

# Antelope Bitterbrush



*Purshia tridentata* is a plant of the Rosaceae, or rose family. *Purshia* refers to F.T. Pursh, a German-American botanist. Pursh originally described this plant, and Augustin de Candolle, who named the genus after him, later revised its taxonomy. *Tridentata* refers to the three "teeth" on the end of the leaf. The full common name is "antelope bitterbrush," signifying its known importance as a browse plant for wildlife.

Bitterbrush is well adapted to desert life: with water-loss resistant leaves and long taproots, a bitterbrush plant may be decades old. Some have been discovered to be well over a century old. The shrub shape may vary considerably, from a spreading prostrate form to nearly a tree. The thick leaves are small, typically less than an inch long, and green underneath, a hairy surface that gives the entire plant a dusty green appearance. Look for the three well-separated teeth on the end of the leaf. Be sure not to confuse this thick, green leaf with the thinner, greyer three-toothed leaf of sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), which is a common associate. The small flowers have five yellowish petals. After looking at them for a while, they do begin to look distantly related to the wild rose.

Besides being an important plant for wildlife, bitterbrush is also used in rangeland restoration. It is a hardy plant of the wild landscapes of Nevada and the intermountain West, along with other common species such as rabbitbrush and sagebrush. Native Americans and Mexicans use it for medicinal purposes, and a purplish dye can be made from a part of the seed. The dry wood is used for firewood.

Hardiness: Winter hardy to USDA Zone 4-10

Colorado Native

Cold Hardy: Good

Drought Tolerance: Good

Alkali Soil Tolerance: Fair

Windbreak Suitability: Good

Wildlife Benefit: Excellent

Mature Height: 2-6 ft

Mature Width: 8 ft

Growth Rate: Slow

Highest Elevation: 8500 ft