Species: *Balsamorhiza sericea* W. A. Weber, silky balsamroot

Photo source: CalPhotos 2020
Photo Credits: Top row: Julie Kierstead; bottom left: Keir Morse; bottom right: 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Status Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NatureServe CA&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>G4Q, S3</td>
<td>G4: Apparently Secure — Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors. Q: There are taxonomic questions associated with this name 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Rare Plant Rank&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1B.3</td>
<td>1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. 0.3: Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known). This taxon was added to the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California in 1984 on List 4, was changed to List 1B in 2001, and has undergone no changes in rank since that time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Listing&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA Forest Service&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDI FWS&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDI BLM&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NatureServe OR&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>S3, HP List 4</td>
<td>S3: Vulnerable, rare, threatened or uncommon in Oregon. 4: A watch list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State Listing&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NatureServe NV&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada State Listing&lt;sup&gt;j&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> California Natural Diversity Database, California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife [CNDDB 2020]
<sup>b</sup> California Native Plant Society [CNPS 2020]
<sup>c</sup> California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW 2020]
<sup>d</sup> US Forest Service Region 5 Forester’s List [USDA] and Pacific NW Survey and Manage [USDA & BLM 2014]
<sup>e</sup> US Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS 2020]
<sup>f</sup> US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management [BLM 2020]
<sup>g</sup> Oregon Biological Information Center [ORBIC 2019]
<sup>h</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture [ODA 2018]
<sup>i</sup> Nevada Natural Heritage Program [NNHP 2020]
Species Account: Balsamorhiza sericea

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

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 silky balsamroot within the Planning Area (NRIS, CNDDB, Calflora/CCH databases)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Forest System (NFS) lands</th>
<th>Record #s (from Locations table below)</th>
<th>CNDDB EO</th>
<th>Non-CNDDB Records</th>
<th>Recent (seen in past 20 years)</th>
<th>Historic (not seen in past 20 years)</th>
<th>Most Recent Obs. Date</th>
<th>Total Records on NFS lands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Klamath:</td>
<td>2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7-Jul-2010</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shasta-Trinity:</td>
<td>(5), 7, 8, 16</td>
<td>(1) 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>5-Jul-2013</td>
<td>(1) 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 1909.12 Chapter 10, Section 12.53, components 2, 3, and 4.
Sources: Distribution: Calflora 2020, CNDDB 2020. Baselayers: 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Esri, Garmin, NOAA, NPS, USGS.
Silky balsamroot was last updated in the CNDDB on October 8, 2015 (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.

Silky balsamroot is known from approximately 37 herbarium collections (not necessarily separate locations) from Josephine County, Oregon (CPNWH 2020), as well as 16 occurrence records from Siskiyou and Trinity Counties, California, in the Klamath Ranges (KR) bioregion (Appendix 1). Ten of the 16 California records are located at least partly on US Forest Service land: six on the Klamath NF, three on the Shasta-Trinity NF, and one that occurs on the border between the two forests. Four records are on private land and a fifth is partially on private land and partly on the Klamath NF; one record is of unknown ownership and one is under Caltrans management. No records are located in Wilderness Area. Six out of 16 occurrences are historical and have not been visited in over 20 years (four of those are on National Forest land); the ten recent occurrences were first discovered since the year 2000. Eight of the locations have been censused, and population numbers for this species range from just a few individuals to 300 plants, with most populations consisting of 50 to 100 plants. Five locations, all on National Forest land, have been visited more than once, but only one of those locations (Record 8) has had a population count over time due to a recent Calflora observation. Unfortunately, the survey counts made at that location are not complete or reliable. Therefore, it is difficult to know if the populations are declining, however Forest Service botanists in the region believe that this species is under-collected and that the known populations are probably stable at this time (Lonergan et al. 2018 pers. comm.).

Of the 16 records of silky balsam root, 15 are currently included in the CNDDB. The one non-CNDDB record is located over a mile from a known CNDDB occurrence. This record (number 16) seems to represent a new occurrence and should perhaps be evaluated for inclusion in the CNDDB.

**Brief description of natural history and key ecological functions**

Silky balsamroot is a perennial herb that grows from a fleshy tap root and short stem (caudex); it blooms from April to July. It has large, basal, deeply pinnately-lobed leaves with silky pubescence, and showy heads of yellow flowers. Plants are found on serpentine/peridotite rock outcrops, ridges, and barrens, sometimes along dry drainages, in open areas surrounded by lower montane coniferous forest at 400 to 2,135 m in elevation (CNPS 2020, CNDDB 2020, FNA 1993+, JEPS 2020). Associates include *Pinus jeffreyi*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Ceanothus cuneatus*, *Quercus vacciniifolia*, *Purshia tridentata*, *Festuca idahoensis*, *Eriogonum* spp., and *Helianthella californica* (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, 2007; FNA 1993+). *Balsamorhiza sericea* may be closely related to *B. lanata* 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, 2007; Ownbey and Weber 1943; Weber

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2 Basis for other 1909.12 Chapter 10, Section 12.53 components.
Species Account: *Balsamorhiza sericea*

2021-10-29

1982); silky balsamroot is known to hybridize with *B. deltoidea* (FNA 1993+, Morse 2008, Kierstead 2020 pers. comm.).

The flowers in the heads of silky 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 silky 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 silky 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 silky balsamroot is not known. Once the seeds germinate, it may take several years for plants to reach reproductive maturity (Gucker and Shaw 2018). Silky 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 2020 pers. obs.).

**Overview of ecological conditions for recovery, conservation, and viability**

including Threats and Risk Factors

In California, this species is restricted to open, rocky, serpentine or peridotite substrates, at mid-elevations, in the Klamath Ranges bioregion. 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 might travel farther, if dispersed by large herbivores. Six of the 16 occurrences have a site quality ranking in the CNDDB: one is given the rank of excellent, four are ranked good, and one is ranked fair. Most population numbers reported to the CNDDB for silky balsamroot are between 50 and 100 plants, and there is no information on population trends over time. However, the populations are thought to be stable. Few threats are listed for this species and include fire, road widening, and encroachment by shrubs or trees into the open habitat it prefers (CNDDB 2020). This species was included in a climate change analysis performed by Harrison et al. (2008) that focused on naturally rare species with restricted distributions, many of which are serpentine endemics. Their analysis showed that this species may have persisted, despite low population numbers, due to inhabiting a “benign” region with higher summer and total rainfall and fewer climatic extremes. As a perennial species that can regenerate from a caudex, it is likely that it can survive moderate disturbance and fire, and it may be able to persist in cooler microhabitats even as temperatures increase due to climate change. 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 in serpentine environments due to poor seedling survivorship (Harrison et al. 2015). The scale and speed of anthropogenic climate change might exceed the capacity of the Klamath region to provide refugia for taxa of low mobility and narrow ecological requirements, though careful management may partially mitigate this risk (Olson et al. 2012). Conservation of this species has begun with seed collections which are being banked at the Berry Seed Bank (CNDDB 2020, CPC 2020).

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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.

Additional Forest specific information related to the SCC determination

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Name Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNDDDB and CNPS</td>
<td>Balsamorhiza sericea W. A. Weber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jepson eFlora</td>
<td>Balsamorhiza sericea W. A. Weber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora of North America</td>
<td>Balsamorhiza sericea W. A. Weber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA NRCS(^a) PLANTS</td>
<td>Balsamorhiza sericea W. A. Weber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a^\) Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS]

Synonymy: No synonyms are listed for this species (Tropicos 2020).

Jepson eFlora link: [https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display.php?tid=1645](https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display.php?tid=1645)


Key literature


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4 1909.12, Chapter 10, Section 12.53, component 1.
Great Basin Fire Science Exchange, Reno, NV. Available at http://greatbasinfirescience.org/western-forbs-restoration


**Literature cited**


Species Account: *Balsamorhiza sericea*


**Persons Contacted**


**Author(s) and Date:**

Ellen A. Dean, CNPS, 18 September 2020; revised 29 October 2021.

**Reviewer(s) and Date:**


**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 silky 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rec. #</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Ref. (Source)</th>
<th>Date Last Obs’d</th>
<th>Population Info</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Land Mgr.</th>
<th>Elev. (ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SCHOOLHOUSE HILL, PLOWMANS VALLEY (NOYES VALLEY), EAST FORK OF SCOTT RIVER.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 1)</td>
<td>16-Jun-1948</td>
<td>ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1948 COLLECTION BY FERRIS AND LORRAINE; CAS AND RSA SPECIMENS OF THIS COLLECTION ARE ANNOTATED AS B. HOOKERI, ID NEEDS CONFIRMATION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USFS ROAD 40N08, 6.9 MILES FROM JUNCTION WITH HIGHWAY 3, KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 2)</td>
<td>21-May-1976</td>
<td>ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1976 COLLECTION BY SMITH. NEEDS FIELDWORK.</td>
<td>Klamath NF</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rec. #</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Ref. (Source)</th>
<th>Date Last Obs'd</th>
<th>Population Info</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Land Mgr.</th>
<th>Elev. (ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SOUTH SLOPE OF EAST FORK SCOTT RIVER CANYON, ALONG STATE HIGHWAY 3, 1 AIR MI SSW OF GROUSE CREEK MINE, EAST OF CALLAHAN.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 3)</td>
<td>7-Jul-1995</td>
<td>APPROXIMATELY 10 PLANTS OBSERVED BETWEEN TWO COLONIES IN 1995, SITE BARELY SAMPLED. PLANTS ARE APPROX 18 FEET FROM PAVEMENT EDGE. OTHER RARE SPECIES AT THIS SITE INCLUDE GALIUM SERPENTICUM SCOTTICUM AND MINUARTIA STOLONIFERA.</td>
<td>NO EVIDENCE OF CURRENT OR RECENT USE OF LAND. PLANTS OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF POTENTIAL MAINTENANCE.</td>
<td>Klamath NF</td>
<td>4300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.6 MI NE OF CONFLUENCE OF MULE CREEK AND SHINGLE CREEK, 1.3 MILES SOUTH OF GROUSE CREEK MINE, EAST OF CALLAHAN.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 4)</td>
<td>7-Jul-1995</td>
<td>APPROX 50 PLANTS SEEN IN 1995, NOT THOROUGHLY ASSESSED. COLLECTION BY NELSON (1979) ALONG STATE ROUTE 3 NORTH OF SCOTT MTN SUMMIT AT JCT WITH FOREST ROAD 40N03 ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE. MINUARTIA STOLONIFERA ALSO ON SITE.</td>
<td>NO THREATS APPARENT BEYOND DISTURBED TURNOUT ALONG ROAD.</td>
<td>Klamath NF</td>
<td>4450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Species Account: Balsamorhiza sericea**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rec. #</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Ref. (Source)</th>
<th>Date Last Obs'd</th>
<th>Population Info</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Land Mgr.</th>
<th>Elev. (ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NEAR SCOTT MOUNTAIN CAMPGROUND, SCOTT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT.</td>
<td>Siskiyou/Trinity</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 5)</td>
<td>2-Jul-1981</td>
<td>1951 VOLLMER COLLECTION FROM &quot;ON SCREE NEAR HIGHWAY, SCOTT MOUNTAIN&quot; AND 1939 CANTELOW COLLECTION FROM &quot;SUMMIT OF SCOTT MOUNTAIN, 5350 FT&quot; ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #6.</td>
<td>Klamath NF/Shasta-Trinity NF boundary</td>
<td>5400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SERPENTINE RIDGE JUST ABOVE GROUSE LAKE, HEADWATERS OF GROUSE CREEK.</td>
<td>Siskiyou/Trinity</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 7)</td>
<td>28-May-1950</td>
<td>ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1950 COLLECTION BY WIGGINS. NEEDS FIELDWORK.</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>5700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ABOUT 0.28 AIR MILE NORTH OF THE USFS EAGLE CREEK CAMPGROUND, WEST SIDE OF UPPER TRINITY RIVER.</td>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>Tangle Blue Lake (4112226)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 8)</td>
<td>8-Jun-2011</td>
<td>SEEN IN 2005. 100 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2011. 2010 COLLECTIONS BY NELSON FROM &quot;EAGLE CREEK LOOP, W SIDE OF UPPER TRINITY RIVER, 1/2 MI N OF CONFLUENCE OF RAMSHORN CREEK &amp; TRINITY RIVER&quot; ATTRIBUTED HERE. FUTURE ROAD MAINTENANCE OR WIDENING.</td>
<td>Shasta-Trinity NF</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rec. #</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Ref. (Source)</th>
<th>Date Last Obs'd</th>
<th>Population Info</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Land Mgr.</th>
<th>Elev. (ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Along the Pacific Crest Trail.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>South China Mtn. (4112235)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 9)</td>
<td>5-Jul-2013</td>
<td>50+ PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2013. THIS WAS A CASUAL OBSERVATION: NO GPS COORDINATES, NO POPULATION CENSUS, NO COLLECTIONS.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shasta-Trinity NF</td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Along the North Side of Grouse Creek Road, about 2 air miles NNE of Big Carmen Lake.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 10)</td>
<td>4-Jun-2008</td>
<td>Unknown NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2008. THE RARE PHACELIA GREENEI ALSO FOUND AT THIS SITE.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Along USFS Road 40N03 around 0.4 mile east of junction with Highway 3, west side of Hayes Gulch, Klamath NF.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNDDB, September 2020 (EO 11)</td>
<td>7-Aug-2008</td>
<td>Unknown NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2008. A 2002 TAYLOR COLLECTION FROM &quot;FOREST ROAD 40N08 [LIKELY 40N03] 0.25 MILE E OF THE JCT WITH HWY 3 (3 MILES NE FROM SCOTT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT), 4400 FT ELEV&quot; ATTRIBUTED HERE.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Klamath NF</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rec. #</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Ref. (Source)</th>
<th>Date Last Obs'd</th>
<th>Population Info</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Land Mgr.</th>
<th>Elev. (ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>BETWEEN USFS ROADS 40N08 AND 40N08D, SOUTH OF GROUSE CREEK, FROM 0.9 TO 1.4 AIR MI NW OF GROUSE CREEK LAKE.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNNDB, September 2020 (EO 12)</td>
<td>8-Jul-2002</td>
<td>145+ PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2002.</td>
<td>TIMBER ENCROACHMENT POSSIBLE ON THIS SITE.</td>
<td>Private, Klamath NF</td>
<td>5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>JUST NORTHWEST OF BIG CARMEN LAKE, ABOUT 1.2 AIR MILES NORTH OF SCOTT MOUNTAIN CAMPGROUND.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNNDB, September 2020 (EO 13)</td>
<td>8-Jul-2002</td>
<td>~100 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2002.</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Klamath NF</td>
<td>5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>BOTH SIDES OF USFS ROAD 40N08 BETWEEN SCOTT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT AND BIG CARMEN LAKE, KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Scott Mountain (4112236)</td>
<td>CNNDB, September 2020 (EO 14)</td>
<td>7-Jul-2010</td>
<td>Unknown NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2010.</td>
<td>Klamath NF</td>
<td>5600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rec. #</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Ref. (Source)</th>
<th>Date Last Obs'd</th>
<th>Population Info</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Land Mgr.</th>
<th>Elev. (ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>SLOPE EAST OF HIGHWAY 3 ABOUT 0.8 MILE SOUTH OF SCOTT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT.</td>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>Scott Mountain</td>
<td>CNDDDB, September 2020 (EO 15)</td>
<td>31-Jul-2002</td>
<td>300 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2002.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private - Sierra Pacific</td>
<td>5322</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ALONG HIGHWAY 3 ON WEST SIDE OF SCOTT VALLEY, JUST NORTH OF MOUTH OF SQUAW GULCH.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Callahan</td>
<td>CNDDDB, September 2020 (EO 16)</td>
<td>31-May-2006</td>
<td>100 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2006.</td>
<td>LARGE CEANOTHUS CUNEATUS OVERCROWDING AND POSSIBLE FIRE DANGER.</td>
<td>Caltrans</td>
<td>3005</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>East side of Mount Eddy</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Mount Eddy</td>
<td>Calflora 2020 (po120666)</td>
<td>20-May-2018</td>
<td>1+</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shasta-Trinity NF</td>
<td>5243</td>
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</tbody>
</table>