

-State Species Abstract-
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

CLARKIA PULCHELLA
LARGE-FLOWER CLARKIA
Family: Onagraceae

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

Heritage Rank:
Global: G5? State: SH
WYNDD Plant List: Peripheral (Low
conservation priority)

Description: Large-flower clarkia is an annual herb, 1-5 dm tall, with a single branched or unbranched stem that nods at the tip before flowers open. Leaves are linear or nearly so, 1.5-8 cm long and 1-7 mm wide, tapering at the base, the lower ones commonly opposite and the rest alternate, and finely pubescent, often becoming smooth. Flowers are showy, bright rose-purple or lavender, sessile or on a stalk up to 1 cm long, arising from the upper leaf axils. Petals are 1.5-3 cm long, with 3 distinct lobes. The floral tube is 2.5-4 mm long and the sepals are 8-15 mm long. There are 8 stamens, the inner 4 reduced, and a 4-lobed stigma. The capsule is circular to 4-sided in cross-section, 1.5-2.5 cm long, with a short beak (Cronquist et al. 1997, Hitchcock et al. 1959, Dorn 1992).

Similar Species: *Epilobium angustifolium* is a similarly tall member of the Evening Primrose Family with large petals, but it has entire (unlobed) petals.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: June.

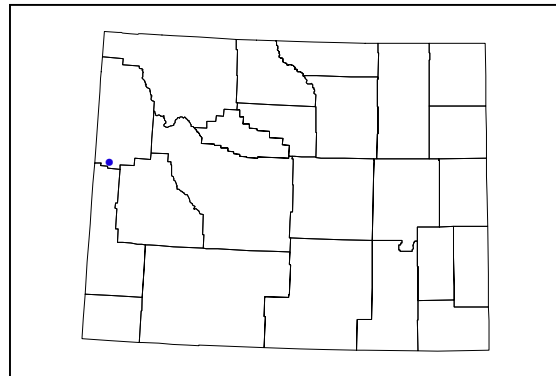
Distribution: Ranges from southern British Columbia to southeastern Oregon, and east to Montana and Wyoming; disjunct in the

Black Hills of South Dakota. In Wyoming, it is historically known from one collection on the Snake River in Teton County.

Habitat: Dry, open places often at low elevations along rivers, where it may be in woodland, shrubland, or grassland. The imprecise location of the Snake River Canyon occurrence in Wyoming is at app. 6,000 ft.

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from one historical collection in 1892.

Abundance: Unknown.



Wyoming distribution of *Clarkia pulchella*

Trends: Unknown; may be extirpated.

Protection status: The location of the single occurrence is not precisely known and may occur on National Forest or private lands, neither of which are specifically managed for this species.

Threats: The flower is attractive and the species may be vulnerable in Wyoming to collection. Riverside habitat may be threatened by recreational or agricultural development.

Managed Areas: May occur within Bridger-Teton National Forest (Jackson RD).

References:

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

Cronquist, A., A.H. Holmgren, N.H. Holmgren, J.L. Reveal, and P.K. Holmgren. 1997. Volume 3A, Subclass Rosidae. Intermountain Flora: Vascular Plants of the Intermountain West, USA. Columbia University Press, New York.

Hitchcock, C.L., A. Cronquist, and M. Ownbey. 1959. Pt. 3. Saxifragaceae to Ericaceae. In: C.L. Hitchcock and A. Cronquist. Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Publications in Biology 17(4):1-510.

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