

What can you do to help?

Identify plants.

You may have a Palouse Prairie remnant on your land if:

- The area has never been cultivated.
- It is steep and rocky with native wildflowers and bunchgrasses (sometimes near hawthorns or ponderosa pines).
- Your habitat patch has some of the plants shown in this pamphlet.

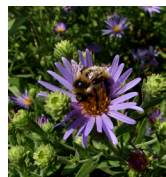
Ask for help.

Contact one of the agencies listed in this pamphlet.

- A conservation professional will help you identify plants and learn what can be done to protect your site.
- Conservation actions may include careful control of invasive plants and planting of native species on your land.
- State, federal and local technical assistance, as well as funding, are available to help you with your stewardship of Palouse Prairie rare plants and habitats.

Understand the ESA.

Landowners will not face restrictions of their activities on their property under federal or state laws if any Palouse Prairie plants are, or should become listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). If a landowner is receiving federal funding for an activity, the federal agency will work with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine possible effects to listed plants.



Learn more!

- Palouse Prairie Foundation:
www.palouseprairie.org

- If you wish further information about Palouse Prairie plants, their habitats, and how to conserve them, please contact a conservation planner at an agency listed in this pamphlet. These agencies can provide helpful resources for you.

COVER PHOTO: TRISH HECKIN
LANDSCAPE PHOTOS: JANICE HILL

rare plants

- 1 Jessica's aster (*Symphotrichum jessicae*) PHOTOS: GERRY QUEENER
- 2 Palouse goldenweed (*Pyrrocoma liatrifolmis*) PHOTO: GINA GLENNE
- 3 Palouse thistle (*Cirsium brevifolium*) PHOTO: TRISH HECKIN
- 4 Broadfruit mariposa (*Calochortus nitidus*) PHOTO: GERRY QUEENER
- 5 Spalding's catchfly (*Silene spaldingii*)
CLOSE-UP PHOTO: STEVE WIRT; FULL PLANT PHOTO: JANICE HILL
- 6 Douglas' clover (*Trifolium douglasii*) PHOTO: JANICE HILL

common plants

- 7 Arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*) PHOTOS: GERRY QUEENER
- 8 Prairie smoke (*Geum triflorum*) PHOTO: GERRY QUEENER
- 9 Douglas' brodiaea (*Triteleia grandiflora*)
PHOTOS: GERRY QUEENER
- 10 Sticky purple geranium (*Geranium viscosissimum*)
PHOTO: GERRY QUEENER
- 11 Upland larkspur (*Delphinium nuttallianum*)
PHOTO: GERRY QUEENER

Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*)

ILLUSTRATION: CLAY FLETCHER



For more information about conservation and funding:

LATAH SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
MOSCOW, ID - 208-882-4960

PALOUSE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
PULLMAN, WA - 509-332-4101

PALOUSE ROCK LAKE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ST. JOHN, WA - 509-648-3680

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, CLEARWATER REGION
LEWISTON, ID - 208-799-5010

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
ST. JOHN, WA - 509-648-3680

USDA AGRICULTURAL SERVICE CENTER
FARM SERVICE AGENCY/NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
COLFAX, WA - 509-397-4301

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER OFFICE, SPOKANE, WA - 509-891-6839
SNAKE RIVER OFFICE, BOISE, ID - 208-378-5243



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the Palouse Prairie

a treasure
on your land



A PRIVATE LANDOWNER GUIDE

the Palouse Prairie

a treasure on your land



Private landowners in southeast Washington and Idaho's Panhandle know their rolling hills of deep fertile soils and colorful grassland meadows are called the "Palouse Prairie." At one time, native bunchgrasses such as Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, Sandberg bluegrass and dozens of different wildflowers blanketed the landscape. Low-growing shrubs, especially snowberry and rose, were also common. An important Native American food source, the camas bulb, bloomed purple-blue across the low, seasonally wet meadows and swales. These historic "Palouse Prairie" plant communities eventually

were replaced by agricultural crops because the soils offered great farming potential. By 1900, over 90 percent of the Palouse Prairie had been converted to agriculture. Today, less than one percent of the historic prairie plant system exists, in small patches called "remnants" that occur on ground that is too rocky and steep to cultivate. Remnants show a high degree of plant and insect diversity, and their soils are complex and carbon-rich. The remnants are vital to a variety of species, such as grassland nesting birds and pollinating insects. Palouse Prairie remnants contribute to the overall health of this unique place.

Residential development and invasion by weedy plants further threaten these remnants, reducing their size and making them less connected. This isolates remaining rare wildflower plant populations and their pollinators from one another.

Landowners who have remnants with sensitive and rare plants on their property own a treasure!

If you own a Palouse Prairie remnant with some of these plants, and you are interested in helping to conserve these valuable resources, there are ways you can become a steward. By choosing to conserve your treasure, you may be eligible for funding and technical assistance for the restoration, management and protection of Palouse Prairie remnants.

rare plants



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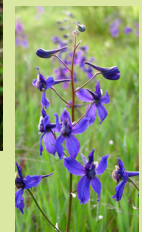
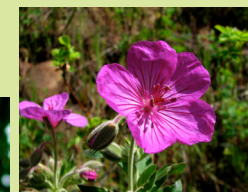
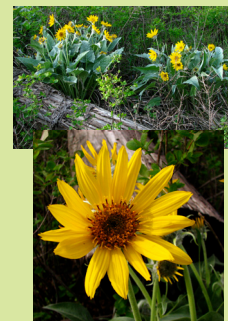
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common plants



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