

Columbines School of Botanical Studies
Spring Apprenticeship Program
Trip #3 Orchidaceae

April 21, 22, 25, 2017

Low Elevation Riparian Zone and Coniferous Woods 1500', 2000'

Family	Genus	Name	Uses
Melanthiaceae (Liliaceae)	Trillium ovatum	Birth Root	No Pick
Orchidaceae	Calypso bulbosa	Calypso Orchid	No Pick
	Neottia cordata (Listera cordata)	Twayblade	No Pick
Aristolochiaceae	Asarum caudatum	Wild Ginger	Edible, Medicinal, Spice
Portulacaceae	Montia perfoliata	Miner's Lettuce	Edible (choice)
	Montia sibirica	Candyflower	Edible (choice)
Ranunculaceae	Anemone lyallii	Small Windflower	Poisonous
Berberidaceae	Berberis nervosa	Mountain Oregon Grape	Edible, Medicinal
Fumariaceae	Dicentra formosa	Bleeding Hearts	Poisonous
Grossulariaceae	Ribes sanguineum	Red Flowering Currant	Edible
Rosaceae	Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	Edible (choice)
	Oemleria cerasiformis	Osoberry	Edible
Oxalidaceae	Oxalis oregana	Oxalis	Edible (choice)
Aceraceae	Acer macrophyllum	Big leaf Maple	Edible (choice)
Violaceae	Viola glabella	Woods Violet	Edible (choice)
Cornaceae	Cornus nuttallii	Dogwood	Medicinal
Scrophulariaceae	Synthyris reniformis	Snow Queen	Edibility unknown
Asteraceae (Compositae)	Petasites frigidus	Western Coltsfoot	Edible, Medicinal w/caution (PA's)

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Field Trip #3
Orchidaceae

Botany

Orchidaceae family description

Calypso genus description

Neottia (Listera) genus description

Keyed out: *Calypso bulbosa* and *Neottia cordata (Listera cordata)*

Cornaceae: Flowers in heads, a whorl of bracts that look like petals (petaloid)

Asteraceae: Flowers in heads, a whorl of bracts that look like sepals

Fumariaceae: two sets of three stamens

Violaceae: two petals on top, three petals on bottom; free or distinct; uniquely irregular

Scrophulariaceae: two lobes on top, three lobes on bottom; united, fused, or connate; uniquely irregular

Aceraceae: fruit is a double samara

Low Elevation Coniferous Woods

Changes from last week

Tasted *Acer macrophyllum* panicles

“Although our orchids offer a strong temptation to the transplanter of native flora, they should be left strictly alone in their native habitat in the hope that they will somehow be preserved for others to see and enjoy. Most of the showy species, but especially *Calypso* and species of *Cypripedium*, are becoming rare if not already obliterated in most areas. The person who cannot resist the temptation to move native orchids into his garden will surely regret his covetousness if he has a conscience because they do not do well in cultivation, and will persist but a few seasons at best.”

--C. Leo Hitchcock