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Species - **Round-leaved Orchis** - *Amerorchis rotundifolia*

Round-leaved Orchis - *Amerorchis rotundifolia*

Other Names: *Orchis rotundifolia*



Round-leaved Orchis



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank:



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

In Montana, this species is restricted to the Rocky Mountain Front, Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex, Swan Valley and the northwest corner of the state. Several dozen occurrences are known in Montana with many being large, healthy populations. However, information on threats faced by the species, as well as trend data are lacking.

General Description

Round-leaved Orchis is a glabrous, rhizomatous perennial with a single sub-basal leaf and a stem 10-20 cm tall. Leaf is elliptic to orbicular with a rounded tip, and is up to 10 cm long. The few to several flowers terminate the stem in a narrow inflorescence. There are 3 white to pale pink sepals. The upper is hood-shaped, 6-10 mm long, and slightly larger than the lateral ones; the 2 upper petals are narrowly lance-shaped. The large, lower petal (lip) is up to 9 mm long, white, spotted with purple, and deeply 3-lobed with a pair of lateral lobes and a notched lower one. The capsule is elliptic and contains thousands of tiny seeds.

Phenology

Flowering in late June-early July.

Diagnostic Characteristics

This species is easy to recognize by the single leaf and distinctive flower. CALYPSO BULBOSA also has a single leaf but the pink flowers are solitary and much larger.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

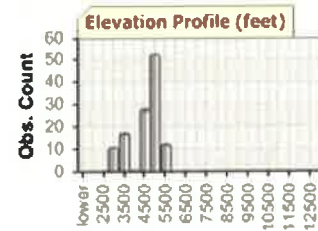
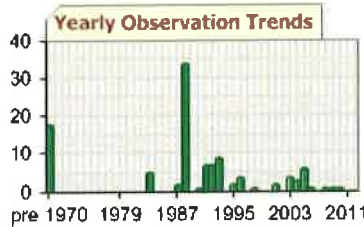
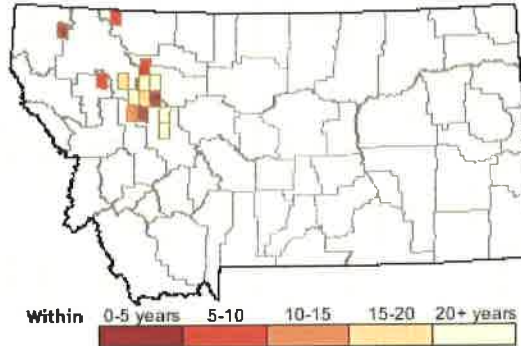
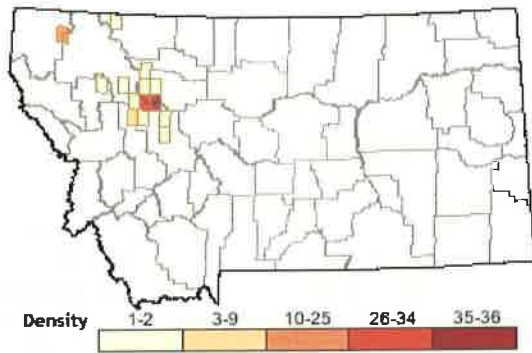
Number of Occurrences: 68

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Newfoundland to Western Alaska, south to New York, Michigan, Montana and Wyoming (Fertig et al. 1994).

Habitat

Spruce forest around seeps or along streams, often in soil derived from limestone.

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Round-leaved Orchis"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Round-leaved Orchis — *Amerorchis rotundifolia*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMORC01010.aspx



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Class - Dicots - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - Barberry / Buttercup - [Ranunculales](#)

Family - Buttercup Family - [Ranunculaceae](#)

Species - Short-styled Columbine - *Aquilegia brevistyla*

Short-styled Columbine - *Aquilegia brevistyla*



Short-styled Columbine



Species of Concern

Global Rank: **G5**

State Rank: **S2** * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: **SENSITIVE**

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank:



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Known in Montana from the Little Belt Mountains of central Montana. Several populations are known. However, Information on potential threats and trends are limited.

General Description

Short-styled Columbine is a slender, sparingly branched, perennial with stems up to 80 cm tall that are lightly pubescent below and glandular above. The basal leaves have long petioles with blades that are lobed and wavy-margined; the few-stemmed leaves are lobed and nearly without petioles. The typical columbine flowers are 15-25 mm long with blue or purple reflexed sepals and yellowish-white, horn-shaped petals; the bluish spurs of the petals are curved inward at the tip and are 6-8 mm long. Stamens and styles barely protrude beyond the petals; the five-lobed seed capsules are pubescent.

Phenology

Flowering in June-early July.

Diagnostic Characteristics

This species can be distinguished from other blue-flowered columbines in Montana by the incurved tips of the petal spurs.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences

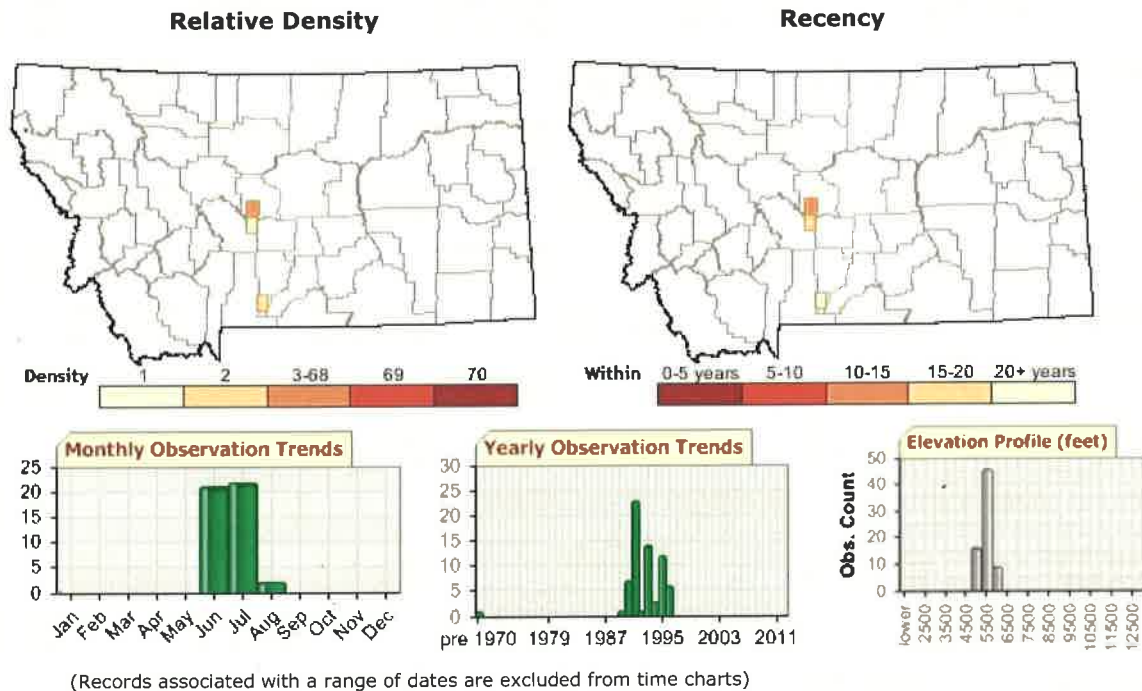


Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Occurrences: 52

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)



Distribution Comments

Eastern Alaska to Ontario south to British Columbia and southern Manitoba. Disjunct in eastern Montana and the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming.

Habitat

Open woods and stream banks at mid-elevations in the montane zone.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Forest and Woodland Systems

Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
 Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland
 Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Short-styled Columbine"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Short-styled Columbine -- *Aquilegia brevistyla*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDRAN05020.aspx



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Order - [Peas](#) - [Fabales](#)

Family - [Pea Family](#) - [Fabaceae](#)

Species - [Lackschewitz' Milkvetch](#) - *Astragalus lackschewitzii*

Lackschewitz' Milkvetch - *Astragalus lackschewitzii*



© Charmaine Refsdal Delmatier
Lackschewitz' Milkvetch

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Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3

State Rank: S2S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 3

[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Montana endemic restricted to high elevation, gravelly and rocky slopes and ridges. Several of the known occurrences are in designated wilderness and the habitats occupied by the species are not generally subject to human disturbance.

General Description

Lackschewitz' Milkvetch is a low and loosely tufted or matted perennial, with prostrate or ascending stems less than 10 cm long, arising from a branched rootcrown. Leaves are alternate on the stem, 2.2-5.8 cm long, with 15-23 ovate or elliptic leaflets; the upper leaflet surface is glabrous and the lower surface and outer margins have short hairs. The 3-5 pea-like flowers are borne in an open, upright inflorescence that often becomes prostrate as fruits mature. Petals are 8.5-11.2 mm long and purplish-blue. The calyx is 2.5-3.8 mm long and covered with uniformly short, straight black hairs sometimes intermixed with white. The oval or elliptic pod is 9-11.2 mm long, curved upward, and triangular in cross section, with a groove at the bottom, and covered with short hairs.

Phenology

Flowering and fruiting in July-August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

The other two ASTRAGALUS species that are small, low-growing species on limestone at high elevations in northwestern Montana are A. ALPINUS and A. BOURGOVII. The former differs from A. LACKSCHEWITZII in that it has leaflets which are blunt at the tip and pods that are almost completely divided into two chambers. The latter differs in that it has pods which are oval in cross-section.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences

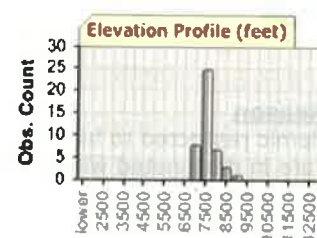
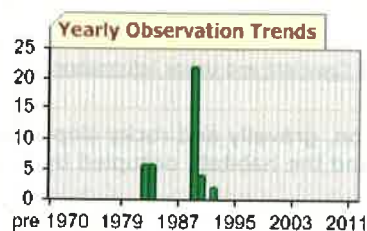


Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

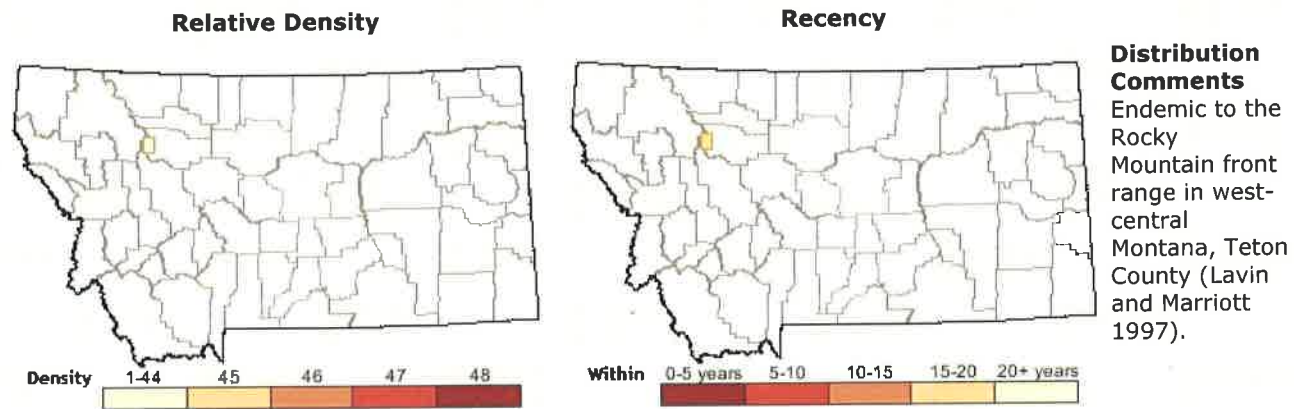
Number of Occurrences: 28

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)



Habitat

Open, gravelly, calcareous soil and talus on ridge tops and slopes in alpine or subalpine zones.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Alpine Systems

Alpine Bedrock and Scree
 Alpine Fell-Field

Occasionally Associated with these Ecological Systems

Alpine Systems

Alpine Turf

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Lackschewitz' Milkvetch"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Lackschewitz' Milkvetch — *Astragalus lackschewitzii*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDFAB0FBH0.aspx



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Kingdom - **Plants** - [Plantae](#)

Division - **Ferns** - [Filicinophyta](#)

Class - **Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts** - [Ophioglossopsida](#)

Order - **Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts** - [Ophioglossales](#)

Family - **Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts** - [Ophioglossaceae](#)

Species - **Upward-lobed Moonwort** - *Botrychium ascendens*

Upward-lobed Moonwort - *Botrychium ascendens*



Upward-lobed Moonwort



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3

State Rank: S2S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 2



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

This moonwort species is restricted in Montana to the northwest corner of the state where it is known from 19 extant occurrences, almost all on federally-managed lands. Most occurrences are small in size and occupy roadsides or other similarly open or disturbed habitats. As such, it is vulnerable to activities such as weed invasion, weed spraying and road maintenance.

Threats: Low-Moderate

Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown

Intrinsic Vulnerability: High

General Description

Upward-lobed Moonwort is a small, perennial fern with a single aboveground frond. The frond is usually about 10 cm tall, yellow-green, and divided into two segments which share a common stalk. The mostly sterile segment is once pinnatifid with up to six pairs of strongly ascending, narrowly triangular pinnae which have deeply lacerate margins. The sterile segment often has a few sporangia on the margins of the pinnae or on small branches. The fertile segment is longer than the sterile segment, is branched, and bears grape-like sporangia. Spores germinate underground and develop into minute, subterranean, non-photosynthetic gametophytes which depend on an endophytic fungus for nourishment.

Phenology

Frond maturing in June-July.

Diagnostic Characteristics

Strongly ascending pinnae with lacerate margins and a yellow-green color are diagnostic of *B. ASCENDENS*. It may be easily confused with *B. CRENULATUM*, *B. MINGANENSE*, and *B. MONTANUM*. Reliable field determination of moonworts depends on the careful use of technical keys and on comparison with silhouette outlines of verified specimens. Identification can be complicated because there is often a high degree of morphological variability between individuals in a population and between populations of the same species;

several species may grow together at the same site. Also, the few diagnostic characters may not be apparent in small plants.

General Distribution

Mapped Observations



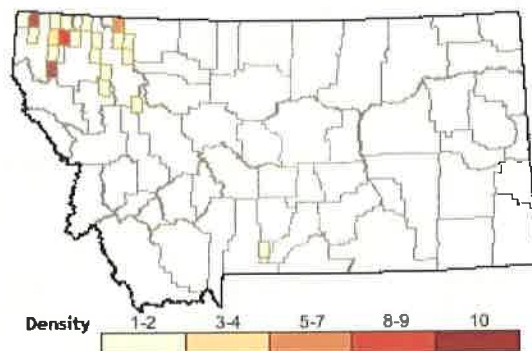
Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Observations: 62

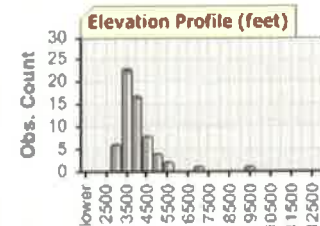
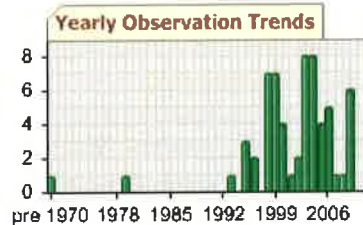
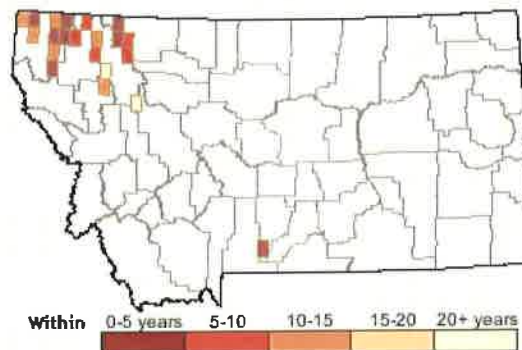
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Relative Density



Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Widely scattered in western North America. Occurs from Alaska south to California and Nevada, northeast to Montana and Wyoming; historic in Ontario (Kartesz 1999).

Habitat

Various mesic sites from low to moderate elevations, including roadsides and other disturbed habitats.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Forest and Woodland Systems

Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest

Grassland Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Upward-lobed Moonwort"

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Citation for data on this website:

Upward-lobed Moonwort — *Botrychium ascendens*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PPOPH010S0.aspx



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Class - [Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts](#) - [Ophioglossopsida](#)

Order - [Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts](#) - [Ophioglossales](#)

Family - [Adder's-Tongue / Moonworts](#) - [Ophioglossaceae](#)

Species - Peculiar Moonwort - [Botrychium paradoxum](#)

Peculiar Moonwort - *Botrychium paradoxum*



Peculiar Moonwort



Species of Concern

Global Rank: [G2](#)

State Rank: [S2](#) * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: [SENSITIVE](#)

BLM: [SENSITIVE](#)

MNPS Threat Rank: [2](#)



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

This moonwort species is known to occur in western Montana from over two dozen extant occurrences, almost all of which are on federally-managed lands. Many occurrences are small in size and occupy mesic meadows and bunchgrass communities. Potential impacts to these sites include livestock grazing, weed invasion and recreational uses. Though some threats exist to individual occurrences, the species as a whole is not highly threatened by any single or combination of potential impacts in the state. As such, more thorough and increased observation data may eventually show that an S3 rank is more appropriate for the species.

General Description

Peculiar moonwort is a small perennial fern with a single above ground frond. The frond varies in height up to about 15 cm tall, is glaucous green, somewhat succulent, and divided into two similar segments which share a common stalk. The segments may be unbranched in small plants or branched in larger plants and are both fertile and bear grape-like sporangia. Spores germinate underground and develop into minute, subterranean, non-photosynthetic gametophytes which depend on an endophytic fungus for nourishment.

Phenology

Fronds mature in July.

Diagnostic Characteristics

BOTRYCHIUM PARADOXUM is perhaps the easiest of moonworts to recognize, being the only species to lack a sterile laminar frond segment, but other species could be mistaken for it if the sterile segment has been browsed or bears marginal sporangia. Reliable field determination of moonworts depends on the careful use of technical keys and comparison with silhouette outlines of verified specimens. It is complicated because there is often a high degree of morphological variability between individuals in a population and between populations of the same species, several species may grow together at the same site, and the few diagnostic characters may not be apparent in small plants.

General Distribution

Mapped Observations



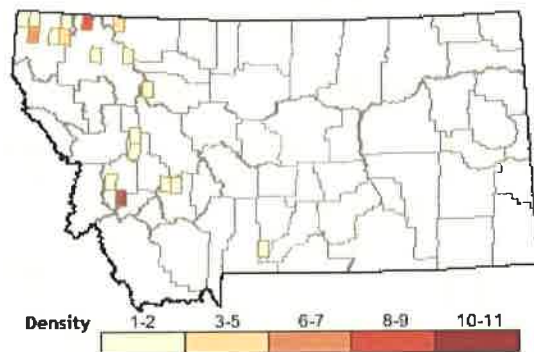
Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Observations: 56

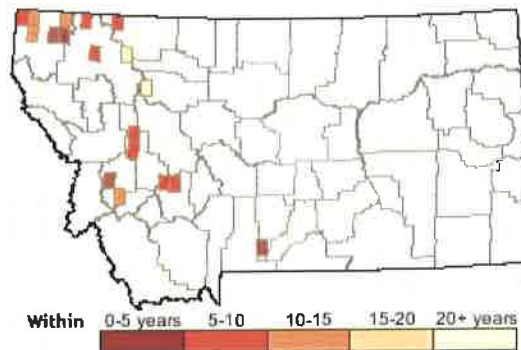
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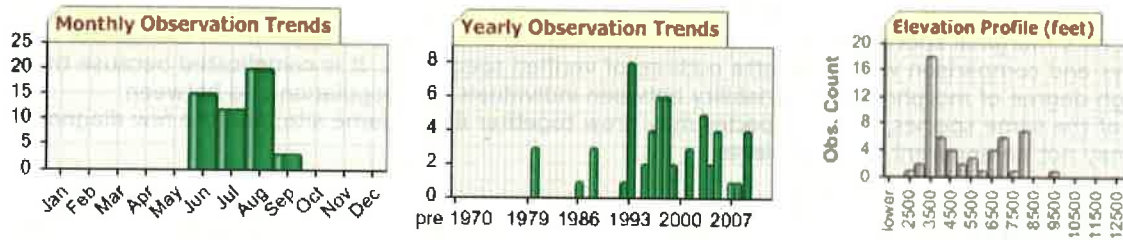
[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density



Recency





(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Irregularly distributed in the northwestern United States and southwestern Canada. Reported from Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Washington; apparently report from Colorado is false.

Habitat

Mesic meadows associated with spruce and lodgepole pine forests in the montane and subalpine zones; also found in springy western red cedar forests.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Forest and Woodland Systems

Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest

Grassland Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow
 Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grassland

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Peculiar Moonwort"

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Citation for data on this website:

Peculiar Moonwort -- *Botrychium paradoxum*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PPOPH010J0.aspx


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Order - Orchids - [Orchidales](#)

Family - Orchids - [Orchidaceae](#)

Species - Small Yellow Lady's-slipper - [Cypripedium parviflorum](#)

Small Yellow Lady's-slipper - *Cypripedium parviflorum*

Other Names: *Cypripedium calceolus*



Small Yellow Lady`s-slipper



Global Rank: [G5](#)

State Rank: [S3S4](#) * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: [SENSITIVE](#)

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: [2](#)



Image Copyright and Usage Information

State Rank Reason

Many occurrences known from the western half of the state, including a dozen or so historical or poorly documented sites. Many occurrences have small population numbers, though approximately two dozen occurrences are moderate to large populations. Populations occur on variety of federal, state and private ownerships with varied land uses and management. A variety of land uses and activities, including development, livestock grazing and timber harvesting may have detrimental impacts to populations. However, yellow lady's-slipper appears to be tolerant to some disturbances at low levels and the number of populations scattered over a wide area reduces the risk to the species. A loss of populations or a significant decline in numbers may warrant a re-listing as a Species of Concern in Montana, and populations should continue to be monitored on a semi-regular basis. Moderate to large occurrences should be managed to maintain habitat and viable population numbers.

General Description

Small Yellow Lady's-slipper is a perennial with leafy stems 15-40 cm tall, which arise from short rhizomes. The elliptic leaves are 6-7 cm long and sheath the stem; foliage is lightly pubescent and usually glandular. The 1-2 yellow flowers are subtended by an erect leafy bract, which is often longer than the inflorescence. The narrow sepals reach up to 4 cm long, and are wavy-margined or slightly twisted. One petal is strongly pouch-shaped and often purple-dotted; the other 2 petals are united into one that is similar to the sepals but slightly longer. The fruit is an elliptic capsule bearing thousands of tiny seeds.

Phenology

Flowering in May-June, fruiting in July.

Diagnostic Characteristics

Distinguishing characteristics of *Cypripedium parviflorum* include: petals conspicuously twisted, pouch small, 2-2.5 cm, sepals and petals deep reddish brown. This is the only yellow-flowered lady's-slipper in Montana. A hybrid between C. PARVIFLORUM and C. MONTANUM can occur where the two species meet, with intermediate characteristics.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

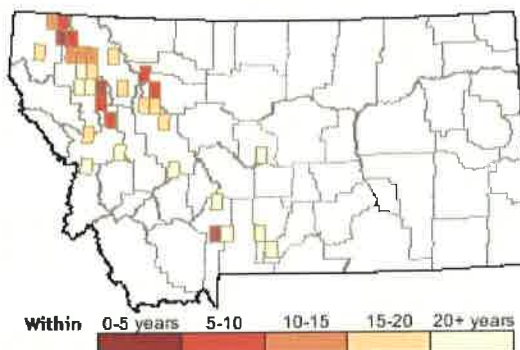
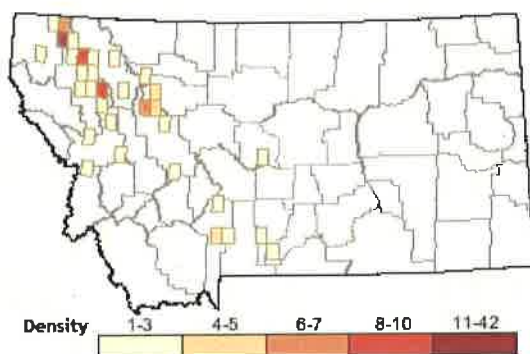
Number of Occurrences: 124

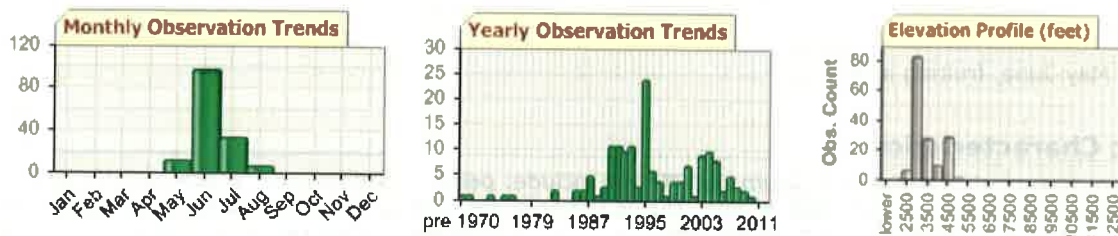
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[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency





(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to Nebraska and Georgia. This is a widespread species complex whose taxonomy is being revised. The global range of the subspecies found in Alaska cannot now be determined with confidence from the literature.

Habitat

Fens, damp mossy woods, seepage areas, and moist forest-meadow ecotones in the valley to lower montane zones.

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Small Yellow Lady's-slipper"

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Citation for data on this website:

Small Yellow Lady's-slipper — *Cypripedium parviflorum*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMORC0Q090.aspx



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Class - **Monocots** - [Monocotyledoneae](#)

Order - **Orchids** - [Orchidales](#)

Family - **Orchids** - [Orchidaceae](#)

Species - **Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper** - *Cypripedium passerinum*

Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper - *Cypripedium passerinum*



Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4G5

State Rank: S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 2



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Sparrow's-egg lady's-slipper is known from over a dozen moderate to large-sized populations, a few dozen small occurrences and one historical location. Several of the occurrences are either in designated wilderness areas or in Glacier National Park. The main threat to populations appears to be from potential hydrologic changes.

General Description

Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper is a perennial with leafy stems reaching up to 35 cm high and arising from slender, creeping rhizomes. The 3-5 broadly lance-shaped leaves reach up to 15 cm long and clasp the stem; the herbage is covered with long, soft hairs and is usually somewhat sticky. The one or two flowers are subtended by a leafy bract which is longer than the inflorescence. The sepals are green and 10-16 mm long, and the upper is longer than the lower two. The petals are white; the lower is pouch-like with purple spots on the inside, and the other two resemble the sepals but are shorter. The erect capsule is ovoid and bears thousands of tiny seeds.

Phenology

Flowering in late June-early August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

This species can be distinguished from our other white lady's slipper (*C. MONTANUM*) by the sepals that are shorter than the slipper-like petal and not wavy or twisted.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

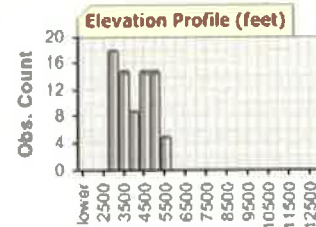
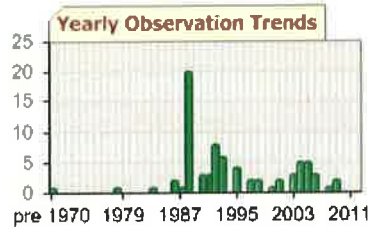
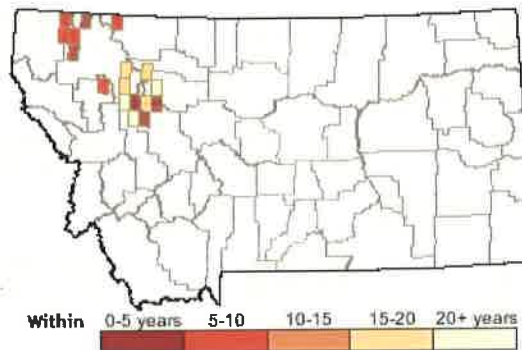
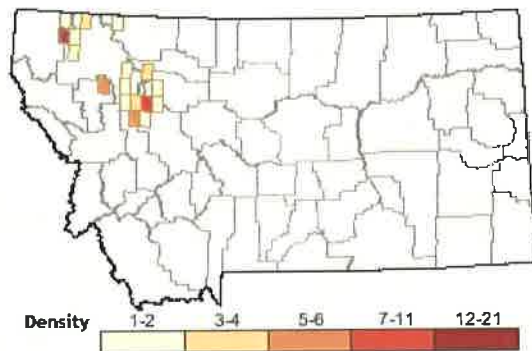
Number of Occurrences: 49

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

AK and Yukon to Hudson Bay and Quebec, south to se. B.C., n. MT, and to the region of Lake Superior. Peripheral.

Habitat

Mossy, moist, or seepy places in coniferous forests, often on calcareous substrates.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Forest and Woodland Systems

Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper"

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Citation for data on this website:

Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper — *Cypripedium passerinum*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMORC0Q0A0.aspx



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Division - Angiosperms (Flowering Plants) - [Anthophyta](#)

Class - Monocots - [Monocotyledoneae](#)

Order - Grasses / Sedges - [Cyperales](#)

Family - Grasses - [Poaceae](#)

Species - Northern Wildrye - *Elymus innovatus*

Northern Wildrye - *Elymus innovatus*

Other Names: *Leymus innovatus*



Northern Wildrye



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S2 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 3



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Rare in Montana, where it is currently known from a few scattered sites east of the Divide. Additional population data are needed for the species within Montana. Population trends are unknown and two occurrences are only known from historical collections.

General Description

Northern Wild-rye is a perennial grass that forms small clumps of stems that are 4-8 dm high and which arise from creeping rhizomes. The stiff leaves are 2-4 mm wide and have inrolled margins; they are glabrous on top but minutely roughened on the bottoms. The membranous crest on the leaf where it meets the stem, or ligule, is ca. 1 mm high and has hairs on the upper margin. Spikelets are arranged opposite each other at each node in a narrow spike that is 4-9 cm long and located at the top of the stem. Spikelets are often purplish and have a pair of narrow, awn-tipped glumes at their base. They have 3-5 flowers, each of which has an awned, hairy lemma that is 5-12 mm long and a smaller palea.

Phenology

Fruiting in June and July.

Diagnostic Characteristics

E. GLAUCUS lacks rhizomes, and the leaf blades are 5-10 mm wide and the lemmas are smooth.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

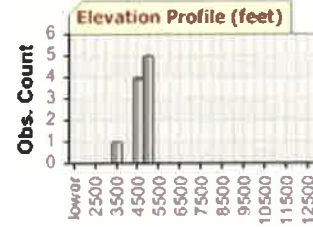
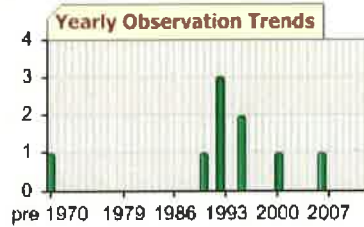
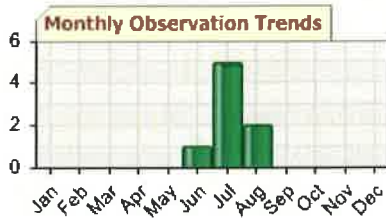
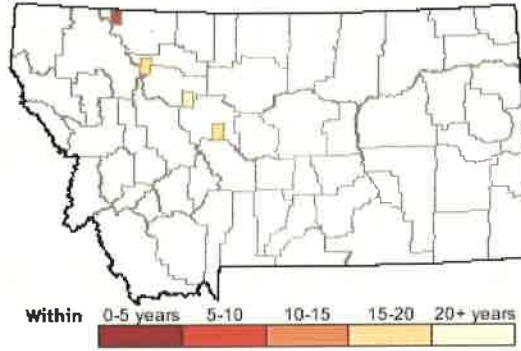
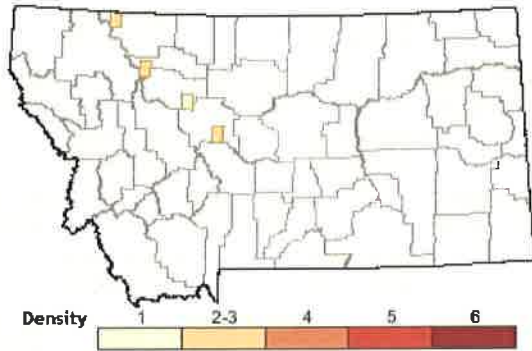
Number of Occurrences: 10

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

AK to B.C., east to Alta. and south to MT, WY, and SD. Peripheral.

Habitat

Moist meadows, forest margins and openings along rivers and streams in the valley and lower montane zones.

References

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Northern Wildrye"

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Citation for data on this website:

Northern Wildrye — *Elymus innovatus*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMPOA6P090.aspx



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Class - [Monocots](#) - [Monocotyledoneae](#)

Order - [Orchids](#) - [Orchidales](#)

Family - [Orchids](#) - [Orchidaceae](#)

Species - [Giant Helleborine](#) - [Epipactis gigantea](#)

Giant Helleborine - *Epipactis gigantea*



Giant



Species of Concern

Global Rank: **G4**

State Rank: **S3** * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: **SENSITIVE**

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: **2**



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Known from several dozen occurrences across western and southern Montana where it is associated with seeps and springs, fens, and thermal waters. Several sites are likely extirpated, while others are known only from historical collections. National Forest, state and private lands all host significant populations. The species is primarily vulnerable to hydrologic changes and development.

General Description

Giant Helleborine is a large perennial herb with leafy stems that are 30-100 cm tall and which arise from short rhizomes. The leaves are without petioles and up to 20 cm long; the lower are ovate, while the upper are lance-shaped. The herbage is rough to the touch or smooth and glabrous. The numerous flowers are borne singly in a long, narrow, leafy-bracted inflorescence located at the tops of the stems. The lance-shaped sepals are green with brownish stripes and approximately 15 mm long. The upper two petals are shorter and broader than the sepals. The lower petal is sac-like and longer and more reddish than the sepals. The nodding capsule is elliptic and bears many thousands of tiny seeds.

Phenology

Flowering in late June-early August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

The tall stems with reddish flowers in the leaf axils make this species one of our most distinctive orchids. It is not easily confused with any other species.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



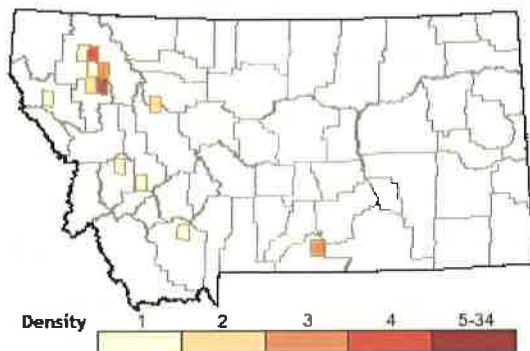
Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Occurrences: 45

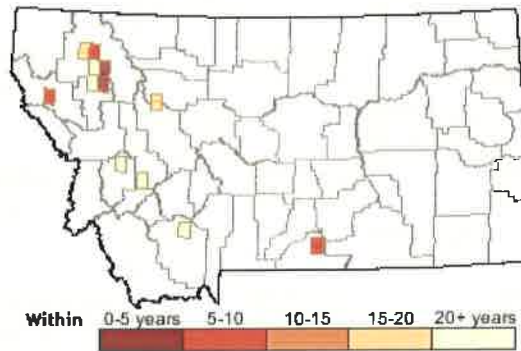
(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

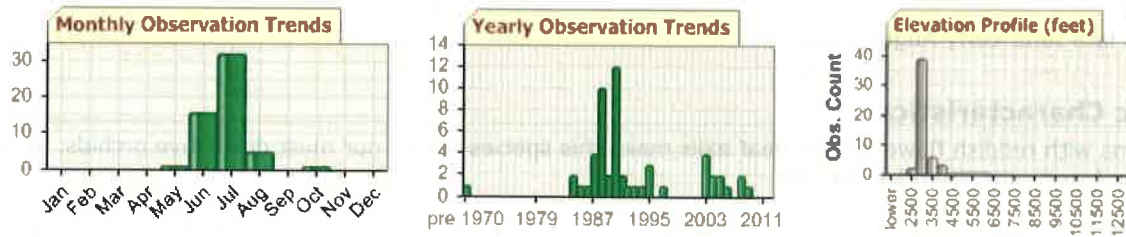
[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density



Recency





(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Epipactis gigantea grows from southern British Columbia in Canada to Baja California and through most of the western United States to the Rocky Mountains and South Dakota to northern Mexico. The states in the United States include; Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Texas, North Dakota, and South Dakota. There has also been at least one collection made in central Mexico (San Luis Potosi).

Habitat

Stream banks, lake margins, fens with springs and seeps, often near thermal waters.

References

Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Giant Helleborine"

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Citation for data on this website:

Giant Helleborine — *Epipactis gigantea*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMORC11010.aspx



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Class - Dicots - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - Aster / Sunflowers - [Asterales](#)

Family - Aster / Sunflowers - [Asteraceae](#)

Species - Lackschewitz' Fleabane - *Erigeron lackschewitzii*

Lackschewitz' Fleabane - *Erigeron lackschewitzii*



Lackschewitz' Fleabane



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 3

[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Endemic to Montana and adjacent Alberta though the large majority of the species' range is in Montana. Though many of the individual occurrences are small in size, the species is distributed over a relatively wide

area along the Rocky Mtn Front south to the Flint Creek Range. The high elevation habitat reduces the potential for detrimental impacts.

General Description

Lackschewitz' Fleabane is a taprooted perennial with a simple or sparingly-branched rootcrown and curved, unbranched stems that are 3-8 cm high. The basal leaves are 2-6 cm long and narrowly spoon-shaped with pointed tips. The 5-10 stem leaves are gradually reduced upwards. Foliage is sparsely to densely covered with long white hairs. The solitary flower heads are 10-15 mm wide, and the involucre bracts are green, 6-8 mm long, and densely covered with long, white hairs and sessile glands. The 30-70 blue rays are 8-11 mm long and notched at the tips. The yellow disk corollas are 3-5 mm long. There are 15-24 pappus bristles at the top of the achenes. Flowering in July-early August, fruiting late July (Montana Natural Heritage Program, 1999).

Phenology

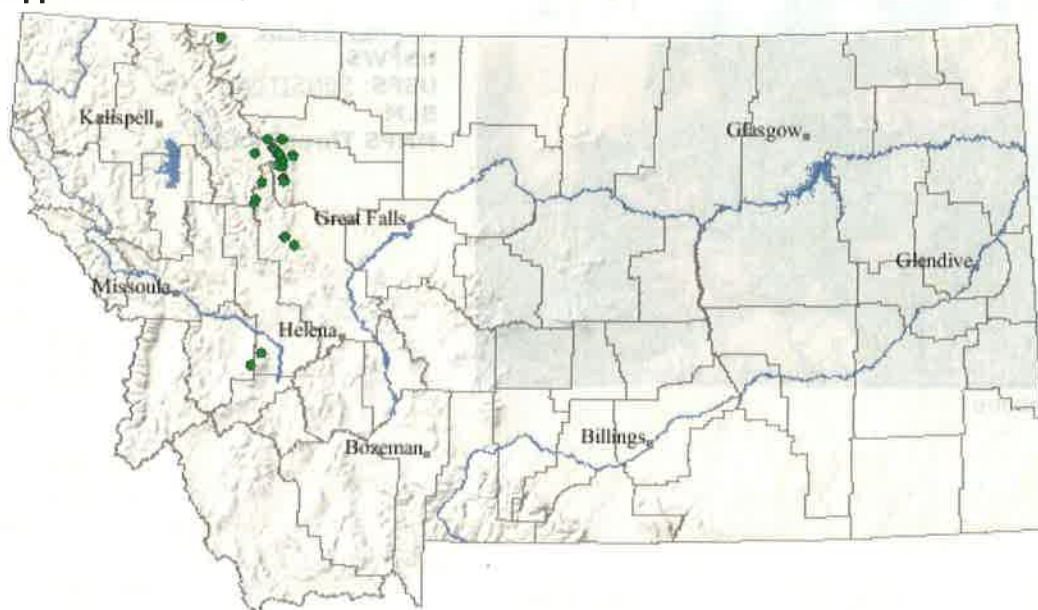
Flowering in July-early August, fruiting late July.

Diagnostic Characteristics

This species is very easily confused with some forms of *Erigeron ochroleucus* variety *scribneri* as well as *Erigeron grandiflorus*.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences

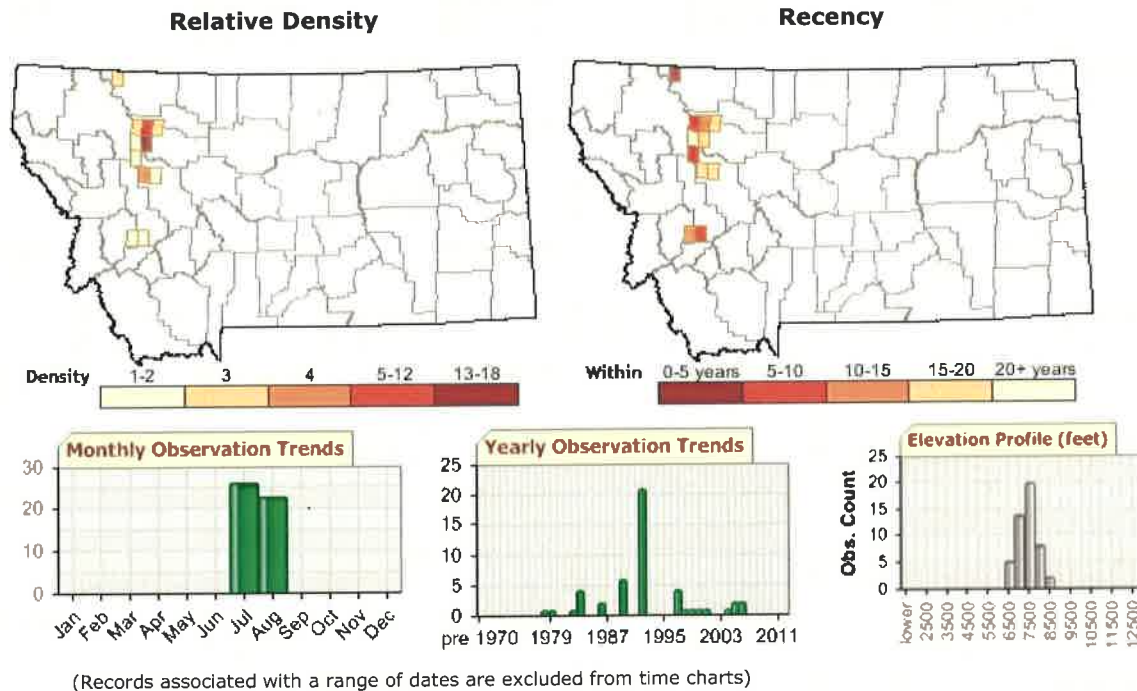


Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Occurrences: 37

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)



Distribution Comments

Montana (Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Pondera, and Teton counties) and Alberta (Waterton Lakes National Park, Sofa Mountain).

Habitat

Open, gravelly, calcareous soil and talus on ridgetops in the alpine and subalpine zones.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Alpine Systems

Alpine Bedrock and Scree
Alpine Fell-Field

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Lackschewitz' Fleabane"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Lackschewitz' Fleabane — *Erigeron lackschewitzii*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDAST3M5W0.aspx



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Class - Dicots - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - Dogbane / Gentian / Milkweed - [Gentianales](#)

Family - Gentians - [Gentianaceae](#)

Species - Macoun's Gentian - *Gentianopsis macounii*

Macoun's Gentian - *Gentianopsis macounii*

Other Names: *Gentiana macounii*, *Gentianella crinita* ssp. *macounii*, *Gentianopsis procera* ssp. *macounii*, *Gentiana detonsa*



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S2 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 2



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Rare in Montana, where it is known from several sites just east of the Continental Divide.

General Description

Macoun's Gentian is a glabrous annual with erect, simple to few-branched stems that are 5-50 cm high. The basal leaves are 2-3 cm long and lance-shaped with blunt tips. The opposite stem leaves are narrower with pointed tips. A solitary, long-stalked flower occurs at the stem tip, while others may arise from the upper leaf axils. The calyx is 15-25 mm long and has 4 pointed lobes and small, white bumps at the base. The deep blue, tubular corolla is 2-5 cm long and has 4 broad, spreading, fringed lobes. The 4 stamens have hairs at midlength. The fruit is a stalked, narrowly elliptic, many-seeded capsule that is 12-25 mm long.

Phenology

Flowering in August, fruiting in early September.

Diagnostic Characteristics

GENTIANOPSIS DENTOSA is very similar but lacks the small white bumps at the base of the calyx.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



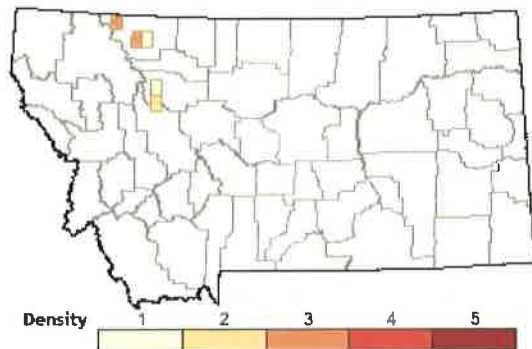
Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Occurrences: 8

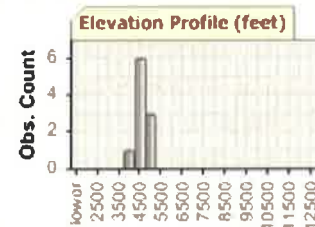
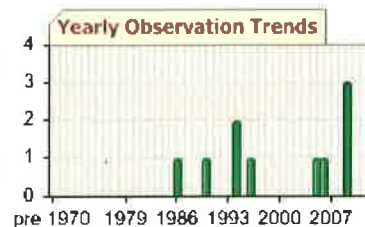
(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density



Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Yukon to Que., south to B.C., MT, and ND. Peripheral.

Habitat

Wet, organic soil of calcareous fens in the valley and foothill zones.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen

References

Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Macoun's Gentian"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Macoun's Gentian -- *Gentianopsis macounii*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDGEN08050.aspx



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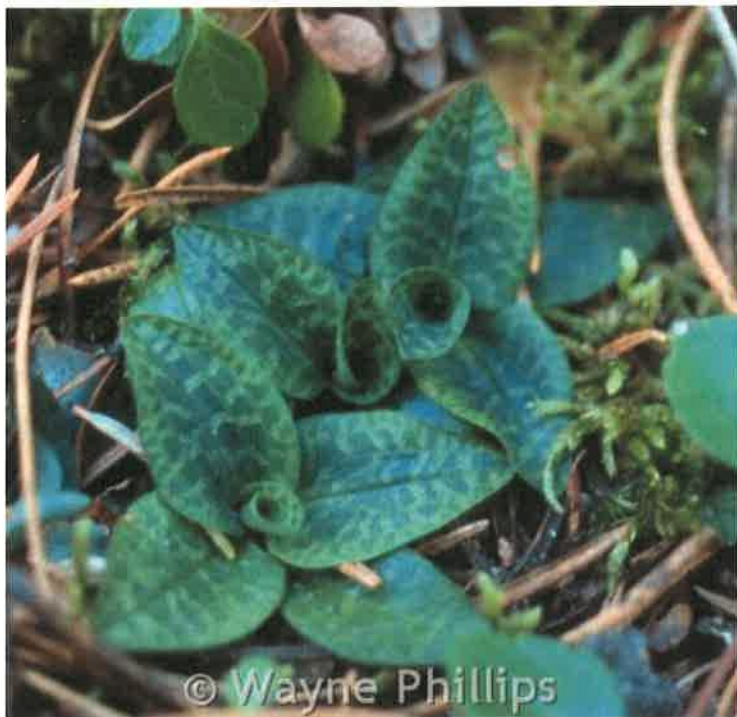
Class - [Monocots](#) - [Monocotyledoneae](#)

Order - [Orchids](#) - [Orchidales](#)

Family - [Orchids](#) - [Orchidaceae](#)

Species - [Northern Rattlesnake-plantain](#) - *Goodyera repens*

Northern Rattlesnake-plantain - *Goodyera repens*



© Wayne Phillips

Northern Rattlesnake-plantain



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S2S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 2



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

A widespread species that is found in Montana in the Little Belt and Big Snowy Mountains and at one site in Glacier National Park. The species occupies moist, montane forests with a mossy understory. Occurrences are vulnerable to disturbances that open or reduce the canopy such as timber harvesting and fire. Monitoring of the species in the Little Belt Mountains have documented negative impacts associated with both disturbances. However, *Goodyera repens* is known from approximately 20 moderate to large-sized populations and approximately a dozen smaller occurrences. If additional survey and monitoring of the species shows stable population numbers and little to no negative impacts from human-caused disturbances than a change in rank to S3 would be appropriate.

Threats: Low

Long-Term Trends: Unknown

Short-Term trends: Stable?

Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate

General Description

Northern Rattlesnake-plantain is an herbaceous perennial with unbranched stems that are 1-2 dm high and which arise from extensive rhizomes. The mostly basal leaves have a broad petiole that is 5-15 mm long and an elliptic blade that is 15-30 cm long. The leaves are dark green, and the stem is glandular above. Sessile flowers are borne on one side of the upper stem. The white to pale green flowers consist of a hood-like upper petal that is 3-4 mm long and of a pouched lower petal that is ca. 2 mm deep and has a sepal on each side. The corolla arises from the top of the oblong ovary. The club-shaped, many-seeded capsule is ca. 1 cm long.

Phenology

Flowering in August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

The inflorescence of *G. OBLONGIFOLIA* is mostly greater than 6 cm long, and the leaf blades are more than 3 cm long and generally have a broad, white midvein.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

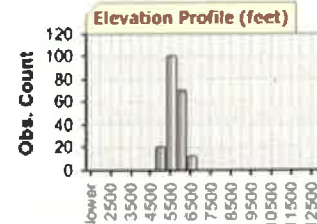
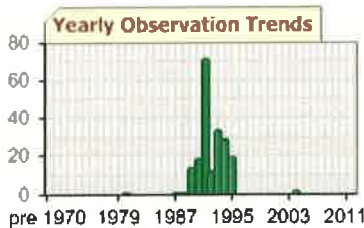
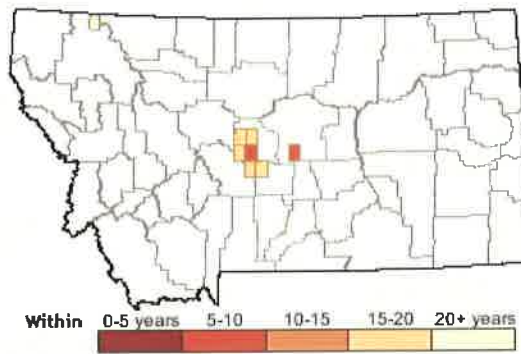
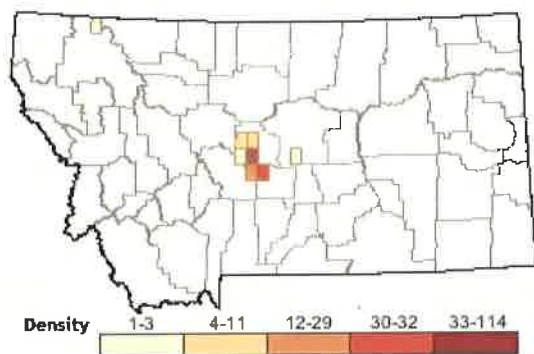
Number of Occurrences: 143

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Circumboreal south in N. America to NC, TN, SD, NM, AZ, and BC. Sparse.

Habitat

North-facing, mossy forested slopes in the montane zone.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Forest and Woodland Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Northern Rattlesnake-plantain"

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Citation for data on this website:

Northern Rattlesnake-plantain -- *Goodyera repens*. Montana Field Guide, Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMORC17030.aspx



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Order - Peas - [Fabales](#)

Family - Pea Family - [Fabaceae](#)

Species - Stalked-pod Locoweed - *Oxytropis podocarpa*

Stalked-pod Locoweed - *Oxytropis podocarpa*



Stalked-pod Locoweed



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4

State Rank: S1 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 3



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Rare in Montana, where it is known from a small area of the Rocky Mountain Front. The remote habitat should limit the possibility of negative impacts.

General Description

Stalked-pod Crazyweed is a perennial that usually forms small, dense cushions. Its naked stems are erect or prostrate and up to 7 cm long. The basal leaves are 2-5 cm long and pinnately divided into 9-27 narrowly lance-shaped leaflets. The herbage is covered with stiff, silvery hairs. The 1-2 purple flowers resemble pea flowers and are held erect at the top of the stem. The corolla is 12-17 mm long, and the tubular calyx is purplish and 2/3 the length of the corolla. The papery, inflated pod is 15-25 mm long and ovoid in outline.

Phenology

Flowering in June, fruiting late June-August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

This is our only purple-flowered OXYTROPIS with fewer than 4 flowers. Species of alpine ASTRAGALUS have leafy stems.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences

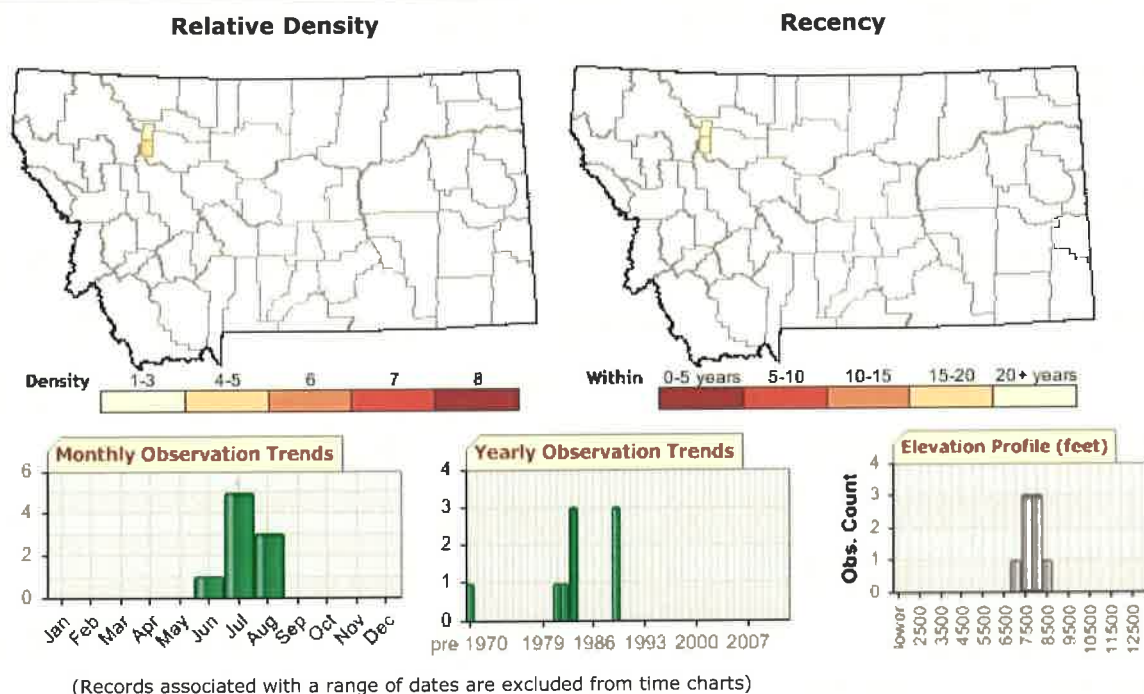


Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Occurrences: 8

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)



Distribution Comments

Alta. to Labr., south in the Rocky Mtns. to CO. Sparse.

Habitat

Gravelly ridges and slopes, often on limestone, in the alpine zone.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Alpine Systems

- Alpine Bedrock and Scree
- Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland
- Alpine Fell-Field
- Alpine Turf


References

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Stalked-pod Locoweed"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Stalked-pod Locoweed -- *Oxytropis podocarpa*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDFAB2X0K0.aspx



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Class - Dicots - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - Solanales - [Solanales](#)

Family - Phlox Family - [Polemoniaceae](#)

Species - Missoula Phlox - *Phlox kelseyi* var. *missoulensis*

Missoula Phlox - *Phlox kelseyi* var. *missoulensis*

Other Names: *Phlox missoulensis*



Missoula Phlox



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3

State Rank: S2S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM: SENSITIVE

MNPS Threat Rank: 2



Image Copyright and Usage Information

State Rank Reason

Missoula phlox is a state endemic known from over 2 dozen occurrences in west-central Montana, most of which are moderate to large-sized. Populations occur on a mix of ownerships, including private lands which host several occurrences. The Waterworks Hill population is infested with several noxious weeds and heavy recreational trail use also occurs within the occupied habitat. Other populations appear to be at much less risk though some impacts from invasive weeds, recreational use and development are possible.

General Description

Missoula Phlox is a mat-forming perennial with numerous prostrate, branching stems that are up to 10 cm long and arising from a branched rootcrown. The sharply-pointed, linear leaves are 10-25 mm long and 1-3 mm wide, are opposite each other on the stem, and have thickened margins and long, spreading hairs at their base. The herbage is otherwise glabrous to short-hairy or glandular. The typical phlox flowers are solitary at the ends of the stems. The five-lobed calyx is densely hairy and sometimes glandular. The corolla is white or various shades of pink and blue. It has a tube that is 10-13 mm long and five broad lobes that are 6-9 mm long at the mouth. The style is 4-8 mm long.

Phenology

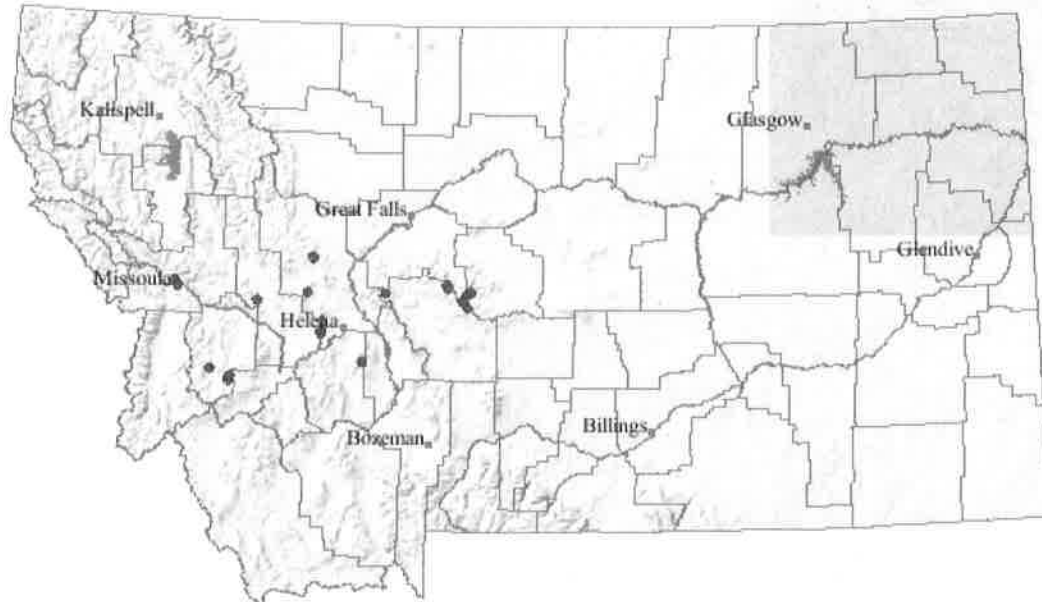
Flowering in May-June.

Diagnostic Characteristics

Phlox is a very difficult genus to distinguish, and a technical key should be consulted for positive identification. *P. kelseyi* var. *missouliensis* and *P. kelseyi* var. *kelseyi* are very similar; however, the former occurs in dry, exposed habitats, while the latter is found in moist meadows. *P. multiflora*, *P. hoodii* and *P. pulvinata* are also very similar in appearance.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



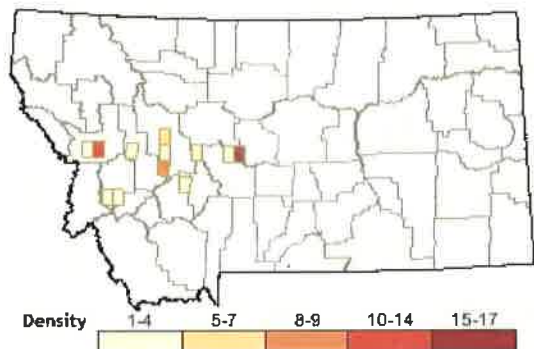
Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Occurrences: 28

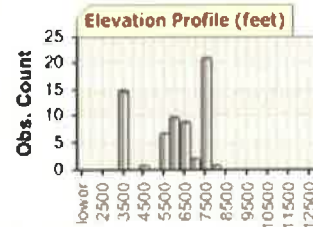
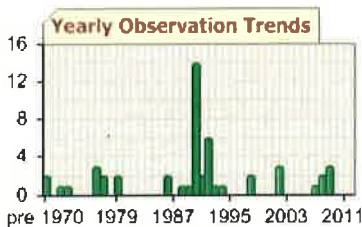
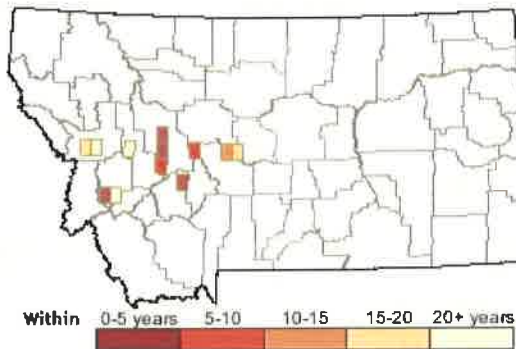
(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density



Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Missoula to the Little Belt Mountains and the southern end of the Rocky Mountain Front south to Granite County.

Habitat

Open, exposed, limestone-derived slopes in the foothills to exposed ridges in the subalpine zone.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Forest and Woodland Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Woodland and Parkland

Grassland Systems

Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley Grassland
 Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grassland

References

Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Missoula Phlox"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Missoula Phlox — Phlox kelseyi var. missoullensis. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDPLM0D190.aspx



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Montana Field Guides

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Kingdom - Plants - [Plantae](#)

Division - Angiosperms (Flowering Plants) - [Anthophyta](#)

Class - Dicots - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - Buckwheats - [Polygonales](#)

Family - Buckwheat Family - [Polygonaceae](#)

Species - Austin's Knotweed - [Polygonum austiniae](#)

Austin's Knotweed - *Polygonum austiniae*

Other Names: *Polygonum douglasii* ssp. *austiniae*



Austin's Knotweed



Species of Concern

Global Rank: **G5T4**

State Rank: **S2S3** * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: **SENSITIVE**

BLM: **SENSITIVE**

MNPS Threat Rank: **2**



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

This annual knotweed is sparsely distributed in mountainous areas of Montana from the Rocky Mountain Front to the Madison and Gallatin Ranges. Sites are usually on open, gravelly, sparsely-vegetated slopes with shale-derived soils and as such are not generally impacted by human activity. Some sites however, are along forest roads and are susceptible to weed invasion and other disturbances. The probability of finding additional occurrences appears to be good since large areas of suitable habitat across western and central Montana remain unsurveyed for the species.

Threats: Low

Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown though Probably Stable.

Intrinsic Vulnerability: Low

General Description

Austin's Knotweed is a sparsely hairy annual with erect stems that are 3-10 cm high and branched near their bases. The alternate, narrowly egg-shaped to elliptic leaves are 5-15 mm long and 1/2-1/3 as wide. The lower leaves have short petioles, while the upper leaves are sessile and smaller. There are small membranous sheaths, or stipules, surrounding the stem at the point of leaf attachment. Groups of 1-4 tiny, nodding flowers occur in the axils of all but the lowest leaves. Each flower has 5-8 stamens and 5 petal-like tepals that are 2-3 mm long and green with white or pink margins. The shiny black achenes are 3-sided and mostly 2-2.5 mm long.

Phenology

Generally flowering in July and fruiting in August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

There are many similar-appearing annual species of *Polygonum*. The typical *P. douglasii* ssp. *douglasii* has leaves that are less than 1/3 as wide as they are long and achenes that are about 3 mm long. Many other species of *Polygonum* have erect flowers. A technical key and hand lens may be required for positive determination.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



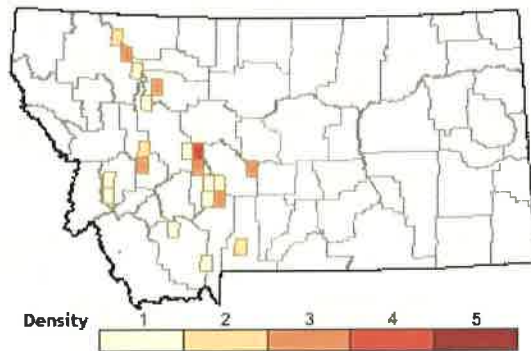
Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Occurrences: 32

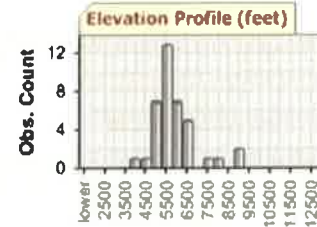
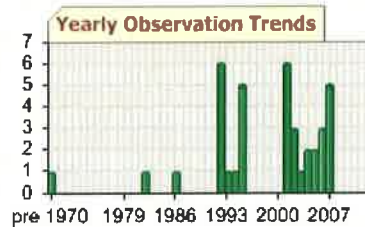
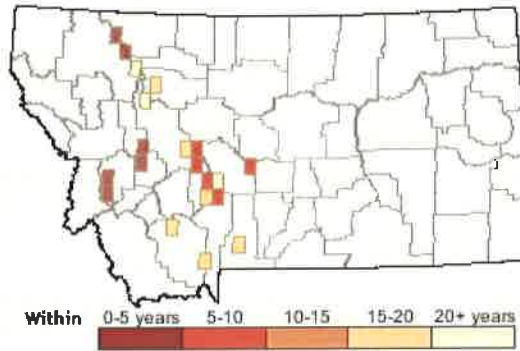
(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density



Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Habitat

Gravelly, often shale-derived soil of open slopes and banks in the montane zone.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Grassland Systems

Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley Grassland
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grassland

Sparse and Barren Systems

Rocky Mountain Cliff, Canyon and Massive Bedrock

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Austin's Knotweed"

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Citation for data on this website:

Austin's Knotweed — *Polygonum austiniae*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDPGN0L0X1.aspx



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Division - **Angiosperms (Flowering Plants)** - [Anthophyta](#)

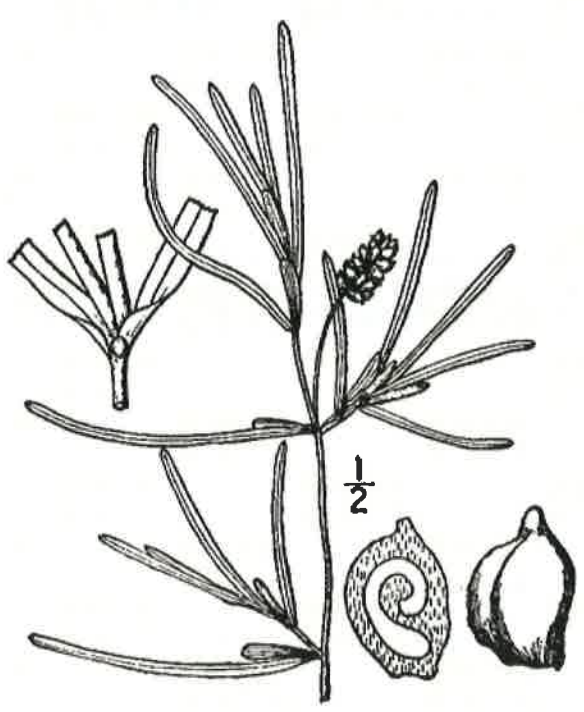
Class - **Monocots** - [Monocotyledoneae](#)

Order - **Pondweed / Pod- / Arrow- / Ditch-grasses** - [Najadales](#)

Family - **Pondweeds** - [Potamogetonaceae](#)

Species - **Blunt-leaved Pondweed** - *Potamogeton obtusifolius*

Blunt-leaved Pondweed - *Potamogeton obtusifolius*



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 2

Public Domain Image from USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1.





Image Copyright and Usage Information

State Rank Reason

Known from over a dozen occurrences in northwest Montana. Several contain moderate to large-size populations and occur in valley and foothill locations in a variety of federal, state, and private ownerships. A few populations are on lands managed specifically for their conservation value. Some populations are vulnerable to impacts associated with development, recreation and increased sediment and nutrient loads.

General Description

Blunt-leaved Pondweed is an aquatic, rhizomatous perennial with slender, submergent, or floating stems that are up to 100 cm long. The leaves are linear, 3-10 cm long, and 2-4 mm wide, each with a small round gland on either side at the base. There is a white-membranous leaf stipule that surrounds the stem above the point where the leaf diverges. Herbage is glabrous. The minute flowers are borne on long-stalked, narrow, interrupted spikes in the axils of the upper leaves. The flowers consist only of the stamens and an ovary; there are no petals or sepals. The achene is oval in outline, 3-4 mm long, and compressed with a keel on the outer edge.

Phenology

Mature fruit in late July-August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

This species is distinguished from other narrow-leaved *Potamogeton* species by a combination of the membranous rather than fibrillous stipules, presence of the pair of glands at the base of leaves, and achene dimensions. The narrow-leaved pondweeds are a very difficult group to distinguish; a technical key must be employed.

General Distribution

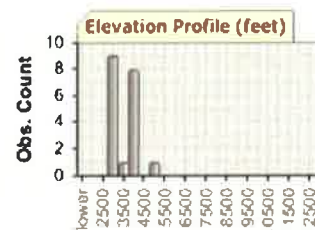
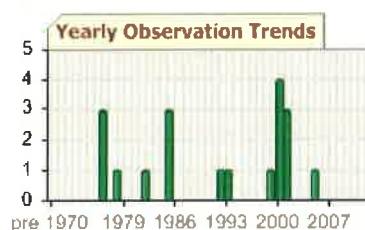
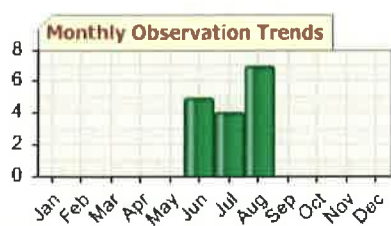
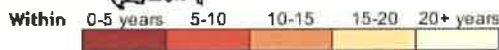
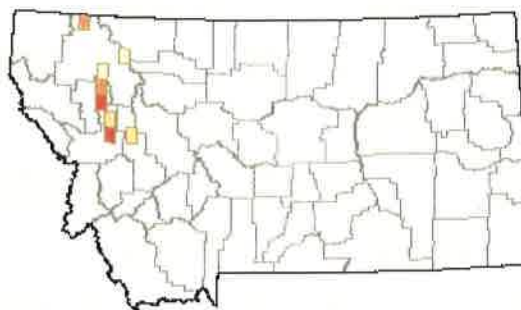
Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Occurrences: 16

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)**Relative Density****Recency**

(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

B.C. to Newf., south to NJ, KS, MN, WA, and WY. Peripheral.

Habitat

Shallow water of lakes, ponds, and sloughs in the valley, foothill, and montane zones.


Ecological Systems Associated with this Species**Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations****Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems****Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems**

Open Water

References**Literature Cited Above****Web Search Engines for Articles on "Blunt-leaved Pondweed"**

Login

Citation for data on this website:Blunt-leaved Pondweed — *Potamogeton obtusifolius*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMPOT030R0.aspx



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Division - Angiosperms (Flowering Plants) - [Anthophyta](#)

Class - Dicots - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - Rosales - [Rosales](#)

Family - Rose Family - [Rosaceae](#)

Species - Five-leaf Cinquefoil - *Potentilla nivea* var. *pentaphylla*

Five-leaf Cinquefoil - *Potentilla nivea* var. *pentaphylla*

Other Names: *Potentilla quinquefolia*



Five-leaf Cinquefoil



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5T4

State Rank: S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 0

[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Rare in Montana, though several large populations are known and most populations, as well as the species' habitat, are not being negatively impacted.

General Description

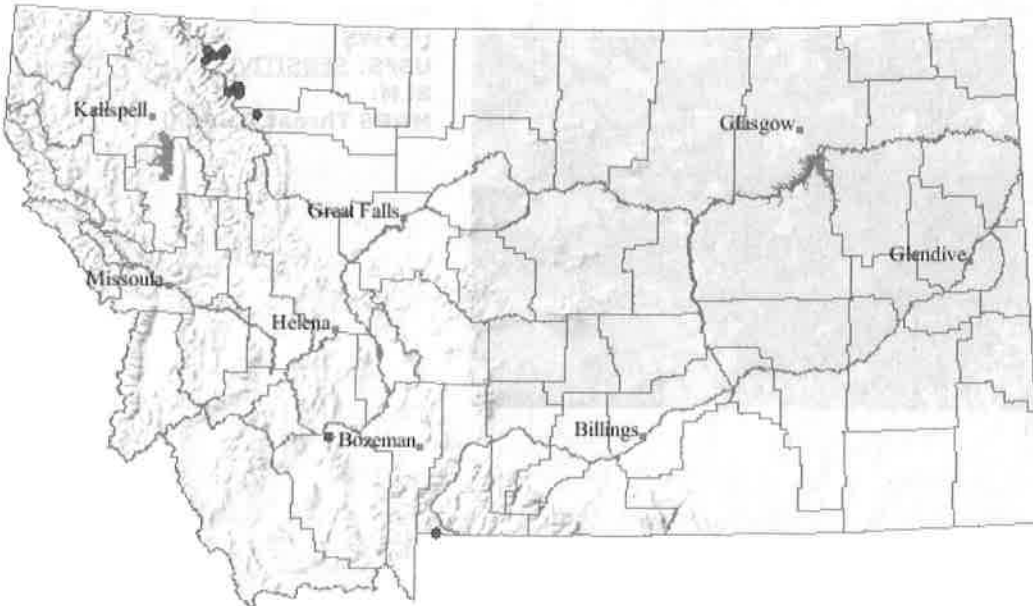
Five-leaf Cinquefoil is an herbaceous perennial with erect or ascending stems that are 5-20 cm high and arising from a branched rootcrown. The numerous basal leaves have slender petioles and 3 or 5 deeply lobed, narrowly elliptic leaflets that are 1-2 cm long. The 1-2 alternate stem leaves are similar but usually have only 3 leaflets. The stems and lower leaf surfaces are densely covered with long, gray hairs, while the upper surfaces of leaves are covered with sparse, silky hairs. Several stalked flowers are borne in a branched, somewhat crowded inflorescence. The bowl-shaped flowers have 5 broadly lance-shaped, long-hairy sepals that are 3-4 mm long, 5 yellow, oblong petals that are 4-5 mm long with shallowly lobed tips, 20 stamens, and numerous pistils. The slender style has a bumpy, thickened base and is attached near the top of the nearly smooth, brown achene that is 1-2 mm long.

Phenology

Flowering in July, fruiting in August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

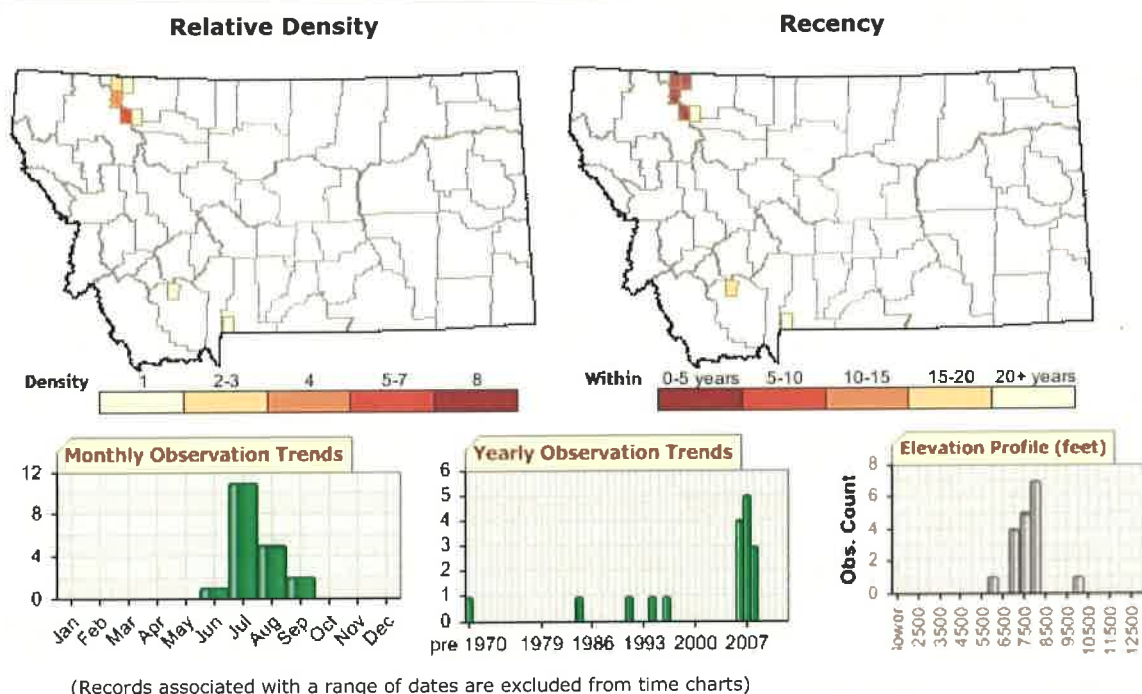
There are many similar-appearing species of POTENTILLA. A technical key and hand lens or microscope are required for positive determination. P. CONCINNA usually has some leaves with 7 leaflets and rarely any with 3; P. UNIFLORA rarely has more than 3 leaflets.

General Distribution**Mapped Occurrences****Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana**

Number of Occurrences: 19

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)



Distribution Comments

B.C. to Sask., south to OR, UT, and CO. Sparse.

Habitat

Dry, gravelly soil of exposed ridges and slopes in the montane to alpine zones.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Alpine Systems

- Alpine Bedrock and Scree
- Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland
- Alpine Fell-Field

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Five-leaf Cinquefoil"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Five-leaf Cinquefoil — *Potentilla nivea* var. *pentaphylla*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDROS1B152.aspx



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Division - **Angiosperms (Flowering Plants)** - [Anthophyta](#)

Class - **Dicots** - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - **Sundews** - [Nepenthales](#)

Family - **Sundew Family** - [Droseraceae](#)

Species - **English Sundew** - *Drosera anglica*

English Sundew - *Drosera anglica*



English Sundew



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 2



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Known from over two dozen populations in the state, most of these are moderate to large-sized, healthy populations. Most occurrences are on federally managed lands with several of these in designated wilderness areas, research natural areas or Glacier National Park which help to protect the occurrences from many potential threats. However, one population is vulnerable to ski area expansion and activity, and the species may be negatively impacted by fire as observations at one location appear to indicate. Plants are also sensitive to and negatively impacted by trampling of peat mats on which the species grow.

Threats: Low

Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown

Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate to High

General Description

English Sundew is a perennial herb with a rosette of basal leaves and unbranched, leafless stems that are 6-18 cm high and which arise from a simple rootcrown. The leaves have stalks that are 2-8 cm long; leaves have narrowly oblong blades that are 1-3 cm long and 3-5 mm wide and covered on the upper surfaces with reddish, stalked glands that trap insects. 2-7 short-stalked flowers are borne on one side of the top of the stem. Each flower has a 5-lobed calyx that is 5-6 mm long and 5 separate, oblong, white petals that are longer than the calyx. There are 5 stamens and 4-5 styles, which are divided more than half their length. The fruit is a many-seeded capsule, and seeds are at least 1 mm long.

Phenology

Flowering late June-July, fruiting July-August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

The leaf blades of *D. ROTUNDIFOLIA* are about as long as they are wide. *D. LINEARIS* has narrow leaf blades, but the seeds are less than 1 mm long. A hand lens or microscope will be required to measure the seeds.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

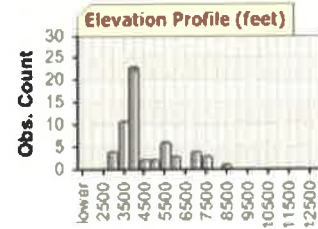
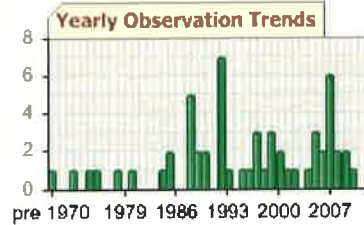
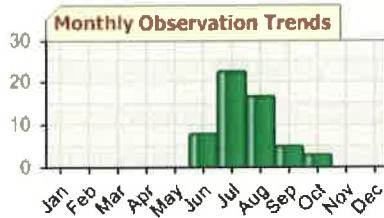
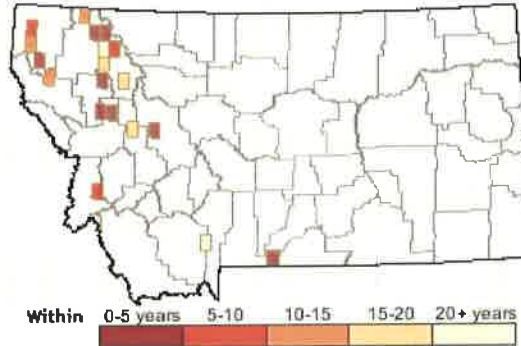
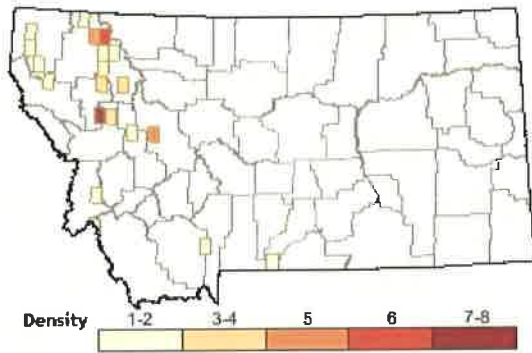
Number of Occurrences: 39

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Eurasia and Alaska to California, east to Idaho, Wyoming, and the Great Lakes.

Habitat

With SPHAGNUM moss in wet, organic soils of fens in the montane zone.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "English Sundew"

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Citation for data on this website:

English Sundew — *Drosera anglica*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDDRO02010.aspx



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Class - Dicots - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - Sundews - [Nepenthales](#)

Family - Sundew Family - [Droseraceae](#)

Species - Linear-leaved Sundew - [Drosera linearis](#)

Linear-leaved Sundew - *Drosera linearis*



Linear-leaved Sundew



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4

State Rank: S2 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 3



Image Copyright and Usage Information

State Rank Reason

Only known from four populations in Montana though all are moderate to large-sized occurrences that are located in either the Bob Marshall Wilderness or Indian Meadows Research Natural Area which afford all known populations some protection from disturbance.

Threats: Low

Short- and Long-Term Trends: Unknown

Intrinsic Vulnerability: Moderate to High

General Description

Linear-leaved sundew is a small, perennial herb with leafless, glabrous stems that are 6-13 cm tall. The linear leaf blades are 2-5 cm long and approximately 2 mm wide. Petioles are flat and 3-7 cm long, while blades are covered with long, purple, gland-tipped hairs which trap insects. The 1-4 flowers are borne in a narrow, open inflorescence at the tip of the stem. The 5 egg-shaped, white petals are approximately 6 mm long, and the sepals are 4-5 mm long. The fruit is a small capsule with numerous seeds.

Phenology

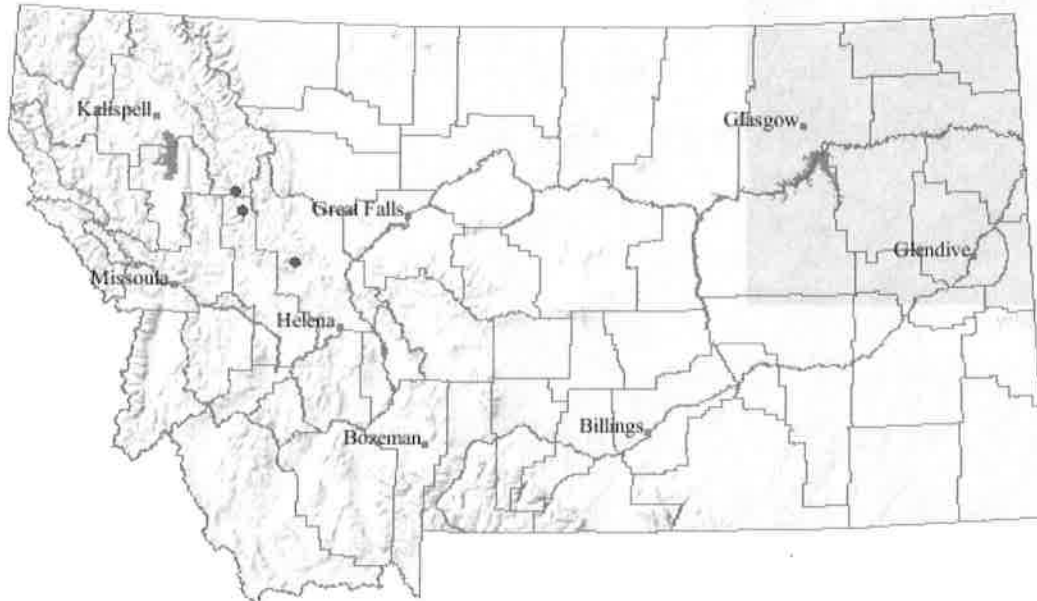
Flowering late June-August, fruiting in late September.

Diagnostic Characteristics

This species is very difficult to distinguish from the more common *D. ANGLICA*. The leaves of *D. LINEARIS* are more linear and the seeds are rounded on the ends rather than tapered to a point.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

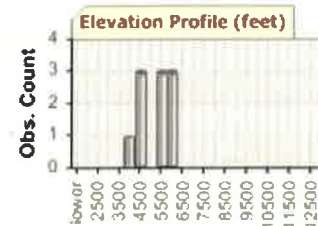
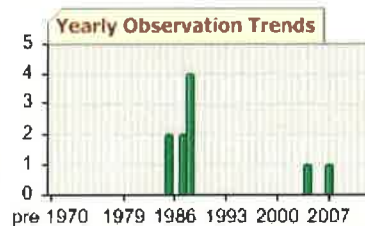
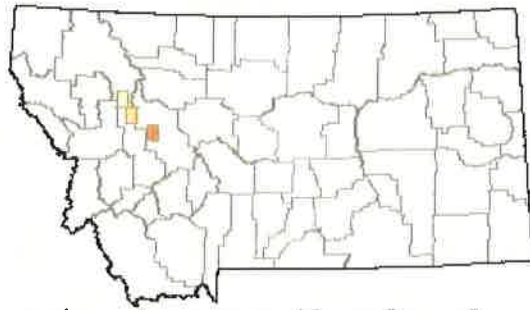
Number of Occurrences: 6

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Boreal Can., south to ME, WI, and MT. Peripheral.

Habitat

Wet, organic soil of nutrient-poor fens in the montane zone.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Linear-leaved Sundew"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Linear-leaved Sundew — *Drosera linearis*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDDRO02060.aspx



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Class - Monocots - [Monocotyledoneae](#)

Order - Rushes - [Juncales](#)

Family - Rushes - [Juncaceae](#)

Species - Hall's Rush - *Juncus hallii*

Hall's Rush - *Juncus hallii*



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4G5

State Rank: S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 3





[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Rare, though widespread across the mountainous portions of southwest and central Montana. Threats and potential negative impacts to most known occurrences appear to be minimal.

General Description

Hall's Rush is a perennial with erect stems that are 20-30 cm tall. The leaves, which are confined to near the base of the plant, are round and up to 15 cm long with a groove on the side facing the stem. The uppermost leaf has a sheath surrounding the stem but lacks a blade. The 2-6 flowers are borne in a loosely congested inflorescence subtended by an erect leaf, or bract. Because this involucral leaf is erect and round, it seems to be lateral rather than terminal. The flowers have 6 undifferentiated, sharply pointed perianth segments that are light brown with membranous margins and 4-5 mm long. The seed capsules are dark brown with a lobed top. Each seed is ca. 1 mm long with a distinct tail at each end.

Phenology

Flowering from July-August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

JUNCUS is a large and difficult genus to distinguish, so a technical key should be consulted. Mature fruit is necessary for positive determination. The apparently lateral inflorescence, lack of an upper leaf blade, lobed seed capsule, and tailed seeds should help distinguish this species.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

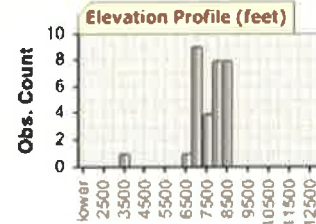
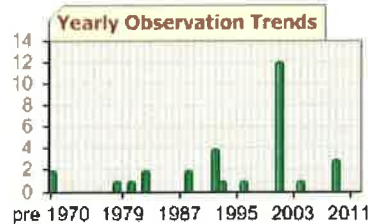
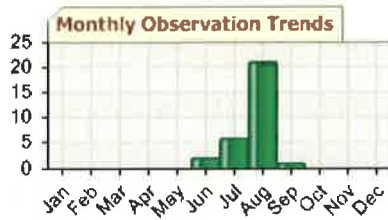
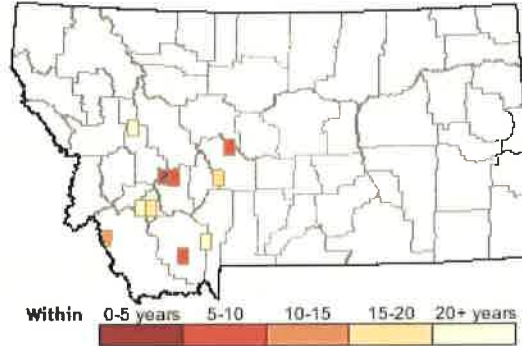
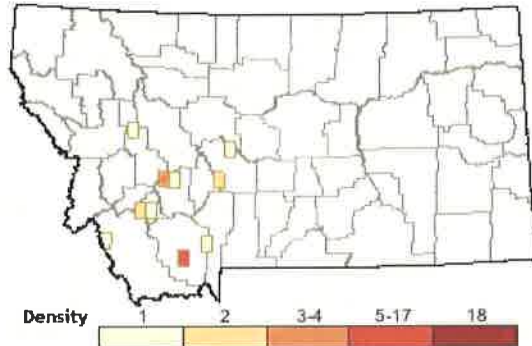
Number of Occurrences: 29

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Montana south to Utah (seven counties) and Colorado (Welsh, 1993).

Habitat

Subalpine parklands and moist meadows and slopes in the montane zone.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Forest and Woodland Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Woodland and Parkland

Grassland Systems

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Hall's Rush"

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Citation for data on this website:

Hall's Rush — *Juncus hallii*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMJUN011E0.aspx



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Montana Field Guides

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Kingdom - Plants - [Plantae](#)

Division - Angiosperms (Flowering Plants) - [Anthophyta](#)

Class - Dicots - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - Willow / Poplar - [Salicales](#)

Family - Willows / Poplar - [Salicaceae](#)

Species - Barratt's Willow - *Salix barrattiana*

Barratt's Willow - *Salix barrattiana*



Barratt's Willow

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S2 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 3

[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Rare in Montana. Known from two disjunct sites, one in Glacier National Park and one on the Beartooth Plateau. Populations are small, but the remote, high-elevation habitat should greatly minimize the potential for any negative impacts to the viability of the species in the state.

General Description

Barratt's Willow is a much-branched shrub that is up to 1 m tall. It has young twigs that are sticky and covered with long, soft hairs. The leaves have petioles that are 5-14 mm long and entire, elliptic or broadly lance-shaped blades that are 4-7 cm long. The blades are densely covered with long, gray hair beneath and thinly so above. The flowers are without petals and sepals and are borne in dense, spike-like inflorescences (aments or catkins); these are erect and sessile on twigs formed during the previous year. The male and female aments occur on separate plants. The seed capsules are hairy, and the bracts subtending them are black. The female aments are 4-9 cm long, while the male aments are 2-5 cm long.

Phenology

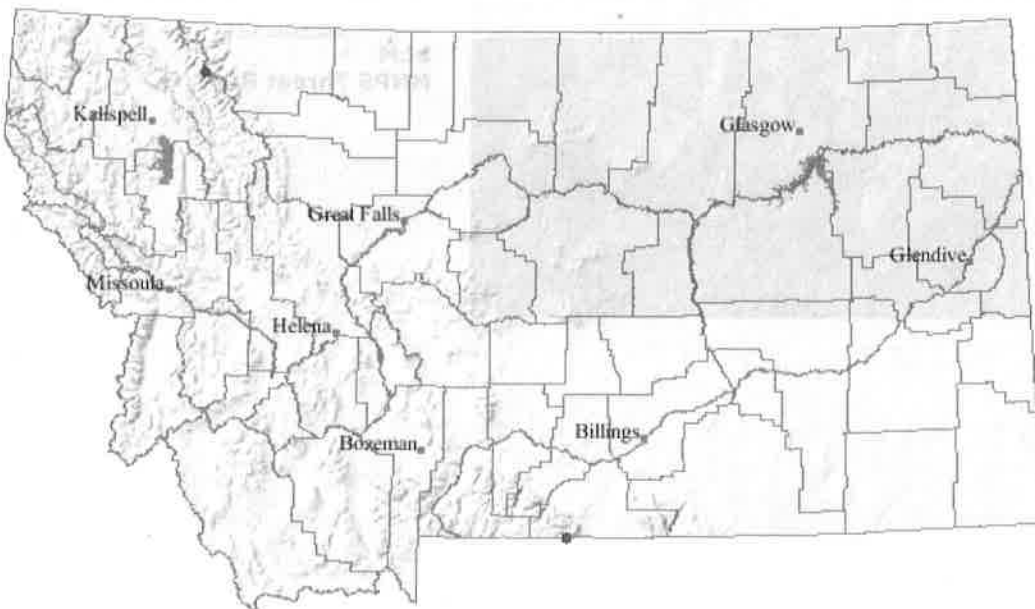
Mature fruit in July-August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

Species of willow are often difficult to identify. The alpine habitat, sessile catkins, and sticky twigs will usually distinguish *S. BARRATTIANA* from the others in our area. Good specimens with both leaves and mature female catkins are necessary for positive identification.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences

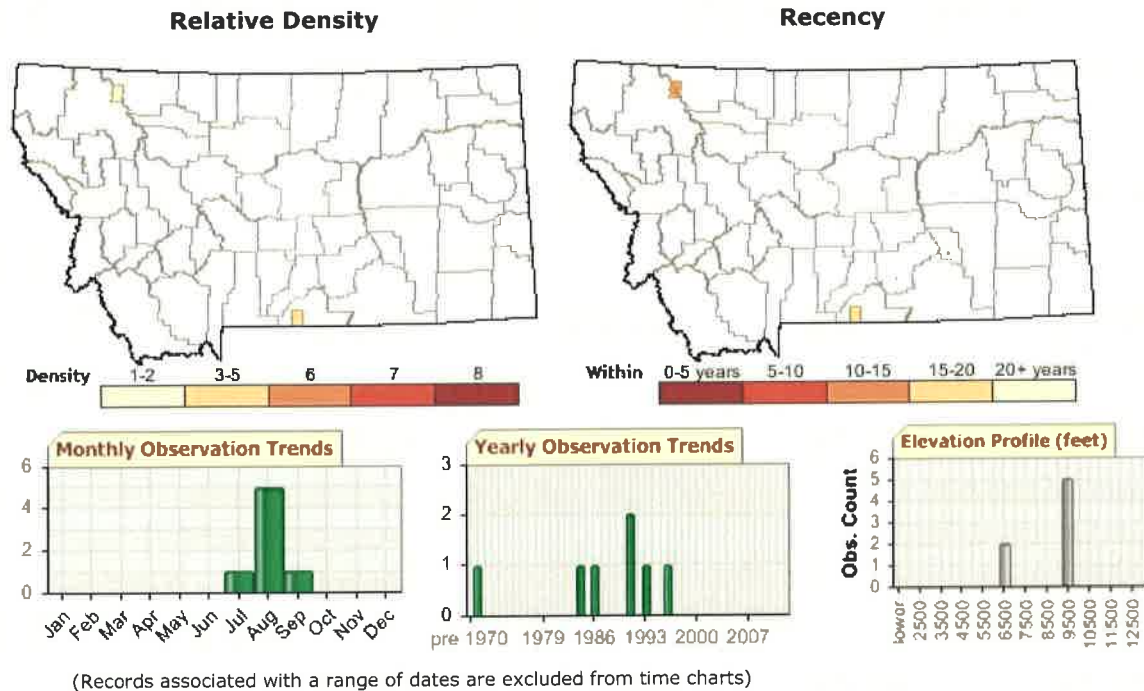


Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

Number of Occurrences: 2

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)



Distribution Comments

Alaska and northwest Canada south to British Columbia and northern Montana; disjunct in the Beartooth Mountains along the Montana-Wyoming border.

Habitat

Cold, moist soil in the alpine zone.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Alpine Systems

Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Barratt's Willow"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Barratt's Willow -- *Salix barrattiana*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDSAL020D0.aspx



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Division - **Angiosperms (Flowering Plants)** - [Anthophyta](#)

Class - **Monocots** - [Monocotyledoneae](#)

Order - **Grasses / Sedges** - [Cyperales](#)

Family - **Sedges** - [Cyperaceae](#)

Species - **Water Bulrush** - *Schoenoplectus subterminalis*

Water Bulrush - *Schoenoplectus subterminalis*

Other Names: *Scirpus subterminalis*



Water Bulrush



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4G5

State Rank: S3 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 2



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Over a dozen known occurrences in western Montana, most of which are moderate to large-sized populations primarily on National Forest lands. Populations are potentially vulnerable to changes in water levels or increases in nutrient and sediment loads associated with development, agriculture or adjacent timber harvesting.

General Description

Water Bulrush is a rhizomatous perennial with slender, weak stems that are 20-80 cm long and which float on the water's surface rather than emerging from it. Leaves are long and flaccid and arise mainly from near the base of the plant. The inflorescence consists of a solitary spike subtended by a green, leaf-like bract that is 1-6 cm long and held nearly erect, appearing to be a continuation of the stem. The light brown spike is composed of numerous, membranous scales, each subtending a flower consisting of 3 stamens and an ovary with 6 slender bristles arising from the base. The ovary matures into a three-sided achene that is 2-4 mm long.

Phenology

Flowering in late June-July, fruiting in August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

The flaccid stems and aquatic habit distinguish this species from all other SCIRPUS in our area.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

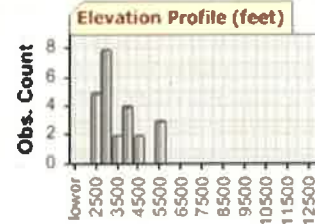
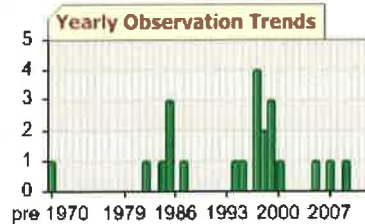
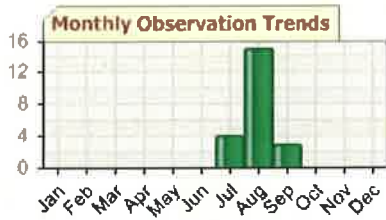
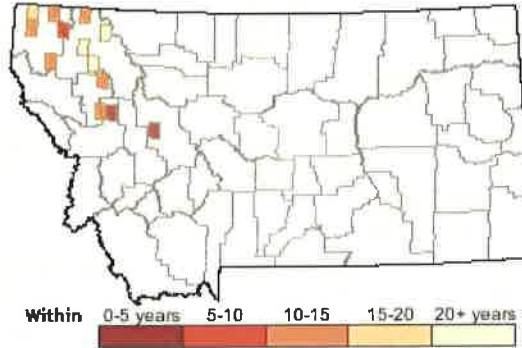
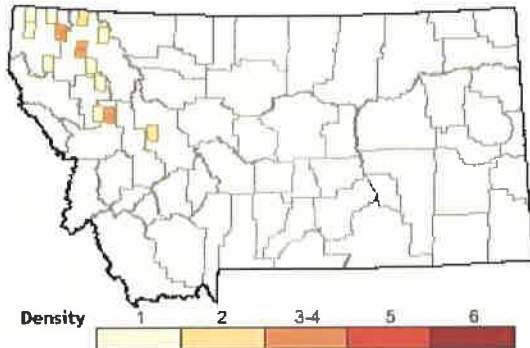
Number of Occurrences: 17

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Spotty distribution from southern Alaska to Oregon, disjunct to Northeastern North America south to Georgia.

Habitat

Open water and boggy margins of ponds, lakes, and sloughs at 0.1-3 m depth in the valley, foothill, and montane zones.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Open Water

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Water Bulrush"

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Citation for data on this website:

Water Bulrush — *Schoenoplectus subterminalis*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMCYP0Q1G0.aspx



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Kingdom - Plants - [Plantae](#)

Division - Angiosperms (Flowering Plants) - [Anthophyta](#)

Class - Dicots - [Dicotyledoneae](#)

Order - Barberry / Buttercup - [Ranunculales](#)

Family - Buttercup Family - [Ranunculaceae](#)

Species - Alpine Meadowrue - *Thalictrum alpinum*

Alpine Meadowrue - *Thalictrum alpinum*



Alpine Meadowrue



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S2 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM: SENSITIVE

MNPS Threat Rank: 2



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Rare in Montana, where it is known from approximately two dozen sites mostly on public land. Its habitat is vulnerable to hydrological alteration. Grazing can be beneficial, except where it leads to stream downcutting and loss of riparian habitat.

General Description

Alpine Meadowrue is a small, perennial herb with mostly simple and nearly leafless stems that are 3-18 cm tall and arising from extensive, slender rhizomes. Each leaf has a slender petiole and is twice-pinnately divided into broad, 3-lobed segments that are 3-8 mm long. Herbage is glabrous or occasionally glandular and covered with a thin, bluish wax. The flowers have both anthers and pistils and are borne on short, nodding stalks in a narrow, terminal inflorescence. The 5 small sepals are purplish and fall soon after opening; petals are lacking. The 2-4 achenes are narrowly elliptic in outline, 2-4 mm long, and prominently ribbed.

Phenology

Flowering occurs in late May and June, and fruiting in July.

Diagnostic Characteristics

Alpine meadowrue is less than 20 cm tall with thin stems and all leaves near the base (and consequently is very inconspicuous among the taller, denser graminoids with which it grows). Other species of *Thalictrum* are taller and have leaves along the stem.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

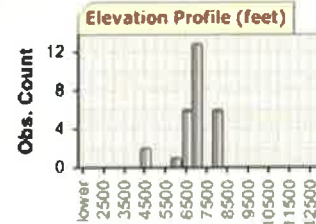
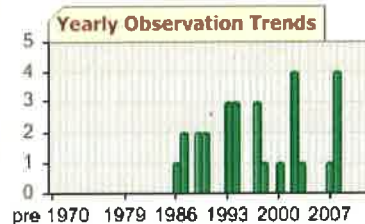
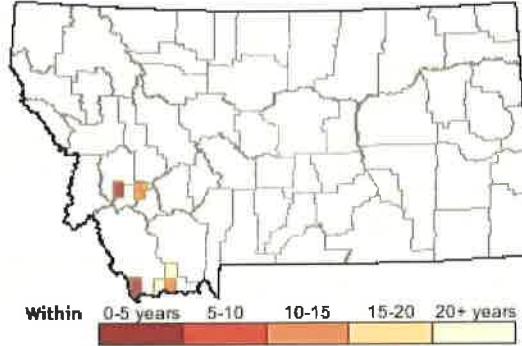
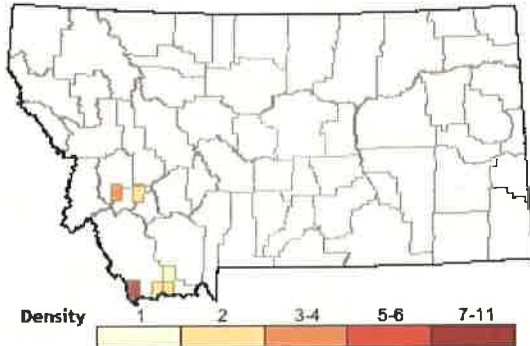
Number of Occurrences: 24

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Circumpolar, south in North America to Quebec, Colorado, Nevada, and California. Sparse.

Habitat

Alpine meadowrue typically grows in moist montane and lower subalpine areas. In southwestern Montana, it occurs in moist alkaline meadows dominated by *Potentilla fruticosa* (shrubby cinquefoil) and *Juncus balticus* (Baltic rush), sometimes along stream channels. Frequent associates include *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Dodecatheon pulchellum*, *Salix brachycarpa*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, and *Muhlenbergia richardsonis*. The substrate varies from peat to marl, calcareous silt, silty clay or clay loam, often of limestone parent material.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow
Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland

Ecology

Alpine meadowrue often occurs on the upper portions of hummocks, suggesting that it may favor a more open, somewhat drier microhabitat.

Management

Livestock grazing creates hummocky habitat and may benefit alpine meadowrue. Grazing may also reduce the vigor of taller graminoids that shade this diminutive species. However heavy grazing and trampling can reduce species diversity, potentially impacting this plant and increasing the chance of exotic invasion (Lesica, 1990). Alpine meadowrue is also vulnerable to hydrologic alteration of its wetland habitat. Stream diversion could lower water tables, and heavy grazing could destabilize banks, causing channel downcutting that leads to lower water tables.

References


Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Alpine Meadowrue"

Login

Citation for data on this website:

Alpine Meadowrue — *Thalictrum alpinum*. Montana Field Guide. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PDRAN0M010.aspx



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Division - Angiosperms (Flowering Plants) - [Anthophyta](#)

Class - Monocots - [Monocotyledoneae](#)

Order - Grasses / Sedges - [Cyperales](#)

Family - Sedges - [Cyperaceae](#)

Species - Tufted Club-rush - *Trichophorum cespitosum*

Tufted Club-rush - *Trichophorum cespitosum*

Other Names: *Scirpus cespitosus*



Tufted Club-rush



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S2 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 3



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Rare in Montana, where it is currently documented from over a dozen fens and wet meadows in the mountainous portion of western Montana.

General Description

Tufted Club-rush is a perennial, grass-like plant with tufted, stems that are 1-4 dm tall and arising from short rhizomes. The leaves are clustered near the base and are reduced to scales or short blades. Several flowers are spirally arranged in a single, short, spike-like, terminal cluster, or spikelet, that is 4-6 mm long and subtended by a long-tipped scale. Each flower consists of a single scale subtending 3 stamens and an ovary with 6 white bristles that are as long as the scales and arising from the base. The 3-sided achene is ca. 1.5 mm long.

Phenology

Mature fruit in July-August.

Diagnostic Characteristics

SCIRPUS CESPITOSUS could easily be mistaken for a species of ELEOCHARIS; however, the former has spikelets subtended by a short-awned scale, while the latter do not. It resembles S. HUDSONIANUS except for its smooth, round stems, and resembles S. PUMILUS except that it forms large, distinctive tussocks and has perianth bristles.

General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

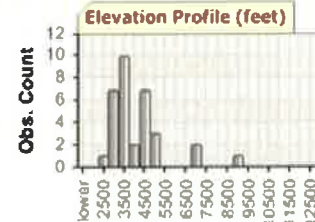
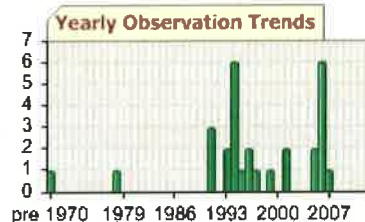
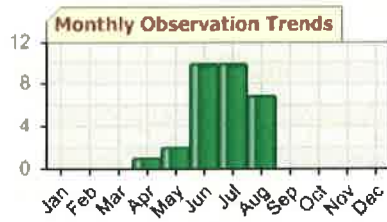
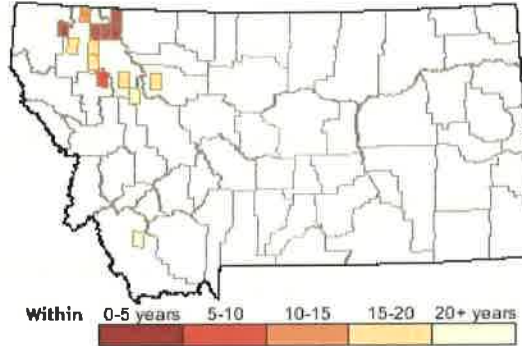
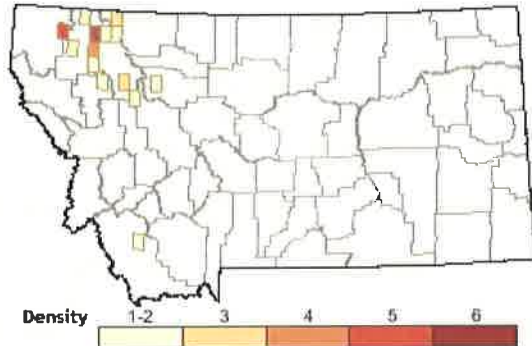
Number of Occurrences: 23

(Click on the following maps and charts to see full sized version)

[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

Relative Density

Recency



(Records associated with a range of dates are excluded from time charts)

Distribution Comments

Circumboreal, south in w. N. America to OR, UT, and MT. Sparse.

Habitat

Wet meadows and sphagnum-dominated fens in the montane to alpine zones.

Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen

References

Literature Cited Above

Web Search Engines for Articles on "Tufted Club-rush"

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Citation for data on this website:

Tufted Club-rush — *Trichophorum cespitosum*. Montana Field Guide, Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 26, 2011, from http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_PMCYP0Q060.aspx



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Species - Tufted Club-rush - *Trichophorum cespitosum*

Tufted Club-rush - *Trichophorum cespitosum*

Other Names: *Scirpus cespitosus*



Tufted Club-rush



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S2 * (see reason below)

Agency Status

USFWS:

USFS: SENSITIVE

BLM:

MNPS Threat Rank: 3



[Image Copyright and Usage Information](#)

State Rank Reason

Rare in Montana, where it is currently documented from over a dozen fens and wet meadows in the mountainous portion of western Montana.

General Description

Tufted Club-rush is a perennial, grass-like plant with tufted, stems that are 1-4 dm tall and arising from short rhizomes. The leaves are clustered near the base and are reduced to scales or short blades. Several flowers are spirally arranged in a single, short, spike-like, terminal cluster, or spikelet, that is 4-6 mm long and subtended by a long-tipped scale. Each flower consists of a single scale subtending 3 stamens and an ovary with 6 white bristles that are as long as the scales and arising from the base. The 3-sided achene is ca. 1.5 mm long.

Phenology

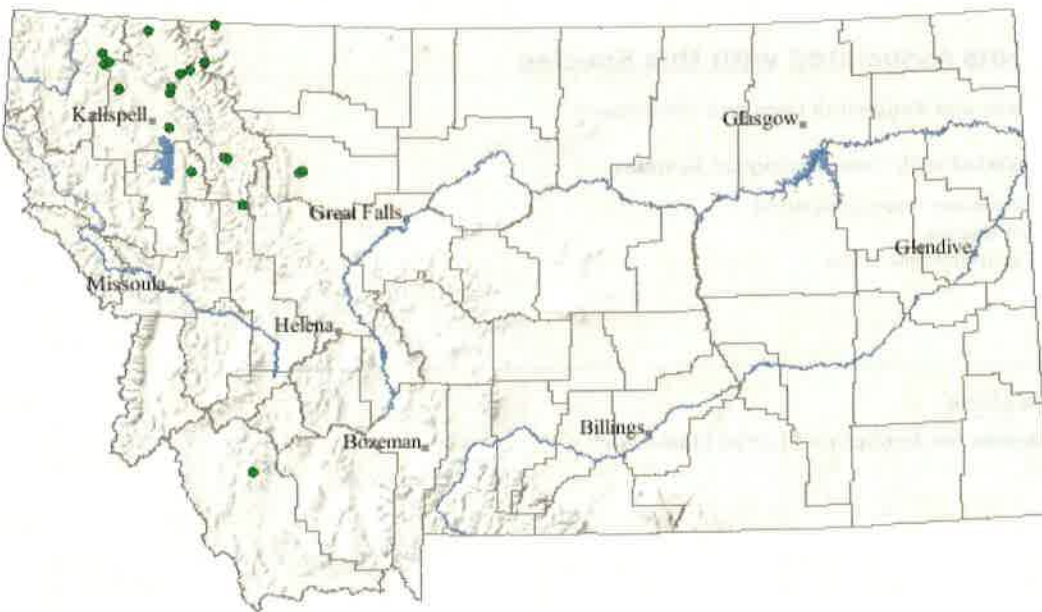
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General Distribution

Mapped Occurrences



Summary of Observations Submitted for Montana

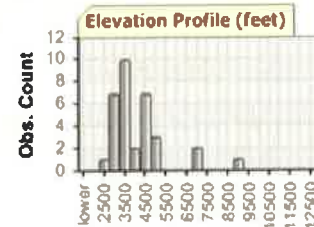
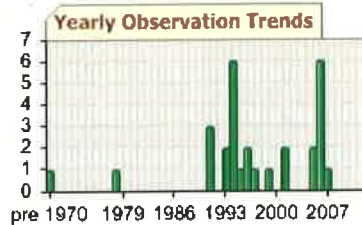
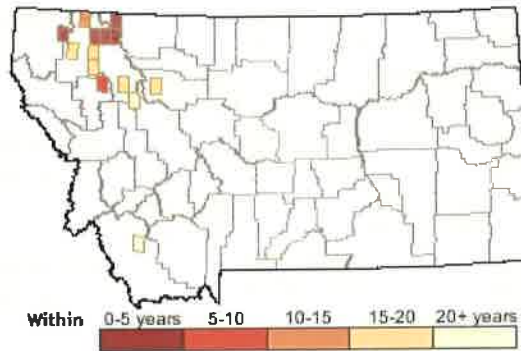
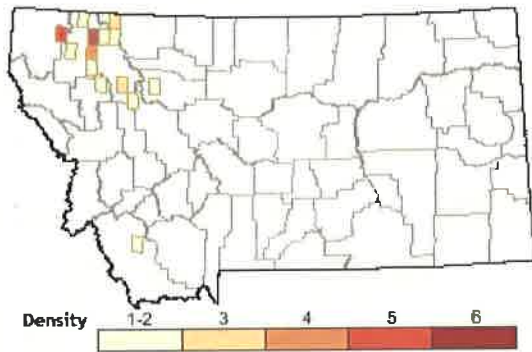
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[Map Help and Descriptions](#)

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Recency



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Ecological Systems Associated with this Species

Details on Creation and Suggested Uses and Limitations

Commonly Associated with these Ecological Systems

Open Water / Wetland and Riparian Systems

Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen

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Citation for data on this website:

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