

-State Species Abstract-
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

OENOTHERA LACINIATA
CUT-LEAVED EVENING-PRIMROSE
Family: Onagraceae

Status:

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

Heritage Rank:

Global: G5 State: S1

Range Context: Widespread/ Edge

Wyoming Contribution Rank: Very Low

Description: Cut-leaved evening-primrose is an annual herb, 10-30 (80) cm tall, nearly hairless to spreading-hairy, with slender to stout taproots and simple to much branched stems. Leaves are oblanceolate, 1-9 cm long, and smooth margined to deeply cleft. Basal leaves are clustered and stem leaves are alternate. The flowers are solitary in axils and open near sunset. The 4 petals are yellow, fading to pink and 5-18 mm long. Capsules are cylindric, usually spreading, and 2-4 cm long (Great Plains Flora Association 1986).

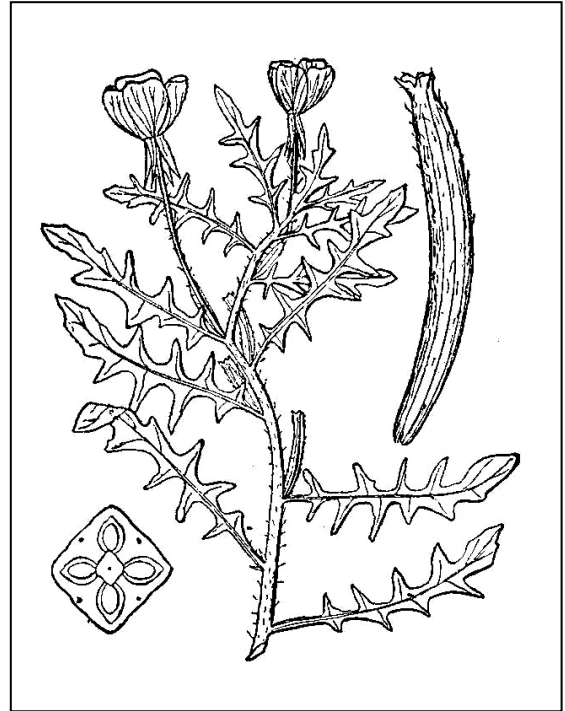
Similar Species: *Oenothera albicaulis* and *O. cornifolia* have white flowers and are perennial. *Oenothera villosa* is a biennial with entire to coarsely toothed leaves.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: June-August

Distribution: Occurs from Maine to New Mexico and California, south to South America. In Wyoming, it is known from the Powder River Basin and Black Hills in Campbell and Crook counties.

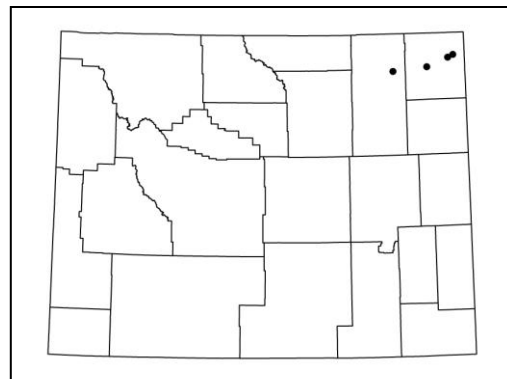
Habitat: Across its range, this species is reported from fields, pastures, stream valleys,

open woodlands, prairie ravines, and waste places (Great Plains Flora Association 1986). Wyoming populations are found on dry open sandy ponderosa pine slopes, plains, and prairie dog towns at 3500-4200 feet.



Above: *Oenothera laciniata*, from: Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. Vol. 2: 597

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from 4 records in Wyoming, the most recent observed in 2007.



Wyoming distribution of *Oenothera laciniata*

Abundance: Not known.

Trends: Not known.

Protection status: One population occurs in Devils Tower National Monument. All other known occurrences are on public or private lands managed for multiple use.

Threats: Threats probably low (plant may be expanding along roadsides).

Managed Areas: Occurs on the Black Hills National Forest, Devils Tower National Monument, and state lands.

References:

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

Fertig, W. 2000. Rare plants of Devils Tower National Monument. Prepared for the National Park Service by the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, Laramie, WY.

Great Plains Flora Association. 1986. Flora of the Great Plains. Univ. Kansas Press, Lawrence, KS.

Heidel, B. 2008. Survey for special plant species of concern in Devils Tower National Monument. Prepared for the National Park Service. Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, Laramie, WY.

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Updated: 2008-12-11