

Ivesia rhypara* Ertter & Reveal (1977) var. *rhypara**GRIMY IVESIA**

FAMILY: *Rosaceae*, the rose family.

STATUS: **Heritage Program SENSITIVE LIST, ranks: G2 T2 S2**

USFWS/ESA: species of concern, formerly CANDIDATE or PROPOSED. **STATE OF NEVADA:** none.

BLM: Special Status Species in Nevada and California. **USFS:** none. **NNNPS:** watch list.

POPULATION CENSUS (NEVADA): **5 occurrences mapped** at 1.0 km (0.6 mi) separation, **OR 11 occurrences mapped** at 0.16 km (0.1 mi) separation; total estimated **individuals 194,000+**, total estimated **area 18.5 ha (45.7 ac)**.

TREND: unknown.

IMPACTS AND MAJOR THREATS (NEVADA): Minor livestock trampling near fence lines, vulnerable to mineral exploration and development, off-road vehicle use, range treatments, fire suppression activities, impacts to pollinator populations, etc. At least 3 sites are under protective management as part of an ACEC.

INVENTORY EFFORT (NEVADA): Inventories have been extensive but considerable potential habitat remains unsurveyed. Most recent entered survey 1996, average year of last survey 1995.

Years since last entered survey (percent of mapped records at various survey ages): **0-5 yrs: 27.3%; 6-10 yrs: 72.7%.**

LAND MANAGEMENT (NEVADA) in decreasing predominance: U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, private lands.

RANGE: Elko, Humboldt, and Washoe counties, Nevada; also in OR. Maximum Nevada **range dimension 44.8 km (27.8 mi)** excluding most disjunct record. **Type specimen** collected in Oregon, Malheur co.

ELEVATIONS RECORDED (NEVADA): 5370-6200 feet (1637-1890 meters).

HABITAT (NEVADA): Mostly on dry, relatively barren, yellowish or light-colored outcrops or badlands of welded, sometimes hydrothermally altered and re-cemented, ash-fall tuff, and on shallow gravel grus derived therefrom, in one case on unsorted cobbly riverbed deposits mixed with underlying volcanic ash, on gentle to steep side, shoulder, or toe slopes with east to south to west aspects, with few and sparse associated species such as *Trifolium andersonii*, *Poa secunda*, *Ericameria nauseosa*, and *Achnatherum hymenoides*.

PHENOLOGY: flowering late-spring to early-fall, Blooms primarily from May-June and disperses seed in July and August. Range of most frequent **survey months:** May-October.

LIFE-FORM AND HABIT: small long-lived perennial cushion.

DESCRIPTION: Low spreading herbaceous perennial from a branched caudex atop an extensive, woody root system, this often clothed with old, reddish-pubescent leaf-bases; herbage grayish- or greenish-white, villous to canescent, eglandular; stems erect before anthesis, becoming prostrate and trailing as the inflorescence develops and lengthens, 5-15 cm long; leaves essentially basal, 3-8 cm long with 5-15 pairs of closely overlapping leaflets; leaflets divided to near the base into 3-5 segments; inflorescence a more or less open cyme (Ertter and Reveal 1977).

Distinguishing features: Diagnostic characters are the densely hairy non-sticky leaves, narrow whitish petals, five stamens, solitary style, clumping habit, and barren-looking desert habitat.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Eastman (1990), Holland (1994); Nevada Natural Heritage Program images web page (1998-present), slide collection (1986-present), and files. **ILLUSTRATIONS:** Cronquist et al. (1997), Ertter and Reveal (1977), Meinke (1982).

SPECIFIC REFERENCES:

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Nachlinger, J. and A. Tiehm. 1996. Rare plant survey of the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge. Reno, Nevada: The Nature Conservancy, prepared for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sheldon-Hart Mountain Refuges, Lakeview, Oregon.

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OF FURTHER INTEREST: Kaye et al. (1991) showed var. *rhypara* to be moderately outcrossed by native pollinating insects (ants have been observed visiting flowers of both species), genetically more diverse within than among populations, and possibly indistinct morphologically and genetically from var. *shellyi* and *Ivesia paniculata*. One variety of *Ivesia rhypara* occurs in Nevada, var. *rhypara*. The other variety, var. *shellyi*, occurs in Oregon. The varieties are distinguished by the inflorescence, number of flowers, and habitat.
