

Rare Plant Status Review: *Epilobium septentrionale*

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Epilobium septentrionale is a perennial herb known from Humboldt, Mendocino, and Trinity Counties. This California endemic grows on large moss-covered rocks and steep cliffs along the Eel, Trinity, Mad, and Russian Rivers. *E. septentrionale* is currently on CNPS List 4 as a plant of limited distribution. However, in 2003, Jennifer Kalt performed a status review and field inventory for the species. Her report to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service confirmed that 10 occurrences of *E. septentrionale* are extant (4 historical occurrences, 4 new occurrences, and 2 occurrences observed by other researchers). In addition, there were 8 historical occurrences that were not able to be surveyed due to remoteness or lack of access. So the report found that there are 18 known occurrences of this species (10 extant, 8 possibly extant).

Due to the findings of this thorough study, we recommend that *E. septentrionale* be upgraded from CNPS List 4 to List 1B.2. While it is likely that additional populations of this species may be found, we feel that List 1B is an appropriate listing at this time given the current information available.

Please review the draft *Inventory* record below and the attached document, provide any updated information, and comment on this proposed ranking change.

Recommended Actions

CNPS: Re-rank from CNPS List 4.3 to CNPS List 1B.2

CNDDDB: Change CNDDDB G and S status to G3 / S3.2

Revised CNPS *Inventory* record:

Epilobium septentrionale (Keck) Raven
"Humboldt County fuchsia"

Onagraceae

List 1B.2

Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity

535A [Hopland/3812381], 601A [Piercy/3912387], 614D [Wrights Ridge/4012311], 617D [Garberville/4012317], 635D [Myers Flat/4012337], 653A [Mad River Buttes/4012367], 653B [Iaqua Buttes/4012368], 670A [Salyer/4012385]

Broadleaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest / sandy or rocky; elevation 45-1800 meters.

Perennial herb, blooms July-September.

Potentially threatened by road maintenance, mining, landslides, and recreational activities. See *Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication* 520: 219 (1940) for original description and *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 63: 335 (1976) for revised treatment.