

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Plant Abstract

Element Code: PDAST4W0H1

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Hieracium brevipilum*
COMMON NAME: Mogollon Hawkweed
SYNONYMS: *Hieracium fendleri* var. *mogollense* (Yellow Hawkweed)
FAMILY: Asteraceae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Greene, Edward Lee. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club
9(5): 64. 1882.

TYPE LOCALITY: Arizona: Mogollon Mountains.

TYPE SPECIMEN: GH 9010 (isotype). H.H. Rusby (#s.n.). 1881.

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: Depending on the source, both *Hieracium brevipilum* and its synonym *Hieracium fendleri* var. *mogollense* are both recognized names. Since the Arizona Heritage Data Management Program follows the USFWS designations, we use *H. brevipilum*. NatureServe (2015) recognizes about 86 species, varieties and hybrids of *Hieracium*, including *H. fendleri* var. *mogollense*. Kearney and Peebles (1960) describes five species of *Hieracium* that are found in Arizona.

DESCRIPTION: **Plants** 25–65 cm. **Stems** proximally piloso-hirsute (hairs 1–3+ mm), distally stellate-pubescent and stipitate-glandular. **Leaves:** basal 3–6+, cauline 3–6+; blades oblanceolate to lanceolate, 35–120 × 10–18+ mm, lengths (2–)4–10+ times widths, bases cuneate to truncate (± clasping), margins entire, apices obtuse to acute, faces usually piloso-hirsute (hairs 0.5–1.5+ mm), sometimes glabrous. **Heads** 6–10+ in ± paniculiform arrays. **Peduncles** stellate-pubescent and stipitate-glandular. **Calyculi:** bractlets 5–8+. **Involucre**s campanulate to cylindric, 10–11 mm. **Phyllaries** 9–13+, apices ± acuminate, abaxial faces stellate-pubescent and stipitate-glandular. **Florets** 15–25+; corollas ochroleucous, ca. 8 mm. **Cypselae** urceolate, 5–6 mm; **pappi** of 50–60+, white to stramineous bristles in 2+ series, 5–6 mm (eFloras 2015).

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: The following key has been extracted from J. Strother's treatment of the genus *Hieracium* in eFloras 2015:

Corollas yellow or ochroleucous to white; cypselae (2–)2.5–7 mm; pappi of (30–)40–80, white or stramineous to sordid bristles in 1–2+ series (plants not stoloniferous),
Cypselae ± urceolate (slightly bulbous in proximal 1/3–1/2+, narrower in distal 1/3–1/2+, not distinctly beaked),
Corollas usually ochroleucous to whitish, sometimes pale yellow or pinkish,

Cauline leaves (0-)3-8+; involucre 7-11 mm; phyllaries glabrous or stellate-pubescent and/or stipitate-glandular (not piloso-hirsute),
 Leaves glabrous or piloso-hirsute (hairs 0.5-2+ mm); corollas ochroleucous to whitish or pale yellow; pappi 5-6 mm,
 Leaf blades oblanceolate to lanceolate, 35-120 × 10-18 mm, lengths 4-10+ times widths; florets 15-25+; cypselae 5-6 mm.....*H. brevipilum*

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Photos and Herbarium Mounts:

<http://swbiodiversity.org/seinet/taxa/index.php?taxon=Hieracium%20brevipilum>.

TOTAL RANGE: Arizona, New Mexico (and one possible record from Mexico).

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Mount Baldy and Reservation Lake locality, Apache County.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

GROWTH FORM: Perennial herb.

PHENOLOGY: Flowering: August (eFlora2015). From Arizona collections, flowers were noted on July 30, and fruits were noted on August 20 and September 19.

BIOLOGY: Most plants referable to *Hieracium* are apomictic (reproducing from asexually produced seeds). Apomictic reproduction often results in perpetuation of morphologic variants at populational and regional levels (eFlorans 2015).

HABITAT: Two of the three known Arizona collections were from high elevation mountain meadows in mixed conifer forest.

ELEVATION: 9100-11000 feet (2775-3350m) based on three actual collection sites in Arizona.

EXPOSURE: Not specified, but the meadow habitat suggested a fairly open exposure.

SUBSTRATE: Not specified.

PLANT COMMUNITY: Based on Arizona collections, mountain meadows in mixed conifer forests. Associated plants include: *Festuca arizonica*, *Hymenopappus mexicanus*, *Pseudocymopterus montanus*, *Potentilla hippiana*, *Erysimum capitatum*, *Erigeron flagellaris*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Besseyea plantaginea*, *Pyrrcoma crocea*.

POPULATION HISTORY AND TRENDS: Unknown for Arizona. There are only three known collections in Arizona. Two of these are historical (pre 1971) and the third was an observation made in 2012. One noted the plant was only occasional.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None.
STATE STATUS: None.
OTHER STATUS: Forest Service Sensitive (USDA FS Region 3 2013)

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: None specified.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN: Only the recent (2013) inclusion of this species as a USDA Forest Service Sensitive species in Apache-Sitgreaves NF in Arizona (and the Gila NF in New Mexico).

SUGGESTED PROJECTS:

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: USDA Forest Service Apache Sitgreaves NF, and USDI BIA White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

- Flora of North America, eFloras, accessed 05/04/2015, http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&taxon_id=250066938.
- JStor| Global Plants, accessed 05/04/2015, <http://plants.jstor.org/stable/10.5555/al.ap.specimen.gh00009010>.
- Kearney, Thomas H. and Robert H. Peebles. 1960. Arizona Flora, 2nd ed. with supplement. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1085 p.
- NatureServe Explorer, an Online Encyclopedia of Life, accessed 05/04/2015, http://explorer.natureserve.org/servlet/NatureServe?loadTemplate=tabular_report.wmt&aging=home&save=all&sourceTemplate=reviewMiddle.wmt.
- Tropicos, accessed 05/04/2015, <http://www.tropicos.org/Name/50148489>.

MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Revised: 2015-05-04 (BDT)

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