Species: *Phlox hirsuta* E. E. Nelson, Yreka phlox

Photo Source: CalPhotos 2020
Photo Credits, clockwise from upper left: Chris Wagner, Dean Wm. Taylor, Dean Wm. Taylor

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 Yreka phlox		
Entity	**Status**	**Status Definition**
NatureServe CA[a]	G1 S1	G1: Critically Imperiled — At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors. S1: Critically Imperiled — Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state/province.
California Rare Plant Rank[b]	1B.2	1B: Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere. 0.1: Fairly endangered in California. Yreka phlox was first listed in the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* in the 1980 print edition (CNPS 2020) and has undergone no recent updates.
California State Listing[c]	CE	Endangered
USDA Forest Service[d]	Not listed	

Table 1. Current status of Yreka phlox		
Entity	**Status**	**Status Definition**
USDI FWS[e]	FE	Endangered
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 2015]
[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.

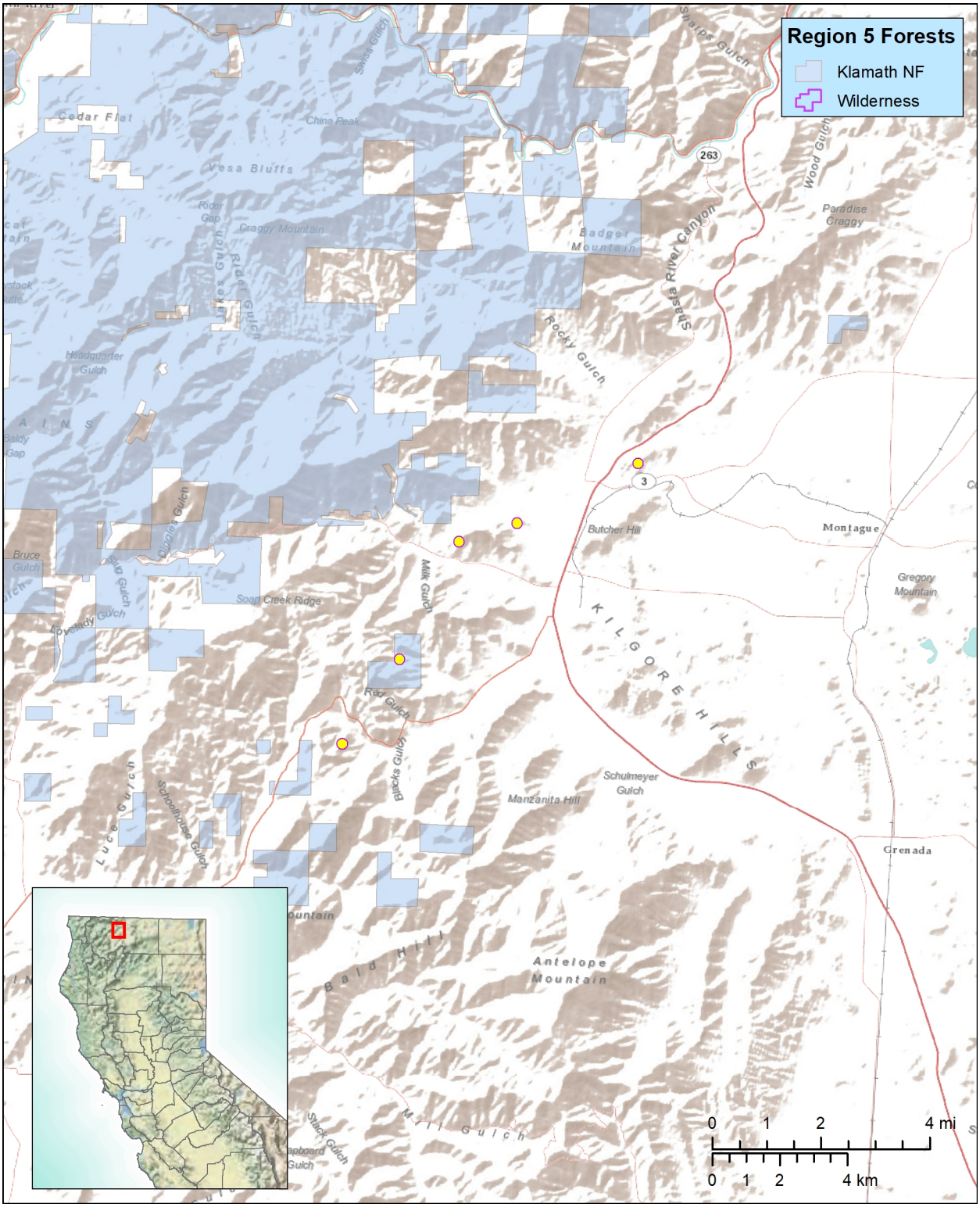
Distribution, abundance, and population trend on the planning unit[1]

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 Yreka phlox 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)	Historic (not seen in past 20 years)	Most Recent Obs. Date	Total Records on NFS lands
Klamath:	2	1	0	1	0	14-May-2010	1
Totals:	N/A	1	0	1	0	N/A	1

[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.

Yreka phlox was last updated in the CNDDB on June 15, 2012 (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 below as applicable.

Endemic to California, Yreka phlox is only known from areas to the east and southwest of the town of Yreka in Siskiyou County in the Klamath Ranges (KR) bioregion. One of the five known occurrences (Soap Creek Ridge) is located partly on USFS land (Klamath National Forest) and partly on private land, two are located entirely on private land, and two are located partly on private land and partly on land owned by the city of Yreka. All occurrences have been at least partly surveyed over the past 20 years, although one occurrence located entirely on private land has only been seen once (when it was discovered). The number of plants on Klamath NF land steeply decreased between 1987 (1,000s of individuals) to the late 1990s (hundreds of individuals) and the population has stabilized at that size. The number of individuals at two sites owned partly by the City of Yreka have been more or less stable or increasing over time with counts in the thousands.

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

Yreka phlox is a compact, perennial herb with a woody base and many erect to horizontal stems that blooms from March to June (Ferguson et al. 2006, Ruane et al. 2014, USFWS 2006). Plants are found on rocky serpentine outcrops or talus on ridges or slopes in open-canopy lower and upper montane coniferous forest or juniper woodland, occurring at 820-1,500 m in elevation (CNDDB 2020, CNPS 2020). Common native associates include *Juniperus* spp*., Pinus* spp*., Calocedrus decurrens, Ericameria nauseosa, Elymus elymoides, Festuca idahoensis, Antennaria dimorpha, Eriophyllum lanatum, Phacelia hastata, Allium parvum,* and *Lewisia rediviva* (CNDDB 2020). In addition, non-native invasive species are present at some sites and include: *Poa bulbosa, Centaurea* spp*., Isatis tinctoria, Elymus caput-medusae,* and *Lepidium draba* (USFWS 2006).

The reproductive biology of Yreka phlox is well-studied (Ferguson et al. 2006, Ruane et al. 2014, USFWS 2006, USFWS 2019). At the peak of flowering, Yreka phlox plants often produce copious numbers of flowers, but there may be large differences in plant size and number of flowers produced between populations, and flower damage by beetles can be significant (Ruane et al. 2014). Pollination of this outcrossing species is then carried out mainly by Lepidopteran insects (butterflies and moths); however, numbers of pollinator visits can be low (Ferguson et al. 2006). Field experiments have shown that fruit and seed set are low, and the fruits that do produce seeds often just produce one seed per capsule (Ferguson et al. 2006). The number of seeds is then further decreased by insect predation and herbivory (Ruane et al. 2014). Field experiments on this species indicate that larger population sizes are positively correlated with higher fruit and seed set per plant; therefore, population augmentation and prevention of population fragmentation may be important in conservation of this species (Ferguson et al. 2006, Ruane et al. 2014).

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

Yreka phlox is federally- and state-listed as endangered. The species is a narrow endemic restricted to five occurrences on exposed rocky serpentine soils in a small region area of the

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

Klamath Ranges. Some of the occurrences are close to human habitation and development activities, with four occurences located on public or private land, one occurrence partly on Forest Service land, and no occurrences located in Wilderness Areas. Two of the occurrences are owned in part by the City of Yreka. All five occurrences have occurrence ranks in the CNDDB database. Record #1 (China Hill on land partly owned by the city of Yreka) is situated right off I-5 and has a location that is ranked as Excellent. Two others are ranked as Good, and one is ranked as Fair. In 2019, the Yreka office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service completed 11 years of population monitoring at the four primary occurrence locations (location records #1, 2, 4, 5 [USFWS 2019]). The monitoring program found that these four occurrences have stable populations, but protecting more habitat through land purchase is recommended and being actively pursued to ensure the survival of this species. This includes land purchases on Soap Creek Ridge adjacent to the National Forest occurrence. The report lists residential development, off-road vehicle use, and competition with invasive non-native plants as the primary threats to Yreka phlox (USFWS 2019); programs are now in place to reduce the threats from OHV use and non-native plants at the four main locations. Because of its listing status, an investment has been made in understanding the reproductive biology of Yreka phlox and identifying reproductive techniques (USFWS 2019). Seed collection of this species has been carried out at the location of record #1 (China Hill), with seed stored at the California (previously Rancho Santa Ana) Botanic Garden; in addition, propagation techniques for this species are being researched (CNDDB 2020, USFWS 2019).

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 Yreka phlox

Entity	Name Status
CNDDB and CNPS	*Phlox hirsuta* E. Nels.
Jepson eFlora	*Phlox hirsuta* E.E. Nelson
Jepson Manual (1993)	*Phlox hirsuta* E. Nelson

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

Flora of North America	Not yet published
USDA NRCS[a] PLANTS	*Phlox hirsuta* E.E. Nelson
[a] Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS]	

Synonymy: *Phlox stansburyi* (Torr.) A. Heller var. *hirsuta* (E. E. Nelson) Jeps. (Jepson 1943, Munz 1959).

Jepson eFlora link: https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display.php?tid=37819

Type locality: "California: Siskiyou County, near Yreka," (*Green 719*, GH) (Nelson 1899).

Key literature

Ferguson, C.S., J. Filipski, and K. Donham. 2006. The Mating System of the Yreka Phlox (*Phlox hirsuta* E.E. Nelson), Final Report. Prepared for the California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA.

Nelson, E.E. 1899. *Revision of the North American Phloxes*. Thesis for masters degree, University of Wyoming and published as part of the ninth report of the Wyoming Agricultural College. Available through Google Books at: https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=RPdGAQAAMAAJ&hl=en&pg=GBS.PA28

Ruane, L.G., A.T. Rotzin, and P.H. Congleton. 2014. Floral display size, conspecific density and florivory affect fruit set in natural populations of *Phlox hirsuta*, an endangered species. *Annals of Botany* 113: 887-893.

[USFWS] U.S. Dept. Interior Fish and Wildlife Service. 2006. Recovery Plan for *Phlox hirsuta* (Yreka Phlox). Sacramento, California.

[USFWS] U.S. Dept. Interior Fish and Wildlife Service. 2019. 5-Year Review Yreka Phlox, (*Phlox hirsuta*), completed June 14, 2019. Available at: https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five_year_review/doc6030.pdf.

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[CNDDB] California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Diversity Database. 2020. RareFind 5 [Internet application] and CNDDB Maps and Data, Version 5.2.14. Available at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data [Government Version, July 2020].

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[CCH] Consortium of California Herbaria. 2020. Data provided by the participants of the Consortium of California Herbaria. Regents of the University of California, Berkeley. Website http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/ [accessed July 2020].

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Persons Contacted

Kanim, Nadine. 2020. USFWS Biologist, Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office. Email regarding recovery plan for Yreka phlox. Personal communication 27 July 2020.

O'Dell, Ryan. 2020. Natural Resource Specialist, Central Coast Field Office, BLM. Email regarding size of population of Yreka phlox at China Hill in 2017. Personal communication 22 July 2020.

Author(s) and Date:

Ellen A. Dean and Jonathon Holguin, California Native Plant Society, 5 August 2020; finalized 6 October 2021.

Reviewer(s) and Date:

Aaron E. Sims, California Native Plant Society, 5 October 2020; David L. Magney, California Native Plant Society, 6 October 2020; Julie A. Kierstead, USDA Forest Service Region 5 Ecosystem Planning, 5 January 2021.

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 Yreka phlox within California (NRIS, CNDDB, Calflora/CCH databases).

Duplicate records from the same site are given the same record number and are included in red.									
Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
1	CHINA HILL SITE; JUST EAST OF THE JUNCTION OF I-5 AND MONTAGUE ROAD, EAST OF YREKA.	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CNDDB, July 2020 (EO 4)	18-Jun-2009	500 PLANTS IN 1978, 100'S IN 1985, 150 IN 1990, 500-1000 IN 1995 & 1997. 1000 TO 3000 IN 2001. 47,000 PLANTS IN 2008/2009 [this count is in error; probably 4700 (O'Dell 2020 pers. comm.)].	DEVELOPMENT ELIMINATED PORTION. ORVS, EXOTICS, DUMPING, COLLECTION. RD THROUGH POP. PLANTS APPEARED UNDISTURBED IN 1997.	City of Yreka, Private	2900
1	Maps to China Hill location	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CalFlora, July 2020 (po42718)	5-Jul-2017	1-50 plants at this spot.	Threats include development (urbanization), OHV activity, and weeds. There is a dirt road that is open to the public to drive up onto the hill.	City of Yreka, Private	
1	Maps to China Hill location	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CalFlora, July 2020 (po42719)	5-Jul-2017	51-100 plants.	Threats include development (urbanization), OHV activity, and weeds. There is a dirt road that is open to the public to drive up onto the hill.	City of Yreka, Private	

Duplicate records from the same site are given the same record number and are included in red.									
Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
1	Maps to China Hill location	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CalFlora, July 2020 (po42720)	5-Jul-2017	51-100 plants.	Threats include development (urbanization), OHV activity, and weeds. There is a dirt road that is open to the public to drive up onto the hill.	City of Yreka, Private	
1	Maps to China Hill location	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CalFlora, July 2020 (po42721)	5-Jul-2017	51-100 plants.	Threats include development (urbanization), OHV activity, and weeds. There is a dirt road that is open to the public to drive up onto the hill.	City of Yreka, Private	
1	Maps to China Hill location	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CalFlora, July 2020 (po42722)	5-Jul-2017	51-100 plants.	Threats include development (urbanization), OHV activity, and weeds. There is a dirt road that is open to the public to drive up onto the hill.	City of Yreka, Private	
1	Slope above China Hill Cemetery n Yreka, CA	Siskiyou	Montague (4112265)	CalFlora, July 2020 (po130862)	3-May-2019			City of Yreka, Private	

Duplicate records from the same site are given the same record number and are included in red.									
Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
2	SOAP CREEK RIDGE/RED GULCH; MOSTLY BETWEEN SR 3 AND GREENHORN ROAD, SW OF YREKA.	Siskiyou	Yreka (4112266)	CNDDB, July 2020 (EO 5)	2010-May-14	5-10,000 PLANTS IN 1987, 1000+ IN 1994, 200+ AT 2 SITES IN 1995, 300 IN 1997. FLETCHER (1999) SAYS POP HAS BEEN STABLE FOR 5 YEARS. 100'S AT S END IN 2001. "MANY" PLANTS AT N END IN 2005. OBSERVED IN 2009 & 2010. INCLUDES FORMER EOS #3 & 6.	SOME LOGGING IN PAST, S END IS ADJACENT TO HWY AND FIREBREAK. ORVS, GRAZING, ROAD CONSTRUCTION, NON-NATIVES THREATEN.	Klamath NF, private, Caltrans	3600
3	WESTERN END OF JACKSON STREET, NEAR LITTLE HUMBUG GULCH DRAINAGE, WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF YREKA.	Siskiyou	Yreka (4112266)	CNDDB, July 2020 (EO 8)	30-May-2003	8 PLANTS SEEN IN 2003, BUT PRIVATE PROPERTY PRECLUDED FURTHER INVESTIGATION IN THIS AREA.	IF ROAD WERE WIDENED, IMPACTS TO PLANTS WOULD LIKELY OCCUR.	Private	2900

Duplicate records from the same site are given the same record number and are included in red.									
Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
4	NORTH OF CRACKER GULCH, SOUTH OF ROUTE 3, SW OF YREKA.	Siskiyou	Yreka (4112266)	CNDDB, July 2020 (EO 9)	24-Apr-2002	OCCURRENCE INITIALLY LOCATED BY D. LARIVEE DURING SURVEYS FOR TIMBER HARVEST. 200-300 PLANTS ESTIMATED BY FIGURA IN 2002. A 2006 USFWS RECOVERY PLAN MENTIONS POPULATION IS ESTIMATED TO CONTAIN 500 PLANTS (UNKNOWN WHEN ESTIMATE WAS MADE).	POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVEST, HOWEVER POP NOT INCLUDED IN 2 RECENT THPS DUE TO POOR QUALITY FOR TREE GROWTH. BISECTED BY RD.	Private	4200
5	GREENHORN CREEK; BOTH SIDES OF GREENHORN ROAD NEAR WHERE THE NORTH FORK GREENHORN CREEK CROSSES ROAD, WEST OF YREKA.	Siskiyou	Yreka (4112266)	CNDDB, July 2020 (EO 11)	25-May-2011	PLANTS FIRST DOCUMENTED HERE IN 1998. 1,315 TO 2,065 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN THIS OCCURRENCE AROUND 2005. 500 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2011 IN THE POLYGON JUST NORTH OF GREENHORN ROAD.	ISATIS DOWNSLOPE FROM POP MAY ENCROACH IN FUTURE. ALSO THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT, ROAD CONSTRUCTION, GRAZING, AND ORVS.	City of Yreka, Private	3200