

Aceraceae - Maple Family

<i>Acer glabrum</i> Torr.	medicine (seed, bark)	-	ravines on buttes	common in scattered patches	{Bauer, 6; Harrington, 344}
Rocky Mountain Maple	food (young shoot, cambium)				
<i>Acer negundo</i> L.	food (sap) medicine (smoke) fuel (wood)	+ do'yas'hi ^s {DG}	near cultivated areas	not common	{Harrington, 344; Hart, 4}
Box elder					

Alismataceae- Water Plantain Family

<i>Alisma grameneum</i> Gmel.	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}
Water plantain					

Amaranthaceae - Amaranth Family

<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	foot (leaf, seed)	-	disturbed areas throughout INEEL	common, abundant	Some species were actually cultivated among Nevada Northern Paiute. {Fowler, 69; Harrington, 55; Steward 21}
Redroot, Amaranths, Pigweed					

Anacardiaceae - Sumac Family

<i>Rhus trilobata</i> Nutt.	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}
Squawbush, Skunkbush					

Apiaceae -Parsley Family

<i>Cymopterus</i> spp.	food (root, steam, leaf)	-	throughout INEEL	common	{Fowler, 70; Harrington, 171}
Biscuit-root, Cymopterus					
<i>Lomatium</i> spp.	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 xawsh 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 INEEL. Another
Desert parsley, Lomatium					

					important food species included in this family, but not found on the INEEL, is <i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ("yampa"). Root of <i>L. foeniculaceum</i> and <i>L. triternatum</i> used; root of <i>L. dissctum</i> is edible, but bitter. {Craighead, 127; Fowler, 70; Hart, 26; Moore 1993; 167}
<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 INEEL	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 (steam, leaf)	-	throughout INEEL	abundant	{Craighead, 189; Moore 1993: 197}
^l <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;

<i>Arnica cordifolia</i> Hook. Heart-leaved arnica	medicine (leaf, root, flower)	-	buttes and surrounding foothills	common where found	Mack, 203; Moore 1993:43; Vogel, 272} {Craighead, 191; Moore 1993: 46; Vogel, 261}
<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 INEEL	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 INEEL	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 INEEL	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 INEEL	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} Term collected by Steward from Lemhi Shoshone for some

<i>Cirsium</i> spp. Thistle	food (stem, root)	+tsin', tsinambogo ^S)	scattered throughout INEEL	relatively common, scattered	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 INEEL	common, abundant	{Fowler, 71; Steward, 24}
<i>Erigeron</i> spp. Fleabane, Daisy	medicine (root, leaf, flower) arrow tip poison (root)	-	throughout INEEL	common to abundant	{Chamberlin, 368; Steward, 311; Vogel, 291}
^I <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}
^I <i>Helianthus</i> spp. Sunflower	medicine (root) food (seed)	+ (ak' s&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 <i>Balsamorhiza</i> spp. {Craighead, 216; Fowler, 71; Harrington, 312; Hart, 30; Steward, 25, 311} Seeds of various marsh elder species

<i>Iva</i> spp. Poverty-weed, Tall marsh elder	food (seed)	-	disturbed areas through INEEL	common	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}
I+N <i>Lactuca</i> spp. Prickly lettuce, Blue lettuce	food (leaf) medicine (root, juice, leaf)	-	throughout INEEL	common, abundant	{Craighead, 221; Fowler, 71; Harrington, 134; Moore 1993: 300; Vogel, 378}
<i>Lygodesmia</i> spp. Skeleton weed	food (leaf, seed) gum (milky juice)	-	scattered throughout INEEL	patchy, common when found	{Craighead, 332; 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 INEEL	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, 225; 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 INEEL	common	{Craighead, 227; Harrington, 99; Moore 1993: 306; Vogel, 284}
¹ <i>Tragopogon dubuis</i> Scop. Yellow salsify	medicine (root) food (leaf, root) gum (milky juice)	-	throughout INEEL	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 areas,	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}
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Boraginaceae - Borage Family

<i>Amsinckia</i> spp. Fiddleneck	food (leaf)	-	hills and buttes	scattered, common where found	{Fowler, 72; Steward, 21}
<i>Lappula</i> spp. Beggar's ticks, Stickseed	food (seed, root)	+ (sohna ^s)	disturbed areas throughout INEEL	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 INEEL	common, abundant	{Fowler, 72}
<i>Brassica</i> spp. Mustard	food (leaf, seed, seed pod) medicine (leaf, seed)	-	Birch Creek, west edge of INEEL	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 s&b) (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 INEEL	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 INEEL	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, 63, 140}
<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp. Tumblemustard	food (seed, leaf)	-	disturbed areas throughout INEEL	common	{Fowler, 72; Harrington, 95; Vogel, 328}
<i>Stanleya viridiflora</i> Nutt. Prince's plume	food (seed, leaf, stem)	-	throughout INEEL	common, not abundant	{Fowler, 72}
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L. Fanweed	food (young shoot, leaf, seed?)	-	throughout INEEL	common, scattered	{Harrington, 103}

Cactaceae - Cactus Family

<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i> Haw. Prickly pear	food (stem, fruit)	+ (agovi, wogavi ^s)	throughout INEEL	common, abundant	{Craighead, 69, Fowler, 72; Harrington, 246; Hart, 39; Steward, 26}
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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}
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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 INEEL	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 INEEL	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;
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^l <i>Chenopodium</i> spp. Goosefoot, Lamb's quarter	food (seed, young plant)	+	throughout INEEL	common, abundant	Harrington, 60; Steward, 22, 313} 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 INEEL	not common	Gruel from seeds called "pinole" (Harrington) -- generic term for pudding? {Harrington, 80}
^l <i>Salsola kali</i> L. Russian thistle	food (young plant)	+	disturbed areas throughout INEEL	common, abundant	Term means "when the wind blows it rolls" (RW, Bannock informant) {Harrington, 93; Yensen, 178}
<i>Sarcobatus</i> <i>vermiculatus</i> (Hook) Torr Black greasewood	food (seed)	-	throughout INEEL	common in saline areas	Documented use among Utah Southern Paiute {Fowler, 73}

Convolvulaceae - Morning Glory Family

^l <i>Convolvulus</i> <i>arvensis</i> L. Field morning glory	medicine (root) starvation food (root)	-	roadsides	not common	{Bauer, 34; Craighead, 147; Vogel, 344}
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Cornaceae - Dogwood Family

<i>Cornus</i> <i>stolonifera</i> Michx. Red-osier dogwood	food (fruit) medicine (bark, leaf, root, stem) smoking (leaves, cambium) manufacture (twigs)	+	Webb Springs, Birch Creek	common where found	{Harrington, 354; Hart, 21; Steward, 313; Vogel, 285}
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Cupressaceae - Cypress Family

<i>Juniperus</i> spp. Juniper	medicine (needles) food (cones) manufacture (branches)	+	throughout INEEL	common to abundant	{Fowler, 73; Harrington, 242; Hart, 36; Moore 1993: 300; Steward, 312; Vogel, 315}
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Cuscutaceae - Dodder Family

<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. Dodder	medicine (plant)	-	west edge of INEEL	not common	{Moore 1993: 70}
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Cyperaceae - Sedge Family

Douglas'
sedge
throughout
sagebrush Douglas'

<i>Carex</i> spp. Sedge	food (shoot, bulb, seed) manufacture (leaf, plant)	+?	areas, others only on west foothills and at Webb Springs	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}
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 INEEL	scattered, common	Root may be used like <i>Glycyrrhiza</i> . {Craighead, 98}
^I <i>Medicago</i> spp. Black medic, Alfalfa	medicine (flower)	-	Webb Springs, Birch Creek, along roads	not common	{Moore 1993: 302}
^I <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}
^I <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,

<i>Vicia americana</i> Muhl.	food (seed, young stem)	-	throughout INEEL	common	100; Fowler, 74; Moore 1993: 307} {Craighead, 104}
American vetch					

Fumariaceae - Fumitory Family

<i>Corydalis aurea</i> Willd.	medicine (entire plant)	-	Big Southern Butte	not common	{Moore 1979: 65}
Ground smoke					

Grossulariaceae - Currant / Gooseberry Family

<i>Ribes</i> spp.	food (fruit) medicine? (leaf)	+ (mo goo z'a boe b&s) (ohabogombi s) {DG}	scattered throughout INEEL	common	{Craighead, 78; Fowler, 78; Harrington, 262; Steward, 29, 312; Vogel, 198}
Currant, Gooseberry					

Hydrophyllaceae - Waterleaf Family

<i>Phacelia</i> spp.	food (leaf)	-	scattered throughout INEEL, (P. inconspicua 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}
Phalcelia					

Juncaceae - Rush Family

<i>Juncus</i> spp.	food (seed) manufacture (stalks)	?	Big Lost River, Webb Springs, Birch Creek	not common	Good forage. {Craighead, 13; Fowler, 74}
Rush					

Lamiaceae - Mint Family

<i>Agastache</i> spp.	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}
Horsemint, Giant hyssop					
<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.	food (leaf, bulb) medicine flavoring (boiled juice of bulb) dye (bulb skin)	+ (kunk ^s) (ge'nga ^s) {DG}	throughout INEEL	common	{Craighead, 15; Fowler, 75; Harrington, 345; Vogel, 292}
Wild onion					
		+ {DG}			{Craighead, 18; Fowler, 75;

<i>Calochortus</i> spp.	food (bulb, seed, plant)	(sigo ^s) (sigobi ^s) {DG}	throughout INEEL	common	Harrington, 159; Steward, 221}
<i>Fritillaria</i> spp. Leopard lily, Yellow frillary	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, 25; Harrington, 125; Moore 1993: 131}

Loasaceae - Blazing Star Family

<i>Mentzelia</i> spp. Blazing star	food (seed)	?	throughout INEEL, disturbed areas	common to abundant	Seeds of related species sometimes broadcast by central Nevada Shoshone (Steward). {Craighead, 117; Fowler, 75; Steward, 26}
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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 INEEL	common, abundant	Related species used among southern Great Basin groups (boiled and mixed with potter's clay) (Steward). {Craighead, 117; Fowler, 75; Steward, 26}
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Nyctaginaceae - Four-o'clock Family

<i>Abronia mellifera</i> Dougl. Sandverbena	medicine (root?)	-	north end of INEEL	not common	Related species used among Ute for stomach and bowel troubles. {Vogel, 191}
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Onagraceae - Evening-primrose Family

<i>Epilobium</i> spp. Fireweed, Willow-herb	food (leaf, young shoot)	+ (temahnike new ^b) (koso-beh ^s)	throughout INEEL	scattered but common	{Craighead, 120; Harrington, 74}
<i>Oenothera</i> spp. Evening-primrose	food (seed, leaf, young shoot, root) medicine (leaf, root)	?	throughout INEEL	common	{Craighead, 121; Fowler, 75; Harrington, 82; Moore 1993: 302; Steward, 26}

Orchidaceae - Orchid Family

<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> Raf.	medicine	-	Webb	not	{Craighead, 37; Moore
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Spotted coral-root (root) Springs common 1993: 295}

Orobanchaceae - Broomrape Family

Orobanche spp. medicine (plant) ? throughout INEEL common Widely used among southern Great Basin groups (Fowler). {Fowler, 76; Moore 1979: 42}

Pinaceae - Pine Family

+
(wongoo' bi^s = pine tree)
Pinus spp. food (seed, sap) (wanda^s = lodgepole pine) Big Southern Butte common on butte {Fowler, 76; Harrington, 323; Hart, 52; Moore 1993: 303; Vogel, 333}

Lodgepole pine, Limber pine manufacture (lodgepoles) medicine (needles) (du'ba^s = pinenut) (wongoo' bi zizigah nah s&b?) {RW}

+
(peshaw kokope^b) Big Southern Butte common on butte
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirbel.) Franco medicine (needles) (zah kokope^s) {RW}

Douglas Fir

Plantaginaceae - Plantain Family

+
(babasheah cah^b = big leaves) throughout INEEL not common {Harrington, 86; Moore 1993: 303; Vogel, 95, 100, 165}

Plantago spp. medicine (plant) food (leaf, seed) {RW}

Plantain, Indian wheat

Poaceae - Grass Family

Agrostis stolonifera L. food (seed) - Big Lost River, Webb Springs not common {Fowler, 76}

Bentgrass

Alopercurus aequalis Sobol. food (seed) - Webb Springs not common {Fowler, 76}

Shortawn foxtail

Bromus spp. food (seed) - throughout INEEL common Native species used. {Fowler, 76}

Bromegrass

^l *Echinochloa crusgall* (L.) Beauv. food (seed) - around CFA and facilities common where found {Fowler, 76}

Barnyard grass

Elymus spp. food (seed) medicine (root) - throughout INEEL common, abundant {Fowler, 76; Harrington, 299}

Wheatgrass

G. borealis, *G.*

<i>Glyceria grandis</i> Wats. American mannagrass	food (seed)	?	only <i>G. grandis</i> on INEEL, Big Lost River	not common	<i>aeroides</i> , and <i>G. 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 jabatum</i> L. Foxtail barley	food (seeds)	?	disturbed areas, roadsides	common	<i>H. californicum</i> , <i>H. depressum</i> and <i>H. jabatum</i> used among Great Basin groups. {Fowler, 76}
<i>Leymus</i> spp. Wildrye	food (seed) manufacture (plant)	+ (wadunzip ^S) (wahavi s = the seeds)	throughout INEEL	common, abundant	<i>L. cinereus</i> especially. {Fowler, 76; Steward, 24, 312}
<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 INEEL	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 INEEL	common, abundant	{Fowler, 76; Steward, 28}
<i>Sitanion hystrix</i>					Used widely among Nevada Shoshone

(Nuff.) J.G. Smith Squirreltail	food (seed)	? (waciup ^s)	throughout INEEL	common, abundant	and N. Paiute, but unknown to Lemhi Shoshone (Steward). {Fowler 1986: 76; Steward, 30} Several species used among southern Great Basin groups, and widely used by desert Southwest groups. {Fowler, 76}
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> (Torr.) Gray Dropseed	food (seed)	-	scattered over INEEL	not common	Documented uses only in southern Nevada and California. {Fowler, 77; Steward, 30}
<i>Stipa</i> spp. Needle- and thread grass	food (seed)	- (huki ^{s?})	throughout INEEL	common, abundant	Introduced species here, but used in southern Utah and Nevada. {Fowler, 77}
^l <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. Wheat	food (seed)	-	roadsides near agricultural areas	not common	{Fowler, 77; Steward, 30}

Polemoniaceae - Phlox Family

<i>Gilia leptomeria</i> Gray Great Basin gilia	food (seed) medicine (flower, plant)	? (ovu'ha)	throughout INEEL	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}
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Polygonaceae - Buckwheat Family

<i>Eriogonum</i> spp. Buckwheat	medicine (flower)	? (tawisiwup)	throughout INEEL	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 INEEL	common	{Craighead, 42; Fowler, 77; Harrington, 195; Moore 1993: 37; Steward, 28}
<i>Rumex</i> spp. Dock	food (seed,	+?	throughout INEEL in		<i>R. mexicanus</i> (and other spp.) called this by various Great Basin groups including Snake River (western)

	stem, leaf) medicine (leaf, root)	(anga [=red] bauwiya S)	wet disturbed areas	common	Shoshone (Steward). {Craighead, 44; Fowler, 77; Harrington, 90; Moore 1993: 305; Steward, 29, 311; Vogel, 384}
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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} 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>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> Nutt. Virgin's bower	medicine (leaf) clothing (seed tails)	-	Big Southern Butte	not common	
<i>Delphinium</i> spp. Larkspur	medicine (seed, flower) dye (flower)	+ (dubu'hi dontsiape s) {DG}	throughout INEEL	common	{Harrington, 31; Moore 1993: 95}
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp. Buttercup	medicine (plant, root) food (herb)	-	throughout INEEL	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}
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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, 299; 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.	medicine (root)	-	Big Southern	not common	{Craighead, 83; Moore 1993: 298; Vogel,

Large-leaved avens			Butte		374}
<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i> (Hook.) Heller Ocean spray	food (root for tea)	? (bauwun gop' s)	Big Southern Butte	not common	Native term collected by Steward from Shoshone of Elko, Nevada area. {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}
<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 used 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)	+ (sungavi ^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 INEEL 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}
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Scrophulariaceae - Figwort Family

<i>Castilleja</i> spp. Paintbrush	medicine (plant) dye (flower)	- (ana [=red] kwiwi'tum and ana biomotoy mup)	throughout INEEL	common	Specifically not used but named among southern Nevada and California groups, according to Steward. {Craighead, 166; Steward, 313; Vogel, 231}
^l <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 INEEL	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 INEEL	common	Steward documents use among Shoshone of southern Nevada of <i>P. palmeri</i> . {Craighead, 176; Moore 1993: 123; Steward, 311} Introduced on the heels of Euroamerican settlers (mid 1800's). Winter survival forage (elk, birds). {Craighead, 177; Moore 1979: 112; Vogel, 327}
^l <i>Verbascum</i> <i>thapsus</i> L. Hairy mullein	medicine (flower, leaf, root) smoking (dried leaf)	-	roadsides	not common	
<i>Veronica</i> spp. Speedwell	food (herb)	-	Big Lost River	not common	{Harrington, 151}

Solanaceae - Nightshade Family

^l <i>Hysoscyanus</i> <i>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</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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}
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Verbenaceae - Verbena Family

<i>Verbena</i> <i>braceata</i> Lag. and Rodr.	food (seeds) medicine	-	Big Lost River, Birch Creek,	not	Seeds collected by Utah S. Paiute (Fowler). {Fowler, 79;
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Bracted verbena	(entire plant)		spreading area	common	Moore 1993: 307; Vogel, 373}
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Violaceae - Violet Family

<i>Viola</i> spp. Violet	food (whole herb, flower) tonic (plant)	-	throughout INEEL	scattered, common	{Craighead, 116; Harrington, 152; Moore 1993: 308; Vogel, 373}
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