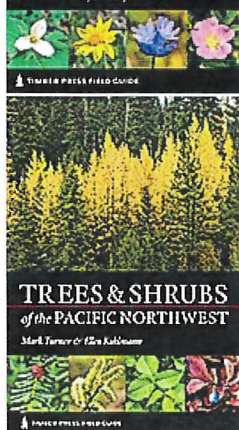
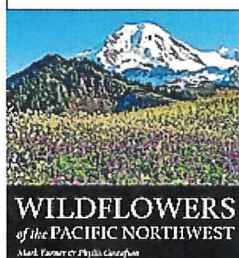




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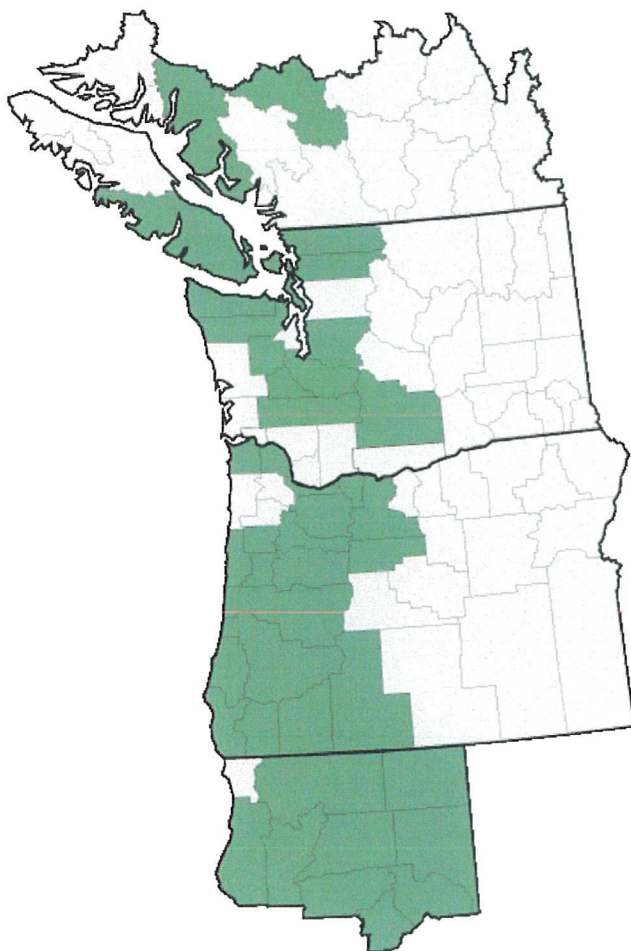

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Brodiaea coronaria

Harvest Brodiaea

Stem erect. Leaves 1–3 from base, grass-like, withering before bloom time. Flower clusters open on uneven stalks. Flowers lavender-blue, violet, or rose, vase-shaped, consisting of 6 petals, 3 fertile stamens, and 3 sterile stamens that are flat, wider at base, with margins tightly inrolled and leaning inward toward stamens. Grows in grasslands, volcanic mesas, often in large populations, at low to mid elevations. *Brodiaea* and closely related *Bloomeria*, *Dichelostemma*, and *Triteleia* are best separated by small characteristics in reproduction parts. Use of a small hand lens is most helpful.

- Rarity: **Common**
- Flowering Time: **Early Summer**
- Life Cycle: **Perennial**
- Height: **3--10 inches**
- Habitat: **Meadow, Coastal**
- Found In: **Columbia Basin, Siskiyou, Olympic Np, West Gorge, Mt. Rainier Np, N Cascades Np**
- Native: **Yes**



LILIACEAE



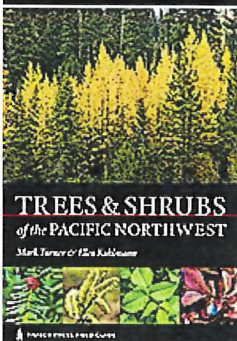
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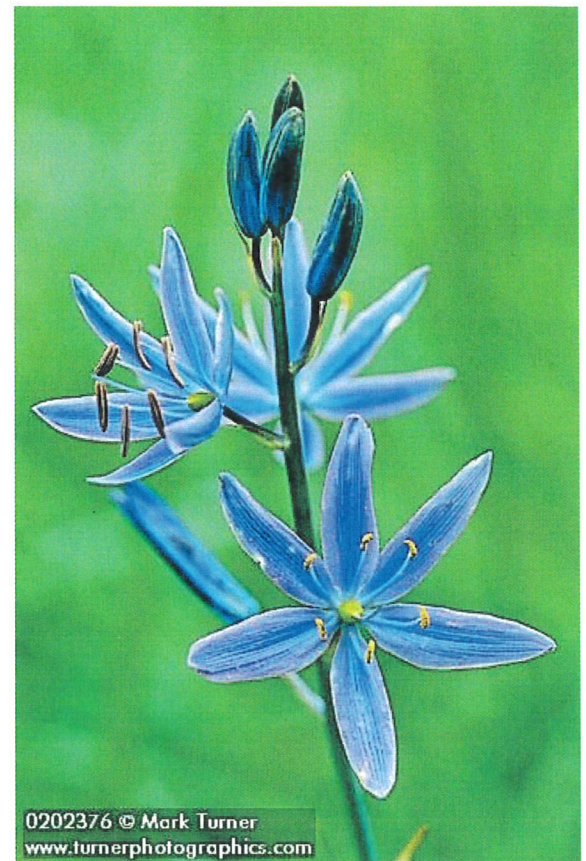
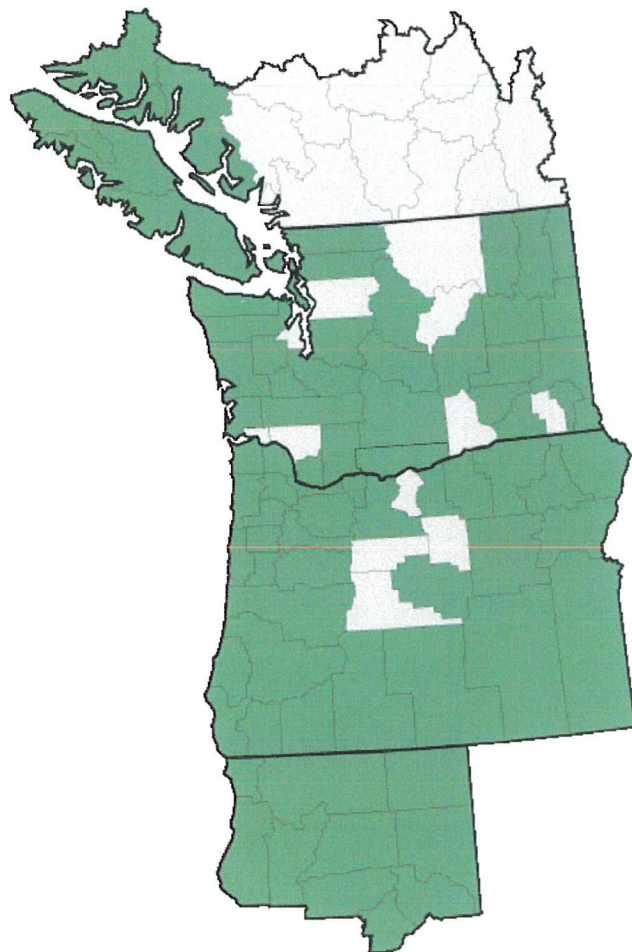
Camassia quamash

LILIACEAE

Common Camas

Stem erect. Leaves slender and long, hairless. Flower spike with many flowers open all at the same time. Flowers blue to purple, occasionally white, star-shaped, opening wide; pollen bright yellow or dull yellow to violet. Grows in moist meadows that dry by summer at low to high elevations. Plant varies in size and color over its very large range. Subsp. *quamash* is slender, flowers somewhat sparse on stem, anthers dull yellow to violet. Subsp. *breviflora* is stout, flowers dense, anthers bright yellow. Lewis and Clark reported that this plant occurred in such huge quantities that the meadows resembled lakes of clear water.

- Rarity: **Common**
- Flowering Time: **Mid Spring**
- Life Cycle: **Perennial**
- Height: **6--26 inches**
- Habitat: **Meadow, Bog/Fen/Wetland, Vernal Wet**
- Found In: **Olympic Np, Mt. Rainier Np, N Cascades Np, Wallowas, Steens, West Gorge, East Gorge, Siskiyou**
- Native: **Yes**



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carex inops

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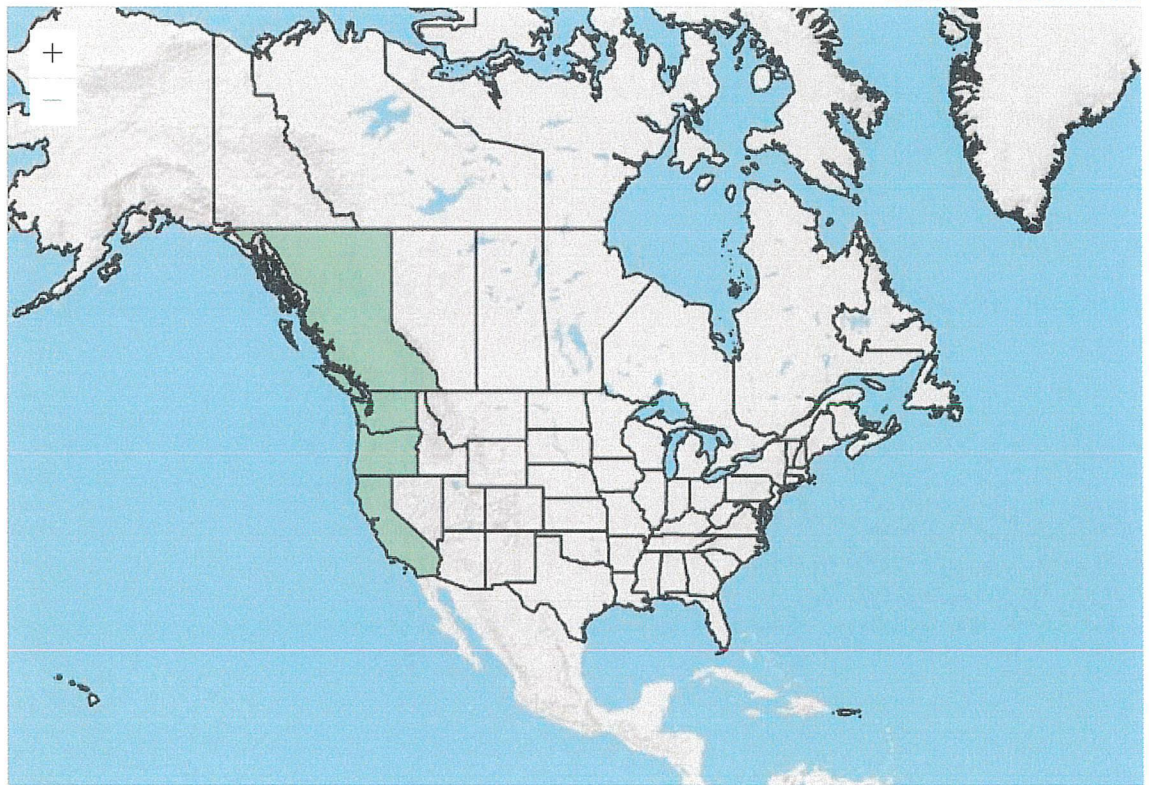
Carex inops L.H. Bailey ssp. inops

long-stolon sedge

long-stolon sedge General Information

Symbol:	CAINI3
Group:	Monocot
Duration:	Perennial
Growth Habit:	Graminoid
Native Status:	CAN N L48 N

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long-stolon sedge Classification	
Kingdom	<i>Plantae</i> - Plants
Subkingdom	<i>Tracheobionta</i> - Vascular plants
Superdivision	<i>Spermatophyta</i> - Seed plants
Division	<i>Magnoliophyta</i> - Flowering plants
Class	<i>Liliopsida</i> - Monocotyledons
Subclass	<i>Commelinidae</i>
Order	<i>Cyperales</i>
Family	<i>Cyperaceae</i> Juss. - Sedge family ^P
Genus	<i>Carex</i> L. - sedge ^P
Species	<i>Carex inops</i> L.H. Bailey - long-stolon sedge ^P
Subspecies	<i>Carex inops</i> L.H. Bailey ssp. <i>inops</i> - long-stolon sedge ^P



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Danthonia californica

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Group Search

Growth Habit Search

Image Search

Invasive/Noxious Search

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State Search

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Danthonia californica Bol.

California oatgrass



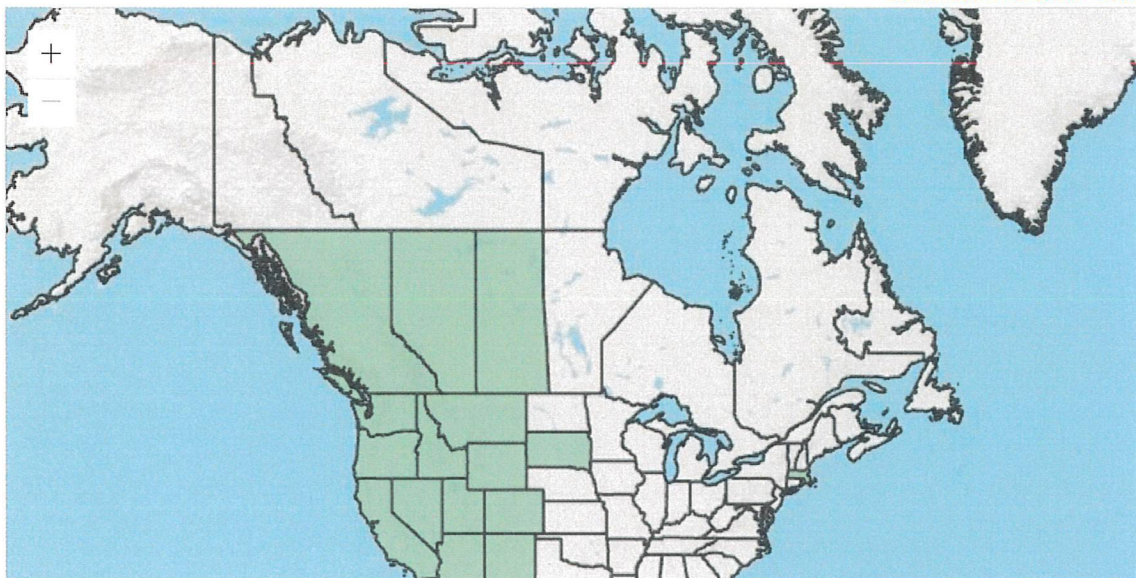
California oatgrass General Information

Symbol:	DACA3
Group:	Monocot
Duration:	Perennial
Growth Habit:	Graminoid
Native Status:	CAN N L48 N

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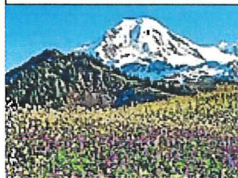
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Default View

California oatgrass Classification

Kingdom	<i>Plantae</i> - Plants
Subkingdom	<i>Tracheobionta</i> - Vascular plants
Superdivision	<i>Spermatophyta</i> - Seed plants
Division	<i>Magnoliophyta</i> - Flowering plants
Class	<i>Liliopsida</i> - Monocotyledons
Subclass	<i>Commelinidae</i>
Order	<i>Cyperales</i>
Family	<i>Poaceae</i> Barnhart - Grass family ^P
Genus	<i>Danthonia</i> DC. - oatgrass ^P
Species	<i>Danthonia californica</i> Bol. - California oatgrass ^P

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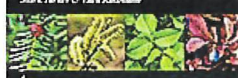
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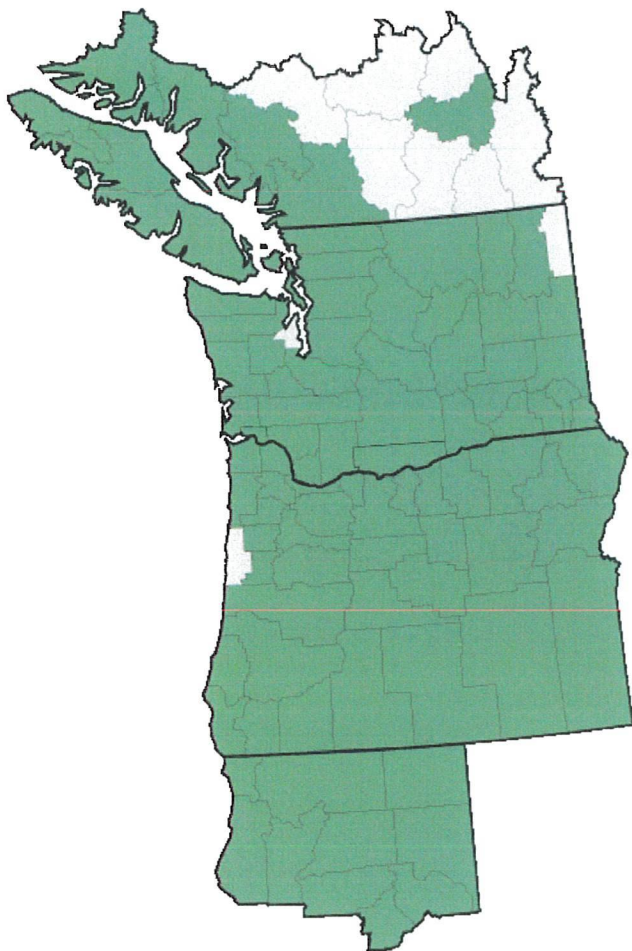
Eriophyllum lanatum

ASTERACEAE

Oregon Sunshine

Subshrub densely covered with woolly hairs, grows low with long stems reaching upward. Stems numerous, bare. Leaves 1/2–3 in. long, linear to oval, pinnately divided or entire. Flower heads single on stalks, with 8–13 yellow ray flowers or occasionally rayless, many yellow disk flowers. Grows in many habitats, most often in dry lands with sandy or rocky soils, sometimes along coastal bluffs from near coastline to mid elevations. Var. *achillaeoides* has leaves divided like yarrow, while var. *integrifolium*, the typical Oregon sunshine, has fewer ray flowers, leaves entire or with lobes only at tip end.

- Rarity: **Common**
- Flowering Time: **All Spring And Summer**
- Life Cycle: **Annual, Perennial**
- Height: **4--40 inches**
- Habitat: **Coastal, Meadow, Shrub-Steppe**
- Found In: **Olympic Np, Mt. Rainier Np, N Cascades Np, Crater Lake Np, Wallowas, Steens, Siskiyou**
- Native: **Yes**



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More Information:

- Common synonyms: **woolly yellow daisy**
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Characteristics

Festuca idahoensis Elmer ssp. *roemerii* (Pavlick) S. Aiken

Roemer's fescue

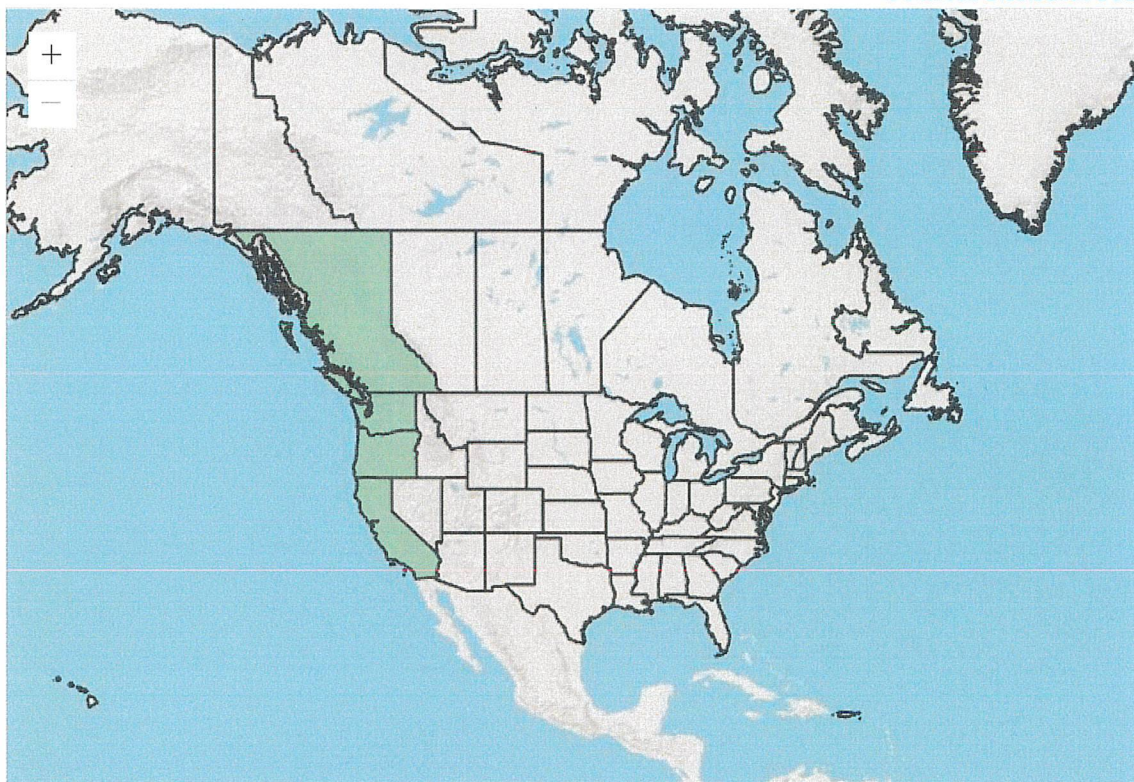
Roemer's fescue General Information

Symbol:	FEIDR2
Group:	Monocot
Duration:	Perennial
Growth Habit:	Graminoid
Native Status:	CAN N L48 N

Festuca roemerii (Pavlick) Alexeev

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Native Status:

☐ L48 ☐ AK ☐ HI ☐ PR ☐ VI ☐ NAV ☐ CAN ☐ GL ☐ SPM ☐ NA

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Roemer's fescue Classification	
Kingdom	<i>Plantae</i> - Plants
Subkingdom	<i>Tracheobionta</i> - Vascular plants
Superdivision	<i>Spermatophyta</i> - Seed plants
Division	<i>Magnoliophyta</i> - Flowering plants
Class	<i>Liliopsida</i> - Monocotyledons
Subclass	<i>Commelinidae</i>
Order	<i>Cyperales</i>
Family	<i>Poaceae</i> Barnhart - Grass family ^P
Genus	<i>Festuca</i> L. - fescue ^P
Species	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> Elmer - Idaho fescue ^P
Subspecies	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> Elmer ssp. <i>roemer</i> i (Pavlick) S. Aiken - Roemer's fescue ^P



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Fragaria virginiana Duchesne

Virginia strawberry



© Thomas G. Barnes

Virginia strawberry General Information

Symbol:	FRVI
Group:	Dicot
Duration:	Perennial
Growth Habit:	Forb/herb
Native Status:	AK N CAN N L48 N SPM N

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Virginia strawberry Classification

Kingdom	<i>Plantae</i> - Plants
Subkingdom	<i>Tracheobionta</i> - Vascular plants
Superdivision	<i>Spermatophyta</i> - Seed plants
Division	<i>Magnoliophyta</i> - Flowering plants
Class	<i>Magnoliopsida</i> - Dicotyledons
Subclass	<i>Rosidae</i>
Order	<i>Rosales</i>
Family	<i>Rosaceae</i> <u>Juss.</u> - Rose family ^P
Genus	<i>Fragaria</i> <u>L.</u> - strawberry ^P
Species	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> <u>Duchesne</u> - Virginia strawberry ^P

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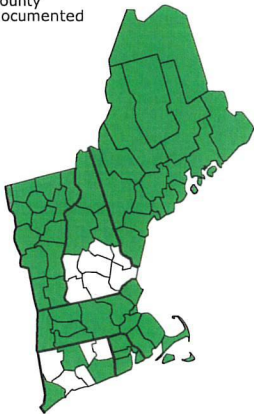


New England distribution

Adapted from [BONAP](#) data

Native

■ county documented



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North America distribution

Adapted from [BONAP](#) data



Native in North America?

Yes and no (some introduced)

Sometimes confused with

Fragaria vesca:

leaflets without or essentially without stalks and terminal tooth of leaflets more than half as wide as the adjacent teeth (vs. *F. virginiana*, with leaflets with short, but evident stalks and terminal tooth of leaflets less than half as wide as the adjacent teeth).

Synonyms

Fragaria grayana Vilm. ex J. Gay

Fragaria virginiana var. *illinoensis* Gray

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Fragaria virginiana — common strawberry



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Facts

Virginian strawberry is one of the parent plants of cultivated hybrid strawberries, the other being native to Chile. Virginian strawberry was an important medicinal and food plant for Native Americans.

Habitat

Anthropogenic (man-made or disturbed habitats), meadows and fields, shores of rivers or lakes

Characteristics

Habitat

New England state

Flower petal color

Leaf type

Leaf arrangement

Leaf blade edges

Flower symmetry

Number of sepals, petals or tepals

Fusion of sepals and petals

Stamen number

Fruit type (general)

Fruit length

terrestrial, wetlands

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

white

the leaves are compound (made up of two or more discrete leaflets)

alternate: there is one leaf per node along the stem

the edge of the leaf blade has teeth

there are two or more ways to evenly divide the flower (the flower is radially symmetrical)

there are five petals, sepals, or tepals in the flower

both the petals and sepals are separate and not fused

13 or more

the fruit is fleshy

Up to 1.5 mm

Family

Rosaceae

Genus

Fragaria

Notes on subspecies and varieties in New England

Fragaria virginiana Duchesne ssp. *virginiana* is native and known from CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT. *F. virginiana* ssp. *glauca* (S. Wats.) Staudt is native and known from MA, ME, NH, RI, VT. *F. virginiana* ssp. *grayana* (Vilm. ex J. Gay) Staudt is non-native and known from CT, VT.

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Wetland status

Usually occurs in non-wetlands, but occasionally in wetlands. (Wetland indicator code: FACU)

New England distribution and conservation status

Distribution

Connecticut	present
Maine	present
Massachusetts	present
New Hampshire	present
Rhode Island	present
Vermont	present

Conservation status

Exact status definitions can vary from state to state. For details, please check with your state.

ssp. glauca

Massachusetts fairly widespread (uncertain) (S-rank: S4?)

ssp. virginiana

Massachusetts widespread (S-rank: S5)

From the dichotomous key of Flora Novae Angliae

2. *Fragaria virginiana* Duchesne [n]

common strawberry. **2a.** *Fragaria glauca* (S. Wats.) Rydb.; *F. multicipita* Fern.; *F. virginiana* Duchesne var. *glauca* S. Wats.; *F. virginiana* Duchesne var. *terrae-novae* (Rydb.) Fern. & Wieg.; **2b.** *Fragaria grayana* Vilm. ex J. Gay; *F. virginiana* Duchesne var. *illinoensis* Gray; **2c.** *Fragaria canadensis* Michx.; *F. virginiana* Duchesne var. *canadensis* (Michx.) Farw. • CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT. Fields, roadsides, waste areas, lawns, clearings, shorelines.

1a. Petioles, peduncles, pedicels, and stolons with appressed to appressed-ascending hairs, often appearing nearly glabrous to the naked eye ... **2a. *F. virginiana* ssp. *glauca*** (S. Wats.) Staudt

1b. Petioles with spreading hairs [Fig. 841], the hairs visible to the naked eye, the peduncles, pedicels, and stolons either similarly pubescent (especially in the proximal portion) or with appressed to appressed-ascending hairs

2a. Peduncles, pedicels, and stolons with spreading hairs throughout ... **2b. *F. virginiana* ssp. *grayana*** (Vilm. ex J. Gay) Staudt

2b. Peduncles, pedicels, and stolons with appressed to appressed-ascending hairs (sometimes the peduncles and stolons with spreading hairs in the proximal portion or glabrate in the distal portion) ... **2c. *F. virginiana* ssp. *virginiana***

Subspecies *glauca* is native and known from MA, ME, NH, RI, VT. Subspecies *grayana* is non-native and known from CT, VT. Subspecies *virginiana* is native and known from CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT.

2x*Fragaria chiloensis* (L.) P. Mill. *Fragaria xananassa* Duchesne **nssp. *ananassa*** is the commonly planted, cultivated strawberry. It can be recognized by its large fruits (mostly 25–65 mm in diameter vs. 5–20 mm in diameter for *F. virginiana*), large flowers (25–55 mm in diameter vs. 11.5–25.5 mm in *F. virginiana*), and thick, often evergreen leaflets. It is known from CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT.

SLENDER CINQUEFOIL

Potentilla gracilis Douglas ex Hook.

Plant Symbol = POGR9

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Corvallis Plant Materials Center, Oregon



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Alternative Names

Alternate Common Names: northwest cinquefoil, graceful cinquefoil, western cinquefoil, prairie cinquefoil, fivefinger cinquefoil, cinquefoil, five-finger, graceful five-finger, northwest fivefinger, slender potentilla

Alternate Scientific Names: None

Uses

Pollinator habitat: Slender cinquefoil serves as a nectar and/or pollen source for European honey bees, native bees, butterflies, and other beneficial insects. It is also a possible butterfly host plant for the purplish copper (*Lycaena helloides*) and two-banded checkered skipper (*Pyrgis ruralis*).

Ornamental: Slender cinquefoil is an attractive plant for perennial garden borders, wildflower meadows, openings in a woodland or wildlife garden, or around a pond. Aside from the beautiful early-summer golden blooms, plants have attractive seed heads, showy fall foliage that turns shades of pink, orange and yellow, and are generally deer-resistant.

Restoration: Slender cinquefoil is an important component of many native meadow and prairie ecosystems. Restoration projects in these habitats should consider including this hardy, perennial wildflower in seed mixes.

Ethnobotanic: This plant was used for medicinal purposes by tribes of the Pacific Northwest. The Okanagan-Colville took an infusion of pounded roots as a tonic for the blood, general aches and pains, diarrhea, and gonorrhea, or used the infusion to wash sores. The Thompson Indians used a poultice of mashed leaves and roots on wounds to draw out the pain.

Status

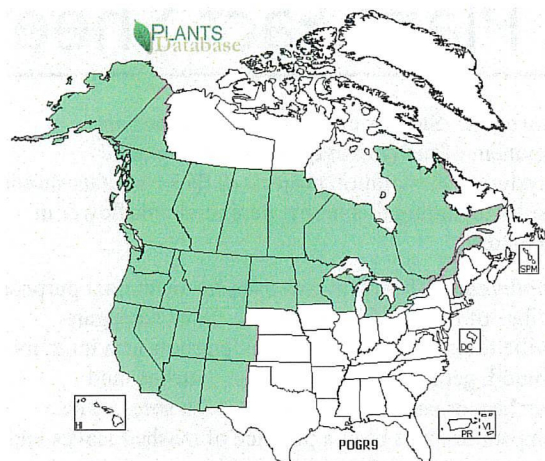
This species is considered a facultative wetland plant in California, meaning it usually occurs in wetlands, but it can also occur in non-wetlands throughout its native range. Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status (e.g., threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Description and Adaptation

Slender cinquefoil, a member of the rose family (Rosaceae), is a common, native, tufted perennial wildflower that grows from a short, thick rhizome or branched woody crown. Stems are brown-scaly at the base and more or less ascending, extensively branched upwards, bearing short-woolly to long-spreading hairs, and reaching 8 to 40 inches long. The leaves are gray-green, oval, 2 ½ to 12 inches wide, divided from a single point into 5 to 9 inversely-lance-shaped, sharply toothed leaflets. The underside of the leaves is usually white silky-hairy, while the upper surface is green with some hairs. Basal leaves are on long stems that can reach 12 inches in length. Flower clusters are loose and consist of a few to many golden yellow flowers with five heart-shaped petals that are 1/8 to 2/3 inch long. Flowering period is June to September. The fruits are achenes that are less than 1/16 inch, more or less smooth, and light brown. Slender cinquefoil is highly variable, with a number of ill-defined varieties that sometimes inter-grade across their range.

Slender cinquefoil is common in meadows, grasslands, roadsides, subalpine meadows, and open forests to moist areas in deserts and arid shrub-steppe regions at elevations up to 11,500 ft. The plants grow well in full sun to light shade, moist to fairly dry soil, and have moderate saline and calcium carbonate tolerance. This species is widely distributed throughout North America, from Alaska south to Baja California and east through the northern Great Plains to the Great Lakes Basin and

Quebec. For updated distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.



Slender cinquefoil distribution from USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

Weediness

A related Eurasian species, sulphur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*), is a problematic weed of pastures, rangeland, and wildlands throughout much of North America. Sulphur cinquefoil is a noxious weed in British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. Sulphur cinquefoil closely resembles slender cinquefoil and can sometimes be found in the same habitats, but unlike sulphur cinquefoil, slender cinquefoil rarely forms dense patches and is a desirable component of the native vegetation. The two species can be distinguished by the styles (<50 per flower, 1.5-2 mm long in *P. gracilis*; >50 per flower, thick, ± 1 mm long in *P. recta*), achenes (light brown and smooth in *P. gracilis*; dark brown with pale netlike pattern of veins in *P. recta*), stem hairs (flattened or spreading, but only one length in *P. gracilis*; long spreading hairs at right angle to the stem and very short, flattened hairs in *P. recta*), flower bracts ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the sepals in *P. gracilis*; length about equal to sepals in *P. recta*), and the basal leaves (more abundant, still present at flowering time in *P. gracilis*; fewer, withered or deciduous before flowering in *P. recta*). Weed information is also available from the PLANTS Web site at <http://plants.usda.gov>. Please consult the Related Web Sites on the Plant Profile for this species for further information.

Establishment

Slender cinquefoil can be easily established by direct seeding or transplanting container stock in the fall or spring. Seeds exhibit physiological dormancy and require from 30 to 120 days cold-moist stratification (moist chilling) or fall sowing to break dormancy, depending on the latitude and elevation of the source population. Seeds should be lightly covered, and usually germinate within one to two weeks after appropriate stratification. For pollinator habitat or prairie restoration, seed can be

broadcast or drilled at a single-species seeding rate of about 2 pounds per acre, or 0.1 lb/acre or less as part of a mix, depending on composition. There are approximately 1.2 to 1.7 million seeds per pound, resulting in 28 to 62 live seeds per square foot for each pound of pure live seed sown.

Management and Seed Production

Slender cinquefoil requires little maintenance once established and will generally persist for 3 to 10 years. For seed production fields, seeds are usually started as large plugs in the greenhouse during the winter, and planted out in the spring on 12-inch within row spacing and 18- to 24-inch between row spacing. Transplants will flower and produce seed one year after transplanting. Large seed production fields can be direct combined, while plants in small fields are generally swathed and collected to dry under cover on tarps or in bags. Harvested material is threshed with a hammermill, and then cleaned with air screen equipment. Small seed lots and hand-collected material can be rubbed to free seeds from the pod-like dried sepals, and then cleaned with an air column separator.

Pests and Potential Problems

There are no known pests or diseases associated with slender cinquefoil.

Environmental Concerns

None.

Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

There are no developed cultivars of slender cinquefoil, but both non-certified and certified source identified seed is widely available from commercial sources. Container plants are also sometimes available from native plant nurseries.

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For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District <<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/>>, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>