Species: *Silene hookeri* Nutt., Hooker's catchfly

Photo Source: CalPhotos 2022, Dana York

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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 Hooker's catchfly		
Entity	**Status**	**Status Definition**
NatureServe CA[a]	G4, S2	G4: Apparently Secure — Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors. S2: Imperiled — Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state/province.
California Rare Plant Rank[b]	2B.2	2B: Rare and endangered in California, more common elsewhere. 0.2: Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) This taxon was added to the *CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* in 2021 and has undergone no changes since that time.
California State Listing[c]	Not listed	
USDA Forest Service[d]	Not listed	
USDI FWS[e]	Not listed	
USDI BLM[f]	Not listed	
NatureServe OR[g]	Not listed	
Oregon State Listing[h]	Not listed	
NatureServe NV[i]	Not present	
Nevada State Listing[j]	Not present	

[a] California Natural Diversity Database, California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife [CNDDB 2022, 2022a]
[b] California Native Plant Society [CNPS 2022]
[c] California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW 2022]
[d] US Forest Service Region 5 Forester's List [USDA 2013] and Pacific NW Survey and Manage [USDA & BLM 2014]
[e] US Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS 2022]
[f] US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management [BLM 2020]
[g] Oregon Biodiversity Information Center [ORBIC 2019]
[h] Oregon Department of Agriculture [ODA 2018]
[i] Nevada Natural Heritage Program [NNHP 2022]
[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.

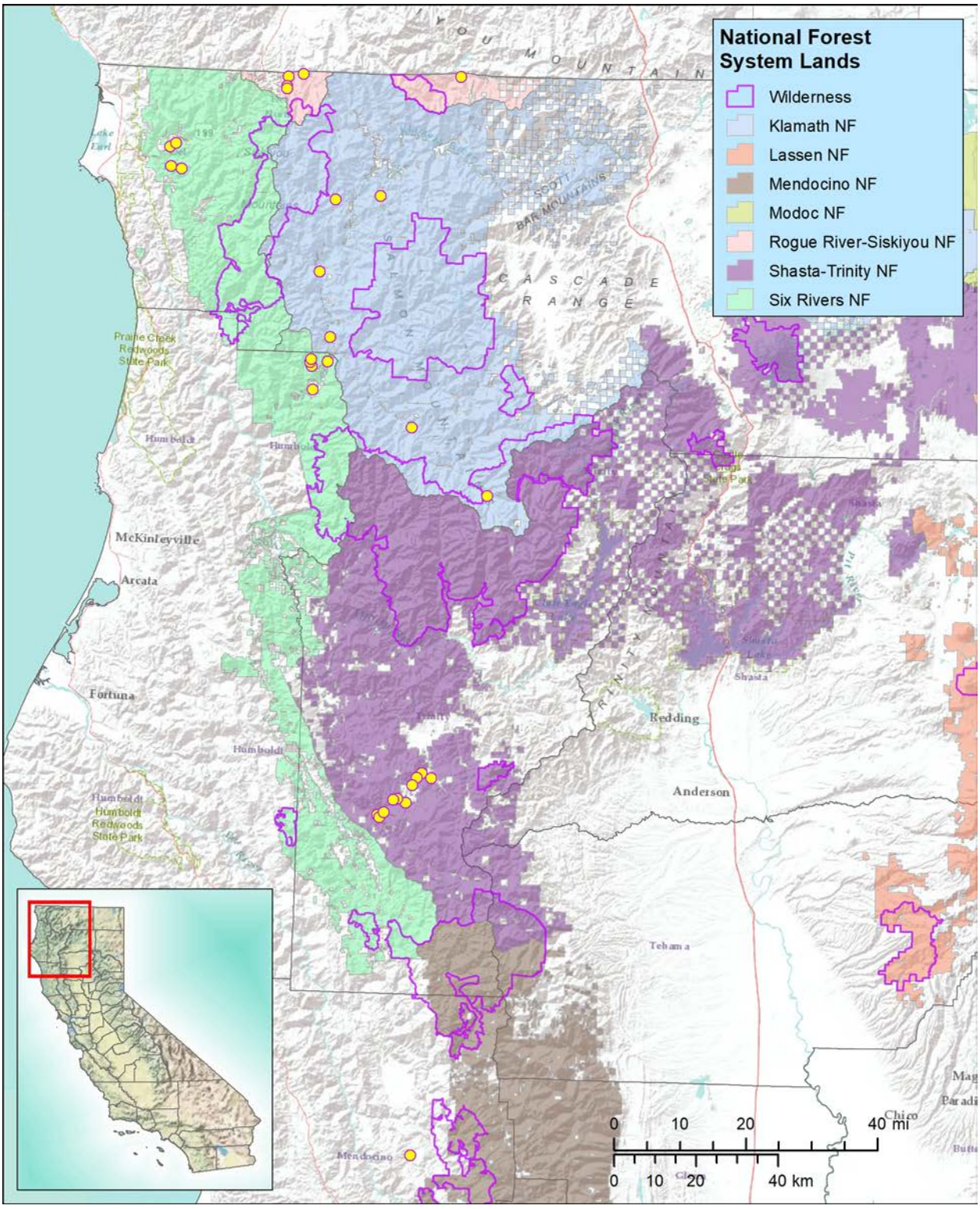
Distribution, abundance, and population trend on the planning unit[1]

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 Hooker's catchfly within the planning area (NRIS, CNDDB, Calflora/CCH databases)

National Forest System (NFS) lands in California	Record #s (from Table 4)	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:	12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 32, 33	6	2	6	2	16-May-2022	8
Shasta-Trinity:	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11	9	0	7	2	7-Jun-2021	9
Six Rivers:	15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26	8	0	5	3	6-Jun-2021	8
Rogue River-Siskiyou:	27, 28, 29, 30, 31	5	0	4	1	6-Jun-2021	5
Totals:	N/A	28	2	22	8	N/A	30

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



Sources: *Distribution*: CNDDB 2022, York 2022 pers. comm. *Baselayers*: 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Esri, Garmin, NOAA, NPS, USGS.

Hooker's catchfly was last updated in the CNDDB on 19 January 2022 (CNDDB 2022), 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.

Hooker's catchfly is known from the Klamath Ranges (KR) and Outer North Coast Ranges (NCoRO) bioregions of northwestern California in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties (CNDDB 2022, York 2022 pers. comm.). It also occurs in seven counties in western Oregon (Mesler et al. 2019). In California, Hooker's catchfly is known from 33 locations (Table 4). Thirty of these are located on National Forest land: eight on the Klamath NF; nine on the Shasta-Trinity NF; eight on the Six Rivers NF, and five on the Rogue River-Siskiyou NF. One location is in a Wilderness Area (record #12 in the Trinity Alps Wilderness). Of the remaining locations, one is on BLM land, and the other two are on land of unknown ownership. Of the 33 records, nine are historical (not seen for over 20 years), while 24 are recent (CNDDB 2022, York 2022 pers. comm.). Seven of the locations have been visited more than once, and five of those locations (record #s 2, 4, 23, 25, and 31) have been visited two to nine times over a period of 60 to 90 years, which indicates that some populations are persisting through time. Unfortunately, most locations have not had their populations censused (Table 4). Most populations are small (with fewer than 50 plants) (Mesler 2021 pers. comm.). Two of the largest known populations are both in Trinity County: one at Hells Gate Campground (record #2 with approximately 100 plants in 2021) and the other at Post Mountain (record #6 with approximately 200 plants in 2021, greatly reduced due to vegetation removal after that) (Mesler 2021 pers. comm., 2022 pers. comm.). Two additional large populations were discovered in 2022 near Bear Creek in Siskiyou County (record #s 32 and 33); one of these populations has 100s of plants, while the other may have 1000s (York 2022 pers. comm.).

Of the 33 location records included in this distribution analysis, 31 are already included in the CNDDB. The two records not yet included (record #s 32 and 33) appear to be new, recent locations and should be evaluated for inclusion. At the bottom of Table 4, there are four records highlighted in pink. These could not be georeferenced or mapped with certainty and are not included in this analysis.

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

Hooker's catchfly is a perennial herb with erect, leafy stems (often less than 10 cm tall) arising from a slender rhizome; it has pale to deep pink (rarely white) flowers that bloom from (March) May to July (Mesler et al. 2019, CNPS 2022). Plants are found in rocky openings and grassy meadows in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and chaparral at elevations of 150–1260 m (490–4135 ft). Soils are derived from both serpentine and non-serpentine substrates (CNPS 2022, CNDDB 2022, York 2022 pers. comm.). Associated species include *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Pinus jeffreyi*, *P. ponderosa*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Quercus garryana*,

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

Q. kelloggii, *Q. vacciniifolia*, *Arbutus menziesii*, *Arctostaphylos* spp., *Ceanothus cuneatus*, *Phlox speciosa*, *Triteleia hyacinthina*, *Aspidotis densa*, and *Festuca idahoensis* (CNDDB 2022).

The genus *Silene* has approximately 850 species and is widely distributed in temperate regions (Jafari et al. 2020). Within the genus, Hooker's catchfly is a member of the *Silene hookeri* complex (Mesler et al. 2019), which is part of *Silene* section *Physolychnis* (Popp and Oxelman 2007, Petri and Oxelman 2011, Frajman et al. 2018). Hooker's catchfly is morphologically and ecologically similar to other members of the *S. hookeri* complex that occur in northern California: *S. bolanderi*, *S. nelsonii*, and *S. salmonacea* (Nelson et al. 2006, Mesler et al. 2019). It is best separated from these similar species by its salverform corolla shape (funnelform in *S. bolanderi*, *S. nelsonii*, and *S. salmonacea*), bilateral androecium symmetry (radial in the other three species), and petals with unequal lobes, often with two long lobes in the middle and two short lobes on the sides (the other three species have petals with four equal, linear lobes). In addition, Hooker's catchfly has petals that are pale to deep pink (rarely white) adaxially and white abaxially, linear corona appendages > 1 mm long, and petal bases that are glabrous. In contrast, *S. nelsonii* has white petals with appendages lacking or < 1 mm long and petal bases that are sparsely to densely ciliate. *Silene salmonacea* has petals with a limb that is salmon-pink both adaxially and abaxially and a claw that is white (Nelson et al. 2006, Mesler et al. 2019).

Flowering shoots of Hooker's catchfly are often less than 10 cm tall with the flowers borne near the ground (Mesler et al. 2019). Although some *Silene* species are dioecious, most of the western North American species have bisexual flowers, with the stamens developing before the pistil (Kruckeberg 1961). The stamens mature in two successive whorls of five (male phase), with the stigma becoming receptive later that same day or the following day (female phase) (Kruckeberg 1961, Mesler et al. 2019). *Silene* species are known to be visited by flies, bees, and butterflies, or they are self-pollinated (Reynolds et al. 2009, Jafari et al. 2020, CPC 2022). The species of the *S. hookeri* complex have flowers that are open during the day and produce nectar (Mesler et al. 2019); they are mainly pollinated by long-proboscid flies, *Bombylius* and *Eulonchus* (Mesler 2022 pers. comm.). The fruit of Hooker's catchfly is a capsule oriented close to the ground that dehisces by an apical pore, releasing the small, unwinged seeds at the base of the parent plant (Mesler et al. 2019). In greenhouse experiments, the seed germinability of western North American *Silene* species was found to be low, and plants grown from seed usually flowered in the first year (Kruckeberg 1961).

The large population of Hooker's catchfly at Hells Gate Campground was burned in the 2020 August Complex fire, and the population rebounded in 2021 (Mesler 2022 pers. comm.). Similarly, two populations in the vicinity of Bear Creek (record #s 32 and 33) burned in 2021 and rebounded in 2022 (York 2022 pers. comm.). Other members of the *Silene hookeri* complex, such as *S. nelsonii* and *S. salmonacea*, are found in openings, whether human-made or natural, and may require a certain amount of disturbance to recruit seedlings and get the right amount of light (Kierstead 2021 pers. comm., Mesler 2022 pers. comm.). However, deep ground disturbance that kills the rhizomes and taproots of Hooker's catchfly would be detrimental (Mesler 2022 pers. comm.).

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

Hooker's catchfly has been recorded from 33 locations (24 recent) within the Klamath Ranges and Outer North Coast Ranges bioregions of northwestern California; it is also distributed more broadly in western Oregon, where it does not have a conservation status (Mesler et al. 2019, ORBIC 2019, CNDDB 2022). This species is found at mid-range elevations on a variety of substrates and soils. None of the known locations have a site quality ranking in the CNDDB (2022), and only four populations have been censused (CNDDB 2022, Mesler 2022 pers. comm., York 2022 pers. comm.). Therefore, the long-term population trends of this species are currently unknown.

Threats recorded for Hooker's catchfly include vegetation removal due to fuels reduction projects, burning of slash piles, and post-fire salvage operations (CNDDB 2022, Mesler 2022 pers. comm.). One of the largest populations at Hells Gate Campground was within the perimeter of the 2020 August Complex fire. However, the plants at Hells Gate regenerated in 2021, and Forest Service personnel were notified of the plant's presence, so that post-fire salvage operations could mostly avoid the population. The other large population (200 plants) at Post Mountain, Trinity County is in the middle of a fuels-reduction operation that removed most of the plants and caused deep soil disturbance in 2021; this population should be monitored in the future (Mesler 2022 pers. comm.). Adverse effects on this species due to climate change are difficult to predict but would most likely involve responses to changes in temperature, rainfall, and fire patterns, which could affect seed germination and plant longevity and have adverse effects on pollinator services (Scaven and Rafferty 2013, Gremer et al. 2020). As was shown at locations at Hells Gate and Bear Creek, adult plants most likely can survive light to moderate burns, although the narrow rhizomes could be damaged by hotter burns. Firefighting activities that scrape (bulldoze) the soil would also kill adult plants. Seed collection of this species for *ex situ* conservaton has not yet been carried out (CPC 2022).

Taxonomy[4]

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

Table 3. Name status of Hooker's catchfly

Entity	Name Status
CNDDB and CNPS	*Silene hookeri* Nutt.
Jepson eFlora	*Silene hookeri* Nutt.
Jepson Manual (1993)	*Silene hookeri* Nutt.
Flora of North America	*Silene hookeri* Nuttall ssp. *hookeri*
USDA NRCS[a] PLANTS	*Silene hookeri* Nutt. ssp. *hookeri*

[a] Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS 2022]

[3] 1909.12 Chapter 10, Section 12.53, components 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as appropriate.
[4] 1909.12, Chapter 10, Section 12.53, component 1.

Synonymy: *Silene hookeri* Nutt. subsp. *pulverulenta* (M. Peck) C. L. Hitchc. & Maguire; *Silene ingramii* Tidestr. & Dayton; *Silene pulverulenta* M. Peck (JEPS 2022, NRIS 2022, Tropicos 2022).

Jepson eFlora link (JEPS 2022): https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display.php?tid=44521

Type locality: Oregon. Woods of the Wahlamet [Willamette] (*Gardiner s.n.,* BM) (Torrey and Gray 1838, JSTOR 2022).

Key literature

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Kruckeberg, A. R. 1961. Artificial crosses of western North American silenes. *Brittonia* 13: 305–333.

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Author(s) and Date:

Ellen A. Dean, California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Botanist, 24 May 2022

Reviewer(s) and Date:

R. Douglas Stone, California Native Plant Society, Associate Rare Plant Botanist, 16 May 2022; Julie Ann Kierstead, USDA Forest Service Region 5, Ecosystem Planning, 20 May 2022.

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 Hooker's catchfly 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	EDEN VALLEY. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN, MAPPED BY CNDDB IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF EDEN VALLEY. 2003 WHEELER PHOTO REFERENCES "BLM LANDS AT EDEN VALLEY"; MOST BLM PROPERTY IS TO THE EAST OF EDEN VALLEY PROPER, NEED BETTER LOCATION INFO.	Mendocino	Brushy Mtn. (3912352) | Jamison Ridge (3912362)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 1)	15-May-2003	SERPENTINES. MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE ARE A 2003 WHEELER PHOTO AND 2021 PERSONAL COMMUNICATION FROM MESLER. ACCORDING TO MESLER, BOTH SILENE HOOKERI AND S. BOLANDERI OCCUR IN THE VICINITY OF EDEN VALLEY.		BLM	2320

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.)**
2	HELLS GATE CAMPGROUND, JUST EAST OF FOREST GLEN. GRASSY AREA BEHIND BATHROOM NEAR ENTRANCE TO CAMP. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2012 MESLER COORDINATES. INCLUDES COLLECTIONS FROM FOREST GLEN AND "HELLS GATE FS CAMPGROUND...1 MILE EAST OF FOREST GLEN ON HWY 36."	Trinity	Forest Glen (4012333)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 2)	9-May-2021	OPEN GRASSY AREA. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: PSEUDOTSUGA, ARBUTUS, CEANOTHUS INTEGERRIMUS, ARCTOSTAPHYLOS, QUERCUS KELLOGGII, PINUS, RHUS DIVERSILOBA, R. TRILOBATA, ABIES, ETC. AREA BURNED IN 2020 FIRE. SEEN IN 2012 AND 2020. MESLER REPORTS THAT THIS IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST POPULATIONS OF S. HOOKERI (~100 PLANTS), POST-FIRE PLANTS WERE DOING BETTER THAN EVER IN 2021. 1934 JEPSON AND 1992 HARPER COLLECTIONS ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE.	POST-FIRE SALVAGE AND CLEANUP OPERATIONS MIGHT SEVERELY IMPACT THE POPULATION.	Shasta-Trinity NF	2332

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	SCOTT FLAT, ABOUT 0.5 AIR MILE SOUTHEAST OF HELLS GATE CAMPGROUND, SOUTHEAST OF FOREST GLEN. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2021 COORDINATES FROM INATURALIST, IN THE NW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 20.	Trinity	Forest Glen (4012333)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 3)	7-Jun-2021	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2021. IDENTIFICATION CONFIRMED BY MESLER ON INATURALIST.		Shasta-Trinity NF	2387

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.)**
4	PHILPOT CAMPGROUND, WEST OF PEANUT. 3 POLYGONS MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2012 AND 2016 MESLER COORDINATES, AND 2020 COORDINATES FROM INATURALIST. INCLUDES COLLECTIONS FROM PEANUT, "PHILPOT CAMPGROUND ON PLUMMER CREEK RD," & T30N R12W SEC 11.	Trinity	Dubakella Mtn. (4012342)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 4)	7-Jun-2020	DRY GRASSY AREA ABOVE CAMP. OPEN DRY SLOPE. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: QUERCUS GARRYANA, CEANOTHUS CUNEATUS, PINUS JEFFREYI, ARENARIA, AND ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS SEEN IN 2012, 2016, AND 2020. 1955 HOWELL COLLECTION, 1966 SIEBURTH COLLECTION, AND 1978 COLLECTIONS BY MILLER & CHIN ATTRIBUTED HERE. SILENE NELSONII ALSO OCCURS AT THIS LOCATION.		Shasta-Trinity NF	2682

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.)**
5	2 MILES WEST OF PEANUT ON HIGHWAY 36. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB ALONG OLD HIGHWAY 36/RATTLESNAKE RD WITHIN GIVEN TRS: T30N R12W SECTION 15. THIS AREA IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN GIVEN ELEVATION OF 2700 FT.	Trinity	Dubakella Mtn. (4012342)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 5)	7-Jun-1966	PONDEROSA PINE FOREST. MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1966 COLLECTION BY FERLATTE. A 1948 FERRIS COLLECTION FROM "1.5 MI ABOVE PEANUT ON STATE HWY 36" IS ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Shasta-Trinity NF	2700

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	INTERSECTION OF RATTLESNAKE AND POST MOUNTAIN ROADS (COUNTY ROADS 353 & 354), NEAR POST MOUNTAIN. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2016 MESLER COORDINATES.	Trinity	Dubakella Mtn. (4012342)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 6)	2021	SITE IS BASED ON A 2016 MESLER COLLECTION. SMALL SHOOTS EMERGING IN SOME SPOTS OBSERVED IN 2021. MESLER REPORTS THAT THIS IS THE LARGEST POPULATION OF S. HOOKERI WITH ~200 PLANTS. DISTURBED UNDERSTORY OF PINE FOREST AND ADJACENT CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: PINUS JEFFREYI, CEANOTHUS CUNEATUS, VIOLA HALLII.	IN 2021, HABITAT HAD BEEN DISTURBED BY GROUND CLEARING AND VEGETATION REMOVAL.	Shasta-Trinity NF	3467
7	ALONG CA HIGHWAY 3 BETWEEN DIPS ROAD AND GREEN GULCH, ABOUT 1.1 AIR MILES SSE OF PEANUT. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2020 COORDINATES FROM INATURALIST, IN THE SW 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 13.	Trinity	Dubakella Mtn. (4012342)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 7)	2-Jun-2020	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2020. IDENTIFICATION CONFIRMED BY MESLER ON INATURALIST.		UNKNOWN	2579

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
8	FOREST SERVICE ROAD 30N57, APPROXIMATELY 5 AIR MILES ENE OF FOREST GLEN. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2012 ERWIN COORDINATES, IN THE NE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 5.	Trinity	Dubakella Mtn. (4012342)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 8)	27-Jun-2012	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2012.DOUGLAS-FIR FOREST.		Shasta-Trinity NF	3268
9	ROAD 353 AT OLD STONE BRIDGE ACROSS POST CREEK, APPROXIMATELY 4 AIR MILES NORTHEAST OF FOREST GLEN. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2016 MESLER COORDINATES, IN THE NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 31.	Trinity	Naufus Creek (4012343)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 9)	28-May-2016	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2016.OPEN OAK FOREST. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: QUERCUS GARRYANA.		Shasta-Trinity NF	2946

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	BETWEEN COLD SPRINGS AND FOREST GLEN, BRIDGE CROSSING OF NORTH FORK POST CREEK. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB ALONG RATTLESNAKE RD BRIDGE OVER N FORK POST CREEK MOUTH; RATTLESNAKE RD IS THE MAIN ROAD BETW COLD SPRINGS AND FOREST GLEN. BASED ON GIVEN ELEVATION OF 3500 FT, MAY HAVE BEEN SEEN FURTHER NORTH ALONG CREEK.	Trinity	Naufus Creek (4012343)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 10)	26-Jun-1953	IN SERPENTINE ROCK AMONG CHAPARRAL. ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1953 SHARSMITH COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Shasta-Trinity NF	2857
11	FOREST SERVICE ROAD 1S39A NEAR FOREST GLEN GUARD STATION. MAPPED BY CNDDB ALONG USFS ROAD 1S39A WITHIN GIVEN TRS: T29N R8E SE 1/4 SECTION 17.	Trinity	Forest Glen (4012333) | Naufus Creek (4012343)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 11)	25-Jun-2012	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2012. OAK/MANZANITA WOODLAND.		Shasta-Trinity NF	2800

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
12	NEAR SOUTH FORK OF SALMON RIVER, 5 TO 9 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CECILVILLE, SALMON MOUNTAINS. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB IN THE VICINITY OF SOUTH FORK SALMON RIVER TO ENCOMPASS THE RIVER AND SURROUNDING SLOPES AT GIVEN ELEVATION OF 3200 FT.	Siskiyou	Thompson Peak (4112311)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 12)	12-May-1954	SOIL ROCKY AND HARD PACKED WITH A HEAVY LAYER OF PINE NEEDLES OVER IT. AREA SOMEWHAT DISTURBED. PINUS PONDEROSA AND QUERCUS KELLOGGII COMMON LOCALLY. ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1954 THOMAS COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Klamath NF	3200
13	SOUTH SIDE OF THE SOUTH FORK SALMON RIVER, APPROXIMATELY 0.2 AIR MILE NORTHWEST OF YOAKUMVILLE. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2020 COORDINATES FROM INATURALIST.	Siskiyou	Youngs Peak (4112323)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 13)	24-Apr-2020	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2020. IDENTIFICATION CONFIRMED BY MESLER ON INATURALIST.		Klamath NF	1487

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
14	ORLEANS, KLAMATH RIVER. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB IN THE VICINITY OF ORLEANS.	Humboldt	Orleans (4112335)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 14)	26-Mar-1929	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1929 KILDALE COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		UNKNOWN	500
15	ALONG USFS ROAD 15N01, APPROXIMATELY 3.5 AIR MILES NORTH OF ORLEANS. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2012 MESLER COORDINATES AND 2019 INATURALIST COORDINATES. ORIGINAL 2012 WRITTEN LOCALITY FOR THIS SITE READS: "NEAR ORLEANS, ~6 MI FROM HWY 199 ON NF 16 (EYESEE RD)," UNABLE TO LOCATE GIVEN ROADS.	Humboldt	Orleans (4112335)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 15)	27-May-2019	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS SEEN IN 2012 AND 2019. EXPOSED SERPENTINE ROADBANK AND GRASSY AREA ABOVE ROAD. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII, QUERCUS GARRYANA, ASPIDOTIS DENSA, SILENE CAMPANULATA, CEANOTHUS CUNEATUS.		Six Rivers NF	2345
16	APPROXIMATELY 0.6 MILE WEST OF NR 15 ON FS ROAD 12N20, NEAR ORLEANS. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2013 MESLER COORDINATES.	Humboldt	Orleans (4112335)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 16)	3-Jun-2013	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS SEEN IN 2013. OPEN ROCKY SLOPE. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: QUERCUS.		Six Rivers NF	2596

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
17	EAST OF USFS ROAD 12N20, ~0.9 AIR MILE NNW OF JUNCTION WITH USFS RD 15N01, NEAR ORLEANS. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2018 MESLER COORDINATES.	Humboldt	Orleans (4112335)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 17)	6-Jun-2018	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2018.		Six Rivers NF	2749
18	ALONG ISHI PISHI ROAD, ABOUT 1.5 AND 2 MILES SOUTH OF SOMES BAR. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB TO ENCOMPASS COLLECTIONS FROM "ALONG ISHI PISHI RD, 1.5 MI FROM ISHI PISHI BRIDGE OVER THE KLAMATH RIVER" AND "ALONG ISHI PISHI RD 2 MI S OF SOMES BAR AND 5 MI N OF ORLEANS."	Humboldt	Orleans (4112335)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 18)	21-May-1978	MIXED EVERGREEN FOREST. SITE IS BASED ON TWO 1978 COLLECTIONS BY YORK AND SMITH. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Six Rivers NF?	1200

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
19	3 MILES NORTH OF MOUTH OF SALMON RIVER, NEAR SOMES BAR, EAST SIDE OF KLAMATH RIVER. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN, MAPPED BY CNDDB AS A BEST GUESS. ORIGINAL LOCALITY HAS UNCLEAR WORDING; BASED ON SUBSEQUENT COLLECTIONS IT SEEMS LIKE THIS WAS COLLECTED 3 MI N OF THE MOUTH OF SALMON RIVER/SOMES BAR.	Siskiyou	Somes Bar (4112344) | Bark Shanty Gulch (4112345)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 19)	29-Apr-1939	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1939 COLLECTION BY TRACY. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Klamath NF	800
20	ALONG USFS RD 14N69 JUST NE OF JCT WITH RD 13N35, ~0.9 AIR MI SSE OF DILLON CREEK CAMPGROUND, W OF KLAMATH RIVER. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2021 COORDINATES FROM INATURALIST.	Siskiyou	Dillon Mtn. (4112355)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 20)	16-May-2021	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2021. IDENTIFICATION CONFIRMED BY MESLER ON INATURALIST.		Klamath NF	1884

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
21	ABOUT 5 MILES FROM HAPPY CAMP ALONG ELK CREEK ROAD (RD 16N05). MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2014 MESLER COORDINATES.	Siskiyou	Huckleberry Mtn. (4112363)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 21)	6-Jun-2014	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2014. SMALL SERPENTINE OPENING, IN SHADE. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII, CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS, ARBUTUS MENZIESII.		Klamath NF	1589
22	ALONG USFS ROAD 15N32 AT FOURMILE CREEK, ~2.6 AIR MILES WNW OF THE COMMUNITY OF CLEAR CREEK. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2021 COORDINATES FROM INATURALIST.	Siskiyou	Clear Creek (4112364)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 22)	2-May-2021	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2021. IDENTIFICATION CONFIRMED BY MESLER ON INATURALIST.		Klamath NF	1226

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
23	LOWER COON MOUNTAIN, USFS ROAD 17N07, JUST NORTH OF G SPUR. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2012 MESLER COORDINATES. INCLUDES COLLECTIONS FROM "COON MT," "NEAR LOWER COON MTN," & "LOWER COON MTN, ALONG FS 17N07, T16N R2E SEC 15/16."	Del Norte	Gasquet (4112378)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 23)	1-Jul-2012	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2012. A 1930 KILDALE COLLECTION, 1979 CLIFTON COLLECTION, 1979 MUTH COLLECTION, AND 1983 RENNER COLLECTION ARE ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE. OPEN SLOPE ALONG ROAD AND ADJACENT GRASSY MEADOW. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: FESTUCA IDAHOENSE, TRITELEIA HYACINTHINA, HORKELIA SERICATA.		Six Rivers NF	2376
24	NEAR SUMMIT OF CRAIGS CREEK MOUNTAIN. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDB TO ENCOMPASS GIVEN TRS: T16N R2E SEC 17, 18. GIVEN ELEVATION FOR THIS COLLECTION IS 700 METERS (~2296 FT).	Del Norte	Gasquet (4112378) | Hiouchi (4112471)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 24)	13-Jun-1979	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1979 COLLECTION BY BAKER. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Six Rivers NF	2296

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
25	FRENCH HILL ROAD, APPROXIMATELY 1.5 AIR MILES SOUTHWEST OF GASQUET. 2 POLYGONS MAPPED BY CNDDB. NORTHERN POLYGON IS BASED ON 2021 INATURALIST COORDINATES, SOUTHERN POLYGON IS BASED ON 2012 MESLER COORDINATES. COLLECTIONS FROM THE VICINITY OF FRENCH HILL AND FRENCH HILL ROAD ARE ATTRIBUTED HERE.	Del Norte	Gasquet (4112378)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 25)	6-Jun-2021	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2012 AND 2021. COLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS FROM 1938, 1942, 1950, 1958, 1979, 1983, AND 2005 ARE ALSO ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE. OPEN ROCKY MEADOW. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: FESTUCA IDAHOENSE, PINUS JEFFREYI, ARCTOSTAPHYLOS, SILENE SERPENTINICOLA.		Six Rivers NF	1780

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
26	ABOUT 1 AIR MILE SOUTH OF GASQUET. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB IN THE SOUTH 1/2 OF SEC 29 BASED ON TRS PROVIDED ON A 1983 SANDERS COLLECTION. LOCALITY ALSO INCLUDES "BETWEEN FRENCH HILL AND FRENCH FLAT ALONG A FS RD," POSSIBLY COLLECTED FUTHER SW.	Del Norte	Gasquet (4112378)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 26)	6-Jul-1983	MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1983 SANDERS COLLECTION, PLANTS NOTED AS UNCOMMON. A 1983 JIMERSON COLLECTION FROM "OFF FRENCH HILL RD NEAR CLEARCUT LANDING, T17N R2E SEC 29" IS ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE. NEEDS FIELDWORK. DRY, OPEN PINE FOREST, WITH PINUS PONDEROSA AND PSEUDOTSUGA ONA ROCKY FLAT ON A RIDGE TOP; SERPENTINE SOIL.		Six Rivers NF	1700
27	HUTTON CAMPGROUND, INTERSECTION OF USFS ROADS 1050 AND 1055, ELLIOTT CREEK. MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2021 COORDINATES FROM INATURALIST.	Siskiyou	Carberry Creek (4212312)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 27)	6-Jun-2021	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2021. IDENTIFICATION CONFIRMED BY MESLER ON INATURALIST.		Rogue River-Siskiyou NF	2107

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
28	BEERS RANCH ROAD, DEL NORTE BRIDGE. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN, UNABLE TO LOCATE BEERS RANCH ROAD OR DEL NORTE BRIDGE. MAPPED BY CNDDB AROUND GIVEN TRS: T19N R5E SECTIONS 34 & 35.	Del Norte	Polar Bear Mtn. (4112385) | Takilma (4212315)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 28)	11-May-1941	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1941 VAN DEVENTER COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.		Rogue River-Siskiyou NF	1950
29	FS ROAD 4803, ABOUT 7.5 MILES FROM WALDO ROAD, NEAR SANGER LAKE. MAPPED ACCORDING TO GPS COORDINATES PROVIDED BY MESLER, ON THE NORTHERN BORDER OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 5.	Del Norte	Broken Rib Mtn. (4112386)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 29)	3-Jul-2011	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2011.		Rogue River-Siskiyou NF	3616

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.)**
30	FS ROAD 4803, ABOUT 10 MILES FROM WALDO ROAD, NEAR SANGER LAKE. MAPPED ACCORDING TO GPS COORDINATES PROVIDED BY MESLER, NEAR THE CENTER OF SECTION 8.	Del Norte	Broken Rib Mtn. (4112386)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 30)	3-Jul-2011	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2011. OPEN GRASSY AREAS AMONG SHRUBS. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: PINUS JEFFREYI, CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS, ARCTOSTAPHYLOS, ASPIDOTIS DENSA, CEANOTHUS PUMILUS, QUERCUS VACCINIFOLIA, FESTUCA, PHLOX SPECIOSA.		Rogue River-Siskiyou NF	4107
31	FS ROAD 4803, ABOUT 10.5 MILES FROM WALDO ROAD, NEAR SANGER LAKE. MAPPED ACCORDING TO GPS COORDINATES PROVIDED BY MESLER, IN THE SOUTH 1/2 OF SECTION 8.	Del Norte	Broken Rib Mtn. (4112386)	CNDDB, May 2022 (EO 31)	3-Jul-2011	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2011. A 1962 BUCKALEW COLLECTION FROM "ABOUT 3 MILES NORTH OF SANGER LAKE ON ROAD BETWEEN WALDO, OR & SANGER LAKE, SISKIYOU MTNS" IS ALSO ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE.		Rogue River-Siskiyou NF	4181

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
32	Upslope of Bear Creek, along Forest Route 15N06 to the Bear Creek trail to Bear Lake [Kelsey National Recreation Trail], just outside the northern boundary of the Marble Mountain Wilderness. About 18 mi S of Happy Camp.	Siskiyou	Huckleberry Mtn. (4112363)	York 2022 pers. comm.	16-May-22	Hundreds of plants present. Soil a metamorphic mix of sedimentary and/or igneous rock. Area burned last year.		Klamath NF	3200
33	Vicinity of Norcross Campground (at the junction of Bear and Elk Creeks) and continuing up the Kelsey Trail above the confluence of Bear and Elk Creeks.	Siskiyou	Huckleberry Mtn. (4112363)	York 2022 pers. comm.	16-May-22	Thousands of plants present. Soil a metamorphic mix of sedimentary and/or igneous rock. Area burned last year.		Klamath NF	2600
	Klamath River, North Coast Ranges.	Humboldt		Mesler et al. 2019; CCH2, May 2022 (UC162886)	Jun-1901				1000
	Klamath	Siskiyou		Mesler et al. 2019; CCH2, May 2022 (CAS:DS:19148)	Jun-1879				

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Rec. #	**Locality**	**County**	**Quad**	**Ref. (Source)**	**Date Last Obs'd**	**Population Info**	**Threats**	**Land Mgr.**	**Elev. (ft.)**
	S Fork Rd, Happy Camp, CA, US	Siskiyou	Deadman Point (4112384)	Calflora, May 2022 (in:12918985)	28-May-2018	1+ individuals		Klamath NF	1778
	3 miles south of Four Corners on ridge south-east of Seiad Valley	Siskiyou		Mesler et al. 2019; CCH2, May 2022 (CAS:BOT:429698)	19-Jun-1959				

Appendix 2: 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 historical 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.>