**Coeloglossum viride** (L.) Hartman
 long-bract frog orchid
 Orchidaceae - orchid family
 status: State Threatened, BLM sensitive, USFS sensitive
 - rank: G5 / S1

**General Description:** Stout, leafy-stemmed, hairless, succulent perennial 6-80 cm tall; roots fleshy, slender, palmately divided. Leaves several, alternate, obovate to lanceolate, lacking petioles, the base sheathing around the stem. Blades at midstem are largest, generally 10-12 cm long.

**Floral Characteristics:** Racemes terminal, spikelike, spreading to densely many-flowered. Floral bracts conspicuous, leaflike, 2-4 cm long, usually longer than the flowers, lanceolate, widely spreading (sometimes ascending). Flowers greenish, sometimes with purple, dull red or brown; pedicel twisted. Upper sepal broadly ovate to ovate-lanceolate; lateral sepals ovate to broadly lanceolate, curved, forming a hood over the filaments, 3-8 x 2-5 mm. Petals linear, much narrower than the sepals, 3-5 x 0.5 mm. Lip oblong, pendant, 3-10 x 0.5-4 mm, notched to 3-lobed at the tip, the middle lobe the shortest (sometimes lacking). Base of lip elongated into an inconspicuous, pouch-shaped spur. Pollen sacs 2, about 1.5 mm long, with 1 mass of waxy pollen grains per sac. Flowers late June through July.

**Fruits:** Ascending ellipsoid capsules, 7-14 x 4-5 mm.

**Identification Tips:** *Platanthera chorisiana* usually has 2 nearly opposite leaves near the base of the stem, and much shorter floral bracts (up to 12 mm long).

**Range:** AK south to WA; Rocky Mts. of MT, WY, UT, CO, NM; throughout most of Canada, and south to MO, TN, and NC.

**Habitat/Ecology:** Moist to wet forests, meadows, thickets, and coastal heaths and bogs. In WA it grows in coniferous forests east of the Cascades, from 1170 to 1340 m (3840-4400 ft). Associated species include Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), Sitka alder (*Alnus viridis* ssp. *sinuata*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), and pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*).

**Comments:** There are 2 small sites in WA. Threats include livestock grazing and timber management activities. Habitat preservation and prescribed burning might benefit the populations. This taxon is rare in several states.


Adapted from *Field Guide to the Rare Plants of Washington* [http://www.washington.edu/uwpress/search/books/CAMFIE.html](http://www.washington.edu/uwpress/search/books/CAMFIE.html)