

**ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Plant Abstract

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Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Lupinus lemmonii* C. P. Sm.

COMMON NAME: Lemmon's Lupine

SYNONYMS:

FAMILY: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Smith, Charles P. 1939. Sp. Lupinorum 127.

TYPE LOCALITY: Arizona: Cochise County: Sulpher Springs.

TYPE SPECIMEN: Lemmon. 1881.

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: The genus *Lupinus* contains approximately 200 species (Hickman 1993), with the majority of them occurring in western North America, western South America to the eastern United States; also in the tropics of South America and Mediterranean. Twenty-three species of *Lupinus* are recognized by Lehr (1978) as occurring in Arizona.

DESCRIPTION: Perennial herb with leafy stems, usually greater than 20 cm long; apparently woody at the base. Species are difficult to distinguish and apparently largely confluent (passing gradually into one another). Flowers 8 mm long or longer, racemes not conspicuously verticillate, or sometimes so. Petals normally violet to pale purple; beak of the keel shorter and less attenuate, not or barely exerted at the anthesis, the keel usually ciliate toward apex. Hairs of the stems and petioles appressed or subappressed. Densely sericeous, including the upper surface of the leaflets.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: Similar to *Lupinus palmeri*, except for the closely appressed pubescence. The herbage of *Lupinus argenteus* is green and sparsely to densely pubescent (vs. sericeous), and the leaflets glabrescent to densely silvery-haired sericeous above. *L. argenteus* is known as a northern Arizona species, whereas *L. lemmonii* is southern.

ILLUSTRATIONS: None

TOTAL RANGE: Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Cochise County: Chiricahua, Dragoon and Winchester Mountains, also vicinity of Sulpher Springs. Pima County: Santa Rita Mountains. Coconino County: Flagstaff. Maricopa County. Greenlee County: Blue Lue Mountains, vicinity of Coal Creek. According to Kearney and Peebles (1960), *Lupinus lemmonii* is a southern Arizona species.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

GROWTH FORM: Herbaceous/deciduous forb/herb perennial.

PHENOLOGY: April - August (Reeves, 1976 and Bennett, et al. 1996).

BIOLOGY: Flowers blue to violet, occasionally pink.

HABITAT: Woodland to Desert Grassland with scattered mesquite; sandy ridges, pine woods.

ELEVATION: 4,000 to 7,300 feet (1220 - 2227 meters).

EXPOSURE:

SUBSTRATE: Sandy washes

PLANT COMMUNITY: Pine-oak-juniper woodland, and desert grassland.

POPULATION TRENDS: Unknown.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS:	None
STATE STATUS:	None
OTHER STATUS:	Forest Service Sensitive (USDA, FS Region 3 1999)

MANAGEMENT FACTORS:

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN:

SUGGESTED PROJECTS:

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: USFS Coronado National Forest. Private.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION**REFERENCES:**

- Bennett, P.S., R.R. Johnson, and M.R. Kunzmann. 1996. An Annotated List of Vascular Plants of the Chiricahua Mountains. USGS Biological Resources Division, Cooperative Park Studies Unit/University of Arizona, Tucson, p. 88.
- Hickman, J. C. ed. 1993. The Jepson manual, higher plants of California. University of California Press, Berkeley. p. 622.
- Kearney, T.H., R.H. Peebles with collaborators. 1960. Arizona flora. Second Edition. University of California Press. Berkeley. p. 419.
- Lehr, J.H. 1978. A catalogue of the flora of Arizona. Desert Botanical Gardens, Phoenix, Arizona. p. 79-80
- Reeves, T. 1976. Vegetation and Flora of Chiricahua National Monument, Cochise County, Arizona. Arizona State University Master's Thesis. p. 151.
- USDA, Forest Service Region 3. 1999. Regional Forester's Sensitive Species List.

MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

“The taxonomy of this genus is difficult, and authorities differ greatly in their interpretation, particularly of the perennial species” (Kearney and Peebles 1960).

Phil Jenkins, University of Arizona Herbarium, believes that this species has taxonomic problems.

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