

Corydalis aquae-gelidae

Fumariaceae
Clackamas corydalis

Gerald D. Carr



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best survey times
J|F|M|A|M|J|J|A|S|O|N|D



petal prominently
spurred and with
conspicuous crest



flowers small, pale
to deep pink

leaves - 4-6
times pinnate



VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST (1964)
Hitchcock & Cronquist,
courtesy of University of
Washington Press.

Aquatic or sub-aquatic perennial from deep-seated, fleshy roots. **Stems** succulent, hollow, 30-110 cm tall, simple to branched, spreading by stolons. **Leaves** several, yellowish-green, glaucous on the lower surface, the lower cauline ones up to 60 cm long, often equaling the racemes, from 4-6 times pinnate, the ultimate segments very numerous, more or less elliptic, mostly 5-12(5) mm long and 1.3-5(6) mm broad. **Inflorescence** of racemes or panicles, conspicuously bracteate, elongating up to 22 cm long. **Flowers** numerous, (13)20-70; corollas bilabiate, (10)12-20 mm long, pale to deep pink with a slight trace of purple, the inner petals more deeply colored at the tip; spurred petal conspicuously crested, usually without free margins or the margins very slightly upturned; spur 9-11 mm long. **Capsule** ellipsoid, 10-15 mm long, ca. 3-5 mm thick; style and stigma 2.5-3.5 mm long.

Lookalikes

C. scouleri
(Scouler's corydalis)

differs from featured plant by

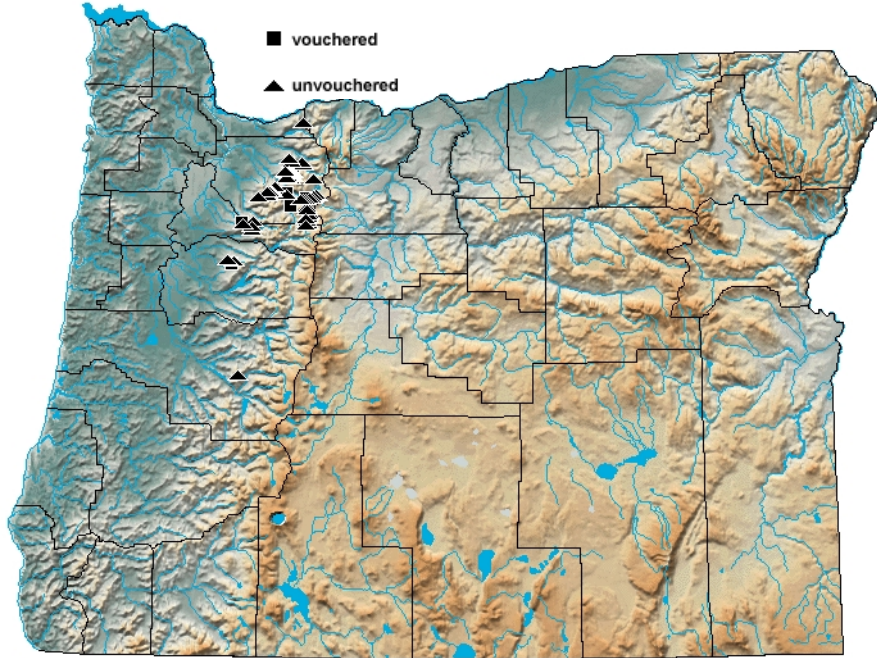
leaves only 3 times pinnate, ultimate segments less numerous and larger (10-80 mm long and 5-40 mm wide), only 15-35 flowers per raceme

Corydalis aquae-gelidae M. Peck & W.C. Wilson

Clackamas corydalis

PLANTS symbol: COAQ

August 2019 status Oregon:C; ORBIC: List 1



Distribution: Northern Cascade Mountains from Lane Co. to north, especially in Clackamas Co.; Clark and Skamania Cos., Washington.

Habitat: Riparian habitats in closed canopy coniferous or deciduous forests, growing in or near cold flowing water on gravelly sand seeps and small streams.

Elevation: 1400-4800 feet

Best survey time(in flower): June-early September

Associated species:

Athyrium filix-femina (lady fern)

Dicentra formosa (bleeding heart)

Rubus spectabilis (salmonberry)



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