



**Natural Heritage
& Endangered Species
Program**

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Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

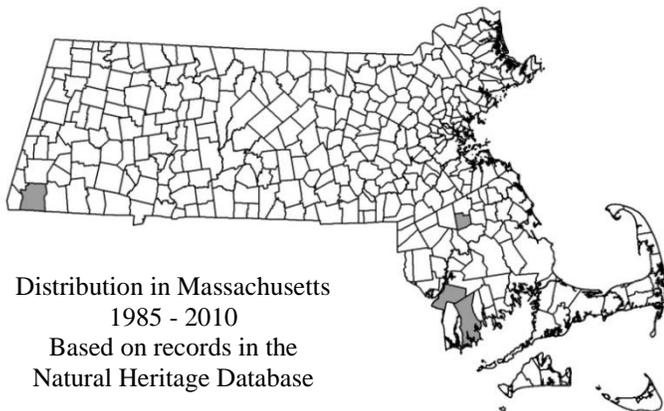
Stiff Yellow Flax
Linum medium (Planch.) Britt.
var. *texanum* (Planch.) Fern

State Status: **Threatened**
Federal Status: **None**

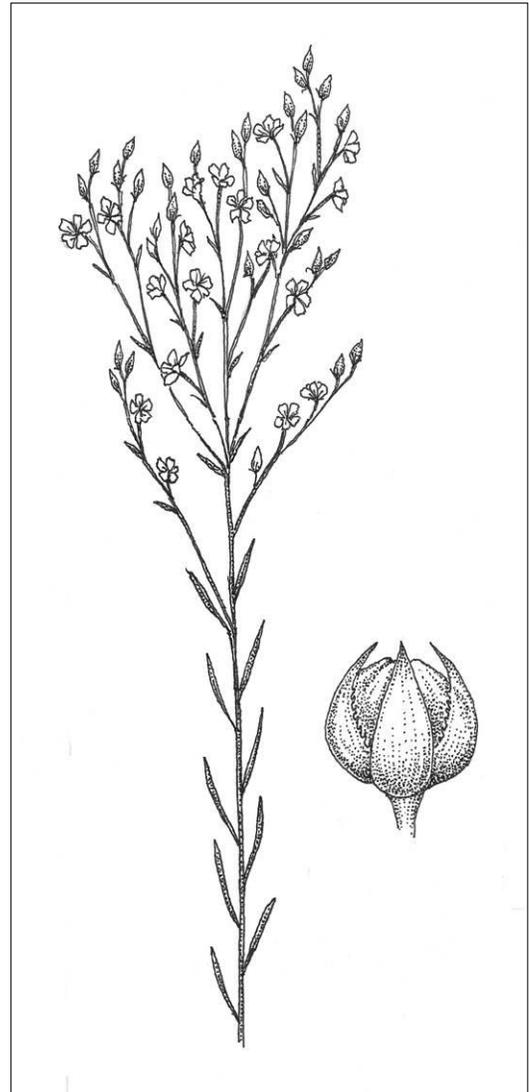
DESCRIPTION: Stiff Yellow Flax is a perennial herb of the flax family (Linaceae), with yellow five-petaled flowers borne on stiff, ascending branches. Plants grow 2 to 7 dm (~8–28 in.) in height. The flower petals are 4 to 8 mm long. The styles are distinct (i.e., not united at the base). The sepals are imbricate, and the inner ones have teeth with bulbous glandular tips along their edges. Leaves are entire, lance-shaped, and up to 2.5 cm (1 in.) long with the largest leaves towards the base of the plant. The upper leaves are alternate and usually have pointed tips, while those of the lowest nodes are opposite and blunt tipped. The sepals persist long after the petals have withered and subtend the small (2 mm), dry seed capsules. The species is most often found growing in barren, disturbed areas on sterile soil.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION:

- Plants with stiffly ascending branches
- Densely leaved with 30 to 70 leaves below the inflorescence
- Lowest leaves opposite; upper leaves alternate
- Seed capsules more-or-less spherical with a flattened top
- Inner sepals with glandular teeth
- Most easily identified when fruit are present



Distribution in Massachusetts
1985 - 2010
Based on records in the
Natural Heritage Database



Stiff Yellow Flax: The illustration shows the stiff, ascending branches and the alternate upper leaves. In the inset, persistent sepals with glandular tips along the edges subtend the dry seed capsule.
Illustration: Elizabeth Farnsworth.

A Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

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Please allow the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program to continue to conserve the biodiversity of Massachusetts with a contribution for 'endangered wildlife conservation' on your state income tax form, as these donations comprise a significant portion of our operating budget.

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SIMILAR SPECIES: Four yellow-flowered *Linum* species that might be mistaken for Stiff Yellow Flax occur in Massachusetts. Grooved Yellow Flax (*L. sulcatum* var. *sulcatum*) differs from the other three in that it is an annual and its styles are united at the base. Woodland Yellow Flax (*L. virginianum*) and Panicked Yellow Flax (*L. striatum*) differ from Stiff Yellow Flax in having more spreading branches and sepals lacking glandular teeth. Sandplain Flax (*Linum intercursum*) is very similar in form to Stiff Yellow Flax but the fruit capsule is egg-shaped with a pointed top, rather than spherical with a flattened top, as in Stiff Yellow Flax.

HABITAT IN MASSACHUSETTS: In New England, this species typically inhabits sparsely vegetated mineral soils of clearings, fields, roadsides, and rights-of-way; soil moisture ranges from very dry to wet or seasonally flooded. Most documented Stiff Yellow Flax habitats in the state have been created or maintained via anthropogenic disturbance (e.g., utility right-of-way). Associated plant species include Broom-sedge Bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), Slender-leaved Flat-topped Goldenrod (*Euthamia caroliniana*), Switch-grass (*Panicum virgatum*), Long-leaved Panic-grass (*Coleataenia longifolia* ssp. *longifolia*; Threatened), Forked Panic-grass (*Dichanthelium dichotomum*), Philadelphia Panic-grass (*Panicum philadelphicum* ssp. *philadelphicum*; Special Concern), Yellow Wild Indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), Large Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*), and Brown Beak-sedge (*Rhynchospora capitellata*).

RANGE: Stiff Yellow Flax occurs in all the states east of the Mississippi River except New Hampshire. The western limit of its range extends from Texas and Oklahoma, north to Iowa, and Wisconsin. In Canada it is known only from Ontario.

POPULATION STATUS: Stiff Yellow Flax is listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as Threatened. All listed species are protected from killing, collecting, possessing, or sale and from activities that would destroy habitat and thus directly or indirectly cause mortality or disrupt critical behaviors. The distribution in Massachusetts is primarily eastern with a single Berkshire County outlier, in a barren area stripped of topsoil. This species is currently known from Berkshire, Bristol, and Plymouth Counties, and is historically known from Barnstable, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk Counties.

THREATS AND MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Stiff Yellow Flax requires periodic disturbance to reduce competition and shading by woody plants, and possibly to expose mineral soil for improved germination and seedling establishment. Currently, Stiff Yellow Flax in Massachusetts is dependent upon anthropogenic disturbance such as mowing, cutting, and herbicide application for habitat creation and maintenance; however, wildfire may have once filled this role and, when possible, prescribed burning might be the best management tool. To avoid disruption of flowering and fruiting, vegetation control in Stiff Yellow Flax habitat should be conducted in early spring or late autumn. Management in areas adjacent to occupied sites could be effective in encouraging population expansion. Exotic plants known to invade dry, disturbed habitats, such as knapweeds (*Centaurea* spp.) are capable of dominating vegetation cover once they become established; therefore, sites should be monitored for exotic plant invasions and if necessary a plan for control should be constructed. Additional threats include destructive habitat disturbance that damages plants or compacts soil, such as use of off-highway vehicles; such recreational access of habitat sites should be restricted. All active management of state-listed plant populations (including invasive species removal) is subject to review under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, and should be planned in close consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program.

Flowering time in Massachusetts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Fruiting time in Massachusetts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

REFERENCE:

New York Natural Heritage Program. 1999. Conservation Guide for Southern Yellow Flax (*Linum medium* var. *texanum*). NYNHP, Albany, NY.

Updated 2015

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