

*SALIX BARRATTIANA*  
BARRATT WILLOW  
Family: Salicaceae

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None  
Agency Status: USFS R2 sensitive

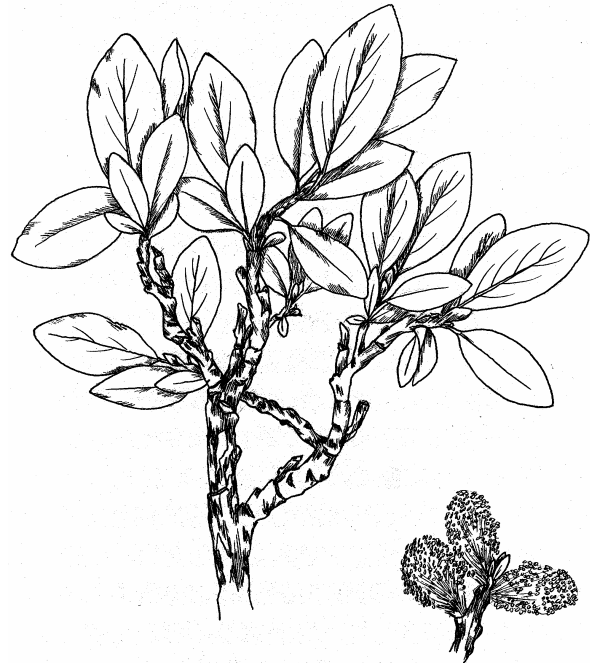
Heritage Rank:

Global: G5 State: S1  
WYNDD Plant List: Disjunct (Medium  
conservation priority)

Description: Barratt willow is a 1-1.5 m tall shrub with young twigs that are sticky and covered with long hairs. Leaf blades are elliptic or broadly lance-shaped, 2-7 cm long, and smooth-margined or minutely toothed. The surface of the blade is densely pubescent above with long gray hairs. Petioles are 0.5-1.4 cm long. Catkins are sessile or nearly so, unisexual, and borne erect on twigs of the previous season. Staminate and pistillate catkins occur on separate plants. Staminate catkins are 2-5 cm long and have flowers with 2 stamens and anthers 0.5-0.8 mm long. Pistillate catkins appear before or with the leaves and are 4-9 cm long. Capsules are pubescent with styles 1-2.5 mm long and have pubescent brown or black bracts (Hulten 1968; Lesica and Shelly 1991; Dorn 1992).

Similar Species: *Salix tweedyi* has non-oily buds and stipules and glabrous capsules. *S. wolfii* lacks oily buds or sticky stems and has catkins less than 2 cm long. *S. eastwoodiae* has young leaves with prominent glandular margins.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: July-August.



Above: *Salix barrattiana* by W. Fertig.

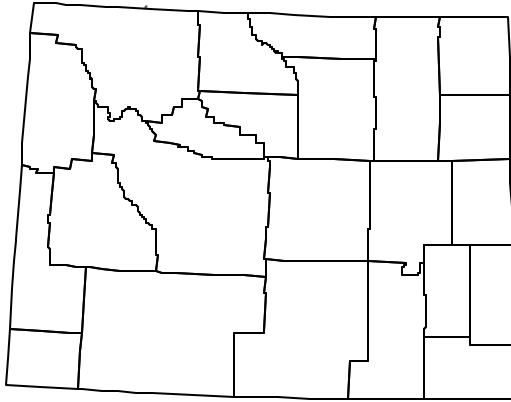
Distribution: Alaska and northwest Canada south to British Columbia and northern Montana. Disjunct in the Beartooth Mountains along the Montana-Wyoming border in northern Park County.

Habitat: Montane boggy lake shores, stream banks, and wet sedge meadows in cold, moist soil. In Wyoming and Montana it is found near or above timberline at 9800-10000 feet.

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from a single occurrence along the Wyoming-Montana border, last observed in 1992.

Abundance: Population is restricted to a single clump in a limited geographic area.

Trends: This clone consists entirely of staminate plants. Without pistillate plants, sexual reproduction is not possible and long term survival of the clone is in doubt. Currently, the clone reproduces entirely by vegetative means.



Wyoming distribution of *S. barrattiana*.

**Protection Status:** The single Wyoming occurrence is on public land, but is not currently within a special management area. Across the border in Montana, this same population is on lands proposed for the Line Creek Research Natural Area.

**Threats:** The habitat of this species is fragile and easily disturbed.

**Managed Areas:** Known from Shoshone National Forest.

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Author: Walter Fertig and Stuart Markow

Updated: 00-06-16