Species: *Balsamorhiza lanata* (W. M. Sharp) W. A. Weber, woolly balsamroot

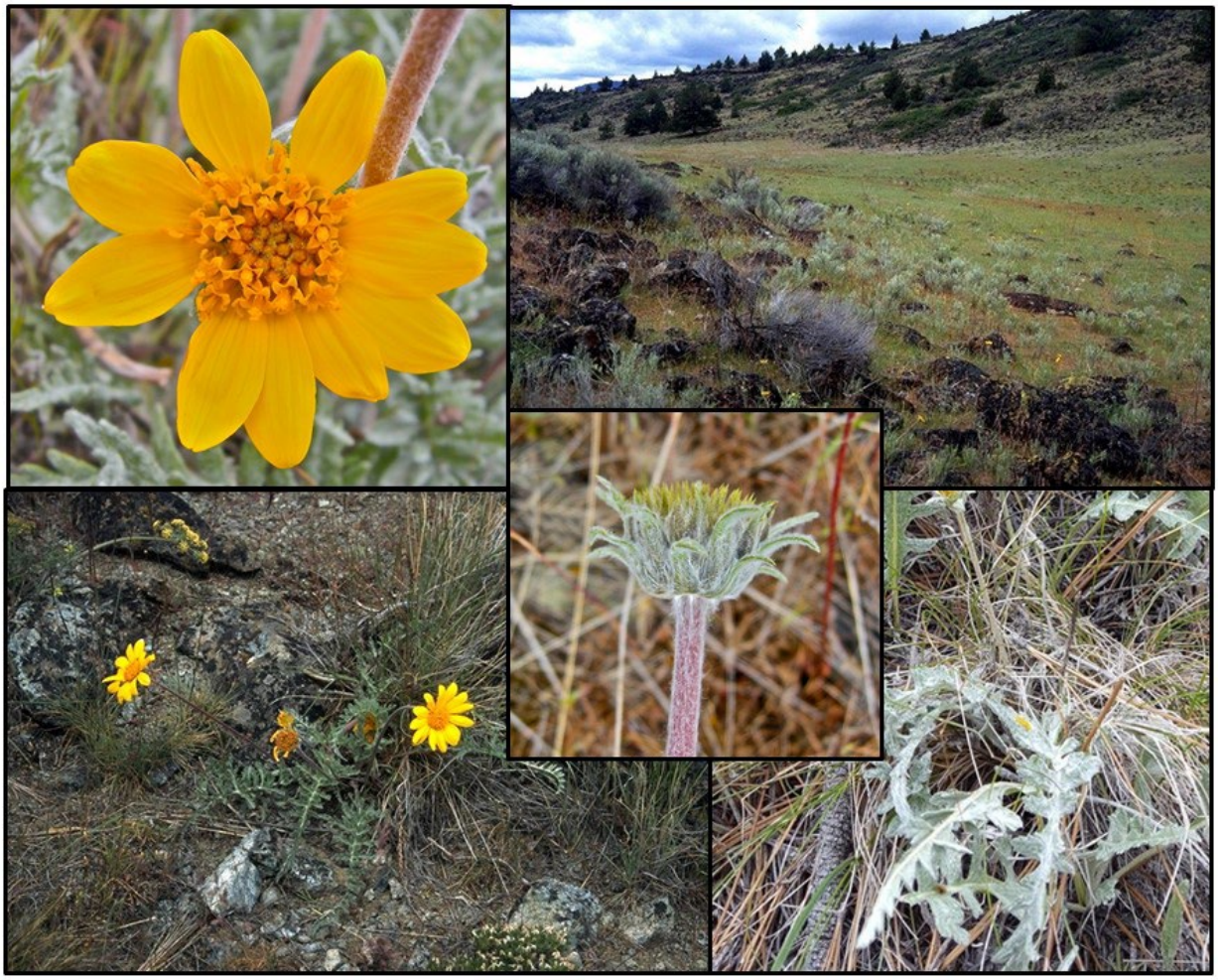


Photo source: CalPhotos
Photo Credits: Upper row left: Julie Kierstead; upper row right: John Doyan (with permission); bottom row and center: Julie Kierstead.

Status

Table 1 summarizes the current status of this species or subspecies/variety by various ranking entities and defines the meaning of the status.

Table 1. Current status of woolly balsamroot

Entity	Status	Status Definition
NatureServe CA[a]	G3, S3	G3: Vulnerable — At moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors. S3: Vulnerable — Vulnerable in the state due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state/province.
California Rare Plant Rank[b]	1B.2	1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. 0.2: Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) This taxon was added to *the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* in 1994 (as *B. hookeri* var. *lanata*) and has undergone no changes in rank since that time.
California State Listing[c]	Not listed	
USDA Forest Service[d]	Not listed	
USDI FWS[e]	Not listed	
USDI BLM[f]	S	Sensitive
NatureServe OR[g]	Not present	
Oregon State Listing[h]	Not present	
NatureServe NV[i]	Not present	
Nevada State Listing[j]	Not present	

[a] California Natural Diversity Database, California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife [CNDDB 2020]
[b] California Native Plant Society [CNPS 2020]
[c] California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW 2020]
[d] US Forest Service Region 5 Forester's List [USDA] and Pacific NW Survey and Manage [USDA & BLM 2014]
[e] US Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS 2020]
[f] US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management [BLM 2020]
[g] Oregon Biological Information Center [ORBIC 2019]
[h] Oregon Department of Agriculture [ODA 2018]
[i] Nevada Natural Heritage Program [NNHP 2020]
[j] Nevada Division of Forestry [NDF 2012]
Note: Individual State Heritage Programs (CNDDB, ORBIC, NNHP) represent NatureServe and contain more up-to-date ranks for their state than NatureServe Explorer.

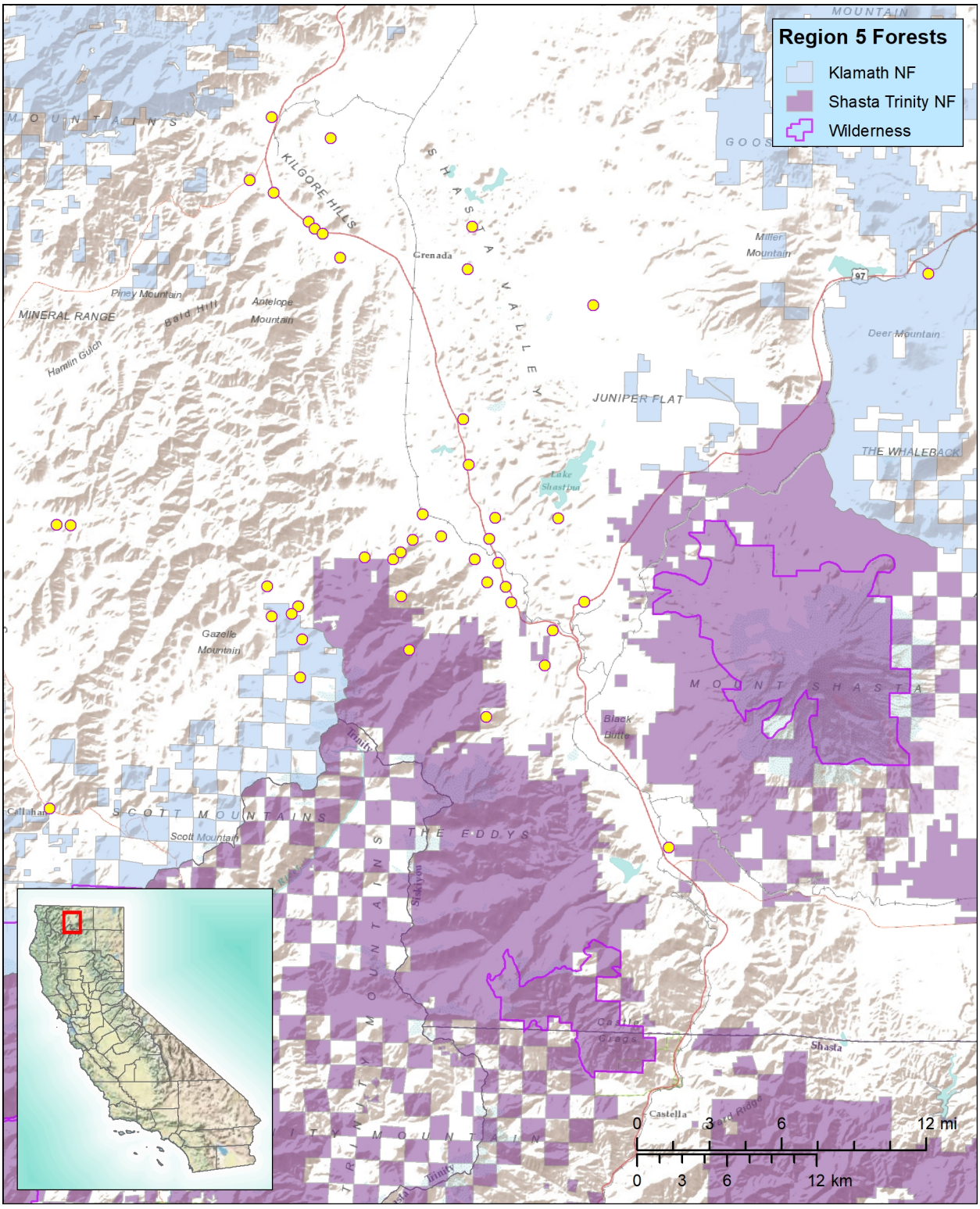
Distribution, abundance, and population trend on the planning unit[1]

Table 2 summarizes the distribution and frequency of this species or subspecies/variety within National Forest System Lands in California. Table 4 in Appendix 1 lists all known occurrences of this species or subspecies/variety within California. Individual occurrences are defined as sites that contain an individual, population, or groups of populations of the plant that are located more than 1/4 (0.25) of a mile apart from each other as defined by the CNDDB.

Table 2. Known Occurrence Frequency of woolly balsamroot within the Planning Area (NRIS, CNDDB, Calflora/CCH databases)

National Forest System (NFS) lands	Record #s (from Locations table below)	CNDDB EOs	Non-CNDDB Records	Recent (seen in past 20 years)	Historical (not seen in past 20 years)	Most Recent Obs. Date	Total Records on NFS lands
Klamath:	20, 22, 27, 45	3	1	3	1	5-Jul-2020	4
Shasta-Trinity:	5, 21	2	0	1	1	14-Jun-2001	2
Totals:	N/A	5	1	4	2	N/A	6

[1] 1909.12 Chapter 10, Section 12.53, components 2, 3, and 4.



Sources: *Distribution*: Calflora 2020, CCH2 2020, CNDDB 2020, Green 2020 pers. comm. *Baselayers*: 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Esri, Garmin, NOAA, NPS, USGS.

Woolly balsamroot was last updated in the CNDDB on December 22, 2014 (CNDDB 2020), and therefore all Calflora, CCH, and/or NRIS records prior to this date are assumed to have already been reviewed and entered into the CNDDB for this plant. Accordingly, only records from Calflora, CCH, and/or NRIS reported after this date have been reviewed for potential new or updated occurrence information and are included in Table 4 in Appendix 1 as applicable.

Endemic to California, woolly balsamroot is known from 44 occurrence records from Siskiyou County, California, in the Klamath Ranges (KR) and High Cascade Range (CaRH) bioregions (Appendix 1). Six of the records are located at least partly on US Forest Service land: four on the Klamath NF and two on the Shasta-Trinity NF. Twenty-three records are located entirely on private land, six records are at least partly on BLM land, one location is under Caltrans management, and eight locations are of unknown ownership. No records are located in Wilderness Area. Fourteen out of 44 occurrences are historical and have not been visited in over 20 years or have no observation date (two of those are on National Forest land); twenty-five of the 30 recent occurrences were first discovered since the year 2000. Thirty-three of the locations have been censused. Population numbers for this species range from just a few individuals to 12,000 plants (perhaps 500,000 in record #3), with 11 locations having fewer than 100 plants, 12 locations having between 100 and 499 plants, four populations having between 500 and 999 plants, and six populations having 1,000 plants or more. Five of the 44 locations, one of which is on National Forest land, have been censused over time, and during those visits, the populations appeared to be stable; a conclusion supported by Forest Service botanists in the region who also believe the species may be undercollected (Lonergan et al. 2018 pers. comm.).

Of the 44 records of woolly balsam root, 43 are currently included in the CNDDB. The one non-CNDDB record is located 1.6 miles from a known CNDDB occurrence. This record (#44) seems to represent a new occurrence and should perhaps be evaluated for inclusion in the CNDDB.

One record at the bottom of Table 4 is highlighted in pink and is not included in this distribution analysis. It is likely that the plants at this location (CNDDB EO 26) are *Balsamorhiza sericea* rather than woolly balsamroot (Kierstead 2021 pers. comm.).

Brief description of natural history and key ecological functions[2]

Woolly balsamroot is a perennial herb that grows from a fleshy tap root and short stem (caudex); it blooms from April to June. It has large, basal, deeply pinnately-lobed leaves with woolly pubescence, and showy heads of yellow flowers. Plants are found on rocky soils on a variety of substrates, including ultramafic (serpentine, peridotite, gabbro), sedimentary (graywacke), and volcanic (basalt), in grassy flats, near open cismontane woodland at 575–1,895 m in elevation. A common habitat is disturbed pasture or roadsides (CNPS 2020, CNDDB 2020, FNA 1993+, JEPS 2020). Associates include *Pinus* spp., *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Quercus garryana*, *Juniperus occidentalis*, *Ceanothus cuneatus*, *Ericameria nauseosa*, *Cercocarpus ledifolius*, *Achillea millefolium, Festuca idahoensis*, and a variety of native and non-native, annual and perennial grasses and forbs (CNDDB 2020).

The genus *Balsamorhiza*, with 12 species endemic to the western United States, is closely related to the genus *Wyethia* in the Asteraceae (Moore and Bohs 2003, FNA 1993+). Within the genus

[2] Basis for other 1909.12 Chapter 10, Section 12.53 components.

Balsamorhiza, *B. lanata* may be closely related to *B. sericea* and *B. macrolepis* (both found in California); however, due to the extensive interspecific hybridization that occurs in the genus, the phylogeny is not clear (Moore and Bohs 2003, Ownbey & Weber 1943); woolly balsamroot itself is not known to hybridize with any other species (FNA 1993+).

The flowers in the heads of woolly balsamroot are of two kinds: bisexual disk flowers in the center of the head and pistillate ray flowers along the edges. Both types of flowers can produce fruit. The pollinators of woolly balsamroot are not known, but other species of *Balsamorhiza* are pollinated by bees, butterflies, and beetles (CPC 2020, Gucker and Shaw 2018). The indehiscent, dry fruits of woolly balsamroot (sometimes referred to as achenes or cypselae) contain one seed, and the fruit and seed are dispersed as a unit. Unlike many species in the Asteraceae, the fruits are not adapted for wind dispersal, as they lack pappus scales or awns at the tip of the fruit (FNA 1993+). Therefore, the fruits (which are relatively large for the Asteraceae) most likely fall close to the parent plant and are dispersed by animals or water movement. In other species of *Balsamorhiza*, seeds are harvested for food by rodents, deer, and people (Gucker and Shaw 2018); whether this plays (or played) a part in dispersal of woolly balsamroot is not known. Once the seeds germinate, it may take several years for plants to reach reproductive maturity (Gucker and Shaw 2018). Woolly balsamroot is probably tolerant of fire and moderate disturbance that does not harm the root system and caudex, because it can regenerate from its caudex, as seen in other *Balsamorhiza* species (Gucker and Shaw 2018, Kierstead 2021 pers. obs.).

Overview of ecological conditions for recovery, conservation, and viability[3] including Threats and Risk Factors

This species is restricted to open, rocky soils, at mid-elevations, in the Klamath Ranges and High Cascade Range bioregions. It is likely that this species has limited ability to migrate to new habitat, as seeds of this species probably disperse only short distances, although they may travel farther, if dispersed by large herbivores. Twenty-seven of the 45 occurrences have a site quality ranking in the CNDDB: six are given the rank of excellent, 14 are ranked good, and seven are ranked fair. Most population numbers reported to the CNDDB for woolly balsamroot are between 50 and 500 plants, and although there is little information on population trends over time, the populations appear to be stable. Threats listed for this species and include road widening/maintenance, roadside vegetation management (including mowing/weed whacking/herbicide), off-road vehicles and parking, dumping, agriculture, development, heavy grazing, and noxious weeds (CNDDB 2020). However, despite disturbance and non-native weeds in many of the locations where it is found, the species is persisting (CNDDB 2020). As a perennial herb that can regenerate from a caudex, it is likely that it can survive moderate disturbance, grazing, and fire. The most likely threat to this species over the long-term is climate-change induced drought, which has been shown to play a part in population declines due to poor seedling survivorship (Harrison et al. 2015). As this species often grows on open flats, rather than on ridges and slopes, it may be difficult for the populations to migrate to nearby cooler microhabitats. Seed collection of this species has not yet been carried out (CNDDB 2020, CPC 2020).

[3] 1909.12 Chapter 10, Section 12.53, components 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as appropriate.

Additional Considerations at the Forest Level

<This section, including the next 5 subheadings, would be filled out by **Forest Service botanists**.>

<Forest Name>

Geographic distribution within the Forest

A. Scarce or isolated
B. Patchy or gaps
C. Contiguous

<Select a geographic distribution rank and provide references or cite 'specialist expertise, <name>' where appropriate.>

Abundance of the species on the Forest

A. Rare – current abundance is low enough that stochastic and other factors could lead to potential imperilment.
B. Uncommon – current abundance is large enough that demographic stochasticity is not likely to lead to rapid local extinction, but, in combination with highly variable environmental factors, could pose a threat.
C. Common – current abundance is large enough that species persistence is not threatened by demographic stochasticity in combination with environmental variation.
D. Insufficient information to draw inferences about criterion.

<Select a species abundance rank and provide references or cite 'specialist expertise, <name>' where appropriate.>

Population trend on the Forest

A. Significant downward or suspected downward population trend.
B. Stable population.
C. Upward population trend.
D. Insufficient information to draw inferences about criterion.

<Select a population trend rank and provide references or cite 'specialist expertise, <name>' where appropriate.>

Habitat trend on the Forest

A. Decline in habitat quality or quantity.
B. Stable amounts of suitable or potential habitat, relatively unchanged habitat quality.
C. Improving habitat quality or increasing amounts of suitable or potential habitat.
D. Insufficient information to draw inferences about criterion.

<Select a habitat trend rank and provide references or cite 'specialist expertise, <name>'where appropriate.>

Vulnerability of habitat on the Forest

A. Substantial modification of habitat has occurred or is anticipated with conditions departing from expectations based on NRV, and/or habitat is impacted by modern stressors such as drought, climate change, high intensity wildfire and wildfire suppression disturbances, loss of natural openings due to historic wildfire suppression, nonnative invasive species, water impoundments and diversions, and recreation, etc.
B. Habitat modification is likely to result in ecological patterns similar to the range of historical conditions, but is being impacted by modern stressors.
C. Habitat resilient, changes are similar in frequency and intensity to those expected from NRV, and modern stressors not significant.
D. Insufficient information to draw inferences about criterion.

<Select a habitat vulnerability rank and provide references or cite 'specialist expertise, <name>'where appropriate.>

Additional Forest specific information related to the SCC determination

<This section is provided for Forest botanists to add additional Forest specific information that is not captured in the section above, if necessary. Provide a narrative description here of the additional relevant information. State "No additional information" if this section is not used.>

Taxonomy[4]

Table 3 summarizes this species or subspecies/variety's name status in key literature.

Table 3. Name status of woolly balsamroot

Entity	Name Status
CNDDB and CNPS	*Balsamorhiza lanata* (W. M. Sharp) W. A. Weber
Jepson eFlora	*Balsamorhiza lanata* (W. M. Sharp) W. A. Weber
Jepson Manual (1993)	*Balsamorhiza hookeri* Nutt. var. *lanata* W. Sharp
Flora of North America	*Balsamorhiza lanata* (W. M. Sharp) W. A. Weber
USDA NRCS[a] PLANTS	*Balsamorhiza lanata* (Sharp) W. A. Weber
[a] Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS]	

Synonymy: *Balsamorhiza hookeri* Nutt. var. *lanata* W. M. Sharp, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 22: 130. 1935. (Sharp 1935, Tropicos 2020, Weber 1998 [1999]).

Jepson eFlora link: https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display.php?tid=80705

Type locality: "California. Siskiyou Co.: near Yreka" (*Greene 745* MO) (Sharp 1935, JSTOR 2020).

[4] 1909.12, Chapter 10, Section 12.53, component 1.

Key literature

Gucker, C. L. and N. L. Shaw. 2018. Arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*). In: Gucker, C.L. and Shaw, N.L. eds. *Western Forbs: Biology, Ecology, and Use In Restoration*. Great Basin Fire Science Exchange, Reno, NV. Available at http://greatbasinfirescience.org/western-forbs-restoration

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Author(s) and Date:

Ellen A. Dean, CNPS, 19 September 2020; revised 29 October 2021.

Reviewer(s) and Date:

Aaron E. Sims, CNPS, 6 October 2020; David L. Magney, CNPS, 30 November 2020; Julie A. Kierstead, USDA Forest Service Region 5 Ecosystem Planning 15 December 2020.

Formatting: Form is set up as 508 compliant. Please use the "styles" if further formatting is necessary.

Purpose: This is to maintain the best available science on a species that could be used by the Forest Service in a variety of functions. Specifically, there would be additional steps and evaluations to determine whether or not this species would be considered a Species of Conservation Concern under the 2012 Planning Rule or a Sensitive Species under the 1982 Planning Rule.

Appendix 1: Known Occurrences

Table 4. Known Occurrences of woolly balsamroot within California (NRIS, CNDDB, Calflora/CCH databases).

Duplicate records from the same site are given the same record number and are included in red. Rows containing questionable records are highlighted in pink.									
Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
1	2 MILES SOUTH OF YREKA ON FORT JONES ROAD.	Siskiyou	Yreka (4112266)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 1)	20-Apr-1934	TWO COLLECTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE: 1933 COLLECTION BY BAKER AND A 1934 EASTWOOD & HOWELL COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Unknown	1900
2	NORTH-FACING SLOPE FLANKING SHASTA VALLEY, ABOUT 3 TO 4 AIR MILES SOUTH OF GAZELLE, SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 2)	16-Jun-1998	5000 PLANTS IN 1996 AT OCCURRENCES #2 & 3. UNKNOWN # IN 1997 ALONG YREKA DITCH. IN 1998: 150 PLANTS AT NORTH COLONY; 400 AT WEST COLONY; MORE THAN 100 AT EAST COLONY; 50 AT SOUTH COLONY. PORTIONS OF THIS SITE MAY BE SOLD TO PVT OWNER.		BLM, Private	4200

Duplicate records from the same site are given the same record number and are included in red. Rows containing questionable records are highlighted in pink.									
Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
3	BASE OF HILLSLOPES FLANKING WESTERN EDGE OF SHASTA VALLEY AND WILLOW CREEK CYN, 2.5-4.5 AIR MI NNW OF STEWART SPRINGS.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 3)	21-Aug-2001	5000 PLANTS SEEN IN 1996 BETWEEN EOS 2 & 3; 500 PLANTS SEEN IN SEC 26 IN 1997; 20 PLANTS SEEN IN E-MOST POLY IN 1998. 2001: 500,000 PLANTS SEEN IN SEC 27, 12,000 PLANTS SEEN IN SEC 21 (INCL PART OF EO#7). INCLUDES FORMER EOS 4 & 6.		BLM, Private	5000
4	SOUTHERN SLOPE OF WILLOW CREEK CANYON, ABOUT 3.5 AIR MILES NNW OF STEWART SPRINGS, SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 5)	16-Jun-1998	MORE THAN 500 PLANTS SEEN IN 1998.		BLM, Private	4600
5	SOUTHERN SLOPE OF WILLOW CREEK, ABOUT 4 AIR MILES NORTHWEST OF STEWART SPRINGS, SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 7)	14-Jun-2001	5000 PLANTS SEEN IN 1997. 12,000 PLANTS SEEN IN SECTION 21 (INCLUDES PARTS OF EO #3) IN 2001. BLM PARCEL ADJACENT TO THIS SITE IS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR DISPOSAL FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN (LAND EXCHANGE). INCLUDES FORMER EO #21.		BLM, Private, Shasta-Trinity NF	4800

Duplicate records from the same site are given the same record number and are included in red. Rows containing questionable records are highlighted in pink.									
Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
6	HEARTSTRAND GULCH, ABOUT 2.3 AIR MILES NNE OF DENNY POINT RADIO FACILITY, EAST OF SCOTT VALLEY.	Siskiyou	McConaughy Gulch (4112247)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 8)	27-Jun-1996	350 PLANTS OBSERVED BY TAYLOR IN 1996. PARCEL IS PROPOSED FOR DISPOSAL FROM THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.		BLM	3120
7	SHASTA VALLEY, ABOUT 2.5 MILES WEST OF OWLS HEAD.	Siskiyou	Little Shasta (4112264)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 9)	15-May-1995	IN 1995 MOLTER OBSERVED 150 PLANTS AT NORTHERN COLONY, 600 PLANTS AT MIDDLE COLONY, AND 2000 PLANTS AT SOUTHERN COLONY. POSSIBLE LAND EXCHANGE OF THIS PARCEL TO A PRIVATE OWNER.	GRAZING DOES NOT APPEAR TO AFFECT SPECIES DUE TO A LATE TURN-ON DATE.	BLM	2660
8	WALTERS GULCH, BETWEEN I-5 AND EASY STREET AT EASY STREET UNDERPASS AND EXIT, SOUTH OF YREKA.	Siskiyou	Yreka (4112266)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 10)	29-May-1996	670 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1996 BY MOLTER. ACCORDING TO P. FIGURA, NO BAHOL CURRENTLY OCCURS AT THIS SITE (2003). IS IT MISMAPPED?	DISTURBED DUE TO PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL DEVELOP-MENTS.	Private	2797
9	SOUTH END OF SHASTA VALLEY, ABOUT 1.5 MILES SOUTHWEST OF WEED.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 11)	31-May-1977	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1977 COLLECTION BY HORNER. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Unknown	3420

Duplicate records from the same site are given the same record number and are included in red. Rows containing questionable records are highlighted in pink.									
Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
10	YREKA.	Siskiyou	Yreka (4112266)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 12)	14-May-1942	SIX COLLECTIONS FROM YREKA ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE: GREENE IN 1876, MOONEY IN 1903, BUTLER IN 1909 AND 1910, SMITH IN 1913, AND MASON IN 1929. 1942 COLLECTION BY CONSTANCE AND ROLLINS FROM "1 MILE E OF YREKA" ALSO ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE.		Unknown	2500
11	ALONG SLOUGH ROAD, ABOUT 1 AIR MILE NORTH OF THE WEED AIRPORT, WEST OF THE SHASTA RIVER.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 13)	1-May-2004	APPROXIMATELY 120 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2003. A 2004 PHOTO BY MARTIN FROM "GRASSY ROADCUT BY SLOUGH RD, 1-2 MI N OF WEED AIRPORT RD, ELEV ~2800 FT" ATTRIBUTED HERE. PLANTS SEEM TO BE DOING WELL WITH CURRENT GRAZING REGIME.	NO APPARENT THREATS.	Private	2800
12	ON WEST SIDE OF OLD HIGHWAY 99, ABOUT 4.5 MILES NORTH OF JUNCTION WITH HIGHWAY 5, SHASTA VALLEY.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 14)	1-May-2003	20-30 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2003 BY FIGURA.	NO OBVIOUS THREATS.	Private	2965

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13	ON WEST SIDE OF OLD HWY 99 APPROXIMATE-LY 2 MILES NORTH OF INTERSECTION WITH EDGEWOOD ROAD, WEST OF THE SHASTA RIVER.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 15)	1-May-2003	15-20 PLANTS SEEN BY FIGURA IN 2003.	NO OBVIOUS THREATS IN 2003. PLANTS ARE ATOP ROCK OUTCROP AND SAFE FROM TYPICAL ROAD MAINTEN-ANCE ACTVITIES.	Private	3000
14	PLANTS SCATTERED ALONG THE EDGE OF I-5 ABOUT 0.3 TO 0.9 MILE SOUTH OF THE WEED AIRPORT, WEST OF THE SHASTA RIVER.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 16)	1-May-2003	SEVERAL HUNDRED PLANTS SEEN BY FIGURA IN 2003.	VEGETATION TREATMENT ALONG HIGHWAY EDGE COULD THREATEN PLANTS IF UNDERTAKEN INDISCRIMIN-ATELY.	Unknown	3000
15	ON EAST SIDE OF OLD HWY 99 APPROX 1.5 MILES NW OF ITS INTERSECTION WITH EDGEWOOD ROAD, SOUTH END OF SHASTA VALLEY.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 17)	1-May-2003	30-40 PLANTS SEEN BY FIGURA IN 2003. PLANTS DO NOT OCCUR WITHIN GRAZED AREA AT THIS SITE, PERHAPS GRAZING PRESSURE IS MORE INTENSE THAN AT OTHER SITES? 1989 COLLECTION BY HALSE ALSO ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE.	NO OBVIOUS THREATS, THOUGH CARELESS ROAD VEGETATION MAINTEN-ANCE OR ROAD WIDENING COULD THREATEN. GRAZING?	Unknown	3030

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16	PLANTS OCCUR ALONG THE EDGE OF I-5, ABOUT 0.5 MILE NORTH OF EDGEWOOD UNDERCROSS-ING, WEST OF WEED AND THE SHASTA RIVER.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 18)	1-May-2003	50-75 PLANTS OBSERVED BY FIGURA IN 2003.	VEGETATION TREATMENT ALONG HIGHWAY EDGE COULD THREATEN PLANTS IF UNDERTAKEN INDISCRIMIN-ATELY.	Unknown	3020
17	JUNCTION OF EDGEWOOD ROAD AND OLD HIGHWAY 99, WEST OF WEED AND THE SHASTA RIVER.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 19)	1-May-2003	2 PLANTS OBSERVED AT THIS SITE IN 2002 AND ONLY ONE PLANT IN 2003.	SITE USED AS Caltrans STAGING AREA IN 2003. SOME POTENTIAL HABITAT AND POTENTIALLY ONE PLANT DISTURBED.	Unknown	3030
18	ON WEST SIDE OF OLD HWY 99, APPROX TWO MILES SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH THE GAZELLE-CALLAHAN ROAD, SHASTA VALLEY.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 20)	1-May-2003	80-100 PLANTS SEEN BY FIGURA IN 2003. PLANTS HAVE PERSISTED AT SITE FOR SEVERAL YEARS WITH LITTLE APPARENT CHANGE IN POPULATION SIZE.	SITE MAY BE WEED-WHACKED ANNUALLY. EXOTICS?	Private	2860

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18	Along the west side of Old Highway 99, 1.8 miles south of Gazelle. Two plants occur in the center of the occurrence, between the highway and the fence. The rest occur 300 feet north of the currently mapped population, between the highway and the treed area.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB recent survey form (Green 2020 pers. comm.)	9-Jun-2015	30 to 40 plants	Threatened by utility work.	Highway right of way.	2877
19	RIDGE NORTH OF WEST FORK PARKS CREEK, SCOTT MOUNTINAS, SOUTH OF SHASTA VALLEY.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 22)	29-Jul-2002	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS SEEN IN 2002. THE RARE ERIGERON BLOOMERI VAR. NUDATUS ALSO OCCURS AT THIS SITE.	TIMBER HARVEST.	Private-Roseburg Resources Co.	6000
20	UPPER MOUNTAIN HOUSE CREEK, 1.35 AIR MILES SOUTHWEST OF DEWEY MINE, SOUTH OF SHASTA VALLEY.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 23)	27-Jun-2002	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS SEEN BY FALKOWSKI IN 2002. THE RARE CHAENACTIS SUFFRUTESCENS OCCURS ABOUT 0.33 AIR MILES SSE OF THIS SITE.	NONE NOTED IN 2002. PAST MINING ACTIVITY. LOGGING?	Klamath NF	5300

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20	Klamath Ranges. Northeast end of Scott Mountains, 2.7 air-mi NNW of China Mountain; rocky ridgeline between Mountain House Creek and Crater Creek, just east of Road 41N03. TRS: T41N, R7W, ctr of se¼ of Sec. 12. China Mtn 7.5' quad.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CCH2 2020 (CHSC12 1659)	3-Jul-2018	Collected ca 1/3 of one plant (large clump).		Klamath NF	
21	ALONG PARKS CREEK RD FROM ABOUT 0.5 MI NORTH OF STEWARTS SPRING TO 2 MI SOUTH, W OF PARKS CREEK, SOUTH OF SHASTA VALLEY.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 24)	13-May-1997	MORE THAN 1000 PLANTS SEEN IN 1997. BENIGN NEGLECT SEEMS TO BE AGREEING WITH THE PLANTS. LOTS OF SEEDLINGS AND JUVENILES.	SOME OFF ROAD TRAVEL. PARKS CREEK ROAD AND SPURS BUILT THROUGH THE POPULATION YEARS AGO.	Shasta-Trinity NF	5000

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22	GAZELLE MOUNTAIN, ON USFS ROAD 41N03 0.6 MILE SOUTHEAST OF GAZELLE-CALLAHAN HIGHWAY.	Siskiyou	Gazelle Mtn. (4112246)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 25)	1-May-2003	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS SEEN IN 1999 BY OSWALD AND AHART. 9 PLANTS SEEN BY FIGURA IN 2003. PERHAPS MANY MORE PLANTS PRESENT THAN OBSERVED; AT THIS ELEVATION, PLANTS WERE JUST BEGINNING TO LEAF OUT.	NO OBVIOUS THREATS IN 2003.	Klamath NF	5000
23	HILLSLOPES ON SOUTH BASE OF HEARTSTRANG GULCH ABOUT 2 MILES EAST OF CANYON MOUNTH, ABOUT 5 AIR MILES EAST OF ETNA.	Siskiyou	McConaughy Gulch (4112247)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 27)	27-Jun-1996	ACCORDING MOLTER, 350 PLANTS SEEN AT THIS SITE, PRESUMABLY BY TAYLOR IN 1996.		Private	2800
24	VICINITY OF LOUIE AND SLOUGH ROAD INTERSECTION, NORTHWEST OF LAKE SHASTINA.	Siskiyou	Lake Shastina (4112254)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 28)	13-Jun-2006	75-100 PLANTS SEEN BY FIGURA IN 2003 AT NORTHWESTERN COLONY AND 80-100 PLANTS SEEN AT THREE EASTERN COLONIES. APPROXIMATELY 30 PLANTS OBSERVED AT THE SOUTHWESTERN COLONY IN 2006.	LOW INTENSITY DUMPING/TRASH SITE. HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRAVEL ON ROAD. SOME GRAZING.	Private	2720

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25	ALONG SLOUGH ROAD, EAST OF FREEWAY & HOLE-IN-THE-GROUND LAKES, FROM 2.7 TO 4.4 AIR MILES NORTH OF WEED AIRPORT.	Siskiyou	Lake Shastina (4112254)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 29)	14-Jun-2006	2003 POPULATION NUMBERS: ~500 PLANTS OBSERVED IN NORTHERN COLONIES, 300-400 OBSERVED IN SOUTHERN COLONIES. APPROXIMATELY 115 PLANTS OBSERVED IN SCATTERED COLONIES IN 2006. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #30.	HEAVY GRAZING, ROAD USE, AND INVASION OF NOXIOUS WEEDS.	Private	2700
26	VICINITY OF ERICKSON, SOUTH OF HIGHWAY 97.	Siskiyou	Penoyar (4112261)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 31)	No date	328 PLANTS SEEN AT THIS SITE ACCORDING TO MOLTER. UNKNOWN WHEN SEEN. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Klamath NF	5000
27	GENERAL AREA TO THE SOUTHEAST OF 99/97 CUTOFF AND JUNIPER LANE INTERSECTION, EAST OF FOUR CORNERS.	Siskiyou	Lake Shastina (4112254)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 32)	No date	50 PLANTS SEEN AT THIS SITE ACCORDING TO MOLTER. UNKNOWN WHEN SEEN.	MINING?	Private	2700
28	ALONG 99 97 CUTOFF, ABOUT 1.20 MILES EAST OF SHASTA RIVER CROSSING, EAST OF GRENADA.	Siskiyou	Little Shasta (4112264)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 33)	Jun 2002	25 PLANTS SEEN IN APRIL 2002 BY FALKOWSKI. SITE REVISITED IN JUNE, PLANTS ALL OUT OF BLOOM AND SOME SEEDING.	GRAZING OR ROADSIDE SPRAYING.	Private?	2600

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29	ON PHILLIPE ROAD, EAST OF YREKA, NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PHILLIPE AND OBERLIN ROADS, AND SOUTH OF THE RR TRACKS.	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 34)	24-Apr-2002	APPROXIMATELY 300-500 PLANTS ESTIMATED BY FIGURA IN 2002; COULD NOT ACCESS SITE DIRECTLY.	GRAZING AND AGRICULTURE ?	Private	2550
30	VICINITY OF KILGORE AND SHAMROCK ROADS AND I-5, SHASTA VALLEY, NEAR JULIEN CREEK.	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 35)	1-May-2003	APPROXIMATELY 230 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2003 IN THREE SMALL CLUSTERS.	SOME VEHICLE IMPACTS FROM CARS DRIVING THROUGH THE SITE, HOWEVER PLANTS APPEAR TO BE DOING WELL.	Private	2890
31	VICINITY OF I-5, SHAMROCK ROAD, AND EASY STREET, WEST OF GRENADA.	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 36)	1-May-2003	APPROXIMATELY 110 PLANTS OBSERVED BY FIGURA IN 2003.	FEW APPARENT THREATS, BUT YARD EXPANSION, NEW OUT-BUILDINGS, ROAD WIDENING ARE THEORETICAL POSSIBILITIES.	Private	2870

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32	LOCATED ON NORTH SIDE OF EASY STREET/HWY 99, NEAR SCHULMEYER GULCH IN SHASTA VALLEY.	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 37)	1-May-2003	APPROXIMATELY 50 PLANTS OBSERVED BY FIGURA IN 2003.	ROADSIDE SITE.	Private	2550
33	EAST SIDE OF CRAM GULCH ROAD, APPROXIMATE-LY 0.7 MILE FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH OLD HIGHWAY 99.	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 38)	1-May-2003	38 PLANTS SEEN IN 2003 BY FIGURA. BALSAMORHIZA LANATA AND THE OTHER BALSAMORHIZA SPP. PRESENT APPEAR TO FORM HYBRIDS AT THIS SITE.	AREA IS GRAZED - PLANTS OCCUR ON THE GRAZED SIDE OF THE BARBED WIRE FENCE.	Private	2800
34	PIONEER, 1-2 MILES NORTH ON FRONTAGE ROAD OF I-5. 10 MILES SOUTH OF WEED, NEAR MT SHASTA CITY.	Siskiyou	City of Mount Shasta (4112233)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 39)	25-May-1998	LARGE COLONY OBSERVED IN 1998. ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1998 COLLECTION BY HRUSA. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Unknown	3600
35	ABOUT 0.4 AIR MILE SOUTH OF SOUTH END OF LAKE SHASTINA, 2 AIR MILES SOUTHWEST OF LAKE SHASTINA GOLF RESORT.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 40)	7-May-2005	APPROXIMATELY 1500 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2005.	GRAZING IS LAND USE, BUT MAY NOT BE A THREAT.	Private	2938

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36	NORTH OF THE NORTHBOUND WEED REST AREA AND WEED AIRPORT, 2 AIR MILES NORTHWEST OF EDGEWOOD.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 41)	6-May-2009	APPROXIMATELY 113 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2009.	ROADSIDE MAINTEN-ANCE ACTIVITIES.	Caltrans	2890
37	ROADSIDE AREA ALONG HIGHWAY 97 APPROXIMATEL Y 1 MILE NORTH OF WEED.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 42)	7-May-2005	12 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2005.	ROADSIDE OCCURRENCE; ROAD MAINTEN-ANCE?	Private	3400
38	BETWEEN CHAPARRAL DRIVE AND HIGHWAY 5, JUST WEST OF WEED.	Siskiyou	Weed (4112244)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 43)	10-May-2005	100+ PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2005.	ROAD AND CONSTRUCT-ION ACTIVITY. SITE IS FLAGGED TO NOTIFY CONSTRUCT-ION WORKERS; THREAT IS CONSIDERED MINIMAL.	Private	3400
39	SLOPES ABOVE DOLE CREEK, APPROXIMATEL Y 2 AIR MILES WSW OF DWIGHT HAMMOND RESERVOIR DAM.	Siskiyou	Mount Eddy (4112234)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 44)	14-Aug-2004	150 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2004, GROWING IN GROUPS OF 5 TO 15 INDIVIDUALS.		Private	5500

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40	NEAR CALLAHAN.	Siskiyou	Callahan (4112237)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 45)	19-Apr-1951	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1951 COLLECTION BY PARKER. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Unknown	3100
41	NEAR HEAD OF TRIBUTARY TO SOUTH FORK WILLOW CREEK, APPROXIMATE-LY 1.2 AIR MILES WNW OF DEWEY MINE.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 46)	15-Jul-2002	500 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2002.		Private	5600
42	NEAR HEAD OF TRIBUTARY TO MOUNTAIN HOUSE CREEK, APPROXIMATE-LY 1.5 AIR MILES WNW OF DEWEY MINE.	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 47)	15-Jul-2002	25 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2002.		Private	5600
43	SOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK, FROM 2.1 TO 2.6 AIR MILES SSW OF MALLETHEAD ROCK.	Siskiyou	Gazelle Mtn. (4112246)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 48)	15-Jul-2002	100 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2 NORTHERN POLYGONS AND 25 PLANTS OBSERVED IN SOUTHERN POLYGON IN 2002.		Private	4400
44	County Rd, Gazelle, CA 96034, USA	Siskiyou	China Mtn. (4112245)	Calflora 2020 (mu5395 to mu5399)	5-Jul-2020			Klamath NF	

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	THE EDDYS, WHITE RIDGE VICINITY.	Siskiyou | Trinity	Seven Lakes Basin (4112224)	CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 26)	No date	200 PLANTS AT THIS SITE ACCORDING TO MOLTER, UNKNOWN WHEN SEEN. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Shasta-Trinity NF	6000