

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

Plant Abstract

Element Code: PDAST4W170

Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Hieracium pringlei* Gray
COMMON NAME: Pringle Hawkweed, Pringle's Hawkweed
SYNONYMS: *H. jaliensis*, *H. jaliscense* B.L. Rob. & Green., *H. stuposum* Fries
FAMILY: Compositae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci 19: 69. 1883.

TYPE LOCALITY: Santa Rita Mountains, Santa Cruz or Pima County, Arizona, U.S.A.

TYPE SPECIMEN: ST: GH-9031. C.G. Pringle 314, 6 May 1881 (annotated as lectotype by J.H. Beaman, 1990. Mounted on the left side of the sheet; a non-type collection is on the right [Lemmon 369]).

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: Recognized as a distinct species by Kartesz (1994 and 1999, in NatureServe 2003), *Hieracium pringlei* has been referred to synonymy with *H. jaliensis* in Mexico but does not appear to have been formally reassessed taxonomically. Kartesz's recognition of *H. pringlei* follows the treatment by John Beaman (Syst. Bot, Monogr., vol. 29, 1990). It was taken off the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's sensitive species list (according to the USFWS Albuquerque field office), because of its likely synonymy. (NatureServe 2003, 2005). The species *pringlei* is 1 of 49 in the genus *Hieracium*, and 1 of 5 species in Arizona, all of which has a similar habit and habitat, and is found in the Coronado National Forest.

DESCRIPTION: Herbaceous perennial 50-80 cm (20-31.5 in) high, with one to a few stems; stems scapose, branched at the summit. Basal rosette of oblanceolate leaves, entire to denticulate on the margins, densely villous-lanate on both surfaces, 7-10(-25) cm (3-4[-10] in) long and 2-4 cm (0.8-1.6 in) wide. The upper leaves 1-3, linear or oblong, up to 10-15 cm (4-6 in) long and 1-1.5 cm wide. Flowers pale yellow, heads 12-18 in an open corymb, up to 20-30 cm (8-12 in) long; involucre 8-10 mm long. The achenes are columnar, fusiform, reddish brown to nearly black, and 3 mm long; the pappus is white.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: *Hieracium pringlei* is very distinctive from the other *Hieracium* species, because the basal leaves are covered with tangled and matted hairs, so much so that they do not appear green. The flowering stalk is short-lived, but the basal leaves remain obvious much of the year.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Line drawing (Amy Eisenberg, *in* Falk, Jenkins et al., 2001).
Color photo (Mima Falk, *in* Falk, Jenkins et al., 2001).
Color photo (USFS, *in* Falk, Jenkins et al., 2001).

TOTAL RANGE: Southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona; also in Chihuahua, Nayarit, Sinaloa and Sonora, Mexico. According to NatureServe (2005), “Until there is documented evidence that this species is synonymous with *H. jaliensis* it remains an infrequently encountered plant with a relatively small range...” According to Lowrey (1998, *in* New Mexico Rare Plant Technical Council 2005), it is a peripheral in New Mexico if it occurs at all, and should be removed from the Rare Plant List. It has a huge distribution in Mexico and Guatemala.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County and Santa Rita Mountains, Santa Cruz County. Reported from the Chiricahua Mountains in Cochise County.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

GROWTH FORM: Herbaceous perennial.

PHENOLOGY: June through September.

BIOLOGY:

HABITAT: *H. pringlei* seems to be associated with pine oak forests, found on steep slopes and ridges and stable terraces in canyon bottoms. “Pinon juniper woodland and Rocky Mountain Montane Conifer forest. Approximately 6,000-7,400 feet elevation.” (NatureServe 2005).

ELEVATION: 5,200 - 7,500 feet (1586-2288 m). In Mexico, elevation ranges from 1700-2200 m (Martin et al., 1998).

EXPOSURE: Variable.

SUBSTRATE: Rich humus soils. Collected on decomposed Precambrian granite (SEINet accessed 2005).

PLANT COMMUNITY: Pinyon-juniper woodland, pine-oak, and mixed conifer forest. In the Huachuca Mountains, they have been associated with *Abronia* sp. (Verbena), *Acer grandidentatum* (Bigtooth Maple), *Arbutus arizonica* (Arizona madrone), *Ceanothus fendleri* (Fendler’s whitethorn), *Dactylis glomerata* (orchard grass), *Galium* sp. (bedstraw), *Lithospermum* sp. (stoneseed), *Pinus engelmannii* (Engelmann pine), *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas Fir), *Quercus arizonica* (Arizona oak), *Q. hypoleucoides* (Silver-leaf Oak), *Q. reticulata* (*rugosa*) [net-leaf oak], *Rhamnus* sp. (buckthorn), *Rhus trilobata* (squaw-bush),

Robinia neomexicana (New Mexico locust), *Thalictrum fendleri* (Fendler meadow-rue), and *Toxicodendron radicans* (Poison Ivy).

POPULATION TRENDS: Unknown.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None (USDI, FWS 1996)
[C2 USDI, FWS 1993]
STATE STATUS: None
OTHER STATUS: Forest Service Sensitive (USDA, FS Region
3 1999)

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: Unknown.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES: Unknown.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: The original collections of Pringle and Lemmon should be re-examined before synonymy is accepted for all Arizona plants. Additional surveys and determination of population status are needed.

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: BLM – Tucson Field Office; DOD – Fort Huachuca Military Reservation; USFS – Coronado National Forest.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

S. McLaughlin reports that specimens identified as this species at University of Arizona herbarium from Chihuahua appear to be quite different from typical *H. pringlei*.

The common name Hawkweed refers to "Any of numerous often hairy plants of the genus *Hieracium*, having yellow or orange dandelion-like flower heads." Hawkweed is a slang name taken from folklore, which says that hawks would chew on the plants to improve their

eyesight. Hawkweeds are used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species including Autumnal Rustic. (<http://www.answers.com> accessed 10/25/2005).

Revised: 1991-10-05 (PLW)
1998-01-08 (SSS)
2003-11-06 (SMS)
2005-11-10 (SMS)

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