
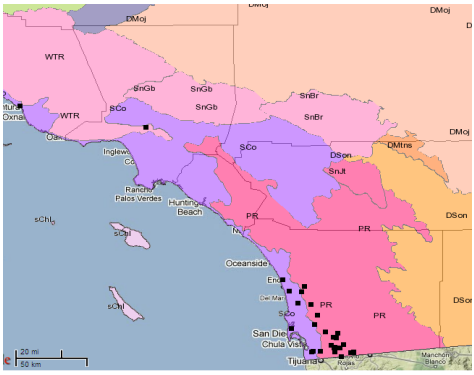


<b>SPECIES</b>	<b><i>Iva hayesiana</i> Gray</b>	
<b>NRCS CODE: IVHA</b>	Subtribe: <b>Ambrosiinae</b> Family: <b>Asteraceae</b> Order: <b>Asterales</b> Subclass: <b>Asteridae</b> Class: <b>Magnoliopsida</b>	 <p>head inflorescence © 2010 Joseph Cahill</p> <p>© 2010 Joseph Cahill</p> <p>© 2009 Lee Ripma</p>
<b>Subspecific taxa</b>	None.	
<b>Synonyms</b>	None listed.	
<b>Common name</b>	San Diego marsh elder (Hickman 1993), San Diego povertyweed (NSN 2010, USDA PLANTS 2010), poverty weed (O'Brien et al. 2006). Hayes's iva; Hayes's povertyweed (Painter 2009)	
<b>Taxonomic relationships</b>	<i>I. haeyisiana</i> is in the same phylogenetic group as <i>I. imbricata</i> Walt., <i>I. frutescens</i> L., <i>I. cheiranthifolia</i> H.B.L., and <i>I. annua</i> L. (Miao et al. 1995).	
<b>Related taxa in region</b>	<i>I. axillaris</i> (also called "povertyweed"), found from sea level to 6700 ft, is a widespread and weedy plant found from desert to coast (Munz 1974); its weediness is more of a problem in states other than CA (Munz 1974).	
<b>Taxonomic issues</b>	None.	
<b>Other</b>	CNPS list 2.2 (Rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. Fairly threatened in California) (CNPS 2009). Very little information was found on the biology of this species.	
<b>GENERAL</b>		
<b>Map</b>	Data provided by the participants of the Consortium of California Herbaria represent 39 records with coordinate data out of 71 records retrieved; data accessed 9/19/2010. See Berkeley Mapper: <a href="https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/">https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/</a>	 <p>Note: Collections from outside the native range in Ventura and Los Angeles counties are near locations where plants are used in landscaping. The Ventura collection is in appropriate dune habitat and might be a natural population.</p>
<b>Geographic range</b>	Restricted. Rare in south coastal California, more widespread in Baja CA (Hickman 1993, CNPS 2009); found predominantly in southwest San Diego County (Munz 1974).	
<b>Distribution in California; Ecological section and subsection</b>	Native populations restricted to Coastal San Diego County. Ecological Unit and Subsection (Goudey & Smith 1994; Cleland et al. 2007): Southern California Coast, Coastal Terrace, 261Bj. Occurs elsewhere in cultivation. Southwest San Diego County from coastal playas, inland to Jamul Mountain and Otay Mesa areas (CNPS 2009).	
<b>Life history, life form</b>	Perennial shrub, sub-shrub, 10 cm to 1m tall (Hickman 1993, FNA 2010, JepsonOnline 2010)	
<b>Distinguishing traits</b>	Low-growing semi-woody perennial plant, < 10 dm tall, with multiple slender, wand like stems from base. Leaves grayish-green, somewhat thick, with three veins from base, entire, oblong to obovate with obtuse tips and almost no petiole, 4-12 mm long, and nearly glabrous to covered with sparse, appressed hairs. Flowers are in small, inconspicuous greenish nodding heads with ovate to obovate phyllaries. Unlike the widespread species, <i>I. axillaris</i> , <i>I. hayesiana</i> has flower heads with separate phyllaries (Munz & Keck 1968, DiTomaso & Healy 2007).	
<b>Root system, rhizomes, stolons, etc.</b>	Taproot (Clarke et al. 2007). Trailing stems can root and allow the plant to become wide and low growing (Bornstien et al. 2005).	

<b>Rooting depth</b>	The deep root system is especially good for soil stabilization (L. Fuentes, pers. com.)
<b>HABITAT</b>	
<b>Plant association groups</b>	Riparian and floodplain-coastal sage scrub ecotone with alkali and freshwater marshes (Boczkiewicz 2005); alkaline flats, depressions, alkali marshes, sinks.
<b>Habitat affinity and breadth of habitat</b>	Alkaline flats, depressions, alkali marshes, sinks (Munz 1974, Hickman 1993); salt and freshwater marshes and ecotones with coastal sage scrub (Boczkiewicz 2005).
<b>Elevation range</b>	Below 1000 ft (Munz 1974)
<b>Soil: texture, chemicals, depth</b>	Plants often occur in salty or alkaline soil (Munz 1974, Hickman 1993), but they also occur on clay soil (Perry 1992).
<b>Drought tolerance</b>	Plants are drought tolerant. In southern California gardens, plants can be grown with no to low supplemental water (Brenzel 2001, O'Brien et al. 2006). Once established, can survive normal rainfall of coastal southern California and southwestern inland regions; during long periods of drought, it can become semi-drought deciduous and dormant (Perry 1992).
<b>Precipitation</b>	In coastal region of southern California, annual rainfall averages 10 to 16 in.
<b>Flooding or high water tolerance</b>	Tolerant of moist alkaline swales. In general, marsh elders in the genus <i>Iva</i> tend to survive only occasional flooding and are adapted to higher elevations of marsh habitat. For example, <i>I. frutescens</i> is intolerant of prolonged flooding (Bertness et al. 1992) and to flooding by salt water (Thursby & Abdelrhman 2004).
<b>Wetland indicator status for California</b>	Facultative wetland (USDA PLANTS 2010).
<b>Shade tolerance</b>	In gardens, plants can be grown in full sun or partial shade (Brenzel 2001, O'Brien et al. 2006). In Road Island, seedling survivorship of the related <i>I. frutescens</i> is high when areas are shaded (Bertness & Yeh 1994).
<b>GROWTH AND REPRODUCTION</b>	
<b>Seedling emergence relevant to general ecology</b>	
<b>Growth pattern (phenology)</b>	Flowers April-Sept (Munz 1974); flowers year-round (FNA 2010).
<b>Vegetative propagation</b>	Cuttings root fast and easily (M. Wall, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (RSABG) pers. com.) and plants likely root along trailing stems under moist conditions.
<b>Regeneration after fire or other disturbance</b>	
<b>Pollination</b>	Wind. The flowers of <i>Iva</i> and related species are greatly reduced and adapted to wind pollination.
<b>Seed dispersal</b>	The tiny achenes are likely dispersed by a combination of gravity, wind, and water as are related species of Asteraceae. Seedfall and dispersal is likely very localized as described for <i>Iva frutescens</i> (Bertness & Yeh 1994).
<b>Breeding system, mating system</b>	No information. Very likely to be outcrossing due to wind pollination mechanism.
<b>Hybridization potential</b>	Potential for cross pollination is high if planted near plants from other populations or other species of <i>Iva</i> if plants overlap in flowering time.
<b>Inbreeding and outbreeding effects</b>	No information available.
<b>BIOLOGICAL INTERACTIONS</b>	
<b>Competitiveness</b>	On the east coast, the related <i>Iva</i> of saltmarshes, <i>I. frutescens</i> , is a poor competitor in areas with <i>Juncus</i> (Bertness & Yeh 1994); however, at salt marsh edges <i>I. frutescens</i> relies on <i>Juncus</i> for soil surface shading and soil oxygenation (Levine et al. 1998). When <i>Juncus</i> is experimentally removed, <i>Iva</i> quality decreases to the point that aphids no longer feed on them (Hacker & Bertness 1996).
<b>Herbivory, seed predation, disease</b>	Information on other species of <i>Iva</i> : The aphid <i>Uroleucon</i> feeds on <i>Iva frutescens</i> (Levine et al. 1998); Ladybird beetles ( <i>Hippodamia convergens</i> Guerin-Meneville and <i>Adalia bipunctata</i> L.) use <i>Iva</i> for habitat and prey on aphids: ladybird beetles prefer taller plants, so there is increased herbivory by aphids on smaller plants (Levine et al. 1998).
<b>Palatability, attractiveness to animals, grazing</b>	The aromatic plants contain a sesquiterpene lactone (Herz & Sudarsanam 1970). Such compounds may deter herbivores.
<b>Mycorrhizal?</b>	No information.

<b>ECOLOGICAL GENETICS</b>	
<b>Ploidy</b>	n=17 (Miao et al. 1995)
<b>Plasticity</b>	No information.
<b>Geographic variation (morphological and physiological traits)</b>	Data available for <i>I. frutescens</i> from the northeastern U.S. shows local scale geographic variation. At low salt marsh elevations, plants are short (35-50 cm) and are found at densities of 1-2 plants/m <sup>2</sup> , whereas at high elevations plants grow to be 200 cm and are found at densities of 4-16 plants/m <sup>2</sup> (Bertness et al. 1992).
<b>Genetic variation and population structure</b>	No information.
<b>Local adaptation</b>	No information.
<b>Translocation risks</b>	Plants appear to be narrowly adapted in the wild.
<b>SEEDS</b>	For RSABG seed image: <a href="http://www.hazmac.biz/080714/080714IvaHayesiana.html">http://www.hazmac.biz/080714/080714IvaHayesiana.html</a>
<b>General</b>	Seeds are small, less than 2 mm long and spindle-shaped. Seeds are sometimes available from native seed companies upon request (NSN 2010). Also see: <a href="http://www.cnplx.info/nplx/species?taxon=Iva+hayesiana">http://www.cnplx.info/nplx/species?taxon=Iva+hayesiana</a>
<b>Seed longevity</b>	Unknown.
<b>Seed dormancy</b>	
<b>Seed maturation</b>	
<b>Seed collecting and harvesting</b>	
<b>Seed processing</b>	
<b>Seed storage</b>	
<b>Seed germination</b>	Fresh seeds from a collection made in 1982 from San Ysidro Mountain, San Diego Co., had 41% germination without treatment (M. Wall, RSABG pers. com.).
<b>Seeds/lb</b>	909 seeds/gm based on the filled, sound seeds from a single collection (M. Wall pers. com.).
<b>Planting</b>	Container plants of IVHA are produced for horticulture and restoration. Some plants in the RSABG collection were started from seed, but plants are typically produced from cuttings; rooting is fast and highly successful (M. Wall pers. com.). For marsh plants of some other coastal <i>Iva</i> species (e.g., <i>I. frutescens</i> ), planting at high densities increases seedling survival, due to buffering of soil and limiting of salt accumulations (Bertness & Yeh 1994).
<b>Seed increase activities or potential</b>	This species is rare and restricted in its distribution in California. Seed production fields are not likely to be commercially viable for seed companies. Seed increase is likely to be a financially useful option only for large restoration projects or a series of projects planned in advance for appropriate southern California and Baja California habitats.
<b>USES</b>	
<b>Revegetation and erosion control</b>	Recommended for landscaping and erosion control (Brenzel 2001). Used for revegetation of slopes (Perry 1992). Naturalizes.
<b>Habitat restoration</b>	Sometimes included as a component of wetland restoration plant palettes for southcoastal California. This is a sensitive species (CNPS list 2.2, CNPS 2009). Planting horticultural selections or plants with no source information should be avoided near wild populations of this species.
<b>Horticulture or agriculture</b>	Plants are used as a drought tolerant ground cover in gardens and are categorized as "very low to low water use" in southern California gardens (Brenzel 2001, O'Brien et al. 2006). Appearance in gardens can be improved with supplemental water. Generally used in borders and on slopes, and can be clipped in the fall for use as a ground cover (Perry 1992). January-February pruning, and even mowing with a brush mower, is recommended by O'Brien et al. (2006) to rejuvenate growth. Container plants are available from southern California native plant nurseries (e.g., Moosa Creek, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens).
<b>Wildlife value</b>	
<b>Plant material releases by NRCS and cooperators</b>	None.
<b>Ethnobotanical</b>	Pollen of the related <i>I. frutescens</i> has allergenic properties (Astafeva et al. 1981).

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<b>CITATION</b>	Montalvo, A. M., L. K. Goode, and J. L. Beyers. 2010. Plant Profile for <i>Iva hayesiana</i> . Native Plant Recommendations for Southern California Ecoregions. Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Riverside, CA. Online: <a href="https://www.rcrec.org/plant-profiles">https://www.rcrec.org/plant-profiles</a> .
<b>LINKS TO REVIEWED DATABASES &amp; PLANT PROFILES</b> (updated 3/24/2020)	
<b>Fire Effects and Information System (FEIS)</b>	No matches: <a href="https://www.feis-crs.org/feis/">https://www.feis-crs.org/feis/</a>
<b>Jepson Flora, Herbarium (JepsonOnline)</b>	<a href="https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/get_cpn.pl?3658">https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/get_cpn.pl?3658</a>
<b>Jepson Flora, Herbarium, (JepsonOnline 2nd Ed.) updated to Jepson eFlora</b>	<a href="https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display.php?tid=3658">https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display.php?tid=3658</a>
<b>USDA PLANTS</b>	<a href="https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=IVHA">https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=IVHA</a>
<b>Native Plant Network Propagation Protocol Database (NPNPP)</b>	<a href="https://nnp.rngr.net/propagation/protocols">https://nnp.rngr.net/propagation/protocols</a>
<b>Native Seed Network (NSN)</b>	<a href="https://nativeseednetwork.org/">https://nativeseednetwork.org/</a>
<b>GRIN</b>	<a href="https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/search.aspx?">https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/search.aspx?</a>
<b>Flora of North America (FNA) online version</b>	<a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=250067020">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=250067020</a>
<b>Calflora</b>	<a href="https://www.calflora.org/">https://www.calflora.org/</a>
<b>Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden Seed Program, RSABG seed photos</b>	<a href="http://www.hazmac.biz/rsabghome.html">http://www.hazmac.biz/rsabghome.html</a>
<b>IMAGES</b>	The photos by Lee Ripma or Joseph Cahill may not be used except with their expressed written permission. To obtain permission for personal, academic, commercial, or other uses, or to inquire about high resolution images, prints, fees, or licensing, or if you have other questions, contact Lee Ripma <a href="mailto:leeripma[AT]hotmail.com">leeripma[AT]hotmail.com</a> , or Joseph Cahill <a href="mailto:jpca30[at]hotmail.com">jpca30[at]hotmail.com</a> , (replace the [AT] with @ symbol).

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