

Portals to Parks



Sagebrush

(Artemisia Tridentata)







Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation parksandrecreation.idaho.gov

How to Identify:

- Sagebrush will have a leaf that is small grey, and hairy with three teeth on the end.
- During warmer weather Sagebrush emits a spicy, bitter smell.
- In late summer, early fall you can find small groups of pale-yellow flowers called inflorescences on the ends of the branches. Sagebrush is in the Aster Family of plants.
- The trunk of mature sagebrush is usually twisting and low to the ground.

Habitat:

- Sagebrush is a plant that grows in steppe regions. A steppe region is characterized by grassland plains without trees except those near inland bodies of water. A steppe may be semi-arid or covered in grass.
- Sagebrush grows in the arid and semiarid regions of 11 western U.S. states.
- Sagebrush provides food and habitat for many animals, Sage Grouse, Sage Thrasher, Sagebrush Sparrow, Pronghorn, and Mule Deer, just to name a few.



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More Fun Facts!

- Basin Big Sagebrush is typically 3 to 6 feet in height and up to 13 feet in wet areas.
- Young plants have a smooth silver colored bark. Older plants have rough, grey bark divided into strips.
- Sagebrush has a long taproot which helps it absorb water from a depth as deep as 13 feet.
- Sagebrush produces chemicals when injured. This signals the other surrounding plants to produce repelling compounds to protect themselves against larger herbivores.





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Help Protect Sagebrush

- Remove invasive plants. Sagebrush looks like a hardy plant, but it is quite delicate.
- Prevent Wildfires! Fires often result in the conversion of sagebrush to cheatgrass.
- Preservation of native lands. Sagebrush is often lost by the conversion of lands to agriculture.

ACTIVITY TIME

tify a sagebrush plant. Talk about where you found it and what sur- rounded it.
What kind of animals depend on sagebrush?