



Big Sage Brush



Scientific Name: *Artemisia tridentata*

Multiple sub-species adapted to specific soil and climate conditions.
Grows in dry valleys and on slopes at elevations between 1000 to 10,000 feet.
Can be found in much of the western United States.

Blooms from October to November.

Prefers faster draining, less alkaline (basic) soil.

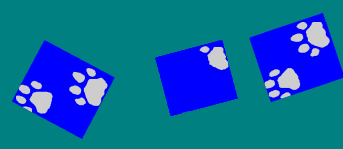
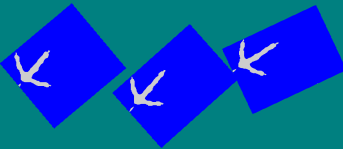
Commonly used by Native Americans:

- Wood burned for fuel and used in construction of dwellings.
- Leaves and seeds were eaten.
- Leaves also used medicinally for coughs, colds, headaches, stomachaches, fevers and to relieve pain during child birth.
- The bark was also used to make cord, rope and netting.

Early settlers knew the presence of sagebrush was a good indication of ground water near the surface, and therefore a good place to settle and dig a well.

Supports a wide range of wildlife species including sage grouse, pygmy rabbits

and pronghorn antelopes.

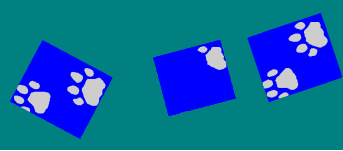
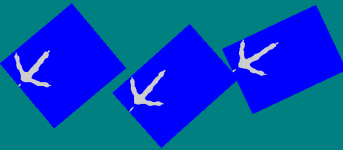


Indian Rice Grass



Scientific Name: *Achnatherum hymenoides* (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*)

- Dense, leafy, bunchgrass.
- Dark green leaves.
- Grows to be between 7-18 inches (17.5-45 cm) tall.
- Blooms between May and early August.
- Found mostly in sandy soils.
- Eaten by many species of animals, including livestock.
- A major food source for Native Americans and pioneers who harvested the grass seeds and ground them into flour.

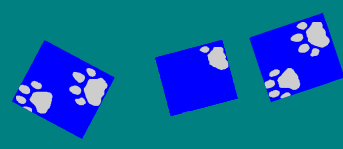
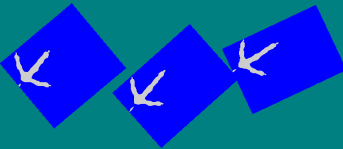


Quaking Aspen



Scientific Name: *Populus tremuloides*

- The most widely distributed tree in North America.
- Narrow, rounded crown of thin foliage.
- Quaking Aspen grow to be between 40-70 feet tall (12-21 m).
- The leaves are shiny green above and dull green beneath.
- The leaves turn golden-yellow in autumn before they fall.
- Live in many soil types, especially sandy and gravelly slopes.
- Their name refers to the leaves which tremble in the breeze.

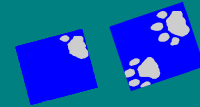
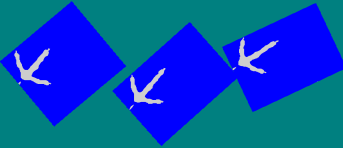


Red Elderberry



Sambucus racemosa

- A deciduous shrub from 20" to 20' in height.
- Leaves are large, opposite, pinnately compound with five to nine leaflets.
- The flowers are creamy white in pyramidal heads.
- Fruits are round, berrylike drupes with two to four seeds and usually bright red. The berries of this species are poisonous, but those of related species with blue or black berries can be boiled and eaten in pies or as jam.
- The distribution is across North America from Newfoundland to Alaska. Restricted to moist, cool sites in the south, extending into California in the coastal mountains, Arizona and New Mexico in the Rockies, and Georgia and Tennessee in the Appalachian highlands.
- This species is not well adapted to warm climates and in the southern part of its range is found in cooler uplands, swamps, and along cool drainages. Where found on upland sites few plants are well scattered through the forest. Preferred soil is rich rocky soils with ample moisture.

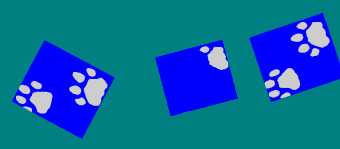
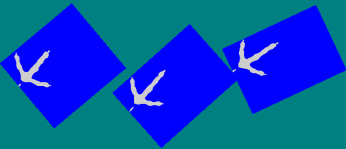


Western Cottonwood



Populus fremontii

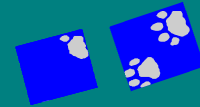
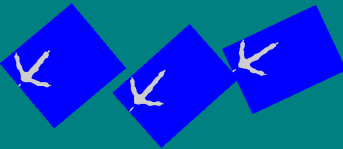
- Also called the Fremont Cottonwood.
 - Western cottonwood is a large deciduous open-crown tree with massive trunk and branches.
 - Fast growing and can reach up to 100 ft. along perennial water sources.
 - Leaves are 3-4 inches across and bright green. Fall color is an attractive gold.
 - Female plants have a fruit cluster of capsules that contain small seeds. The capsules release a cotton-like substance which readily becomes airborne and is a litter nuisance.
 - They range throughout the United States in elevations up to 6000 feet, and especially in riparian areas.
- They can withstand temperatures well below 32° F.



Scientific Name: *Salix species*

- The primary woody species in riparian zones, providing bank stability, streamside shading and cover for wildlife.
- Valued as ornamentals and for their shade, erosion control and timber.
- Some species yield salicin, the source of salicylic acid used in pain relievers.
- All have alternate, usually narrow leaves, catkins and seeds with long, silky hairs.
- Several species grow as small matted woody plants on the tundra.
- Often form dense thickets that provide shelter for wildlife.
- The bark and leaves of this species can be ground into powder which can be used to treat scratches, scrapes and infections of the upper and lower intestinal tract.

WATERCANYONS



Wood's Rose



Scientific Name: *Rosa woodsii*

- A multi-branched, deciduous shrub.
- Grows up to 5 ft. tall, often growing in dense thickets.
- Stems are red and prickled on their lower portions.
- Pink, five-petaled flowers, 2 in. across.
- Bloom from May until July .
- Grows in open woods, plains, stream banks and stony slopes.
- Used by the Paiute Indians in a number of ways:
 - Ate the petals and hips raw.
 - Made a tea from the roots to treat colds.
 - Made arrow shafts out of the woody stems.
 - A yellow dye was make from the inner bark.