Key Features for Identifying Common Rocky Mountain Willows*

Trees

S. amydaloides

Shrubs

1. Leaves >6 times long than wide
   - *S. exigua* – active floodplains
   - *S. melanopis* – floodplains, similar to exigua

2. The 1st and 2nd year twigs are pruinose (white powdery)
   - *S. dummondiana* – montane forest and thickets, streamside
   - *S. geyeriana* – lowland streams, seeps, springs, meadows
   - *S. lemmonii* – streamside in conifer zones
   - *S. planifolia* – higher elevations, wet meadows

3. Leaves equally green both sides, twigs not pruinose
   - A. With glands on the leaf stem
     - *S. lasiandra* – streamside
   - B. Without glands on leaf stem
     - *S. bebbiana* – early seral streamside
     - *S. planifolia* – higher elevations, wet meadows
     - *S. scouleriana* – understory tall shrub
     - *S. tweedyi* – higher elevations

4. Leaves glaucous (bluish green)
   - A. Leaves hairy on one or both sides
     - *S. barclayi* – higher elevations
     - *S. bebbiana* - early seral streamside
     - *S. bracycarpa* – mostly floodplains
     - *S. candida* – mostly montane to higher elevations
     - *S. eriocephala* - streamside
     - *S. glauca* – higher elevations
     - *S. tweedyi* - higher elevations
     - *S. psuedomonicola* – forested floodplains

   - B. Leaves glabrous/no hairs (see above for habitat for these species)
     - *S. planifolia*
     - *S. barclayi*
     - *S. psuedomonicola*
     - *S. eriocephala*

* This list doesn't include alpine or other mat-forming species.