

Scientific Name: *Allium anceps* Kellogg

Symbol: ALAN

Common Name: Two-headed onion

Family (Common Name): Liliaceae (Lily Family)

Status: Idaho BLM Sensitive Type 3

Flowering Period: (early April) May through June (July)

Habitat: heavy barren soils of volcanic origin in or around seasonally wet playas, swales, and other low places, or thin, rocky soil in the sagebrush zone; sites are usually flat to gently sloping, and sparsely vegetated; 1500-1600 m elevations

Associates: *Artemisia arbuscula*, *Eriogonum microthecum*, *Astragalus calycosus*

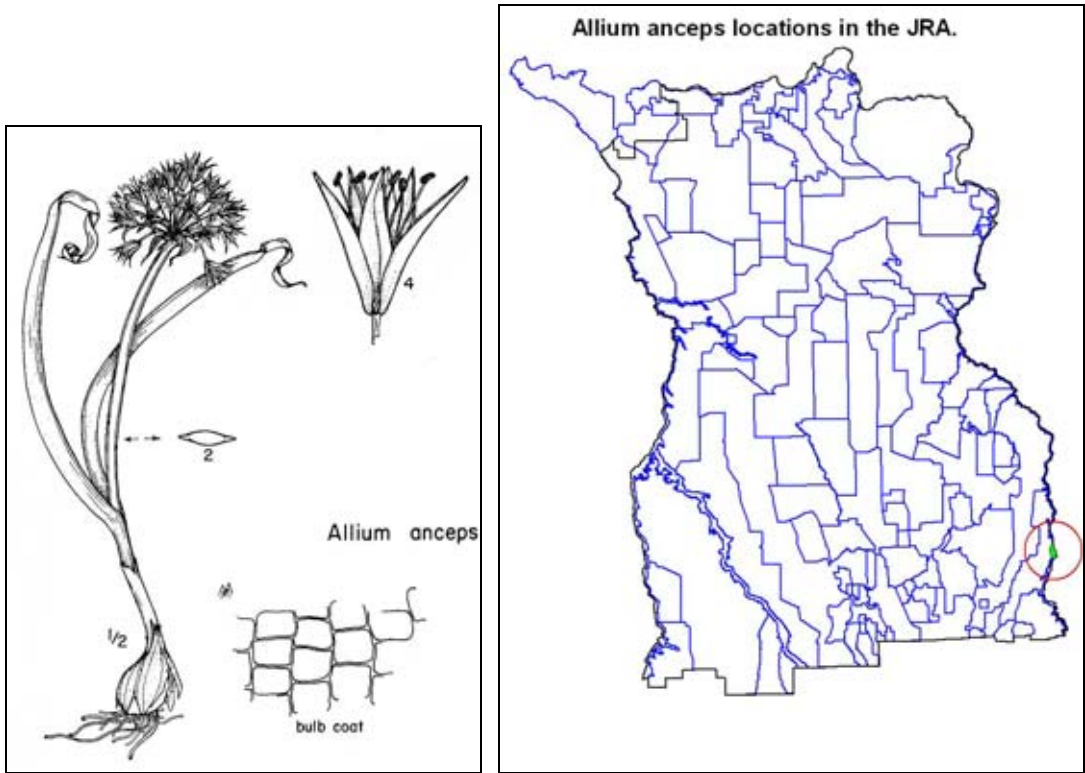
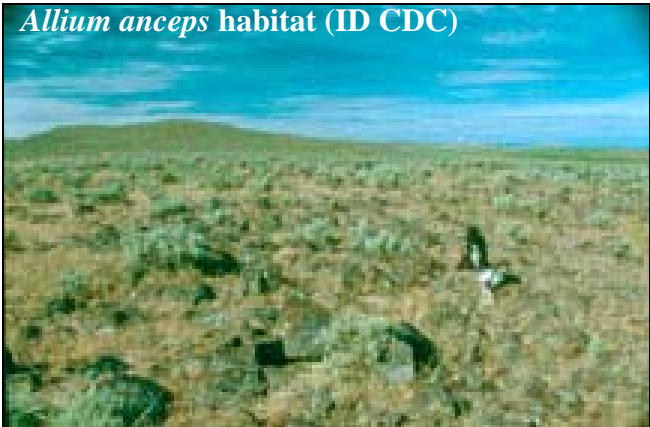
Distribution: may occur in se JRA; most known Idaho populations are in Twin Falls County, one occurrence is also known from Jerome County north of the Snake River, populations in Owyhee and Cassia counties should also be expected; widespread in Nevada, extending into se Oregon, ne California, and southern Idaho

Key Characteristics: flattened stems; pair of relatively narrow, more-or-less sickle-shaped leaves; slender, lance-linear shaped tepals mostly more than 4 times as long as wide; and stamens equaling or shorter than the tepals; perennial forbs with broadly egg-shaped underground bulbs having a thick, yellowish, cellular-patterned coat; bulbs give rise to a flattened, minutely scabrous-margined stem about 10-15 cm tall, each with a pair of sickle-shaped, scabrous-margined leaves 4-6 mm wide and up to twice as long as the scape, the leaves fall off the plant at maturity; stems are terminated by an umbel containing 15-25 pinkish-colored flowers that have a diffuse green midrib, slender, lance-linear-shaped tepals are 6-10 mm long and attached to the umbel by pedicels roughly three times as long as the tepals

Flora: Intermountain Flora Volume 6, page 520

Threats: range development projects, livestock trampling, exotic species





Scientific Name: *Aspicilia fruticulosa* (Eversm.) Flagey

Symbol: ASFR11

Common Name: Coral lichen, tumbleweed lichen, rim lichen

Family (Common Name): Lecanoaceae (Lecanora Family)

Status: Idaho BLM Sensitive Type 5

Flowering Period: fertile early-spring.

Habitat: areas of high soil pH (calcareous soils) and calcareous badlands of volcanic ash deposits in black sagebrush or badland communities; vagrant lichens often do best in slight depressions where liquid water collects and may keep the lichens hydrated for long periods; usually found among shrubs less than 0.5 m tall; 6290 feet (1917 meters)

Associates: in Nevada often in *Artemisia nova* and *Sphaeromeria argentea* habitats

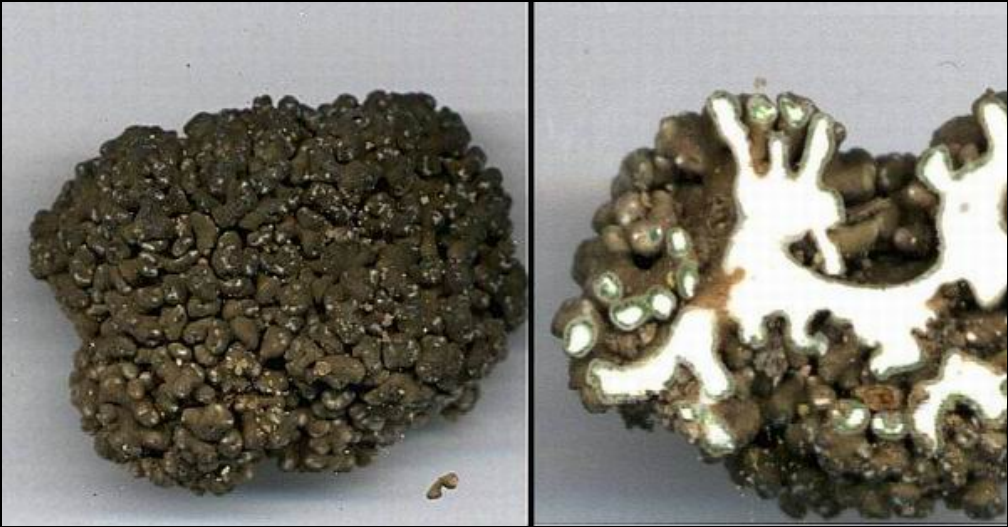
Distribution: Elko (?), Humboldt, and Washoe (?) counties, Nevada; also in CO, ID, MT, OR, UT, WY, Asia, and Africa. Potential habitat throughout Columbia Plateau Ecoregion where grazing is light

Key Characteristics: fruticose soil lichen; olive, brown, or greenish; branching very compact, dichotomous, the branches short, thick, blunt, and tipped with pale spots

Flora: Field Key to the Soil Lichens of Central and Eastern Oregon (McCune and Rosentreter 2001)

Threats: Very sensitive to livestock trampling and other ground disturbances





Aspicilia fruticulosa

Scientific Name: *Astragalus newberryi* A. Gray var. *castoreus* M.E. Jones

Symbol: ASNEC

Common Name: Newberry's milkvetch

Family (Common Name): Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Status: Idaho BLM Sensitive Type 4

Flowering Period: April through May (early July)

Habitat: foothills, bluffs, and badlands within sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities of the Great Basin; (1025) 1250-2400 (3020) m elevations

Associates: sagebrush

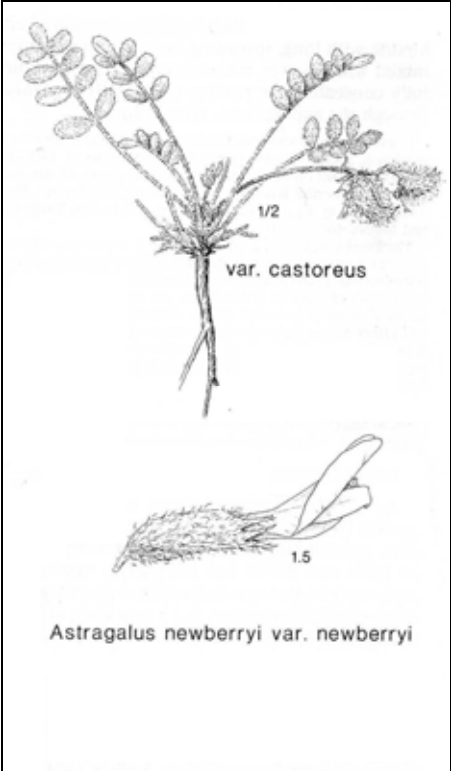
Distribution: may occur in the se JRA; Salmon Falls Creek Valley is northern extension of range; reported in Twin Falls County, Idaho

Key Characteristics: low, stemless perennial; pinnately compound leaves, each leaflet pubescent; flowers are pink-purple with pale pink or whitish margins; closely resembles wooly-pod milkvetch, Newberry's has a hard turbinate crown thatched with stipules and stiff persistent leaf-stalks, whereas, wooly-pod lacks a turbinate crown

Flora: Intermountain Flora Volume 3B, page 129

Threats: unknown





Scientific Name: *Astragalus purshii* Dougl. Ex Hook. var. *ophiogenes* (Barneby)
Barneby

Symbol: ASPUO

Common Name: Snake River milkvetch

Family (Common Name): Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Status: Idaho BLM Sensitive Type 4

Flowering Period: late April through June

Habitat: often on barren sites growing in loosely aggregated, frequently moving sand and gravel deposits on bluffs, talus, dunes, and volcanic ash beds; 700-1075 m elevations

Associates: *Artemisia tridentata*, *Oryzopsis hymenoides*, *Stipa comata*, *Atriplex canescens*

Distribution: known along the north boundary, JRA; Snake River Corridor and surrounding uplands from Gooding and Twin Falls counties to Owyhee County in sw Idaho; Malheur Co., Oregon

Key Characteristics: tufted, acaulescent perennial form; flowers pink, racemes mostly 5-11 flowered; calyx less than 9 mm long, strongly incurved, 8-13 mm long, hairy; leaves pinnately compound, leaflets of larger leaves 9-15(17); pods small (8-13 mm long), abruptly and strongly incurved at or above the middle and usually shallowly and obscurely sulcate ventrally, pillose or both pillose and tomentulose

Flora: Intermountain Flora Volume 3B, page 135

Threats: land exchanges, off highway vehicle use, range development projects, and livestock trailing; impacts from livestock may include direct mortality, due to trampling, or the secondary impact of degradation of habitat



Astragalus purshii ophiogenes habitat

