BRAYA HUMILIS
LOW BRAYA
Family: Brassicaceae

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

Heritage Rank:
Global: G5 State: S1
WYNDD Plant List: Disjunct (medium conservation priority)

Description: Low braya is a delicate, perennial herb often exceeding 20 cm in height. The pubescent stems have branched hairs and bear scattered, narrow leaves. The lower leaves are in a basal rosette and are often toothed, oblanceolate in shape, and have an obtuse apex. The grayish white flowers are contained in subcapitate inflorescences and have 4 sepals and 4 petals. The fruit is a minutely pubescent siliqua 12-30 mm long and 1 mm wide (Spackman 1997, Dorn 1992, Rollins 1993).

Similar Species: Braya glabella has white to purplish-tinged flowers, leafless stems, and stout capsules (Spackman 1997).

Flowering/Fruiting Period: July to August (Spackman 1997).

Distribution: Alaska to Greenland south to British Columbia, Alberta, and Vermont, with disjunct populations in NW Wyoming and C Colorado. In Wyoming, known from the NE Wind River Range in Fremont County.

Habitat: This species inhabits barren gravel slopes and alluvial banks at high elevations. It is often found in disturbed areas on soils with sparse vegetative cover. Wyoming populations occur at 11,100 feet.

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from a single occurrence in Wyoming, discovered in 1996.

Abundance: The single known colony contains ca. 50 individuals in less than 1 acre of habitat. Additional habitat may occur in the vicinity.

Trends: Not known.

Protection Status: The single known occurrence is within the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area and potential Arrow
Mountain Research Natural Area in Shoshone National Forest.

**Threats:** Threats low, although trampling could be a problem. Recreational use of this plant's habitat is low.

**Managed Areas:** All known occurrences are on Shoshone National Forest.

**References:**

**Author:** Walter Fertig  
**Updated:** 00-11-24