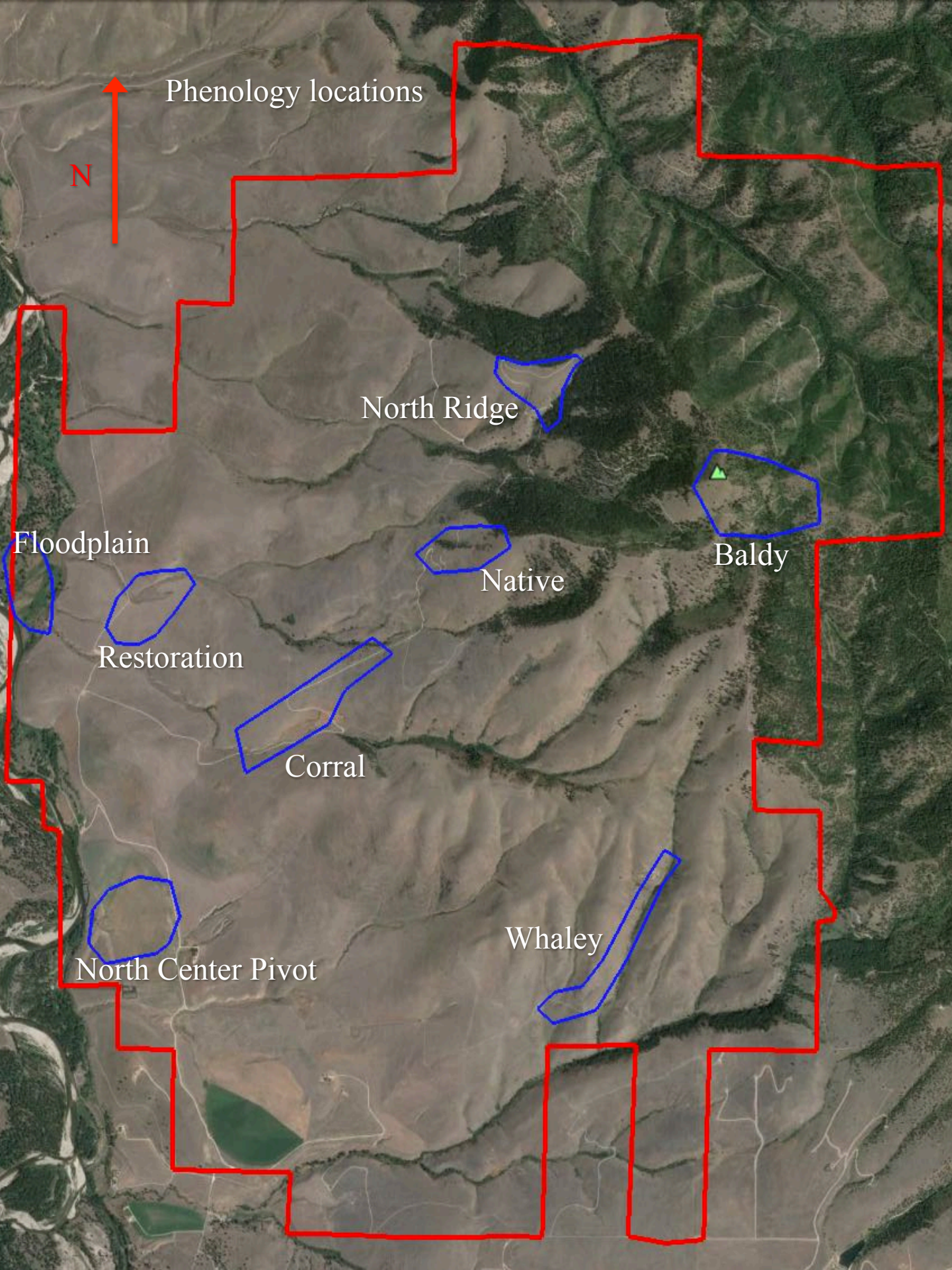


Phenology Field Note
Sporophytes, Bitterroot Seedlings, Maturing
Buttercup Seeds
April 19, 2016
Prairie Wolfe





Phenology locations

N

North Ridge

Floodplain

Restoration

Corral

North Center Pivot

Whaley

Native

Baldy

Ephemeral carpets of spring draba bloom in grasslands and shrublands (*Draba verna*).



Areas above Sheepcamp Draw show high sagebrush seedling establishment (*Artemisia tridentata*, Native).



Moss reproductive structures, known as sporophytes, have species-specific forms. Brilliant red setae and bright green capsules tower over leaves of this common biocrust moss (*Gemmabryum caespitium*).



Bitterroot seedlings establish around a mature individual (*Lewisia rediviva*, Native).



Lanceleaf springbeauty produces more flowers than in previous years (*Claytonia lanceolata*, Baldy).



Delicate anther sacs of ballhead waterleaf stretch beyond the petals. It's easy to miss these compound flowers hidden below the foliage (*Hydrophyllum capitatum*, Whaley).



Leafy spurge buds across lower elevations, with warmer microclimates already producing flowers (*Euphorbia esula*, Whaley).



Henbit deadnettle has expanded throughout the North Pivot. This weedy mint, found in agricultural fields, is unlikely to spread to other areas (*Lamium amplexicaule*).



Balsamroot seedlings litter the landscape. Once established, individuals can live up to 100 years (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*, North Ridge).



Sagebrush buttercup senesces in dry areas. Immature seeds remain green (*Ranunculus glaberrimus*, Floodplain).



Blue-eyed Mary brightens disturbed soils (*Collinsia parviflora*, Restoration).



Glorious and golden, the flower racemes of Oregon grape jut above fir green leaves (*Mahonia repens*, Floodplain).



