

<b>Douglas County Rare Plants</b>					
County List					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Allium constrictum</a>	constricted Douglas' onion	vernally moist areas, flat basalt	Liliaceae	S	
<a href="#">Astragalus misellus var. pauper</a>	Pauper milk-vetch	Shrub-steppe, open ridgetops and upper slopes	Fabaceae	S	
<a href="#">Astragalus multiflorus</a>	loose-flower milk-vetch	alkaline clay, shrub-steppe	Fabaceae	T	
<a href="#">Camissonia pygmaea</a>	dwarf evening primrose	shrub-steppe, unstable soil or gravel in steep talus, dry washes, banks and roadcuts.	Onagraceae	S	
<a href="#">Cryptantha gracilis</a>	narrow-stem cryptantha	Steep talus slopes	Boraginaceae	S	
<a href="#">Cryptantha leucophaea</a>	gray cryptantha	Sand dunes	Boraginaceae	S	SC
<a href="#">Delphinium viridescens</a>	Wenatchee larkspur	Moist meadows, springs, seeps, riparian areas	Ranunculaceae	T	SC
<a href="#">Erigeron piperianus</a>	Piper's daisy	Shrub steppe, well drained, alkaline soils	Asteraceae	S	
<a href="#">Hackelia cinerea</a>	gray stickseed	talus slopes, cliffs in forests	Boraginaceae	S	
<a href="#">Hackelia hispida var. disjuncta</a>	sagebrush stickseed	Rocky talus slopes	Boraginaceae	S	
<a href="#">Halimolobos perplexus var. perplexus</a>	puzzling rockcress	lithosols, clay soils	Brassicaceae	T	
<a href="#">Iliamna longisepala</a>	longsepal globemallow	Ecotone between shrub-steppe and forest	Malvaceae	S	
<a href="#">Juncus tiehmii</a>	Tiehm's dwarf rush	Shrub-steppe, seeps, moist areas	Juncaceae	T	
<a href="#">Juncus uncialis</a>	inch-high rush	vernal pools, channel scablands, swales, moist areas	Juncaceae	S	
<a href="#">Lathrocasis tenerrima</a>	delicate gilia		Polemoniaceae	R1	
<a href="#">Micromonolepis pusilla</a>	red poverty-weed	saline or alkaline soil	Chenopodiaceae	T	
<a href="#">Mimulus suksdorfii</a>	Suksdorf's monkeyflower	moist places in shrub-steppe,	Scrophulariaceae	S	
<a href="#">Nicotiana attenuata</a>	coyote tobacco	Dry sandy bottom lands, dry rocky washes	Solanaceae	S	

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<a href="#">Ophioglossum pusillum</a>	Adder's-tongue	Bogs, fens, damp sand, pastures, wet meadows, moist woods, etc.	Ophioglossaceae	T	
<a href="#">Pediocactus nigrispinus</a>	snowball cactus	Thin, rocky soils in shrub-steppe	Cactaceae	S	
<i>Pellaea glabella</i> ssp. simplex	smooth cliff-brake		Pteridaceae	R2	
<a href="#">Penstemon eriantherus</a> var. <a href="#">whitedii</a>	Whited's penstemon	Shrub-steppe, dry rocky habitats, west facing slopes	Scrophulariaceae	S	
<a href="#">Petrophyton cinerascens</a>	Chelan rockmat	east or west facing crevices, rock outcrops,	Rosaceae	E	SC
<a href="#">Phacelia lenta</a>	sticky phacelia	rocky basalt outcrops, cliffs, talus	Hydrophyllaceae	T	SC
<a href="#">Phacelia tetramera</a>	dwarf phacelia	alkaline soils in shrub-steppe	Hydrophyllaceae	S	
<a href="#">Schizachyrium scoparium</a> var. <a href="#">scoparium</a>	little bluestem	riparian, sandy, gravelly areas along Columbia River	Poaceae	T	
<i>Silene scouleri</i> ssp. scouleri	Scouler's catchfly		Caryophyllaceae	S	
<a href="#">Sisyrinchium montanum</a>	strict blue-eyed grass	meadows, riparian areas	Iridaceae	T	
<a href="#">Thelypodium sagittatum</a> ssp. <a href="#">sagittatum</a>	arrow thelypody	moist alkaline sites in the shrub-steppe	Brassicaceae	S	
<a href="#">Trichostema oblongum</a>	oblong bluecurls	vernally moist alkaline sites in shrub-steppe	Lamiaceae	R1	
<a href="#">Trifolium thompsonii</a>	Thompson's clover	shrub-steppe, grassland, forests,	Fabaceae	T	SC

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<a href="#">Astragalus misellus var. pauper</a>	Pauper milk-vetch	Shrub-steppe, open ridgetops and upper slopes	Fabaceae	S	
<a href="#">Astragalus multiflorus</a>	loose-flower milk-vetch	alkaline clay, shrub-steppe	Fabaceae	T	
<a href="#">Camissonia pygmaea</a>	dwarf evening primrose	shrub-steppe, unstable soil or gravel in steep talus, dry washes, banks and roadcuts.	Onagraceae	S	
<a href="#">Erigeron piperianus</a>	Piper's daisy	Shrub steppe, well drained, alkaline soils	Asteraceae	S	
<a href="#">Iliamna longisepala</a>	longsepal globemallow	Ecotone between shrub-steppe and forest	Malvaceae	S	
<a href="#">Juncus tiehmii</a>	Tiehm's dwarf rush	Shrub-steppe, seeps, moist areas	Juncaceae	T	
<a href="#">Mimulus suksdorfii</a>	Suksdorf's monkeyflower	moist places in shrub-steppe,	Scrophulariaceae	S	
<a href="#">Pediocactus nigrispinus</a>	snowball cactus	Thin, rocky soils in shrub-steppe	Cactaceae	S	
<a href="#">Penstemon eriantherus var. whitedii</a>	Whited's penstemon	Shrub-steppe, dry rocky habitats, west facing slopes	Scrophulariaceae	S	
<a href="#">Trifolium thompsonii</a>	Thompson's clover	shrub-steppe, grassland, forests,	Fabaceae	T	SC

<b>Douglas County Rare Plants</b>					
Alkaline, Vernal Pools					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Allium constrictum</a>	constricted Douglas' onion	vernally moist areas, flat basalt	Liliaceae	S	
<a href="#">Astragalus multiflorus</a>	loose-flower milk-vetch	alkaline clay, shrub-steppe	Fabaceae	T	
<a href="#">Erigeron piperianus</a>	Piper's daisy	Shrub steppe, well drained, alkaline soils	Asteraceae	S	
<a href="#">Juncus uncialis</a>	inch-high rush	vernal pools, channel scablands, swales, moist areas	Juncaceae	S	
<a href="#">Micromonolepis pusilla</a>	red poverty-weed	saline or alkaline soil	Chenopodiaceae	T	
<a href="#">Phacelia tetramera</a>	dwarf phacelia	alkaline soils in shrub-steppe	Hydrophyllaceae	S	
<a href="#">Thelypodium sagittatum ssp. sagittatum</a>	arrow thelypody	moist alkaline sites in the shrub-steppe	Brassicaceae	S	
<a href="#">Trichostema oblongum</a>	oblong bluecurls	vernally moist alkaline sites in shrub-steppe	Lamiaceae	R1	

<b>Douglas County Rare Plants</b>					
Sandy, Rocky, Lithosols					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Allium constrictum</a>	constricted Douglas' onion	vernally moist areas, flat basalt	Liliaceae	S	
<a href="#">Camissonia pygmaea</a>	dwarf evening primrose	shrub-steppe, unstable soil or gravel in steep talus, dry washes, banks and roadcuts.	Onagraceae	S	
<a href="#">Cryptantha leucophaea</a>	gray cryptantha	Sand dunes	Boraginaceae	S	SC
<a href="#">Halimolobos perplexus var. perplexus</a>	puzzling rockcress	lithosols, clay soils	Brassicaceae	T	
<a href="#">Nicotiana attenuata</a>	coyote tobacco	Dry sandy bottom lands, dry rocky washes	Solanaceae	S	
<a href="#">Pediocactus nigrispinus</a>	snowball cactus	Thin, rocky soils in shrub-steppe	Cactaceae	S	
<a href="#">Penstemon eriantherus var. whitedii</a>	Whited's penstemon	Shrub-steppe, dry rocky habitats, west facing slopes	Scrophulariaceae	S	
<a href="#">Schizachyrium scoparium var. scoparium</a>	little bluestem	riparian, sandy, gravelly areas along Columbia River	Poaceae	T	

<b>Douglas County Rare Plants</b>					
Forest, Meadows					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Hackelia cinerea</a>	gray stickseed	talus slopes, cliffs in forests	Boraginaceae	S	
<a href="#">Iliamna longisepala</a>	longsepal globemallow	Ecotone between shrub-steppe and forest	Malvaceae	S	
<a href="#">Ophioglossum pusillum</a>	Adder's-tongue	Bogs, fens, damp sand, pastures, wet meadows, moist woods, etc.	Ophioglossaceae	T	
<a href="#">Sisyrinchium montanum</a>	strict blue-eyed grass	meadows, riparian areas	Iridaceae	T	
<a href="#">Trifolium thompsonii</a>	Thompson's clover	shrub-steppe, grassland, forests,	Fabaceae	T	SC

<b>Douglas County Rare Plants</b>					
Seeps, Riparian, Moist Areas					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Delphinium viridescens</a>	Wenatchee larkspur	Moist meadows, springs, seeps, riparian areas	Ranunculaceae	T	SC
<a href="#">Juncus tiehmii</a>	Tiehm's dwarf rush	Shrub-steppe, seeps, moist areas	Juncaceae	T	
<a href="#">Mimulus suksdorfii</a>	Suksdorf's monkeyflower	moist places in shrub-steppe,	Scrophulariaceae	S	
<a href="#">Ophioglossum pusillum</a>	Adder's-tongue	Bogs, fens, damp sand, pastures, wet meadows, moist woods, etc.	Ophioglossaceae	T	
<a href="#">Schizachyrium scoparium var. scoparium</a>	little bluestem	riparian, sandy, gravelly areas along Columbia River	Poaceae	T	
<a href="#">Sisyrinchium montanum</a>	strict blue-eyed grass	meadows, riparian areas	Iridaceae	T	

<b>Douglas County Rare Plants</b>					
Cliffs, Talus Slopes					
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Family Name</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>
<a href="#">Camissonia pygmaea</a>	dwarf evening primrose	shrub-steppe, unstable soil or gravel in steep talus, dry washes, banks and roadcuts.	Onagraceae	S	
<a href="#">Cryptantha gracilis</a>	narrow-stem cryptantha	Steep talus slopes	Boraginaceae	S	
<a href="#">Hackelia cinerea</a>	gray stickseed	talus slopes, cliffs in forests	Boraginaceae	S	
<a href="#">Hackelia hispida var. disjuncta</a>	sagebrush stickseed	Rocky talus slopes	Boraginaceae	S	
<a href="#">Pediocactus nigrispinus</a>	snowball cactus	Thin, rocky soils in shrub-steppe	Cactaceae	S	
<a href="#">Penstemon eriantherus var. whitedii</a>	Whited's penstemon	Shrub-steppe, dry rocky habitats, west facing slopes	Scrophulariaceae	S	
<a href="#">Petrophyton cinerascens</a>	Chelan rockmat	east or west facing crevices, rock outcrops,	Rosaceae	E	SC
<a href="#">Phacelia lenta</a>	sticky phacelia	rocky basalt outcrops, cliffs, talus	Hydrophyllaceae	T	SC

## Rare Plant Status Codes

### State Status

State Status of plant species is determined by the Washington Natural Heritage Program.

Factors considered include abundance, occurrence patterns, vulnerability, threats, existing protection, and taxonomic distinctness.

E = Endangered. In danger of becoming extinct or extirpated from Washington.

T = Threatened. Likely to become endangered within the near future in WA if the factors contributing to pop decline or habitat loss continue.

S = Sensitive. Vulnerable or declining and could become endangered or threatened in the state without active management or removal of threats

X = Possibly extinct or Extirpated. Documented to have previously occurred within WA, but no longer thought to be present here.

P1 = Priority 1. Rare nonvascular plant but with insufficient information to assign another rank.

P2 = Priority 2. Nonvascular plant of concern but with insufficient information to assign another rank.

R1 = Review group 1. Of potential concern but needs more field work to assign another rank.

R2 = Review group 2. Of potential concern but with unresolved taxonomic questions.

W = Watch. Species that are more abundant and/or less threatened in WA than previously thought, no longer a focus of conservation efforts.

### Federal Status

Federal Status under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (USESA) as published in the Federal Register.

For complete definitions see <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/laws-policies/section-3.html>

LE = Listed Endangered. The plant is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

LT = Listed Threatened. The plant is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PE = Proposed Endangered. A plant that is proposed to be listed as endangered and is undergoing a review process.

PT = Proposed Threatened. A plant that is proposed to be listed as threatened and is undergoing a review process.

C = Candidate species. A plant for which FWS or NOAA Fisheries has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support a proposal to list as endangered or threatened.

SC = Species of Concern. An informal term referring to a species that might be in need of conservation action. Such species receive no legal protection and use of the term does not necessarily imply that a species will eventually be proposed for listing.

NL = Not listed. Used when two portions of a taxon have different federal status.

Washington Natural Heritage Program

[www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/NaturalHeritage/Pages/amp\\_nh.aspx](http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/NaturalHeritage/Pages/amp_nh.aspx)

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