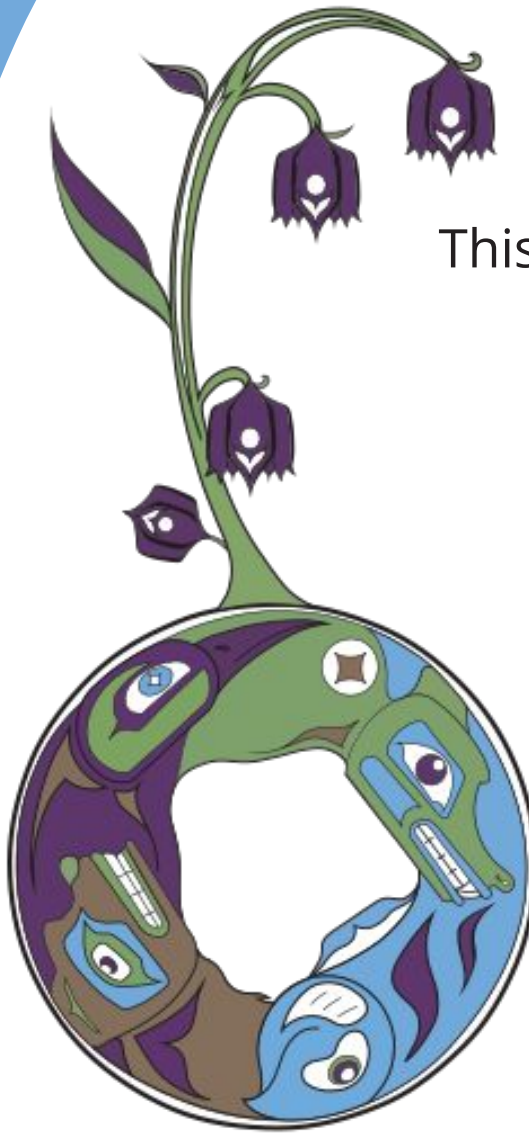


# The Spirit of Alliances Support and Wellness framework and logo **'The Chocolate Lily'**

This plant is Indigenous to **Lekwungen Territory**

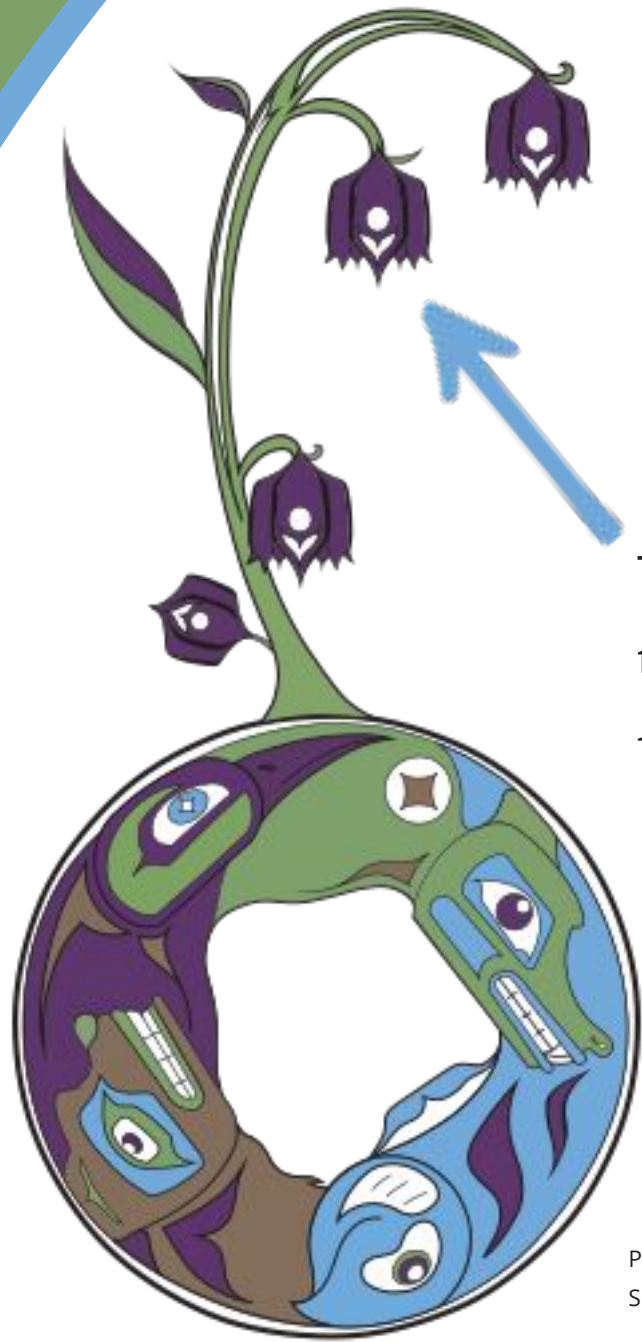
The ləkʷəŋən People are known today as the  
Esquimalt and Songhees Nations



**Songhees**

We acknowledge the logo artist, Jessica Joseph, from the Songhees Nation.





# The Chocolate Lily

This logo has a bud and three flowers to represent the developmental levels found within SD61: Early Learning, Elementary, Middle, and Secondary.

Paraphrased from the Indigenous Education Department Greater Victoria School District- The Spirit of Alliances: Support and Wellness Framework



# The Chocolate Lily



The Chocolate Lily has traditionally been a root vegetable for Indigenous communities in **Lekwungen territory**.

- It is a good source of carbohydrates.
- It is also known as Rice Root because the roots have oblong tubers that resemble very small potatoes.

It has pretty flowers, but has an unpleasant aroma that smells like carrion, which attracts flies, and in turn, allows for extensive pollination of other plants.

The Chocolate Lily plant serves as a metaphor for a model of wellness that is local, is connected to the land, has a root ball that nurtures growth, and bears fruit in stages.

# Habitat For The Chocolate Lily



***F. camschatcensis*** → moist meadows, estuaries, and upper tidal flats.

***F. affinis*** → drier Garry oak meadows and rocky slopes.

These ecosystems were actively **tended by the Lekwungen** (burning, weeding, replanting) to sustain root foods.



## Where to See Them

- **Beacon Hill | mícqən** – historic Lekwungen root-garden meadows include *F. affinis*.
- **Wet coastal sites/estuaries** around Victoria – habitat for *F. camschatcensis*.



# Other Important Facts



## Seasonal Cycle

- Flowers in **spring (April-June)** in the Victoria area.
- Pollinated by flies; flowers often have a musky scent.
- Bulbs can live for decades when meadows are cared for.



## Conservation

- Province-wide status: **secure** (Yellow list), but **local populations are vulnerable** due to habitat loss, invasive species, and urban development.

# References/ Resources

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254229259> Camas Camasia spp and Riceroor Fritillaria spp two Liliaceous root foods of the Northwest Coast Indians

<https://goert.ca/>

<https://www.songheesnation.ca/community/l-k-ng-n-traditional-territory>

<https://www.esquimaltnation.ca/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7nV8tlei rc#:~:text=The%20Lekwungen%20speaking%20peoples%20consist%20of%20the,sites%2C%20and%20cultural%20sites%20around%20the%20region.>