

***Teucrium canadense* L.**
ssp. ***viscidum*** (piper) Taylor & MacBryde
woodsage
Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Status: State Watch
Rank: G5T4QS3

General Description: Rhizomatous perennial with solitary, erect stems 8-40 inches tall, spreading-hairy throughout, or the hairs of the upper leaf-surfaces appressed, many of the hairs, especially in the inflorescence, gland-tipped; lower leaves deciduous, the others short-petiolate, with lance-ovate to narrowly elliptic or lance-oblong, serrate blade 1¼ to 4 inches long and ½ to 1½ inch wide; inflorescence a crowded, spiciform raceme 2-8 inches long, with slender bracts about ½ inch long or less; calyx 3/16 to ¼ inch long, the 3 upper teeth deltoid or broader and acutish to obtuse, the 2 lower longer and lance-subulate; corolla cleft on the upper side to the mouth of the campanulate calyx, purplish, 3/8 to ¾ inch long, the lower lip longer than the tube and with broad, declined central lobe.

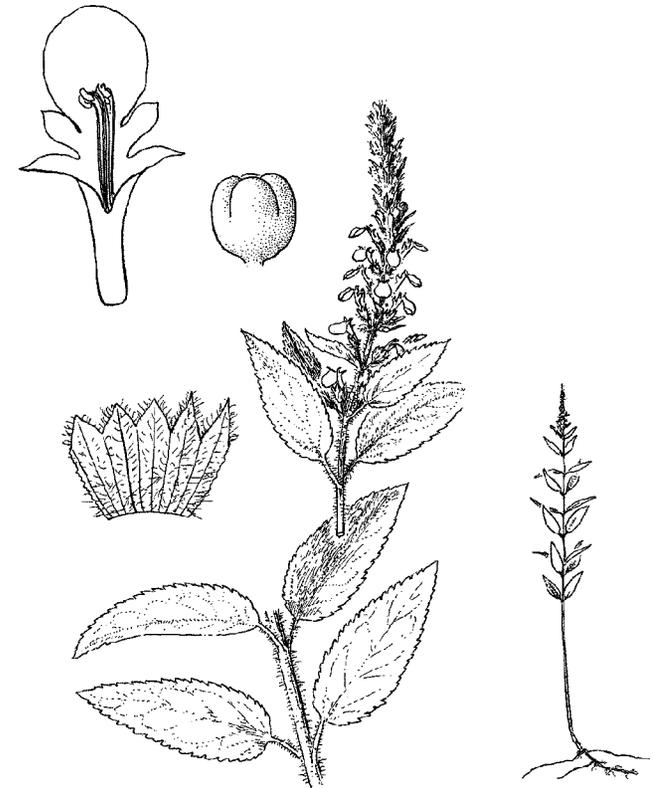
Identification Tips: The genus *Teucrium* can be separated from other mints by the following combination of characters: ovary 4-lobed, not cleft to the base; nutlets laterally attached; corolla lobes distinct to the base and well separated; central lobe of the lower lip much larger than any of the other 4 corolla lobes; rhizomatous perennial.

Phenology: Identifiable June through August.

Range: Throughout most of the United States and parts of Canada and Mexico. Peripheral in WA, known from Douglas, Grant, Okanogan, Spokane, and Stevens counties. Occurs in the Columbia Basin and Okanogan Highlands physiographic provinces.

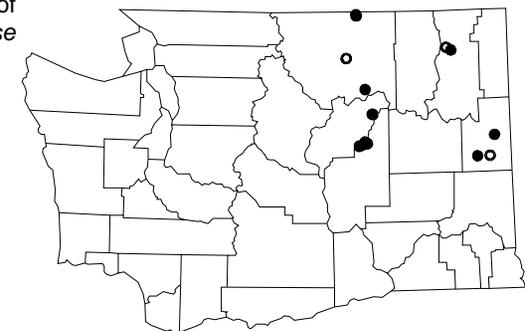
Habitat: Wet areas around lakes and stream banks in low areas. Associated species include: cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), willow (*Salix* sp.), field mint (*Mentha arvensis*), water parsnip (*Sium suave*), water smartweed (*Polygonum coccineum*), common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*), sweetscented bed-straw (*Galium triflorum*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), water birch (*Betula occidentalis*), and serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*). Elevation 1800 to 2300 feet.

Teucrium canadense* ssp. *viscidum
woodsage



©1969 University of Washington Press. Illustration by Jeanne R. Janish.

Known distribution of
Teucrium canadense
ssp. *viscidum* in
Washington



● Current (1980+)
○ Historic (older than 1980)

Teucrium canadense* ssp. *viscidum

woodsage



Teucrium canadense* ssp. *viscidum

woodsage

Ecology: The taxon occurs in microsites that are seasonally wet (sometimes inundated) but which can become very dry by late summer. Rhizomatous habit may enable the taxon to withstand some grazing pressure.

State Status Comments: This taxon is known from relatively few locations and in habitats that often are heavily impacted by grazing activity. However, the locations are scattered over a relatively large area, indicating there may be more populations that haven't been discovered yet.

Inventory Needs: Additional inventory is needed throughout its range.

Threats and Management Concerns: Threats include grazing, recreational trampling (including ORVs), competition with non-natives, and hydrologic alteration. Weed control efforts could also pose a threat.

Comments: Synonymous with *Teucrium canadense* L. var. *occidentale* (Gray) McClintock & Epling.

References:

Hitchcock, C. L., A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson. 1969. *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 4: Ericaceae through Campanulaceae*. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 510 pp.

McClintock, E., and C. Epling. 1946. A revision of *Teucrium* in the New World, with observations on its variation, geographical distribution and history. *Brittonia* 5: 491-510.

