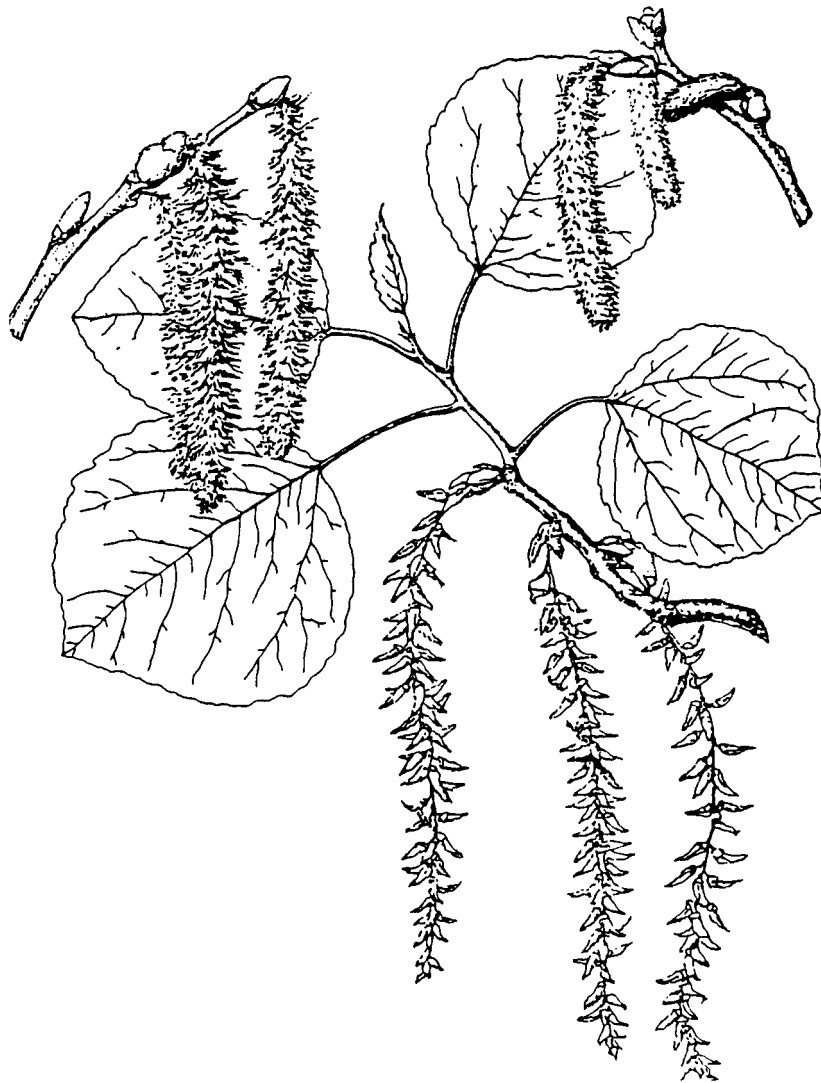


PLANTS TO COLOR
From the
ASPENFOREST



SNEEZEWEED

(*Heleniumhoopseii*)

This member of the daisy family is widely distributed throughout the west, at 6000-8000 ft. in elevation. The yellow rays on each flower head are narrow and linear. Though beautiful, sneezeweed is considered a dangerous plant, especially to sheep. Symptoms of sneezeweed poisoning include weakness, frothing, coughing and vomiting. Blooms from April-July.



MONKSHOOD

(*Aconitum columbianum*)

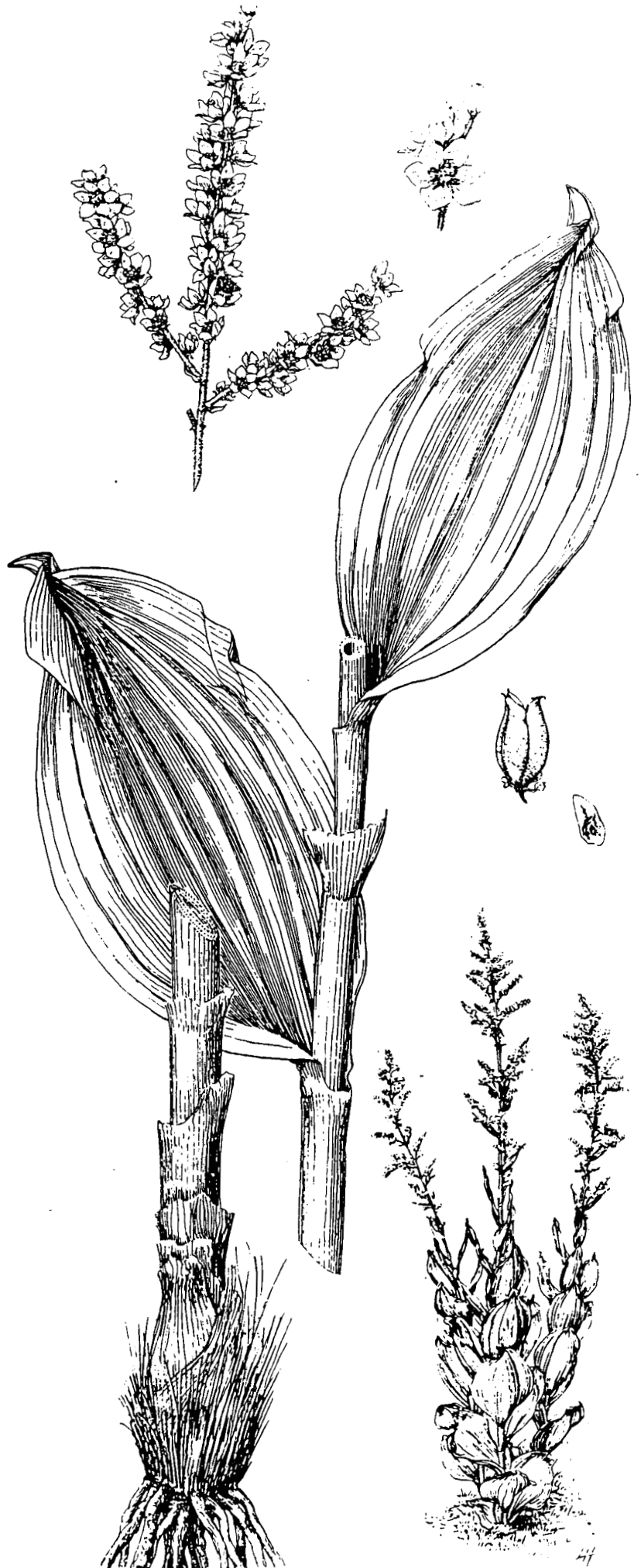
This tall plant (2-4 ft.) is found along mountain stream-sides. It is easily recognized by its deep, blue colored blossoms that resemble the hats or hoods worn by medieval monks. All parts of the plant are poisonous, especially immediately before blooming. It blooms from August - October.



CORN LILY

(Veratrum californicum)

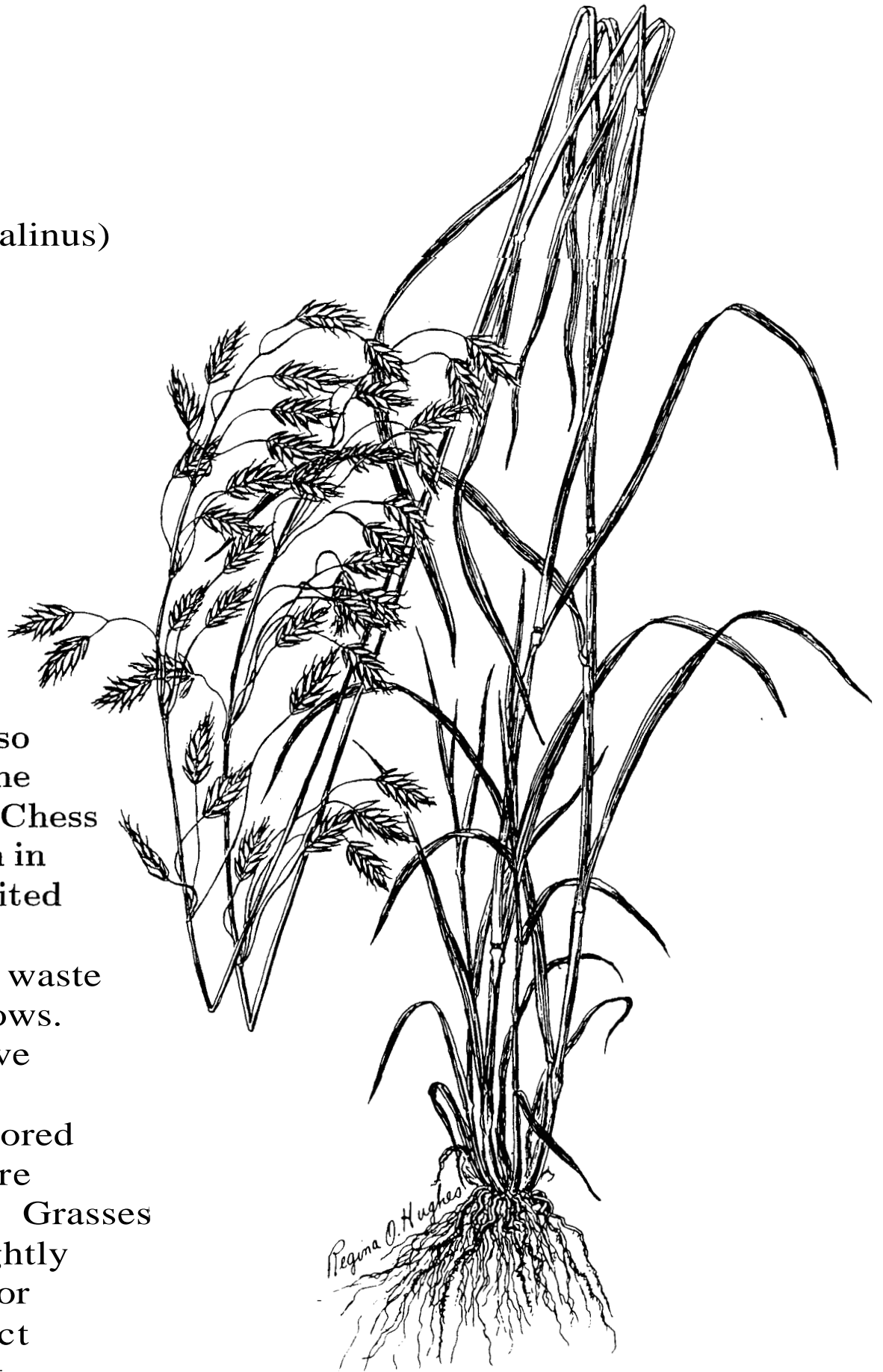
This large plant can attain a height of 3-6 ft. It has many yellowish-green flowers and broad leaves with parallel veins. It is a member of the lily family and is mostly found in wet mountain meadows. Cornlily contains chemical substances that slow down the heartbeat and lower blood pressure. In large quantities it is toxic to livestock. It also provides cover and protection for wildlife species. Blooms June-August.

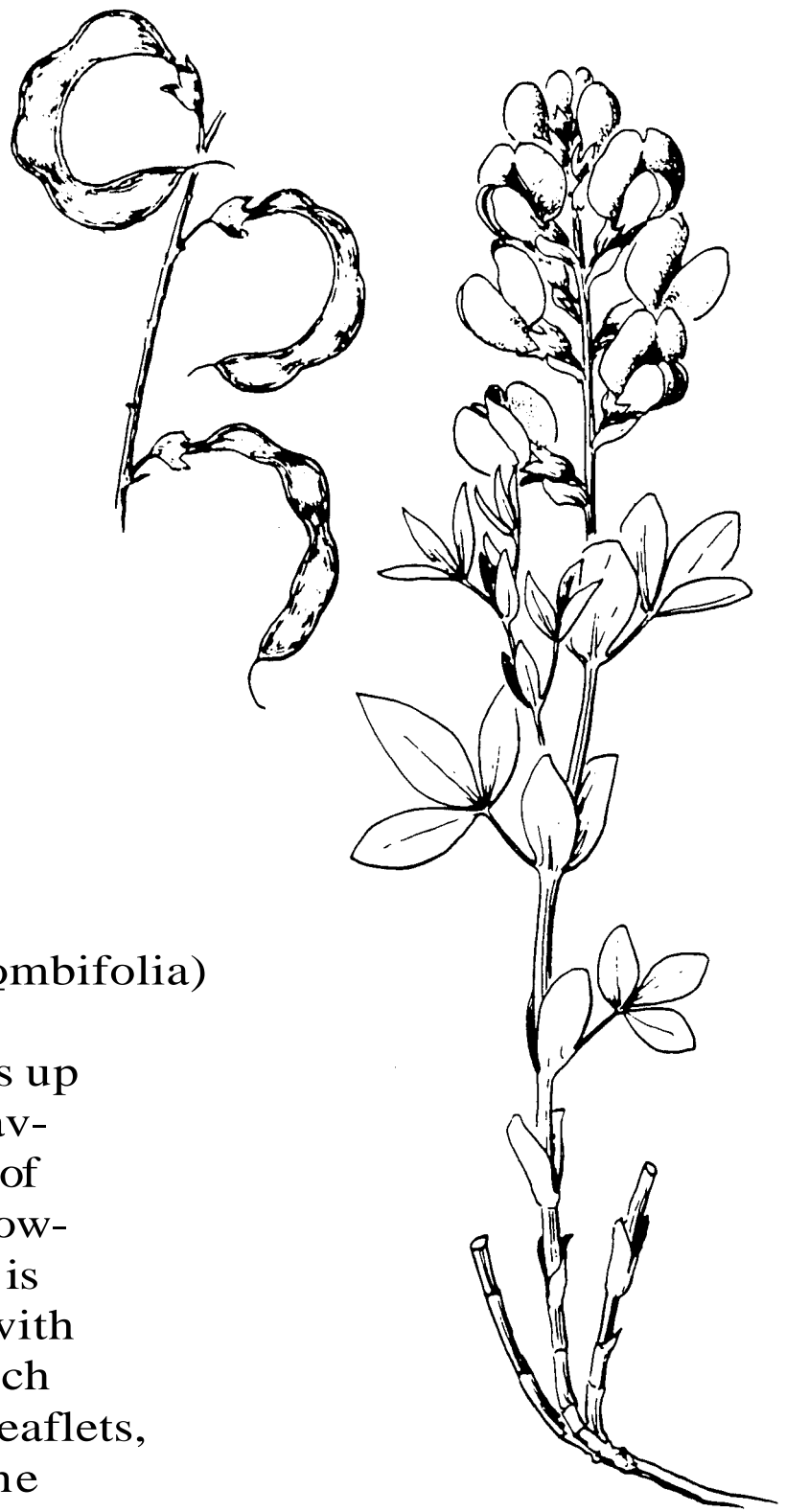


CHESS

(*Bromus secalinus*)

This plant is also known as Brome or Cheat grass. Chess is quite common in the Western United States and is usually found in waste fields and meadows. Grasses also have flowers, but are usually drab-colored because they are wind pollinated. Grasses do not need brightly colored petals or bracts to attract birds and insect pollinators.





GOLDEN PEA

(Thermopsis rhombifolia)

Golden-pea lives up to its name of having a long stalk of golden-yellow flowers. This plant is often confused with true lupines which have **5** or more leaflets, as opposed to the **3** leaflets of golden-pea. It is often found on sandy soils on mountains to around 9,000 ft. It blooms from May through July.

MOUNTAIN BLUE-BELL

(Mertensia ciliata)

This large plant (1-4 ft. high) is noted for its light-blue, drooping, tubular-shaped blossoms. It is found growing at 5000-12,000 ft. along mountain streamsides, particularly in aspen groves and meadows. Such meadows are favorite summer range for elk bands that graze the bluebells. Young elk calves come into the world under the protective covering of this tall plant. Blooms from June through **August**.



WILD LUPINE

(Lupinus latifolius)

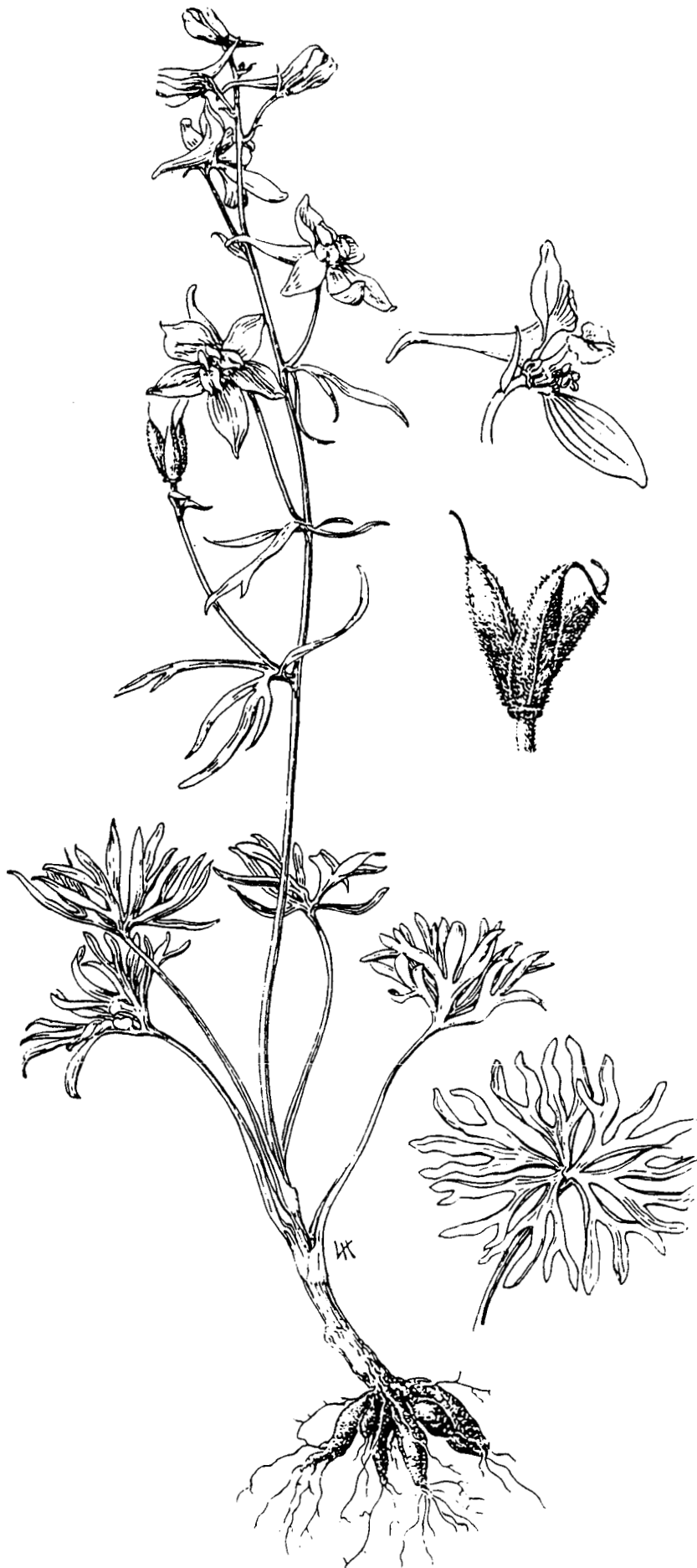
Lupinus comes from the Latin “lupus” meaning wolf. It was thought that the lupine robbed the soil of its richness. However, we now know that lupine puts nitrogen into the soil, leaving it richer than before. The blue, pealike flowers are very attractive and this plant does well in a wildflower garden. This plant is often found in dry clearings on sandy soils. It blooms April through July.



LARKSPUR

(Delphinium barbeyi)

Larkspurs are admired for their rich blue-purple flowers which can be up to 2 inches long. The upper sepal (bract) is prolonged into a slender tubular spur that attracts nectar-feeding pollinators. Their beauty however is deceiving, because they are poisonous to cattle. After blooming the plants lose their toxicity. Blooms April through July.



FLEABANE

(Erigeron callienthemus)

This very common daisy grows in fields and moist meadows along mountain streams. The rays are rose to deep purple and the plant can grow up to 2 1/2 ft. tall. Fleabane was used by early pioneers to keep away fleas and other unwanted insects, but it is no longer believed to have any real insect repelling value. Blooms March through August.

