

## Threats

Remaining populations of Bradshaw's lomatium are at risk from:

- habitat loss
- invasion by non-native weeds
- tree and shrub encroachment
- elimination of natural disturbance regimes



*Encroachment of woody vegetation into Bradshaw's lomatium habitat.*

## Habitat Conservation Plan

In spring of 2006, Benton County received a grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). This project will allow the County to:

- increase conservation and restoration opportunities on County and other lands
- provide long-term protection of sensitive species and habitats
- develop a more economical and ecological approach to species conservation and mitigation

The HCP will cover rare and endangered prairie species including Bradshaw's lomatium and will describe activities that are likely to harm these species, the steps that will be taken to avoid, minimize and mitigate for such impacts, along with monitoring and adaptive management strategies. The public is encouraged to participate in the planning process which should be completed in 2009.

## What to do if you find this species

For more information or to report Bradshaw's lomatium sightings, contact one of the following:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office  
(503) 231-6179

or

Institute for Applied Ecology  
563 SW Jefferson Ave.  
Corvallis, Oregon 97333  
(541) 753-3099

For information about the Benton County Prairie Species Habitat Conservation Plan please visit:

[www.co.benton.or.us/parks/hcp](http://www.co.benton.or.us/parks/hcp)

Cover photo of Bradshaw's lomatium (top) by L. Wisehart, Bradshaw's lomatium (below) and all other photos by Tom Kaye unless noted otherwise.



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*This brochure was developed by Institute for Applied Ecology for Benton County.*

# Bradshaw's lomatium

*(Lomatium bradshawii)*



# Bradshaw's lomatium



## Status and Range

Bradshaw's lomatium was listed under the federal Endangered species act as endangered in 1988. The species is also listed as endangered by the state of Oregon.

Most known occurrences of this species are in southern Washington and the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

## Description

Bradshaw's lomatium is a perennial flowering plant in the carrot or parsley family (Apiaceae). Plants are low growing and have highly dissected leaves and yellow flowers in an umbel inflorescence. Each umbel is composed of 5-14 umbellets, which are subtended by green bracts divided into sets of three. Bradshaw's lomatium produces flowers in April and May. The oblong fruits appearing in late May and June house seeds that serve as the plants only means of reproduction.



Bradshaw's lomatium with fruits and an Anise swallowtail caterpillar.



Distribution of Bradshaw's lomatium.



Narrowly dissected leaves of Bradshaw's lomatium.

## Look-alikes

### Barestem biscuitroot (*Lomatium nudicaule*)

- Leaflets 1-2 inches long and broad.



### Nineleaf biscuitroot (*Lomatium triternatum*)

- Leaves divided into 3 to 9 segments.



### Common lomatium (*Lomatium utriculatum*)

- Leaflets similar to Bradshaw's lomatium but the floral bracts appear different (see inset below).



Divided bracts of Bradshaw's lomatium (L) compared to toothed bracts of common lomatium (R). Photos: C. Menke

## Habitat

Habitat for this species includes seasonally saturated wetlands and valley bottom prairies adjacent to creeks and small rivers and dominated by tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*). Both of these habitat types were once widespread in the Willamette Valley, and are now extremely rare.



Wet prairie habitat in Willamette Valley.

Natural disturbances such as wildfire can maintain prairies, and anthropogenic (human caused) disturbances such as prescribed fire or mowing can have similar effects. If natural disturbance is suppressed, and anthropogenic disturbance is not actively used, prairies will become dominated by woody vegetation.

Studies conducted to determine the effects of low intensity fire on Bradshaw's lomatium have shown that the density and abundance of reproductive plants increases.

Fire may be an important tool in facilitating recovery of declining Bradshaw's lomatium populations.



Prescribed burning of Willamette Valley prairie habitat.