

-State Species Abstract-
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

ASCLEPIAS HALLII
HALL'S MILKWEED
Family: Asclepiadaceae

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None.

Agency Status: None.

Heritage Rank:

Global: G3 State: SH

WYNDD Plant List: Peripheral

Medium Wyoming Significance

Description: Hall's milkweed is a perennial herb with spreading rootstocks. The stem is 2-5 (8) dm tall and may be branched near the base. The herbage may be hairy or not and is sometimes waxy. The leaves can be alternate, approximate, or opposite and are lance- to egg-shaped, and about the same shade of green on both sides. The flower clusters are scattered throughout the plant. The flowers are 12-15 mm tall, with green- or purple-tinged sepals and pale rose to purple petals. The "eye" is pale rose to cream, with lance-shaped hoods and hooked horns. The pod-like fruits are 8-12 cm long by 1-3 cm thick, broadly cigar-shaped, and smooth (Welsh et al. 1993, Great Plains Flora 1986, Cronquist et al. 1984, Dorn 2001).

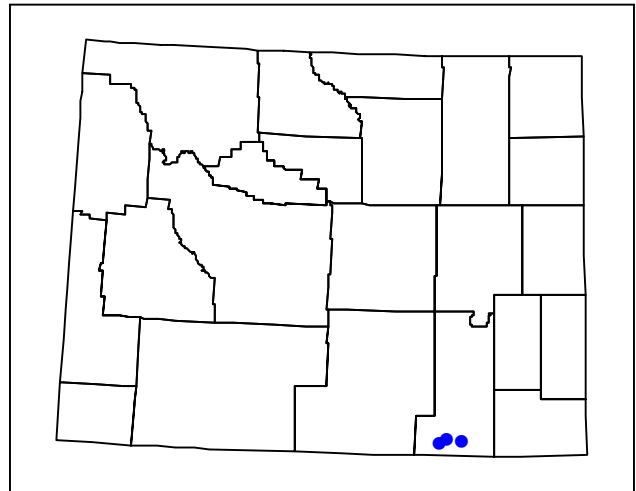
Similar Species: *Asclepias ovalifolia* has leaves with the bottom paler and hairier than the upper leaf surfaces. *A. incarnata* has 9-11 mm tall flowers with bright pink to white petals.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: Flowering occurs from June through August, with fruit maturing from August through September.

Distribution: Hall's milkweed is known from Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. In

Wyoming it is found in the southern Laramie Basin and eastern foothills of the Medicine Bow Range in Albany County.

Habitat: Sandy soils of prairies and roadsides (Great Plains Flora Association 1986). In Wyoming, found on sandy or clay soils of low hills, slopes, and roadcuts at 7200-7600 feet.



Wyoming distribution of *Asclepias hallii*

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from 3 historical records in Wyoming, the most recent dating from 1958.

Abundance: Unknown. The only report mentioning abundance refers to the plant as being "occasional" (in 1958). It is possible that populations are sparse or individuals are widely scattered.

Trends: Not known.

Protection status: No occurrences are known from areas receiving special management attention. At least 2 known sites are on private lands.

Threats: Not known.

Managed Areas: One occurrence may be on lands managed by the Rawlins BLM (Great Divide RA).

References:

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Welsh, S.L., N.D. Atwood, S. Goodrich, and L.C. Higgins, (eds). 1993. A Utah Flora, second edition, revised. Brigham Young University Print Services, Provo, UT.

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