

-State Species Abstract-
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

Ipomopsis aggregata ssp. *Weberi*
WEBER'S SCARLET-GILIA
Family: Polemoniaceae

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None; former
Category 2 Candidate for listing under the
Endangered Species Act.

Agency Status: Forest Service Region-2
Sensitive; WY BLM: Sensitive.

Heritage Rank:

Global: G5T1T2Q State: S1

WYNDD Plant List: Regional endemic
(High conservation priority)

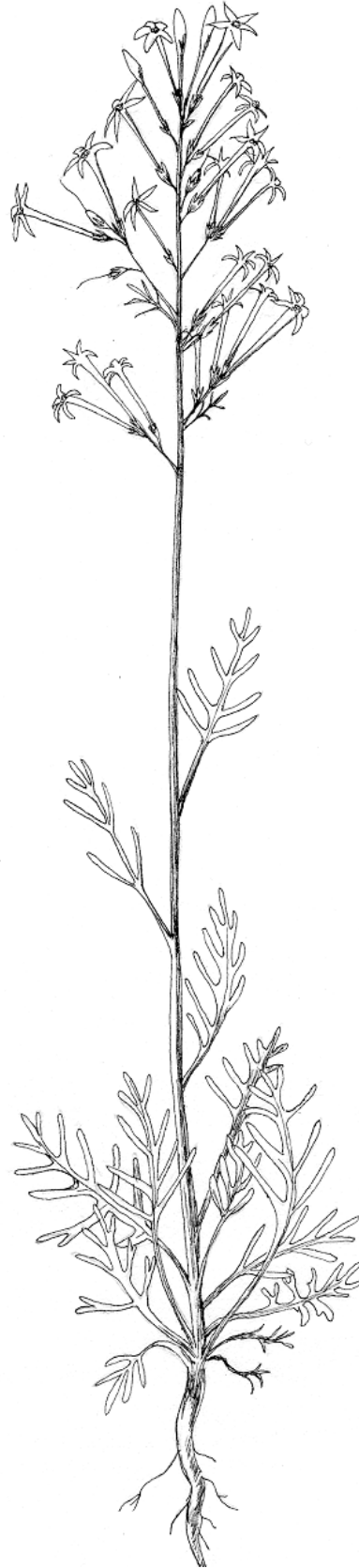
Description: Weber's scarlet gilia is a
taprooted biennial herb with stems 15-60 cm
tall. The leaves are pinnately divided into
numerous, linear segments with loose, white-
woolly pubescence. Flowers are typically
white (some can be pinkish) with petals fused
into a long, slender, trumpet-like corolla tube
10-22 mm long and 1-2 mm wide with five
lobes at the tip (Grant and Wilken 1986;
Fertig et al. 1994).

Synonyms: Included in *Ipomopsis aggregata*
var. *attenuata* by Dorn (1992).

Identification Comments: Slender white
flower tubes are distinctive.

Similar Species: *Ipomopsis aggregata* var.
aggregata and var. *attenuata* differ in having
predominantly red or pink flowers. *I.*
tenuituba has a longer, broader corolla tube
(Grant and Wilken 1986). Other Wyoming
species of *Ipomopsis* have shorter corolla

Right: *Ipomopsis aggregata* ssp. *weberi* by W. Fertig
(Fertig et al. 1994).



tubes or more densely compacted, head-like inflorescences (Dorn 1990).

Flowering/Fruiting Period: June-August.

Distribution: Regional endemic of northern Idaho, south-central Wyoming, and north-central Colorado. In Wyoming, known only from the Sierra Madre in Carbon County.

Habitat: Reported from "openings in coniferous forest" by Grant and Wilken (1986). Wyoming populations occur on south-facing slopes and ridges dominated by *Artemisia tridentata* or brushy *Amelanchier/Chrysothamnus/Purshia/Prunus* stands on gravelly, clay-loam soils at 7200-8300 feet.

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from a single confirmed location in Wyoming, last observed in 1994. A second report in 1994 needs confirmation.

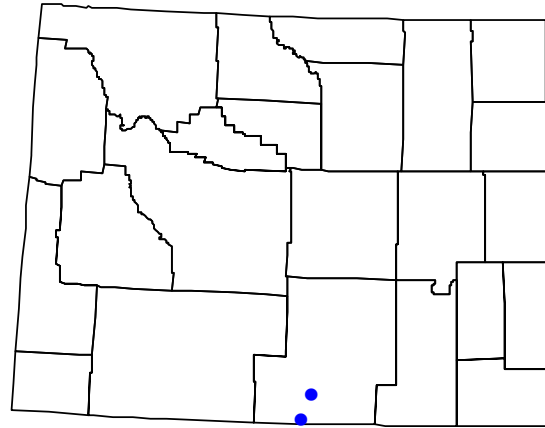
Abundance: Population at Battle Mountain estimated at several thousand by Nancy Kastning in 1989. Far fewer plants observed by Wendy Haas in follow-up survey in 1994.

Trends: Population appeared to drop sharply after 1991 spraying to control shrubs on Battle Mountain.

Protection status: One occurrence is in the Battle Mountain Special Botanical Area (and near the potential Battle Mountain Research Natural Area.

Threats: May be impacted by herbicide spraying and grazing.

Managed Areas: All known occurrences in Wyoming are on Medicine Bow NF.



Wyoming distribution of *Ipomopsis aggregata* ssp. *weberi*.

References:

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parks and ranges, in Wyoming. Unpublished report prepared for Medicine Bow National Forest by the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, Laramie, WY.

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Welp, L., W.F. Fertig, G.P. Jones, G.P. Beauvais, and S.M. Ogle. 2000. Fine filter analysis of the Bighorn, Medicine Bow, and Shoshone National Forests in Wyoming. Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, Laramie, WY.

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