Astragalus arrectus

Fabaceae Palouse milkvetch

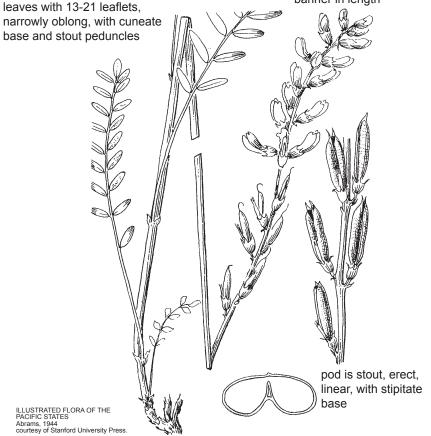




best survey times J|F|M|A|M|J|J|A|S|O|N|D



inflorescence with 15-35 flowers, wings exceeding banner in length



Plant is erect perennial with a woody taproot and forked caudex, in clumps, 30-60 cm tall, entire plant with sparsely appressed pubescence. Stems numerous. Leaves green to grayish, glabrous above, with 13-21 leaflets, narrowly oblong to elliptical with a cuneate base, stout peduncles much longer than the leaves. Inflorescence a dense, erect raceme with 15-35 flowers, cream-colored calyx black-strigillose, tube campanulate, acute teeth and whitish corolla, petals irregularly graduated with wings exceeding the banner in length, banner abruptly recurved. Fruit is a stout, erect, linear, short-beaked pod, with a stipitate base, stipe same length as calyx.

Lookalikes Astragalus arthuri

differs from featured plant by

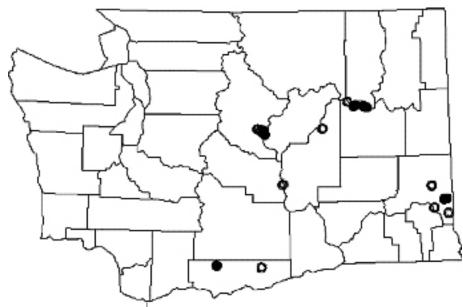
its slender, curved pods, with stipe exceeding the calyx, and reflexed flowers.

Astragalus arrectus A. Gray

Palouse milkvetch

PLANTS symbol: ASAR7

July 2005 status Washington:T; WaNHP:S2



From Field Guide to Selected Rare Vascular Plants of Washington used with permission, Washington Natural Heritage Program (accessed October 2006)

Distribution: East-Central Washington and Palouse and Whitman Counties, Idaho.

Habitat: Grassy hillslopes, sagebrush flats, open pine/fir forests and grass and shrub dominated clearings on dry, rocky to moist, rich soil.

Elevation: 300-1220 m

Best survey time (in flower): May-June

Associated species:

Holodiscus discolor (Creambush oceanspray) Symphoricarpos albus (Snowberry) Purshia tridentata (Antelope bush, Bitter brush) Triteleia grandiflora (Douglas's brodiaea) Balsamorhiza sagittata (Arrowleaf balsamroot)

Lupinus (Lupine species)

