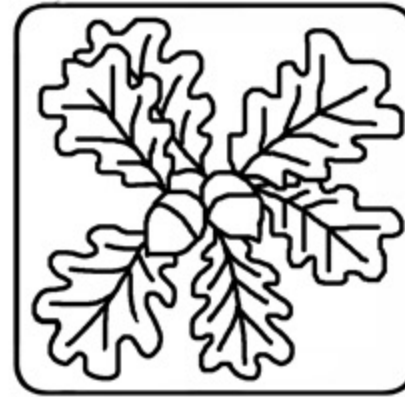


QUAKING ASPEN



BLUE SPRUCE



GAMBEL OAK



UTAH JUNIPER



APACHE PLUME



LITTLE BLUESTEM



SEGO LILY



PRINCE'S PLUME



GRIZZLYBEAR PRICKLYPEAR



COTTONWOOD



CATTAIL



BULRUSH

UTAH NATIVE PLANTS COLORING BOOK #2

by Bitsy Shultz

FUNDED BY UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Utah State University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution.

*These coloring pages are affectionately dedicated to
all of Utah's children
and to their hardworking teachers*

A Note From The Artist

I hope you enjoy coloring these Utah native plants. I have tried to give you an idea of what colors they are, but the best way to find out what the colors *really* are is to look at the plants themselves. And don't forget the background! Plants don't grow all alone--the places they grow and the other plants they grow with are called their habitat. If the plant grows in the foothills, look around: what colors are the foothills? What colors are the mountains? What colors do you find in the desert? Don't be afraid to use your imagination. I hope you will make friends with these plants as I have while I was drawing them.

Bitsy Schultz
Utah Native Plant Society

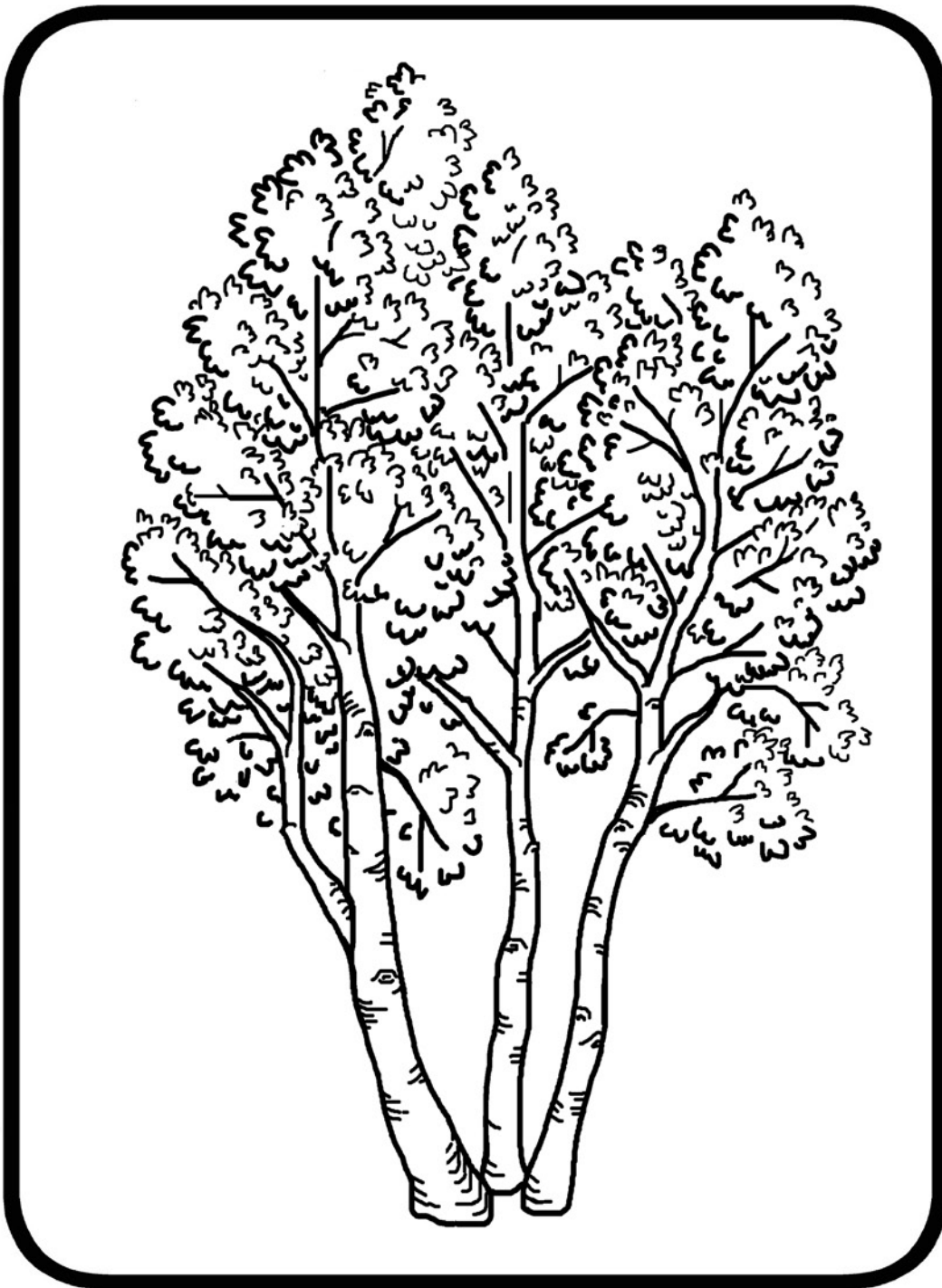
Why Use Latin Names?

Many plants have colorful common names--but sometimes the same name will be used for more than one kind of plant. The Latin name tells you exactly which plant species you are talking about. Latin names consist of two words: The first one tells you the **genus**, or what *general* group the plant belongs to. The second word tells you the **species**, and gives you a *specific* kind of plant. Plants belong to larger groups called **families**, which include kinds of plants that are related to each other. For instance, the Pea family includes Utah Ladyfinger (a milkvetch), garden peas, sweet peas, beans, sweet vetches, and some other plants that all have complicated-looking flowers and make their seeds in some kind of a pod.

We have included a guide to pronouncing the Latin names, but since no one uses Latin as their everyday language any more, other people may pronounce these names differently. Other ways are also correct.

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drawing by Bitsy Schultz



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QUAKING ASPEN

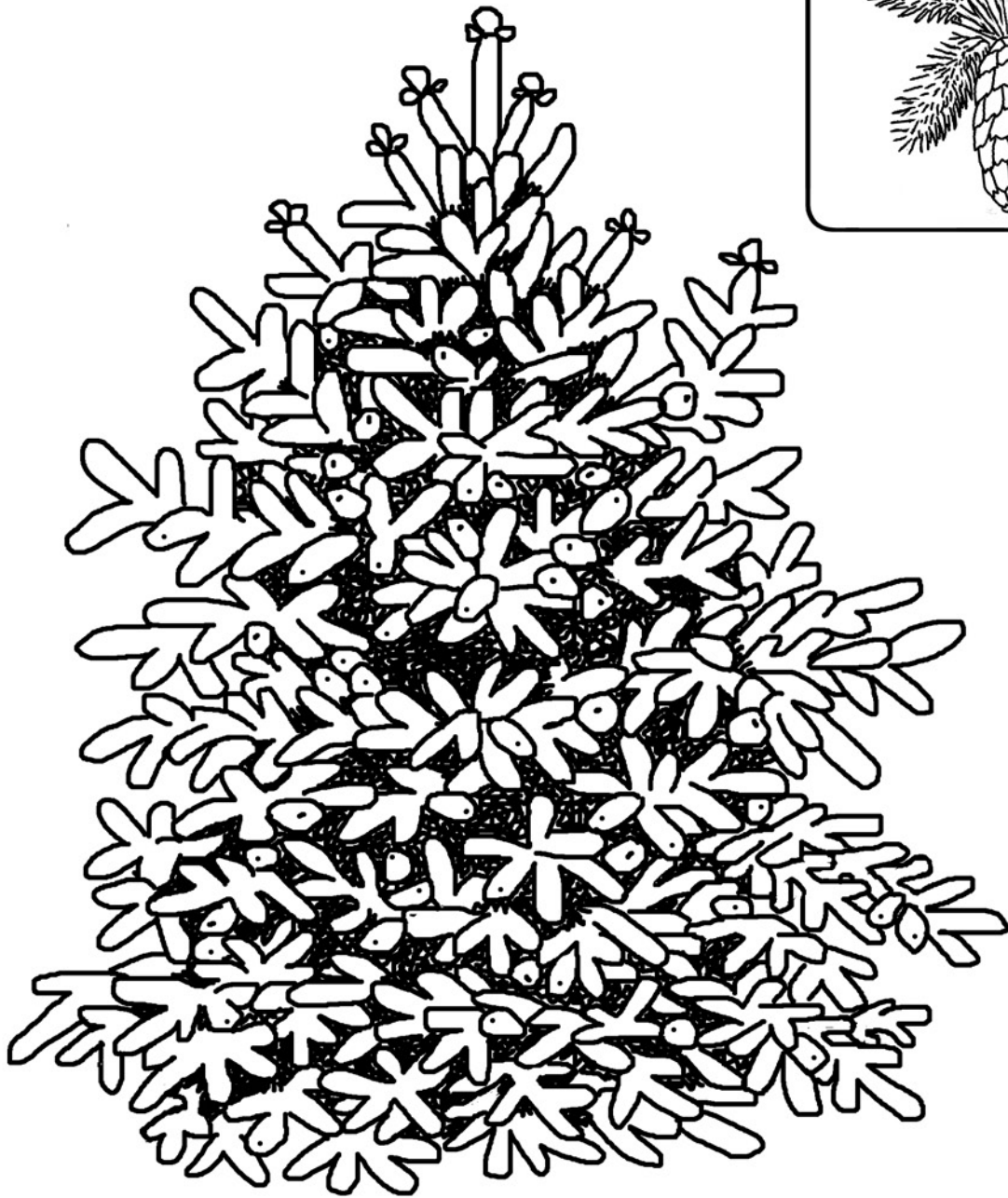
(Populus tremuloides)

POP-you-lus trem-you-LOYD-eez

“Quakies” grow high in the mountains, so they need plenty of water to be happy. They can make many trunks from one root system. The trunks are white and the leaves are bright green in the summer, turning brilliant yellow in the fall. The way the leaves are attached lets them tremble in the slightest breeze.

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COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

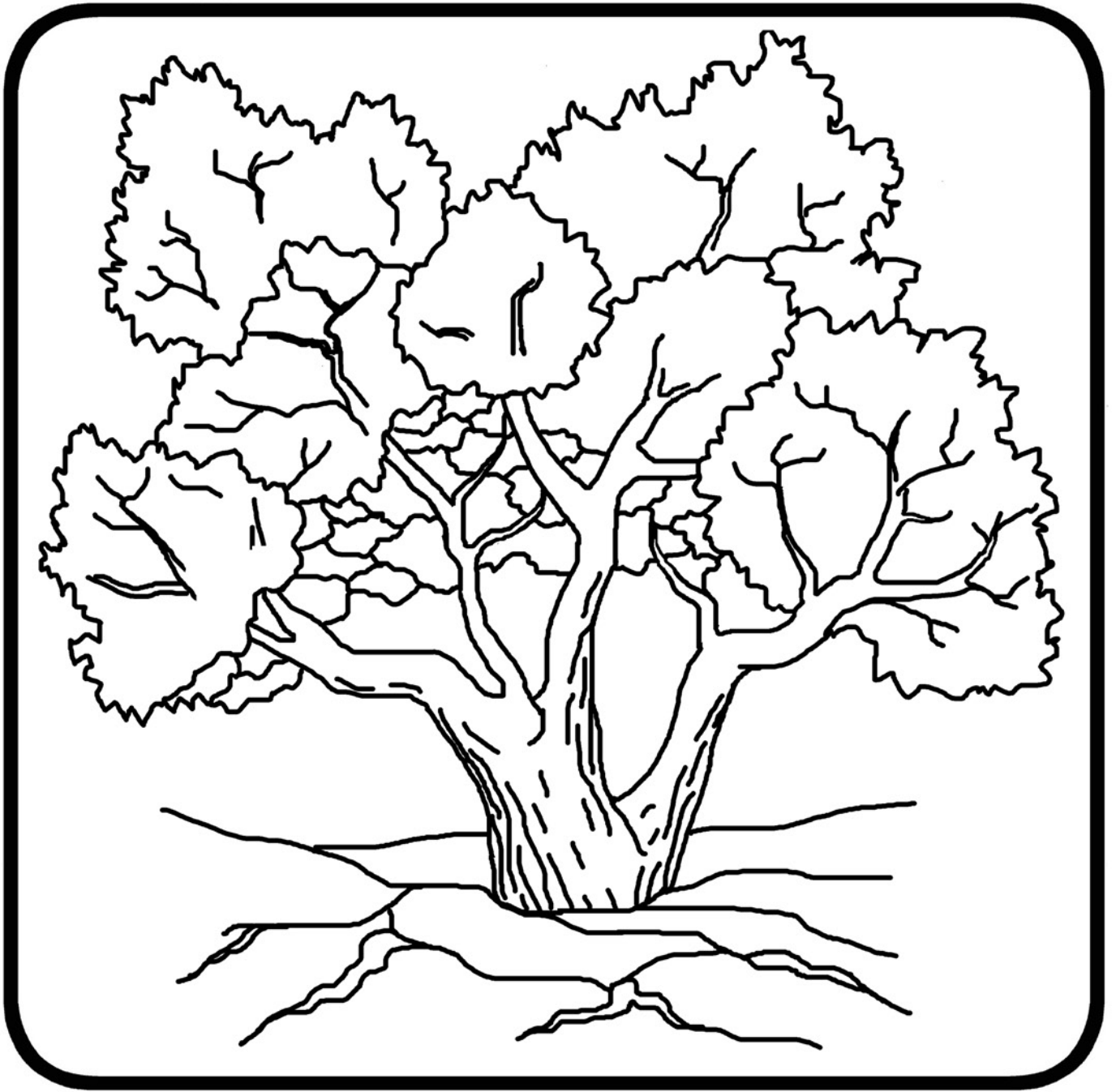
(Picea pungens)

PIE-see-a PUN-jenz

Blue spruce trees grow near streams in the mountains. Many varieties have been developed for people to use in their yards. The trees get their blue-green color from a waxy coating on the needles. Small birds take shelter among their branches.

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UTAH JUNIPER

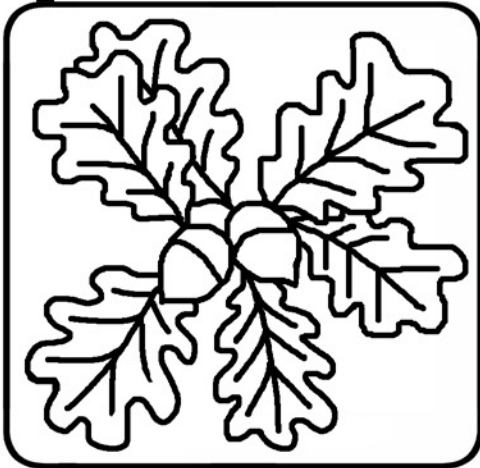
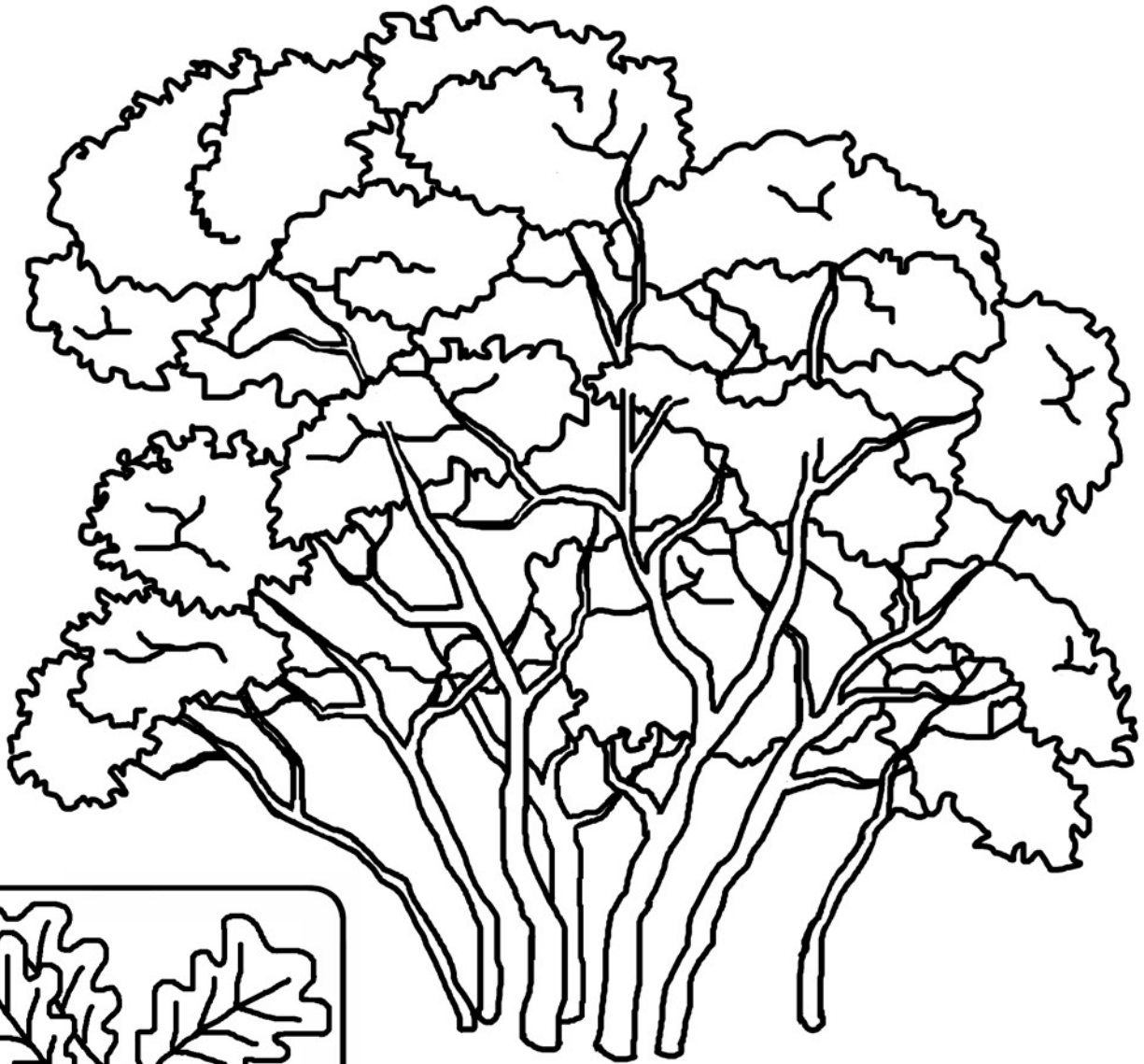
(Juniperus osteosperma)

ju-NIP-er-us oss-tee-o-SPUR-ma

Junipers grow on dry hillsides, often with pinyon pines. Young trees have pointed tops, but as they grow up they become rounded and irregular. Though they look like they have needles, they actually have tiny leaves that overlap like fish scales on little branchlets. Their waxy pale blue berries contain hard brown seeds.

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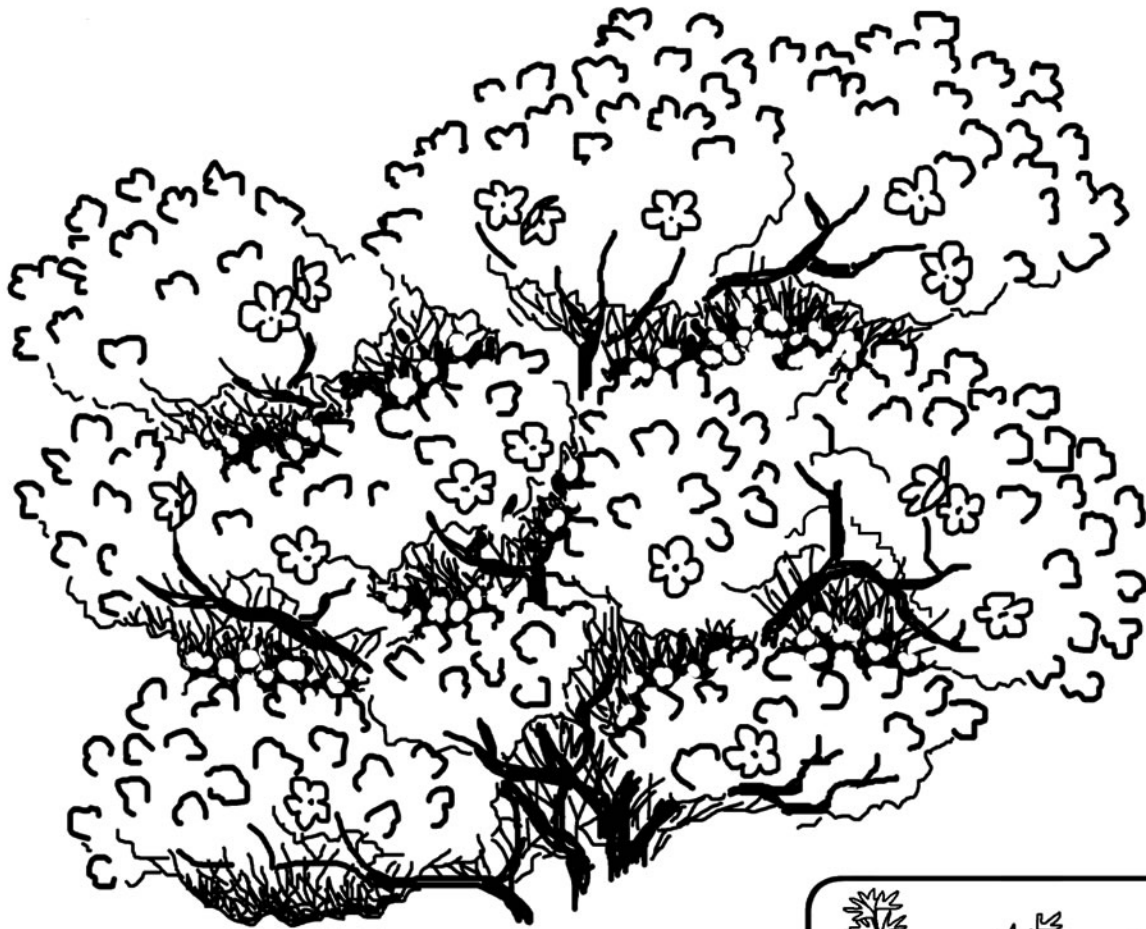
GAMBEL OAK (*Quercus gambelii*)

KWAIR-cus gam-BELL-ee-iy

Gambel oak gets its gnarly shape from the snow that pushes it down in winter. It grows in the foothills. Look for its beautiful pinky-chartreuse new leaves in the spring. Deep green in summer, they turn dark gold, orange, or wine red in the fall. The bark is gray.

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APACHE PLUME

(Fallugia paradoxa)

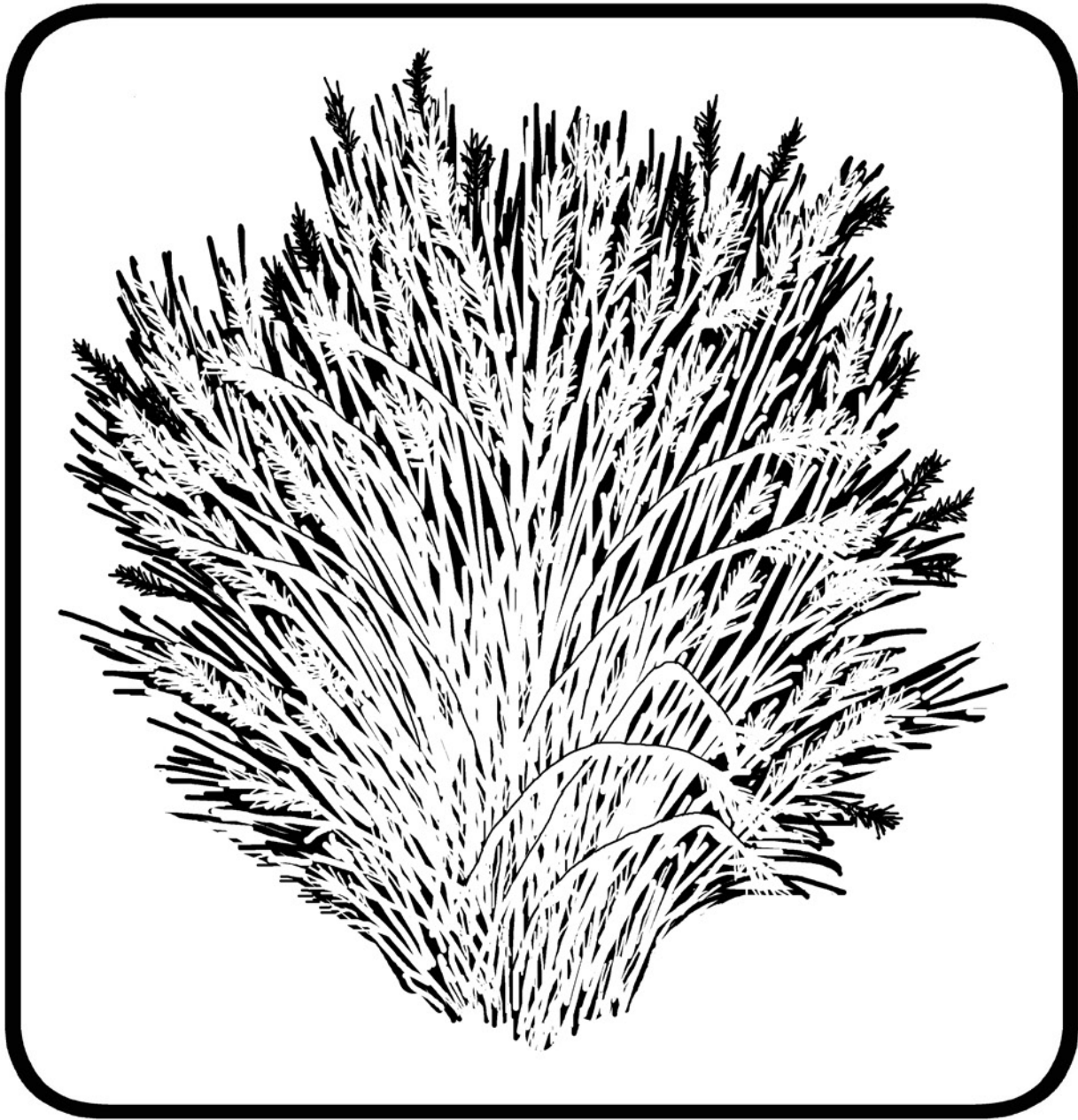
fa-LOO-ja pa-ra-DOX-a



Apache plume is a shrub that grows in dry washes in southern Utah. It has light green leaves and pale stems. While some of its large white flowers have already developed into feathery pink seed heads, it keeps making flowers, so you see both flowers and seeds on the plant at the same time. Each tiny seed has a fuzzy “tail” that is part of the plume. Apache plume is in the Rose family.

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LITTLE BLUESTEM (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)
skitz-a-KEE-ree-um sko-PEAR-ee-um

Little bluestem is a prairie bunchgrass that grows in southern Utah. It occurs in places where there is a bit more rain in the summer than in the northern part of the state. It can get to be three feet tall. Its summer color is bright green, but some varieties turn a brilliant rusty red in the fall, when the fluffy white seed heads are produced.

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SEGO LILY

(Calochortus nuttallii)

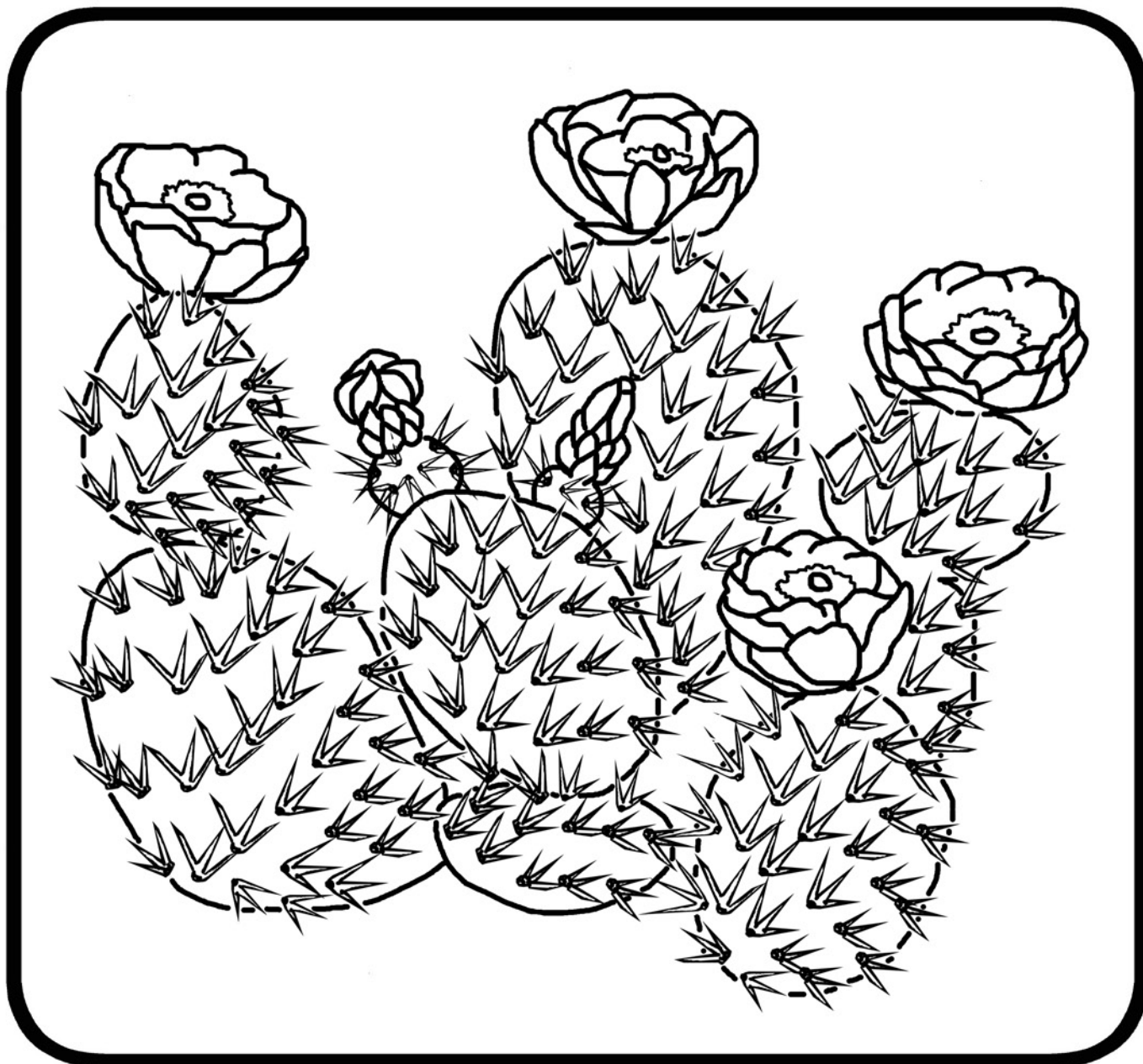
kal-o-KOR-tus nut-TAL-ee-iy

Sego lily, the state flower of Utah, grows in open areas all over the state. It sends up slender gray-green leaves in the spring, but it doesn't bloom every year. The flower is white with a yellow center and a dark red "blaze" on each petal. Sego (pronounced SEE-go) is a Goshute word.

PS: How do you "color" a white flower? Fill in the background to make the flower stand out.

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GRIZZLYBEAR PRICKLYPEAR

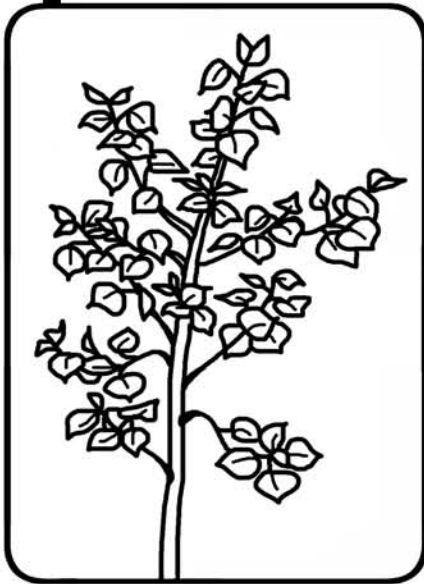
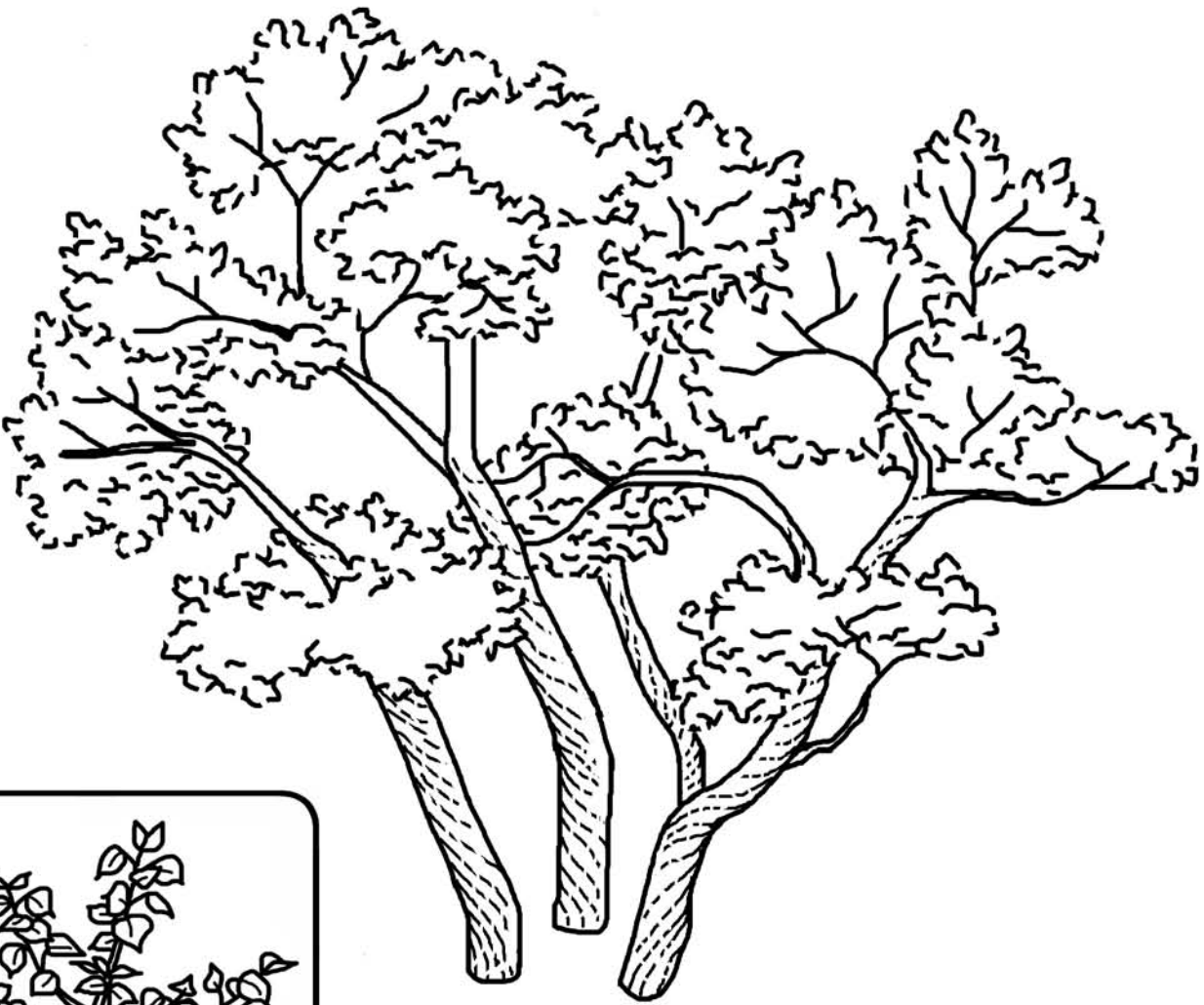
(Opuntia erinacea)

o-POON-cha er-in-AY-cee-a

Cacti can store water inside their cells. Animals in the desert would love a bite of juicy cactus--if it weren't for the spines. The flowers are magenta, yellow, or peach, and attract bees and other insects for pollination. The plants are pale green, with white spines.

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young cottonwood

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FREMONT COTTONWOOD

(Populus fremontii)

POP-you-lus free-MONT-ee-iy

The pioneers would look out across the landscape for cottonwoods, because they grow near water. Their “cotton” contains tiny seeds, which float away on the breeze. The seeds must land on a bare wet place to grow. Few seeds are successful, so young cottonwoods are fairly rare these days.

Cottonwoods have grey-brown trunks and bright green leaves. In the fall they turn a beautiful yellow.

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BULRUSH

(Scirpus microcarpus)

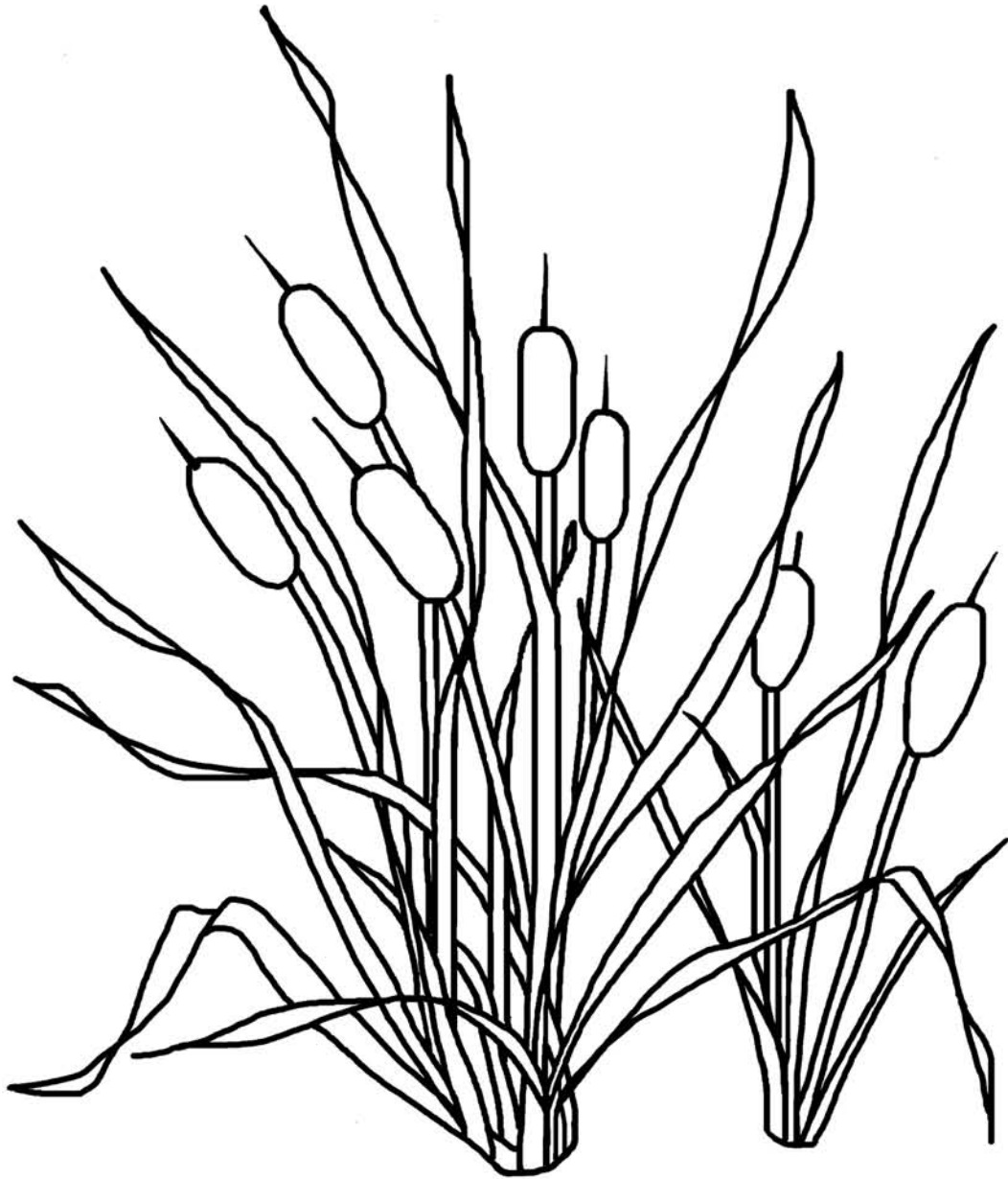
SKEER-pus my-cro-KAR-pus

Utah has many species of water-loving plants that look like grass: rushes, sedges and bulrushes. The differences among them are subtle, so even botanists sometimes have

trouble telling them apart. They are usually dark green, with tan or brown seed heads.

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CATTAIL

(Typha latifolia)

TIE-fa lat-i-FO-lee-a

Cattails grow in or near water, and can get to be about five feet tall. Their leaves are bright green, often yellower near the base. Their seed heads are dark brown, turning pale and fluffy when the seeds are ripe.