

**ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Plant Abstract

Element Code: PDBRA112G0

Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE



ME: *Draba standleyi* J.F. Macbride & Payson
COMMON NAME: Standley whitlow wort, Standley's whitlow-grass, Standley's whitlowgrass, Standley's draba
SYNONYMS: *D. chrysantha* Wats., *D. gilgiana* Woot. and Standley
FAMILY: Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: J.F. Macbride & Payson, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 5(2): 150-151. 1918.

TYPE LOCALITY:

TYPE SPECIMEN:

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: In North America, the species *standleyi* is 1 of 93 in the genus *Draba*.

DESCRIPTION: Tufted perennial herb with a few stems from a stout root, 10-30 cm (4-12 in.) tall. Cuadex is simple or closely branched, with thick marcescent (withered but persistent) leaf bases. Leaves mostly basal, clumpy, 1.5-8.0 cm (0.6-3.0 in.) long, spatulate (narrowly lance-shaped, widest near tip), sparsely hairy on the margins with simple or forked hairs; stem leaves (1-8) smaller, broadly elliptic. Small yellow flowers borne on a leafless scape (flower stalk); inflorescences much elongated, 5- to 20-flowered. Petals 4, yellow, 4.0-6.0 mm long, broadest at the tip, with a persistent style 1-2 mm long. Fruiting pedicels erect to divaricately ascending, 8-13 mm long. Fruits are siliques, linear-elliptic to oblong, glabrous or nearly so, 8-13 mm long, flattened or twisted.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: Perennial leaves mostly basal; leaves ciliate; stems glabrous above (no hairs); capsules glabrous. Other *Draba* species have leafy scapes (flower stalks). *Draba standleyi* is most similar to *D. petrophila*, which is endemic to southeastern Arizona and adjacent northern Sonora (and perhaps southwestern New Mexico) (Bleakly, 1999). In *D. standleyi* however, the trichomes of the leaves and stems are simple or wanting and the stem leaves are few and remote, whereas in *D. petrophila* the trichomes of the leaves and stems are mostly cruciform to dendritic and the stem leaves are several and usually overlapping (Bleakly, 1999).

ILLUSTRATIONS: Color photo and Line drawing (in Bleakly 1999, <http://nmrareplants.unm.edu/reports/drasta.htm>)

TOTAL RANGE: Western Texas (Davis Mountains), southern New Mexico (Organ Mountains), southeastern Arizona, and Mexico (northwestern Coahuila).

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County (verified), and White Mountains (11,320 ft), Apache County (unverified).

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

GROWTH FORM: Herbaceous perennial.

PHENOLOGY: Flowers June - July (August).

BIOLOGY:

HABITAT: Cracks and crevices of igneous rocks and boulders, in moist, shaded situations, at high elevations.

ELEVATION: 5,000 – 9,260 feet (1525 - 2822 m) in Arizona, not including unverified location at 11,320 ft in the White Mountains of Apache Co. Martin and Hutchins (1980) report elevations in New Mexico from 5,000 - 8,000 feet (1525 - 2440 m), while Bleakly (1999) reports elevations from 5,500 - 6,500 ft (1675-1980 m). NatureServe (2003) reports elevation range from 6,000 – 9,400 ft (1830-2867 m).

EXPOSURE: Moist, shaded situations.

SUBSTRATE: Rhyolite. Clefts of porphyritic and andesitic rocks and soil (Bleakly, 1999).

PLANT COMMUNITY: Mesic sites in pine-oak-juniper woodlands or Douglas fir-pine forests, often with Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*). Associated species include: *Cupressus arizonica* (Arizona cypress), *Echinocereus triglochidiatus melanocanthus*, *Geranium*, *Heuchera* sp. (alumroot), *Holodiscus dumosus* (ocean spray), *Juniperus* sp. (juniper), *Lillium* (lily), *Pinus* sp. (pine) *Polemonium pauciflorum* ssp. *hinckleyi*, *Potentilla thurberi* (sketch cinquefoil), *Primula rusbyi* (primrose), *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir), and *Quercus* sp. (oak).

POPULATION TRENDS: Only 3 populations are known from Texas (all from the same quad), 10 or 11 from Arizona (7 from one quad and 3 from another), approximately 10 from New Mexico (most of which are from the Organ Mountains, where it seems to be quite secure and thriving), and 2 extremely close sites from Coahuila, Mexico. (NatureServe 2003).

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None (USDI, FWS 1996)

STATE STATUS: [C2 USDI, FWS 1993]
None

OTHER STATUS: Not Forest Service Sensitive (USDA, FS
Region 3 1999)
[Forest Service Sensitive USDA, FS Region
3 1990]

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: Habitat areas are “inaccessible” but may be affected by recreation (rock climbing; hiking) and trails. Avoid direct impacts.

CONSERVATION MEASURES TAKEN:

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: Develop a management plan for rock outcrop species (including *Erigeron kuschei*); re-routing trail above Rustler Park; place interpretive signs in Rustler Park area; survey and monitor.

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: BLM – Safford Field Office; NPS - Fort Bowie National Historic Site; USFS – Coronado National Forest; Private. Unverified site (1971) on BIA – White Mountain Apache Nation and USFS Apache-Sitgreaves NF.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

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MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

L.T. Green - Flagstaff, Arizona.

Jack Kaiser - Retired (USDA), Nogales, Arizona.

Jim Malusa - University of Arizona, Tucson.

J. Mazzoni - Flagstaff, Arizona.

Donald Pinkava - (Retired)Arizona State University, Tempe.

Frank W. Reichenbacher - Southwestern Field Biologists, Tucson, Arizona.

R.C. Rollins - Gray Herbarium, Harvard, Cambridge, Mass.

Rebecca Van Devender - University of Arizona, Tucson.

Tom R. Van Devender - Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson, Arizona.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Specimens collected by Reichenbacher and Van Devender in the Rustler Park area of the Chiricahua Mountains were re-examined and determined to be *D. helleriana* (Tom Van Devender in a letter to Reggie Fletcher, USFS, Nov 7, 1985). These specimens were collected August 15, 1980; ARIZ 226819. In the same letter Van Devender wrote that Reichenbacher's collection from the Reef (Huachuca Mountains) was *D. petrophila*.

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