Scientific Name: Pectocarya setosa A. Gray

Common Name: Combseed (bristly pectocarya)

Family (Common Name): Boraginaceae (Borage Family)

Status: Former BLM Sensitive Species, Review Species

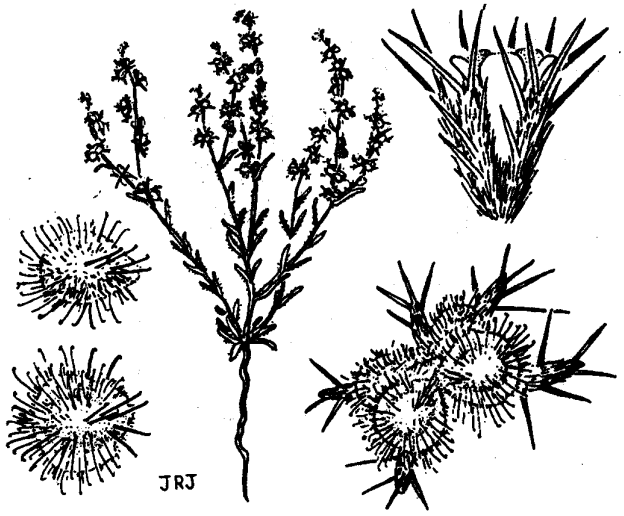
Flowering Period: April to June

Habitat: Dry, open places in the lowlands, commonly with sagebrush.

Associates: Artemisia tridentata ssp. tridentata

Key Characteristics: More or less branched, mostly erect or ascending annual up to 1 (2) dm tall, the herbage often bristly; leaves linear up to 2 (3) cm long and 2 mm wide, the basal and lowermost cauline ones opposite, the others alternate; calyx segments conspicuously and pungently spreading-setose (covered with bristles) and strigulose (bearing minute, straight, stiff, sharp, appressed hairs); nutlets spreading in pairs, generally 1 member of each pair with well developed, spreading wing-margins, the other nearly marginless and partly concealed by the margined one, uncinate (hooked at the tip) bristles more or less scattered over the dorsal surface.

Threats: None identified.



Scientific Name: Phacelia inconspicua Greene

Common Name: Obscure phacelia (inconspicuous phacelia)

Family (Common Name): Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Status: BLM Sensitive Species, G1

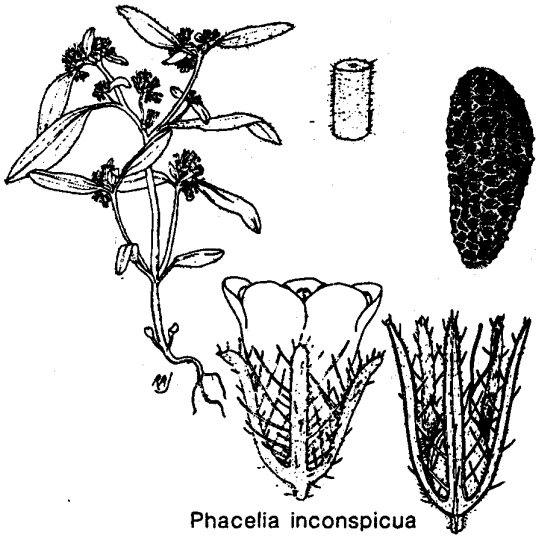
Flowering Period: June to July

Habitat: Rocky or bare, northerly facing slopes of sagebrush/grass. Microsite often lacks other vegetation. Sites may be late melting snow drift areas. Soil loose and rich in organic matter, sandy. 1535-2415 m (5030'-7920') elevation.

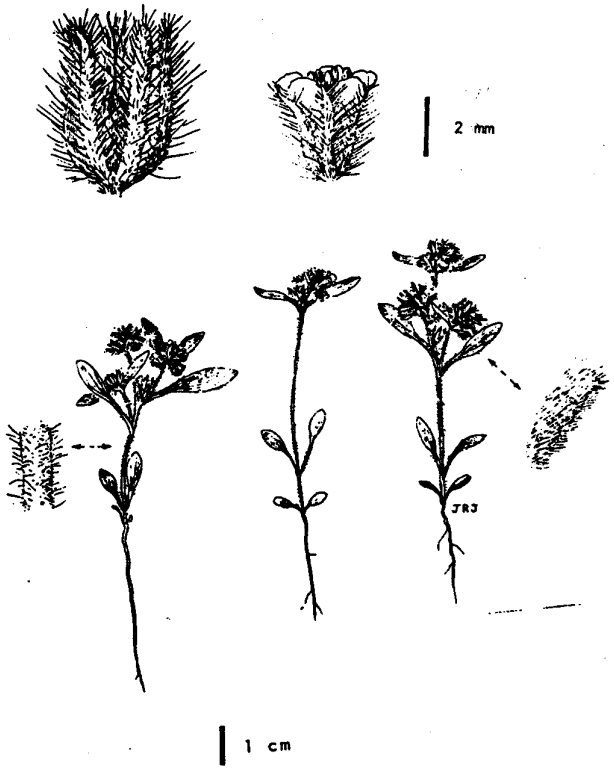
Associates: Symphoricarpos spp., Populus tremuloides, Prunus virginiana, Artemisia tridentata, Hydrophyllum occidentale, Microsteris gracilis, Galium bifolium.

Key Characteristics: An erect stemmed annual up to 1.5 (2) dm tall, freely branching from the base; flowers tubular-bell shaped, whitish short-pedicellate or subsessile in bractless, helicoid cymes; calyx segments 3 mm long with linear, pubescence; corolla lobes are erect and not spreading: capsule ovoid, tapered to a short beak, 3 mm long, somewhat pubescent, producing 4 seeds.

Threats: Mining activity.



Phacelia inconspicua



Scientific Name: Phacelia minutissima L.F. Henderson

Common Name: Least phacelia

Family (Common Name): Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Status: BLM Sensitive Species, G3

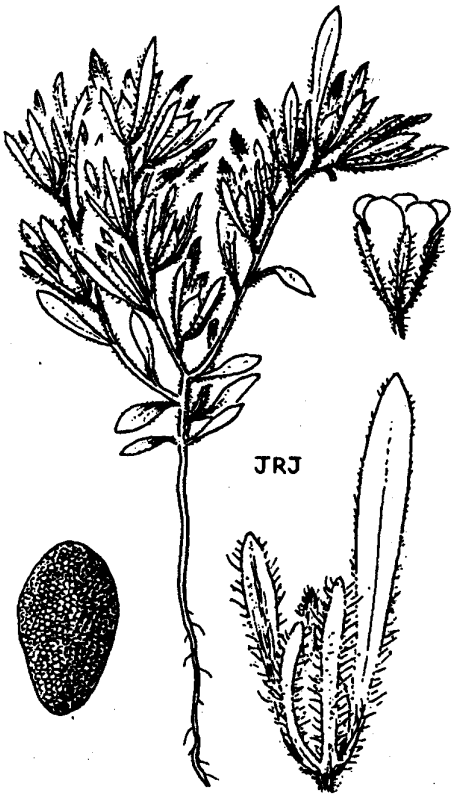
Flowering Period: July

Habitat: Ephemerally moist, bare-soil areas of riparian zones and meadows in sagebrush-steppe and lower montane forest. Many sites are seepage or snow accumulation sites. 1300-2600 m (4000'-8100') elevation.

Associates: Veratrum californicum, Populus tremuloides, annuals.

Key Characteristics: Dwarf, branching annual (approx. 3 week life-span) to 10 cm tall; flowers are lavender, 2.4-4 mm long, surrounded by calyx segments that elongate unequally in fruit; leaves linear-oblong to oblanceolate, 10 mm long by up to 4 mm wide; inflorescence a helicoid cyme (it uncurls like a fiddle neck).

Threats: None identified.



Phacelia minutissima

Scientific Name: Poa leibergii Scribn.

Common Name: Leiberg bluegrass

Family (Common Name): Poaceae (Grass Family)

Status: Potential Sensitive Species based on rarity in Idaho.

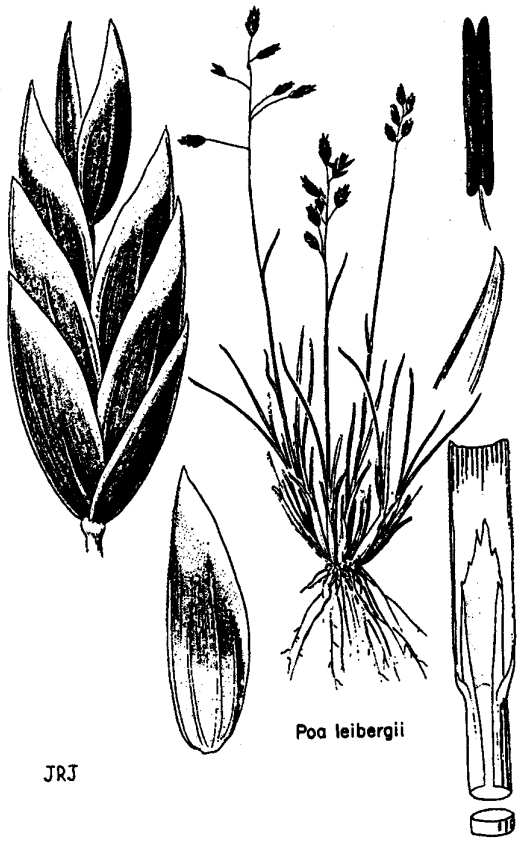
Flowering Period: Late March to May.

Habitat: Moist meadows and rocky slopes with heavy clay soil from the sagebrush zone to the western juniper zone.

Associates: Haplopappus insecticruris, Wyethia spp.

Key Characteristics: Small densely tufted perennials; culms 05.-2.5 (4) dm tall; leaves nearly all basal; spikelets 3-7 flowered, strongly compressed, usually purplish; lemmas not webbed at base, smooth or scaberulous; blades involute, less than 10 cm long.

Threats: Livestock grazing and trampling.



Scientific Name: Primula cusickiana Gray {There is ongoing evaluation of this species that leads some authorities (including Mansfield) to split it into three species including the "broadheadae" form found in our area.}

Common Name: Cusick's primrose

Family (Common Name): Primulaceae (Primrose Family)

Status: Former BLM Sensitive Species, Review Species

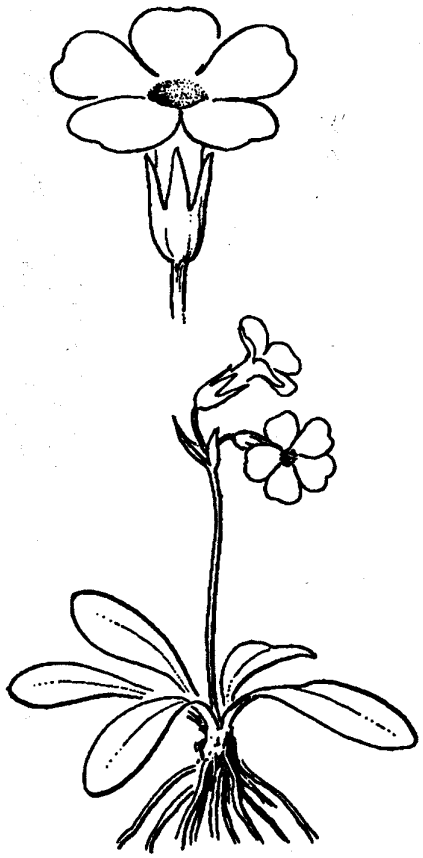
Flowering Period: March to May {peak of flowering for most of our area is about mid-April, higher elevations flower to mid-May}

Habitat: Flowers when soil is still wet or moist. Ephemerally wet seeps, springs, and drainage-ways. Swales in sagebrush areas. Loam or especially heavy clay soils (with silver sage and camas as on Macon Flat).

Associates: Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana, A. cana, A. papposa, Purshia tridentata, Festuca idahoensis, Dodecatheon spp., Camassia spp.

Key Characteristics: Plants 2-9 cm tall, 1-3 flowered; corolla about 1 cm long, bluish-violet to purplish, fornices lacking on throat. After flowering leaves form a small rosette.

Threats: Heavy grazing in spring, increasing housing developments, off-road vehicles.



Scientific Name: Sphaeromeria potentilloides (A. Gray) A. Heller {Tanacetum potentilloides var. nitrophilum Cronquist}

Common Name: Cinquefoil tansy

Family (Common Name): Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)

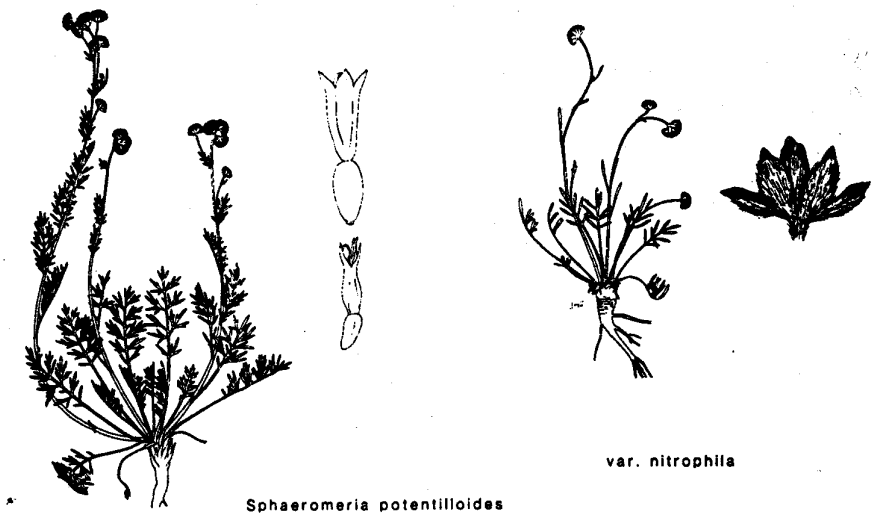
Status: BLM Sensitive Species, ID State Priority 2 Species

Flowering Period: May to July

Habitat: Edge of vernal pools or vernally moist alkaline flats and seepage areas. Usually on clay or clay loam soil which is rock hard by August. Up to 2100 m (6500') elevation.

Key Characteristics: Looks like a small sagebrush. Perennial herb from a compact caudex or short taproot; stems lax, 0.5-3 dm tall; herbage silky-tomentose; basal leaves tufted, petiolate, with pinnatifid or pinnately dissected blade less than 1 dm long, the ultimate segments commonly ca 1 mm wide; heads pedunculate, the disk commonly 5-11 mm wide; receptacle dome-shaped, densely villous with soft, curly white hairs ca 0.5 to nearly 1 mm long; achenes becoming mucilaginous when wet.

Threats: Livestock grazing and trampling, and loss of vernal pools.



Scientific Name: Sporobolus asper (Michx.) Kunth

Common Name: Tall dropseed (rough dropseed)

Family (Common Name): Poaceae (Grass Family)

Status: BLM Sensitive Species, ID State Priority 1 Species

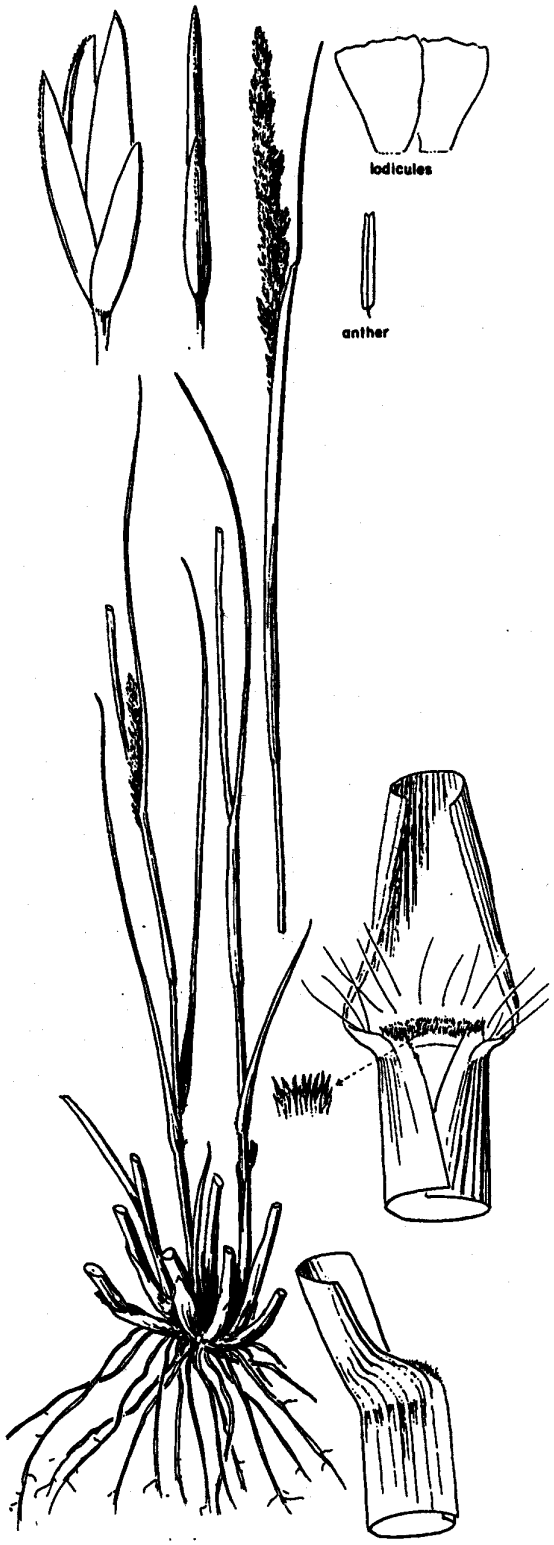
Flowering Period: August to September

Habitat: Usually in dry, sandy soils of prairies and foothills. 100 year floodplain terrace.

Associates: Aristida spp. (threeawn), Sporobolus cryptandrus (sand dropseed), Stipa comata (needle-and-thread grass), Oryzopsis hymenoides (Indian ricegrass).

Key Characteristics: Perennial, 5-12 dm tall; spikelets one flowered, 3.5-6 mm long, anthers 1.5-2.5 mm long; glumes shorter than lemma; lemma awnless, one nerved; spike-like panicle terminal and axillary, pale or whitish, sometimes purplish, 5-15 cm long.

Threats: Only 2 known locations in Idaho, livestock grazing and trampling.



Scientific Name: Spiranthes diluvialis Sheviak

Common Name: Ute lady's tresses

Family (Common Name): Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)

Status: Federally listed as Threatened, G2

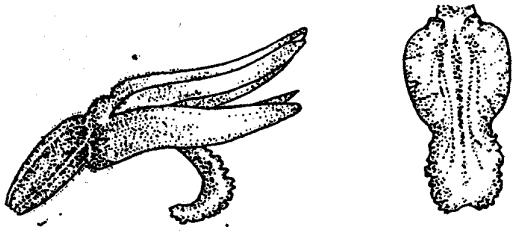
Flowering Period: Late July to September.

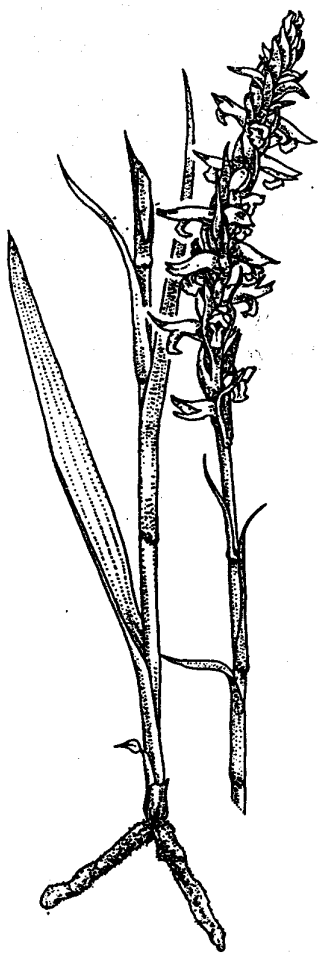
Habitat: Along streams, bogs, and open seepage areas, above the zone of complete saturation (standing water) but where ground is moist through capillary action year-round. Habitat is regularly flooded. Generally between 1000 m and 2000 m (3000' - 6000') elevation, below steep gradient, fast flowing streams and above flat gradient, meandering streams. Canopy is open.

Associates: Agrostis (redtop), Eleocharis (spike-rush), Habenaria (bog-orched, rein-orchid){similar in appearence}, Elaeagnus (silverberry), Triglochin (arrow-grass), and Salix exigua (coyote willow).

Key Characteristics: Stems 20-50 cm tall; leaves linear, mostly basal, rapidly reduced to sheathing bracts; inflorescence a spike, 3-15 cm long; flowers ascending, rather long and slender, whitish to ivory-colored, lip ovate to lanceolate or oblong in outline and prominently expanded in lateral view, sepals connate at base for a short distance (or sometimes free), hood rarely evident.

Threats: Livestock grazing, vegetation removal, excavation, building construction, stream channelization, and hydroelectric development.





Scientific Name: Texosporium sancti-jacobi (Tuck.) Nadv.

Common Name: Woven-spore lichen

Class (Common Name): Ascomycytes (Fungi)

Status: BLM Sensitive Species, Globally Rare Species

Flowering Period: Fruits year round.

Habitat: Usually found on clumps of organic material, especially clumps of dead Poa secunda, or humus. Heavy clay soil. Open areas with high light intensity. Low elevation, dry sites. In native plant communities.

Associates: Old growth Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis, Poa secunda, Agropyron spicatum, Sitanion hystrix, and Stipa thurberiana. Also Chrysothamnus nauseous ssp. consimilis.

Key Characteristics: Yellow-green fruiting body (apothecia: a cup-shaped structure) with white to yellowish rims; grows adnate to the soil or over humus. The ascus (sac-like structure that encloses the ascospores) essentially dissolves and the paraphyses (filamentous outgrowths occurring among the reproductive organs) wrap around the ascospore, giving it a woven textured appearance (when observed at 400x). The lichen surface is white with a cracked appearance (called areolate). Individual spores are dumbell shaped (septate: divided by a septum) and black.

Threats: Fire, livestock grazing, human disturbance, land development, and air pollution.

Note: This species has not been found in the Shoshone Resource Area to date.

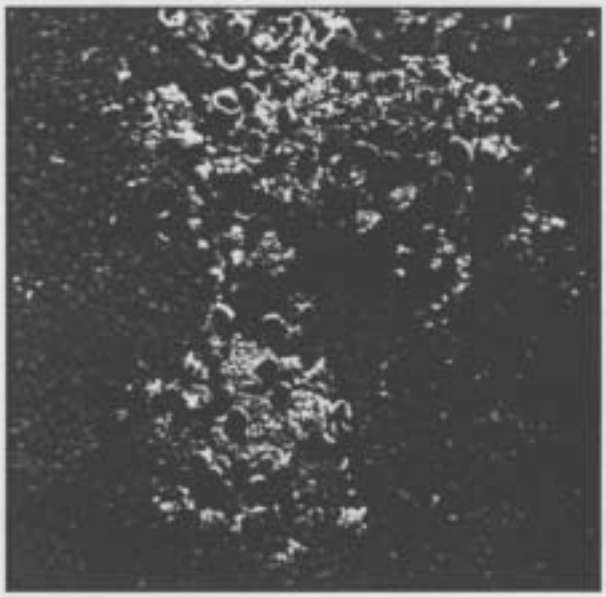


Photo by Roger Rosentreter: