

-State Species Abstract-  
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

*GLANDULARIA BIPINNATIFIDA*  
DAKOTA VERVAIN  
Family: Verbenaceae

Status:

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

Heritage Rank:

Global: G5 State: S1

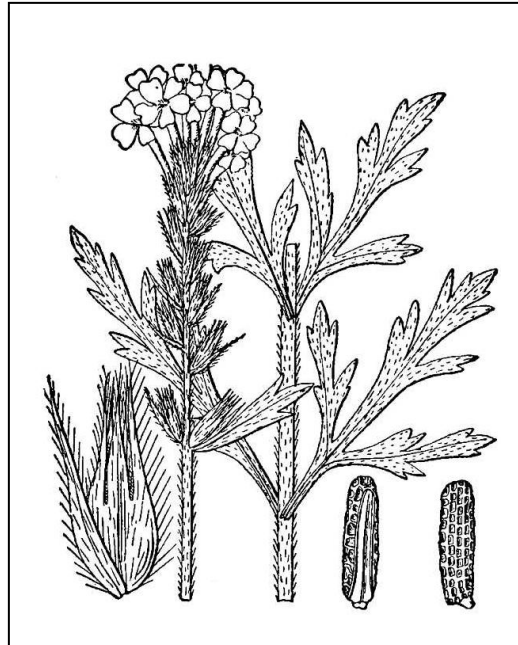
Range Context: Widespread/Edge  
Wyoming Contribution Rank: Low

Description: Dakota vervain is a perennial herb, diffusely branched at the base. Stems are prostrate, decumbent, ascending, or erect, 0.5-6 dm long, sometimes rooting at nodes, and moderately to densely hairy. Leaves are opposite, 1-6 cm long, 1-6 cm wide, deeply lobed 1-3 times, and hairy. Inflorescences are spikes 1-20 cm long, tightly clustered during flowering and elongating or compact in fruit. Small, hairy, sometimes glandular, bracts surround the flowers and are up to 1.2 times longer than the calyx. The calyx is 7-10 mm long, hairy, and sometimes glandular. The corolla is pink to lavender or purple, hairy, tubular, and ca 1.5 times longer than the calyx (Great Plains Flora Association 1986; Dorn 2001).

Similar Species: *Verbena* spp. have corolla tubes 7 mm or less long and calyxes 2-6 mm long (Dorn 2001).

Flowering/Fruiting Period: May-October.

Distribution: Occurs from Wyoming to South Dakota, south to California and Georgia. In Wyoming it is known from the Black Hills and historically in the Wind River Basin, in Crook and Fremont counties.



Above: *Glandularia bipinnatifida*, from: Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. Vol. 3: 97.

Below: *Glandularia bipinnatifida*, by B. Heidel.



Habitat: Rangeland, this species is reported from dry plains and prairies, pastures, stream

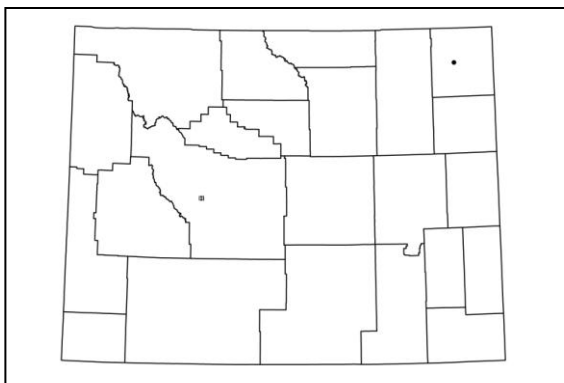
valleys, and roadsides (Great Plains Flora Association 1986). The one extant Wyoming population is found in a prairie dog town with *Buchloe dactyloides* and *Elymus smithii*. Known elevations range from 3800-5600 feet.



Above: *Glandularia bipinnatifida* habitat, by B. Heidel

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from 1 extant location in Wyoming (last observed in 2008) and 1 vague historical record.

Abundance: Estimated at 276 plants in 2007.



Wyoming distribution of *Glandularia bipinnatifida*.

Trends: The known population doubled in numbers and expanded slightly in extent between 1988-2007.

Protection status: The extant occurrence is known from Devils Tower National Monument. The other report is from lands managed for multiple use.

Threats: Not known.

Managed Areas: May occur on lands managed the Wind River Indian Reservation, state, or the BLM Lander Field Office. A known occurrence is at Devils Tower National Monument.

References:

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