

-State Species Abstract-  
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

*BOECHERA CRANDALLII*  
[*ARABIS CRANDALLII*]  
CRANDALL'S ROCK-CRESS  
Family: Brassicaceae

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None.

Agency Status: None.

Heritage Rank:

Global: G2 State: S1

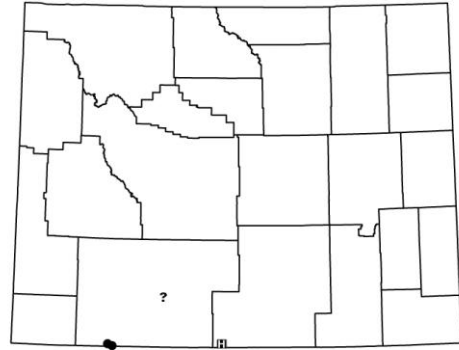
Range Context: Regional Endemic/Edge

Wyoming Contribution Rank: Very Low

Description: Crandall's rock cress is a perennial forb with numerous slender, pubescent erect stems 15-40 cm tall from a branched caudex. Basal leaves are erect, densely pubescent with 3-branched hairs, 1.5-3 cm long and less than 4 mm wide, petioled, and have oblanceolate and entire (rarely obscurely toothed) blades. Stem leaves are sessile, entire, 8-15 mm long, densely pubescent, and often auriculate (eared). Flowers have 4 white to pinkish petals 5-7 mm long. Fruits are slender siliques 3-6 cm long and 1.5 cm or less wide borne on erect to slightly spreading, pubescent fruitstalks 5-10 mm long (Rollins 1993; Dorn 1992).

Synonyms: *Arabis crandallii*.

Similar Species: *Boecheira selbyi* typically has longer and slightly toothed basal leaves and fruits over 1.5 mm wide. *B. pendulocarpa* var. *saximontana* [*B. williamsii* var. *saximontana*] has sparsely hairy lower leaves. Other *Boecheira* species from Wyoming with erect fruits have simple or forked pubescence or occur in foothills and montane habitats (Dorn 2001).



Wyoming distribution of *Boecheira crandallii*

Flowering/Fruiting Period: Flowering and fruiting occurs from May-June. Reproduces by seed.

Distribution: Regional endemic of central Colorado and southwest Wyoming. In Wyoming it is known from the Washakie, Great Divide, and Green River basins in Carbon and Sweetwater counties.

Habitat: Reported from "limestone chip-rock and stony areas, often among sagebrush, ridges, [and] steep hill slopes" by Rollins (1993). Populations in Wyoming are found in sagebrush scrub and Utah juniper/mountain mahogany communities on shaley slopes or sandstone ridges and ledges.

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from one historical, one possibly extirpated, and 2 extant occurrences in Wyoming, all discovered since 1968 (most recently in 1998).

Abundance: Not known. One occurrence discovered in 1998 was found to be thinly populated and widely scattered.

Trends: Not known.

Protection status: All Wyoming occurrences are found on public lands managed for multiple use or are in the BLM/private lands checkerboard.

Threats: Threats not known, but small population size increases vulnerability.

Managed Areas: Found on lands managed by the BLM Rawlins and Rock Springs Field Offices and Ashley National Forest (Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area).

References:

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Rollins, R.C. 1993. The Cruciferae of Continental North America, Systematics of the Mustard Family from the Arctic to Panama. Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, CA.

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