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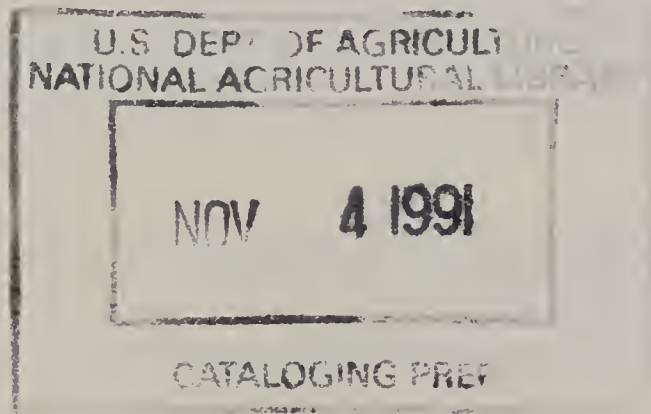
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**Willamette National Forest**  
**SENSITIVE PLANT**  
**FIELD GUIDE**

by

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**Willamette National Forest**



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## INTRODUCTION

This booklet is intended to be a semi-technical guide to the status and identity of the sensitive plant species found on Willamette NF. It is a compilation of material from status lists, handbooks on the rare plants of Oregon and existing reports and sightings found in the Supervisor's Office files. The handbook is meant to be updated as new information and status listings become available. Hopefully, all members of the USFS will use this book as a reference tool.

The USFS manual states that employees of the Agency shall seek to conserve plants according to the 1973 Endangered Species Act and to (1) maintain at least viable populations of all existing native plants, (2) assist in identification and recovery of threatened and endangered plants and (3) avoid actions which may cause a species to become threatened or endangered.

Our Sensitive Plant List is taken from the Region 6 U.S. Forest Service 1991 Sensitive Plant List. Each plant on the Regional list is rated or given a status by three agencies: Federal (US Fish and Wildlife Service through the Federal Review), State (Oregon Department of Agriculture) and Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base.

**Federal:** The Endangered Species Act proposes three status categories: species listed as threatened or endangered, species proposed for listing, and candidate species for proposal to list. Only listed and proposed species are legally protected on federal land. We have no listed or proposed threatened or endangered species on the forest, only candidate species. There are 3 categories for candidate species:

- Category 1** Taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support the proposal to list as endangered or threatened.
- Category 2** Taxa which need additional information (further research) to be able to propose the plant as threatened or endangered.
- Category 3** Taxa no longer being considered for listing as threatened or endangered because:
  - A-extinct
  - B-not taxonomically valid
  - C- taxa is more abundant and widespread than was originally thought and/or those not subject to any identifiable threat

Status presented is based on the 2/1990 Federal Register Notice of Review.

**State:** All plants in any of the following categories are protected on state-owned lands by Oregon HB 533. The USFS Handbook states that employees should cooperate and consult with state agencies.

**List 1:**

**Endangered:** Any native plant species determined to be in danger of extinction throughout all or any significant portion of its range or those listed as endangered on the Federal list

**List 2:**

**Threatened:** Any plant species determined likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or any significant portion of its range

**Candidate:** Any plant species designated for study, whose numbers are believed low or declining, or whose habitat is sufficiently threatened and declining in quantity and quality, so as to potentially qualify for listing as a threatened or endangered species in the foreseeable future

Status is based on a list updated in February of 1991.

**Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base:**

In accordance with USFS Manual 8/90 Supplement (2670.44), the Region shall cooperate with State Heritage Programs when formulating and changing the Regional Forester's Sensitive Plant Species List.

**List 1:** Threatened or endangered throughout range

**List 2:** Threatened or endangered in Oregon, more stable elsewhere

Status is based on a list updated in November of 1990.

There are 7 Ranger Districts (RD) on the Willamette National Forest. In order to save space, the districts will be referred to in a 2-letter code:

SH: Sweet Home  
MK: McKenzie  
BR: Blue River  
RI: Rigdon  
DE: Detroit  
OA: Oakridge  
LO: Lowell

## TABLE OF SENSITIVE SPECIES

Species	Known on WNF	STATUS		
		Fed	State	ONHDB
<i>Agoseris elata</i>	no	—	—	2
<i>Allium campanulatum</i>	no	—	—	2
<i>Arnica viscosa</i>	no	—	—	2
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	no	—	—	2
<i>Aster gormanii</i>	SH, DE	C2	C	1
<i>Astragalus umbraticus</i>	no	—	—	2
<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	SH	—	—	2
<i>Botrychium pumicola</i>	no	C1	C	1
<i>Calamagrostis breweri</i>	DE	—	—	2
<i>Campanula scabrella</i>	no	—	—	2
<i>Carex livida</i>	no	—	—	2
<i>Cimicifuga elata</i>	SH, LO	—	C	1
<i>Frasera umpquaensis</i>	LO, OA	C2	C	1
<i>Gentiana newberryi</i>	MK	—	—	2
<i>Hieracium bolanderi</i>	RI	—	—	2
<i>Lycopodium inundatum</i>	BR, SH	—	—	2
<i>Lycopodium selago</i>	no	—	—	2
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	BR, MK, SH	—	—	2
<i>Oxypolis occidentalis</i>	BR	—	—	2
<i>Pellaea andromedaefolia</i>	no	—	—	2
<i>Poa laxiflora</i>	no	—	—	1
<i>Polystichum californicum</i>	SH	—	—	2
<i>Romanzoffia thompsonii</i>	SH, OA, DE, LO BR, RI, MK	—	—	1
<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	BR, SH, OA	—	—	2
<i>Sisyrinchium sarmentosum</i>	no	C2	C	1
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	OA, BR	—	—	2
<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	no	—	—	2





## SENSITIVE SPECIES BY HABITAT

Habitat	Location	Phenology
<b>Mesic Meadows</b>		
<i>Calamagrostis breweri</i>	streambanks, lake margins moist meadows DE: 6,000' <sup>1</sup>	July-Sept.
<i>Frasera umpquaensis</i>	meadows and open woods LO, OA: 4,200-4,600'	July-Aug.
<i>Gentiana newberryi</i>	moist meadows MK: 4,700'	Aug-Sept.
<i>Sisyrinchium sarmentosum</i>	meadows (Mt. Hood NF; low elevation)	June-July
<b>Wet Meadows/Bog</b>		
<i>Carex livida</i>	bogs and swamps at low elevations (Mt. Hood NF)	May-July
<i>Lycopodium inundatum</i>	sphagnum bog SH, BR: 4,050-4,200'	
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	boggy meadows, open woods and vernal pools SH, BR: 1,400-5,200'	July-Sept.
<i>Oxypolis occidentalis</i>	mountain springs and bogs BR: 4,200'	July-Aug.
<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	sphagnum bogs and lake margins SH, OA, BR: 3,500- 4,500'	May-July
<b>Ponds</b>		
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	standing or slowly-moving water at mid to high elevation OA, BR: 4,200'	June-August
<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	floating below surface	

<sup>1</sup>Elevations given are those found in populations on the Willamette National Forest.

# SENSITIVE SPECIES BY HABITAT

Habitat	Location	Phenology
<b>Riparian Zone</b>		
Lycopodium selago	streamside in dense moist woods to wet cliffs/talus (Mt. Hood, BLM Salem District)	Sept.
Calamagrostis breweri <sup>2</sup>		
Poa laxiflora		
Sisyrinchium sarmentosum		
<b>Moist Woods</b>		
Botrychium minganense	moist woods adjacent to swamp SH: 3,300'	Aug-Sept.
Cimicifuga elata	moist woods SH, LO: 1,040-2,000'	June-July
Lycopodium selago		
Poa laxiflora	moist woods to streamside (Mt. Hood, Siuslaw NF to 2,400')	June
<b>Dry Meadows and Open Woods</b>		
Agoseris elata	meadows and open woods (Mt. Hood/Deschutes NF 3,000-10,500')	June-July
Allium campanulatum	openings in dry, coniferous woods (6- 8,000', suspected on NFs)	June-July
Astragalus umbraticus	open, dry woods (Siskiyou, Umpqua NF)	June
Hieracium bolanderi	moist to dry open woods and dry open slopes RI: 7,200'	June-July

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<sup>2</sup>A plant may be listed twice in the habitat part of this booklet. The habitat type in which the plant is most commonly found is the habitat where the plant is discussed.

## SENSITIVE SPECIES BY HABITAT

Habitat	Location	Phenology
<b>Rocky Outcrops</b>		
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	cliff crevices and talus slopes, moist (Umpqua NF, 4,000')	
<i>Pellaea andromedaefolia</i>	rock wall, outcrops (Douglas and Lane Counties, 1,000')	
<i>Polystichum californicum</i>	moist woods, cliffs and rock crevices SH: 2,000	
<b>Rocky Slopes, Scree</b>		
<i>Arnica viscosa</i>	rocky places, lava slopes, near timberline (Deschutes and Umpqua NF)	August
<i>Aster gormanii</i>	scree slopes and rock shelves SH, DE: 3,840-6,200'	July-Aug.
<i>Campanula scabrella</i>	rocky areas, talus slopes (Mt. Adams, Hood, Shasta 9,000')	June-Aug.
<i>Romanzoffia thompsonii</i>	moist drainage slopes all districts: 1,200-5,550'	March-July
<b>High Volcanic Areas</b>		
<i>Botrychium pumicola</i>	pumice gravel (Deschutes NF, above 7,200')	July-Sept.

# SENSITIVE PLANTS BY DISTRICT

## BLUE RIVER

*Lycopodium inundatum*  
*Ophioglossum vulgatum*  
*Oxypolis occidentalis*  
*Romanzoffia thompsonii*  
*Scheuchzeria palustris*  
*Utricularia minor*

## DETROIT

*Aster gormanii*  
*Calamagrostis breweri*  
*Romanzoffia thompsonii*

## LOWELL

*Cimicifuga elata*  
*Frasera umpquaensis*  
*Romanzoffia thompsonii*

## MCKENZIE

*Gentiana newberryi*  
*Ophioglossum vulgatum*  
*Romanzoffia thompsonii*

## OAKRIDGE

*Frasera umpquaensis*  
*Romanzoffia thompsonii*  
*Scheuchzeria palustris*  
*Utricularia minor*

## RIGDON

*Hieracium bolanderi*  
*Romanzoffia thompsonii*

## SWEET HOME

*Aster gormanii*  
*Botrychium minganense*  
*Cimicifuga elata*  
*Lycopodium inundatum*  
*Ophioglossum vulgatum*  
*Polystichum californicum*  
*Romanzoffia thompsonii*  
*Scheuchzeria palustris*

# SENSITIVE PLANT BY BLOOMING TIME (PHENOLOGY)

Species	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
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**Flowering Plants:**

Romanzoffia thompsonii	x	x				
Aster gormanii		x	x	x		
Carex livida		x	x	x		
Poa laxiflora		x	x	x		
Scheuchzeria palustris		x	x	x		
Allium campanulatum			x	x		
Astragalus umbraticus			x			
Agoseris elata			x	x		
Campanula scabrella			x	x	x	
Cimicifuga elata			x	x		
Hieracium bolanderi			x	x	x	
Sisyrinchium sarmentosum			x	x		
Utricularia minor			x	x	x	
Arnica viscosa				x	x	
Botrychium minganense				x	x	x
Botrychium pumicola				x	x	x
Frasera umpquaensis				x	x	
Lycopodium inundatum				x	x	
Oxypolis occidentalis				x	x	
Calamagrostis breweri					x	x
Gentiana newberryi					x	x
Ophioglossum vulgatum					x	x
Lycopodium selago						x

## SENSITIVE SPECIES BY FLOWER COLOR

### BLUE

*Campanula scabrella*  
*Gentiana newberryi* (white within)

### PURPLE

*Sisyrinchium sarmentosum*  
*Allium campanulatum*

### GREEN

*Frasera umpquaensis*

### WHITE

*Aster gormanii*- to pink to lavender  
*Cimicifuga elata*- cream to pink  
*Oxypolis occidentalis*- or purple  
*Romanzoffia thompsonii*- yellow throat  
*Scheuchzeria palustris*- greenish-white

### YELLOW

*Agoseris elata*  
*Arnica viscosa*  
*Astragalus umbraticus*  
*Hieracium bolanderi*  
*Utricularia minor*

## SENSITIVE SPECIES BY FAMILY

### CAMPANULACEAE

*Campanula scabrella*

### COMPOSITAE (ASTERACEAE)

*Agoseris elata*  
*Arnica viscosa*  
*Aster gormanii*  
*Hieracium bolanderi*

### CYPERACEAE

*Carex livida*

### GENTIANACEAE

*Frasera umpquaensis*  
*Gentiana newberryi*

### GRAMINEAE (POACEAE)

*Calamagrostis breweri*  
*Poa laxiflora*

### HYDROPHYLLACEAE

*Romanzoffia thompsonii*

### IRIDACEAE

*Sisyrinchium sarmentosum*

### LEGUMINOSAE (FABACEAE)

*Astragalus umbraticus*

### LEMNACEAE

*Wolffia columbiana*

### LENTIBULARIACEAE

*Utricularia minor*

### LILIACEAE

*Allium campanulatum*

### LYCOPODIACEAE

*Lycopodium inundatum*  
*Lycopodium selago*

### OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

*Botrychium minganense*  
*Botrychium pumicola*  
*Ophioglossum vulgatum*

### POLYPODIACEAE

*Asplenium septentrionale*  
*Pellaea andromedaefolia*  
*Polystichum californicum*

### RANUNCULACEAE

*Cimicifuga elata*

### SCHEUCHZERIACEAE

*Scheuchzeria palustris*

### UMBELLIFERAE

*Oxypolis occidentalis*

# Agoseris elata (Nutt.) Greene

Tall agoseris, false dandelion or mountain dandelion  
Compositae or Sunflower Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Suspected on Willamette National Forest; documented on Deschutes, Wenatchee, Okanogan, and Mt. Hood NFs.

**Habitat:** Dry to mesic meadows and open woods, from valleys to moderate elevations in the mountains, 3,000 - 10,500'.

**Range:** Washington to California, both sides of the Cascades.

**Description:** Perennial; 3-6.5 dm in height, glabrous with the exception of short villous hairs on the involucre; leaves basal, 10-30 cm long, entire to pinnatifid; stem with milky sap; flowers large-headed and yellow; involucre 2-3 cm high, bracts imbricate, the outer broader and blunter than the inner.

**Blooming:** June-July, August at high elevations.

**Threats:** Change in drainage; timber harvest.

**References:** Hitchcock: p. 479, Vol. 5,  
p. 25.  
Abrams: Vol. 4, p. 564.



Photo: Don Eastman



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# Allium campanulatum Wats.

Sierra Onion  
Liliaceae or Lily Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None, ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Sweet Home Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest, documented on the Fremont NF.

**Habitat:** Dryish places, montane to alpine, within open coniferous forests.

**Range:** North central Oregon to California and Nevada.

**Description:** Onion with more than three leaves, flattened and v-shaped, not hollow, leaves wither by anthesis and drop by fruiting; inflorescence stem rounded, not flattened, less than 1.5 dm in height; bulb at base ovoid; flower tepals 7-8, purplish (rarely white) with a dark purple blotch near the base, tips keeled; ovary with 6 prominent central crests.

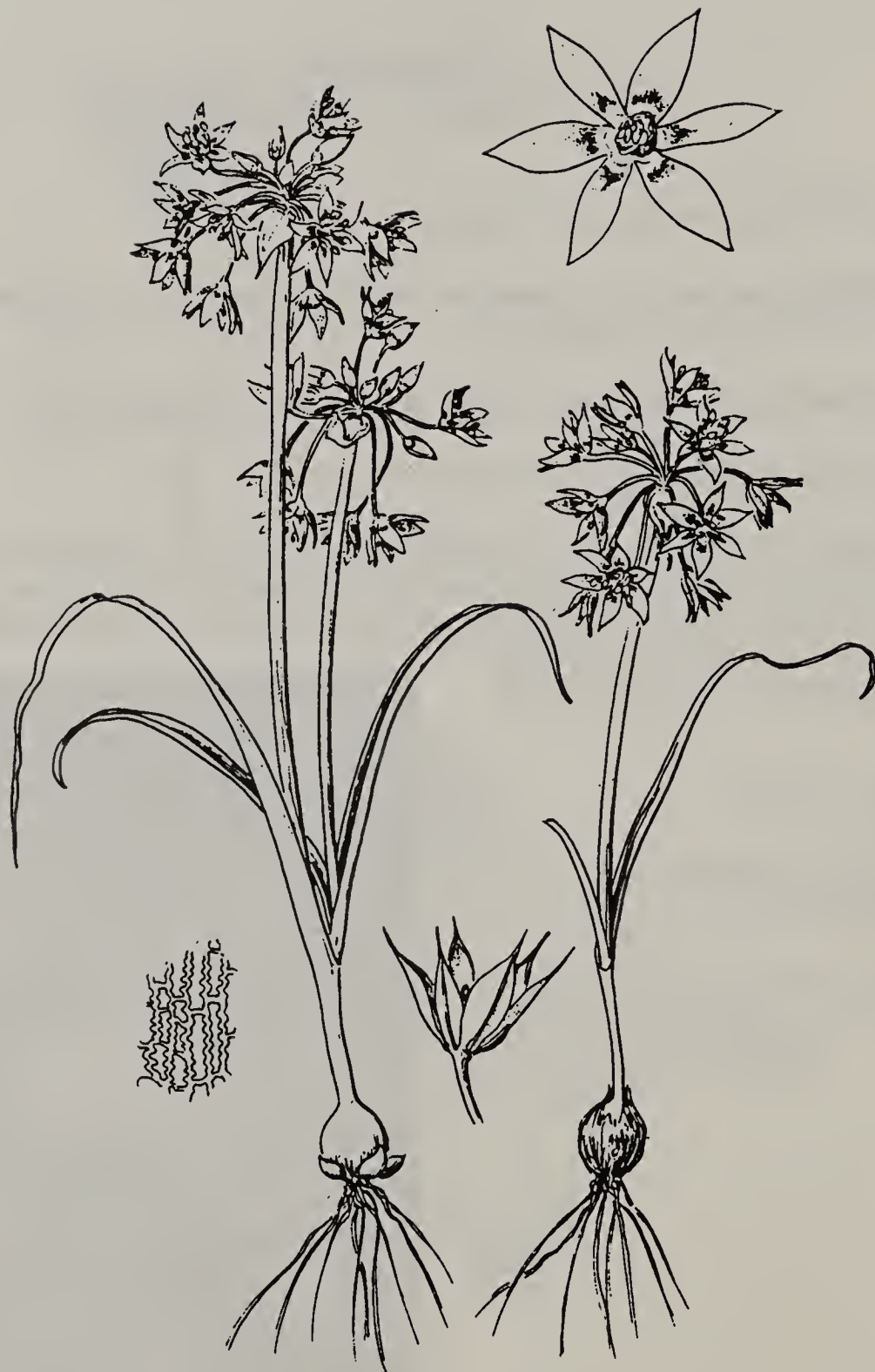
**Blooming:** June-July

**Threats:** Hikers walking off trail, trampling plants; timber harvest.

**References:** Hitchcock: p. 682, Vol. 1,  
p. 745-6.  
Abrams: Vol. 1, p. 391.



Photo: Lois Kemp



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975

# Arnica viscosa (Gray)

Shasta arnica, Sticky arnica  
Compositae or Sunflower Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette National Forest. It was historically found in Deschutes Co. (Moraine L., Three Sister's Wilderness) and Klamath Co. (Crater L.).

**Habitat:** Rocky places, lava slopes and slopes with seasonal water run-off, near or above timberline (6-8,000') in the Cascades. Soil is poor, rocky, well-drained. Associated with *Picea breweriana*<sup>1</sup>, *Pinus monticola*, *Tsuga mertensiana*, *Abies lasiocarpa*, *Pinus albicaulis*, *Penstemon* spp. and *Carex brewerii*.

**Range:** Southern Oregon Cascades to Mt. Shasta, California.

**Description:** Perennial with freely branching stems, 20-50 cm tall. Plants covered with hairs, many gland-tipped. Leaves abundant, opposite, oval, 2-4 cm long and without petioles. Leaves at the base reduced. Flower heads one per stem, 2-2.5 cm, yellow with no ray flowers. Involucre sticky with lanceolate, acuminate bracts, 9-12 mm long.

*Arnica venosa* looks similar, but is less conspicuously pubescent and leaves are sharply toothed (also mainly located in Shasta Co., California).

**Blooming:** July-August

**Threats:** Poor ability to reestablish seedlings; hikers, skiers, pumice mining.

**References:** Abrams, Vol. 4, p. 426-7.  
Abrams, 1923.

<sup>1</sup> All common names which correspond to Latin names may be seen in the Glossary of Plant Names at the back of this book.



Photo: OR Natural Heritage Dbase



Abrams, 1923

# **Asplenium septentrionale (L.) Hoffm.**

Grass fern  
Polypodiaceae or Fern Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette NF; documented on Umpqua NF.

**Habitat:** Cliff crevices and talus slopes, usually in moist sites.

**Range:** Western Europe and Asia, western U.S.

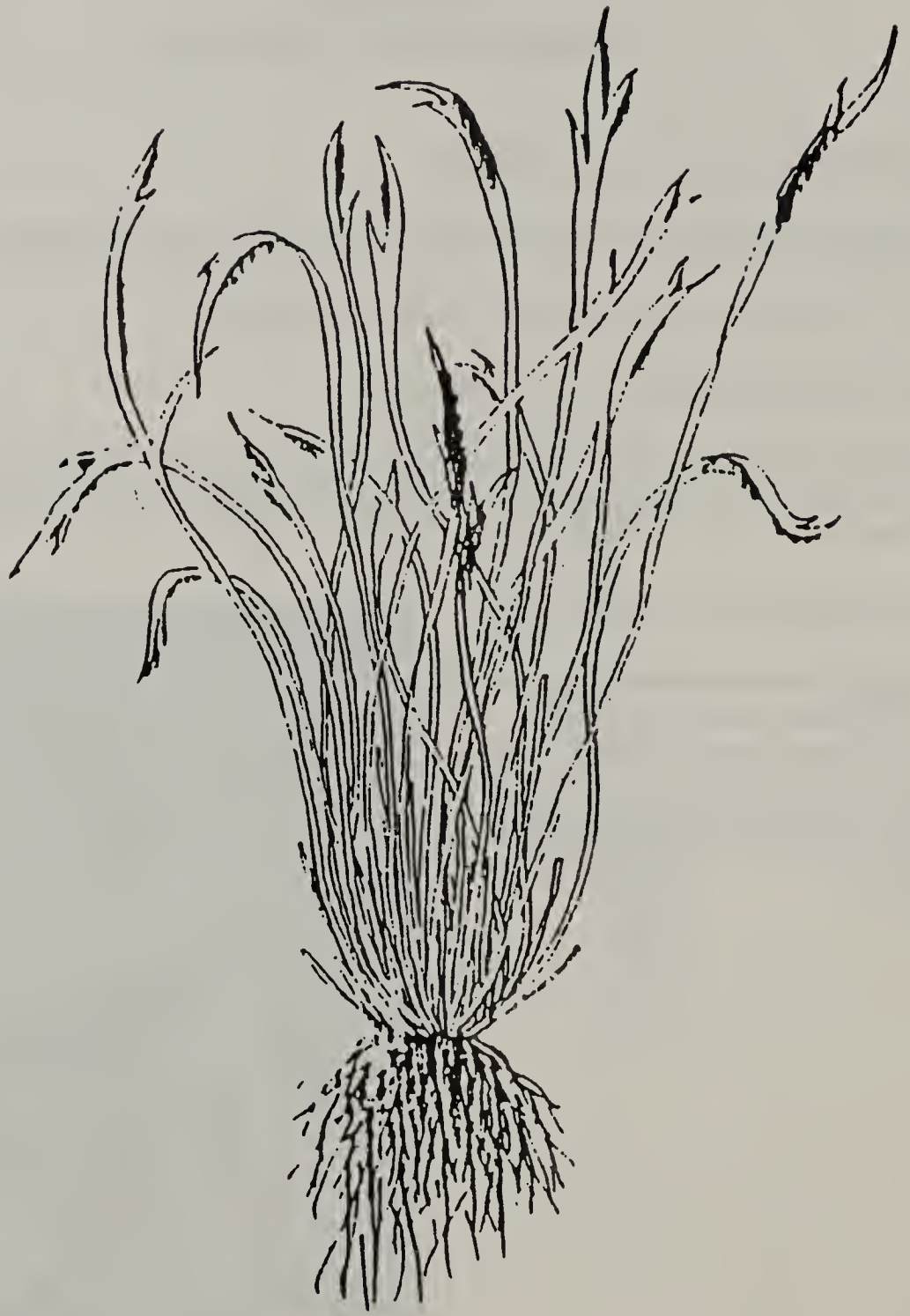
**Description:** Plant with a slender rhizome; blades not divided but leaves often forked, slender and grass-like. Stipe much longer than the blade; leaf as a whole less than 6" long and 1/8" wide.

**Threats:** Rock quarrying; rock climbers.

**References:** Not in Hitchcock, Abrams or Peck. The best source is the original description: Lang, Frank A. 1969. The First Record of *Asplenium septentrionale* L. Hoffm. in Oregon. American Fern Journal. 59:2.



Photo: David Wagner



Lang, 1969

# Aster gormanii (Piper) Blake

Gorman's aster  
Compositae or Sunflower Family

**Status:** FWS: C2; OR: C; ONHDB: 1

**Distribution:** Documented on the Sweet Home and Detroit RDs on the Willamette National Forest; also found on the Mt. Hood NF.

**Habitat:** Dry, exposed scree slopes and rock shelves within them, usually north-facing, mid to high elevations (3,800 to 6,500 feet). Associated with *Abies procera*, *Tsuga mertensiana*, *Comandra umbellata*, *Arctostaphylos nevadensis*, *Juniperus communis*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Xerophyllum tenax*, *Achillea lanulosa*, *Agrostis variabilis*, *Arnica latifolia*, *Fragaria*, *Juncus* sp., and *Penstemon procerus*.

**Range:** Central Cascades of Oregon; endemic to Willamette and Mt. Hood NFs.

**Description:** Perennial with a creeping rhizome which produces mats 3-18 cm across and 1-3 dm tall. Leaves are sessile, glandular, entire, 1-3 cm long; lower leaves are reduced. Heads are usually solitary and terminal on the stems; ray flowers are white to pink or lavender and disc flowers yellow, 2-4 mm across and 1 cm long. Bracts are in a spiral, green-tipped, loose, ovate and sharp-pointed.

Gorman's aster is related to *A. paucicapitus*, which differs in having broad lanceolate-ovate involucre bracts, lacking the short sparse pubescence on the underside of the leaves and more southern range. *Aster gormanii* hybridizes with *A. ledophyllum*, which differs in having cottony, not glandular to glandular-hairy, leaf pubescence.

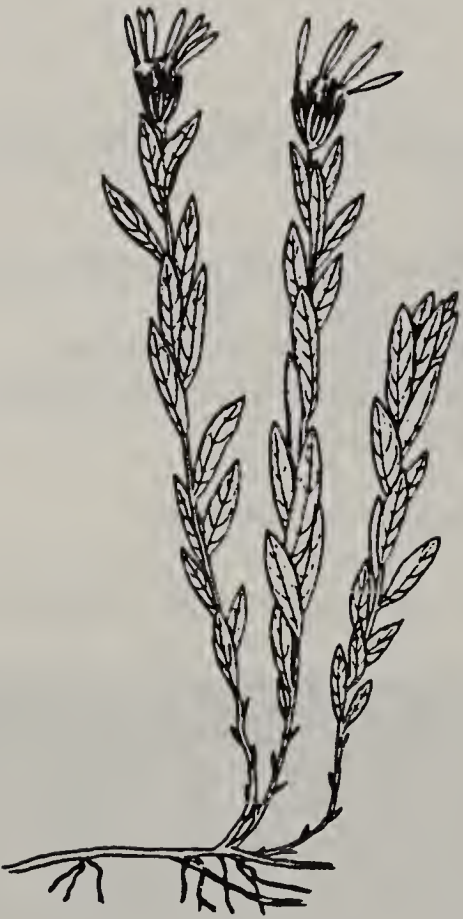
**Blooming:** July to September

**Threats:** Timber harvest; road building; gravel operations; hikers and trail maintenance; collection in the wild; competitors causing shading or increased moisture if habitat stabilized.

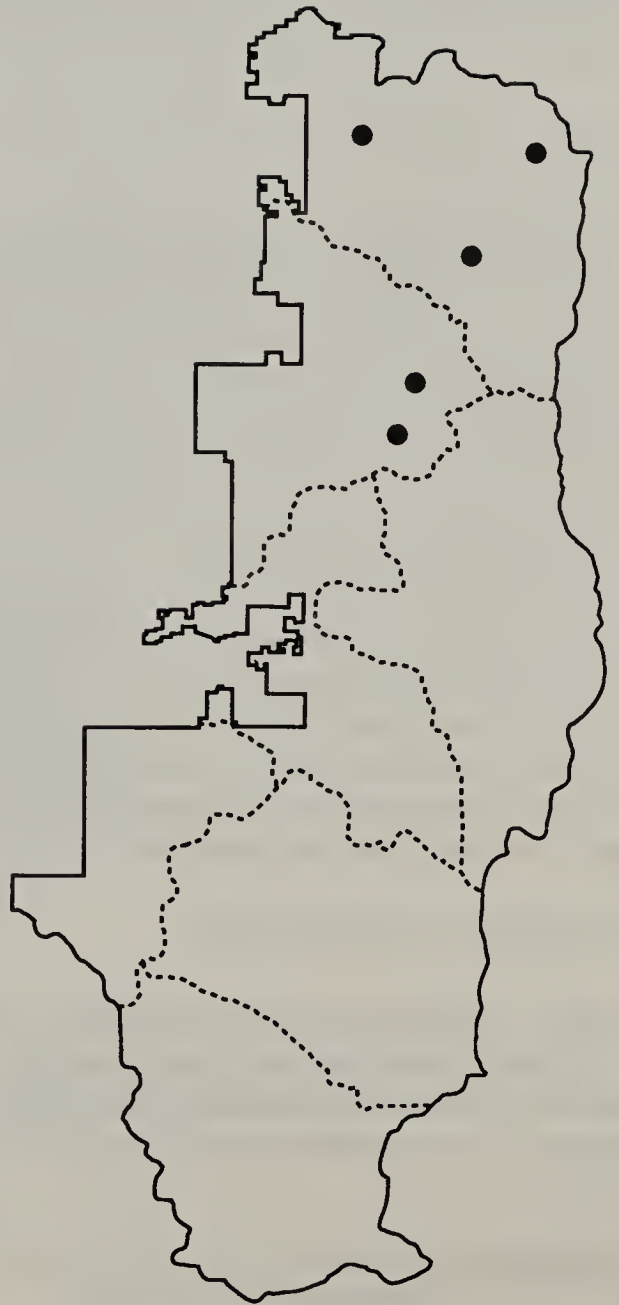
**References:** Hitchcock: p. 91, Vol. 5, p. 86.  
Abrams: Vol. 4, p. 326.



Photo: Herm Fitz



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975





# **Astragalus umbraticus** Sheld.

Woodland Milkvetch  
Leguminosae or Pea Family

**Status:** FWS: 2; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette National Forest; documented on Siskiyou and Umpqua NFs.

**Habitat:** Open, dry woods in rich soil.

**Range:** Yamhill County, Oregon to northwest California.

**Description:** Perennial with a stout taproot; plant pale green with 15-23 pinnately compound leaflets; stems glabrous, erect, with long internodes. Flowers average 15-25 per stalk and are loosely clustered. Calyx is campanulate, 3 mm long, black and hairy. The corolla is yellowish-white, 7 mm; pod linear and curved upward, about 12 mm long.

**Blooming:** June

**Threats:** Timber harvest.

**References:** Hitchcock: p. 242, Vol. 3,  
p. 269.  
Abrams: Vol. 2, p. 602.



Photo: Don Eastman



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975

# Botrychium minganense Victorin

Gray moonwort  
Ophioglossaceae or Adder's Tongue Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Documented on the Sweet Home RD on the Willamette NF and Mt. Hood NF.

**Habitat:** Moist forest on slopes of <10%, always near water; associated with *Thuja plicata*, *Acer circinatum*, *Oxalis trillifolia*, moss, and often found with other members of the species, especially *Botrychium multifidum* in our area; middle elevations (3300').

**Range:** Great Lakes to Colorado; British Columbia to Quebec; throughout California, north to Oregon.

**Description:** Plant slender and somewhat fleshy, to 15 cm in height; sterile segments simply pinnate, lobes somewhat folded together but not overlapping so that lowest several pairs tend to embrace the base of the fertile stalk; fertile segment 4-4.5 times longer than the sterile segment; apical pinnae become gradually reduced in size; fertile segment emerges and overtops the sterile segment early in development, ending up about 3 cm in height.

Can be confused with *Botrychium lunularia* but the two may be separated based on leaf morphology; *B. minganense* has (a) narrower pinnae (3.5 versus 10 mm), (b) a broadly cuneate base (versus a cordate base), (c) lower margin of the pinnae are ascending (rather than descending) and (d) the pinnae do not overlap.

**Fertile:** August-September

**Threats:** Timber harvest, change in hydrology or opening/loss of the canopy cover.

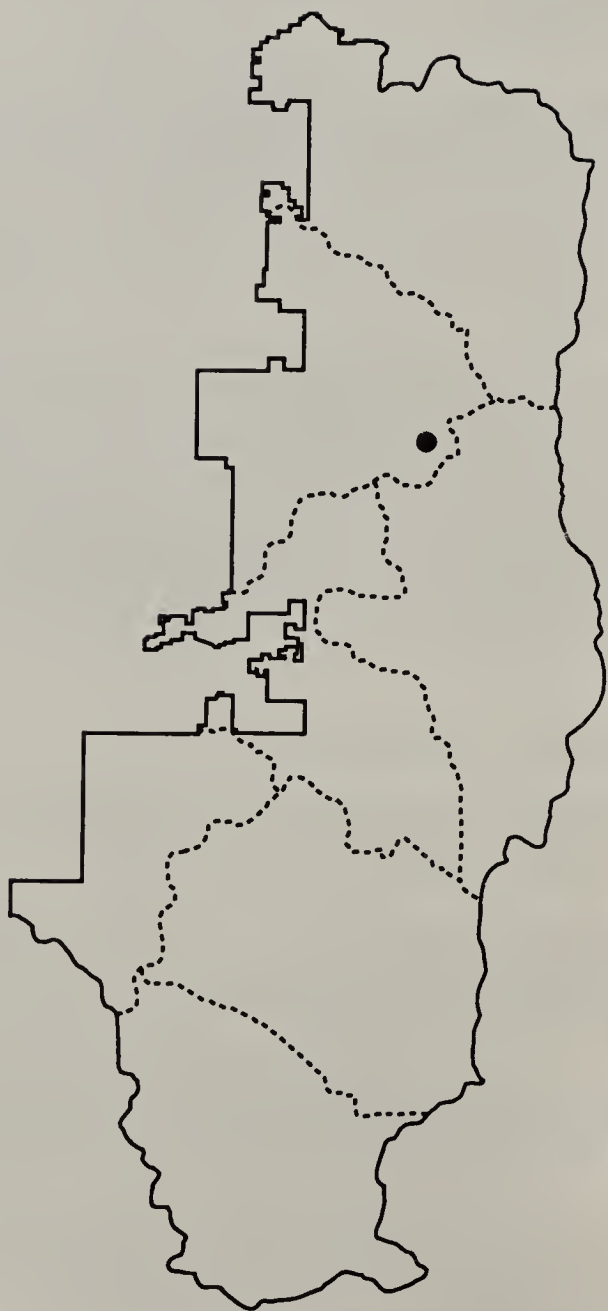
**References:** Michael, John T, 1979, How To Know the Ferns and Fern Allies. William C. Brown Co., Dubuque.

Taylor, T.M., 1973, The Ferns and Fern-allies of British Columbia, British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria.

Wagner, W.H. and F. Wagner, 1983, "Genus Communities As A Systematic Tool In the Study of the New World *Botrychium* (Ophioglossaceae)", Taxon 2:51-63.



Photo: Courtney Loomis



Taylor, 1973

# **Botrichium pumicola** Cov. in Underw.

Pumice grapefern  
Ophioglossaceae or Adder's Tongue Family

**Status:** FWS: C1; OR: C; ONHDB: 1

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette NF; documented on the Deschutes NF (Paulina Mtns., Three Sister's Wilderness) and in Klamath Co. (Crater L.), on the east side of the Cascades.

**Habitat:** Pumice gravel, no humus, at high elevations (above 7200'). After snowmelt soil becomes extremely dry.

**Range:** Mid-Cascades in Oregon to Mt. Shasta, California.

**Description:** Plants stout, fleshy, 8-22 cm high; fertile and sterile segments erect; fronds 1-2, 6-14 cm in length; sterile blade sessile, leathery, approximately 3 cm and usually ternately divided; sporophyll with tip recurved, sessile or short-stalked, equaling or surpassing sterile blade, paniculate; old leaf bases remain, forming a sheath around the lower half of plant.

**Fertile:** July-September

**Threats:** Hikers trampling plants; collection.

## **References:**

Abrams:  
Vol. 1, p. 3.



Photo: David Wagner



Abrams, 1923

# Calamagrostis breweri Thurb.

Brewer's reedgrass  
Gramineae or Grass Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Documented on the Detroit RD of the Willamette National Forest and on the Mt. Hood NF.

**Habitat:** Streambanks, lake margins, moist subalpine to alpine meadows (6,000-12,200').

**Range:** Clackamas County, Oregon to Salmon-Trinity Mtns and Sierra Nevada in California.

**Description:** The taxonomy of this plant is difficult. Note the very narrow leaves tufted at the base of the plant and purple coloring of the florets. The length of the twisted awn, which exceeds the glume by 1.5-2 mm, and the shallowly 4-toothed glume, 3.3-4 mm in length, are distinctive. The lemma is shallowly toothed. The plant is glabrous, 1.5-3 dm in height with rounded ligules and panicles 3-8 cm in length. Consult a professional for identification.

**Blooming:** July-August

**Threats:** Change in hydrology; timber harvest; hikers trampling plants.

**References:** Hitchcock: p. 628, Vol. 1,  
p. 523-4.  
Abrams: Vol. 1, p. 157.



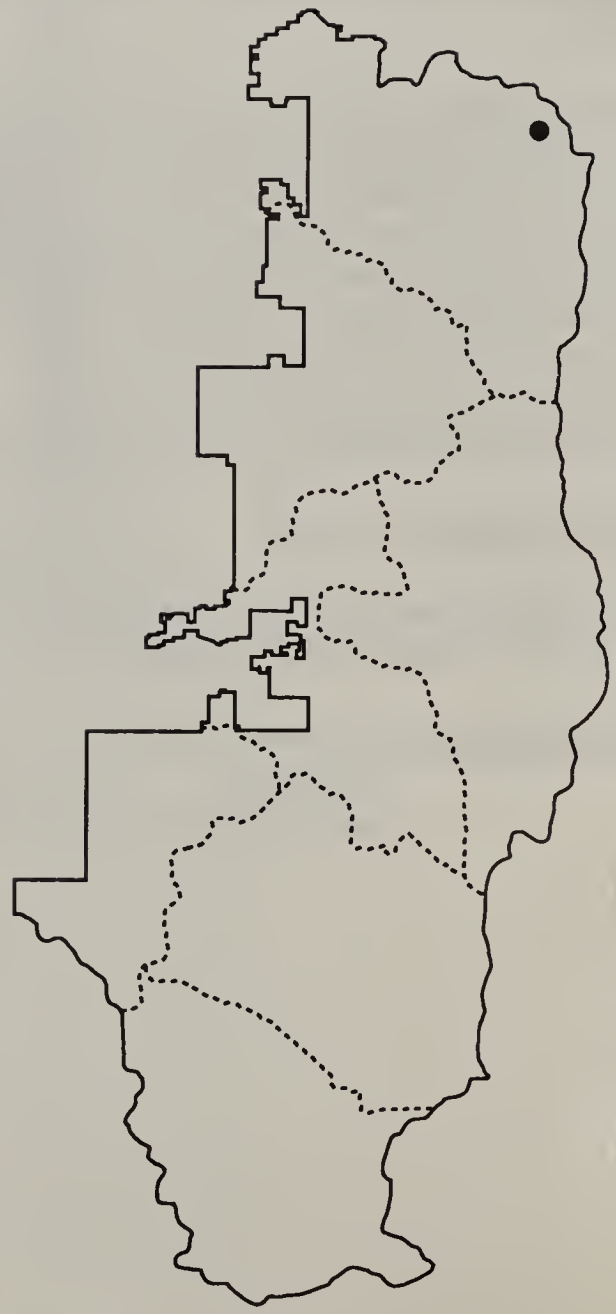
Photo: Jenny Dimling



lodicules



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975





# Campanula scabrella Engelm.

Rough harebell  
Campanulaceae or Harebell Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette NF, documented on the Wallowa-Whitman and Mt. Hood NFs.

**Habitat:** Rocky areas and talus slopes at high elevations, around 9,000'.

**Range:** Mt. Adams and Wenatchee Mountains in central Washington to Mt. Shasta and Mt. Eddy in Siskiyou County, California.

**Description:** Perennial about 10 cm tall, stems much branched, densely short bristly. Leaves entire, basal leaves clustered, usually oblanceolate, up to 4 cm long; cauline leaves reduced and narrower. Flowers usually solitary, terminal, calyx 2-6 mm. Corolla blue, bell-shaped, 6-12 mm. Capsule 5-7 mm, opening near summit.

**Blooming:** June-August

**Threats:** Hikers trampling plants.

**References:** Hitchcock: p. 459, Vol. 4,  
p. 487.  
Abrams: Vol. 4, p.76.



Photo: Lois Kemp



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975

# Carex livida (Wahl.) Willd.

Pale Sedge  
Cyperaceae or Sedge Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB:2

**Distribution:** This plant is suspected on the Willamette National Forest; it is documented on the Mount Hood NF.

**Habitat:** Low elevation bogs and swamps.

**Range:** Circumboreal; south to western Washington, northwest Montana, Michigan and New Jersey, disjunct in northwest California.

**Description:** This plant keys out into Group 4 of the *Carex* species in Hitchcock and Cronquist's Flora of the Pacific Northwest; it has more than 2 spikes and 3 deciduous stigmas. Leaves are 1-3.5 mm wide. The bracts, which subtend at least the lowest spike, have a well-developed sheath of 5 mm in length, but the bracts are not taller than the inflorescence. Spikes only have 5 to 15 flowers. The perigynium is glabrous, not compressed, beakless (or almost so) and densely pimpled.

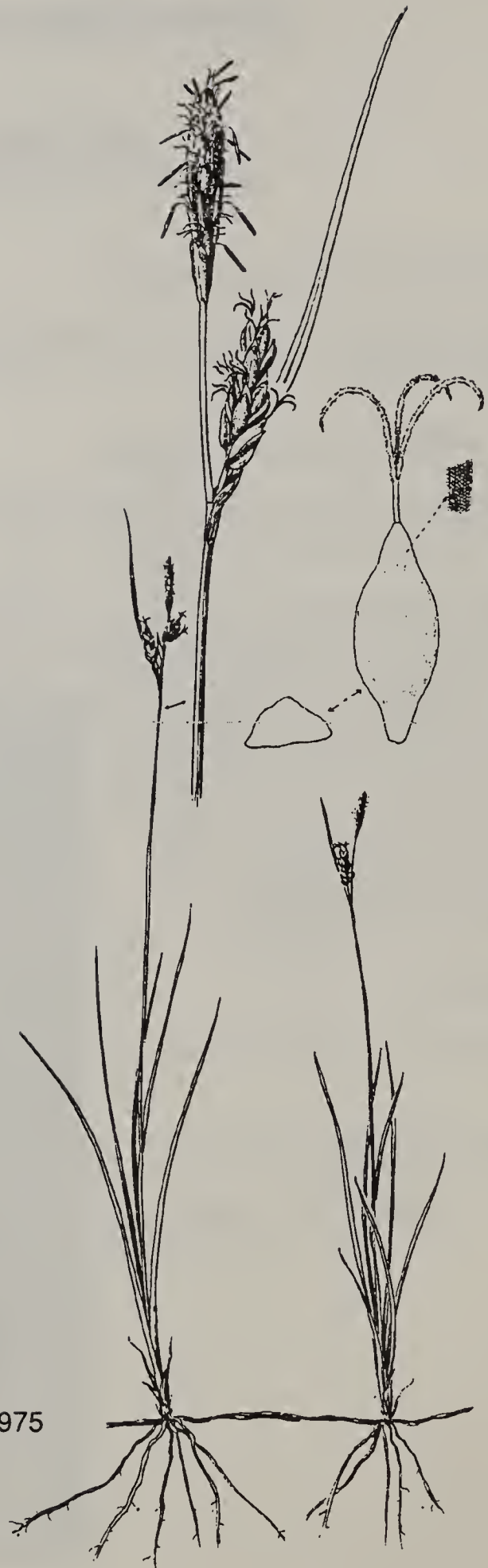
**Blooming:** May-July

**Threats:** Change in hydrology of wet habitats.

**References:** Hitchcock: p. 586, Vol. 1,  
p. 285-6.  
Abrams: Vol. 1, p. 322.



Photo: Peter Lesica



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975

# Cimicifuga elata Nutt.

Tall Bugbane  
Ranunculaceae or Buttercup Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 1

**Distribution:** Extant populations are located on Sweet Home and Lowell RDs and historical populations were found on Blue River RD on the Willamette National Forest. Populations exist on no other National Forests, but on the Eugene and Salem Districts of the BLM.

**Habitat:** Moist woods, a coniferous/deciduous mix, at lower elevations. Associated species include an overstory of *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Acer macrophyllum* and *Taxus brevifolia*, a shrub layer of *Aralia nudicaulis*, *Acer circinatum*, *Ribes bracteosum*, *Aruncus sylvestris* and *Rubus parviflorus*, and an herb layer consisting of *Berberis nervosa*, *Polystichum munitum*, *Adiantum pedatum*, *Oxalis oregana* and *Vancouveria hexandra*. Plants often grow associated with rocky cliffs and/or riparian areas.

**Range:** Chellam County, Washington to Lane County, Oregon, on the west side of the Cascades.

**Description:** Perennial with a stem 1-2 m, pubescent and glandular; maple-like leaflets shallowly lobed, 4-12 cm, ovate-orbicular, finely serrate-dentate; inflorescence a closely-flowered panicle, glandular; flowers apetalous, sepals (4) 5, cream to pinkish, shed at anthesis; stamens many, cream-colored; follicles 1 or 2, sessile.

Look-alikes include some of the most common shrubby species on the forest: *Acer macrophyllum*, *Rubus parviflora*, *Actea rubra* and *Ribes bracteosa*. In all of these plants, the leaf shape is similar. The tall bugbane may be most easily distinguished by its biternately compound leaflets with fuzzy peduncles and its elongate inflorescence. Since flowers have no petals, stamens are all one sees. Fruits are brown and look like inflated pea pods.

**Blooming:** June-July

**Threats:** Timber harvest; change in hydrology or cover.

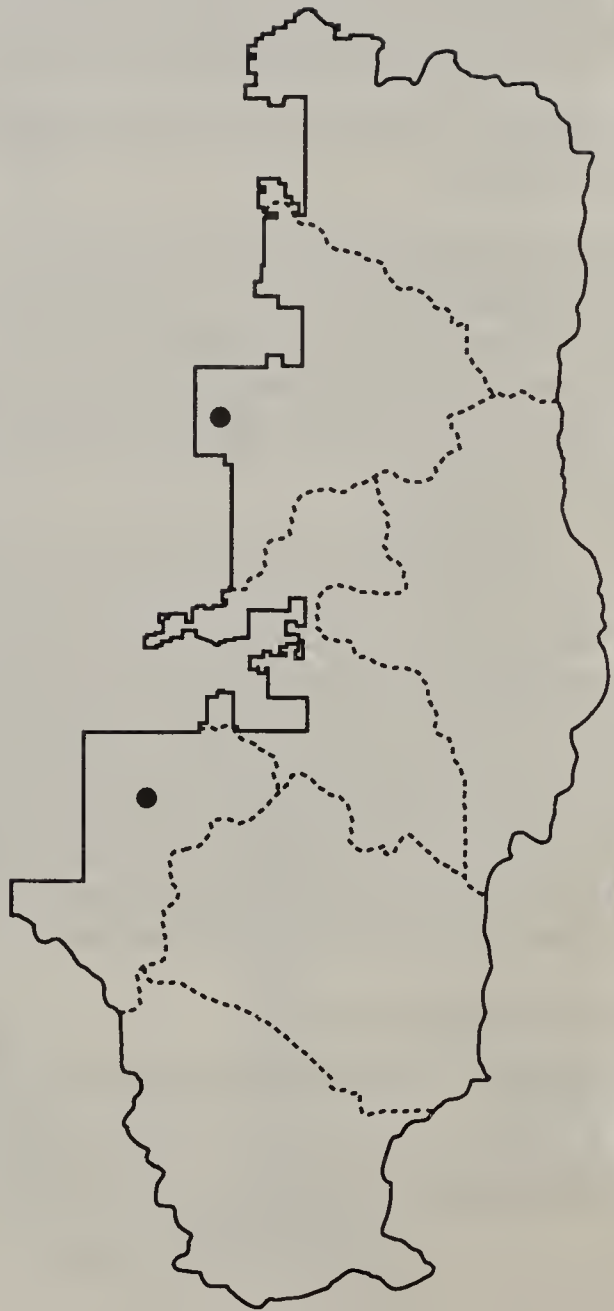
**References:** Hitchcock: p. 128; Vol. 2, p. 337-8.  
Abrams: Vol. 2, p. 179.



Photo: Lois Kemp



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# **Frasera umpquaensis** Peck & Appleg.

Umpqua swertia  
Gentianaceae or Gentian Family

**Status:** FWS: C2; OR: None; ONHDB: 1

**Distribution:** Documented on Lowell and Oakridge RDs of the Willamette NF. Also located on Rogue River, Siskiyou and Umpqua NFs and the Eugene District of the BLM.

**Habitat:** Edges between open subalpine woods and moist meadows, in damp areas under the canopy, and one population in a beargrass bald. The Umpqua Swertia is found between 4,000 and 5,000' (1350-1950 m). Usually found in *Abies*-dominated forests, associated with *Rhododendron*, *Trifolium howellii*, *Rudbeckia occidentalis*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Pyrola picta*, *Chimophila umbellata*, *Dicentra formosa*, *Achillea lanulosa*, *Agoseris aurantica*, *Aquilegia formosa*, *Aster ledophyllus*, *Carex pennsylvanica*, *Danthonia californica*, *Eriophyllum lanatum*, *Senecio triangularis*, *Elymus glauca*, *Salix*, *Sidalcea cusickii*, *Scirpus microcarpus*.

**Range:** From Lane County through southwestern Oregon to Trinity Co., California, western slope of the Oregon Cascades.

**Description:** Tall biennial; stem glabrous, 5-11 dm; basal leaves oblanceolate to sub-spatulate, 20-40 cm long; cauline leaves in whorls of 3-5; inflorescence a dense panicle, 1-2 dm long; calyx cleft nearly to the base, corolla scarcely equaling the calyx, pale yellow-green or bluish or white, each petal with a fringed gland, 4-parted, found in leaf axils.

The most distinctive feature of this plant is its upright inflorescence which is similar to beargrass. One may see last year's spike the following spring.

A look-alike to watch out for is *Luina stricta*, whose leaves are of the same texture as the Swertia's. However, *Luina's* leaves are not whorled and flowers are very different.

**Blooming:** July-August

**Threats:** Logging; change in the hydrology of wet areas; grazing.

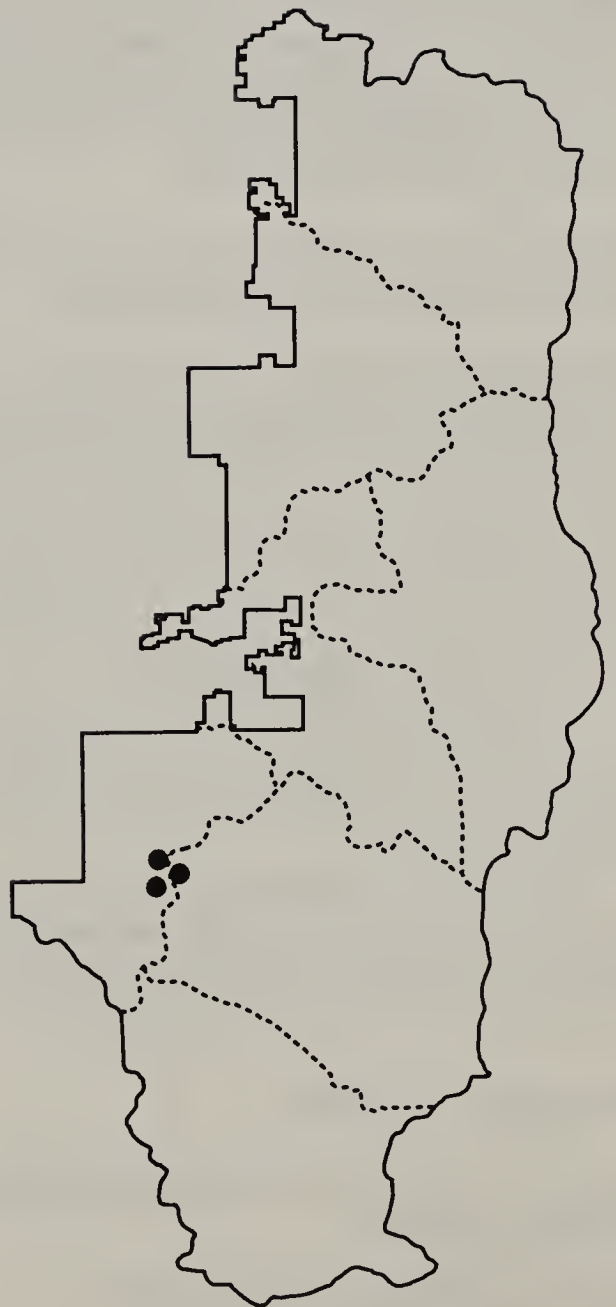
**References:** Abrams: Vol. 3, p. 362.



Photo: Warren Pavlat



Abrams, 1923





# Gentiana newberryi (Gray)

Newberry's gentian  
Gentianaceae or Gentian Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Documented on the McKenzie RD of the Willamette National Forest. Also found on the Deschutes and Mt. Hood NFs.

**Habitat:** Moist montane meadows to subalpine slopes at mid to upper elevations (4-5000'). Associated plant species include *Polygonum achoreum* and grasses.

**Range:** Oregon Cascades to California and Nevada.

**Description:** Low-growing alpine perennial; broad, spatula-shaped leaves, less than 6 times as long as broad, leaves become smaller as you proceed up stem, opposite; flowers large (5 cm long) and solitary, varying from white or yellowish to blue or deep violet, white within and blotched with green or purple spots.

Newberry's gentian is similar to *G. algida* in flower size and color, but the leaves are much broader.

**Blooming:** August-September

**Threats:** Hikers; trail maintenance.

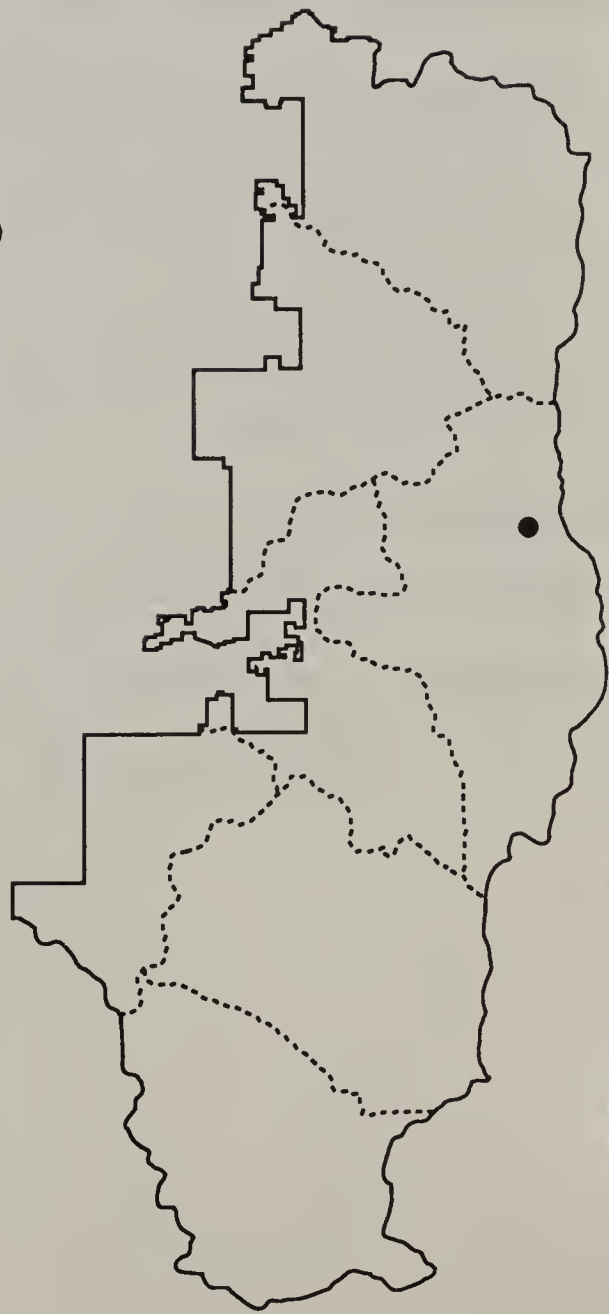
**References:** Hitchcock: p. 358-9, Vol. 1,  
p. 860.  
Abrams: Vol. 3, p. 356.



Photo: Herm Fitz



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# Hieracium bolanderi Gray

Bolander's hawkweed  
Compositae or Sunflower Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Located on the Rigdon RD of the Willamette National Forest. Also found on Rogue River and Siskiyou NFs.

**Habitat:** Dry to moist open woods and steep rocky slopes from 1,000 to 7,200', often below timberline.

**Range:** Douglas, Curry, Josephine and Jackson Counties in Oregon to Humboldt County, California.

**Description:** Slender perennial, 1-3 dm; stems from woody caudex, unbranched below; basal leaves 1.5-7 cm, spatulate, sessile, entire to denticulate with long hairs; open inflorescence, glabrous except for an occasional small linear hairy bract; involucre glabrous, often blackish tinged, 8-9 mm long; heads 3-10, pale yellow (rarely white); achenes linear, dark brown and striated, 3 mm, pappus white to tawny.

*Hieracium bolanderi* may hybridize with *H. albiflorum* and others within the genus.

**Blooming:** June-August

**Threats:** Timber harvest.

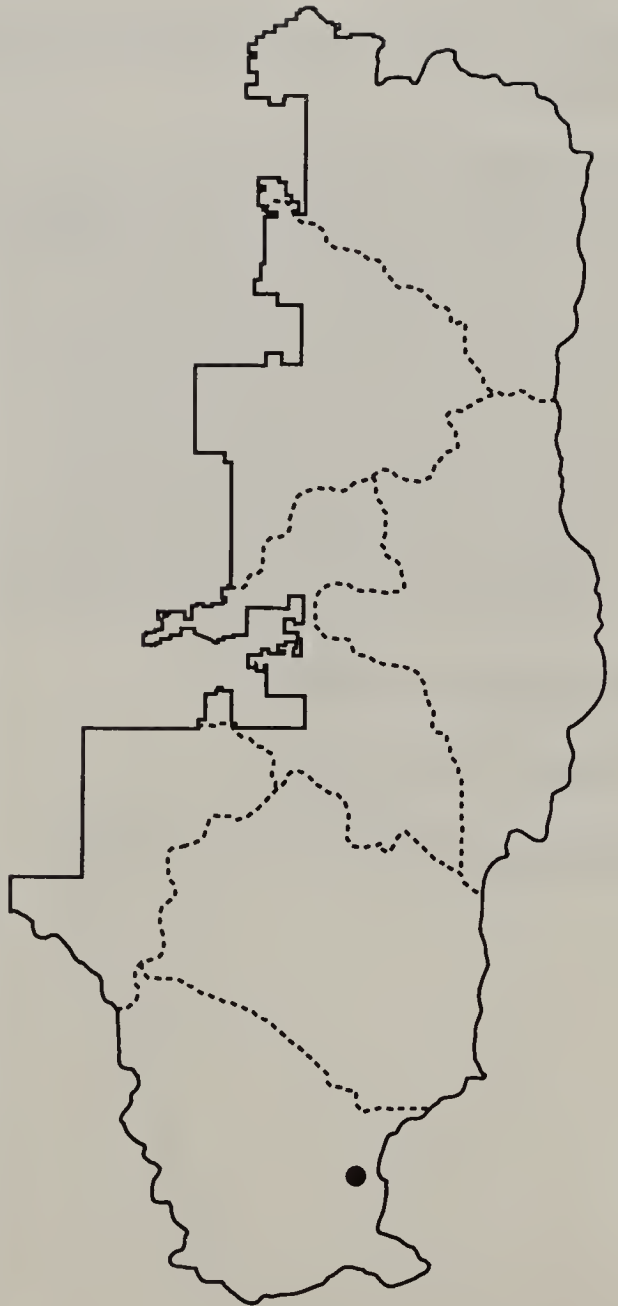
**References:** Abrams: Vol. 4, p. 598-9.



Photo: Wayne Rolle



Abrams, 1923



# Lycopodium inundatum L.

Northern bog club moss  
Lycopodiaceae or Clubmoss Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Documented on Blue River and Sweet Home RDs of the Willamette National Forest. Also located on the Siuslaw NF.

**Habitat:** Open sphagnum bogs from coast to mountains; associated with *Drosera rotundifolia* and *Vaccinium occidentale*. Grows on scoured banks or on floating logs at middle elevations (4,200').

**Range:** Interrupted circumboreal.

**Description:** Freely-rooting main stem which gives rise to upright branches which terminate in cones. Unlike *Lycopodium annotinum*, the sporophyllous leaves are very similar to the vegetative leaves—entire, linear, tapering to a point. The difference is that the sporophyll leaves have expanded bases. Cones are sessile, upright, terminal and ellipsoid-globose in shape.

**Fertile:** July-August

**Threats:** Elk thrash ground with antlers digging up vegetation; any action which changes the hydrology of the bog.

**References:**

Hitchcock:  
p. 40, Vol. 1,  
p. 25-6.  
Abrams,  
Vol. 1, p. 44.



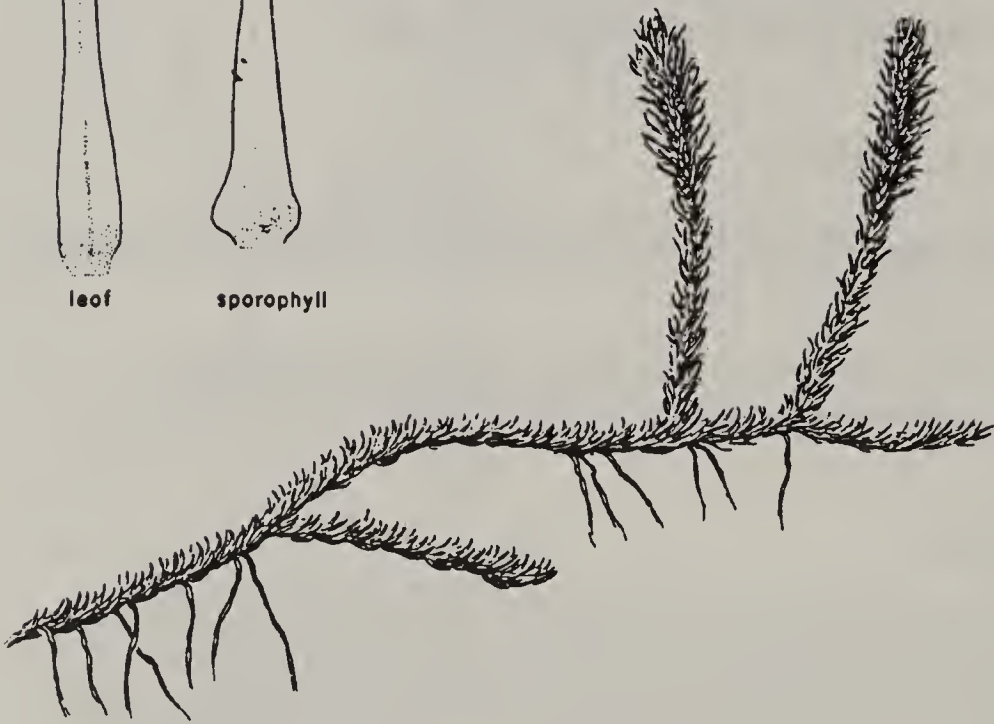
Photo: David Wagner



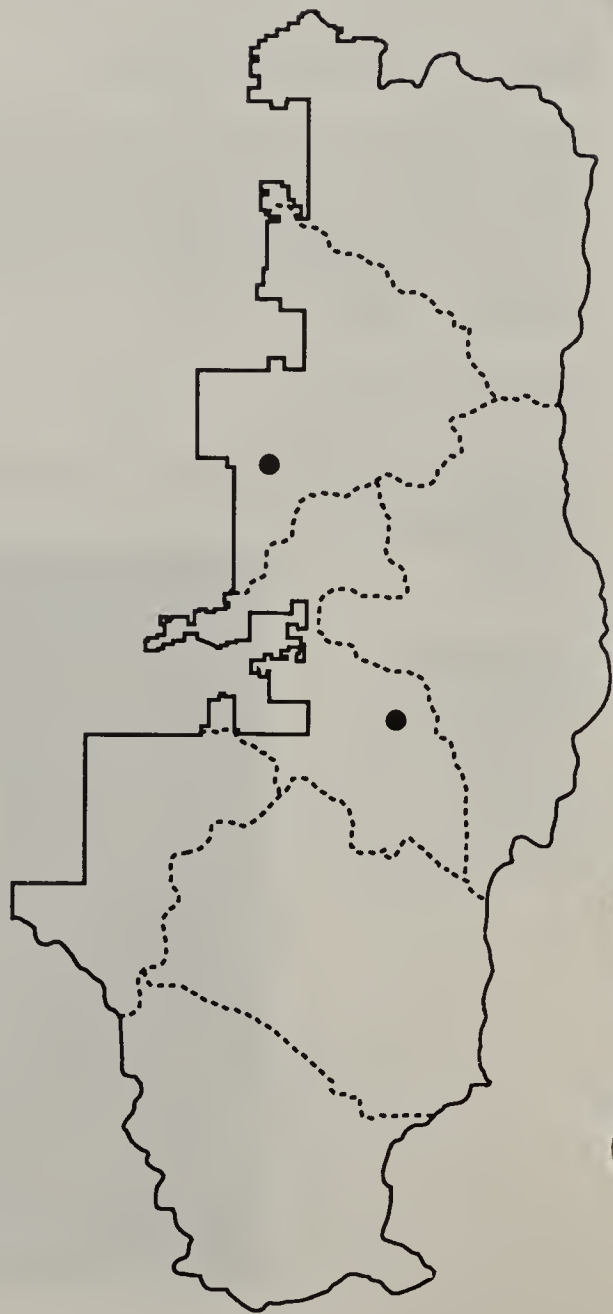
leaf



sporophyll



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# Lycopodium selago L.

Fir clubmoss  
Lycopodiaceae or Clubmoss Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette National Forest; documented sites occur on Mt. Hood NF and the Salem District of the BLM.

**Habitat:** In our area fir clubmoss is most common in streamside habitats under a dense moist canopy associated with moss, *Mitella ovalis*, *Oplopanax*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Oxalis oregana*, *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Acer circinatum*, *Vaccinium parvifolium*, *Coptis laciniata*. Most are found at low to mid-elevation in the *Tsuga heterophylla* zone. Fir clubmoss has also been found in bogs and on shaded rocks in arctic-alpine regions, in the *Abies amabilis* zone, and on exposed cliffs and talus slopes.

**Range:** Circumboreal; scattered throughout Oregon.

**Description:** Stems are erect, forming a cluster of leafy shoots; plant with elongate sporophylls (like *Lycopodium inundatum*) that are not very different from vegetative leaves, sporophyll zones alternate with vegetative zones in the leafy shoot clumps.

**Fertile:** September

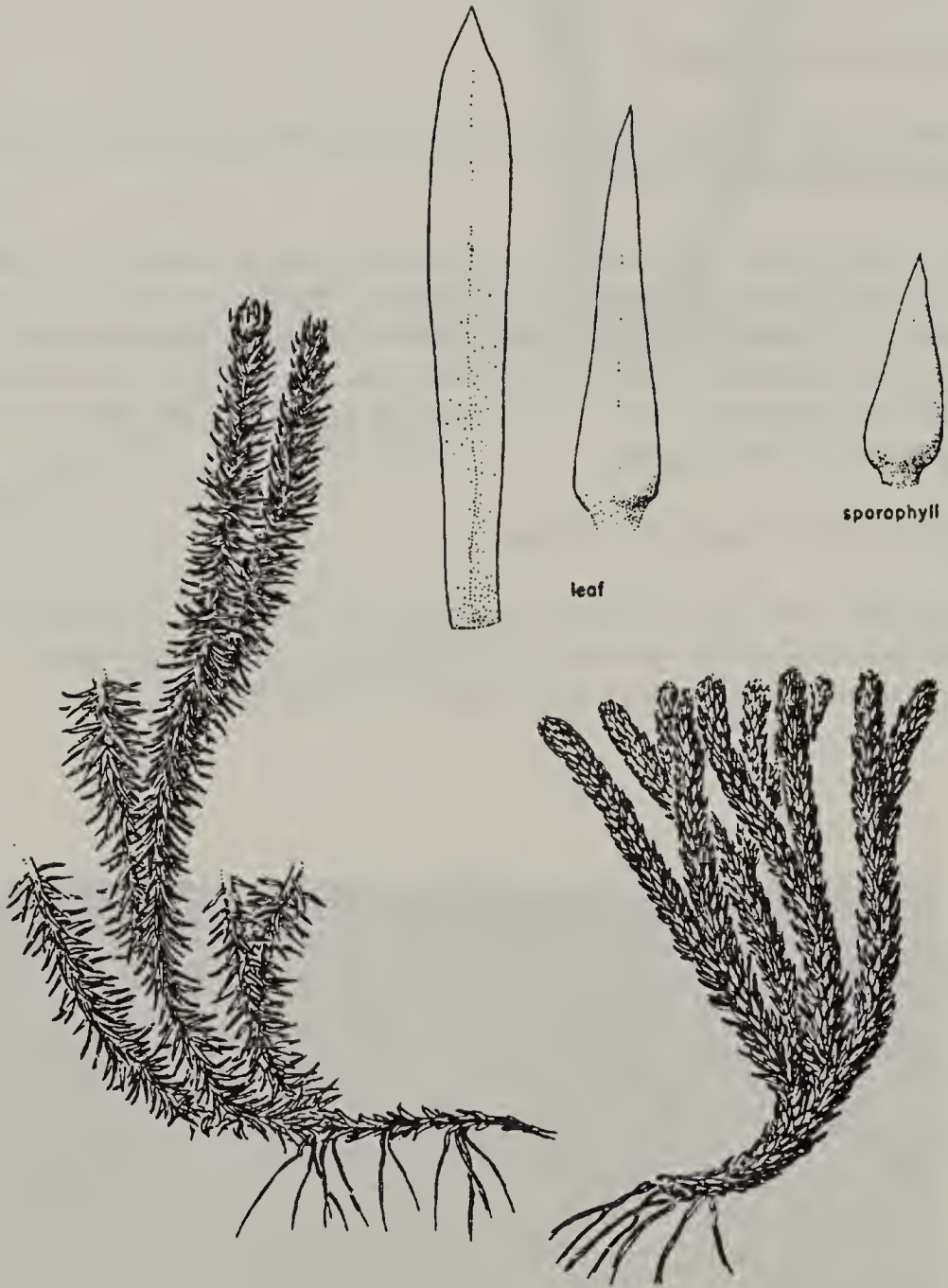
**Threats:** Timber harvest.

**References:**

Hitchcock: p. 41,  
Vol. 1, p. 27.  
Abrams: Vol. 1,  
p. 43.



Photo: Lois Kemp



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# Ophioglossum vulgatum L.

Adder's tongue  
Ophioglossaceae or Adder's Tongue Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Documented on the Blue River, McKenzie and Sweet Home RDs of the Willamette National Forest. Populations are also located on the Siuslaw NF.

**Habitat:** Shaded boggy meadows and pond edges at middle elevations (1,500-4,968'). Associated with *Rosa gymnocarpa*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Agrostis exarata*, *Carex* sp., *Equisetum hyemale*, *Juncus effusus*, *Spiraea douglasii* and *Fraxinus latifolia*.

**Range:** Circumboreal: North America, Europe, Asia.

**Description:** Perennial with erect and glabrous leaf; sterile blade attached well above ground level, sessile, elliptic to ovate and smooth-margined. The unbranched fertile stalk is 3-15 cm in length and erect with sporangia borne in 2 rows.

Might be confused with lily family leaves, but leaves with reticulate, not parallel veination.

**Fertile:** August-September

**Threats:** Timber harvest; disturbance of hydrology and/or cover.

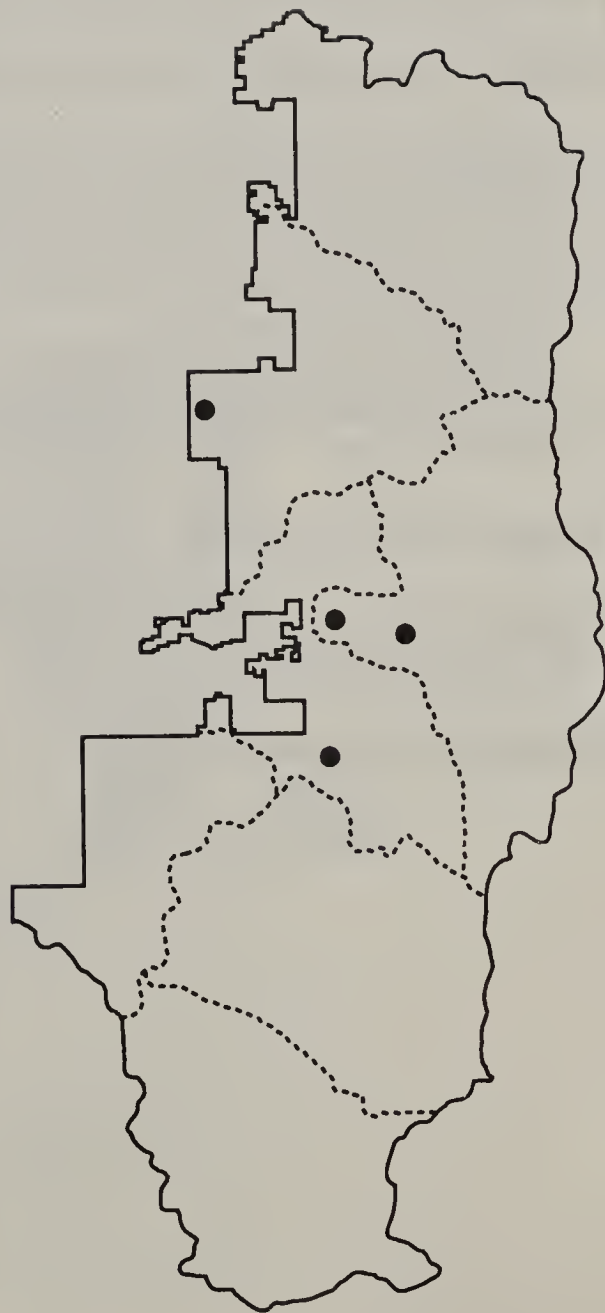
**References:** Hitchcock: p. 45, Vol. 1,  
p. 56.  
Abrams: Vol. 1, p. 2.



Photo: Bob Ross



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# Oxypolis occidentalis Coult & Rose

Cow-bane or Western occidentalis  
Umbelliferae or Carrot Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Documented on the Blue River RD of the Willamette National Forest.

**Habitat:** Mountain springs and bogs.

**Range:** Cascade mountains of southern Oregon to Sierra Nevada and San Bernadino Mountains of California.

**Description:** Plant an erect aquatic herb; most easily distinguished by its simple pinnate, ovate to lanceolate and crenate leaves and by its simple to sparingly branched stem. Upper leaves become fewer and lanceolate to linear. Involucre 1-2 bracts, flowers white or purple. Carpels have prominent nerves which make them looked 5-ribbed.

**Blooming:** July-August

**Threats:** Change in hydrology of the wet habitat.

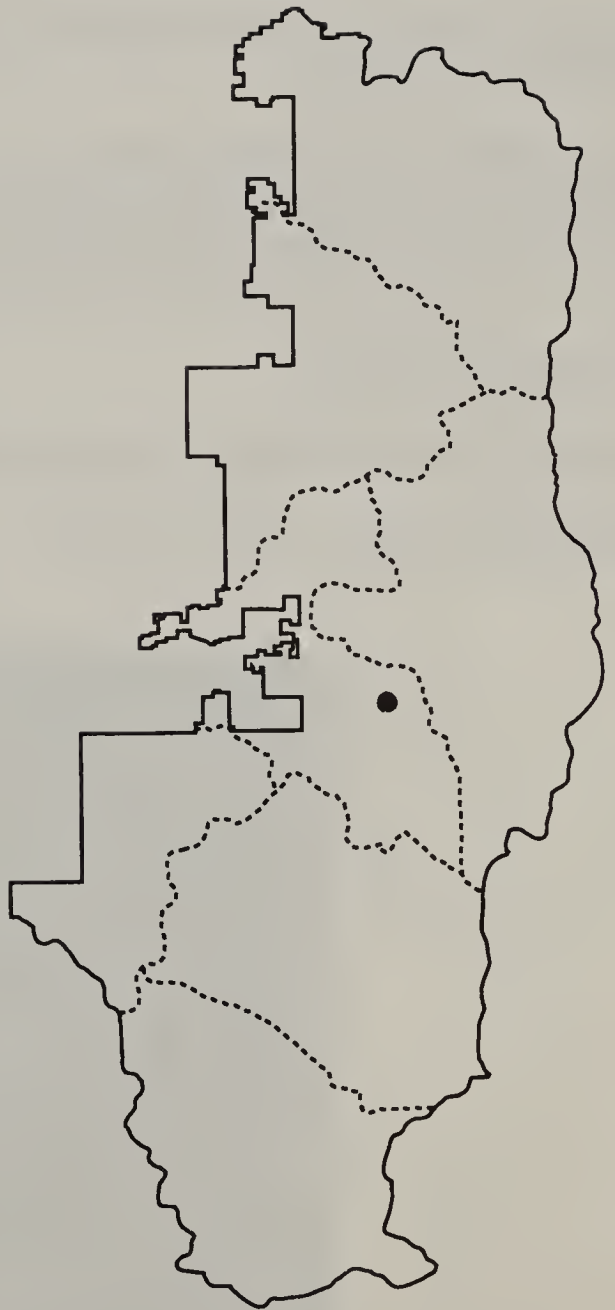
**References:** Abrams: Vol. 3, p. 243-4.



Photo: Carolyn Close



Abrams, 1923



# **Pellaea andromedaefolia** (Kauf.) Fee

Coffee fern  
Polypodiaceae or Fern Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette National Forest; documented locations occur in Douglas and Lane counties, but not on federal land.

**Habitat:** Western Oregon inland valleys on non-calcareous rock at mid to low elevations.

**Range:** Mid-Oregon down to southern California.

**Description:** Rhizome slender, creeping, with distant fronds; fronds 4-24 inches; stipe round, yellow, glabrous; blade bi- to tri-pinnate, triangular to oval in shape with entire to lobed margins; fertile segments curved under while sterile ones flat; blades dull green to reddish-purple above, pale or yellowish green below; rachis and stipe with slight whitish bloom.

**References:** Abrams: Vol. 1, p. 30.

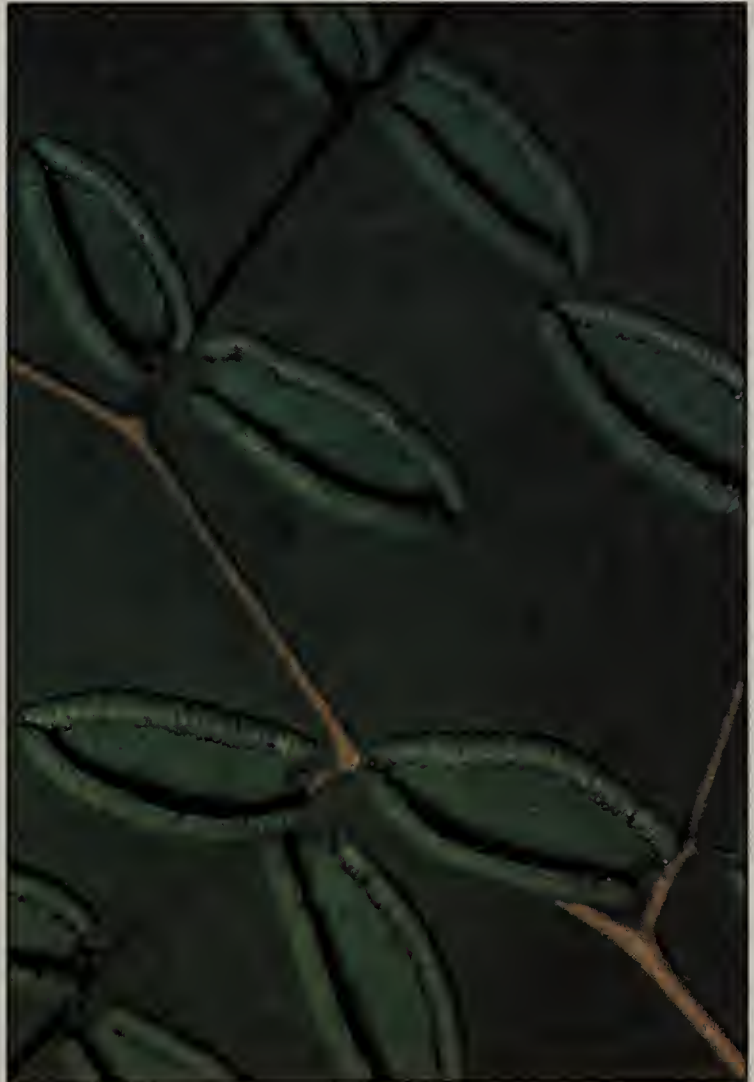


Photo: C.L. Weber



Abrams, 1923

# **Poa laxiflora** Buckl.

Loose-flowered bluegrass  
Gramineae or Grass Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: C; ONHDB: 1

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette National Forest. Populations are documented on the Siuslaw and Mt. Hood NFs.

**Habitat:** Moist woods composed of mixed stands of conifer and deciduous trees or alder flats, within moist zone of riparian areas; prefer partial shade and gentle slopes; associated species include *Polystichum munitum*, *Bromus*, *Oxalis*, *Carex*, *Galium* and other moist site indicators; found from near sea level to low elevations in the mountains.

**Range:** Southern Alaska to the Olympic Peninsula, south through Oregon; most populations are found along the Coast Range.

**Description:** Rhizomatous perennial 3-4 ft. in height; stems not clustered; leaf sheaths and blades usually retrorsely scabrous, ligules 3-5 mm long, blades 2-4 mm wide; inflorescence an open drooping panicle, 10-15 cm long; spikelets 3 or 4-flowered, 5-6 mm long; lemmas webbed at base and pubescent on the keel; florets perfect. Consult a professional for identification.

**Blooming:** May-July

**Threats:** Timber harvest; road construction.

**References:**

Hitchcock: p. 660,  
Vol. 1, p. 666.  
Abrams: Vol. 1,  
p. 11.



Photo: Dan Luoma



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# Polystichum californicum L.

California sword fern  
Polypodiaceae or Fern Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Found on the Sweet Home RD of the Willamette National Forest. Also found on the Umpqua NF.

**Habitat:** At lower elevations California sword fern is found in sheltered warm sites associated with dry cliffs and rock crevices where plants can receive moisture and in streambeds at middle elevations. Average elevation for plant habitat is 2,000'.

**Range:** Western Washington (Wenatchee) to the coastal ranges of central California.

**Description:** Perennial with a stout rhizome; fronds medium, 0.5-4.0 dm, firm and spinulose-tipped; lowest 2-8 pair of leaflets cleft as much as 2/3 way to the midvein.

**Threats:** Timber harvest.

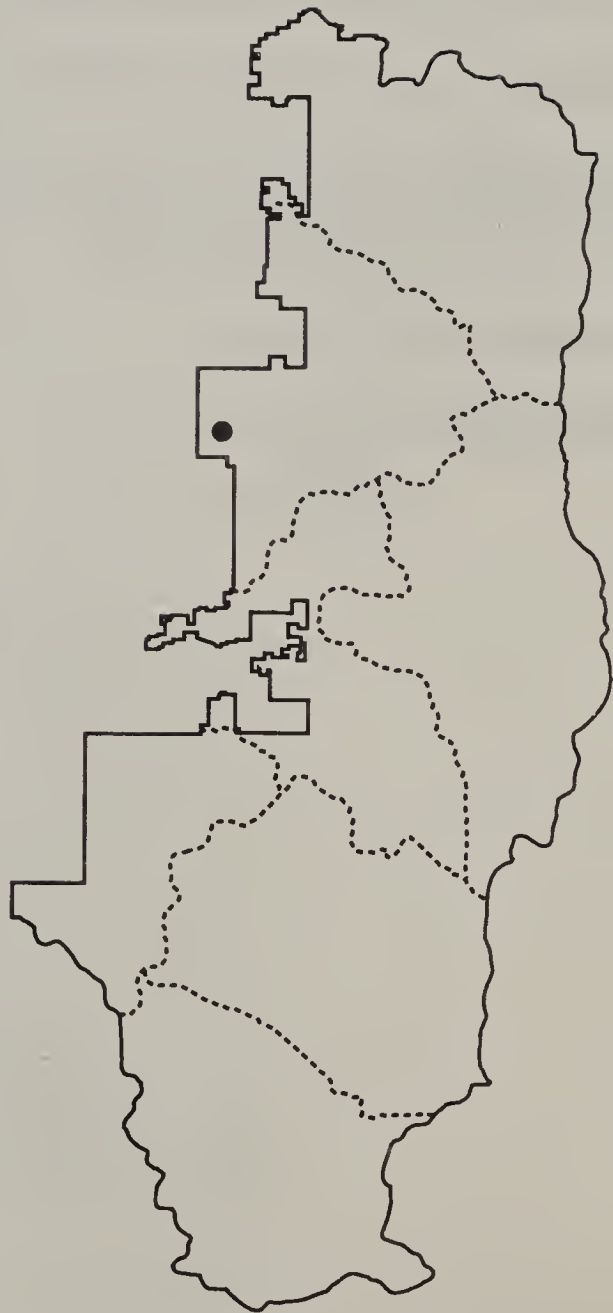
**References:** Hitchcock: p. 54, Vol. 1,  
p. 87.  
Abrams: Vol. 1, p. 11.



Photo: Warren Pavlat



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# Romanzoffia thompsonii

Thompson's mist maiden  
Hydrophyllaceae or Waterleaf Family

**Status:** FWS: 3C; OR: None; ONHDB: 1

**Distribution:** Populations are documented on all 7 Ranger Districts of the Willamette National Forest. It is also documented on Umpqua NF.

**Habitat:** Moist, steep, seeping open drainage slopes from lower to mid elevations, (1,200-5,550'); soil is rocky and shallow. Associated species include *Holodiscus discolor*, *Mitella breweri*, *Montia sibirica*, *Delphinium menziesii*, *Mimulus guttatus* and *Sedum nuttallii*.

**Range:** Central Oregon Cascades only.

**Description:** This is the only known annual *Romanzoffia*. The stem is several-branched; leaves (3) 5-lobed, clustered basally, early deciduous, cauline usually opposite and 3-5 mm, silky hairs in leaf axils; flowers axillary, petals white with a yellow tube; capsule 2-celled, flattened.

**Blooming:** April-June

**Threats:** Quarrying; roadbuilding.

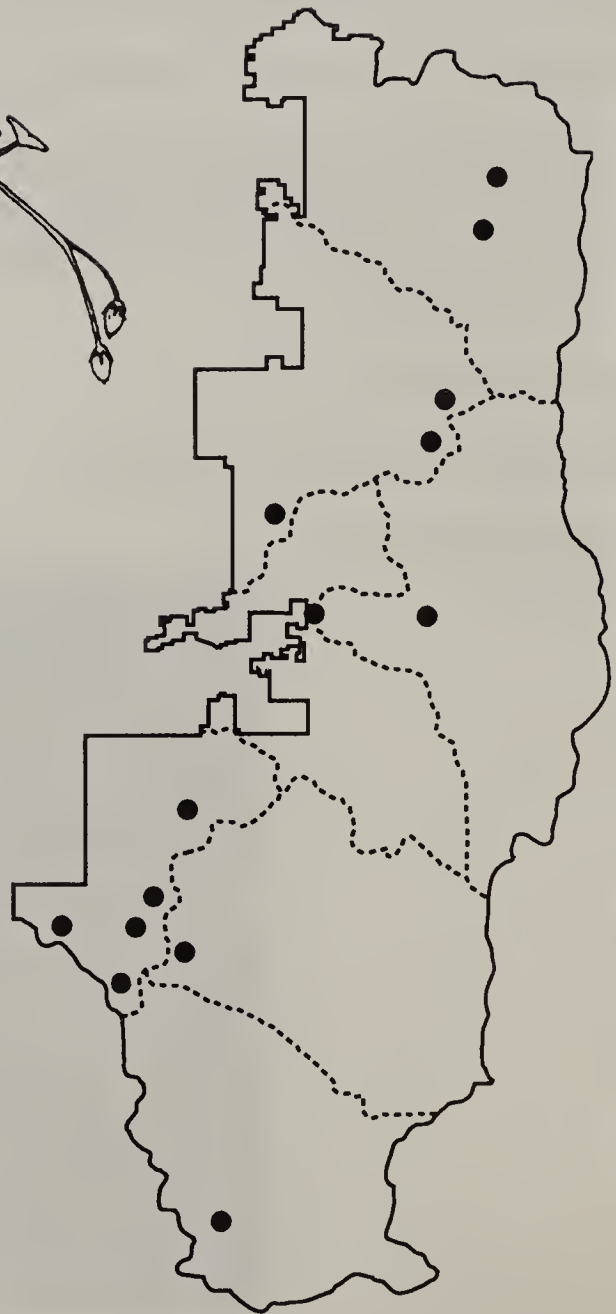
**References:** Not in any key.



Photo: David Wagner



Valerie Sloane



# Scheuchzeria palustris var. americana L.

Scheuchzeria  
Scheuchzeriaceae Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** This plant is documented on Sweet Home, Blue River and Oakridge RDs of the Willamette National Forest. It is also found on the Mount Hood NF.

**Habitat:** In sphagnum bogs and along lake margins in boreal zones. *Scheuchzeria* is often associated with *Carex* sp., *Drosera* sp., *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Kalmia microphylla*, *Tofieldia glandulosa*, *Potentilla palustris* and other bog plants.

**Range:** Alaska to Sierra County, California.

**Description:** Perennial rush-like plant with rhizomes; leaves 10-40 cm, ones at the base persistent, those at the top reduced to sheathing bracts; prominent ligule at juncture of sheath and blade, 10-12 mm in length; racemes 3 to 12-flowered; pedicels spread in fruit (to 25 mm); perianth greenish-white and membranous, segments oblong and approx. 3 mm; fruit a 4-8 mm follicle which appears inflated and is 3-parted and straw-colored.

This plant may be seen, by practiced eye, on aerial photos. The areas which this plant inhabits appear reddish.

**Blooming:** May-July

**Threats:** Change in hydrology.

**References:**

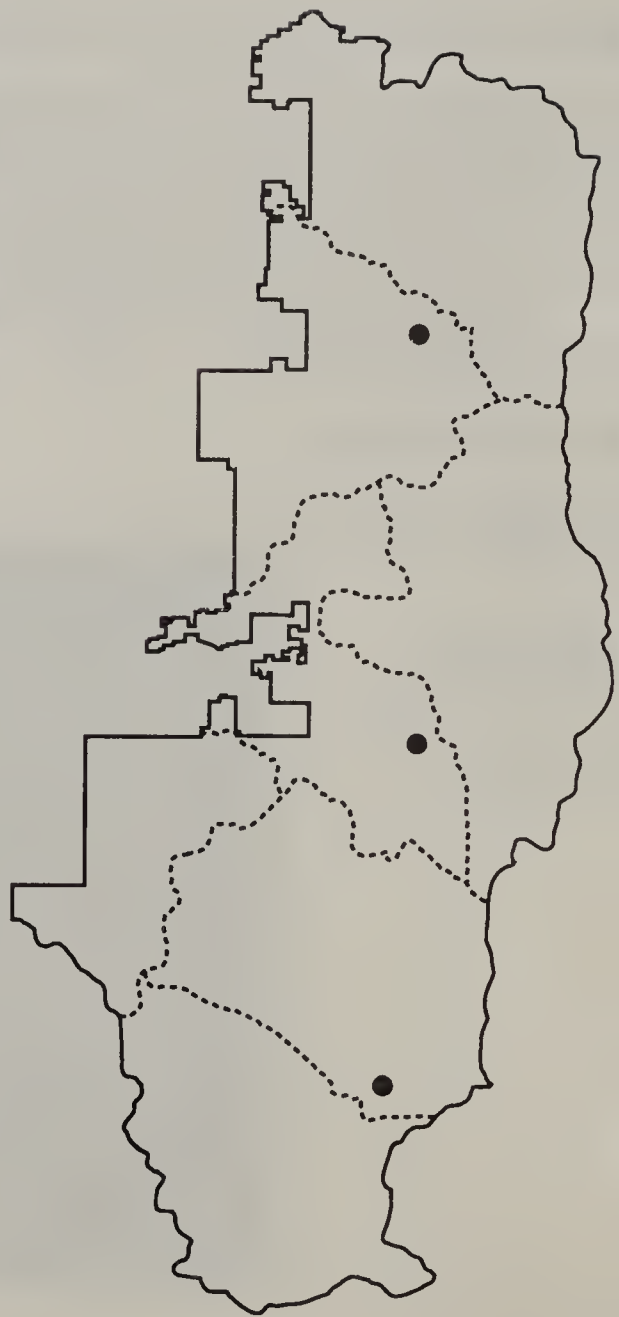
Hitchcock: p. 97,  
Vol. 1, p. 153.  
Abrams: Vol. 1,  
p. 97.



Photo: David Wagner



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# **Sisyrinchium sarmentosum** Suksd. ex Green.

Suksdorf's Blue-Eyed grass  
Iridaceae or Iris Family

**Status:** FWS: C2; OR: C; ONHDB: 1

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette National Forest; documented on the Mt. Hood and Gifford Pinchot NFs.

**Habitat:** Margins of mesic meadows and stream zones.

**Range:** Canada to eastern Washington and North Dakota.

**Description:** Stems grow in small leafless tufts which grow to 2-4.5 mm tall; bracts of the spathe linear, the inner exceeding the pedicels, the outer much longer than the inner; sepals and petals from pale to dark blue or purplish, yellow at the base; capsule globose.

One other species of *Sisyrinchium*, *S. idahoense*, may be confused with *S. sarmentosum*. They may be separated by a variety of tepal characters; *S. sarmentosum* tepals have no emargination, are pale blue and have an outer tepal length/width ratio of 2.8 to 3.0, while *S. idahoense* has emarginate outer tepals which are dark blue and have a length/width ratio of greater than 3.0. Also, Suksdorf's blue-eyed grass has a wide hyaline margin near the apex of the inner bract. *Sisyrinchium idahoense* lacks this bract character.

**Blooming:** June-July

**Threats:** Timber harvest.

**References:** Abrams: Vol. 1, p. 466.  
Henderson, Douglas M.,  
1976, "A Biosystematic  
Study of Pacific North-  
western Blue-Eyed  
Grasses (*Sisyrinchium*,  
Iridaceae)," Brittonia,  
28:149-76.



Photo: Lois Kemp



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# Utricularia minor L.

Lesser Bladderwort  
Lentibulariaceae or Bladderwort Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Documented on the Oakridge and Blue River RDs of the Willamette National Forest.

**Habitat:** Standing or slowly-moving water; grows submerged and creeping along the bottom of the water body.

**Range:** Circumboreal, extending from Alaska south to Tulare County, California, Utah, Colorado, Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

**Description:** This plant is insectivorous. Bladders are insect-catching devices which are borne along with leaves on stem (as opposed to being on specialized branches which only support bladders); leaf tips are sharply pointed; corolla is yellow, the spur is much less than the 4-8 mm long lower lip; pedicels are recurved in fruit.

**Blooming:** June-August

**Threats:** Changes in hydrology.

**References:**

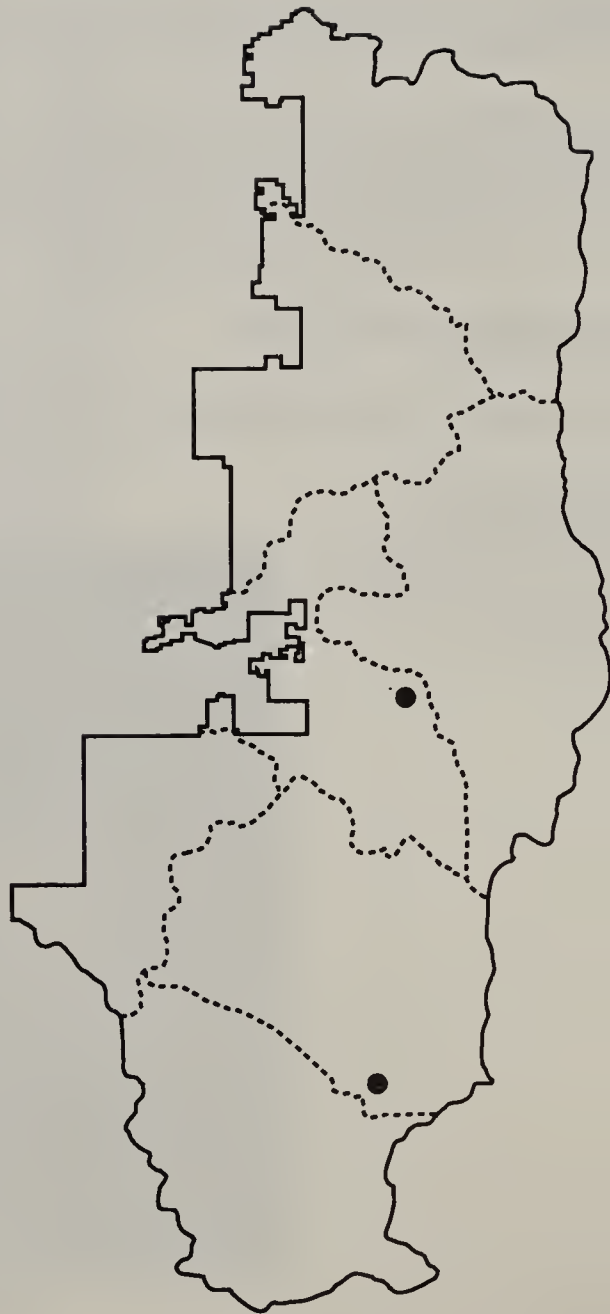
Hitchcock: p. 446,  
Vol. 4, p. 434-435.  
Abrams: Vol. 4,  
p. 12.



Photo: (*U. intermedia*) Paula Brooks



Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1975



# Wolffia columbiana Karst.

Water-Meal  
Lemnaceae or Duckweed Family

**Status:** FWS: None; OR: None; ONHDB: 2

**Distribution:** Suspected on the Willamette National Forest; documented on the Mount Hood NF.

**Habitat:** Ponds; associated with *W. punctata*, *Azolla*, *Lemna* and *Spirodela*.

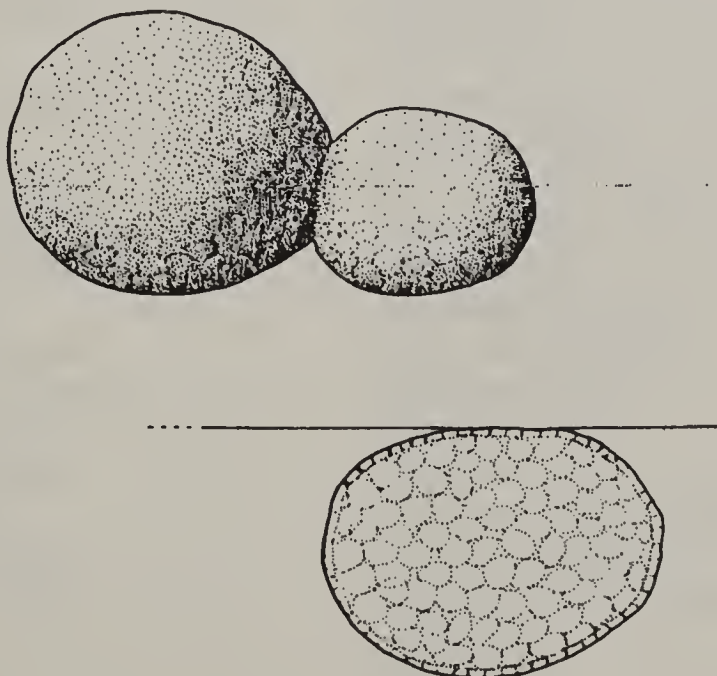
**Range:** Widely distributed in North and South America, but rare in our area.

**Description:** Plant floating just below the surface of the water body; thallus ovoid to subglobose, scarcely 1 mm long, body greenish, stomata 1-6.

The closest relative, *Wolffia punctata*, has an oblong thallus, white to brown pockmarks on both surfaces and numerous stomates.

**Threats:** Changes in hydrology, sedimentation.

**References:** Hitchcock and Cronquist: p. 677-78, Vol. 1, 735.





# Glossary of Plant Names

<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Pacific silver fir
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Subalpine fir
<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble fir
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big-leafed maple
<i>Achillea lanulosa</i>	Yarrow
<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Red baneberry
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Lady fern
<i>Agoseris aurantica</i>	Orange mountain dandelion
<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	Spike bentgrass
<i>Agrostis variabilis</i>	Variant bentgrass
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red columbine
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Wild sarsaparilla, aralia
<i>Arctostaphylos nevadensis</i>	Kinnickinnick
<i>Arnica latifolia</i>	Mountain arnica
<i>Arnica venosa</i>	Veiny arnica
<i>Aruncus sylvestris</i>	Goatsbeard
<i>Aster ledophyllus</i>	Cascade aster
<i>Aster paucicapitus</i>	Olympic Mountain aster
<i>Azolla</i>	Water fern
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Cascade oregon grape
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer fern
<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	Leathery grapefern
<i>Botrychium lunularia</i>	Moonwort
<i>Bromus</i>	Brome grass
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense cedar
<i>Carex breweri</i>	Brewer's sedge
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Long-stolon sedge
<i>Chimophila umbellata</i>	Prince's pine
<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	Fake toadflax
<i>Coptis laciniata</i>	Oregon goldthread
<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California oatgrass
<i>Delphinium menziesii</i>	Menzies' larkspur
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Bleeding heart
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Sundew
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wheatgrass or western rye-grass
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Oregon sunshine
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Horsetail, scouring rush
<i>Frageria</i>	Strawberry
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash
<i>Galium</i>	Bedstraw

# Glossary of Plant Names

<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Gentiana algida</i>	Whitish gentian
<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	White-flowered hawkweed
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Ocean spray
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft or common rush
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Mountain juniper
<i>Kalmia microphylla</i>	Small-leaved kalmia
<i>Lemna</i>	Duckweed
<i>Luina stricta</i>	Tongue-leaved luina
<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	Stiff clubmoss
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Yellow monkeyflower
<i>Mitella breweri</i>	Brewer's mitrewort
<i>Mitella ovalis</i>	Oval-leaved mitrewort
<i>Montia sibirica</i>	Miner's lettuce
<i>Oplopanax horridum</i>	Devil's club
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Oregon wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis trillifolium</i>	Trillium-leaved wood-sorrel
<i>Penstemon</i>	Penstemon or beardstongue
<i>Penstemon procerus</i>	Small-flowered penstemon
<i>Picea breweriana</i>	Weeping spruce
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	White pine
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western white pine
<i>Polygonum achoreum</i>	Knotweed
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Common swordfern
<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Marsh cinquefoil
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken fern
<i>Pyrola picta</i>	White-veined pyrola or wintergreen
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Ribes bracteosum</i>	Stink currant
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Baldhip or little wild rose
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
<i>Rudbeckia occidentalis</i>	Coneflower
<i>Salix</i>	Willow
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited bulrush
<i>Sedum nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's stonecrop
<i>Sidalcea cusickii</i>	Cusick's checkermallow
<i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i>	Idaho blue-eyed grass
<i>Senecio triangularis</i>	Arrow-leaved groundsel
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas spiraea
<i>Spirodela</i>	Great duckweed
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew

# Glossary of Plant Names

<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar
<i>Tofieldia glandulosa</i>	Tofieldia
<i>Trifolium howellii</i>	Howell's or bigleaf clover
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock
<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain hemlock
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Red huckleberry
<i>Vaccinium occidentale</i>	Western bog blueberry
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Inside-out flower
<i>Wolffia punctata</i>	Water-meal
<i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>	Beargrass

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