
Abstract: Cirsium pitcheri, an endangered plant found only in specialized dune conditions, serves as an exemplar of environment-vegetation interactions. We investigated these interactions by focusing on variables that might affect the survival and growth of C. pitcheri on Mt. Baldy in P.J. Hoffmaster State Park, Michigan. Our objectives were to document plant characteristics and investigate the optimal conditions for plant growth. Using GPS units and ArcGIS visualization, we mapped the locations of the plants and dune sub-environments. Measurements of leaf length, plant health, evidence of herbivory, slope angle, and aspect were recorded for each located plant. In addition, vegetation density and diversity were measured and recorded in each dune sub-environment. Study results showed C. pitcheri was abundant in several dune sub-environments, including windward and leeward dune slopes, as well as deflation areas of blowouts. No significant relationship was found between slope angle and maximum leaf length or plant health, but results did suggest a correlation between a plant’s location on the dune and its maximum leaf length. This research offers a means to better understand the interactions of C. pitcheri with its dune environment and could assist restoration efforts by suggesting dune locations where C. pitcheri would most likely thrive.