



## Normal Blooming Period for Special-Status Plants That are Known to Occur or May Occur within the West Mount Shasta Forest Resiliency Project Area – Listed in Order of Blooming Period

**Purpose:** This example table from the West Mount Shasta Forest Resiliency Project shows how the blooming season for species may be graphically illustrated to aid in implementation of required surveys. Surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-7 must be conducted within the blooming period of target species.

Species	Lifeform	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Shasta limestone monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe taylorii</i>	Annual			■	■	■							
Coast fawn lily <i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	Geophyte			■	■	■	■	■					
Gentner's fritillary <i>Fritillaria gentneri</i>	Geophyte				■	■							
Woolly balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza lanata</i>	Perennial				■	■	■						
Peck's lomatium <i>Lomatium peckianum</i>	Perennial				■	■	■						
Silky balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza sericea</i>	Perennial				■	■	■	■					
Vanilla-grass <i>Anthoxanthum nitens ssp. nitens</i>	Geophyte				■	■	■	■					
Klamath fawn lily <i>Erythronium klamathense</i>	Geophyte				■	■	■	■					
Brittle prickly-pear <i>Opuntia fragilis</i>	Perennial				■	■	■	■					
Scott Valley phacelia <i>Phacelia greenii</i>	Annual				■	■	■	■					
Horned butterwort <i>Pinguicula macroceras</i>	Perennial				■	■	■	■					
Gasquet rose <i>Rosa gymnocarpa var. serpentina</i>	Geophyte				■	■	■	■					
Canadian buffalo-berry <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Perennial				■	■	■	■					
Scott Mountain bedstraw <i>Galium serpicum ssp. scotticum</i>	Perennial				■	■	■	■	■	■			
Shasta orthocarpus <i>Orthocarpus pachystachyus</i>	Annual					■	■	■					
Waldo Daisy <i>Erigeron bloomeri var. nudatus</i>	Perennial					■	■	■	■				
Pink-margined monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe trinitiensis</i>	Annual					■	■	■	■				
Modoc green-gentian <i>Frasera albicaulis var. modocensis</i>	Perennial					■	■	■	■				
Henderson's triteleia <i>Triteleia hendersonii</i>	Geophyte					■	■	■	■				
Klamath manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos klamathensis</i>	Perennial					■	■	■	■	■			
Woodnymph <i>Moneses uniflora</i>	Geophyte					■	■	■	■	■			
Cooke's phacelia <i>Phacelia cookei</i>	Annual					■	■	■	■				
Scott Mountain sandwort <i>Sabulina stolonifera</i>	Perennial					■	■	■	■				
Shasta chaenactis <i>Chaenactis suffrutescens</i>	Perennial					■	■	■	■	■			

<sup>1</sup> Non-blooming bryophyte or gymnosperm species

Source: Data compiled by Ascent in 2022; CNPS 2022; CNDDDB 2022; Jepson 2022

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to Occur or May Occur within the West Mt. Shasta Forest Resiliency Project Area – Listed in  
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Pickering's ivesia <i>Ivesia pickeringii</i>	Perennial												
Siskiyou clover <i>Trifolium siskiyouense</i>	Perennial												
Mt. Eddy draba <i>Draba carnosula</i>	Perennial												
Subalpine aster <i>Eurybia merita</i>	Perennial												
Aleppo avens <i>Geum aleppicum</i>	Perennial												
Little hulsea <i>Hulsea nana</i>	Perennial												
Alkali hymenoxys <i>Hymenoxys lemmonii</i>	Perennial												
Siskiyou phacelia <i>Phacelia leonis</i>	Annual												
Little-leaved huckleberry <i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>	Perennial												
Scalloped moonwort <i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	Geophyte												
Rattlesnake fern <i>Botrypus virginianus</i>	Perennial												
Oregon fireweed <i>Epilobium oregonum</i>	Perennial												
Trinity buckwheat <i>Eriogonum alpinum</i>	Geophyte												
Pyrola-leaved buckwheat <i>Eriogonum pyrolifolium</i> var. <i>pyrolifolium</i>	Perennial												
Dudley's rush <i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Perennial												
Rosy orthocarpus <i>Orthocarpus bracteosus</i>	Annual												
Crested potentilla <i>Potentilla cristae</i>	Perennial												
Water bulrush <i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	Geophyte												
Marsh skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Geophyte												
Hairy marsh hedge-nettle <i>Stachys pilosa</i>	Geophyte												
Northern adder's-tongue <i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Geophyte												
Snow fleabane daisy <i>Erigeron nivalis</i>	Perennial												
White-stemmed pondweed <i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	Geophyte												
Mingan moonwort <i>Botrychium minganense</i>	Geophyte												

<sup>1</sup> Non-blooming bryophyte or gymnosperm species

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## Normal Blooming Period for Special-Status Plants That are Known to Occur or May Occur within the West Mt. Shasta Forest Resiliency Project Area – Listed in Order of Blooming Period

Species	Lifeform	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western goblin <i>Botrychium montanum</i>	Geophyte							■	■	■			
Wilkin's harebell <i>Campanula wilkinsiana</i>	Geophyte							■	■	■			
Green yellow sedge <i>Carex viridula ssp. viridula</i>	Perennial							■	■	■			
Pallid bird's-beak <i>Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. pallescens</i>	Annual							■	■	■			
Jepson's dodder <i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>	Annual							■	■	■			
Yellow willowherb <i>Epilobium luteum</i>	Perennial							■	■	■			
Siskiyou fireweed <i>Epilobium siskiyouense</i>	Perennial							■	■	■			
Cascade stonecrop <i>Sedum divergens</i>	Perennial							■	■	■			
Northwestern moonwort <i>Botrychium pinnatum</i>	Geophyte							■	■	■	■		
Broad-nerved hump moss <i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	Perennial							■	■	■	■		
Showy raillardella <i>Raillardella pringlei</i>	Geophyte							■	■	■	■		
Cascade grass-of-Parnassus <i>Parnassia cirrata var. intermedia</i>	Perennial								■	■	■		
Cylindrical trichodon <sup>1</sup> <i>Trichodon cylindricus</i>	Perennial												

<sup>1</sup> Non-blooming bryophyte or gymnosperm species

**Note:** blooming periods shown are the published blooming period for the species across their entire range and through history. The actual blooming period for any species at a given location in a given year is variable. Normal blooming periods may vary depending on factors including location, weather conditions, and elevation, and should be based on observations of nearby reference populations. This tool is meant to be used as a guide for planning purposes.

Source: data compiled by Ascent in 2022; CNPS 2022; CNDDDB 2022; Jepson 2022

### Tips for Protocol-Level Surveys for Special-Status Plants

To achieve full survey coverage for all special-status plant species during the blooming period, two to three surveys may be required. For example:

- One spring survey (e.g., March/April)
- One mid-summer survey (e.g., May/June)
- One late-summer survey (e.g., July/August)