ERICAMERIA DISCOIDEA VAR. LINEARIS
[HAPLOPAPPUS MACRONEMA VAR.
LINEARIS]
NARROWLEAF GOLDENWEED
Family: Asteraceae

Status:
US Fish & Wildlife Service: None
Agency Status: USDA Forest Service R4: Sensitive

Heritage Rank:
Global: G4G5T3 State: S2
WYNDD Plant List: Regional endemic (Watch List)

Description: Narrowleaf goldenweed is a shrub with mostly creeping, white-woolly or glandular-hairy, leafy stems 15-40 cm long. Leaves are entire, linear, 1-3 cm long, 1-2.5 mm wide, and white woolly or greenish-glandular. Flower heads number one to a few per branch. Involucres are 8-15 mm high with glandular bracts arranged in a single row. Disk flowers are yellow and 8-11 mm long. Ray flowers are not present. (Hall 1928; Cronquist 1955; Lesica and Shelly 1991; Fertig et al. 1994).

Synonyms: Haplopappus macronema var. canescens, H. macronema var. linearis

Similar Species: Chrysothamnus parryi and C. nauseosus have erect stems, smaller and more numerous flower heads, and involucre bracts in 5 vertical rows. Haplopappus suffruticosus has yellow ray flowers and glandular, non-woolly twigs (Fertig et al. 1994).

Flowering/Fruiting Period: Flowering and fruiting July-September, fruits persist into October.
Above: Wyoming distribution of Haplopappus macronema var. linearis.

**Distribution:** Regional endemic of southwest Montana and northwest Wyoming. In Wyoming it is known from the Yellowstone Plateau, southern Absaroka and northern Wind River ranges, and Overthrust Belt in Fremont, Lincoln, Park, Sublette, and Teton counties.

**Habitat:** In Wyoming, Narrowleaf goldenweed is found primarily on dry, clay-rich or cobblestone terraces above large streams. These sites may be dominated by communities of Artemisia cana, A. tridentata var. vaseyana, Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus, and Poa secunda. Populations are also found on sandy-gravel bars and shores, stream terraces at the ecotone of sagebrush and Pinus contorta stands, and on steep, whitish clay slopes (Fertig 1996). Montana populations have been reported from lower mountain slopes, alluvial terraces, and glacial valleys.

**Occurrences in Wyoming:** Known from at least 18 extant occurrences in Wyoming, all of which have been discovered or relocated since 1981 (most recently in 1999). Also known from at least 6 historical records, several of which are too vague to be located.

**Abundance:** Census data are lacking for most occurrences, but those populations that have been surveyed are usually very small in number and area. Populations in the Gros Ventre River drainage typically contain 12-2000 individuals in areas of 0.5-10 acres.

**Trends:** Apparently stable, although trend data are lacking for most occurrences.

**Protection status:** At least 5 occurrences are known from the Washakie and Teton Wilderness Areas and two or more populations are protected in Yellowstone National Park. All other populations are on public lands managed for multiple use. Listed as Sensitive by US Forest Service Region 4 (although recommended for downlisting by Fertig 1996).

**Threats:** Threats are probably low at sites on Bridger-Teton National Forest. The species is not preferred browse and may benefit from low level disturbance associated with recreational activities. Some populations could be impacted by mineral exploration and development on erosive soils.

Above: Stream terrace habitat of Haplopappus macronema var. linearis on gravel & cobble-rich clays along South Fork of Fish Creek, Teton County, WY. Photo by Walter Fertig.
Managed Areas: Found on lands managed by Bridger-Teton and Shoshone NF, Yellowstone NP, Wind River Indian Reservation, and BLM Kemmerer Field Office.

References:


Nesom, G.L. 1990. Taxonomic summary of Ericameria (Asteraceae: Astereae), with the
inclusion of *Haplopappus* sects. *Macronema* and *Asiris*.


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