

Eucephalus gormanii

Asteraceae

Gorman's aster

Aaron I. Liston



Oregon Dept. of Agriculture

Gerald D. Carr



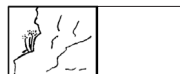
few heads 1(2-4)



VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST (1956) HEWITT & CRONQUIST, courtesy of University of Washington Press.

Perennial from a short and stout to more slender and branched rhizome, glandular. Stems 10-30 cm tall; herbage glandular. Lowermost leaves reduced, the others crowded, uniform, sessile, elliptic-oblong, entire, mostly 1.5-3 cm long, 3-10 mm wide. Inflorescence a solitary head, or sometimes 2-4. Involucre 7-11 mm high, the bracts well imbricate, relatively broad (mostly lance-ovate), sharp-pointed, green-tipped, with a prominent midvein, more or less scarious- or hyaline-margined and tending to be shortly fringed-ciliate, otherwise essentially glabrous. Rays ca. 8-13, white or pinkish, ca. 1cm long; pappus double, the outer of short bristles.

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



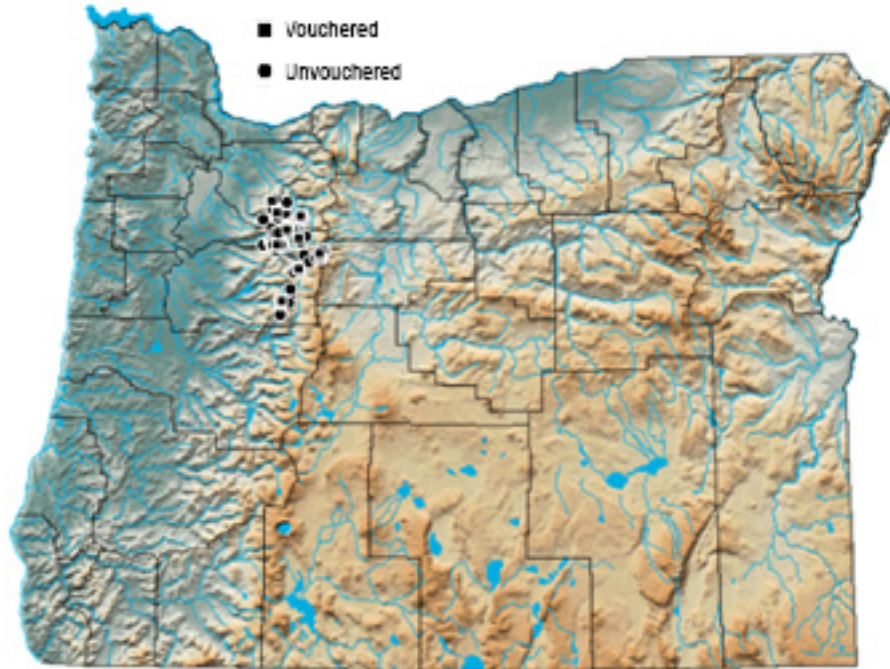
Lookalikes **differs from featured plant by**
Eucephalus ledophyllus leaves with cottony hairs
(Cascade aster)

Eucephalus gormanii Piper

Gorman's aster

PLANTS symbol: ASGO

August 2019 status ORBIC: List 1



Distribution: Endemic to northern Cascade Mountains of Oregon.

Habitat: Dry, rocky slopes and cliffs; gravelly scree and talus slopes in open, exposed areas.

Elevation: 1100–1900 m

Best survey time(in flower): July-August(September)

Associated species:

Abies procera (noble fir)

Tsuga mertensiana (mountain hemlock)

Comandra umbellata (bastard toadflax)

Arctostaphylos nevadensis (pinemat manzanita)

Juniperus communis (common juniper)

Vaccinium membranaceum (thin leaved huckleberry)

Acer glabrum var. *douglasii* (Douglas maple)

Notes: occasionally hybridizes with *A. ledophyllus*



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