

--State Species Abstract--  
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

*ANTENNARIA MONOCEPHALA*  
SINGLE-HEAD PUSSYTOES  
Family: Asteraceae

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None.

Agency Status: None.

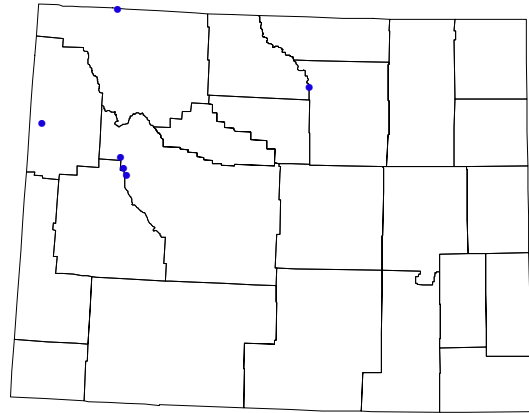
Heritage Rank:

Global: G4G5 State: S1

WYNDD Plant List: Disjunct (Low Conservation Priority)

Description: Single-head pussytoes is a dwarf, mat forming perennial herb with leafy stems 2-5 cm or more long that conspicuously exceed the basal rosette. The green basal leaves are 1 cm long, thinly woolly-tomentose, and linear to narrowly spoon-shaped, while the upper leaves have thin, blackish to brownish-green membranous tips. The heads are always solitary on each stem and have 4 mm long involucre bracts with thin blackish or brownish-green pointed tips. The achenes are glabrous or papillose (Dorn 1992, Porsild and Cody 1980; Scott 1997, Fertig 1992).

Similar Species: *Antennaria dimorpha* has short flowering stems that barely exceed the basal leaves and occurs in low elevation basin and foothills habitats. *A. flagellaris* has slender, naked stolons. *A. aromatica*, *A. media*, *A. umbrinella*, and *A. microphylla* typically have 2-several flower heads per stem. Occasional specimens of *A. media* [*A. alpina*] growing in exposed environments may have a single head, but these specimens can be distinguished by their broadly spoon-shaped and densely white-woolly basal leaves, and lower stem leaves that lack membranous tips.



Wyoming distribution of *A. monocephala*

Flowering/Fruiting Period: July-August.

Distribution: Alaska and Yukon to Greenland and south in the Rocky Mountains to northwestern Montana and northern Wyoming. Wyoming populations occur in the Wind River, Absaroka, Bighorn, and Teton ranges.

Habitat: This species inhabits wind-swept, open slopes and ridges in alpine or subalpine tundra. Areas are often dominated by forbs and bunchgrass with occasional patches of whitebark pine and Engelmann spruce. (Markow 1993, Fertig 1992). Populations in the arctic are found chiefly on Precambrian rocks in snow patch vegetation, ravines, and avalanche patches (Porsild and Cody 1980).

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from 6 occurrences in Wyoming, all located since 1985 (4 have been discovered since 1991).

Abundance: Little population data are available, but known occurrences tend to be limited in area and probably contain very few individuals.

Trends: Not known, but probably stable.

Protection status: At least 4 occurrences are found within established Wilderness Areas (North Absaroka, Bridger, Fitzpatrick, and Cloud Peak). Other occurrences are on public lands managed for multiple use.

Threats: Threats low due to rugged, alpine scree habitat.

Managed Areas: Found in Bighorn, Bridger-Teton, Shoshone, and Targhee National Forests.

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