

-State Species Abstract-
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

COLLOMIA GRANDIFLORA
LARGE-FLOWER COLLOMIA
Family: Polemoniaceae

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None.

Agency Status: None.

Heritage Rank:

Global: G5 State: SH

WYNDD Plant List: Peripheral

Medium Wyoming Significance

Description: Large-flower collomia is an erect, simple or branched annual up to 1 m tall. The herbage is glabrous, puberulent, or glandular. The leaves are mostly alternate, oblanceolate to almost linear, and 1.5-6.5 mm long by 3-13 mm wide. The flowers are sessile or short-stipitate in dense terminal or axillary heads. The calyx is 7-10 mm long with lanceolate or triangular lobes. The corolla is salmon to white, funnellform to salverform, and 15-30 mm long, with lobes mostly greater than 5 mm long. the stamens are unequally or subequally inserted and of unequal length (Hitchcock et al. 1959).

Similar Species: *C. tenella* has a corolla 4-6 mm long, which is pale lavender to pink or white. *C. linearis* has a corolla 8-15 mm long, which is pink or bluish to white.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: May-August

Distribution: Large-flower collomia is found west of the Continental Divide from British Columbia to Montana, south to California and Arizona. In Wyoming it is known from a single historical record "40 miles north of Granger", placing it in the Overthrust Belt area of Lincoln or Sweetwater counties.

Habitat: It grows in dry, open or lightly wooded places.

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from a single report dating from 1878 that cannot be mapped.

Abundance: Not known.

Trends: Not known.

Protection status: Populations, if still extant, may be on public lands managed for multiple use.

Threats: Not known.

Managed Areas: May occur on lands managed by the BLM Kemmerer Field Office.

References:

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Dorn, R.D. 2001. Vascular Plants of Wyoming, third edition. Mountain West Publishing, Cheyenne, WY.

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

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