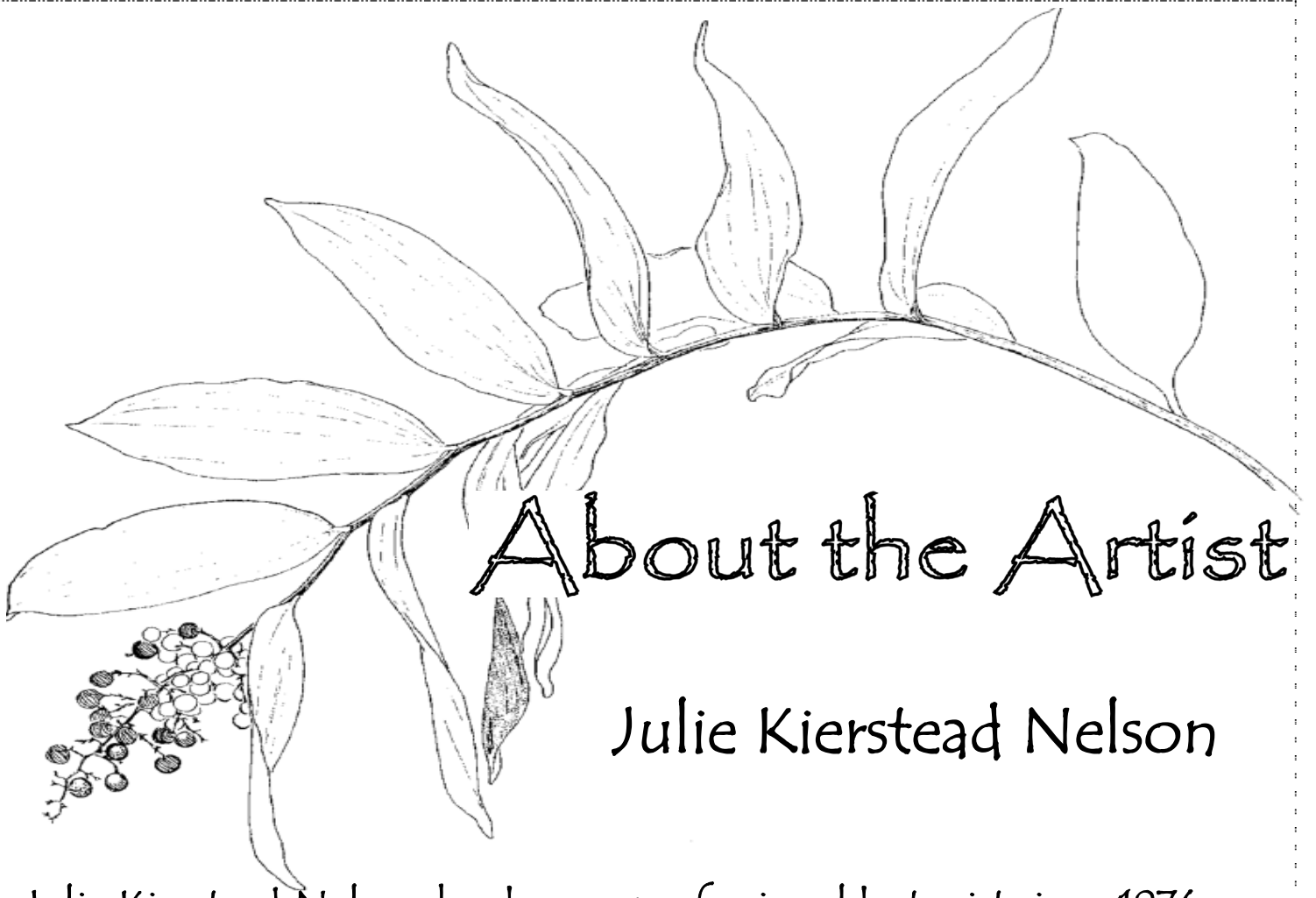


Wildflowers of the Western U.S.



Botanical illustrations by Julie Kierstead Nelson



About the Artist

Julie Kierstead Nelson

Julie Kierstead Nelson has been a professional botanist since 1976, starting her career doing rare plant surveys and conservation work in Oregon. She has a B.S. in botany from Oregon State University and an M.S. in biology from Northern Arizona University, and worked in the herbaria of both Universities. Julie was the Conservation Director for Berry Botanic Garden in Portland, OR, from 1982 until 1988. While there, she developed a seed bank for rare and endangered plants of the Pacific Northwest. Since 1989, she has been the Forest Botanist for the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, which encompasses parts of the Southern Cascades and Klamath Ranges in far Northern California. With Gary Nakamura, she edited the 2001 publication, *Illustrated Field Guide to Selected Rare Plants of Northern California*, published by the University of California. She lives in the oak woodland outside Redding, CA with her family.

Barrett's Beardtongue

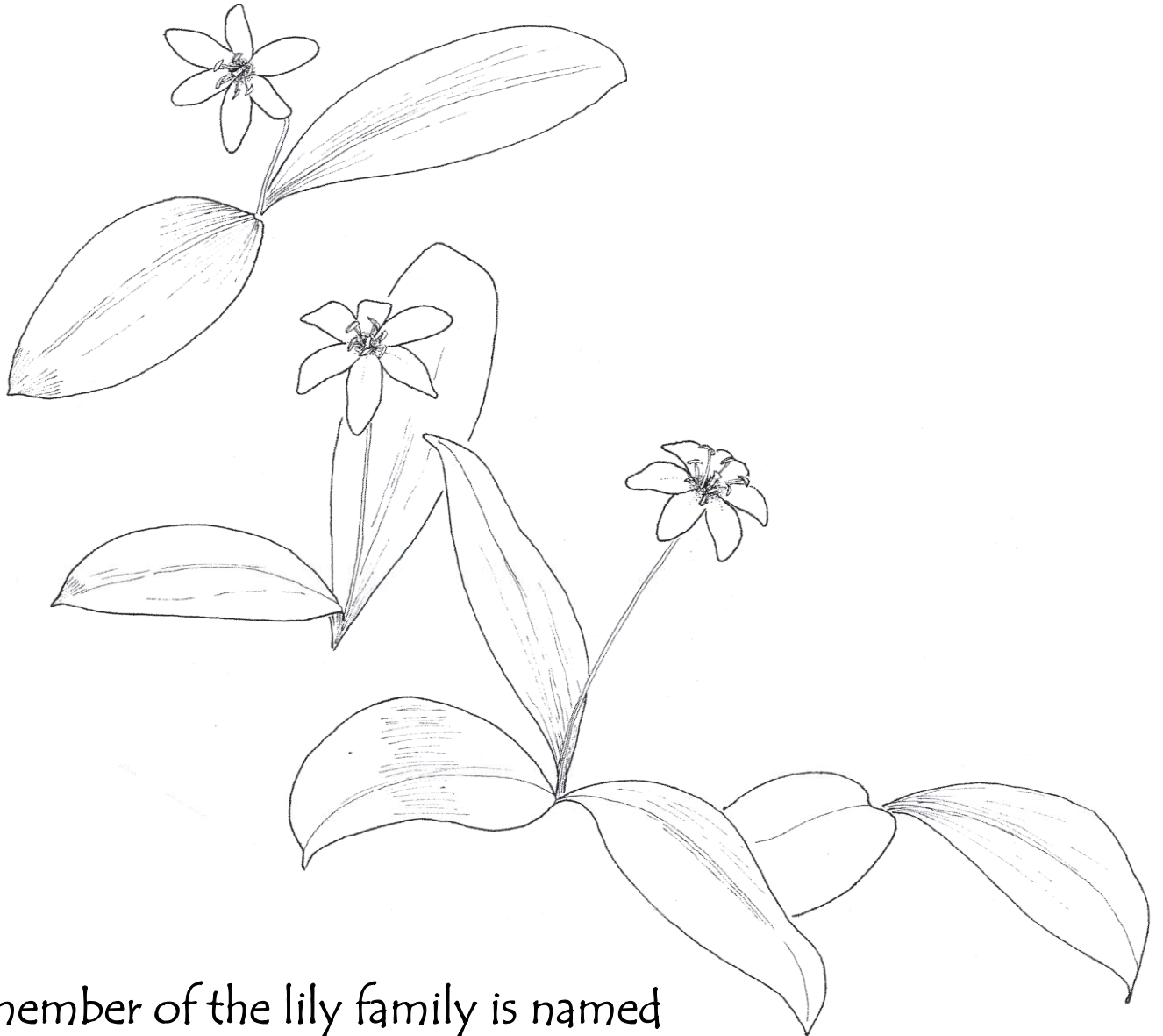
Penstemon barrettiae



This Penstemon has green leaves and rose-purple flowers. It can be found growing in the high rocky cliffs of Washington and Oregon.

Bride's Bonnet

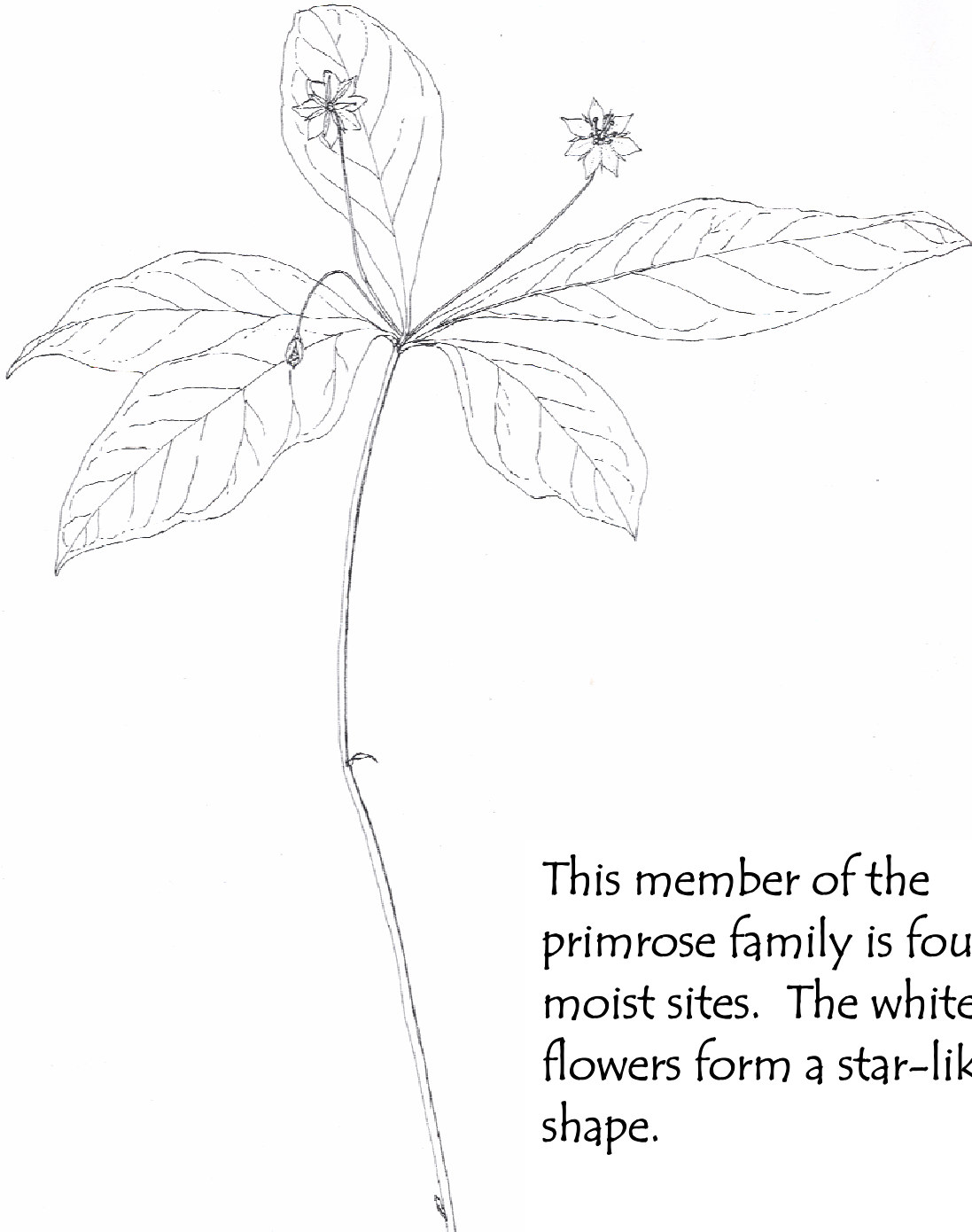
Clintonia uniflora



This member of the lily family is named Bride's bonnet for its pure white flowers. It is also called Queen's cup.

Broadleaf Starflower

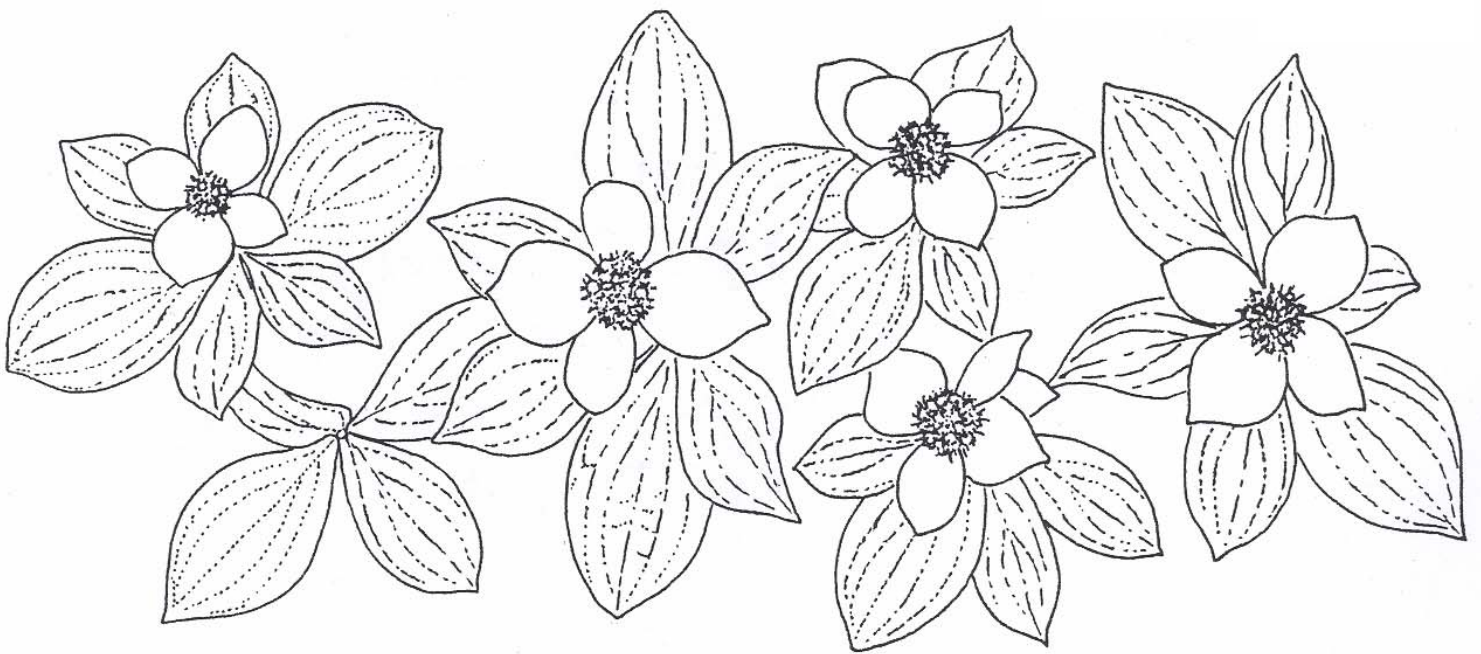
Trientalis borealis ssp latifolia



This member of the primrose family is found in moist sites. The white flowers form a star-like shape.

Bunchberry Dogwood

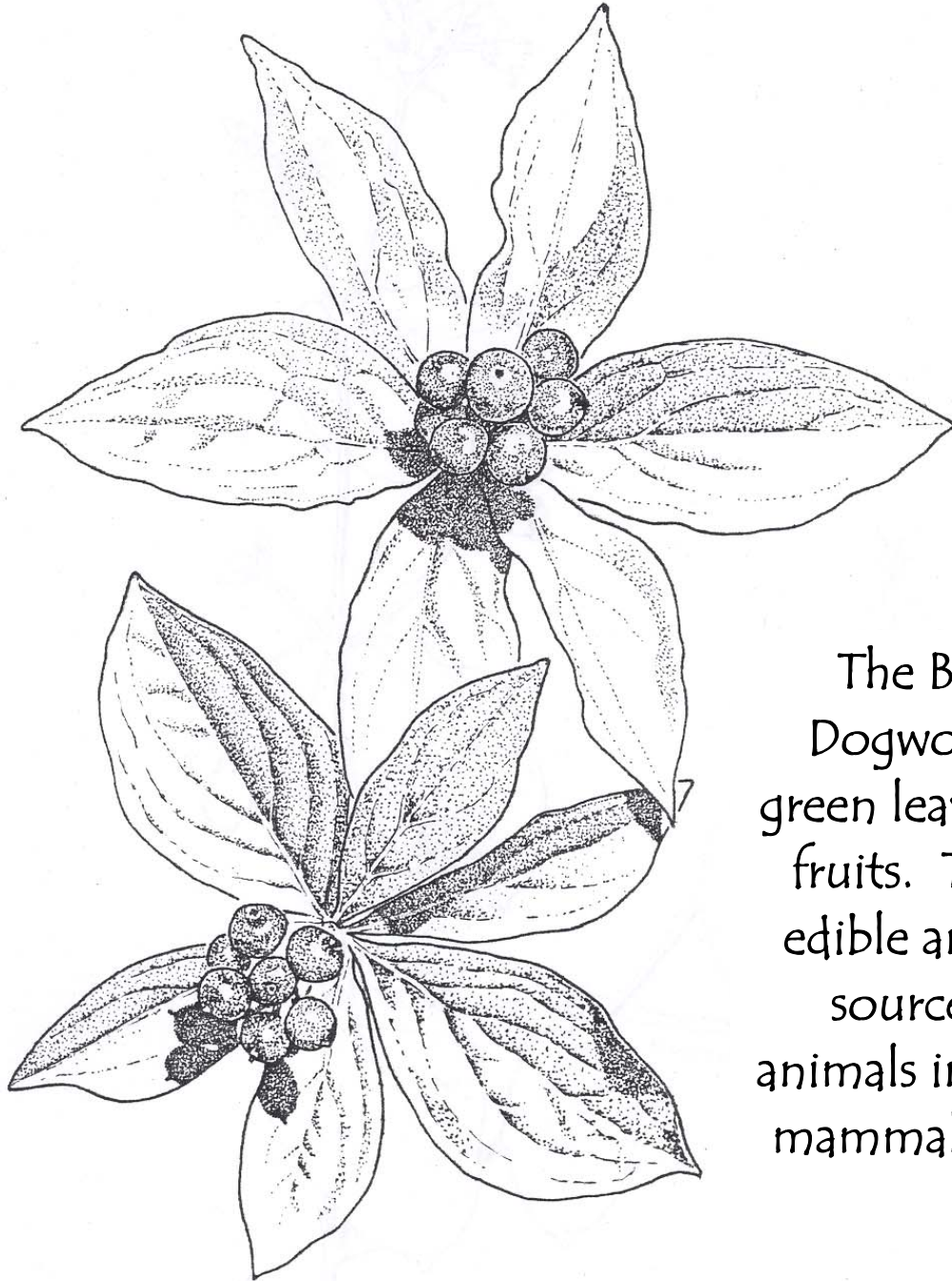
Cornus canadensis



The Bunchberry dogwood is a dark green-leaved perennial with striking white bracts that look like petals. These showy bracts make the small flowers located in the center more noticeable and may serve as landing platforms for visiting pollinators.

Bunchberry Dogwood

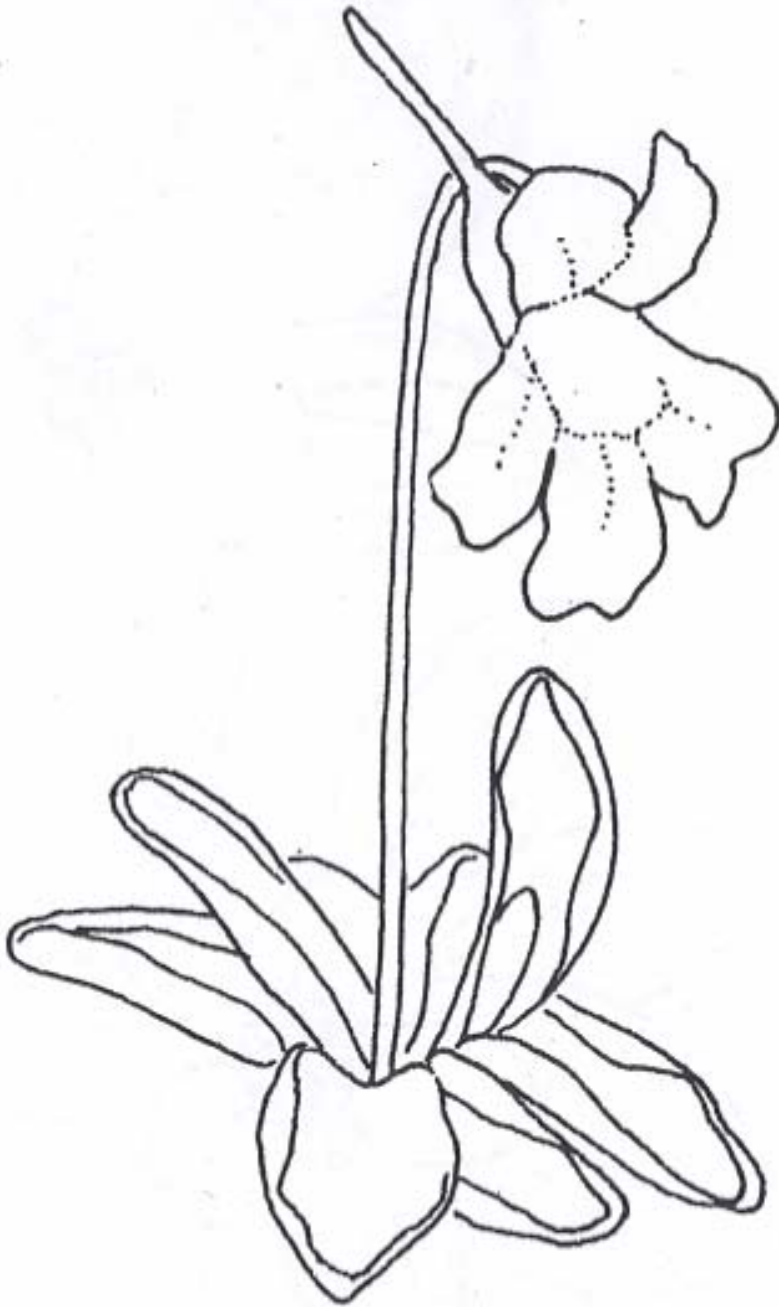
Cornus canadensis



The Bunchberry Dogwood has dark green leaves and scarlet fruits. The fruits are edible and are a food source for many animals including small mammals and grouse.

California Butterwort

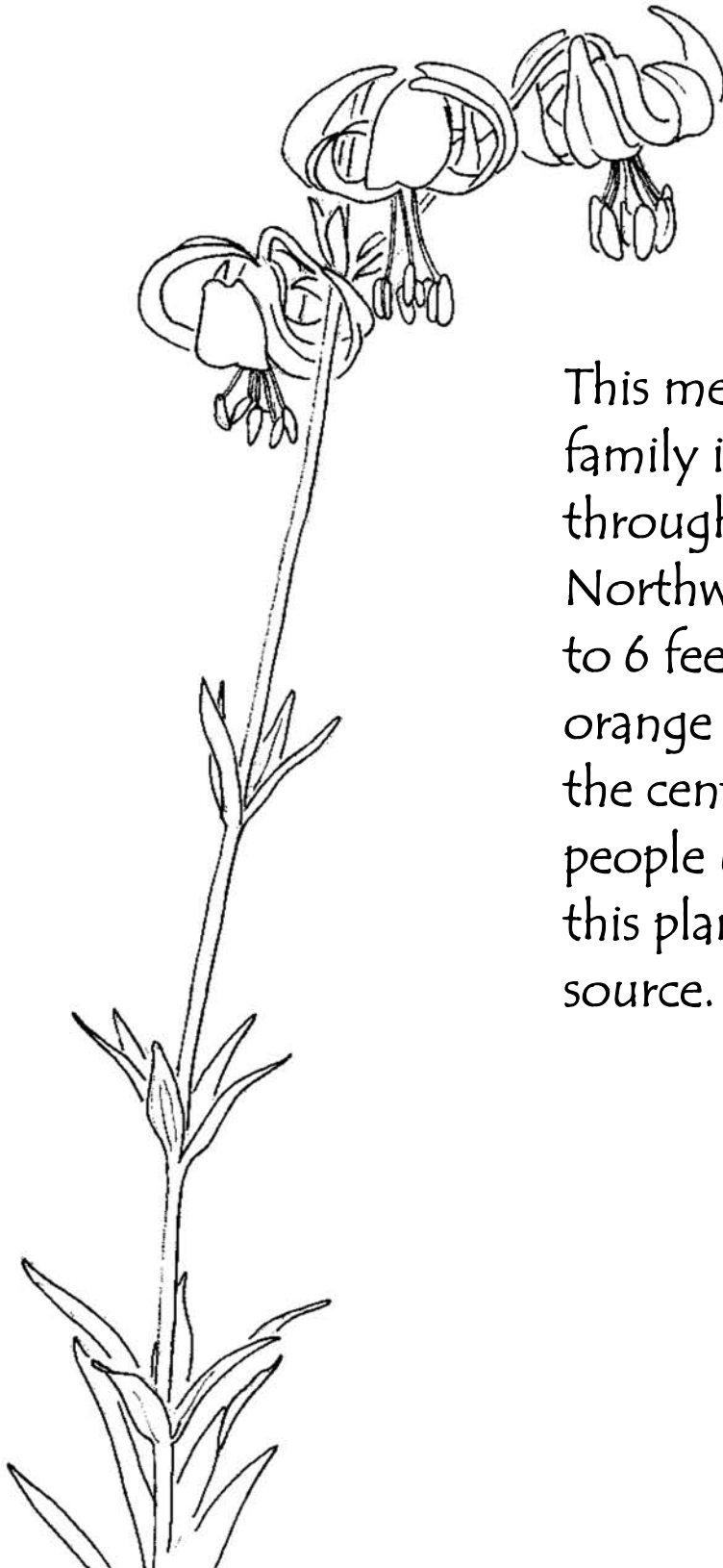
Pinguicula macroceras



The California Butterwort has a bright purple flower and yellow-green leaves that produce food through photosynthesis. These plants supplement their diet by trapping and "eating" insects that they catch with a sticky residue that coats their leaves.

Columbia Lily

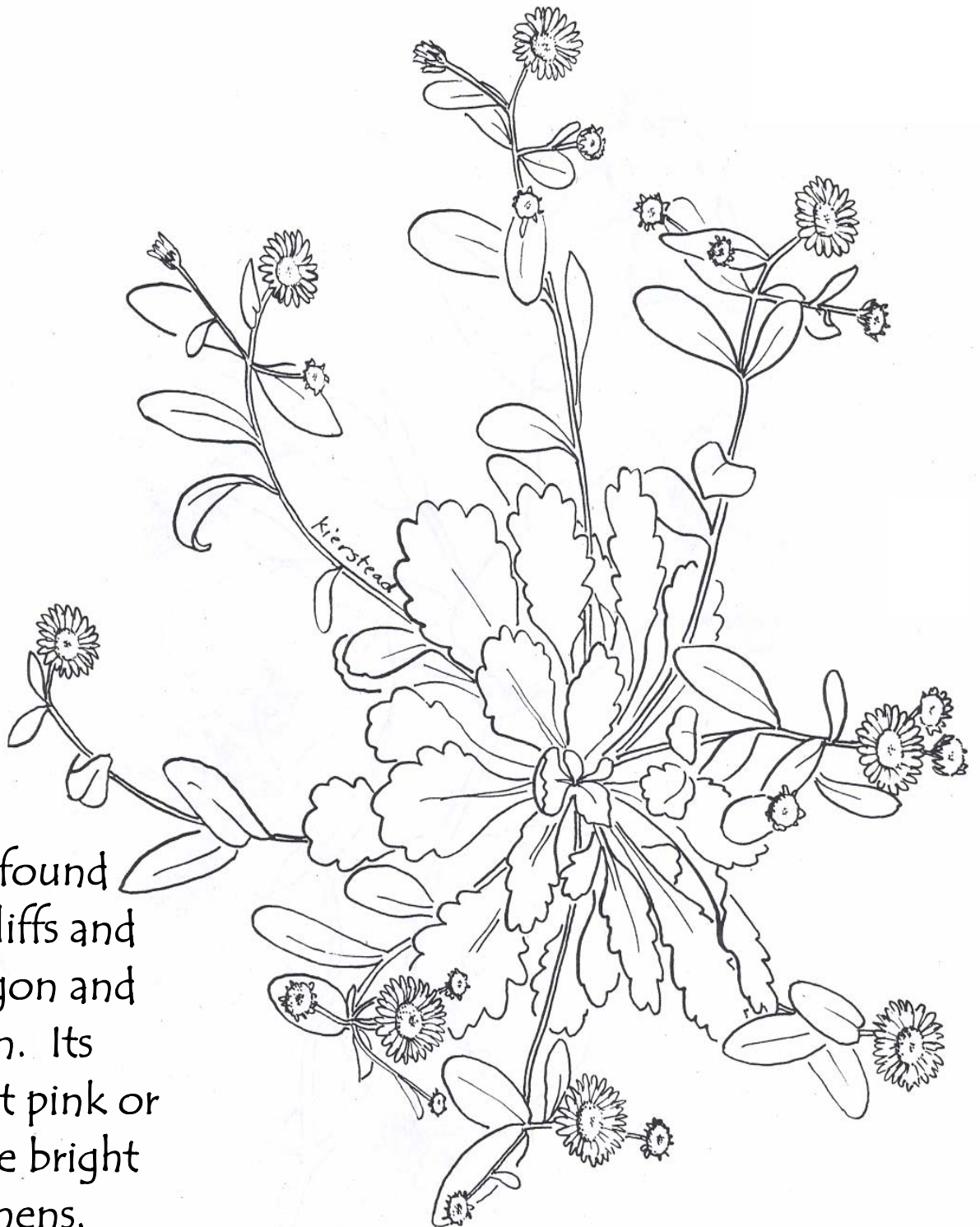
Lilium columbianum



This member of the lily family is found throughout the Pacific Northwest. It can grow up to 6 feet tall. It has golden orange petals with spots in the center. Indigenous people used the bulb of this plant as a starchy food source.

Columbia Gorge Fleabane

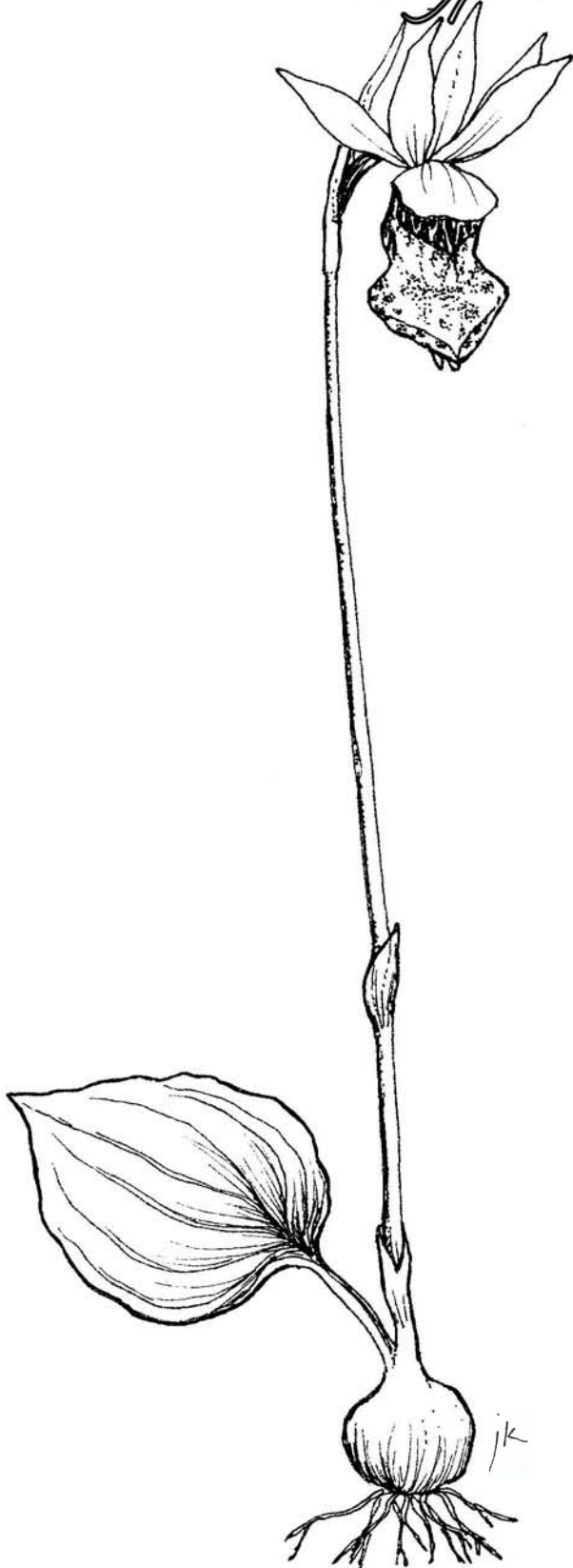
Erigeron oregonus



This daisy is found along shady cliffs and ledges in Oregon and Washington. Its flowers are light pink or white and have bright yellow stamens.

Fairy Slipper

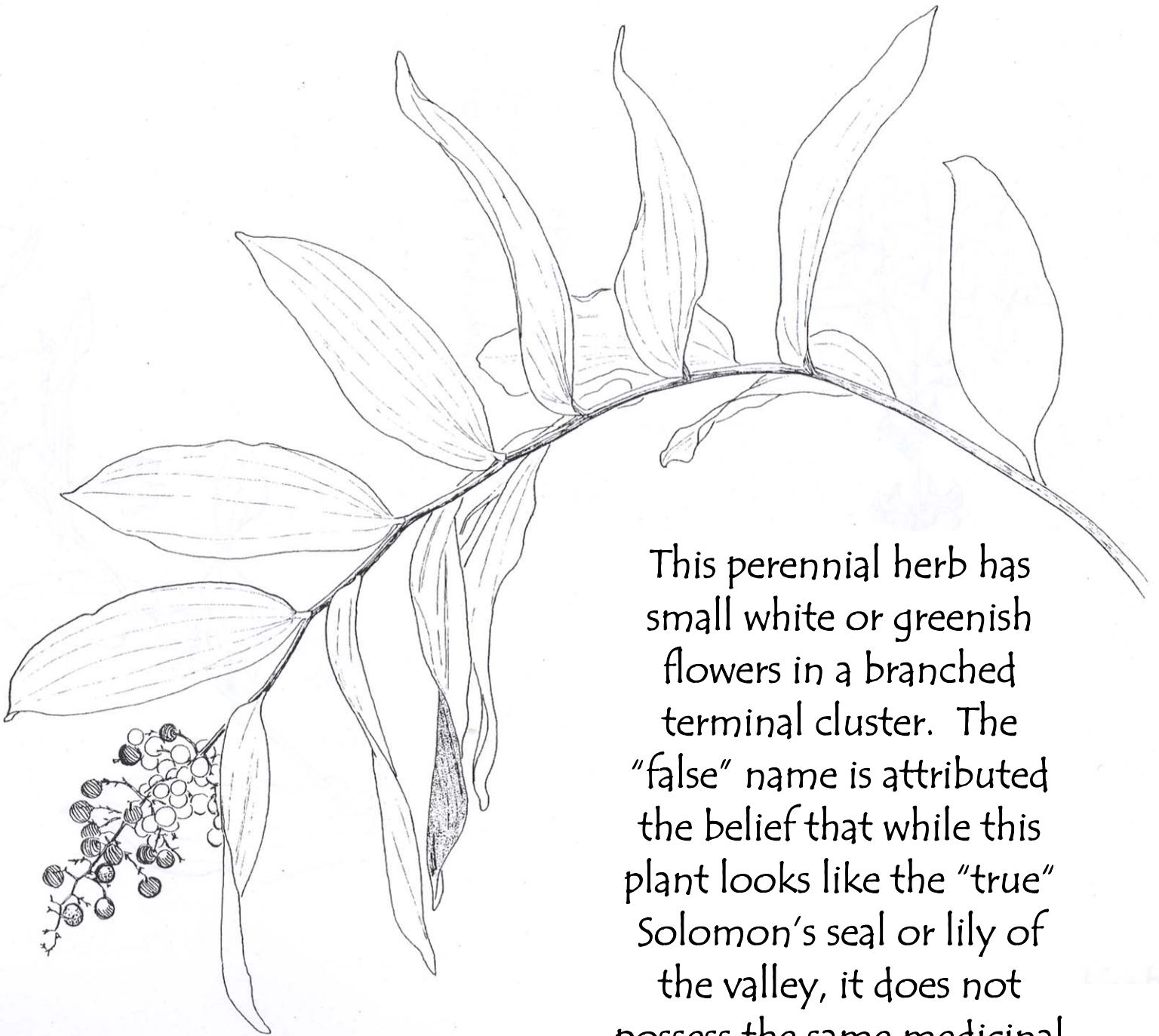
Calypso bulbosa



This perennial orchid is found in the northern hemisphere in montane forests. It has dark green basal leaves and tiny purple to pink blooms with purple spots and a tuft of yellow hair on the pale lower lip. The name *Calypso* is Greek for concealment and these delicate orchids are often discovered in mossy, shady hideaways.

False Solomon Seal

Maianthemum racemosum



This perennial herb has small white or greenish flowers in a branched terminal cluster. The "false" name is attributed the belief that while this plant looks like the "true" Solomon's seal or lily of the valley, it does not possess the same medicinal qualities.

Gentner's Fritillary

Fritillaria gentneri

This perennial member of the lily family is listed as Endangered due to its narrow distribution in Oregon and Siskiyou County California.

Gentner's Fritillary grows to 28 inches tall and has nodding reddish flowers with small yellow spots.



Giant Purple Trillium

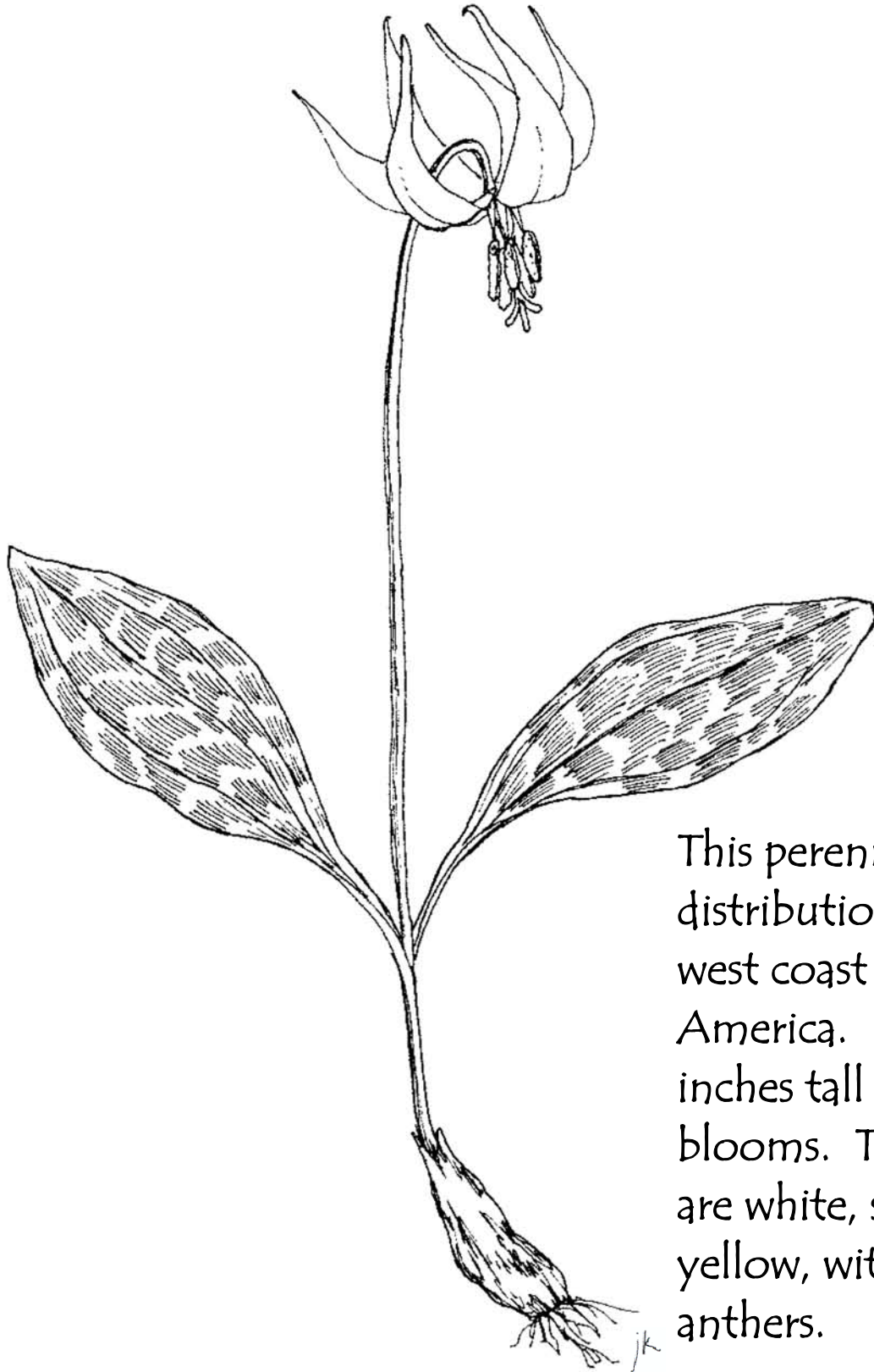
Trillium kurabayashi

This perennial member of the lily family has a distribution limited to Oregon and California. It has flower parts (leaves, sepals, and petals) in 3's. The petals are dark purple.



Giant White Fawnlily

Erythronium oregonum



This perennial lily has a distribution limited to the west coast of North America. It grows up to 14 inches tall with large blooms. The flower petals are white, sometimes yellow, with brilliant yellow anthers.

Golden Mariposa Lily

Calochortus aureus

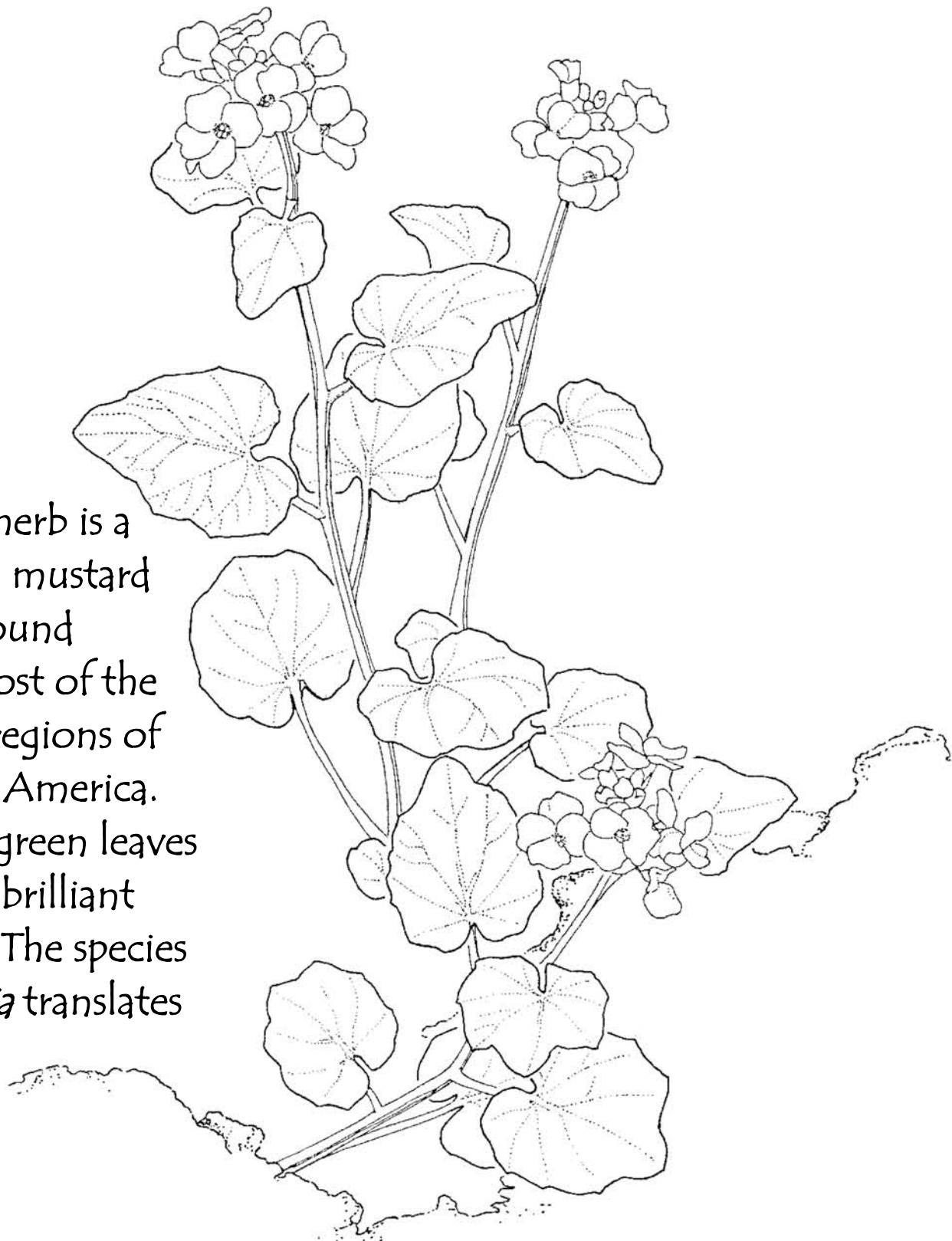
Golden Mariposa lily is a showy perennial herb known from the southwestern United States. Petals are brilliant yellow with maroon stripes above the glands. The glands are covered with dense hairs.



Heartleaf Bittercress

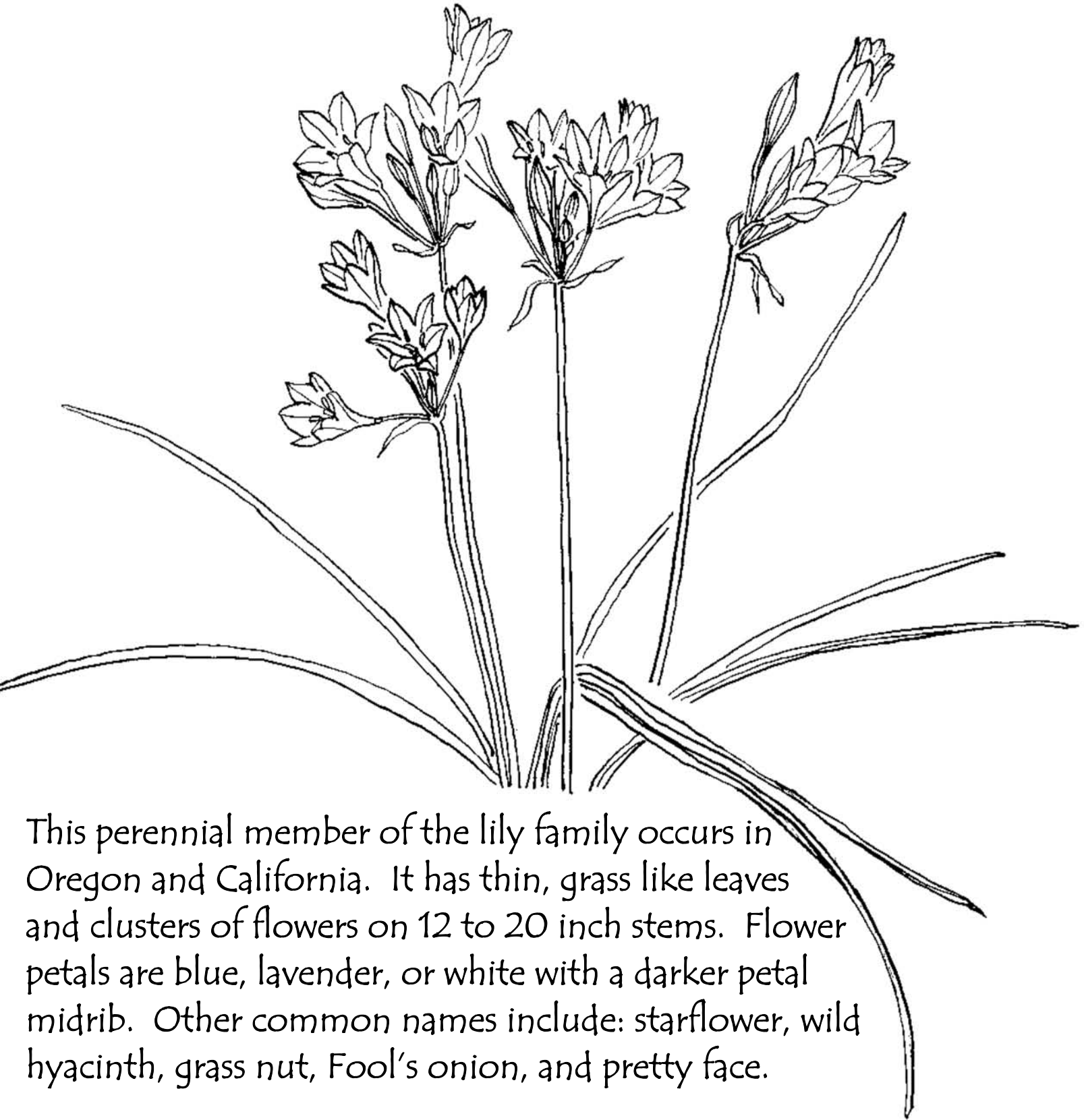
Cardamine cordifolia

This perennial herb is a member of the mustard family and is found throughout most of the mountainous regions of western North America. It has lustrous green leaves and clusters of brilliant white flowers. The species name *cordifolia* translates to "heart leaf".



Ithuriel's Spear

Triteleia laxa



This perennial member of the lily family occurs in Oregon and California. It has thin, grass like leaves and clusters of flowers on 12 to 20 inch stems. Flower petals are blue, lavender, or white with a darker petal midrib. Other common names include: starflower, wild hyacinth, grass nut, Fool's onion, and pretty face.

Kamchatka Fritillaria

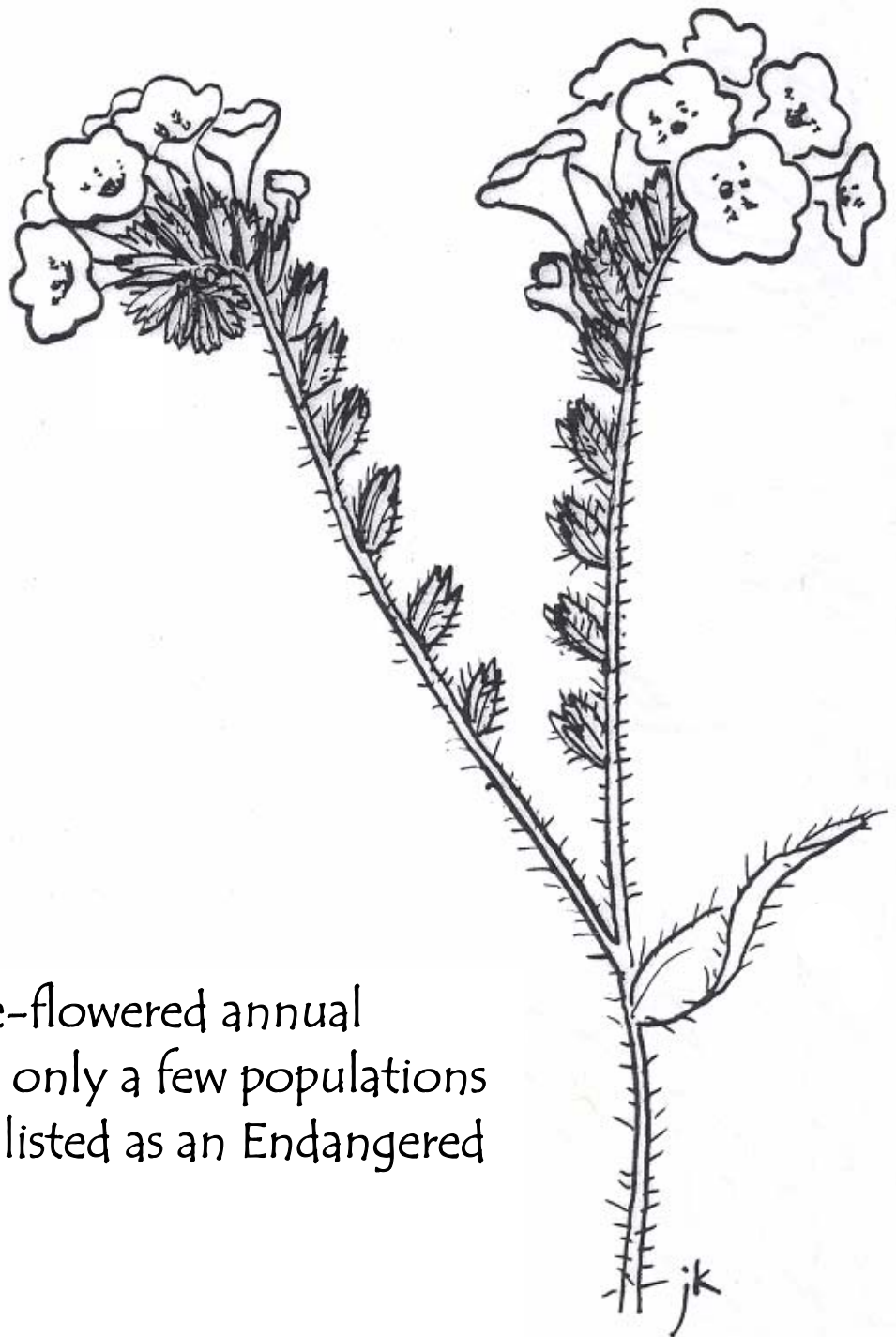
Fritillaria camschatcensis



This perennial herb originally native to East Asia and now known in western North America has chocolate brown flowers and is known for an extremely distasteful odor.

Largeflowered Fiddleneck

Amsinckia grandiflora



This showy orange-flowered annual species is native to only a few populations in California. It is listed as an Endangered Species.

Liverleaf Wintergreen

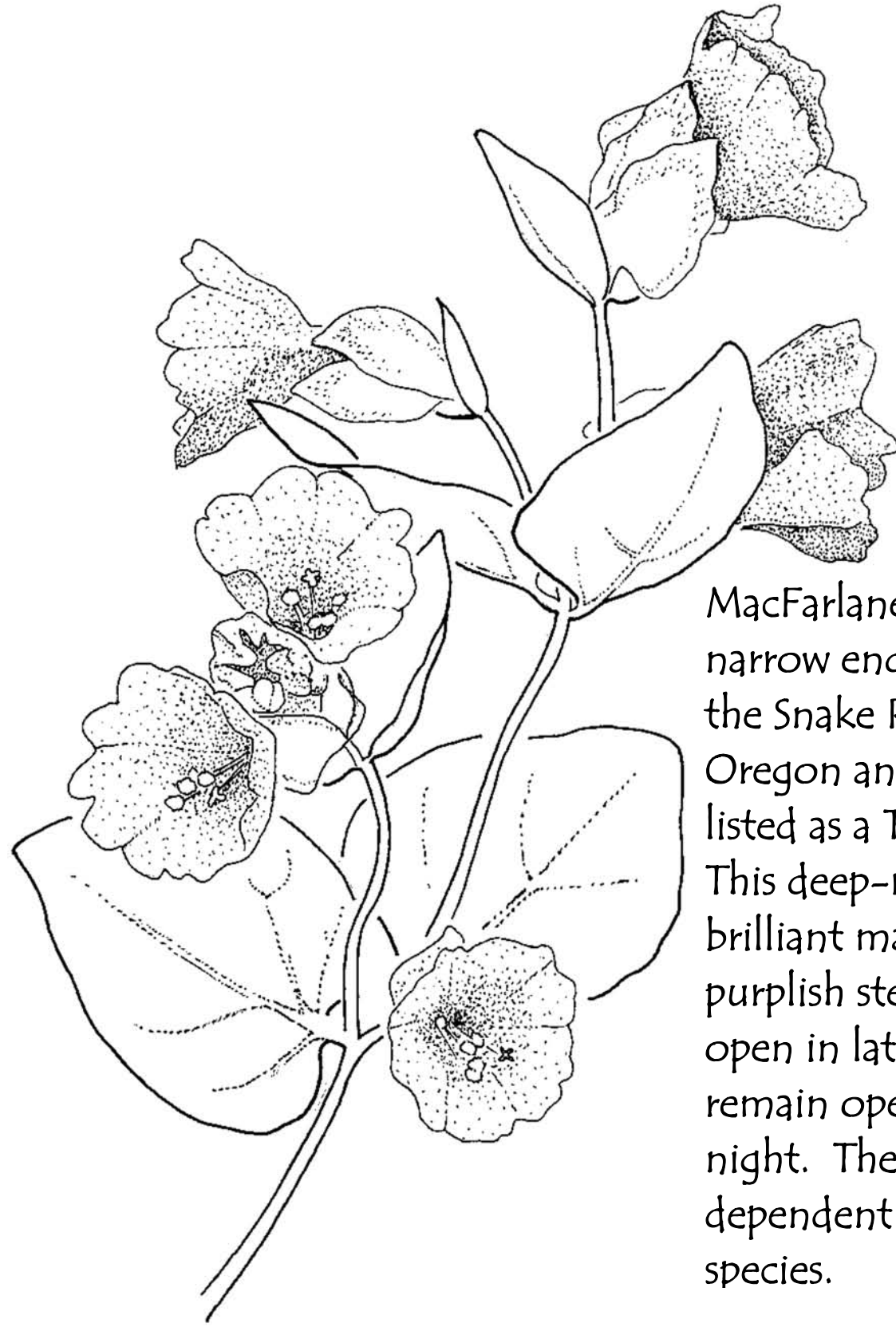
Pyrola asarifolia



This perennial herb is an evergreen member of the Heath family. The pinkish to rose colored flowers are found on a long stalk that arises from a basal rosette of leaves. Found throughout the western United States, this herb has many medicinal properties including a natural painkiller.

MacFarlane's Four-o'clock

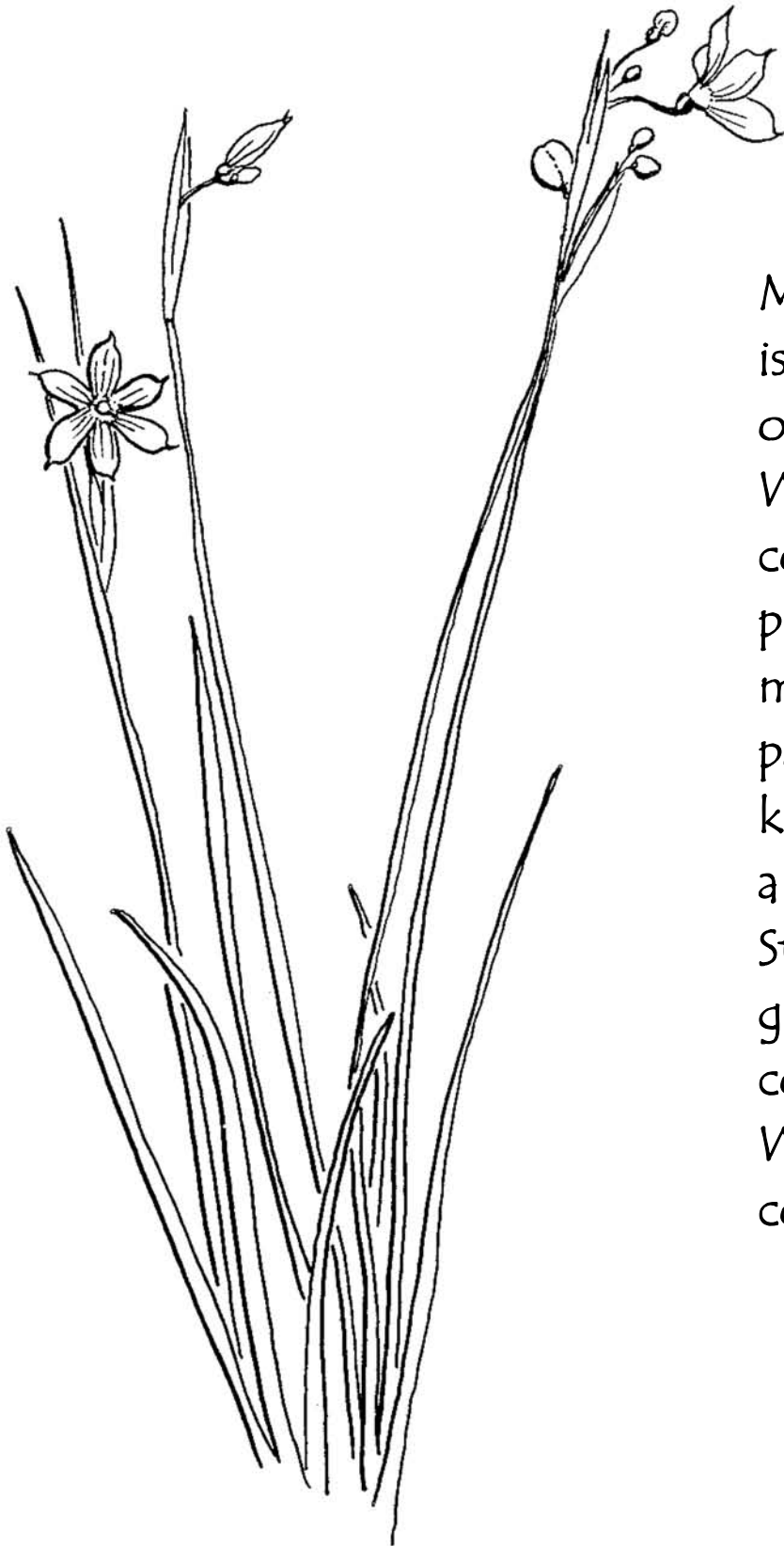
Mirabilis macfarlanei



MacFarlane's Four o'clock is a narrow endemic found along the Snake River in eastern Oregon and western Idaho. It is listed as a Threatened species. This deep-rooted perennial has brilliant magenta flowers with purplish stems. The flowers open in late afternoon and remain open throughout the night. The Heliadiniid moth is dependent upon this rare plant species.

Mountain Blue-Eyed Grass

Sisyrinchium sarmentosum



Mountain Blue-Eyed grass is a narrow endemic known only from south-central Washington and one county in Oregon. This perennial herb is the only member of the genus with pale blue tepals within its known range. Flowers have a yellow spot in the center. Stems and leaves are pale green or blue-green in color. It is a US Fish and Wildlife Service species of concern.

Navajo Mountain Phlox

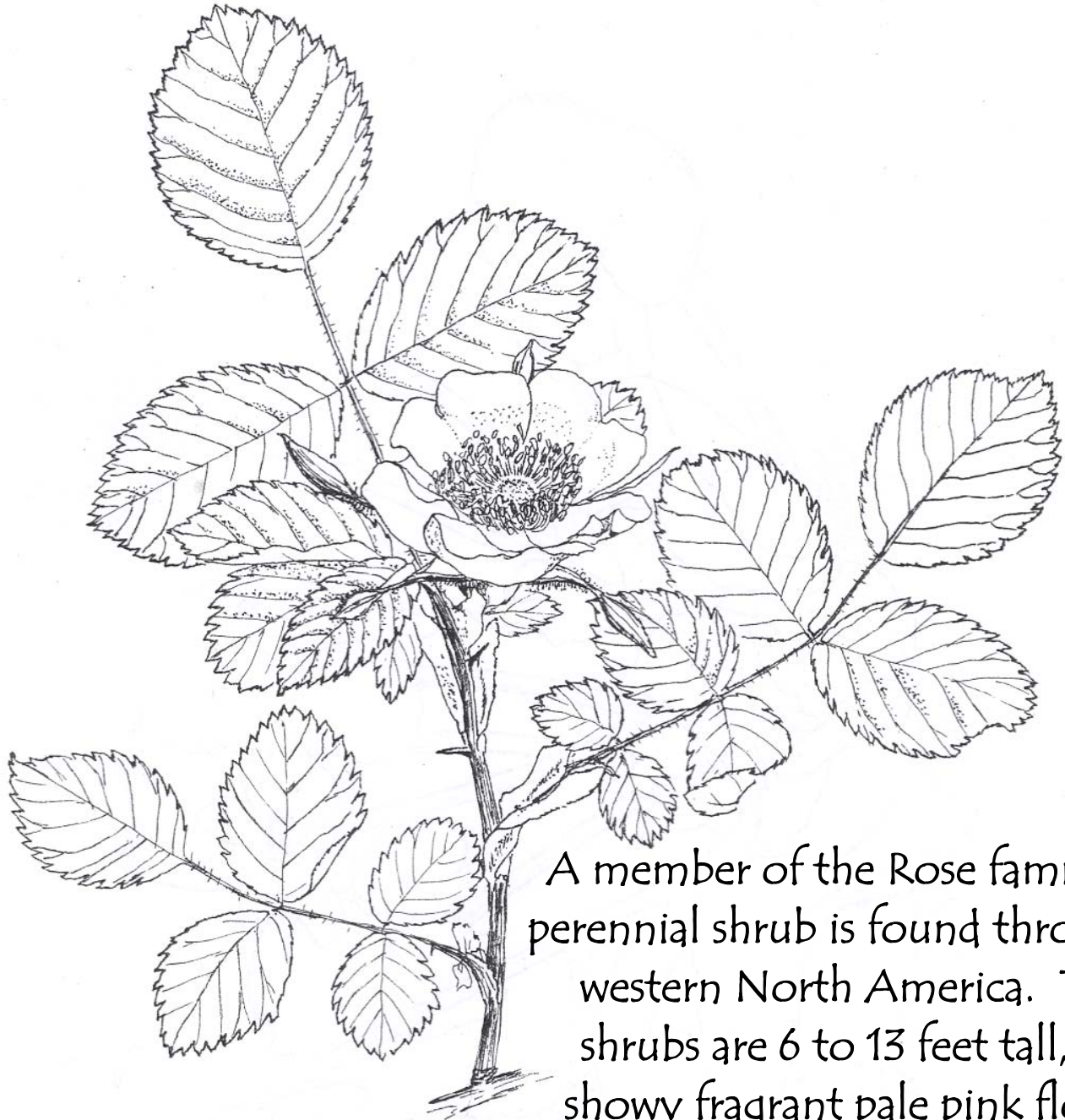
Phlox cluteana

This perennial herb is native to Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. The low creeping stems may be 4 inches long and leaves are evergreen. Flowers are relatively large and showy and are light pink to purple.



Nootka Rose

Rosa nutkana



A member of the Rose family, this perennial shrub is found throughout western North America. These shrubs are 6 to 13 feet tall, with showy fragrant pale pink flowers. Later, seed pods called "hips" are a vibrant purple to red color.

North Umpqua Kalmiopsis

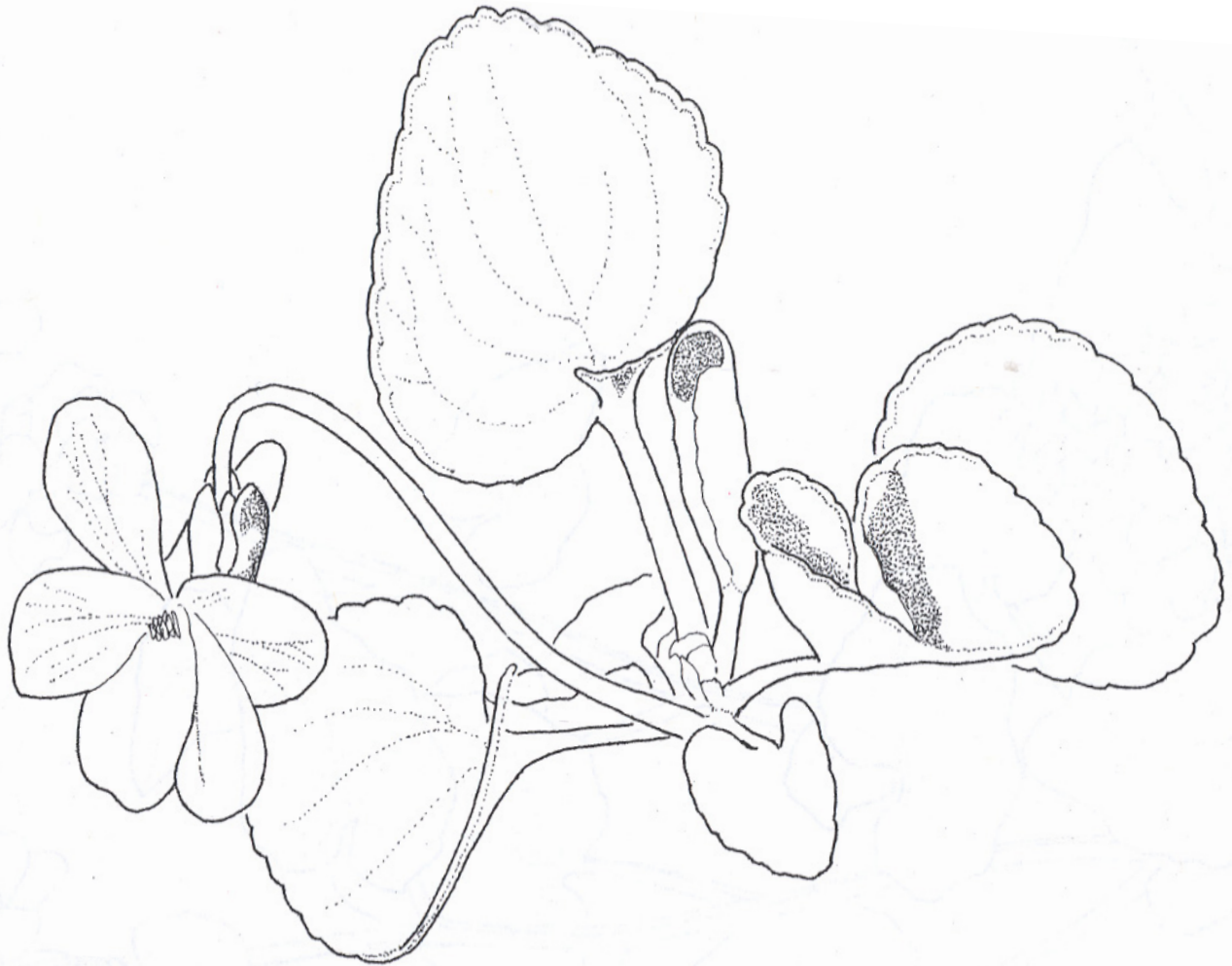
Kalmiopsis leachiana



North Umpqua Kalmiopsis is a rare flowering plant endemic to the Siskiyou Mountains of Oregon. It is an evergreen shrub that grows to about 1 foot tall. The flowers are pink to purple and look like small Rhododendron flowers.

Northern Bog Violet

Viola nephrophylla



Northern bog violet is found in wetlands, meadows, bogs, and fens throughout the northern hemisphere.

The flowers are purple with dark veins and a white throat. The leaves and flowers of this species are edible and high in vitamin C.

Oak Creek Triteleia

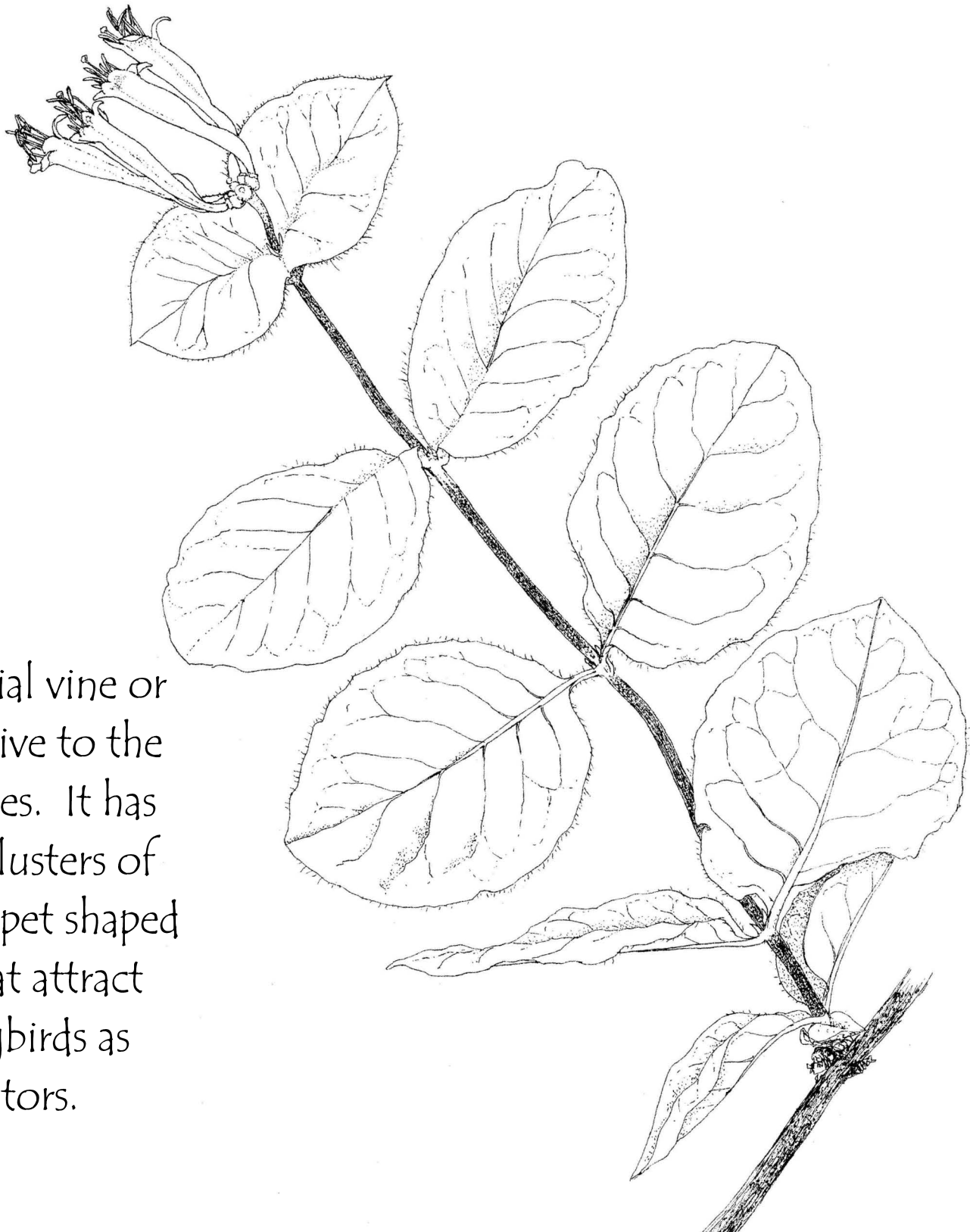
Triteleia lemmoniae



This perennial herb is found only at high elevations in Arizona in association with stands of yellow pine. Leaves are thin and grasslike, standing nearly 16 inches from the base. Flower petals are bright yellow to deep orange with yellow anthers.

Orange Honeysuckle

Lonicera ciliosa

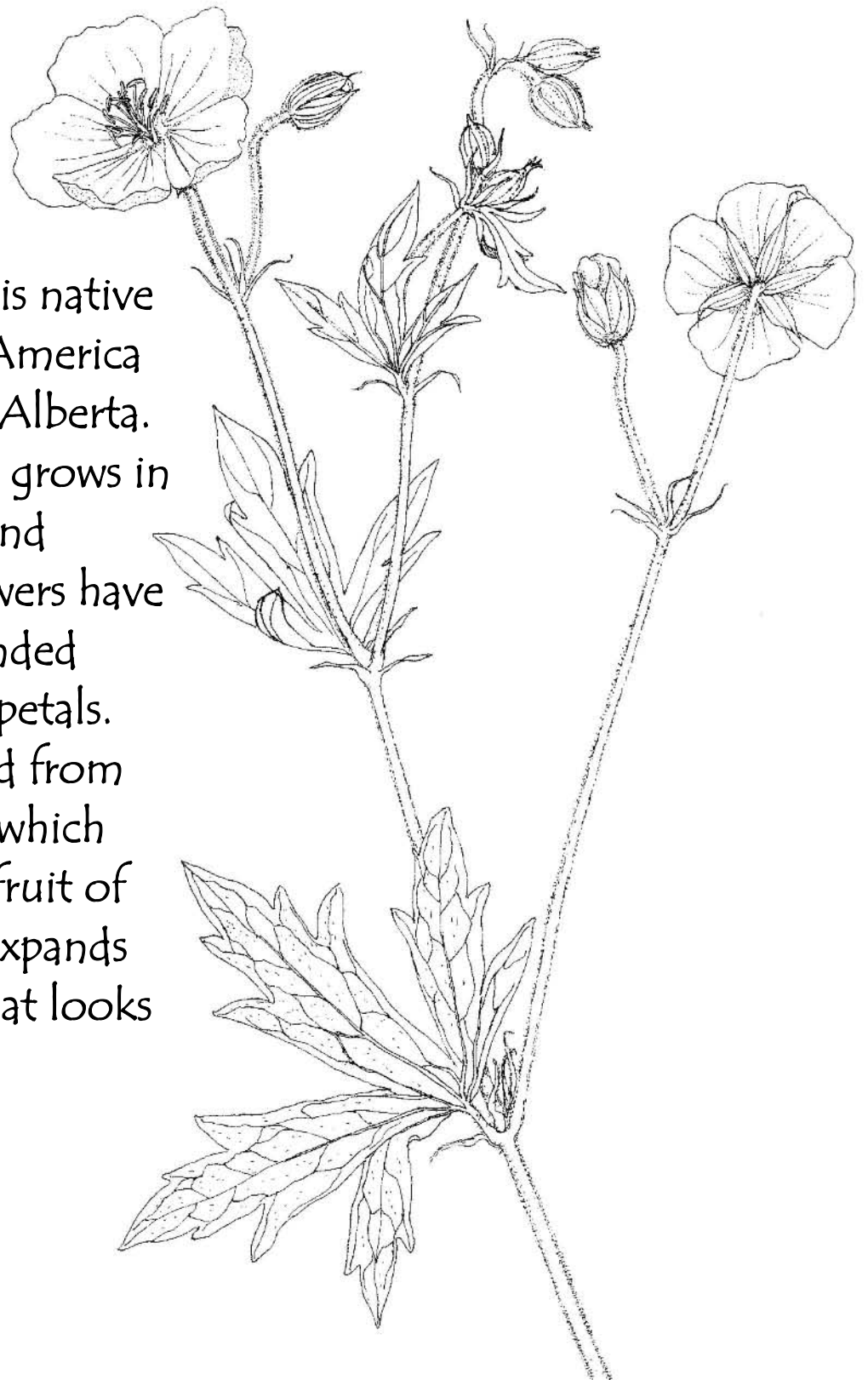


This perennial vine or shrub is native to the United States. It has attractive clusters of orange trumpet shaped flowers that attract hummingbirds as pollinators.

Oregon Geranium

Geranium oreganum

Oregon Geranium is native to western North America from California to Alberta. This perennial herb grows in mountain forests and meadows. The flowers have pointed sepals rounded lavender to purple petals. *Geranium* is derived from the Greek *geranos* which means crane. The fruit of geranium flowers expands into a long beak that looks like a crane's bill.

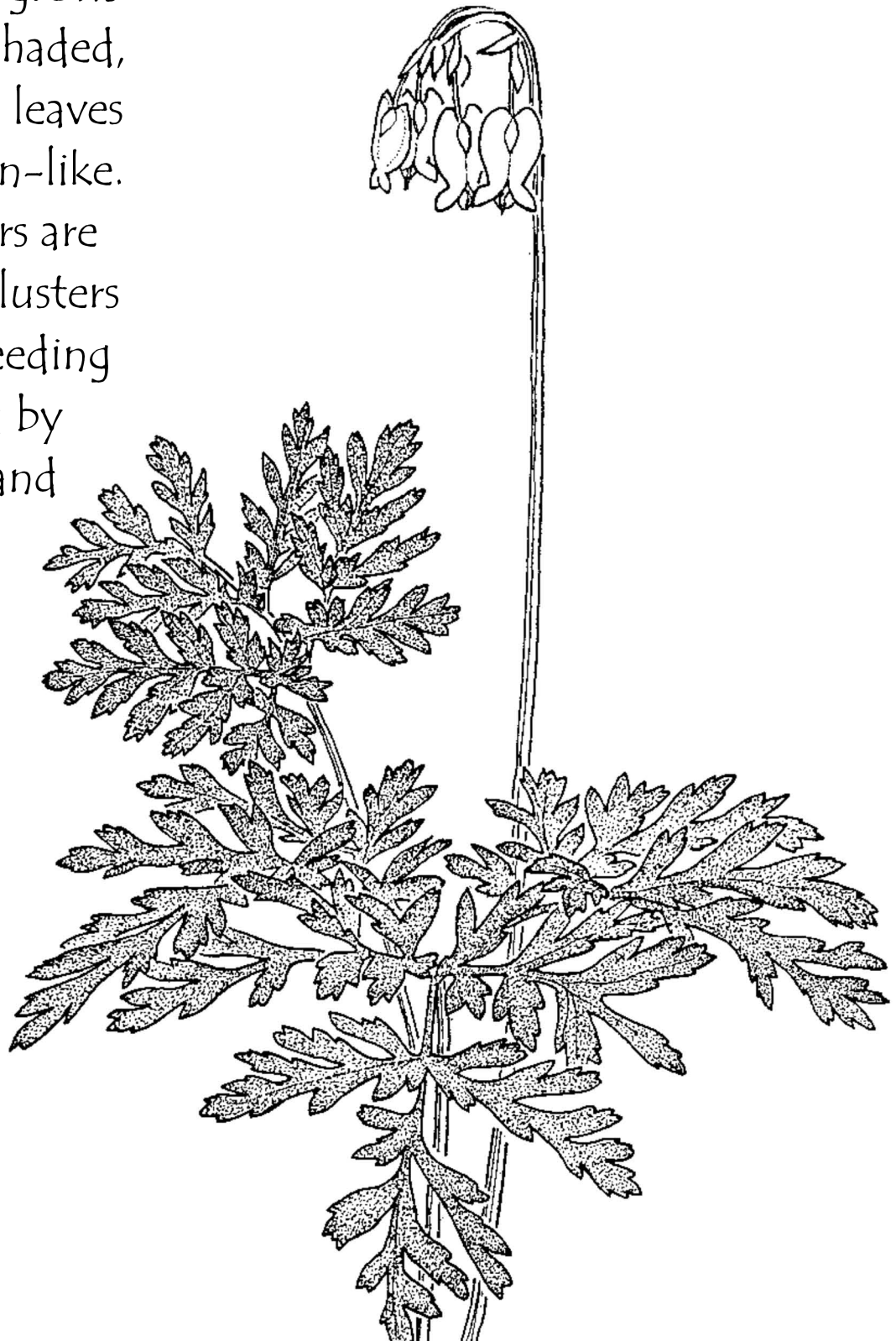


Pacific Bleeding Heart

Dicentra formosa

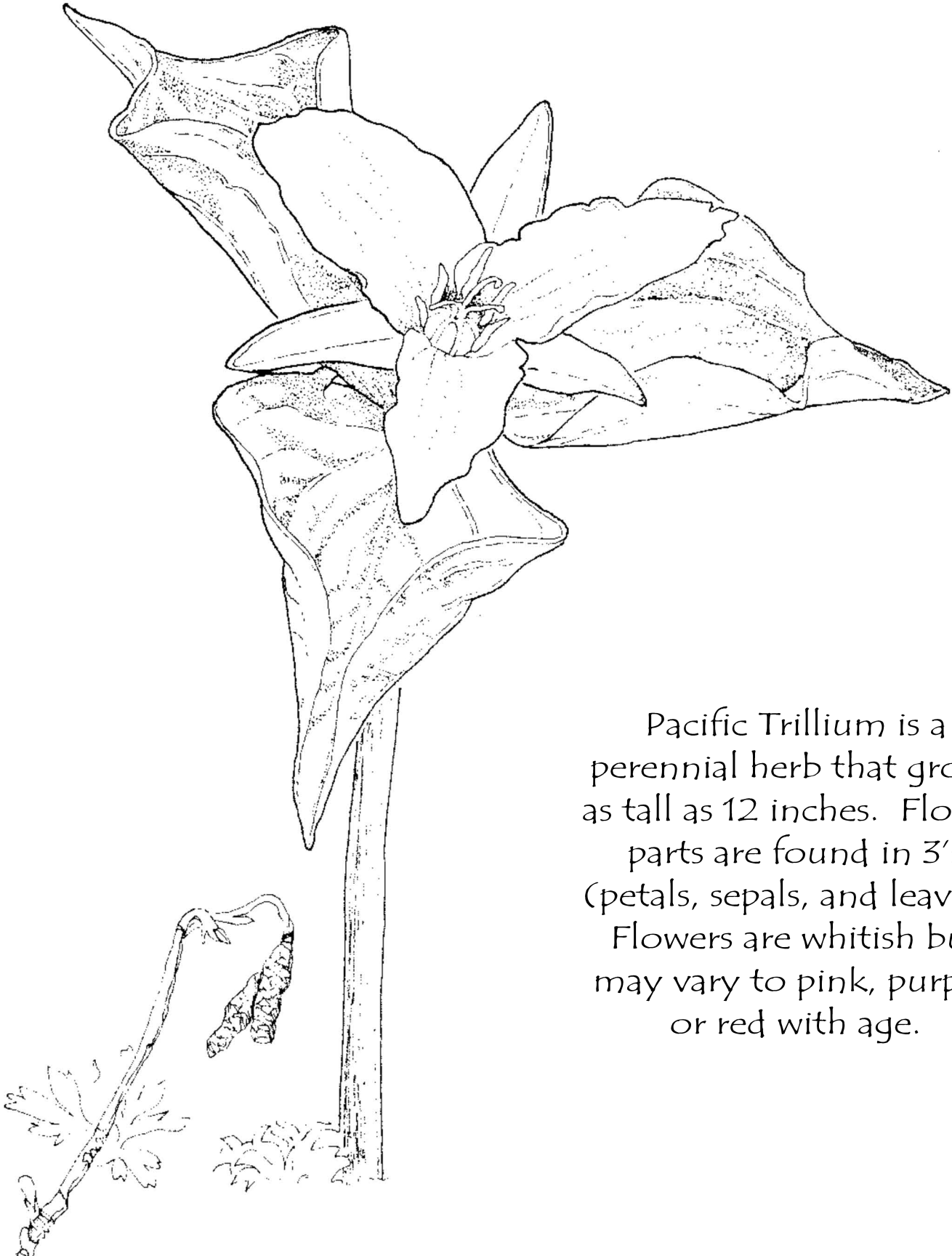
This perennial herb grows to 18 inches tall in shaded, damp habitats. The leaves are feathery and fern-like.

The delicate flowers are pink and occur in clusters on long stems. Bleeding hearts are visited by hummingbirds and bumblebees.



Pacific Trillium

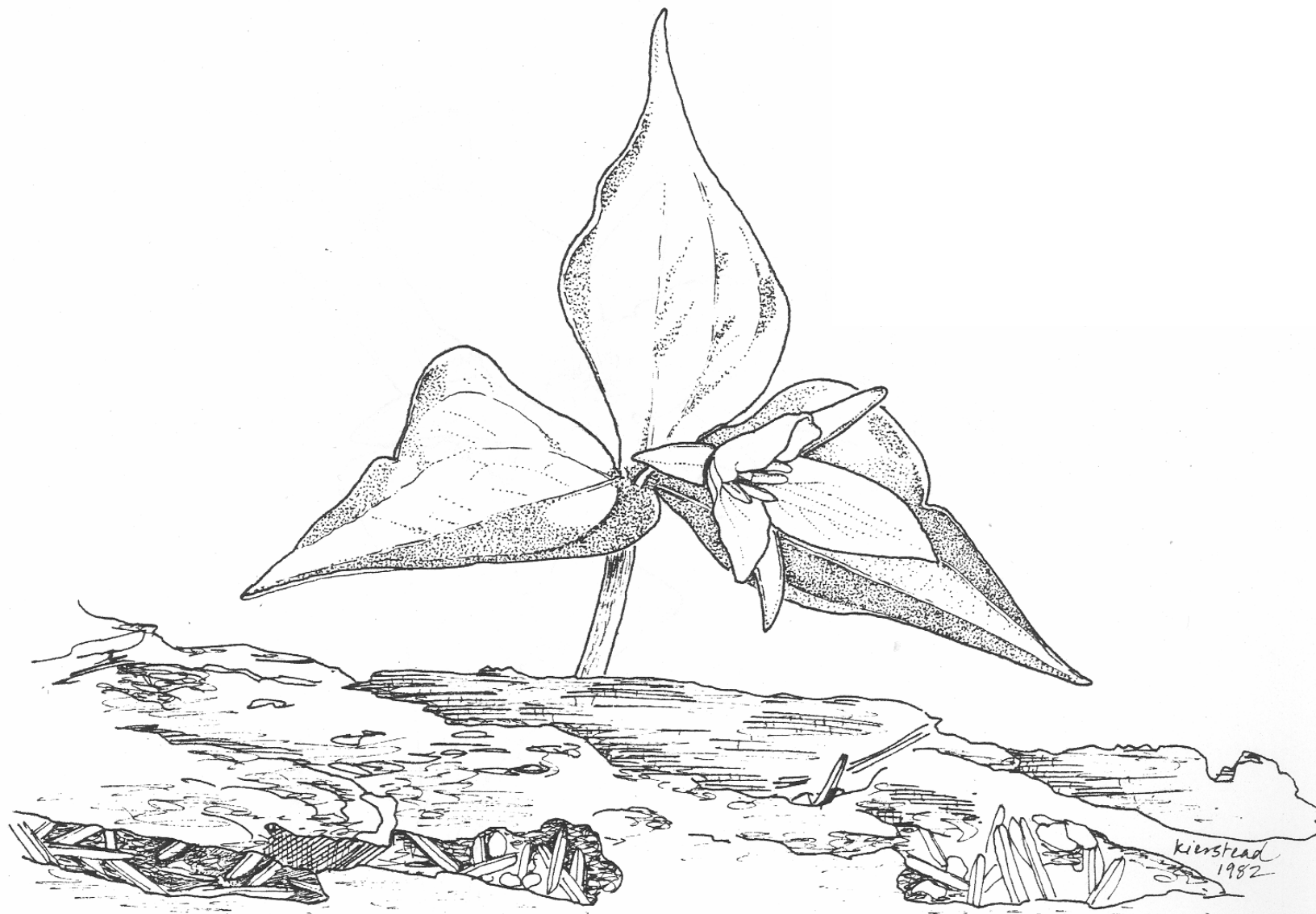
Trillium ovatum



Pacific Trillium is a perennial herb that grows as tall as 12 inches. Flower parts are found in 3's (petals, sepals, and leaves). Flowers are whitish but may vary to pink, purple, or red with age.

Pacific Trillium

Trillium ovatum



Pale Bellflower

Campanula scouleri

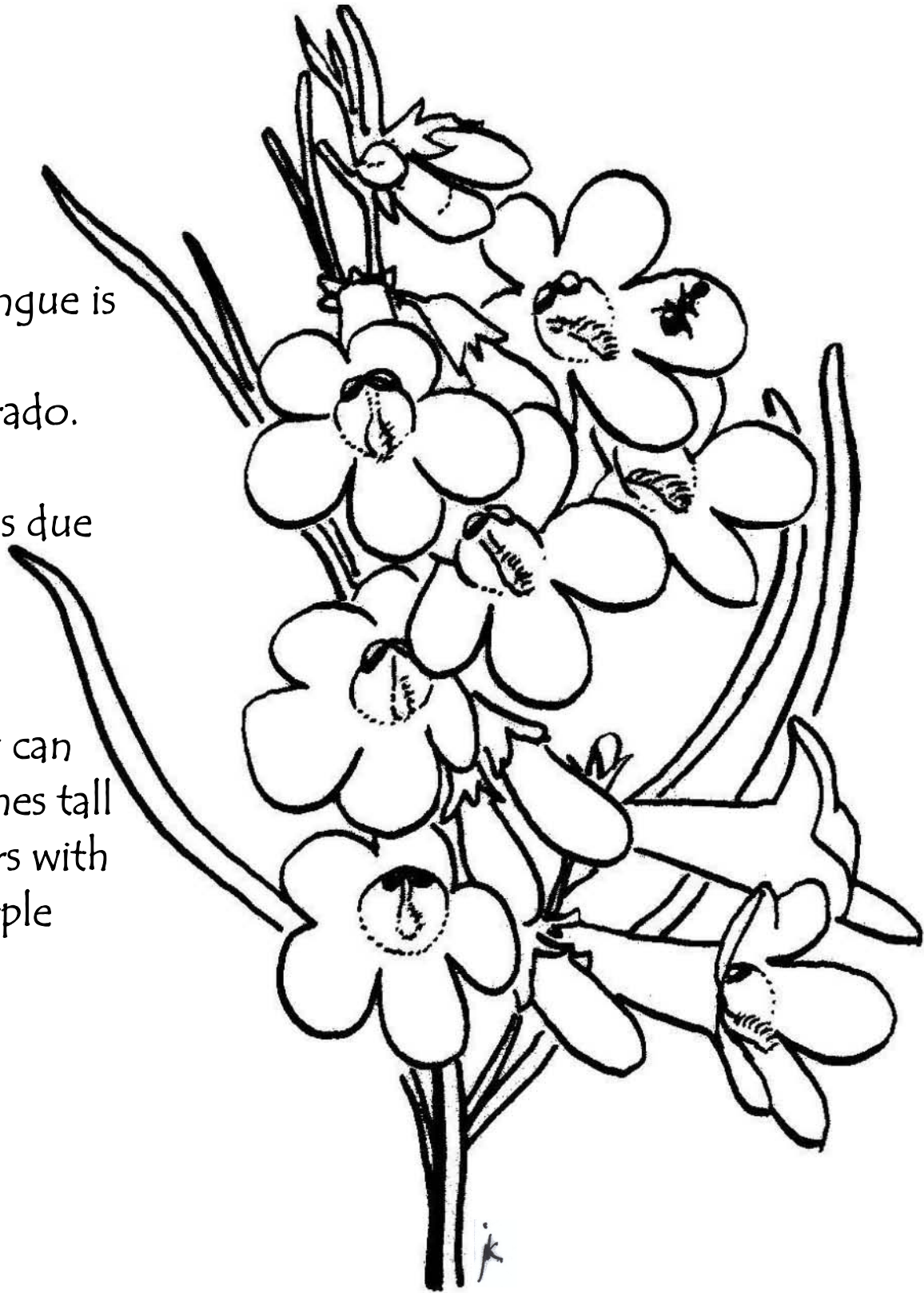


This perennial herb is native to the western United States and can grow to as much as 12 inches tall. The flowers are violet/lavender and are produced at the top of curved stalks.

Penland's Beardtongue

Penstemon penlandii

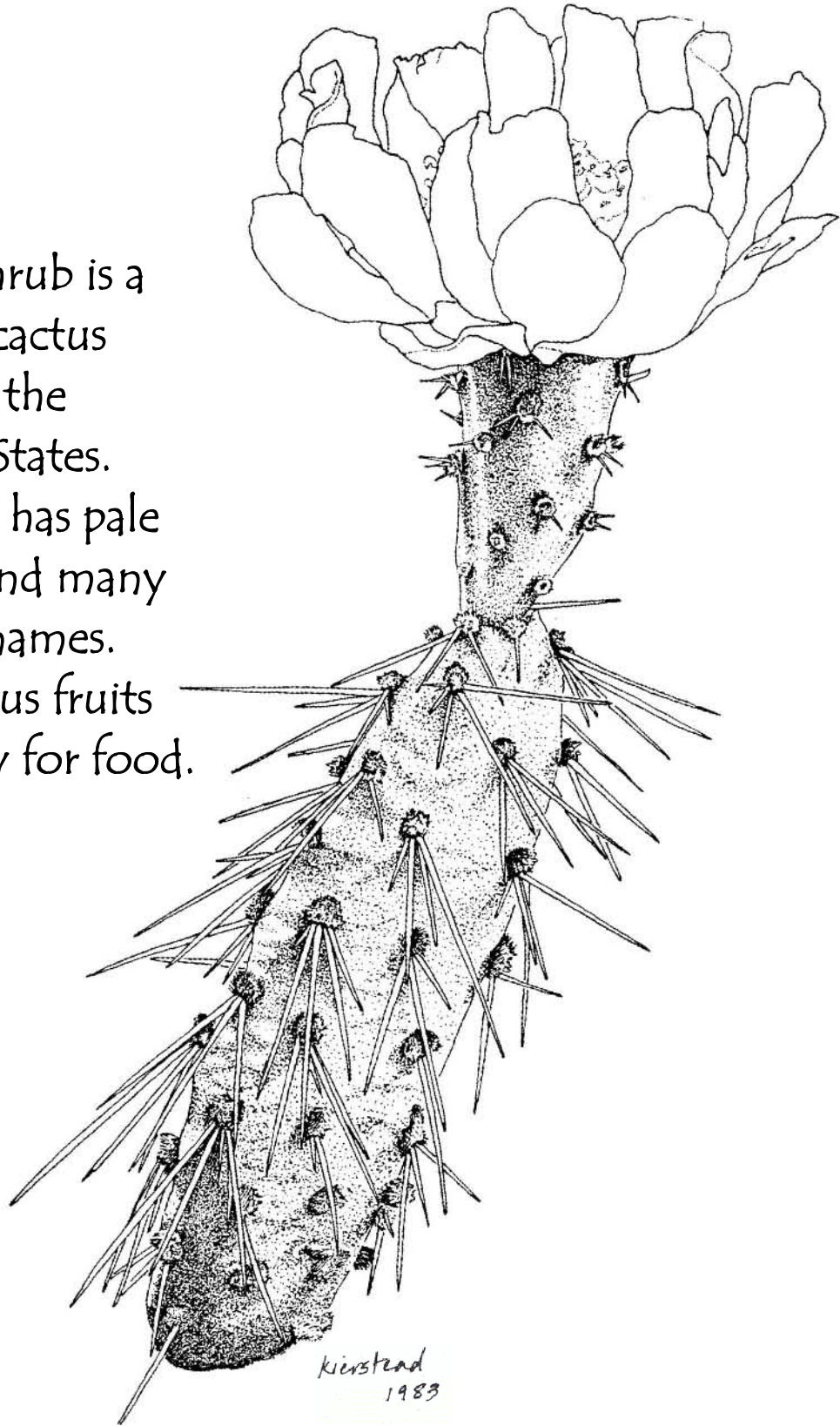
Penland's Beardtongue is a perennial herb occurring in Colorado. It is listed as an Endangered Species due to its narrow distribution. This member of the snapdragon family can grow up to 10 inches tall and displays flowers with blue lobes and purple throats.



Plains Prickly Pear

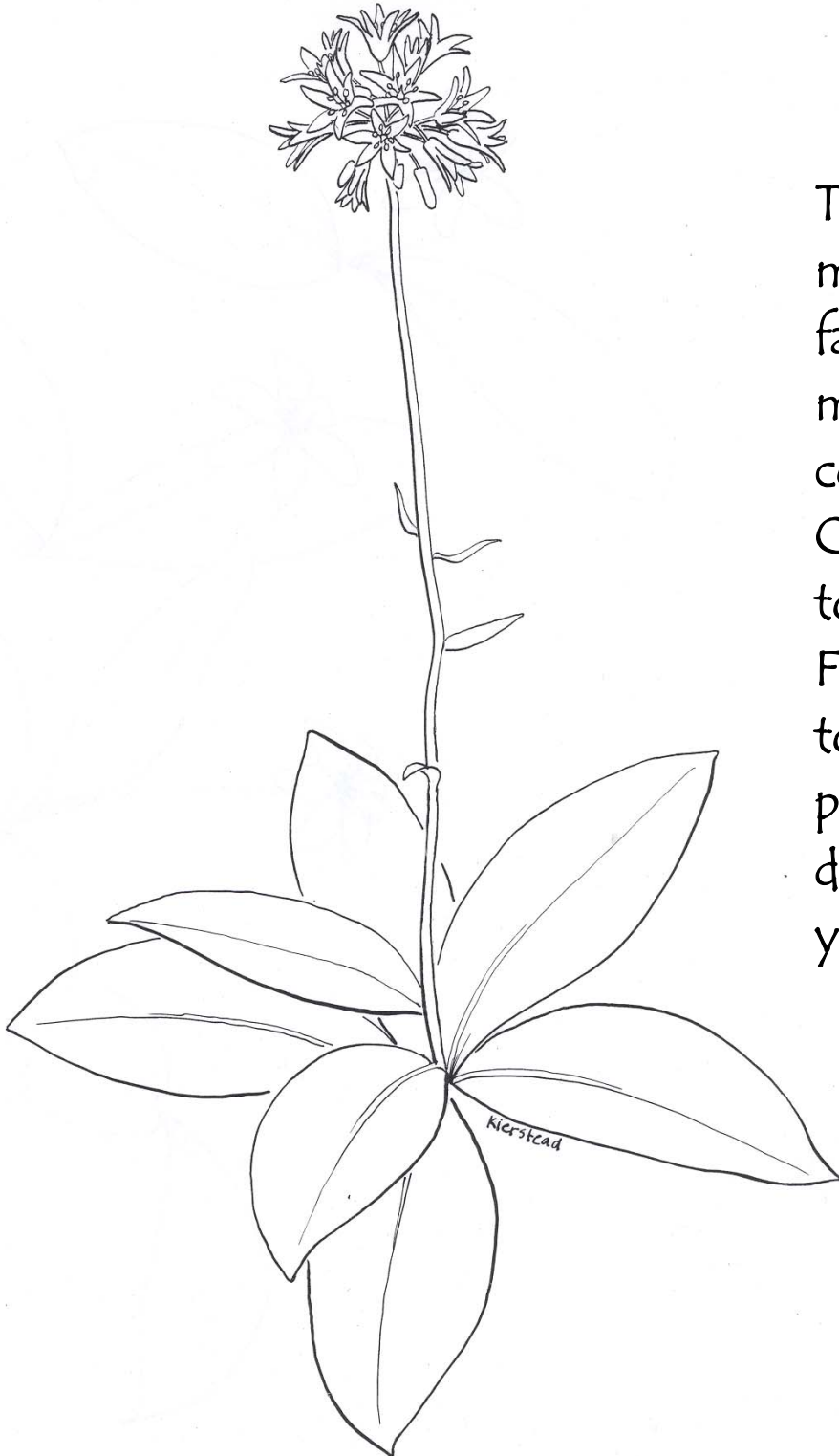
Opuntia polycantha

This perennial shrub is a member of the cactus family native to the western United States. This prickly pear has pale yellow flowers and many local common names. Prickly pear cactus fruits were used widely for food.



Red Clintonia

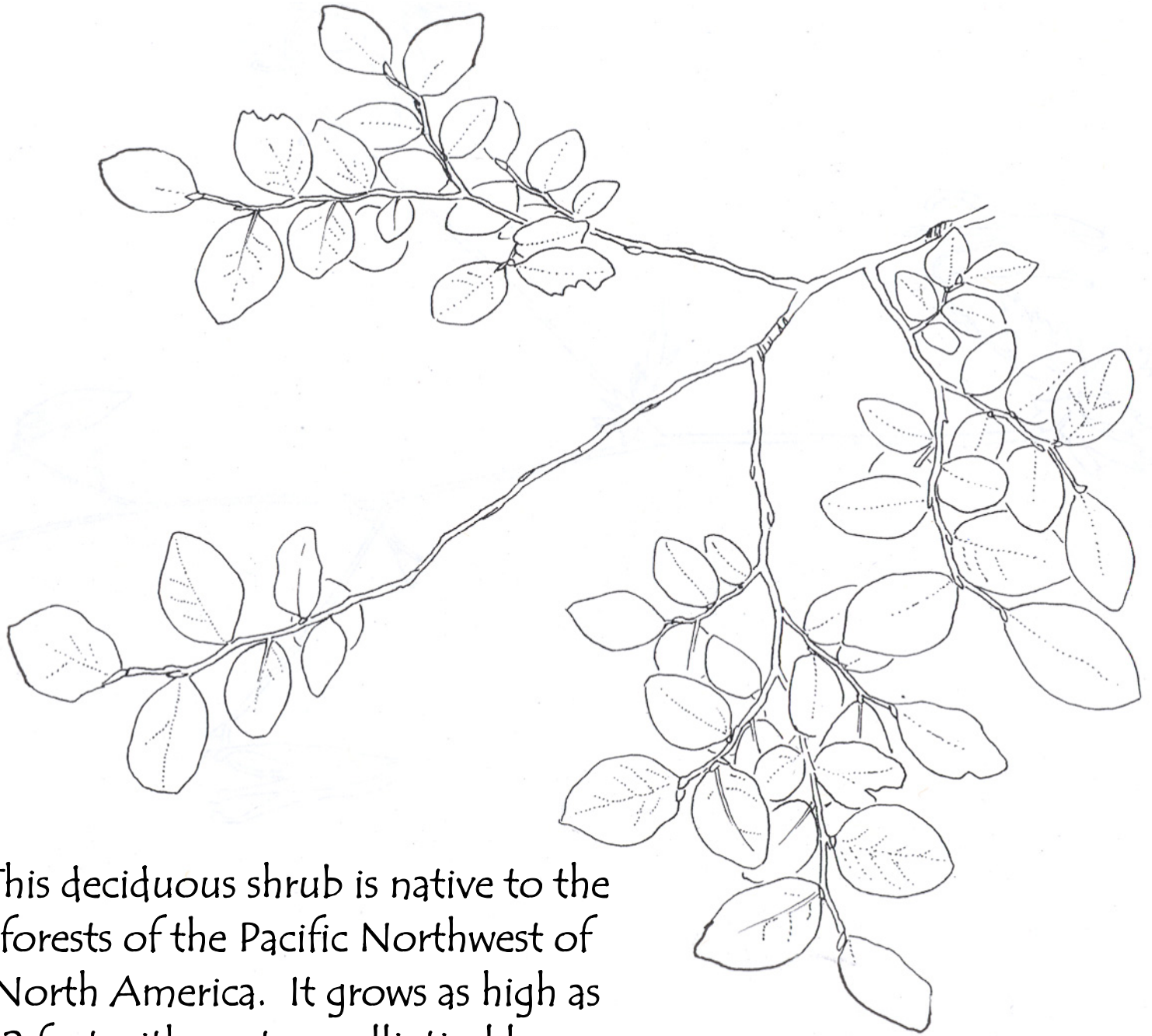
Clintonia andrewsiana



This perennial herb is a member of the Lily family and occurs in moist, shaded habitats in coastal northern California. This lily has 4 to 5 basal leaves. Flowering stems are 10 to 20 inches tall and produce showy pink to deep red flowers with yellow anthers.

Red Huckleberry

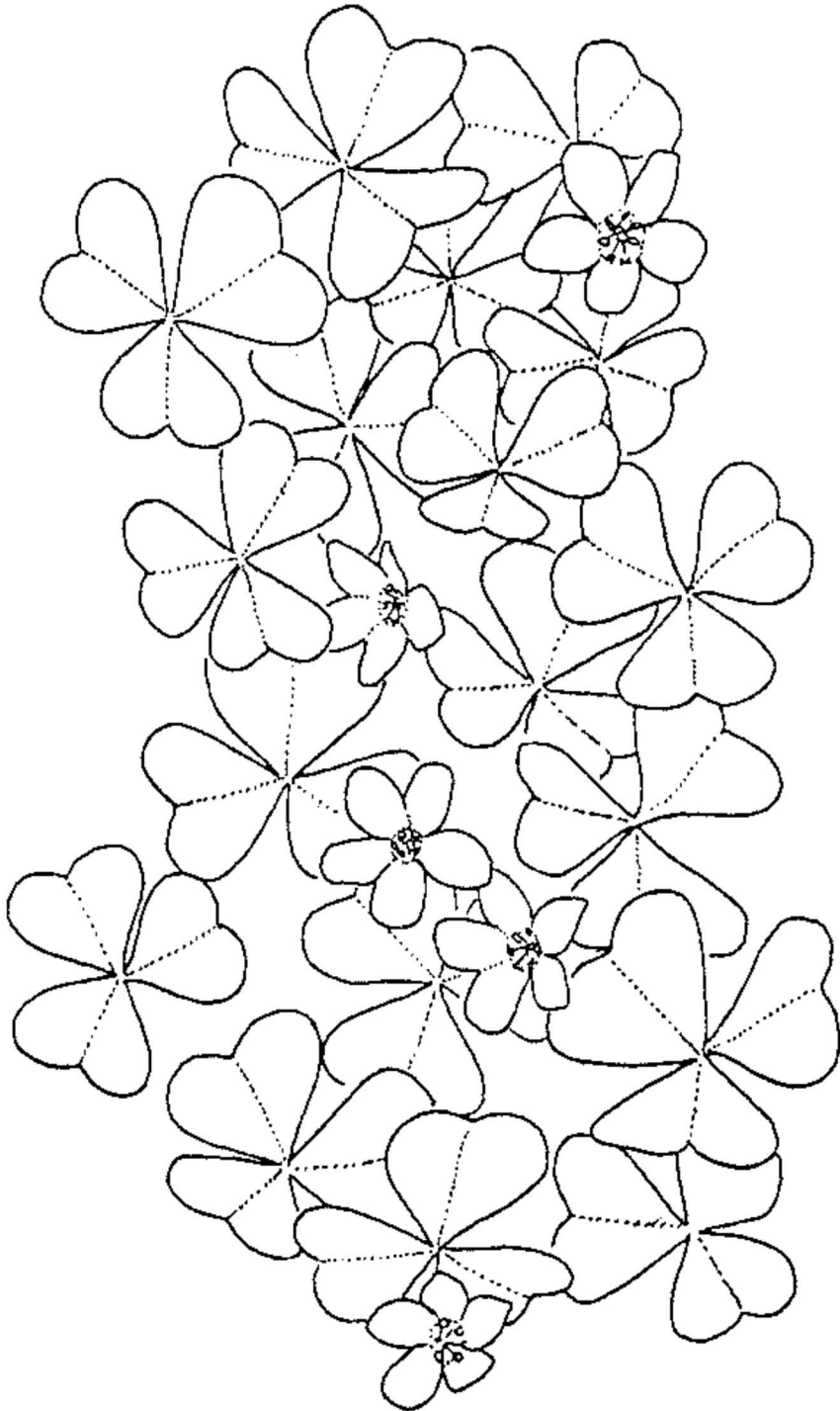
Vaccinium parvifolium



This deciduous shrub is native to the forests of the Pacific Northwest of North America. It grows as high as 12 feet with ovate or elliptical leaves and white, yellowish, or pinkish bell shaped flowers.

Redwood Sorrel

Oxalis oregona

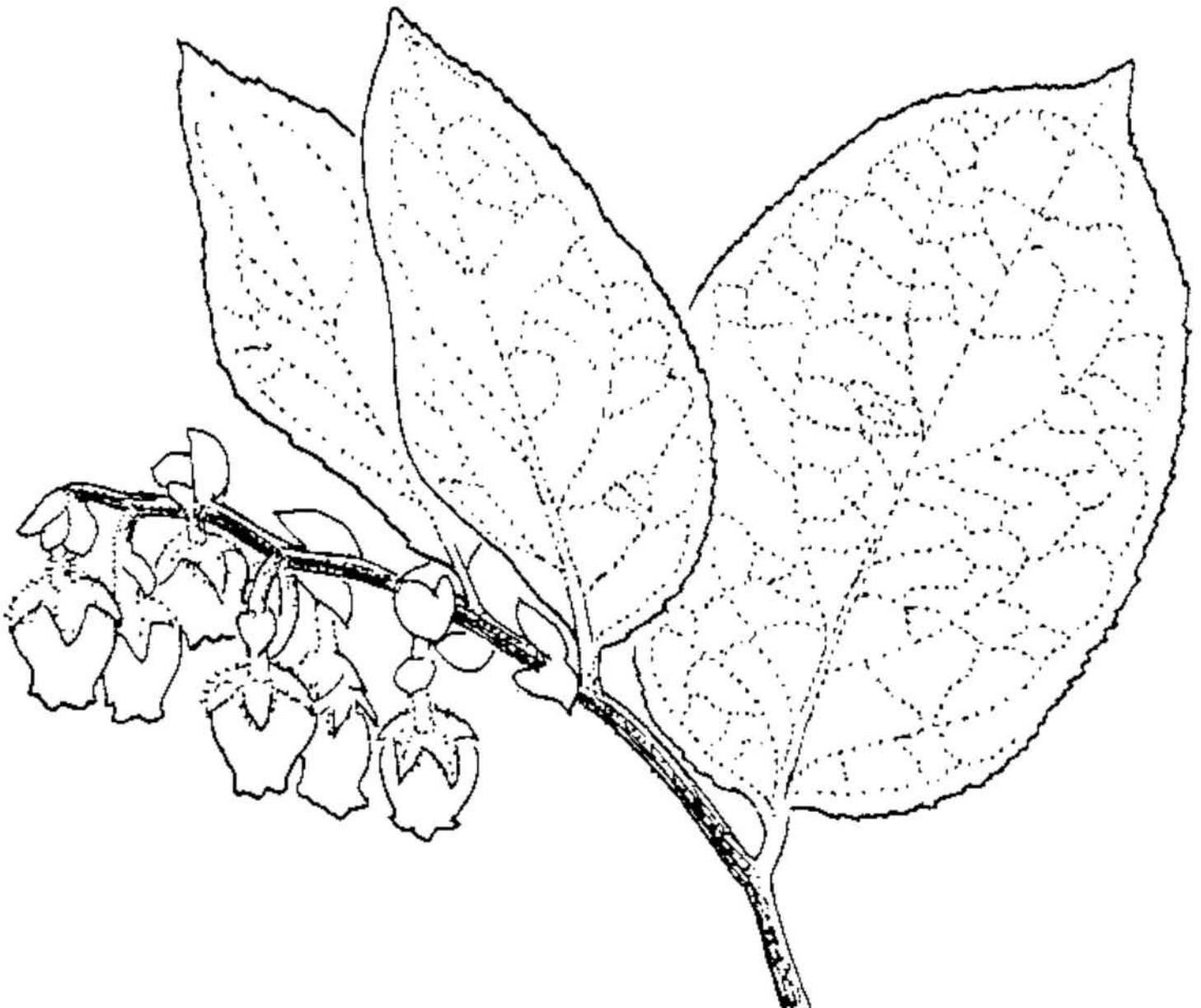


Redwood Sorrel is a perennial herb occurring in the Pacific Northwest of North America. This species occurs as a mat of clover-like groundcover. The flowers are comprised of 5 white petals.

Salal

Gaultheria shallon

This leathery-leaved shrub of western North America grows 5 to 6 feet tall and may form a dense understory. The flowers are tiny, pink hanging vase shaped blossoms, which attract butterflies and bees. The berries are purple-black when ripe. This plant has been used for thousands of years by Native Americans for its nutritional and medicinal properties.



Seep Monkeyflower

Mimulus guttatus

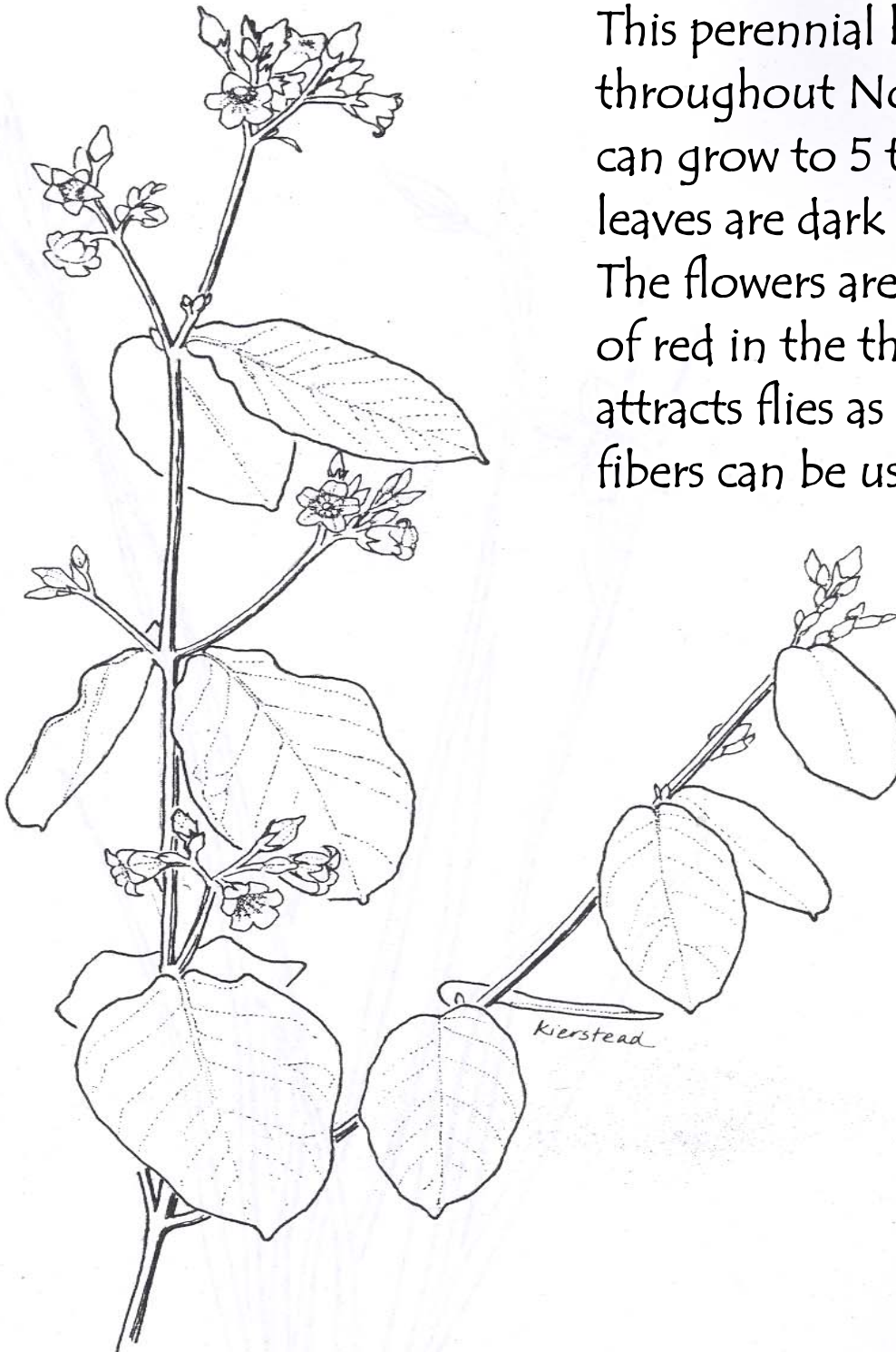
This annual and perennial herb occurs along streams and moist areas in western North America. Plants may grow to 3 feet tall. The yellow flowers are 5-lobed with orange spots on the lower lip. Bees are the major pollinator.



Spreading Dogbane

Apocynum androsaemifolium

This perennial herb occurs throughout North America and can grow to 5 to 6 feet tall. The leaves are dark green and ovate. The flowers are white with tinges of red in the throat. This species attracts flies as pollinators. The fibers can be used to make rope.



Starry False Lily of the Valley

Maianthemum stellatum



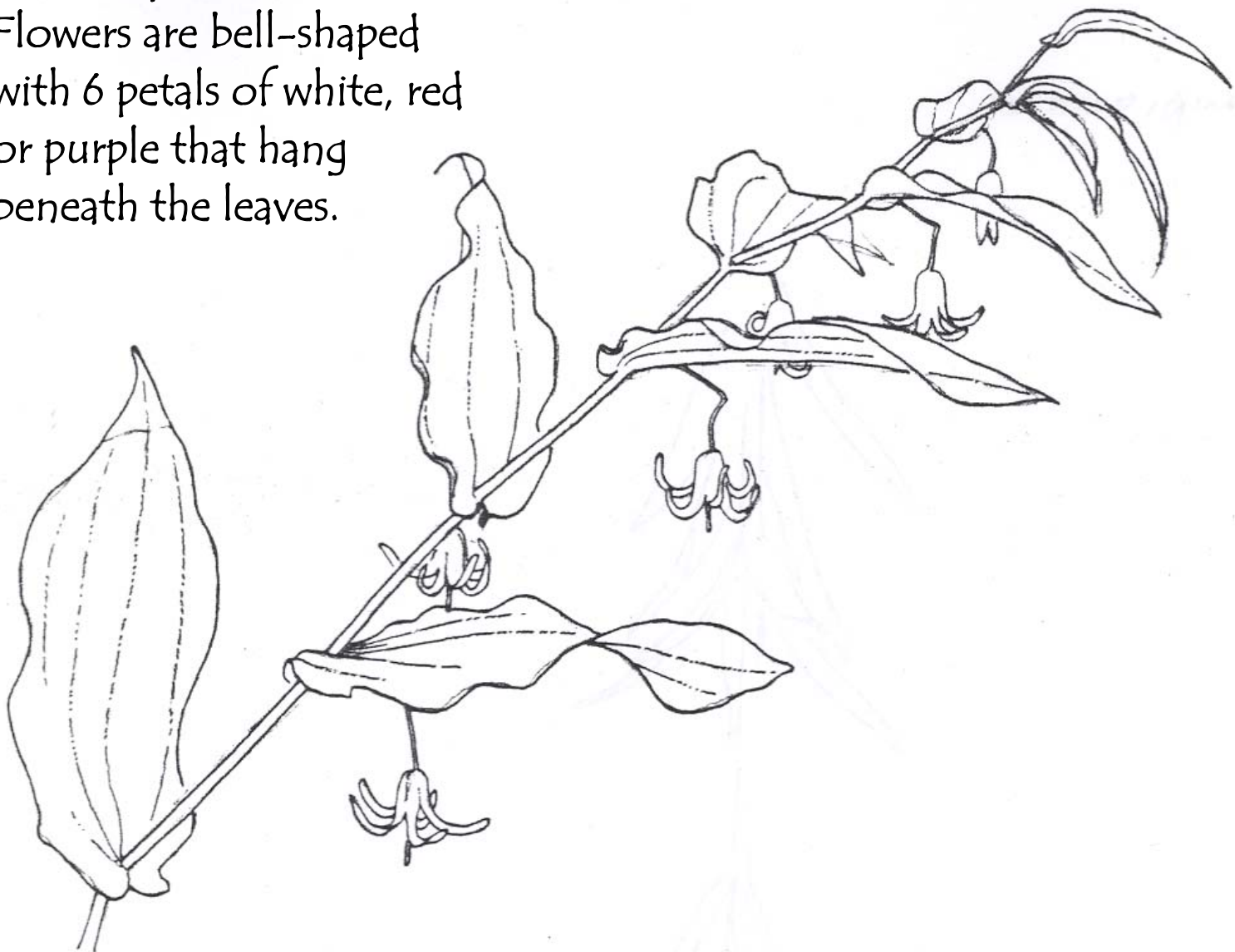
This perennial herb is considered native to most of North America with the exception of the southeast. It is listed as Federally Endangered in Kentucky, Maryland, and Tennessee. It has 10 - 20 starry, white flowers that terminate on a stem that appears to "zigzag".

Twistedstalk

Streptopus lanceolatus var. *curvipes*

This perennial member of the Lily family grows to 30 cm tall and has alternating oval-shaped leaves.

Flowers are bell-shaped with 6 petals of white, red or purple that hang beneath the leaves.



Washington Lily

Lilium washingtonianum



The Washington Lily occurs in the mountains of California and Oregon. It is named after Martha Washington. It grows nearly 6 feet tall and bears large, fragrant white or pinkish flowers with purple spots. Anthers are yellow. It is often found in areas with previous disturbance.

Western Blue-Eyed Grass

Sisyrinchium bellum

Western Blue-Eyed grass is a perennial herb found throughout most of the Pacific Northwest of North America. It has a clump of basal, narrow leaves and a flowering stem growing to 16 inches tall. The flower is five-petaled and blue veins and a yellow throat.



Western Columbine

Aquilegia formosa

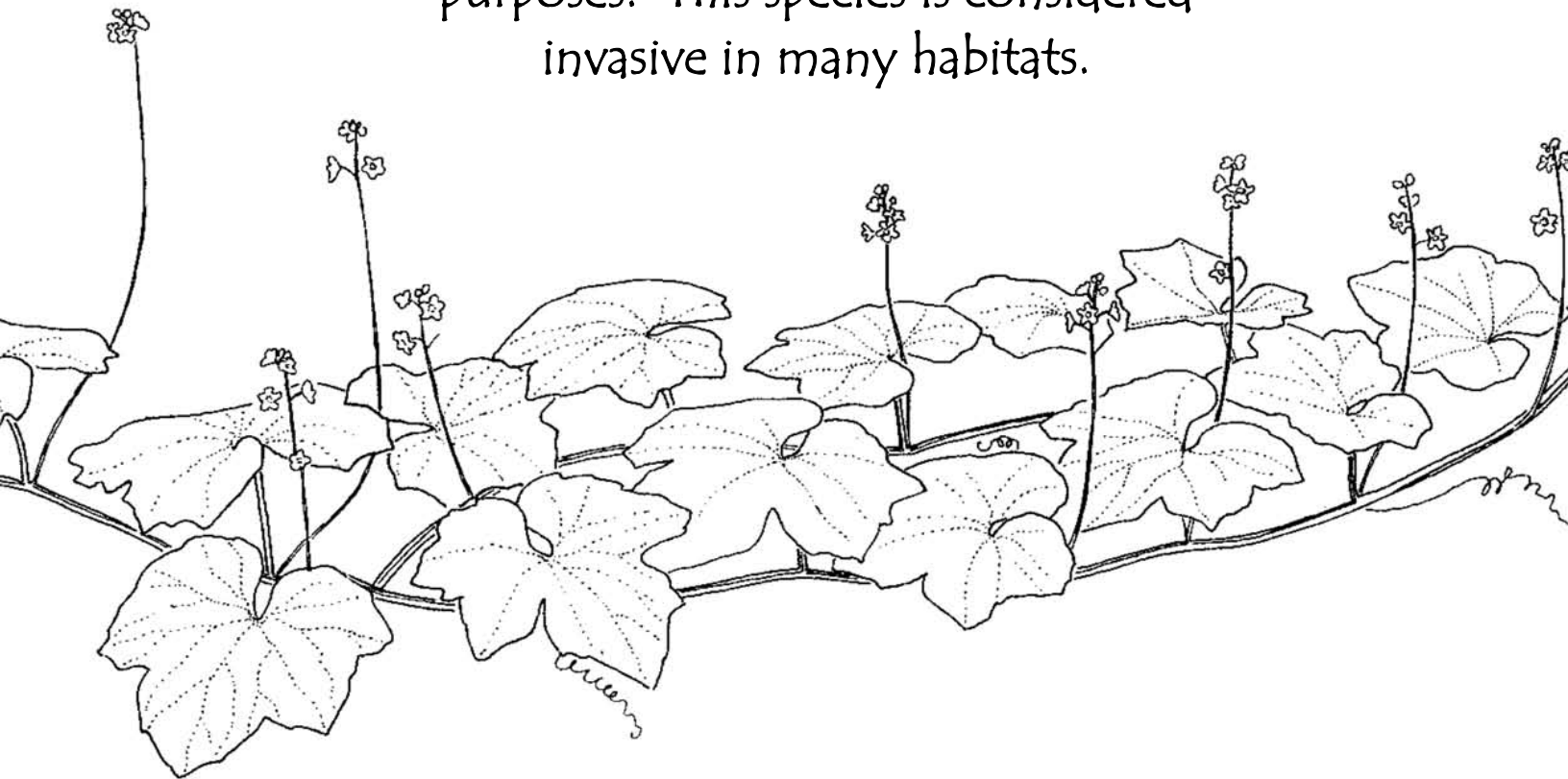
This perennial herb is found throughout western North America. It can grow up to 3 feet tall. It has delicate blue green foliage. Flowers are identified by red sepals and yellow petals. Hummingbirds are attracted as pollinators.



Western Cucumber

Marah oreganus

This perennial vine is native to coastal western North America and is known by many local common names. It grows in association with Redwood Forests, Mixed Evergreen Forests and Yellow pine Forests. Vines may reach 20 feet in length with glossy, hairless leaves. Roots are large and tuberous, several feet in length, and may weigh in excess of 200 pounds. Flowers are yellowish green to white. Fruits are spherical, yellow when ripe, and covered with prickles. The over ripe fruits were used as gourds and roots and stalks were used for medicinal purposes. This species is considered invasive in many habitats.



White Marsh Marigold

Caltha leptosepala

This perennial herb is a member of the Buttercup family and occurs throughout western North America. Leaves are basal, thick, waxy, and heart-shaped. Flowers are comprised of 5 to 15 white sepals with no petals.

Anthers are bright yellow.



Yellow Bells

Fritillaria pudica

This perennial herb occurs throughout most of North America. It is named for its bell-shaped, pendent yellow flowers. The narrow leaves and flowering stem are only a few inches tall and are easily overlooked.

