

## SamplePoint Identification Key

### Rockville, ID

***Art. tri. Ssp. tri.*,  
threetip  
sagebrush (1) &  
*Art. Arb. Ssp.*  
*longiloba*, little  
sagebrush (2) side  
by side**



Symbol:

- (1) ARTRT2
- (2) ARARL

Three-tip sagebrush is rounded. Can grow up to 6ft. Leaves are long.

***Astragalus  
atratus* var.  
*owyhensis*,  
Owyhee  
milkvetch**



Symbol: ASATO

Look for pods! There are 200 *Astragalus*. Sage Grouse love these. No hairs on both pods and leaves. A lentiginous has broad leaves. Could be hiding behind clumps of grass, Utah milkvetch is hairy and it was aerial seeded.

***Chaenactis  
douglasii*, flase  
yarrow, Douglas'  
dustymaiden**



Symbol: CHDO

Doubly pinnate. Feathery. They branch a second time. White flower blooms in early summer.

***Crepis  
occidentalis*,  
Western/  
Largeflower  
Hawksbeard**



Symbol: CROC

Likely eaten by Columbian ground squirrel, not piute ground squirrel.

## SamplePoint Identification Key

***Blepharipappus scaber*, Rough eyelashweed**

Symbol: BLSC

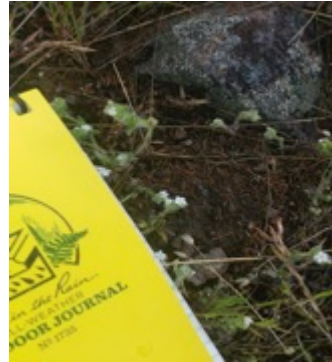
Not palatable.  
Composite. Has stiff hairy wiry stems



***Cryptantha interrupta*, Payson Elko cryptantha or popcorn flower**

Symbol: CRIN9

Leaves have bristly gray hairs on both sides. Tuft of basal leaves. Grows in dry to slightly damp sandy soils or low-elevation arid areas.



***Pseudoroegneria spicata*, Anatone Bluebunch Wheatgrass**

Symbol: PSSPS

(1) Seeded. Has seed heads and no awns. Better than other seeded grass, but worse. Sage Grouse and squirrels don't seem to eat it. Prefer *Poa* or annual meadow grass.



(2) Finer leaves. Most of last year's leaves decompose better since not as tough as invasive Siberian wheatgrass



(3) These have 90 degree leaves coming off side



(4) Closer to winter. These have awns. Pin hairs that extend beyond the seed. This is planted via drill seeding. Cultivar of blue bunch and no one eats it.



## SamplePoint Identification Key

### ***Astragalus L.*, milkvetch**

Symbol: ASTRA

Flowers resemble sweet pea. Color can vary from creamy white to violet.



### ***Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, Bearberry**

Symbol: ARUV

Usually lives in rocky open woods, sandy hills, and mountainous regions. Is found all over North America, Europe, and some isolated areas of South America. Bark is typically dark red. Berries are bright red.



### ***Zigadenus paniculatus*, Death Camas**

Symbol: ZIPA2

This was a relatively dry site. Found in wetter and higher elevation sites.



### ***Ericameria nauseosa*, (Pall. ex Pursh) gray rabbit brush.**

Symbol: ERNA10

White stem. Not sticky leaves

G.L. Nesom & Baird ssp. *nauseosa* var. *hololeuca* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom &



Baird.

## SamplePoint Identification Key

***Ericameria  
nauseosa ssp  
hololeuca,***  
**rubber  
rabbitbush**

Symbol: ERNAH

White stems. Last  
years flowers.  
Pronghorn didn't eat  
since up in rocks.



***Erigeron  
bloomeri,***  
**scabland  
fleabane**

Symbol: ERBL

No rays and short.  
Stamens stick out  
and eaten by  
anthers. Soft hairs  
on leaves and



stems. Everyone eats it.

***Erigeron  
pumilus,***  
**shaggy  
fleabane**

Symbol:  
ERPU2

Very common.  
Fuzzy leaves.



***Balsamorhiza  
hookeri,***  
**Hooker's  
balsamroot**

Symbol: BAHO

2 main kinds of  
balsamroot. The  
other is arrow leaf  
balsamroot which  
is larger. These  
indicate poor  
drainage, shallow clay soils and likely good early sage soils.



drainage, shallow clay soils and likely good early sage soils.

***Lygodesmia  
juncea,*** Rush  
**skeleton  
plant**

Symbol:  
LYJU

Forb. Prickly looking but soft. Milky sap composite. Should be  
eaten by sage grouse.



***Madia satvia,*** Coast  
**tarweed**

Symbol: CEPU14

Smell. Unlikely sage  
grouse food.





## SamplePoint Identification Key

***Myotis micrantha*, blue scorpion- grass**

Symbol: MYMI

Native weed. Grows in disturbed areas. Borage. 4 nutlets sprout from seed. Generally avoided by herbivores because of stiff hairs.



***Phlox longifolia*, longleaf phlox**

Symbol: PHLO2

Swollen node and opposite leaves. Broader than grass blade.



Sage grouse eat the flowers first. Opposite. Leaves go out of carnations.

***Poa secunda*, Sandberg bluegrass or big bluegrass**

Symbol: POSE

Produce secondary pigment to help generate heat in winter with sun.



Cont.

***Agropyron fragile*, Siberian wheatgrass**

Symbol: AGFR

Introduced in 50s for cows.



Cont.

Long caterpillar shaped racus. Compared to short crested wheatgrass. The big clumps we see survived the fire and grew. Last grass cows will eat b/c leaves are thick - maybe lots of silica. Stiff stalk. Creates more fuel for fires.

## SamplePoint Identification Key

Seeded. Bunchgrass with distinct blue, moderately abundant leaves and a large, compact seed head.



***Sanguisorba minor*,  
Small burnet**

Symbol: SAMI3

Rose family. Hairs on stems. This was seeded. In Europe, the leaves are eaten. We tasted it. Big seed. Aerial seeded. Sage grouse will likely eat.



***Tetradymia canescens*,  
spineless horsebush**

Symbol: TECA2

Sheep or pronghorn might have eaten developing flowers.



***Trifolium  
macrocephalum*,  
Largehead clover**

Symbol: TRMA3

Hairy plant. Leaves are thick and basal. Grow in rocky soils with shrubs or juniper. Mid-high elevations.



**Reynolds Creek, ID**

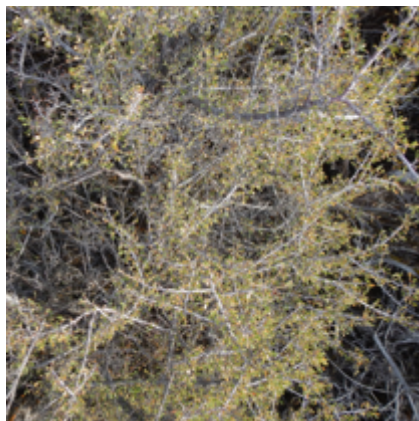


## SamplePoint Identification Key

***Purshia tridentate*,  
antelope  
bitterbrush**

Symbol: PUTR2

Leaves are similar in shape to sagebrush but less silvery and more green and brown in color. Has a sort of tangled look to it. It is deciduous.



***Rosa woodsia*,  
Wood's Rose**

Symbol: ROWO

Wood's rose did not seem to be especially common but it is around. It looks similar to snowberry



except the leaves have serrated edges and the branches have many thorns. If there are any pink flowers that is also a dead giveaway (Images from USDA PLANTS Database, copyright J.S. Peterson).

***Tetradymia spinose*,  
shortspine horsebrush**

Symbol: TESP2

This looks similar to rabbitbrush but it has a distinctively spiny look to it. These pictures don't show it well but sometimes these have long skinny individual branches as opposed to the rabbitbrush's more broom-like branching. It is deciduous and seems to drop its leaves earlier than the other shrubs.



***Symphoricarpos albus*, common  
snowberry**

Symbol: SYAL



This seems to grow in some of the same places that bitterbrush does which is annoying because they can look pretty similar to dead bitterbrush without leaves. Snowberry has elliptical shaped leaves that are much broader than the other shrubs listed. It also has clusters of small white berries (hence the name) some parts of the year.

***Artemesia tridentate*,  
big sagebrush**

Symbol: ARTR2

Silvery-green leaves and gray wood with a kind of "gnarled" look to it. Has pale yellow flowers in the fall.



***Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*, yellow  
rabbitbrush**

Symbol: CHVI8

Long, skinny green leaves. Branches are more numerous and straighter than on sagebrush, sort of broom-like. Has bright yellow flowers in the fall. It is



deciduous but the dried flowers and some leaves remain during the winter.

## SamplePoint Identification Key

### ***Poa secunda*, sandberg bluegrass**

Symbol: POSE

One of the most common grasses in Reynolds. It is almost always in short tufts. They're typically brown by early summer. If you are lucky enough to make out seed heads, they have a sort of soft feathery appearance to them.



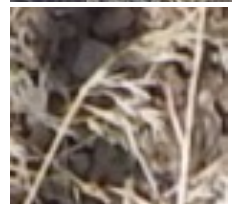
Note: *Poa ampla* is now classified as *Poa secunda* even though it can be huge in comparison (POSE is often  $\geq 12$  inches tall, POAM can be over 2ft!).



### ***Bromus tectorum*, cheatgrass**

Symbol: BRTE

The other most common grass in Reynolds. Sometimes it can be a real pain to distinguish between this and POSE in the images. Cheatgrass is less likely to grow in bunches (but it does sometimes) and more likely to carpet the ground (POSE sometimes gets dense enough to do this too). Mats of cheatgrass are usually more dense and bunches are less prominent or absent entirely. To me, the seed heads in these mats have a "sprinkled" appearance, for lack of a better word. Individual seeds are much larger than on POSE and either V-shaped or tapered like a sliver.



You will likely encounter dense mixes of cheatgrass and POSE (circled in green). Just do your best to distinguish between them. Try to identify which grass is more dominant and stick with that one unless you hit an obvious seed



## SamplePoint Identification Key

### ***Agropyron cristatum*, crested wheatgrass**

Symbol: AGCR

This is a bigger bunchgrass you will see. It has distinctive flat seed heads but this isn't always obvious in pictures where they look a little more cylindrical sometimes. Sometimes there are no seed heads which can make it look like a big POSE bunch. In these cases you just have to guess based on other similar bunches that you can identify in the image.



### ***Pseudoroegneria spicata*, bluebunch wheatgrass**

Symbol: PSSP6

This is another bigger bunchgrass you will likely see. It looks similar to AGCR but the seeds are arranged in an alternating pattern which gives them a segmented, bumpy look in images (Right image courtesy of BLM Worland



Field Office).

### ***Elymus elymoides*, squirreltail**

Symbol: ELEL5

This is another common bunchgrass at Reynolds, generally of smaller stature than AGCR or PSSP but not always. It didn't come up in our images surprisingly. The seed heads on this grass are distinctively bushy, often turning purple like the image below when going to seed.



Later in the season, the seeds will puff out like a bottlebrush, hence the name (Images courtesy of Sue Smith, Yavapai County Master Gardeners).