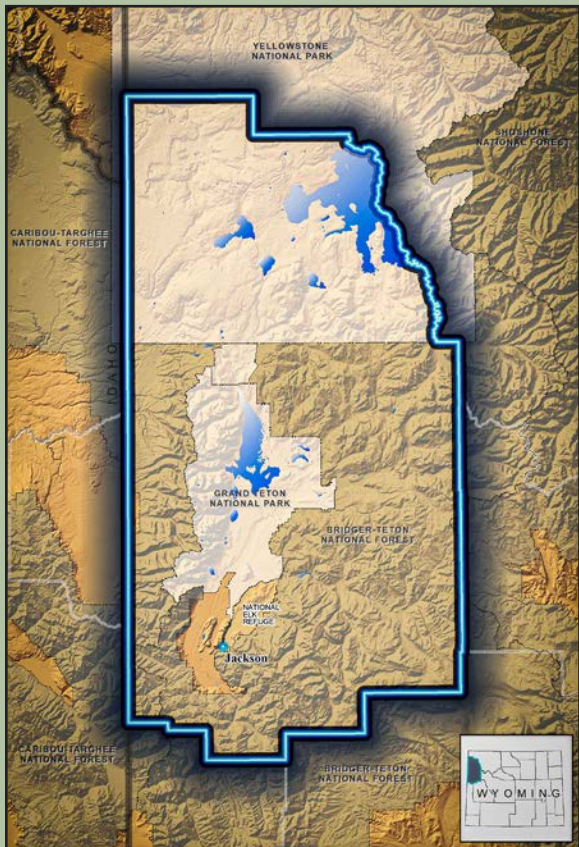


The image features a central text overlay on a background of nature. The top half shows a blurred field of yellow wildflowers under a blue sky with some clouds. The bottom half is a close-up of several flowers: a cluster of pink and yellow flowers in the center, and several white daisy-like flowers with yellow centers scattered around. The text is centered and reads:

**A Pocket Guide to
the Native Plants of
Teton County, WY**



Cover photo by Morgan Graham



**Teton
Conservation
District
Est. 1946**

T*eton Conservation District is a local government entity whose mission is to work with the community in the conservation of natural resources for the health and benefit of people and the environment.*

Teton Conservation District envisions a forward-looking community practicing natural resource stewardship. We focus on on-the-ground programs—stream and drinking water monitoring, wildlife and native habitat improvements, wildfire risk reduction, support for local agriculture, and more—and we prioritize streamlined administrative processes that allow us to be a better partner and leverage our resources.

For questions or comments please call (307) 733-2110 or email info@tetonconservation.org.

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INTRODUCTION

This pocket guide introduces residents (and visitors) to the diversity, beauty, and functionality of plants native to Northwest Wyoming. In this publication, we define native plants as those species that were presumed present in Teton County, prior to European colonization.

Native plants have formed symbiotic relationships with other plants, animals, and organisms over thousands of years. Teton County is home to nearly 75 mammals, more than 300 bird species, roughly a dozen different types of fish, and nearly 1,400 species of native plants. Intact native plant communities underpin this magnificent living constellation.

Teton County is 97% public land. However, the private land on the valley floor offers high quality habitat, crucial for the seasonal movement of wildlife. How we develop and manage these private lands has a very real effect on the abundance and diversity of local plants and animals that can live here.

This is where you come in. Incorporating native plants into your yard is a great way to offset impacts to habitat. By familiarizing yourself with locally adapted native species and incorporating them into your landscaping you can give a leg up to everything from bumble bees to bull moose.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE POCKET GUIDE

The 134 species in this guide are a select subset of the native species in Teton County. Each plant listed is designated as native to Wyoming according to the United States Department of Agriculture Plants Database. We present native species that are available in the seed or nursery trade. Our hope is that local demand for native plants will lead to an increasing local supply of native grasses, wildflowers, and shrubs.

The original Pocket Guide to the Native Plants of Teton County, WY was published in 2012. This 2022 printing includes a revised introduction, photos, and species descriptions. Species descriptions were derived from the books and websites cited at the end of this guide.

There are six characteristics associated with each species outlined: growth form, fire resistance, toxicity, drought tolerance, moisture usage, and soil type.

For a complete list of native species, native plant distributors, and electronic copies of this guide, go to tetonconservation.org/native-plants.

WHY USE NATIVE?

Why should you plant native species? Once established, these native trees, shrubs, flowers, and grasses require little to no supplemental water, fertilizer, or herbicides. They result in a beautiful, low-maintenance, and sustainable landscape, forming the foundation of our ecosystem.

Planting Grasses & Forbs

- 1) The best time to plant most grass and forb (wildflower) seed is in the fall. Seeds can also be planted in the spring, particularly if irrigation is available. Planting after July 1st is not advised.
- 2) Start preparing the seedbed by removing excess rocks and weeds.
- 3) Break up compacted soil.
- 4) Consider amending existing soil with compost or additional weed-free topsoil.
- 5) Select seeds adapted to your property's soil, light, and moisture conditions. Check the Teton Conservation District (TCD) website for a list of native seed suppliers: www.tetonconservation.org/native-plants.
- 6) Wild seed collection permits can be obtained from the United States Forest Service. Seed collection is prohibited on National Park Service lands.
- 7) Drill or hand broadcast seed.
- 8) Gently rake the area to cover the seeds ($\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ ""). Roll or tamp soil surface to achieve good seed to



soil contact. Apply weed-free straw or stabilization products if erosion is a concern.

9) Water seedlings as needed through the first growing season.

10) Protect your seedlings by mechanically removing weeds in the first two growing seasons. Early weed control helps to ensure better native plant establishment. Be careful not to harm native plants and pollinators with inadvertant herbicide application.

11) For additional information including species selection, seeding rates, or grants, contact info@tetonconservation.org.

Planting Trees/Shrubs

- 1) Most trees and shrubs transplant well in the spring before bud break. Fall plantings after leaf drop are also successful for certain species.
- 2) Mark out an area that is 2-3 times the diameter of the planting ball. Clay soils may benefit from a 5x area.
- 3) Loosen and mix the soil in this entire area to a 12-in depth and, if needed, add organic matter evenly throughout.
- 4) In the center of the planting area, dig a hole exactly the depth of the root ball. Roughen the sides of the hole.
- 5) Take care not to damage roots when removing wire basket or top of burlap. Move the plant into the hole by the ball, never the trunk.
- 6) Backfill around the root area, and gently tamp the soil. Water thoroughly to settle the soil.
- 7) Create a 3-6" high soil-mulch ring to retain water in rootball zone. Consider covering planting area with 1-2" layer of high-quality mulch. Keep mulch away from the trunk.
- 8) Keep roots of your trees and shrubs watered throughout the first three growing seasons until they are established.
- 9) Consider seasonal enclosure fencing to protect young trees from herbivory.





NATIVE SEED MIX

Below is an example upland seed mix. Remember that every site has its own specific characteristics and a review of the site's soils, climate, location, etc. should be conducted before a seed mix is selected.

Upland Seed Mix

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Western wheatgrass</i>	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	15%
<i>Thickspike wheatgrass</i>	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	15%
<i>Idaho fescue</i>	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	20%
<i>Bluebunch wheatgrass</i>	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	15%
<i>Sandberg bluegrass</i>	<i>Poa secunda</i>	15%
<i>Mountain brome</i>	<i>Bromus marginatus</i>	13%
<i>Slender wheatgrass</i>	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	5%
<i>Lewis flax</i>	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	2%

Visit the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov>.



Western white clematis (Clematis ligusticifolia) and fireweed (Chamerion angustifolium) photo by Morgan Graham

ALKALIGRASS, NUTTALL'S

Puccinellia nuttalliana

Grows in alkaline moist spots. It is a tufted bunchgrass with open branched pyramidal flowerheads. Lower branch growth varies: slightly upward, drooping or perpendicular. Green to purplish-tinged flowers grow on delicate spikelets. Found on pond edges, ditches, and lakes. Provides forage for small mammals and Canada geese.



Robert H. Mohlenbrock
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: No

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

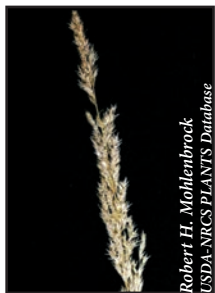
Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types, Wet, Saline

BENTGRASS, SPIKE

Agrostis exarata

This common perennial grass reaches one to three feet in height with long, thin, flat leaves each with a ligule of 2-4 mm. The tuft inflorescence may be up to 30 cm long and is usually dense with tiny spikelets. It reproduces mainly by seed, but can also spread via rhizome. This bunchgrass occurs in many plant communities in varied climates. It is considered good forage for livestock. Other species of bentgrass found in Teton County, WY, include creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*).



Robert H. Mohlenbrock
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types

BLUEGRASS, SANDBERG

Poa secunda

A cool season, perennial bunchgrass that matures early in the growing season. This grass is one of the first to green up in the spring, but is cured and dormant by early summer. The plant usually occurs as small tufts, with soft basal leaves and few to many flowering stalks that are naked except for two small leaves. Other species of bluegrass found in Teton County, WY include alpine bluegrass (*Poa alpina*), fowl bluegrass (*Poa palustris*), and mutton bluegrass (*Poa fendleriana*).



Gary A. Monroe,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Bunchgrass

Fire Resistance: No

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

BARLEY, MEADOW

Hordeum brachyantherum

This barley is a medium sized (1 meter), short-lived, perennial bunchgrass with strong seedling vigor. It is a relatively large seeded native with approximately 60,000 seeds per pound. Meadow barley can be found in meadows, bottom lands, salt marshes, and grassy slopes.



Robert H. Mohlenbrock
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Bunchgrass

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types, Moist

BROME, MOUNTAIN

Bromus marginatus

A bunchgrass native to the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions. Plants grow to 1.2 m, with leaves up to 30 cm long and about 6 mm wide. The mixture is ideal both for prevention of erosion and as a well balanced animal diet. California brome (*Bromus carinatus*) and Porter brome (*Bromus porteri*) also occur in Teton County.



Howard F. Schwartz,
Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Growth Form: Bunchgrass

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Moderate

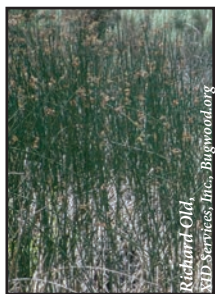
Moisture Use: High

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

BULRUSH, HARDSTEM

Schoenoplectus acutus

A tall (up to 3 m), perennial, heavily rhizomatous wetland plant that is found at low to mid elevations in marshes and along lake, reservoir, and pond shorelines. It forms large stands with the young plants on the outside and the older plants on toward the center. Other species of bulrush found in Teton County, WY, include American bulrush (*Schoenoplectus americanus*), common bulrush (*Schoenoplectus pungens*), and softstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*).



Richard-Old,
XRD Services, Inc., Bugwood.org

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: None

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Wet

FESCUE, IDAHO

Festuca idahoensis

Native to western North America, where it is widespread and common. It can be found in many ecosystems, from shady forests to open plains grasslands. This is a nutritious and preferred forage grass for wild and domestic animals. Other species of fescue found in Teton County, WY, include Rocky Mountain fescue (*Festuca saximontana*) and spike fescue (*Leucopoa kingii*).



Growth Form: Bunchgrass

Fire Resistance: Moderate

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

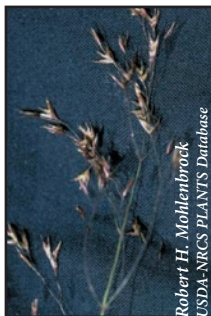
Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types

HAIRGRASS, TUFTED

Deschampsia caespitosa

Can be found on all types of grassland, although it prefers poorly drained soil. A distinguishing feature is the upper surface of the leaf blade which feels rough and can cut in one direction, but is smooth in the opposite direction. The upper side of the leaves are deeply grooved, and are dark green. It flowers from June until August.



Growth Form: Bunchgrass

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Moist to Wet

JUNEGRASS, PRAIRIE

Koeleria macrantha

A short, tuft-forming perennial bunchgrass, reaching heights from 20-70 cm. The leaves are basal and up to ~20 cm long. The inflorescence is nearly cylindrical and may taper somewhat toward the tip. It holds shiny tan spikelets which are sometimes tinted with purple, each about 0.5 cm long. It is good forage for many types of grazing animals.



Growth Form: Bunchgrass

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

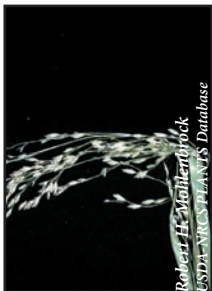
Moisture Use: High

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

MANNAGRASS, AMERICAN

Glyceria grandis

Widely distributed. It is most commonly found in wet areas such as riverbanks and ponds. This is a rhizomatous perennial grass bearing thin stems which approach 2 m in maximum height. Fowl mannagrass (*Glyceria striata*) is also found in Teton County, WY.



Glyceria striata

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Wet

NEEDLE AND THREAD

Hesperostipa comata

A perennial bunchgrass producing erect, unbranched stems to about 1 m in height. The seeds of this grass have hygroscopic extensions that bend with changes in humidity, enabling them to disperse over the ground. Each seed has an awn that twists several turns when the seed is released. Increased moisture causes it to untwist, and, upon drying, to twist again, thus the seed is drilled into the ground.



Sheri Hagwood,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Bunchgrass
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Dry

NEEDLEGRASS, LETTERMAN'S

Achnatherum lettermanii

A resident of several types of habitat. It is a tufting perennial bunchgrass which forms large clumps of erect stems up to about 80 cm tall. The leaves are short and slightly curly. Columbia needlegrass (*Achnatherum nelsonii*) is also found in Teton County.



Sheri Hagwood,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Achnatherum nelsonii

Growth Form: Bunchgrass
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: Sandy, Loamy,
Well-drained

OATGRASS, TIMBER

Danthonia intermedia

A clumping erect perennial grass. It is a plant of the plains as well as forested, mountainous, and alpine environments. This is a desirable grass for grazing land because it begins growing earlier in the spring than most other grasses, and it tolerates heavy grazing. California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*) is also found in Teton County, WY.



Danthonia californica

Growth Form: Bunchgrass
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: Sandy, Dry

PINEGRASS

Calamagrostis rubescens

Can be found in several types of habitat, including lodgepole pine/Douglas fir forest. It is a perennial bunchgrass growing erect to heights between 60 cm and 1 m. It rarely flowers and spreads primarily by rhizomes. Narrow spike-like seedheads less than 15 cm long will occasionally appear in areas of full sun between June and August.



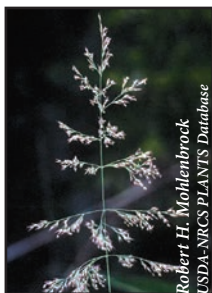
Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Shade

REEDGRASS, BLUEJOINT

Calamagrostis canadensis

A perennial grass with a branching stem reaching heights between 60 cm and 1.5 m. It is a tough rhizomatous grass that provides soil stability in wet areas and is one of the first plants to reestablish on sites of recent oil spills. It can be a nuisance on sites of forest restoration, because it can out compete conifer seedlings. Other species of reedgrass found in Teton County, WY include northern reedgrass (*Calamagrostis stricta*).



Robert H. Mohlenbrock
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Moist

RICEGRASS, INDIAN

Achnatherum hymenoides

A cool-season bunchgrass. It is one of the most important native forage grasses on western rangelands. In the wild it typically grows 10-60 cm tall and 20-30 cm wide. It can live in soils from sand to clay, but it does particularly well in sandy sites. Extremely drought tolerant. Seeds benefit from scarification and may require several years to germinate post planting.



K. Clause, NRCS

Growth Form: Bunchgrass

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All Types, Dry

RUSH, BALTIC

A perennial, rhizomatous wetland plant. It is found at low to mid elevations and occasionally in subalpine and alpine sites. It grows in wet depressions, swales, moist meadows, sloughs, and springs. Other species of rush found in Teton County, WY include knotted rush (*Juncus nodosus*), longstyle rush (*Juncus longistylis*), Merten's rush (*Juncus mertensianus*), swordleaf rush (*Juncus ensifolius*), toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*), and Torrey's rush (*Juncus torreyi*).

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: High

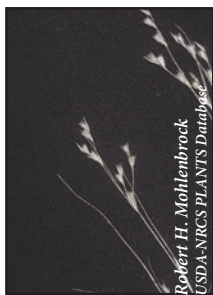
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Wet

Juncus balticus



Juncus bufonius

SALTGRASS, INLAND

A hardy perennial with rhizomes and sometimes stolons. It is an erect grass which occasionally approaches 0.5 m in height but is generally shorter. The solid, stiff stems have narrow leaves up to 10 cm in length, which may be crusted with salt in saline environments.

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Saline

Distichlis spicata



Steve Dewey,
Utah State University, Bugwood.org

SEDGE, ELK

Carex geyeri

This sedge produces scattered tufts of stems connected by a network of long rhizomes. Commonly occurs in dry conifer forest, quaking aspen, sagebrush, and grassland communities. The stems are triangular in cross-section and approach 0.5 m in height. Teton County is home to several dozen species of sedge.



Dave Powell,
USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Growth Form: Grass-Like

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

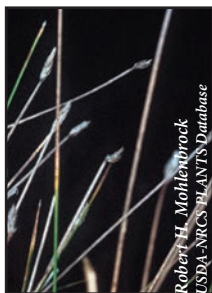
Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

SPIKERUSH, COMMON

Eleocharis palustris

A species of mat-forming perennial plant that grows in wetlands. At maturity it may grow to a height of 1.5 m. The leaves are basal and reduced to sheaths, giving the appearance that the plant is leafless.



Robert H. Mohlenbrock
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Clayey, Sandy, Wet

SQUIRRELTAIL

Elymus elymoides

A cool season, perennial bunchgrass. It is solitary, possessing solid, mostly flowering culms, with flat leaf blades. The distinctive purplish seedheads are 2-17 cm long. It is commonly found in sagebrush as well as aspen and mountain shrub communities.



Growth Form: Bunchgrass

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All Types

TIMOTHY, ALPINE

Phleum alpinum

A perennial, distinctive grass with bright-green, bunched leaves and flowering culms to 0.3 m tall. The tight clusters of spikelets form a rounded spike with an overall dark-purple color. Extremely cold tolerant. It occurs between 4,000-12,500 feet in meadows, grassy slopes, marshes, and along streambanks.



Growth Form: Bunchgrass

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Moist, Well-drained, Deep

TRISETUM, SPIKE

Trisetum spicatum

A perennial grass forming clumps of erect stems ranging in height from just a few cm to over one m. The narrow leaves are mostly located around the bases of the densely clumped stems. The inflorescence is a narrow spike up to 30-50 cm in maximum length. The spikes are green to purple or brownish and shiny.



Growth Form: Bunchgrass
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Clayey

WILDRYE, BASIN

Leymus cinereus

North America's tallest (potentially) native bunchgrass. Grow in bunches often 0.5 m or more across. The leaves are flat and 0.3-1 m long. There is a single, erect, dense seed head, 12-20 cm long, at the end of each 0.6-2.5 m culm. Other varieties of wildrye found in Teton County, WY include blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*) and Canada wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*).



Growth Form: Bunchgrass
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: High
Soils: All Types, Saline, Dry

WHEATGRASS, STREAMBANK/THICKSPIKE

Elymus lanceolatus

A long-lived, strongly rhizomatous, cool-season, sod-forming perennial. Fast establishing. Used in pure stands for soil stabilization purposes. The culms are 0.3-1.3 m high and bear an erect, narrow spike. Leaf blades are narrow, lending a fine texture to the plant. Other species of wheatgrass found in Teton County, WY include bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), and slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*).



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All Types, Dry

ALUMROOT, LITTLELEAF

Heuchera parvifolia

A strong perennial with a branching crown and short thick rhizomes. Flowering stems are leafless and 25-45 cm tall. The egg to kidney-shaped leaves are basal and long-stalked. Petals are tiny (~4 mm) greenish-yellow. Related to red coral bells. Occurs on wooded gravelly slopes and bank overhangs. An excellent rock garden selection.



Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy

ANEMONE, CUTLEAF

Pulsatilla patens

Also known as pasqueflower. One of the first flowers to emerge in spring (early to mid May). Flowers appear before the finely cut leaves and often last many days. Plants often occur in large colonies. Commonly occurs on steep sparsely vegetated south and west facing slopes.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Moist

ARNICA, HEARTLEAF

Arnica cordifolia

A deep-rooted, erect stem that is usually unbranched. Widespread and sometimes the dominant ground cover in dry to moist coniferous open woods and foothills. The flowers have a slight aromatic smell. Low resistance to trampling. Other species of arnica found in Teton County, WY include broadleaf arnica (*Arnica latifolia*).



Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low
Moisture Use: High
Soils: All Types

ASTER, EATON'S

Symphyotrichum eatonii

A perennial herb growing to a maximum height near 1 m from a short rhizome. Found in moist soils and streamsides. Some of the numerous asters found in Teton County, WY, include Engelmann's aster (*Eucephalus engelmannii*), thickstem aster (*Eurybia integrifolia*), and western aster (*Symphyotrichum ascendens*).



Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Well-drained

BALSAMROOT, ARROWLEAF *Balsamorhiza sagittata*

A perennial with fleshy taproots and large arrow-shaped basal leaves. Spectacular mass blooms take place on sage flats and well-drained slopes around the valley from late-May through June. Cutleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrophylla*) has been reported in small pockets along the Snake River. Its leaves have coarsely toothed edges.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: All Types

BANEERRY, RED *Actaea rubra*

These woodland plants grow 40-80 cm tall. The leaves are coarsely toothed with deeply lobed margins. Plants commonly have hairy veins on the undersides of the foliage. Clusters of small white flowers on long flowering stalks yield to unmistakable red (sometimes white) berries. The berries are toxic and should be avoided. Common in shaded areas such as the beginning of the Cache Creek Road.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem
Fire Resistance: Low
Toxicity: Medium

Drought Tolerance: Low
Moisture Use: High
Soils: All Types, Moist

BEGGARTICK, NODDING

Bidens cernua

Distinguished by its opposite undivided leaves, its large flower heads with 8 yellow florets and long, green whorls of small leaves (bracts) located immediately underneath the flowers. The seeds also distinguish this species as they contain two downward-barbed awns. It can be found along the margins of ponds and lakes from July - August.



Growth Form: Single Crown
Fire Resistance: Low
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low
Moisture Use: High
Soils: All Types, Moist-Wet

BEDSTRAW, NORTHERN

Galium boreale

This forb is 30-60 cm high and many-branched. The narrow leaves are in whorls of four. The mounded plant is topped by tiny white flowers. Bedstraw derives from its use as a stuffing from bedding. Vegetation has a sweet smell and taste.



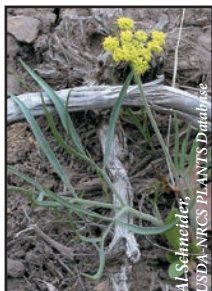
Growth Form: Single Crown
Fire Resistance: Low
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Loamy

BISCUITROOT, NINELEAF

Lomatium triternatum

Begins growth very early in the spring, often just following snow melt, providing crucial early forage for many wildlife and domestic animals. Considered one of the most valuable forage species of the genus due to its large stature and high production levels. Other varieties of biscuitroot found in Teton County, WY include fernleaf biscuitroot (*Lomatium dissectum*).



A.L. Schneider,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types

BLANKETFLOWER

Gaillardia aristata

A drought-tolerant annual and perennial plant from the sunflower family, native to North and South America. This species is the host plant for the colorful Gaillardia flower moth and is useful for attracting many other species of pollinators.



J.S. Peterson,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Bunch

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

BLAZINGSTAR, SMOOTHSTEM *Mentzelia laevicaulis*

A native biennial or short-lived perennial that has a deep taproot and a single, whitish-green branched stem 0.3-1 m tall. Sawtoothed triangular leaves are 3-15 cm long, and have barbed hairs that cause the leaf to readily attach to any foreign object touched. It prefers gravelly soils, including roadside cuts.



Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Dry

BLUEBELLS, TALL FRINGED

Mertensia ciliata

A perennial herb producing a cluster of erect stems from a thick, branching caudex. The leafy stems reach well over a meter in maximum height. The veiny leaves are oval to lance-shaped and pointed. Grows along streams and wet meadows into the subalpine. The shorter oblongleaf bluebells (*Mertensia oblongifolia*) blooms in sagebrush in spring - early summer.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: High

Soils: All Types

BLUE-EYED GRASS, IDAHO

Sisyrinchium idahoense

A pretty wildflower in the iris family. One to several stems rising from 10-40 cm from a cluster of parallel-veined, grass-like leaves. The stems are flattened, much like grass, and are about 1.5-2 mm wide. The leaves are about 2-3 mm wide. It flowers along marshes, wet meadows, and river banks from June - August.



Growth Form: Forb
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: All Types

BUCKWHEAT, SULPHUR-FLOWER

Eriogonum umbellatum

Can be used for environmental enhancement, erosion control and foundation plantings around mountain homes. It is a native, low-growing woody perennial commonly found on hot dry sunny exposures on sage flats, rocky slopes, and ridges throughout the west. Other species of buckwheat found in Teton County, WY include parsnipflower buckwheat (*Eriogonum heracleoides*).



Growth Form: Multiple Stem
Fire Resistance: Low
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Dry

FORBS

CHECKERMALLOW, OREGON

Sidalcea oregana

A herbaceous perennial with erect stems that are 2-15 cm tall and arising from a branched rootcrown that surmounts a taproot. The long-stemmed basal leaves are round deeply palmately divided into 5-9 nearly linear lobes. Grows in meadows and partially shaded woods. Reported in the Hoback Canyon.



Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: None

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Moist

CINQUEFOIL, SLENDER

Potentilla gracilis

This perennial herb is variable in morphology, growing erect stems up to a meter tall. The leaves are palmate and compound, each divided into five to seven wide lance-shaped leaflets with toothed edges. The leaflets are hairy, with many more hairs on the undersides, making them lighter in color than the top surfaces. Other species of cinquefoil found in Teton County, WY include sticky cinquefoil (*Potentilla glandulosa*) and tall cinquefoil (*Potentilla arguta*).



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: None

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

COLUMBINE, COLORADO BLUE *Aquilegia coerulea*

A herbaceous perennial plant growing to 20-60 cm tall. The flowers are very variable in color, from pale blue to white. Look for them in meadows and along streambanks. Excellent for attracting pollinators. Other species of columbine found in Teton County, WY include yellow columbine (*Aquilegia flavescens*) which appears in subalpine meadows.



Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

CONEFLOWER, WESTERN

Rudbeckia occidentalis

An erect perennial herb growing from a thick rhizome, its mostly unbranched stem approaches 2 m in maximum height. The large leaves are generally oval but pointed, and lightly to deeply toothed along the edges, growing to 30 cm long. The inflorescence is one or more flower heads with purplish bases up to 6 cm wide. There are no petals, just an array of reflexed phyllaries around the purple-brown center packed with disc florets.



Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

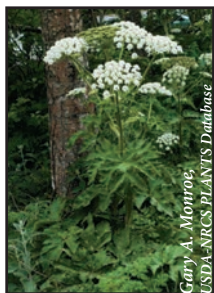
Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types, Dry

COWPARSNIP

A tall herb, reaching to heights of over 2 m. The genus name *Heracleum* (from “Hercules”) refers to the very large size of all parts of these plants. It has the characteristic flower umbels of the carrot family, about 20 cm across. Tread lightly in large stands. Juices from broken plant parts contain a phototoxin that can cause burns when exposed to skin and sunlight.

Heracleum maximum



Gary A. Monroe,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Multiple Crown

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: All Types

FEATHERY FALSE LILY OF THE VALLEY

Maianthemum racemosum

A woodland herbaceous perennial plant growing to 50-90 cm tall. Emerging plants look like fingers or asparagus that later unfurl into a ladder of oblong-lanceolate leaves. Grows in open forest, thickets, woodlands, and plains. The plants produce green fruits that are round and turn red in late summer. Starry false lily of the valley (*Mainthemum stellatum*) is abundant in riparian areas.



Morgan Graham

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Loamy

FIGWORT, LANCELEAF

Scrophularia lanceolata

A perennial herb producing clusters of erect or spreading stems up to 1.5 m long. The oppositely arranged leaves are nettle-like and up to 14 cm long. The flower has a spherical or urn-shaped corolla that is reddish brown or green. Flower stalks are covered with tiny sticky hairs. Not showy but a big hit with pollinators. Inhabits forest openings, roadsides, and fields.



Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types

FIREWEED

Chamerion angustifolium

This plant is often abundant in wet calcareous to slightly acidic soils in open fields, pastures, and particularly burned-over lands; the name fireweed derives from the species' abundance as a coloniser on burnt sites after forest fires.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: High

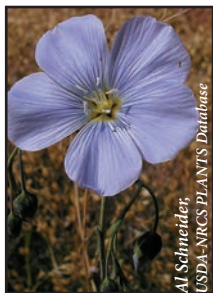
Soils: All Types, Dry & Moist

FORBS

FLAX, LEWIS

Linum lewisii var. *lewisii*

Grows on ridges and dry slopes, from sea level in the north up to 3000 m altitude. This slender herbaceous plant grows to 90 cm tall, with spirally arranged narrow lanceolate leaves 1-2 cm long. The flowers are pale blue or lavender to white, 1.5-3 cm diameter, with five petals. Will readily establish on a variety of soils. Nitrogen fixer.



Al Schneider
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Bunch

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

FLEABANE, ASPEN

Erigeron speciosus

Clusters of leafy stems, 16-32 cm tall, rise from the woody rootstock of this perennial. Each stem bears several to many showy, nearly 5 cm wide flower heads with from 70-150 light purple, or rarely white, narrow rays. It is found across a wide range of elevations and habitats, including grasslands, woodlands, open forest, and rocky slopes.



Andrey Zharkikh

Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Moist, Open

GERANIUM, STICKY

The many-toothed, deeply-lobed, bright-green leaves of this large, clumped wild geranium occur on strong, branching, 0.3-0.6 m flower stalks. Pinkish to lavender, saucer-shaped flowers occur at stem tips. Stem, leaves, and flower stalks are covered with sticky hairs. Other species of geranium found in Teton County, WY include Richardson's geranium (*Geranium richardsonii*) which favors creek banks and seeps.

Geranium viscosissimum



Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Loamy

GENTIAN, MOUNTAIN BOG

A funnel-shaped cup opening into a five-petaled face, in shades of deep blue to purple. The plant has hardy, thick green leaves on thin reddish flowering stems. A denizen of subalpine meadows and streambanks. Rocky Mountain fringed gentian (*Gentianopsis thermalis*) is another wet meadow showstopper in Teton County. It was in the running for WY State Flower in 1916.

Gentiana calycosa



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: None

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: None

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Clayey, Loamy

GILIA, SCARLET

This plant grows readily from seed and its brilliant red trumpets are handsome in a native garden. Sticky foliage has a faint skunky smell. This flower is primarily pollinated by long-tongued moths and hummingbirds. Grows well on open, dry, and rocky slopes.

Ipomopsis aggregata



Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: None

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All Types, Dry

GLOBEMALLOW, SCARLET

A low-spreading, warm season, long-lived perennial forb to half-shrub. Stems emerge from a woody stem located just under the soil surface and reach a height of 10-40 cm. Plants are densely covered with hairs. The deep orange to pinkish colored flowers are densely clustered. Most common in dry habitats of surrounding counties, but would work in a Teton County rock garden.

Sphaeralcea coccinea



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Dry

GOLDENASTER, HAIRY FALSE

Heterotheca villosa

A clumping plant with erect or spreading leafy stems, with yellow flower heads in branched clusters. Stems are covered with rough, grayish hairs that prevent moisture loss. They are found on dry well-drained plains and slopes. Robust populations turn entire hillsides gold from May - July.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Dry

GOLDENEYE, SHOWY

Heliomeris multiflora

This bright member of the sunflower family grows from a shallow taproot or fibrous rootstock, with several “leggy” stems standing 0.3 - 1.3 m tall. It is often growing in small bushy clumps. This bright sunflower is long-lived and abundant in summer and fall. Flowers July to September. Found in meadows and adjacent to roads and pathways. Readily establishes from seed.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

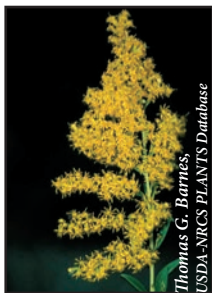
Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Dry

GOLDENROD, CANADA

Solidago canadensis

An herbaceous perennial growing 1 - 1.6 m high. Despite popular lore, goldenrod pollen is too heavy to act as an allergen. It is an extremely important late season source of pollen and nectar to the base of our food webs. Teton County, WY has eight native species, including giant goldenrod (*Solidago gigantea*) and Missouri goldenrod (*Solidago missouriensis*).



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types, Moist

HAREBELL, SCOTCH

Campanula rotundifolia

A delicate perennial with nodding blue-violet bell-shaped flowers and slender stems. Grows in height from 10 - 40 cm. The stems can be weak so that the entire plant bends over. Rounded, basal leaves wither early while the narrow, stem leaves remain. Occurs on rocky sites and sunny slopes. Will thrive in a variety of garden soils if given space to establish. Healthy self-seeder.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Moist to Dry

HELLEBORE, FALSE

Veratrum californicum

Has stiffly erect, leafy stalks that rise up to 2 m and bear large, distinctly pleated, oval leaves. The stalks are topped by showy clusters of white to greenish flowers, hence another common name of corn lily. Inhabits shady sites with moist soils. Can cause birth defects in livestock if ingested early in gestation. Sheep and goats will browse leaves and tops. Cattle tend to avoid unless other more desirable forage is absent.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: Severe

Drought Tolerance: Low
Moisture Use: High
Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Moist

HYSSOP, NETTLELEAF GIANT

Agastache urticifolia

A quintessential mint with square-shaped stems in erect clusters up to 1 m tall. Broadly lance-shaped leaves, with sharply toothed margins, lighter green on the underside. Flowers are violet to rose to white in color. Redolently minty fragrance. Found in tall forb meadows, aspen stands, and sagebrush slopes. Reportedly deer-resistant.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: All Types

HORSETAIL, FIELD

Two types of hollow asparagus-like stems. The fertile stems are shorter (<30 cm), succulent-textured, tan, and with an apical brown spore cone. The sterile stems are 10-90 cm tall with jointed segments and whorls of side shooting tendrils at the segment joints. Some stems can have as many as 20 segments. This species inhabits primarily wet soils but can quickly spread upland once established. Poisonous to livestock.

Equisetum arvense



Doug McGrady

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: None

Toxicity: Moderate

Drought Tolerance: None

Moisture Use: High

Soils: All Types

INDIAN PAINTBRUSH, WYOMING

State flower of Wyoming. The striking scarlet red emanates from modified leaves or bracts. These bracts are hiding small, green flowers. Utilizes other plants, including Idaho fescue and sagebrush, to obtain a portion of their nutrients. Occurs on rocky slopes and amongst sagebrush. Several other species, including Northwestern paintbrush (*Castilleja angustifolia*) can also be found in Teton County.

Castilleja linariifolia



Brewbooks

Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: None

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Loamy

KITTENTAILS, WYOMING

Besseya wyomingensis

One of the first wildflowers to bloom in Teton County each spring. This fibrous-rooted perennial forb grows to about 10-20 cm tall. Leaves are mainly basal, elliptic to oblong, and covered with soft white hairs. Found primarily on open slopes and hills with mountain big sagebrush and scattered Douglas fir.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: All Types, Moist

LARKSPUR, DUNCECAP

Delphinium occidentale

A robust perennial with deep, woody roots. Stems may be numerous, and are usually 60-180 cm tall and hollow. Leaves are alternate and palmately divided. Other species of larkspur found in Teton County, WY include Sierra larkspur (*Delphinium glaucum*) and twolobe larkspur (*Delphinium nuttallianum*). Poisonous to livestock.



Growth Form: Single Crown
Fire Resistance: Low
Toxicity: Severe

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: Clayey, Dry

LILY, SEGO

Has 1 to 4 flowers, each with 3 white petals and 3 sepals which are tinged with lilac and have a purplish band radiating from the yellow base. Plants are around 15-45 cm in height and have linear leaves. Other species of lily found in Teton County, WY include glacier lily (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) and white mariposa lily (*Calochortus eurycarpus*).

Calochortus nuttallii



Growth Form: Bulb
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: Dry

LOUSEWORT, BRACTED

Pedicularis bracteosa

An erect, stout perennial that grows up to 1 m tall. The fern-like leaves are alternate, 6-30 cm long. It has many pale yellow flowers in dense, spike-like clusters, 6-30 cm tall. Giant lousewort (*Pedicularis procera*) can reach over 1.3 m and possesses reddish flowers. Both are found in mountain woods and openings.



Growth Form: Single Stem
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: Yes

Drought Tolerance: Low
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Clayey, Loamy

LOUSEWORT, ELEPHANTHEAD

Pedicularis groenlandica

This plant has spikes up to 45 cm that carry showy clusters of pink-purple flowers. The individual flowers resemble an elephant's face. The upper petals are twisted and curled into a long snout. Dense racemes of flowers bloom on leafy stems. Grows in wet seeps in pastures to mountain meadows.



Gary A. Monroe,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Loamy, Moist-Wet

LUPINE, SILVERY

Lupinus argenteus

Contains several, occasionally branched stems, that are each 30-60 cm tall and covered with hairs. Palmately-compound, silvery-green leaves line the stems. Violet, pea-like flowers are arranged in a showy spike, up to 20 cm long. Found on hills, slopes, and in lodgepole pine forest. Other species of lupine include bigleaf lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllus*) and silky lupine (*Lupinus sericeus*). Both species are more common in sagebrush and open woods.



Gary A. Monroe,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: Severe

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All Types

MARIGOLD, WHITE MARSH

Caltha leptosepala

A perennial herb growing a mostly naked stem with leaves located basally. The leaves may have smooth, wrinkled, or toothed edges. Each flower is 1-4 cm wide and lacks petals, having instead petal-like sepals which are usually white or sometimes yellow. Lives along lake shores, creeks, and wet subalpine meadows.



Gerjlan van Noor

Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: None

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Wet

MILKVETCH, CANADIAN

This stout, erect-stemmed, often branched perennial grows 30-100+ cm tall. The flowers have many whitish to pale yellow or greenish pea flowers hanging down slightly in dense racemes atop often clustered, leafy stems. Look for it along streambanks and in meadows. There are over a dozen milkvetch species found in Teton County, WY.

Astragalus canadensis



Patrick J. Alexander,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Stolon

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Loamy, Moist

MINT, WILD

Mentha arvensis

A square stemmed perennial plant growing to 10-60 cm tall. The leaves are in opposite pairs, simple, 2-6.5 cm long and 1-2 cm broad, hairy, and with a coarsely serrated margin. The flowers are pale purple and clustered on the stem. Found along moist streambanks, ditches, and meadows. Fruit is toxic if consumed in abundance.



Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: None

Toxicity: Moderate

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Loamy, Clayey, Wet

MONKEYFLOWER, PURPLE/LEWIS *Mimulus lewisii*

Showy, magenta to deep pink bilaterally symmetrical flowers bloom in profusion near the top of this leafy member of the snapdragon family. Broadly lance-shaped, light-green leaves line the 30-100 cm stems. Occurs in wet places in the mountains. Manyflowered monkeyflower (*Mimulus floribundus*) and the yellow seep monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*) are also native to Teton County.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Moist

MONKSHOOD, COLUMBIAN *Aconitum columbianum*

A tall, leafy plant with bilaterally symmetrical, hood-like, blue or blue-violet flowers. The lightly hairy stalks are usually 0.6-2 m tall. Lower leaves are palmately lobed, becoming smaller upward. Grows in moist woods and along streambanks. Poisonous to livestock and humans.



Andrey Zharkikh

Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: Moderate

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: All Types

MULE-EARS

Wyethia amplexicaulis

Large, shiny, hairless, and lanceolate leaves with a prominent mid-vein. 0.3-1 m tall. Large, yellow, sunflower-like head. Commonly confused with arrowleaf balsamroot, which have....arrow-shaped leaves covered in fine wooly hairs. Mass blooms occur on slopes and in meadows from mid-June through mid-July. White mule-ears (*Wyethia helianthoides*) occurs in moist meadows in Tevton County.



Morgan Graham

Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Clayey, Loamy

OLD MAN'S WHISKERS

Geum triflorum

An attractive, 15-45 cm plant with foot-wide, basal clumps of ferny, blue-green, hairy leaves and reddish-purple, bell-shaped flowers that hang in groups of three. Clumps of feathery, plumed, pink-gray seeds stay on the plant much of the summer. These look like wisps of smoke, hence another common name of prairie smoke. Leaves turn deep red in fall and are sometimes evergreen.



Patrik Alexander

Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Loamy

ONION, NODDING

Allium cernuum

Soft, grasslike leaves and a 30-60 cm leafless flowering stalk rise from a bulb. The stem bends so that the pink or white flowers, nod toward the ground. All parts have a mild, onion scent. Found in open woods and a variety of soil moisture types. Other native onion species in Teton County include tapertip (*Allium acuminatum*), shortstyle (*Allium brevistylum*), and wild chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*)!



Jacob W. Frank
Rocky Mountain National Park

Growth Form: Single Stem
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: All Types

PENSTEMON, WHIPPLE'S

Penstemon whippleanus

An attractive upright wildflower typically 20-65 cm tall. Lance to egg-shaped leaves on long petioles at the base. Stem leaves opposite and stalkless. Brownish purple color, hairiness, and projecting lip are all distinct, although color can range to bluish violet, lavender, yellowish-white, or white with striped nectar guides. Blooms from late June-August in conifer woods, slopes, and mountain meadows.



Growth Form: Bunch
Fire Resistance: Low
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Clay, Loamy

PENSTEMON, LITTLEFLOWER

Penstemon procerus

With over 270 known species, the Penstemon genus is the largest in North America...and worthy of a second featured forb! Littleflower penstemon features glowing violet flowers. Bunches of stems can reach about 50 cm in height. Numerous lance to oval shaped leaves at the base. Smaller leaves oppositely arranged along stems. Found along sandy banks, rocky slopes, grassy hillsides, and dry meadows.



Growth Form: Bunch
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Med-High
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: All Types, Dry

PHACELIA, SILKY

Phacelia sericea

Consists of several upright or ascending stems to 60 cm from a tap-rooted, branched woody base. Its leaves are pinnatifid. The leaves and stems are generally covered with silvery silky hairs. Purple bell shaped flowers with stamens extending beyond the petals look like miniature fireworks. Found in open forest, slopes, and rocky ridges from mid elevations to the alpine. Silverleaf phacelia (*Phacelia hastata*) also occurs in Teton County.



Morgan Graham

Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

POND-LILY, ROCKY MT.

Nuphar polysepala

The massive submerged rhizomes of this plant are submerged in mud and difficult to dig. Waxy, glossy, heart-shaped, green leaves float on the water surface. Yellow waxy flowers (sometimes reddish or greenish tinged) arise from long stems attached to the rhizomes. Found in shallow, muddy ponds and sluggish streams.



Paul Bolstad,
University of Minnesota, Bugwood.org

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: All Types, Wet

PUSSYTOES, LITTLELEAF

Antennaria microphylla

A low mat-former. Its flowering woolly stems are generally 4-30 cm tall. Leaves are spoon-shaped or narrowly oblong and simple, alternate, and mostly basal. Stem leaves are reduced upwards. The flower is a congested to open cluster with 2-13 "toes". Looks for them in plains, hills, slopes, meadows, and open woods. Other species of pussytoes found in Teton County include the aptly named rosy



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Dry

RAGWORT, TALL

Senecio serra

This 0.4-2 m tall plant has serrated lance-shaped leaves that are usually greater than 4 cm long. Solitary leafy stems bear a profusion of yellow flower heads in a branched, flattish cluster. Valuable late season forage for pollinators. Found in moist woods and openings.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

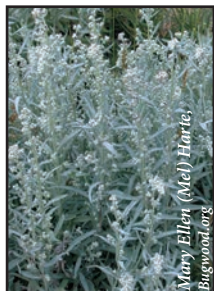
Moisture Use: High

Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Moist

SAGEWORT, CUDWEED OR LOUISIANA

Artemisia ludoviciana

This is a stiff, aromatic, silvery-white perennial, 0.5-1 m tall, which can spread quickly to form large colonies. Shrub-like, white, wooly hairs, from rhizome. Small, wooly yellowish flowers are secondary to the silver color of the erect stems and narrow leaves, created by a dense coat of hairs.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Well-drained, Dry-Moist

SAXIFRAGE, YELLOWDOT

Saxifraga bronchialis

An attractive, tufted, cushion forming plant. Petals are yellowish white with purple to red to yellow spots. The linear-lanceolate to lanceolate leaves are rigid and closely crowded together, giving the plant a moss-like appearance. Found along streams, alpine lakes, and bouldery waterfall plunge pools.



Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Dry, Open

SELFHEAL, COMMON

Grows 5-30 cm high, with creeping, self-rooting, tough, square, reddish stems branching at leaf axis. The lance-shaped leaves are serrated, reddish at tip, and grow on short stalks in opposite pairs down the stem. Flowers are two lipped and tubular. The top lip is a purple hood, and the bottom lip is often white and fringed. This member of the mint family is scentless and is a lover of moist areas.

Prunella vulgaris



Growth Form: Stolon
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: All Types

SHOOTINGSTAR, BONNEVILLE *Dodecatheon conjugens*

A rooted perennial with narrow oval-shaped leaves at the base. Its erect stems are topped with inflorescences of 1-7 showy flowers. It has four or five reflexed sepals in shades of pink, lavender, or white. Each sepal base has a blotch of bright yellow. Early bloomer on sagebrush flats, slopes, and meadows. Other species include darkthroat shootingstar (*Dodecatheon pulchellum*).



Growth Form: Single Crown
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Moist

SNEEZEWEED, ORANGE

Hymenoxys hoopesii

Aka owl's claws, this is a stout, 0.3 m perennial with large, yellow, daisy-like flowers in loose clusters. The foliage is yellow-green – large at the base, becoming reduced upward. This pollinator magnet erupts in large displays on hills, meadows, slopes, and woods. Graylocks four-nerve daisy (*Hymenoxys hoopesii*) is another yellow large-flowered aster that lives higher in the mountains.



Morgan Graham

Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: Moderate

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types

STONECROP, SPEARLEAF

Sedum lanceolatum

A succulent plant forming basal rosettes of knobby or pointed leaves up to 3 cm long. The inflorescence is made up of one or more erect arrays of several flowers. The flowers have yellow petals sometimes tinged with red, each lance-shaped petal just under a centimeter long.



Morgan Graham

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Well-drained

STRAWBERRY, WOODLAND

Fragaria vesca

A low, colony-forming plant typically consisting of several trifoliate leaves with long hairy green to red petioles that emerge directly from a central taproot. Leaflets are ~10 cm long and 5 cm wide, pale green underneath, coarsely serrated, and obovate or oval in shape. White flowers turn to small red drupes. They are sweet and edible but you'll need luck to catch them before the woodland critters.



Growth Form: Stolon

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Moist

SUNFLOWER, COMMON

Helianthus annuus

A stout, widely branching, annual, 0.5-3 m tall, with rough bristly leaves and stems. Flowers are large and showy, up to 12 cm across. Inhabits plains, hills, and disturbed sites. Potentially naturalized from human introduction. Other species of sunflower (that are definitely native) include five-nerved (*Helianthella quinquenervis*) and one-flowered little sunflower (*Helianthella uniflora*).



Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: None

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types, Moist or Dry

SWEETCICELY

Plants 0.3-1 m tall have erect stems clothed with large, finely dissected, ferny leaves. Tall umbels bear tiny white flowers that each becomes 3 cm long, bristly cylindrical fruits. Common. Thrives in the wooded understory.

Osmorhiza berteroi



Growth Form: Multiple Stem
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Moist

SWEETVETCH, NORTHERN

Many branched stems rise 0.3-0.6 m and bear hairless, pinnately compound leaves, and compact to elongate clusters of pinkish-purple to reddish-pink, pea-like flowers. Possesses a deep nitrogen-fixing taproot. Found in adjacent to gravelly creeks.

Hedysarum boreale



Growth Form: Single Crown
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: All Types

VETCH, AMERICAN

Vicia americana

A perennial forb that grows from both taproot and rhizome. The leaves are each made up of oblong leaflets and have clasping tendrils for climbing. It bears showy pea-like flowers in shades of lavender and fuchsia. Grows in woods, meadows, sagebrush, and along roads. The fruit is a hairless pod about 3 cm long that contains usually two light brown peas.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: Sandy, Loamy

VIOLET, NUTTALL

Viola nuttallii

Less than 15 cm tall, bears yellow flowers with brown or purple lines nectar guides to aid pollination. The flowers are on stems about the same length as the leaves. The leaves are lanced shaped. A sight for spring-sore eyes in sage flats and open woods. Other violets found in Teton County, WY include goosefoot violet (*Viola purpurea*) and blue violet (*Viola adunca*).



Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: All Types

YAMPAH, COMMON *Perideridia gairdneri* ssp. *borealis*

A perennial herb which may approach 1.5 m in maximum height, its slender, erect stem grows from cylindrical tubers measuring up to 8 cm long. Leaves near the base of the plant have blades up to 35 cm long which are divided into many slender, branching lobes. Many spherical clusters of small white flowers. Grows across a broad range of sites including mountain big sage.



Growth Form: Single Crown

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Moist

YARROW, WESTERN *Achillea millefolium* var. *occidentalis*

Grows to 1 m tall and has no branches except near the top. The leaves are alternate, 10-15 cm long, with many delicate, lacy, fern-like leaflets. The flower heads consist of 20-25 yellowish-white (rarely pink) ray flowers and similarly colored disk flowers. A highly adaptable species found across a wide range of habitats. Foliage possesses anti-microbial properties and is aromatic when crushed.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Loamy

FORBS

ALDER, THINLEAF

Alnus incana ssp. tenuifolia

A small to medium size tree 6-12 m tall with smooth grey bark. The leaves are matte green 5-11 cm long and 4-8 cm broad. The flowers are catkins, appearing early in spring. Male catkins (1-2 cm) have a distinctive cone-like appearance...and they're cute too! Common in swamps and wetlands.



Growth Form: Thicket
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: None
Moisture Use: High
Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Wet

ASH, MOUNTAIN

Sorbus scopulina

A shrub or shrub-like tree with several erect stems to 1-4 m. Bark is reddish. Deciduous leaves are pinnately compound with 11-15 shiny, oblong leaflets. Small, creamy white flowers occur in large terminal clusters and are followed by persistent, red-orange berries. Found on rocky hillsides, in open woods, and along streams. Flaunts fantastic flaming fall foliage.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem
Fire Resistance: None
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: None
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Moist

ASPEN, QUAKING

Populus tremuloides

A deciduous tree. The trees have tall trunks, up to 25 m tall, with smooth white bark, scarred with black. The glossy green leaves, dull beneath, become golden to yellow, rarely red, in autumn. The species often clones through its roots to form large groves. An aspen clone in Utah consisting of over 50k stems is one of the largest known living organisms on earth.



Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: All Types, Moist

BIRCH, DWARF

Betula nana

A shrub growing to 1-1.2 m high. The bark is non-peeling and a shiny red-copper color. The leaves are rounded, 6-20 mm diameter, with a bluntly toothed margin. They turn maroon to bronze in autumn. Grows in bogs, and along streambanks and lake shores in the mountains. Water birch (*Betula occidentalis*) can also be found in Teton County.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All Types

BITTERBRUSH, ANTELOPE

Purshia tridentata

A gray, small-leaved shrub usually less than 1.2 m as a result of heavy ungulate browsing. Cream-colored, tubular, short-lived flowers are at the ends of short branches. The semi-evergreen leaves are three-cleft and roll inward in hot weather. Leaves gray and hairy underneath. Occurs on dry hillsides and with sagebrush on hills and plains. Extremely valuable winter forage for large game.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

BUFFALOBERRY, RUSSET

Shepherdia canadensis

Russet buffaloberry is a mound-shaped shrub, 1-2 m tall. Twigs brownish with small bran-like scabs. Foliage dark green above with fuzzy, silvery hairs underneath. Small, inconspicuous yellow to green flowers precede dense clusters of bright red berries. Found in open woods and riparian areas.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Dry or Moist

CEANOTHUS, SNOWBRUSH

Ceanothus velutinus

An evergreen shrub with distinctively shiny and spicy aromatic leaves. It generally grows 0.5-2.5 m tall. The fire-resistant leaves are alternate, 3-9 cm long. Top side of leaves is sticky. Seeds can survive in soil up to 200 years until stimulated by fire. Found in burned lodgepole forest and morainal slopes. Important forage for ungulates, birds, and pollinators.



Growth Form: Thicket

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Clayey, Loamy

CHOCKECHERRY

Prunus virginiana

A suckering shrub or small tree growing over 10 m tall. The leaves are oval, 3-10 cm long, with a coarsely serrated margin. The flowers are produced in racemes of 9-18 cm long in late spring. The fruit are about 1 cm diameter, range in color from bright red to black. Grows in open woods, rocky terrain, or disturbed sites. Flesh of the fruit is bitter but edible. Ingestion of pits can cause cyanide poisoning.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: Severe

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All Types, Moist

CINQUEFOIL, SHRUBBY

Dasiphora fruticosa

Cold tolerant and winter hardy. It is a deciduous, multi-stemmed, and many-branched shrub, typically 0.6-1.2 m. Numerous leaves with 3-9 leaflets that have long white hairs on both surfaces. Long-blooming clusters of yellow flowers are valuable sources of food for late-season pollinators. Resilient landscaping shrub. Occurs naturally in moist places.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All Types

COTTONWOOD, NARROWLEAF *Populus angustifolia*

This tree is most often found by streams and creeks. It is slim in profile, with yellow-green lance-shaped leaves with scalloped margins. The catkins are fluffy and white, producing “seed snowstorms” in early summer. The buds are sticky and gummy. Beautiful golden fall foliage, deeply furrowed bark.



Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Moist

CURRENT, GOLDEN

Ribes aureum

A small to medium-sized deciduous shrub 1-3 m tall with spicy-scented golden yellow flowers. One of the first flowering shrubs in spring. Flowers are borne in clusters of up to 15. Leaves are green, turning red in autumn. Found in thickets and along streambanks. Gooseberry currant (*Ribes montigenum*), wax currant (*Ribes cereum*), and prickly currant (*Ribes oxycanthoides*) also occur in Teton County.



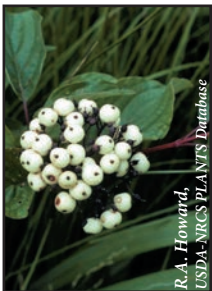
Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: Medium
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: Loamy

DOGWOOD, REDOSIER

Cornus sericea ssp. *sericea*

A medium to tall deciduous shrub, growing 1.5-4 m tall and 3-5 m wide. The branches and twigs are dark red. The leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long and 2.5-6 cm broad. Fall color is commonly bright red to purple. The flowers are small 5-10 mm diameter, dull white, in clusters 3-6 cm diameter. The fruit is a globose white berry 5-9 mm diameter. Grows along streambanks and in moist soils.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem
Fire Resistance: Low
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low
Moisture Use: High
Soils: All types, Wet

DOUGLAS FIR

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Douglas firs are medium to large evergreens, 10-35 m. The needles are flat, soft, and friendly. The cones have distinctive scales resembling mouse tails. The needles are 2-4 cm long and occur singly rather than in fascicles. Found from foothills to forests.



Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Well-drained, Moist

ELDERBERRY, RED

Sambucus racemosa var. racemosa

A globular shrub, 1-7 m tall, with tightly-clustered basal stems. Its pinnately compound leaves produce beautiful fall foliage. Small white flowers are followed by clusters of pea-sized, red berries. American black elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa var. melanocarpa*) is also found in Teton County. Both can be found in woods and on mountain slopes. Unripe fruit mildly toxic.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: Mild

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Moist

HAWTHORN, BLACK

Crataegus douglasii

A compact erect bushy shrub covered in fan-shaped green leaves with teeth along the distal margin. Thorns along the branches are 1-2 cm long. White flowers with greenish centers grow in bunches at the ends of each thin branch. The fruit is a very dark purple up to about 1 cm across. Found in thickets and along streambanks.



Growth Form: Thicket

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: All types

HONEYSUCKLE, TWINBERRY

Lonicera involucrata

A large shrub that can grow 0.5-5 m high. Young stems square. Leaves are elliptic to oval-shaped, and hairy along the margins and on the underside. The tubular flowers are yellow, hairy, and produce pairs of dark berries with reddish bracts. Grows in moist woods, thickets, and streambanks. Utah honeysuckle (*Lonicera utahensis*) features drooping white flowers followed by soft conjoined bright red berries.



Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: High

Soils: Clayey, Loamy

HUCKLEBERRY, THINLEAF *Vaccinium membranaceum*

An erect shrub growing up to 1.5 m in maximum height. The new twigs are yellow-green and somewhat angled. The deciduous leaves are alternately arranged. The very thin to membranous, oval leaf blades are up to 5 cm long. The edges are serrated, with each tiny tooth tipped with a glandular hair. Solitary flowers occur in the leaf axils. Prefers acidic soils of woods and open slopes.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Dry

JUNIPER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN *Juniperus scopulorum*

A small tree reaching 5-15 m tall, with a trunk up to 1 m diameter. The shoots are slender, 0.7-1.2 mm diameter. The leaves are scale-like, 5-10 mm long. Grows in canyons, river bottoms, and on dry hillsides. Common juniper (*Juniperus communis*) also occurs in Teton County, WY and is differentiated by its stiff, sharp, pointy leaves.



Growth Form: Single Stem

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

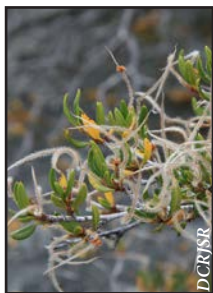
Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

MAHOGANY, CURLLEAF MOUNTAIN

Cercocarpus ledifolius

A long-lived evergreen tree or small shrub 1-12 m tall. Extremely drought tolerant and slow growing. Typically inhabits steep sunny slopes. Heavy browsing on lower branches by mule deer and elk can give this species an umbrella-shaped appearance.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

MAPLE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN

Acer glabrum

A small tree or shrub growing to 10 m tall. Leaves with three to five palmate lobes and finely-toothed margins. Dark green above and lighter below. Foliage typically pale yellow to nearly white in the fall. Blazing red/orange fall foliage in Snake River Canyon is bigtooth maple (*Acer grandidentatum*). Bigtooth maple has bluntly-toothed leaf margins.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

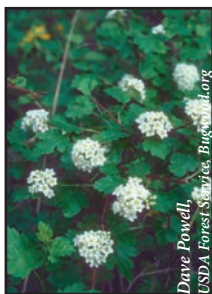
Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

NINEBARK, MOUNTAIN

Physocarpus monogynus

An alternate, simple, maple-like, shrub or tree with diagnostically brown shredding bark. Found primarily in canyons and rocky slopes. Lights slopes aflame in autumn with leaves of orange and red. Look for it in canyons and on rocky slopes. Mallow ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*) also occurs in Teton County.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Drought Tolerance: High

Fire Resistance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Toxicity: None

Soils: Sandy, Loamy

OREGON BOXLEAF

Paxistima myrsinites

A shiny, low-statured shrub, 0.2-0.6 m high, with small, glossy, dark-green leaves arrayed in pairs along ascending branches. The tiny, maroon flowers are borne in axillary clusters. Found in the understory of woods and thickets. Commonly confused with kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*). Boxleaf has toothed leaf margins compared to smooth margins on kinnikinnick.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Fire Resistance: High

Moisture Use: Medium

Toxicity: None

Soils: Moist

OREGON GRAPE

A sprawling evergreen sub-shrub. The holly-like leaves are alternate, pinnate and its 5-7 leaflets are oblong. Its flowers are sweet smelling yellow clusters portending dusty blue-black berries. Grows in a variety of habitats from dry sagebrush hills to forests. Fantastic evergreen groundcover for the garden.

Mahonia repens



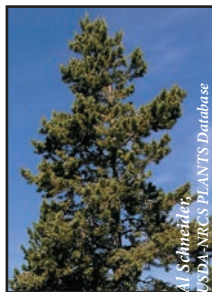
Growth Form: Creeping
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: All types

PINE, LODGEPOLE

This evergreen tree has two needles per fascicle and grows up to 25 m. Serotinous cones require fire in order to open and germinate. Regenerating post-fire forests produce extremely dense stands with up to 40,000 trees per acre. The crown is pyramidal. Other species of pine found in Teton County, WY include whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) and limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*). A common mountain species found in meadows and basins, from gentle slopes to steep rocky ridges.

Pinus contorta



Growth Form: Single Stem
Fire Resistance: Low
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: All types

PIPSISSEWA

Grows 10-35 cm tall, and has evergreen shiny, bright green, toothed leaves arranged in opposite pairs or whorls of 3-4 along the stem. Leaves have a shallowly toothed margin, where the teeth have fine hairs at their ends. Look for these delightful white and pink flowers in the understory of conifer forests.

Chimaphila umbellata



Growth Form: Rhizomatous
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium
Moisture Use: Low
Soils: Sandy, Loamy

RABBITBRUSH, RUBBER

Grows to 0.3-2.4 m tall. Stems are yellowish green, flexible, erect and spreading, and are covered with a dense felt-like layer of white hairs. Leaves are straight and narrow. Abundant yellow flowers provide excellent late-season food for pollinators. Green rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*) can be differentiated by its twisted leaves, smaller size, and less flexible stems. Both species can persist in hot, dry, dusty places, making them excellent low water landscaping options.

Ericameria nauseosa



Growth Form: Multiple Stem
Fire Resistance: High
Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High
Moisture Use: Medium
Soils: Sandy, Loamy

RASPBERRY, AMERICAN RED

Rubus idaeus

A deciduous shrub that grows up to 1.5 m high with biennial stems. The leaves are pinnately compound, with three to five leaflets. The flowers are white to greenish white, and drooping. Look for the red fruit along stream thickets and rocky slopes in canyons.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All types, Dry or Moist

ROSE, WOODS'

Rosa woodsii var. woodsii

A 0.2-2 m shrub with shallow, branching roots, capable of forming dense thickets. The stems are reddish-brown to gray, with straight or slightly curved prickles. Found in woods, and on hills and plains. Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana var. hispida*) also grows in Teton County. Woods' rose produces clusters of flowers/hips per stem while Nootka rose usually have only one flower/hip per stem.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

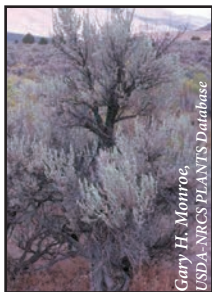
Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Wet

SAGEBRUSH, BASIN BIG

Artemisia tridentata ssp. tridentata

Typically found on dry sites towards the southern end of the valley. Growing up to 3 m. Our tallest subspecies of sagebrush, but not the oldest! The shorter-statured mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana*) grows in moister mountain shrub communities where it can live to over 100 years. Other species found in Teton County, WY include three-tipped sagebrush (*Artemisia triparita*), low sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula ssp. arbuscula*), and silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana ssp. viscidula*).



Gary H. Monroe,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All types, Well-drained

SAGE, FRINGED

Artemisia frigida

A common low-spreading, semi-evergreen shrub, with numerous stems arising from a woody base growing to 40 cm. The deeply-divided, soft, woolly, gray-green leaves are fine-textured and aromatic. The pale yellow flowers and the fruit are rather inconspicuous. This species works well as a groundcover in dry, full-sun areas.



Andrey Zharkikh

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All types

SERVICEBERRY

Amelanchier alnifolia

A deciduous shrub or small tree reaching 1-8 m. Oval-shaped leaves are approximately 3 cm long and coarsely toothed on the outer half. Often forms thickets or grows in clumps. White flowers emerge May-June and purple, clustered berries appear in early August. This species produces scarlet leaves in autumn. Found in a variety of habitats from aspen woodlands, sagebrush hills, to rocky canyon slopes.



Jeff McMillan
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All types, Alkaline, Moist

SILVERBERRY

Elaeagnus commutata

These plants are shrubs or small trees growing to 1-4 m tall. The leaves are broad lanceolate, 2-7 cm long, silvery on both sides with dense small white scales. The yellow, fragrant flowers are described as overwhelmingly sweet, heavy perfume by some. Green limbs smell unpleasant ;) when burned. Grows in dry to moist sandy and gravelly soils. Found in the cottonwood understory.



James St. John

Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: Medium

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: Sandy, Loamy, Moist

SNOWBERRY, COMMON

Symphoricarpos albus

A deciduous, shrub that is densely branched. Plants vary in height from 0.3-1.2 m. In riparian habitats, common snowberry can reach a height of 2 m. Flowers are borne in small clusters that produce white drupes. Mountain snowberry (*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*) and western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) also occur in Teton County.



Andreas Rockstein

Growth Form: Thicket

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: Slight

Drought Tolerance: Medium

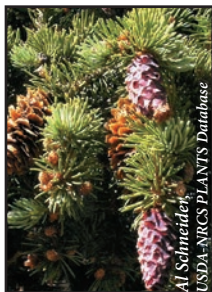
Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All types, Well-drained, Dry or Moist

SPRUCE, ENGELMANN

Picea engelmannii

A medium-sized to large evergreen tree growing to 25-40 m tall with a trunk diameter of up to 1.5 m. The bark is thin and scaly. The leaves are needle-like, 15-30 mm long. Blue spruce (*Picea pungens*) also grows naturally in Teton County. Englemann spruce have lighter, thinner bark; softer needles; slightly hairy twigs, and smaller cones (4-5 cm) vs. up to 10 cm in blue spruce.



Al Schneider,
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Growth Form: Single stem

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: Clayey, Loamy, Moist

SUBALPINE FIR

Abies lasiocarpa

In its typical mountain habitat, subalpine fir grows up to 100 ft. with a narrow spire-like crown. Bark is distinctively grey, thin, with small resin blisters. Trees at timberline assume a short-stature krummholz growth pattern. Cones are purple when young and stand upright on upper branches. Sometimes used in landscaping as a hedge.



Growth Form: Single stem

Fire Resistance: Low

Toxicity:

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use:

Soils: Moist

THIMBLEBERRY

Rubus parviflorus

A dense shrub up to 2.5 m tall with canes no more than 1.5 cm in diameter, often growing in large clumps which spread through the plant's underground rhizome. The maple-like leaves are palmate, up to 20 cm across, with five lobes; they are soft and fuzzy in texture. Happy along shady stream edges. Large delicate raspberry-like fruit.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Medium

Moisture Use: Medium

Soils: All types, Dry to Moist

WILLOW, COYOTE OR SANDBAR

Salix exigua

A deciduous shrub reaching 3-6 m in height, spreading by basal shoots to form dense clonal colonies. The leaves are long, narrow, and vaguely toothed. The flowers are produced in catkins in late spring, after the leaves appear. Grows near water at mid-elevations. There are numerous other species of willow found in Teton County.



Growth Form: Rhizomatous

Fire Resistance: High

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: Low

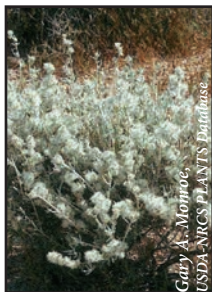
Moisture Use: High

Soils: All types, Moist-Wet

WINTERFAT

Krascheninnikovia lanata

A small shrub sending erect stem branches to heights between 0.5-1 m. It produces flat lance-shaped leaves up to 3 cm long. The stems and cool gray foliage are covered in woolly white hairs which age to a reddish color. Valuable winter forage for ungulates. Grows on dry plains and barren hills.



Growth Form: Multiple Stem

Fire Resistance: None

Toxicity: None

Drought Tolerance: High

Moisture Use: Low

Soils: All types, Dry

REFERENCES AND RESOURCE GUIDE

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Suggested Publications:

For a complete list of Wyoming plant identification resources see

<wynps.org/references>

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Websites:

Calflora <calflora.org>

Barnyards & Backyards <uwyo.edu/barnbackyard>

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center <www.wildflower.org>

Native American Ethnobotany Database <naeb.brit.org>

Native Memory Project <nativememoryproject.org>

Rocky Mountain Herbarium <rmh.uwyo.edu>

Teton Plants. Wyoming Native Plant Society <tetonplants.org>



Visit the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
Plants Database at <http://plants.usda.gov/>.

Organizations that Helped

Aberdeen Plant Materials Center
Bureau of Land Management
Bridger Plant Materials Center
Center for Plant Conservation
Cody Conservation District
Conservation Research Center of Teton Science Schools
Dubois Crowheart Conservation District
Idaho Native Plant Society
Jackson Hole Conservation Alliance
Jackson Hole Land Trust
Montana State Seed Lab
Native Plant Locator
Native Seed Network
National Elk Refugee
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National Parks Service
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Rocky Mountain Herbarium
Star Valley Conservation District
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Teton Chapter of the Wyoming Native Plant Society
Teton Conservation District
Teton County Weed and Pest District
Teton County Wyoming
Town of Jackson
Upper Colorado Environmental Plant Center
US Fish and Wildlife Service
US Forest Service
US Geological Survey
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
Wyoming Extension Weed Specialist
Wyoming Nature Conservancy
Wyoming Natural Diversity Database
Wyoming Game and Fish Department

A Pocket Guide to the Native Plants of Teton County
Revised December 2022



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Est. 1946**

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