

# **Small-flowered Lipocarpha** Lipocarpha micrantha Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

- Status: Red / Endangered
- Best Survey Time: August to October
- General Habitat: Foreshore

## **RANGE**

- Disjunct North American distribution, with main distribution east of Ontario and Texas (USA)
- In British Columbia, known from three sites in the Okanagan Valley, two at Osoyoos Lake and one on Okanagan Lake at Sun-Oka Provincial Park

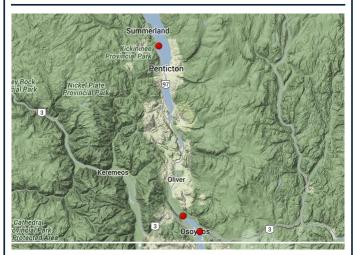


Figure 1 B.C. distribution of Lipocarpha micrantha (BC CDC 2013)

## **HABITAT**

- Occurs along sandy lakeshores that are moderately wave-washed as well as shallow interdunal swales that often have seasonal flooding but that are protected from high waves and strong currents in the Bunchgrass Biogeoclimatic Zone
- Associates include scouring-rush (*Equisetum* hyemale), short-rayed aster (Symphyotrichum frondosum), spike-rushes (Eleocharis spp.) and sedges (Carex spp.)



Figure 2 Interdunal swale habitat at Okanagan Lake, B.C.



Figure 3 Sandy lakeshore habitat at Osoyoos Lake, B.C.

## **LIFE HISTORY**

- Annual species that grows each year from seed, germinating in late May or June following water drawdown and flowering into late summer
- Fruiting occurs throughout the summer into September, and seeds are released when the plants die in late summer or fall
- Does not reproduce vegetatively, so population survival depends on seeds and seed bank
- Seed dispersal by water, waterfowl or small mammals
- May be subject to annual population fluctuations due to varying environmental conditions

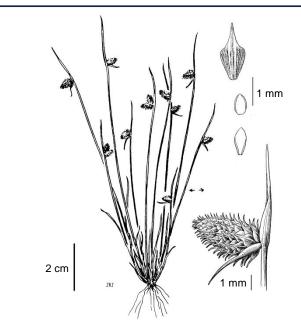


Figure 4 Illustration of Lipocarpha micrantha by Jeanne R. Janish (Hitchcock et al. 1969)

## Lipocarpha micrantha (continued)

## **DESCRIPTION**

## General

- Inconspicuous, annual sedge, 2 to 20 cm tall
- Leaves and flowering stems clustered in small tufts growing from a mat of fibrous roots

#### Leaves

Leaves narrow, about 0.5 mm wide, and up to 10 cm long but often much shorter

## Flowers

- Numerous green flowers arranged in 1 to 3 unstalked, egg or cone-shaped spikes at stem tops
- Spikes from 2 to 6 mm long and 1.5 to 2.5 mm wide
- Two narrow bracts present at base of spikes: (i) longer, outer erect bract appears as a continuation of the stem, (ii) inner bract shorter than the spikes, usually bent downwards from the base of the inflorescence

## Fruits

- Fruits are narrow achenes (fruit with thin walls surrounding an individual seed), finely pitted, 0.5-0.7 mm long, light brown, and convex on one side
- Achenes surrounded by firm, 1 to 2 mm long, eggshaped scales, usually abruptly contracted into stiff, short awns that usually bend outwards



Figure 5 Typical tufted plant with egg-shaped spikes

## **IDENTIFICATION TIPS**

- Characterized by tufted growth habit, small size, egg-shaped sessile spikes and specialized habitat
- May be confused with awned cyperus (*Cyperus* squarrosus), which is differentiated by flowers on flat, two-sided spikes, and flower scales that are bent backwards (squarrose)
- Also resembles small, tufted spike-rushes (Eleocharis spp.), which have rounded spikes but lack long floral bracts



Figure 6 Close up of spike showing bracts and awns

## GENERAL THREATS AND GUIDANCE

- Avoid development in areas with known occurrences of Lipocarpha micrantha through project relocation or redesign
- Protect sandy lakeshore and swale habitats from disturbance and development, including exclusion of livestock and ATVs through fencing and/or signage, and consider restoration including invasive plant removal following professional advice
- Provincial methods for when and how to conduct rare plant surveys, as well as guidance on mitigation measures for this species can be found in Guidance for Plant Species at Risk in the Okanagan: Foreshore, Riparian & Wetland Developments
- Report any sightings to the BC Conservation Data Centre (cdcdata@gov.bc.ca) and MFLNRO Ecosystems Section (josie.symonds@gov.bc.ca)

## REFERENCES

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