

-State Species Abstract-
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

KELLOGGIA GALIOIDES
MILK KELLOGGIA
Family: Rubiaceae

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None
Agency Status: None

Heritage Rank:

Global: G5 State: S1
Range Context: Widespread/Edge
Wyoming Contribution Rank: Low

Description: Milk kelloggia is a glabrous, herbaceous perennial with clustered stems 10-60 cm tall arising from creeping rhizomes. The leaves are opposite, sessile, narrow, and 1.5-5 cm long by 2-15 mm wide. Flowers are 5-8 mm long, with 4 fused sepals and 4 pink or white fused petals arising from the top of the ovary. Fruits are ball-like, covered with hooked bristles, and break into 2 segments at maturity (Hitchcock et al. 1959; Scott 1997).

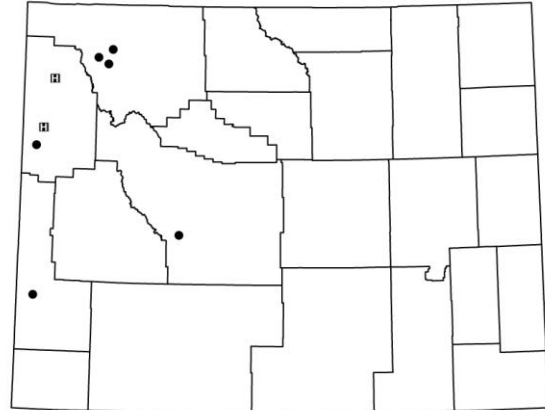
Similar Species: *Galium* spp. have whorled leaves (technically leafy stipules) short floral tubes, and lack calyx teeth. Members of the genera *Silene*, *Cerastium*, *Stellaria* and *Pseudostellaria* have sepals and petals attached below the ovary, and have fruits without hooked bristles.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: June-August.

Distribution: Washington to California, east to Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona. In Wyoming it is known from the Overthrust Belt, Yellowstone Plateau and Wind River, Beartooth, and Teton ranges, and reported for the Salt River Range (Scott 1997).

Habitat: Woods and open slopes in mountains, from 7,100-8,200 feet.

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from at least 6 extant populations and 2 historical records in Wyoming. The range map in Scott (1997) indicates that there may be 5-8 locations in the state.



Above: Wyoming distribution of *Kelloggia galioides*.

Abundance: Not known.

Trends: Not known.

Protection Status: At least 4 populations are protected within Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks and the North Absaroka and Washakie wilderness areas.

Threats: Not known. One population near Jackson could be impacted by expansion of a ski area.

Managed Areas: Occurs on lands managed by Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, BLM Kemmerer Field Office and Bridger-Teton and Shoshone National Forests.

References:

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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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