

BLM
Anasazi Heritage Center

Plant Guide



Anasazi Heritage Center • COLORADO

2013 Edition



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Introduction

The BLM Anasazi Heritage Center sits on over 100 acres of native ground. The public areas were first landscaped in 1988 and are now anchored with mature trees and shrubs. The gardens are designed to blend into the native landscape and offer vistas of the Four Corners and Sleeping Ute Mountain, seating areas to enjoy the outdoors, native stonework, natural meadows, landscaped flower beds, a picnic area, and paved walkways.

Sitting at 7,100 feet above sea level, the Heritage Center grounds are between the Pinyon/Juniper belt and the Pine/Oak belt. There are characteristics of both ecological zones with an interesting blend of native trees, shrubs, grasses, and flowers. With Plant Select® plants and other hardy perennials integrated into the Plaza Beds and native landscape, native and adapted plant varieties can be compared almost side-by-side.

Many of our plants have grown in the high elevation, dry climate, and heavy alkaline soil of the Four Corners region for hundreds of years. Our gardens may help you understand the importance of plants to the Ancestral Puebloan people.

Please enjoy your visit.

Editor: Ann Streett-Joslin. Photo Credits: Jim Lein, Rene Farias, Ann Streett-Joslin. Arbor Day Foundation images used with permission.

Plant Select® Demonstration Garden

Plant Select® is a cooperative program administered by Denver Botanic Gardens and Colorado State University in concert with horticulturists and nurseries throughout the Rocky Mountain region. The purpose of Plant Select® is to seek out, identify, and distribute the very best plants for landscapes and gardens from the intermountain region to the high plains. Each year, several plants are chosen that will thrive in both the variable winters and hot summers of Rocky Mountain gardens.



Nearly 90 public gardens, primarily in Colorado, have become Plant Select® Demonstration Gardens. They allow visitors to view Plant Select® plants in real-garden situations. The BLM Anasazi Heritage Center has been a Demonstration Garden since 2010. A selection of Plant Select plants—both new and former introductions—are added to our collection annually.

The Plant Select® program at the BLM Anasazi Heritage Center is conducted in cooperation with Colorado State University Montezuma County Extension and the Colorado Master Gardenersm Program. It is primarily a volunteer effort.



Characteristics of Plant Select® Plants:

- Perform in garden situations across the Rocky Mountain and High Plains regions.
- Adapt to the region's challenging climate.
- Have unique or interesting characteristics.
- Are generally disease and insect resistant.
- Perform very well under low water conditions.
- Have a long season of beauty in the garden.

Education about Plants:

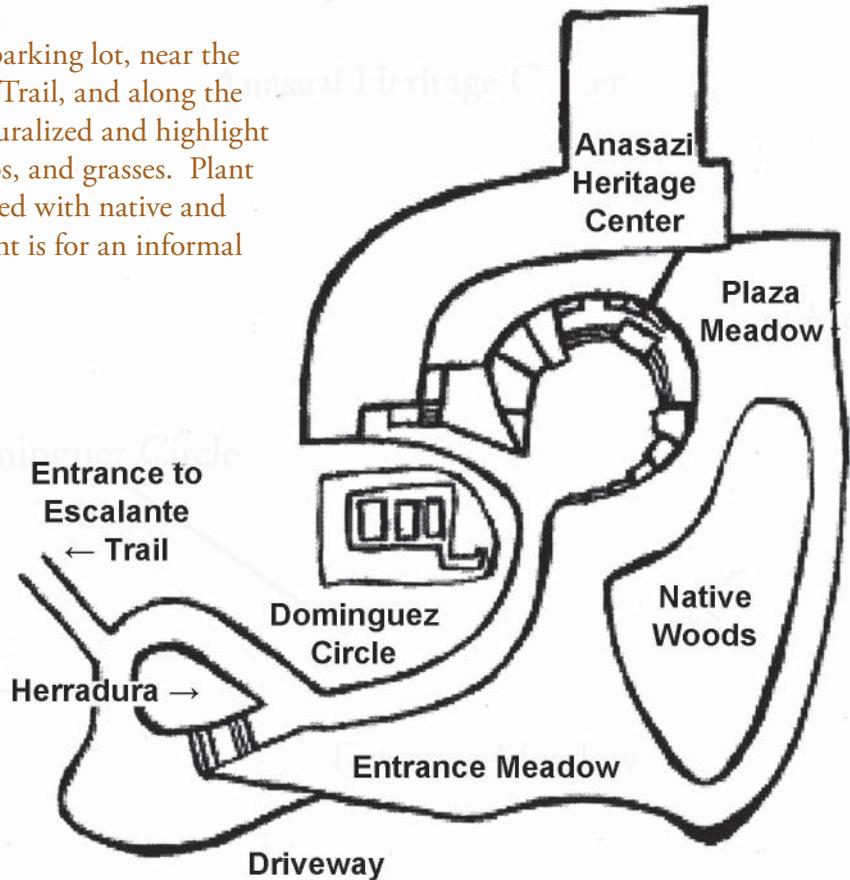
A Plant Select® Demonstration Garden helps educate visitors about the plants and their environment. The Heritage Center provides this Plant Guide, garden signage, the plant literature kiosk in the Lobby, plant lectures and tours, and “Learn-By-Doing” public days.

Plant Select® on the Internet:

For more information about Plant Select®, their plants, and the Demonstration Gardens, visit www.plantselect.org. You can view their short video from the Home page.

Entrance Area

The grounds around the parking lot, near the entrance to the Escalante Trail, and along the entrance walkway are naturalized and highlight various native trees, shrubs, and grasses. Plant Select® shrubs are integrated with native and adapted species. The intent is for an informal and hardy landscape.



Dominguez Circle

Trees & Shrubs:

Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra*
Banana Yucca, *Yucca baccata*
Bitterbrush, *Purshia tridentata*
Bur Oak, *Quercus gambelii*
Gambel Oak, *Quercus gambelii*
Peking Cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster acutifolii*
Piñon Pine, *Pinus edulis*
Rabbitbrush, *Ericameria nauseosus*
Squaw Apple, *Peraphyllum ramosissimum*
Western Wheatgrass, *Pascopyrum smithii*

Native People's Garden:

Heirloom beans, corn, squash, and other varieties representative of crops grown by the ancestral puebloans.

Many Native Americans considered beans, corn, and squash—the Three Sisters—main components of their diets. Grown together, the corn stalk supports the beans; the beans add nitrogen to the soil; and the large squash leaves shade the soil helping to keep it moist and reduce weeds.

Entrance Area (cont.)

Entrance Meadow

Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra*
Cheyenne Mock Orange, *Philadelphus lewisii*
Chieftain Manzanita,
Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis, 'Chieftain'
Denver Gold Columbine, *Aquilegia chrysantha*
Peking Cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster acutifolii*
Ponderosa Pine, *Pinus ponderosa*
Rabbitbrush, *Ericameria nauseosa*
Rabbitbrush, Baby Blue, *Ericameria nauseosa*
var. *nauseosus*
Shrubby Cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*
Singleleaf Ash, *Fraxinus anomala*
Spanish Gold Broom, *Cytisus purgans*
Wasatch Maple, *Acer grandidentatum*
Yellow Bird of Paradise, *Caesalpinia gilliesii*

Herradura

In Spanish, Herradura means horseshoe. It has historical connotations as a 'resting place along the journey.'

Antelope Bitterbrush, *Purshia tridentata*
Apache Plume, *Fallugia paradoxa*
Blonde Ambition Blue Grama Grass,
Bouteloua gracilis
Firethorn, *Pyacantha augustifolia*
Netleaf Hackberry, *Celtis reticulata*
Peking Cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster acutifolius*

Parking Lot & Highway Island

Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra*
Bitterbrush, *Purshia tridentata*
Curlleaf Mountain Mahogany,
Cercocarpus ledifolius
Eastern Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*
Golden Currant, *Ribes aureum*
Mugo Pine, *Pinus mugo*
Pfitzer Juniper, *Juniperus x pfitzeriana*
Piñon Pine, *Pinus edulis*
Rabbitbrush, *Ericameria nauseosus*
Rocky Mountain Juniper, *Sabina scopulorum*
Scots Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*
Skunkbush Sumac, *Rhus aromatica*

Plaza Meadow

Trees & Shrubs:

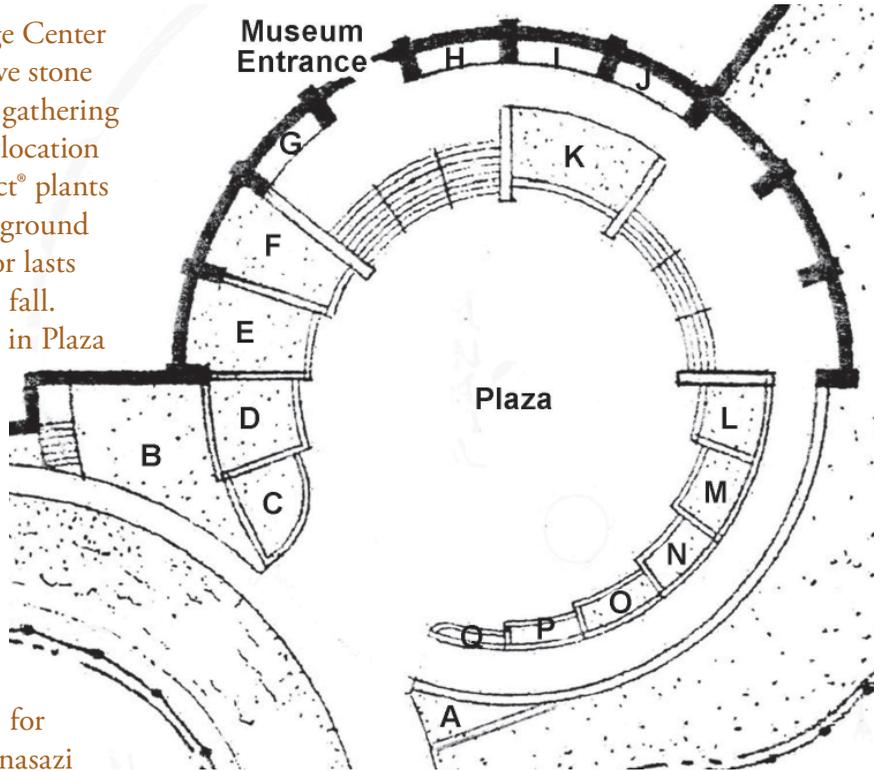
Baby Blue Rabbitbrush, *Ericameria nauseosa*
var. *nauseosus*
Bluestem Joint Fir, *Ephedra equisetina*
Gambel Oak, *Quercus gambelii*
Kintzley's Ghost Honeysuckle,
Lonicera reticulata
Serviceberry, *Amelanchier alnifolia* 'Smokey'
Serviceberry, *Amelanchier alnifolia* 'Martin'
Skunkbush Sumac, *Rhus aromatica*

Native Grass Sampler (East of the Plaza):

Blue Grama, *Bouteloua gracilis*
Bottlebrush squirreltail, *Elymus elymoides*
Galleta, *Hilaria jamesii*
Muttongrass, *Poa fendleriana*
Needle and Thread, *Hesperostipa comata*

Plaza Beds

The BLM Anasazi Heritage Center central plaza, with its native stone planting beds, is a natural gathering area. It provides the ideal location to integrate our Plant Select® plants with other perennials and ground covers. The display of color lasts from early spring well into fall. Stalking among the plants in Plaza Bed E is the Chuska Puma, one of 29 Pumas on Parade, a Public Arts project sponsored by San Juan Mountain Assoc. Artist Charles Bruce painted the design. Thanks to Kinder Morgan CO₂ Co. and Fraley & Co. Inc. for placing the Puma at the Anasazi Heritage Center.



Plaza Bed A (Kids' Garden)

Bluematt Penstemon, *Penstemon linarioides*
 Bluestem Joint Fir, *Ephedra equisetina*
 Lamb's Ear, *Stachys byzantina*
 Peking Cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster acutifolius*
 Tatarian Maple, *Acer tataricum* 'Hot Wings'

Plaza Bed B

Blanket Flower, *Gaillardia* spp.
 Chocolate Flower, *Berdandiera lyrata*
 Ice Plant, *Delosperma* spp.
 Hyssop, *Agastache* spp.
 Narrowleaf Mountain Mahogany,
Cercocarpus intricatus

Redleaf Rose, *Rosa glauca*, *R. rubrifolia*
 Regal Torch Lily, *Kniphofia caulescens*
 Shrubby Cinquefoil, *Dasiphora fruticosa*
 Weeping White Spruce, *Picea glauca* 'Pendula'

Plaza Bed C

Bachelor Button, *Centaurea montana*
 Blanket Flower, *Gaillardia* spp.
 Blue Flax, *Adenolinum lewisii*
 Desert Four O'Clock, *Mirabilis multiflora*
 Poppy Mallow, *Callirhoe involucrata*
 Prairie Lode Sundrops,
Calylophus serrulatus 'Prairie Lode'
 Pussytoes, *Antennaria* sp.

Plaza Beds (cont.)

Scarlet Globemallow, *Sphaeralcea coccinea*
Silver Blade Evening Primrose,
Oenothera macrocarpa subsp. incana
Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*

Plaza Bed D

Bachelor Button/Cornflower,
Centaurea montana
Blue Flax, *Adenolinum lewisii*
Colorado Columbine, *Aquilegia chrysantha*
Desert Four O'Clock, *Mirabilis multiflora*
Fringed Sage, *Artemisia frigida*
Palmer's Penstemon, *Penstemon palmeri*
Poppy Mallow, *Callirhoe involunrata*
Prairie Jewel Penstemon,
Penstemon grandiflorus
Purple Winter Savory,
Satureja montana var. illyrica
Rabbitbrush, *Ericameria nauseosus*
Red Birds in a Tree, *Scrophularia macrantha*
Wavy Leaf Oak, *Quercus undulata*

Plaza Bed E (Home of the Chuska Puma)

Bachelor Button/Cornflower,
Centaurea montana
Bee Balm, *Monarda fistulosa*
First Love Dianthus, *Dianthus* 'First Love'
Orange Carpet Hummingbird Trumpet,
Zauschneria garrettii
Oregon Grape, *Mahonia aquifolium*
Partridge Feather,
Tanacetum densum ssp. Amani
Purple Mountain Sun Daisy,
Osteospermum barberiae var. compactum
Red Rocks Penstemon, *Penstemon x mexicali*
Rocky Mountain Columbine,
Aquilegia caerulea
Scarlet Globemallow, *Sphaeralcea coccinea*

Plaza Bed F

Bachelor Button/Cornflower,
Centaurea montana
Colorado Columbine, *Aquilegia chrysantha*
Fringed Sage, *Artemisia frigida*
Honeysuckle 'Major Wheeler',
Lonicera sempervirens 'Major Wheeler'
Hummingbird Trumpet, *Zauschneria arizonica*
Pineleaf Penstemon, *Penstemon pinifolius*
Red Hot Poker, *Kniphofia sp.*
Rocky Mountain Columbine,
Aquilegia caerulea
Spiked Gayfeather, *Liatris spicata*
Tall Golden Rod, *Solidago canadensis*
Wild Lupine, *Lupinus prennis*

Plaza Bed G

Desert Four O'Clock, *Mirabilis multiflora*
Little Blue Stem, *Andropogon scoparius*
Prairie Cordgrass, *Spartina pectinata*
Shrubby Cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*

Plaza Bed H

Red Feathers, *Echium amoenum*
Shrubby Cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*

Plaza Bed I

Poppy Mallow, *Callirhoe involunrata*
Shrubby Cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*
Sunset Hyssop, *Agastache rupestris*

Plaza Bed J

Maximilian Sunflower, *Helianthus maximilianii*
Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifoli*
Shrubby Cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*

Plaza Beds (cont.)

Plaza Bed K

Bachelor Button/Cornflower,
Centaurea montana
Bridges' Penstemon, *Penstemon rostriflorus*
Coral Canyon Twinspur, *Diascia integerrima*
Coronado Hyssop, *Agastache aurantica*
Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*
Redleaf Rose, *Rosa glauca*, *R. rubrifolia*
Serviceberry,
Amelanchier alnifolia 'Honeywood'
Sunset Hyssop, *Agastache rupestris*
Tall Goldenrod, *Solidago canadensis*
Wavy Leaf Oak, *Quercus undulata*

Plaza Bed L

Colorado Columbine, *Aquilegia chrysantha*
Creeping Cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans*
Fringed Sage, *Artemisia frigida*
Giant Sacaton, *Sporobolus wrightii*
Poppy Mallow, *Callirhoe involucrata*
Tall Goldenrod, *solidago canadensis*

Plaza Bed M

Bachelor Button/Cornflower,
Centaurea montana
Colorado Columbine, *Aquilegia chrysantha*
Fringed Sage, *Artemisia frigida*
Mexican Hat, *Ratibida columnifera*
Oregon Grape, *Mahonia nervosa*
Pawnee Buttes Sand Cherry, *Prunus besseyi*
Rocky Mountain Penstemon, *Penstemon strictus*
Sticky Geranium, *Geranium viscosissimum*

Plaza Bed N

Mexican Hat, *Ratibida columnifera*
Rabbitbrush, *Ericameria nauseosus*
Sonoran Sunset Hyssop,
Agastache cana 'Sinning'
Sticky Geranium, *Geranium viscosissimum*
Twisted Leaf Yucca, *Yucca rupicola-05*

Plaza Bed O

Coronado Red Hyssop, *Agastache* 'Pstessene'
Desert Four O'Clock, *Mirabilis multiflora*
Fringed Sage, *Artemisia frigida*
La Veta Lace Geranium,
Gernium magniflorum
Sticky Geranium, *Geranium viscosissimum*
Sunset Hyssop, *Agastache rupestris*
Tall Goldenrod, *solidago canadensis*

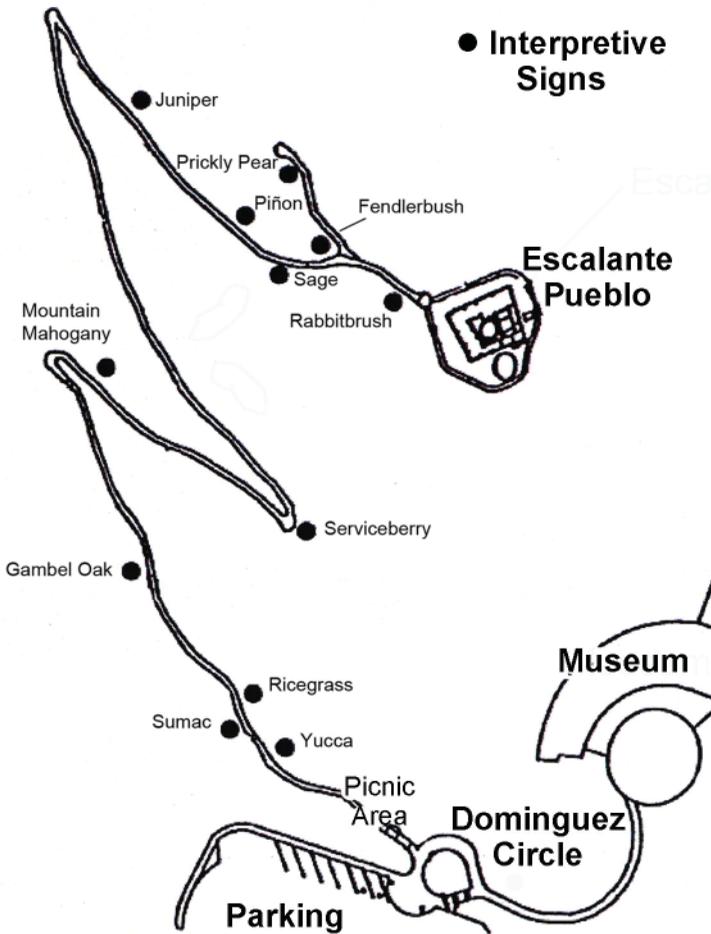
Plaza Bed P

Colorado Columbine, *Aquilegia chrysantha*
Fringed Sage, *Artemisia frigida*
Golden Aster, *Chrysopsis villosa*
Pussytoes, *Antennaria sp.*
Rocky Mountain Columbine,
Aquilegia caerulea
Starburst Ice Plant, *Delosperma floribundum*
Table Mountain Ice Plant,
Delosperma 'John Proffitt'

Plaza Bed Q

Colorado Columbine, *Aquilegia chrysantha*
'Lavender Ice' Ice Plant, *Delosperma* 'Psfave'
Mesa Verde Ice Plant, *Delosperma* 'Kelaidis'
Red Mountain Ice Plant,
Delosperma dyeri 'Psdold'
Sticky Geranium, *Geranium viscosissimum*

Escalante Trail



The Escalante Trail winds half a mile through nature's own xeriscape garden, gaining over 100 feet in elevation, and ends at the Escalante Pueblo and McPhee Reservoir Overlook. This native landscape is rarely disturbed keeping it natural. As a result, dead wood, dense shrub growth and barren spots all make up a habitat that nurtures itself and its wildlife residents and has flourished in the southwest for thousands of years.

Banana Yucca, *Yucca baccata*
 Big Sagebrush, *Seriphidium tridentatum*
 Fendlerbush, *Fendlera rupicola*
 Gambel Oak, *Quercus gambelii*
 Golden Aster, *Heterotheca villosa*
 Indian Ricegrass, *Achnatherum hymenoides*
 Mountain Mahogany, *Cercocarpus montanus*
 Piñon Pine, *Pinus edulis*

Prickly Pear Cactus, *Opuntia polyacantha*
 Rabbitbrush, *Ericameria nauseosus*
 Serviceberry, *Amelanchier utahensis*
 Sharpleaf Twinpod, *Physaria acutifolia*
 Skunkbush Sumac, *Rhus aromatica*
 Squaw Apple, *Peraphyllum ramosissimum*
 Utah Juniper, *Sabina osteosperma*

Plant Identification & Information

The uses noted here are traditional and do not constitute medical advice.

For Plant Select® plants, the year introduced is shown at the end of the paragraph.

All plant documentation, signage, flower beds, and landscaping are maintained by Colorado Master Gardeners™ and other volunteers to the best of their current knowledge.

We encourage your questions and comments.



Acer grandidentatum

ℵ - Wasatch Maple

This drought tolerant native maple is a small tree whose leaves turn brilliant red and gold in the fall. The bark is thin, smooth, and gray. It is closely related to the Sugar Maple, and like that species, can be used for syrup production. In addition, native peoples consumed the inner bark as a famine food.



Acer tataricum 'Gar Ann'



Hot Wings Tatarian Maple

This Eurasian maple is named after the Tartar people of Southern Russia. It is an attractive, sturdy tree with showy fall color. It has brilliant red samaras (seeds) that look like flaming flowers all summer long, making it ideal for home landscapes. This species is adaptable and cold tolerant but has a minor tendency toward invasiveness. (2007)



Achillea millefolium

ℵ - Yarrow

This perennial herb has finely dissected leaves (million leaved=millefolium), and a head of dense white flowers. Navajos regard the whole plant as a life medicine, drying and saving it until needed. It is named for its use as a vulnerary by the Greek hero Achilles, who instructed his men to use it in a poultice to stop the bleeding of battlefield wounds. Similarly, crushed leaves can be placed in the nostrils to stop nose-bleeds. It can also be used to treat bruises, sprains, swollen tissue, saddle sores, fever, headache, rashes, and itching.



Achnatherum hymenoides

n - Indian Ricegrass

A common grass throughout lower elevations of the Colorado Plateau, ricegrass has a lacy appearance. Ricegrass seeds ripen in late summer, and provide winter food for birds and rodents. Seeds are high in calories and protein, and are gathered by brushing mature seed heads into baskets or pieces of buckskin with willow branches or woven fans. A day's labor might yield about a quarter-bushel of clean seeds.



Agastache aurantiaca
Agastache 'Pstessene'
Agastache cana 'Sinning'



Coronado® Hyssop
Coronado® Red Hyssop
Sonoran Sunset Hyssop

Like other members of the Mint Family, this aromatic native produces a delicious tea used for colds or to settle the nerves and stomach. A pinch of leaves in the nostrils clears congestion. All Plant Select varieties, Coronado (2001) is orangish. Coronado Red (2009) is brilliant crimson and maroon, while Sonoran Sunset (2002) is lavender. They bloom all summer season and attract butterflies.



Agastache rupestris



n - Sunset Hyssop

This species of Agastache or Hyssop is native to the mountains of the southwest. The whole plant exudes a rich, root beer aroma. It has the same uses and characteristics as the other Agastaches. (1997)



Amelanchier alnifolia 'Honeywood'
Amelanchier alnifolia 'Martin'
Amelanchier alnifolia 'Smokey'

Serviceberry

These serviceberries are similar to the Utah Serviceberry, which is widespread around the Heritage Center Grounds. Unlike their wild cousins, these cultivars have been selected for flavorful fruit production, making them perfectly suited to the home garden. Just like humans, birds love to consume these tasty fruits. All serviceberries are drought-tolerant and can be pruned into rounded bushes or small trees.



Amelanchier utahensis

ℵ - Utah Serviceberry

Serviceberry is a widespread shrub growing at elevations ranging from 4,000 to 10,000 feet. It blossoms early in the spring with small fragrant white flowers, which ripen into a deep purple and seedy fruit. Ancestral Puebloans ate this fruit raw as well as drying it with other berries to make pemmican. Navajos use the leaves to treat nausea, animal bites, and skin irritations. The Ute constructed bows, arrows and other tools from serviceberry wood, such as the serviceberry digging hoe found at Mesa Verde.



Antennaria sp.

ℵ - Pussytoes

The common name of this tiny aster notes the textural resemblance of its soft, furry leaves and flowers to feline fur. It sprouts a bundle of small pinkish flowers from the center of its rosette of gray-green basal leaves. The whole plant is an important food source for the larvae of various butterflies and moths.



Aquilegia coerulea

**ℵ - Rocky Mountain Columbine
Colorado State Flower**

This showy, native columbine is the Colorado State Flower and can be found in montane meadows throughout the state. Its seeds are crushed, moistened and rubbed into the hair to drive away lice. Like all columbines, its roots and seeds are highly toxic, and should be used as medicines only with great caution. Nonetheless, columbine roots have been boiled to treat dizziness and make an anti-diarrheal tea.



Aquilegia chrysantha



ℵ - Denver Gold Columbine

This gorgeous columbine originates in the southern Rockies and has been chosen as a Plant Select species. Its large golden flowers hang on long erect stems and have five pointed petals, each with a nectar spur below. Each columbine species is pollinated by a specific species of moth whose proboscis is perfectly adapted to the length and shape of the nectar spur. (2001)



Aquilegia vulgaris

European Crowfoot

This pretty pink flower has volunteered in our garden and is a domesticated European variety of columbine. It has been bred to produce twice the usual number of petals, giving it a complex, ruffled look, somewhat like a rose. The genus name of columbine (*Aquilegia*) is derived from the Latin word for eagle due to the resemblance of its petals to the talons of an eagle.



Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis 'Chieftain'



☞ - Chieftain Manzanita

Chieftain Manzanita is an evergreen shrub with smooth red bark and stiff twisting branches. In April and early May shell pink flowers appear and in the fall berries appear. Most of the 106 varieties have edible berries and flowers. The Navajo and Paiutes ate the berries both fresh and dried. The Navajo also use Manzanita to treat stomach problems and insect bites. (2011)



Artemisia frigida

☞ - Fringed Sage

Like most Artemisias (wormwoods), this species is very bitter due to its high content of aromatic oils. Nonetheless, a tea brewed from the plant can help suppress menstrual pain. Artemisia branches are moistened and placed on hot rocks in sweat baths and saunas. They can be used to stimulate sweating during fevers and also to treat indigestion and stomach acidity. A recent anti-malaria drug has been developed based on compounds found in Artemisia species.



Berlandiera lyrata



☞ - Chocolate Flower

This delightful aster is a hardy and drought-tolerant native. Its black and yellow flowers appear in late summer and attract butterflies and beneficial insects. The flowers also attract people, who are drawn to the deep chocolate scent they release each morning. The leaves of this delicious smelling plant are edible raw or cooked, although they don't have the same wonderful flavor evoked by the flowers. (2004)





Bouteloua gracilis
Bouteloua gracilis 'Blonde Ambition'



N - Blue Grama Grass
Blonde Ambition
Blue Grama

Blue Grama, the Colorado state grass, is a small native that is highly valued for forage. It is characteristic of short grass prairies throughout the west. The greyish-green leaves curl downward and give way to the one-sided inflorescences, which are often said to resemble flags or eyelashes. The Plant Select variety, 'Blonde Ambition,' (2011) produces golden-blond seedheads and can grow up to three feet tall.



Callirhoe involucrata



N - Buffalo Wine Cups
Poppy Mallow

This creeping native is common in prairies, open woods, rocky areas and near roadsides and railroads. It has a long taproot that makes it very drought tolerant, but causes difficulty during attempts to transplant it. It provides an important nectar source for its bee pollinators and serves as a food plant for hairstreak caterpillars and other butterfly larvae. It prefers full sun and dry soil. (1999)



Calylophus serrulatus
 'Prairie Lode'



N - Prairie Lode Sundrops

This native prairie species thrives in hot and dry conditions, and is perfect for a xeriscape garden. From May until September, it forms large orange buds that emerge as four-petaled, bright yellow blossoms. It is a member of the evening primrose family, but unlike many of its relatives, it blooms all day long instead of only during the evening. (2010)



Celtis reticulata

N - Netleaf Hackberry

This native hackberry is a member of the elm family, and once ranged across much of the Four Corners. Its long, pointed leaves are triangular in shape and rough to the touch. Ancestral Puebloans, as well as other peoples, traditionally gathered the small brownish-red fruit to eat raw or in a preserved form.



Centaurea montana

**Bachelor Button
or Cornflower**

This European cornflower has a long history of medicinal application. The name *Centaurea* alludes to its role in Greek mythology, where Chiron the centaur uses the plant to heal his wounded foot after a battle. Water in which cornflower leaves have been soaked can be used as an eyewash to treat conjunctivitis and other eye problems. This showy aster thrives in moderate to full sun, but like many of its close relatives, it has a tendency to become invasive.



Cercocarpus intricatus



Littleleaf Mountain Mahogany

This dense, twiggy evergreen shrub is native to the Southwestern desert areas. Small flowers transform into attractive, feathery seedpods. It has small, thick, and dark evergreen leathery leaves. In its dense, mounded form, there may be tens of thousands of tiny evergreen leaves on a 3' to 5' shrub. (2009)



Cercocarpus montanus

☞ - Mountain Mahogany

This attractive shrub with small toothed leaves is a conspicuous member of the pinyon-juniper plant community. In the autumn it displays seeds covered with eye-catching, feathery, spiral tails. Along with being an important browse source for elk and deer, it was widely used by the Ancestral Puebloans, who constructed agricultural tools, scrapers, and stirring sticks from its wood. Navajos consider the roots, which were dried and later steeped in water, one of their life medicines to treat a wide range of ailments. The boiled fresh twigs were used as a laxative tea and restorative. Early Spanish settlers put mountain mahogany branches under the bed to repel bedbugs.



Cotoneaster acutifolius

Peking Cotoneaster

This deciduous shrub is native to Asia and is often used for garden edges and borders. It is native to China, but has proven to be a hardy and vigorous grower in our own climate. Its dark, glossy leaves turn attractive shades of orange and red during the fall. The small white flowers that bloom during the spring eventually produce reddish-black berries, which, like all the fruits of the Rose family, are edible (although not delectable).





Dasiphora fruticosa

**N - Shrubby Cinquefoil
Potentilla**

This shrub is relatively tolerant of drought and extreme conditions, though it is often found in intermittently wet areas. It occurs in open woods and meadows, usually in foothill or sub-alpine elevations. Paiutes have used various varieties of cinquefoil as laxatives.



Delosperma dyeri 'Psdold'
Delosperma floribundum



**Red Mountain Ice Plant
Starburst Ice Plant**

Red Mountain Ice Plant produces a glowing burnished red carpet of flowers that bloom from April to September. (2007)

Starburst produces bright pink flowers with white centers and shimmering petals. It starts blooming in June, and continues until the first frost. Like the 'Table Mountain' variety it was also originally from South Africa. (1998)



Delosperma 'Kelaidis'
Delosperma 'John Proffitt'
Delosperma 'Psfave'



**Mesa Verde Ice Plant
Table Mountain Ice Plant
Lavender Ice Plant**

All Plant Select varieties, these fast growing ground covers bloom from early spring until fall. They originated in South Africa. Mesa Verde (2002) is salmon-pink. Table Mountain (2002) is a fuchsia color. Lavender (2009) is a sport of Table Mountain and is an iridescent lavender flowers with dark eyes. The trim green mats may show color in winter.



Dianthus 'First Love'



First Love Dianthus

This low-growing dianthus forms mounds or clumps of foliage covered with attractive flowers. Although it is a member of the Pink family, its flowers first emerge white and then slowly mature to pink, ending with a rose hue. Flowers of the Pink family are not actually named for the color of their blossoms, but because the petals of most flowers are frayed and fringed, giving the appearance that they were cut with pinking shears (serrated scissors). Regardless, these beautiful flowers release a powerful fragrance. (2001)



Diascia integerrima



Coral Canyon Twinspur

This gorgeous plant is native to the East Cape Drakenberg mountain range of South Africa. It sends up tall flower spikes with an abundance of hot pink tubular flowers. The name twinspur comes from the two long nectar spurs on the back side of each flower, which are pollinated by specially adapted bees in their native environment. Coral Canyon Twinspur is a highly drought and heat tolerant plant and prefers somewhat rocky soils. (2000)



Echinacea purpurea

☞ - Purple Coneflower

This showy native aster is a very important plant in both the garden and the medicine cabinet. It stimulates the immune system, speeding up the body's response to bacteria, viruses and other pathogens. Its benefits can be received by drinking a tea of the leaves, take concentrated supplements or applying a topical cream. Echinaceae helps to reduce swelling and speed the repair of damaged tissue, and thus has been used to treat hemorrhoids, sprains and even insect stings. The root has also been used by some Plains tribes to treat snakebites and by the Sioux (Lakota) to treat rabies.



Echium amoenum



Red Feathers

This attractive plant is native to the Caucasus Mountain region, where it grows well in high sun and low water conditions. It is sometimes called cow tongue due to the rough texture of the leaves. Its flower spikes are covered in feathery, dark red flowers that can bloom twice in a season if they are deadheaded after the first generation. Echium is related to the herb Borage, an edible and medicinal plant widely used in Europe. (2010)



Ephedra equisetina



Bluestem Joint Fir

The Bluestem has finely textured blue-green stems with yellow blooms in spring that are followed by berries. The Blue Stem is a first cousin to other *Ephedra* varieties of joint firs, commonly called Mormon Tea, that grow all over the four corners region except in the high mountains. These other varieties were used by the Hopi, Ute, Southern Paiute, and Navajo for medicinal purposes to treat colds, stomachache pains and nasal congestion. The Navajo also use the twigs and leaves for a light tan dye. (2004)





Ericameria nauseosa
var. nauseosus

☞ - Baby Blue Rabbitbrush

Dwarf forms of rabbitbrush occur everywhere in the West, but this compact, dome-like strain is especially dense with silvery-blue needle-like leaves and bright golden flowers in late summer and well into November. This native plant loves the sun, endures the wind and cold and is very drought tolerant. Butterflies love it. (2011)



Ericameria nauseosa
Ericameria viscidiflorus

☞ - Rabbitbrush
☞ - Green Rabbitbrush

Rabbitbrush is a native shrub that grows along roadsides and in disturbed areas between 2,000 and 8,000 feet. Small golden yellow flowers bloom in late summer when its pollen affects allergy sufferers. Navajos added white ashes to cornmeal for making “blue” bread. They also used it to treat colds, fever, headaches and general aches and pains. Pueblo people used rabbitbrush as kiva fuel. Baskets are woven from the stems. *C. viscidiflorus* is greener, smaller, and the leaves have a twist.



Erodium chrysanthum



Golden Storksbill

This storksbill is a mound-forming species to 12 inches tall with a 2 foot spread. It has handsome, silvery leaves. The spring and summer flowers are a creamy-yellow and provide a striking contrast against the finely cut foliage. (2011)



Fallugia paradoxa



☞ - Apache Plume

This showy native shrub is named for the resemblance of its fruits--with long feathery plumes--to a traditional Apache headdress. Although its growth habit is straggly, it is often used for erosion control on disturbed, arid sites. The white, yellow-centered flowers can be large and abundant when there is ample moisture. The twigs were once bundled together to form brooms, while the main stems of the plant were shaped into arrow shafts. The Hopi steep the leaves in water to make a tonic that stimulates hair growth. (2002)



Fendlera rupicola

☞ - Fendlerbush

Fendlerbush is one of the most common shrubs in the Pinyon-Juniper forests surrounding the Anasazi Heritage Center. In spring, its large, white, four-petaled flowers exude a powerful scent. These same flowers mature into dry, inedible fruits that open up to release their seeds in early autumn. Due to their hard wood, Fendlerbush branches have been used to make arrow shafts and other small tools, such as those required for weaving. The Navajo have been known to use the pounded inner bark for the treatment of some poisons, and other tribes have used parts of the plant as a ceremonial purifier.



Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. *lanceolata*

Green Ash

This popular ornamental Ash is widely distributed across the eastern half of the United States. Its compound leaves are divided into 7-9 leaflets that turn yellow before falling off in late autumn. It can thrive in a wide range of habitats but prefers riparian areas, probably the reason why its seedlings often appear in the well-watered beds of the Anasazi Heritage Center.



Gaillardia grandiflora

☞ - Blanket Flower

This eye-catching gaillardia occurs on dry grasslands in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains from Canada to Arizona. It is durable enough to survive deer browsing and resistant to periods of very cold temperatures and droughts. The Blackfeet, Navajo, and Tesuque Pueblo Indians valued its medicinal powers and used it to brew tea and make poultices. This tea was used to treat menstrual pain and gastroenteritis, while the poultice was used for complaints such as eye ailments and saddle sores on horses. There are also solid red and solid yellow cultivars here.



Geranium magniflorum



La Veta Lace Geranium

This alpine geranium from the Drakenberg Mountains of South Africa forms compact, evergreen mounds of foliage, resembling finely textured parsley, that take on hints of purple and scarlet in winter. It has vivid purple flowers that bloom from spring into summer. Wild geraniums have a high amount of tannin and were used by the Pueblos to treat sore throats, skin abrasions and rashes. (2003)



Geranium viscosissimum

☞ - Sticky Geranium

This native geranium prefers to grow in meadows, coniferous forests and open sites on sagebrush scrubland. It thrives in full sun to partial shade and moist soils. The leaves and flowers are edible and are often added to salads, used as garnish or cooked with other greens. The leaves and roots can be soaked in water to make a wash for sore eyes or as treatment for cuts and sores.



Helianthus maximiliani

☞ - Maximilian Sunflower

Prince Maximilian, a German naturalist who led an expedition into the American West in the 1830s, first collected this plant. It is one of the brightest and largest-flowered of the native sunflowers, and its blossoms persist into late fall longer than nearly any other plant in the Heritage Center beds. It is a desirable range plant due to its nutritious leaves and heavy crop of seeds.



Hesperaloe parviflora



Red Yucca

This graceful native of Texas and Mexico has arching, evergreen grass-like leaves with captivating curly white filaments. Tall spikes of brilliant rose-pink, yellow-throated tubular blossoms curve skyward with elegance and are an instant magnet for hummingbirds from early summer to autumn. Red yucca is virtually maintenance-free and perfectly xeric once established. (2010)



Heuchera sanguinea 'Snow Angel'  **Snow Angel Coral Bells**

Low-growing mounds of light green, broadly-lobed leaves are variegated with a light cream. Spikes of pinkish-red bells add a complimentary note from late spring into summer. This perennial is an excellent plant for dry shade. (2003)



Heterotheca villosa

N - Golden Aster

Golden Aster, sometimes called Hairy Golden Aster, has bright yellow flowers and grows to be about a foot tall. It is very leafy, grayish, and covered in tiny white hairs. It grows from Minnesota down to Arizona and can grow at elevations up to 10,000 feet. The Cheyenne Indians used the tops and stems to make a tea that was used as a sleep aid. It was also burned to ward off evil spirits. There are many members of the *Asteracea* or Sunflower family that volunteer on the Heritage Center grounds.



Ipomopsis aggregata

N - Scarlet Gilia

Scarlet Gilia is one of the most common western wildflowers. It is a biennial and easily reseeds itself. The brilliant red trumpets are attractive to hummingbirds. Indians valued this plant because they used it to make a tea to treat colds, to make glue and to make blue dye from the roots.



Kniphofia uvaria
Kniphofia caulescens



**Red Hot Poker
Regal Torch Lily**

This plant is a native of South Africa and parts of Madagascar. It has been cultivated since the 18th century and remains a popular ornamental plant. Its tall flower spikes are loaded with red buds that open into yellow-orange flowers that are popular with hummingbirds and insects. It prefers well-drained soil in bright sun. The Plant Select species, *K. caulescens*, has distinctive, blue green, foliage with strap-like leaves. It blooms in late summer. (2010)



Krascheninnikovia lanata

N - Winter Fat

This small flowering shrub is a member of the amaranth family and is native to much of western North America. It is white, turning reddish with age and is fuzzy or hairy. It is an important winter browse plant and was used by Native Americans as a tea to reduce fever.



Liatris spicata

☞ - Spiked Gayfeather

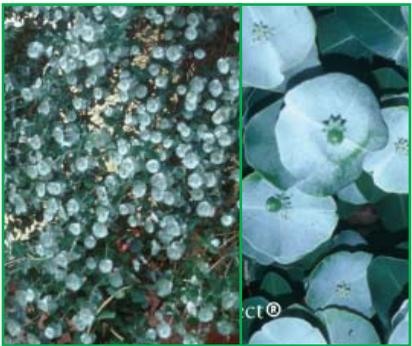
The plant may be steeped into a tea and gargled for the treatment of sore throats. Its leaves and roots are found in herbal insect repellents and in potpourri.



Linum lewisii

☞ - Blue Flax

This native Flax is closely related to the domesticated Flax species, which has been used as a food and fiber source for tens of thousands of years. Blue Flax fibers have also been used in the making of baskets, mats, and other woven objects. Seeds can be crushed and mixed with corn meal and boiling water to treat infected wounds and decrease the swelling of boils. Navajos mixed flax with evening primrose and wild buckwheat as a remedy for kidney disease.



Lonicera reticulata



Kintzley's Ghost Honeysuckle

This vigorous climbing Honeysuckle vine has simple oval leaves and white tubular flowers that bloom in June.



Lonicera sempervirens
'Major Wheeler'

Honeysuckle 'Major Wheeler'

Major Wheeler Honeysuckle has red trumpet flowers that attract hummingbirds and bees from miles around. It blooms from late spring to late summer and is a twisting vine with stems that are often red to purplish in color.



Mahonia aquifolium

N - Oregon Grape

The dark yellow roots and stems contain *berberin*, a strong alkaloid. Boiling them yields a yellow dye used by Navajo basket weavers. Boiling the leaves and twigs produces a tonic for rheumatism, or a poultice for scorpion bites. A root-based tea serves as an emetic or laxative. The tart, grape-like berries are edible.



Mirabilis multiflora

N - Desert Four O'Clock

Four o'clock is a large spreading plant that has rich magenta blooms. Its roots have been used to treat mouth sores, colic, eye infections, rheumatism, and sore muscles. The dried leaves are used as smoking material at Acoma and Laguna Pueblos. Hopis have used the root as a blood strengthener for pregnant women. Boiling the petals produces a light brown or purple color used by Navajos to dye textiles.



Monarda fistulosa

Bee Balm

The aromatic leaves of Bee Balm are often used to season meats and soups. (The plant is grown in herb gardens at Zuni.) Roots and leaves can also be used to treat headaches, fevers, eye ailments, and heart attacks. At Santa Clara Pueblo the leaves have been crushed and made into a tea to alleviate stomachaches.



Oenothera macrocarpa
subsp. incana



Silver Blade Evening Primrose

'Silver Blade' has silver leaves and yellow four petalled flowers. It blooms May until the first frost. In the late afternoon and early evening the flowers can be heard opening. Evening primroses have edible leaves, roots and shoots. The Hopi used parts of the evening primrose to ward off colds and treat eye sores. The Navajo used it to treat boils, stomachaches and spider bites. (1999)





Opuntia fragilis

N - Potato Cactus

This small prickly pear type cactus has stem segments that are oval like a small potato. They detach easily and stick to animal fur or clothing as a means of dispersal. Older stem segments have much longer spines. Flowers are typically yellow.



Opuntia polyacantha

N - Prickly Pear Cactus

Prickly Pear flowers may be yellow, pink, or red, with edible purple fruit in late summer. Despite the spines, both pads and fruit have been eaten since prehistoric times.

The Ancestral Puebloans gathered the fruit, eating it raw or drying it for later use. Ripe fruit may cling to stems long after maturity, so it can be harvested for several months.



Osteospermum barberiae
var. *compactum*



P Purple Mountain Sun Daisy

This dazzling wild flower from the summits of the Drakenburg Mountains in South Africa blooms from April to midsummer with bright purple daisies. (1998)



Pascopyrum smithii

N - Western Wheatgrass

This blue-green, sod-forming grass is a very good forage plant. It grows fairly early and grazes year around. The nutrient content is high and remains so even after maturity, so it is good winter forage.



Penstemon barbatus
Penstemon pinifolius
Penstemon eatonii

Scarlet Penstemon
Pineleaf Penstemon
Firecracker Penstemon

Penstemons thrive in xeriscape gardens, preferring full sunshine and well-drained soil. Scarlet Penstemon, the most common of the red penstemons in the Rocky Mountains, blooms throughout the summer. Pineleaf Penstemon has leaves resembling pine needles. Its springtime blossoms are favored by hummingbirds. Firecracker Penstemon has tubular, scarlet flowers. It occurs in Mesa Verde National Park area and other areas to the southwest.



Penstemon grandiflorus 

Prairie Jewel Penstemon

'Prairie Jewels' have giant flowers that range from pure white, through lavender and rose-pink to a deep purple-violet. It blooms during June and July. The silvery rosettes are attractive all year. (2000)



Penstemon linarioides 
var. coloradoensis

☞ - SILVERTON® Bluemat Penstemon

This drought-tolerant penstemon is a native wildflower of the Rocky Mountain region. It is a small, evergreen shrub with needle-like, silvery foliage. (2005)



Penstemon palmeri

☞ - Palmer's Penstemon

This penstemon has light pink flowers with gray-green leaves that are joined together at the stem. It is native to the Southwest and is very drought-tolerant.



Penstemon rostriflorus



N - Bridges' Penstemon

Bridges' Penstemon has dark evergreen foliage that is covered with scarlet trumpet flowers. It blooms from midsummer through the fall. This variety is a little known Southwestern native wildflower. (2006)



Penstemon strictus

N - Rocky Mountain Penstemon

Rocky Mountain Penstemon is found in southern Wyoming to Arizona, but occurs most commonly west of the Continental Divide. (It is especially common in the Mesa Verde area.) It thrives in temperate conditions and in well-drained soil.



Penstemon x mexicali



Red Rocks Penstemon

Red Rocks Penstemon is a hybrid of Mexican and American wild penstemons. It has narrow dark green leaves and bright rose flowers from June to August. Other varieties of penstemons were used for medical cures, such as relieving toothaches. Scarlet penstemons are native to the four corners and were the most highly valued variety. They were used by Ancient Puebloans to treat wounds, coughs, stomachaches, and burns. (1999)



Peraphyllum ramosissimum

N - Squaw Apple

This Pinyon-Juniper Belt shrub is rather rare in the west, but more common in the Four Corners area. It grows along the Esclante Trail and in the Dominquez Circle, as well as at Mesa Verde. This shrub is in the rose family and closely related to Serviceberry, Squaw Apple has white, apple-like blooms in late May and depending on conditions, tiny, bitter apples in late summer. "Peraphyllum" is Greek for "very leafy" and refers to the crowded clusters of narrow leaves on short, intricate branches.



Phlomis cashmeriana



Cashmere Sage

A stately herb with large, textured foliage and whorls of showy flowers. Lavender-pink flowers can be cut for fresh or dry arrangements. Upright architectural form and whorled seedheads are highly ornamental in fall and winter. (2004)



Physaria acutifolia

☞ - Sharpleaf Twinpod

This low growing, native plant is very noticeable against the barren ground with its light sage-green, spade-shaped, ground-hugging basal leaves. It has multiple flower stems with numerous bright yellow flower clusters in spring. As they mature, the bladder-type seed pods have a wide range of colors. Seeds spread in a small area and are quite successful in germinating, so when one plant is spotted, a number of others are close by. Twinpod or Bladderpod is common at the Heritage Center and throughout Canyons of the Ancients National Monument.

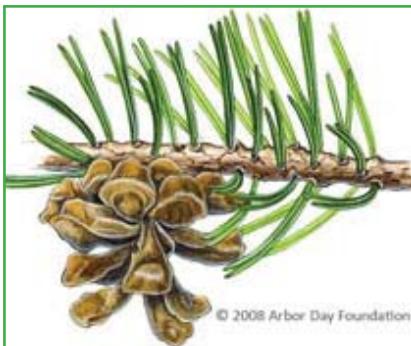


Picea glauca 'Pendula'



Weeping White Spruce

This first Plant Select® conifer recommendation has a slender weeping form and shimmering foliage. It is a form of the boreal spruce that also thrives in summer heat. The weeping form is a natural adaptation to heavy snow loads. Once established, this trees grows 1-2' a year and needs little care. (2012)



Pinus edulis

☞ - Piñon Pine

The smallest member of the pine family and requiring the least moisture. A tea made from the needles is a mild diuretic. Parts have been used to treat head colds, headaches, coughs, fevers, and earaches. Hispanic settlers removed splinters or thorns with heated pitch. The pitch was also used as glue, for waterproofing baskets, and for sealing small cuts and abrasions. Some people chew dry pitch like gum. Utes smoked hides over piñon. Navajos dyed wool black in a piñon broth. The crop of delicious piñon nuts is unpredictable. Their oil is rich in vitamins A, C, D, thiamine, and 20 amino acids. A pound of nuts contains about 3000 calories.



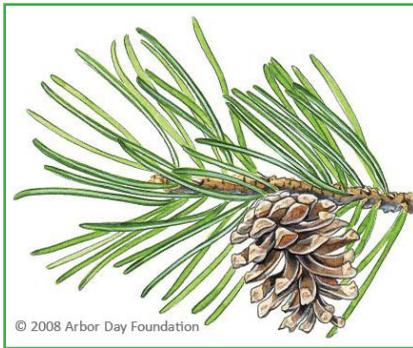


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Pinus nigra

Austrian Pine

Austrian Pine resembles Ponderosa Pine, but with long needles bundled in pairs, while Ponderosa needles come in threes. Its bark is brown to gray, developing gray-brown ridges and dark brown furrows. Austrian Pines do not escape from cultivation, growing only where they have been planted. These trees were planted at the Anasazi Heritage Center after construction was complete.



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Pinus sylvestris

Scotch Pine, Scots Pine

Scotch Pine is a medium to large tree, typically pyramidal when young, becoming more rounded and open with age. Orange-brown peeling bark. Bark is relished by porcupines, which can cause extensive damage. Native to Europe and Asia and more common in the Eastern US, the origin of this tree at the Heritage Center is unknown. It was moved to a parking lot island in 2010.



Prunus besseyi



☞ - Pawnee Buttes Sand Cherry

This graceful ground covering shrub has lustrous, green leaves that turn red and purple in the fall. Fragrant, white flowers bloom in April and in summer it produces black cherries that are attractive to wildlife. (2000)



Purshia tridentata

**☞ - Bitterbrush
Antelope Bitterbrush**

A member of the rose family, Bitterbrush is covered with small, fragrant, yellow flowers in spring. The small dark green leaves are three-toothed. Bitterbrush fixes nitrogen into the soil. Native throughout the Rocky Mountain west, it is an important browse plant for deer.



Pyracantha angustifolia

Firethorn

Firethorn is an evergreen shrub with numerous sharp thorns. White flowers bloom during late spring producing a showy display of red “berries” (actually pomes) in late autumn.



Quercus gambelii

ℵ - Gambel Oak

Gambel Oak grows up to 15 feet. Its hard wood has been used for tools and fuel since prehistoric times, and oak wood has a place in many Navajo ceremonies. All parts of the oak are high in bitter, astringent *tannins*. A wash made from boiled and strained leaves, branches, bark, and roots can reduce inflammation from poison oak, poison ivy, and insect bites. Ripe acorns are edible, but must first be crushed and rinsed to leach out tannins.



Quercus macrocarpa

ℵ - Bur Oak

Bur Oak, also known as blue oak, mossy-overcup oak, and scrub oak, has the largest acorns of all North American native oaks. It is very drought resistant. It grows slowly on dry uplands and sandy plains but is also found on fertile limestone soils and moist bottomlands in mixture with other hardwoods. In the west, it is a pioneer tree and invades prairie grasslands. It is frequently planted in shelterbelts. The acorns become an important source of food to wildlife. The wood is commercially valuable and is marketed as white oak.



Quercus undulata

ℵ - Wavy Leaf Oak

The Wavyleaf Oak has long shallow lobed leaves that are only sharply pointed at the tips. The acorns are sweet and they do not need to be prepared before eating like other varieties. The acorns were an important protein source for early Southwest tribes, who turned them into mush bread and cakes. Oak is a tough pliable wood and was used to make bows, arrows, scoops, hoes, snowshoes, and bentwood cradles.



Ratibida columnifera

**N - Prairie Coneflower
Mexican Hat**

Usually found on dry prairies and roadsides, this flower grows mainly in the western states. It requires well-drained soil and full sun, and it is relatively drought-tolerant. In its early growth stage it can be eaten by livestock. Elk, deer, and antelope also eat it. Great Plains Indians brewed a tea from the leaves and flowers. The Cheyennes used the same parts to treat rattlesnake bites and poison ivy rashes.



Rhus aromatica

N - Skunkbush Sumac

The leaves' pungent smell gives this plant its common name. Ripe red berries make a tart lemon-tasting drink when mixed with water, providing another common name of "lemonade-bush." Sumac branches are used in making baskets.



Ribes aureum

N - Golden Currant

In spring, *Ribes aureum* is covered with golden yellow clusters of long trumpet-shaped, spicy-fragrant flowers. The sweet berries may be marble-sized and range from red to black when fully ripe. Both fruit and blossoms are edible. The spineless shrub has mostly three-lobed, glossy green leaves. Various Indian tribes used the berries, both fresh and dried for food and other plant parts had medicinal uses. It is native across most of the west.



Rosa glauca
Rosa rubrifolia



Redleaf Rose

The Redleaf rose is a hardy medium sized to large shrub that produces single rose blossoms in May and June that range from pastel pink to white. It has gorgeous red hips that persist much of the year, and its foliage is dark purple in color. (2010)



Rudbeckia 'Denver Daisy'



Denver Daisy™

This showy plant was selected to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of Denver. It is a striking, dark eyed, long-rayed daisy hybridized from the Colorado native Black-Eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*. While it will tolerate some dry conditions and has a long bloom season, it does not typically survive winters in Dolores. Due to the showiness of this flower, we treat Denver Daisy as an annual and replant each spring. (2009)



Sabina osteosperma

U - Utah Juniper

Utah Juniper is the most common species in southwestern Colorado. Junipers can grow up to 25 feet and may live for several hundred years. They provide fuel, building material, medicines, and food.

All parts of the Juniper are used by the Hopi people. They make dyes from the berries or roots, and eat the berries after they turn brown. Dried berries are strung into beads. A tea made from twigs and needles is good for digestive problems.



Sabina scopulorum

U - Rocky Mountain Juniper

In the Four Corners area, Rocky Mountain Juniper is not as common as Utah Juniper. It usually occurs at more moist higher elevations. Rocky Mountain Juniper can be distinguished from Utah Juniper by its flatter, more slender, light green leaves; its more upright and symmetrical appearance; and its bark which does not shred and flake. Also, it is almost always dioecious, i.e., it has male flowers on one tree, and female flowers--and thus the small, juicy berries--on another.



Salvia pachyphylla



U - Mojave Sage

Mohave Sage has intensely aromatic silvery-green foliage, topped with densely whorled bracts of lovely smoky mauve-purple that surround delicate violet-blue flowers. This small shrub is semi-evergreen and native to the higher elevations of the southwest USA. Mohave Sage blooms all summer into fall. It prefers full sun with good drainage. Dry conditions are a must for overwintering. (2005)





Satureja montana var. illyrica  **Purple Winter Savory**

Savory is a popular garden herb and this variety has purple-blue flowers from August to October. It grows in trim evergreen mounds. Other than being used for cooking, sprigs of savory can be rubbed on bee or wasp stings to bring instant relief. It was also used as a remedy for colic, sore throats, flatulence and digestive upset. (2007)



Scrophularia macrantha  **Red Birds in a Tree**

This rare penstemon cousin is an uplands southwestern wildflower. It has showy crimson tubular flowers above green serrated foliage and blooms May until the first frost. (2008)



Seriphidium tridentata  **Big Sagebrush**

One of the most common shrubs of the high deserts, Big Sagebrush prefers dry, rocky areas below 7,500 feet. It grows best in deep soil, so homesteaders learned to locate farms where the sagebrush grew tallest. Native farmers likely used this marker as well.

After the Ancestral Puebloans depleted Piñon, Juniper, and other firewood, they often burned shrubs like sagebrush. Many archaeological excavations show sage as the last wood burned in prehistoric hearths.



Solidago canadensis  **Canada Goldenrod**

Goldenrod contains antioxidants, diuretics, and astringents. It has been used to remedy urinary tract disorders, nephritis, and kidney or bladder stones. It also contains antifungal substances (saponins) that alleviate sore throats, nasal congestion, diarrhea, and gastroenteritis.



Sphaeralcea coccinea

☼ - Scarlet Globemallow

Globemallow fruits are edible. A poultice made from mashed roots will stem inflammation from sores and boils, draw venom from snakebites, or harden as a cast over broken bones. A liquid mixture of the roots can stop bleeding or treat stomachaches, coughs, colds, and acne. Crushed Globemallow leaves make a soothing shoe liner for blistered feet.



Sporobolus wrightii



Giant Sacaton

A wonderful southwest native grass that blooms from late summer to fall. It is used as a windbreak and it is an important food source for cattle and other wildlife as well as providing cover for birds. It was used by Native Americans in basketry. (2006)



Stachys byzantina

Lamb's Ear

Lamb's Ear blooms in late spring and early summer with tall, spike-like stems holding blue flowers and a few reduced leaves. The leaves are thick and densely covered on both sides with gray-silver colored, silky hairs. The under sides are much lighter in color than the top surfaces. Lamb's Ear is commonly grown in children's gardens and used as an edging plant. Boy Scouts are known to use the leaves as toilet paper as it is very soft and the "fur" helps with the cleaning process.



Tanacetum densum
ssp. *Amani*



Partridge Feather

Partridge Feather has silver feathery foliage that thrives in dry conditions. In June golden button flowers appear for a short time. This groundcover was introduced from Southeastern Turkey. (2010)





Yucca baccata

ℵ - Banana Yucca

One of many yucca species, this broad-leaved variety has cream-colored flowers blossoms on a single stalk, which yields nutritious green fruit in midsummer.

Ancestral Puebloans boiled and scraped the fleshy leaves (spikes) to obtain long, strong fibers that they used for rope, mats, baskets, and sandals. The roots were pounded for soap or shampoo.



Yucca rupicola



Twisted Leaf Yucca

Twisted Leaf Yucca has twisted leaves and white flowers that bloom in spring which are sometimes tinged with purple. Rupicola, the second part of its species name, means lover of rock, which is fitting, since twisted leaf yucca grows well in rocky areas. (2011)



Zauschneria arizonica

ℵ - Hummingbird Trumpet

Hummingbird Trumpet thrives in hot weather, and puts on an extravagant display of red-orange flowers in late summer and early fall.



Zauschneria garretti



**Orange Carpet
Hummingbird Trumpet**

‘Orange Carpet’ is a rapidly spreading ground cover that gets masses of orange-scarlet flowers which bloom from mid-summer to fall. (2001)

Bloom Calendar

MID-MARCH to MID-APRIL

Bachelor Button/Cornflower, *Centaurea montana*

APRIL

Fendlerbush, *Fendlera rupicola*

Mountain Mahogany, *Cercocarpus montanus*

Oregon Grape, *Mahonia aquifolium*

Pawnee Buttes Sand Cherry, *Prunus besseyi*

Purple Mountain Sun Daisy, *Osteospermum barberiae* var. *compactum*

Red Mountain Ice Plant, *Delosperma dyeri* 'Psdold'

Serviceberry, *Amelanchier utahensis*

MID-APRIL to MID-MAY

Chieftain Manzanita, *Arctostaphylos coloradoensis*, 'Chieftain'

First Love Dianthus, *Dianthus* 'First Love'

Red Hot Poker, *Kniphofia uvaria*

MAY

Antelope Bitterbrush, *Purshia tridentata*

Apache Plume, *Fallugia paradoxa*

Banana Yucca, *Yucca baccata*

Coral Canyon Twinspur, *Diascia integerrima*

Cheyenne Mock Orange, *Philadelphus lewisii*

Lavender Ice Ice Plant, *Delosperma 'Psfave'*

Prairie Lode Sundrops, *Calylophus serrulatus* 'Prairie Lode'

Peking Cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster acutifolius*

Red Birds in a Tree, *Scrophularia macrantha*

Red Feathers, *Echium amoenum*

Redleaf rose, *Rosa glauca*, *R. rubrifolia*

Silver Blade Evening Primerose, *Oenothera Macrocarpa* subsp. *incana*

Sticky Geranium, *Geranium viscosissimum*

MID-MAY to MID-JUNE

Alpine Aster, *Aster alpinus*

Blue Flax, *Adenolinum lewisii*

Blue Joint Fir, *Ephedra equisetina*

Columbines, *Aquilegia* spp.

Denver Gold Columbine, *Aquilegia chrysantha*

La Veta Lace Geranium, *Geranium magniflorum*

Mesa Verde Ice Plant, *Delosperma 'Kelaidis'*

Pale Leaf Yucca, *Yucca pallida*

Scarlet Globemallow, *Sphaeralcea coccinea*

Shrubby Cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*

Spanish Gold Broom, *Cytisus purgans*

Table Mountain Ice Plant, *Delosperma 'John Proffitt'*

Yellow Bird of Paradise, *Caesalpinia gilliesii*

JUNE

Daisies, *Leucanthemum* sp.

Kintzley's Ghost Honeysuckle, *Lonicera reticulata*

Partridge Feather, *Tanacetum densum* ssp. *Amani*

Penstemons, *Penstemon* spp.

Poppy Mallow, *Callirhoe involucrata*

Prairie Jewel Penstemon, *Penstemon grandiflorus*

Pussytoes, *Atennaria* sp.

Red Rock Penstemon, *Penstemon x mexicali*

Starburst Ice Plant, *Delosperma floribundum*

Twisted Leaf Yucca, *Yucca rupicola*

Yellow Evening Primrose, *Oenothera flava*

MID-JUNE to MID-JULY

Blanket Flower, *Gaillardia* spp.

Colorado Columbine, *Aquilegia Chrysantha*

JULY

Poppy Mallow, *Callirhoe involucrata*

Canada Goldenrod, *Solidago canadensis*

Coronado red Hyssop, *Agastache 'Pstessene'*

Mexican Hat, *Ratibida columnifera*

Firecracker Penstemon, *Penstemon eatonii*

MID-JULY to MID-AUGUST

Bee Balm, *Monarda fistulosa*

Bridges' Penstemon, *Penstemon rostriflorus*

Chocolate Flower, *Berlandiera lyrata*

Hyssop, *Agastache* spp.

Orange Carpet Hummingbird Trumpet, *Zauchneria garrettii*

Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea purpurea*

Sonoran Sunset Hyssop, *Agastache cana* 'Sinning'

AUGUST

Giant Sacaton, *Sporobolus wrightii*

Golden Aster, *Chrysopsis villosa*

Mexican Hat, *Ratibida columnifera*

Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*

Purple Winter Savory, *Satureja montana* var. *illyrica*

Regal Torch Lily, *Kniphofia caulescens*

Scarlet Globemallow, *Sphaeralcea coccinea*

MID-AUGUST to MID-SEPTEMBER

Rabbitbrush, *Ericameria nauseosus*

Spiked Gayfeather, *Liatriis spicata*

Plant Name Cross-Reference

| Common Name | <i>Scientific Name</i> | Page | Common Name | <i>Scientific Name</i> | Page |
|-----------------------------|--|------|------------------------------------|---|------|
| Antelope Bitterbrush | <i>Purshia tridentata</i> | 28 | Flax, Blue | <i>Linum lewisii</i> | 22 |
| Apache Plume | <i>Fallugia paradoxa</i> | 18 | Gayfeather, Spiked | <i>Liatris spicata</i> | 22 |
| Ash, Green | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | 19 | Geranium, La Veta Lace | <i>Geranium magniflorum</i> | 19 |
| Aster, Golden | <i>Heterotheca villosa</i> | 21 | Geranium, Sticky | <i>Geranium viscosissimum</i> | 20 |
| Bachelor Button | <i>Centaurea montana</i> | 15 | Globemallow, Scarlet | <i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i> | 33 |
| Bee Balm | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | 23 | Goldenrod, Canada | <i>Solidago canadensis</i> | 32 |
| Bitterbrush | <i>Purshia tridentata</i> | 28 | Hackberry, Netleaf | <i>Celtis reticulata</i> | 14 |
| Blanket Flower | <i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i> | 19 | Honeysuckle 'Major Wheeler' | <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> 'Major Wheeler' | 22 |
| Blue Grama Grass | <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> | 14 | Honeysuckle, Kintzley's Ghost | <i>Lonicera reticulata</i> | 22 |
| Blue Grama 'Blond Ambition' | <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> | 14 | Hummingbird Trumpet | <i>Zauschneria arizonica</i> | 34 |
| Bluestem Joint Fir | <i>Ephedra equisetina</i> | 17 | Hummingbird Trumpet, Orange Carpet | <i>Zauschneria garrettii</i> | 34 |
| Buffalo Wine Cups | <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> | 14 | Hyssop, Coronado® | <i>Agastache aurantiaca</i> | 11 |
| Cactus, Potato | <i>Opuntia fragilis</i> | 24 | Hyssop, Coronado® Red | <i>Agastache 'Pstessene'</i> | 11 |
| Cactus, Prickly Pear | <i>Opuntia polyacantha</i> | 24 | Hyssop, Sonoran Sunset | <i>Agastache cana</i> 'Sinning' | 11 |
| Chocolate Flower | <i>Berlandiera lyrata</i> | 13 | Hyssop, Sunset | <i>Agastache rupestris</i> | 11 |
| Cinquefoil, Shrubby | <i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i> | 16 | Ice Plant, Lavender Ice | <i>Delosperma</i> 'Psfave' | 16 |
| Columbine, Denver Gold | <i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> | 12 | Ice Plant, Mesa Verde | <i>Delosperma</i> 'Kelaidis' | 16 |
| Columbine, Rocky Mountain | <i>Aquilegia coerulea</i> | 12 | Ice Plant, Red Mountain | <i>Delosperma dyeri</i> 'Psold' | 16 |
| Coneflower, Prairie | <i>Ratibida columnifera</i> | 30 | Ice Plant, Starburst | <i>Delosperma floribundum</i> | 16 |
| Coneflower, Purple | <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> | 17 | Ice Plant, Table Mountain | <i>Delosperma</i> 'John Proffitt' | 16 |
| Corral Bells, Snow Angel, | <i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> 'Snow Angel' | 20 | Indian Ricegrass | <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i> | 11 |
| Cornflower | <i>Centaurea montana</i> | 15 | Juniper, Rocky Mountain | <i>Sabina scopulorum</i> | 31 |
| Cotoneaster, Peking | <i>Cotoneaster acutifolius</i> | 15 | Juniper, Utah | <i>Sabina osteosperma</i> | 31 |
| Crowfoot, European | <i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> | 13 | Lamb's Ear | <i>Stachys byzantina</i> | 33 |
| Currant, Golden | <i>Ribes aureum</i> | 30 | Manzanita, Chieftain | <i>Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis</i> 'Chieftain' | 13 |
| Denver Daisy | <i>Rudbeckia</i> 'Denver Daisy' | 31 | Maple, Tatarian Hot Wings | <i>Acer tartaricum</i> 'Gar Ann' | 10 |
| Desert Four O'Clock | <i>Mirabilis multiflora</i> | 23 | | | |
| Dianthus, First Love | <i>Dianthus</i> 'First Love' | 16 | | | |
| Fendlerbush | <i>Fendlera rupicola</i> | 19 | | | |
| Firethorn | <i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i> | 29 | | | |

Plant Name Cross-Reference

| Common Name | <i>Scientific Name</i> | Page | Common Name | <i>Scientific Name</i> | Page |
|--------------------------------|---|------|----------------------------|--|------|
| Maple, Wasatch | <i>Acer grandidentatum</i> | 10 | Rabbitbrush, Baby Blue | <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> var. <i>nauseosus</i> | 18 |
| Mexican Hat | <i>Ratibida columnifera</i> | 30 | Rabbitbrush, Green | <i>Ericameria viscidiflorus</i> | 18 |
| Mountain Mahogany | <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i> | 15 | Red Birds in a Tree | <i>Scrophularia macrantha</i> | 32 |
| Mountain Mahogany, Littleleaf | <i>Cercocarpus intricatus</i> | 15 | Red Feathers | <i>Echium amoenum</i> | 17 |
| Oak, Bur | <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> | 29 | Red Hot Poker | <i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> | 21 |
| Oak, Gambel | <i>Quercus gambelii</i> | 29 | Regal Torch Lily | <i>Kniphofia caulescens</i> | 21 |
| Oak, Wavy Leaf | <i>Quercus undulata</i> | 29 | Rose, Redleaf | <i>Rosa glauca</i> , <i>R. rubrifolia</i> | 30 |
| Oregon Grape | <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> | 23 | Sacaton, Giant | <i>Sporobolus wrightii</i> | 33 |
| Partridge Feather | <i>Tanacetum densum</i> ssp. <i>Amani</i> | 33 | Sage, Cashmere | <i>Phlomis cashmeriana</i> | 27 |
| Penstemon, Bridges' | <i>Penstemon rostriflorus</i> | 26 | Sage, Fringed | <i>Artemisia frigida</i> | 13 |
| Penstemon, Firecracker | <i>Penstemon eatonii</i> | 25 | Sage, Mojave | <i>Salvia pachyphylla</i> | 31 |
| Penstemon, Palmer's | <i>Penstemon Palmeri</i> | 25 | Sagebrush, Big | <i>Seriphidium tridentata</i> | 32 |
| Penstemon, Pineleaf | <i>Penstemon pinifolius</i> | 25 | Sand Cherry, Pawnee Buttes | <i>Prunus besseyi</i> | 28 |
| Penstemon, Prairie Jewel | <i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i> | 25 | Scarlet Gilia | <i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i> | 21 |
| Penstemon, Red Rocks | <i>Penstemon x mexicali</i> | 26 | Serviceberry | <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> | 11 |
| Penstemon, Rocky Mountain | <i>Penstemon strictus</i> | 26 | Serviceberry, Utah | <i>Amelanchier utahensis</i> | 12 |
| Penstemon, Scarlet | <i>Penstemon barbatus</i> | 25 | Spruce, Weeping White | <i>Picea glauca</i> 'Pendula' | 27 |
| Penstemon, SILVERTON® Bluemat | <i>Penstemon linariodes</i> | 25 | Squaw Apple | <i>Peraphyllum ramosissimum</i> | 26 |
| Pine, Austrian | <i>Pinus nigra</i> | 28 | Storksbill, Golden | <i>Erodium chrysanthum</i> | 18 |
| Pine, Piñon | <i>Pinus edulis</i> | 27 | Sumac, Skunkbush | <i>Rhus aromatica</i> | 30 |
| Pine, Scotch (Scots) | <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | 28 | Sundrops, Prairie Lode | <i>Calylophus serrulatus</i> 'Prairie Lode' | 14 |
| Poppy Mallow | <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> | 14 | Sunflower, Maximilian | <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i> | 20 |
| Potentilla | <i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i> | 16 | Twinpod, Sharpleaf | <i>Physaria acutifolia</i> | 27 |
| Primrose, Silver Blade Evening | <i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>incana</i> | 23 | Twinspur, Coral Canyon | <i>Diascia integerrima</i> | 17 |
| Purple Mountain Sun Daisy | <i>Osteospermum barberiae</i> var. <i>Compactum</i> | 24 | Western Wheatgrass | <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> | 24 |
| Purple Winter Savory | <i>Satureja montana</i> var. <i>illyrica</i> | 32 | Winter Fat | <i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i> | 21 |
| Pussytoes | <i>Antennaria</i> sp. | 12 | Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | 10 |
| Rabbitbrush | <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> | 18 | Yucca, Banana | <i>Yucca baccata</i> | 34 |
| | | | Yucca, Red | <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i> | 20 |
| | | | Yucca, Twisted Leaf | <i>Yucca rupicola</i> | 34 |

Weeds

A weed is any plant not planted or not intentionally planted where it is growing. **Noxious weeds** are a special concern because they may directly or indirectly injure crops, other useful plants, livestock, poultry or other interests of agriculture, including irrigation, navigation, fish and wildlife resources, or the public health. Noxious weeds are invasive and are a serious threat to ranches, private yards, roadways, and public lands throughout the west.

At the Anasazi Heritage Center weed problems are assessed annually and controlled by a team of staff and volunteers. Mowing, spraying, and preventing seed production help control noxious weeds, especially annuals and biennials.



We thoroughly remove weeds from the planting beds as often as possible. Common invasive weeds on the larger museum property include Oxeye Daisy (pictured), Spotted Knapweed, White Top, Canada Thistle, Russian Thistle (tumbleweed), Tansy Mustard, Cheat Grass, and Goat Grass. We also control and/or eradicate alfalfa and clover, which grow as crops in nearby fields.

The 2003 Colorado Noxious Weed Act recognizes three categories of weeds: A, B, and C. All public land managers and private landowners must eradicate “List A” weeds wherever found in order to protect neighboring property and the state as a whole.

For more information on the identification and management of noxious weeds, visit the noxious weed management web sites in your state. For Colorado there are two: www.cwma.org, and www.colorado.gov/ag (click on “Conservation,” then “Noxious Weeds”).

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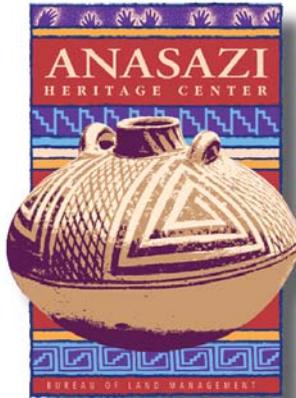
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