

-State Species Abstract-  
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

*OROBANCHE CORYMBOSA* VAR.  
*CORYMBOSA*  
FLAT-TOP BROOMRAPE  
OROBANCHACEAE

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None

Agency Status: None.

Heritage Rank:

Global: G4T4 State: S1

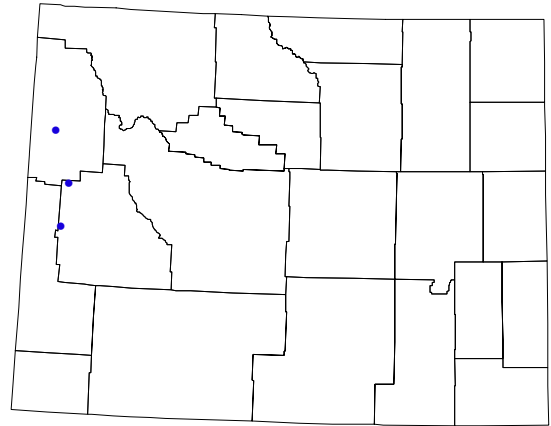
WYNDD Plant List: Peripheral (low conservation priority)

Description: Flat-top broomrape is a fleshy, root-parasitic herb with reddish-purple to violet, glabrous or glandular stems 5-12 cm tall. The inflorescence is a short, densely-flowered corymb 2.5-5 cm long. Flowers are nearly sessile or borne on stalks less than 3 cm long and are subtended by 1-2 linear bracts and 1 broader bract. The calyx is 12-20 mm long and deeply divided into 5 subequal, narrow lobes. The tubular corolla is 18-28 mm long and is light purple with pink nectar guidelines or yellow blotches on the 3-6 mm long lobes. Anthers are woolly-pubescent. The fruit is a capsule 8-14 mm long (Heckard 1973; Cronquist et al. 1984; Dorn 1992).

Similar Species: *Orobanche ludoviciana* often has shorter corollas, shorter calyx lobes, an elongate spike-like inflorescence, and sessile flowers. *O. fasciculata* has flowers without subtending bracts that are borne on stalks often well over 3 cm long (Dorn 1992).

Flowering/Fruiting Period: June-August.

Distribution: Eastern Washington to northwest Wyoming, south to California, Nevada, and western Utah. In Wyoming, known from Jackson Hole (Teton County)



Wyoming distribution of *Orobanche corymbosa* var. *corymbosa*.

and the Hoback Canyon area (Sublette County). Also reported from the Absaroka Range by Erwin Evert.

Habitat: Occurs in sagebrush and juniper communities on plains and hills at 6600-6800 feet. Flat-top broomrape is a root parasite of species of sagebrush (*Artemisia*).

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from at least 2 extant locations (most recently observed in 1998) and 2 historical populations in Wyoming.

Abundance: Not known.

Trends: Not known.

Protection status: 1-2 populations are found in Grand Teton National Park. Other known populations occur on public lands managed for multiple use.

Threats: Not known.

Managed Areas: Occurs on lands managed by Bridger-Teton and Shoshone National Forest and Grand Teton National Park.

References:

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