

Perennial, multi-stemmed
herb up to 90 cm tall



milky sap, pillose
stems and
alternate leaves

1 cm

ms

leaves lanceolate to linear-
lanceolate (lower: 6-10 cm long and
11-17 mm broad, upper: 4-6 cm long
and 3-8 mm broad), soft spreading
hairs along margins

3.5 cm



flowers on terminal
inflorescences; white
with pale pinkish/
bluish bottom;
corolla salverform,
12-15 mm long,
broadest below
apex, slightly
constricted at the
orifice, lobes 2-4
mm long

fruit is a pair of
follicles, 3-10
cm long, slightly
constricted
between seeds

seeds cylindrical,
corky, 8-11 mm
long and 3-4 mm
broad

Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family)

Phenology: flowering late April and May, fruiting June through August.

Management Responsibility: Tohono O'odham Nation, BLM (Tucson Field Office), USFWS (Buenos Aires NWR), private.

Similar Species: *A. grandiflora* typically occurs at slightly higher elevations in oak woodlands and is glabrous, its leaves are longer and narrower, its corolla is longer, and its fruits are terete and not constricted between seeds.

Notes: for conservation purposes, a population was introduced into a canyon on the east slope of the Baboquivari Mountains in 1988/89. A substantial decline in this population was noted following floods in 1990. Recent surveys and new locations have broadened the definition of occupied habitats for the species.

References: AGFD, 1997f. Donovan, J., 1998. McLaughlin, 1993, 1985, and 1982. Phillips, B.G. and Brian, 1982. Woodson, 1938 and 1928.

Amsonia kearneyana

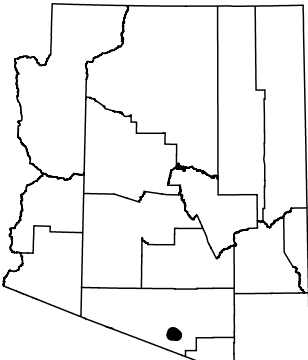


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Habitat: dry, open, slopes (20-30 degrees) at 4,000-6,000 ft (1220-1830 m) elevation in Madrean evergreen woodland/interior chaparral transition zone and on stable, partially-shaded, coarse alluvium along dry washes at 3,600-3,800 ft (1095-1160 m) elevation under deciduous riparian trees and shrubs in Sonoran desertscrub or desertscrub-grassland ecotone.



Range: Baboquivari Mountains.