

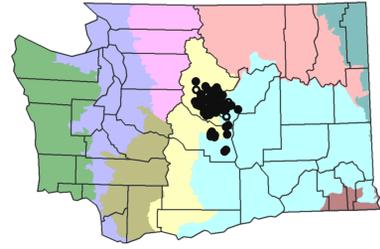
Iliamna longisepala (Torr.) Wiggins

longisepal globemallow

Malvaceae - mallow family

status: State Sensitive, BLM sensitive, USFS sensitive

rank: G3 / S3



General Description: Perennial 1-2 m tall; stems with coarse, stiff hairs and short, fine hairs. Leaves alternate, with petioles and stipules, blades large, 4-10 cm long, broadly heart-shaped, with 5-7 triangular lobes, coarse rounded to pointed teeth, and fine star-shaped hairs. Stipules linear-lanceolate, about 1 cm long, deciduous.

Floral Characteristics: Flowers rose to purplish, 1 to several in the axils, on slender pedicels 1-5 cm long. Calyx subtended by 3 small, linear to lanceolate bracts. Sepals 5, about 1.5 cm long, narrow and sharply pointed. Petals about 2 cm long. Flowers June to August.

Fruits: Carpels about 8 mm long, the sides smooth, the back with long stiff brownish hairs and tiny soft hairs. Seeds with minute prickles.

Identification Tips: *Iliamna rivularis* is similar, but has longer leaves (5-15 cm long) with 3-7 lobes, shorter and stouter pedicels (mostly less than 1 cm long), and sepals usually 3-5 mm long and wide-angled (but sometimes narrower and sharply pointed).

Range: Regional endemic of central WA .

Habitat/Ecology: Gravelly streambanks in open shrub steppe and open forests on the eastern flank of the Cascades; also on open hillsides in microsites not immediately adjacent to stream channels. Associated species include ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Douglas maple (*Acer glabrum* var. *douglasii*), choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), mock-orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*), big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), great basin wild rye (*Leymus cinereus*), and balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*). Elevations: 150-1500 m (500-4900 ft). This taxon responds favorably after wildfires. Fire may be needed for seed germination; fire suppression is thought to be detrimental to its survival.

Comments: The species has a small range and potentially conflicting land uses within its habitat. Fire suppression is most likely the greatest long-term threat to the species. Road construction and maintenance, logging, off-road vehicle use, recreation, grazing, and the associated introduction of nonnative species are also of localized concern.

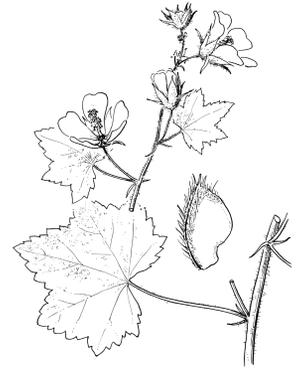


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