English name: Lobb's Water-buttercup

Other English name: Lobb's Water Crowfoot, Lobb's Aquatic Buttercup

Scientific name: Ranunculus lobbii (Hiern) Gray

Other scientific name: N/A

Family: Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

Risk status

BC: historic (SH); red-listed

Canada: Endangered

Global: secure (G4)

Elsewhere: Oregon secure (S4), California vulnerable (S3)

Range/Known distribution: In Canada, Lobb's Waterbuttercup was reported from five locations in the Victoria area between 1890 and 1948 but those populations are all extirpated. In Washington, it was collected once, from a pond in a gravel pit in the San Juan Islands in 1983.

Elsewhere in the United States, Lobb's Water-buttercup occurs in the Puget Trough and Columbia Gorge of Oregon and in the Coastal Mountains and Pacific coast of California south to the San Francisco Basin.



Distribution of *Ranunculus lobbii* ***** Extirpated Sites



Field description: Lobb's Water-buttercup is an aquatic or semi-aquatic annual that produces an underwater stem up to a metre long, with filiform leaves on the submerged stem and broader, three-parted floating leaves. Its flowers have white petals, 4-6 mm long. The flowers may produce 4-7 beakless achenes that have corrugated sides.

Identification tips: Within its range in Canada, Lobb's Water-buttercup is distinguished by its aquatic habitat, its filiform submerged leaves, and its white petals. The only other buttercup that shares these characters is Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot (*R. trichophiles=R. equalities*) which has more rounded floating leaves (if present), and 15 or more achenes per flower.



Ranunculus lobbii



Life history: Very little has been reported regarding the biology of Lobb's Water-buttercup, or even its closer relatives such as White Water-buttercup. Herbarium specimens show that it flowers in April or May.

Habitat: Labels for Canadian herbarium specimens use rather imprecise terminology. They report that Lobb's Water-buttercup grew in "wet black muck in pastures", "marshy hollows", and "in water". In the United States it is reported from ditches, shallow ponds, and vernal pools.

Why this species is at risk: Some of the Canadian locations where Lobb's Water-buttercup was collected have been developed for residential, agricultural, or commercial use. With so little known about these populations, little else can be said about how they became extirpated.

What you can do to help this species: Because it has become extirpated in Canada, nothing can be done to help it apart from experimental re-introductions.



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For further information, contact the Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team, or see the web site at: www.goert.ca

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Garry oak

*Refers to non-native species

