

**Bartram's stonecrop**  
*Graptopetalum bartramii*

**STATUS:** Positive 90-day Finding (77 FR 47352, August 8, 2012).

**SPECIES DESCRIPTION:** Bartram's stonecrop is a small, succulent (fleshy), acaulescent (without a stem) perennial plant in the Crassulaceae or stonecrop family. The plant has a basal rosette comprising 20 or more flat-to-concave, smooth, blue-green leaves. Flower stalks up to 30.5 centimeters (12 inches ) in height and topped with panicles (equilaterally arranged flowering stems) are produced from September to November. Each panicle produces one to three five-petaled, brown-to-red spotted flowers that are 2.54 centimeters (1.0 inch) or more across. The fruits are follicles, with minute seeds having little or no endosperm.

**HABITAT:**

*Graptopetalum bartramii* typically occurs on rocky outcrops in deep, narrow canyons in heavy cover of litter and shade; and typically within 10 meters (32.8 feet) of streambeds, springs, or seeps. The plants root into crevices in solid bedrock or in shallow soil pockets on rock ledges and cliffs of various aspect. *Graptopetalum bartramii* occur on a variety of substrates including volcanic, granitic, igneous (granite or granitoid porphyries, dacite or rhyolite, all with high content of quartz, usually as phenocrysts), sedimentary (sandstones and conglomerate sedimentary rocks with a high quartz content), and metamorphic substrates (quartzite, marble with high calcite content). Associated species include: *Agave palmeri*, *Juniperus deppeana*, *Nolina microcarpa*, *Dasyllirion wheeleri*, *Garrya wrightii*, *Myriopteris* (= *Cheilanthes*) *lindheimeri*, *Quercus emoryi*, *Muhlenbergia emerselyi*, *Quercus arizonica*, *Pinus discolor*, *Rhus virens*, and *Selaginella rupincola*.

**RANGE:**

*Graptopetalum bartramii* is known from sky island mountain ranges of southern Arizona, including the Atascosa, Baboquivari, Chiricahua, Dragoon, Empire, Mule, Pajarito, Patagonia, Rincon, Santa Rita, and Whetstone Mountains in Cochise, Pima, and Santa Cruz Counties, as well as Sonora and Chihuahua Mexico. Plants have been collected at elevations ranging from 1,067 to 2,042 meters (3,500 to 6,700 feet) within these mountains. Populations are typically small in size and widely scattered. Most of the sky islands in the United States have been surveyed for *G. bartramii*, and it is unlikely that any large populations remain unaccounted for therein.

**REASONS FOR DECLINE/VULNERABILITY:**

Each population faces natural and anthropogenic stressors including the loss of water in nearby drainages from mining and drought; erosion, sedimentation, and burial; trampling; high severity wildfires, loss of shade; freezing and flooding; drought; predation of individuals and shade trees; and illegal collection.

**LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP:** In the United States, it occurs on Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Arizona State Land Department, and private lands.

**NOTES:** None.

Revised – December 20, 2018