

Heritage Ranking Form - State Rank

Scientific Name: Astragalus lemmonii

Common Name: Lemmon's milk-vetch

Classification: Vascular Plant

Range Extent: A = <100 sq km (< ~40 sq mi)

Extant sites are located in about 14 sq. km. in Lake County. 95% of plants are within 1/2 sq. km.

Population Size: F = 10,000 - 100,000 individuals

Comments: About 42,000 genets counted in 2011. 95% of these plants are in 2 patches within a mile of each other.

Number of Occurrences: A = 1 - 5

Comments: Four extant EOs in Lake County.

Area of Occupancy: C = 3-5 4-km² grid cells

Comments: Extant EOs found in 5 4km² grid cells.

Good Viability: B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: 1 occurrence with nearly 1000 plants, another with 40,000. On national forest land but not specifically protected.

Environmental Specificity: B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common

Comments: Seasonal wetlands. Moist, but often summer-dry, meadows and rushy flats along stream and lake shores, 4200-5200 ft. (Barneby 1964).

Short Term Trends: U = Unknown

Comments: Extant populations were not discovered until 2009; trends at those sites unknown.

Long Term Trends: E = Decline of 30 - 50%

Comments: Historically also known from Deschutes County.

Threat Impact: AB = Very High - High

Comments: This species grows in seasonal wetlands in the drier eastern part of the state. Potential threat of grazing or trampling from animals seeking water. Non-native plants, off-road vehicles, and road or trail maintenance could also be threats. Calculated as highly vulnerable to climate change.

Intrinsic Vulnerability: U = Unknown

Comments: None

Heritage Rank: S1

Comments: Previously only known from historical sites until a large population was found on the Fremont-Winema NF in 2009. Although there are many thousands of plants here, the other few sites have a small number of plants and all extant sites are within about 14 sq. km. Climate change presents a significant threat if the seasonal wetlands this plant is associated with dry up. Other disturbances such as weeds, trampling, and OHVs could also be threats.

Rank Notes: None

Reference: Barneby, R.C. 1964. Atlas of North American Astragalus. 2 Vols. New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York. 1188 pp.

Rank Date: 4/29/2013

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