

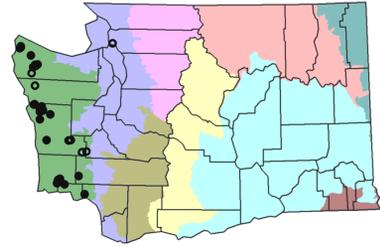
***Erythronium revolutum* Sm.**

pink fawn-lily

Liliaceae - lily family

status: State Sensitive

rank: G4 / S3



General Description: Perennial from elongate underground bulbs. Leaves basal, paired, strongly mottled with irregular patches of pale green, brown, or white on a dark green background, oblong-lanceolate to broadly elliptic, (9) 12-18 (25) cm long.

Floral Characteristics: Flowers 1-3, nodding on a leafless peduncle 1.5-4 dm tall. Tepals 6, 3.5-4 (5) cm long, uniformly deep pink with yellow banding at the base, drying to pinkish purple, spreading to reflexed; the inner with 2-4 saclike appendages near the base. Stamens 6, 12-22 mm. Filaments flattened, 2-3 mm wide, white to pink, darkening with age. Anthers yellow; style 12-18 mm. Stigma 3-lobed, lobes recurved, 4-6 mm. Flowers April to May.

Fruits: Capsules oblong to club-shaped, 3-6 cm.

Identification Tips: *Erythronium revolutum* sometimes hybridizes with *E. oregonum*, which has white to creamy white tepals (becoming pinkish in age, sometimes with red lines or bands). *E. quinaultense* has green or faintly mottled leaves, paler flowers than *E. revolutum*, and flattened filaments 0.8-2 mm wide. *E. elegans* is endemic to the OR Coast Range and has cream to white tepals, often strongly marked with pink and aging to deeper pink; its leaves have nearly no mottling. *E. quinaultense* is endemic to the Olympic Mts. of WA; all 6 of its tepals are white below, shading to pink at the outer margins and tips. *Erythronium montanum* leaves are not mottled; it has white or yellow flowers and filaments less than 0.8 mm wide. *E. grandiflorum* ssp. *candidum* has white flowers but is only known from southeast WA and adjunct ID.

Range: Pacific coast region from southern B.C. to northwestern CA.

Habitat/Ecology: High-precipitation areas within 100 km of the coast; in moist soil in open or moderately shaded forests, but requires full light at ground level. WA habitats include swampy western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*)-lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) forests, Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) woods on consolidated sand dunes, Sitka spruce-western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) forests, and shaded river bottoms. Elevations in WA: 30-180 m (100-600 ft).

Comments: Threats include plant collecting, timber harvest, road building, trampling, and grazing. This plant is also rare in CA.

References: Flora of North America 1993+, vol. 26.



Illustration by Jeanne R. Janish,
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