

ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Achillea millefolium

Common Name:
Western yarrow

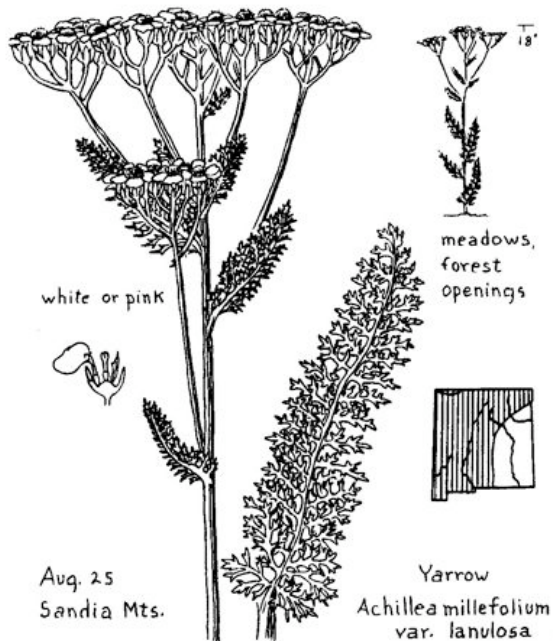
Size:
25 - 60 cm

Color:
White to pink

Description:
Erect perennial herb, stems with long soft hairs. Leaves alternate, with long soft hairs, nearly linear in outline, finely pinnatifid with each segment again pinnatifid ending with spiny tips. Leaves strongly aromatic. Flowers borne on short stalks in dense flat-topped clusters. Individual flowers 8 - 10 mm wide. Ray flowers 2 - 6, disk flowers 10 or more. Involucral bracts about 20, with blunt tips and yellow-brown edges, and a greenish midrib. Pappus none. Achenes flattened, smooth, with thick margins.

Notes:
Yarrow is quite common in the Manzanos. Its pungent spicy aroma when crushed and its finely divided leaves make it quite distinctive. Yarrow is widely revered by both Old World and New World herbalists. The genus *Achillea* is named for Achilles who purportedly gave yarrow to his soldiers for the treatment of wounds. Yarrow blooms from May into September from 6000 to 10000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Acroptilon repens

Size:

50 - 100 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Centaurea repens*.

Perennial herb, stems erect, much branched. Leaves alternate, slightly hairy with soft woolly hairs to almost glabrous. Basal leaves oblong-lanceolate, deeply pinnatifid, to 8 cm long and 25 mm wide, petiolate. Upper leaves smaller, with the lower of these pinnatifid, becoming oblong with smooth edges or some teeth, sessile. Heads ovoid, rayless, occurring singly or in loose clusters. Involucre ovoid to spherical, phyllaries lying flat, imbricated in several series, glabrous to slightly woolly-hairy, outer ones with a wide, membranous appendage, hairy especially at edges, inner ones with a long point. Disk flowers fertile, all similar. Pappus of plumose bristles.

Common Name:

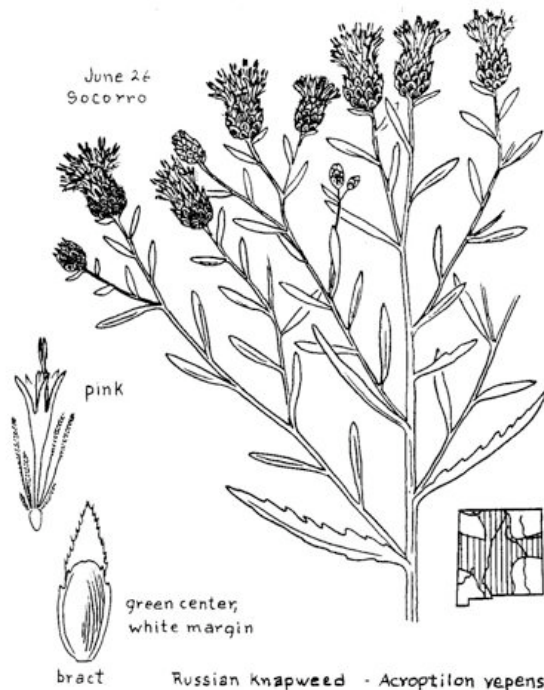
Russian knapweed

Color:

Lavender to pink

Notes:

Russian knapweed is considered to be a noxious weed. Efforts are being made to control it in Torrance County. Despite its delicate purplish flowers, its growth habits are anything but delicate. Knapweed tends to proliferate rapidly, choking out other vegetation. It blooms from late June to the end of September between 4500 and 6500 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Agoseris glauca

Size:

10 - 40 cm

Description:

Perennial stemless herb with milky juice. Leaves all basal, linear to lanceolate or oblanceolate, 5 – 25 cm long, 2 – 30 mm wide, glabrous to somewhat hairy, margins smooth or toothed to pinnatifid. Flowers solitary on long, leafless stalks, the stalks glabrous or woolly near the top. Involucre 15 – 25 mm high, phyllaries in about 2 series, almost equal or overlapping, lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, pointed, often with purple midribs or spots. Flowers all ray-like, strap-shaped. Fruit 5 – 12 mm long, the body 10-nerved, 4 – 10 mm long, tapering to a narrow neck up to half the length of the body. Pappus of white bristles.

Common Name:

Mountain dandelion

Color:

Light yellow

Notes:

Mountain dandelion is a flower of the higher elevations in the Manzano Mountains, where it has cooler temperatures and more moisture. The genus name *Agoseris* comes from the Greek *aix*, goat and *seris*, chicory, possibly because the flowers are chicory like (ray flowers only) and they grow in the mountains, goat country. Mountain dandelion blooms from May to August between 7500 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Ambrosia acanthicarpa

Common Name:

Bur ragweed

Size:

20 - 60 cm

Color:

Greenish yellow

Description:

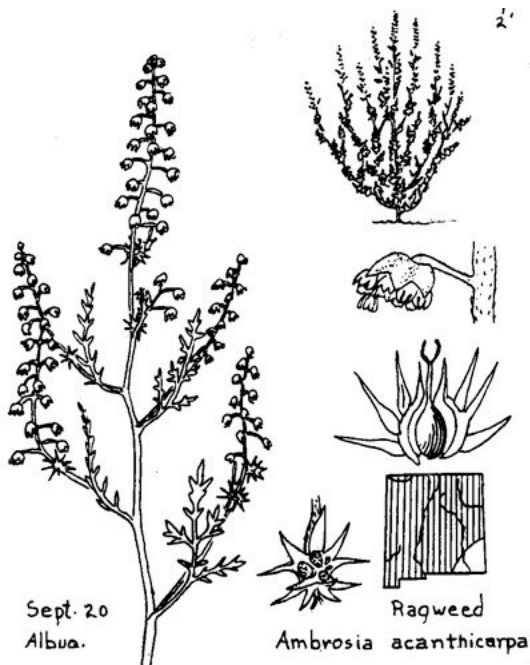
Synonym: *Franseria acanthicarpa*

Annual herb, stems branching from the base, herbage with stiff hairs having inflated bases. Leaves mostly alternate 1 - 5 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, once or twice pinnatifid, with petioles. Flowers unisexual with the staminate flowers separate from the pistillate flowers. Staminate flowers in small stalked heads clustered along branch ends, involucre 5 to 12-lobed. Pistillate flowers occur singly or in clusters in upper leaf axils, involucre closed, nutlike, with 2 or 3 rows of curved, flattened spines, the corolla absent.

Notes:

As with other plants in the genus *Ambrosia*, the numerous male flowers of this ragweed occur in obvious heads along the ends of branches, separated from the less numerous female flowers which look like hairy nutlike burs in the crotches of upper branches. Differentiation of *Ambrosias* depends on the bur structure and the nature of the hairs of the plants. Bur ragweed has a noticeable sweetish aroma which rubs off onto the hands of anyone who touches the flowering plants. It blooms from July through September between 3500 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Size:

30 - 100 cm

Description:

Annual herb, stems glabrous or hairy. Leaves occur as both opposite and alternate. Lower leaves opposite, pinnatifid or doubly pinnatifid, upper surface glabrous to rough with short stiff hairs, the lower with stiff sharp hairs lying flat against the surface. Flowers unisexual with staminate flowers separate from pistillate flowers. Staminate heads occur in slender, loose clusters at the ends of branches, involucre about 3 mm wide, with rounded teeth on the margins. Pistillate heads from one to three in the axils of upper leaves, involucre nutlike, closed, pointed on top with 4 - 8 coarse spines below. Style branches stick out of involucre. Staminate and pistillate flowers may be on separate plants.

Common Name:

Common ragweed, bitterweed

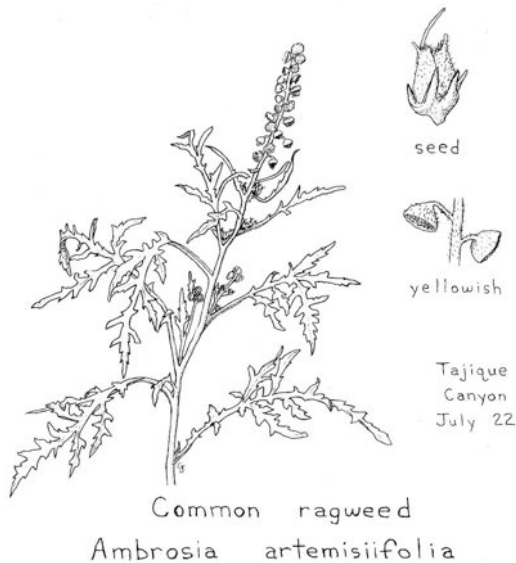
Color:

Yellowish

Notes:

Ragweeds contribute significantly to the discomfort of allergy sufferers. Since ragweed is a common weed, its seeds can get mixed into harvests of cereal grains. Breads are supposedly soured if made from such grains. It blooms from July into September between 4000 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Ambrosia psilostachya

Common Name:

Western ragweed

Size:

30 - 80 cm

Color:

Yellow

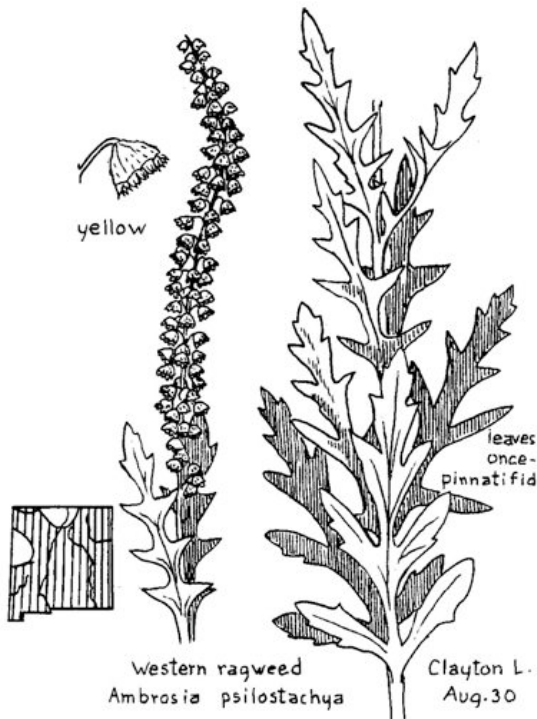
Description:

Perennial herb, stems branched, with harsh spreading hairs. Leaves mostly opposite, almost sessile or with short petioles, blades 4 - 10 cm long, 2.5 - 4.5 cm wide, pinnatifid, the divisions with smooth edges or toothed, with some spreading hairs. Flower heads unisexual with disk flowers only. Staminate heads 2 - 4 mm wide, in slender clusters at ends of branches or in axils, with 7 to 12 united phyllaries; flowers 5 - 20. Pistillate heads 1 - 3 in axils of upper leaves, below staminate heads. Involucre closed, nutlike, containing one flower without corolla or pappus.

Notes:

Like other ragweeds, western ragweed can cause suffering for people with allergies. Male and female flowers are housed in separate heads. The males are upside down in clusters at the ends of stems and branches. The females are quite inconspicuous, like small nuts in the upper leaf axils. Western ragweed blooms from July through September between 3500 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Anaphalis margaritacea

Size:

20 - 50 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems simple, covered with short soft tangled woolly hairs. Leaves narrow oblong to lanceolate, sessile, 1 to 3 nerved, 2 to 10 cm long, with smooth edges, upper surface glabrous or with some woolly tufts, lower surface densely woolly. Male flowers and female flowers are generally borne on separate plants, but some flowers are perfect. Flower heads numerous, rayless. Involucre 6 - 7 mm high, phyllaries ovate, in several series, dry and membranous, pearly white.

Common Name:

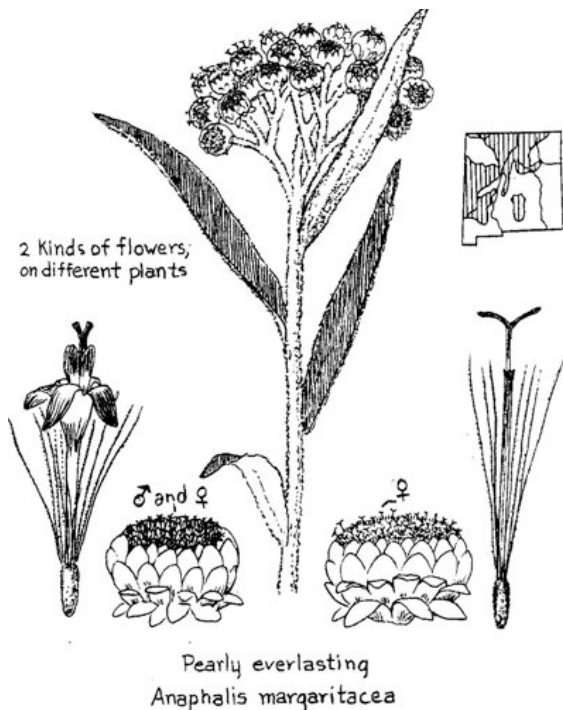
Pearly everlasting

Color:

White to pale yellow

Notes:

The flowers of this plant last quite a long time, on the plant as well as dried, hence the name "everlasting". Each plant usually contains flower heads composed of individual flowers of only one sex, so that the sexes are housed on separate plants. However, the genus *Anaphalis* is unusual in that some perfect flowers are occasionally mixed into the typically unisexual flower heads. Pearly everlasting blooms from mid-July to October between 7000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Antennaria marginata

Size:

10 - 20 cm

Description:

Woolly perennial herb with rooting horizontal stems. Plants often form dense mats. Basal leaves oblanceolate to spatulate, 10 - 60 mm long, tipped with a sharp point, upper surface green and almost glabrous, lower surface whitish with matted hairs which extend beyond leaf margin to form a white rim as seen from above. Upper leaves smaller, alternate. Flower heads rayless in a dense cluster at the stem end. Male and female flowers borne on separate plants. Involucre oblong to bell-shaped 5 - 9 mm high. Phyllaries of staminate heads oblong, pappus bristles club-shaped. Phyllaries of pistillate heads in 3 or 4 series, linear or lanceolate, white or membranous at the tip.

Common Name:

Whitemargin pussytoes

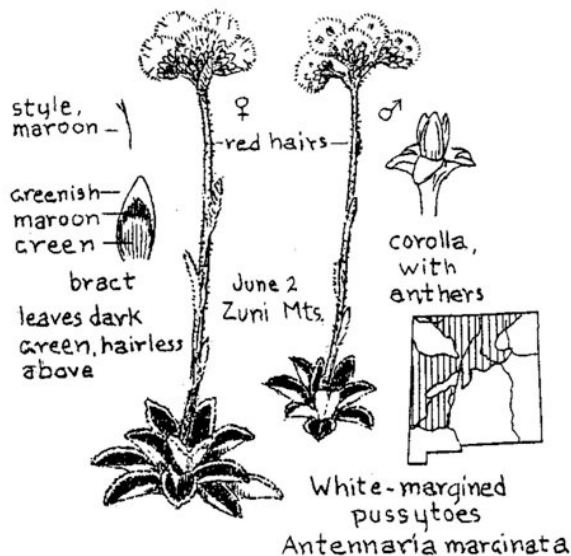
Color:

Creamy white

Notes:

As with other plants of the genus *Antennaria*, male flowers and female flowers occur on totally separate plants. Flower heads contain only disk flowers, which are small, making sexual differentiation difficult. In fact, male plants are rare in *A. marginata*. The species *marginata* is unique among New Mexico pussytoes in that the upper surface of the basal leaves are almost hairless, while the lower surface is densely white hairy. Another common *Antennaria* in the Manzanos is *A. parviflora*, whose basal leaves are white hairy on both surfaces. *A. marginata* blooms from June into September between 7000 and 9000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Antennaria parvifolia

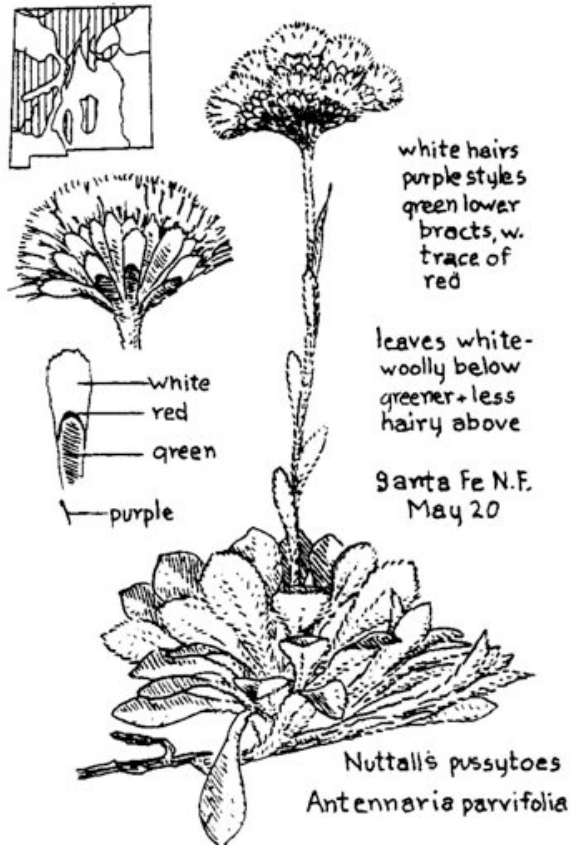
Common Name:
Little leaf pussytoes

Size:
10 - 40 cm

Color:
Rose pink

Description:
Woolly perennial with rooting horizontal stems. Plants often form dense mats. Basal leaves spatulate to slender oblanceolate to 20 mm long, woolly on both surfaces, with petioles. Stem leaves alternate, oblong, linear, or oblanceolate, reduced. Flower heads rayless, borne in a dense cluster at the end of the stem. Male flowers and female flowers are borne on separate plants. Involucres oblong to bell-shaped 4 - 7 mm high, phyllaries oblong to lanceolate to elliptic, green to brown at the base, rose-pink at the tip, dry and thin.

Notes:
The flowers of pussytoes are very long lasting. They are sometimes dyed and used in dried arrangements. Members of *Antennaria* have male flowers and female flowers on totally separate plants. The individual flowers are very small and it is difficult to distinguish male from female flowers. Another common *Antennaria* in the Manzanos, *A. marginata*, differs from *A. parvifolia* in that upper leaf surfaces in *A. marginata* are almost hairless. Pussytoes bloom from May through August between 7000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Artemisia carruthii

Size:
20 - 50 cm

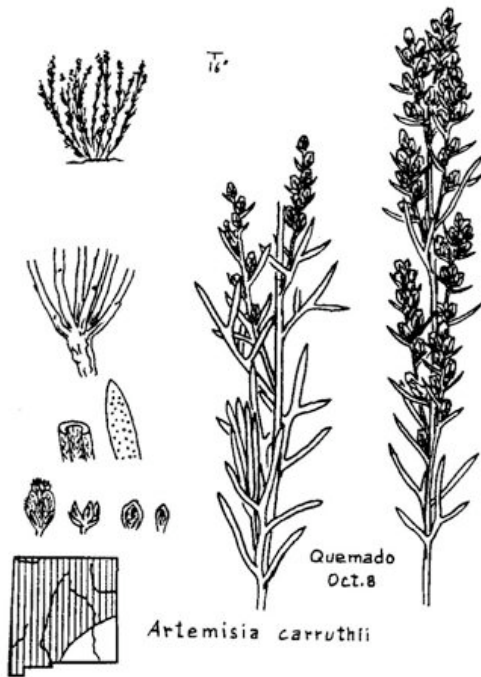
Description:
Aromatic perennial herb mostly covered with short soft tangled hairs. Leaves pinnatifid into mostly 5 to 7 linear segments not more than 1 mm wide. Rayless flower heads borne in loose clusters along branches and stem, sessile or with short stalks. Involucre with 2 or more series, phyllaries imbricated, hairy. Heads contain 12 small flowers, edge flowers pistillate and fertile, central flowers perfect and fertile. Pappus absent or a small crown.

Common Name:
Carruth's sagewort

Color:
Yellowish

Notes:
As with most "sages" the flowers of this species are inconspicuous, but the foliage is quite aromatic. *A. carruthii* blooms from August into October between 5500 and 9000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Artemisia dracunculus

Size:

50 - 150 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems glabrous. Leaves alternate, linear to narrowly lanceolate, with smooth edges, glabrous, 1 - 8 cm long, 1 - 6 mm wide. Heads small, in loose clusters, on short stalks, often hanging upside down, containing disk flowers only. Center flowers perfect but sterile. Flowers around the edge pistillate and fertile. Involucre in several series, phyllaries in layers, often with papery edges, glabrous. Achenes glabrous.

Common Name:

Tarragon

Color:

Yellowish

Notes:

Artemisia dracunculus is the frequently utilized culinary herb, tarragon. The leaves have an anise flavor when fresh. The plants rarely set seed. They are propagated by cuttings from mature plants or by pulling (not cutting) the first shoots in spring. Tarragon blooms from July through September between 5500 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Artemisia franserioides

Size:

30 - 80 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems glabrous or with fine short hairs. Leaves alternate, 4 - 7 cm long, upper surface green and glabrous or with fine short hairs, lower surface whitish with tangled woolly hairs. Lower leaves twice pinnatifid, upper leaves pinnatifid, the lobes linear to lanceolate. Heads 4 - 6 mm wide, on short stalks, in loose clusters along the upper half of the stem. Heads contain 50 or more disk flowers, but no ray flowers. Central flowers perfect, fertile. Flowers around the edge pistillate. Involucre in several series, phyllaries in layers, with some woolly hairs or almost glabrous, phyllary edges papery.

Common Name:

Ragweed sagebrush

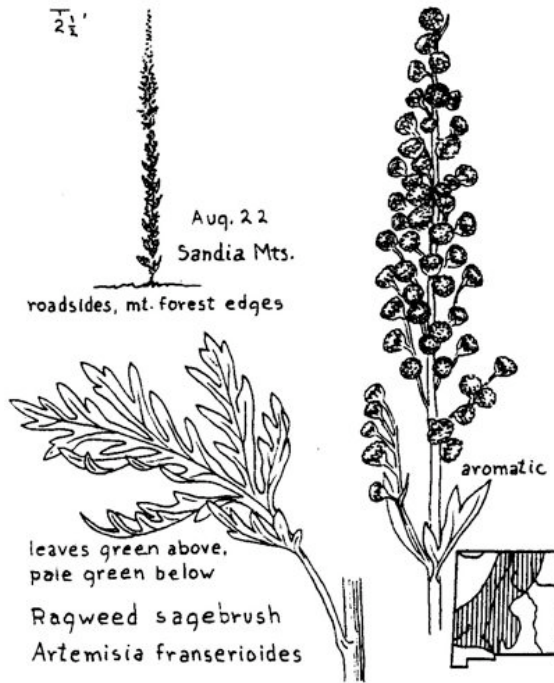
Color:

Yellowish white

Notes:

The species name *franserioides* means "resembling *Franseria*". *Franseria* is similar to the genus *Ambrosia* (ragweed). In both *Franseria* and *Ambrosia*, the male and female flowers, although on the same plant, are completely separate. The flowering heads of *Artemisia franserioides* distinctly resemble the male flowering heads of *Ambrosia* (and *Franseria*), but in the genus *Artemisia* (sagebrush), the flowers are perfect, with both male and female parts. So the heads of *A. franserioides* look like ragweeds, but are sagebrushes, hence the common name ragweed sagebrush. It blooms from August through September between 8000 and 10000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Artemisia frigida

Size:

10 - 40 cm

Description:

Aromatic perennial herb, base often woody. Plants whitish with a covering of short fine hairs. Leaves doubly pinnatifid with linear segments. Rayless flower heads borne in clusters along branches and stem. Involucre in 2 or more series, phyllaries imbricated, with long loose hairs or short tangled hairs. Heads many flowered, with edge flowers pistillate and fertile, central flowers perfect and fertile. Pappus absent or a small crown.

Common Name:

Estafiata, fringed sage

Color:

Yellowish

Notes:

Although the foliage of this “sage” certainly smells “sagey”, it is not related to culinary sage (*Salvia officinalis*), a member of the mint family. Estafiata blooms from mid-July into October between 5500 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Artemisia ludoviciana

Size:

20 - 100 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb from rhizomes, stems with woolly white hairs or almost glabrous. Leaves alternate, linear, lanceolate, oblong, or oblanceolate, edges smooth, lobed, or incised, 1 - 9 cm long, 1 - 10 mm wide; lower surface whitish with woolly hairs, upper surface white hairy or green glabrous. Heads on short stalks or sessile, tending to hang down, arranged in somewhat linear, loose clusters. Heads with disk flowers only. Central flowers perfect and fertile, flowers along the edge pistillate and fertile. Involucre 2.5 - 4.5 mm high, 3 - 7 mm wide, phyllaries in several series, white hairy to glabrous, with wide papery margins. Achenes glabrous.

Common Name:

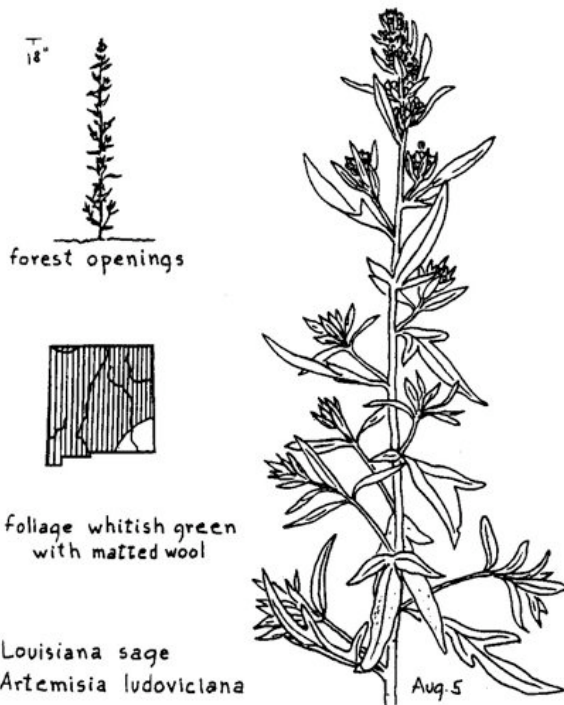
Louisiana sage

Color:

Yellowish white

Notes:

Artemisia ludoviciana is actually a cluster of five or more subspecies with very subtle differences. The species name *ludoviciana* means "of St. Louis". The general type was first recorded in 1818 from the area of St. Louis by Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859), British-American naturalist. Louisiana sage blooms from July into September between 4000 and 8500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Aster falcatus var. *commutatus*

Size:

10 - 40 cm

Description:

Synonyms: *Aster commutatus*,

Symphotrichum falcatum var. *commutatum*

Perennial herb, stems branched, with soft hairs lying flat against surface. Leaves alternate, linear, without teeth, 2 - 7 cm long, sessile, upper and lower surfaces with stiff hairs lying flat. Flower heads in loose groups on leafy flowering branches. Involucre 5 - 8 mm high, phyllaries nearly equal, imbricated, spatulate or oblanceolate, greenish, with stiff hairs lying flat, not glandular. Ray flowers pistillate, white, disk flowers perfect, corolla yellow. Pappus of capillary bristles.

Common Name:

Heath aster

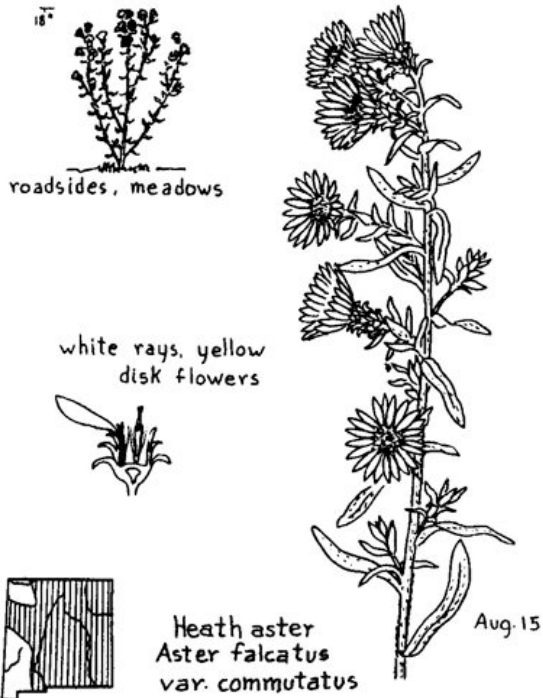
Color:

White and yellow

Notes:

Heath asters are relatively common among the late-summer/early-fall flora of the Manzanos. In very moist areas, they can occasionally grow up to 70 cm high. They occur in open fields, along trails and roadsides from the end of July to the end of September between 5000 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Aster hesperius var. *laetivirens*

Common Name:

Marsh aster

Size:

50 - 150 cm

Color:

Pinkish white and yellow

Description:

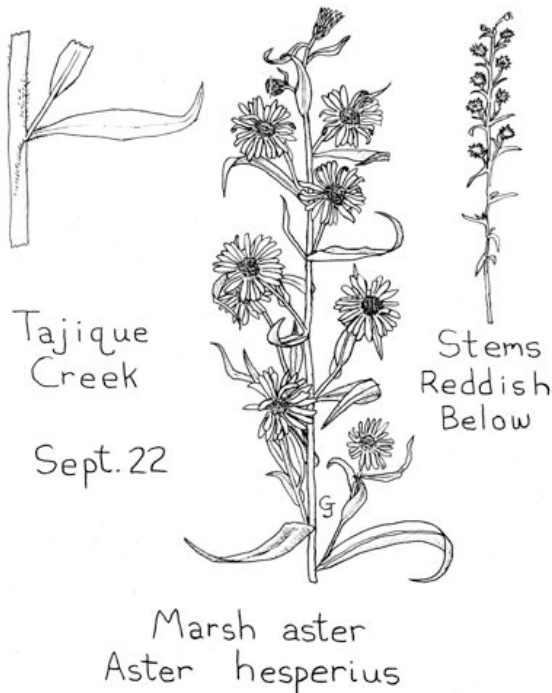
Synonym: *Symphotrichum lanceolatum* var. *hesperium*

Perennial herb, stems glabrous to softly hairy, with hairs in lines from leaf bases. Leaves alternate, without teeth or lobes except for lower leaves, linear to lanceolate, up to 15 cm long, glabrous to roughly hairy. Flower heads on stalks. Involucre 6 - 8 mm high, phyllaries imbricated in 4 or 5 series, green, margins fringed with hairs, linear, tapering to a point, outer phyllaries wider than inner ones. Ray flowers pistillate; disk flowers perfect. Pappus of capillary bristles.

Notes:

Marsh asters are occasional in wet places in the Manzanos, sometimes forming large stands. They bloom in August and September between 5000 and 9000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Aster laevis

Common Name:

Smooth aster

Size:

30 - 100 cm

Color:

Violet and yellow

Description:

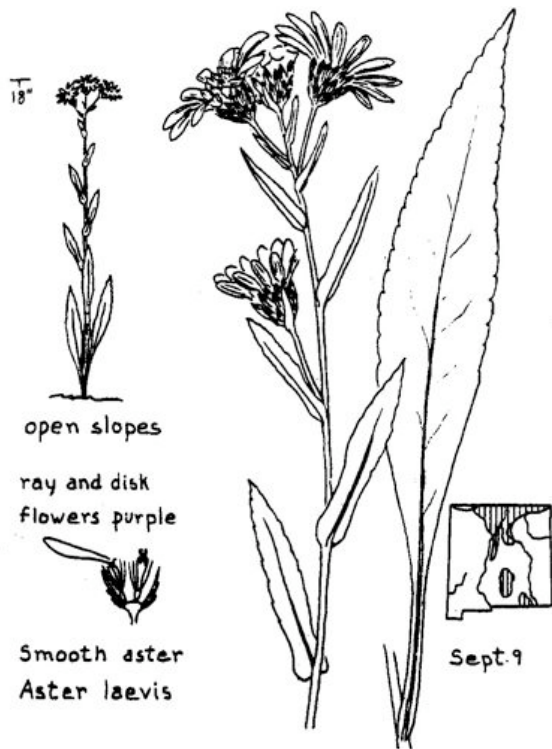
Synonym: *Symphotrichum laeve*

Perennial with rigid stems. Herbage glabrous. Leaves alternate, ovate to oblong or lanceolate, up to 20 cm long, with a toothed margin. Lower leaves with short petioles. Upper leaves sessile with leaf bases wrapped around stem. Heads in loose clusters at stem and branch ends. Involucre 8 - 9 mm high, phyllaries imbricated in several series, whitish at the base, with green tips. Ray flowers pistillate, 8 - 10 mm long. Disk flowers perfect. Pappus of capillary bristles.

Notes:

Smooth asters are fairly common in late summer and early fall in the Manzanos. They seem to occur mostly as individuals, rarely forming significant populations. Their yellow disks fade to reddish purple as they age. Smooth asters bloom from August into October between 5000 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Aster novae-angliae

Size:

30 -150 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Symphotrichum novae-angliae*

Perennial herb, with stout, leafy stems, glandular, also with stiff jointed hairs. Leaves alternate, lanceolate or linear-oblong, up to 12 cm long, lightly hairy, without teeth or lobes, sessile with leaf bases wrapped partially around stem. Heads in loose clusters at ends of stems and branches. Involucre with phyllaries imbricated in several series, phyllaries linear, green, glandular, with tips curving backwards. Ray flowers pistillate, 10 - 12 mm long. Disk flowers perfect. Pappus of capillary bristles.

Common Name:

New England aster

Color:

Light purple and yellow

Notes:

These asters are common in the Manzanos. They are quite hairy, with stiff hairs, and also glandular (bearing hairs tipped with oil droplets). Their flowers are large, 3 - 5 cm in diameter, and showy with light purple rays and yellow centers. New England asters bloom from mid-August into October between 5000 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Bahia dissecta

Size:

20 - 100 cm

Description:

Annual or biennial herb, stems lightly hairy to almost glabrous at the base. Upper stems glandular especially among the flowers. Leaves alternate, lightly hairy, two or three times pinnatifid or dissected, with segments oblong or linear, heads small, numerous, in loose clusters at ends of branches. Involucre 5 - 7 mm high, phyllaries in 2 or 3 series, broader above the middle, oblong-ob lanceolate to oblong-ovate, coming to an abrupt point. Ray flowers perfect, fertile, 7 - 9 mm long. Disk flowers perfect, fertile. Pappus absent.

Common Name:

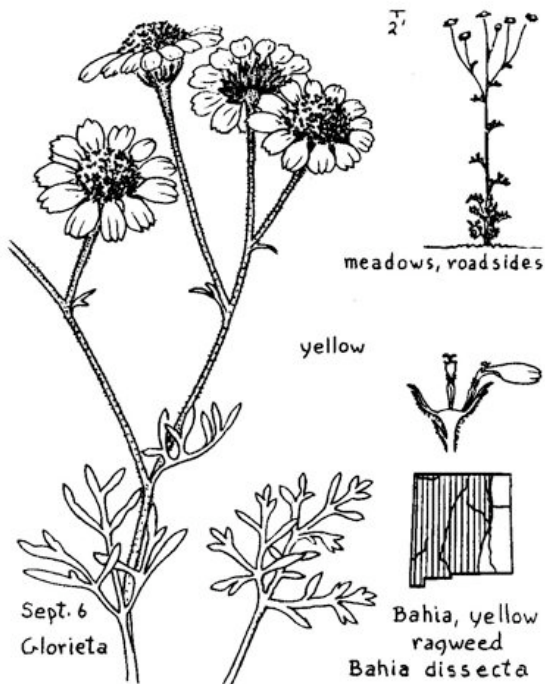
Yellow ragweed, Bahia

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

Bahia is one of many common yellow fall composites. Its finely dissected leaves are fairly distinctive. It blooms from August into October between 5500 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Berlandiera lyrata

Size:

10 - 40 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems with lines or grooves. Herbage with short woolly hairs. Leaves alternate, up to 14 cm long, pinnatifid or lyrate, with toothed lobes, with petioles, often long on lower leaves. Heads large, borne on long stalks. Involucre 15 - 20 mm wide, phyllaries in about 3 series, outer ones much smaller than inner ones, obovate to ovate, inner ones rounded or tapering to a point at the base. Rays 10 - 15 mm long, oblong to narrowly triangular. Disks reddish turning green in age. Pappus much reduced or absent.

Common Name:

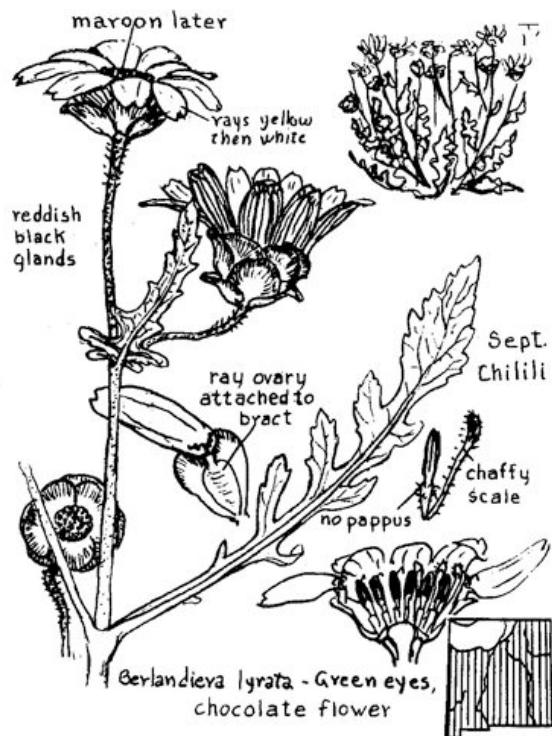
Green eyes, chocolate flower

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

This yellow composite with a dark, reddish center has a distinct chocolate odor, hence its designation chocolate flower. As they age, the centers turn green and the ray flowers fall, exposing the rounded green bracts. This produces a "second" flower, all green, hence the name green eyes. *Berlandiera lyrata* blooms from May through September between 4000 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Brickellia brachyphylla

Size:

20 - 40 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, possibly woody at base. Herbage with fine, short hairs. Leaves opposite or alternate, lanceolate, 10 - 50 mm long, with smooth edges or lightly toothed, glandular dotted, sessile or nearly so. Heads rayless, narrow, containing 9 or 10 perfect, tubular flowers. Involucre cylindrical, 6 - 8 mm high, phyllaries linear-oblong, imbricated, marked with parallel lines, with tips pressed flat against the head. Achenes with stiff, sharp hairs lying flat. Pappus plumose.

Common Name:

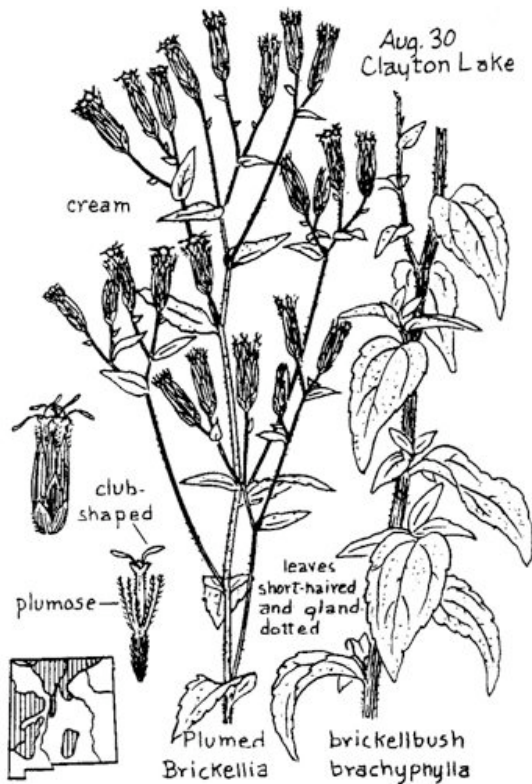
Plumed brickellbush

Color:

Yellowish white

Notes:

There are several representatives of the brickellbushes in the Manzanos. Their rayless flowers are a more inconspicuous part of the Autumn flora. Plumed brickellbush blooms from the end of August into October between 5000 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Brickellia eupatorioides var. *chlorolepis*

Size:

30 - 70 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Kuhnia chlorolepis*

Perennial herb generally with resin dots. Stem erect, branched, lightly hairy with very short soft hairs. Leaves mostly alternate, linear to oblong, to 4 cm long, without teeth or lobes, sessile or nearly so, often with leaf edges rolled under, surfaces somewhat rough, with glandular pits, especially below. Heads rayless, in loose groups at branch ends. Involucre narrow, about 10 mm high, phyllaries finely hairy, streaked, loosely imbricated, outer ones lanceolate, inner ones linear. Achenes 10 ribbed. Pappus a row of plumose bristles.

Common Name:

False boneset

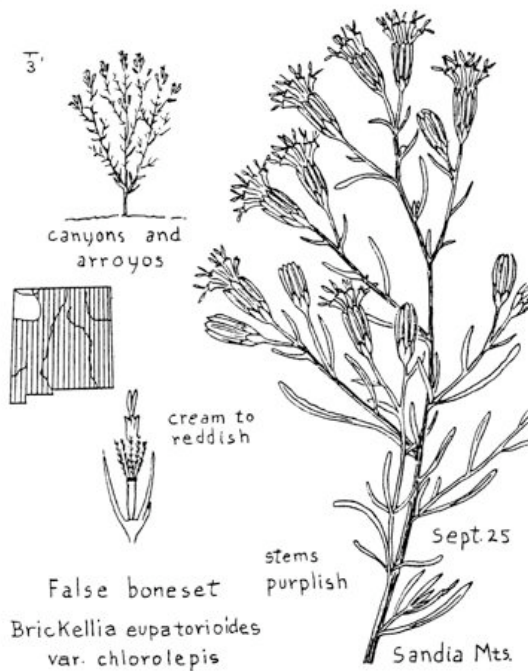
Color:

Yellowish white to brownish

Notes:

The common name, false boneset, is somewhat misleading as it might lead one to believe that this plant resembles boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*). The resemblance is vague at best. The term boneset originated from the purported effectiveness of a tea of *Eupatorium* in the treatment of 19th century disease called breakbone fever. False boneset blooms from July through September between 4000 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Brickellia grandiflora

Size:

30 - 100 cm

Description:

Perennial herb possibly woody at base. Stems almost hairless or lightly hairy, branched above. Leaves opposite or alternate, triangular-ovate to deltoid-lanceolate, 2 - 10 cm long, with pointed tips, coarsely toothed, hairless to lightly hairy, glandular dotted below, petioles shorter than blades. Heads rayless, narrow, containing 20 to 40 perfect, tubular disk flowers, in clusters often hanging upside down. Involucre cylindrical, 10 - 13 mm high, phyllaries linear, imbricated, outer ones with herbaceous tail-like appendages. Pappus of capillary bristles.

Common Name:

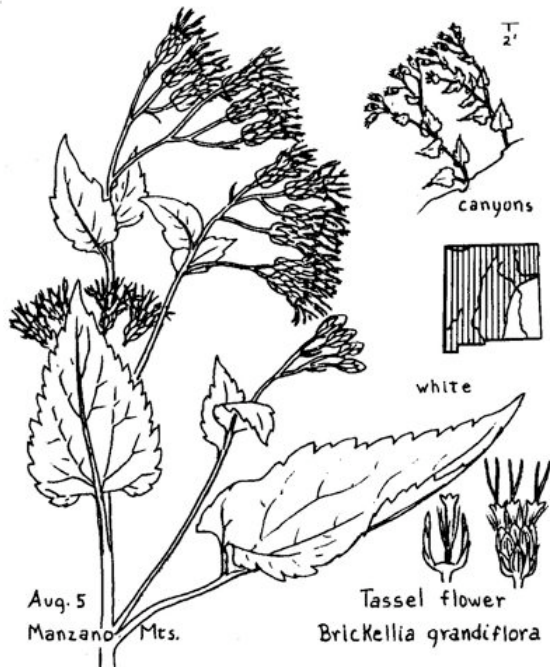
Tassel flower

Color:

Yellowish white

Notes:

Although brickellbush flowers are small, bland and rayless, the upside down yellowish flower clusters and toothed triangular leaves make tassel flowers the most attractive of the Manzano brickellbushes. They bloom from August into October between 5000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Centaurea americana

Size:

50 - 150 cm

Description:

Annual herb, stems mostly unbranched. Herbage mostly glabrous. Leaves alternate, mostly sessile, oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate, up to 10 cm long, mostly without teeth or with very small teeth. Heads rayless, 2 - 4 cm wide at ends of stems and branches, on a stalk which noticeably thickens approaching the involucre. Involucre mostly spherical, phyllaries imbricated in several series, each phyllary fringed at the tip with 4 - 6 pairs of lobes. Central flowers perfect, marginal flowers sterile or non-functional with a corolla enlarged into 5 linear lobes. Pappus of several series of unequal bristles.

Common Name:

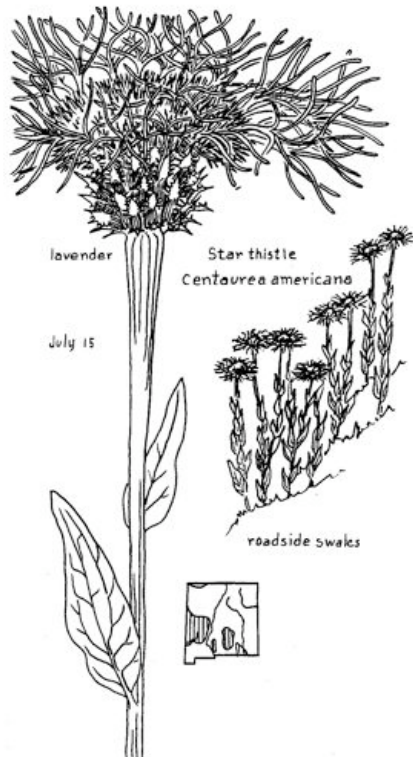
American basketflower, star thistle

Color:

Light purple to pink

Notes:

Despite its appearance, this composite has no ray flowers. The disk flowers at the edge of the head are sterile and the normal tubular flower is distorted into 5 long, thin lobes. The dried flower is very long lasting and is often used in dry "basket" arrangements. Star thistle is found in groups where rainwater can collect, like along roadsides. They bloom from late June into September between 5000 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Chaetopappa ericoides

Common Name:
White aster

Size:
10 - 15 cm

Color:
White and yellow

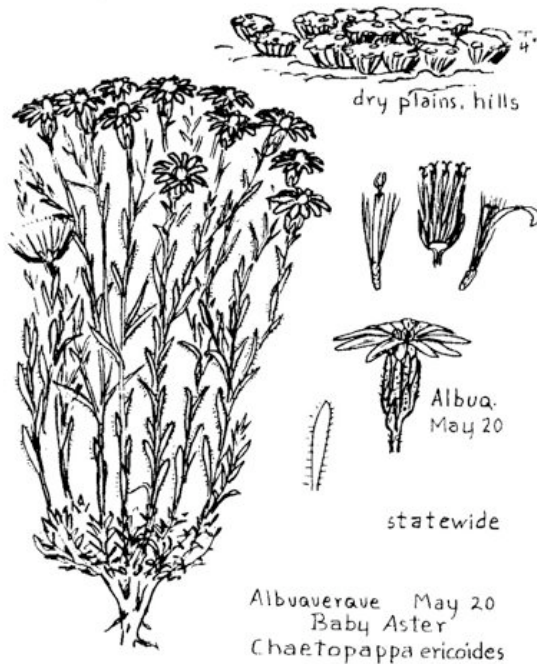
Description:

Synonym: *Leucelene ericoides*
Small perennial herb, much branched, stems leafy. Herbage whitish with stiff hairs lying flat, glandular. Leaves alternate, linear, up to 12 mm long, with stiff hairs along the edges, with bristled tips. Heads small, occurring singly at ends of branches and stems. Involucre cylindrical, 5 - 6 mm high, phyllaries linear, imbricated in 3 series, herbaceous with membranous edges. Ray flowers pistillate, fertile, white, about 5 mm long. Disk flowers perfect, fertile, yellow. Pappus a single series of white bristles.

Notes:

These diminutive asters are common in the Manzanos. They are one of the early bloomers, as early as the first week in May. They bloom from May through July between 3500 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Cichorium intybus

Size:
50 - 80 cm

Description:
Erect perennial herb, much branched, stems lightly roughened with stiff hairs. Leaves alternate. Basal leaves spatulate or oblanceolate in outline, cleft into rough irregular lobes. Upper leaves smaller, oblong to lanceolate, smooth-edged or with some teeth or lobes. Heads large, sessile, in small clusters along branches or at tips. Flowers all raylike, with squared-off tips bearing five teeth. Involucre in 2 series, phyllaries herbaceous, outer ones ovate, inner ones linear, longer and more numerous than outer. Pappus a crown of 2 or 3 series of short scales.

Common Name:
Chicory

Color:
Blue-lavender

Notes:
The flowers of this plant open and close at the same time each day. The famous botanist Carl Linnaeus used chicory in a floral clock planted in Uppsala, Sweden. Dried, roasted and ground, the roots of chicory are blended with coffee, or even used as a coffee substitute. Chicory is occasional in the Manzanos, along roadsides or in the plains bordering the mountains. It blooms from June into August between 4000 and 7000 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Cirsium neomexicanum

Size:

50 - 100 cm

Description:

Biennial herb, stems stiff. Herbage covered with short, soft woolly hairs. Leaves alternate, sessile, oblong to lanceolate, margins sinuous with teeth or lobes tipped with spines 5 - 10 mm long. Heads occur singly at ends of stems or branches, large, 3 - 6 cm wide, with disk flowers only. Involucre in several series, phyllaries with woolly hair, usually tipped with spines 5 - 10 mm long, outer phyllaries bent backwards. Flowers all tubular, perfect. Pappus of bristles united at base.

Common Name:

New Mexico thistle

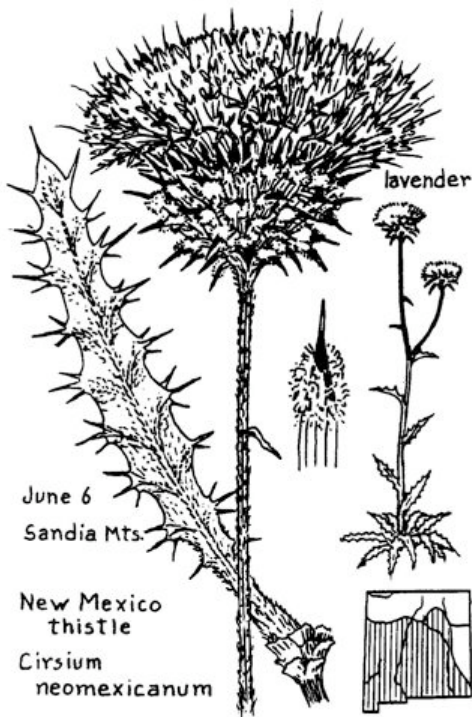
Color:

Lavender to rose

Notes:

Thistles are certainly among the least popular of all plants. The wispy delicacy of their flowers is offset by their spiny character and lack of forage value. New Mexico thistle blooms from June into September between 4000 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Cirsium pallidum

Size:

100 - 200 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stem unbranched below flowers, leafy, with long tangled cobwebby hairs. Leaves alternate, sessile, with an oblong to lanceolate outline, nearly glabrous above, lightly cobwebby hairy below, with irregular teeth or small lobes, each spine tipped. Heads rayless, about 25 mm wide and tall, in clusters at ends of stem or branches, subtended by a group of small, very spiny leaves. Involucre in many series, phyllaries linear, strongly cobwebby hairy, with a long thin spined tip. Flowers all tubular, perfect. Pappus of a single series of bristles united at base.

Common Name:

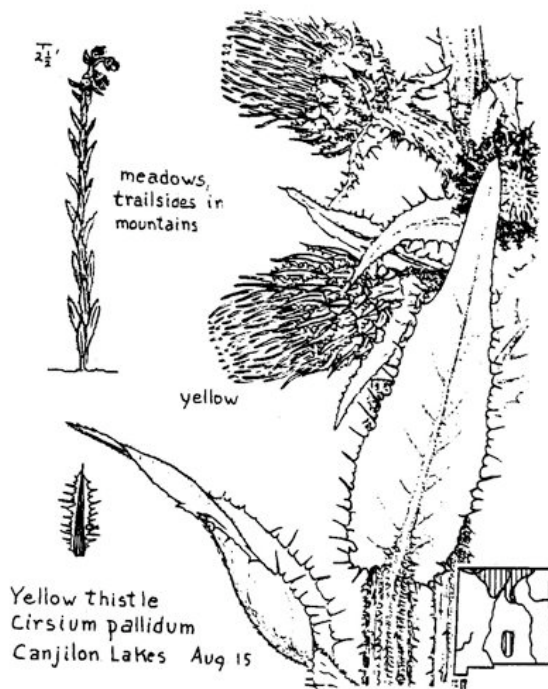
Yellow thistle

Color:

Yellowish

Notes:

True thistles (genus *Cirsium*) tend to be quite spiny. Yellow thistle is the least spiny of the thistles in the Manzanos. It blooms from June into August between 7000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Cirsium undulatum

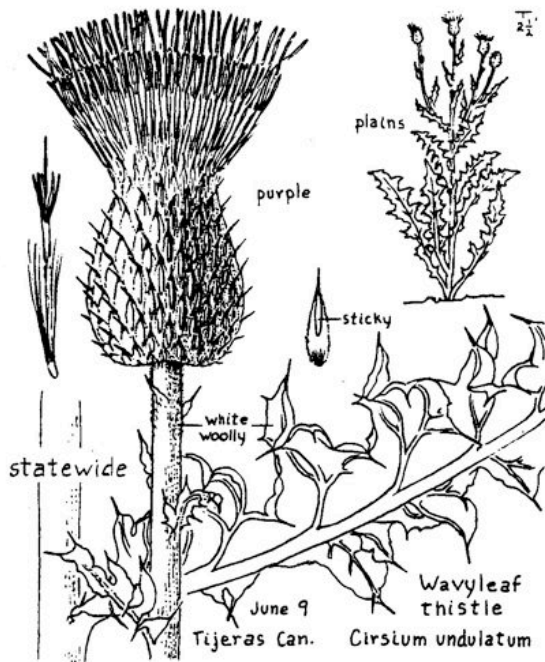
Size:
50 - 100 cm

Description:
Stout, erect, biennial herb. Herbage whitened with soft, tangled woolly hairs. Leaves alternate, sessile, with a lanceolate outline, edges sinuously toothed or lobed, teeth or lobes spine tipped, woolly. Heads rayless, 3 - 4 cm high, 2 - 3 cm wide, occurring singly or in groups of 2 or 3 at ends of stem or branches. Involucre imbricated in several series, phyllaries lanceolate, edges cobwebby, backs nearly glabrous but with strong glandular ridge; outer phyllaries tapering to a spine. Flowers all tubular, perfect. Pappus of a single series of bristles united at base.

Common Name:
Wavyleaf thistle

Color:
Rose purple

Notes:
Although thistles are extremely hairy and spiny, the roots and young stems (without hairs and spines) are edible. Most thistles are not very palatable, but elk thistle (*C. foliosum*) and wavyleaf thistle are reportedly tasty. Wavyleaf thistle blooms from June through September between 7000 and 9500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Cirsium vulgare

Common Name:

Bull thistle

Size:

60 - 100 cm

Color:

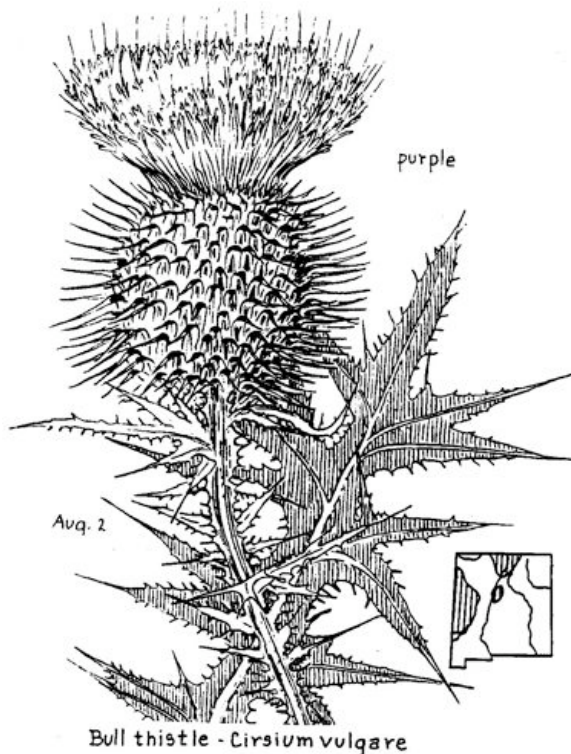
Rose purple

Description:

Biennial herb, stems stiff, much branched, with irregular, thin, flat, spiny margins. Leaves alternate, sessile, with leaf bases extending down stems, lanceolate in outline, sinuously toothed or lobed, these spine tipped. Upper leaf surface with stiff hairs lying flat, lower surface with soft tangled woolly hair. Heads solitary at ends of stems and branches, 3 - 5 cm high and wide, with disk flowers only. Involucre flattened, hemispherical, phyllaries imbricated in many series, linear, with cobwebby hairs along the margins, tapering into a spine. Flowers all tubular, perfect. Pappus a single series of bristles united at base.

Notes:

As a biennial, this plant needs two years to complete its cycle of growth. The first year only a basal rosette of leaves flat against the ground appears. Flowering stalks develop the second season. The stems of this plant are unusual, in cross section rather like a plus sign. Bull thistle is uncommon in the Manzanos, appearing occasionally in the foothills and plains approaching the mountains. They bloom in July and August between 4500 and 7500 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Conyza canadensis

Size:

60 - 100 cm

Description:

Erect annual herb, branched. Herbage rough with stiff hairs. Leaves alternate, linear to oblong or oblanceolate, 2 - 10 cm long, 2 - 10 mm wide, tapering to a point, with smooth edges or a few teeth. Heads small, numerous, in loose clusters. Involucre tubular 3 - 4 mm high, 2 - 4 mm wide, phyllaries in 1 to 3 series, linear, with green midrib, margins thinning, whitened. Ray flowers very small. Disk flowers very thin, about 2 mm long, perfect. Pappus of unequal bristles.

Common Name:

Horseweed

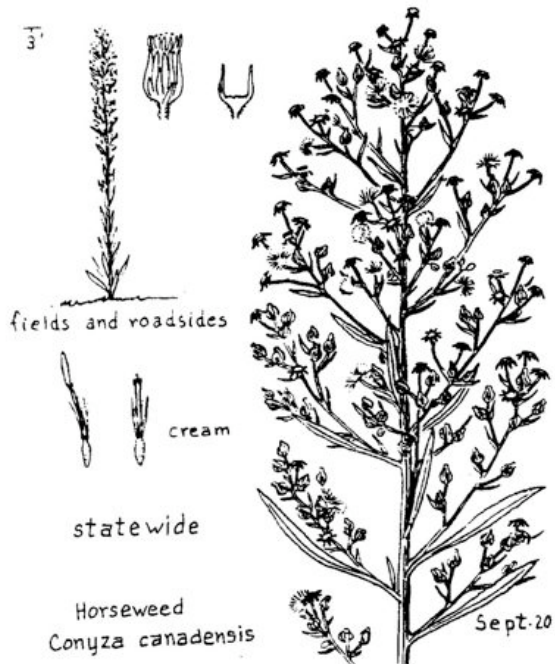
Color:

Whitish

Notes:

The tall, slender character of horseweed with its numerous tiny whitish flowers maturing into small dandelion-like puffballs make it easy to recognize. It is occasional in the Manzanos, blooming from July through September between 3500 and 7000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Coreopsis lanceolata

Size:

30 - 60 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems glabrous. Leaves mostly opposite, linear to narrowly oblanceolate up to 20 cm long and 15 mm wide, with smooth edges or with 1 or 2 pairs of short, lateral lobes, glabrous. Heads occur singly on long leafless stalks, disk 10 - 20 mm wide. Involucre bell-shaped or hemispherical, phyllaries in 2 series, the inner about 8, ovate, 10 - 12 mm long, joined at the base, forming a cup, the outer about 8, lanceolate, 6 - 10 mm long, spreading, joined at the base, subtending the cup. Ray flowers non-functional, 15 - 30 mm long, 3 lobed at tip. Disk flowers perfect. Achenes round, 2.5 - 3 mm long, with broad membranous margins. Pappus a pair of short teeth.

Common Name:

Tickseed

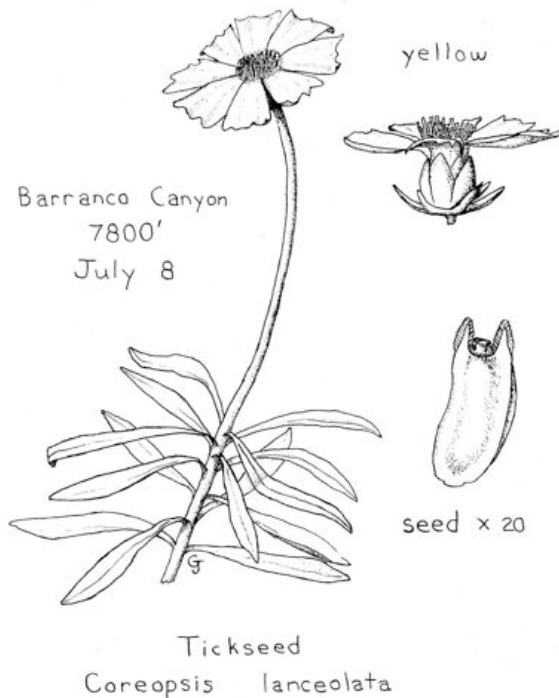
Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The petals of this long-lasting flower are often ragged at the tip as if wind-damaged. The floral cup is subtended by a group of narrow bracts that resemble a star. The actual floral cup appears tubular, but is composed of about 8 separate "leaves". The seeds are dark, round, and with broad thin membranous edges, and have 2 small teeth at one end. These seeds distinctly resemble ticks. Tickseed blooms from June into August between 5000 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Cosmos parviflorus

Size:
20 - 80 cm

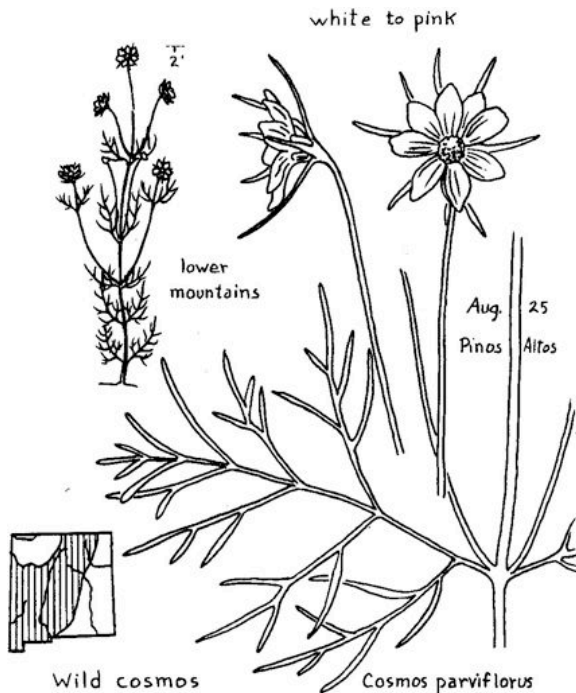
Description:
Annual herb. Herbage glabrous. Leaves opposite, 2 or 3 times pinnatifid into threadlike divisions. Heads occur on long stalks at the ends of branches and stems. Involucre hemispherical, 6 - 7 mm high, phyllaries joined at the base, in 2 series, outer ones herbaceous, inner ones with dry, membranous edges. Ray flowers 7 - 12 mm long, not fertile. Disk flowers yellow, perfect and fertile. Achenes linear, beaked. Pappus of 2 - 4 roughly hairy awns about 2 mm long.

Common Name:
Wild cosmos

Color:
White to pink, with yellow center

Notes:
Wild cosmos is occasional in the Manzanos, mostly in open meadows. Domestic garden cosmos (*C. bipinnatus*) which is considerably larger and more showy, can also be found in villages on the east side, or occasionally as an escapee. Wild cosmos blooms from late July into October between 5000 and 9000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Cyclochaena xanthifolia

Common Name:
Clotbur

Size:
100 - 200 cm.

Color:
Greenish white

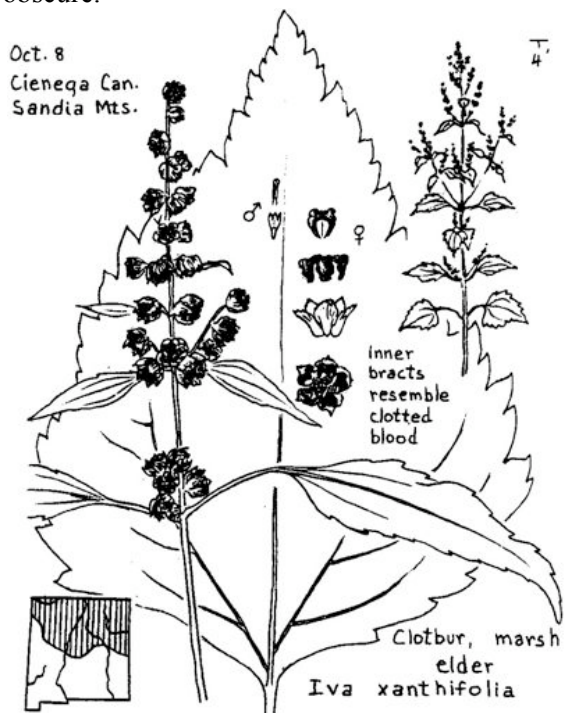
Description:

Synonym: *Iva xanthifolia*

Annual herb, stems simple or branched, glabrous but having long, soft hairs among flower heads. Leaves generally opposite, with slender petioles, ovate, up to 15 cm long, pointed, with irregular teeth, upper surface green, lower grayish with fine hair. Heads in dense clusters, numerous, small, rayless, sessile or nearly so, without bracts. Involucre hemispherical, 2 - 4 mm wide, outer phyllaries ovate, free, inner ones obovate, somewhat wrapped around achenes. Central flowers staminate, 10 - 15 in number. Marginal flowers pistillate, without corollas. Pappus absent or obscure.

Notes:

Clotbur is a tall husky plant with many densely clustered but small flower heads without petals. It blooms from late July through September between 5000 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Dyssodia papposa

Size:

10 - 30 cm

Description:

Annual herb, strongly scented. Leaves mostly opposite, 1 - 3 cm long, with translucent glands, 1 or 2 times pinnatifid with narrow segments, tipped with small spines. Heads with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre 6 - 10 mm high, subtended by small herbaceous bracts, main phyllaries equal, dotted with glands, oblong, brownish or reddish, with membranous edges, phyllaries united at base. Ray flowers few, small, about 1 mm. Achenes about 4 mm long, 3 to 5 angled. Pappus of 10 - 15 scales, each dissected into several slender bristles.

Common Name:

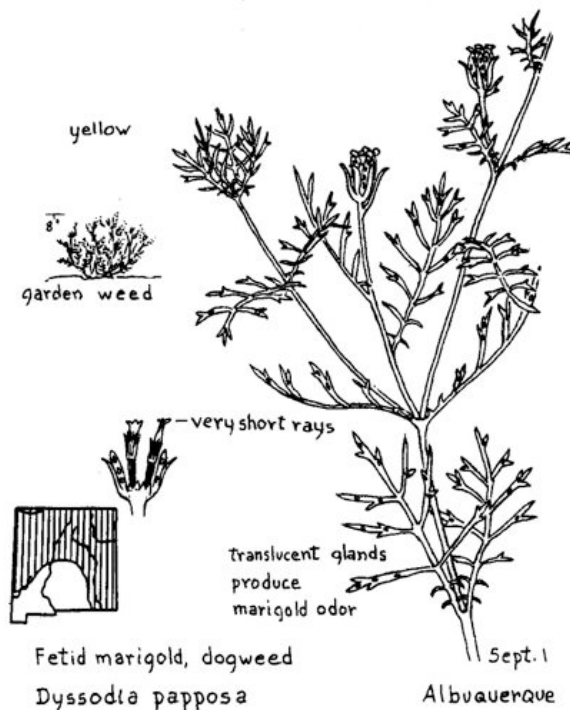
Fetid marigold

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The genus name *Dyssodia* comes from the Greek *dysodmia*, "stench". This wild marigold carries the distinctive marigold aroma, which, although not totally pleasant, could hardly be classified as a stench. Fetid marigold blooms from late July through September between 4500 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Engelmannia peristenia

Common Name:

Engelmann daisy

Size:

20 - 70 cm

Color:

Yellow

Description:

Synonym: *Engelmannia pinnatifida*.

Perennial herb, stems rough with stiff hairs. Leaves alternate, deeply pinnatifid, 5 - 15 cm long, upper leaves sessile. Heads on slender stalks, ray and disk flowers both yellow. Involucre hemispheric, phyllaries in 2 or 3 series, outer ones 7 - 8 mm long, linear, middle series rounded but with linear tips, inner series oval to obovate with hairy margins. Rays 8 - 10, pistillate, fertile, ligules about 10 mm long. Disk flowers perfect, sterile. Pappus absent or a minute crown.

Notes:

This daisy is named for George Engelmann (1809 - 1884), a great contributor to nineteenth century botany. It is common along roadsides and in piñon-juniper woodlands. It is a hardy perennial which copes with drought well, flowering even during the driest conditions. Engelmann daisies bloom from mid-June into September between 5000 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Erigeron divergens

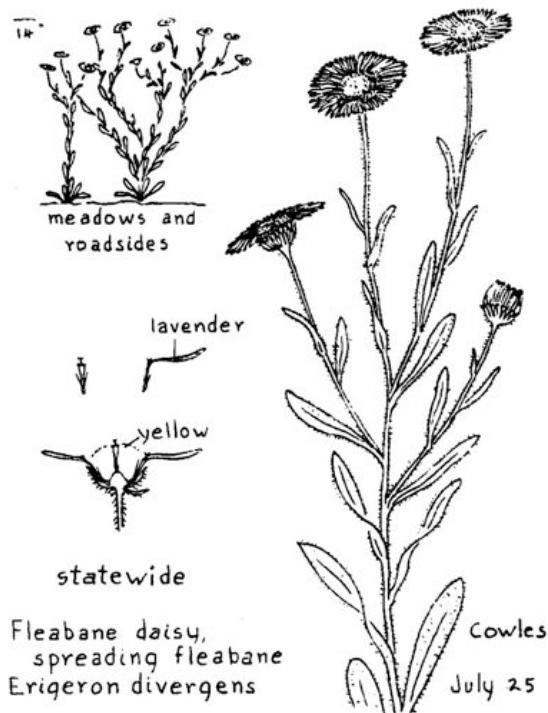
Size:
10 - 50 cm

Description:
Biennial or short-lived perennial herb, stems curving upward or lying on the ground with branch ends up-curving. Herbage with short spreading hairs. Leaves alternate, lower ones spatulate to oblanceolate, petioled, falling early. Upper leaves much smaller, linear, 1 - 2 cm long. Heads occur singly or in small groups, each head carried on a slender stalk. Involucre hemispheric, 4 - 6 mm high, phyllaries linear, nearly equal, glandular, with coarse, stiff hairs. Rays pistillate, very numerous, quite narrow, white to pink or purplish. Disk flowers yellow. Achenes sparsely hairy. Pappus double, with inner series of bristles, outer series of short, pointed scales.

Common Name:
Spreading fleabane

Color:
White to lavender, disk yellow

Notes:
This fleabane has very narrow and numerous ray flowers, over 100. It is extremely common. The name *Erigeron* comes from Greek, meaning early old man, apparently in reference to the early blooming of some of them compared to many other composites. Spreading fleabane blooms from May to September between 5500 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Erigeron flagellaris

Size:

10 - 25 cm

Description:

Biennial herb, stems of two types, fertile ones bearing a single flower at the tip, sterile ones trailing along the ground and rooting at the tip. Herbage with stiff hairs lying flat. Basal leaves oblanceolate to spatulate, 1 - 5 cm long, 1 - 8 mm wide. Stem leaves linear to oblanceolate, growing smaller upwards. Involucre 7 - 13 mm wide, 4 - 5 mm high, phyllaries linear to lanceolate, almost equal, green to purplish, glandular with stiff hairs lying flat or spreading. Ray flowers 50 - 100, 5 - 10 mm long, 1 mm wide. Disk flowers yellow. Pappus double, inner series of long bristles, outer series of short awn-shaped bristles.

Common Name:

Trailing fleabane

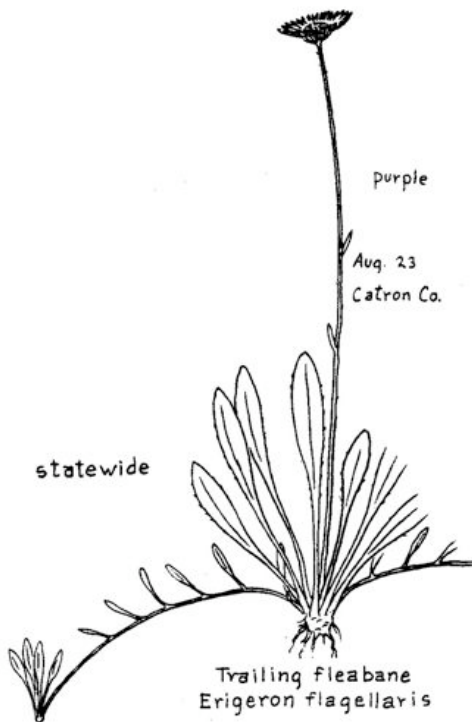
Color:

White to purplish with yellow disk

Notes:

Trailing fleabane is one of the most common many-petaled "daisies" in the Manzanos. The "petals" (ray flowers) are often pink underneath and young buds look pink, but turn white upon opening. The rooting stems of this plant can form dense, tangled masses. *E. flagellaris* blooms from late April into September between 5500 and 9500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Erigeron formosissimus

Size:

10 – 40 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems reclining at the base and curving upward, sparsely to densely hairy, with some gland tipped hairs above. Basal leaves with petioles, oblanceolate to spatulate, smooth edged, up to 15 cm long and 15 mm wide, with spreading hairs. Stem leaves alternate, lanceolate or oblong to ovate, reduced upwards, becoming sessile, variously hairy. Heads 1 – 6, disk 10 – 20 mm wide. Involucre 5 – 8 mm high, phyllaries about equal, with hairs and gland-tipped hairs. Ray flowers 75 – 150, 8 – 15 mm long, about 1 mm wide. Disk flowers yellow, 3.5 – 4.5 mm long. Achenes 2-nerved. Pappus double, the inner of 15 – 25 bristles, the outer of short bristles.

Common Name:

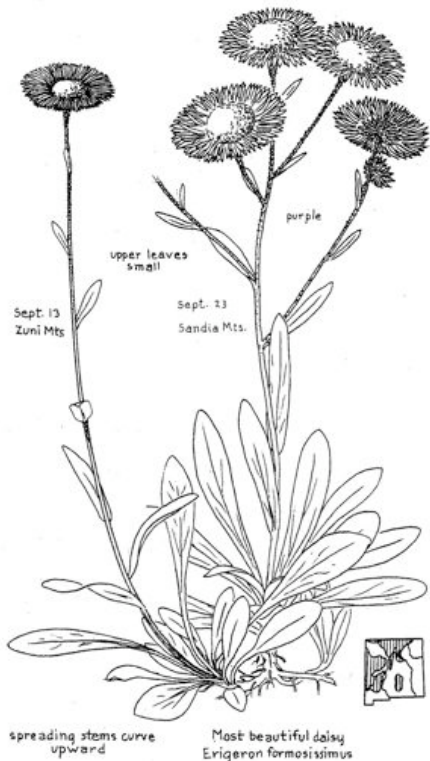
Beautiful daisy fleabane

Color:

Lavender to white with yellow disk

Notes:

This fleabane was first collected in New Mexico. It was discovered by E.O. Wooton on Sierra Blanca Peak in the Sacramento Mountains in 1898. The plant is common in most mountainous areas of New Mexico. The species name *formosissimus* is Latin for “most beautiful”. These beautiful “daisies” bloom from mid-July into October between 6000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Erigeron lonchophyllus

Common Name:
Spearleaf fleabane

Size:
20 - 50 cm

Color:
Yellow

Description:
Biennial or perennial herb, stems with short, stiff, spreading hairs. Leaves without teeth or lobes, from glabrous to bearing short, stiff hairs, edges often hairy. Basal leaves spatulate or oblanceolate, petioled, up to 15 cm long and 12 mm wide. Upper leaves alternate, sessile, linear to lanceolate. Heads several, occasionally solitary. Involucre hemispherical, 4 - 9 mm high, phyllaries linear, nearly equal, pointed, bearing short, stiff hairs, not glandular, purplish near the tip. Rays pistillate, inconspicuous, 2 - 3 mm long. Disk flowers yellow. Pappus usually a single set of bristles.

Notes:
At first glance, it appears that someone has removed all of the petals from the flowers of this fleabane. Close examination, especially with a microscope, reveals that the petals are just very short. The purplish tips of the leafy bracts forming the flower cup are also helpful in identification. Spearleaf fleabane blooms from July into September between 6000 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Erigeron neomexicanus

Common Name:

New Mexico daisy

Size:

15 - 80 cm

Color:

White with yellow disk

Description:

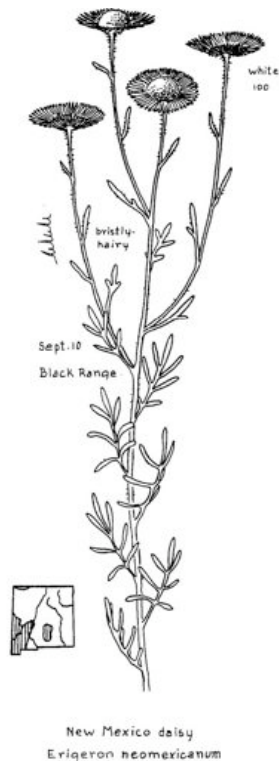
Synonym: *Erigeron delphinifolius* ssp. *neomexicanus*

Erect perennial herb, stems with coarse, stiff hairs, often glandular. Leaves alternate, deeply pinnatifid, the lobes linear to narrowly spatulate, with coarse stiff hairs, often glandular. Heads several. Involucre 4 - 6 mm high, 8 - 12 mm wide, phyllaries linear to lanceolate, somewhat in layers, with coarse, stiff hairs lying flat or spreading, also often glandular. Rays 50 - 150, 5 - 13 mm long. Disk flowers yellow. Pappus double, inner series of fewer than 12 bristles, outer series of shortened bristles. Achenes with coarse, stiff hairs lying flat.

Notes:

The New Mexico daisy is unusual in the Manzanos. Its range is generally more southern in the Gila Wilderness and the Sacramento Mountains. No other fleabane in the Manzanos has dissected leaves. New Mexico daisies bloom from June into September between 5000 and 9000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

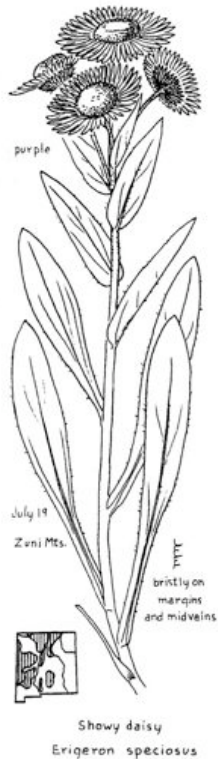
Erigeron speciosus var. *speciosus*

Size:

20 - 60 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb. Stems glabrous to sparsely hairy, sometimes woody at base. Leaves alternate, without teeth or lobes, glabrous or with some hairs on veins. Leaf margins hairy. Lower leaves oblanceolate, narrowing to a petiole with thin, flattened edges. Upper leaves lanceolate, sessile. Heads several at ends of branches or stems, disks 10 - 20 mm wide. Involucre hemispherical, 6 - 9 mm high, phyllaries linear, pointed, nearly equal, glandular, with a few non-glandular hairs. Ray flowers purple. Achenes lightly hairy. Pappus in 2 series, inner series of bristles, outer series of short bristly scales.



Common Name:

Showy daisy, Oregon fleabane

Color:

Purple with yellow disk

Notes:

Fleabanes are very common all over the Rocky Mountains. New Mexico has 45 varieties. They are difficult to differentiate and are easily confused with members of the genus *Aster*. Showy daisies bloom from July through September between 7000 and 9500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Erigeron vetensis

Common Name:

La Veta fleabane

Size:

5 - 35 cm

Color:

Bluish, purplish, or white with yellow disk

Description:

Perennial herb, stems with scattered coarse, stiff hairs and gland tipped hairs. Leaves oblanceolate to narrowly spatulate, up to 15 cm long and 7 mm wide, surfaces and particularly margins with coarse, stiff hairs; basal leaves not 3-nerved. Heads solitary, disk 7 - 15 mm wide. Involucre 5 - 8 mm high, phyllaries in one or two series, nearly equal, with coarse straight hairs and gland tipped hairs. Rays 30 - 90, 5 - 15 mm long, pistillate. Pappus double, one series of long capillary bristles, and an outer series of short bristles. Achenes 2-nerved, with short hairs.

Notes:

The basal leaves of this diminutive plant are long and narrow. The flower heads are showy, occurring singly on stalks with one or two long narrow leaves. The roots can be quite large, and the plants form dense clumps. This "daisy" is unusual in the Manzanos. It blooms in May and June between 6000 and 10000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Eupatorium herbaceum

Size:

40 - 80 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Ageratina herbacea*.

Erect perennial herb, stems branched above the base. Herbage rough to the touch with short stiff hairs. Leaves opposite, deltoid-ovate, 2 - 6 cm long, 1 - 4 cm wide, edges with irregular, somewhat rounded teeth, leaf bases flattened to somewhat heart-shaped, leaf tips pointed, leaf petioles shorter than the blade. Heads numerous with disk flowers only, these perfect and tubular. Involucre cylindrical or bell-shaped 3 - 5 mm wide, 3 - 4 mm high, phyllaries nearly equal, finely grooved, lanceolate, with short stiff hairs. Pappus of capillary bristles. Achenes black.

Common Name:

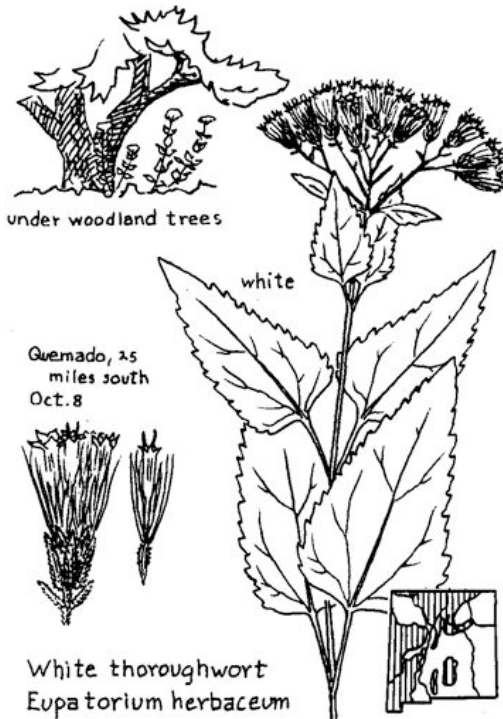
White thoroughwort

Color:

White

Notes:

The genus *Eupatorium* has been known since Roman times. It was named for Mithridates Eupator (120 - 63 B.C.), a king of Parthia (part of Persia never subdued by the Romans), who seemingly found medicinal properties in these plants. The term thoroughwort arises from *E. perfoliatum*, whose leaves wrap around the stem giving the appearance that the stem grows through (archaic definition of thorough) the leaves. White thoroughwort blooms from July into October between 7000 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Gaillardia pinnatifida

Size:
20 - 60 cm

Description:
Perennial herb, stems with hairs lying flat. Leaves alternate, mostly near the base of stem, oblanceolate or spatulate in general outline, to 10 cm long, at least some leaves pinnately divided. Heads occur singly on long stalks, disk 10 - 15 mm wide. Involucre 7 - 10 mm high, phyllaries imbricated in 2 or 3 series, linear to lanceolate, pointed. Ray flowers not functional, 10 - 15 mm long, tipped with 3 teeth, mostly yellow or with a purplish base, often with purplish veins. Disk flowers purplish, at least at the tips of the triangular corolla lobes. Pappus of scales with membranous edges and tipped with a point about half as long as the scale.

Common Name:
Yellow blanket flower

Color:
Yellow with purplish disk

Notes:
Yellow blanket flowers are occasional around the Manzanos, most common in the foothills and plains approaching the mountains from the east. Both *G. pinnatifida* and its cousin, *G. pulchella* occur only in the southern Rocky Mountains. *G. pinnatifida* blooms from June through September between 4000 and 7000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Gaillardia pulchella

Size:

20 - 50 cm

Description:

Annual herb, stems with hairs lying flat. Leaves alternate, spaced along stem, up to 10 cm long, linear to oblong or oblanceolate, smooth edged to coarsely toothed or wavy margined, resin dotted, with some hairiness. Heads occur singly on long stalks. Involucre 10 - 15 mm high, phyllaries imbricated in 2 or 3 series, lanceolate, pointed. Ray flowers not functional 10 - 20 mm long, tipped with 3 teeth, reddish with yellow tips. Disk flowers purplish, corolla lobes triangular, awned. Pappus of lanceolate scales with membranous edges and tipped with a long point.

Common Name:

Indian blanket, firewheel

Color:

Maroon and yellow with purplish disk

Notes:

The multicolored flowers of *Gaillardia* are quite distinctive and make this one of the easiest of wildflowers to recognize. The cousin of the blanket flower, *Gaillardia aristata*, is one of America's most common garden flowers. Cross pollination of *G. aristata* and *G. pulchella* produces *G. grandiflora*, another very common garden flower. *G. pulchella* blooms from June into August between 4000 and 7000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Grindelia nuda var. *aphanactis*

Size:

20 - 40 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Grindelia aphanactis*.

Erect biennial herb, stems branched, straw-like in character or reddish-purple tinged, glabrous. Leaves alternate, firm, oblong to oblanceolate, 5 to 10 times as long as wide, glabrous, but with resin dots, edges smooth to wavy or toothed. Heads yellow, 10 - 25 mm wide, with disk flowers only. Involucre hemispherical, phyllaries numerous, in 5 or 6 series, somewhat resinous, tapering to a point, bending backwards. Pappus of 2 or 3 awns.

Common Name:

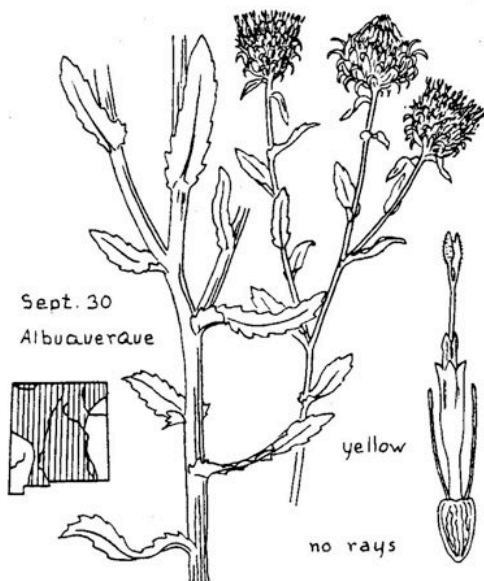
Gumweed

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The genus *Grindelia* is named for the Latvian botanist David Hieronymus Grindel (1776-1836). The flowers of gumweed are often oozing with whitish resin droplets. Several members of the *Grindelia* genus are reported to have medicinal properties as anti-spasmodics. Gumweed, ugly as it is, blooms from July into September between 4000 and 7500 ft.



Curlycup gumweed - *Grindelia nuda* var. *aphanactis*

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Gutierrezia sarothrae

Common Name:
Snakeweed

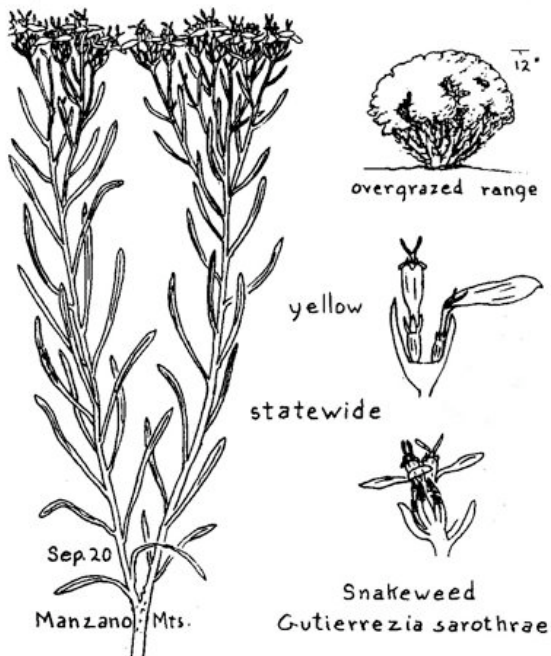
Size:
30 - 60 cm

Color:
Yellow

Description:
Perennial herb, often woody at the base, branched. Herbage glabrous but sticky with resin. Leaves alternate, linear-lanceolate or linear, 2 - 5 cm long, 1 - 2 mm wide, with smooth edges, often with bundles of smaller leaves in the axils. Heads small, numerous, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre cylindrical, 3 - 5 mm high, 1 - 2.5 mm wide. Phyllaries 8 - 14, imbricated, with membranous edges and green tips. Rays 3 - 7, these 2 - 3 mm long, fertile. Disk flowers 3 - 6, mostly perfect. Pappus of linear to oblong scales about half as long as the fertile achenes.

Notes:
The genus *Gutierrezia* is named for the 19th century Spanish botanist Pedro Gutierrez. Snake weed is quick to invade disturbed areas. It can form dense populations. It is considered a symptom of overgrazing. The closely related *G. microcephala* is also present in the Manzanos, but its involucre is 2 - 4 mm high, 1 - 1.5 mm wide, and the heads contain 1 - 2 rays and 1 or 2 disk flowers. Both bloom from late June into October between 3500 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Gutierrezia wrightii

Common Name:
Wright's matchweed

Size:
30 - 60 cm

Color:
Yellow

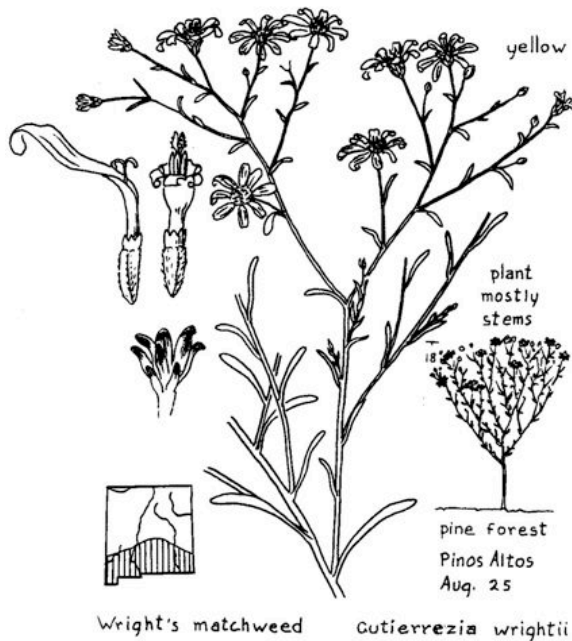
Description:

Synonym: *Xanthocephalum wrightii*.
Annual herb, stems glabrous. Leaves linear, smooth-edged, up to 4 mm wide. Heads scattered, numerous, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre hemispherical, 5 - 6 mm in diameter, phyllaries papery at base, blunt and green at the apex. Ray flowers 10 - 20, oblong. Pappus a very small irregular crown.

Notes:

Wright's matchweed is generally found in the more arid regions in the Southern part of the state, but occurs occasionally in the plains and foothills of the southern edge of the Manzanos. It blooms from the end of June through September between 5500 and 9000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Helianthella parryi

Size:
20 - 50 cm

Description:
Perennial herb, stems erect or with bases partially on the ground, unbranched or with a few branches, with hairs lying flat. Leaves mostly alternate, lanceolate to spatulate, up to 12 cm long and 3 cm wide, sessile, with smooth edges, upper leaves much smaller. Heads with both disk and ray flowers occur singly or a few at a time. Involucre in about 2 series, 15 - 20 mm wide, 10 mm high, phyllaries, leaf-like, lanceolate, hairy on the edges. Ray flowers sterile, 12 - 18 mm long. Disk flowers yellow, perfect, fertile. Achenes 7 - 8 mm long with hairs lying flat. Pappus of two bristles and two dissected scales.

Common Name:
Parry wood sunflower

Color:
Yellow with greenish yellow disk

Notes:
The wood sunflowers (*Helianthella*) distinctly resemble sunflowers (*Helianthus*). They are generally differentiated by the fact that *Helianthella* seeds (achenes) are strongly flattened while the seeds of *Helianthus* are only slightly, if at all, flattened. The Parry wood sunflower is uncommon in the Manzanos. Its much larger cousin, *Helianthella quinquenervis* is much more common. *H. parryi* blooms from July into September between 8000 and 10500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Helianthella quinquenervis

Size:

50 - 150 cm

Description:

Stout perennial herb, with few or no branches. Herbage with a few stiff hairs to nearly glabrous. Leaves mostly opposite, broadly lanceolate, with smooth edges. Lower leaves up to 50 cm long, pointed, with a tapered, slender base. Upper leaves smaller, sessile. Heads generally occur on long stalks, singly at ends of stems or branches, tending to hang upside down. Involucre 20 mm high, 20 - 30 mm wide, phyllaries ovate-lanceolate, in about 2 series, loose, foliaceous, with hairy margins. Rays sterile, 25 - 40 mm long. Disk 1.5 - 3.5 cm wide, disk flowers perfect and fertile. Pappus of small fringed scales and slender awns on each margin.

Common Name:

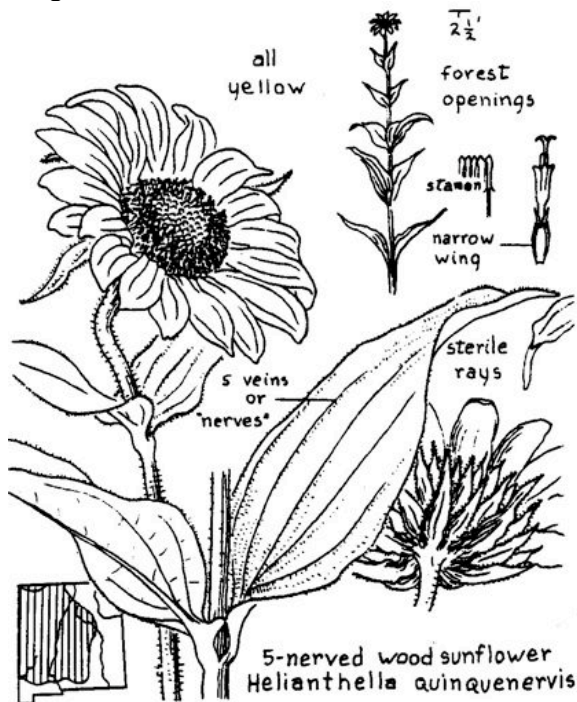
Wood sunflower

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The genus name *Helianthella* is the diminutive of *Helianthus*, "sun flower". Thus, *Helianthella* would imply "little sunflower". The wood sunflower is hardly diminutive either in flower size or plant size. Wood sunflowers are very montane, and are unusual below 7000 ft. They have a single blossom that tends to nod or hang upside down. Their long lance-shaped leaves have 5 nerves running longitudinally, hence the species designation *quinquenervis*. They bloom from mid-June through September between 7000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Helianthus annuus

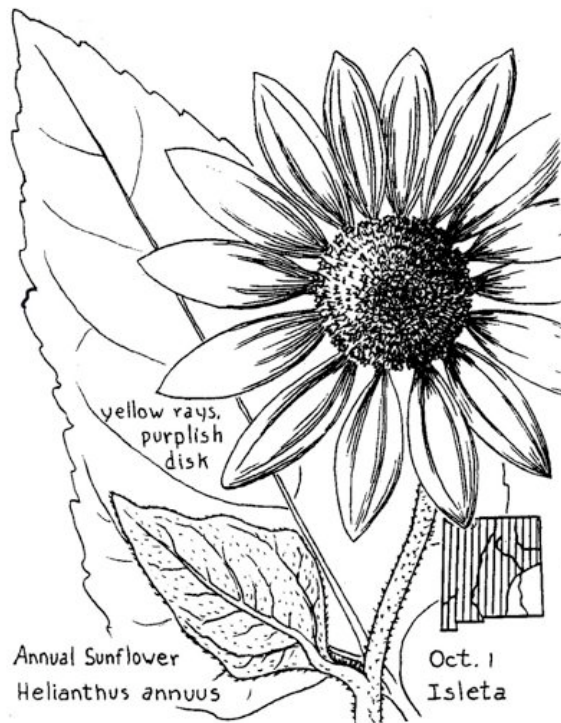
Size:
100 - 300 cm

Description:
Annual herb, stems simple or branched, rough with stiff hairs. Leaves alternate, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, up to 40 cm long and 30 cm wide, coarsely toothed, with long petioles. Heads large, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre flattened, phyllaries herbaceous, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, pointed, roughly hairy, in several series. Ray flowers yellow. Disk flowers perfect, fertile, purplish or brownish; disk 2 - 5 cm wide. Pappus of 2 awns or scales.

Common Name:
Annual sunflower

Color:
Yellow with purplish disk

Notes:
The genus name *Helianthus* combines the two Greek words *helios* (sun) and *anthos* (flower). This probably arises from the tendency of this plant's flowers to track the sun (heliotropism). *H. annuus* is the state flower of Kansas. Its seeds have been consumed by many animals, birds, and man. *H. annuus* often forms huge stands in fields. It blooms from late June through September between 4000 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Helianthus ciliaris

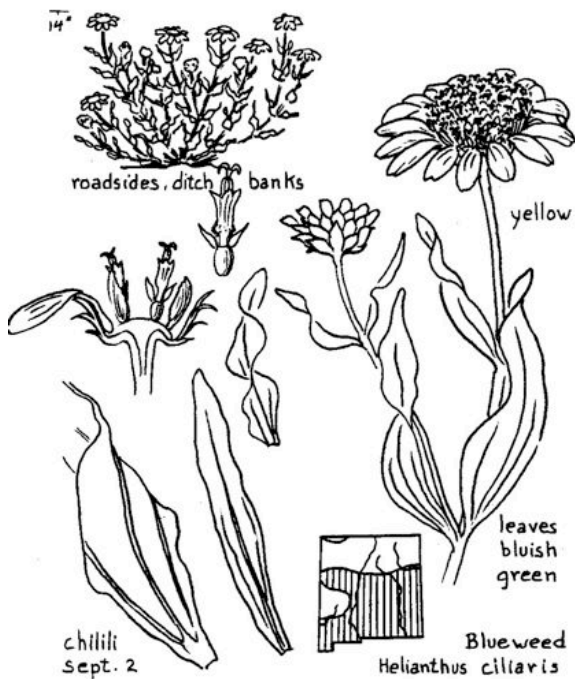
Size:
20 - 70 cm

Description:
Perennial herb. Herbage usually bluish-green, waxy, glabrous. Leaves generally opposite, linear to lanceolate, with wavy margin, with smooth edges or toothed or gently lobed. Heads with both disk and ray flowers occur singly or a few at a time, on stalks. Involucre flat to hemispherical, phyllaries herbaceous, in several series, ovate to lanceolate, 5 - 7 mm long, with hair on the margins. Rays about 10 mm long, not functional. Disks 15 - 20 mm wide. Disk flowers perfect, fertile, corolla with reddish lobes. Pappus of 2 ovate scales.

Common Name:
Bluweed

Color:
Yellow with brown disk

Notes:
The species name *ciliaris* means “with hairy margins”, in reference to the rough, hairy edges of the modified leaves (phyllaries) supporting the flower. The twisty, wavy, bluish leaves of bluweed give the impression that the plant is near death from lack of water. Bluweed blooms from mid-June into September between 3000 and 8500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Helianthus petiolaris

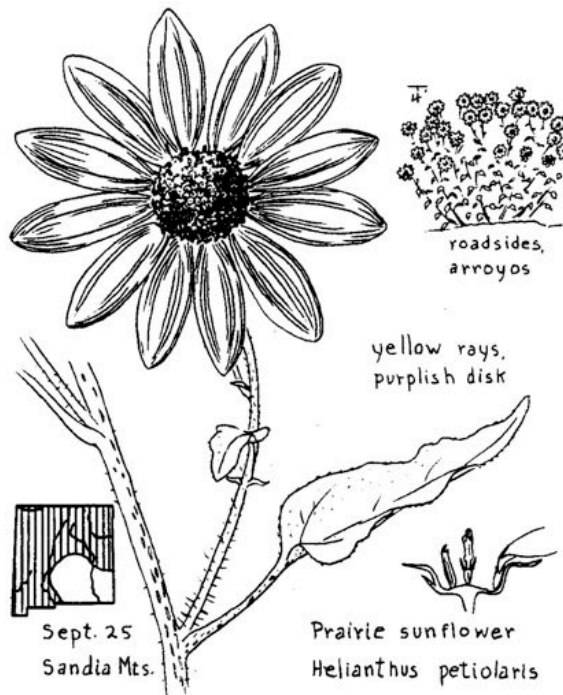
Size:
50 - 100 cm

Description:
Annual herb, stems branching from near base, with short, soft hairs lying flat. Leaves alternate, petioled, oblong-lanceolate, lanceolate, or deltoid-ovate, pointed, with smooth edges or shallow teeth, bases not indented. Leaves with stiff hairs lying flat. Heads mostly single, on stalks. Involucre flat to hemispherical, phyllaries herbaceous, in several series, lanceolate, with short stiff hairs. Ray flowers 15 - 25 mm long, not functional. Disk flowers perfect, fertile, reddish-purple. Chaffy scales between disk flowers have 3 sharp points, the scales near the center with long, coarse, whitish hairs.

Common Name:
Prairie sunflower

Color:
Yellow with purplish disk

Notes:
Sunflowers are always complicated to identify, usually requiring microscopic examination. Prairie sunflowers tend to be much branched from the base. Leaves are smaller and more lance-shaped than *H. annuus*. Mature flowers often have a whitish spot in the disk center. There are two varieties of *H. petiolaris*. Variety *fallax* is the most common in the Manzanos. *H. petiolaris* blooms from late June into September between 4000 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Helianthus rigidus ssp. *subrhomboideus*

Size:

20 - 80 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Helianthus pauciflorus*.

Perennial herb from large rhizomes. Stems simple or sometimes few branched, rough to the touch with stiff hairs. Leaves opposite, sessile or on short petioles with flattened edges, lanceolate to rhombic-ovate, smooth edged or toothed, upper leaves much smaller. Heads occur singly at ends of stems or branches, on stalks. Involucre hemispherical to cylindrical, phyllaries ovate to elliptic, pressed flat against involucre, with hairs on the margins, glabrous to roughly hairy on the back. Ray flowers 30 - 35 mm long, not functional. Disks 15 - 20 mm wide. Disk flowers perfect, fertile, with reddish-purple lobes. Achenes glabrous. Pappus of 2 awns or scales.

Common Name:

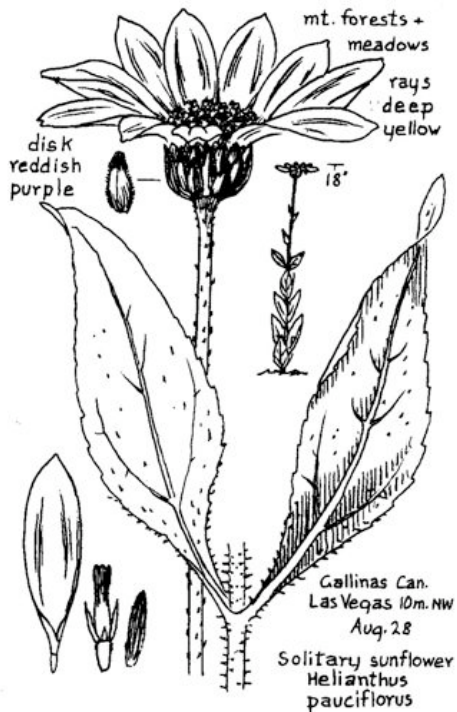
Rigid sunflower

Color:

Yellow with purplish disk

Notes:

Rigid sunflowers are occasional in the Manzanos. The modified leaves (phyllaries) which form the flower cup are unusual for sunflowers. They are smoother as opposed to the usually shaggy phyllaries of other *Helianthus* species. They are pressed flat against the flower cup, looking as if they had been glued on. Rigid sunflowers bloom from the end of June into September between 4500 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Heliopsis helianthoides

Size:

40 - 100 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Heliopsis scabra*.

Perennial herb, stems lightly rough-hairy to almost glabrous, loosely branched. Leaves petioled, opposite, lanceolate to deltoid-ovate, 6 - 10 cm long, pointed, with 3 main veins, margins irregularly toothed, upper leaves mostly with smooth edges. All leaves rough with small stiff hairs above and below. Heads occur singly at stem and branch ends, on stalks. Involucre 8 - 12 mm high in 2 or 3 series, phyllaries almost equal, lightly hairy. Ray flowers 10 or more, pistillate, fertile, 15 - 30 mm long, 5 - 8 mm wide. Disk cone-shaped. Disk flowers perfect, fertile, yellow, 4 - 5 mm long. Pappus absent or 2 - 4 tiny teeth.

Common Name:

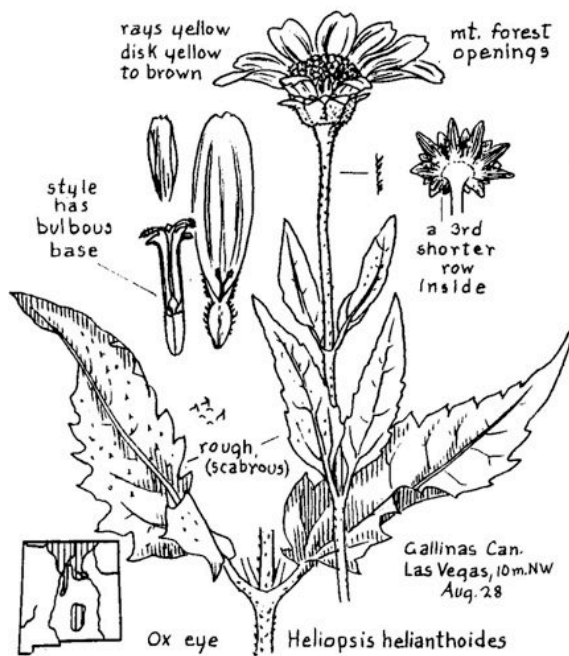
Ox-eye daisy

Color:

Yellow with orange-yellow disk

Notes:

The golden yellow, showy, and long-lasting flowers of the ox-eye daisy make it one of the most attractive of the wildflowers in the Manzanos. It blooms from mid-June through September between 7000 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Heterosperma pinnatum

Size:

10-40 cm

Description:

Erect, glabrous annual herb, stems with parallel grooves, branched above. Leaves opposite, once or twice pinnately divided into linear lobes. Heads at tips of stem or branches. Involucre in 2 series, the outer of 3 – 5 linear, leaf-like bracts, the inner of membranous, oval bracts marked with parallel lines. Achenes of 2 types, the outer oval, flattened, with thin, flat margins, pappus none; the inner narrower, undeveloped, without flat margins, with a narrow prolonged tip, pappus of 2 or 3 spreading awns.

Common Name:

Wingpetal

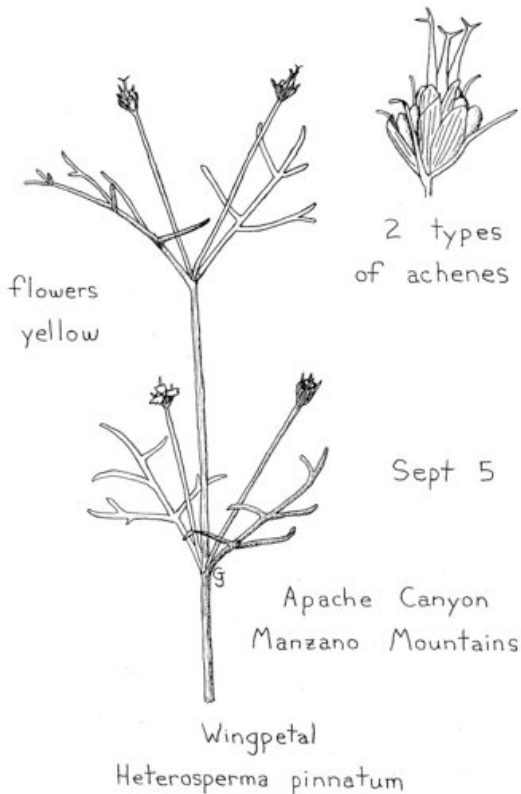
Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The genus name *Heterosperma* comes from the Greek *heteros*, “different” and *sperma*, “seed”. This plant has 2 different types of seed in each head. The sterile inner seeds are narrow and tall, tipped by spreading pointed projections. These are surrounded by the fertile seeds, oval and without pointed projections. Wingpetal blooms from August through September between 4000 and 7000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Heterotheca villosa

Size:
10 - 50 cm

Description:

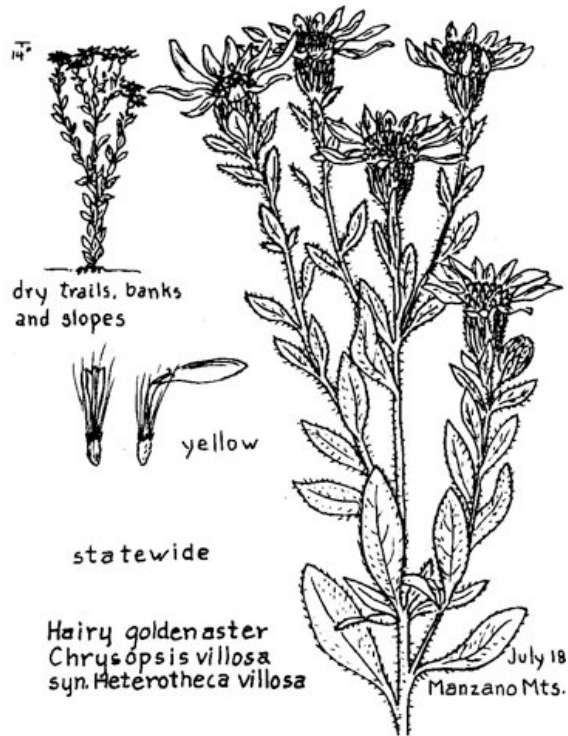
Synonym: *Chrysopsis villosa*
Perennial herb, stems erect to ascending. Herbage variously hairy, with little if any glandularity. Leaves alternate, without teeth or lobes, linear to obovate or oblong, up to 6 cm long, petioled below, upper leaves sessile. Heads solitary or in loose clusters at ends of stem and branches. Involucre 7 - 12 mm long. Disk flowers perfect, fertile. Pappus in 2 series, inner of capillary bristles, outer of short, linear scales.

Common Name:
Hairy golden aster

Color:
Yellow with yellow disk

Notes:

Golden asters are quite common in the Manzanos. They are a major contributor to fall colors in meadows and along roadsides. They bloom from July into October between 5000 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Hieraceum fendleri

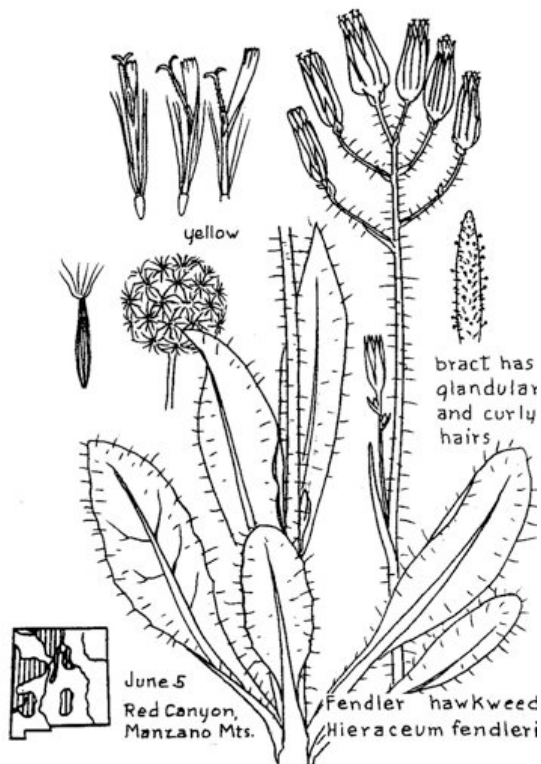
Size:
15 - 30 cm

Description:
Erect perennial herb, stems mostly leafless. Stems and leaves with long, stiff hairs. Basal leaves spatulate to oblanceolate, with long, stiff hairs, up to 8 cm long and 18 mm wide, smooth-edged or with extremely small teeth. Stem leaves few, lanceolate. Heads several, in a loose cluster at top of stem, stalked. Involucre cylindrical, 12 - 15 mm high, phyllaries in 1 - 3 series or almost equal, with fine hairs or almost glabrous. Flowers all raylike. Pappus of dull white to tannish bristles.

Common Name:
Fendler hawkweed

Color:
Yellow

Notes:
The genus name *Hieraceum* is derived from the Greek word *hierax*, hawk. It is reported that the Greeks felt that hawks ate these plants to improve their eyesight. Hawkweeds contain milky juice. They bloom from early June into August between 6000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Hymenopappus filifolius

Size:

50 - 150 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems several, much branched. Herbage lightly woolly to almost glabrous. Basal leaves in a rosette, up to 15 cm long and 5 cm wide, twice pinnately dissected into slender segments less than 1.5 mm wide, surfaces with small glandular pits. Stem leaves few, reduced. Heads on stalks, in loose groups, with disk flowers only. Involucre 4 – 12 mm high, bracts 6 – 14 in 2 or 3 series, 5 – 9 mm long, 1 – 4 mm wide. Disk flowers 10 – 50, perfect, tubular, 2 – 7 mm long. Fruit 3 – 7 mm long, 4- or 5-angled, with dense, long hairs. Pappus of 12 – 20 narrowly oblong, membranous scales.

Common Name:

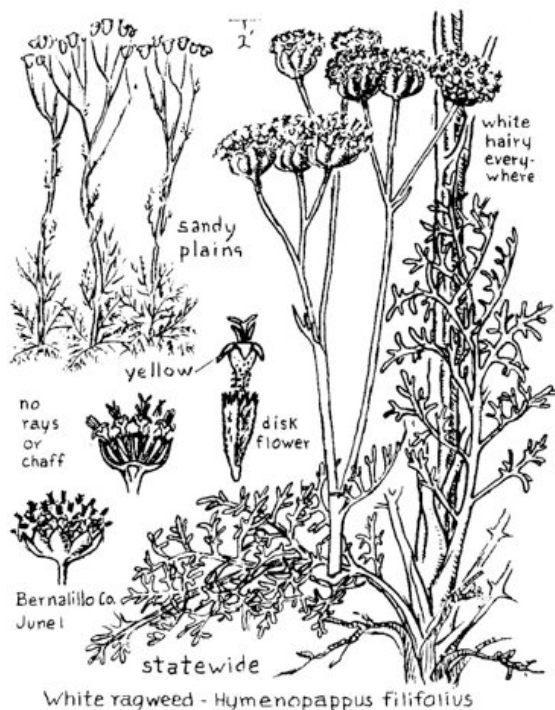
White ragweed

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

Most ragweeds are in the genus *Ambrosia* (see *Ambrosia acanthicarpa*). Plants in this genus are notorious troublemakers for hay fever sufferers, undoubtedly the genesis of the common name. White ragweed is a tough plant, able to thrive on the dry plains at the south end of the Manzanos even in times of minimal rainfall. It blooms from May into August between 4000 and 6500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Hymenoxys richardsonii var. *floribunda*

Common Name:

Pingüe, Colorado rubberweed

Size:

15 - 45 cm

Color:

Yellow with yellow disk

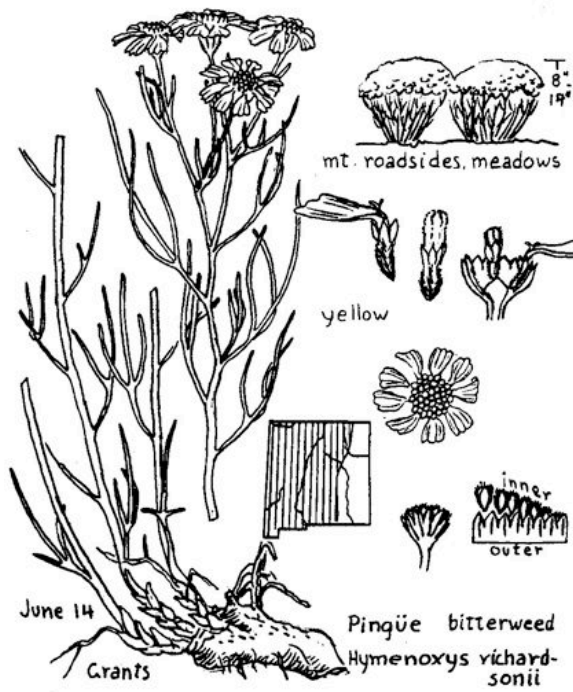
Description:

Perennial herb, stems several to many, branching, lightly hairy. Leaves alternate, basal and along stems, up to 15 cm long, divided into 3 - 7 slender segments, lightly hairy to almost glabrous, with glandular pits. Heads about 5 per stem, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre bell-shaped to hemispherical, 5 - 8 mm high in 2 series, outer series of 6 - 9 lanceolate phyllaries united to about half their length, inner series distinct. Ray flowers 5 - 10, pistillate, fertile, 3 - 20 mm long, turning lighter with age. Disk flowers perfect, fertile. Pappus of 5 - 8 ovate to lanceolate scales, 1.5 - 3 mm long.

Notes:

The common name Colorado rubberweed originated from the fact that this plant contains a latex, which was actually processed into rubber during World Wars I and II. Pingüe is toxic to animals. Most foragers avoid it, but sheep losses can be serious. The plant can proliferate rapidly in overgrazed areas where grass competition is removed. It blooms from July into September between 6000 and 10500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Lactuca serriola var. *serriola*

Size:

50 - 200 cm.

Description:

Annual or biennial herb with milky juice, stems leafy, branched above, glabrous or somewhat bristly at the base. Leaves alternate, oblong or oblanceolate, up to 20 cm long, clasping at the base, sinuate toothed or pinnatifid, with small, irregular, spined teeth along edges, with the lower surface midribs prickly. Heads in loose clusters, numerous, with ray flowers only. Involucre almost cylindrical, 12 - 15 mm high, phyllaries lanceolate. Pappus of white bristles.

Common Name:

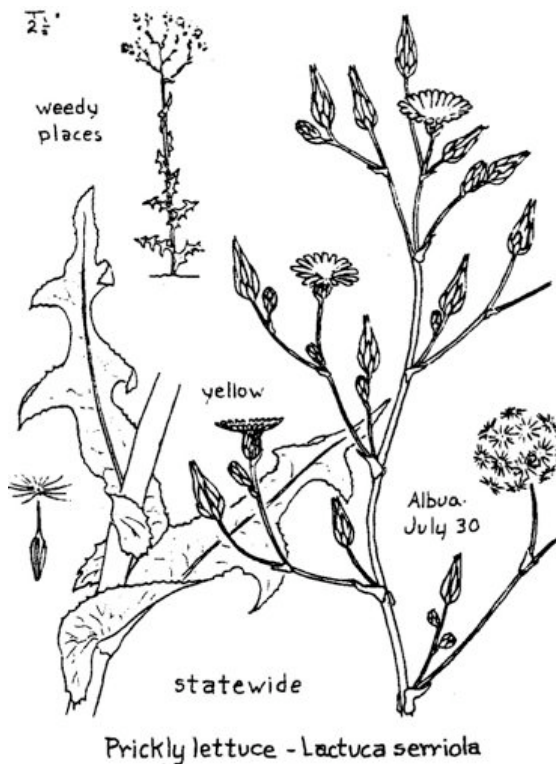
Prickly lettuce

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The milky juice of prickly lettuce and other lettuces solidifies and turns brownish in air, producing a substance called lactucarium, sometimes called Lettuce Opium. Lactucarium looks and smells like opium and was used as an opium substitute during the 19th century. Prickly lettuce blooms from July through September between 3500 and 7500 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Lactuca tatarica var. *pulchella*

Common Name:

Blue lettuce, chicory lettuce

Size:

50 - 200 cm

Color:

Blue

Description:

Synonym: *Lactuca pulchella*.

Perennial herb with milky juice, stems glabrous and slightly waxy, with leaves up to the flower clusters. Leaves alternate, mostly sessile, glabrous, linear to oblong or linear-lanceolate, up to 20 cm long, with smooth edges or toothed, not spiny. Heads few, 2 - 3 cm wide, with ray flowers only. Involucre cylindrical, 14 -18 mm high, phyllaries imbricated in 3 - 4 series, glabrous. Pappus of soft smooth white bristles.

Notes:

The species name *pulchella* means beautiful and certainly the bluish-purple flowers of this lettuce are spectacular. The flowers are composed only of ray flowers (petals), and do not have a central disk. Despite the attractiveness of its flowers, *L. pulchella* is often considered a noxious weed, because of its perennial rootstock that can extend for long distances under the soil, giving rise to many "babies". Blue lettuce blooms from July into September between 4500 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Liatris punctata

Common Name:

Dotted gayfeather

Size:

20 - 80 cm

Color:

Rose

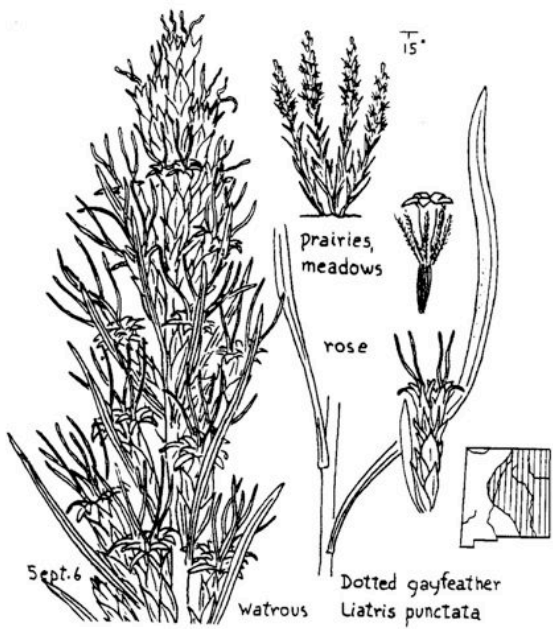
Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems mostly glabrous, simple or few-branched, leafy. Leaves alternate, numerous, linear, up to 15 cm long and 8 mm wide, noticeably dotted, glabrous but with hairs along edges. Heads oblong, sessile, 12 - 17 mm high, with 4 - 6 rayless flowers. Involucre narrow, phyllaries in several series, thick, oblong, dotted, pointed, lying flat. Pappus of plumose bristles.

Notes:

Dotted gayfeather is called dotted because of the conspicuous small dots on the leaves. The term gayfeather arises from the two styles attached to the ovary in each flower. These styles are long and feathery and protrude noticeably from each flower. *L. punctata* blooms from August into October between 5000 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Machaeranthera bigelovii

Common Name:

Bigelow aster

Size:

50 - 100 cm

Color:

Purple with yellow disk

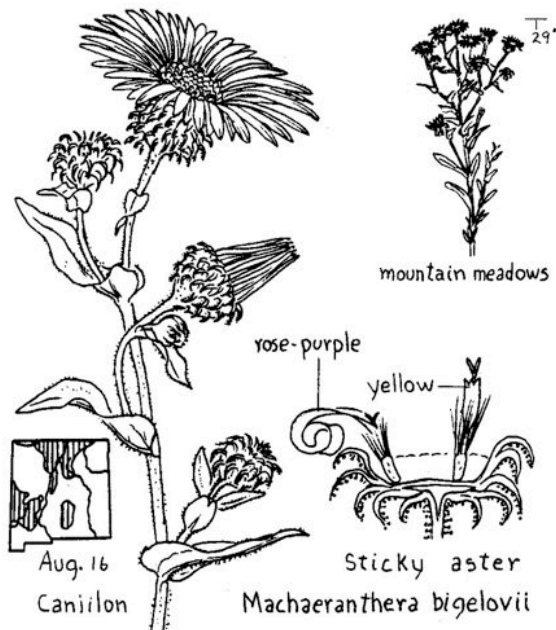
Description:

Synonym: *Dieteria bigelovii*.

Annual or biennial herb with taproot, stems branched, glandular, commonly rough with stiff hairs. Leaves alternate, oblong to lanceolate or oblanceolate, 5 - 10 cm long, rough to the touch or glabrous, commonly glandular. Heads at ends of stems and branches. Involucre 10 - 15 mm high, phyllaries imbricated in several series, linear, with slender green tips, bending backwards. Ray flowers pistillate, 8 - 15 mm long, purple. Disk flowers perfect, yellow. Pappus of many capillary bristles.

Notes:

The genus name *Machaeranthera* comes from Greek meaning "sickle anther". These plants have flattened sickle-shaped anthers at the ends of the stamens which are visible under a microscope. The modified leaves (phyllaries) forming the flower's cup are bent backwards, a characteristic common in the genus. The rich purple and yellow flowers of this "aster" are quite striking. It blooms from late May into October between 7000 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Machaeranthera gracilis

Size:

10 - 30 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Haplopappus gracilis*, *Xanthisma gracile*

Much branched annual herb. Herbage with stiff, sharp hairs lying flat. Leaves alternate, linear to spatulate or oblanceolate, few toothed, teeth spine-tipped. Heads occur singly or in small clusters, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre cylindrical to hemispherical, 6 - 7 mm high, 8 - 10 mm wide, phyllaries numerous, in 4 - 6 series, tapering to a point, with hairs lying flat, edges dry, membranous, but with a green spot at the tip. Rays pistillate, 7 - 8 mm long, yellow. Disk flowers fertile, yellow. Pappus of capillary bristles.

Common Name:

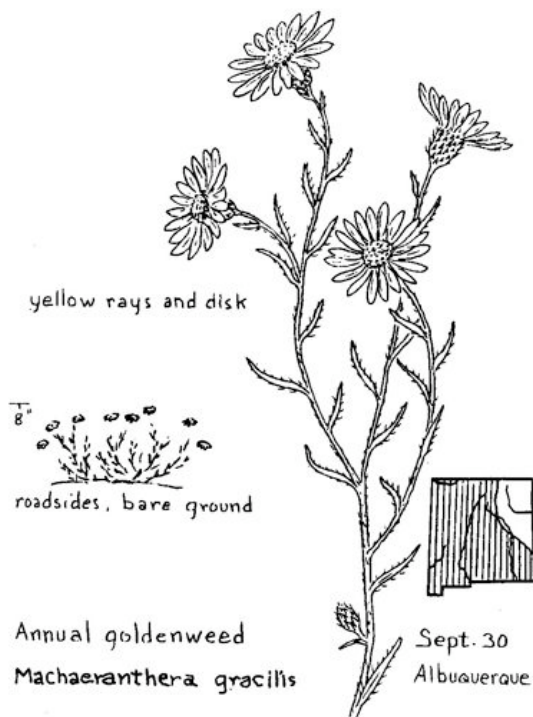
Annual goldenweed

Color:

Yellow with yellow disk

Notes:

Annual goldenweed is a tough, drought resistant plant. In dry years it can be one of the few plants to bloom. Plants of this species have a very simple genetic structure consisting of only two chromosomes, the lowest number known among vascular plants. Goldenweed is occasional in the plains and foothills approaching the Manzanos. It blooms from late May through September between 3000 and 7000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Machaeranthera pinnatifida

Size:

20 - 60 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Haplopappus spinulosus*, *Xanthisma spinulosum*.

Branched perennial herb, stems from nearly glabrous to woolly. Leaves alternate, upper ones woolly, narrowly spatulate, up to 6 cm long and 10 mm wide, with teeth or lobes with bristled tips. Heads occur singly at stem ends with both disk and ray flowers. Involucre cylindrical to hemispherical, 5 - 8 mm high, 8 - 12 mm wide, phyllaries numerous, in 4 - 6 series, linear, spine-tipped, with papery edges but green in the center, phyllaries tending to bend backwards in age. Rays pistillate, fertile, yellow. Disk flowers fertile, yellow. Pappus of brownish capillary bristles.

Common Name:

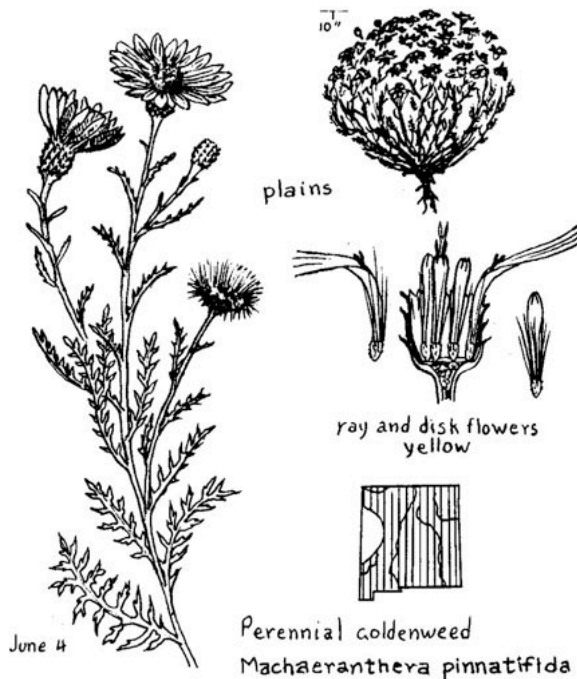
Perennial goldenweed

Color:

Yellow with yellow disk

Notes:

Goldenweeds occur in the drier plains and foothills approaching the Manzanos. Perennial goldenweed used to be placed in the genus *Haplopappus* (*Haplopappus spinulosus*) and many varieties were recognized. More modern analysis has placed it in *Machaeranthera* and only 2 varieties are recognized in New Mexico. Perennial goldenweed blooms from May through September between 3500 and 7000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Machaeranthera tanacetifolia

Size:

10 - 50 cm

Description:

Annual herb from taproot, stems usually branched from the base, with short glandular hairs and long, soft hairs. Leaves alternate, up to 4 cm long, 1 or 2 times pinnatifid, segments linear or oblong-ob lanceolate, spine-tipped. Heads few, at ends of stems and branches. Involucre 8 - 12 mm high, phyllaries linear, narrow, with pointed green bristled tips, bending backwards. Ray flowers pistillate, 15 - 25 in number, 10 - 15 mm long, purple. Disk flowers perfect, yellow. Pappus of many capillary bristles.

Common Name:

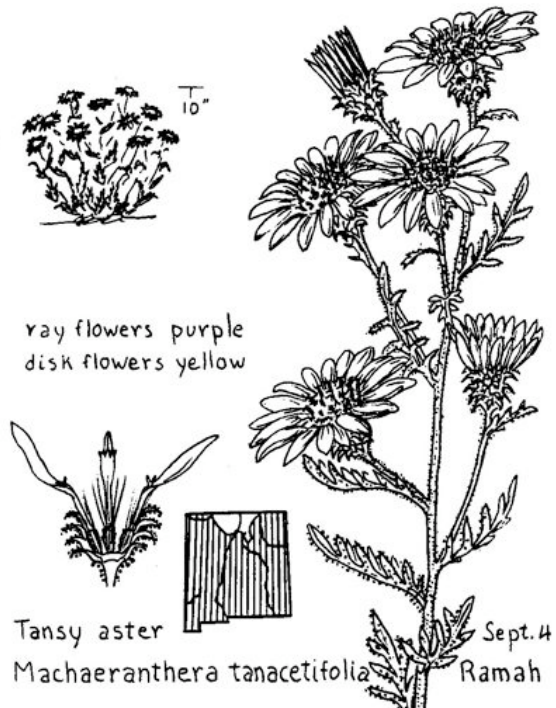
Tahoka daisy, Tansy aster

Color:

Purple to lavender with yellow disk

Notes:

The species name *tanacetifolia* means “with leaves like tanacetum”. *Tanacetum* is another genus in the Composite Family commonly called tansy (particularly *T. vulgare*). The leaves of the tansy aster distinctly resemble those of tansy. Many members of the genus *Machaeranthera* are more adapted to arid environments than those of the genus *Aster*. Tansy aster is an example. It occurs along roadsides, and in the plains and foothills approaching the Manzanos. They bloom from June through September between 3500 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Malacothrix fendleri

Size:

10 - 30 cm

Description:

Annual herb with milky juice, stems glabrous, lightly branched. Basal leaves glabrous or with cobwebby hair, oblanceolate or spatulate, up to 8 cm long, with sinuate teeth or lobes triangular or oblong in shape, petioles often woolly near the base. Upper leaves few, smaller, glabrous. Heads occur on stalks, singly or in loose groups. Involucre bell-shaped, 7 - 8 mm high, phyllaries in 2 series. Inner almost equal, purplish at the tip and along the midrib, with membranous edges. Outer, ovate, much shorter. Ray flowers tinged with purple beneath, 7 - 10 mm long. Achenes finely and evenly 15-ribbed. Disk flowers absent.

Common Name:

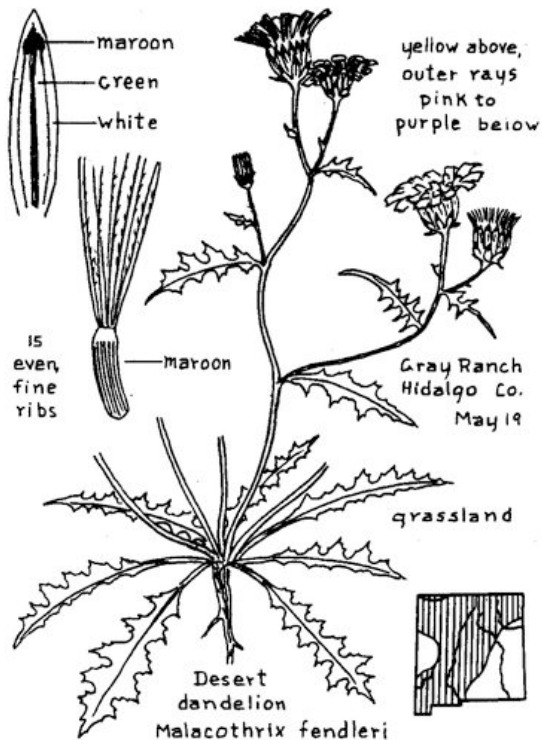
Desert dandelion

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

Desert dandelions are a colorful part of the spring flowers on the dry plains surrounding the Manzanos. They distinctly resemble the traditional "dandelions" which grow in much moister and more sheltered environments. Desert dandelions bloom from mid-April through June between 4000 and 6500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Melampodium leucanthum

Size:

10 - 30 cm

Description:

Perennial herb. Herbage grayish with stiff hairs lying flat. Leaves opposite, linear to oblong or oblanceolate, up to 6 cm long and 8 mm wide, with smooth edges or sinuate lobes. Heads with both ray and disk flowers occur on long stalks up to 10 cm long. Involucre in 2 series, outer phyllaries 4 or 5, flat, ovate, partly joined, inner phyllaries bumpy, with a cup-like hood at summit, each enclosing an achene. Ray flowers pistillate, fertile, white, 6 - 12 mm long, 5 mm wide. Disk flowers yellow, perfect, sterile. Pappus absent.

Common Name:

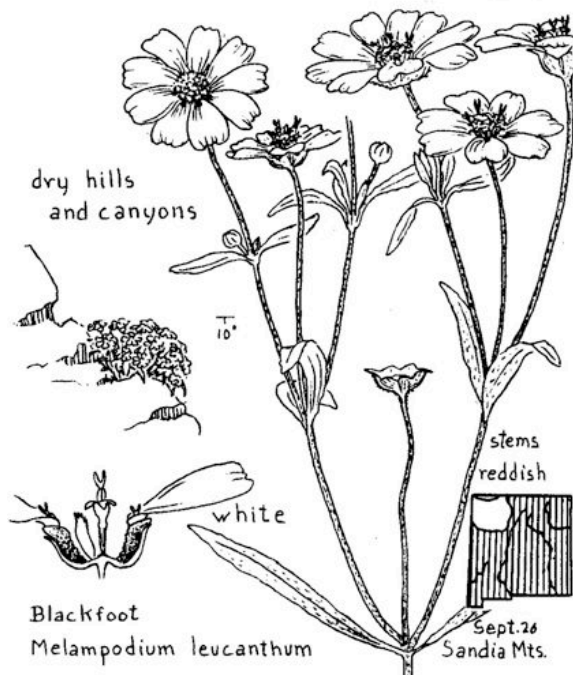
Blackfoot daisy

Color:

White with yellow disk

Notes:

From Greek, the genus *Melampodium* translates directly into black foot. The species name *leucanthum* translates into "white-flowered". The disk flowers are sterile, so the seeds are produced by the white ray flowers. If the heads are pulled apart, one can clearly see the white flowers attached to large black seeds, giving rise to the term blackfoot. Blackfoot daisies bloom from June into October between 3500 and 6500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Oligoneuron rigidum

Common Name:
Rigid goldenrod

Size:
30 - 100 cm

Color:
Yellow

Description:

Synonym: *Solidago rigida*
Perennial herb, stems stiff, with dense short hairs. Leaves alternate, thick, stiff, with smooth edges or round teeth, grayish-white with dense short hairs above and below. Basal leaves up to 30 cm long, oblanceolate to oval, with long petioles. Upper leaves elliptic to oval, with smooth edges, sessile, wrapping around stem, 3 - 5 cm long. Heads numerous, in dense clusters, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre bell-shaped, 6 - 9 mm high, composed of a few series of graduated or nearly equal phyllaries, these papery at the base, oblong, with dense short hairs. Ray flowers fertile, 6 - 10, 2 - 4 mm long. Pappus of numerous white, slender bristles.

Notes:

Goldenrods are late summer bloomers and signal the arrival of autumn. Rigid goldenrod is aptly named, with its stout, stiff stems and stiff leaves. It is common all over the Rocky Mountains. It is reportedly used to alleviate the pain from bee stings. It blooms from August into October between 4500 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Oreochrysum parryi

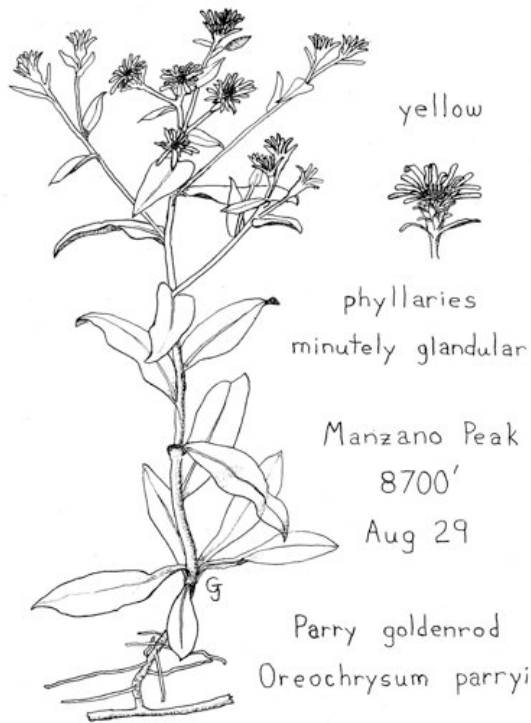
Size:

10 – 50 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Solidago parryi*

Ascending to erect perennial herb, stems one to several. Herbage with stiff, very short hairs, at least above. Basal leaves with petioles, smooth-edged, oblanceolate to elliptic, 4 – 15 cm long, 1 – 3 cm wide. Stem leaves alternate, becoming smaller and sessile upwards. Heads few to several in compact clusters at stem ends. Involucre 8 – 12 mm high, 7 – 14 mm wide, phyllaries ovate-lanceolate, not overlapping, foliaceous with papery, hairy margins. Ray flowers 8 – 13, 5 – 8 mm long, disk flowers usually less than 25, 6 – 8 mm long. Pappus of numerous, white, capillary bristles.



Common Name:

Parry's goldenrod

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

This species is named for Charles Christopher Parry (1825-1890). He first collected it on an expedition to Colorado in 1862. Parry was one of the most important collectors of plants of the Southwest. Twenty species in New Mexico carry his name. Only Charles Wright with 56 and Augustus Fendler with 44 exceed him. This goldenrod is common in the mountains of New Mexico. It blooms from August through September between 7500 and 10000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Pectis angustifolia

Size:
5 - 20 cm

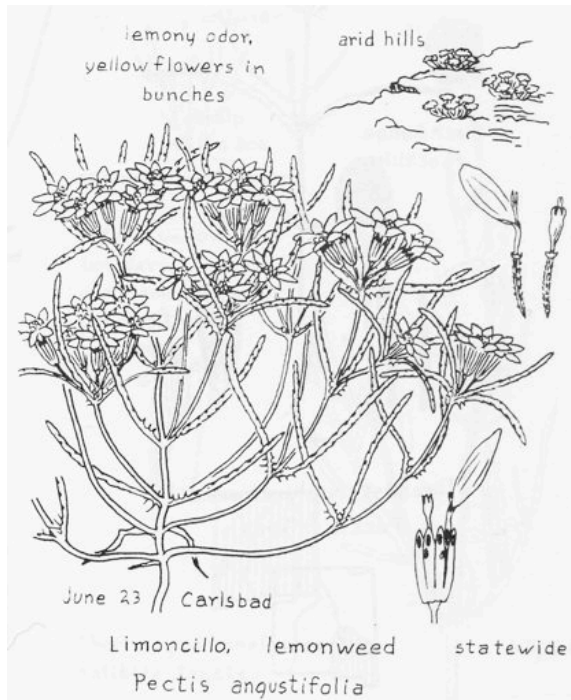
Description:
Aromatic annual herb, stems branched in pairs. Leaves opposite, smooth-edged, linear, 1 – 5 cm long, 0.5 – 2 mm wide, with embedded oil glands, leaf bases expanded and with a few short, marginal bristles. Heads on stalks 3 – 10 mm long, in loose clusters at stem and branch ends. Involucre 3 – 5 mm high, phyllaries 8 – 10, linear, roughly equal, ridged on the back, in a single series, with embedded glands. Ray flowers 7 – 9, 3 – 6 mm long. Disk flowers 8 – 15, corollas 2 – 3.5 mm long. Pappus a low crown of scales less than 0.5 mm high. Achenes 4 – 5 mm long, cylindrical.

Common Name:
Limoncillo, lemonweed

Color:
Yellow

Notes:
The genus name *Pectis* derives from the Greek *pecten*, “comb”, in reference to the short bristles at the base of the leaves. The leaves and flower bracts are dotted with oil glands. When the plants are handled, they give off a strong lemon scent, making this an easy species to recognize. Limoncillo blooms from mid-June through September between 3500 and 7000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Pericome caudata

Common Name:

Taperleaf, mountain tail-leaf

Size:

50 - 100 cm

Color:

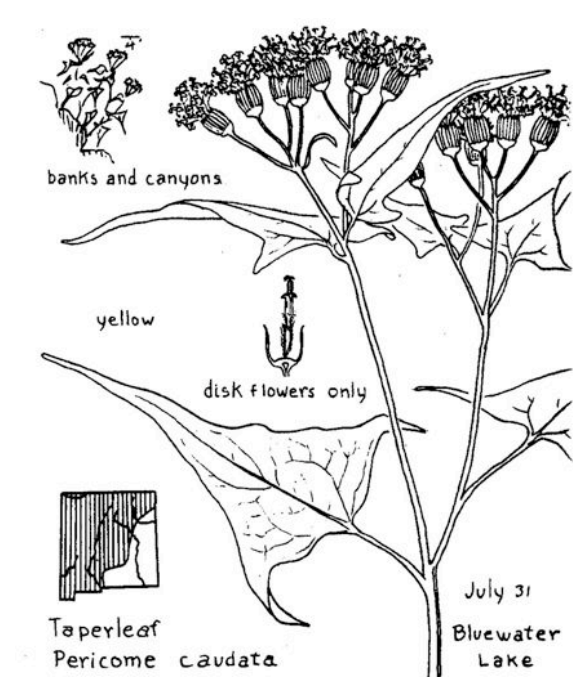
Yellow

Description:

Aromatic perennial herb, stems finely hairy. Leaves opposite with petioles 1 – 4 cm long, hastate to deltoid, blades 4 - 9 cm long, up to 4 cm wide at base, palmately 3-veined, with a distinct tail at the tip; leaf edges smooth to toothed or sinuate, leaf surfaces gland-dotted and finely hairy. Heads rayless, small, numerous, 10 - 12 mm high, in loose clusters. Involucre in one series, 5 - 6 mm high, phyllaries linear, joined at base into a cup, glabrous. Pappus a low crown of irregular scales about 1 mm high.

Notes:

The species name *caudata* translates from Latin as “with a tail-like appendage”. The tips of the leaves of taperleaf, especially the upper ones, always end in a slender tail. The leaves always droop giving the plant a thirsty look. The leaves also smell rather like a goat, so herbalists give it the name *yerba del chivato*, “herb of the he-goat”. Taperleaf blooms from July through September between 6000 and 9000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Psilostrophe tagetina var. *tagetina*

Size:

30 - 50 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems branching, with long soft hairs. Basal leaves obovate to oblanceolate or spatulate, up to 10 cm long, with long soft hair, leaf edges smooth to pinnately lobed; upper leaves linear to oblanceolate, alternate, sessile, 10 - 20 mm long, smooth edged, with long soft hairs. Heads small, numerous on stalks 5 - 40 mm long, involucre in 2 series, densely woolly, 5 - 6 mm high, inner bracts membranous, outer bracts linear to lanceolate, larger. Ray flowers 3 - 5, 5 - 9 mm long, lightly lobed, pistillate, fertile, papery, tending to stay attached. Disk flowers perfect, fertile, corolla lobes glandular. Pappus of 4 - 6 unequal, lanceolate scales at least half as long as disk corolla.

Common Name:

Paper daisy

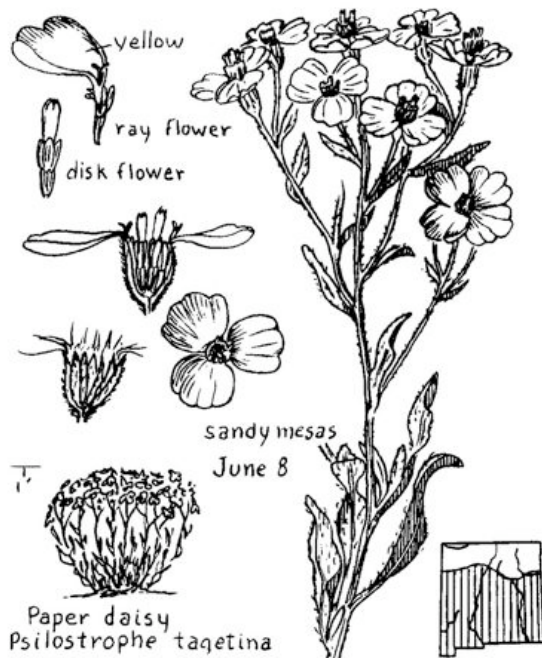
Color:

Yellow

Notes:

Paper daisies usually have only 3 petals which turn papery and stay attached even when the color fades. The plants tend to form hemispherical mounds and have many flowers. They bloom from May into September between 4000 and 7000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Ratibida columnifera

Size:

40 - 80 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems branched above, with stiff hairs, glandular. Leaves alternate, pinnately parted into 5 or more linear to oblong segments. Heads occur at ends of stems or branches, on stalks 5 - 20 cm long. Involucre in 2 series, bracts herbaceous, linear, 5 - 12 mm long. Ray flowers non-functional, drooping, 20 - 40 mm long. Disk long and tubular, 15 - 35 mm high. Disk flowers yellowish. Pappus of 1 or 2 teeth or a crown of tiny scales.

Common Name:

Mexican hat, prairie coneflower

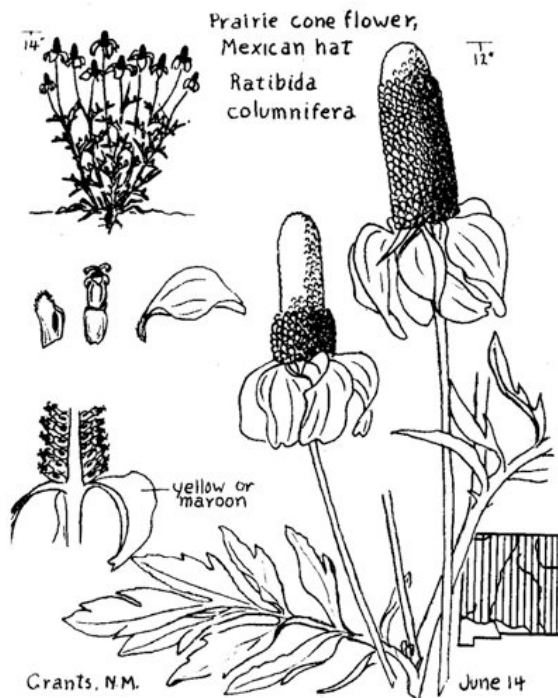
Color:

Yellow, dark red, or both

Notes:

The long, thimble-shaped disks of Mexican hat are quite distinctive. They are covered with numerous disk flowers which bloom from the bottom up. There are 2 types of this flower, one with yellow rays, and one with deep red rays, but they sometimes hybridize to produce multi-colored rays. The Cheyenne Indians used a tincture made from boiled stems and leaves to draw out rattlesnake poison and relieve the itch of poison ivy. Mexican hat blooms from mid-June into September between 5000 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Ratibida tagetes

Size:

10 - 40 cm

Description:

Erect perennial herb, stems branched, with stiff hairs. Leaves alternate, up to 6 cm long. Basal leaves unlobed to pinnately or twice pinnately cleft. Upper leaves pinnately or twice pinnately divided into linear segments, with stiff hairs. Heads on 1 - 5 cm stalks occur at ends of stems or branches. Involucre in 2 series, bracts herbaceous, 3 - 5 mm long, linear, with short hairs lying flat. Ray flowers 5 - 7, non-functional, 5 - 8 mm long, drooping. Disk elongated spherical. Pappus of 1 or 2 small teeth or none.

Common Name:

Short-rayed coneflower

Color:

Yellow to reddish

Notes:

Short-rayed coneflowers resemble their larger cousin, Mexican hat (*Ratibida columnifera*), but disks are ellipsoidal rather than long and tubular. The disk flowers are yellow but the disk appears dark because the stamens and stigmas within the flowers are large and dark. Short-rayed coneflowers bloom from mid-June to the end of August between 5000 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Rudbeckia laciniata

Size:
100 - 200 cm

Description:
Perennial herb, stems glabrous, waxy. Leaves alternate, smooth or scabrous, with at least the lower ones on long petioles. Basal leaves pinnate with 3 to 7 ovate or lanceolate leaflets or sometimes only divided into 3 to 7 segments. Upper leaves parted into 3 to 5 sections, with the highest leaves undivided or with a few teeth. Heads large, on stalks at ends of stems and branches. Involucre in 2 or 3 series, 10 to 20 mm high, phyllaries herbaceous, oblong to lanceolate, unequal, bending backwards, glabrous or with a few hairs. Ray flowers non-functional, 30 - 50 mm long, droopy. Disk flowers perfect, fertile. Pappus a short crown.

Common Name:
Cutleaf coneflower

Color:
Yellow

Notes:
The genus *Rudbeckia* was named by Carl Linnaeus in 1731 for Olof Rudbeck the Younger (1661 – 1740), a medical professor at the University of Uppsala and early supporter of Linnaeus' pursuit of botany. The tall cutleaf coneflowers are common along streams in the Manzanos and can provide magnificent displays of golden yellow in the late summer. The domestic garden flower, Goldenglow, was hybridized from this coneflower. Cutleaf coneflowers bloom from late June into September between 6500 and 9000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Sanvitalia abertii

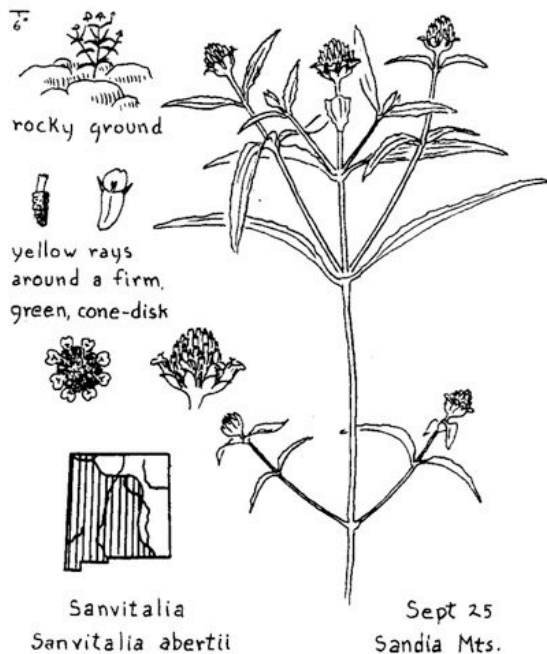
Size:
10 - 30 cm

Description:
Branched annual herb. Herbage with short stiff hairs to almost glabrous. Leaves opposite, linear-lanceolate, up to 7 cm long and 10 mm wide, with smooth edges, petioled. Heads almost sessile in axils of upper leaves or at the ends of stems and branches. Involucre in 1 to 3 series, phyllaries dry. Ray flowers pistillate, fertile, about 3 mm long, 2 - toothed at the tip, with greenish veins on the back. Disk is conical. Disk flowers perfect, fertile, greenish-yellow. Pappus absent.

Common Name:
Sanvitalia

Color:
Yellow with greenish disk

Notes:
A close relative, *S. procumbens*, is a common domestic flower known as creeping zinnia. *S. abertii* was named for James William Abert (1820 - 1897) who discovered it on an expedition to New Mexico in 1846. The Abert Squirrel is also named for this naturalist. *Sanvitalia* blooms from late July into September between 4000 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Scorzonera laciniata

Size:

10 - 30 cm

Description:

Erect annual to biennial herbs from a taproot, with milky juice, stems one to several, branched above the middle. Herbage glabrous or with scattered tufts of long, soft, tangled hairs. Basal and lower stem leaves up to 20 cm long and 4 cm wide, deeply incised almost to the midrib into linear to narrowly ovate segments with large voids between. Upper stem leaves reduced, incised or with smooth edges. Flowers on stalks, with ray flowers only. Involucre lance-ovoid, especially in bud, 7 - 20 mm tall, phyllaries unequal, in several series. Corollas strap-shaped, barely exceeding involucre. Flowers perfect and fertile. Achenes glabrous. Pappus of several series of plumose bristles.

Common Name:

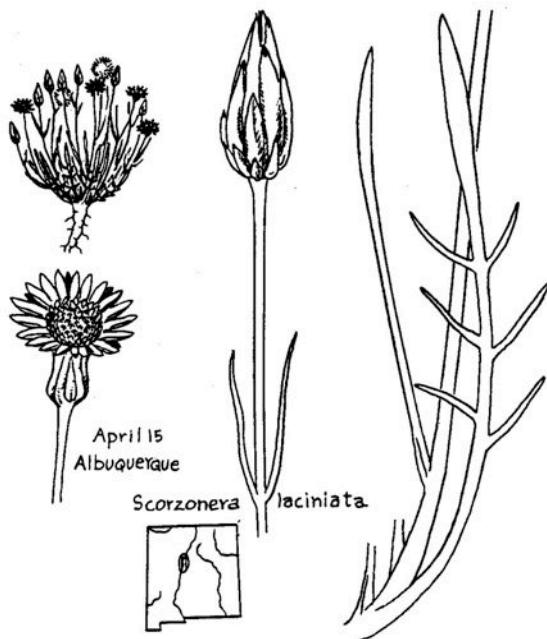
False salsify, laciniate viper grass

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The buds of false salsify have a pointed egg shape, very narrow at the apex. The buds are tightly closed most of the time. It is a significant challenge to see the flower open. They open very briefly just after dawn and close by 9 or 10 AM. *S. laciniata* was first noticed in Colorado in the mid-1950's, first reported in New Mexico by Robert Sivinski in 1994. It blooms from mid-May into July between 4000 and 7500 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Senecio bigelovii

Size:

30 - 100 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems stiff, almost glabrous. Leaves alternate, mostly glabrous. Basal and lower leaves 10 - 20 cm long, lightly toothed, oblanceolate to lanceolate, with pointed tips, tapering to petioles with thin, flat margins. Upper leaves sessile, wrapping around stems. Heads rayless, 12 - 20 mm high, hanging upside down, in loose clusters. Involucre cylindrical to bell-shaped, 15 - 20 mm wide, with 5 - 21 erect, oblong to linear, pointed, thin glabrous phyllaries, these generally subtended by a few smaller, shorter bractlets. Pappus of numerous soft bristles.

Common Name:

Nodding groundsel

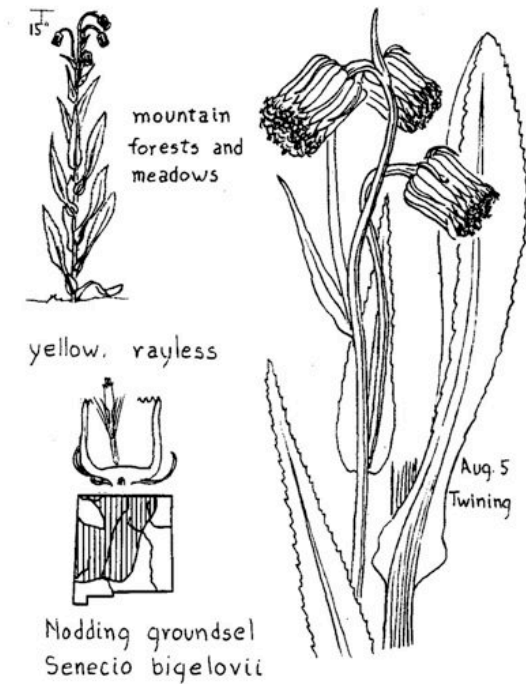
Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The genus *Senecio* is one of the largest in all the plant kingdom with over 2000 species worldwide. The species *bigelovii* is named for botanist and US Army surgeon, John Bigelow (1804-1878) who did extensive collection in New Mexico in 1853. The nodding groundsel is distinctive with its upside down petal-less flower heads. It blooms from early July into September between 7000 and 11000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Senecio eremophilus

Size:

30 - 100 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems one or several, usually with woody bases, leafy to the top. Leaves alternate, lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate in outline, 3 - 10 cm long, glabrous, pinnatifid with irregular lobes, these with coarse, irregular teeth. Leaves mostly on short petioles. Heads erect, 7 - 10 mm high, in clusters at ends of stems and branches. Involucre 5 - 7 mm high and 3 - 5 mm wide, narrowly bell-shaped, phyllaries glabrous, often with black tips, linear-lanceolate, about 13 in number, subtended by a few tiny bractlets. Ray flowers 5 - 9 about 5 mm long. Pappus of numerous soft bristles.

Common Name:

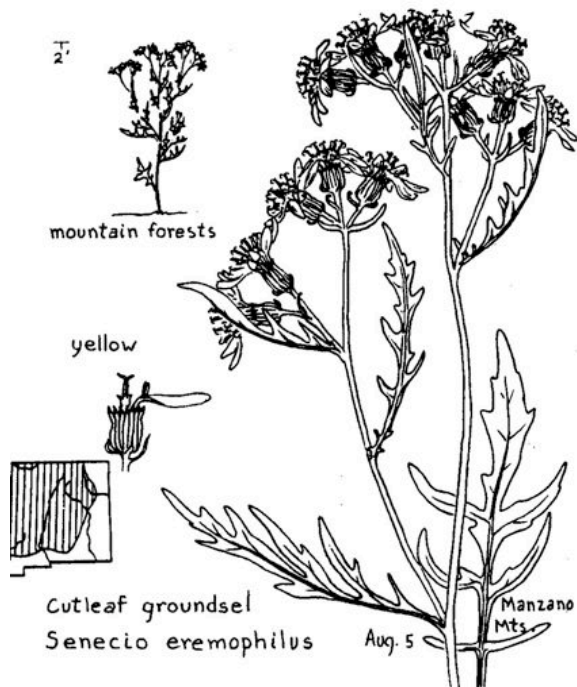
Cutleaf groundsel

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The flower heads of plants in the genus *Senecio* are generally enclosed in a cup composed of from 5 to 21 thin, modified leaves at the bottom of which is found a second set of small bractlets like a set of small fingers. The leaves of cutleaf groundsel are irregularly lobed and toothed. The species name *eremophilus* from Greek means "wilderness loving". Cutleaf groundsel blooms from July through September between 6500 and 10500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Senecio fendleri

Common Name:
Notchleaf groundsel, notchleaf butterweed

Size:
10 - 50 cm

Color:
Yellow

Description:

Synonym: *Packera fendleri*
Perennial herb, stems single to several, woolly with soft tangled hairs when young, becoming sparsely hairy when old. Leaves alternate, woolly, becoming sparsely hairy in age. Basal and lower leaves up to 10 cm long, with petioles, linear-oblongate with strongly but uniformly wavy margins. Upper leaves sessile, linear to lanceolate, smooth-edged to pinnatifid. Heads 7 - 10 mm high, in loose erect to spreading clusters. Involucre bell-shaped, 4 - 6 mm high, phyllaries about 13, erect, woolly to glabrous, subtended by a few small bractlets. Ray flowers 7 - 12, 5 - 7 mm long. Pappus of numerous soft bristles.

Notes:

The name groundsel comes from an old Anglo-Saxon word meaning "ground swallow". This term apparently refers to the tendency of plants in this genus to spread. The leaves of notchleaf groundsel are quite distinctive with their deeply and regularly notched margins. *S. fendleri* blooms from mid-June into August between 8000 and 10000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Senecio flaccidus var. *flaccidus*

Size:

40 - 110 cm

Description:

Synonyms: *Senecio filifolius*,
Senecio longilobus,
Senecio douglasii var. *longilobus*.

Perennial herb, stems woody at the base. Herbage woolly with soft tangled hairs. Leaves alternate, up to 12 cm long, pinnatifid with a few long linear segments, sometimes with bundles of small leaflets in the axils. Heads several to numerous. Involucre bell-shaped, 8 - 10 mm wide at the top, phyllaries erect, mostly about 21, subtended by a few, unequal bractlets, less than half as long as the principle bracts. Ray flowers 10 - 15 mm long. Pappus of numerous, soft bristles.

Common Name:

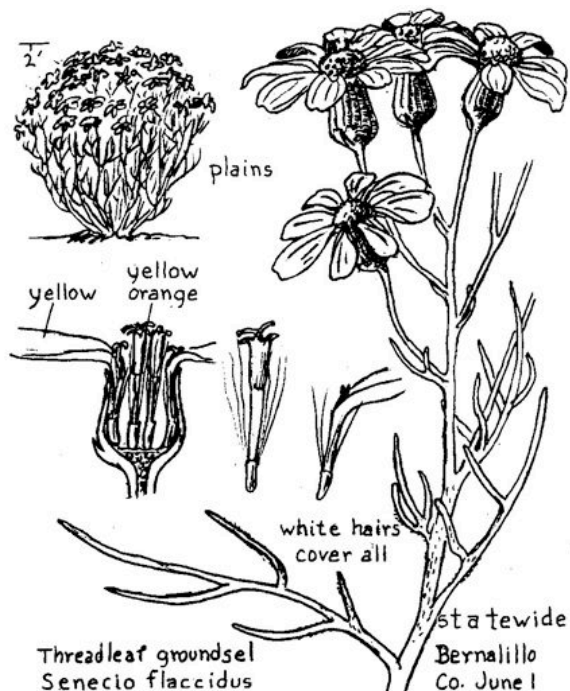
Threadleaf groundsel

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

Threadleaf groundsel contains alkaloids which are toxic to both animals and man, but it is not sufficiently palatable as to be a major threat to either. It blooms from July into October between 3000 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Senecio neomexicanus

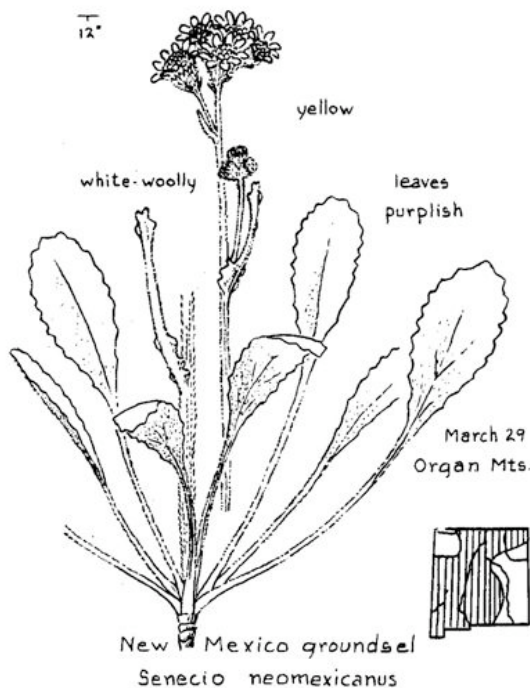
Size:

10 - 50 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Packera neomexicana*

Perennial herb, stems woolly with short, soft, tangled hairs to sparsely hairy. Leaves alternate, growing smaller towards the top, woolly when young, becoming sparsely hairy in age. Basal leaves oblanceolate to obovate in outline, smooth-edged to toothed or lyrate, with long petioles. Upper leaves oblanceolate to lanceolate, smooth-edged or irregularly toothed or pinnatifid, sessile or with petioles. Heads with both ray and disk flowers, 10 - 12 mm high, several to numerous, in loose clusters. Involucre bell-shaped, 6 - 8 mm high, phyllaries erect, 13 - 21, woolly to almost glabrous, subtended by a small number of small bractlets. Ray flowers 8 - 13, 5 - 8 mm long. Pappus of numerous, soft bristles.



Common Name:

New Mexico groundsel

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The genus name *Senecio* from Latin means “old man”. This is undoubtedly related to the wooliness of many plants in the genus as well as to the white bristles attached to the seeds. New Mexico groundsel is a very early bloomer, as early as the first week of April. It blooms from April through July between 5000 and 9000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Senecio spartioides var. *multicapitatus*

Size:

40 - 100 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Senecio multicapitatus*.

Perennial herb, stems several, with woody bases, branched, leafy to the top. Herbage mostly glabrous. Leaves alternate, irregularly pinnately divided into threadlike linear segments. Heads numerous, erect, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre cylindrical, 7 - 9 mm high, 3 - 5 mm wide, phyllaries erect, glabrous, about 8, subtended by a few small bractlets less than one-fourth as long as involucre. Rays 7 - 8 mm long. Pappus of numerous, soft bristles.

Common Name:

Many-headed groundsel

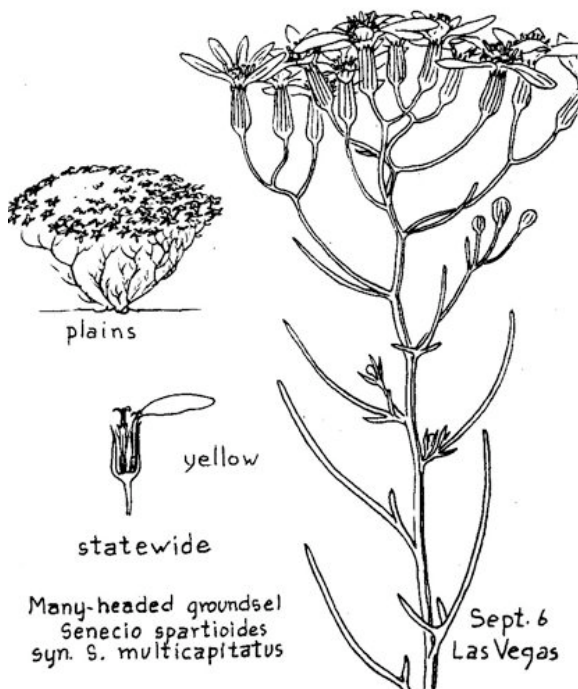
Color:

Yellow

Notes:

Many-headed groundsel is common in the plains approaching the Manzanos. Its heads are quite numerous and all the blossoms occur at the tops of branches at roughly the same height, forming a dense yellow layer. The foliage is mostly without hair. This groundsel blooms from July through October between 4000 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Senecio wootonii

Size:

20 -50 cm

Description:

Perennial herb, stems simple or branched, herbage glabrous and waxy. Leaves alternate, lower leaves obovate to oblanceolate up to 20 cm long and 45 mm wide, thick, with rounded tips, with smooth edges to wavy toothed, with petioles with thin, flat edges. Upper leaves few, lanceolate to oblanceolate, sessile, smooth-edged. Heads with both ray and disk flowers, not nodding, 10 - 12 mm high. Involucre bell-shaped, 7 - 9 mm high, phyllaries erect, pointed, glabrous except tip, linear-lanceolate, about 13 in number, subtended by a few small bractlets. Ray flowers 6 - 10, 7 - 8 mm long. Pappus of numerous soft bristles.

Common Name:

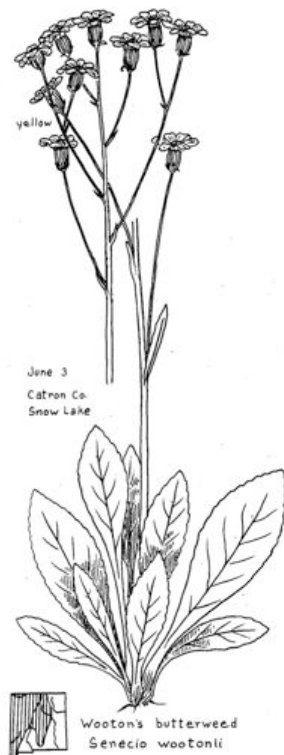
Wooton's butterweed

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

This species is named for Elmer Ottis Wooton (1865-1945), botanist and professor of biology at New Mexico State University from 1890 - 1911. Together with Paul Carpenter Standley (1884-1963) of the US National Herbarium, Wooton produced the first *Flora of New Mexico* in 1915. Wooton's butterweed has thick, waxy, hairless lower leaves, distinctive among the *Senecios* of the Manzanos. It blooms from mid-April into June between 6000 and 9500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Solidago simplex var. *simplex*

Size:

20 - 40 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Solidago spathulata*.

Perennial herb, stem bases lying on the ground, stems reddish-brown, glabrous or slightly hairy at the top. Leaves alternate, 1-nerved, glabrous, oblanceolate to spatulate or obovate with petioles. Basal leaves toothed with rounded or obtuse tips. Upper leaves smaller. Heads numerous, with both ray and disk flowers, arranged in a narrow cylindrical or ovate cluster. Heads not restricted to one side of stalks. Involucre bell-shaped, 4 - 6 mm high, in a few series of graduated or nearly equal phyllaries, papery at the base, oblong, with blunt tips. Ray flowers fertile, 2 - 4 mm long, 8 - 12 in number. Disk flowers more numerous. Pappus of numerous whitish, slender bristles.

Common Name:

Narrow goldenrod, Alpine goldenrod

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The genus name *Solidago* translates from Latin into "make whole", in reference to the ancient and somewhat inflated medicinal uses of goldenrod. This species has recently been reclassified as *S. simplex*. The previous species name *spathulata* means "broad sword", likely referring to the leaves. It blooms from August through September between 7000 and 10500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Solidago velutina

Size:
30 - 60 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Solidago sparsiflora*

Perennial herb, stems grayish and rough with short hairs. Leaves alternate, oblanceolate to linear-lanceolate, with smooth edges or with a few teeth, 3-nerved, grayish-white with dense short hairs. Heads with both ray and disk flowers, very numerous in a pyramid-shaped cluster with branches curving backwards and with flowers on only one side of each branch. Involucre 3 - 5 mm high, in a few series of graduated or nearly equal phyllaries, these papery, lanceolate to linear. Ray flowers fertile, 2 - 4 mm long, fewer in number than disk flowers. Pappus of numerous white, slender bristles.

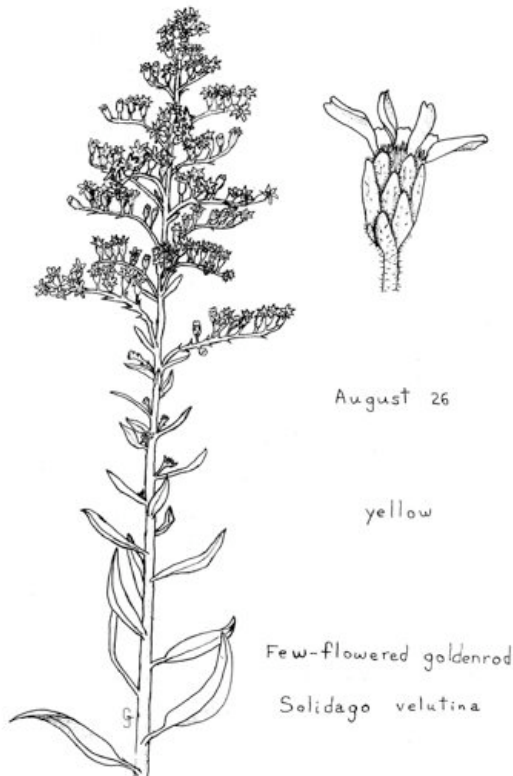
Common Name:
Few-flowered goldenrod

Color:
Yellow

Notes:

Few-flowered goldenrod is also called three-nerved goldenrod since its leaves have 3 noticeable longitudinal nerves. The heads are small and numerous and occur on only one side of the flower stalk. Goldenrods are often blamed for hay fever, but their pollen is too thick and sticky to be carried by the wind, and must be carried between flowers by insects. Hay fever problems in the fall are more likely from the inconspicuous ragweeds (*Ambrosia*). Few-flowered goldenrod blooms from August into October between 6000 and 8500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Solidago wrightii

Size:
30 - 60 cm

Description:
Perennial herb, stems erect, reddish, somewhat grayish with short hairs or with short glandular hairs. Leaves alternate, numerous, uniform, elliptic to oval or oblong, sessile, 10 - 25 mm wide, 1-nerved or obscurely 3-nerved, with dense short hairs at least on the underside. Heads in a loose cluster, with both ray and disk flowers. Heads not restricted to one side of flower stalks. Involucre 5 - 6 mm high, of a few series of graduated or nearly equal phyllaries, papery at the base, ovate, with dense short hairs. Ray flowers fertile, 2 - 4 mm long. Pappus of numerous, soft, slender bristles.

Common Name:
Wright's goldenrod

Color:
Yellow with reddish disk

Notes:
There are nearly 100 species of goldenrod, most from North America. Several varieties have become popular as garden plants and seed is commercially available. Goldenrods actually contain a bit of rubber latex in their sap. This species is named for Charles Wright (1811-1885), a botanical explorer who collected in New Mexico in 1849 and 1851-52. Wright was a prodigious collector. Fifty-six species and varieties of New Mexico's plants carry his name, more than any other person. Wright's goldenrod blooms from August into October between 7000 and 9000ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Sonchus asper

Common Name:

Spiny-leaf sow thistle

Size:

50 - 150 cm

Color:

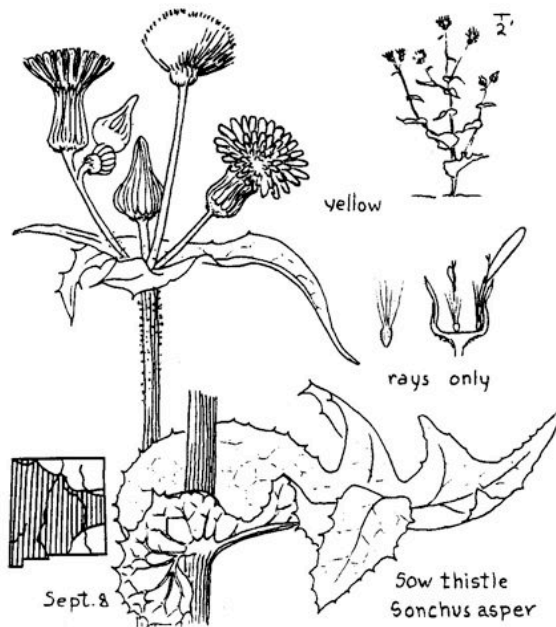
Yellow

Description:

Annual herb, stems coarse, leafy. Herbage glabrous. Lower leaves obovate to spatulate in outline, prickly toothed, unlobed to pinnatifid. Upper leaves oblong to lanceolate in outline, prickly toothed, undivided to deeply pinnatifid with unequal lobes. Leaf bases wrapping around the stems with rounded lobes. Heads with ray flowers only. Heads on stalks, several emanating from the same area. Involucre 10 - 12 mm high, imbricated in about 4 series. Phyllaries thin, linear-lanceolate, subtended by several shorter bracts. Ray flowers fertile. Pappus of numerous soft, white bristles.

Notes:

The flowers of sow thistles (not true thistles) are all raylike. The plants have a milky sap. Sow thistles are edible, but the leaf spines of spiny-leaf sow thistle detract. The name sow thistle arose from the fact that pigs like them. Flower buds are quite distinctive, their shape resembling Hershey candy kisses. Sow thistle blooms from May through October between 3000 and 8000 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Stephanomeria exigua

Size:

20 - 50 cm

Description:

Annual or biennial herb with milky juice, stems erect, often hollow, branched from the base upward, branches spreading or ascending. Herbage glabrous or with fine short hairs. Basal leaves 1 - 6 cm long, jaggedly pinnatifid. Upper leaves much smaller, bract-like. Heads, with ray flowers only, scattered at branch ends. Involucre 5 - 10 mm high, 3 - 4.5mm wide, phyllaries 3 - 5. Rays 3 - 5 mm long. Pappus of white to off-white bristles, plumose to within 1 or 2 mm of the base. Achenes 5-angled, 3 - 4 mm long, bumpy.

Common Name:

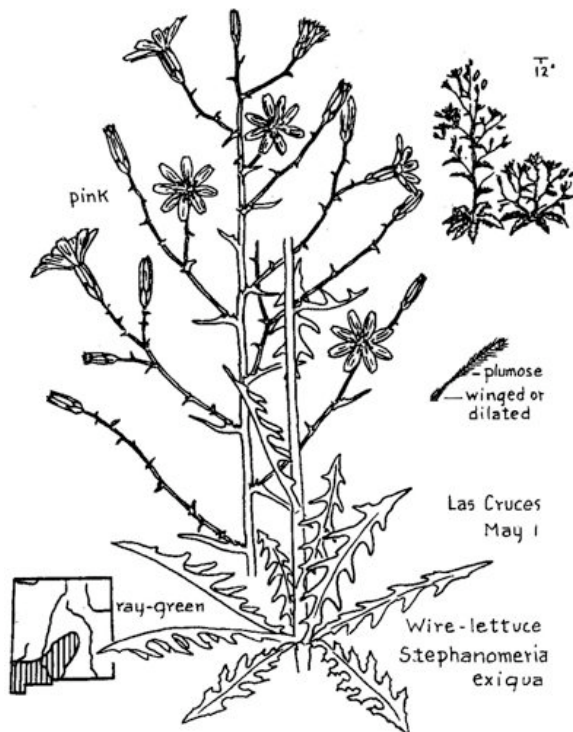
Annual wire-lettuce

Color:

Pink

Notes:

The stems of wire-lettuce are stiff and almost barren of leaves, seemingly the opposite of the common conception of lettuce. Commercial lettuces are carefully bred hybrids of wild lettuce (*Lactuca*). The term lettuce relates to the growth style of the plants, especially a basal rosette of leaves and flower heads with ray flowers only. Wirelettuce blooms from late May through July between 3000 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Stephanomeria pauciflora

Common Name:

Wire-lettuce, skeletonweed

Size:

30 - 50 cm

Color:

Pink

Description:

Perennial herb, branches stiff, ascending or spreading. Herbage glabrous or with short, soft hairs. Leaves alternate, linear to narrowly lanceolate, up to 5 cm long, glabrous and waxy. Lower leaves irregularly pinnatifid. Upper leaves smooth-edged or reduced to scales, often with tufts of woolly hairs at the base of the blade. Heads at ends of branches, 3 to 6 flowered, with ray flowers only. Involucre cylindrical, 7 - 9 mm high, phyllaries about 5, equal, linear, subtended by a few shorter bractlets. Pappus of a single series of soft bristles, with merely scabrous bases and plumose above.

Notes:

Plants of the genus *Stephanomeria* have milky juice. The flower heads contain a few pink ray flowers only. Wire-lettuce is adapted for arid environments, with its paucity of leaves and the fact that its upper leaves are reduced to mere scales. It blooms from June through September between 3000 and 7000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Taraxacum officinale

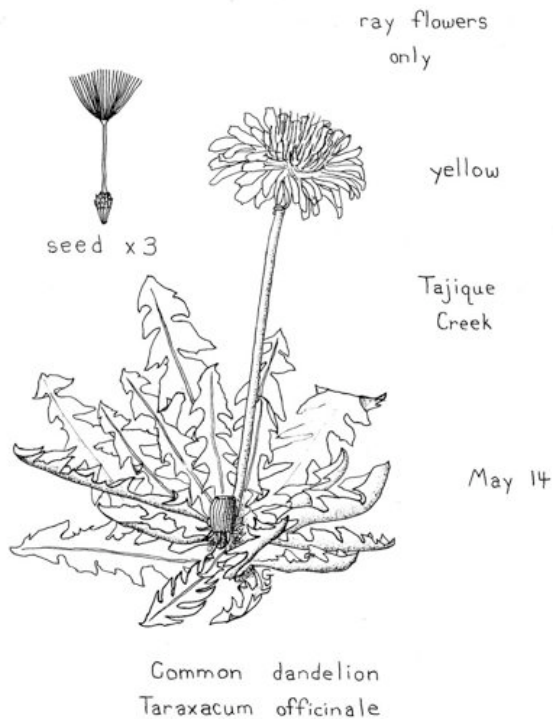
Common Name:
Dandelion

Size:
10-30 cm

Color:
Yellow

Description:
Perennial herb with milky juice, without stems. Leaves all basal, oblanceolate in outline, up to 40 cm long, often with a few long, straight hairs below and on midrib, deeply pinnatifid, the lobes triangular-lanceolate, often toothed and pointing towards leaf base, the terminal lobe larger, the leaf base like a petiole, with short flattened edges. Heads borne on long leafless stalks, flowers all raylike, numerous, fertile. Involucre in 2 series, outer phyllaries linear-lanceolate, bending backwards, shorter than inner ones, these linear-lanceolate. Pappus of numerous, slender bristles.

Notes:
The species name *officinale* means “of the workshop” and refers to early apothecary shops. It implies that the plant was prized by early herbalists. All parts of the plant are edible. The roots are used raw in salads or roasted and dried, used as a coffee substitute. The leaves are eaten in salads. The flowers are even made into wine. All dandelions seem the same, but New Mexico actually has 4 species. It blooms from March to October between 3000 and 10000 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Tetranneuris argentea

Size:

10 - 30 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Hymenoxys argentea*

Perennial herb, stems simple or branched, silvery with long soft hairs. Leaves alternate, with smooth edges and pitted surfaces, but covered with long, soft hairs lying flat. Most leaves basal, spatulate to oblanceolate, up to 10 cm long and 8 mm wide. Upper leaves few, linear to narrowly oblanceolate. Heads occur mostly singly, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre bell-shaped to hemispherical, phyllaries in 2 or 3 series, elliptic or oblong, with long, soft hair. Ray flowers pistillate, fertile, 6 - 12 mm long. Disk flowers perfect, fertile. Pappus of 5 - 8 ovate or lanceolate scales, with a long narrow projection at tip.

Common Name:

Perky Sue

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The species name *argentea* is from the Latin word for silver. The foliage of Perky Sues have a silvery character due to long silky hairs. Perky Sue is a very early and persistent bloomer. It flowers from April into October between 5000 and 7500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Thelesperma filifolium

Size:

20 - 80 cm

Description:

Annual or biennial herb, stems leafy, branched. Herbage glabrous. Leaves opposite, not rigid, twice pinnately divided, segments linear or filiform, narrower than leaf axis. Heads on long stalks, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre in 2 series, outer phyllaries herbaceous, linear, at least half as long as inner ones, these fused up to the middle, the lobes with papery margins. Ray flowers 12 - 15 mm long, about 8 in number. Disk flowers yellow to brownish, corolla lobes lanceolate or linear, longer than the throat. Pappus of 2 awl-shaped awns less than 1 mm long.

Common Name:

Navajo tea, greenthread

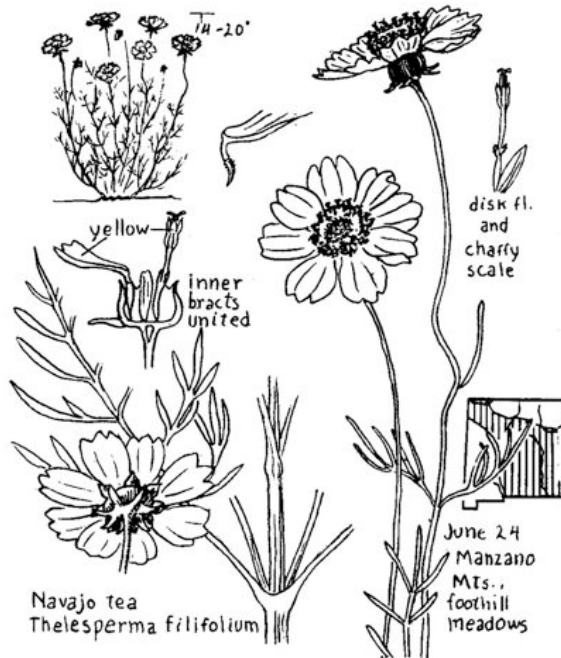
Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The genus name *Thelesperma* comes from two Greek words *thele* meaning “nipple” and *sperma* meaning “seed”. The seeds of plants of this genus have seeds covered with nipple-like projections. *T. filifolium* has very slender, filamentous stems and leaves and showy yellow flowers. It blooms from mid-June into September between 4500 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:

Thelesperma megapotamicum

Common Name:

Hopi tea, Navajo tea

Size:

40 - 80 cm

Color:

Yellow

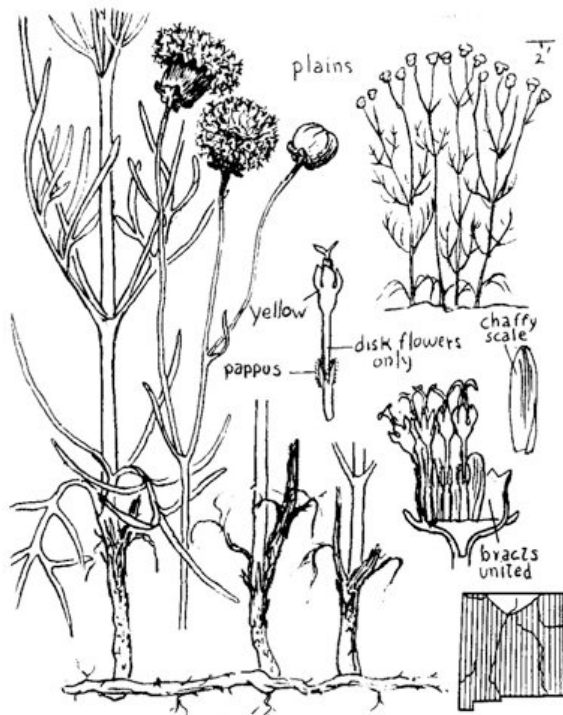
Description:

Perennial herb, branched, leafy. Herbage glabrous. Leaves opposite, once or twice pinnately divided into stiff, narrow, linear segments. Heads rayless, on long stalks. Involucre in 2 series, outer phyllaries 4 - 6, oblong or ovate, one-fourth as long as inner ones, these fused up to about the middle, the lobes with papery margins. Disc flowers yellow, with lanceolate or linear corolla lobes longer than the throat. Pappus of 2 awl-shaped awns about 2 mm long.

Notes:

Several Native American tribes in New Mexico have used this plant for centuries to brew a tea-like beverage. Hispanic herbalists refer to the plant as *cota*. It blooms from June into September between 4000 and 7500 ft.

New Mexico Native



Greenthread - *Thelesperma megapotamicum*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Thymophylla acerosa

Size:

10 - 20 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Dyssodia acerosa*

Perennial herb, stems branched, woody at the base. Leaves opposite or alternate, with smooth edges, linear to threadlike, needle-shaped, up to 20 mm long, with scattered translucent glands. Leaf axils often with bundles of small leaves. Heads almost sessile, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre 5 - 7 mm high, 3 - 5 mm wide, principal phyllaries linear, equal, 8 - 14 in number, fused almost to the tip, with fine, short hairs, glandular dotted, usually subtended by a few shorter bractlets. Pappus of 18 - 20 scales fringed at the tip with 3 - 5 bristles.

Common Name:

Pricklyleaf dogweed

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The species name *acerosa* from Latin means "needle-shaped". The leaves of pricklyleaf dogweed are distinctly needle-like. In fact, the leafy stems resemble miniature spruce branches. It blooms from mid-June into September between 3500 and 6500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Townsendia annua

Common Name:
Annual Easter daisy

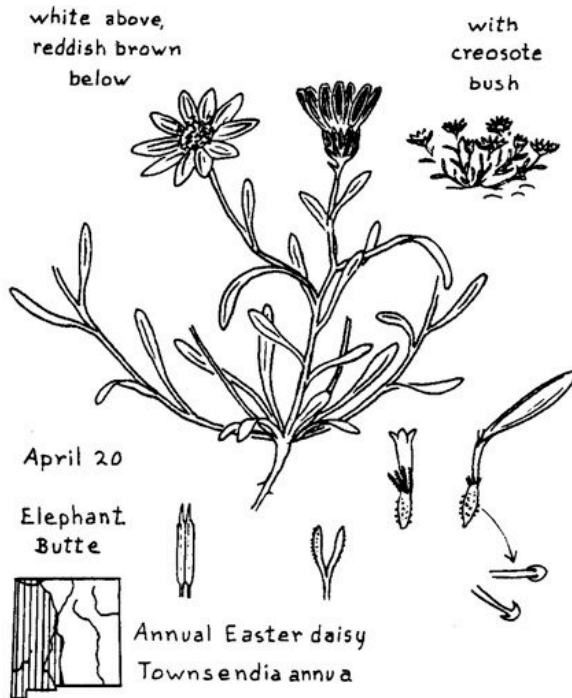
Size:
10 - 25 cm

Color:
White with yellow disk

Description:
Annual herb, stems along the ground or curving upward, branched. Herbage with stiff hairs lying flat. Leaves alternate, oblanceolate to spatulate, up to 3 cm long, with a short, sharp point, leaf edges smooth. Heads at ends of stems and branches. Involucre hemispherical, 5 - 8 mm high, 8 - 16 mm wide, phyllaries in 3 or 4 series, imbricated, ovate, elliptic, or obovate, the back with long, soft hairs or stiff hairs lying flat, the margins membranous, hairy. Ray flowers white, pink or lavender, 5 - 9 mm long, pistillate, achenes with barbed hairs, pappus of barbellate bristles shorter than 1 mm. Disk flowers yellow, perfect, tubular, 5-toothed, achenes with barbed hairs. Pappus of barbellate bristles 2 - 3 mm long.

Notes:
These small white daisies occur in the dry plains approaching the Manzanos. The achenes (seed-forming base of the flower) have hairs with barbed globs on the ends. Annual Easter daisies bloom from April into August between 3500 and 7000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Townsendia exscapa

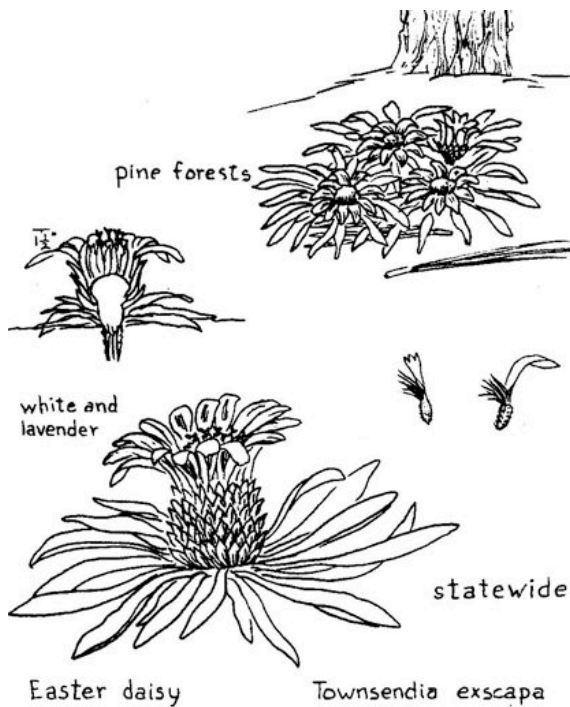
Size:
3 - 5 cm

Description:
Stemless perennial herb. Leaves clustered at base, linear to spatulate or oblanceolate, 3 - 8 cm long, 3 - 5 mm wide, with smooth edges, sharply pointed, hairiness ranging from sparse and short to dense, stiff, flat-lying. Heads 15 - 30 mm high, sessile or short-stalked, showy. Involucre 10 - 20 mm high, hemispherical, phyllaries numerous, imbricated, linear-lanceolate, with margins papery and fringed with hairs. Ray flowers white, 10 - 20 mm long, pistillate. Disk flowers yellow, perfect, corollas tubular, five-toothed. Pappus of disk flowers of numerous bristles margined with short, stiff hairs, pappus of ray flowers similar.

Common Name:
Easter daisy

Color:
White to lavender tinged

Notes:
Easter daisies are among the earliest bloomers in the Manzano Mountains. They are very low growing, and without stems. The showy white to lavender tinged flowers sit directly on a "bed" of leaves. They bloom from mid-March into June between 4500 and 8000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Townsendia eximia

Size:

20 - 50 cm

Description:

Erect biennial herb, stems simple or with a few branches, with short soft hairs. Leaves alternate, oblanceolate to spatulate, up to 7 cm long, with smooth edges, sharply pointed, glabrous or with sparse, stiff hairs lying flat. Heads showy, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre 12 - 15 mm high, wider than high, phyllaries numerous, imbricated, lanceolate, with papery margins and greenish centers, stiffly tapering to a point, glabrous on the back, sometimes hairy on the margins. Ray flowers pistillate, 10 - 20 mm long, purple. Disk flowers perfect, tubular, 5-toothed, yellow. Pappus of disk flowers a pair of stiff awns, with rigid scales between.

Common Name:

Townsendia

Color:

Light purple with yellow disk

Notes:

Townsendia is also called Townsend's aster. In 1833, the genus was named by William Jackson Hooker for David Townsend (1787 - 1858), a naturalist in the Philadelphia area, the hotbed of American botany during the first quarter of the 19th Century. The showy flowers are carried in a rounded cup of numerous modified lance-shaped leaves tightly "shingled" together. Townsendia blooms from late June through September between 7000 and 10000 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Tragopogon dubius

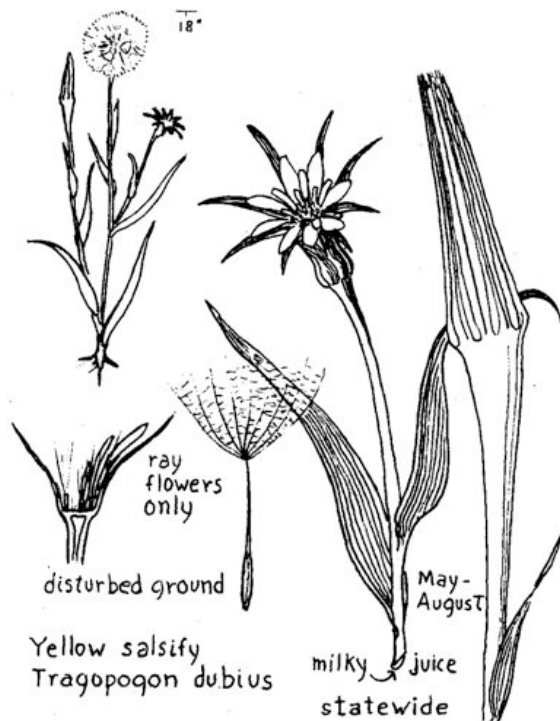
Size:
30 - 100 cm

Description:
Erect perennial herb, with milky juice, with taproot, stems branched from the base. Herbage mostly glabrous. Leaves alternate, linear-lanceolate, up to 15 cm long, with smooth edges, grasslike, with leaf bases wrapping around stem. Young leaves often have a few tufts of long matted hairs. Heads large, with ray flowers only, on stalks hollow and inflating towards summit. Involucre in a single series of 10 - 13 equal lanceolate phyllaries, united at the base, tapering gradually to slender tips much longer than the petals. Flower petals with 5 teeth at the tip. Pappus of white plumose, webbed bristles.

Common Name:
Yellow salsify

Color:
Yellow

Notes:
The genus name *Tragopogon* comes from the Greek words *tragos*, "goat" and *pogon*, "beard", hence species of the genus are generically called goatsbeards. The term was introduced to modern botany by the English naturalist, William Turner (1510 -1568), although the plant was familiar to the ancient Greeks who invented the name. The modified leaves (phyllaries) holding the flowers hang down as the seeds mature resembling a goat's beard. The seeds form a large silky puffball which could also be seen to resemble a goat's beard. Yellow salsify blooms from mid-June into September between 4500 and 8000 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Tragopogon porrifolius

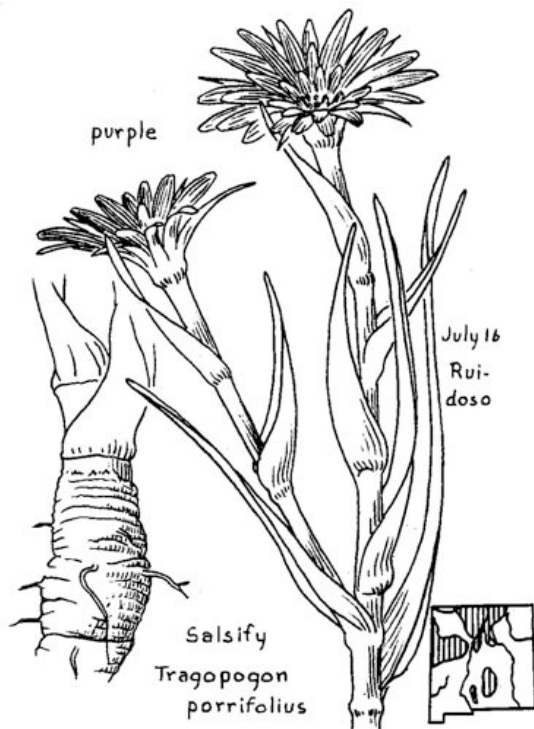
Common Name:
Salsify

Size:
40 -100 cm

Color:
Purple

Description:
Erect perennial herb with milky juice, with taproot, stems usually simple. Leaves alternate, linear or linear-lanceolate, up to 30 cm long, with smooth edges, grasslike, with leaf bases wrapping on stalks hollow and inflating towards summit. Involucre in a single series of 8 - 9 equal linear-lanceolate phyllaries, united at the base, pointed, exceeding the petals. Pappus of brown, plumose, webbed bristles.

Notes:
Salsify is also called oyster plant or oyster root. The leaves and root are edible. The cooked root has a flavor some say is reminiscent of oysters. The species name *porrifolius* means "leek-leaf". The leaves resemble those of the leek, *Allium porrium*. Salsify blooms from mid-June into September between 4000 and 6000 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Verbesina encelioides

Size:

30 - 60 cm

Description:

Annual herb, stems branched, grayish with short hairs. Leaves mostly alternate, triangular to ovate or cordate, up to 9 cm long, smooth-edged to coarsely toothed, with whitish hairs lying flat especially on lower surface, with petioles having flattened margins. Heads with both ray and disk flowers occur singly on stalks. Involucre with phyllaries about equal, linear, spreading. Ray flowers pistillate, fertile, obovate, 20 - 25 mm long, divided into 3 segments at tip. Disk 15 - 20 mm wide. Disk flowers perfect, usually fertile. Pappus of 2 slender awns or teeth, sometimes absent.

Common Name:

Cowpen daisy, crownbeard

Color:

Yellow

Notes:

The species name *encelioides* means "like *Encelia*". The cowpen daisy resembles the desert plant *Encelia*, also known as brittlebush. It is called "cowpen" because the plant smells like a cowpen, or rotten meat. Hispanic herbalists call it "añil del muerto". It blooms from July through August between 3000 and 8000 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:
Viguiera multiflora

Size:
50 - 100 cm

Description:

Synonym: *Heliomeris multiflora*

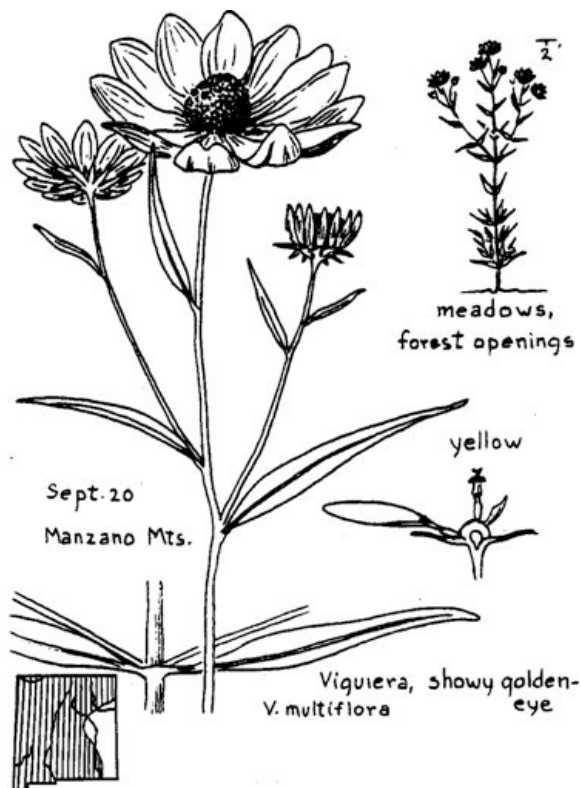
Perennial herb, stems thin, several, branched with curved hairs or hairs lying flat. Leaves opposite and alternate, lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, up to 8 cm long and 3 cm wide, with stiff hairs lying flat, with smooth edges or toothed, wedge-shaped at the base. Heads on stalks, numerous, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre in 2 series, 6 -10 mm high, phyllaries linear-lanceolate, pointed, bent backwards at the tip, with stiff hairs lying flat. Ray flowers non-functional, 10 - 14 in number, 7 - 16 mm long. Disk 6 - 14 mm wide. Disk flowers numerous, perfect. Pappus absent.

Common Name:
Showy goldeneye

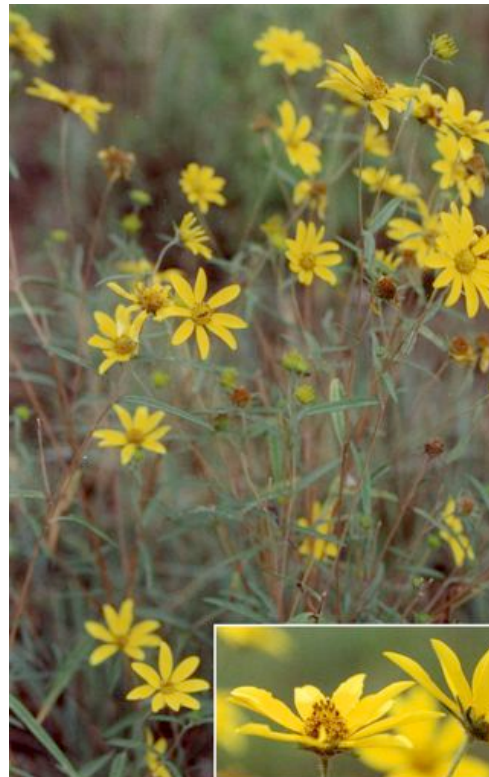
Color:
Yellow

Notes:

The genus *Viguiera* was first collected on the famous expedition of Alexander von Humboldt and Aime Bonpland to the Caribbean and South America between 1799 and 1804. It is actually named for the French botanist and physician L.G.A. Viguier. The genus is indigenous to the New World, with about 150 species in North America, Mexico, and South America. Showy goldeneye is ubiquitous in the fall flora of the Manzanos. It blooms from mid-July into October between 5500 and 9500 ft.



New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Xanthium spinosum

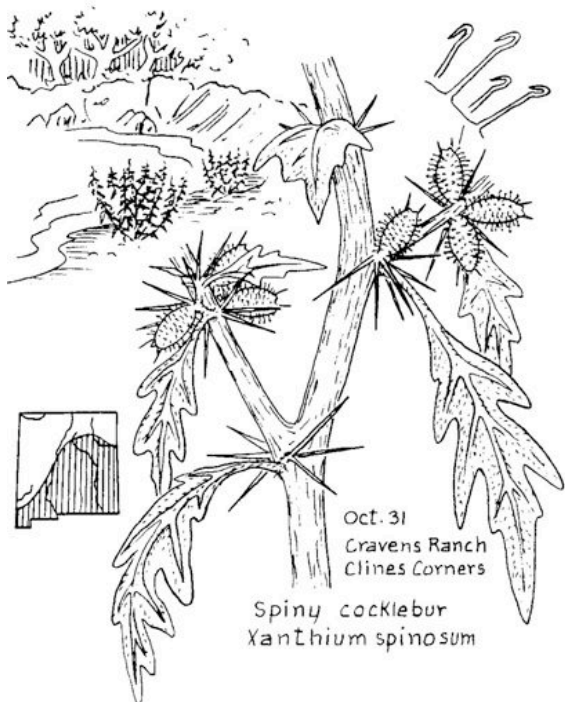
Common Name:
Spiny cocklebur

Size:
30 - 100 cm

Color:
Yellowish

Description:
Erect annual herb, stems branched, with long or short hairs. Leaves alternate, with short petioles, lanceolate, 2 – 6 cm long, 0.5 – 2.5 cm wide, smooth edged or with a few coarse teeth or lobes, lightly hairy above, densely silvery hairy below, with a 3-forked yellow spine in leaf axil. Heads unisexual. Staminate heads clustered at ends of branches, involucre absent. Staminal filaments united into a tube with 4 – 6 free anthers. Pistillate heads in axils below staminate heads, involucre closed, hardened, forming a bar with 2 beaks at the tip containing 2 pistillate flowers, corolla and pappus absent. Bur 1 – 1.5 cm long, with hooked prickles.

Notes:
Few plants protect their seeds as effectively as the spiny cocklebur. Not only are the two seeds enclosed in a hard bur covered with hooked prickles, but the bur itself is protected by one or more vicious, 3-pronged spines. The inset in the photo below shows the male flower head. (See *Xanthium strumarium*). Spiny cockleburs bloom from late July through September between 3000 and 6500 ft.



Introduced*



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family

Scientific Name:

Xanthium strumarium

Size:

50 - 100 cm

Description:

Erect annual herb, stems coarse, simple or branched. Herbage somewhat rough to the touch. Leaves alternate, deltoid to deltoid-ovate, toothed to lobed, up to 12 cm long and wide, with petioles about as long as the leaf blade. Heads unisexual, with staminate flowers separate from pistillate flowers. Staminate heads clustered at ends of branches, involucre in 1 - 3 series, phyllaries narrow, distinct. Staminate flowers with a tubular 5-toothed corolla. Pistillate heads in axils below staminate heads, involucre closed, hardened, forming a bur, with 2 beaks at the tip, containing 2 pistillate flowers, corolla and pappus absent. Burs 2 to 3.5 cm long armed with hooked or straight prickles.



Common Name:

Cocklebur

Color:

Brownish

Notes:

Cocklebur is thought to be of American origin. The first records of it in Europe appear some fifty years after Columbus reached the new world. Although both male and female flowers are on the same plant, this plant is unusual in that the flowers are housed separately, with the males clustered at branch ends and the females in the areas where the leaves join the stem. Cocklebur blooms from July through August between 4000 and 6500 ft.

New Mexico Native



ASTERACEAE -- Composite Family



Scientific Name:
Zinnia grandiflora

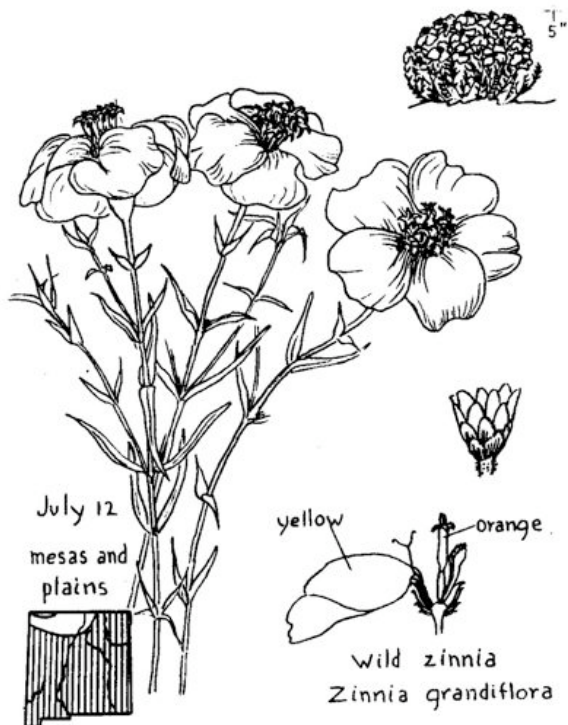
Size:
5 - 20 cm

Description:
Perennial herb, much branched. Herbage rough with short, stiff hairs. Leaves opposite, linear to linear-lanceolate, sessile, up to 25 mm long and 1 - 3 mm wide. Heads at the ends of branches, with both ray and disk flowers. Involucre cylindrical to bell-shaped, 7 - 9 mm high, phyllaries lying flat, with rounded tips. Ray flowers 10 - 20 mm long, 8 - 18 mm wide, persistent. Pappus absent or with 2 - 4 awns.

Common Name:
Wild zinnia, prairie zinnia, paper flower

Color:
Yellow

Notes:
The petals of this zinnia tend not to fall off, but stay attached to the seeds. This allows for wind dispersal of the seeds. The genus *Zinnia* is named for the German botanist and physician, Johann Gottfried Zinn (1727 - 1759). Wild zinnia blooms from June through September between 3000 and 6500 ft



New Mexico Native

