

THE FLORA OF THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY

The area covered by this flora includes all of the INEL, immediately adjacent foothills of the Lost River and Lemhi Ranges, and all of Big Southern Butte. The flora consists of 472 species of vascular plants in 59 families; 409 species occur on the INEL proper. Six subspecies and eight varieties are included herein, bringing the total number of recognized taxa to 486. The largest families are the:

- Asteraceae (sunflower family) with 82 species,
- Poaceae (grass family) with 49 species,
- Brassicaceae (mustard family) with 43 species,
- Fabaceae (pea or legume family) with 36 species.

The 472 species can be classified according to life history and growth form as follows:

Life History:

- 320 (67.8%) are perennials
- 137 (29.0%) are annuals
- 10 (2.1%) are biennials
- 5 (1.1%) are variable.

Growth Form:

- 354 (75.0%) are forbs
- 58 (12.3%) are graminoids
(grasses/grass-like plants)
- 44 (9.3%) are shrubs
- 11 (2.3%) are trees
- 3 (0.6%) are succulents
- 1 (0.2%) is a climbing vine.

There are 403 (85.4%) native species, while 69 (14.6%) are introduced. Of the 403 native species,

- 301 (74.7%) are forbs
- 44 (10.9%) are shrubs
- 44 (10.9%) are graminoids
- 10 (2.5%) are trees
- 3 (0.7%) are succulents
- 1 (0.2%) is a climbing vine.

Of the 69 introduced species,

- 31 (44.9%) are annuals
- 54 (78.3%) are forbs
- 14 (20.3%) are grasses.

Previous lists of vascular plants at the INEL were prepared by Atwood (1970) and Jeppson and Holte (1978). Herbarium collections of the INEL flora were established in the Ray J. Davis Herbarium, Idaho Museum of Natural History, and at the INEL in 1976. Additional collections were made by Anita Cholewa and Douglass Henderson in 1982, by James Glennon in 1990 and by Karl Holte and James Glennon in 1993. Holte and Glennon made extensive searches of the INEL and immediate vicinity during the exceptionally wet 1993 growing season. Glennon added eight additional species while collecting data from the long-term vegetation plots in 1995. Specimens were identified using *Flora of Idaho* (Davis, 1952), *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* (Hitchcock & Cronquist, 1973), *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest* (Hitchcock, et. al., 1955), *Intermountain Flora* (Cronquist, et. al., 1972, 1977, 1984, 1989, 1994). Nomenclature follows Beetle and Young (1965) for subspecies of *Artemisia tridentata* and Barkworth et al. (1983) for members of the Triticeae. Common names generally are from Hitchcock and Cronquist (1973). Taxonomy was verified by Karl Holte and nomenclature was updated utilizing *The PLANTS database* (USDA, 1995). Voucher specimens for all of the plants listed are in the INEL or Big Southern Butte collections at the Ray J. Davis Herbarium.

Symbols

Each species name in the plant list is preceded by a three or four letter code that indicates the origin, life history, and growth form of that species. The codes for the three columns are as follows:

Origin	Life History	Growth Form
N = native	A = annual	F = forb
I = introduced	B = biennial	G = graminoid
	P = perennial	S = shrub
	V = variable	Sc = succulent
		Cv = climbing vine
		T = tree

An asterisk (*) indicates that the species is listed as a "sensitive species" (see RARE VASCULAR PLANTS, page 15 and Table 1, page 16).