | Fruit eaten when available | Not in region | Turner and Efrat 1982:67 |

Shrubs

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Blueberry, Oval-leaved, or Gray | <i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i> | berries: tl'itsxwaanush ; bush: tl'itsxwaanush-mapt (Hesquiaht) | Moist, shaded coniferous forest, clearings; along creeks and lake margins | Berries eaten; very sweet; dried for winter | Very common on islands in Nootka Sound; winchi 913 | Turner and Efrat 1982:67; Turner et al. 1983:108; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Cranberry, Bog | <i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i> | p'ap'a7is (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht) | Peat bogs | Berries eaten; picked in fall; eaten with oil; stored under water; berries eaten by geese; now commercial ones planted where lake was drained behind Ahousaht | Any peat bogs, e.g., around Kennedy Lake; lots in meadows behind Hesquiaht; Village Lake; Ahousaht; sach'a7umt 286; yukwsaasaqh 317; ?a7ukwnak 421; t'ashii 858; wiiqnit 54; ya'ya sinas 55; tl'aaxaktis 63 | Turner and Efrat 1982:67; Turner et al. 1983:109; Fenn et al. 1979; Earl George 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Cranberry, Highbush | <i>Viburnum edule</i> | berries: m'um'uk'waqtl ('stone inside'); bush: m'um'uk'waqtl-mapt (Hesquiaht) | Swampy thickets beside lakes and creeks | Berries eaten; not common; eaten raw with oil in small quantities; tart but flavourful | m'uhttiisakh 103, at the edge of Hesquiaht Lake | Turner and Efrat 1982:63; Turner et al. 1983:118; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Currant, Stink, or Grayberry | <i>Ribes bracteosum</i> | berries: hulh7iiwa , bush: hulh7iqmapt (Hesquiaht) | Rich, shaded soil along creeks and in swamps, with salmonberry and skunk cabbage | Berries eaten with oil; where there are plenty, they are mashed and dried like salalberries | yukwsaasaqh 317; Hesquiaht Lake; Clayoquot River Valley | Turner and Efrat 1982:68; Turner et al. 1983:113; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Luke Swan 1976 |
| Currant, Trailing, White-flowered or Wild Black | <i>Ribes laxiflorum</i> | berries: hashp'uuna ; bush: hashp'uqmapt (Hesquiaht) | Moist forests and shoreline thickets, often on rotten logs and stumps; often along rivers | Berries eaten raw and fresh, with oil; wood used for pipestems; sticks split and used as salmon spreaders for barbecuing – won't burn | hiniikw'umt 245 | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:69; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Shrubs

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Devil's Club | <i>Oplopanax horridus</i> | n'aap'aalmapt (Manhousaht, Hesquiaht, Ahousaht) | Moist, rich alluvial soils, seepage sites and shaded gulleys | Stems used for catching octopus; wood used for carving fish lures (cod, black sea-bass); charcoal for protective face paint; bark used as medium for paint, with berries; medicine for arthritis; plant burned and infused, then drunk to give strength; if too much drunk, will give a bad temper; drunk from new moon to 8th day | No specified place | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:61; Turner et al. 1983:96 |
| Dogwood, Red-osier | <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> | ʔilhchsmapt (?) ('dog plant') (Hesquiaht) (also used for Willow) | Moist clearings and thickets near water; swamps | Possibly used in basketry | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:64; Turner et al. 1983:103 |
| Elderberry, Red | <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> | bush: ts'iwiipt , berries: tsiiyin (Manhousaht, Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot) | Moist coniferous forests, clearings, shorelines | Berries formerly eaten [must be cooked]; made into a "home brew" by some; branches used to make ceremonial whistles; bark and roots used as strong laxative, purgative, and emetic (TOXIC); roots rubbed on skin as soothing analgesic; and on newborn babies to make them strong; many other medicinal uses; stems used as spears for catching octopus and for making fishing lures, bark used to make paint; during flood, canoes anchored to elderberry trees and roots, as well as bull kelp | No specified place | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:63; Turner et al. 1983:100–102 |
| False Azalea | <i>Menziesia ferruginea</i> | ʔats'anixsmapt (Hesquiaht) | Rotten logs and stumps in shaded, moist coniferous forest | Flower nectar sucked (GI); branches used recently for sling shots; bark used as protective medicine; can cause dizziness (MAY BE TOXIC) (Ditidaht) | Hesquiaht Lake | Turner and Efrat 1982:65; Turner et al. 1983:107 |

Shrubs

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gooseberry, Coastal Black, Wild | <i>Ribes divaricatum</i> | berries: milhk'iw'a , bush: milhk'iqmapt (Hesquiaht); berries: milhka7um (Ahousaht); bush: milhk'aq'mapt , or ? ts'itsmapt (Ahousaht) | Gravelly shores and moist clearings | Berries eaten raw and fresh with oil in summer; sometimes cooked with sugar; crushed and sun-dried when plentiful, according to some, but not for others; sap from larger branches applied to boils | t'imqaqimilh 285; sach'a7umt 286; chaatsa 819 | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:69; Turner et al. 1983:114; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Earl George 1994 |
| Hawthorn, Black | <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> | Name not recalled (Hesquiaht) | Gravelly river and lakeshores, upper beaches | Use not recalled; one bush was growing at swimming hole in Hesquiaht, said to have been transplanted from Hesquiaht Lake | Hesquiaht Lake | Turner and Efrat 1982:72 |
| Huckleberry, Evergreen | <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> | berries: siinamuxs7its ; bush: siinamuxs7itsmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Moist, shady forests; under old growth; edges, along shores and coastline | Berries eaten, very sweet; picked in October and November; eaten with oil; evergreen branches picked for florists | Common around Long Beach (Middle Beach); cha7akwap'aalh _h 257; ?inchasimt 302; kw'asimlh 315; sinimxsy'itsqwuu7a 510; mamach'aqtinit 518; a7aapswilh 536; y'aaqhsis 712; hupii7itaqwulh _h 718; t'aaqpaalh 873; chaanaakw'a7a 101 | Turner and Efrat 1982:67; Turner et al. 1983:108–109; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Earl George 1994 |
| Huckleberry, Red | <i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i> | berries: his7inwa , his7iniwa ; bush: his7itqmapt (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot, Manhousaht) | Moist open woods, on rotten logs and stumps, and in clearings; often around large cedars | Berries eaten fresh or dried, with oil | kiish _h niqwus 263; ii _h hatis 575; y'aaqhsis 712; hilhsyaqtlis 877; lots near Christie School | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:67; Turner et al. 1983:109–110; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Earl George 1994 |

Shrubs

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kinnikinnick, Bearberry | <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> | tl'aqapt ('leaves, plant, general') (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht); tl'itl'itlk'aqtl (berries); tl'itl'itlk'aqtlmapt (plant) (Ahousaht, Clayoquot – tlitlikalh) | Sandy beaches, gravelly banks, cliffs and rocky bluff, and outcrops | Leaves toasted and smoked (relatively recent); berries eaten in late summer; berries eaten fresh, or stored in cool place for later use; berries gathered to mix with "Indian cheese" made from fermented salmon eggs and leaves were dried and smoked in a mixture with tobacco; berries eaten by grouse | Sand dunes at Long Beach; ?inchasimt 302; y'aaqhsis 376; tl'atlat'his 862 | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:64; Turner et al. 1983:104; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Labrador-tea | <i>Ledum groenlandicum</i> | tiimapt ("tea" plant) (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht); muuniisaaq (Ahousaht) | Peat bogs | Leaves picked around May to June and in fall; used to make a beverage and tonic tea; improves appetite; used for tuberculosis, miscarriage; drunk as medicine from new moon to half moon as the only liquid consumed | Village lake, behind Hesquiaht; bogs on road to Tofino | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:65; Turner et al. 1983:106–107; Fenn et al. 1979 |
| Laurel, Bog or Swamp | <i>Kalmia polifolia</i> | tiitiimaptk'uk ('resembles Labrador-tea') (Hesquiaht) | Peat bogs | TOXIC; sometimes confused with previous species | Bogs behind Hesquiaht village, around Tofino | Turner and Efrat 1982:65 |
| Ninebark | <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> | pipits'k'uk ('resembles inner cedarbark') (Hesquiaht) | Moist river and lakeshores, swamps, and thickets | Used to darken cedar bark before weaving; used medicinally for rheumatic pain, as a laxative and an antidote for poisoning; strong purgative; emetic to cause vomiting | Hesquiaht Lake | Turner and Efrat 1982:73 |
| Oceanspray, or Ironwood | <i>Holodiscus discolor</i> | siw'iipit (Hesquiaht); xipmapt (Ahousaht) | Rocky bluffs, open woods; dry sites; apparently not common in Clayoquot area; associated with summer-dry climates | Wood used for mat-making needles, barbecue sticks, children's bows, octopus spears, knitting needles, skewers for drying clams, and other objects requiring hardness; used for fishing rods for casting in fresh water; fishers say " xipsipa " while casting for luck | No specified place; closest probably on south aspects above Sproat Lake | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:72; Turner et al. 1983:118 |

Shrubs

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Oregon-grape | <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> , <i>M. nervosa</i> | tsiyaxnxtsy'its , or ka'mum (?) (Ahousaht – GL); tlukwshqtapt ('raven's plant') (Ditidaht) | Apparently rare in Clayoquot area; possibly known through trade | Berries apparently eaten; preserved fresh and dried in cakes (? identity not confirmed – GL); bark used for yellow dye, possibly medicine (Ditidaht) | Sproat Lake; Ursus Creek watershed (<i>M. nervosa</i>) | George Louie 1978; Turner et al. 1983:96 |
| Rose, Nootka Wild | <i>Rosa nutkana</i> (also dwarf rose, <i>R. gymnocarpa</i>) | fruit: pat'iwa (Hesquiaht; Manhousaht, Ahousaht); bush: pat?xmapt , (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht) | Moist thickets along shorelines, creeks, lakes and marshes | Hips eaten raw; kept 6–8 weeks in baskets, outer part eaten, often with seal oil or with salmon roe; leaves and shoots used for beverage and medicinal tea; fruit a food of deer; fruit mixed with dried salmon eggs and eaten | pat?ixnit 278; pat?ixmaqmilh 298 | George Louie 1978; Peter Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:74; Turner et al. 1983:123; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Salal | <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> | berries: y'am'a ; leaves: lhayipt ; plants: y'am'apt , lhayipqmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot) | Very common along coastline and in moist forest sites with hemlock and cedar | Berries a staple food; "gallons and gallons" picked; dried for winter on skunk cabbage leaves, or hung up by their stems to dry; leafy branches used in cooking pits; leaves used as flavouring in fish soups and fish being smoked and as hunger suppressant; leaves used for green dye; made into drinking cups; medicine for newly married couples to produce male babies (Ditidaht); leaves used as a poultice for boils; leaves eaten for strength and endurance by athletes (JM); harvested for florists for decoration | ts'aqamyis 306; winsh 574; iihatis 575; tlulhp'ich 723; ts'aapi 786; chaatsa 819; qatsuwthl 827; tl'uulhapi 834; Hope Island | Edith Simons 1978; Jimmy McKay 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:65; Turner et al. 1983:106; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Shrubs

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
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| Salmonberry | <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> | fruit: qawii ; edible shoots: m'aayi ; bush: m'ashmapt , or qawashmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht) | Very common in moist thickets along the coast, in swamps, marshes, creeksides, lakeshores, and open woods | Young shoots cooked and eaten, often with salmon eggs; used as travelling food; all people shared it; ripe when seagull eggs are ready in early June; berries eaten fresh; very important; associated ripening with Swainson's thrush; wood used for children's bows, salmon spreaders, clam skewers, pryers for sea anemones; leaves placed at bottom of fish cooking pot; pounded bark used as poultice for bleeding (Makah); important food of bears; important in oral traditions; plenty of salmonberries is an indicator that there will be lots of sockeye | Hesquiaht Lake; cove 1.6 km east of Cullite Cove called qawishad, "salmonberry cove" (Arima, E. unpublished notes, 1975–76); sprouts from Clealand Island (Bear Island), qutumkt; kiishhniqwus 263; winsh 574; tlulhp'ich 723; hisnit 803; chaatsa 819; shiishaawilh 894; winchi 913 | George Louie 1978; Jessie Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:75; Turner et al. 1993:124–125; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Earl George 1994 |
| Saskatoon berry, Serviceberry | <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> | t'i7ittup (Hesquiaht) | Clearings and open-canopy forests; shorelines; abundance decreases with increasing precipitation and elevation; characteristic of young seral forests | Berries picked, eaten | Gold River and along the Alberni River | Turner and Efrat 1982:72 |
| Soapberry, or Soopollalie | <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> | muxwashkin (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht), or sup7ulalii (Chinook jargon) | Does not grow in Clayoquot Sound area (wet CWH); must have been imported in trade | Berries traded; used to make whipped confection, served at feasts; traded from Bella Coola and the Fraser Valley | No known sites | Turner and Efrat 1982:64; Turner et al. 1983:103 |
| Sweet Gale | <i>Myrica gale</i> | ? aanismapt ("blue heron plant") (Hesquiaht) | Dense thickets along lake margins and marshes; often dominant in stream edge and lakeshore fens | Great blue herons stand among these bushes and are impossible to see | Village Lake, Hesquiaht Lake | Turner and Efrat 1982:70 |

Shrubs

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Thimbleberry | <i>Rubus parviflorus</i> | fruit: tl'aach7aalh ; edible shoots: ch'aashxiw'a , bushes: tl'ach7alhmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht) | Moist open forests, thickets, lake edges and shorelines | Young shoots eaten, gathered in spring by women, by the armload; eaten by women with cured dogfish eggs; berries eaten fresh; very important; leaves placed in the bottom of a pot when cooking catfish, to keep fish from sticking and to add flavouring; laid between layers of barbecuing salmon for flavour | Offshore islands beyond Ahousaht | George Louie 1978; Peter Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:74; Turner et al. 1983:124; Earl George 1994 |
| Twinberry, Black | <i>Lonicera involucrata</i> | k'aa7itqmapt ('crow plant') (Hesquiaht); ch'ihsmapt (Manhousaht, Ahousaht); chisimapt (Clayoquot) | Moist shorelines, forest edges, coastal thickets | Buds and bark as tonic for general sickness, including nervous breakdown; berries not eaten by humans, but food for crows and other birds; medicine for whale hunters – bark scraped off and eaten or boiled to make a tea to be drunk by whalers; leaves rubbed on their limbs; berries used to make paint with devil's club bark | No specified place | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:63; Turner et al. 1983:99; Luke Swan 1976 |
| Waxberry, or Snowberry | <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> | tl'iskts'in'immapt (‘eyeball-plant’) (Hesquiaht) | Not common on west coast | Berries not edible; berry juice rubbed on warts and sores; bark used for inability to urinate; and as a protective skin wash | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:63; Turner et al. 1983:102 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Angelica, Kneeling | <i>Angelica genuflexa</i> | Name unknown | Moist, rich soil near edges of lakes and rivers; floodplains and tidal flats | Children's toy made from stalks | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:91 |
| Avens, Large-leaved | <i>Geum macrophyllum</i> | tiichsy'aapiqsy'i (childbirth plant) (Hesquiaht) | Moist, nitrogen-rich soils; open-canopy, deciduous forests and floodplains and stream edge; disturbed sites | The entire plant including roots was eaten as a medicine for stomach pains, or by a woman after childbirth to heal the womb; young small leaves were considered the best | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:72 |
| Beargrass, or "American Grass" | <i>Xerophyllum tenax</i> | tl'iisukum | Imported to Vancouver Island from Olympic Peninsula as processed leaves | Tough, lustrous leaves used in making wrapped twined baskets (as with <i>Carex obnupta</i>) | Not found locally | Jessie Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:56 |
| Bedstraw, Sweet-scented | <i>Galium triflorum</i> | k'wiit'imts ('sticks on') (Hesquiaht) (also <i>G. aparine</i>); qats'alhp'uqs (Ahousaht – GL) | Shaded, moist forest floor; <i>G. aparine</i> introduced; common along beaches | Rubbed on body during bathing for a nice scent, like a deodorant or perfume; plants used to make special scented hair rinse to keep the hair lustrous | No particular place; <i>G. aparine</i> common on beach at Hesquiaht | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:75; Turner et al. 1983:125; Fenn et al. 1979 |
| Buckbean, Marsh | <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> | Name not recalled | Marshes and lake edges, in standing water | Favourite food of deer; wade into water to get the rhizomes | Village Lake behind Hesquiaht village | Turner and Efrat 1982:69 |
| Bulrush, Round-stem, Tule | <i>Scirpus acutus</i> | t'unaax (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | River banks, floodplains, lake edges | Spongy, cylindrical stems used for mats, mattresses, room dividers, etc.; cutting them believed to cause fog | Village Lake behind Hesquiaht; Cheewhat River floodplain; qay'aqimiyis 340 | Turner and Efrat 1982:54; Turner et al. 1983:81; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bulrush, American, or "three-square" | <i>Scirpus americanus</i> | t'uxt'ux , or t'ut'unaxk'uk (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, and other dialects – Bamfield) | Muddy, brackish water in river estuaries and shallow tidal flats | Stems foundation for wrapped twined trinket baskets (see <i>Carex obnupta</i>); picked in summer, dried; traded to Makah; gathered for use in basketry and weaving mats | yaaspaalh 716; kwuutwis 865; gathered from the seashore at Vargas Island | Jessie Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:54; Turner et al. 1983:81–82; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Bunchberry, Canadian | <i>Cornus canadensis</i> | berries: hast'aachi ; plants: hast'aachiqmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot) | At lower (submontane) elevations, is associated with cedar–hemlock forests (not hemlock–amabilis fir). At higher elevations (montane) is also associated with hemlock–amabilis fir types | Berries eaten fresh and raw, with dogfish oil; eaten in large quantities, as feasts; said to make one's mouth numb if too many eaten; said to make your lips red; said to have originated from the blood of a young woman stranded at the top of a cedar tree | Meadows behind Hesquiaht village | Luke Swan 1976; Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:64; Turner et al. 1983:102 |
| Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus</i> spp. | k'ahk'ahshsmapt ('blister plant') (Hesquiaht) | Open meadows, cleared areas | Buttercups contain an irritating chemical which was used as a counter-irritant medicinally for aches and pains; leaves were chewed for aches and pains as well as after childbirth | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:71 |
| Camas, Blue | <i>Camassia quamash</i> , <i>C. leichtlinii</i> | kwan'us (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht) | Does not grow on west coast, in wet CWH; must have been imported in trade | Bulbs eaten; normally traded from south Vancouver Island, or dug down there; some reports of transplanting to Hesquiaht area; bulbs pit-cooked with clover and silverweed roots | The mouth of the Megin is one of the only places in the region where this plant may be found; also dug behind Hesquiaht Village; wapuukwh 471 | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:54; Turner et al. 1983:85; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
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| "Carrot, wild," or Hemlock-Parsley | <i>Conioselinum pacificum</i> | qwaa'uqws (?), qwaapuuks (Manhousaht) | Upper beaches in gravelly or sandy soil | Gathered for medicinal purposes; used in a musket to shoot elk; like an anaesthetic; root mixed with black twinberry as a local anaesthetic; root mashed and used to poultice bruises; chewed for toothache (LS) | naxwaqis 337; behind cemetery at Ahousaht (LS) | Luke Swan 1976; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Cat-tail, Common | <i>Typha latifolia</i> | sanixmapt , or lhuchmapt (edges of leaves) (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht); sa7naxalh (Ucluelet) | Swampy ground and standing fresh water at lake edges, and open marshes | Leaves used for mats, skirts, baskets, mattresses; leaf edges used for cordage, for sewing | Said to have been introduced to Village Lake, behind Hesquiaht; ihtsi 909 | Jimmy McKay 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:58; Turner et al. 1983:88 |
| Clover, Springbank or Wild | <i>Trifolium wormskioldii</i> | rhizomes: ?a?iits'u (long ones – GL); plants: ?a?iits'uqmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht) | Saltmarshes, floodplains, river estuaries, sandy shorelines | Rhizomes steamed or pit-cooked as a root vegetable; dug in August and September with digging sticks, often at the same time as silverweed roots; eaten with hair seal oil or cured chum salmon eggs; eaten at end of meal after salmon or seal, like "sweet potatoes" (GL); "cultivated" in naturally occurring beds, which were sometimes marked off, and which were owned by hereditary chiefs; dug along the river at chum salmon time in the fall; in April and May, dug from saltmarshes (LS) | Hesquiaht Harbour, mouth of Hesquiaht Lake; ma7uwis 483; watih 491; t'iimaqis 497; t'iikwuwis 554; muuyahj 555; 7aahuus 10; ?iiqwuu7a 747; ts'isaqis 777; uuqwmim 888; t'l'aayaa7a 98 | Luke Swan 1976; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:68; Turner et al. 1983:112; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Club-moss, Fir | <i>Huperzia selago</i> | tutuxubaqak'kw ('looks like a spruce tree') (Ditidaht) | Damp shaded woods | Medicine: emetic and purgative | Whyac Lake (Ditidaht) | Turner et al. 1983:60 |
| Club-moss, Running | <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> | t'apw'anim7ak muwach ('deer's belt') (Hesquiaht) | Open woods, sandy soil | Taboo against touching; causes one to lose his way if touched (because of branching pattern); used to make Christmas decorations at residential school | Common in bog meadows around Hesquiaht | Jimmy McKay 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:29; Turner et al. 1983:60; Fenn et al. 1979 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Coltsfoot | <i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i> | tl'uudupiits ha7ub ('elk's food') (Ditidaht) | Moist banks and seepage areas, alluvial plains | Elk's food; poultice for bruises (Makah) | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:98 |
| Cow-parsnip, or "Indian Rhubarb" | <i>Heracleum lanatum</i> | budstalks: hum'aaq (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht); leafstalks: qilhtsuup (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht); plant: qilhtsmapt (Hesquiaht) | Moist openings and meadows, low to high elevations | Young budstalks and leafstalks eaten in spring, after peeling; people had favourite, special patches for gathering them; very important food; formerly eaten with dogfish oil; budstalks used for children's toys WARNING: Must be peeled; "skin" contains irritating chemical | qwutimq̄h 656; qilhtsma?a 694; along beach from Hesquiaht, towards Estevan Point | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:62; Turner et al. 1983:91–92; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Earl George 1994 |
| Dandelion, Common | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | tl'itl'its'aqtl ('white inside') (Hesquiaht) | Common in meadows and disturbed places; introduced species | Hollow stems could be used to make whistles | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:62 |
| Eel-grass | <i>Zostera marina</i> | ts'aay'imts (also seagrass); ? haashqiits ("surf grass" – GL; Ahousaht) | In beds in sandy ocean bottom in lower intertidal and subtidal zones | Rhizomes and leaf bases eaten; gathered in May at very low tide; leaves to collect herring eggs; rhizomes eaten by brants, canvasback ducks and other birds | Some places in Clayoquot Sound extremely dense | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:59; Turner et al. 1983:89 |
| Fairybells, Hooker's | <i>Disporum hookeri</i> | muwach ha7um7ak ('deer's food') (Hesquiaht) (both also for twisted-stalk, <i>Streptopus</i>) | Shaded forest floor | Eaten by animals | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:86 |
| Fawn Lily, Pink | <i>Erythronium revolutum</i> | chaachaawa7s ('sad ones on the ground' – also for trillium) (Ditidaht) | Moist, shaded forest in rich organic soil | Believed to cause fog and storms if picked | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:85 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fern, Bracken | <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | rhizomes: shitlaa ; ('move to another place'); plants: shitlmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Clayoquot) | Common in open woods and clearings | Rhizomes formerly dug in spring and summer and pit-cooked, steamed or roasted and the starchy inner part eaten, with fish eggs or potatoes; shouldn't eat straight; fronds used in pit-cooking, for cleaning fish on, and camping mats, etc.; young shoots formerly used as medicine for uterine cancer WARNING: considered dangerous; contain cancer-causing agents | tuxwtsaqnit 179; shitlaapqamilh 628; 7aahuus 10; ts'akaat'a7a 106 | Luke Swan 1976; Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:32; Turner et al. 1983:63; Fenn et al. 1979; Ellis et al. 1976; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Fern, Deer | <i>Blechnum spicant</i> | kaatskuuxsmapt ('standing up plant') (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot, Ucluelet) | Shaded forest floor, often on rotten logs | Young fronds chewed as hunger suppressant; also as a breath sweetener; roots also chewed as hunger suppressant – PW; fronds used as medicine for skin sores (learned from watching deer use them for sores); one woman used fronds with success for internal cancer; deer eat this plant to the ground; double-tipped fronds, if found, are eaten as medicine to make people smart | No specified place | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Peter Webster 1978; Jimmy McKay 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:29; Turner et al. 1983:63; Fenn et al. 1979 |
| Fern, Lady | <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | shishitlmaptk'uk ('resembling bracken') (Hesquiaht); shikmapt (Clayoquot – ES) | Shaded, swampy forest areas, with skunk-cabbage | Fronds used to surround food in cooking pits and kettles; ES said roots were formerly eaten and that it grows among salal [possibly referring to bracken]; fiddleheads of lady fern eaten for internal ailments | t'ihaksulh 163 | Edith Simons 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:29; Turner et al. 1983:62; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fern, Leather | <i>Polypodium scoleri</i> | qu7ushin ha7um7ak ('raven's food'), qu7ushin hihit'ak , or qu7ushitqmapt (Hesquiaht) | Very shallow soils; common in areas which experience ocean spray; open canopy forests; also on stems and branches of trees, especially spruce | Rhizomes chewed on by children; ravens said to eat it | Common around the sea coast near Hesquiaht village | Turner and Efrat 1982:30 |
| Fern, Licorice | <i>Polypodium glychrrhiza</i> | hihit'a , hihit'aqtlmapt (Manhousaht, Hesquiaht) | On mossy logs, rock faces and tree trunks and limbs | Rhizomes chewed as mouth sweetener; make water taste sweet; and medicine for coughs, colds and sore throats; rhizomes growing on crabapple were used for relief of gas | haytyaa 820 | Peter Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:30; Turner et al. 1983:64; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Fern, Maidenhair | <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> | yuxsmapt (Hesquiaht); yumapt (Ahousaht, Manhousaht) | Moist streamsidings, wet cliffs, seepage areas, often shaded | Infusion of ashes drunk or leaves chewed as medicine for dancers and athletes to make them light-footed; for strength and endurance; a young baby boy was rubbed with these leaves; whale hunters' medicine too | Grows at the mouth of caves | Luke Swan 1976; Turner and Efrat 1982:29; Turner et al. 1983:61; Fenn et al. 1979 |
| Fern, Spiny wood | <i>Dryopteris expansa</i> ; (<i>Dryopteris austriaca</i>) | shishitlmaptk'uk ('resembling bracken') (Hesquiaht), or 7i7itsmaptk'uk ('resembling sword fern') (Hesquiaht) | Rotten logs in forest | Fronds used to surround food in cooking pits and kettles; young shoots used as medicine for skin sores; fronds gathered by whalers; root used as a medicine | t'i'haksulh 163; niisaq 569 (<i>D.expansa</i>) | Turner and Efrat 1982:29; Turner et al. 1983:62; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fern, Sword | <i>Polystichum munitum</i> | 7itsmakt, 7itsmapt (Hesquiaht); pinapinamapt (Clayoquot) | Rich, moist soil in forested areas; very common | Rootstocks formerly roasted and eaten; fronds used to surround food in cooking pits, and for placemats under food; fronds used as ceremonial costume material; fronds gathered and sold for floral decorations; fronds placed under bedding; fiddleheads rubbed in children's hair in the belief that this would make it lighter in colour; used as head decorations; young shoots chewed as a medicine for uterine cancer; fronds used to play " pila pila " or " pina pina " endurance game by young women (and men) at potlatches | iitsmakwits 578; ts'aapi 786 | Edith Simons 1978; Peter and Jessie Webster 1978; Jimmy McKay 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:32; Turner et al. 1983:62; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Fern, unidentified | ? possibly <i>Dryopteris expansa</i> rootstocks | t'ipaa | | Rootstocks formerly cooked and eaten; Alice Paul's mother used it; like a potato | Said to grow along roadbanks | Turner and Efrat 1982:29, 77 |
| Fireweed | <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> | 7a7adakqii ('fire on top' – translation borrowing) (Ditidaht) | Very common on burns and clearings | No apparent use; elsewhere, seed fluff spun with dog wool | Hesquiat Peninsula; very common | Turner et al. 1983:115 |
| Fringecup, Tall | <i>Tellima grandiflora</i> | hahaptspaa ('hairy on one side') (Ditidaht) | Very common in moist, shaded forest areas, with salmonberry, foamflower | Spiritual medicine | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:127 |
| Goatsbeard | <i>Aruncus sylvestris</i> | sisixbuxwaxs ('herring eggs on the bushes') (Ditidaht) | Moist thickets, banks, clearings, streamsides | Root used as very strong medicine for fever, "measles" and similar illness (Ditidaht) | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:117 |
| Grass, Brome | <i>Bromus carinatus</i> | ? aqmapt (general) | Moist meadows and clearings | Sharp-awned fruits considered dangerous because they get stuck in the throat | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:56 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grass, Dune, or Dune Wild Rye | <i>Elymus mollis</i> | ch'ich'itapqk'uk ('resembles basket sedge'), or hitingis7itl'aqapt ('beach growth') (Hesquiaht) | Sandy soil at upper beach | Leaves used for sewing and binding, and for bag handles; roots used for scrubber in manhood training, to strengthen the body (Ditidaht) | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:58; Turner et al. 1983:88 |
| Grass, general | various spp. | ?aqmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Common in variety of habitats | Eaten by deer and other animals; used in cooking pits, and in food storage baskets; used to clean fish; gathered for use in weaving lids for baskets | apwinqis 863 | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:56; Turner et al. 1983:88; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| "Grass, Swamp"; see Sedge, Tall Basket | <i>Carex obnupta</i> | | | | | |
| Hedge Nettle | <i>Stachys cooleyae</i> | tushksmaqk'uk | Moist swamps and lakeshores | Laid under fish to keep it clean | Hesquiaht village; common | Turner and Efrat 1982:69; Turner et al. 1983:114 |
| Horsetail, Branchless | <i>Equisetum hiemale</i> | qwaqtl (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot) | Swamps, edges of sloughs | Abrasive for polishing implements (general) | No specified place | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:29; Turner et al. 1983:60 |
| Horsetail, Common | <i>Equisetum arvense</i> | vegetative shoots: qwaqtl (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot); fertile shoots: nitnaaktli (Hesquiaht) | Moist, generally open areas | Young shoots eaten, but not as commonly as <i>E. telmateia</i> ; abrasive for polishing implements (general); used to clean fish | No specified place | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:28; Turner et al. 1983:60 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Horsetail, Giant | <i>Equisetum telmateia</i> | vegetative shoots: qwaqtl (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot); kw'akw'aqtl (Manhousaht); fertile shoots: nitnaaktli (Hesquiaht) | Moist banks, seepage areas, ditches | Young shoots eaten in large quantities in spring; potential source of pure water; abrasive for polishing implements; medicine for diarrhoea (Makah); used to clean fish | Towards Estevan Point (Hesquiaht) | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:28; Turner et al. 1983:60 |
| "Indian Celery" (?) | | muuqwtlh | | Small yellow sweet potato gathered in the month of May | ts'aaht'as 811 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Indian Consumption Plant | <i>Lomatium nudicaule</i> | 7a7ayxwqwsu7 ('medicine for codfish lure') (Ditidaht) | Seeds traded from Coast Salish | Seeds burned as incense to fumigate a house in cases of sickness or death; seeds possibly used as charm for codfish lure | No specified place on west coast; found at Rath Trevor Beach, Parksville | Turner et al. 1983:92-93 |
| Indian Hellebore | <i>Veratrum viride</i> | haw'ah (identified in Hesquiaht ethnobotany as trillium, but poisonous qualities and uses fit this species); confirmed this species by Jimmy McKay of Ucluelet (? ha7wah - GL) | Moist meadows, riverbanks | Roots gathered primarily for external use, but also were used with extreme caution as an emetic; even a small amount could be a deadly poison; put on arrows to poison deer; also used to poison bullets; will kill even a large animal with one shot; rubbed on body to increase strength WARNING: HIGHLY TOXIC | No specified place | George Louie 1978; Jimmy McKay 1978 |
| Indian Paintbrush | <i>Castilleja miniata</i> | cha?chuumyaqtlh ('sweet inside') (Ahousaht); 7i7inipitlh (Clayoquot) | Rocky headlands, gravelly soil in clearings | Children suck flower nectar from the corollas; used as hummingbird trap (with snail slime), since hummingbirds gather nectar from the flowers | No specified place | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner et al. 1983:127; Fenn et al. 1979 |

Herbaceous Plants

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|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lettuce, Siberian Miner's | <i>Montia sibirica</i> | ?i?anm'i7aqtI ('slug/snail inside') | Moist, nitrogen rich soils; deciduous forests, alluvial floodplains, seepage and stream edges | Medicinal uses; leaves chewed into mush and plastered on cuts and sores as a poultice, juice helps sore eyes | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:71 |
| Lupine, Beach | <i>Lupinus littoralis</i> | kukuxmat7aqtI ('rattling sound inside') (Hesquiaht); k'wak'watlmapt (Ahousaht) (see also pea and vetch) | Upper edge of sandy beaches | Grows near Hesquiaht, but roots apparently not eaten (see note under vetch) | Hesquiaht Harbour | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:68 |
| Mint, Canada or Field | <i>Mentha arvensis</i> | k'inlhimlh (Ahousaht – GL); tutushksmaqk'uk ('resembles hedge nettle') (Hesquiaht); possibly "m'akpalh" (Ahousaht – plant with mint flavour) | Moist meadows, swamps, lakeshores, upper saltmarshes | Aromatic; plants tied in bunches and placed under beds in houses to keep out bad insects | Hesquiaht village | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:69 |
| Mission Bells, "Indian Rice", "Rice Root" | <i>Fritillaria camschatcensis</i> | kuuxwapiih, kuuxwapiihmapt (Hesquiaht) | Tidal flats and floodplains, river estuaries | Bulbs, with rice-like bulblets, steamed or boiled and eaten; dried for winter | Hesquiaht Harbour | Turner and Efrat 1982:55; Turner et al. 1983:85 |
| Mustard, Wild Turnip | <i>Brassica campestris</i> | tatanapsk'uk ('resembles turnip') (Hesquiaht) | Weed of beachheads, disturbed areas | Introduced from Steveston to Hesquiaht as turnip; now a common weed | Hesquiaht village | Turner and Efrat 1982:62 |
| Onions, Wild Nodding | <i>Allium cernuum</i> | ?isaw (Manhousaht), ?isaaq ('makes you cry') (Ahousaht); ?i?isaaq'uk (Hesquiaht) (pertaining mainly to garden onions, <i>A. cepa</i>) | Rocky bluffs | Bulbs eaten; dug in summer and steamed or boiled; often eaten with salmon; burned out (by the British Navy) at Ahousat in 1840; no patches left (GL) | kwisiyis 769; Herbert Arm, which is called ?isaqnit 568 'where onions grow' (GL) | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:54; Turner et al. 1983:83; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pea, Sea or Beach | <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> | ? <i>ush</i> ? <i>u7uqmapt</i> , or <i>ch'ikn'aqmapt</i> ('sparrow plant' (Hesquiaht)); <i>k'wak'watlmapt</i> (Ahousaht) (see also lupine and vetch); <i>k'way7ismapt</i> (Ucluelet – JM) | Gravelly or sandy beaches | Said to have been introduced to Hesquiaht; peas not eaten; plant rubbed on the body because it has a nice scent (possibly referring to <i>Vicia gigantea</i>); flowers used to decorate the house | No specified place | Jimmy McKay 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:68 |
| Pearly Everlasting | <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> | Name not recalled | Common on sandy or gravelly soil in openings | Rubbed on the skin as a softener | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:97 |
| Plantain, Broad-leaved | <i>Plantago major</i> | <i>titimat'uk</i> ('resembles skunk cabbage') (Ohiaht) | Very common; moist openings, disturbed and trampled soil; introduced (?); <i>Plantago maritima</i> in saltmarshes | Leaves used as poultice medicine for wounds, burns, infections, and sores; chewed for ulcers | No specified place | Robert Sport 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:70; Turner et al. 1983:115 |
| Pond-lily, Yellow | <i>Nuphar polysepalum</i> | <i>hach'lhsmapt</i> , and variants ('west wind plant') (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Submerged in water at lake edges, marshes, bogs, fens | Weather indicator; when the west wind blows the leaves lift off the surface of the water; used as charm to call the west wind; rhizomes used for medicine, tonic, to prevent illness when there was an epidemic | Village Lake behind Hesquiaht village | Turner and Efrat 1982:70; Turner et al. 1983:114 |
| Pondweed | <i>Potamogeton</i> spp. | <i>muwach</i> <i>ha7um7ak</i> ('deer's food') | Submerged in water at lake edges, marshes, bogs, fens | Foliage eaten by deer who wade into the water to get it | Village Lake behind Hesquiaht | Turner and Efrat 1982:56 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Poque, Ground Cone | <i>Boschniakia hookeri</i> | p'uug (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot, Ucluelet) | Parasite on roots of salal, kinnikinnick; grows in woods in summer; on beaches | Potato-like "bulbs" eaten raw, especially by children; said to be good for coughs and to make them strong; also peeled and boiled or cooked with seafood; eaten raw with salmon eggs; the flower and seeds were mashed with water and applied to the skin for a good complexion and for health (ES) | p'uugwapiih 713; grounds of Christie School at Tofino; Wickaninnish Island | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Dan David 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:70; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Potatoes | <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> | | Introduced | Cultivated | 7alhma7a 275; maaqtusiis 423; hilhwin7a 129 | Turner and Efrat 1982; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Reed, Common | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | tl'i7ich (Hesquiaht; Makah word for beargrass) | Common in moist meadows and ditches | Dried and used for tying and binding | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:54 |
| Sea-grass, or Surf-grass, long leaved (see also Eel-grass) | <i>Phyllospadix torreyi</i> | y'uy'uuch-kan'uuh7i tsaay'mits ('narrow sea-grass') (Hesquiaht) | On rocks in heavy surf; far down on the beach; long narrow leaves | Gathered with herring spawn and dried for future use; Hesquiaht people named from the sound of eating herring spawn from this plant; leaves sometimes used in baskets, and bunches of leaves used for wigs by children and for dancing costumes; used for cordage, as in making sealing spears (DD) | Hesquiaht, far down on the beach | Edith Simons 1978; Dan David 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:58 |
| Sea-grass, or Surf-grass, shorter leaved (see also Eel-grass) | <i>Phyllospadix scouleri</i> | ?i?anm'i7aqtI7i tsaay'imts ('snail-inside sea-grass') (Hesquiaht) | On rocks at lower intertidal and subtidal zones | Gathered for its attached herring eggs | hishkwii 46 | Turner and Efrat 1982:58; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sedge, Sitka | <i>Carex sitchensis</i> | ch'ich'itapqk'uk (Hesquiaht) | | Used to make basket handles because it is extremely strong | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:53 |

Herbaceous Plants

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| Sedge, Tall Basket; also called "Swamp Grass" and "Canadian Grass" to distinguish from Beargrass | <i>Carex obnupta</i> | ch'itapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) | Fens and shaded swamps and sloughs in forests, floodplains, lake edges, etc. | Vegetative leaves major basket making material for trinket baskets of many sizes and shapes; leaves harvested in late July, early August; split, dried, dyed; sometimes sold or traded | t'l'um'aqtl'a 333; naxwaqis 337; east side of Estevan Point; Long Beach – lots; t'upchwiyahsuu7a 400; qwaatswiis 413; ch'itapqts'u 71; k'aayits'ita?as 134; ch'i7uus 721; ta7alpha 722; ch'itapkwuu7is 22 | George Louie 1978; Jessie Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:50–53; Turner et al. 1983:79–80; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Silverweed, Pacific, or Cinquefoil | <i>Potentilla pacifica</i> ; <i>P. anserina</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i> | roots: tlitsy'up ; plant: tlitsy'upmapt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht – "large clover roots" – GL) | Saltmarshes, upper beaches, tidal flats; often with springbank clover | Roots a staple food; pit-cooked or steamed with wild clover roots and camas bulbs; eaten with oil or fermented chum salmon eggs at the end of a meal, after salmon or seal; dug along the river at chum salmon time in autumn; in April and May, dug them in a saltmarsh; cultivated in naturally occurring beds, which were marked off with rocks along the river estuaries, and owned by hereditary chiefs | Various places known for this plant (Bouchard and Kennedy 1990); t'l'ayaqwulh 184; ?aaqmaqhsis 458; ma7uwis 483; watih 491; t'l'imaaqis 497; muuyahi 555; wa7uus 620; ?aa7uus 10; shishp'ika 11; ?jiqwu7a 747; uu7unmitis 750; kwisiyis 769; ts'isaaqis 777; tlichma7a 35; uuqwmin 888; t'l'aayaa7a 98 | Luke Swan 1976; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:73; Turner et al. 1983:118; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Skunk-cabbage | <i>Lysichitum americanum</i> | tinaat (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht); ti7maat (Ahousaht, Clayoquot) | Rich organic soils in swamps, bogs, lake edges and floodplains | Large leaves used as mats for food preparation, drinking cups, for drying salal berries on; leaves used as poultice for severe burns; roots used for some kind of medicine; important food for deer in spring; taints their meat, so they are not hunted at this time | No specified place | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:48; Turner et al. 1983:78 |
| Sour-grass, Sheep Sorrel | <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Name not recalled | Disturbed areas; introduced | Leaves chewed, have tart, tangy flavour | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:71 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stinging Nettle | <i>Urtica dioica</i> | ?iilhmakt (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht) (Ahousaht – ?iilhmakt) | Rich, moist soil in disturbed sites, especially around villages; soils high in nitrogen and especially high in phosphorus | Young greens eaten (historic times); stem fibre used for twine, for sewing, binding, fishing line, fishing nets (e.g., herring dipnets, halibut lines), duck nets; used to mask body scent for fishermen; counter-irritant medicine for rheumatism, arthritis, tonic; steamed roots and leaves used as poultice for arthritis; salve of nettles and snail slime used to make a salve for spiritual protection; "charm" for love, hunting, whaling; purification; fur sealers slept on them so they would sleep lightly; rubbed on their arms for strength; when plants are four inches high in spring, time to fish for halibut | ?ii?iilhmakw'as 580 | George Louie 1978; Peter Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:77; Turner et al. 1983:131; Fenn et al. 1979; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Earl George 1994 |
| Stoncrop, or Sedum | <i>Sedum divergens</i> | k'inlhimts (Ahousaht – GL) | Rocky headlands | Succulent leaves may have been eaten as they were by some other groups | No specified place | George Louie 1978 |
| Strawberry, Wild | <i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> , <i>F. vesca</i> , <i>F. virginiana</i> | berries: kalhkintapiih ('sweet') (Hesquiaht, Manhousaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot); plant: kalhkintimapt (Clayoquot) | <i>F. chiloensis</i> found on upper beaches, and coastal rocky areas; the other species are found in open woods and clearings | Berries eaten; especially seaside strawberry (<i>F. chiloensis</i>); special treat for children; eaten fresh, not dried (too juicy); today sometimes jarred or jammed; leaves eaten for diarrhoea | kitsiit 590; lots at Long Beach, at Ahousaht, around the residential school; and at Esowista (huge ones) | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Peter Webster 1978; Jimmy McKay 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:72; Turner et al. 1983:117; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Earl George 1994 |
| Surf-grass, Scouler's | <i>Phyllospadix scouleri</i> | tabaax (also eel-grass) (Ditidaht) | In beds in subtidal zone on exposed outer coast | Leaves sometimes used for collecting herring spawn | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:89 |

Herbaceous Plants

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Surf-grass, Torrey's | <i>Phyllospadix torreyi</i> | tabaax (also eel-grass), or dii7dik'wapt ('gripping plant') (Ditidaht) | In beds in subtidal zone on exposed outer coast | Leaves apparently sometimes used for collecting herring spawn; dried leaves used in basketry | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:89 |
| Thistle, Bull | <i>Cirsium brevistylum</i> | sachkmapt ('sharp plant') (Hesquiaht) | Gravelly soil in openings | Introduced; flower nectar sucked; down used for spinning with dog wool; leaves, roots used for good luck and protection against evil (Ditidaht) | Hesquiat village | Turner and Efrat 1982:61; Turner et al. 1983:97 |
| Tiger Lily, or Columbia Lily | <i>Lilium columbianum</i> | ?anixsmapt ('great blue heron plant') (Hesquiaht) | Open woods | Bulbs possibly steamed and eaten, but this was not recalled by Hesquiaht elders | Small island along the south shore of Nitinaht Lake | Turner and Efrat 1982:55; Turner et al. 1983:85 |
| Trillium | <i>Trillium ovatum</i> | haw'ah (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht – but denoted Indian hellebore) (?) – see this sp. | Moist, shaded forest in rich organic soil | Believed to cause fog and storms if picked (Ditidaht) | ts'aayaa 113 | Turner and Efrat 1982:55; Turner et al. 1983:85; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Twisted-stalk, Common | <i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i> | muwach ha7um7ak ('deer's food') (Hesquiaht) (both also for fairybells, <i>Disporum</i>) | Shaded forest floor | Eaten by deer; berries not eaten | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:55; Turner et al. 1983:86 |
| Unidentified plant | | ?ayk | | Gathered | ?ayqquw'a 27 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Unidentified plant | | qwaxwapiih | | Gathered | apwinqis 863 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Unidentified plant | | wiik | | Gathered | wiiqnit 54, Hesquiat Peninsula | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Vegetables | | | | Cultivated | y'aaqhsis 712 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vetch, Giant | <i>Vicia gigantea</i> | ch'ikn'aqmapt ('sparrow plant') (Hesquiaht); k'wak'watlmapt (Ahousaht) (see also lupine and pea, beach); ch'ach'apats'aqtl-mapt (Ahousaht – PW); k'wey7ismapt (Ucluelet) | Upper beaches, driftwood zone; coastal thickets; tidal flats | Seeds occasionally eaten; plants used as scent to mask odour on fishing lines, and for fishermen's hands; sparrows like these plants; used to be much more common at Hesquiat village; plant rubbed on the body because it has a nice scent (see also sea pea) | ch'iknuu 34 | George Louie 1978; Peter Webster 1978; Jimmy McKay 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:68; Turner et al. 1983:112; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Water-Parsley | <i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i> | wa7uu (Hesquiaht) | Common in marshes, fens, lakeshores, creeks, ditches | Root and important medicine for childbirth; purgative; charm in narrative of Stealing Daylight (Ditidaht) | Former village north of Long Beach, wa7iwa | Turner and Efrat 1982:61; Bouchard and Kennedy; Turner et al. 1983:93–94 |
| Wild Lily-of-the-Valley | <i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i> | kuuw'iikmapt ('thief plant') (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, Clayoquot) | Shaded, moist forest floor, floodplains, swampy areas | Berries eaten, sparingly; fruit eaten for tuberculosis; leaves used whole or mashed as medicinal poultice for sores, boils, cuts, wounds, burns, eczema; leaves sometimes soaked in water and applied to wounds; mashed roots mixed with water used as eye medicine, for eye irritations; leaves used over a small hole in the ground to make a trap for hummingbirds; they were held, then released, by children (PW); food for deer | Clayoquot Valley; Hesquiat Lake | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Peter Webster 1978; Dan David 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:55; Turner et al. 1983:86; Roy Haiyupis, pers. comm. 1994 |
| Wormwood, Beach, or Burweed | <i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i> ; syn. <i>Franseria chamissonis</i> | hihiy'aqtl | Sandy beaches | Children of Hesquiat played with the juice of this plant, which turns red when first exposed to air, pretending it is blood | Hesquiaht | Turner and Efrat 1982:62 |
| Wormwood, Suksdorf's | <i>Artemisia suksdorfii</i> | Name not recalled | Gravelly soil in openings and along beaches | Leaves used as a scent | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:97 |

Herbaceous Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | <i>shashaaxtan'uuh</i> (Hesquiaht) | Common on sandy, or gravelly soil in openings and on alluvial flats and saltmarshes | General medicine, and especially for colds, coughs, general internal pains; said to heal stomach and internal organs; leaves a good general medicine | No specified place | Edith Simons 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:61; Turner et al. 1983:97 |

Non-Vascular Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Bracket Fungi | <i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> , <i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i> , <i>Polysporus</i> spp. and related species | k'iichk (Hesquiaht), k'itch7q (Ahousaht) | On dead and dying tree trunks, especially coniferous, and rotting logs | Spiritual medicine for protection against bad luck or bad thoughts (generally Nuu-Chah-Nulth) | No specified place | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:27 |
| Lichen, Dogtooth | <i>Peltigera canina</i> and related spp. | tl'atl'x7aa7aq ('flat ones against the rock'), or tl'iitl'iidqwaqsib-ak'kw ('resembling whale's baleen') (both Ditidaht); Hesquiaht name not recalled | On mossy rocks in forest areas and clearings | Apparently used for kidney medicine (Ditidaht); used for some kind of medicine by Hesquiaht | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:27; Turner et al. 1983:55 |
| Lichen, Lung | <i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i> | tl'atstl'astuphts'um ('having spots/patchiness') (Hesquiaht) | Grows on hemlock (western and mountain) and yellow-cedar trees (cypress) and other trees; more so at higher elevations (montane) | Hesquiaht used this lichen, when it grew on hemlock trees, as a medicine for coughing up blood. Lichens taken from other locations were used for different maladies; mixed with water and other herbs (including bull kelp frond ashes) | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:26 |
| Lichens, "Old Man's Beard" | <i>Usnea longissima</i> , <i>Alectoria sarmentosa</i> and other light coloured species | p'u7up (general for mosses and lichens; named after tree species growing on) (Hesquiaht, Ditidaht); e.g., tsitsih7aqtlmapt p'u7upuk ('crabapple tree-moss') (Hesquiaht) | On tree branches and boughs of various species; common in west coast forests | Important deer food; important traditional wound dressing material ("Indian bandage") and towelling; baby diapers; sanitary napkins (Ditidaht); probably had other medicinal uses, but not recalled (Hesquiaht) | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:26; Turner et al. 1983:55 |
| Liverwort, "fish scale," thallose | <i>Pellia</i> spp. | ch'ich'ip'alhk'uk ('resembling fish scales') (Hesquiaht) | Shaded, moist soil in forests; rich organic soil | The juice or chewed-up pulp of this liverwort would heal sore mouth of an infant | No specified place | Turner and Efrat 1982:27; Turner et al. 1983:58 |

Non-Vascular Plants

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Liverwort, Cone-head | <i>Conocephalum conicum</i> | tl'atl'xa7s (Ditidaht) | Moist, shaded rocks and ground, especially beside streams | Eye medicine; spiritual medicine (Ditidaht; possibly Nuu-Chah-Nulth, general) | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:58 |
| Moss, Aquatic | <i>Fontinalis antipyretica</i> | p'u7upasum ('moss under water') (Hesquiaht) | In creeks | Believed that the salmon would not spawn while this moss was present in the water; washed down with first fall rains | The creek at Hesquiat | Turner and Efrat 1982:27 |
| Moss, Hair | <i>Polytrichum commune</i> | p'u7up (general for mosses, lichens) | Drier sites, on exposed mineral soil, or weathering (granular) rock | Medicine for childbirth (Ditidaht) | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:59 |
| Moss, Juniper-leaved Hair | <i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i> | p'u7up (general for mosses, lichens) | Drier sites, on exposed mineral soil, or weathering (granular) rock | Possible medicine; purgative (?) | No specified place | Turner et al. 1983:59 |
| Moss, Sphagnum, or Peat | <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. | p'u7up (general name for mosses and lichens) | Bogs and poorly drained forest floor | Used for wiping salmon, diapers, sanitary napkins, and bandaging | Bogs around Flores Island, and behind Hesquiat | Turner and Efrat 1982:27; Turner et al. 1983:58 |
| Mosses, general | Various species, including <i>Hylocomium splendens</i> ; <i>Plagiothecium undulatum</i> ; <i>Rhytidiopsis robusta</i> ; <i>Eurhynchium oreganum</i> ; <i>Rhytidadelphus</i> spp., <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. | p'u7up (general name for mosses and lichens) (all dialects) | Shaded forest floor, logs, etc. | Used for wiping salmon, diapers, sanitary napkins, etc.; large quantities formerly used | No specified place | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:27; Turner et al. 1983:58 |

Marine Algae

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Algae, green freshwater; or "green pond slime" | <i>Spirogyra</i> and other <i>spp.</i> | ? <i>umumtsuk7i ts'a7ak</i> (and variants) | On rocks in creeks and lake edges during summer | Washes out to sea with first heavy rains in early fall; then the coho and dog salmon will start to run up the stream; the fish will not go up as long as it is there (GI, AP) | Creek at Hesquiat village | Turner and Efrat 1982:26 |
| Iridescent Seaweed | <i>Iridaea</i> spp. | ? <i>umumts</i> (also <i>Porphyra</i> , <i>Ulva</i> and other membranous algae) | On rocks at intertidal zone | Not used by Nuu-Chah-Nulth, but eaten by Japanese and Chinese people | Beachfront at Hesquiat | Edith Simons 1978 |
| Kelp, Boa | <i>Egregia menziesii</i> | Not remembered, something like "lots of hair on it" (Hesquiaht) | Lower intertidal zone, on rocks | Considered a good fertilizer for potatoes; children play with this plant, running along and chasing each other and squirting each other with the water-filled sacs | Beachfront at Hesquiat, and at Ahousaht | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:23 |
| Kelp, Bull | <i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> | <i>husmin</i> (bulb), <i>huus?ikum</i> (fronds); <i>sanap'aalh</i> (stipe) (Manhousaht, Hesquiaht); plant – <i>7ayqtlalhu</i> (CS – Clayoquot) | On rocks, forming dense beds in subtidal zone; quiet bays and inlets | Stalks cured and used for fishing lines, ropes; hollow portion for storing oil and deer fat, and as mold for skin ointment of cottonwood bud resin; used in preparing tree knot halibut hooks; fronds to keep fish cool in boats; during the Great Flood, canoes were anchored to bull kelp and elderberry roots | Certain places had the best and longest stalks for fishing lines | Edith Simons 1978; George Louie 1978; Peter Webster 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:25; Luke Swan, pers. comm. 1978; Turner et al. 1983:52–53 |
| Kelp, Giant | <i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> | <i>suqmapt</i> (plant); <i>tl'uqwaqmapt</i> (fronds with herring spawn on them) (Hesquiaht) | Forming dense beds in quiet bays; subtidal zone | Herring spawn on the fronds in spring; the fronds are then harvested and sun-dried allowing the eggs to be peeled off and stored; little floats dried and exploded in fire: "Hesquiaht firecrackers"; kelp greenlings caught along the edges of kelp beds | sumaqqu7is ('kelp on the point') – a village at Hot Springs Cove; grows there in large patches | Turner and Efrat 1982:24–25 |

Marine Algae

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kelp, tough-stalked, short | <i>Lessoniopsis littoralis</i> | ? <i>alh?at'apt</i> (stipes); <i>susuqmaqk'uk</i> (‘resembles giant kelp’) (fronds) (Hesquiaht) | On rocks in heavy surf at low intertidal and subtidal zones | Sometimes herring spawn gathered from fronds; dried stalks used as sticks in beach hockey game, played in winter when the short kelps wash up on the beach; stipes used to carve “puck”; salve from burned stipes a strengthening medicine for young boys; ospreys build their nests with the stipes | Beachfront at Hesquiaht village | Turner et al. 1983:52 |
| Kelp, short, leafy | <i>Laminaria groenlandica</i> , <i>Hedophyllum sessile</i> , <i>Alaria marginata</i> , <i>Ptegophora</i> , <i>Costaria costata</i> and other similar species | <i>tl'uukwakmápt</i> (Manhousaht); ? <i>alh?at'apt</i> (stipes); <i>susuqmaqk'uk</i> (‘resembles giant kelp’) (fronds) (Hesquiaht) | On rocks in low intertidal and subtidal zones | Sometimes herring spawn gathered from fronds; dried stalks used as sticks in beach hockey game, played in winter when the short kelps wash up on the beach; stipes used to carve “puck”; ospreys build their nests with the stipes | Ditidaht came up to Barkley Sound to get herring eggs | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:24; Luke Swan, pers. comm. 1978; Turner et al. 1983:51 |
| Laver, Red, or “edible seaweed” | <i>Porphyra abbottae</i> , <i>P. perforata</i> and related spp. | ? <i>umumts</i> (also <i>Ulva</i> and other green algae), or <i>ha7un7i?umumts</i> (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht); ? <i>umumits</i> (Manhousaht) | On rocks in lower intertidal zone | Harvested in late June and July in historic period for sale to Oriental people in Victoria; elsewhere eaten traditionally, but apparently not Nuu-Chah-Nulth | Certain places had best seaweeds for harvest (e.g., along beach at Hesquiaht) | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:25; Luke Swan, pers. comm. 1978; Turner et al. 1983:54; |
| Rockweed, Bladder-wrack, or Sea Wrack | <i>Fucus gardneri</i> | <i>huhts'apt</i> (Hesquiaht); “ <i>huuilhtlapt</i> ” (Clayoquot – CS) | On rocks at intertidal zone | Placed over fish to keep it cool; used as fertilizer for potato garden; Ditidaht, and perhaps other Nuu-Chah-Nulth used it as a medicine for boys destined to be whalers | Beachfront at Hesquiaht village | Edith Simons 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:24; Turner et al. 1983:51 |

Marine Algae

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sea Lettuce | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> | ? <i>umumts</i> (Hesquiaht, Ahousaht) | On rocks at intertidal zone; bright green; common | Most say it was not eaten by Nuu-Chah-Nulth, but it, and <i>Porphyra</i> were gathered for sale to Orientals in Victoria; GL said <i>Ulva</i> was eaten with seal or whale oil and dried into seaweed cakes, as well as being collected and sold to the Japanese in the 1930s (see also <i>Porphyra</i> , red laver) | Beachfront at Hesquiaht village | George Louie 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:26 |
| Sea Palm | <i>Postelsia palmaeformis</i> | <i>huhts'apt</i> (Manhousaht, Opitsaht); ? <i>alh?at'apt</i> (Hesquiaht) | On rocks in intertidal zone, in heavy surf | Stipes used to carve ball for beach hockey; stipes, or ashes from burned stipes, used as strengthening medicine for babies destined to be whale hunters, and to strengthen the limbs of whalers and long distance runners, warriors and others; used as a laxative; also, as a salve for one who "went crazy" | Only on outer coast | George Louie 1978; Dan David 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:26; Luke Swan, pers. comm. 1978 Turner et al. 1983:54–55 |
| Seaweed, Bubble | <i>Leathesia difformis</i> | <i>hiilhasu7is7i</i> ? <i>i'anm'i7aqtI</i> (‘underwater slug inside’) (Hesquiaht) | On rocky or gravelly beach in intertidal zone | Some unidentified medicinal use | Beachfront at Hesquiaht village | Turner and Efrat 1982:24 |
| Seaweed, Sac, Bladder | <i>Halosaccion glandiforme</i> | ? <i>i'inmak'uk</i> (‘nipple-like’) (Hesquiaht); ? <i>inmak'uk</i> (Ahousaht – GL) | On rocks at intertidal zone | Hesquiaht – children’s toy; Ditidaht – medicine to predetermine gender of child; rubbed on inside of dugout canoe so it would not crack | Rocky shoreline; no specific place mentioned | George Louie 1978; Dan David 1978; Turner and Efrat 1982:24 Turner et al. 1983:51 |
| Tubular seaweed, green pond slime and other green growth in the water | <i>Enteromorpha intestinalis</i> | <i>7u7inkit7is7i</i> ? <i>umumts</i> (Hesquiaht) | Creek and river mouths in brackish water | Said to be food of brant geese | Creek at Hesquiaht village | Turner and Efrat 1982:23, 26; Turner et al. 1983:50 |

Land Mammals

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bat, general | e.g., <i>Myotis</i> spp. | <i>napis</i> | Hollow trees, caves | Important in cultural traditions | No specified place | George Louie 1994 |
| Bear, Black | <i>Ursus americanus</i> | <i>chams</i> (NOTE: <i>nani</i> refers to grizzly and polar bears) | Den beneath downed trees, stumps or roots; eat berries, small mammals, fish, tubers; use a variety of habitats from riparian areas, meadows and openings, swamps and closed forest | Dead-fall (<i>lhuchis</i> – baited with fish or meat) trapped and hunted for furs and meat; bear meat is very important; hides also important; important in cultural traditions; found in archaeological sites | k'ahts'ulhulh 743; 7u7inmitis 750 (GL) | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Beaver | <i>Castor canadensis</i> | <i>?at'u7</i> | Freshwater swamps, ponds, streams | Trapped and speared for furs; most beavers hunted during full moon, at night, with bow and arrow or spear; sometimes eaten; important in cultural traditions; in story, Beaver's tail was added on as a weapon; found in archaeological sites | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Drucker 1951:61; Calvert 1980 |
| Cougar | <i>Felis concolor</i> | <i>sichpaxx</i> (NOTE: leopard is <i>k'ayuumin</i> ; lynx is <i>k'ayu</i>) | Uses a variety of forests and open areas including clearcuts (feeds on deer and smaller animals) | Hunted for furs; occasionally eaten; important in cultural traditions; found in archaeological sites | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Drucker 1951:61; Calvert 1980 |

Land Mammals

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Deer, Columbian Black-tailed | <i>Odocoileus hemionus columbianus</i> | mu7wach (Port Alberni – ? atush); young fawn: titstix | Prefer close proximity of forage and cover areas (forests intermixed with openings). Old growth is best severe winter habitat; second growth used in low snowfall regions; clearcuts are good forage areas (fireweed a favourite food) | Hunted sometimes with deadfall traps; deer swim over to Vargas Island; people hunted them there; flesh eaten; hides used for drums, mats; important winter food is <i>Alectoria</i> and other tree lichens; important in cultural traditions – said to have stolen fire from the wolves or from Blackbird for people; found in archaeological sites | kishh̄niqus 263 (GL); a7aalhmaq-wah̄suu7is 443; watih̄ 491; ?isaqnit 568; chats-siis 576; pin7iitl 579; ch'ich'iip'alhswis 649; nachaa?as 652; haw'aa 658; ts'a7ak 669; yuchk'aachi 673; ts'itstaa7a 693; y'aaqhsis 712; ch'i7uus 721; tlulhp'ich 723; uu7unmitis 750; mukwnit 763; paniitl 775; humt'aa 25; ?aqmaqhsis 788; ?aqmaqis 879; kistak7itaqwulh̄ 896; hihwin7a 129; tl'atl'ath̄inqwuu7is 645 | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Turner and Efrat 1982:26; Roy Haiyupis, pers. comm. 1994 |
| Elk, Roosevelt | <i>Cervus canadensis roosevelti</i> | tl'unim | Prefer riparian areas and swampy meadows | Formerly hunted; now very rare | kiishh̄niqwus 263; tla7uukwi 902; winchi 913 | George Louie 1994 |
| Marmot, Vancouver Island | <i>Marmota vancouverensis</i> | shishitulh ('clean its face'); or t'it'iitl'u?a ("hiding under boulders") | Talus slopes, alpine meadows, high elevation clearcuts; live near timberline; den under rocks | Formerly hunted; now an endangered species | Remains found in certain caves | George Louie 1994 |
| Marten | <i>Martes americana</i> | tl'itl'ih̄ey'uh̄ ('red on its neck') (GL; SS) | Dens in hollow trees, logs, or root wads; eats red squirrel, mice, birds, berries and a variety of other prey; old growth appears important but second growth also used if den sites available | Trapped and hunted for furs, usually in winter when skins were/are prime; found in archaeological sites | sach'a7umt 286; ts'a7i 294 (GL); kwists7ii 479; wah̄iitlmitis 548; muuyah̄i 555; um'aaqts'it7a 559; ih̄atis 575 | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Land Mammals

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mink | <i>Mustela vison</i> | ch'asta (singular), ch'astimts (plural) (qwaxti , qwatyat in stories) | Prefer riparian areas for foraging and denning; marine shorelines | Trapped for furs, sometimes with small deadfall traps called lhuchis ; important in cultural traditions; found in archaeological sites | sa7aaqwuwawa7a 228; m'ukw-waa 235; tl'uum'aqtlan'ulh 288; hahachits' us 295; hats' uu 322; ch'ihnit'aqtlis 325; tl'um'aqtl'a 333; ch'itis 353; ts'aat-suhtisiis; tl'aalhtl'aaqan'ulth 391; ?amits'aqis 466, 539; iihatis 575; haw'aa 658; ts'a7ak 669; hitaqt'l'a 691; ?aq-witis 724; hitaqtlis 832; McIntosh Bay, former trapping line of Roy Haiyupis; lots on Flores Island and especially Cape Cook (GL) | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Raccoon | <i>Procyon lotor</i> | tl'apisam , or ch'atya | Many habitats, but prefer being close to water (streams or lakes or ocean) | Trapped with small deadfall traps called lhuchis and eaten; raccoons eat a lot of clams, fish, etc. (GL); found in archaeological sites | hahachits' us 296; hihwin7a 129 | George Louie 1994; Drucker 1951:60; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Squirrel, Red | <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i> | ts'imt'u | Common in coniferous forests | Hunted for food (in early times, at least); found in archaeological sites | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Ermine | <i>Mustela erminea</i> | ?i?in'ch , ?i?inlh7ch (referring to its odour) | Forests, shorelines | Trapped for fur, but very rare on the coast; very small | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Roy Haiyupis |
| Wolf | <i>Canis lupus</i> | qwayats , qwayatsik | Uses a variety of forest and open habitats; feed on deer, elk, beaver | Occasionally hunted for fur; ritually and ceremonially important; model of social organization; sacred symbol; found in archaeological sites | Formerly common throughout; recently noted at Hesquiat Harbour | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Stanley Sam, Roy Haiyupis |

Sea Mammals

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Dolphin, Pacific White-sided | <i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i> | ?a?axp'alh, or ?a?axx | Deep ocean to inshore waters | Important in cultural traditions | No specified place | George Louie 1994 |
| Otter, River | <i>Lontra canadensis</i> | waxni (relating to its odour; wax – to fart) | Riparian areas: stream and lake borders but can travel several km overland to reach new streams; often dens in streambanks, estuaries, nearshore marine habitat | Trapped, sometimes using deadfall traps | t'aahtl'aaqan'ulth 391; waxniqat'a 165; lhaahasu 291; kwists7ii 479; kwwat'as 640; ts'a7ak 669; kaapi 731; t'iichaqapi 755; ts'aapi 786; waaxp'inch'a 792; hitaqtliis 832 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Otter, Sea | <i>Enhydra lutris</i> | kwakwatl' | Inshore and shore waters; kelp beds are prime feeding areas | Formerly hunted, especially during fur trade era | ?aahuus 675; haaniilh 280; siin'u7a 655; uuis 677; hum7is 15; ch'aqsit 817; no longer present in Clayoquot Sound area, but may be reintroduced | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Porpoise, Harbour and Dall's | <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> ; <i>Phocoenoides dalli</i> | hitswin | Deep ocean to inshore waters | Found in archaeological sites | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Sea-lion, Northern, or Steller | <i>Eumetopias jubata</i> | tukuk, tukwaqamlh | Deep ocean to inshore waters | Hunted for meat (<i>ch'isqmas</i>), skins (<i>tukwaq</i>) and oil (<i>tlagmas</i>); found in archaeological sites | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |

Sea Mammals

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Seal, Harbour, or Hair Seal | <i>Phoca vitulina</i> | kukuhw'isa (young seal: kach'aa ; young, fat hair seal: m'ishtsit) | Common in offshore waters; on rocks and offshore islands | Hunted with spears and by chasing off rocks onto harpoons; occasionally caught in sockeye tidal traps; hunted at high tide; shot from shoreline in the fall; meat sometimes smoke-dried; used for skins, meat, oil; found in archaeological sites | k'aayits'ita7as 134; niilhn'iin'ulh 138; hih7aa7a 178; wa?atnit 247; lhaahasu 290; chaw'in7a 321; lhu7aa 341; pakw'aa 365; hu7ulh 368; t'atn'aachisht 382; 7aaqtilh 456; ya7aqtlis 540; t'l'itsis 625; siin'u7a 655; uusis 677; t'l'itl'itsatis 680; n'in'iits'ita 681; kakatsts'ista 8; hum7is 15; chachaqwuu7a 734; t'iichaqapi 755; chaapiilh 764; mukwakis 19; kilhch'iiqwulh 779; humt'aa 25; ?aaqmaqhsis 788; tu7ukw 790; ich'aachisht 829; tinwis 837; ?aqmaqimlh 847; chaa7su7a 884; uuqwmin 888; muts'uu7a 889; kwuhwisaqnit 911; hihulh 91; t'l'itsis 284; ts'anakw'a7a 297; ?uts'uus 364; ayiisaqh 371; 7a7itulh 490; hunqis 511; maaq7a7aalh 549; ch'itaapi 595; ch'astu?aktlh 659; aa7inqwus 661; ?aa7uus 675; qilhtsma?a 694; ?aptsimiyis 703; y'aaqhsis 712; maatl7a7aalh 770; tukwnit 860; hilhwin7a 129; hair seal cave in Watta Inlet along shore, also Cannery Bay, Kennedy River | George Louie 1994; Roy Haiyupis, Stanley Sam pers. comm. 1994; Drucker 1951:59; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Seal, Northern Elephant | <i>Mirounga angustirostris</i> | tl'asaa ; or chichihkup (its nose, snout: nists'wa) | Pelagic, and inshore | Found in archaeological sites | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Seal, Northern Fur | <i>Callorhinus ursinus</i> | k'ilh , k'ilha (singular), k'ilha7nus (plural) (seal pup: hupksis) | Deep ocean and inshore waters | Hunted; used for skins, meat, oil; found in archaeological sites | n'u?asaqh 398; uusis 677; t'imaqyu 688; chachama7aq 689; hupqmalhni 690; kw'ukw'ukwhulh 702; ch'ay'aqumyas 785; ich'aachisht 829 | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sea mammals, general | | ?ahmas (also "bear") | Inshore and offshore marine | Hunted for meat and oil | nachaa?as 652; axwuus 653; haw'aa 658 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Whale, Gray | <i>Eschrichtius robustus</i> | ma7ak | Deep ocean and inshore; found in archaeological sites | Hunted for meat, oil; meat was smoked; found in archaeological sites | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |

Sea Mammals

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Whale, Humpback | <i>Megaptera novaengliae</i> | yayacham | Deep ocean and inshore; found in archaeological sites | Hunted for meat, oil | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Whale, Orca, or Killer Whale | <i>Orcinus orca</i> | kaka7w'in | Deep ocean and inshore; found in archaeological sites | Important in cultural traditions | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Whales, general | | ?ahmas ("mammals", general) | Marine | Whales were both hunted and salvaged; they were frequently towed to be butchered in a bay; meat eaten; oil used as condiment; sinew used for cordage; last whaling along the Coast was 1900 to 1905 (GL); whalers in their canoes would hang onto the kelp while waiting for whales | chaskwatqis 185; ?uts'uus 364; ts'iwapts'us 384; huup'ichis 644; uuis 677; mukwaataqwulh 684; qilhtsma?a 694; kw'ukw'ukwulh 702; ich'aachisht 829; cha7aa 36; hilhwin7a 129; ?upnit 229 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Birds

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Albatross | <i>Diomedea</i> spp. | 7isan | Pelagic; offshore | Hunted and caught with hook and line; bones used for needles | cha7aa 36; apqu7a 65 (GL) | George Louie 1994; Turner and Efrat 1982: 44; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Birds, general | | mamati (mata 'fly') | | Hunted using a net called lhihyanim made from stinging nettle twine attached to a large frame. Net was thrown from a canoe bow, entangling birds, which were killed by biting their necks | ?aaqmaqhsis 788; ts'aayaa 113 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Blackbird, Red-wing | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | ch'ach'atnlh | Marshes and lake edges | Features in oral traditions; formerly a chief | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Turner and Efrat 1982:36 |
| Brant | <i>Branta bernicla</i> | waxwash | Small numbers winter along Pacific coast in B.C.; most are spring migrants (going north); use estuaries, beaches, lagoons, mud flats; distribution closely associated with that of eelgrass and sea lettuce | Hunted during migration toward the south in September; also in April | tl'aa7ii7is 818; apqu7a 65 (GL) | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Chickadee, Chestnut-backed | <i>Parus rufescens</i> | | Common in coniferous forest canopy | Features in oral traditions (Hesquiaht) | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Turner and Efrat 1982:36 |

Birds

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cormorants (Pelagic and Brandt's) | <i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i> , <i>P. penicillatus</i> | ? <i>alhchats</i> , <i>tl'ipus</i> | Prefer marine habitats, estuaries, lagoons, bays, etc.; also found on lakes close to the ocean; breeding colonies on bare rocky islands. <i>Tl'itshúulh</i> 'white slime' is named after the cormorant dung on the roosting rocks; nesting site at Rylas Cove | Shot for consumption or for the whole herring from their stomachs for use as bait; hunted at night | tsilhi7imt 327; hu7ulh 368; place name #29, E&S 81:12, 14 | George Louie 1994; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Crow, Northwestern | <i>Corvus caurinus</i> | <i>k'a7in</i> | Very common; nest in trees that can support large nests | Important in oral traditions | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV |
| Ducks, general | | <i>mamati</i> | | Hunted in a lake by use of torchlight; snared using gorge hooks | kw'uuts'itlulh 440; a?aahmaqwa _h suu7is 443 (GL); tlulhp'ich 723; ?aaqmaq _h sis 788; chimiq _h sis 793; _h aat _h siin'u7is 881; chu7is 899; ya'ya s inas 55; wiknit 83 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Duck, Goldeneye, "Butterball" (possibly Bufflehead) | <i>Bucephala</i> spp. | ? <i>atstix</i> , <i>huuyuu</i> , <i>tsikints</i> | Variety of marine and freshwater habitats; concentrate in areas where/when herring spawning; winters along the coast; spring and fall migrations | Hunted with bow and arrow, snares and nets, in fall and winter | hita7pu7ilh 283 (GL); a?aahmaqwa _h suu7is 443 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Birds

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Duck, Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | naht'ats | Sea level to 3000 m elevation; everywhere open water is present; shallow marshes to lakes and coastal marine environments; feed in marshes, fields | Hunted using bird arrows, and sometimes using a two-pointed spear – a practice called huw'ahsulh ; also by bow and arrow, snares and nets | huw'ahsulh 311; a'aalhmaqwahsuu7is 443 (GL); ch'iikna 566; pin7iitl 579; tu7ukw 790; qishqii 845 | George Louie 1994; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Duck, Northern Pintail | <i>Anas acuta</i> | kakaktli (a duck similar to a pintail – 7a7awin) | Tidal marshes, shallow foreshore waters, estuaries, exposed eelgrass beds, mud flats, agricultural fields; spring and fall migrants | Hunted in the fall season and until spring | tsoaqtli 810 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Eagle, Bald | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | ts'ixwatin | Riparian areas most commonly used, but found in many habitats; use large roost and nest trees; common in herring spawning areas | Hunted for feathers; flesh sometimes eaten, especially in fall when birds have fed on salmon; snared or trapped; important in cultural traditions | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV; Drucker, p. 59 |
| Eagle, Golden | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | 7awatin | Nests on high cliffs | Important in cultural traditions | No specified place | George Louie 1994 |
| Flicker, Northern | <i>Colaptes auratus</i> | tl'ihma , or qwaqwinh (its movement – to and fro) | Prefers open forests (edges, mixed forests); nest in cavities in conifer and deciduous trees | Features in oral traditions | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV |
| Geese, general | | huqsam | Wetlands | Hunted for food | pin7iitl 579; ?ii?iilmakw'as 580; ?a?aasit 633; huhkii 1; tu7ukw 790 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Appendix V

Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel
First Nations' Perspectives Relating to Forest Practices Standards in Clayoquot Sound

Birds

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Goose, Snow | <i>Chen caerulescens</i> | tl'istah (? <i>tsiyas</i> , <i>q'aqap</i>) | Primarily winter visitor; marshes and fields during winter feeding (cattail and sedge rhizomes and shoots) | Hunted for food; during stormy weather the feathers were put into use, especially the eiderdown (<i>tsilhin</i> , <i>p'uqtl'itum</i>) | hum7is 15 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Goose, Canada | <i>Branta canadensis</i> | huqsam | Found anywhere permanent water and grazing areas are found; migrant and wintering populations | Hunted for food using bird arrows, and sometimes using a two-pointed spear – a practice called huw'ahsulh ; caught with snares; netted from canoes when stormy weather prevented them from flying away | huw'ahsulh 311; qaamiilhuwis 525; ch'iikna 566; yaaspaalh 716; hum7is 15; paniitl 775; qishqii 845; cha7aa 36; ya'ya s inas 55; apkwuu7a 65 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Grebe, Horned, Red-necked (excluding Western Grebe) | <i>Podiceps</i> spp. | qatx7a (<i>qatx</i> – its sound), or k'im7alh (<i>k'im</i> 'to submerge, sink') | Horned grebe most common in winter, marine habitats; red-necked in marine and large lakes and rivers in winter | The fat, or the grease is used for medicine; the feathers were used in a cradle as a baby support, placed behind the head | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV |
| Grouse, Blue | <i>Dendragapus obscurus</i> | huw'ik | Common in forested areas and clearings; salalberries a common food | Hunted for food | Common around Ahousat | George Louie 1995 |
| Heron, Great Blue | <i>Ardea herodias</i> | ?anis | Variety of salt, brackish and freshwater habitats; roosts in large conifer and cottonwood trees; uses meadows, fields, and riparian areas for foraging | Featured in oral traditions; noted to camouflage in sweet gale patches; tiger lily and sweet gale named after it | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV |

Birds

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hummingbird, Rufous | <i>Selasphorus rufus</i> | sa7sin (the male – tl'ahemlh) | Common; nests throughout range, in edges, shorelines, openings, meadows, clearcuts | Featured in oral traditions; red feathers apparently formerly used in ceremonial head-dresses; Ditidaht trapped with snail slime placed on Indian paintbrush, <i>Castilleja</i> spp. | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV |
| Kingfisher, Belted | <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> | t'amuk | Common along shore, estuaries and waterways | Important in cultural traditions | No specified place | |
| Loon, Common | <i>Gavia immer</i> | 7ama, hawi | Large lakes, rivers, inlets, coves, lagoons, etc.; nests along shores | Hunted | tlulhp'ich 723 (GL) | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Osprey, or "Fish Hawk" | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | ?imwaa, n'in'ikwik, chisa7hum | Near lakes, rivers, sloughs, and protected marine waters; nests in trees along shores | Featured in oral traditions; use dried brown algae stipes as nest material | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV |
| Raven, Common | <i>Corvus corax</i> | qu7ushin | Common throughout | Featured in oral traditions; many stories about Raven as a cultural figure | No specified place | George Louie 1994 |
| Scoter, Surf, or Black Duck | <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> | k'uuxwuu, k'uxu; much7a7a | Winters here, September–February mostly; uses a variety of freshwater and marine habitats, especially shallow water near beaches and protected waters in bays etc.; large numbers near herring | Hunted, meat preserved and feathers used for down mattresses; only much7a7a in shallow water; the other two species go down as far as 15–20 fathoms (GL) | tu7m'aqtliis 795 (GL); hilh _h uu7is 796 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Ellis and Swan 1981: Appendix IV |

Birds

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scoter, White-winged | <i>Melanitta fusca</i> | ts'ats'ax-st'alh | Large numbers in winter, but some in summer; breed in B.C. interior; uses marine and brackish water; more open, deeper water than surf scoter | Hunted for food; made into a soup broth for use as a laxative; found during the winter season when herring are plentiful (GL) | p'uqwu7a 583 (GL) | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Seagulls, many species | <i>Larus</i> spp. | qwini | Variety of marine and freshwater habitats; also use fields for roosting | Eggs collected from offshore islands, for food | qwnqit 396; kaakimilhpaiyis 601; qwutimq̄h 656; ?aqmaqimlh 847; tin'im7a 850; chaw'in7is 857 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990; Earl George, pers. comm. 1994 |
| Sparrow (e.g., Song Sparrow) | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | chikn'a | Common in bushy areas (seven species in Clayoquot region) | Known in cultural traditions; associated with some beach plants | No specified place | George Louie 1994; Turner and Efrat 1982 |
| Swan | <i>Cygnus</i> spp. | | | Hunted | ya'ya s inas 55 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Swan, Trumpeter | <i>Cygnus buccinator</i> | qaqup, ts'iyash | Mainly a winter visitor (October to March); use estuaries, agricultural fields, sloughs, bays, lakes | Hunted for food, and down, when migrating in fall and spring | ch'iikna 566 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| "Tern" (possibly Bonaparte's Gull) | <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (or possibly <i>Larus philadelphia</i>) | matís | Arctic tern migratory and transient; Bonaparte's gulls common offshore; nest in region | Known in cultural traditions | No specified place | George Louie 1994 |

Birds

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Thrush, Swainson's | <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> | ch'ach'atinlh ("ring on its neck"?); ?awap?ik | Common; coastal forests; moist bushy areas, particularly around salmonberry | Featured in oral traditions; cause salmonberries to ripen with their singing | No specified place | George Louie 1994 |
| Thrush, Varied | <i>Ixoreus naevius</i> | ?awip; xwaxwa-xwiyu | Common; coastal forests | Featured in oral traditions (?) | No specified place | George Louie 1994 |
| Waterfowl, general | | qatx7a kim7alh | | Hunted | ch'iiqtlis 439 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Wren, Winter | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | hup'na | Common, year-round; coastal forests | Blood is used for medicinal purpose; has spiritual values | No specified place | George Louie 1994 |

Fish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anchovy, Northern | <i>Engraulis mordax</i> | t'achkumts (tluswi – young herring) | Marine; deep water, offshore; found in archaeological sites | Fished | p'aat'achapi 461; ts'ipatqnit 586 | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Kennedy and Bouchard 1990 |
| Bocaccio | <i>Sebastes pacispinis</i> | | Marine; moderately deep water; rocky bottom; found in archaeological sites | Jigged, fished | tsaqaaqh 255; 7a7itl 301; ap7aqsulh 428; tl'aatl'app'awaas 452; yaaqswiis 453; chaapi7a 459; yaa7aqtllis 460; ts'aqwulhhlh 582 | Calvert 1980; Kennedy and Bouchard 1990 |
| Cabezón | <i>Scorpaenichthys marmoratus</i> | 7ux, naxk'uts | Marine; moderately deep water; rocky bottom; found in archaeological sites | Fished with a special spear called a 7uxwyak or using a method called 7uxw7uxwsh which used a stinging nettle fishing line, a gorge hook baited with dried lingcod skin, and a lingcod stomach bob | ts'ats'axwach'a7akwulhh 50; Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Kennedy and Bouchard 1990 |
| "Catfish" | | k'ahch'a | | Fished; boiled with thimbleberry or salmonberry leaves as flavouring | | George Louie 1994; Turner and Efrat 1982:74 |
| Cod, general | <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> "Pacific cod" | tush, tushkuh (Alaska cod – hachxuk k'ikaksuh – GL) | | Fished, often in spring and summer; cod stomach used to make fermented salmon eggs | ap'iiqtl'a 495; ch'itaapi 595; p'aatqwats'u 607; uuis 677; 7aq-witis 724; chaapiilh 764; ich'aachisht 829; cha7aa 36; cha7aa 36; hilhwin7a 129 | George Louie 1994; Turner and Efrat 1982:68; Kennedy and Bouchard 1990 |

Fish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cod, Lingcod | <i>Ophiodon elongatus</i> | tushkuh | Marine; shallow to deeper water; areas of strong tidal currents; found in archaeological sites | Fished using live bait, usually tommie cod, a method known as mamiita ; jigged; trolled using herring bait; speared after using live bait to lure them to the surface; GL used to use sea urchin flesh for bait | husmat7a 142; suuma?a 213; ch'aa7ayapi 215; tl'iichtl'iicha7a 218; kwisutqwuu7a 238; ts'itqat'imt 276; apqwuu7a 296; ts'anakw'a7a 297; apswiy'alh 309; ch'itis 353; tl'uchp'itaktupi 355; qwa7a_hulth 359; pakw'aa 366; chichw'aa 367; lhalhiypqwapii_hwaas 378; tl'aatl'app'awaas 452; yaa7aqtllis 460; ts'atswiilh 514; ch'iikna 566; shitlaapqamilh 628; tutushkachisht 683; tl'uqwchit7a 699; tlulhp'ich 723; maalhsit 758; yaalhapis 783; muu7ak 28; apaktu7a 29; ch'uuchatswii7a 841; wawaalhswas 37; ch'iitis 38; chichwaa 39; Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Cod, Red | | tl'ihapih | | Jigged; fished | 7a7itl 301; ap7aqsulh 428; tl'aatl'app'awaas 452; yaaqswiis 453; chaapi7a 459; yaa7aqtllis 460; siin'u7a 467; chichixwas 533; imta?a 541; tlulhp'ich 723 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Cod, Rock | | mukmuk'wa | | Caught | tsaqaaqh 255; tl'itshuulh 303 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Cod, Pacific Tomcod | <i>Microgadus proximus</i> | suma | | Fished using green sea urchin bait | suuma?a 213; tl'uum'aqatlan'ulh 288; apswiy'alh 309; naxwaqis 337; hu7ulh 368 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Dogfish, Spiny | <i>Squalus acanthias</i> | yacha | Found in archaeological sites | Fished; processed by boiling followed by squeezing with a press (called ts'ilhitqy'ak) made out of redcedar to extract the oil, which was then stored in a lingcod bladder sometimes for commercial purposes | ts'ilhitqwulh_h 433; mukwuulh_h 513; pin7iitl 579; ch'itaapi 595; ts'atiikwis 611; paats'ista 5; yachnit 16; hillwin7a 129 | George Louie 1994; Earl George, pers. comm. 1994; Drucker, 1951:57; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Eel, including Wolf-eel | <i>Anarhichthys ocellatus</i> | halhtinwa (wolf-eel) – haniqwats'u | Marine; moderately deep water; found in archaeological sites | Fish and eggs cooked | yuuulhw'in 600; Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Fish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fish, general | | <i>ts'ushtup</i> | | Highly important food; dried and canned | chaaktuus 882 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Flounder, Arrowtooth and Starry | <i>Atheresthes stomias</i> , <i>Platichthys stellatus</i> | <i>puhu ?analhth'a</i> (see halibut) | Marine; deep ocean to shallow; found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Greenling, Kelp | <i>Hexagrammos decagrammus</i> | | Marine; shallow to moderately deep water; rocky areas around kelp beds | Fished for food from edges of kelp beds (<i>husmat'a</i>) | | George Louie 1994; Turner and Efrat 1982:25 |
| Greenling, Rock | <i>Hexagrammos lagocephalus</i> | <i>?umumts</i> | Marine; moderately deep water; found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Hake, Pacific | <i>Merluccius productus</i> | <i>tl'ihapih</i> | Marine; deep ocean; found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Halibut, Pacific | <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> | <i>p'u7i</i> | Deep ocean; found in archaeological sites | Fished in spring and summer; caught with <i>husmatqmapt</i> , fishing line made of kelp; stinging nettle in spring an indicator for proper fishing time for halibut (four-inch high stinging nettle; time to fish); halibut feed on crabs; filleted very thin because of its richness; very fat | husmat7a 143; tl'iichtl'iicha7a 218; ap7aqsuu7is 219; chaalhchaanuwa 226; tl'uchp'itaktupi 355; ?uts'uus 364; pakw'aa 366; ayiisaqh 371; lhalhiypqwapiihwaas 378; kiinahapis 379; hitaqtliis 401; ch'itaapi 595; axwuus 653; yuuyuchqwulhwaas 657; haw'aa 658; aa7inqwus 661; uuis 677; qwuuwuulhts'askwin 686; qwuulhts'aas 687; t'ukwis 6; humpiilh 7; qilhtsma?a 694; tl'uqwchit7a 699; kw'ukw'ukwulh 702; ?aptsimiyis 703; muu7ak 28; apaktu7a 29; chaqmii7a 815; ts'ii?um 825; ich'aachisht 829; tinwis 837; ch'uuchatswii7a 841; hisaawist'a 854; wawaalhsuas 37; ch'iitis 38; hilhwin7a 129; ?upnit 229 | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Turner and Efrat 1982; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Fish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Herring, Pacific | <i>Clupea harengus pallasi</i> | tlusmit (young herring: tluswi ; herring eggs: sihm'u k'waqmis) | Marine; spawn seasonally in offshore waters and intertidal zone; found in archaeological sites | Fished in first two weeks of March; spawn gathered and dried on seaweed; spawn collected on submerged young hemlock branches and laid out on rocks to dry; fish collected with a herring rake and gathered by dip-netting before being smoke-dried; herring noted to attract seals and salmon to the area; spawn covered kelp collected; sea grass collected and run through the mouth to remove the eggs; spawning very susceptible to disturbance | haachiiqtlis 241; wa?atnit 247; muchachilh 281; hitaapu7ulh 283; ts'aqamyis 306; tanaknit 314; 7uu7um'aqtl'a7iik 319; hats'uu 322; ii7aaq 323; qwiitlapi 430; ts'iiq7aqwuuw'a 431; kwispaa 435; yaqqimilhachisht 448; hishkwii 546; pin7iitl 579; 7ii7iilhmakw'as 580; yaa7aqtliis 585; ts'ipatqnit 586; kwaxmalhimyis 593; ch'itaapi 595; qwa?it 624; tl'itsis 625; t'imaqyu 688; ts'itstaa7a 693; y'aaqhsis 712; 7aq-witis 724; qwiitl'aqapi 726; wat'int'sus 729; tlusaash 780; qaaqaawish 781; ch'akna 807; hupits'ath 812; hishkwii 46; apkwuu7a 65; formerly lots of herring spawning at Little White Pine, below Catface Mountain, and Steamer Cove; now very few after forestry activities; SE shore of Vargas Island; W side of Meares Island, from Kelsemat to Ohiaht and Tofino; NE of Dunlop Island beside Meares ("yellow bar") | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Irish Lord, Red | <i>Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus</i> | kwikma suma | Marine; shallow inshore waters; found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Midshipman, Plainfin | <i>Porichthys notatus</i> | | Marine; moderately deep water; found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Perch, including Pile Perch | <i>Cymatogaster aggregata</i> ; <i>Embiotoca lateralis</i> ; <i>Rhacochilus vacca</i> | xwitch'ak, tl'isapih | Marine; shallow inshore waters; found in archaeological sites | Fished by placing boughs across the mouth of the cove at high tide; the perch were trapped as the tide fell and used for halibut bait; drag-seined; caught with tidal traps; caught for use as red snapper bait | sach'a7umt 286; sach'aa7aqwulh 438; tl'itshuu7is 537; ya7aqtliis 540; t'a7aaa 544; pin7iitl 579; yaa7aqtliis 585; tl'itsis 625; yaaspaalh 716; Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Pilchards (now absent) | | ma7nu | | Fished; formerly pilchard fish plant at Rylas Cove, late 1800s; very rich in oil | ts'ipatqnit 586; qwa?it 624 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Fish

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| "Pitchheads" | | 7i7ishp'alh, 7i7ishp'a | | Fished | chapiiqtlh 304; ch'iitukwhapi 308; siin'u7a 467; kwakwayu?in 487; kw'aakw'aqi7is 489; ap'iiqtl'a 495; astskwi7amit 499 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Ratfish, Spotted, or Chimera | <i>Hydrolagus colliei</i> | kumu7ux | Found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Rockfish, including Black, Yellowtail, Shortbelly, Copper, Quillback, Canary (see also Snapper, Red) | <i>Sebastes</i> spp. | mukmuk'wa wan'ulh; t'i'ihapih; kwikma (black bass) | Marine; kelp beds and rocky bottom areas; moderately deep water; many kinds | Caught in very deep water, 70–100 fathoms (GL) | suuma?a 213; kwakwayu?in 487 | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sablefish | <i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i> | | Marine; deep ocean; found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Salmon, Chum or Dog | <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> | suha, satsin, sats'up, hu7pin, tlitlihstkwin | Anadromous; moderately deep ocean and coastal streams | Caught with a fish weir, in conjunction with square basketry traps called yahaak (could not be used in the lower Megin); gaff-hooked when they ascend to spawn and either smoked or cooked; fished by pitchlight torch and spear; fished by commercial seine; purse-seined; gaff hooked male fish; fished using a trap called ch'iilhalh ; caught with spears for trapping bait; fished using a tidal trap called kwuhts'ita7a ; fished using a cedar fish trap; eggs used | hiniikw'umt 245; tusuwis 254; kiishhniqwus 263; muchachilh 281; t'iikw'aqtlis 318; ts'ats'a7in 446; t'uutsuuqwtlh 450; ts'aaqtl'aa 465; wapuukwh 471; t'aamuukwsit 478; watih 491; ts'ikt'a7aqtl'a 515; 7ahniqwus 523; ts'ikt'aqis 524; t'a7aaa 544; muuyah 555; huupsin 557; 7a7ukw'as 558; iitsmakwits 578; pin7iitl 579; tikw'aa 587; chaw'in7a 588; ts'atiikwis 611; k'ahs'ulhulh 743; uu7unmitis 750; qwaatswii 768; paniitl 775; qaaqaawish 781; tu7ukw 790; t'i'ihiiqtlts'us 846; hilhsyaqtlis 877; unaatsulh 878; paaschitlh 80; ma7ap'ii 85; ts'aaqtlchiik 159; iitsmakwits 578; suuchaqs 617; uu7unmitis 750; qwaatswii 768; tu7ukw 790; tla7uukwi 902; winchi 913; yaakhsis 89; ?ayisakh 118; Kennedy Lake, Watta Inlet | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Fish

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Salmon, Coho | <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> | ts'uuw'it, ts'uuw'in | Anadromous; moderately deep ocean and coastal streams; found in archaeological sites | Caught with a fish weir, in conjunction with square basketry traps called yahaak ; basket traps called niipi were placed to catch the spawning coho which fell backwards if they were unsuccessful in leaping the falls; trolled; caught with a weir and a cylindrical fish trap; fished by pitchlight torch and spear; seined; gaff-hooked, and either smoked or cooked; gill net fished; caught at several places along the creek by means of box-shaped fish traps used in conjunction with small weirs; caught in rock kettles where coho became trapped; caught for dogfish bait | kiish _h niqwus 263; siip7aa 266; muchachilh _h 281; sach'a7umt 286; tl'ikw'aqtlis 318; hats'uu 322; tuutuxwulh7in7a 329; lhu7aa 341; tl'uchp'itaktupi 355; pakw'aa 366; tl'ih _h l'aa 377; lhalhiyiqwapiih _h waas 378; 7itma7aqt _l 402; ts'ats'a7in 446; t'uutsuuqwtl _h 450; haachiiqtlis 462; tsuxwnit 464; ts'aaqt _l 'aa 465; wapuukwh _h 471; t'aamuukwsit 478; wati _h 491; 7a _h niqwus 523; ts'ikt'aqis 524; muuyahi 555; iitsmakwits 578; pin7iit _l 579; yaa7aqt _l is 585; ch'itaapi 595; qwayatsnit 603; suuchaqs 617; napnit 619; tl'isp'it 637; ?itma?aqt _l 641; hina?a 654; ts'a7is 667; ts'a7ak 669; iihata 4; uushinakw'uuh _h 682; t'imaqyu 688; tl'uqwchit7a 699; tsuxwnit 711; ts'aakwuu 12; yaaspaalh _h 716; uu7unmitis 750; qwaatswii 768; qaaqaawish _h 781; tl'aa7ii7is 818; ts'aam'ita 844; ch'uuchilhswi7a 849; hisaawist'a 854; kwuutwis 865; wawaalhswas 37; hilhsyaqtlis 877; unaatsulh _h 878; chu7is 899; tla7uukwi 902; kwuh _h wisaqnit 911; winchi 913; ts'aa7akwu 56; ts'aap'i7as 57; kwukwuwa 75; ts'aachisht 100; mawiikh?inshta 105; ?ayisakh 118; hillwin7a 129; Clayoquot Lake and upper Clayoquot River; NW coast of Flores Island a major coho river; Kennedy Lake, Watta Inlet | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Salmon, Humpback or Pink | <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> | ch'ap'i, hani7nawis | Anadromous; moderately deep ocean and coastal streams | Caught with a fish weir, in conjunction with a trap called a yahaak | kiish _h niqwus 263; t'a7aaa 544; muuyahi 555; uu7unmitis 750; ayiisaq _h 371; hu7ii 372; wapuukwh _h 471 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Fish

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|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Salmon, Sockeye | <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> | mi7at (when in a lake); hisit , chak'wa?in | Anadromous; moderately deep open ocean, lakes; migrates up coastal streams and rivers to spawn; found in archaeological sites | Trapped with yahaak and muyaa types of traps as well as tidal traps; drag-seined or chiits-susiisap in deep pools; speared, gaff-hooked, sometimes used for marten bait; earliest fish, small, very tasty; fished by pitchlight torch and spear; fished using gill nets made from stinging nettle twine; caught with a beach seine; caught with tidal traps; smoke-dried | mi7atnit 156; k'anulh 292; mi7atnit 293; ts'a7ii 294; ?a7ukwnak 421; wapuukwh 471; wapuukwh 471; 7iits'ukwts'ita 276; t'iihasu 477; t'aamuukwsit 478; kwists7ii 479; ts'ikt'aqis 524; t'a7aaa 544; qwaatswii 768; hisnit 803; hisaawist'a 854; wawaalhswas 37; hilhsyaqtlis 877; ch'atasp'iichisht 880; chaahsu7a 884; uuqwmin 888; muts'uu7a 889; shiishaawilh 894; ch'iinuit 898; aamapilh 900; ?ayuus 901; tla7uukwi 902; winchi 913; Clayoquot Lake, Upper Clayoquot River, Kennedy Lake and River | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Salmon, Spring, or Chinook | <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> | sats'up ("king salmon"); suha (silver salmon; they do not spawn up river, but in the ocean – GL) | Anadromous; moderately deep ocean and coastal streams; found in archaeological sites | Caught with a fish weir, in conjunction with square basketry traps called yahaak , fished by pitchlight torch and spear; fished in spring and summer; trolled in winter, especially in February, often off islands | yaqaachisht 189; suuhumlh 221; hiniikw'umt 245; wa?atnit 247; tsaqaagh 255; kiishhniqwus 263; ap7aqsulh 279; ts'anakw'a7a 297; t'uchp'itaktupi 355; pakw'aa 366; lhalhiyiqwapiihwaas 378; 7itma7aqt 402; lhayipqwapiih 407; ts'aamaa 426; ap7aqsulh 428; wapuukwh 471; t'aamuukwsit 478; kw'aakw'aqi7is 489; muuyahj 555; p'uqwu7a 583; suuchaqs 617; ?itma?aqtl 641; hina?aq 654; ch'astu?aktlh 659; uushinak'uu 682; t'imaqyu 688; t'l'uqwchit7a 699; tlulhp'ich 723; uu7unmitis 750; qwaatswii 768; ch'ayaqumyas 784; ?aaqmaqhsis 788; hitaqt'l'a 794; tup'alhhtin 802; ch'ahayis 838; ch'uuchatswii7a 841; cha7aa 36; pakwatqqwu7a 876; hilhsyaqtlis 877; tla7uukwi 902; winchi 913; hilhwin7a 129; kiishhniqwus 263; muchachilh 281; qwaatswiis; 413; lots formerly at Steamer Cove until MacMillan Bloedel log dump site placed there | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Fish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Salmon, unspecified | <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp. | | Anadromous; ocean and coastal streams | Trolled year-round; fished using a gorge hook and line; hand-trolled; needlefish often attract salmon; fished using weirs and traps | t'iichtl'iicha7a 218; qaqa7utsw'ukw 222; kw'uttsma7aqt'l'a 224; ts'aqamyis 306; tanaknit 314; t'l'aalht'l'aaqan'ulth 391; hitaqtlis 401; masaqwush 408; 7iiihlmakw'as 580; ts'aqwulh 606; qwa?it 624; nachaa?as 652; axwuus 653; haw'aa 658; uuis 677; qwuuwulhts'askwin 686; humpiilh 7; tuumats'u 698; ts'aapi 786; chaqmii7a 815; ?iitsaapi 828; nanaqwuu7a 839; ?aqmaqimlh 847; wa7ichulh 853; tit7atu 864; hilhp'ii7a 892; apkwuu7a 65; t'i7aamut 77; tiilhuwa7a 227; apswiy'alh 309 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sanddab, Pacific | <i>Citharichthys sordidus</i> | | Marine; shallower inshore waters; sandy bottom; found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Sardine, Pacific | <i>Sardinops sagax</i> | ma7nu, t'achk'umts, tluswi | Marine; deep water; found in archaeological sites | Fish herded towards shore, area enclosed in boughs until tide ebbed, when the fish would be picked off the sand | clicksclecutee 799; Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sculpin, Buffalo | <i>Enophrys bison</i> | | Marine; shallower inshore waters; found in archaeological sites | Fished | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Sculpin, Coastrange | <i>Cottus aleuticus</i> | | | Fished | | George Louie 1994 |
| Sculpin, Prickly | <i>Cottus asper</i> | | | Fished | | George Louie 1994 |
| Sea Perch (see also Shiner) | Family <i>Embiotocidae</i> ; various spp., including <i>Embiotoca lateralis</i> | tl'isapih, xwitch'ak, kakimhek | Marine; shallower inshore waters; found in archaeological sites (striped seaperch) | Caught for bait; fished by "driving" line of fishers across a cove | apkwuu7a 65; Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Drucker 1951:57; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Fish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
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| Shark, Basking (and other types?) | <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ; various spp. | mamach (shark, general); nutku7 | | Fished | 7a7itl 301 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sharks, Mud | <i>Pleurotremata</i> – various spp. | mamach (shark, general); mutkuh , ?aqtliisa | Marine; deep, open to shallow ocean; found in archaeological sites | Fished with sealing harpoon; liver of fish rendered for its lamp oil | mutkwu _h swi7a 338 | George Louie 1994; Drucker 1951:57; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Shiners, Shiner Perch | <i>Cymatogaster aggregata</i> | kakimhek | Sandy areas | Fished by “driving” line of fishers across a cove | | George Louie 1994; Drucker 1951:57; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Skate, Longnose and Big | <i>Raja rhina</i> , <i>Raja binoculata</i> | pakwin | Marine; deep water offshore; found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Smelts | Family <i>Osmeridae</i> | hap'atsus | Coastal waters; various spp. | Fished | wihatis 3 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Snapper, Red, or Yelloweye Rockfish (see also Rockfish) | <i>Sebastes ruberrimus</i> | kwikma mukmuk (= mukwa) | Marine; usually moderately deep to deep water | Jigged, caught | tiilhuwa7a 227; saaxtat'ulh 273; chapiiqtl _h 304; ch'iitukw _h api 308; ?ilhch?a?atimt 468; kwakwayu?in 487; kw'aakw'aqi7is 489; ap'iiqtl'a 495; astskwi7amit 499; apaktu7a 29; wawaalhswas 37 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Fish

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| Sole, Petrale, Flathead, Dover, English, Rock, Sand | <i>Eopsetta jordani</i> ; <i>Hippoglossoides elassodon</i> ; <i>Microstomus pacificus</i> ; <i>Parophrys vetulus</i> ; <i>Lepidosetta bilineata</i> ; <i>Psettichthys melanostictus</i> | puhu, ?analhts'a | Marine; deep to medium to shallow ocean; found in archaeological sites | Fished; sea urchin flesh used for bait; these are also caught with traps (GL) | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Steelhead | <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> | qi7w'ah (qiwahyu – changes its colour of the meat between white and red – GL) | Sea-run rainbow trout; cold headwaters; creeks; small to large rivers; lakes; anadromous in coastal streams; moderately deep waters in ocean; found in archaeological sites | Caught with a fish weir, in conjunction with square basketry traps called yahaak ; fished by pitchlight torch (hichak) and spear (wa) (GL); winter and summer types | muchachilh 281; wapuukwh 471; ts'ikt'aqis 524; suuchaqs 617; qwaatswii 768; hisnit 803; hilhsyaqtlis 877; uuqwmin 888; kiishhniqwus 263; t'aamuukwsit 478; Kennedy Lake; Hesquiat; Megin River, Moy7iha, Kennedy River (GL) | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sturgeon, Green and White | <i>Acipenser medirostris</i> ; <i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> | xut'a | | Fished | kaakimilhpuiyis 601 | George Louie 1994; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Trout, Cut-throat | <i>Salmo clarki</i> | | Anadromous in coastal streams; gravel-bottomed creeks and small rivers; lakes | Fished; present in archaeological sites | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |
| Tuna, Bluefin | <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> | | Marine; deep ocean; found in archaeological sites | | Hesquiat | George Louie 1994; Calvert 1980 |

Shellfish

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Abalone, Northern | <i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i> | 7apts7in | Very rare in subtidal zone on rocks; found in archaeological sites | Gathered at low tide; eaten, but rarely found; usually eaten raw, possibly boiled; shells used for decoration | tl'itshuulh 303; ch'iitukwhapi 308; yukwsaasaq ^h 317; 7uu7um'aqtl'a7iik 319; chaw'in7a 321; lhayipqwapii ^h 407; chaapi7a 459; chaw'in7a 588; ?aptsimiyis 703; ?aq-witis 724 | Ellis and Swan 1981:70–71; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Barnacle, Gooseneck | <i>Pollicipes polymerus</i> | ts'a7inwa | On rocks at exposed outer coastline; harvested only from certain areas | Roasted or steamed or boiled and eaten | Gathered at suuhaamalh, hilhhuu7a, lhu7aa, and the Barney Rocks; yaqaachisht 189; suuhumlh 221; lhu7aa 341; pakw'aa 365; 7itma7aqtl 402; ?itma?aqt ^l 641; qwutimq ^h 656; ch'uch'upkw'ukw 697; tuumats'u 698; mukwakis 19; ?a?a?itlis 821; qatsuw ^h tlh 827; ts'ix-wat-sats 840; ch'astu?akt ^h 659 | Ellis and Swan 1981:34; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Barnacles | Including <i>Balanus cariosus</i> | tlaan'ulh | Rocks in intertidal zone | Large ones formerly eaten during summer months, but not during red tide; pit-cooked | waaxp'inch'a; 792 | Ellis and Swan 1981:26; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Chiton, Black Katy | <i>Katharina tunicata</i> | haay'ishtuup (haay'i 'low tide') | Rocks in intertidal zone | Eaten; a delicacy; best in spring; roasted, poached or boiled; pried off with yew wood sticks | Especially tender at certain places, such as stream mouths, e.g., a small island called Lhu7aa, in front of a sockeye fishing camp at Hisnit, 4.8 km south of Hesquiat Point; also Tiitapi 'splashing waterfall', 5.2 km NW of Openit; both sides of entrance to Hot Springs Cove; many on east side of Mate Island, and near hot springs; also at Barney Rocks; yaqaachisht 189; t'ima?a 212; ts'aqwuulh ^h 606; kwuwat'as 640; ?a?a?itlis 821; tlakishp'iqa 397; 7itma7aqtl 402; lhayipqwapii ^h 407; ?a?aats'itaqwulh ^h 418; qwayatsimilh 597; ?itma?aqt ^l 641; qwutimq ^h 656; ch'uch'upkw'ukw 697; tuumats'u 698; cha7aa 36 | Ellis and Swan 1981:35–37; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Chiton, Giant Red Gumboot | <i>Cryptochiton stelleri</i> | p'a7am | On rocks in intertidal zone | Eaten, raw or cooked | Obtained from certain locations, certain rocks; yaqaachisht 189; kwuwat'as 640; p'aa7aknit 9 | Ellis and Swan 1981:47–48; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Shellfish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Clam, Butter, or "Clams" | <i>Saxidomus giganteus</i> | ya7isi | Sandy beaches, usually inner, at lower intertidal zone; forming dense beds | Eaten; most important shellfish for Manhousat; pit-cooked, baked or boiled, or steamed; dried for winter | Good clam beds at: 7atlmahhtak 'double rocks', a small bay near head of Hot Springs Cove; and across Sydney Inlet from Openit Village, on Flores Island – liyaak (small cabin built here for clam diggers and herring egg gatherers); and Ts'akmiis 'water on both sides' – beach just north of Clio Island in Shelter Inlet, about 7.5 km NE of Openit Village; also from George Island, in Steamer Cove, called Tanaknit 'place of mosquitoes'; Vargas Island; 7uuts'usiis 194; 7atlkwumilhhtak 208; tanaknit 314; h̄ats'uu 322; ii7aaq 323; kikinah̄tskwi7a 447; 7upi7imt 502; ch'iituwis 527; niitpiilh 615; chu7is 629; muukwlh̄h 534; p'uuqwapiih̄ 713; ch'astuqwumyis 714; mamiisuwis 715; muqwumyisnak 720; chaapiilh 764; t'l'itsimiyisnak 772; t'l'itsih̄tis 774; ts'isaqis 778; matlaakh 808; ch'ach'atits 816; chaatsa 819; ?a?a'itlis 821 | Ellis and Swan 1981:48–53; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Clam, Horse | <i>Tresus capax</i> | 7amiik | Deep in sandy beach | Eaten when available; said to be used more by Kelsomat and Clayoquot people than Manhousat; pit-cooked or made into chowder; shell used as ladle, and drinking dish; and as "slow match" with smouldering cedar bark; gathered by digging deep in the sand | li7aaq, Flores Island across from Openit; plentiful in shallow sandy channels near Tofino; ii7aaq 23; ch'ach'atits 816; kw'uu7uus 117 | Ellis and Swan 1981:56–57; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Clam, Native Littleneck (commonly called "Butter Clams") | <i>Protothaca staminea</i> | hichin | Common in sand on beaches, usually obtained with <i>Saxidomus</i> butter clams, which are deeper | Eaten raw, or cooked like butter clams, but not dried or stored | ?uuts'usiis 194; p'aat'achapi 461; 7upi7imt 502; ch'iituwis 527; tluushtluushukw 542; t'l'itsimiyisnak 772; paniitl 775; ts'achiisuw'is 776; chaalhchiis 804; ?a?a'itlis 821; t'iikwuwis 554; ikisxa 122; hilhwin7a 129 | Ellis and Swan 1981:54; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Shellfish

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|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Clam, Razor | <i>Siliqua patula</i> | kaka7is (‘sticking up’) | Sandy beaches in subtidal zone; barely ever exposed | Eaten; gathered in spring tides in May and June | Formerly gathered at Naxwakis, a sandy beach on Flores Island across from Openit; beaches near Ahousat; Tlakishus, about 2.6 km west of Openit Village, whales said to feed on the razor clams (gray and humpback); naxwaqis 337; y’aaqhsis 376; ch’ahamyis 414; tu7ukw 790 | Ellis and Swan 1981:55–56; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Clam, unspecified variety | | | | Dug and gathered | ts’aqamyis 306; qwaatswiis 413; chaapi7a 459; haachiiqtlis 462; 7aa7anisach’a7a 470; mutskwi7as 501; ts’ikt’a?aqtl’a 515; mamach?aqtinit 518; chahtaakwis 519; ?ahniqwus 523; yaa7aqtlis 585; tl’itsis 625; t’iimiiq 639; tlulhp’ich 723; ?aq-witis 724; huhuuupan’u7as 728; waaxp’inch’a 792; tsaaqtlis 810; haytyaa 820; tl’uulhapi 834; chuchu7akw’ukw 51; apkwuu7a 65; humthuu7is 119 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Cockle | <i>Clinocardium nuttalli</i> | huupisi (from ‘squatting’) | Sandy beaches in lower tidal zone | Eaten raw or boiled, or steamed (never roasted); foot used as trolling lure for salmon; gathered by stepping around on the sand, which caused the cockles to come to the surface | Up Shelter Inlet, Ts’akmiis; many sandy beaches near Ahousat; Hupitsit (“Opitsat”) means “cockle” – abundant around there, across from Tofino; ts’aqamyis 306; ch’ahamyis 414; tsaaqtlis 810; hupitsit 872; 7ayisakh 118; humthuu7is to ?ayisaqh 119 | Ellis and Swan 1981; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Crabs, including Dungeness Crab, Purple Shore Crab, Spider | <i>Cancer magister</i> , <i>Hemigrapsus nudus</i> | hasaamats (<i>hasaa</i> ‘crawling’) | Subtidal, on sandy bottom and intertidal zones, under rocks | Rock crabs and Dungeness crabs gathered during very low tides in spring, and eaten; formerly pit-cooked, now steamed in pots; spider crabs also eaten; gathered, speared from canoes at low tides | Obtained from around eelgrass beds; rocky beach north of Dixon Bay in Shelter Inlet called “place of crabs” from purple shore crabs which were numerous there; qwaatswiis 413; ?aq-witis 724; ?aaqmaqhsis 788; ch’ach’atits 816; hitaqtlis 832; tl’ihiiqtlis’us 846; hasaknit 463 | Drucker p. 61; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Dentalium | <i>Dentalium pretiosum</i> | hiixwa | Muddy bottom of ocean bays in subtidal zone | Flesh eaten; shells used in decoration and trade | Obtained north of Clayoquot area, in Esperanza Inlet; shells drift ashore; p’ats’aqtl’a 343; 7a7itl 344; mu7is 62 | Ellis and Swan 1981:73 |
| Geoduck Clam | <i>Panopea generosa</i> | | Muddy bottom of ocean bays in subtidal zone | Recently dug for food and for sale | Vargas Island | |

Shellfish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Ghost Shrimp | <i>Callinassa californiensis</i> | lhilhihm'aktli | Sandy beaches at low tide, occasionally fresh water near the mouths of streams | Formerly eaten occasionally; gathered with dipnet | No places noted | Ellis and Swan 1981:57 |
| Limpets | <i>Notoacmea scutum</i> , <i>Collisella pelta</i> and others | huhu7a | On rocks in intertidal zone | Gathered and eaten | | Ellis and Swan 1981:27 |
| Mussel, California | <i>Mytilus californianus</i> | tl'uch'm | Lower intertidal zone | Important food year-round except in summer, and during and shortly after herring spawn in early spring; taken only at certain places; baked or pit cooked; shells important material for knives and chisels; gathered, roasted, and shells sometimes used to cut up whales | About 10 places listed on p. 30 of Ellis and Swan 1981; hilhhuu7a, place halfway between Opitsaht and Hisnit. Four locations in Hot Springs Cove area (tiny island off Sharp Point called suuhaamalh); Barney Rocks or "Canoe Reef" – y'akaachisht; sup'itsaqtu7is 176; yaqaachisht 189; suuhumlh 221; lhu7aa 341; tl'uchp'it 346; masaqwush 408; qwutimqh 656; tl'uuchilhulh 670; ?amiha 78; mumuu7a 94 | Ellis and Swan 1981:29–33; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Mussel, Edible Blue | <i>Mytilus edulis</i> | kw'uts'm (‘attach, stick’) | Attached to rocks and trees at intertidal zone | Eaten, but never during herring spawning time | Cove on east side of Openit Peninsula near Sharp Point, Kw'utsma7aktl'a 'edible blue mussel bay'; kw'utsma7aqt'l'a 224; 7itma7aqt'l 402; kw'uuts'itlulh 440; ?a?a?itlis 821 | Ellis and Swan 1981:32; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Mussel, unspecified variety | <i>Mytilus</i> spp. | | | Gathered | qay'aqimiyis 340; n'u?asaqh 398; ?itma?aqt'l 641; ch'uch'upkw'ukw 697; tuumats'u 698; ?aq-witis 724; cha7aa 36 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Octopus | <i>Octopus doffeini</i> | tiilhuup (cf. tiilhaa 'any bait') | Under rocks in lowest intertidal and subtidal zones | Rarely eaten; considered dangerous prey; important character in mythical traditions; occasionally hunted; main bait for halibut; sometimes eaten, boiled and then skinned; used as a poultice for burns | ts'aqamiyis 306; p'aawatsqi 411; cha7aa 36 | Ellis and Swan 1981:61–63; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Oyster | <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> | | | Dug and gathered at very low tides | sa7aaqwawa7a 228; apswiis 258 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |

Shellfish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Oyster, Native or Olympia | <i>Ostrea lurida</i> | tluuxwtluxw ('wide', or 'thin and flat') | Rocky shoreline at lowest intertidal zone, under rocks | Eaten occasionally formerly, pit-cooked or boiled; broth drunk | Apswiis, behind Darr Island in Sydney Inlet; also several places along upper Sydney Inlet, Kiishhnikwus river mouth; t'iw'in7a 271; t'a7aaa 544 | Ellis and Swan 1981; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sand Dollars | <i>Dendraster exentricus</i> | maa7its | Sandy beaches at lowest intertidal and subtidal zones | Not used | Very common | Ellis and Swan 1981:72 |
| Scallop, Purple Hinged Rock | <i>Hinnities giganteus</i> | tl'iihaw'achi (from 'red') | Low intertidal zone, along exposed coast | Eaten, pit-cooked or boiled | At Hisnit and other places | Ellis and Swan 1981:64 |
| Scallop, Thick | <i>Pecten circularis</i> | mamaya7aktl | Not occurring locally | Shells traded for ornamentation | | Ellis and Swan 1981:64–65 |
| Scallop, unspecified variety | <i>Chlamys</i> spp.; <i>Hinnutes</i> spp. | | | Gathered by striking a bailer on the surface of the water and gathering the scallops as they swam to the surface one by one | apswiy'alh 309; 7uu7um'aqtl'a7iik; 319 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Scallop, Weathervane | <i>Pecten caurinus</i> | | Subtidal ocean bottom | Eaten, steamed or boiled; shells used for dancing rattles; small scallop shells used for toy dishes by children | Said to have been common on bottom at Hayden Passage | |
| Sea Anemones | Including <i>Anthopleura xanthogrammica</i> | k'aniilhm'its | On rocky shores in subtidal zone, and lower and middle intertidal zones | Eaten; formerly pit-cooked, now roasted; collected in certain places only; gathered in early spring until mid-June; gathered and cooked between layers of salal leaves | chaachinqis 388; qwutimq̄h 656 | Ellis and Swan 1981:71; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sea Cucumber | <i>Cucumaria miniata</i> ; <i>Parastichopus californicus</i> | taa7inwa | Under rocks in lower intertidal and subtidal zones | Common eaten, raw or boiled; very popular with "old timers" | Along shoreline between Openit and Sharp Point, and at Hayden Passage or "Rocky Pass", Apswiy'alh ('narrow passage') and many other places; ch'aa7ayapi 215; ts'aqamyis 306; apswiy'alh 309; hats'uu 322; mutskwi7as 501; yaa7aqtlis 585 | Ellis and Swan 1981:58–59; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sea Stars, or Starfish | Including <i>Pisaster ochraceus</i> | kaskiip ('crossed') | Rocks in intertidal zone | Apparently not used | Very common | Ellis and Swan 1981:57 |

Shellfish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Sea Urchin, Giant Red, or "Big red sea egg" | <i>Strongylo-centrotus franciscanus</i> | t'uts'up | Rocks in lower intertidal and subtidal zone; skewered at midtide and low tide from canoe | Gonads eaten raw; considered a delicacy; gonads sometimes used for bait for kelp greenling | Gathered only from certain specific places, where seaweed was abundant; Chaachaak, a group of rocks and reefs on the west side of Mate Island; small reef in front of Sumakawis; and Kw'utsma7aktl'a 'edible blue mussel bay', near Sharp Point; Adventure Point; 7uu7um'aqtl'a7iik 319; chaachaak 195; suuma?a 213; kw'utsma7aqtl'a 224; ts'anakw'a7a 297; ch'iitukwhapi 308; hats'uu 322; naxwaqis 337; lhayipqwapiih 407; chaw'in7a 634; kwuwat'as 640; hitaqtli 832; ts'iitqat'imt 276; t'l'its'huulh 303; apswiy'alh 309; ts'atswiilh 514 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sea Urchin, Green, or "Sea egg" | <i>Strongylo-centrotus droebachiensis</i> | nuuschi | On rocks at very low intertidal and subtidal zones | Gonads eaten raw and well liked, some used as bait for tommie cod | Collected at Saap7a, an intertidal passage and bay on east side of Mate Island; also, small bay on NW side of Hayden Passage; kwisutqwuu7a 238; chaapi7a 250; ts'iitqat'imt 276; apswiy'alh 309; ch'ich'itis 348; lhayipqwapiih 407; ts'atswiilh 514; atlts'ikapiih 621; qatsuwqtlh 827; ts'ix-wat-sats 840 | Ellis and Swan 1981:66; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sea Urchin, Purple | <i>Strongylo-centrotus purpuratus</i> | hiix | Rocks at subtidal zone and in tide pools in exposed outer coast, such as rough stretch of coast west of Hot Springs Cove | Gonads eaten raw and well liked | kaatsis, near the navigational light on the west side of Hot Springs Cove entrance; Estevan Point area (for Hesquiat); qaatsis 190; ch'uch'upkw'ukw 697; mukwakis 19; haytyaa 820 | Ellis and Swan 1981; Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Sea Urchin, unspecified variety | <i>Strongylocentrotus</i> spp. | | | Gathered | t'l'uum'aqtlan'ulh 288; 7itma7aqtl 402; masaqwush 408; ?a?aats'itaqwulh 418; ch'itaapi 595; qwayatsimilh 597; ?itma?aqtl 641; qwutimq 656; aa7inqwus 661; p'uuqwapiih 713; ?aq-witis 724; ?a?a?itlis 821; cha7aa 36; apkwuu7a 44 | Bouchard and Kennedy 1990 |
| Shellfish, general | | | | Gathered | nachaa?as 652; axwus 653; haw'aa 658; qilhtsma?a 694; ?aptsimiyis 703; ich'aachisht 829; tin'im7a 850 | |
| Snail, Moon | <i>Polinices lewisii</i> | humam "stupid" or "mute" | Sandy to gravelly beaches | Not eaten [possible ornamental use] | | Ellis and Swan 1981:29 |

Shellfish

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Snail, Black Turban | <i>Tegula funebris</i> | tl'achkwin | Beach in intertidal zone | Occasionally eaten in spring time, raw | | Ellis and Swan 1981:29 |
| Snails: Periwinkles, Whelks and other small snails (including Dire Whelk and Purple Olive) | including <i>Nucella lamellosa</i> ; <i>Searlesia dira</i> ; <i>Olivella biplicata</i> | 7ish7iniitl (Manhousaht); wats'aay'i (Hesquiaht) | Rocks in intertidal zone, wash ashore along sandy beaches | Not eaten; used at least recently to make jewelry, especially olive shell | Long Beach and other beaches | Turner and Efrat 1982; Ellis and Swan 1981:28 |

Land Invertebrates

| Common English name | Species name | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| bee | | <i>haxits</i> , (honeybee – <i>chamassuk7i</i> <i>haxits</i> ; <i>chamas</i> – sweet) | | | | George Louie 1994 |
| butterfly | | <i>k'atsk'am'in</i> | | | | George Louie 1994 |
| caddisfly | | larvae: <i>qwiqwilt'a-7aqtI</i> ('inside hemlock'– <i>qwilt'aqmapt</i>) (Hesquiaht) | Streams, fresh water | | | George Louie 1994; Turner and Efrat 1982:46 |
| fly | | <i>maakwin</i> | | | | George Louie 1994 |
| mosquito | | <i>tanakmas</i> , <i>tanak</i> | | | | George Louie 1994 |
| moth | | <i>puchpu?an</i> | | | | George Louie 1994 |
| slug | | ? <i>anm'i</i> | | | | George Louie 1994 |
| snail | | ? <i>anm'i</i> | | | | George Louie 1994 |
| wasp | | ? <i>asits</i> | | | | George Louie 1994 |

Land Invertebrates

| Common English name | <i>Species name</i> | Nuu-Chah-Nulth name | Habitat | Use and other notes | Associated places: # from Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990 | Reference |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

Appendix VI

Inventory of Nuu-Chah-Nulth Cultural Areas by Resource and Association

Note 1: The information in this appendix is drawn from the categorizations in Wilson, I.R., Bouchard, R., Kennedy, D., and N. Heap. 1991. *Cultural heritage background study. Clayoquot Sound. Clayoquot Sound Sustainable Development Strategy*, Victoria, B.C.; and based on the report by Bouchard, R. and D. Kennedy. 1990. *Clayoquot Sound Indian Land Use*. B.C. Indian Language Project, Victoria, B.C.

Note 2: There is no single, practical orthography for representing sounds in the Nuu-Chah-Nulth language. We have attempted to standardize our orthography as follows: ʔ (glottal stop, also sometimes written ʔ); ɣ (pharyngeal, also sometimes written ʔ); aa, ii, uu (long vowel sounds, also sometimes written a., i., u.); apostrophe following a letter (e.g., t', m') indicates glottalization; underlining (e.g., h, x) indicates sounds pronounced at the back of the throat. Some equivalent symbols are (with those used here listed first): ch=ç; h=ḥ; lh=ł; sh=š; tl=ł; x=x̣=ḫ.

Note 3: Items marked with a "?" require further verification.

Plant Gathering / Tree Harvesting Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| ?aahuus | Area along western shore of Hesquiat Peninsula, northeast from <i>qaqatsts'ista</i> | Camping site; Pacific cinquefoil, wild clover, bracken fern roots | #10 | 42 |
| shishp'iqqa | Pacific cinquefoil site situated a short distance southeast of ?aahuus | Pacific cinquefoil | #11 | 43 |
| ch'itapqwuu7is | Site located not far southeast along the coast from ?i?ihchsmaaqis | Basket sedge (<i>Carex obnupta</i>) | #22 | 47 |
| ?ayqqwuw'a | Located just south from <i>timksit</i> at Estevan Point | Campsite and gathering place of ?ayq (plant) | #27 | 49 |
| tlichma7a | Area on eastern side of southern tip of Matlahaw Point | Pacific cinquefoil | #35 | 52 |
| wiiqnit | Meadows behind (west from) Hesquiat village | Bog cranberries, edible unidentified plant <i>wiiq</i> | #54 | 61 |
| ch'itapqts'u | A meadow just southwest of <i>aa7apswin7is</i> | Basket sedge | #71 | 67 |
| t'i7aamut | Area of land known as "Teahmit" Indian Reserve. Another possibility is a creek that enters north side of Indian Reserve | Redcedar | #77 | 69 |
| tl'aayaa7a | A grassy area on north shore of Rae Basin | Pacific cinquefoil roots and wild clover roots were gathered here | #98 | 78 |
| ts'achi | Small creek which empties into northeasternmost end of Hesquiat Lake | Redcedars | #102 | 79 |
| ts'aqaat'a7a | Area along east shore of Hesquiat Lake south from <i>mawiiqh7inshta</i> | Bracken fern roots were gathered here | #106 | 80 |
| ts'aay'aa | Outlet that drains Hesquiat Lake into Rae Basin | Plant called <i>haw'ah</i> (trillium or Indian hellebore) grows here; ROOTS POISONOUS | #113 | 82 |
| wihmapt | Area along shoreline in southeastern corner of Rae Basin | Fir trees, Douglas-fir boughs gathered here for ceremonial costumes | #115 | 84 |
| k'aayits'ita?as | Area east from <i>iihat'a</i> | Basket sedge gathered here | #134 | 100 |

Plant Gathering / Tree Harvesting Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>hisnit</i> | Hisnit Indian Reserve #34 including creek draining Kanim Lake into ocean | Kanim Lake area was good for redcedar for canoes and house planks | #148 | 107 |
| <i>tlaasmaqwulhh</i> | Possibly an area on the west side of Kanim Lake directly across from <i>lhaphuulhachisht</i> | Redcedar bark | #155 | 118 |
| <i>tl'ihaksulh</i> | A cave on shoreline near southeast entrance to bay at <i>hisnit</i> | Red coloured moss, spiny wood fern or lady fern | #163 | 122 |
| <i>tiitapi</i> | Circular beach located northwest from <i>ts'ah't'aa</i> | Gathered cedar bark | #170 | 125 |
| <i>tuxwtsaqnit</i> | Gravel beach in bay southeast from <i>hih7aa7a</i> | Bracken fern roots | #179 | 129 |
| <i>tl'ayaqwulhh</i> | An area on west side of end of wide point which is adjacent to westernmost channel leading into Hot Springs Cove | Pacific cinquefoil roots, wild clover (<i>Trifolium wormskjoldii</i>) | #184 | 131 |
| <i>chakwatqis</i> | Area not far east from <i>tl'ayaqwulhh</i> on east side of end of wide point that is adjacent the westernmost channel leading into Hot Springs Cove | Tall basket sedge gathered | #185 | 131 |
| <i>?atkwumilhtak</i> | A small v-shaped bay on eastern shore of Hot Springs Cove south from <i>tl'itshuulh</i> | Black huckleberries, yew wood poles | #208 | 143 |
| <i>hiniikw'umt</i> | Sandy beach in small bay north from <i>ch'aapukw-kwachitl</i> | Wild currants | #245 | 162 |
| <i>cha7akwap'aalhh</i> | Darr Island on north side of entrance to Stewardson Inlet | Evergreen huckleberries | #257 | 168 |
| <i>qaamiilhuwis</i> | Tidal flats immediately south from islands at mouth of Sydney River | Pacific cinquefoil and wild clover roots dug here | #262 | 170 |
| <i>?alhma7a</i> | A bay containing a gravel beach on east side of Sydney Inlet across from <i>sa7aaqwuw'a7a</i> | Winter village site; potato garden | #275 | 178 |
| <i>pat?ixnit</i> | Large area containing several small bays along shoreline north from <i>t'ayasimt</i> | Wild rose hips | #278 | 180 |
| <i>muchaa</i> | Area at northwest end of Holmes Inlet where two creeks drain into inlet | Redcedar logs for canoes | #280 | 180 |
| <i>t'imqaqimilh</i> | A broad point of land located south from <i>hitaapu7ulh</i> and across from Adventure Point | Gooseberries | #285 | 184 |
| <i>sach'a7umt</i> | Narrow bay at head of small constricted inlet locally known as Bottle Cove | Bog cranberries and gooseberries | #286 | 184 |
| <i>?inchasimt</i> | V-shaped bay on north shore of entrance to Shelter Inlet | Kinnikinnick and evergreen huckleberries | #302 | 192 |
| <i>ts'aqamyis</i> | A long beach located on north side of Shelter Inlet, west from Dixon Point | Salalberries | #306 | 194 |
| <i>kw'asimlh</i> | George Island in Steamer Cove | Pitchwood from pine trees, evergreen huckleberries | #315 | 200 |
| <i>yukwsaasaqh</i> | Known as Riley Cove | Bog cranberries, stink currants | #317 | 201 |
| <i>naxwaqis</i> | Sandy beach in bay on west side of Flores Island | Gathered basket sedge for basketry; redcedar bark; medicinal plant <i>qwap'uuqws</i> (<i>Conioselinum pacificum?</i>) grew here | #337 | 210 |
| <i>qay'aqimiyis</i> | Long narrow constricted bay and lagoon on west side of Flores Island | Gathered tule rushes (<i>Scirpus acutus</i>) | #340 | 212 |

Plant Gathering / Tree Harvesting Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>tl'uchp'it</i> | A bay and beach south from <i>ch'ach'ap'iih</i> . Name also applies to low mountain peak situated northeast from the bay | Redcedar bark | #346 | 214 |
| <i>t'ii7iitsaqa</i> | A long sandy beach extending between <i>?aaqtliih</i> and Dagger Point | Bark from young cedars for making pack baskets | #352 | 217 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | A long sandy beach that extends from <i>lhapuu7a</i> to <i>tl'ihl'aa</i> | Picked kinnikinnick berries and smoked the leaves as tobacco | #376 | 250 |
| <i>t'upchwiyah-suu7a</i> | A small constricted bay on southwest side of Bartlett Island | Gathered basket sedge | #400 | 258 |
| <i>qwaatswiis</i> | The shoreline area along the southwest portion of Whitesand Cove encompassing northeast portion of Kutcouc Indian Reserve #33 | Collected basket sedge | #413 | 265 |
| <i>?a7ukwnak</i> | Former lake situated west from small bay north of Yates Point | Bog cranberries | #421 | 269 |
| <i>maaqtusiis</i> | A narrow isthmus located near middle of the McNeil Peninsula - the Ahousat Indian Village | Potato gardens; redcedar bark for basketry | #423 | 270 |
| <i>yaaqswiis</i> | Narrow passageway on inside of island located north from <i>tl'iikapi</i> | Yellow-cedar | #453 | 285 |
| <i>?aaqmaqhsis</i> | Small bay and creek draining into it, just north of <i>ch'ihnit</i> | Gathered roots of Pacific cinquefoil | #458 | 287 |
| <i>chaapi7a</i> | Tiny islet, possibly a reef, located immediately offshore from Flores Island, north from <i>?aaqmaqhsis</i> | Special carved redcedar tree | #459 | 287 |
| <i>?ilhch?a?atimt</i> | Area on north side of Shelter Inlet | Douglas-fir firewood, redcedar | #468 | 290 |
| <i>wapuukwh</i> | Area now known as Wappook Indian Reserve #26 east side of mouth of Megin River | Crabapple orchards; blue camas | #471 | 292 |
| <i>ma7uwis</i> | An islet east from mouth of Megin River | Roots of Pacific cinquefoil and wild clover were dug here | #483 | 302 |
| <i>tl'akmaqtwuu7a</i> | Area of shoreline along north side of Shelter Inlet between <i>shitlaapqkwachitl</i> to <i>kwakwayu?in</i> | Collected pine pitch | #486 | 304 |
| <i>watih</i> | Area now identified as "Watta Indian Reserve #25" at mouth of Watta Creek | Cultivated naturally growing beds of Pacific cinquefoil and wild clover | #491 | 305 |
| <i>tl'imaqis</i> | A small bay with creek draining into it, located on the east side of Shelter Inlet, south from <i>qaaqatqqwi7is</i> | Was a site for Pacific cinquefoil and wild clover but this was burned | #497 | 309 |
| <i>astskwi7amit</i> | Fishing bank located northeast from Belcher Point | Redcedar | #499 | 310 |
| <i>sinimxsy'its-qwu7a</i> | Area situated between two points of land on western extremity of Obstruction Island | Evergreen huckleberries | #510 | 315 |
| <i>mamach?aqtlnit</i> | A creek located on east side of Millar Channel, south from <i>ts'a7ak</i> and north from Atleo River; locally known as Shark Creek or Shark River | Evergreen huckleberries | #518 | 317 |
| <i>ts'aaqtl'aa</i> | A small creek just south of the point on which <i>tsikipqimilh</i> is located | Redcedars | #529 | 323 |
| <i>a7aapswilh</i> | Cluster of islands scattered throughout northwest half of Ross Passage | Evergreen huckleberries | #536 | 325 |

Plant Gathering / Tree Harvesting Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>tluushluushukw</i> | A bay containing a creek, located on north side of entrance to Herbert Inlet, south from entrance to Bedingfield Bay | Canoe-making settlement; redcedar | #542 | 328 |
| <i>pitsaasts'imit</i> | Small v-shaped bay on west side of Herbert Inlet north from <i>hishkwii</i> | Douglas-fir and redcedar | #547 | 330 |
| <i>wahitlmitis</i> | A bay with a creek running into it located on west side of Herbert Island, north from <i>pitsaasts'imit</i> | Large redcedars | #548 | 331 |
| <i>t'iikwuwis</i> | Tidal flats just offshore from Moyehai Indian Reserve #23 and extending to Moyeha River mouth | Wild clover | #554 | 335 |
| <i>muuyahi</i> | The Moyehai Indian Reserve #23 and Moyeha River | Wild clover and Pacific cinquefoil | #555 | 335 |
| <i>?isaqnit</i> 'place of wild onions' | An area at the mouth of Cotter Creek, and extending up the creek, which flows into east side of Upper Herbert Inlet | Wild onions | #568 | 341 |
| <i>niisaq</i> | Small creek which empties into east side of Herbert Inlet, south from Cotter Creek | Unidentified fern; the root is medicinal | #569 | 342 |
| <i>winsh</i> | Gibson Cove | Redcedar bark, spruce roots, salmonberries and salalberries | #574 | 344 |
| <i>ihatis</i> | Vicinity of a small creek on east side of Herbert Inlet, south from Gibson Cove | Alaska blueberries, red huckleberries, salalberries, redcedar | #575 | 344 |
| <i>pin7iitl</i> | Whitepine Cove and area now Peneetle Indian Reserve #22 | Redcedar | #579 | 346 |
| <i>kitsiit</i> | Island off northwest tip of Clifford Point, across from Marktosis village | Wild strawberries | #590 | 353 |
| <i>w'aayi</i> | A cliff along shoreline south from Clifford Point and immediately north of <i>maht'i7a</i> | Redcedar, cedar bark | #591 | 353 |
| <i>yuulhw'in</i> | A number of rock islets and reefs along shoreline not far southeast from <i>?uuts'u7uulh</i> | Huge spruce | #600 | 365 |
| <i>wa7uus</i> | Wahous Indian Reserve #19 at mouth of Cypre River | Roots (Pacific cinquefoil) | #620 | 376 |
| <i>shitlaapqamilh</i> | Welcome Island, located in center of southern portion of Cypress Bay | Gathered bracken fern roots | #628 | 381 |
| <i>tl'up'ach-maqimilh</i> | A small island located just east from the eastern side of Blunden Island | Gathered spruce roots for basketry | #648 | 389 |
| <i>qwutimqh</i> | Cleland Island (locally known as "Bare Island") | Indian rhubarb (cow-parsnip) | #656 | 391 |
| <i>kilhtsma?a</i> | Village site on west side of sandy beach in third bay west from Moser Point | Indian rhubarb (cow-parsnip) | #694 | 421 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | Yarksis Indian Reserve #11 on east side of Vargas Island | Wood supply and fishing base; cultivated vegetable gardens; red and evergreen huckleberries | #712 | 428 |
| <i>yaaspaalh</i> | A large v-shaped bay located north from <i>mamiisuwis</i> as well as the creek entering into bay and former village site located on southwest side of creek mouth | Gather "three-cornered grass" (<i>t'ut'unaxkw'ukw</i>) [American bulrush] used for basketry and weaving | #716 | 432 |
| <i>hupii7itaqwulhh</i> | A small bay with sandy beach located immediately west of Rassier Point | Camping area; picked evergreen huckleberries | #718 | 433 |
| <i>ch'i7uus</i> | A small bay on northeast side of Vargas Island | Tall basket sedge | #721 | 434 |

Plant Gathering / Tree Harvesting Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>tlulhp'ich</i> | Area on west side of Meares Island in vicinity of Cloolthpich Indian Reserve #12 | Gathered salmonberries and salalberries | #723 | 435 |
| <i>p'inw'alhuwis</i> | A bay just north from <i>tluush'tluushukw</i> and on west side of Bedwell Sound | Redcedar bark | #739 | 444 |
| <i>?iiqwuu7a</i> | A flat rock on a point at northern end of <i>uu7inmitis</i> village at mouth of Bedwell River | Gathered Pacific cinquefoil and wild clover roots | #747 | 447 |
| <i>ts'isaqis</i> | Area around mouth of second creek north from Heelboom Bay on east side of Meares Island | Pacific cinquefoil and wild clover were harvested | #777 | 464 |
| <i>qaaqaawish</i> | Area at mouth of Brother Creek which empties into bay on west side of Meares Island (former Christie School site) | Salmonberries | #781 | 466 |
| <i>ts'aapi</i> | The Tsapee Narrows on Meares Island | Salalberries; ferns to sell to florists | #786 | 484 |
| <i>tlatlaas</i> | Area along west shore of Lemmens Inlet across from Arakun Islands | Cedar saplings were cut to be used for trolling poles | #805 | 482 |
| <i>ts'aaht'as</i> | A freshwater spring located about the middle of Opitsat Indian Reserve #1 | Gathered Indian potatoes (<i>muuqwth</i>) (?) | #811 | 494 |
| <i>chaatsa</i> | Refers to Felice Island, known locally as Round Island, situated west of Grice Point | Wild gooseberries, salalberries and salmonberries | #819 | 505 |
| <i>haytyaa</i> | Refers to northernmost tip of Wickaninnish Island | Gathered licorice ferns | #820 | 505 |
| <i>qatsuwth</i> | Refers to Lennard Island | Large, sweet-tasting salalberries | #827 | 508 |
| <i>ich'aachisht</i> | A small bay near southeast end of Echachis Island | Red elderberries | #829 | 509 |
| <i>tl'uulhapi</i> | Refers to Alfred Beach south of Grice Point in Duffin Cove | Camping site; large sweet-tasting salalberries | #834 | 513 |
| <i>ch'ahayis</i> | Refers to Chesterman Beach | Cedar bark stripped here | #838 | 514 |
| <i>ch'uuchatswii7a</i> | Cox Bay; could also be a passage at nearby Portland Point | Stripped cedar bark | #841 | 515 |
| <i>mulhm'uuhsu7is</i> | A slough on east side of Esowista Peninsula, south from Browning Passage | Roots for basketry dug here | #842 | 516 |
| <i>hup'ich</i> | Confused location: Northwest of Radar Beaches and southeast from Cox Point | Cedar trees for trolling poles | #848 | 518 |
| <i>t'ashii</i> | Narrow isthmus separating southwesternmost finger of Grice Bay with the northwestern end of Long Beach, opposite from <i>chaw'in7is</i> | Bog cranberries | #858 | 524 |
| <i>tl'atl'athis</i> | Large area of sand dunes along shoreline at Long Beach about a mile north from the Wickaninnish Inn | Gather kinnikinnick | #862 | 527 |
| <i>apwinqis</i> | Shoreline southwest of Kootowis Indian Reserve #4 in Grice Bay | Plant called <i>qwaxwapiih</i> gathered here (identity unknown), also a certain grass used for basket lids gathered here | #863 | 527 |
| <i>kwuutwis</i> | Kootowis Indian Reserve #4 at mouth of Kootowis Creek in Grice Bay (also known as Mill Bay) | Triangle-stemmed [American] bulrushes for basketry | #865 | 528 |
| <i>k'anuwis</i> | Indian Island. More specifically a distinctive narrow point at southernmost portion of Indian Island | Cedar for canoe making | #869 | 530 |

Plant Gathering / Tree Harvesting Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>qayisaqts'us</i> | Indian Bay | Berries | #870 | 531 |
| <i>hupitsit</i> | Head end of Gunner Inlet | Harvest cascara bark | #872 | 532 |
| <i>t'aaqpaalh</i> | The shoreline on northwest side of Tofino Inlet just west of the Ridout Islets and McCall Island | Evergreen huckleberries | #873 | 532 |
| <i>hilhsyaqtlis</i> | Eelsuklis Indian Reserve #10 at head of Tranquil Inlet | Red huckleberries, blueberries (<i>V. alaskaense</i>) | #877 | 533 |
| <i>unaatsulh</i> | Onadsilth Indian Reserve #9 at mouth of Tofino Creek | Cedar for canoe making | #878 | 534 |
| <i>uuqwmin</i> | Okeamin Indian Reserve #5 on east side of mouth of lower Kennedy River | Cedar, wild clover roots, Pacific cinquefoil roots | #888 | 539 |
| <i>shiishaawilh</i> | Ilthpaya Lake | Salmonberries | #894 | 546 |
| <i>tla7uukwi</i> | Clayoquot Indian Reserve #6 at mouth of Clayoquot River emptying into north end of Clayoquot Arm of Kennedy Lake | Cedar | #902 | 551 |
| <i>iihtsi</i> | Area on southeast shore of Kennedy Lake, north from Mount Dawley | Bulrushes; cedar bark stripped | #909 | 555 |
| <i>winchi</i> | Mouth of upper Kennedy River at east end of Kennedy Lake | Cedar, salmonberries, blueberries | #913 | 557 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Land Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>yachnit</i> 'place of dogfish' | A little lake east from Homais Cove | Deer | #16 | 45 |
| <i>t'alhat'a</i> 'always damp' | Vicinity of mouth of small creek north of Estevan Point | Summer place of a Hesquiat family group; trapping area | #23 | 47 |
| <i>humt'aa</i> 'obstructing' | Reefs offshore from Estevan Point | Deer near Estevan Point | #25 | 48 |
| <i>hishkwii</i> | Hesquiat Indian settlement located in Hesquiat Harbour | Trapline covered entire southeast end of Hesquiat Peninsula, south of <i>t'ashaktu</i> | #46 | 56 |
| <i>wiiknit</i> | Meadows behind (west from) Hesquiat village | Deer | #54 | 61 |
| <i>ma7ap'ii</i> | Now known as "Maahpe" Indian Reserve #4 | Deer | #85 | 73 |
| <i>ts'aay'aa</i> | Hesquiat Lake outlet draining into Rae Basin | Land otter | #113 | 82 |
| <i>?ayisaqh</i> 'lots of cockles' | The northeast shore of Hesquiat Harbour, from point of land immediately south of <i>kw'uu7uus</i> , southward to a small creek | Trapline extended from lusuk Indian Reserve #5 south to Hesquiat Point | #118 | 85 |
| <i>hilhw'in7a</i> 'in between; halfway; middle' | Specifically, a small bay with creek located immediately north of Hesquiat Point | Deer, raccoons | #129 | 89 |
| <i>ts'aaqtchiik</i> | A creek emptying in east side of Kanim Lake | Land otters | #159 | 120 |
| <i>tl'ayaqwulhh</i> 'area where something is growing' | An area on west side of end of wide point which is adjacent to westernmost channel leading into Hot Springs Cove | Deer | #184 | 131 |
| <i>tl'ayaqwulhh</i> | Area at southeastern tip of more easterly of two Mate Islands | Deer | #192 | 135 |
| <i>sumaxqwu7is</i> 'tommy cod (kelp greenling) point' | Former Manhousaht village site situated at northeast end of Canoe Passage, across from northern tip of larger of two Mate Islands | Trapline extended along the entire west shore of Hot Springs Cove (including larger Mate Island) west to a point slightly east of Kanim Lake and as far inland as height of land | #201 | 137 |
| <i>at'apq</i> | A creek which empties into west side of north end of Hot Springs Cove | Mink, raccoon | #205 | 141 |
| <i>sa7aaqwuw'a7a</i> 'crawl around'; 'pretending to be wolves' | A point located at immediate southeast entrance to bay at <i>?upnit</i> | Wolves, mink | #228 | 150 |
| <i>?upnit</i> 'place of calm' | Openit Indian Reserve #27 on east side of Openit Peninsula | Trapline extended from the Openit Indian Reserve north to approximately <i>sa7aaqwuw'a7a</i> and west to height of land | #229 | 151 |
| <i>m'ukw-waa</i> 'mink running'; 'rocky on point' | Place at northern end of <i>?upnit</i> village | Mink | #234 | 158 |
| <i>kwuhaa</i> 'open passage way' | Head end of Stewardson Inlet | Wolverines; trapline included all of Stewardson Inlet, as well as north arm of Sydney Inlet up to point just upstream from Kishnacous Indian Reserve #29 | #253 | 165 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Land Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>kiishhniqwus</i> 'lust' | Manhousaht fishing camp on an island at mouth of Sydney River | Elk, deer, mink, marten; trapline extended along the Sydney River from its mouth to about five miles up | #263 | 170 |
| <i>qwu7atsts'as</i> 'found a man there' | A place on west side of Sydney River about two miles upriver from its mouth | Bears | #265 | 174 |
| <i>p'uqwuu7a</i> | Point of land with a creek flowing through it located on east side of Sydney Inlet, south from mouth of Sydney River | Land otter | #269 | 176 |
| <i>maalhsit</i> 'cold water' | Area on east side of Sydney Inlet, south from <i>p'uqwuu7a</i> | Mink, marten | #270 | 176 |
| <i>muchachilhh</i> 'always under water' | Pretty Girl Cove at head of Holmes Inlet | Trapline extended north to the south shore of Pretty Girl Lake, south to Young Bay and the headwaters of creeks draining into bay, and east to all of Easter Lake and the creeks draining into lake | #281 | 181 |
| <i>sach'a7umt</i> 'block bay to trap fish' | Narrow bay at head of small constricted inlet locally known as Bottle Cove | Marten | #286 | 184 |
| <i>hasyukwis</i> 'loud sound' | Small bay just north from Young Bay | Marten | #287 | 185 |
| <i>tluum'aqtlan'ulh</i> 'always warmed by sun' | Point known as Rocky Point, forms the northern entrance to Young Bay | Mink | #288 | 185 |
| <i>ts'a7ii</i> 'a lot of creeks come in' | Young Bay (known locally as East Bay) | Marten | #294 | 188 |
| <i>hahachits'us</i> 'deep bay; channel' | A small bay and creek flowing into it in the southeast corner of Young Bay immediately south of LS's cabin | Mink, raccoon | #295 | 189 |
| <i>tl'itshuulh</i> | White-coloured bluff on north side of Shelter Inlet east from <i>?inchasimt</i> | Deer | #303 | 192 |
| <i>ts'aqamyis</i> 'water on both sides' | A long beach located on north side of Shelter Inlet, west from Dixon Point | Trapline included north shore of Shelter Inlet from approximately <i>tl'uuhapi</i> in the west to <i>ts'aaqtl'aa</i> in the east, and all of Dixon Bay | #306 | 194 |
| <i>tanaknit</i> 'place of mosquitoes' | Steamer Cove and possibly George Island | Trapline, crescent-shaped, covered north and east sides of Flores Island from approximately Starling Point on west to Hayden Passage on east and south to the entrance of Matilda Inlet | #314 | 199 |
| <i>hats'uu</i> 'deep inside' | Baseball Bay, located south from <i>chaw'in7a</i> | Mink | #322 | 203 |
| <i>ch'ihnit'aqtlis</i> 'supernatural creature place' | Small bay on west coast of Flores Island, north from <i>?a?itlnak</i> | Mink | #325 | 205 |
| <i>tl'um'aktl'a</i> 'warm bay' | Small narrow bay located southeast from <i>w'aayi</i> | Mink | #333 | 209 |
| <i>ch'itis</i> 'sideways; on edge' | Dagger Point | Mink, wild pigs (formerly domestic) | #353 | 217 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Land Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| ?uts'uus 'water gets into bay' | Siwash Cove | Trapline covered entire south end of Flores Island from Rafael Point on west to slightly northeast of Whitesand Cove on east | #364 | 245 |
| ts'aat-suhtisiis | Small creek draining into central portion of ts'aaqhsis beach | Mink | #387 | 253 |
| tl'aalhtl'aaqan'ulh 'small bushes among the rocks' | A small island located south from the southeast end of lhulhuus beach | Mink, otter | #391 | 255 |
| n'u?asaqh 'camping spot' | Bartlett Island and more specifically to village site on west side of island | Trapline included all of Bartlett Island and islets off its southwest shore | #398 | 257 |
| a?aahmaq-wahsuu7is 'odor of yellow-cedar here' | Western side of the southwesternmost end of Matilda Inlet | Deer | #443 | 281 |
| ch'ihnit 'place of supernatural creature' | ch'ihnit is just north from ?aaqtilh | Trapped mink in bays north and south from ch'ihnit | #457 | 286 |
| ?amits'aqis 'maple tree' | A bay located immediately north of ts'aaqtl'aa | Mink | #466 | 290 |
| t'aamuukwsit 'kingfisher' | Large pool in Megin River below outlet of Megin Lake | Bear, elk, deer | #478 | 299 |
| kwists7ii 'place of red sockeye' | Talbot Creek (spawning channel for sockeye) flows into Megin River just west of western end of Megin Lake | Land otter, marten | #479 | 300 |
| watih | Area now identified as "Watta Indian Reserve #25" at mouth of Watta Creek | Deer | #491 | 305 |
| mutskwi?as 'burned over' | A creek and bay that this creek flows into, located in the central portion of east side of Sulphur Passage | Trapline includes all of Sulphur Passage, all of Obstruction Island and extends south to the mouth of the Atleo River, north to the headwaters of Watta Creek, east to the height of land | #501 | 311 |
| nuchts'uu 'mountain inside harbour' | McKay Island, locally known as Cone Island | Trapline covered all of McKay Island, plus an area on the adjacent mainland, extending from entrance to Herbert Inlet in north and as far as entrance to Calmus Passage in south | #538 | 326 |
| ?amits'aqis 'broad leafed maple tree' | A bay with stream emptying into it, located on north side of Ross Passage | Mink | #539 | 326 |
| t'a?aa 'always there' | Bedingfield Bay, located on north side of Herbert Inlet.; locally known as "Setcher's Bay" | Trapline included entire area beginning with the Atleo River watershed, then south to Ross Passage, east to the western side of Bedingfield Bay | #544 | 329 |
| wahiitlmitis | A bay with creek running into it, located on west side of Herbert Inlet, north from pitsaasts'imit | Marten | #548 | 331 |
| muuyahi 'steamy or foggy all the time' | Moyehai Indian Reserve #23 and Moyeha River | Elk, marmots, wolverines, marten | #555 | 335 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Land Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>um'aaqts'it7a</i> 'green slime' | First deep pool encountered when going up Moyeha River where river curves sharply to east | Marten | #559 | 339 |
| <i>kwisuuqwak</i> 'branches away from river' | Name for Mariner Creek, locally known as "East Fork", enters east side of Moyeha River | Elk | #562 | 340 |
| <i>?isaqnit</i> 'place of wild onions' | An area at the mouth of Cotter Creek, and extending up the creek, which flows into east side of Upper Herbert Inlet | Deer; trapline extended along east shore of Herbert Inlet from approximately Cotter Creek in north to southern shore of Whitepine Cove in south | #568 | 341 |
| <i>ihhatis</i> 'sudden flooding of river' | Area in vicinity of small creek on east side of Herbert Inlet, south from Gibson Cove | Mink, marten, deer | #575 | 344 |
| <i>chats-siis</i> 'island right up against beach' | Small island immediately offshore from east side of Herbert Inlet, south from <i>ihhatis</i> | Deer | #576 | 345 |
| <i>pin7iitl</i> 'glassy, calm place' | Whitepine Cove and the Peneetle Indian Reserve #22 | Deer | #579 | 347 |
| <i>waayiinak</i> 'cliff; low hill' | Small cove on northeast side of Bawden Bay | Trapping | #584 | 350 |
| <i>ts'atiikwis</i> | Sutaquis Indian Reserve #18 on north side of Epper Passage | Trapping | #611 | 371 |
| <i>wa7uus</i> 'wolves come out' | Wahous Indian Reserve #19 at mouth of Cypre River | Trapline along Cypre River and south to Calmus Passage including Hecate Bay and Saranac Island | #620 | 376 |
| <i>qwa?it</i> | Quait Bay located on east side of Cypress Bay | Trapline situated slightly northwest of Quait Bay | #624 | 379 |
| <i>kwuwat'as</i> 'cleared area under bushes' | Leeke Islets located offshore from northwest side of Vargas Island | Land otter | #640 | 386 |
| <i>tl'atl'athin-qwu7is</i> 'sandhills; sandslides' | A lengthy beach on west side of Vargas Island, south from <i>huup'ichis</i> | Deer | #645 | 388 |
| <i>ch'ich'ip'alhswis</i> 'fish scale' | A beach located on east side of Blunden Island, just north from <i>aa7inqwus</i> | Deer | #649 | 389 |
| <i>nachaa?as</i> 'facing in either direction' | Small bay on north side of Blunden Island | Deer | #652 | 390 |
| <i>haw'aa</i> | Small bay on southwest side of Blunden Island | Trapped mink | #658 | 392 |
| <i>ts'a7is</i> 'current' | Small bay and creek at north end of Ahous Bay | Trapline covered entire west coast of Vargas Island in addition to Blunden Island | #667 | 396 |
| <i>t'a7ak</i> 'creek' | Lagoon located near north end of Ahous Bay | Mink, land otters, deer, beaver | #669 | 397 |
| <i>yuchk'aachi</i> 'long, narrow area' | A swamp closest to beach at Ahous Bay | Deer | #673 | 399 |
| <i>hitaqtl'a</i> 'in the corner' | A bay situated northeast from <i>shaayiikh</i> | Mink | #691 | 420 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Land Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| ts'itstaa7a 'water pouring down into a bowl' | Narrow bay southeast from nituus | Deer | #693 | 420 |
| qilhtsma?a 'where Indian rhubarb grows' | Village site on west side of sandy beach in third bay west from Moser Point | Trapline covering entire south end of Vargas Island south of Yarksis | #694 | 421 |
| y'aaqhsis 'long beach' | Yarksis Indian Reserve #11 on east side of Vargas Island | Deer; trapline located west of y'aaqhsis and encompassing the interior of Vargas Island | #712 | 428 |
| yaaspaalh 'legs spread apart' | A large v-shaped bay located north from mamiisuwis and possibly to village site and creek that enters bay | Trapline included entire northeast end of Vargas Island from t'aakwist south to y'aaqhsis | #716 | 432 |
| muqwumyisnak 'has burned area on island' | A very small island located at northwest end of bay that is northwest of Rassier Point | Elk | #720 | 434 |
| ch'i7uus 'cut' | Small bay on northeast side of Vargas Island; bay located northwest from muqwumyisnak and south of ta?alha | Deer | #721 | 434 |
| tlulhp'ich 'nice around the base' | Area on west side of Meares Island vicinity of Cloothpich Indian Reserve #12 | Deer | #723 | 435 |
| ?aq-witis 'wide opening' | Area locally known as McIntosh Bay or Marshall Bay at northeast end of Vargas Island | Mink | #724 | 437 |
| ch'isaxsats | Dunlap Island located northeast from northeastern end of Vargas Island and southwest from Robert Point on Meares Island | Trapline included Dunlap Island and Morfee Island | #725 | 438 |
| kaapi 'jutting out' | Two small points of land adjoining one another that are located on the north shore of Meares Island, slightly east from the northwesterly tip of Meares Island | Land otter | #731 | 441 |
| k'ahts'ulhulh 'flat rock wall' | Gaff-hooking site on the west side of kwaalhts'iis creek | Bear | #743 | 445 |
| uu7inmitis | Village site on east side of Bedwell River mouth and lower Bedwell River (locally known as Bear River) | Bear | #750 | 448 |
| maalhsit 'cold water' | Former village site in Matlset Narrows, just east from mouth of stream flowing into north side of narrows | Hunting and trapping campsite | #758 | 453 |
| t'iw'in7is 'something in centre' | Area just east from maalhsit and west from a creek that enters into the north side of Matlset Narrows | Trapping and hunting campsite | #759 | 453 |
| hats'uu 'right into the end' | Two adjoining bays on north side of Meares Island and south side of Matlset Narrows | Trapline included northeast end of Meares Island from hahaachits'us in north to the northern most Wood Islet in the south, excluding western shore of Mosquito Harbour | #760 | 454 |
| siw'apq | Camping site situated in small bay northeast of Matlset Narrows and north of Maltby Islets | Trapping and hunting camp | #762 | 455 |
| mukwnit 'place of deer' | Small island immediately off shore from (south of) siw'apq and north of chappiilh | Possible good place to hunt deer | #763 | 455 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Land Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>qwaatswii</i> | Village site located on west side of mouth of Bulson Creek at northeast end of Warn Bay | Trapline included entire Bulson Creek watershed; trapline included entire shoreline of Warn Bay and extended south along eastern shore of Fortune Channel | #768 | 457 |
| <i>tl'itsimyisnak</i> 'white beach' | White shell beach on small island off end of a point on east shore of Fortune Channel | Trapline extended along both shores of Fortune Channel, beginning at Plover Point and <i>tl'itsimyisnak</i> and extending as far south as Dawley Passage | #772 | 460 |
| <i>paniitl</i> | Mosquito Harbour, located at the northeast end of Meares Island | Deer hunting | #775 | 461 |
| <i>ts'achiisuw'is</i> 'near the creek' | Village site on north side of mouth of Sutton Mill creek which enters into small bay on west side Mosquito Harbour | Trapline includes an area along west side of Mosquito Harbour and as far inland as headwaters of Sutton Mill Creek | #776 | 462 |
| <i>ch'ayaqimyas</i> 'water coming from all around' | Windy bay at southeast end of Meares Island and Sear Peak Mountain located immediately north of Windy Bay | Trapline, included shores of Windy Bay and large area to west as far as Meares Creek | #784 | 483 |
| <i>ts'aapi</i> 'place of strong current' | Tsapee Narrows, Meares Island | River otter | #786 | 484 |
| <i>?aaqmaqhsis</i> | Village site located on south shore of Meares Island, along north side of Browning Passage, southeast from Ginnard Creek | Trapping, deer hunting | #788 | 485 |
| <i>waaxp'inch'a</i> 'land otter' | Neilson Island, off Tofino, locally known as Pond Island | Land otter | #792 | 487 |
| <i>tum'aqtlis</i> | A stream and bay it empties into, on the western side of the entrance to Lemmens Inlet | Trapline including watershed of creek and the side of Mount Colnett to the northeast | #795 | 488 |
| <i>wanachas</i> 'flukes of a whale when diving' | Lone Cone mountain on Meares Island | Trapline includes western half of Opitsat, western and northern slopes of Lone Cone, and northern shore of Meares Island as far east as <i>hats'uu</i> | #801 | 491 |
| <i>tlatlaas</i> 'young red cedar' | Area along west shore of Lemmens Inlet across from Arakun Islands | Trapline extends from east side of Opitsat village and includes the entire area of Lemmens Inlet from height of land to shore | #805 | 492 |
| <i>tl'its'aa</i> 'white shells' | A beach on the south end of Echachis Island | Deer seen but not hunted here | #823 | 507 |
| <i>hitaqtlis</i> 'end of island' | A sandy beach on northeast side of Wickaninnish Island | Mink, land otter | #832 | 512 |
| <i>yuusaats'ush</i> 'wind blows for all directions' | An area immediately south from "Usatzes" Point, east from Tofino | Trapline includes east shore of Esowista Peninsula from vicinity of Usatzes Point to an area east of Chesterman Beach | #836 | 513 |
| <i>ch'uuchatswii7a</i> 'finning of fish' | Cox Bay; could also be a passage at nearby Portland Point | Trapline, vicinity of Cox Bay | #841 | 515 |
| <i>kwuutwis</i> | Kootowis Indian Reserve #4 at mouth of Kootowis Creek in Grice Bay (also known as Mill Bay) | Trapline includes Indian Island and north shore of Grice Bay | #865 | 528 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Land Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>t'iichaqhsa7a</i> | Area on north side of Tofino Peninsula, southwest from Indian Island; locally known as McLean's Point | Trapline on south shore of Browning Passage, including area of <i>t'iichaqhsa7a</i> | #866 | 529 |
| <i>hupitsit</i> 'cockle' | Head end of Gunner Inlet | Trapline includes both shores of Gunner Inlet, Island Cove and Warne Island | #872 | 532 |
| <i>hilhsyaqtlis</i> | Eelsuklis Indian Reserve #10 at head of Tranquil Inlet | Trapline includes Tranquil Inlet, the McCaw Peninsula, and upper end of Tofino Inlet | #877 | 533 |
| <i>?aqmaqis</i> 'grassy beach' | East side of Tofino Inlet, northeast from Berryman Point | Deer | #879 | 536 |
| <i>kaachhak</i> 'laughing' | Freshwater spring just south of <i>ts'aaqtlis</i> | Trapline extends from southwest side of mouth of Kennedy River in a southwesterly direction along Tofino Inlet to Indian Bay | #885 | 538 |
| <i>hilhp'ii7a</i> 'at back [head end] of rapids' | Area upriver from head end of rapids on lower Kennedy River | Trapline includes Ithpaya Lake and Muriel Lake to the north | #892 | 544 |
| <i>saayachan'ulh</i> 'narrow all along' | A long channel of the lower Kennedy River extending from area upstream from Ithpaya Indian Reserve #8 all way up to Kennedy Lake | Trapline extends along the lower Kennedy River from approximately Ithpaya Indian Reserve #8 up to <i>kistak7itaqwulh</i> | #895 | 547 |
| <i>kistak7itaqwulh</i> 'something green' | Meadow area on south side of upstream portion of lower Kennedy River | Deer | #896 | 547 |
| <i>aamapilh</i> 'beach before the point' | Area on west side of Clayoquot Arm, near its head end | Trapline including all of Clayoquot Arm | #900 | 549 |
| <i>?ayuus</i> 'lots of food' | A site on west side of Clayoquot Arm, near head end slightly north of <i>aamapilh</i> | Trap | #901 | 550 |
| <i>tla7uukwi</i> 'changing emotions and behaviour' | Clayoquot Indian Reserve #6 at mouth of Clayoquot River emptying into north end of Clayoquot Arm of Kennedy Lake | Elk | #902 | 551 |
| <i>qaqaas</i> | An area just south of broad point along the central portion of the east side of Clayoquot Arm | Trapping area | #905 | 553 |
| <i>t'iqm'aa</i> | Site on east side of Clayoquot Arm, south from <i>qaqaas</i> | Hunting, fishing site | #906 | 554 |
| <i>winchi</i> | Mouth of upper Kennedy River at east end of Kennedy Lake | Elk | #913 | 557 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Sea Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| Nuu-Chah-Nulth and scientific names are provided in Appendix V. | | | | |
| <i>qaqatsts'ista</i> | A group of rock islands located slightly northeast of Perez Rocks and just offshore from Hesquiat Peninsula | Hair seal hunting | #8 | 41 |
| <i>hum7is</i> | Village site in Homais Cove | Sea otters; hair seal hunting | #15 | 44 |
| <i>mukwaqis</i> | The largest of a cluster of islands located west from <i>chaachaak</i> and <i>maaqiyu</i> | Hair seal hunting | #19 | 46 |
| <i>kw'atlnit</i> | Tiny island just southwest of <i>mukwaqis</i> shows only during low water | Indian name means "place of sea otters" | #20 | 46 |
| <i>humt'aa</i> | Reefs offshore from Estevan Point | Hair seal hunting | #25 | 48 |
| <i>hijulh</i> | Rocks at the point east from <i>p'aat-sit7as</i> | Seal hunting | #91 | 76 |
| <i>ts'aay'aa</i> | Hesquiat Lake outlet draining into Rae Basin | Harbour seal | #113 | 82 |
| <i>hilhw'in7a</i> | Specifically, a small bay with creek located immediately north of Hesquiat Point | Hunt seals; whales were off Hesquiat Point | #129 | 89 |
| <i>suukw-washt</i> | Rocks located southwest of Hesquiat Point | Hunt hair seals | #131 | 99 |
| <i>k'aayits'ita?as</i> | Area east from <i>iihat'a</i> | Hair seals | #134 | 100 |
| <i>hisnit</i> | Hisnit Indian Reserve #34 including creek draining Kanim Lake into ocean | Sea otters offshore | #148 | 107 |
| <i>yaqaachisht</i> | Refers to Barney Rocks known locally as Canoe Reef located southwest from Mate Islands | Two whale watchmen kept a lookout at this site for passing whales | #189 | 133 |
| <i>wa?atnit</i> 'place of frogs (or toads)' | Small gravel beach in bay on west side of Sydney Inlet north from <i>hiniikw'umt</i> | Hair seals | #246 | 163 |
| <i>ts'anakw'a7a</i> | A creek located slightly south of <i>apqwuu7a</i> | Hunt seals | #297 | 190 |
| <i>tanaknit</i> | Steamer Cove and possibly George Island | Folklore about a killer whale | #314 | 199 |
| <i>ii7aaq</i> | Village site on west shore of Flores Island | A Manhousaht whaler trained here for spiritual power and became a good whale hunter | #323 | 204 |
| <i>lhu7aa</i> | Small island with flat top located offshore and south from <i>qay'aqimyis</i> | Hair seals | #341 | 213 |
| <i>tl'uchp'it</i> | A bay and beach south from <i>ch'ach'ap'iih</i> . Name also applies to low mountain peak situated northeast from the bay | Site where during whale season the <i>tl'uchp'itaktupi7ath</i> lived | #346 | 214 |
| <i>?uts'uus</i> | Siwash Cove | Seals | #364 | 245 |
| <i>pakw'aa</i> | String of rock islands south from <i>?uts'uus</i> | Hunted hair seals | #365 | 246 |
| <i>hu7ulh</i> | Rocky islands off the point at the southeast entrance to <i>?uts'uus</i> | Hair seals | #368 | 247 |
| <i>tl'ihl'aa</i> | Point of land at south end of <i>y'aaqhsis</i> beach | Hair seal and sea otter off point | #377 | 250 |
| <i>haaniiq</i> | Refers to Sea Otter Rock | Hunted sea otters | #380 | 250 |
| <i>t'atn'aachisht</i> | Refers to several islets east from <i>tl'itsqaa7a</i> in the Garrard group of islands | Hair seal hunting area | #382 | 252 |
| <i>n'u?asaqh'</i> | Bartlett Island and more specifically to village site on west side of island | Fur seals | #398 | 257 |
| <i>hunqis</i> | A bay on the northwest portion of Obstruction Island | Seal hunting area | #511 | 315 |
| <i>yaa7aqtlis</i> | A bay located on north side of Ross Passage, southeast from <i>?amits'aqis</i> | Hair seal hunting | #540 | 327 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Sea Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>aphuulh</i> | A cliff on west side of Herbert Inlet, north from <i>wahiitlmitis</i> | Seal hunting | #549 | 331 |
| <i>ch'itaapi</i> | Refers to both the area of "Chetarpe" Indian Reserve #17 and to Catface Range located northeast from reserve | Hunted seals | #595 | 362 |
| <i>tl'itsis</i> | Distinctively shaped bay south from Quait Bay, locally known as Honeymoon Bay | Hair seals | #625 | 379 |
| <i>nachaa?as</i> | Small bay on north side of Blunden Island | Seal hunting | #652 | 390 |
| <i>axwuus</i> | A bay on northwest side of Blunden Island | Sea mammal hunts | #653 | 390 |
| <i>siin'u7a</i> | Entire area of the Plover Reefs west of Blunden Island | Hair seals and sea lions were hunted here as were sea otters | #655 | 391 |
| <i>haw'aa</i> | Small bay on southwest side of Blunden Island | Hunted sea mammals | #658 | 392 |
| <i>ch'astu?aktlh</i> | Applies to a hill on larger of the two small islands off the southeast end of Blunden Island | Sealing bank 18 miles south of Blunden Island | #659 | 393 |
| <i>aa7inqwus</i> | Refers to a village site in a bay on southeast side of Blunden Island | Fur sealing | #661 | 393 |
| <i>?aahuus</i> | Area along north side of Ahous Point at south end of Ahous Bay | Seal and sea otter hunting | #675 | 400 |
| <i>uusis</i> | Beach and west-facing bay located immediately southeast from <i>tl'its'aa</i> on south side of Ahous Point | Fur seal, hair seal, and sea otter hunting | #677 | 402 |
| <i>?aaqmaqimilh</i> | A small grassy island located southwest from <i>?inlhqa</i> | Folklore tale about a seal being shot and taken by a <i>ch'ihaa</i> (supernatural creature) | #679 | 404 |
| <i>tl'itl'itsatis</i> | A small island located west from <i>?aaqmaqimilh</i> | Good place to hunt hair seal | #680 | 404 |
| <i>t'imaqyu</i> | Refers to a fur sealing and salmon fishing bank approximately south from Ahous Point and 15 miles offshore | Fur seals | #688 | 407 |
| <i>chachama?aq</i> | A fur sealing bank about 20 miles out to sea | Fur seals | #689 | 408 |
| <i>hupqmalhni</i> | A fur sealing bank about 25 miles offshore; bearings in line with those for <i>t'imaqyu</i> and <i>chachama?aq</i> | Fur seals | #690 | 408 |
| <i>qilhtsma?a</i> | Village site on west side of sandy beach in third bay west from Moser Point | Seal hunting | #694 | 421 |
| <i>kw'ukw'ukwhulh</i> | Village site at north end of second bay west from Moser Point | Fur seal hunting | #702 | 424 |
| <i>?aptsimyis</i> | Bay immediately west of Moser Point and campsite at north end of bay | Seal hunting | #703 | 425 |
| <i>ch'isaxsats</i> | Dunlap Island located northeast from northeastern end of Vargas Island and southwest from Robert Point on Meares Island | Hunt porpoise | #725 | 438 |
| <i>chachaqwuu7a</i> | Refers to Rant Point at entrance to Bedwell Sound | Large hair seals | #734 | 442 |
| <i>t'iichaqapi</i> | An area on north side of Matlset Narrows at western entrance | Hair seals and land otters | #755 | 452 |
| <i>chaapiilh</i> | More southerly of the two Maltby Islets at entrance to Warn Bay | Hair seals | #764 | 456 |
| <i>maatl?a?aalh</i> | A small island near east shore of Fortune Channel, just south of entrance to Warn Bay | Seals | #770 | 459 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Sea Mammals

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>tl'itsihtis</i> | A point on north end of most northerly of Wood Islets near entrance to Mosquito Harbour on Meares Island | Hunt hair seals | #774 | 461 |
| <i>kihch'iiqwulhb</i> | A narrow strip of land between a bay at southeast end of Fortune Channel and the northwest portion of Island Cove on north side of entrance to Tofino Inlet | Hair seal hunting | #779 | 465 |
| <i>?aaqmaqhsis</i> | Village site located on south shore of Meares Island, along north side of Browning Passage, southeast from Ginnard Creek | Hair seal hunting | #788 | 485 |
| <i>tu7ukw</i> | A creek located southeast from Meares Creek at south end of Meares Island | Hair seals | #790 | 486 |
| <i>ch'aqsit</i> 'water close to it' | Area southeast end of Stubbs Island, south from <i>ch'ach'atits</i> | In former times sea otters were hunted here | #817 | 504 |
| <i>ich'aachisht</i> 'land elevated above ocean surface' | A small bay near southeast end of Echachis Island | Offshore fur and hair sealing | #829 | 509 |
| <i>tinwis</i> 'calm beach' | Refers to Mackenzie Beach | Hair seals hunted here; whales were anchored here before being towed away to <i>ich'aachisht</i> | #837 | 514 |
| <i>qishqii</i> 'bent at top a little bit' | A low mountain called Vargas Cone, located east from Cox Point and northwest from Radar Hill | Formerly used as bearing for fur seal bank | #845 | 517 |
| <i>?aqmaqimlh</i> | Applies to the Gowland Islands | Hair seals | #847 | 518 |
| <i>tukwnit</i> 'place of sea lions' | Area known locally as "Sea Lion Rocks" located offshore from central area of Long Beach | Hunt for sea lions and seals | #860 | 525 |
| <i>chaahsu7a</i> 'island out from bay' | A tiny island off tip of narrow point, at narrowest portion of entrance to lower Kennedy River | Occasional hair seals caught here | #884 | 537 |
| <i>uuqwmin</i> | Okeamin Indian Reserve #5 on east side of mouth of lower Kennedy River | Hair seals | #888 | 539 |
| <i>muts'uu7a</i> | Area not far below rapids on lower Kennedy River, slightly upstream from Okeamin Indian Reserve | Hair seals | #889 | 543 |
| <i>kwuhwisaqnit</i> 'place of hair seal' | Possible coho stream; could also be Rocky Island located near northeast end of Kennedy Lake | Hair seals hunted here | #911 | 556 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Whales (Whaling)

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| Nuu-Chah-Nulth and scientific names are provided in Appendix V. | | | | |
| <i>?aaqmaqhsis</i> | A small island which forms northwesterly extension of Split Cape | A drift whale washed ashore here | #2 | 39 |
| <i>cha7aa</i> | Matlahaw Point (locally known as "Boulder" Point) and to reef | Drift whales used to wash ashore here | #36 | 52 |
| <i>aa7apswin7is</i> | Area immediately west of <i>apqwuu7a</i> | Gray whales used to feed on razor clams here | #68 | 66 |
| <i>hilhw'in7a</i> | Specifically, a small bay with creek located immediately north of Hesquiat Point | Whales found off Hesquiat Point | #129 | 89 |
| <i>cha7aksim</i> | A tiny rock island located in the middle of the entrance to bay at <i>hisnit</i> | Hunted whales here in old days | #147 | 107 |
| <i>hisnit</i> | Hisnit Indian Reserve #34 including creek draining Kanim Lake into ocean | Gray whales | #148 | 107 |
| <i>tlakishus</i> | Area of the ocean located south and slightly east from <i>ts'aam'ita</i> | Gray whales migrate north through this region every spring; stop here to feed on razor clams | #182 | 130 |
| <i>chaskwatqis</i> | Located not far east from <i>tl'ayaqwulh</i> on the east side of the end of a wide point adjacent to westernmost channel leading into Hot Springs Cove | Manhousahts used to tow whales here to be butchered | #185 | 131 |
| <i>yaqaachisht</i> | Refers to Barney Rocks known locally as Canoe Reef located southwest from Mate Islands | Two whale watchmen kept a lookout at this site for passing whales | #189 | 133 |
| <i>lhu7aktlim</i> | A rock which is always awash located just east of <i>yaqaachisht</i> | Whalers would hang on to kelp here while they waited for whales to surface | #190 | 134 |
| <i>puxwpuxwsh</i> | A v-shaped cave at end of point southeast of <i>?upnit</i> | Refers to water shooting up out of a cave; water resembles spouting of a whale | #223 | 149 |
| <i>?upnit</i> | Area on the east side of the Openit Peninsula (Openit Indian Reserve #27) | Whaling | #229 | 151 |
| <i>kwuhaa</i> | Specifically refers to head end of Stewardson Inlet | Whale bones seen around stream | #253 | 165 |
| <i>tl'uchp'it</i> | A bay and beach south from <i>ch'ach'ap'iih</i> also refers to a low mountain peak northeast from bay | Whale bones found here | #346 | 214 |
| <i>?uts'uus</i> | Siwash Cove | In former times whales were hunted nearby | #364 | 245 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | A long sandy beach that extends from <i>lhapuu7a</i> to <i>tl'ih'tl'aa</i> | Drift whales occasionally came ashore here | #376 | 250 |
| <i>ts'iwapts'us</i> | A small bay on south side of Flores Island east from <i>tl'ih'tl'aa</i> | Whales would be towed to this site for butchering | #384 | 253 |
| <i>n'u?asaqh</i> | Refers to all of Bartlett Island and specifically to village site on west side of island | Whale hunting base for the Otsosat | #398 | 257 |
| <i>masaqwush</i> | Kutcouc Islets, off Kutcouc Point | Gray whales came here to rub against cliff to rid themselves of barnacles | #408 | 261 |
| <i>nuchts'uu</i> | McKay Island, locally known as Cone Island | Whale hunting | #538 | 326 |
| <i>aa7inqwus</i> | Refers to a village site in a bay on southeast side of Blunden Island | Whaling | #661 | 393 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Whales (Whaling)

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>uusis</i> | Beach and west-facing bay located immediately southeast from <i>tl'its'aa</i> on south side of Ahaus Point | Whaling | #677 | 402 |
| <i>?aaqmaqimilh</i> | A small grassy island located southwest from <i>?inlhqa</i> | Ahausht whalers wanted to block the passageway but whale bones washed away | #679 | 404 |
| <i>mukwaataqwulhh</i> | A reef and kelp bed located south from <i>shaayikh</i> | Whalers would hang onto kelp while waiting to chase whales | #684 | 406 |
| <i>shaayikh</i> | Distinctive point of land on southwest side of Vargas Island | Drift whale once came ashore | #685 | 406 |
| <i>qilhtsma?a</i> | Village site on west side of sandy beach in third bay west from Moser Point | Whaling | #694 | 421 |
| <i>kw'ukw'ukwhulh</i> | Village site at north end of second bay west from Moser Point | Whaling | #702 | 424 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | Yarksis Indian Reserve #11 on east side of Vargas Island | Whaling | #712 | 428 |
| <i>ich'aachisht</i> | A small bay near southeast end of Echachis Island | Whales hunted during northern migration; sometimes whales were towed to Echachis Island to be butchered | #829 | 509 |
| <i>tinwis</i> | MacKenzie Beach | Anchored whales here before being towed for butchering at <i>ich'aachisht</i> | #837 | 514 |
| <i>muy'ap'alhh</i> | Refers to Green Point located on Long Beach southeast from <i>t'ashii</i> | Drift whale landed here | #859 | 524 |
| <i>kwutwis</i> | Kootowis Indian Reserve #4 at mouth of Kootowis Creek in Grice Bay (also known as Mill Bay) | Gray whales feed here on razor clams | #865 | 528 |
| <i>t'iichaqhsa7a</i> | Area on north side of Tofino Peninsula, southwest from Indian Island, locally known as McLean's Point | Killer whales; drift whale landed here and caused hostilities between <i>tla7uukwi7ath</i> and <i>hisaawist'a7ath</i> | #866 | 529 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Birds

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| Nuu-Chah-Nulth and scientific names are provided in Appendix V. | | | | |
| <i>huhqii</i> | Applies to Split Cape | Used in summer by the <i>humis7ath</i> to hunt geese | #1 | 39 |
| <i>hum7is</i> | Village site in Homais Cove | Canada geese, snow geese | #15 | 44 |
| <i>cha7aa</i> | Matlahaw Point (locally known as "Boulder" Point) and to reef | Canada geese, albatross | #36 | 52 |
| <i>ya'yasinás</i> | Name of Village Lake and creek that drains it | Duck, especially mallards, Canada geese and occasionally swan hunted here | #55 | 62 |
| <i>apqwuu7a</i> | Beginning of Antons Spit | Albatross, Canada geese, brant | #65 | 65 |
| <i>wiknit</i> | A small creek and land around the mouth of creek not far north from <i>t'aamukw</i> | Ducks hunted in vicinity | #83 | 72 |
| <i>ts'aay'aa</i> | Outlet that drains Hesquiat Lake into Rae Basin | Ducks | #113 | 82 |
| <i>ts'aaqtlchiik</i> | A creek emptying in east side of Kanim Lake | Trumpeter swans, mallards | #159 | 120 |
| <i>at'apq</i> | A creek which empties into west side of north end of Hot Springs Cove | Canada geese | #205 | 141 |
| <i>hitaapu7ulh</i> | Narrow water passage on east side of large island in Holmes Inlet | Goldeneye ducks | #283 | 183 |
| <i>hu7ulh</i> | Applies to rocky islands situated off point at southeast entrance to <i>?uts'uus</i> | Cormorants | #368 | 247 |
| <i>qwnqiit</i> | An islet west from Hagen Reef | Seagull eggs | #396 | 256 |
| <i>ch'iiqtlis</i> | A tiny stream that drains into a small bay on southeast side of Matilda Inlet just south of Indian Reserve boundary | Variety of water fowl | #439 | 280 |
| <i>a?aalhmaq-wahsuu7is</i> | Western side of the southwesternmost end of Matilda Inlet | "Butterball" ducks, mallards | #443 | 281 |
| <i>qaamiilhuwis</i> | Applies to a place south of the mouth of the Atleo River just south of the Indian Reserve boundary | Old-timers used to snare Canada geese here | #525 | 321 |
| <i>ch'iikna</i> | An area immediately east of mouth of Moyeha River | Canada geese, mallards, and trumpeter swans were hunted here | #566 | 341 |
| <i>pin7iitl</i> | Applies to Whitepine Cove and area known as Peneetle Indian Reserve #22 | Geese, mallards | #579 | 346 |
| <i>?ii?iilhmakw'as</i> | Applies to a large bay southwest from Whitepine Cove | Caught geese and ducks at night here | #580 | 348 |
| <i>p'uqwuu7a</i> | Applies to the point at northern entrance to Bawden Bay | White-winged scoters caught here; the broth was used as a laxative | #583 | 350 |
| <i>?a?aasit</i> | A small lake located south and slightly west from <i>milhaatuqwis</i> | Geese hunting | #633 | 383 |
| <i>qwutimqh</i> | Cleland Island (locally known as "Bare Island") | Seagull eggs, variety of sea birds | #656 | 391 |
| <i>yaaspaalh</i> | A large v-shaped bay located north from <i>mamiisuwis</i> as well as the creek entering into bay and former village site located on southwest side of creek mouth | Hunted Canada geese | #716 | 432 |
| <i>tlulhp'ich</i> | Area on west side of Meares Island vicinity of Cloolthpich Indian Reserve #12 | Hunted ducks and loons | #723 | 435 |

Hunting / Trapping Areas - Birds

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>paniitl</i> | Refers to Mosquito Harbour at northeast end of Meares Island | Canada geese were hunted here at north end of Mosquito Harbour | #775 | 461 |
| <i>?aaqmaqhsis</i> | Village site located on south shore of Meares Island, along north side of Browning Passage, southeast from Ginnard Creek | Hunted ducks and other birds | #788 | 485 |
| <i>tu7ukw</i> | A creek located just southeast from Meares Creek at south end of Meares Island | Geese and mallards | #790 | 486 |
| <i>tum'aqtlis</i> | A stream and bay it empties into, on the western side of the entrance to Lemmens Inlet | Black ducks | #795 | 488 |
| <i>ts'aaqtlis</i> 'water runs into ground' | Small creek at easternmost end of Opitsat Indian Reserve #1 | Pintail ducks | #810 | 494 |
| <i>tl'aa7ii7is</i> 'outside beach' | Beach known locally as Sunset Beach on southwest end of Stubbs Island | Hunted brant | #818 | 505 |
| <i>qishqii</i> | Refers to Vargas Cone located east from Cox Point and northwest from Radar Hill | Mallards and Canada geese hunted in vicinity | #845 | 517 |
| <i>?aqmaqimlh</i> | Name for Gowland Islands | Seagull eggs | #847 | 518 |
| <i>chaw'in7is</i> | A distinctive rock island just offshore from Long Beach, southeast of <i>ts'ashiwa</i> | Seagull eggs | #857 | 523 |
| <i>haatsiin'u7is</i> 'from one end to the other' | The shore of Kennedy Cove near entrance to lower Kennedy River | Hunted ducks | #881 | 536 |
| <i>chu7is</i> 'creeping up on ducks' | Area around the mouth of Staghorn Creek which empties into the west end of Kennedy Lake at lake's outlet to Kennedy River | Duck hunting done at mouth of Staghorn Creek | #899 | 549 |

Fisheries

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| Nuu-Chah-Nulth and scientific names are provided in Appendix V. | | | | |
| <i>ihata</i> | Little creek entering south side of Barcester Bay | Coho fishing and spawning place; fished by Hesquiat | #4 | 40 |
| <i>paats'ista</i> | South side Barcester Bay | Dog fish and other fish | #5 | 40 |
| <i>t'ukwis</i> | Fishing bank west of Barcester Bay and Perez Rocks | Halibut fishing bank | #6 | 41 |
| <i>humpiilh</i> | Fishing bank west of Barcester Bay | Halibut and salmon fishing bank | #7 | 41 |
| <i>hum7is</i> | Village site in Homais Cove | Sealing and fishing station | #15 | 44 |
| <i>muu7ak</i> | Fishing bank southwest of Estevan Point | Halibut bank, some lingcod | #28 | 49 |
| <i>apaqtu7a</i> | Fishing bank off Estevan Point (northeast from <i>muu7ak</i>) | Halibut, lingcod, and red snapper caught | #29 | 50 |
| <i>cha7aa</i> | Matlahaw Point (locally known as "Boulder" Point) and to reef | Cod fish, spring salmon | #36 | 52 |
| <i>w'aw'aalhswas</i> | Fishing bank south from Matlahaw Point | Fishing bank for coho, sockeye, halibut, lingcod, and red snapper | #37 | 53 |
| <i>ch'iitis</i> | East of <i>w'aw'aalhswas</i> | Halibut and lingcod bank | #38 | 54 |
| <i>chichwaa</i> | Some distance southeast from <i>ch'iitis</i> | Lingcod bank | #39 | 54 |
| <i>hishkwii</i> | Hesquiat Indian settlement located in Hesquiat Harbour | Herring spawn place | #46 | 56 |
| <i>ts'ats'axwach'a7a qwulhh</i> | Flat topped rock approximately 100 yards southeast from end of present day breakwater | Cabazon | #50 | 60 |
| <i>ts'aap'i7as</i> | Purdon Creek | Coho | #57 | 63 |
| <i>apqwuu7a</i> | Beginning of Antons Spit | Herring spawned, salmon, sea perch, and small flatfish | #65 | 65 |
| <i>kwukwuw'a</i> | Portion of creek entering Hesquiat Harbour south of <i>t'i7aamut</i> ; specifically sand stone rock kettles | Coho stream and fishing station | #75 | 68 |
| <i>t'i7aamut</i> | Creek entering on the north side of the Teahmit Indian Reserve | Coho stream and fishing station | #77 | 69 |
| <i>paaschilh</i> | Creek entering Hesquiat Harbour north from Le Claire Point | Chum salmon | #80 | 70 |
| <i>wiknit</i> | Creek and land around mouth north from <i>t'aamukw</i> | Chum salmon | #83 | 72 |
| <i>ma7ap'ii</i> | Now known as "Maahpe" Indian Reserve #4 | Chum salmon | #85 | 73 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | Long beach at northeast end of Maahpe Indian Reserve and creek | Dog salmon | #89 | 74 |
| <i>ts'achi</i> | Small creek which empties into northeasternmost end of Hesquiat Lake | Coho | #102 | 79 |
| <i>mawiiqh?inshta</i> | A creek entering east side of Hesquiat Lake, south from <i>kw'uxwinqi</i> | Coho creek | #105 | 80 |
| <i>ts'aay'aa</i> | Hesquiat Lake outlet draining into Rae Basin | Chum salmon, midshipman | #113 | 82 |
| <i>?ayisaqh</i> | Northeast shore of Hesquiat Harbour from land immediately south of <i>kw'uu7uus</i> , southward to small creek | Chum salmon, coho spawned | #118 | 85 |
| <i>hilhw'in7a</i> | Small bay with creek located immediately north of Hesquiat Point | Spring salmon, cod, halibut | #129 | 89 |

Fisheries

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>shushu7ilhwaa</i> | Fishing bank south and slightly east of Hesquiat Point | Halibut bank | #132 | 99 |
| <i>husmat7a</i> | Fishing bank slightly offshore, south from <i>qwahnit</i> | Lingcod bank, halibut; trolled for springs and cohos | #142 | 105 |
| <i>nachuu7a</i> | A rock island at the end of the point located immediately west from the mouth of <i>hisnit</i> creek | Sockeye | #145 | 106 |
| <i>hisnit</i> | Hisnit Indian Reserve #34 including creek draining Kanim Lake into ocean | Sockeye fishery; coho, chum; offshore were halibut and cod | #148 | 107 |
| <i>ts'aaqtlchiik</i> | A creek emptying in east side of Kanim Lake | Dog salmon | #159 | 120 |
| <i>tiitapi</i> | Circular beach located northwest from <i>ts'ah't'aa</i> | Salmon, halibut, and cod | #170 | 125 |
| <i>tiitapi</i> | Fish bank located southwest from <i>tiitapi</i> | Fishing bank, primarily spring salmon, coho, lingcod, and a few halibut | #171 | 126 |
| <i>aat'apqsa</i> | Small creek entering the northwest side of Canoe Passage | Alternate water supply for settlement at <i>sunaxqwuu7is</i> ; a few coho | #200 | 137 |
| <i>samaxqwuu7is</i> | Manhousaht village site situated at northeast end of Canoe Passage across from northern tip of the larger of two Mate Islands | Winter village; herring spawn | #201 | 137 |
| <i>suuma?a</i> | Kelp bed located directly offshore from <i>t'ima?a</i> | Tommie cod, rockfish, lingcod; trolled for spring salmon | #213 | 145 |
| <i>ch'aa7ayapi</i> | Sharp Point at southern entrance to Hot Springs Cove | Lingcod | #215 | 146 |
| <i>tl'iichtl'iicha7a</i> | Fishing bank located distant southwest from Sharp Point | Large halibut, large lingcod, and salmon | #218 | 147 |
| <i>ap7aqsuu7is</i> | Fishing bank located distant south from the entrance to Sydney Inlet | Halibut | #219 | 147 |
| <i>chaalh-chaan'uw'a</i> | Small islands immediately offshore from <i>hat'inqwulh</i> | Halibut fishing bank | #226 | 150 |
| <i>tiilhuw'a7a</i> | Area near tip of the point that extends eastward from the southeast entrance to the bay at <i>?upnit</i> | Red snapper; good place to troll for salmon | #227 | 150 |
| <i>?upnit</i> | Area on the east side of the Openit Peninsula (Openit Indian Reserve #27) | Halibut bank | #229 | 151 |
| <i>kwisutqwuu7a</i> | A bay just north from <i>?a?itlqwuu7a</i> | Lingcod | #238 | 159 |
| <i>hiniikw'umt</i> | Sandy beach in small bay north from <i>ch'aapukw-kwachitl</i> | Chum salmon, spring salmon | #245 | 162 |
| <i>wa?atnit</i> | Small gravel beach in bay on west side of Sydney Inlet north from <i>hiniikw'umt</i> | Offshore spring salmon trolling; herring | #246 | 163 |
| <i>kwuḥaa</i> | Head end of Stewardson Inlet | Chum salmon spawn | #253 | 165 |
| <i>tusuwis</i> | Village site on north shore of Stewardson Inlet east from <i>kwuḥaa</i> | Small chum salmon | #254 | 166 |
| <i>tsaqaagh</i> | Steep hillside on west side of Stewardson Inlet | Rock cod and bocaccio (<i>Sebastes paucispinis</i>); trolled for spring salmon | #255 | 167 |
| <i>kiishniqwus</i> | Manhousaht fishing camp on an island at mouth of Sydney River | Spring, coho, chum salmon, pink salmon, steelhead, and trout | #263 | 171 |

Fisheries

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>p'uqwuu7a</i> | Point of land with a creek flowing through it located on east side of Sydney Inlet, south from mouth of Sydney River | Rockfish, bocaccio | #269 | 176 |
| <i>saaxtat'ulh</i> | Steep area on east side of Sydney Inlet | Red snapper and bocaccio ("pitchheads") | #273 | 177 |
| <i>ts'iitqat'imt</i> | Refers to Adventure Point | Lingcod bank just off the point | #276 | 179 |
| <i>muchachilhh</i> | Pretty Girl Cove at head of Holmes Inlet | Chum salmon, tye spring salmon, coho and steelhead | #281 | 181 |
| <i>hitaapu7ulh</i> | Narrow water passage on east side of large island in Holmes Inlet | Herring spawn | #283 | 183 |
| <i>sach'a7umt</i> | Narrow bay at head of small constricted inlet locally known as Bottle Cove east of <i>t'imqaqimilh</i> | Perch, some coho | #286 | 184 |
| <i>tluum'aqatlan'ulh</i> | Point known as Rocky Point, forms the northern entrance to Young Bay | Tommie cod and offshore cod | #288 | 185 |
| <i>ts'a7ii</i> | Young Bay (known locally as East Bay) | Sockeye, some coho and chum; pilchard reduction plant | #294 | 188 |
| <i>apqwuu7a</i> | Southeastern entrance to Young Bay | Lingcod fishing | #296 | 190 |
| <i>ts'anakw'a7a</i> | A creek located slightly south of <i>apqwuu7a</i> | Troll for spring salmon and jig for lingcod | #297 | 190 |
| <i>tl'itshuulh</i> | White-coloured bluff on north side of Shelter Inlet east from <i>?inchasimt</i> | Offshore rock cod | #303 | 192 |
| <i>apswiy'alh</i> | Hayden Passage locally known as Rocky Pass | Winter salmon, lingcod, tommie cod | #309 | 196 |
| <i>tl'iikw'aqtlis</i> | Stream emptying into south end of Riley Cove | Coho salmon | #318 | 202 |
| <i>tuutuxwulh7in7a</i> | Stream near mouth and bay on west coast of Flores Island | Coho salmon, few chum | #329 | 207 |
| <i>naxwaqis</i> | Sandy beach in bay on west side of Flores Island | Offshore tommie cod | #337 | 210 |
| <i>mutkwuhswi7a</i> | Two bays located immediately south from <i>naxwaqis</i> | Mud sharks (used the liver oil for lamps) | #338 | 211 |
| <i>lhu7aa</i> | Small island with flat top located offshore and south from <i>qay'aqimiyis</i> | Troll for coho | #341 | 213 |
| <i>tl'uchp'itaktupi</i> | A fishing bank south from Rafael Point | Spring salmon, coho, halibut, and lingcod | #355 | 242 |
| <i>pakw'aa</i> | Fishing bank located south from <i>pakw'aa</i> | Halibut, lingcod, spring salmon, and coho | #366 | 246 |
| <i>chichw'aa</i> | A lingcod bank situated south and slightly west of <i>?uts'uus</i> and north of <i>pakw'aa</i> | Lingcod fishing bank | #367 | 246 |
| <i>hu7ulh</i> | Rocky islands off the point at the southeast entrance to <i>?uts'uus</i> | Offshore tommie cod | #368 | 247 |
| <i>ihalhiyppqwapii hwaas</i> | A fishing bank located south from <i>tl'ihl'aa</i> and in line with Shot Islet | Halibut, large lingcod, spring salmon, and coho | #378 | 251 |
| <i>kiinahapis</i> | Small shallow fishing bank southeast from <i>ihalhiyppqwapiihwaas</i> fishing bank and north of Sea Otter Rock | Halibut | #379 | 251 |
| <i>tl'aalhtl'aaqan'ulh</i> | A small island located south from the southeast end of <i>lhulhuus</i> beach | Black bass and salmon | #391 | 255 |
| <i>hitaqtlis</i> | Site at southeast end of Bartlett Island | Salmon and halibut fishing | #401 | 259 |

Fisheries

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>lhayipqwapiih</i> | Shot Islet, located northeast from <i>hiyuut</i> and southeast from Kutcouc Point on Flores Island | Spring salmon | #407 | 261 |
| <i>masaqwush</i> | Kutcouc Islets, off Kutcouc Point | Needlefish, salmon | #408 | 261 |
| <i>qatqwuwis</i> | Area southwest end of Kutcouc Point | Lingcod | #412 | 263 |
| <i>qwaatswiis</i> | Shoreline area along southwest portion of Whitesand Cove | Jacksprings | #413 | 265 |
| <i>?a7ukwnak</i> | Former lake situated west from small bay north of Yates Point | Used to have sockeye | #421 | 269 |
| <i>ap7aqsulh</i> | Entrance of Matilda Inlet | Red cod, bocaccio, spring salmon | #428 | 275 |
| <i>ts'ilhitqwulh</i> | Small creek draining into northernmost end of Marktosis Harbour | Dog fish processing area | #433 | 277 |
| <i>tl'aatl'app'awaas</i> | Fishing bank located in Millar Channel east from <i>tl'iikapi</i> | Red cod, lingcod, bocaccio | #452 | 285 |
| <i>yaaqswiis</i> | A narrow passageway on inside of an island located north from <i>tl'iikapi</i> | Jigging red cod; bocaccio | #453 | 285 |
| <i>chaapi7a</i> | Tiny islet located immediately offshore from Flores Island | Offshore bocaccio, red cod | #459 | 287 |
| <i>yaa7aqtlis</i> | Large bay northwest from <i>chaapi7a</i> | Red cod and bocaccio fishing bank; lingcod | #460 | 287 |
| <i>haachiiqtlis</i> | Dixon Bay, north of Dixon Point | Coho | #462 | 288 |
| <i>ts'aaqtl'aa</i> | Small, deep, v-shaped bay on north side of Shelter Inlet, north from <i>hunqis</i> on Obstruction Island | Coho, chum salmon | #465 | 289 |
| <i>siin'u7a</i> | Sandy area on north side of Shelter Inlet | Red cod, bocaccio | #467 | 290 |
| <i>?ilhch?a?atimt</i> | Area on north side of Shelter Inlet | Red snapper | #468 | 290 |
| <i>wapuukwh</i> | Area now known as Wappook Indian Reserve #26 east side of mouth of Megin River | All five species of salmon, steelhead and trout | #471 | 292 |
| <i>kiitsaaqwawa7a</i> | Rocky area on bank of Megin River on west side at mouth | Fish speared or gaffed | #472 | 296 |
| <i>xipuwa7a</i> | Area along west side of lower Megin River | Trout, some sockeye | #473 | 298 |
| <i>qawishtsaqs</i> | West side of Megin River, across river from northern boundary of Wappook Indian Reserve | Fish weir site | #475 | 298 |
| <i>t'aamuukwsit</i> | Large pool in Megin River below outlet of Megin Lake | Sockeye, spring, coho and chum, steelhead and trout, tye spring salmon | #478 | 299 |
| <i>kwists7ii</i> | Talbot Creek (spawning channel for sockeye) flows into Megin River just west of western end of Megin Lake | Sockeye | #479 | 300 |
| <i>yuchkwulh</i> | A mountain east and south from <i>naanachqi</i> | Halibut fishing bank | #481 | 301 |
| <i>shitlaapqkwachitl</i> | Group of small rock islands at eastern entrance to bay of Megin River drain | Chum salmon, possibly perch | #485 | 303 |
| <i>kwakwayu?in</i> | Name of an area along rocky shoreline north shore of Shelter Inlet | Bocaccio fishing bank; rockfish and red snapper | #487 | 304 |
| <i>kw'aakw'aqi7is</i> | Fishing bank just southeast of <i>?inchasimt</i> | Red snapper, bocaccio | #489 | 304 |
| <i>watih</i> | Area now identified as "Watta Indian Reserve #25" at mouth of Watta Creek | Chum and coho salmon | #491 | 305 |
| <i>app'iiqtl'a</i> | Fishing bank south from <i>kw'aakw'aqi7is</i> | Red snapper, bocaccio, cod | #495 | 308 |

Fisheries

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>qaaqatqwi7is</i> | Fishing bank located east from <i>app'liqtl'a</i> | Red snapper, bocaccio | #496 | 308 |
| <i>astskwi7amit</i> | Fishing bank located northeast from Belcher Point | Red snapper, bocaccio | #499 | 310 |
| <i>itsaaqwuu7a</i> | Large area of shoreline along north side of Obstruction Island | Herring (?) | #512 | 315 |
| <i>ts'ikt'aqis</i> | Area at mouth of Atleo River known as Seektukis Indian Reserve #24 | Chum, coho, some sockeye, and steelhead | #524 | 319 |
| <i>chichixwas</i> | Shoreline on east side of Millar Channel | Offshore red cod fishing bank | #533 | 324 |
| <i>tl'itshuu7is</i> | Large bay on west side of McKay Island | Perch | #537 | 325 |
| <i>nuchts'uu</i> | McKay Island, locally known as "Cone Island" | Bocaccio ("pitchheads") | #538 | 326 |
| <i>yaa7aqtlis</i> | A bay located on north side of Ross Passage, southeast from <i>?amits'aqis</i> | Perch were caught during winter using tidal perch traps | #540 | 327 |
| <i>imta?a</i> | Rock bluff along north shoreline midway between western entrance to Herbert Inlet and eastern entrance to Ross Passage | Offshore red cod fishing bank | #541 | 327 |
| <i>muuyahi</i> | Moyehai Indian Reserve #23 and Moyeha River | Chum, spring, coho and pink salmon, steelhead | #555 | 335 |
| <i>iitsmakwits</i> | Wide bay on east side of Herbert Inlet | Chum salmon, dog salmon | #578 | 346 |
| <i>pin7iitl</i> | Whitepine Cove and the Peneetle Indian Reserve #22 | Chum salmon, coho, perch, red snapper | #579 | 347 |
| <i>ts'aqwuulh</i> | Bawden Point | Bocaccio | #582 | 349 |
| <i>ts'ipatqnit</i> | Bay on south side of Bawden Bay | Herring spawn and pilchards | #586 | 351 |
| <i>tikw'aa</i> | An area in southwestern corner of Bawden Bay. Includes Tequa Indian Reserve #21 | Chum salmon, possibly herring spawn | #587 | 351 |
| <i>chaw'in7a</i> | Small island east from Clifford Point at southwest entrance to Bawden Bay | Chum salmon | #588 | 352 |
| <i>ch'itaapi</i> | Area of Chetarpe Indian Reserve #17 and Catface Range located northeast from reserve | Dogfish, halibut, cod, and herring spawn | #595 | 362 |
| <i>yuulhw'in</i> | A number of rock islets and reefs along shoreline southeast from <i>?uuts'u7uulh</i> | Eels | #600 | 365 |
| <i>ts'aqwuulh</i> | Point on north side of Calmus Passage, the tiny rock islets just offshore and the beach immediately east from this point | Salmon | #606 | 368 |
| <i>ts'atiikwis</i> | Sutaquis Indian Reserve #18 on north side of Epper Passage | Dogfish station; chum salmon | #611 | 371 |
| <i>suuchaqs</i> | Wahous Indian Reserve #19 at mouth of Cypre River | Chum salmon, spring salmon, tye spring salmon, cohos, steelhead and trout | #617 | 374 |
| <i>wa7uus</i> | Wahous Indian Reserve #19 at mouth of Cypre River | Large spring salmon | #620 | 376 |
| <i>qwa?it</i> | Quait Bay located on east side of Cypress Bay | Troll salmon, year-round; herring spawn, pilchards | #624 | 379 |
| <i>tl'itsis</i> | Distinctively shaped bay south from Quait Bay, locally known as Honeymoon Bay | Perch, herring spawn | #625 | 379 |
| <i>shitlaapqamilh</i> | Welcome Island, located in center of southern portion of Cypress Bay | Dogfish, lingcod | #628 | 381 |
| <i>?itma7aqtI</i> | Lawrence Inlets of southeast tip of Bartlett Island | Troll for coho and spring salmon | #641 | 386 |
| <i>nachaa?as</i> | Small bay on north side of Blunden Island | Troll for salmon | #652 | 390 |

Fisheries

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>axwuus</i> | A bay on northwest side of Blunden Island | Halibut and salmon | #653 | 390 |
| <i>hina?aq</i> | Fishing bank off northwest side of Blunden Island | Trolled for coho and spring salmon | #654 | 391 |
| <i>yuuyuchqwulh-hwaas</i> | Halibut bank about six miles southwest of Cleland Island | Halibut | #657 | |
| <i>haw'aa</i> | Small bay on southwest side of Blunden Island | Fished for salmon and halibut | #658 | 392 |
| <i>ch'astu?aktlh</i> | A hill on the larger of two small islands off southeast end of Blunden Island | Offshore spring salmon bank | #659 | 393 |
| <i>aa7inqwus</i> | Refers to a village site in a bay on southeast side of Blunden Island | Ahousaht fished halibut from this summer village site | #661 | 393 |
| <i>ts'a7is</i> | Small bay and creek at north end of Ahous Bay and creek draining into it | Coho | #667 | 396 |
| <i>t'a7ak</i> | Lagoon located near north end of Ahous Bay | Coho | #669 | 397 |
| <i>?aahuus</i> | Area along north side of Ahous Point at south end of Ahous Bay | Halibut fishing | #675 | 400 |
| <i>uuis</i> | Beach and west-facing bay located immediately southeast from <i>tl'its'aa</i> on south side of Ahous Point | Cod, halibut, and salmon fishing | #677 | 402 |
| <i>uushinakw'uuh</i> | Fishing bank southwest of <i>n'in'iits'ita</i> | Troll for spring salmon and coho | #682 | 405 |
| <i>tutushkachisht</i> | Area of ocean south and slightly west from <i>shaayikh</i> | Lingcod | #683 | 405 |
| <i>qwuqwuulh-ts'askwin</i> | Fishing bank five miles offshore south from Sea Otter Rock | Halibut, salmon | #686 | 407 |
| <i>qwuulhts'aas</i> | Thirty miles offshore fishing bank approximately south from Catface mountain | Halibut | #687 | 407 |
| <i>t'imaqyu</i> | Fur seal and salmon fishing bank approximately south from Ahous Point, 15 miles offshore | Spring salmon, herring, and coho | #688 | 407 |
| <i>ts'itstaa7a</i> | Narrow bay southeast from <i>nituus</i> | Herring spawn | #693 | 420 |
| <i>qilhtsma?a</i> | Village site on west side of sandy beach in third bay west from Moser Point | Halibut fishing | #694 | 421 |
| <i>tl'uqwchit7a</i> | Fishing bank several miles south from <i>tuumats'u</i> | Halibut, spring salmon, coho and lingcod | #699 | 423 |
| <i>kw'ukw'ukwuhulh</i> | Village site at north end of second bay west from Moser Point | Halibut fishing | #702 | 424 |
| <i>?aptsimiyis</i> | Bay immediately west of Moser Point and campsite at north end of bay | Halibut | #703 | 425 |
| <i>chimqhsa7a</i> | Small bay north of Moser Point near southeast end of Vargas Island on Father Charles Channel | Used to locate the fishing bank known as <i>tl'uqwchit7a</i> | #705 | 426 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | Yarksis Indian Reserve #11 on east side of Vargas Island | Herring spawn | #712 | 428 |
| <i>tlulhp'ich</i> | Area on west side of Meares Island vicinity of Cloolthpich Indian Reserve #12 | Red cod, lingcod, winter spring salmon | #723 | 435 |
| <i>?aq-witis</i> | Area locally known as McIntosh Bay or Marshall Bay at northeast end of Vargas Island | Herring, cod | #724 | 437 |
| <i>qwiitl'aqapi</i> | Robert Point near northwestern end of Meares Island | Herring spawn | #726 | 439 |

Fisheries

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>wat'int's'us</i> | South end of Ritchie Bay | Herring spawning area | #729 | 440 |
| <i>k'ah'ts'ulhulh</i> | Gaff-hooking site on the west side of <i>kwaalhts'iis</i> creek | Chum salmon | #743 | 445 |
| <i>uu7inmitis</i> | Village site on east side of Bedwell River mouth and lower Bedwell River (locally known as Bear River) | Chum, coho, pink, spring salmon, steelhead, and large trout | #750 | 448 |
| <i>maalhsit</i> | Former village site in Matset Narrows, just east from mouth of stream flowing into north side of narrows | Lingcod | #758 | 453 |
| <i>chaapiilh</i> | More southerly of the two Maltby Islets at entrance to Warn Bay | Offshore cod fishing | #764 | 456 |
| <i>qwaatswii</i> | Village site located on west side of mouth of Bulson Creek at northeast end of Warn Bay | Chum, coho, spring salmon, sockeye, steelhead | #768 | 457 |
| <i>paniitl</i> | Mosquito Harbour, located at the northeast end of Meares Island | Chum salmon | #775 | 461 |
| <i>qaaqaawish</i> | Area at mouth of Brother Creek emptying into bay on west side of Meares Island | Chum, coho, herring spawned | #781 | 466 |
| <i>yaalhapis</i> | Beach located immediately south from <i>ts'aqwuu7a</i> and east from Lane Islet | Lingcod | #783 | 483 |
| <i>ch'ayaqimyas</i> | Windy bay at southeast end of Meares Island and Sear Peak Mountain located immediately north of Windy Bay | Troll for winter spring salmon | #784 | 483 |
| <i>ts'aapi</i> | Tsapee Narrows, Meares Island | Salmon | #786 | 484 |
| <i>?aaqmaqhsis</i> | Village site located on south shore of Meares Island, along north side of Browning Passage, southeast from Ginnard Creek | Trolled for spring salmon | #788 | 485 |
| <i>tu7ukw</i> | A creek located southeast from Meares Creek at south end of Meares Island | Chum and coho salmon spawn, dog salmon | #790 | 486 |
| <i>hitaqt'l'a</i> | Lemmens Inlet | Troll for winter spring salmon | #794 | 488 |
| <i>"clicksclecutee"</i> | East side of Lemmens Inlet, known as Adventure Cove | Sardines | #799 | 490 |
| <i>tup'alhhtin</i> | A lagoon on west side of Lagoon Island in Lemmens Inlet | Troll for winter spring salmon | #802 | 491 |
| <i>hisnit</i> | Lake and creek draining into west side of Lemmens Inlet, directly east from Kakawis | Sockeye, steelhead | #803 | 492 |
| <i>chaqmii7a</i> | Northwestern tip of Stubbs Island | Troll offshore for salmon, large halibut | #815 | 503 |
| <i>tl'aa7ii7is</i> | Beach known locally as Sunset Beach on southwest end of Stubbs Island | Blueback fishing | #818 | 505 |
| <i>ts'ii?um</i> | Fishing bank; bearings are Moser Point, inside of McKay Reef and east side of Lennard Island | Halibut | #825 | 508 |
| <i>qatsuwqtlh</i> | Fishing bank; bearings are hills north of Portland Point, east side of Lennard Island and Felice Island | Halibut fishing place | #826 | 508 |
| <i>?iitsaapi</i> | Tonquin Island | Place to hand-troll for salmon | #828 | 508 |
| <i>ich'aachisht</i> | A small bay near southeast end of Echachis Island | Halibut, cod; deep sea fishing | #829 | 509 |
| <i>tinwis</i> | MacKenzie Beach | Offshore halibut fishing | #837 | 514 |
| <i>ch'ahayis</i> | Chesterman Beach | Offshore halibut fishing; troll for spring salmon | #838 | 514 |

Fisheries

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>nanaqwuu7a</i> | A point of land at south end of Chesterman Beach | Needlefish; close shore salmon trolling | #839 | 515 |
| <i>ch'uuchatswii7a</i> | Cox Bay; could also be a passage at nearby Portland Point | Spring salmon trolling; halibut, lingcod fishing | #841 | 515 |
| <i>ts'aam'ita</i> | Known locally as "Maltby Slough" located south from <i>shiiwa7a</i> | Coho | #844 | 517 |
| <i>qishqii</i> | A low mountain called Vargas Cone, located east from Cox Point and northwest from Radar Hill | This area was used as a bearing for fishing banks | #845 | 517 |
| <i>tl'ihiiqtts'us</i> | A slough located east from <i>ts'aam'ita</i> | Chum salmon | #846 | 517 |
| <i>?aqmaqimlh</i> | Name for Gowland Islands | Salmon bank | #847 | 518 |
| <i>hup'ich</i> | Confused location: Northwest of Radar Beaches and southeast from Cox Point | Fishing station | #848 | 518 |
| <i>ch'uuchihswi7a</i> | A sheltered passage on north side of island located just northwest of Portland Point | Coho | #849 | 519 |
| <i>tin'im7a</i> | Fishing bank located approximately two miles southwest of Portland Point | Fishing bank | #851 | 521 |
| <i>wa7ichulh</i> | A bay inside Box Island | Troll for salmon | #853 | 521 |
| <i>hisaawist'a</i> | Area northwest end of Long Beach now Esowista Indian Reserve #3 | Coho salmon | #854 | 521 |
| <i>ts'its7ii</i> | Sandhill Creek south of central portion of Long Beach | Salmon | #861 | 525 |
| <i>tit7atu</i> | A creek with a waterfall located immediately south of Kootowis Indian Reserve #4 | Coho and chum salmon | #864 | 527 |
| <i>kwuutwis</i> | Kootowis Indian Reserve #4 at mouth of Kootowis Creek in Grice (or Mill) Bay | Chum salmon, coho spawn | #865 | 528 |
| <i>pakwatqquu7a</i> | South side of broad point at entrance to bay leading into lower Kennedy River | Troll for spring salmon | #876 | 533 |
| <i>hilhsyaqtllis</i> | Eelsuklis Indian Reserve #10 at head of Tranquil Inlet | Chum, coho, spring salmon, steelhead, and few sockeye | #877 | 533 |
| <i>unaatsulh</i> | Onadsilth Indian Reserve #9, at mouth of Tofino Creek | Chum, coho | #878 | 534 |
| <i>uuqwmin</i> | Okeamin Indian Reserve #5 on east side of mouth of lower Kennedy River | Sockeye, steelhead | #888 | 539 |
| <i>muts'uu7a</i> | Area not far below rapids on lower Kennedy River, slightly upstream from Okeamin Indian Reserve | Sockeye | #889 | 543 |
| <i>hilhp'ii7a</i> | Area upriver from head end of rapids on lower Kennedy River | Sockeye | #892 | 544 |
| <i>shiihaawilh</i> | Ilthpaya Lake | Sockeye | #894 | 546 |
| <i>aamapilh</i> | Area on west side of Clayoquot Arm, near its head end | Fishing camp; later sockeye hatchery | #900 | 549 |
| <i>?ayuus</i> | A site on west side of Clayoquot Arm, near head end slightly north of <i>aamapilh</i> | Sockeye | #901 | 550 |
| <i>tla7uukwi</i> | Clayoquot Indian Reserve #6 at mouth of Clayoquot River emptying into north end of Clayoquot Arm of Kennedy Lake | Spring, dog salmon, sockeye and coho | #902 | 551 |
| <i>t'iqm'aa</i> | Site on east side of Clayoquot Arm, south from <i>qaqaas</i> | Fishing in the vicinity | #906 | 554 |
| <i>winchi</i> | Mouth of upper Kennedy River at east end of Kennedy Lake | Spring, dog salmon, sockeye, pink, chum, and coho | #913 | 557 |

Shellfish / Beach Food Gathering Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| Nuu-Chah-Nulth and scientific names are provided in Appendix V. | | | | |
| <i>mukwaqis</i> | The largest of a cluster of islands located west from chaachaak and <i>maaqiya</i> | Gooseneck barnacles and purple sea urchins | #19 | 46 |
| <i>cha7aa</i> | Matlahaw Point (locally known as "Boulder" Point) and to reef | Mussels, chitons, sea urchins, octopus | #36 | 52 |
| <i>apqwuu7a</i> | Beginning of Antons Spit | Clams | #65 | 65 |
| <i>?amiha</i> | Area on southwest side of Le Claire Point | Large mussels [California mussel]; their shells were used as knives to cut up whales | #78 | 69 |
| <i>m'umuu7a</i> | Refers to a point immediately southeast of <i>?u?um'alhukw</i> | Large mussels [California mussel] | #94 | 76 |
| <i>kw'uu7uus</i> | A beach situated just south of <i>yaa7aqtlis</i> | Large horse clams | #117 | 85 |
| <i>?ayisaqh</i> | Northeast shore of Hesquiat Harbour from land immediately south of <i>kw'uu7uus</i> , southward to small creek | Cockles | #118 | 85 |
| <i>humthuu7is</i> | A point located south from <i>?ayisaqh</i> and north from <i>ikisxa</i> | Gather cockles, dig clams | #119 | 86 |
| <i>ikisxa</i> | A small bay on north side of Rondeault Point; more generally, Rondeault Point as a whole | Native littleneck clams | #122 | 87 |
| <i>hilhw'in7a</i> | Specifically, a small bay with creek located immediately north of Hesquiat Point | Native littleneck clams, other beach foods | #129 | 89 |
| <i>suukw-washt</i> | Rocks located southwest of Hesquiat Point | Gather black katy chitons and purple sea urchins | #131 | 99 |
| <i>ma7uus</i> | A creek and area around creek mouth located east from k <i>'aayitis'ita?as</i> | Black katy chitons, purple sea urchins | #135 | 101 |
| <i>lhu7aa</i> | A tiny island situated approximately 150 yards offshore from mouth of <i>hisnit</i> creek | Black katy chitons, California mussels, and gooseneck barnacles | #146 | 106 |
| <i>tiitapi</i> | Circular beach located northwest from <i>ts'ah't'aa</i> | Collected black katy chitons | #170 | 125 |
| <i>yaqaachisht</i> | Refers to Barney Rocks known locally as Canoe Reef located southwest from Mate Islands | Black katy chitons, giant red chitons, gooseneck barnacles, California mussels | #189 | 133 |
| <i>?uuts'usiis</i> | Refers to narrow passage between the two Mate Islands | Dig butter clams and littlenecks | #194 | 135 |
| <i>samaxqwuu7is</i> | Manhousaht village site situated at northeast end of Canoe Passage across from northern tip of the larger of two Mate Islands | Giant red sea urchins | #201 | 137 |
| <i>q'aahapi</i> | West-facing bluff on point which forms entrance to <i>haachiiqtlis</i> | Sea urchins | #209 | 143 |
| <i>t'ima?a</i> | Refers to both a rocky beach on east shore of Hot Springs Cove and smaller rocky beach directly across the Openit Peninsula on west side of Sydney Inlet | Black katy chitons | #212 | 145 |
| <i>suuma?a</i> | Kelp bed located directly offshore from <i>t'ima?a</i> | Giant red sea urchins | #213 | 145 |
| <i>ch'aa7ayapi</i> | Sharp Point at southern entrance to Hot Springs Cove | Sea cucumbers | #215 | 146 |
| <i>sa7aaqwuw'a7a</i> | A point located at immediate southeast entrance to bay at <i>?upnit</i> | Native oysters | #228 | 150 |

Shellfish / Beach Food Gathering Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>kwisutqwuu7a</i> | A bay just north from <i>?a?itlqwuu7a</i> | Green sea urchins | #238 | 159 |
| <i>chukwsist'imt</i> | South side of <i>sa7aaqwuw'a7a</i> | Green sea urchins | #248 | 164 |
| <i>p'uqwuu7a</i> | Point of land with a creek flowing through it located on east side of Sydney Inlet, south from mouth of Sydney River | Oysters | #269 | 176 |
| <i>ts'itqat'imt</i> | Refers to Adventure Point | Red and green sea urchins | #276 | 179 |
| <i>tluum'aqtlan'ulh</i> | Point known as Rocky Point, forms the northern entrance to Young Bay | Sea urchins | #288 | 185 |
| <i>ts'anakw'a7a</i> | A creek located slightly south of <i>apqwuu7a</i> | Giant red sea urchins | #297 | 190 |
| <i>tl'itshuulh</i> | White-coloured bluff on north side of Shelter Inlet east from <i>?inchasimt</i> | Small sized red sea urchins, abalone | #303 | 192 |
| <i>ts'aqamyis</i> | A long beach located on north side of Shelter Inlet, west from Dixon Point | Dig clams; cockles, sea cucumbers; caught octopus | #306 | 194 |
| <i>apswiy'alh</i> | Hayden Passage locally known as Rocky Pass | Green and red sea urchins, sea cucumbers, scallops | #309 | 196 |
| <i>tanaknit</i> | Steamer Cove and possibly George Island | Butter clams | #314 | 199 |
| <i>hats'uu</i> | Baseball Bay, located south from <i>chaw'in7a</i> | Sea cucumbers, butter clams, giant red sea urchins | #322 | 203 |
| <i>ii7aaq</i> | Village site on west shore of Flores Island | Butter clams, horse clams | #323 | 204 |
| <i>naxwaqis</i> | Sandy beach in bay on west side of Flores Island | Razor clams, large sea urchins | #337 | 210 |
| <i>qay'aqimyis</i> | Long narrow constricted bay and lagoon on west side of Flores Island | Mussels | #340 | 212 |
| <i>lhu7aa</i> | Small island with flat top located offshore and south from <i>qay'aqimyis</i> | Gooseneck barnacles, California mussels | #341 | 213 |
| <i>tl'uchp'it</i> | A bay and beach south from <i>ch'ach'ap'iih</i> . Name also applies to low mountain peak situated northeast from the bay | California mussels | #346 | 214 |
| <i>?uts'uus</i> | Siwash Cove | Various seafood | #364 | 245 |
| <i>pakw'aa</i> | String of rock islands south from <i>?uts'uus</i> | Gathered goose barnacles | #365 | 246 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | A long sandy beach that extends from <i>lhapuu7a</i> to <i>tl'ihl'aa</i> | Razor clams | #376 | 250 |
| <i>ts'achit</i> | Refers to Tibbs Island, located southwest from Kutcouc Point and northwest from Bartlett Island | Gooseneck barnacles | #394 | 256 |
| <i>tlakishp'iqa</i> | Group of small islands off northwest tip of Bartlett Island | Collected chitons | #397 | 257 |
| <i>n'u?asaqh</i> | Refers to all of Bartlett Island and specifically to village site on west side of island | Gathered mussels | #398 | 257 |
| <i>?itma?aqli</i> | Refers to Lawrence Islets and the pass north of these islets | Gooseneck barnacles, chitons, sea urchins, and blue mussels | #402 | 259 |
| <i>lhayipqwapiih</i> | Shot Islet, located northeast from <i>hiyuut</i> and southeast from Kutcouc Point on Flores Island | Chitons, giant red sea urchins, abalone, green sea urchins | #407 | 261 |
| <i>masaqwush</i> | Refers to the Kutcouc Islets, off Kutcouc Point | Sea urchins, California mussels | #408 | 261 |
| <i>p'aawatsqi</i> | Small island immediately offshore from southeastern end of Kutcouc Point | Clams | #411 | 263 |
| <i>qwaatwiis</i> | Shoreline area along southwest portion of Whitesand Cove | Dig clams; horse clams, crabs | #413 | 265 |

Shellfish / Beach Food Gathering Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>chuuipis</i> | A beach in Whitesand Cove extending from rocky point at northeast corner of Kutcouc Indian Reserve east to point that is north of McKinn Islets | Cockles | #414 | 266 |
| <i>ch'ahamyis</i> | Tiny islet just offshore from eastern end of Whitesand Cove | Cockles, razor clams | #415 | 267 |
| <i>?a?aats'itaqwulh</i> <i>h</i> | Refers to McKinn Islets located east from Whitesand Cove | Clams, chitons, sea urchins | #418 | 268 |
| <i>chaapi7a</i> | Tiny islet located immediately offshore from Flores Island | Clams, abalone | #459 | 287 |
| <i>haachiiqtlis</i> | Dixon Bay, north of Dixon Point | Butter clams | #462 | 288 |
| <i>ts'ikt'a?aqtl'a</i> | A triangular-shaped bay at northeast end of Millar Channel | Clams | #515 | 316 |
| <i>mamach?aqtl'nit</i> | A creek located on east side of Millar Channel, south from <i>ts'a7ak</i> and north from Atleo River; locally known as Shark Creek or Shark River | Clams | #518 | 317 |
| <i>chah'taakwis</i> | Small island offshore from mouth of "Shark Creek" | Clams | #519 | 318 |
| <i>?ahniqwus</i> | A wide bay and beach located immediately north of the northern boundary of Seektukis Indian Reserve at mouth of Atleo River | Clams | #523 | 319 |
| <i>ts'ikt'aqis</i> | Area at mouth of Atleo River known as Seektukis Indian Reserve #24 and the Atleo River | Butter clams, littleneck clams | #524 | 319 |
| <i>ch'iituwis</i> | A creek draining into small bay south from <i>qaamiilhuwis</i> | Small butter clams | #527 | 322 |
| <i>tluush'tluushukw</i> | A bay containing a creek, located on north side of entrance to Herbert Inlet, south from entrance to Bedingfield Bay | Littleneck clams | #542 | 328 |
| <i>t'iikuwis</i> | Tidal flats just offshore from Moyehai Indian Reserve #23 and extending to Moyeha River mouth | Native littleneck clams | #554 | 335 |
| <i>yaa7aqtlis</i> | A long inlet and lagoon on east side of Bawden Bay | Sea cucumbers, clams | #585 | 350 |
| <i>chaw'in7a</i> | Small island east from Clifford Point at southwest entrance to Bawden Bay | Abalone | #588 | 352 |
| <i>ch'itaapi</i> | Area of Chetarpe Indian Reserve #17 and Catface Range located northeast from reserve | Sea urchins | #595 | 362 |
| <i>qwayatsimilh</i> | A burial island off point of land immediately south of <i>ch'itaapi</i> | Sea urchins, chitons | #597 | 364 |
| <i>ts'aqwuulh</i> <i>h</i> | Point on north side of Calmus Passage | Black katy chitons | #606 | 368 |
| <i>niitpiilh</i> | Refers to Rhodes Island, at south entrance to Cypress Bay | Butter clams | #615 | 373 |
| <i>tl'itsis</i> | Distinctively shaped bay south from Quait Bay, locally known as Honeymoon Bay | Clams | #625 | 379 |
| <i>chu7is</i> | Refers to Saranac Island | Large butter clams | #629 | 381 |
| <i>t'iimiiq</i> | A clam bed at south end of <i>huhis</i> beach on northwest side of Vargas Island | Clams | #639 | 386 |
| <i>kwuwat'as</i> | Leeke Islets located offshore from northwest side of Vargas Island | Giant red sea urchins, black katy chitons, gumboot chitons | #640 | 386 |

Shellfish / Beach Food Gathering Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>?itma7aqtl</i> | Lawrence Inlets of southeast tip of Bartlett Island | Gooseneck barnacles, sea urchins, chitons, and mussels | #641 | 386 |
| <i>nachaa?as</i> | Small bay on north side of Blunden Island | Collected beach foods | #652 | 390 |
| <i>axwuus</i> | A bay on northwest side of Blunden Island | Collected beach foods | #653 | 390 |
| <i>qwutimqh</i> | Cleland Island (locally known as "Bare Island") | Sea urchins, gooseneck barnacles, chitons, California mussels, sea anemones | #656 | 391 |
| <i>haw'aa</i> | Small bay on southwest side of Blunden Island | Collected beach foods | #658 | 392 |
| <i>ch'astu?aktlh</i> | A hill on the larger of two small islands off southeast end of Blunden Island | Gooseneck barnacles | #659 | 393 |
| <i>aa7inqwus</i> | Refers to a village site in a bay on southeast side of Blunden Island | Ahousaht gathered sea urchins | #661 | 393 |
| <i>qilhtsma?a</i> | Village site on west side of sandy beach in third bay west from Moser Point | Collected beach foods | #694 | 421 |
| <i>ch'uch'upkw'ukw</i> | An island south from <i>qwu7ats'p'iqa</i> | Chitons, mussels, gooseneck barnacles, purple sea urchins | #697 | 422 |
| <i>qwayatsimilh</i> | Refers to Wilf Rock, located southeast from <i>ch'uch'upkw'ukw</i> | Gooseneck barnacles, chitons and mussels | #698 | 422 |
| <i>?aptsimyis</i> | Bay immediately west of Moser Point and campsite at north end of bay | Collected beach foods; abalone | #703 | 425 |
| <i>p'uuqwapiih</i> | An island located in northern portion of bay off Yarksis | Butter clams, sea urchins | #713 | 431 |
| <i>ch'astuqwumyis</i> | A small island north from <i>p'uuqwapiih</i> , just offshore from northern boundary of Yarksis Indian Reserve | Butter clams | #714 | 431 |
| <i>mamiisuwis</i> | Clam beach located immediately north from northern boundary of Yarksis Indian Reserve | Clam processing area; large butter clams | #715 | 431 |
| <i>muqwumyisnak</i> | A very small island located at northwest end of bay that is northwest of Rassier Point | Butter clams | #720 | 434 |
| <i>tlulhp'ich</i> | Area on west side of Meares Island vicinity of Cloolthpich Indian Reserve #12 | Clams | #723 | 435 |
| <i>?aq-witis</i> | Area locally known as McIntosh Bay or Marshall Bay at northeast end of Vargas Island | Crabs, clams, sea urchins, mussels, and abalone | #724 | 437 |
| <i>huhuupan'u7as</i> | Keltsomaht village east of Robert Point on Meares Island | Clams | #728 | 439 |
| <i>chaapiilh</i> | More southerly of the two Maltby Islets at entrance to Warn Bay | Butter clams | #764 | 456 |
| <i>tl'itsihtis</i> | A point on north end of most northerly of Wood Islets near entrance to Mosquito Harbour on Meares Island | Butter clams | #774 | 461 |
| <i>paniitl</i> | Refers to Mosquito Harbour at northeast end of Meares Island | Littleneck clams | #775 | 461 |
| <i>ts'achiisuw'is</i> | Village site on north side of mouth of Sutton Mill creek which enters into small bay on west side Mosquito Harbour | Littleneck clams | #776 | 462 |
| <i>ts'isaqis</i> | Bay locally known as Heelboom Bay | Butter clams | #778 | 464 |
| <i>?aaqmaqhsis</i> | Village site located on south shore of Meares Island, along north side of Browning Passage, southeast from Ginnard Creek | Crabs | #788 | 485 |

Shellfish / Beach Food Gathering Areas

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>tu7ukw</i> | A creek located southeast from Meares Creek at south end of Meares Island | Razor clams | #790 | 486 |
| <i>waaxp'inch'a</i> | Neilson Island, off Tofino locally known as Pond Island | Clams, barnacles | #792 | 487 |
| <i>chaalhchiis</i> | The Arakun Islands on west side of Lemmens Inlet, near its entrance | Littleneck clams | #804 | 492 |
| <i>matlaakh</i> | Deadman Islets located north from Tofino | Butter clams | #808 | 493 |
| <i>ts'aaqtliis</i> | Small creek at eastern most end of Opitsat Indian Reserve #1 | Cockles, clams | #810 | 494 |
| <i>ch'ach'atis</i> | Refers generally to Stubbs Island and specifically to settlement "Clayoquot" located near northeast end of island | Clams, large horse clams, butter clams, crabs | #816 | 503 |
| <i>chaatsa</i> | Refers to Felice Island, known locally as Round Island, situated west of Grice Point | Butter clams | #819 | 505 |
| <i>haytyaa</i> | Refers to northernmost tip of Wickaninnish Island | Purple sea urchins, clams | #820 | 505 |
| <i>?a?a?itlis</i> | Wickaninnish Island, and passage between Wickaninnish Island and Echachis Island | Gooseneck barnacles, butter clams, littleneck clams, black katy chitons, edible blue mussels, and sea urchins | #821 | 506 |
| <i>qatsuwqtlh</i> | Refers to Lennard Island | Green sea urchins, gooseneck barnacles | #827 | 508 |
| <i>tl'uulhapi</i> | Refers to Alfred Beach south of Grice Point in Duffin Cove | Clams | #834 | 513 |
| <i>ts'ix-wat-sats</i> | Refers to Frank Island just offshore from point between Chesterman Beach and Cox Bay | Green sea urchins and gooseneck barnacles | #840 | 515 |
| <i>tl'ihiiqtls'us</i> | A slough located east from <i>ts'aam'ita</i> | Crabs | #846 | 517 |
| <i>hisaawist'a</i> | Area northwest end of Long Beach now Esowista Indian Reserve #3 | Clams | #854 | 521 |

Summer and Winter Village Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| Nuu-Chah-Nulth and scientific names are provided in Appendix V. | | | | |
| <i>hum7is</i> | Village site in Homais Cove | Village site, sealing and fishing station | #15 | 44 |
| <i>ch'ikn'uu</i> | Refers to Smokehouse Bay west of Matlahaw Point | Winter village of the <i>ch'ikn'uu7ath</i> | #34 | 51 |
| <i>hishkwii</i> | Hesquiat Indian settlement located in Hesquiat Harbour | Winter village of the <i>himayis7ath</i> | #46 | 56 |
| <i>kiiqinah</i> | Houses were along the entire area between <i>aa7apswin7is</i> and <i>ts'uwaktlis</i> | Winter village of the <i>kiiqinah</i> | #69 | 66 |
| <i>ma7ap'ii</i> | Now known as "Maahpe" Indian Reserve #4 | <i>ma7ap'ii7ath</i> winter village | #85 | 73 |
| <i>maatsuwis</i> | Area west side of the Hesquiat Lake outlet | Formerly a village of the <i>yaaqhsis7ath</i> | #99 | 78 |
| <i>aphskwapu7as</i> | Area on east side of the outlet of Hesquiat Lake just south of <i>tukwachisht</i> | Former <i>yaaqhsis7ath</i> village site | #110 | 81 |
| <i>hisnit</i> | Hisnit Indian Reserve #34 including creek draining Kanim Lake into ocean | Sockeye salmon fishery and Manhousaht village site and fishery | #148 | 107 |
| <i>samaxqwuu7is</i> | Former Manhousaht village site situated at northeast end of Canoe Passage across from northern tip of the larger of two Mate Islands | Winter village and summer Manhousaht campsite | #201 | 137 |
| <i>?upnit</i> | Area on the east side of the Openit Peninsula (Openit Indian Reserve #27) | Village site was headquarters of Manhousaht Indians | #229 | 151 |
| <i>kwuhaa</i> | Head end of Stewardson Inlet | Former winter village wiped out by smallpox; recently people used to camp in vicinity while fur trapping | #253 | 165 |
| <i>tusuwis</i> | Village site on north shore of Stewardson Inlet east from <i>kwuhaa</i> | Former Manhousaht village site, wiped out during smallpox epidemic | #254 | 166 |
| <i>?alhma7a</i> | A bay containing a gravel beach on east side of Sydney Inlet across from <i>sa7aaqwuw'a7a</i> | Former Manhousaht winter village site | #275 | 178 |
| <i>ts'itqat'imt</i> | Refers to Adventure Point | Red and green sea urchins; lingcod bank just off the point | #276 | 179 |
| <i>hasyukwis</i> | Small bay just north from Young Bay | Winter village; people camped here while making canoes | #287 | 185 |
| <i>ts'a7ii</i> 'a lot of creeks come in' | Young Bay (known locally as East Bay) | A Manhousaht village taken over by the Ahousaht | #294 | 188 |
| <i>ts'aqamyis</i> | A long beach located on north side of Shelter Inlet, west from Dixon Point | A Manhousaht village taken over by the Ahousaht; people camped here in temporary lean-to shelters while smoke-drying spring salmon | #306 | 194 |
| <i>ii7aaq</i> | Village site on west shore of Flores Island | Village site | #323 | 204 |
| <i>naxwaqis</i> | Sandy beach in bay on west side of Flores Island | Summer and winter village site | #337 | 210 |
| <i>tl'uchp'it</i> | A bay and beach south from <i>ch'ach'ap'iih</i> . Name also applies to low mountain peak situated northeast from the bay | Spring and summer village for the <i>tl'uchp'itaktupi7ath</i> | #346 | 214 |

Summer and Winter Village Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>maan'u7as</i> | A midden mound on narrow point of land at western entrance to <i>?uts'uus</i> | Formerly part of the "Otsosat" village site | #363 | 244 |
| <i>?uts'uus</i> | Siwash Cove | Main summer village of the Otsosat tribe, camped here while offshore halibut fishing | #364 | 245 |
| <i>hu7ii</i> | Cow Creek | Formerly an Otsosat family group <i>hu7iistaqimlh</i> village | #372 | 248 |
| <i>wa?ixs7i</i> | Former Otsosat village site and a large creek situated not far west from Kutcouc Point | Defensive type site; is the site of a battle between Otsosat and the Ahousaht | #393 | 255 |
| <i>n'u?asaqh</i> | Refers to all of Bartlett Island and specifically to village site on west side of island | Whale hunting base for the Otsosat. An Ahousaht war party attacked one night and war chief's reward was <i>n'u?asaqh</i> to Herbert Arm | #398 | 257 |
| <i>hitaqtlis</i> | Site at southeast end of Bartlett Island | Camping site in April during fur sealing, salmon and halibut fishing | #401 | 259 |
| <i>qatqwuwis</i> | Area southwest end of Kutcouc Point | Originally an Otsosat summer encampment but during Ahousaht-Otsosat war, captives lost their heads here | #412 | 263 |
| <i>k'iilhxnit</i> | A long beach, locally known as Powell Beach on southeast end of McNeil Peninsula | Former village site | #420 | 269 |
| <i>maalhts'aas</i> | Area at southernmost end of beach along eastern side of Marktosis village, west from point | Ahousaht village | #422 | 270 |
| <i>maaqtusiis</i> | A narrow isthmus located near middle of the McNeil Peninsula - the Ahousat Indian Village | Former winter village of several groups of Otsosat | #423 | 270 |
| <i>tl'iikapi</i> | Refers to a low cliff beside (north from) present-day boathouse in Marktosis Harbour | Former village in Raven story | #434 | 278 |
| <i>mutskwi?as</i> | A creek and bay that this creek flows into, located in the central portion of east side of Sulphur Passage | Permanent village | #501 | 311 |
| <i>ts'ikt'aqis</i> | Area at mouth of Atleo River known as Seektukis Indian Reserve #24 and the Atleo River | Fall fishing village belonging to the Otsosat, then after Ahousaht-Otsosat war, area changed hands | #524 | 319 |
| <i>t'a?aa</i> | Bedingfield Bay, located on north side of Herbert Inlet. Locally known as "Setcher's Bay" | Formerly an Otsosat winter village | #544 | 329 |
| <i>wahiiitlmitis</i> | A bay with creek running into it, located on west side of Herbert Inlet, north from <i>pitsaasts'imit</i> | Overnight camp for the Otsosat on their way from <i>muuyahi</i> to <i>maaqtusiis</i> | #548 | 331 |
| <i>nism'iis</i> | Area just south of creek that is immediately south of the Moyehai Indian Reserve | Possible village site; Otsosat held winter ceremonials known as <i>ts'aayiq</i> (Power Dance) | #553 | 334 |
| <i>muuyahi</i> | Moyehai Indian Reserve #23 and Moyeha River | Permanent village; before Ahousaht-Otsosat war, this was an important Otsosat fishery | #555 | 335 |
| <i>kwisuuqwak</i> | Refers to Mariner Creek, which enters east side of Moyeha River (locally known as East Fork) | Elk hunting ground of the Otsosat and possible village site on east side of Moyeha River | #562 | 340 |

Summer and Winter Village Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>ama?a</i> | Village site on north side of Moyeha River at the confluence of Kowus Creek with the Moyeha | Year-round village of the Otsosat | #565 | 340 |
| <i>ch'itaapi</i> | Refers to both the area of "Chetarpe" Indian Reserve #17 and to Catface Range located northeast from reserve | Ahousaht village site occupied in spring; caught dogfish, halibut and cod, hunted seals and collected sea urchins and herring spawn | #595 | 362 |
| <i>ts'atiikwis</i> | Sutaquis Indian Reserve #18 on north side of Epper Passage | Ahousaht and Keltsomaht major/main capital winter village site | #611 | 371 |
| <i>suuchaqs</i> | Wahous Indian Reserve #19 at mouth of Cypre River | Former village site, chief salmon fishing station of Ahousaht Indian Band | #617 | 374 |
| <i>wa7uus</i> | Wahous Indian Reserve #19 at mouth of Cypre River | Ahousahts stayed here while using Cypre River fishery; also capital village where Ahousahts spent the winter | #620 | 376 |
| <i>?imxwii</i> | Refers to all of Blunden Island | Five ancient Indian villages | #647 | 388 |
| <i>aa7inqwus</i> | Refers to a village site in a bay on southeast side of Blunden Island | Summer village site while Ahousaht fished halibut, gathered sea urchins, went fur sealing and whaling | #661 | 393 |
| <i>ts'a7is</i> | Small bay and creek at north end of Ahous Bay and creek draining into it | The <i>ts'a7is7athtaqimlh</i> family group of Ahousaht summer village site | #667 | 396 |
| <i>tup'alhhtin</i> | Refers to one of two creeks located at south end of Ahous Bay beach | Source of water for Ahousahts living nearby | #674 | 399 |
| <i>?aahuus</i> | Area along north side of Ahous Point at south end of Ahous Bay | Family group of Ahousahts lives along north side of Ahous Point in summer months | #675 | 400 |
| <i>uusis</i> | Beach and west-facing bay located immediately southeast from <i>tl'its'aa</i> on south side of Ahous Point | Major summer village site for Ahousahts. Whale, fur seal, hair seal, and sea otter hunting plus cod, halibut and salmon fishing undertaken | #677 | 402 |
| <i>qilhtsma?a</i> | Village site on west side of sandy beach in third bay west from Moser Point | Site occupied during spring and summer by Keltsomaht people. Whaling, halibut fishing, sealing and collecting beach foods; Indian rhubarb | #694 | 421 |
| <i>kw'ukw'ukwhulh</i> | Village site at north end of second bay west from Moser Point | Keltsomaht people stayed here in springtime (in April); whaling, fur seal hunting, halibut fishing | #702 | 424 |
| <i>?aptsimiyis</i> | Bay immediately west of Moser Point and campsite at north end of bay | Spring and summer village of the Keltsomahts who fished for halibut, collected beach food, and went sealing here | #703 | 425 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | Yarksis Indian Reserve #11 on east side of Vargas Island | Keltsomahts spring and summer village; former principal village | #712 | 428 |
| <i>yaaspaalhh</i> | A large v-shaped bay located north from <i>mamiisuwis</i> as well as the creek entering into bay and former village site located on southwest side of creek mouth | Keltsomaht people stored their boats and canoes in bay | #716 | 432 |

Summer and Winter Village Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>tlulhp'ich</i> | Area on west side of Meares Island vicinity of Cloolthpich Indian Reserve #12 | Became residence of the Keltsomaht people after they abandoned <i>y'aagh'sis</i> | #723 | 435 |
| <i>huhuupan'u7as</i> | Keltsomaht village east of Robert Point on Meares Island | Home of the <i>huhuupan'u7as7ath</i> family group | #728 | 439 |
| <i>haatsmuxw</i> | Former village site on west side of Bedwell Sound at its north end | Former village site of the <i>uu7inmitis7ath</i> who possibly lost the site when non-Indian prospectors came | #740 | 445 |
| <i>uu7inmitis</i> | Village site on east side of Bedwell River mouth and lower Bedwell River (locally known as Bear River) | Now known as the "Oinimitis" Indian Reserve #14. Inhabited by the Keltsomaht people | #750 | 448 |
| <i>maalhsit</i> | Former village site in Matset Narrows, just east from mouth of stream flowing into north side of narrows | Village site possibly wiped out by smallpox. Primarily a hunting and trapping site | #758 | 453 |
| <i>t'iw'in7is</i> | Area just east from <i>maalhsit</i> and west from a creek that enters into north side of Matset Narrows | <i>qwaatswii7ath</i> winter residence and campsite while they were traveling from fall fishing site to winter village | #759 | 453 |
| <i>k'aa7inmitis</i> | Located on east side of mouth of a creek that empties into northwest side of Warn Bay, northeast from <i>?upnit</i> | Possible former village site of the <i>qwaatswii7ath</i> | #766 | 456 |
| <i>qwaatswii</i> | Village site located on west side of mouth of Bulson Creek at northeast end of Warn Bay | Village site. Fishery: chum salmon, cohos, spring salmon, sockeye, and steelhead | #768 | 457 |
| <i>paniitl</i> | Refers to Mosquito Harbour at northeast end of Meares Island | Village site on north side of small bay which is located on west side of Mosquito Harbour; Keltsomaht came here to dry fish | #775 | 461 |
| <i>ts'achiisuw'is</i> | Village site on north side of mouth of Sutton Mill creek which enters into small bay on west side Mosquito Harbour | Village site | #776 | 462 |
| <i>yaalhapis</i> | Beach located immediately south from <i>ts'aqwuu7a</i> and east from Lane Islet | Winter village of the <i>tlauukwi7ath</i> | #783 | 483 |
| <i>?aaqmaqhsis</i> | Village site located on south shore of Meares Island, along north side of Browning Passage, southeast from Ginnard Creek | Winter village site where Clayoquot people stayed trapping, duck and deer hunting; hair seal hunts and good trolling for spring salmon | #788 | 485 |
| <i>tu7ukw</i> | A creek located southeast from Meares Creek at south end of Meares Island | Village site prior to 1900 | #790 | 486 |
| <i>ts'aaht'as</i> | A freshwater spring located about the middle of Opitsat Indian Reserve #1 | Village of Opitsat | #811 | 494 |
| <i>hupits'ath</i> | Area now identified as "Opitsat" Indian Reserve #1 | Opitsat was occupied from mid-December to end of March | #812 | 495 |
| <i>ch'ach'atis</i> | Refers generally to Stubbs Island and specifically to settlement "Clayoquot" located near northeast end of island | Summer village used by the Kennedy Lake Clayoquot | #816 | 503 |
| <i>chaatsa</i> | Refers to Felice Island, known locally as Round Island, situated west of Grice Point | Clayoquots lived here in the fall while digging and processing butter clams | #819 | 505 |
| <i>ich'aachisht</i> | A small bay near southeast end of Echachis Island | Spring and summer village; convenient and valuable fishing station | #829 | 509 |

Summer and Winter Village Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>shiiwa7a</i> | District Lots 278 and 279 on south side of Browning Passage across from Ginnard Point of Meares Island | Village site | #843 | 516 |
| <i>hup'ich</i> | Confused location: Northwest of Radar Beaches and southeast from Cox Point | Village site where people stayed while drying halibut | #848 | 518 |
| <i>aniishtaq</i> | Refers specifically to southeast corner of Indian Island now known as Indian Reserve #10 | Ancestors of Police George "have from time to time made Indian Island their home" | #868 | 529 |
| <i>chaahsu7a</i> | A tiny island off tip of narrow point, at narrowest portion of entrance to lower Kennedy River | A winter village site where tidal traps were constructed | #884 | 537 |
| <i>uuqwmin</i> | Okeamin Indian Reserve #5 on east side of mouth of lower Kennedy River | Winter village | #888 | 539 |

Summer and Winter Camping Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| Nuu-Chah-Nulth and scientific names are provided in Appendix V. | | | | |
| <i>paats'ista</i> | South side Barcester Bay | Fishing camp, usually during summer | #5 | 40 |
| <i>?aahuus</i> | Area along western shore of Hesquiat Peninsula, northeast from <i>qaqatsts'ista</i> | Camping site while gathering Pacific silverweed and other roots | #10 | 42 |
| <i>?ayqquw'w'a</i> | Located just south from <i>timksit</i> at Estevan Point | Campsite and gathering place of <i>?ayq</i> (plant) | #27 | 49 |
| <i>cha7aa</i> | Matlahaw Point (locally known as "Boulder" Point) and to reef | Cod fishing camp, according to Drucker (1951) | #36 | 52 |
| <i>wiknit</i> | Creek and land around mouth north from <i>t'aamukw</i> | Fall and winter campsite | #83 | 72 |
| <i>maaksti</i> | A bay immediately north of <i>ikisxa</i> on Rondeault Point | Was a camp, then it got raided by Ahousaht | #121 | 86 |
| <i>hilhw'in7a</i> | Small bay with creek located immediately north of Hesquiat Point | Summer place; spring salmon, cod, halibut | #129 | 89 |
| <i>iihat'a</i> | A creek southeast of Hesquiat Point | Not a long-term camping or live-in site; strictly a stop off to obtain coho and chum, trap minks, raccoons and martens | #133 | 100 |
| <i>ma7uus</i> | A creek and area around creek mouth located east from <i>k'aayitis'ita?as</i> | Summer camp | #135 | 101 |
| <i>tiitapi</i> | Circular beach located northwest from <i>ts'ah't'aa</i> | Summer camp while using nearby fish bank | #170 | 125 |
| <i>saayachhsis</i> | Gravel beach in bay located southeast from <i>ts'aam'ita</i> | Manhousaht summer camp | #183 | 130 |
| <i>aat'apqsa</i> | Small creek entering the northwest side of Canoe Passage | Alternate water supply for settlement at <i>sunaxqwu7is</i> ; possible camping site | #200 | 137 |
| <i>samaxqwu7is</i> | Manhousaht village site situated at northeast end of Canoe Passage | Winter village, summer campsite | #201 | 137 |
| <i>tusuwis</i> | Village site on north shore of Stewardson Inlet east from <i>kwuhaa</i> | Fishing camp for small chum salmon | #254 | 166 |
| <i>kiishhniqwus</i> | Manhousaht fishing camp on an island at mouth of Sydney River | Camp occupied for fishing only | #263 | 171 |
| <i>muchaa</i> | Area at northwest end of Holmes Inlet where two creeks drain into inlet | Camp while fishing | #280 | 180 |
| <i>hasyukwis</i> | Small bay just north from Young Bay | Winter village; camped here while making canoes | #287 | 185 |
| <i>ts'aqamyis</i> | A long beach located on north side of Shelter Inlet, west from Dixon Point | Camped here while processing clams and smoke-drying spring salmon | #306 | 194 |
| <i>tanaknit</i> 'place of mosquitoes' | Steamer Cove and possibly George Island | Southwest corner, a grassy patch was where people used to camp | #314 | 199 |
| <i>yukwsaasaqh</i> | Known as Riley Cove | Campsite due to coho creek | #317 | 201 |
| <i>tl'iiqw'aqtlis</i> | Stream emptying into south end of Riley Cove | Campsite while fishing for coho | #318 | 202 |
| <i>tl'um'aqtlis</i> | A bay which forms west side of Indian Reserve #28 at <i>tuutuxwulh7in7a</i> | Campsite at south end of bay; fresh water problem | #330 | 208 |

Summer and Winter Camping Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>naxwaqis</i> | Sandy beach in bay on west side of Flores Island | Village site used both in summer and winter; also summer campsite | #337 | 210 |
| <i>?uts'uus</i> | Siwash Cove | Otsosat tribe camped here beginning March and April while fishing offshore for halibut | #364 | 245 |
| <i>ayisaqh</i> | Refers to Cow Creek | Camping area while fur sealing and fishing for halibut | #371 | 248 |
| <i>n'u?asaqh</i> | Bartlett Island and more specifically to village site on west side of island | Camping area while halibut fishing off Cleland Island; fur seal hunting base as well as whale hunting | #398 | 257 |
| <i>hitaqlis</i> | Site at southeast end of Bartlett Island | Camping site during fur sealing, salmon and halibut fishing | #401 | 259 |
| <i>ch'iitkwaqy'akwanu7is</i> | Largest Whaler Islets located east from Bartlett Island | Sometimes used as camping site but lacked fresh water | #405 | 260 |
| <i>haachiiqlis</i> | Dixon Bay, north of Dixon Point | Camping site | #462 | 288 |
| <i>t'aamuukwsit</i> | Large pool in Megin River below outlet of Megin Lake | Used to camp here while fishing | #478 | 299 |
| <i>kwists7ii</i> | Talbot Creek (spawning channel for sockeye) flows into Megin River just west of western end of Megin Lake | Good campsite, lots of food available; "invisible" people live here | #479 | 300 |
| <i>ma7uwis</i> | An islet east from mouth of Megin River | Camping area where people dried butter clams and dug roots of Pacific cinquefoil and wild clover | #483 | 302 |
| <i>watih</i> | Area now identified as "Watta Indian Reserve #25" at mouth of Watta Creek | Camped in fall to process fish | #491 | 305 |
| <i>chalhchakts'us</i> | Refers to several islands in bay south from <i>mukwaqat'as</i> | Camping spot during chum salmon run | #493 | 307 |
| <i>tuqwata</i> | Second creek south from <i>tl'imaqis</i> on east side of Shelter Inlet | Camped along shore | #498 | 310 |
| <i>mutskwi?as</i> | A creek and bay that this creek flows into, located in the central portion of east side of Sulphur Passage | Permanent village and winter encampment | #501 | 311 |
| <i>?ahniqwus</i> | A wide bay and beach located immediately north of the northern boundary of Seektukis Indian Reserve at mouth of Atleo River | Former camping site | #523 | 319 |
| <i>ts'aaqtl'aa</i> | A small creek just south of the point on which <i>tsikipqimilh</i> is located | Campsite while making dugout canoes | #529 | 323 |
| <i>wahiitlmitis</i> | A bay with creek running into it, located on west side of Herbert Inlet, north from <i>pitsaasts'imit</i> | Overnight camp for the Otsosat on their way from <i>muuyahi</i> to <i>maaqtusiis</i> | #548 | 331 |
| <i>winsh</i> | Gibson Cove | Camp while obtaining redcedar bark, spruce roots | #574 | 344 |
| <i>qwayatsnit</i> | West-facing bay located on north side of Calmus Passage, southeast from <i>huy'anak</i> | Ancient encampment | #603 | 367 |
| <i>hinap'ii7is</i> | A bay on north side of Calmus Passage just east of <i>t'ut'ukwis</i> | Campsite | #605 | 368 |
| <i>ts'aqwuulhh</i> | Point on north side of Calmus Passage, the tiny rock islets just offshore and the beach immediately east from this point | Beach was a special meeting place for Ahousaht war commanders | #606 | 368 |

Summer and Winter Camping Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>wa7uus</i> | Wahous Indian Reserve #19 at mouth of Cypre River | Ahousahts stayed here while using Cypre River fishery; also capital village where Ahousahts spent the winter | #620 | 376 |
| <i>shitlaapqamilh</i> | Welcome Island, located in center of southern portion of Cypress Bay | "Topsail Charlie" used to camp on island | #628 | 381 |
| <i>t'aakwist</i> | Sandy beach located immediately southwest of <i>haayipqwapis</i> | The <i>hach'aa7ath</i> tribe (Barkley Sound tribe) landed here hoping to raid the Ahousahts while they were camping at <i>huhis</i> | #636 | 384 |
| <i>huhis</i> | A beach on the northwest side of Vargas Island, south from <i>t'aakwist</i> | A camping area used by the Ahousahts | #638 | 385 |
| <i>tl'atl'athin-qwu7is</i> | A lengthy beach on west side of Vargas Island, south from <i>huup'ichis</i> | Formerly an Ahousaht camping site | #645 | 388 |
| <i>ch'ich'iip'alhswis</i> | A beach located on east side of Blunden Island, just north from <i>aa7inqwus</i> | Ahousaht summer encampment | #649 | 389 |
| <i>nachaa?as</i> | Small bay on north side of Blunden Island | Ahousaht summer encampment | #652 | 390 |
| <i>haw'aa</i> | Small bay on southwest side of Blunden Island | Ahousaht summer encampment | #658 | 392 |
| <i>uuisis</i> | Beach and west-facing bay located immediately southeast from <i>tl'its'aa</i> on south side of Ahous Point | Major summer village and campsite for Ahousahts | #677 | 402 |
| <i>nituus</i> | Keltsomaht camping site located not far east from <i>hitaqtl'a</i> | Keltsomaht camping site | #692 | 420 |
| <i>?aptsimiyis</i> | Refers to both the bay immediately west of Moser Point and a campsite at north end of bay | Spring and summer village of Keltsomahts; formerly campsite | #703 | 425 |
| <i>tl'ayaqwulhh</i> | A bay and beach on east side of Vargas Island, north from <i>mukwa?aqtluhh</i> | Small summer campsite | #707 | 427 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | Yarksis Indian Reserve #11 on east side of Vargas Island | Keltsomahts' spring, summer and winter village and camp | #712 | 428 |
| <i>k'anuwis</i> | Small bay west from Rassier Point and east from <i>yaaspaalhh</i> | Temporary camping site for the <i>uu7inmitis7ath</i> people | #717 | 433 |
| <i>hupii7itaqwulhh</i> | A small bay with sandy beach located immediately west of Rassier Point | Temporary camping area where Keltsomaht warriors practiced shooting arrows | #718 | 433 |
| <i>titis</i> | A creek and narrow bay into which this creek enters located on west side of Bedwell Sound north from Rant Point | Camping site used by <i>uu7inmitis7ath</i> on their way in or out of Bedwell Sound | #735 | 442 |
| <i>tluushluushukw</i> | Located on west side of Bedwell Sound, north from <i>?a7ukwnak</i> | Stop over place only, no fish in any of the creeks | #738 | 443 |
| <i>p'inw'alhuwis</i> | A bay just north from <i>tluushluushukw</i> and on west side of Bedwell Sound | Storage site for large canoes | #739 | 444 |
| <i>t'iw'in7is</i> | Area just east from <i>maalhsit</i> and west from a creek that enters into north side of Matset Narrows | <i>qwaatswii7ath</i> campsite while they were traveling from fall fishing site to winter village | #759 | 453 |
| <i>siw'apq</i> | A small bay northeast of Matset Narrows and north of the Maltby Islets | <i>qwaatswii7ath</i> campsite while trapping and hunting | #762 | 455 |
| <i>qaaqaawish</i> | Area at mouth of Brother Creek emptying into bay on west side of Meares Island | Site of former Christie School; fishing campsite | #781 | 466 |
| <i>ts'aqwuu7a</i> | Generally refers to Dawley Passage, Meares Island | Camp on the northeast side of <i>ts'aqwuu7a</i> point | #782 | 482 |

Summer and Winter Camping Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>wawa?it'a</i> | Area at northwestern end of Lemmens Inlet | Possible camping site | #800 | 490 |
| <i>tl'uulhapi</i> | Refers to Alfred Beach south of Grice Point in Duffin Cove | Camping site used when people were traveling | #834 | 513 |
| <i>ch'uuchatswii7a</i> | Cox Bay; could also be a passage at nearby Portland Point | Camp while traveling overnight | #841 | 515 |
| <i>hup'ich</i> | Confused location: Northwest of Radar Beaches and southeast from Cox Point | Village and campsite where people stayed while drying halibut | #848 | 518 |
| <i>tin'im7a</i> | Confused location: Drucker indicates <i>tin'im7a</i> is on immediate south side of Cox Point; consensus report that <i>tin'im7a</i> was at Portland Point, about four miles southeast from Cox Point | Camp in bay immediately north from Portland Point | #850 | 519 |
| <i>t'ayis</i> | Refers to Schooner Cove | Camp | #852 | 521 |
| <i>wa7ichulh</i> | Bay inside of Box Island | Overnight camp | #853 | 521 |
| <i>hisaawist'a</i> | Area northwest end of Long Beach now Esowista Indian Reserve #3 | Summer halibut fishing camp | #854 | 521 |
| <i>hilhp'ii7a</i> | Area upriver from head end of rapids on lower Kennedy River | Overnight camping spot owned by the <i>apwin7as7ath</i> family group | #892 | 544 |
| <i>aamapilh</i> | Area on west side of Clayoquot Arm, near its head end | Former camping site before hatchery was built | #900 | 549 |
| <i>?ayuus</i> | A site on west side of Clayoquot Arm, near head end slightly north of <i>aamapilh</i> | Camping area used by Clayoquots while smoke-drying sockeye | #901 | 550 |
| <i>lham'aachi</i> | A site about halfway down the east side of Clayoquot Arm | Camping place possibly owned by <i>?aqwitis7ath</i> family | #904 | 553 |

Spiritual Training Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| Nuu-Chah-Nulth and scientific names are provided in Appendix V. | | | | |
| <i>cha7aa</i> | Matlahaw Point (locally known as "Boulder Point") and to reef | "Great Shark" believed to live in waters; ritual diving place off Boulder Point | #36 | 52 |
| <i>t'icha7am</i> | Applies to Rae Lake | People came here to train for spiritual power | #95 | 77 |
| <i>k'inlhims</i> | Underwater site on east side of outlet from Hesquiat Lake just south from <i>?iit'at'ulh</i> | Train for spiritual power by diving down to see two sharks in underwater cave | #112 | 82 |
| <i>?ayisaqh</i> | Applies to northeast shore of Hesquiat Harbour from a point of land immediately south of <i>kw'uu7uus</i> , southward to a small creek | A monster octopus lived in a small lake. Man who owned lake trained for power here. The octopus did not bother owner but killed anyone else | #118 | 85 |
| <i>tlaamaayukw</i> | A site on a mountain that is east of headwaters of <i>ma7uus</i> creek | Trained for spiritual power and became a great whale hunter | #136 | 102 |
| <i>cha7aksim</i> | A tiny rock island located in the middle of the entrance to bay at <i>hisnit</i> | Trained for power and hunted whales | #147 | 107 |
| <i>naatya?aqtlilh</i> | A tiny cave located at base of the spruce tree near the summit of low hill behind the houses at <i>hisnit</i> village | Spiritual power to train as a whaler. Had to abstain from sex for eight months. Chief Swan obtained good luck by sticking his spear inside the cave as well as his shotgun or rifle before going seal hunting | #152 | 117 |
| <i>ch'ituukwachisht</i> | A small narrow elongated islet located just offshore and south from <i>chaskwatqis</i> near the entrance to <i>yuulhw'in</i> | In Manhousaht story, this site is where a magical cormorant lived, whose power came from a dentalium [shellfish] within its body | #186 | 132 |
| <i>ayaaphi</i> | Refers to a distinctive rock pinnacle which only shows at low tide, located off the southeast end of Sharp Point | A <i>t'apsulh</i> 'ritual diving place'; Manhousaht men trained for power here, dove off the rock and swam underwater | #216 | 146 |
| <i>hat'inqwulh</i> | Located on a point of land northeast from <i>kw'utsuma7aqt'l'a</i> | A person trained for spiritual power could go through a reddish-colour spring water pool which somehow connected to the ocean | #225 | 149 |
| <i>?ayis</i> | Site on the west side of Sydney Inlet | Trained to become hair seal hunters in a cave, on a new moon | #242 | 161 |
| <i>tl'uchqii</i> | Refers to Sydney Cone, a high mountain located slightly northwest from mouth of Sydney River | Manhousaht men would climb mountain when undergoing spiritual training (whale hunters) | #264 | 173 |
| <i>tl'itshuulh</i> | Distinctive white-coloured bluffs on north side of Shelter Inlet, east from <i>?inchasimt</i> | A favourite training place for Willie Swan and Herbert Johnson. They would dive off the cliffs and go underwater as far as they could | #303 | 192 |
| <i>kwuukwuukw'iih</i> | A rock crevice located just east of a point of land that is east of Riley Cove | Food was left in crevice and people would pray for good luck in sealing | #316 | 201 |

Spiritual Training Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>ii7aaq</i> | Village site on west shore of Flores Island | A Manhousaht whaler trained for spiritual power by swimming around entire offshore island | #323 | 204 |
| <i>chuupis</i> | A beach in Whitesand Cove extending from rocky point at northeast corner of Kutcouc Indian Reserve east to point that is north of McKinn Islets | Pubescent girls would bathe in spring here; there was a whaler's shrine about a quarter of a mile north of Whitesand Cove | #414 | 266 |
| <i>wihaaqsusiis</i> | A lagoon and creek that drains into it | People once trained for spiritual power here | #429 | 275 |
| <i>ch'iiqtlis</i> | A tiny stream that drains into a small bay on southeast side of Matilda Inlet, just south of the Indian Reserve boundary | People used to train for spiritual power in vicinity of this creek | #439 | 280 |
| <i>maqy'aa-qw'aqtlilh</i> | A burial cave near point on east side of Flores Island, north from <i>yaaqswiis</i> | Sea otter hunters and <i>lahal</i> players went here while training for spiritual power | #455 | 286 |
| <i>naanachqi</i> | A high mountain near headwaters of Megin River | People went here to train for spiritual power | #480 | 301 |
| <i>wanachis</i> | A high mountain located not far east from <i>chalhchakts'us</i> | People went here to train for spiritual power | #494 | 308 |
| <i>mamach?aqtlinit</i> | Refers to a creek known locally as Shark Creek or Shark River, located on the east side of Millar Channel, south from <i>ts'a7ak</i> and north from the Atleo River | At base of Shark Creek is a deep pool where some people underwent ritual bathing for spiritual power | #518 | 317 |
| <i>kwakwumkw'ukw</i> | Is a rock formation located on east side of Millar Channel | Underwater cave where supposedly a shark lives; young men would dive down to try and enter this cave in order to obtain spiritual power | #531 | 323 |
| <i>nuchts'uu</i> | Applied to all of McKay Island, known locally as Cone Island | A small pond here was used by people training for spiritual power (whale hunting) | #538 | 326 |
| <i>ch'ihnit'aqtlis</i> | A small v-shaped bay on west side of Herbert Inlet, south from <i>t'it'aa</i> | Place where Otsosat chief experienced a "blood-dripping rainbow" | #551 | 332 |
| <i>t'it'aa</i> | Is name of a waterfall and stream located on west side of Herbert Inlet, south from Moyehai Indian Reserve | People would go up this waterfall to purify their eyes; also trained for spiritual power to assist in fur seal hunting | #552 | 333 |
| <i>nism'iis</i> | Area just south of creek that is immediately south of the Moyehai Indian Reserve | Winter ceremonials known as <i>ts'aayiqqa</i> (Power Dance) held here | #553 | 334 |
| <i>sasachk'a</i> | Located just south of <i>ihatis</i> . Could also be an area of shoreline along east side of Herbert Inlet near northern entrance to Gibsons Cove | People trained for spiritual power in a cave located in vicinity | #573 | 343 |
| <i>ts'aqwuulhh</i> | Applied to Bawden Point | Young men dived underwater and entered a cave while training for spiritual power and for testing their bravery; the cave helped a woman get pregnant | #582 | 249 |
| <i>qwayatsnit</i> | West-facing bay located on north side of Calmus Passage, southeast from <i>huy'anak</i> | Near the headwaters of the upper western branch of <i>qwayatsnit</i> creek was a place where people trained for spiritual power | #603 | 367 |

Spiritual Training Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>ulh7uxwumilh</i> | An island in Epper Passage, northwest of Morfee Island | Special diving spot just off south end of <i>ulh7uxwumilh</i> . Ahousahts used to dive for good luck before playing <i>lahal</i> at Opitsat | #608 | 369 |
| <i>?a?itl</i> | A cave located at west end of beach known as <i>milhaatuqwis</i> | People trained for spiritual power in this cave | #632 | 383 |
| <i>?a?aasit</i> | A small lake located south and slightly west from <i>milhaatuqwis</i> | Ritual bathing for purification purposes; magical little seal lives in lake | #633 | 383 |
| <i>?aahuus</i> | Area along north side of Ahous Point at south end of Ahous Bay | Ritual diving spot located on north side of the Foam Reefs off Ahous Bay | #675 | 400 |
| <i>tutushkachisht</i> | An area of ocean south and slightly west from <i>shaayiikh</i> | Men train for supernatural power especially to assist them in whaling, by diving under the water here | #683 | 405 |
| <i>ch'isaxsats</i> | Applies to Dunlap Island, located northeast from the northeastern end of Vargas Island and southwest from Robert Point on Meares Island | A ritual diving spot off southwest end of Dunlap Island | #725 | 438 |
| <i>kwuhswii</i> | Applies to Mount Guemes on the northwest side of Bedwell River mouth | Possibly ancient training site | #741 | 445 |
| <i>kwiihkwiiqwuuu</i> | Name of a side hill on west side of Bedwell River, west of the confluence of Ursus Creek with Bedwell River | People used to train for spiritual power here | #744 | 446 |
| <i>?inmista</i> | Applied to mountain east from the mouth of the Bedwell River | People used to train for spiritual power on this mountain | #752 | 451 |
| <i>ch'ihlhaa</i> | An area at mouth of a creek flowing into east side of Bedwell Sound, south from <i>?iitsaq</i> | A man was training for power up on the mountain called <i>?inmista</i> and during course of his training obtained two songs | #753 | 451 |
| <i>tl'itsihtis</i> | A point on north end of most northerly of Wood Islets near entrance to Mosquito Harbour on Meares Island | A man trained here before killing chief <i>kaan'aqim</i> | #774 | 461 |
| <i>puxwpuxwsh</i> | Refers to a cave at Schindler Point where water comes in at certain tides and shoots upwards through a hole in the rock | Ritual diving spot off Schindler Point | #814 | 502 |
| <i>qatsuqwlh</i> | Refers to Lennard Island | Ritual diving spot for whalers off this island; would dive into an underwater cave; a one-eyed basking shark could be found down there | #827 | 508 |
| <i>ch'ihnit</i> | A small point of land on west end of Kennedy Lake, just south of mouth of Staghorn Creek | People trained around <i>ch'ihnit</i> for spiritual power | #898 | 548 |
| <i>winchi</i> | Refers to an area at the mouth of the upper Kennedy River at the east end of Kennedy Lake; now identified as "Winche" Indian Reserve #7 | Old timers used to undergo ritual training for whale hunting up on a cone-shaped mountain situated northeast from <i>winchi</i> ; Larry Lake, located on south side of Kennedy Lake across from <i>winchi</i> was a place where <i>sit'aqinim</i> trained for spiritual power | #913 | 557 |

Burial Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>hum7is</i> | Village site in Homais Cove | Graves near shoreline halfway between creek and northwest end of Homais Cove | #15 | 44 |
| <i>hishkwii</i> | Area where Hesquiat Indian settlement is located in Hesquiat Harbour | Graves indicated near beach at southeast end of village | #46 | 56 |
| <i>?a?itl</i> | Applies to area northeast from <i>ma7ap'ii</i> creek | Cave burials here | #86 | 74 |
| <i>naatya?aqtlilh</i> | A tiny cave located at base of spruce tree near summit of low hill behind <i>hisnit</i> village | Burial cave below bluff on east side of trail from <i>hisnit</i> to Kanim Lake; folklore about kidnapped babies being hidden here | #152 | 117 |
| <i>?a?itlqwuu7a</i> | Located on point of land forming northern entrance to <i>?upnit</i> bay | Burial cave of chiefs | #237 | 159 |
| <i>maqy'aa-qw'aqtlilh</i> | A point of land north from <i>haachiqtlis</i> | Burial cave near the end of the point; bones of a Manhousesat chief were placed here; twins and mother also buried here | #241 | 160 |
| <i>?ayis</i> | Located on the west side of Sydney Inlet | Burial cave situated between <i>?ayis</i> and <i>maqy'aaqw'aqtlilh</i> ; there is a swimming hole inside burial cave | #242 | 161 |
| <i>qaqmaptqwuu7a</i> | Small point of land on north side of Shelter Inlet, on east side of bay that is north of Clio Island | The corpse of a Keltsohaht man who died at Megin River was taken here for burial | #305 | 193 |
| <i>?a?itlnak</i> | Located on west side of Flores Island, north from <i>tuutuxwulh7in7a</i> | Burial cave | #326 | 206 |
| <i>ch'ithtaak</i> | Name of the islet just off point of land at south end of <i>k'iilhxnit</i> | Used as a burial island | #417 | 268 |
| <i>k'iilhxnit</i> | A long beach, known locally as Powell Beach on southeast end of McNeil Peninsula | Tree burial and burials in vicinity of Yates Point (near north end of <i>k'iilhxnit</i>) | #420 | 269 |
| <i>asilhmitis</i> | Applied to area of present day cemetery on beach at east side of north end of Marktosis Indian Reserve | Cemetery for Marktosis village | #425 | 273 |
| <i>kwispaa</i> | Refers to entire inner (western) side of narrow isthmus at <i>maaqtusiis</i> which constitutes eastern portion of Marktosis Harbour | Otsosat cave burials near north end of <i>kwispaa</i> ; could also be burials near south end of <i>kwispaa</i> | #435 | 278 |
| <i>maqy'aa-qw'aqtlilh</i> | A burial cave near point on east side of Flores Island, north from <i>yaaqswiis</i> | Sea otter hunters and <i>lahal</i> players went here while training for spiritual power | #455 | 286 |
| <i>qwayatsimilh</i> | An island off the point of land immediately south of <i>ch'itaapi</i> | A burial island | #507 | 364 |
| <i>tl'itshuu7is</i> | A large bay on west side of McKay Island | Burial caves in bay on west side; also folklore about little creatures known as <i>maatsmayuxwin</i> who carry and shoot short invisible spears at people | #537 | 325 |

Burial Sites

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>qwaqwatt'aq simkw'ukw</i> | A whale-jaw-shaped low rock bluff along shoreline just southwest from <i>?um'aqtl'a</i> | Burial box holding body of Otsosat chief was hoisted up to top of bluff | #571 | 343 |
| <i>kitsiit</i> | Applied to island off northwest tip of Clifford Point | Tree burials on this island | #590 | 353 |
| <i>?aqis</i> | A wide beach north from Chetarpe Indian Reserve | Tree burials along beach; trade beads were found here in conjunction with burials | #594 | 355 |
| <i>y'aaqhsis</i> | Yarksis Indian Reserve #11 on east side of Vargas Island | Graves were found immediately north of eight houses | #712 | 428 |
| <i>tlulhp'ich</i> | Area on west side of Meares Island | A grave south of the more southerly stream was found here | #723 | 435 |
| <i>ts'achiisuw'is</i> | A village site on north side of mouth of Sutton Mill creek which enters into small bay on west side of Mosquito Harbour | Tree burials at Sutton Mill creek | #776 | 462 |
| <i>kwiisuwat'a7a</i> | Refers to northwest side of Stockham Island | A burial ground found on south side of westernmost point of Stockham Island | #806 | 493 |
| <i>matlaakh</i> | Refers to Deadman Islets located north from Tofino | Several graves on each islet | #808 | 493 |
| <i>hupits'ath</i> | Now identified as Opitsat Indian Reserve #1 | Uninhabited village of 200 destroyed by Americans (March 1792); graveyard about 200 yards west of village and a rock island where graves were situated; a burial cave located behind the village is reserved for mothers of twins and twins themselves and for women who died giving birth | #812 | 495 |
| <i>uuqwmin</i> | Identified as Okeamin Indian Reserve #5 on east side of mouth of lower Kennedy River | Tree burial of a lady who was frightened of insects | #888 | 539 |

Rock Transformations

| Place Name | Area | Association | (Bouchard and Kennedy, 1990) | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | Ref. | Page # |
| <i>qaqatsts'ista</i> | A group of rock islands located slightly northeast of Perez Rocks offshore from Hesquiat Peninsula | Once three men in a canoe who were transformed because they were hunting seals in someone else's territory | #8 | 41 |
| <i>a7uutuu7a</i> | Area on western side of Hesquiat Peninsula at north entrance to Homais Cove | Woman carrying baby was transformed near shoreline; nearby rock was her husband | #14 | 43 |
| <i>suukw-washt</i> | Rocks located southwest of Hesquiat Point | These rocks are belongings of some people transformed | #131 | 99 |
| <i>m'ukws7iichitl</i> | A large split rock on the beach at <i>?upnit</i> , west from the island <i>siixp'aa</i> | Woman transformed as she carried a whale's tail | #232 | 157 |
| <i>qaqa7utskw'ukw</i> | Ten feet south of <i>m'ukws7iichitl</i> rock is a small rock about two feet high | This rock is the pack basket belonging to the woman transformed at <i>m'ukws7iichitl</i> | #233 | 157 |
| <i>ch'aapukw-kwachitl</i> | A rock configuration offshore, about 150 yards north of small point north of <i>qaqma7a</i> | Rock originally two men in a canoe hair seal hunting, something happened and they were transformed | #244 | 162 |
| <i>chukwsist'imt</i> | Located on south side of <i>sa7aaqwuw'a7a</i> | Dogfish transformed into stone | #248 | 164 |
| <i>shitlaapqkwachitl</i> | A group of small rock islands at eastern entrance to bay into which Megin River drains | Legend has it that some people traveling to <i>mutskwi?as</i> in Sulphur Passage and their belongings were turned to stone here | #485 | 303 |
| <i>chaapi7a</i> | Applies to Belcher Point and in particular to a rock near water's edge on south side of tip of the point | Originally a sea lion hit the rock point and was transformed into stone. Another story has a man training for power as a hunter and he was transformed into stone | #500 | 310 |
| <i>pakwatqquu7a</i> | An area on north shore of Herbert Inlet, east of point at southeast entrance to Bedingfield Bay | Shape of a skate in rock here | #545 | 330 |
| <i>nah7iitskwachitl</i> | A point on the west side of Herbert Inlet, south of <i>ch'ihnit'aqtlis</i> | Can see outline of a person in rock here | #550 | 332 |
| <i>iihtupsit</i> | Rock on east bank of Moyeha downstream from Kowus Creek | Rock was once a whaler who was training for spiritual power when he was transformed here | #563 | 340 |
| <i>qwaqwatl'aq simkw'ukw</i> | A low rock bluff along shoreline southwest from <i>7um'aqtl'a</i> | Rock is shaped like jaw of whale | #571 | 343 |
| <i>kist'a</i> | Small island just off northwest shore of Warn Bay | A rock on island containing a depression said to resemble a chamber pot | #767 | 457 |
| <i>qaqa7utskw'ukw</i> | Located on east side of Fortune Channel | A large rock shaped like an overturned pack basket | #771 | 460 |

Nuu-Chah-Nulth and scientific names are provided in Appendix V.

Note: These serve as one example of sites with specific oral histories associated with them.