

# ARE NATIVE VASCULAR PLANTS IN THE SASKATOON AREA

(Provincially rare plants found in the vicinity of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.)

J. HARMS, Professor of Biology & Curator of the W.P. Fraser Herbarium, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

A total of 21 provincially rare, native, vascular plant species have been recorded in the general Saskatoon area, within the region delimited in Figure 1, including about a 30 km radius around Saskatoon, but extending about 40 km northward. Included in the present list are species found in the Syllogeus list of *Rare Vascular Plants of Saskatchewan*,<sup>2</sup> plus two additional taxa that the author presently considers rare for Saskatchewan, and a third thought to also deserve protection because of its vulnerability and rarity elsewhere. This annotated list for the Saskatoon area is presented on the premise that an appreciation of our native plants depends on an awareness and personal knowledge about them. Only if the value of rare plants and of botanical diversity is appreciated as an important part of our cultural heritage by enough people, can needed public support be garnered for preservation efforts.

Since the listed plants are rarities, either regionally restricted or locally very sparse wherever found, a desirable motto for naturalists who find them is "to enjoy and not to destroy." Their locations, however, should be noted and properly recorded by botanists at the Fraser Herbarium, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and the National Herbarium of the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa.

The seven plant names below preceded by an asterisk (\*) represent species also considered rare for Canada.<sup>1</sup> The 11 taxa preceded by an exclamation mark (!) represent taxa that the author considers especially rare in Saskatchewan.

In the following list of the rare native vascular plants of the Saskatoon area, the species are alphabetically listed by their scientific names under their respective plant families, which in turn are arranged in the traditional Englerian sequence. For each species entry, the common names are followed by the scientific names and important synonyms, if any, and then the habitats and localities of the plants in the Saskatoon area, the distributional records elsewhere in Saskatchewan, and finally a brief description of the respective plants to aid readers in their recognition. The maps 1-21 in Figures 2 and 3 show the recorded distribution in Saskatchewan of the respective rare plant taxa.

Concluding this article, an alphabetical listing of the scientific and common names, including important synonyms and alternate common names, serves as both a summary and an index [and can serve as a check-list] of the rare native plants of the Saskatoon area.

## SPIKE-MOSS FAMILY

(Selaginellaceae)

PRICKLY SELAGINELLA [*Selaginella selaginoides* (L.) Link] is found in wet boggy areas. Pike Lake has the southernmost Saskatchewan record. In Saskatchewan, it is locally limited at widely spaced localities, northward to Carswell Lake and the northeastern corner of the province (map 1).

This species consists of small, delicate, mat-forming, moss-like plants, with lanceolate (lance-shaped) leaves and sporophylls, or cone scales, that are distinctly larger than the leaves and

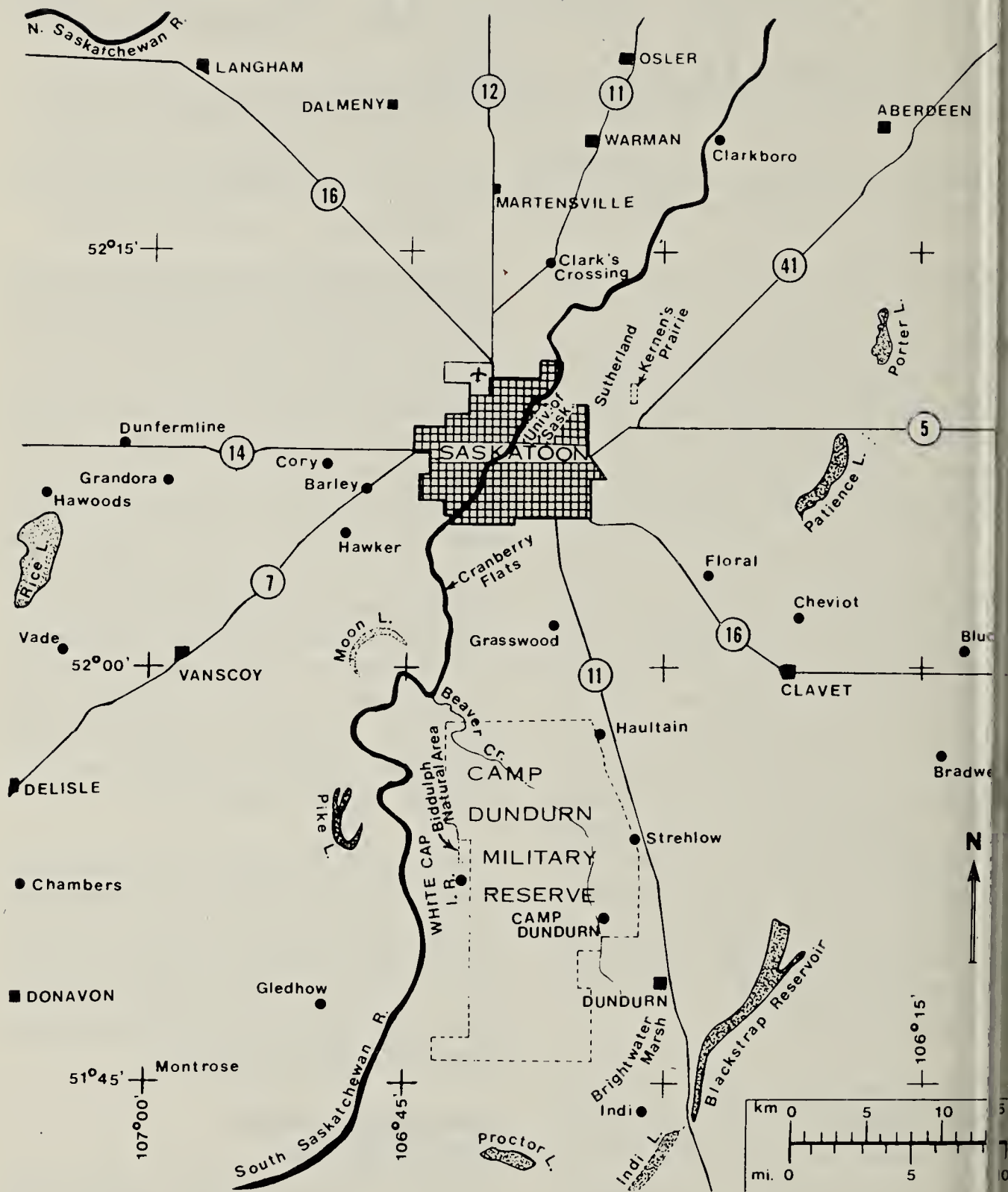


Figure 1. Map of the Saskatoon area

spinulose-toothed (with spiny margins), but not bristle-tipped.

**GRAPE-FERN FAMILY (Ophioglossaceae)**

**MOONWORT or MOON-FERN** [*Botrychium lunaria* (L.) Sw.], a fern of open woods, grows along Beaver Creek. In Saskatchewan they are local-

ly few at widely spaced localities, to Lac Ile-a-la-Crosse and La Rivière (map 2).

The sterile (not spore-bearing) blades of this small distinctive fern are attached near the middle stalk (stipe), are much longer broad, oblong in overall outline





1 SELAGINELLA  
SELAGINOIDES



2 BOTRYCHIUM  
LUNARIA



3 BOTRYCHIUM  
MULTIFIDUM



4 NAJAS FLEXILIS



5 AGROPYRON  
DASYSTACHYUM  
var. PSAMMOPHILUM



6 ELYMUS GLAUCUS



7 ELEOCHARIS  
COMPRESSA



8 ELEOCHARIS  
ENGELMANNII



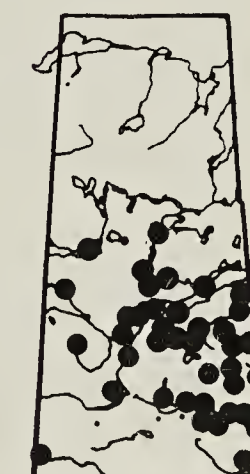
9 SCIRPUS PUMILUS  
var. ROLLANDII



10 SCIRPUS RUFUS  
var. NEOGAEUS



11 CORALLORHIZA  
STRIATA



12 CYPRIPEDIUM  
CALCEOLUS

Figure 2. Distribution maps of Saskatchewan rare species

innate (divided into leaflets along sides of a common axis), with the fan-shaped pinnae (leaflets) in 3-7 pairs.

WINEY GRAPE-FERN [*Botrychium multifidum* (Gmel.) Rupr.] grows in shady, mesic (moist), open woods or

shrublands. It is known in our area from a single 1927 collection by W.H. Cameron, labelled only "Saskatoon," and not verified since. Look for it! Elsewhere in Saskatchewan, it is locally sparse at widely spaced localities over the province north to Cluff Lake and Southend (Map 3).



*Leathery Grape-fern*

The sterile frond blades of this evergreen grape-fern are attached near the base of the stipe, thick-leathery, stout-stalked, triangular in outline, 2-4 ternate-pinnately compound. [Ternate - with three primary leaf divisions]

**PONDWEED FAMILY (Najadaceae)**

! FLEXIBLE NAIAD [*Najas flexilis* (Willd.) Roem. & Schult.] is an aquatic of shallow lake water found in Pike

Lake. Elsewhere in Saskatchewan at Candle Lake, Big Sandy Lake, Cl and north of Armit (map 4).

Plants of this pondweed relative small, delicate, annual, submerged aquatic herbs, with leaves opposite minutely spinulose-toothed, linear-filiform (narrow, thread-like), broad-sheathing, and crowded tips of slender stems; the separate



and female flowers are solitary; and the achenes-fruits are sessile (not stalked), fusiform and smooth-walled.

## GRASS FAMILY

Cyperaceae or Gramineae)

### SAND-DUNE WHEATGRASS

*Agropyron dasystachyum* (Hooker) Scribner var. *psammophilum* (Gillett & Senn) E. Voss; syn. *A. psammophilum* [Gillett & Senn] grows in active sand blowouts at "Peter's Blowout," 3.5 km west of Beaver Creek (17.5 s of Saskatoon), Cranberry Flats, and Dundurn. It is recorded from west of Hanley, Douglas Provincial Park (se of Elbow), and northeast of Macklin (map 5).

Plants of this distinctive grass variety may be distinguished from the common Northern Wheatgrass [*Agropyron dasystachyum* var. *dasystachyum*] by the more densely villous (long-hairy) lemmas, the first and second glumes 3- and 5-nerved respectively, the paleas to over 8 mm long, the spikes to longer than 1 dm, with the rachis pubescent below the spikelets and the spikelet medium internodes 8-12 mm long; the leaves are more glaucous (bluish-green) with more distinctly ribbed nerves. [A grass flower is enclosed by two bracts, the upper called the palea, the lower the lemma. At the base of each cluster of flowers or spikelet are more bracts called glumes. The spikelets are on an axis or stalk termed a rachis; several spikelets together form the spike. The awn is a bristle-like extension of a bract.]

WILD OR BLUE WILD RYE [*Elymus glaucus* Buckl.] grows in mesic shore woods and shrublands on river banks and bluff shelves. It is found here on Beaver Creek and the White Cap Indian Reserve. Elsewhere in Saskatchewan, it is recorded from various sites in the Cypress Hills, Wood Mountain, Matador, Rocanville and Saltcoats (map 6).

This is a perennial, tufted, non-rhizomatous, wild rye grass, with the glumes over 1 mm wide, thinnish, not awn-like, and the lemma-awns straightish, less than 2 cm long, about equalling the lemma-body.

## SEDGE FAMILY (Cyperaceae)

! FLAT-STEMMED SPIKE-RUSH [*Eleocharis compressa* Sulliv.; syn.: *E. elliptica* Kunth. var. *compressa* (Sulliv.) Drap. & Mohlenbr.] grows in wet boggy depressions. Pike Lake has the northwesternmost record in Saskatchewan. It is found farther to the south and southeast in the province, near Moose Jaw, Bredenbury, Forget, Kisbey, Pinto (e of Roche Percee) and Glen Ewen (map 7).

This perennial spike-rush is characterized by flattened wiry culms (aerial stems), somewhat tufted from short hard rhizomes; the sheaths tight; the spikelet-scales ovate-lanceolate, acuminate-pointed, and purplish-brown; the styles and stigmas number 3, and the achenes are 3-sided, golden to brownish, with granular-roughened surfaces, and short-conic cap-like tubercles separated from the achene summits.

\*! ENGELMANN'S SPIKE-RUSH [*Eleocharis engelmannii* Steud.; syn.: *E. obtusa* (Willd.) Schultes var. *engelmannii* (Steud.) Gilly] is found in seasonally wet sloughs. Near Saskatoon it has been located 5 km nw, 10 km w, 5 km e, and n of Sutherland. Elsewhere in Saskatchewan, it has been recorded near Matador, Loreburn, Govan, Regina, Rocanville and Colgate (on the Souris River drainage).

This non-rhizomatous, annual spike-rush is characterized by terete (round in cross-section) culms of markedly unequal lengths within tufts; the sheath summits are rather loose and 1-toothed; the spikelet-scales are elliptic-obovate,

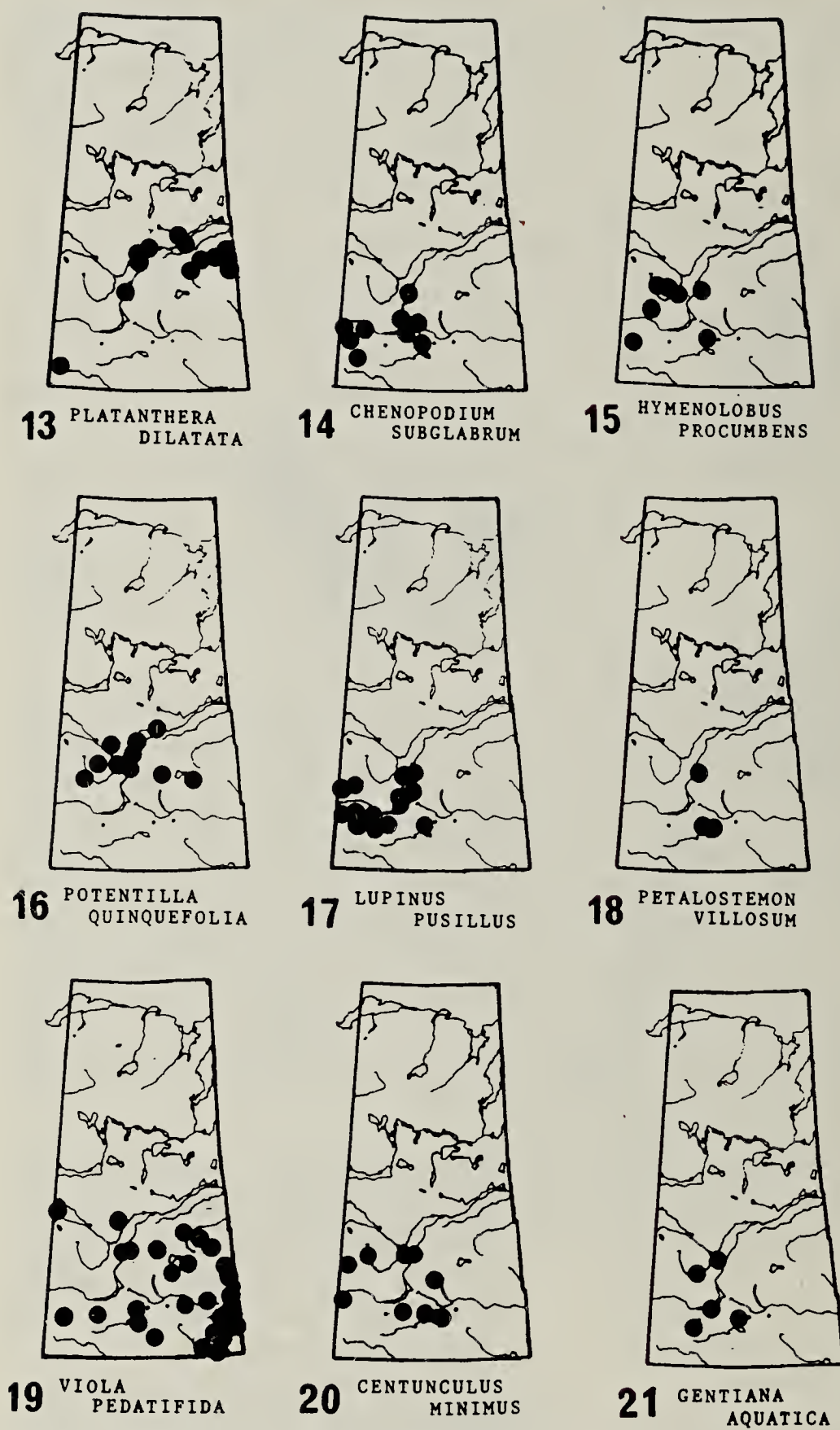


Figure 3. Distribution maps of Saskatchewan rare species

brownish, with bluntish hyaline (appearing transparent) tips and margins. The styles and stigmas are 2, and the achenes lens-shaped, brown-shining, smooth-surfaced, with short broad tubercles close-fitting and fused to achene summits.

! RED CLUB-RUSH [*Scirpus* (Huds.) Schrad. var. *neogaeus* Fe.] a plant of more or less alkaline, marshes. Pike Lake and marshes Sutherland have it. It is also recorded from near Hanley just to the south

DWARFBULL [*Scirpus* (Huds.) Vahl. var. *rolandii* (Fern.) Beck syn.: *S. rolandii* (Fern.)] grows in careous bogs and marshes. It has been found in Sutherland where in theatchewan recorded from three localities: the Biggar (viz. Levey, and Keppel) from Straw Lakes (south of Head) (map 2).

This small perennial bulb has slender stems less than 1 m high, round in section, smooth, strongly grooved, borne in tufts of short, slender rhizomes; solitary, spikelets are more than 5 mm in diameter with scales very small, and aciculate, plano-concave, dark brown to blackish, scabrous beaked, lateral perianth bracts [Perianth reflexed] the flower petals and sepal





ed Coralroot

G.J. Smith

Opel, Marriott, Anglia and Stranraer somewhat to the west of the Saskatoon area, and also from Strawberry Lakes (south of Indian Head), and the Nitenai River Marsh (in Carrot River Valley north of Quia Hills) (map 10).

This medium-sized bulrush is characterized by bluntly triangular culms 1-4

dm high, more-or-less tufted from elongate creeping rhizomes, all sheaths bearing blades, the solitary terminal spikes consisting of several overlapping, lanceolate, dark reddish-brown spikelets in 2 rows along rachis edges, subtended by single green involucral bracts often appearing like continuations of the stem, and the achenes long-





*Small Yellow Lady's-slipper*

Wayne C. P...

beaked and stipitate (stalked), with perianth bristles absent or inconspicuous. [Involucral bracts occur at the base of a flower cluster or spikelet.]

**ORCHID FAMILY** (Orchidaceae)  
**STRIPED CORALROOT** [*Corallorhiza striata* Lindl.] is an orchid of rich aspen woods. Near Saskatoon it is found at Pike Lake and 10 km sw of Dundurn. It is locally sparse at about a dozen widely spaced localities in the Aspen

Parkland and southernmost Southern Boreal Forest regions of the province north to St. Walburg and Candle Lake and southeastward to Indian Head, Moose Mountain, and also in the Cypress Hills (map 11).

This orchid is a non-green saprophyte living on decaying organic matter. Its roots coral-like, the sepals and petals (including the "lip") are about 1.5 cm long and conspicuously purple-streaked.

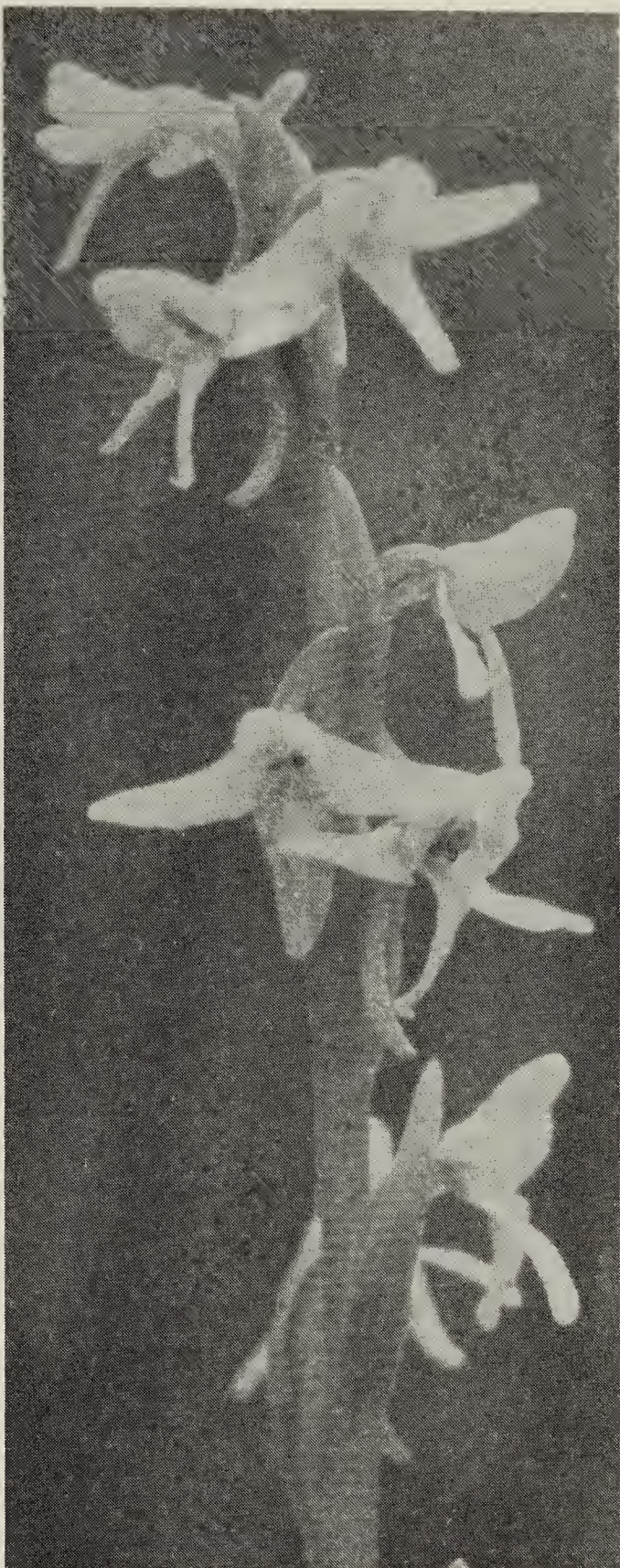


the lip is declined, tongue-shaped, with two lobes or spurs.

**ALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER**  
*Cypripedium calceolus* L. var. *parviflorum* (Salisb.) Fern.; syn.: *C. parviflorum* Salisb.] is found in moist spring woods. Beaver Creek, Pike Lake and Biddulph Natural Area have populations of this orchid. In Saskatchewan it is widespread across the southern Boreal Forest, the Aspen Parkland Region, and southward, especially along the Qu'Appelle and Pipestone River valleys; it has recently been recorded in the Cypress Hills West Block near Fort Walsh, and along Moose Mountain Creek north of Exshaw (map 12). Although this orchid appears too frequently in Saskatchewan to be designated a provincially rare species according to the criteria used by the National Herbarium's Rare Plants Program, and was not included as such by Maher et al., it is reportedly rare elsewhere over much of North America.<sup>2</sup> It is also on the protected list of C.I.T.E.S. (Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species). Thus, for the above reasons, and because as a large-flowered, showy orchid it is both subject to and very vulnerable to picking and transplantation attempts, as well as succumbing quickly to cattle-grazing and trampling, it has been tentatively included here as a "rare species" deserving to be protected and appreciated in natural habitats.

This showy native orchid is characterized by 3-4 lance-ovate stem-leaves, conspicuous flowers with bright-yellow lip-pouches 2-3 cm long, and the sepals and lateral petals yellowish to usually purplish-brown, longer than the

**WHITE BOG-ORCHID** or **BOG BUNDLE** [*Platanthera dilatata* (Pursh) Hook.; syn. *Habenaria dilatata* (Pursh)



White Bog Orchid W.C. Harris

Hook.; *Limnorchis dilatata* (Pursh) Rydb.] is found in wet boggy woods. In the Saskatoon area it is at Pike Lake. It has been recorded in the Cypress Hills and from various places in the southern Boreal Forest and northern Aspen Parkland regions, in the Duck Lake-Macdowall area, north to Lake Was-



kesiu and east to the Pasquia and Porcupine Hills (map 13).

Although this orchid was not listed by Maher et al., it appears at least as rare in Saskatchewan as various other included species, and in this author's opinion should be added to the provincial rare list.<sup>2</sup> It, also, is on the protected list of C.I.T.E.S.

This species differs from the similar and more common Green-flowered Bog Orchid [*Platanthera hyperborea* (L.) Lindl.] in having flowers milky-white (rather than greenish) and strongly spicy-scented; the lip is more abruptly and conspicuously dilated at base, and the upper leaves tend to be more sharply pointed.

## GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

(Chenopodiaceae)

\*! SMOOTH ARID GOOSEFOOT [*Chenopodium subglabrum* (S. Wats.) A. Nels.; syn.: *C. leptophyllum* (Moq.) Nutt. var. *subglabrum* S. Wats.] grows on shrubby, stabilized sand-hills. It has been located in Beaver Creek Park and 2 km n of that park. It is locally sparse near Piapot, Empress, Liebenthal, Cramersburg, Broderick, Dunblane, Elbow, Bridgeford and Mortlach (map 14).

This goosefoot is an erect annual, 1-5 dm tall, with leaves linear, 1-nerved, entire (edges not lobed or toothed), fleshy, glabrous (naked, without hair or scaliness) or nearly so, pale-green, the larger ones 3-5 cm long and less than 5 mm broad.

## MUSTARD FAMILY

(Brassicaceae or Cruciferae)

\*! PROSTRATE ALPEN-CRESS [*Hymenolobus procumbens* (L.) Nutt.; syn.: *Hutchinsia procumbens* (L.) Desv.] grows in saline lakeshore meadows, such as those at Indi Lake. It is also recorded at Oban and Handel (nw & w

of Biggar), Goose Lake (se Tessier), Morran (se of Kindersley), Ingeby Lake (se of Fox Valley) and Park (map 15).

These plants are tiny, erect, spring annuals, with very slender stems, less than 1 dm tall; the leaves are entire or basal ones lyrate-pinnatifid; the stem distinctly stalked flowers, and eventually fruits, are borne in loose terminal racemes (each flower is on a short stalk from a common stem) composing the plant height, the sepals and petals are only about 1 mm long, the pod-fruits (silicles) short, to 4 mm long, elliptical to ovate or obovate, scarcely flattened, with multiple seeds per compartment.

## ROSE FAMILY (Rosaceae)

FIVE-LEAVED CINQUEFOIL [*Potentilla quinquefolia* Rydb.; syn.: *P. nivea* L. var. *subquinata* (Lange) Hiit.; *P. reuteri* var. *pentaphylla* Lehm.] occurs on grassland slopes above sand-pit washes. It is found just n of Saskatoon and recorded at various local sites near Herschel, east to Leslie (sw of Wade) and north to Richard and Prince Albert (map 16).

Plants of this cinquefoil are low, somewhat tufted, perennial herbs, with stems 1-2 dm tall; the leaves are 5-7 palmately compound (with the leaflets arising from one point), with the leaf lobes narrow, serrate (toothed), densely white-tomentose (with matted woolly like hairs) beneath, lacking long glandular hairs, and the leaf stalks with semipressed silky-villous hairs. The yellow flowers are about 1 cm wide, in rather dense terminal clusters.

## LEGUME FAMILY

(Fabaceae or Leguminosae)

SMALL LUPINE [*Lupinus pusillus* Pursh] occurs on bluff slopes of stabilized sand-dune grassland and sandy beaches along South Saskatchewan R.





Small Lupine

and 30 km s-sw of Saskatoon. It ranges from the Great Sandhills, east to Mortlach, and north to Alsask, Andersley and Saskatoon (map 17). Although highly infrequent and locally scarce in the Saskatoon vicinity, this species becomes more frequent, sometimes even quite numerous locally, further southwestward in the province. Thus, based on present distributional knowledge, the species is borderline with regard to still deserving a provincially rare status.

Small Lupines are annual herbs from tender taproots, with somewhat basal-decumbent stems (the lower stem lying along the ground) to 2 dm tall; the leaves are palmately compound and mostly 5-digitate; the stem and leaf undersurfaces are densely pilose (with long straight hairs). The flowers are pale blue-purple to almost white, and the

legume-pods are 2-seeded, shaggy villos, about 2 cm long.

\*! HAIRY PRAIRIE-CLOVER [*Petalostemon villosum* Nutt.] is a plant of sandhill blowouts. In this area it occurs 16 km sw of Dundurn and nw of Proctor Lake. Near Mortlach and Caron are the only other sites within the province (map 18).

These are perennial herbs, 2-5 dm high, densely silky hairy throughout, the pinnately compound leaves with (7-)11-17 leaflets lanceolate, elliptic or oblong, but not linear, 0.5-1.5 cm long. The flowers are roseate to purplish, borne in spikes that loosen and elongate to over 1 dm in fruit stage, when they bear 1-2 seeded pods.





*Crowfoot Violet*

**VIOLET FAMILY (Violaceae)**

**CROWFOOT VIOLET** [*Viola pedatifida* G. Don] is found on sandy grassland slopes. Crowfoot Violets occur s and sw of Saskatoon, at Beaver Creek and Kernen's Prairie. It is widespread but sporadic from the southern border of the province, northward to near Lloydminster, Shellbrook and McKague (map 19).

Usually this violet is locally sparse, often becoming depleted by overgrazing and tillage. Nevertheless, the Crowfoot Violet appears rather too widespread and frequent overall in Saskatchewan to deserve a provincially rare status.

This is a blue-flowered, stemless violet that is primarily characterized by its leaves being deeply 2-3 palmately

divided into lance-linear ultimate segments.

**PRIMROSE FAMILY (Primulaceae)**

\*! **CHAFF-WEED** [*Centunculus minimus* L.; syn.: *Anagalis minima* Krause] grows on dried slough margins and bottoms. It is found at Cory and of the Saskatoon Airport. Provincially is recorded near Burstall (s of Lea Reed Lake (s of Herbert), Mortlach ney (se of Moose Jaw), w of n er Last Mountain Lake, Fusilier (w of robert), and Tramping Lake (s of W ie (map 20).

This small, depressed, annual herb less than 1 dm high, with the leaves alternate, obovate to oblong, sessile (stalkless), less than 1 dm. The flowers are axillary, pink, tiny, about 3 mm wide; the capsule sessile, with dehiscence circumscissile.



(termed a pyxis). [The seeds are released by the opening of a cap-like lid.]

### GENTIAN FAMILY (Gentianaceae)

**MOSS GENTIAN** [*Gentiana aquatica* L.; syn.: *G. fremontii* Torr.] requires moist ground-water seepage in grassy meadows. It has been found at Dunfermline (w of Saskatoon). It occurs also at Wyatt (sw of Swift Current), Glen Kerr, Caron, Mortlach, and Valley Centre (ne of Rosetown) (map 21).

This small annual or biennial herb is basally much branched, less than 1 dm tall, with leaves numerous, small, less than 6 mm long, scaly, white-margined. The flowers are small, solitary, terminal, purplish-green, with corollas 4-parted and pleated, enclosing the subsessile capsules.

ARGUS, G.W. and K.W. PRYOR. 1986. Preliminary list of the rare vascular plants of Canada. Botany Division, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, Ontario. 45 pp. (prepublication draft).

MAHER, R.V., G.W. ARGUS, V.L. FARMS, and J.H. HUDSON. 1979. The rare vascular plants of Saskatchewan. Syllogeus No. 20. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.

### ALPHABETICAL CHECK LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES

(including important synonyms\*\* and alternate common names)

*Agropyron dasystachyum* var. *psammophilum*  
DUNE-WHEAT GRASS (Poaceae).

\*\**Agropyron psammophilum* (*A. dasystachyum* var. *psammophilum*).

ALPEN-CRESS, PROSTRATE (*Hymenolobus procumbens*).

\*\**Anagalis minima* (*Centunculus minimus*).

BOG-CANDLE (*Platanthera dilatata*).

BOG-ORCHID, TALL WHITE (*Platanthera dilatata*).

*Botrychium lunaria* - MOONWORT; MOON-FERN (Ophioglossaceae).

*Botrychium multifidum* - LEATHERY GRAPE-FERN (Ophioglossaceae).

BULRUSH, DWARF (*Scirpus pumilus* var. *rolandii*).

*Centunculus minimus* - CHAFF-WEED (Primulaceae).

CHAFF-WEED (*Centunculus minimus*).

\*\**Chenopodium leptophyllum* var. *subglabrum* (*C. subglabrum*).

*Chenopodium subglabrum* - SMOOTH ARID GOOSEFOOT (Chenopodiaceae).

CINQUEFOIL, FIVE-LEAVED (*Potentilla quinquefolia*).

CLUB-RUSH, RED (*Scirpus rufus* var. *neogaeus*).

*Corallorhiza striata* - STRIPED CORALROOT (Orchidaceae).

CORALROOT, STRIPED (*Corallorhiza striata*).

*Cypripedium calceolus* var. *parviflorum* - SMALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER (Orchidaceae).

\*\**Cypripedium parviflorum* (*C. calceolus* var. *parviflorum*).



- Eleocharis compressa* - FLAT-STEMMED SPIKE-RUSH (Cyperaceae)
- \*\**Eleocharis elliptica* var. *compressa* (*E. compressa*).
- Eleocharis engelmannii* - ENGELMANN'S SPIKE-RUSH (Cyperaceae).
- \*\**Eleocharis obtusa* var. *engelmannii* (*E. engelmannii*).
- Elymus glaucus* - SMOOTH or BLUE WILD RYE (Poaceae).
- GENTIAN, MOSS (*Gentiana aquatica*).
- Gentiana aquatica* - MOSS GENTIAN (Gentianaceae).
- \*\**Gentiana fremontii* (*G. aquatica*).
- GOOSEFOOT, SMOOTH ARID (*Chenopodium subglabrum*).
- GRAPE-FERN, LEATHERY (*Botrychium multifidum*).
- \*\**Habenaria dilatata* (*Platanthera dilatata*).
- \*\**Hutchinsia procumbens* (*Hymenolobus procumbens*).
- Hymenolobus procumbens* - PROSTRATE ALPEN-CRESS (Brassicaceae).
- LADY'S-SLIPPER, SMALL YELLOW (*Cypripedium calceolus* var. *parviflorum*)
- \*\**Limnorchis dilatata* (*Platanthera dilatata*).
- LUPINE, SMALL (*Lupinus pusillus*).
- Lupinus pusillus* - SMALL LUPINE (Fabaceae).
- MOON-FERN (*Botrychium lunaria*).
- MOONWORT (*Botrychium lunaria*).
- NAIAD, FLEXIBLE (*Najas flexilis*).
- Najas flexilis* - FLEXIBLE NAIAD (Najadales)
- Petalostemon villosum* - HAIRY PRAIRIE CLOVER (Fabaceae).
- Platanthera dilatata* - TALL WHITE BOG CHID or BOG-CANDLE (Orchidaceae)
- Potentilla quinquefolia* - FIVE-LEAF CINQUEFOIL (Rosaceae).
- \*\**Potentilla nivea* var. *pentaphylla quinquefolia*).
- PRAIRIE-CLOVER, HAIRY (*Petalostemon villosum*).
- Scirpus pumilus* var. *rollandii* - DWARF RUSH (Cyperaceae).
- \*\**Scirpus rollandii* (*S. pumilus* var. *rollandii*).
- Scirpus rufus* var. *neogaeus* - RED CLOVER RUSH (Cyperaceae).
- SELAGINELLA, PRICKLY (*Selaginella selaginoides*).
- Selaginella selaginoides* - PRICKLY SELAGINELLA (Selaginellaceae)
- SPIKE-RUSH, ENGELMANN'S (*Eleocharis engelmannii*).
- SPIKE-RUSH, FLAT-STEMMED (*Eleocharis compressa*).
- Viola pedatifida* - CROWFOOT VIOLET (Violaceae).
- VIOLET, CROWFOOT (*Viola pedatifida*).
- WHEATGRASS, SAND-DUNE (*Agropyron dasystachyum* var. *psammophilum*).
- WILD-RYE, BLUE (*Elymus glaucus*).
- WILD-RYE, SMOOTH (*Elymus glaucus*).