

## Prescott National Forest Sensitive Plant List for Mining Claims

<b>Sensitive Species</b> Common name Scientific Name	<b>Species background information</b> The known distribution or habitat association for the species.
<b>Arizona phlox</b> <i>Phlox amabilis</i>	Endemic to north central and eastern AZ 4790-6900 ft elevation. Open, exposed, limestone-rocky slopes within pinyon-juniper woodlands and ponderosa pine-gambel oak communities. Known to occur on Chino Valley RD.
<b>Broadleaf lupine *</b> <i>Lupinus latifolius</i> spp <i>leucanthus</i>	Habitat: Mostly restricted to Santa Maria and Bradshaw Mountains. Moist places in woods, shady to open areas, many plant communities between 4800 and 7000', coast to montane coniferous forest. Only known on Prescott NF.
<b>Cochise sedge</b> <i>Carex ultra</i> (= <i>C. spissa</i> var. <i>ultra</i> )	This plant grows in saturated soil near perennial seeps, streams, and springs. Also on: Coc, Cor, Ton NFs
<b>Eastwood alum root *</b> <i>Heuchera eastwoodiae</i>	<i>Heuchera eastwoodiae</i> is known only from central Arizona and is found on moist slopes in ponderosa pine forests and canyons.
<b>Flagstaff beardtongue</b> <i>Pentstemon nudiflorus</i>	This plant is restricted to small, scattered limestone and sandstone outcrops of relatively undisturbed habitat sat elevations arranging from 4,500 to 7,000 ft. Associated vegetation includes ponderosa pine, Gambel oak, blue grama, and alligator juniper. Responded well to low intensity fire.
<b>Flagstaff pennyroyal</b> <i>Hedeoma diffusum</i>	This species is endemic to Northern Arizona and is found on the Coconino and Prescott National Forests. It grows primarily on dolomitic limestone outcrops or soils derived from dolomitic limestone. However, it has been found on sandstone in Prescott National Forest. Known to occur in Sycamore Canyon on Chino Valley RD.
<b>Greene milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias uncialis</i> spp. <i>uncialis</i>	Broad range but is always rare and has small populations. Reported to prefer stable climax or near climax plains grassland communities. Reported to no tolerate competition from weedy annuals.
<b>Heathleaf wild buckwheat</b> <i>Eriogonum ericifolium</i> var. <i>ericifolium</i>	This species is known only from northern and central Arizona on the Coconino and Prescott National Forests. The type specimen for this species was collected near Fort Whipple, which is now Prescott in 1865. It also occurs in the Verde basin northwest of Clarkdale. The plant is restricted to a limestone substrate described as white or chalky gray and powdery, which is an old lakebed deposit.
<b>Hualapai milkwort</b> <i>Polygala rusbyi</i>	This species is known only from northern and central Arizona on the Coconino and Prescott National Forests. The species is known only from central Arizona at elevations of 5000 to 6500 feet. Habitat given on a specimen in 1985 was on the Verde formation with <i>Canotia</i> and <i>Juniper</i> as associated plants. This location was a few miles northeast of Cottonwood, Arizona. Other locations include areas around Camp Verde and Montezuma Well National Monument.
<b>Mearns sage</b> <i>Salvia dorii</i> spp. <i>mearnsii</i>	Endemic to central Arizona in portions of Yavapai and Coconino counties. Occurs at elevations of approximately 3,120 to 5,120 feet in open desertscrub or pinyon-juniper woodland with sparse vegetative cover. Occurs on powdery gypseous limestone soils of Tertiary lakebed deposits and on red-brown clay and sandy soil of the Supai/Hermit Formation. Known from the Verde Valley, Sedona, and along Oak Creek.
<b>Metcalfe's tick-trefoil</b> <i>Desmodium metcalfei</i>	oak/ pinyon woodlands (NM Rare Plant book)
<b>Mt. Dellenbaugh sandwort</b> <i>Arenaria aberrans</i>	This species is known only from northern and north-central Arizona. The type specimen is from Mount Dellenbaugh north of Grand Canyon. The habitat for this species is meadows within oak and pine forests at elevations between 5500 - 9000 feet.
<b>Phillips agave</b> <i>Agave phillipsiana</i>	Sandy to gravelly places with desert scrub (FNA), associated with archaeological sites
<b>Ripley wild buckwheat</b> <i>Eriogonum ripleyi</i>	This species is known only from northern and central Arizona on the Coconino and Prescott National Forests. This species occurs on sandy-clay to gravelly, rocky, medium textured soils on sandstone bedrock; and on white calcareous soil of tertiary lakebed deposits. It is found in the creosote community of the Sonoran desert shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland of Great Basin conifer woodland. The elevation range of this species is 2,000 to 6,000 feet. Known to occur on the Chino Valley RD.
<b>Rock fleabane</b> <i>Erigeron saxatalis</i>	This species is known only from northern and central Arizona on the Coconino, Kaibab and Prescott National Forests. The habitat is canyon walls with moist north-facing slopes between 4400 and 7000 feet.
<b>Tonto Basin agave</b> <i>Agave delamateri</i>	This species is often found in association with archeological features, including multi-room foundations, check dams and alignments. It is usually found on the tops of benches, edges of slopes, and on gentle slopes overlooking major drainages and perennial streams. Sonoran desert scrub 2800-3400 ft.
<b>Verde breadroot</b> <i>Pediomelum verdiensis</i>	The plant grows on white powdery gypseous limestone of tertiary lakebed deposits where it occurs with several other rare plants adapted to this specialized habitat.

**\*In the Bradshaw Mountains, the most common species that tend to be in these mining claims are broadleaf lupine and Eastwood alum root.**