



CALYPSO CHAPTER
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Calypso Companion

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The Calypso Chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society meets on the first Wednesday of March, April, May and October. The Chapter schedules field trips during the spring, summer, and fall. The Calypso Chapter of the INPS was founded in 1991. We continue our efforts in promoting interest in native plants and native plant communities, collecting and sharing information on all phases of botany concerning this flora. Membership is open to all interested in the native plant community.

DUES ARE DUE for 2020

Agenda

Business meeting

Treasurer's report

Old business

New business

Featured plant

Presentation for March: Noxious Weeds of North Idaho

Meeting Notes of October2, 2019

Derek welcomed guests and members to our meeting at our new location at the Fairgrounds in the Wildlife Building #21. Laura previously relayed our membership updates and account balances: checking, \$1225.88 and savings \$346.33.

Next Derek reminded the group of some upcoming Native Plant activities. **1. The Rare Plant Working Group** which will be held in Moscow, Idaho and **2. The Rare Plant Conference** which will be held in Nampa Idaho. He also mention that he participated in the 10 year monitoring activity at the Delta Project.

Next Meeting

The next meeting is **Wednesday March 4, 2020** at 7:00 p.m. at the wildlife **Building 21, North Idaho Fairgrounds, Coeur d'Alene.**

Featured Plants for March

Edible Native Plants of North Idaho There are many other edible natives than these listed: Elk Thistle, Yarrow, Serviceberry, Wild strawberry, Field Mint and Oregon Grape etc. to name a few.

Camas - *Camassia quamash*- Lewis and Clark discovered it in the Cascade Mountains, where the bulb was an important food plant for the Native Americans.



Fireweed - *Epilobium angustifolium*



Fireweed is attractive to bees and butterflies. It is a good source of vitamin C and pro vitamin A.

Wild Ginger - *Asarum caudatum*



Its roots can be used as a ginger substitute and leaves brewed into a tea.



Meadow Salsify - *Tragopogon pratensis*-Common names, Jack-go to bed at noon, meadow salsify etc. is a biennial plant in the family Astereraceae. The roots can be eaten, raw or cooked. They have a sweet flavor due to Their inulin content. Young leaves and shoots have been used for food as well, raw or cooked.



Rose - *Rosa woodsia* has vitamins A, E and K. Seeds, the true fruit of the rose, are diuretic. You can also grind the totally dry rose hips into a powder to be added to breads, cookies, cakes and desserts.

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Rose hips



Woodsia flower

Shortstyle Onion - *Allium brevistylum*



The bulb and leaves of short-styled onion are edible, raw or cooked.

Yellow Pond Lily - *Nuphar polysepalum*



Once the leaves are washed, cut them into pieces with a sharp knife and use them for pond lily soup, September stew (acorn, squirrel and pond lily fritters) . . . and, naturally, for greens. There's nothing wrong with pond lily leaves raw either, especially when you're munching the first tender pads of spring.



Cattail - *Typha latifolia*

The entire cattail plant is edible at some point in the year. From roots to the sausage- growth, called an inflorescence, at its top the common cattail plant often seen ringing ponds and in wetlands, is packed with protein and other nutrients.



Grass Family Facts – 1. Most economically important plant family **2.**Major food crops worldwide **3.**Meat and dairy products **3.**Building materials **4.**Civilization developed in association with grass agriculture.

North Idaho Grass Diversity by Derek Antonelli

Quackgrass *Elymus repens* (*Agropyron repens*)

Group 1

Grass Family: Poaceae FPNW p. 615

Culms: 50-100 cm tall, erect or curved a base

Rhizomes: long, creeping, yellowish

Leaves: blades flat, 5-10 mm wide, sparsely pilose

Collar: auricles developed; ligules <0.5 mm, membranous

Sheaths: open

Inflorescence: spike, 5-10 cm long, erect; spikelets 1 per node, 1-1.5 cm, mostly 4- to 6-flowered

Glumes: sharp pointed

Lemmas: 8-10 mm long, awnless or with long, straight awn

Habitat: waste places, meadows, pastures



Blue Wildrye *Elymus glaucus*

Culm: loose to dense tufts, 60-120 cm tall

Leaves: flat, lax, 8-15 mm wide, scabrous both surfaces

Collar: often purplish, auricles, small ligule

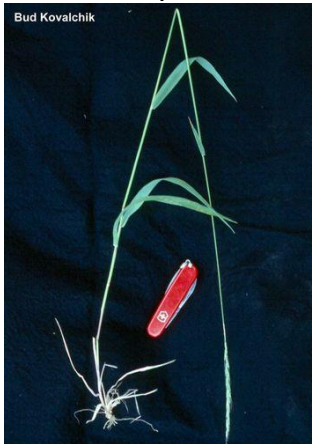
Sheaths: open, may be hirsute

Inflorescence: spike long exerted, erect to nodding, 5-20 cm; spikelets **2 per node**, 3- to 5-flowered

Glumes: lanceolate, 8-15 mm, acuminate

Lemmas: awn 1-2 times as long as body, erect

Habitat: open woods



Bluebunch Wheatgrass *Pseudoroegneria spicata* (*Agropyron spicatum*) FPNW p. 614, 615

Grass Family: Poaceae

Culm: bunched grass, but sometimes spreading, 40-100 cm

Leaves: blades flat or rolled, usually glabrous

Collar: auricles

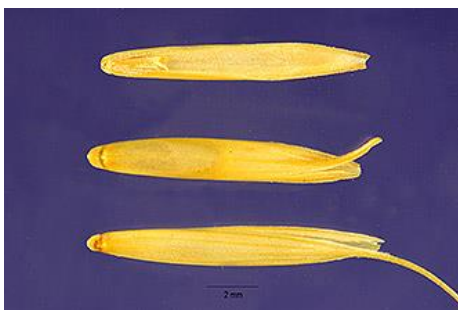
Sheaths: open

Inflorescence: spikes with 1 spikelet per node, loose, spikelets barely overlapping; 6-8 florets per spikelet

Glumes: narrowly oblong, rounded or pointed at tip, 7-9 mm
plains to mid-elevation in mountains, rocky outcrops

Lemmas: glabrous or short-hairy, 8-11 mm; awn bent, 1-2 cm

Habitat: plains to mid-elevation in mountains, rocky outcrops



Cheatgrass *Bromus tectorum*

FPNW p. 624

Group 3

Grass Family: Poaceae

Culm: annual, culms 5-90 cm, slender, puberulent below

Leaves: blades flat, 1-6 mm wide, both sides softly hairy

Collar: ligules 2-3 mm, glabrous, membranous, lacerate

Sheaths: closed, retrorsely soft pubescent

Inflorescence: panicle open, lax, drooping

Glumes: hyaline margins; 1st 1-vein, 4-9 mm; 2nd 3-5 vein, 7-13 mm

Lemmas: lanceolate, 9-12 mm, rounded back, straight 10-18 mm awn arises between bifid teeth

Habitat: disturbed sites, fields, hillsides



Soft Brome *Bromus hordeaceus* (*B. mollis*)

Grass Family: Poaceae

FPNW p. 625

Culm: annual, loose tufts, 20-50 cm tall

Leaves: flat, 1-3 mm wide, long-hairy

Collar: ligule

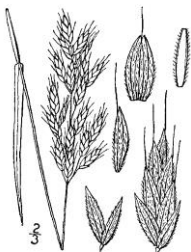
Sheaths: closed to near top, pilose (long, soft, spreading hairs)

Inflorescence: congested, erect panicle, 3-10 cm long; spikelets with 5-7 florets

Glumes: lanceolate, 4-8 mm long

Lemmas: sharp-pointed, 6-8 mm, **hairy**; awn straight, 6-10 mm

Habitat: disturbed soil, dry hillsides



Smooth Brome *Bromus inermis*

FPNW p. 626

Group 3

Grass Family: Poaceae

Culm: perennial, rhizomatous, culms to 120 cm

Leaves: blades flat 3-10 mm wide, glabrous

Collar: auricles often lacking; ligules 0.5-2.5 mm

Sheaths: closed to near top, glabrous

Inflorescence: narrow to somewhat open panicle with ascending branches; spikelets with 5-13 florets

Glumes: 4-10 mm, at times purple-tinged

Lemmas: awnless or short awn, rounded back, glabrous,

Habitat: meadows, roadsides, raised streambanks



Orchardgrass *Dactylis glomerata*

Grass Family: Poaceae

FPNW p. 634

Culm: perennial, cesiitose (short rhizomes), to 100 cm

Leaves: flat to folded, glabrous, soft early in season

Collar: auricles absent; ligules membranous

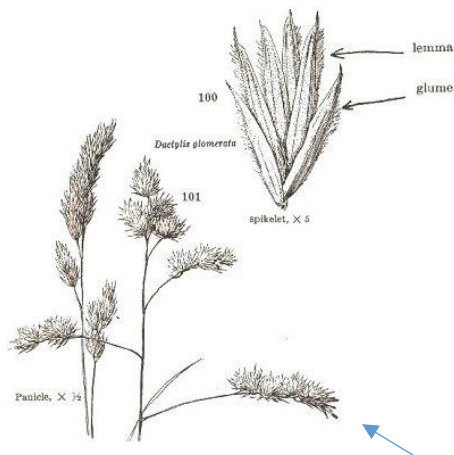
Sheaths: closed for ½ length, distinctly creased

Inflorescence: panicle with 1-sided branches; spikelets congested at end of branches, 3-5-flowered

Glumes: shorter than florets, ciliate-keeled, awn-tipped

Lemmas: scabrous-keeled, tapering to short awn

Habitat: meadows, forest openings, roadsides



1-Sided
Branches

Culm: tufted perennial; culms to 100 cm

Leaves: blades are rolled and filiform

Collar: ligule small

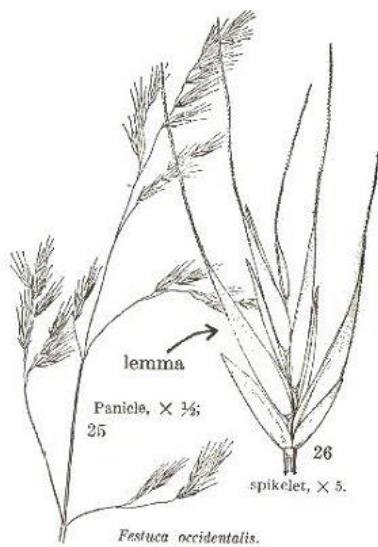
Sheaths: open

Inflorescence: panicle open; branches spreading or drooping; spikelets 4-5 flowered longer than 1st

Lemmas: 4-6 mm long; wavy awn 4-12 mm

Habitat: moist woods to dry forests, openings

Glumes: 2-5 mm long; 2nd 1 mm



Filiform

leaves



Kentucky Bluegrass *Poa pratensis*

Grass Family: Poaceae

FPNW p. 661

Culm: rhizomatous perennial, tufted or solitary, 30-70 cm

Leaves: blades, flat or folded, 1-4 mm wide, glabrous

Collar: ligules 1-2 mm truncate or rounded

Sheaths: closed about 1/2 their length

Inflorescence: open panicle, pyramidal, 2-15 cm; spikelets 2-5-flowered, compressed

Glumes: unequal to subequal; distinctly shorter than lemma

Lemmas: 2-4 mm, cobwebby hairs at base, often purplish

Habitat: established in many habitats, meadows





Canada Bluegrass *Poa compressa*

Grass Family: Poaceae

Group 3

FPNW p. 657

Culm: 15-60 cm, wiry, strongly compressed

Leaves: flat, 1.5-4 mm wide; cauline blades subequal, sharply pointed

Collar: ligules 1-3 mm, ciliolate

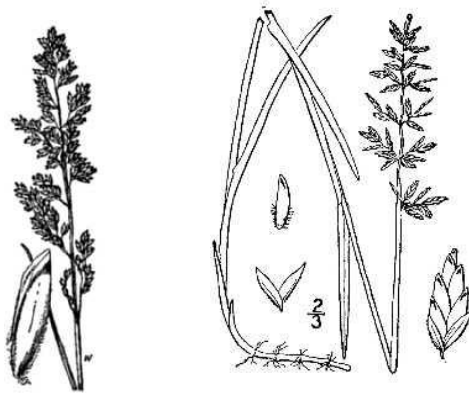
Sheaths: open to near bottom

Inflorescence: panicles 2-10 cm, erect to ascending; spikelets 3.5-7 mm, compressed, 3-7-flowered

Glumes: keeled

Lemmas: 2.3-3.5 mm, webbed at base

Habitat: meadows, grasslands; tolerates drier habitats



flattened
culms



Bulbous Bluegrass *Poa bulbosa*

Grass Family: Poaceae

FPNW p. 658

Culm: bulbous based; tufted perennial up to 40 cm

Leaves: flat or folded, 1-3 mm wide, glabrous

Collar: ligules blunt to acuminate

Sheaths: open almost to base

Bulbous (cont.)

Inflorescence: panicle; spikelets modified into small, purplish bulbs enclosed by several leaflike sterile lemmas

Glumes:

Lemmas:

Habitat: disturbed ground, roadsides



American Mannagrass *Glyceria grandis*

Grass Family: Poaceae

FPNW p. 643

Group 3

Non-convergent
nerves



Bud Kovalchik

Bluejoint *Calamagrostis canadensis*

Grass Family: Poaceae

FPNW p. 630

Group 5

Culm: 60-150 cm, tufted with numerous rhizomes

Leaves: blades numerous, flat, lax, rough, 4-8 mm

Collar: ligule membranous, 3-8 mm, lacerate

Sheaths: open

Inflorescence: diffuse panicle, 10-25 cm long, drooping with age;
1 floret per spikelet

Glumes: 3-4 mm long, acute

Lemmas: as long as glumes; awn delicate, straight, attached
below middle

Habitat: marshes, wet places, open woods, meadows



Timothy *Phleum pratense*

Grass Family: Poaceae

FPNW p. 655

Culm: 50-100 cm tall, from bulblike base

Leaves: elongate, 5-8 mm wide

Collar: ligules 2-3 mm long, entire, obtuse

Sheaths: open, smooth

Inflorescence: panicle dense, cylindric, spikelike; spikelet with 1 floret

Glumes: truncate with stout awn, ciliate on keel

Lemmas: shorter than glumes, truncate, unawned

Habitat: meadows; appearing later than similar *Alopecurus pratensis*



Meadow Foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*

Group 5

Grass Family: Poaceae FPNW p. 620

Culm: erect, 30-80 cm tall

Leaves: blades 2-10 mm wide, rough, flat

Collar: no auricles

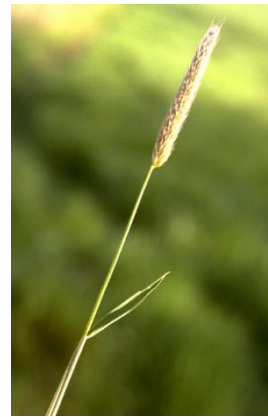
Sheaths: open

Inflorescence: panicle 3-7 cm long, to 1 cm thick

Glumes: equal, acute, 5 mm, hairy, long hairy on keel

Lemmas: awned from below middle, awn bent

Habitat: marsh edges, meadows; similar to timothy but lemmas have exerted awn



Barnyardgrass *Echinochloa crus-galli*

Group 5

Grass Family: Poaceae FPNp.36

Culm: annual; erect to decumbent, stout, to 100 cm

Leaves: blades elongate, 5-15 mm wide, flat

Collar: ligules none

Sheaths: open, compressed, glabrous

Inflorescence: stiff panicle; branches spreading or ascending

Glumes: 1st reduced 2nd equals body of sterile lemma, bristly

Lemmas: 1st sterile, bristly with long awn; 2nd fertile, smoo-



Group 5

Reed Canarygrass

Grass Family: Poaceae

FPNW p. 654

Culm: tall, rhizomatous perennial; to 200cm

Leaves: broad, 7-17 mm wide, tapering to point, rounded at base

Collar: ligule 4-10 mm

Sheaths: open

Inflorescence: congested panicle, erect, nearly spikelike; spikelets with 1 fertile and 2 much reduced florets

Glumes: about equal, 4-5 mm long

Lemmas: fertile lemma 3-4 mm long, hardened

Habitat: marshes, river banks, wet places

