

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Plant Abstract

Element Code: PDAST4W0D0

Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Hieracium carneum*
COMMON NAME: Smooth Hawkweed, Huachuca Hawkweed
SYNONYMS: *Hieracium carneum* var. *chihuahuense*
FAMILY: Asteraceae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Greene, Edward Lee, Botanical Gazette
6(3): 184. 1881.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Mexico: south base of the Pinos Altos Mountains

TYPE SPECIMEN: HT: CAS 123643. E.L. Greene (s/n), October 11, 1880

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: There are 45 species of *Hieracium* in the U.S. and Canada, with 25 additional varieties and 12 identified hybrids. *H. carneum* is one of five species found in Arizona. A variety of *H. fendleri*, var. *discolor*, is the only member of this genus endemic to the state.

DESCRIPTION: Plants 30–60 cm (herbage sometimes glaucous). Stems proximally glabrous or piloso-hirsute (hairs 6–10+ mm), distally glabrous. Leaves: basal (0–)3–5, cauline 4–8+; blades oblanceolate to lanceolate or linear, 40–80(–120) × 5–10(–20) mm, lengths 2.5–8+ times widths, bases cuneate to truncate, margins entire, apices rounded to acute, faces glabrous or piloso-hirsute (hairs 3–6+ mm). Heads 6–25+ in ± corymbiform to paniculiform arrays. Peduncles usually glabrous, sometimes stellate-pubescent and/or stipitate-glandular. Calyculi: bractlets 8–13. Involucres campanulate, 7–10 mm. Phyllaries 13–16+, apices ± rounded, abaxial faces usually glabrous, sometimes stellate-pubescent and/or stipitate-glandular. Florets ca. 20; corollas whitish to pinkish, ca. 8 mm. Cypselae weakly urceolate, 3–4.5 mm; pappi of 50–60+, white or stramineous bristles in 2+ series, 4–5+ mm. (Flora of North America)

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: The following diagnostic traits are taken from the taxonomic key provided in the Flora of North America:

- Corollas yellow or ochroleucous to white (pinkish in *H. carneum*); 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 0–1(–3+); involucre (10–)12–15+ mm; phyllaries usually piloso-hirsute (hairs 1–3+ mm) and stellate-pubescent, sometimes stipitate-glandular as well.....*H. fendleri*
- 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 3–6+ mm); corollas whitish to pinkish; pappi 4–5 mm.....*Hieracium carneum*

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Photos and Herbarium Mounts: <http://swbiodiversity.org/seinet/taxa/index.php?tid=3845>

TOTAL RANGE: Arizona, New Mexico (type locality), Texas and Chihuahua, Mexico.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Central and southeast Arizona. In Coconino County from the West Fork of Oak Creek, northwest Bradshaw Mountains, and the Mogollon Rim near Willow Springs Lake. In Pima County from the Santa Catalina and Rincon Mountains. In Santa Cruz Cruz County from the Patagonia Mountains. In Cochise County from the Huachuca and Chiricahua Mountains.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

GROWTH FORM: Perennial herb.

PHENOLOGY: Flowers were observed on plants collected in Arizona from August 4th to October 3rd.

BIOLOGY:

HABITAT: Found in pine-oak woodlands and forests, also ponderosa pine forests. Some collections referenced “good” or “rich” soils, or open slopes. Other collections note stream beds, streamside marsh and even aquatic habitat, so may be a facultative wetland species. Flora of North America states rocky sites.

ELEVATION: According to Flora of North America, elevations range from 6,560 – 7,545 feet (2,000 – 2,300 m). Collection records in Arizona define an elevation range from 5,200 to 7,570 (1,585 – 2308 m). The highest elevation, 7,570 feet was from the Mogollon Rim in the north-central part of the state.

EXPOSURE: Not specified.

SUBSTRATE: Anecdotal comments from collection records note “good” or “rich” soils, as well as aquatic or streamside marsh (i.e., saturated) soils. A granite-gneiss substrate is mentioned in a single collection. There is inadequate information to make any definitive conclusions.

PLANT COMMUNITY: Pine-oak woodlands seem to be the most commonly associated plant community. Associated plants mentioned include: *Quercus hypoleucoides*, *Pinus edulis*, *Juniper deppeana*, *Q. arizonica*, *Q. emoryi*, *Muhlenbergia*, *Macropitilium gibbosifolium*, *Desmanthus cooleyi*, *P. discolor*, *P. ponderosa*, and *Platanus occidentalis*.

POPULATION HISTORY AND TRENDS: Unknown. In Arizona, there are 17 element occurrences and about 10 population centers scattered in the north-central and southeastern parts of the state. All but two of the EOs were collected 15 years ago or more. When noted, the species was listed as uncommon, rare, occasional or infrequent. *H. carneum* was recently (Feb 12, 2019) ranked in Arizona and, based on the limited number of occurrences, considered to be imperiled (S2).

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None.
STATE STATUS: None.
OTHER STATUS: None.

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: None specified.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN: None specified. However, those occurrences within USNPS lands (Saguaro National Park and Chiricahua National Monument) receive some measure of protection.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: Given that the majority of Arizona collections were made more than 15 years ago (and in many cases over 30 years ago), it is recommended that as many original collection locations as possible be visited as the first step in assessing the current status of *Hieracium carneum* in the state.

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: The majority of collections made in Arizona are from USDA Forest Service lands (Coronado, Prescott, Coconino and Apache-Sitgreaves Forests). Collections were also made on two USDI National Park Service facilities: Chiricahua National Monument in the Chiricahua Mountains and Saguaro National Park in the Rincon Mountains.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION**REFERENCES:**

- Flora of North America, accessed April 3, 2019,
http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&taxon_id=250066939,
NatureServe. 2018. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application].
Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://explorer.natureserve.org>.
(Accessed: April 3, 2019).
Tropicos, <http://www.tropicos.org/Name/50153446>, accessed April 3, 2019.

MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

Revised: 2019-04-04 (BDT)

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