

Plant	Uses (Parts)	S/B Use	Distribution	Status	Comments {References}
Aceraceae - Maple Family <i>Acer glabrum</i> Torr. Rocky Mountain maple	medicine (seed, bark) food (young shoot, cambium)	-	ravines on buttes	common in scattered patches	{Bauer, 6; Harrington, 344}
<i>Acer negundo</i> L. Box elder	food (sap) medicine (smoke) fuel (wood)	+ do'yas'hi ^S {DG}	near cultivated areas	not common	{Harrington, 344; Hart, 4}
Alismataceae - Water Plantain Family <i>Alisma gramineum</i> Gmel. Water plantain	food (root)	-	recorded from sinks area	not seen in recent years	Related genus (<i>Sagittaria</i>) has species with large, starchy, edible tubers called "wapato" by "the Indians". This genus, however, has fibrous roots. {Hitchcock & Cronquist, 558}
Amaranthaceae - Amaranth Family <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. Redroot, Amaranths, Pigweeds	food (leaf, seed)	-	disturbed areas throughout INEL	common, abundant	Some species were actually cultivated among Nevada Northern Paiute. {Fowler, 69; Harrington, 55; Steward, 21}
Anacardiaceae - Sumac Family <i>Rhus trilobata</i> Nutt. Squawbush, Skunkbush	food (berry) medicine (leaf, root?, flower, bark) manufacture (bark)	-	on buttes and along Big Lost River	scattered but common	{Fowler, 70; Harrington, 260; Hart, 55 (<i>R. glabra</i>); Vogel, 362}
Apiaceae - Parsley Family <i>Cymopterus</i> spp. Biscuit-root, Cymopterus	food (root, stem, leaf)	-	throughout INEL	common	{Fowler, 70; Harrington, 171}
<i>Lomatium</i> spp. Desert-parsley, Lomatium	medicine (root, leaf?) food (root)	+ (do tsa ^{S&B})	scattered over site	common	Native term refers to <i>L. dissectum</i> , Fern-leaved desert-parsley. <i>L. cous</i> root (called <i>xawsh</i> by natives) was a documented and important food among N. Shoshone and neighbors (traded it with Lewis and Clark) but it is not found on the INEL. Another important food species included in this family but not found on the INEL is <i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ("yampa"). Root of <i>L. foeniculaceum</i> and <i>L. triternatum</i> used; root of <i>L. dissectum</i> is edible but bitter) {Craighead 127; Fowler, 70; Hart, 26; Moore 1993: 167}

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<i>Osmorhiza</i> spp. Sweet-cicely	food (seed, root) medicine (root, leaf, seed)	-	Webb Springs	common in patches	{Harrington, 363; Moore 1993: 236; Vogel, 129,193}
Apocynaceae - Dogbane Family <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> L. Indian hemp, Dogbane	cordage (stem) medicine (root, milky juice, leaf for smoking)	+ (tsitogi ^S)? {DG}	Big Lost River diversion dam	one large patch	{Harrington, 16; Hart, 12; Moore 1993: 292; Steward, 313; Vogel, 305}
Asclepiadaceae - Milkweed Family <i>Asclepias speciosa</i> Torr. Showy milkweed	food (young seed pod) manufacture (outer stem)	+ (pe ze beh eh ^B)	along roadsides	scattered, not common	{Harrington, 113; Hart, 66; Steward, 310; Vogel, 322}
Asteraceae - Sunflower Family <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. Common yarrow	medicine (leaf, flower)	-	disturbed areas, roadsides	common	{Moore 1993: 272; Steward, 310; Vogel, 383}
<i>Agoseris glauca</i> (Pursh) Raf. False dandelion	food (leaf) medicine (milky juice)	-	scattered throughout INEL	common	<i>A. aurantiaca</i> and <i>A. retrorsa</i> {Fowler, 71}
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i> Hook. Ragweed	medicine (leaf)	-	Big Lost River, Spreading area	patchy but common	{Moore 1993: 291; Vogel, 190}
<i>Antennaria</i> spp. Pussy-toes	medicine (stem, leaf)	-	throughout INEL	abundant	{Craighead, 189; Moore 1993: 197}
¹ <i>Arctium minus</i> (Hill) Bernh. Common burdock	medicine (leaf, flower) food (young leaf, stem, root)	?	disturbed areas, Big Southern Butte	not common	Was probably intentionally introduced with Euroamerican immigration into the area (by ca. 1900). Modern usage common. {Craighead, 190; Harrington, 156; Mack, 203; Moore 1993: 43; Vogel, 272}
<i>Arnica cordifolia</i> Hook. Heart-leaved arnica	medicine (leaf, root, flower)	-	buttes and surrounding foothills	common where found	{Craighead, 191; Moore 1993: 46; Vogel, 261}

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<i>Artemisia</i> spp. Sagebrush, Sage	medicine (leaf) cordage (bark) clothing (bark, leaf) shelter (plant) fuel (trunk) dye (leaf) food (seed)	+ (bohoo'bi ^s) {DG} (sawah'be ^B)	throughout INEL	common, abundant	Native names seem to refer to <i>A. tridentata</i> only, which was and is extensively used in medicine and manufacture (not for food, according to Steward). {Craighead, 193; Fowler, 71; Hart, 44; Moore 1993: 162; Steward, 21-2, 310, 312; Vogel, 383}
<i>Aster</i> spp. Aster	medicine (root) food(?) (seed)	-	Big Lost River and edges of INEL	common, scattered	{Steward, 22, 310}
<i>Balsamorhiza</i> spp. Balsamroot	food (seed, stem, root) medicine (leaf, root)	+ (ak'eh ^{s&B})	around buttes	common where found	Native term was also used for sunflowers (or sunflower seeds) in general. Medicinal applications complementary to those of <i>Lomatium</i> . {Craighead, 196; Hart, 20; Moore 1993: 55; Steward, 22}
<i>Bidens cernua</i> L. Nodding beggar-ticks	medicine (leaf, flower)	-	spreading area, Big Lost River	not common	{Craighead, 196; Moore 1993: 68}
<i>Chaenactis douglasii</i> (Hook) H & A Hoary false-yarrow	medicine (leaf, root)	?	throughout INEL	common, abundant	Documented use among Great Basin groups. {Chamberlin, 365; Steward, 310}
<i>Chrysothamnus</i> spp. Rabbit-brush	medicine (plant, root) gum (bark of lower stem, root)	+ (pasawitumb ^s) (donoobi ^s) {DG}	throughout INEL	common, abundant	Term collected by Steward from Nevada Shoshones, apparently refers to species in general. He also collected several other terms from other groups, referring to particular species not found here. {Steward, 23, 311}
<i>Cirsium</i> spp. Thistle	food (stem, root)	+ (tsin', tsinambo go ^s)	scattered throughout INEL	relatively common, scattered	Term collected by Steward from Lemhi Shoshone for some thistles whose roots they baked overnight for drying or storing. {Craighead, 201; Fowler, 71; Harrington, 166; Hart, 13; Steward, 22}
<i>Crepis</i> spp. Hawksbeard	food (leaf)	-	throughout INEL	common, abundant	{Fowler, 71; Steward, 24}

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<i>Erigeron</i> spp. Fleabane, Daisy	medicine (root, leaf, flower) arrow tip poison (root)	-	throughout INEL	common to abundant	{Chamberlin, 368; Steward, 311; Vogel, 291}
¹ <i>Grindelia squarrosa</i> (Pursh) Dunal Gumweed	medicine (flower, leaf)	+ (oakap: ^s)	disturbed areas, roadsides	common	Native of the Great Plains, introduced to this region perhaps via trade among Plains, Plateau and Basin tribes. {Hart, 32; Moore 1993: 298; Steward, 311 Vogel, 299}
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i> (Pursh) Britt. and Rusby Matchbrush	medicine (flowering stem)	-	rocky outcrops	common	{Moore 1993: 299}
<i>Haplopappus</i> spp. Goldenweed, Strawflower	food (seed)	-	buttes and surrounding foothills	patchy, common	Fowler documents use of a related species (<i>H. macronema</i>) among southern Great Basin groups. {Fowler, 71}
<i>Helenium autumnale</i> L. Sneezeweed	medicine (flower)	-	Big Lost River area	scattered patches	{Moore 1993: 281; Vogel, 223}
¹ <i>Helianthus</i> spp. Sunflower	medicine (root) food (seed)	+ (ak ^{rs&B})	roadsides	common	Lemhi and Snake R. Shoshone distinguished among at least five different species (or types) of sunflower, all of which were referred to by adding a descriptive to "ak'" (i.e. buhak', biak, pa'ak, kusiak). The term ak' was also used to refer to <i>Balsamorhiza</i> spp. {Craighead, 216; Fowler,: 71; Harrington, 312; Hart, 30; Steward, 25, 311}
<i>Iva</i> spp. Poverty-weed, Tall marsh elder	food (seed)	-	disturbed areas throughout INEL	common	Seeds of various marsh elder species have been found extensively in archaeological sites from the east and midwest. However, they seem to have been replaced by sunflower, whose seeds are easier to process and procure oil from. {Kindscher, 138}
^{1+N} <i>Lactuca</i> spp. Prickly lettuce, Blue lettuce	food (leaf) medicine (root, juice, leaf)	-	throughout INEL	common, abundant	{Craighead, 221; Fowler, 71; Harrington, 134; Moore 1993: 300; Vogel, 378}

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<i>Lygodesmia</i> spp. Skeleton weed	food (leaf, seed) gum (milky juice)	-	scattered throughout INEL	patchy, common when found	{Craighead, 221; Fowler, 71; Hart, 27}
<i>Microseris</i> spp. False agoseris	food (seed)	-	buttes, surrounding foothills	not common	{Fowler, 71}
<i>Senecio</i> spp. Groundsel, Butterweed	medicine (root) gum (root)	-	throughout INEL	common	{Bauer, 30; Craighead, 223; Moore 1993: 357; Vogel, 361}
<i>Solidago missouriensis</i> Nutt. Goldenrod	medicine (root, plant flower)	-	Big Lost River	scattered, not common	{Craighead, 225; Vogel, 298}
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill Sow thistle	food (leaf, shoot)	-	Webb Springs	not common	{Craighead, 226; Harrington, 149}
¹ <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L. Common tansy	medicine (flower)	-	Big Lost River	patchy, not common	{Vogel, 367}
¹ <i>Taraxacum</i> spp. Dandelion	food (flower, leaf, stem, root) medicine (root)	+	throughout INEL	common	{Craighead, 227; Harrington, 99; Moore 1993: 306; Vogel, 284}
¹ <i>Tragopogon dubius</i> Scop. Yellow salsify	medicine (root) food (leaf, root) gum (milky juice)	-	throughout INEL	common	{Craighead, 230; Harrington, 218; Moore 1993: 306}
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L. Common cocklebur	food (seed) medicine (entire plant in flower)	-	Big Lost River, sinks, spreading area, Webb Springs	common where found	{Craighead, 235; Moore 1993: 308}
Betulaceae - Birch Family <i>Betula occidentalis</i> Hook. Western water birch	medicine (leaf, bark) food (sap) whips	+(daneeteg wai ^S) {DG}	Birch Creek	common along creek	{Moore 1993: 293; Vogel 266}
Boraginaceae - Borage Family <i>Amsinckia</i> spp. Fiddleneck	food (leaf)	-	hills and buttes	scattered, common where found	{Fowler, 72; Steward, 21}

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<i>Lappula</i> spp. Beggars ticks, Stickseed	food (seed, root)	+ (sohna ^s)	disturbed areas throughout INEL	common, abundant	Lemhi Shoshone ate seeds and probably root, according to Steward. {Fowler, 72; Steward, 25}
<i>Lithospermum ruderale</i> Dougl. Gromwell	food (seed) medicine (root)	?	buttes	common where found	Root was used among Nevada Shoshone for contraceptive purposes. Seeds were eaten by Gosiutes. {Craighead, 157; Steward 1938: 26; Vogel, 230}
Brassicaceae - Mustard Family <i>Arabis</i> spp. Rockcress	food (seed)	-	throughout INEL	common, abundant	{Fowler, 72}
<i>Brassica</i> spp. Mustard	food (leaf, seed, seed pod) medicine (leaf, seed)	-	Birch Creek, west edge of INEL	not common	{Harrington, 62; Vogel, 328}
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L) Medic Shepherd's purse	medicine (whole herb)	-	Webb Springs, CFA	not common	{Moore 1993: 293}
<i>Descurainia</i> spp. Tansymustard	food (seed) medicine (seed)	+ (aza'boe ^{B&S^s}) (boi ^s)	Disturbed areas	Common	Terms collected among Lemhi Shoshone by Steward. [Also called "pinole" by "the Indians" (Harrington); possibly a generic and widely used term for pudding?] {Fowler, 72; Harrington, 307; Steward, 30}
<i>Draba oligosperma</i> Hook. Whitlow grass	food (seed)	-	foothills west of INEL	not common	Seeds of <i>D. nemorosa</i> used by Northern Ute. {Fowler, 72}
<i>Lepidium</i> spp. Peppergrass	food (seed, green pods) medicine (herb)	-	throughout INEL	not common to common, depends on species	{Fowler, 72; Vogel, 207}
<i>Rorippa</i> spp. Yellowcress	food (seed, leaf)	-	Big Lost River, sinks	not common	{Fowler, 72; Harrington, 68, 140}
<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp. Tumblemustard	food (seed, leaf)	-	disturbed areas throughout INEL	common	{Fowler, 72; Harrington, 95; Vogel, 328}

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<i>Stanleya viridiflora</i> Nutt. Prince's plume	food (seed, leaf, stem)	-	throughout INEL	common, not abundant	{Fowler, 72}
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L. Fanweed	food (young shoot, leaf, seed?)	-	throughout INEL	common, scattered	{Harrington, 103}
Cactaceae - Cactus Family <i>Opuntia polyacantha</i> Haw. Prickly pear	food (stem, fruit)	+ (agovi, wogavi ^s)	throughout INEL	common, abundant	{Craighead, 69; Fowler, 72; Harrington, 246; Hart, 39; Steward, 26}
Capparidaceae - Caper Family <i>Cleome lutea</i> Hook. Yellow bee plant	food (seed, leaf, stem)	-	Big Lost River, NW Foothills	common where found	{Craighead, 69; Fowler, 72; Harrington, 72}
Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle Family <i>Sambucus cerulea</i> Raf. Elderberry	food (fruit) manufacture (stem, twig)	+ (kunu-gip ^s)	Big Southern Butte	common on butte	Used for making flutes (Steward) {Craighead, 181; Fowler, 72; Harrington, 279; Moore 1993: 305; Steward, 29; Vogel, 287}
<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i> Gray. Snowberry	medicine (fruit, plant) manufacture (bark)	? (ija hua, tatsip ^s)	buttes and foothills west of INEL	common where found	Berries, bark (for string), and whole plant used among Nevada Shoshone (Steward). {Hart, 59; Steward, 311}
Chenopodiaceae - Goosefoot Family <i>Atriplex</i> spp. Saltbush, Shadscale, Spiny hopsage, Red orache	food (seed)	? (sunu ^s)	throughout INEL	Red Orache not common, other species common and abundant	Seeds of several different species used among Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming groups. Seeds of <i>A. argentea</i> may have been sown broadcast in north central Nevada. Not documented among Snake River Shoshone or Bannock. {Fowler, 72; Harrington, 60; Steward, 22, 313}
¹ <i>Chenopodium</i> spp. Goosefoot, Lamb's quarter	food (seed, young plant)	+ (uap ^s)	throughout INEL	common, abundant	Seeds of various species were sown broadcast among north central Nevadan groups. {Harrington, 69, 234; Fowler, 73; Steward, 23}
<i>Monolepis</i> spp. Povertyweed	food (seed, root, stem, leaf)	-	throughout INEL	not common	Gruel from seeds called "pinole" (Harrington)--generic term for pudding? {Harrington, 80}
¹ <i>Salsola kali</i> L. Russian thistle	food (young plant)	+ (witah' nomani ^B)	disturbed areas throughout INEL	common, abundant	Term means "when the wind blows it rolls" (RW, Bannock informant) {Harrington, 93; Yensen 178}

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<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> (Hook)Torr Black greasewood	food (seed)	-	throughout INEL	common in saline areas	Documented use among Utah Southern Paiute. {Fowler, 73}
Convolvulaceae - Morning Glory Family ¹ <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L. Field morning glory	medicine (root) starvation food (root)	-	roadsides	not common	{Bauer, 34; Craighead, 147; Vogel, 344}
Cornaceae - Dogwood Family <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> Michx. Red-osier dogwood	food (fruit) medicine (bark, leaf, root, stem) smoking (leaves, cambium) manufacture (twigs)	+ (ah za qwe she dah nupe ^B)	Webb Springs, Birch Creek	common where found	{Harrington, 354; Hart, 21; Steward, 313; Vogel, 285}
Cupressaceae - Cypress Family <i>Juniperus</i> spp. Juniper	medicine (needles) food (cones) manufacture (branches)	+ (wa'pe ^{S&B}) (nag-wihi ^S) {DG}	throughout INEL	common to abundant	{Fowler, 73; Harrington, 242; Hart, 36; Moore 1993: 300; Steward, 312; Vogel, 315}
Cuscutaceae - Dodder Family <i>Cuscuta</i> spp. Dodder	medicine (plant)	-	west edge of INEL	not common	{Moore 1993; 70}
Cyperaceae - Sedge Family <i>Carex</i> spp. Sedge	food (shoot, bulb, seed) manufacture (leaf, plant)	+?	Douglas' sedge throughout sagebrush areas, others only on west foothills and at Webb Springs	Douglas' sedge common, others not common	{Craighead, 8; Fowler, 73}
<i>Eleocharis</i> spp. Spike-rush	food (seed, bulb)	?	Webb Springs, sinks	common in small areas where found	Steward says the "Shoshone plant 'mahavit' may be the same" as the <i>Eleocharis</i> used among Owens Valley Paiute. {Fowler, 73; Steward, 24}
<i>Scirpus</i> spp. Bulrush	food (seed, pollen, root, stem) manufacture (stem)	?	outflow areas from facilities	not common	{Craighead, 10; Fowler, 73; Harrington, 210; Steward, 29}

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Fabaceae - Pea Family <i>Dalea</i> spp. Dalea	food (seed)	-	near Big Lost River	not common	One species (not ours) with documented food use among Owens Valley Paiute. {Fowler, 73}
<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i> Pursh. Licorice-root	medicine (root) flavoring (root)	-	Big Lost River, Birch Creek, sinks, spreading area	common	{Craighead, 98; Hart, 35; Moore 1993: 298; Vogel, 308}
<i>Hedysarum boreale</i> Nutt. Northern sweetvetch	flavoring (root)	-? sogobihuda' {DG}	north end of INEL	scattered, common	Root may be used like <i>Glycyrrhiza</i> . {Craighead, 98}
¹ <i>Medicago</i> spp. Black medic, Alfalfa	medicine (flower)	-	Webb Springs, Birch Creek, along roads	not common	{Moore 1993: 302}
¹ <i>Melilotus</i> spp. Sweet clovers	medicine/ tonic (flower, leaf)	-	roadsides	common	{Craighead, 100; Moore 1979: 152}
<i>Thermopsis rhombifolia</i> (Nutt.) Richardson False-lupine	medicine (flower)	-	Birch Creek	not common	Dried flowers were smoked among Plains tribes as a treatment for rheumatism. {Vogel, 197}
¹ <i>Trifolium</i> spp. Red clover, Dutch clover	food (seed, leaf, whole plant)	-	Birch Creek, CFA	not common	Used among Owens Valley Paiute. (Attractive forage plant for grouse, Canada geese, deer, elk, bear). {Craighead, 100; Fowler, 74; Moore 1993: 307}
<i>Vicia americana</i> Muhl. American vetch	food (seed, young stem)	-	throughout INEL	common	{Craighead, 104}
Fumariaceae - Fumitory Family <i>Corydalis aurea</i> Willd. Ground smoke	medicine (entire plant)	-	Big Southern Butte	not common	{Moore 1979: 65}
Grossulariaceae - Currant/ Gooseberry Family <i>Ribes</i> spp. Currant, Gooseberry	food (fruit) medicine? (leaf)	+ (mo goo z'a boe ^{B&S7}) (ohabogom bi ⁸) {DG}	scattered throughout INEL	common	{Craighead, 78; Fowler, 78; Harrington, 262; Steward, 29, 312; Vogel, 198}

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Hydrophyllaceae - Waterleaf Family <i>Phacelia</i> spp. Phacelia	food (leaf)	-	scattered throughout INEL, (<i>P. inconspicua</i> on Big Southern Butte)	most not common, (rare <i>P. inconspicua</i> on Federal Candidate List)	Grazed by elk, deer, mountain goat, grizzly. {Craighead, 152; Fowler, 74}
Juncaceae - Rush Family <i>Juncus</i> spp. Rush	food (seed) manufacture (stalks)	?	Big Lost River, Webb Springs, Birch Creek	not common	Good forage. {Craighead, 13; Fowler, 74}
Lamiaceae - Mint Family <i>Agastache</i> spp. Horsemint, Giant hyssop	food (seed)	-	Big Southern Butte	not common	<i>A. urticifolia</i> is considered the west's most important forage plant (for animals) in the mint family. {Craighead, 159; Fowler, 74}
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	medicine (leaf) flavoring (leaf)	+ (bagwana ^{S&B?})	Big Lost River	not common	{Craighead, 13; Hart, 64; Moore 1979: 130; Steward, 26; Vogel, 323, 326}
Liliaceae - Lily Family <i>Allium</i> spp. Wild onion	food (leaf, bulb) medicine flavoring (boiled juice of bulb) dye (bulb skin)	+ (kunk ^S) (ge'nga ^S) {DG}	throughout INEL	common	{Craighead, 15; Fowler, 75; Harrington, 345; Vogel, 292}
<i>Calochortus</i> spp.	food (bulb, seed, plant)	+ (sigo ^S) (sigobi ^S) {DG}	throughout INEL	common	{Craighead, 18; Fowler, 75; Harrington, 159; Steward, 22}
<i>Fritillaria</i> spp. Leopard lily, Yellow fritillary	food (corm)	? (winigo ^S)	buttes	common where found	Steward recorded this term because of its similarity to the Gosiute term (winago) for <i>F. pudica</i> . {Craighead, 24; Fowler, 75; Hart, 25; Steward, 25}
<i>Smilacina stellata</i> (L.) Desf. False solomon's seal	food (young leaf and stem) medicine (root)	?	Birch Creek, Webb Springs	not common	{Craighead, 27; Harrington, 125; Moore 1993: 131}

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Loasaceae - Blazing Star Family <i>Mentzelia</i> spp. Blazing star	food (seed)	?	throughout INEL, disturbed areas	common to abundant	Seeds of related species sometimes broadcast by central Nevada Shoshone (Steward). {Craighead, 117; Fowler, 75; Steward, 26}
Malvaceae - Mallow Family <i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i> (Dougl.) Spach. White-stemmed globe-mallow	food (seed, fruit, shoot) medicine (leaf) manufacture (plant)	? (kasone veh ^B)	throughout INEL	common, abundant	Related species used among southern Great Basin groups (boiled and mixed with potter's clay) (Steward). {Craighead, 115; Fowler, 75; Moore 1993: 306; Steward, 312}
Nyctaginaceae- Four-o'clock Family <i>Abronia mellifera</i> Dougl. Sandverbena	medicine (root?)	-	north end of INEL	not common	Related species used among Ute for stomach and bowel troubles. {Vogel, 191}
Onagraceae - Evening-primrose Family <i>Epilobium</i> spp. Fireweed, Willow-herb	food (leaf, young shoot)	+ (temahnike new ^B) (koso-beh ^S)	throughout INEL	scattered but common	{Craighead, 120; Harrington, 74}
<i>Oenothera</i> spp. Evening-primrose	food (seed, leaf, young shoot, root) medicine (leaf, root)	?	throughout INEL	common	{Craighead, 121; Fowler, 75; Harrington, 82; Moore 1993: 302; Steward, 26}
Orchidaceae - Orchid Family <i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> Raf. Spotted coral-root	medicine (root)	-	Webb Springs	not common	{Craighead, 37; Moore 1993: 295}
Orobanchaceae - Broomrape Family <i>Orobanche</i> spp.	medicine (plant) food (plant)	?	throughout INEL	common	Widely used among southern Great Basin groups (Fowler). {Fowler, 76; Moore 1979: 42}
Pinaceae - Pine Family <i>Pinus</i> spp. Lodgepole pine, Limber pine	food (seed, sap) manufacture (lodgepoles) medicine (needles)	+ (wongoo' bi ^S = pine tree) (wanda ^S = lodgepole pine) (du'ba ^S = pinenut) (wongoo' bi zizigah nah ^{S&B?}) {RW}	Big Southern Butte	common on butte	{Fowler, 76; Harrington, 323; Hart, 52; Moore 1993: 303; Vogel, 333}

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<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirbel.) Franco Douglas fir	medicine (needles)	+ (peshaw kokope ^B) (zah kokope ^S) {RW}	Big Southern Butte	common on butte	
Plantaginaceae - Plantain Family <i>Plantago</i> spp. Plantain, Indian wheat	medicine (plant) food (leaf, seed)	+ (babashea cah ^B = big leaves) {RW}	throughout INEL	not common	{Harrington, 86; Moore 1993: 303; Vogel, 95, 100, 165}
Poaceae - Grass Family <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> L. Bentgrass	food (seed)	-	Big Lost River, Webb Springs	not common	{Fowler, 76}
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> Sobol. Shortawn foxtail	food (seed)	-	Webb Springs	not common	{Fowler, 76}
<i>Bromus</i> spp. Brome grass	food (seed)	-	throughout INEL	common	Native species used. {Fowler, 76}
¹ <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> (L.) Beauv. Barnyard grass	food (seed)	-	around CFA and facilities	common where found	{Fowler, 76}
<i>Elymus</i> spp. Wheatgrass	food (seed) medicine (root)	-	throughout INEL	common, abundant	{Fowler, 76; Harrington, 299}
<i>Glyceria grandis</i> Wats. American mannagrass	food (seed)	?	only <i>G.</i> <i>grandis</i> on INEL, Big Lost River	not common	<i>G. borealis</i> , <i>G. aeroides</i> , and <i>G.</i> <i>nervata</i> mentioned in Fowler and Steward. European mannagrass species were particularly popular in Germany and Poland where their seeds (larger than American species) were added to soups or made into gruel (Dayton). {Fowler, 76; Dayton, 112; Steward, 25}
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> L. Foxtail barley	food (seed)	?	disturbed areas, roadsides	common	<i>H. californicum</i> , <i>H. depressum</i> and <i>H. jubatum</i> used among Great Basin groups. {Fowler, 76}
<i>Leymus</i> spp. Wildrye	food (seed) manufacture (plant)	+ (wadunzip ^S) (wahavi ^S = the seeds)	throughout INEL	common, abundant	<i>L. cinereus</i> especially. {Fowler, 76; Steward, 24, 312}

Plant	Uses (Parts)	S/B Use	Distribution	Status	Comments {References}
<i>Melica bulbosa</i> Geyer Oniongrass	food (seed)	?	Big Southern Butte	not common	<i>M. imperfecta</i> used in the southern Great Basin (Kawaiisu). {Bauer, 48; Fowler, 76}
<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i> (R. & S.) Ricker Indian ricegrass	food (seed)	+ (wai ^s)	throughout INEL	common, abundant	According to Steward 1938: this term was widely used by Shoshone and N. Paiute of the Great Basin; however, the plant was scarce along the Snake River and unknown to the Lemhi Shoshone. It was, however, collected by N. Shoshone (Fowler). {Harrington, 320; Fowler, 76; Dayton, 148; Steward, 26}
<i>Panicum capillare</i> L. Panicgrass	food (seed)	-	roadsides, CFA	not common	Southern species important food among desert Southwest and southern Great Basin peoples. {Fowler, 76}
<i>Poa</i> spp. Bluegrass	food (seed) medicine (spikelet)	+ (sonip ^s)	throughout INEL	common, abundant	{Fowler, 76; Steward, 28}
<i>Sitanion hystrix</i> (Nutt.) J.G. Smith Squirreltail	food (seed)	? (waciup ^s)	throughout INEL	common, abundant	Used widely among Nevada Shoshone and N. Paiute, but unknown to Lemhi Shoshone (Steward). {Fowler 1986: 76; Steward 30}
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> (Torr.) Gray Dropseed	food (seed)	-	scattered over INEL	not common	Several species used among southern Great Basin groups, and widely used by desert Southwest groups. {Fowler, 76}
<i>Stipa</i> spp. Needle-and-thread grass	food (seed)	- (huki ^{sp})	throughout INEL	common, abundant	Documented uses only in southern Nevada and California. {Fowler, 77; Steward, 30}
¹ <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. Wheat	food (seed)	-	roadsides near agricultural areas	not common	Introduced species here, but used in southern Utah and Nevada. {Fowler, 77}
Polemoniaceae - Phlox Family <i>Gilia leptomeria</i> Gray Great Basin gilia	food (seed) medicine (flower, plant)	? (ovu'ha)	throughout INEL	common	Native term collected by Steward among N. Paiute. One of the few members of its genus whose seeds do not become mucilaginous when wet. Other species had medicinal uses, according to Chamberlin. {Chamberlin, 370; Fowler, 77; Steward, 25}

Plant	Uses (Parts)	S/B Use	Distribution	Status	Comments {References}
Polygonaceae - Buckwheat Family <i>Eriogonum</i> spp. Buckwheat	medicine (flower)	? (tawisiwup)	throughout INEL	common	Native term collected by Steward among eastern Nevada/western Utah Shoshone. {Craighead, 40; Fowler, 77; Moore 1993: 93; Steward, 311}
<i>Polygonum</i> spp. Knotweed, Doorweed	food (seed, leaf, stem, root) medicine (root)	-	throughout INEL	common	{Craighead, 42; Fowler, 77; Harrington, 195; Moore 1993: 37; Steward, 28}
<i>Rumex</i> spp. Dock	food (seed, stem, leaf) medicine (leaf, root)	+? (anga [=red] bauwiya ^s)	throughout INEL in wet disturbed areas	common	<i>R. mexicanus</i> (and other spp.) called this by various Great Basin groups including Snake River (western) Shoshone (Steward). {Craighead, 44; Fowler, 77; Harrington, 90; Moore 1993: 305; Steward, 29, 311; Vogel, 384}
Ranunculaceae - Buttercup Family <i>Aquilegia formosa</i> Fisch. Red columbine	food (young plants)	-	Webb Springs	not common	<i>A. formosa</i> used among Washoe {Fowler, 78}
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> Nutt. Virgin's bower	medicine (leaf) clothing (seed tails)	-	Big Southern Butte	not common	Leaves chewed by "American Indians" and settlers, to remedy sore throats and colds. Feathery seed tails useful for insulation and are easily ignited. {Craighead, 57; Moore 1993: 58}
<i>Delphinium</i> spp. Larkspur	medicine (seed, flower) dye (flower)	+ (dubu'hi dontsiape ^s) {DG}	throughout INEL	common	{Harrington, 31; Moore 1993: 95}
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp. Buttercup	medicine (plant, root) food (herb)	-	throughout INEL	common	Important forage food for Blue Grouse, ducks and Canada geese. {Craighead, 61; Harrington, 39; Vogel, 283}
Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn Family <i>Ceanothus velutinus</i> L. Snowbrush	smoking (leaf) soap (flower) medicine (root)	-	buttes	not common	{Bauer, 79; Craighead, 112; Harrington, 112; Moore 1993: 212; Vogel, 159}

Plant	Uses (Parts)	S/B Use	Distribution	Status	Comments {References}
Rosaceae - Rose Family <i>Amelanchier</i> spp. Serviceberry	food (fruit) manufacture (stem) medicine (stem)	+ (tuemb ^S) (deambi ^S) {DG}	buttes	common where found	Native term collected by Steward from Snake River and Lemhi Shoshone. {Bauer, 81; Craighead, 79; Fowler, 78; Harrington, 229; Hart, 9; Steward, 21}
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> Nutt. Mountain mahogany	manufacture (wood)	? (tunambi ^S)	west foothills	not common	Native term collected by Steward from Nevada Shoshone. {Moore 1979: 111; Steward, 312}
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i> Willd. Large-leaved avens	medicine (root)	-	Big Southern Butte	not common	{Craighead, 83; Moore 1993: 298; Vogel, 374}
<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i> (Hook.) Heller Ocean spray	food (root for tea)	? (bauwun gop ^S) Collected by Steward from Shoshone of Elko, Nevada area.	Big Southern Butte	not common	{Craighead, 84; Steward, 25, 306}
<i>Potentilla</i> spp. Common silverweed, Cinquefoil	food (root) medicine (leaf)	-	Big Lost River, Webb Springs	not common	{Craighead, 85; Harrington, 201; Moore 1993: 303}
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> L. Common chokecherry	food (fruit; leaf, bark) medicine (bark, seed, cambium, twig) manufacture (twig, branch) dye base (sap) fuel (wood)	+ (doo'nam bi ^S) {DG}	buttes	common where found	Native term first collected by Steward from Lemhi Shoshone. {Craighead, 89; Fowler, 78; Harrington, 256; Hart, 42; Moore 1993: 303; Steward, 28; Vogel, 375}
<i>Rosa woodsii</i> Lindl. Wood's rose	food (fruit, root, flower, bud, seed) smoking (cambium) medicine (fruit, stem, root bark)	+ (tsiemb) (tsiabe ^S) {DG}	Big Lost River, Big Southern Butte	common, abundant	First native term collected by Steward from Lemhi Shoshone; refers to this and other species of wild rose. {Craighead, 92; Fowler, 78; Harrington, 269; Hart, 62; Moore 1993: 305; Steward, 29}

Plant	Uses (Parts)	S/B Use	Distribution	Status	Comments {References}
<i>Rubus ideaus</i> L. Red raspberry	food (fruit, young shoot, leaf, twig) medicine (fruits, leaf, root, root bark) flavoring (fruit)	+	Big Southern Butte	not common	Chamberlin documented use of <i>R. leucodermis</i> among Gosiute, and Steward added that they were "no doubt" used elsewhere (Steward). {Craighead, 93; Fowler, 78; Harrington, 276; Moore 1993: 305; Steward, 29; Vogel, 343}
Rubiaceae - Madder Family <i>Galium</i> spp. Bedstraw	medicine (plant) dye (root)	-	Big Southern Butte, foothills	not common	Forage value for ducks, geese, and white-tailed deer (Craighead). {Craighead, 178; Moore 1993: 297; Vogel, 202}
Salicaceae - Willow Family <i>Populus angustifolia</i> James Narrow-leaved cottonwood	food (cambium) fuel (upper limbs) manufacture (trunk) dyes (bud, fruits) medicine (bark)	+(sugavi ^s) (seho'bi ^s) {DG}	Big Lost River, Birch Creek	common where found	First native term collected by Steward from central Nevada Shoshone; according to Chamberlin, the Gosiute procured sugar from this species (Steward). {Hart, 68; Steward, 28}
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> Michx. Quaking aspen	medicine (cambium, leaf, bud) manufacture (branch)	+(senaa'bi ^s) {DG}	Big Southern Butte	common	{Hart, 67; Moore 1993: 305; Vogel, 112}
<i>Salix</i> spp. Willow	medicine (bark, leaf, bud tips)	+(suhuvi ^s) (agai [=salmon] suhu ^s)	throughout INEL in moist areas	common	First native term collected by Steward as a general term for <i>Salix</i> . Second term collected by Steward from Lemhi Shoshone who burned a species of <i>Salix</i> and applied it to sore eyes {Clark, 51; Hart, 67; Moore 1993: 305; Steward, 311, 312; Vogel, 379}
Saxifragaceae - Saxifrage Family <i>Heuchera parvifolia</i> Nutt. Common alumroot	medicine (root)	-	buttes and foothills	not common	Documented usage among the Flathead and Kutenai. {Hart, 31; Moore 1993: 22; Vogel, 256}
Scrophulariaceae - Figwort Family <i>Castilleja</i> spp. Paintbrush	medicine (plant) dye (flower)	-(ana [=red] kwiwi'tum and ana bimotoy mup)	throughout INEL	common	Specifically <u>not</u> used but named among southern Nevada and California groups, according to Steward. {Craighead, 166; Steward, 313; Vogel, 231}

Plant	Uses (Parts)	S/B Use	Distribution	Status	Comments {References}
¹ <i>Linaria</i> spp. Toadflax, Butter-and-eggs	medicine (plant)	-	Birch Creek	not common	{Moore 1979: 153}
<i>Mimulus</i> spp. Monkey flower	food (leaf, stalk)	-	throughout INEL	not common	Larger species (i.e. <i>M. guttatus</i>) eaten by Eastern Shoshone and settlers as greens. {Craighead, 170; Fowler, 78}
<i>Penstemon</i> spp. Penstemon	medicine (leaf)	-	throughout INEL	common	Steward documents use among Shoshone of southern Nevada of <i>P. palmeri</i> . {Craighead, 176; Moore 1993: 123; Steward, 311}
¹ <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L. Hairy mullein	medicine (flower, leaf, root) smoking (dried leaf)	-	roadsides	not common	Introduced on the heels of Euroamerican settlers (mid-1800's). Winter survival forage (elk, birds). {Craighead, 177; Moore 1979: 112; Vogel, 327}
<i>Veronica</i> spp. Speedwell	food (herb)	-	Big Lost River	not common	{Harrington, 151}
Solanaceae - Nightshade Family ¹ <i>Hysoscyamus niger</i> L. Black henbane	medicine (herb)	-	Birch Creek	not common	Introduced intentionally as a medicinal/ornamental plant from Europe. {Craighead, 163; Moore 1993: 299}
<i>Nicotiana attenuata</i> Torr. Coyote tobacco	smoking (leaf) medicine (topical tea)	+ (buhibahu ^s) {DG}{See Steward 1933}	Big Lost River, Webb Springs	not common	{Harrington, 360; Moore 1979: 153; Steward, 313; Vogel, 367}
<i>Solanum</i> spp. Bittersweet	medicine (leaf)	-	Birch Creek, spreading area, foothills	not common	Winter forage for ring-necked pheasants (Craighead). One species (<i>S. dulcamera</i>) introduced intentionally by Euroamerican settlers as a medicinal/ornamental. {Craighead, 165; Moore 1993: 72; Vogel, 328}
Typhaceae - Cattail Family <i>Typha latifolia</i> L. Common cattail	food (seed, root, young stem) manufacture (leaf) medicine (seed down)	+ (to'i ^s)	sinks, outflow from facilities	not common	Native term collected by Steward from Lemhi Shoshone. Seed down mixed with coyote fat and applied as salve to smallpox pustules by Sioux. {Craighead, 1; Fowler, 79; Harrington, 220; Hart, 60; Steward, 30}

Plant	Uses (Parts)	S/B Use	Distribution	Status	Comments {References}
Verbenaceae - Verbena Family <i>Verbena bracteata</i> Lag. and Rodr. Bracted verbena	food (seeds) medicine (entire plant)	-	Big Lost River, Birch Creek, spreading area	not common	Seeds collected by Utah S. Paiute (Fowler). {Fowler, 79; Moore 1993: 307; Vogel, 373}
Violaceae - Violet Family <i>Viola</i> spp. Violet	food (whole herb, flower) tonic (plant)	-	throughout INEL	scattered, common	{Craighead, 116; Harrington, 152; Moore 1993: 308; Vogel, 373}