

-State Species Abstract-
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

BOECHERA SELBYI
[*ARABIS SELBYI*]
SELBY ROCK CRESS
Family: Brassicaceae

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None.
Agency Status: None.

Heritage Rank:

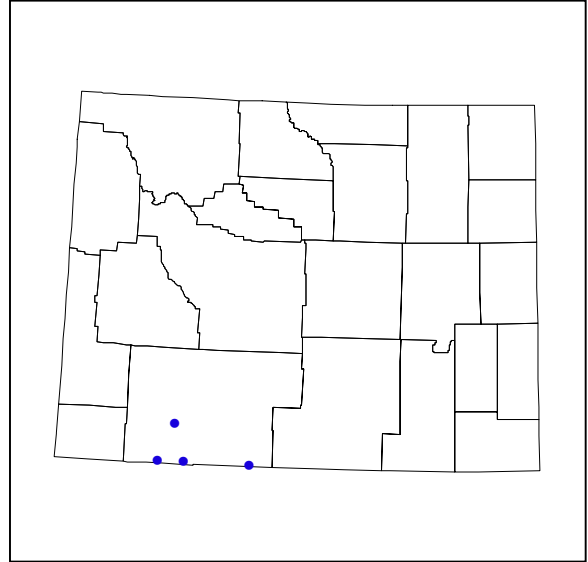
Global: G4?Q State: S1
WYNDD Plant List: Regional endemic
(Medium conservation priority)

Description: Selby rock cress is a multi-branched perennial forb with erect stems 15-55 cm tall. Lower stems and leaves are pubescent with 3 or 4-branched hairs. Basal leaves are oblanceolate to spoon-shaped, entire to occasionally toothed, 3-7 cm long, over 2 mm wide, and densely to sparsely hairy. Stem leaves are widely spaced, linear to lance-shaped, sessile, and auriculate (eared at the base). Flowers have 4 pink petals 6-8 mm long. Fruits are slender, glabrous siliques 3-6 cm long and borne on erect to horizontally spreading stalks (Dorn 1992; Rollins 1993; Welsh et al. 1993).

Synonyms: *Arabis selbyi*

Similar Species: *Boechera pulchra* has flowers 8-10 mm long and pubescent fruits. *B. perennans* has loosely-hairy basal leaves that are strongly overlapping at the base of the stem. *B. pendulocarpa* var. *pendulocarpa* has mostly entire-margined basal leaves that are less than 2 mm wide (Dorn 1992).

Flowering/Fruiting Period: In Wyoming, flowering occurs from mid April to late May. Fruits produced from mid May to early July.



Wyoming distribution of *Boechera selbyi*.

Distribution: Regional endemic of SW Wyoming, W Colorado, E Utah, and N New Mexico. In Wyoming, known only from the Flaming Gorge area of the Green River Basin and the southern Washakie Basin in Sweetwater County.

Habitat: Reported from "sandy knolls, steep hillsides, among sagebrush or under junipers and pines, rocky slopes, base of sandstone cliffs, [and] chiprock" by Rollins (1993). Populations in Wyoming are found mostly on sandstone or shale ledges and outcrops, often associated with Utah juniper or Pinyon pine woodlands at 6200-7200 feet.

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from 4 extant occurrences in Wyoming, all observed since 1980 (most recently in 1994).

Abundance: Not known.

Trends: Not known.

Protection status: One population is found within the BLM Red Creek ACEC. All other known sites are on public lands managed for multiple use.

Threats: Habitat may be threatened by high recreational use.

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

References:

Dorn, R.D. 1992. Vascular Plants of Wyoming, second edition. Mountain West Publishing, Cheyenne, WY.

Fertig, W., L. Welp, and S. Markow. 1998. The status of rare plants in southwest

Wyoming. Report prepared for the Bureau of Land Management by the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, Laramie, WY.

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.

Welsh, S.L., N.D. Atwood, S. Goodrich, and L.C. Higgins, (eds). 1993. A Utah Flora, second edition, revised. Brigham Young University Print Services, Provo, UT.

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Updated: 01-03-28