

PINGREE PARK HERBACEOUS SPECIES LIST

GRASSES & GRASSLIKES		FORBS	
1. <i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	crested wheatgrass	20. <i>Achillea lanulosa</i>	western yarrow
2. <i>Anisantha tectorum</i>	cheatgrass	21. <i>Acomastylis rossii</i>	alpine avens
3. <i>Bromopsis inermis</i>	smooth brome	22. <i>Antennaria parvifolia</i>	Rocky Mountain pussytoes
4. <i>Carex</i> spp.	sedge	23. <i>Arnica cordifolia</i>	heartleaf Arnica
5. <i>Chondrosum gracile</i>	blue grama	24. <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	cudweed or sagewort
6. <i>Danthonia parryi</i>	Parry's oatgrass	25. <i>Astragalus</i> spp.	Locoweed or milk vetch
7. <i>Elymus elymoides</i>	squirreltail	26. <i>Bistorta bistortoides</i>	bistort
8. <i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	Griffith's wheatgrass	27. <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	fireweed
9. <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	Idaho fescue	28. <i>Chrysopsis villosa</i>	hairy golden aster
10. <i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	needle-and-thread	29. <i>Delphinium</i> spp.	larkspur
11. <i>Juncus arcticus</i>	rush	30. <i>Eremogone fendleri</i>	Fendlers sandwort
12. <i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Junegrass	31. <i>Erigeron</i> spp.	daisy
13. <i>Leucopoa kingii</i>	King fescue	32. <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	sulfur-flower
14. <i>Muhlenbergia montana</i>	mountain muhly	33. <i>Erysimum asperum</i>	western wallflower
15. <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	western wheatgrass	34. <i>Fragaria ovalis</i>	strawberry
16. <i>Phleum commutatum</i>	alpine timothy	35. <i>Galium boreale</i>	bedstraw
17. <i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	36. <i>Geranium</i> spp.	geranium
18. <i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass	37. <i>Harbouria trachypleura</i>	whisk-broom parsley
19. <i>Poa</i> spp.	bluegrass	38. <i>Helianthus pumilus</i>	dwarf sunflower
		39. <i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	common lupine
		40. <i>Mertensia</i> spp.	bluebells
		41. <i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>	starvation cactus
		42. <i>Oxytropis lambertii</i>	crazyweed
		43. <i>Penstemon</i> spp.	penstemon
		44. <i>Potentilla</i> spp.	cinquefoil
		45. <i>Pulsatilla patens</i>	pasque flower
		46. <i>Pyrola</i> spp.	wintergreen
		47. <i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>	stonecrop
		48. <i>Solidago</i> spp.	goldenrod
		49. <i>Thermopsis divaricarpa</i>	golden banner
		50. <i>Trifolium parryi</i>	alpine clover

**CHARACTERISTICS OF GRASSES AND FORBS COMMON TO
PINGREE PARK AREA**

GRASSES & GRASSLIKES

1. *Agropyron cristatum* – crested wheatgrass (POACEAE)

- Perennial bunchgrass
- Auricles that clasp the stem
- Introduced, cool-season forage grass
- Flattened, spike-type inflorescence

2. *Anisantha tectorum* – cheatgrass (POACEAE)

- Annual grass, therefore is an invader
- Introduced from S. Europe
- Very hairy
- Panicle inflorescence densely branched and nodding
- Medium length awns
- Short awns

3. *Bromopsis inermis* – smooth brome (POACEAE)

- Perennial cool-season grass
- Introduced from Europe and, therefore, is an invader
- Panicle-type inflorescence
- Strongly rhizomatous
- "W" on leaf

4. *Carex* spp. – sedge (CYPERACEAE)

- Compact, terminal inflorescence
- 3 ranked leaves
- Leaves originate from base of plant
- Larger *Carex* species have triangular stems
- Yellow/greenish color

5. *Chondrosom gracile* – blue grama (POACEAE)

- Colorado's state grass
- Perennial, native, warm-season decreaser
- Panicle of unilateral spikate branches
- Spikelets on one side of branches
- Short rhizomes forming dense mats
- Hairy, curled leaves
- Ligule is a fringe of hairs

6. *Danthonia parryi* – Parry's oatgrass (POACEAE)

- Perennial, native bunchgrass
- Awns with flattened base
- Large papery glumes
- Yellowish-green leaves from base, frequently with dead tips
- Tuft of hairs at collar

7. *Elymus elymoides* – squirreltail (POACEAE)

- Perennial, native, bunchgrass
- Spike inflorescence
- 2 spikelets per node
- Spikelets long-awned
- Auricles present

8. *Elymus lanceolatus* – Griffith's wheatgrass (POACEAE)

- Perennial, native, cool-season grass
- Spike inflorescence
- Usually one spikelet per node
- Lemmas with long bent awn
- Auricles present

9. *Festuca idahoensis* – Idaho fescue (POACEAE)

- Perennial, native bunchgrass
- Cool-season decreaser
- Very fine growth
- Leaves basal, rolled
- Yellowish-green
- Short awns

10. *Hesperostipa comata* – needle-and-thread (POACEAE)

- Perennial, native bunchgrass
- Very long (10-15 cm) awns
- Ligule 3-4 mm long, split
- Conspicuous old flag leaf
- One floret per spikelet

11. *Juncus arcticus* – rush (JUNCACEAE)

- Round, unjointed stem
- Inflorescence part way up stem
- Grows in areas with high water table
- High silica content
- Rhizomatous
- Brown base

12. *Koeleria macrantha* – Junegrass (POACEAE)

- Small, perennial, native bunchgrass
- Panicle inflorescence that opens and closes
- Fine hairs on leaves
- Feels soft
- Leaves twist

13. *Leucopoa kingii* – King fescue (POACEAE)

- Perennial, native, dioecious
- Almost always under *Pinus ponderosa*
- Large grass with short rhizomes
- Ligule 3-4 mm long and erose
- Bluish-green color

14. *Muhlenbergia montana* – mountain muhly (**POACEAE**)

- Perennial, native bunchgrass, frequently with dead centers
- Panicle inflorescence
- Long, prominent ligule
- Light green
- Very fine leaves
- Awns short and irregularly bent

15. *Pascopyrum smithii* – western wheatgrass (**POACEAE**)

- Perennial, native, cool-season grass
- One spikelet per node
- Blue-green color
- Auricles that clasp the stem
- Awn-tipped florets
- Strongly rhizomatous, therefore a sod-former

16. *Phleum commutatum* – alpine timothy (**POACEAE**)

- Perennial, native, cool-season grass
- No bulb at base
- Glumes awned
- Found at subalpine to alpine elevations

17. *Phleum pratense* – Timothy (**POACEAE**)

- Perennial, introduced
- Dense, spike-like panicle inflorescence
- One floret per spikelet
- Glumes awned
- Bulb at base

18. *Poa pratensis* – Kentucky bluegrass (**POACEAE**)

- Introduced from Europe
- Found in "run-in" moisture areas
- Rhizomatous
- "Boat-shaped" leaf tips
- Florets have cobwebby base
- Yellow-green color
- Relatively short ligule

19. *Poa* spp. – bluegrass (**POACEAE**)

- Perennial, native bunchgrass
- "Boat-shaped" leaf tips
- Pointed ligule several mm long

FORBS

20. *Achillea lanulosa* – western yarrow (COMPOSITAE)

- White composite flowers
- Ubiquitous
- Fern-like leaves
- Aromatic
- Woolly stems and leaves

21. *Acomastylis rossii* – alpine avens (ROSACEAE)

- Yellow flowered
- Rose family
- Common on alpine tundra, responsible for the deep red color in autumn
- Leaves compound, basal leaves well developed

22. *Antennaria parvifolia* – Rocky Mountain pussytoes (COMPOSITAE)

- White flowers
- Low growing forb, stoloniferous
- Gray leaves
- Heads of flowers resemble pads on cat's feet

23. *Arnica cordifolia* – heartleaf arnica (COMPOSITAE)

- Yellow flowers
- Heart-shaped leaves
- Opposite leaves
- Long rhizomes

24. *Artemisia ludoviciana* – prairie sage, Louisiana cudweed or sagewort (COMPOSITAE)

- Leaves alternate, simple, irregularly lobed
- Rhizomatous
- Densely pubescent

25. *Astragalus* spp. – locoweed or milk vetch (LEGUMINOSAE)

- Many species toxic to animals, some are good forage
- Leaves found on the flowering stems pinnately dissected
- Flowers variable in color
- Keel petals are blunt

26. *Bistorta bistortoides* – bistort (POLYGONACEAE)

- Flower white or pinkish
- Flowers in terminal clusters
- Large, fleshy roots
- Basal leaves oblanceolate
- Alpine plant

27. *Chamerion angustifolium* – fireweed (ONAGRACEAE)

- Bright purple flowers
- Back side of leaf has 1 conspicuous vein
- Secondary veins run parallel to leaf margins
- Common in disturbed areas, especially after fire
- Leaves linear-lanceolate

28. *Chrysopsis villosa* – hairy golden aster (COMPOSITAE)

- Stems very hairy
- Yellow composite flowers
- Alternate leaves
- Reddish stems
- Increaser species

29. *Delphinium* spp. – larkspur (RANUNCULACEAE)

- Poisonous to cattle, especially in spring
- Low growing leaves
- Blue flowers with spurs

30. *Eremogone fendleri* – Fendlers sandwort (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)

- Forb that closely resembles a grass
- Very fine linear leaves, opposite
- Sharp points on tips of leaves
- White flowers

31. *Erigeron* spp. – daisy (COMPOSITAE)

- Small linear leaves, alternate
- White composite flowers
- Fine hairs on foliage

32. *Eriogonum umbellatum* – sulphur-flower (POLYGONACEAE)

- Umbel inflorescence
- Leaves at base of plant
- Bracts at base of inflorescence
- Stoloniferous
- Stems are reddish
- Leaves light green above and dusty gray below

33. *Erysimum asperum* – western wallflower (CRUCIFERAE)

- Biennial mustard
- Yellow flowers
- "Fish hook" subdivisions on leaf margins

34. *Fragaria ovalis* – strawberry (ROSACEAE)

- Grows in moist environments
- Stoloniferous
- Compound leaf with 3 leaflets
- White flowers
- Red stems

35. *Galium boreale* – bedstraw (RUBIACEAE)

- Square stem
- Small white flowers
- Leaves in whorls originating from each side of the stem

36. *Geranium* spp. – geranium (**GERANIACEAE**)

- White to purple flowers
- Leaves with long petioles, sticky hairs on foliage
- Palmately divided leaves

37. *Harbouria trachyleura* – whisk-broom parsley (**UMBELLIFERAE**)

- Looks like dill
- Umbel inflorescence
- Yellow flowers
- Highly dissected leaf

38. *Helianthus pumilus* – dwarf sunflower (**COMPOSITAE**)

- Common on disturbed sites
- Invader species
- Mostly opposite leaves
- Course hairs on stem
- Yellow composite flower

39. *Lupinus argenteus* – common lupine (**LEGUMINOSAE**)

- Many lupines are poisonous
- Palmately divided leaves
- White-blue flowers

40. *Mertensia* spp. – bluebells (**BORAGINACEAE**)

- Generally grows in moist sites
- Waxy leaf
- Fleshy feel to plant
- Blue tubular flowers

41. *Opuntia polyacantha* – starvation cactus (**CATAACEAE**)

- Succulent
- Numerous thick spines on pads
- Bright lemon yellow flower

42. *Oxytropis lambertii* – crazyweed (**LEGUMINOSAE**)

- Poisonous to most herbivores, especially horses
- Flowers scapose, i.e., borne on stalks that do not support leaves
- Purple flowers with is pointed keel petals
- Leaves pinnately compound

43. *Penstemon* spp. – penstemon (**SCROPHULARIACEAE**)

- Purplish-blue tubular flowers
- Irregular, 5-petalled flowers
- Opposite leaves
- Leaves waxy, tend to be folded

44. *Potentilla* spp. – cinquefoil (**ROSACEAE**)

- Leaves variable
- Leaves end in 3 leaflets
- Gray to greenish colored leaves
- Yellow flowers

45. *Pulsatilla patens* – pasque flower (**RANUNCULACEAE**)

- Leaves palmately divided
- Fine hairs on leaves
- Flowers early in spring
- Reddish stem

46. *Pyrola* spp. – wintergreen (**ERICACEAE**)

- Low-growing plant
- Evergreen leaves with serrated margins
- "Leathery" leaves
- Leaves oval to spatulate
- Common in the understory of lodgepole pine forests

47. *Sedum lanceolatum* – stonecrop (**CRASSULACEAE**)

- Low growing herb
- Succulent, fleshy leaves
- Yellow flowers

48. *Solidago* spp. – goldenrod (**COMPOSITAE**)

- Yellow flowers
- Netted venation on leaves
- Very common plant in forest understory

49. *Thermopsis divaricarpa* – golden banner (**LEGUMINOSAE**)

- Yellow flowers
- Leaves divided into 3 leaflets
- Leaflets with yellow veins
- Sheathing stipules at the base of petiole

50. *Trifolium parryi* – alpine clover (**LEGUMINOSAE**)

- Leaves basal and palmately trifoliate
- Flowers in heads, scapose
- Petal rose or purple
- Alpine plant