

Checklist Flora of Native and Naturalized Vascular Plants of Golden and Vicinity, Jefferson County, Colorado, 2020 Edition

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Golden, Colorado sits in a valley formed by erosion along the Golden fault, the geotectonic boundary between the North American Cordillera and the Great Plains. Somewhat like Mono Lake, for which I have also prepared a checklist flora, it sits at a boundary, or perhaps ecotone. Things are always more interesting at the boundaries. I started this project when I realized no such list had been prepared for my newly adopted city. I hope you find this checklist flora helpful. Please write to me if you have questions or comments.

Introduction

It is probably fair to ask why one would prepare a local flora.

There are many sources of information about plant names, their descriptions, and how to identify them. There are numerous published floras for the whole state of Colorado, Colorado east slope and west slope, and the Intermountain Region, not to mention the less-scholarly wildflower books. The various data bases will permit preparation of plant lists for a location, or a range of geographic coordinates, will also giving link to further web sites such as Flora of North America (FNANM) an Encyclopedia of Life. These are all excellent resources. I used them all myself in the preparation of this flora. Data base lists selected by geographic coordinates, and those selected by named localities, were used to provide an initial list of collections. The published floras of larger regions were used to check on names, descriptions, and distribution.

However, the editing process of reviewing collections, and reviewing the absence of collections, provides the benefits that come from preparing a local flora:

1. Apply local knowledge of geography to collections, their name determinations, and georeferencing. Living in a location can give a better understanding of local geography, and the location of historic reference points. This

makes it easier to compare georeferencing to described collecting location.

2. Identify questionable collections or determinations. Some examples might be:
 1. A collection dated 1822 from Golden, although Golden was not named until 1859. This turned out to be an E. L. Greene collection from 1872.
 2. A collection to which two different names have been applied. For example, Ernest H. Brunquist's PM-123 is determined as *Cirsium undulatum* (Nutt.) Spreng at KHD, and *C. ochrocentrum* A. Gray at CS. The thing to do is to look at both vouchers and determine which name should be applied, or whether the collection was really a mixed collection.
 3. A little subtler case occurs when there are many single collections of related taxa. For example, among *Oenothera* and *Gaura* (which is sometimes placed in *Oenothera*), there are nine taxa for which there is only one collection in Golden and vicinity, and the remaining four taxa collected here have only two collections each. It seems unusual that there would be so many single collections of a taxon, and perhaps some of them are misidentified.
3. Identify gaps in collections. Why hasn't an expected common species found in a certain area?

For example, I found what I thought was *Brickellia californica* on North Table Mountain. Yet my data base searches yielded no records of collections. Searching again for all collections of *B. californica* in Jefferson and surrounding counties showed a single collection of the taxon by Loraine Yeatts on South Table Mountain. However, the collection had been georeferenced incorrectly and would not have appeared in a simple data base query. I have added that collection (and taxon name) to the local flora and sent a

comment to the herbarium about the incorrect coordinates.

4. Fill in gaps in collections, collect in under-collected areas, or of under-collected plants.

For example, mapping the locations of collections that can be georeferenced showed that there are few collections from the lower slopes of Lookout Mountain and no collections from the small northern portion of Dakota Ridge near the Rooney Road Sports Complex. These areas may now be targeted for collecting.

5. Identify plants that may have been extirpated or may be new arrivals.

An example might be my collection 1109 of *Balsamorhiza sagittata* on Tin Cup Ridge. Usually this plant is on the west slope only. How did it get here to the east slope? Generally, it is suggested that it was planted. But, was it intentionally planted in an out of the way place? Or planted by a bird? Or another animal?

6. Understand the history of botanic or floristic work in a local area. Who collected? Why?

Generally, I follow nomenclature of the Flora of North America (1993+). When a plant name is found in a published volume of FNANM, I will use it.

In the case of unpublished volumes of FNANM, I generally review multiple sources, starting with Ackerfield (2015), the Plant List (<http://www.theplantlist.org/>), USDA Plants, the Jepson Manual, Weber and Wittmann (2012), and Harrington (1954), and then pick a modern name in common usage. As additional volumes of FNANM are published, some of the names may have to change.

Once a name is selected, different names given in Ackerfield (2015), Weber and Wittmann (2012), or Harrington (1954), are listed as synonyms.

Geography

Golden City Limits

The boundaries of incorporated Golden are quite irregular. They stretch from I-70 on the south to north of Golden Gate Canyon on the north. The western boundary includes significant portions of the slopes of Lookout Mountain, but do not extend to a ridge line or natural boundary for the purposes of this flora. On the east side, the Coors Technology Center comprises a large isolated incorporated area north of 44th and west of MacIntyre. This results in incorporated Golden on the east and west sides of North Table Mountain, but the mountain itself is not part of the City of Golden. Only a small part of South Table Mountain is within the City of Golden. Pleasant Valley is unincorporated Jefferson County, but there are irregular sections, including a business park south of 6th and east of Indiana.

Within the City of Golden, there are a few parcels that are city-owned, and large enough to be collected. The Fossil Trace Golf Course occupies 216 ac. (87 ha.). It is not really a hotbed of biodiversity, but the elk like to hang out there in the winter. City-owned open space on the west and south slopes of North Table Mountain comprises 135 ac. (54 ha.). Eagle Ridge is the third largest parcel at 79 ac. (32 ha.) and the Grampsas Sport Complex contains 58 ac. (24 ha.). There is a small hilly parcel near the top of Washington Avenue of 4 ac. (1.6 ha.). This last parcel is perhaps the most interesting as it contains a relatively intact small (1.5 ac.) remnant mixed-grass prairie on the top of the hill.

Golden *sensu latu* (s.l.)

In describing “Golden” in the broad sense, *sensu latu*, I have attempted to smooth the boundaries of the incorporated City of Golden, look for natural boundaries, and avoid development encroaching on open space, e.g., north slope of North Table Mountain.

From the northwest corner of Golden on Pine Ridge Road, the boundary curves across the undeveloped slopes of North Table Mountain to the business park at 44th and McIntyre.

The eastern boundary is along McIntyre Street, jogging west to avoid the Rolling Hills Country Club and former Camp George West. There is an eastward extension to include the little piece of Golden at 6th and Indiana.

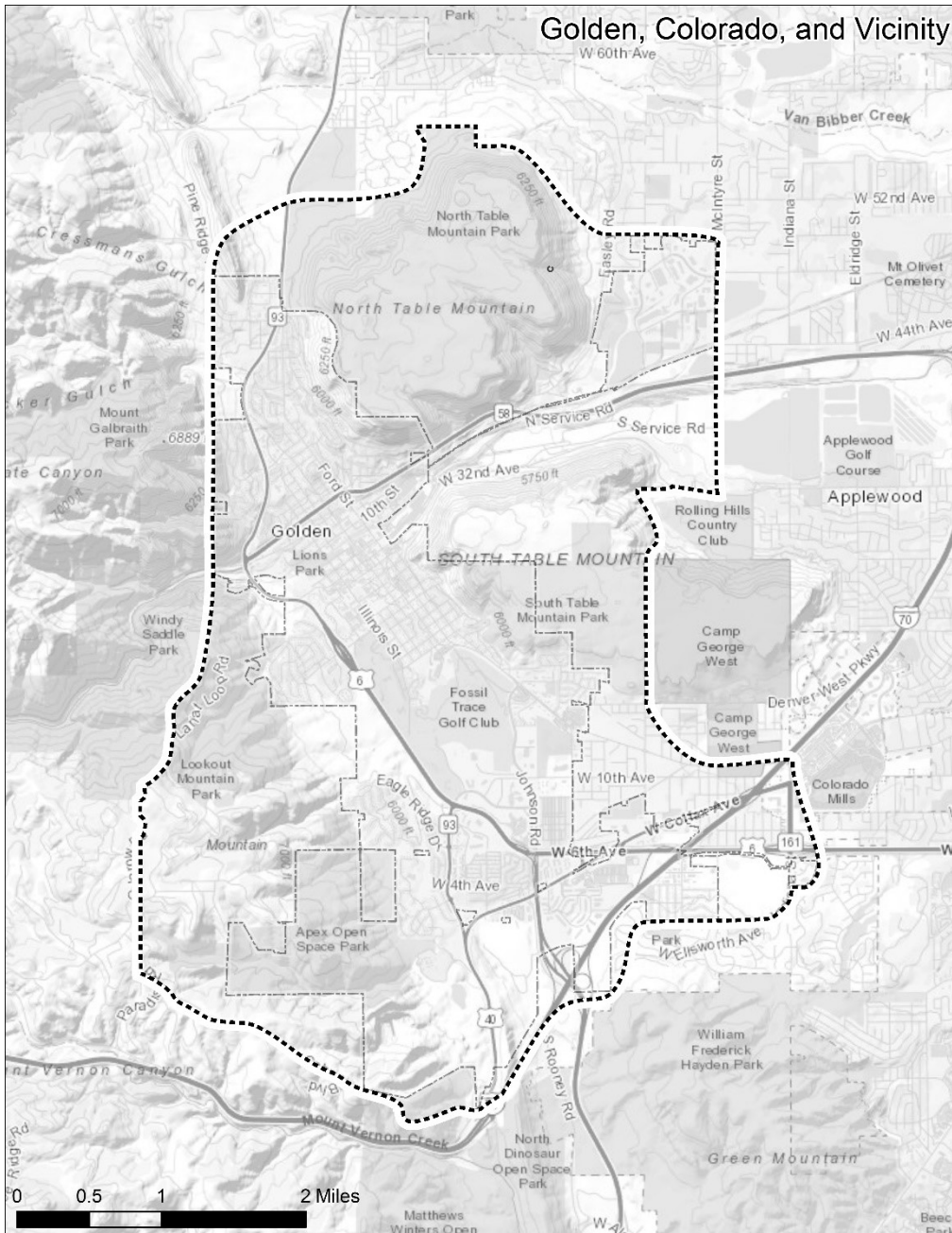


Figure 1. Golden, Colorado, and Vicinity.

Zion. From Mount Zion back to Pine Ridge Road, I basically draw a straight line along the various western extents of the irregular Golden city limits.

The definition of Golden *s. l.* includes much of the southwest corner of the Golden quadrangle and the northwest corner of the Morrison quadrangle. The Evergreen and Ralston Buttes quadrangles do not include any portion of Golden *s. l.* as I have defined it.

North Table Mountain

North and South Table Mountains separate Golden from the metropolitan Denver area to the east. They would be a single mountain except for the canyon that Clear Creek has cut between them. Both mesas are formed of Denver Formation capped by two or three basalt flows. The basalt erupted from what we now call the Ralston dike. This dike can be seen in a quarry west of Colorado Highway 93, about 3 miles north of

The south boundary is the lower northwest slopes of Green Mountain, i.e., Green Mountain is excluded, I then follow Interstate 70, and a ridge line separating the incorporated area of Golden from Mount Vernon Canyon. Both Tin Cup Ridge and Apex Open Space Park are therefore included within Golden *s. l.*

The western boundary begins where the ridge line intersects the western edge of the Morrison quadrangle, and the boundary of Golden *s. l.* is the easternmost of either the quadrangle boundary or the ridge line of Lookout Mountain and Mount

North Table Mountain. The Denver Formation is composed of sedimentary rocks with clasts of volcanic rocks. The Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary is thought to be in the lower part of the Denver Formation.

Nearly all North Table Mountain is in public ownership. The largest part, about 1,873 acres, is owned by Jefferson County, and managed by Jefferson County Open Space as North Table Mountain Park. This park is very popular and heavily used all year around. A smaller portion, about 135 acres on the southwest slopes, is owned



Figure 2. Top of North Table Mountain, Denver in right distance.

by the City of Golden. The radio tower is on a 1-acre privately-owned parcel.

There are six developed trailheads permitting access to North Table Mountain, and several undeveloped, or social, trailheads.

Two of the trailheads are equipped with restrooms. The most popular trailhead is on the west side, just off Colorado Highway 93. It has restrooms, water, and a large parking lot. The other developed trailhead is primarily used by climbers. Accessed from Peery Parkway in Golden, it also has restrooms.

Three other trailheads developed by Jefferson County Open Space are on W. 58th Avenue, Easley Road, and Ridge Road.

There is an access point on W. 53rd Drive, but no parking nearby.

There may be a trailhead from the Table Rock subdivision. In fact, maps of North Table Mountain Park, show this as an Access Point. The problem is: getting back into the subdivision from the park requires passing a "No Trespassing" sign.

The City of Golden has a trailhead into their lands on North Table Mountain on Peery Drive

There are two commonly used social trails leading to North Table Mountain One is off Dunraven Circle in Table Rock. The other is at Easley Road and Colorado Highway 58.

The Dunraven Circle social trail is quite handy. Short, only 160 meters in length, it gives easy access to the North Table Loop, and then there is only another 245 meters to the Mesa Top Trail. It is, of course, signed "No Trespassing." In theory, there is an access point to the Tablerock Trail from Tablerock Subdivision about 430 m. to the northeast. This access point can be accessed from either Dunraven Circle or Devil's Head Circle, by way of a concrete multiuse trail. Unfortunately, that trail is also signed "No Trespassing."

The Easley Road social trail begins near the Easley Road on-ramp to Colorado Highway 58 West. It is a little obscure to find. The trail climbs steeply to the fourth terrace in the road cut above Highway 58. The trail follows the terrace to its end, and then begins to climb a small canyon of North Table Mountain, following the route of an old road. This road is shown on the 1939 edition of the USGS Golden, Colo. 7.5" quadrangle map. The distance to the North Table Loop is about a half mile.

There have been several Colorado Native Plant Society (CoNPS) field trips on North Table Mountain. Two that are listed on the society's web site are: May 14, 1994, led by Sally White and Loraine Yeatts, and May 23, 1998, led by Paul Kilburn and Jerry Duncan. There is a plant list available from the White and Yeatts field trip.

The author led Colorado Native Plant Society field trips to North Table Mountain in 2016, 2017, and 2019. The plant lists from those field trips are kept constantly up to date on my web site (<http://www.schweich.com>). See Plant Check List for North Table Mountain, Jefferson County, United States.

South Table Mountain

Seen from a distance, it is clear the upper surface South Table Mountain is a continuation of the upper surface of North Table Mountain.

Ownership of South Table Mountain is more mixed than North Table Mountain. The three largest owners are Jefferson County (738 Ac.), State of Colorado (500 ac.), and Bear Creek Development (312 ac.). The City of Golden owns a small 31-acre parcel where the Lubahn Trail is found.

There are three developed trailheads with parking, two access points without parking, and three more informal, or social, access points.

Trailheads with parking, often just street parking are at:

- Lubahn Trail, Belvedere at 18th, Belvedere at 19th.
- Fossil Trail, on Golden Hills Road.
- Camp George West Park.

Neighborhood access without parking is at:

- West Denver West Parkway.
- Old Quarry Road.

- Lookout View Drive.
- Rimrock Drive.
- Quaker Street.

Lookout Mountain

Lookout Mountain is the very eastern edge of the Rocky Mountain Front Range. The Front Range runs north-south between Casper, Wyoming and Pueblo, Colorado and rises nearly 10,000 feet above the Great Plains. Longs Peak, Mount Evans, and Pikes Peak are its most prominent peaks, visible from the Interstate 25 corridor. The highest mountain peak in the Front Range is Grays Peak. Other notable mountains include Torreys Peak and Mount Bierstadt.

Only the eastern-facing slopes of Lookout Mountain are covered by this checklist flora.

Land ownership (1,221 ac.) is primarily Jefferson County Open Space for Windy Saddle Park, Apex Open Space Park, Lookout Mountain Nature Center, and small portion of Mathews-Winters Park. Denver Parks owns a large parcel (69 ac.) on top of Lookout Mountain. Martin Marietta is the largest landowner for their quarry, followed by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart (Mother Cabrini Shrine).

Colorado School of Mines Survey Field

The next largest single parcel is the Colorado School of Mines Survey Field. It consists of 2 parcels totaling about 226 acres. At the upper, west side, it abuts Lookout Mountain.

Though owned by a public agency, the Survey Field is not really open to the public, in the sense



Figure 4. Survey Field from the southeast in the fall.

of a public park or open space. The school needs to know who is on their property, and to cover themselves for liability issues.

The Survey Field has been disturbed by roads, mining, and utilities. It is also quite weedy in places. Regardless, it is a unique piece of open space in Golden, given its size, and its place between Golden and Lookout Mountain.

Kinney Run / Deadman Gulch

The City of Golden-owned parcels in the vicinity of Eagle Ridge (a small hogback), Deadman Gulch, Kinney Run, and Heritage Dells comprise about 90 acres. There are also some city-owned watercourses near the south-west end of those shown on this map.

Of the four names applied to this area, only two: Deadman Gulch and Heritage Dells, are recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN, n.d.). The source for “Kinney Run” is unknown but is probably a euphemism used by developers for Deadman Gulch. Similarly, the source for “Eagle Ridge” is also unknown but was probably chosen by real estate developers in the area.



Figure 3. Kinney Run, looking north to Survey Field.

The largest parcels are in the north between Tripp Ranch and US Highway 6. The northernmost parcel sits between the Survey Field and US Highway 6, spanning Deadman Gulch, and including a small hogback that may be the source of the name “Eagle Ridge.” Collecting in this area has been an extension of collecting in the Survey Field. There are no collections from the ridge itself, although the southern end of the ridge is getting close to the Handsford T. Shacklette collections. These were made near the intersection of US Highway 6 and Heritage Road (June 27, 1959. 25 vouchers, COLO, and 1 voucher, MICH).

South and west of Eagle Ridge is the heart of Deadman Gulch/Kinney Run. A little over 31 acres, this parcel is oriented north-south, and narrow from east to west.

The northernmost portion has been revegetated. The Cambria Lime Kiln is found in this parcel. There is road frontage in two places on Eagle Ridge Drive, and one place on Crawford Street. The Kinney Run Trail, a concrete multi-use trail bisects the parcel from north to south.

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The vegetation of Kinney Run is a mosaic of Foothills Shrubland and Riparian, with some remnant Mixed-Grass Prairie. Despite the extensive disturbance and planting of non-natives, many native grasses and forbs (non-woody perennials) can still be found in Kinney Run. Roundtip Twinpod (*Physaria vitulifera*) and Front Range Beardtongue (*Penstemon virens*) bloom in the spring on the rock outcrops of the Lyons Sandstone along with Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus* Raf.). Green Needlegrass (*Nassella viridula*) and Needle and Thread (*Hesperostipa comata*) are found around the edges of the Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) thickets below the cliffs. The wetter areas near the creek support both Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*) and Wax Currant (*R. cereum*), along with Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*) and the Cloaked Bulrush (*Scirpus pallidus*). The drier slopes opposite Eagle Ridge support many examples of remnant Prairie vegetation, such as Prairie Groundsel (*Packera plattensis*), Cowboy Delight (*Sphaeralcea coccinea*), and Blanketflower (*Gaillardia aristata*).

Golden GiddyUp (2017-2018) proposed to build a system of dirt bicycle trails in the Kinney Run/Heritage Dells area, including one through this parcel. The trail was proposed to be some distance away from the existing Kinney Run trail. It would therefore further fragment this small area into three pieces from its current two pieces. This proposal was strongly opposed by the Friends of Kinney Run, and by the author. This proposal has been withdrawn, for now, in favor of a bicycle trail linking Beverly Heights to Kinney Run, by way of the Survey Field.

Between Tripp Ranch and Heritage Dells Park lies a small parcel of 7.8 acres. This parcel goes

from the riparian zone of Kinney Run east to the back fences of the houses that face Somerset Street.

At the south end of this parcel, there was formerly a social trail from the end of W. 4th Avenue down to the Kinney Run Trail. Presumably this trail was used by children enroute to Shelton School. The trail is faintly visible on GoogleEarth imagery from 1999, before the concrete trail was constructed to the south. The social trail has since been revegetated (2015 to 2017).

Heritage Dells Park is accessible from Crawford Street. In 1987, this foothills park was built to serve the Heritage Dells Subdivision. Currently, it is located at the midpoint of the Kinney Run Trail and makes for a great resting place along this regional trail that begins at Heritage Square. The terrain is hilly and it's a "good push" to get a loaded baby stroller back to the car from the A.D.A. accessible playground. A basketball court is also available at the park, perfect for neighborhood pick-up games and practice. Includes a cherry stem southward to Kimball Avenue.

The GNIS-accepted location of Heritage Dells is roughly at the corner of Kimball Avenue and Crawford Circle.

The Kinney Run trail continues south through a narrow corridor to Apex Park (Jefferson County Open Space) and its many trails. It passes by the Magic Mountain archeological site.

The Magic Mountain archeological site is named for a nearby amusement park now known as Heritage Square. South of Golden, the archaeological site was excavated in 1959–60 by Cynthia and Henry Irwin. Because it was one of the first foothills sites to be professionally excavated, the Irwins' report on Magic Mountain has provided the foundation for all later archaeological research in the region. In the 1990s new excavations discovered thousands of artifacts and bone fragments as well as several architectural features, which have helped provide more precise dates and cultural affiliations for the site. Vegetation in the vicinity of the Magic Mountain archeological site was surveyed by Ernest H. Brunquist (1966).

Tony Grampsas Memorial Sports Complex

The Tony Grampsas Memorial Sports Complex comprises 58 acres, almost entirely developed.

CSM Paraglider Landing Area

The hang glider landing field is 45 acres, property owned by Colorado School of Mines, a lot of it disturbed by recent highway construction and human use. To the south of the landing field is a small City of Golden parcel of about 14 acres.

Dakota Ridge and Cressman Gulch

The south end of Dakota Ridge and the adjacent Cressman Gulch is in the very northern part of Golden. I have applied the name “Dakota Ridge” to this hogback because that is the only name I have seen applied to it. The name was applied by Van Horn (1957) in *Bedrock Geology of the Golden Quadrangle*. “Dakota Ridge” is also sometimes applied to the corresponding hogback south of Golden. However, the GNIS (BGN, 2019) applies the name “Dinosaur Ridge.”

Regardless of the naming question, Cressman Gulch and the Dakota Ridge hogback above it measure out to 39 acres. The eastern portion, about 13 acres by my estimate and therefore quite unofficial, is likely to be used for the relocation of Colorado Highway 93 sometime in the future. The remaining 26 acres is primarily contributed by the south end of the hogback. There are open mines on the hogback, which are fenced, and not open to access by the public.

There is very little botanic data for Dakota Ridge. One noteworthy collection is of *Linaria canadensis* (L.) Dum.-Cours. Var. *texana* (Scheele) Pennell (Syn: *Nuttallanthus texanus* (Scheele) D. A. Sutton) with a common name of “Blue Toadflax.” There is a historic collection made along the railroad tracks in Golden from more than a century ago. Recently, though, it was been collected only at Rocky Flats and White Ranch.

Tucker Gulch

Tucker Gulch and the lower part of Cressman Gulch, i.e., south and east of Colorado Highway 93, form a kind of linear open space, if the term “open space” can be applied to a long narrow shape. Much of the lower part of Tucker Gulch is still railroad right of way. In fact, railroad tracks

are still in place just north of First Street. The parcels owned by the City of Golden are 34 acres. Tucker Gulch between Highway 93 and Clear Creek is about 3.2 km. in length, and Cressman Gulch from the highway to the mouth at Tucker Gulch is about 1.5 km. in length. When combined with the railroad land, the width varies from a minimum of 17 m. to a maximum of 109 m., although generally the width is about 30 to 50 m.

The vegetation in Tucker Gulch is quite weedy. There are only a few collections made in Tucker Gulch and of them only one is native: *Heterotheca villosa* “Hairy False Goldenaster.” Among the non-native plants, one, *Alopecurus arundinaceus* Poir. “Creeping Meadow Foxtail” is an uncommon grass in Jefferson County, and therefore at least mildly interesting.

North Washington Open Space

The little piece of City of Golden open space at the north end of Washington Avenue, near Cannonball Creek Brewery, measures 4 acres. Tract A of the parcel was accepted by the City of Golden by Resolution No. 516, adopted December 23, 1993. It is unclear how Tract B became city owned. However, it is possibly by Resolution 599.

Three field trips sponsored by Colorado Native Plant Society visited the open space parcel on May 13, 2018, June 15, 2018, and July 21, 2018. Approximately 25 people participated in the field trips.

There are 122 taxa (species of plants) in 42 plant families, mostly grasses and forbs (non-woody perennials). None of the plants collected or observed are Colorado-ranked rare plants (Colorado Natural Heritage Program, 1997+). There are 14 species of Colorado-listed Noxious Weeds (Colorado Department of Agriculture, 2014-2019). There is one species on List A, *Euphorbia myrsinites* L. “Myrtle Spurge,” and seven List B species.

A small portion covering the top of the hill, about 1.5 acres in size, could be identified as prairie with mixed tall and short grass species. Significantly sized other portions, would be identified as Smooth Brome (*Bromus inermis* Leyss) ruderal vegetation.

There is substantial disturbance around the edges of the parcel. Disturbance includes grading, water lines or other utilities, construction, landscaping or revegetation, yard debris disposal and mowing by neighbors, and social trails and amenities. It is unclear when the water line was placed across the

parcel, but the current vault appears in 7/4/2005 imagery. The center of the open space is less disturbed, where the primary disturbances are social trails and amenities.

There are four easily identifiable social trails crossing all or part of the parcels. The primary social trail crosses the parcels east to west across the top of the hill. This trail bisects the area of remnant native vegetation on the top of the hill and is frequently used by hikers, dog walkers, and by a few mountain bikes. The opportunities for rerouting this trail away from the native vegetation, while still permitting access to the top of the hill, seem quite limited. The trail is eroding on the steepest slope at the eastern slope of the hill. There is one social amenity, i.e., a bench near the top of the hill. The bench and associated access trail first appear in 10/7/2012 imagery. The access trail to this bench passes perilously close to several individual plants of Missouri Foxtail Cactus.

The top of the hill is occasionally used for picnics or similar activities as evidenced from a rather large trampled area. I have even encountered a wedding photography party on top to the hill. Unfortunately, the trampled area is at the center of the best native vegetation. This causes damage to the small area of native prairie and indicates why the trail needs to be signed with a plea for users to remain on the trail.

I keep a separate report about this open space, which can be on my home page with a title of "Botanical Resources of the Upper Washington Avenue Open Space, Golden, Colorado."

Nearby Areas Excluded

Any developed areas on the north slope of North Table Mountain are excluded. The boundary was drawn to swing west of, and therefore exclude, the Rolling Hills Country Club. The former Camp George West is excluded in its entirety. Nearly all Green Mountain is excluded, except for the lowest northwest slopes within Golden city limits.

There are a few lists available for Green Mountain. The most recent is Yeatts & Yeatts (2009).

Geology

My broad definition of Golden is included on two USGS 7.5" topographic maps: Golden and Morrison.

Geology of the Golden quadrangle is by Van Horn (1972, 1976).

Geology of the Morrison quadrangle is by Scott (1972).

A simplified geologic cross section of Golden and vicinity is shown in Figure 2. The rock units shown are:

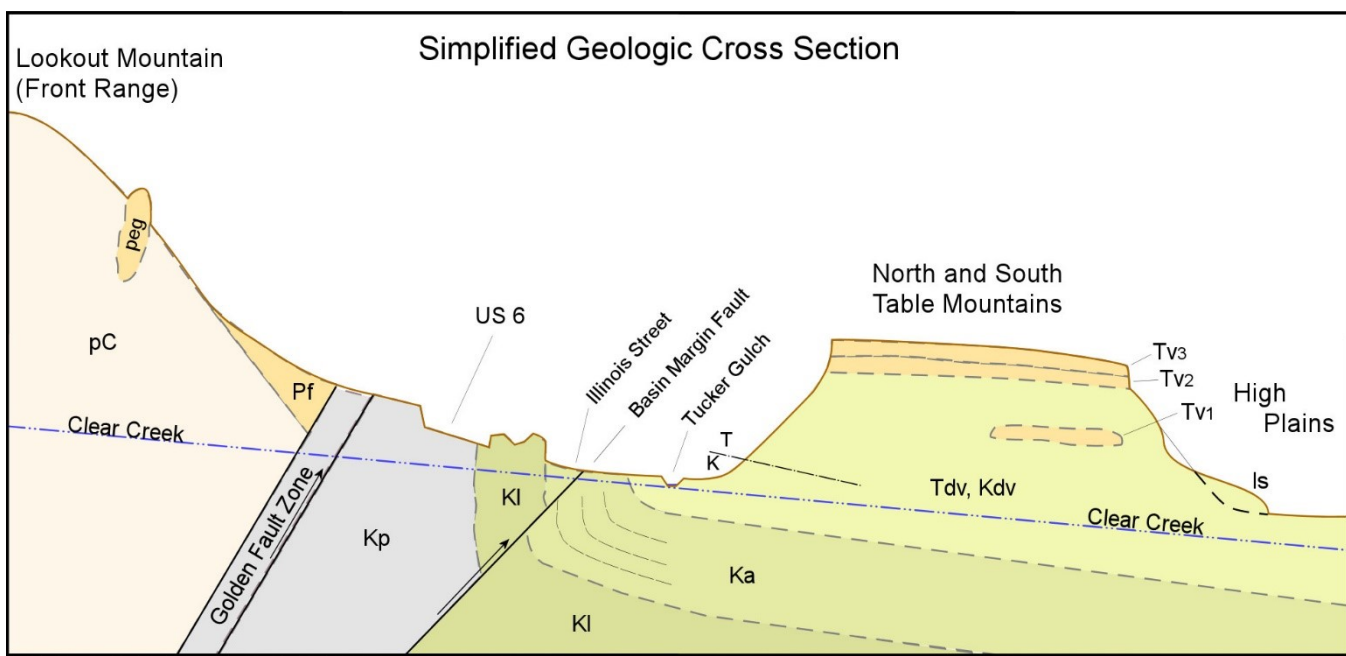


Figure 5. Simplified Geologic Cross Section. Patterned after cross sections found in Weimer (2001) and an anonymous web page titled, Geologic Overview of Jefferson County, Colorado (http://inside.mines.edu/fs_home/tboyd/Coal/-geology/overview.html).

Is landslide

Pf Fountain Formation. Pink to reddish-orange arkosic sandstone and conglomerate, and dark-reddish-brown mudstone.

Tv3, Tv2, Tv1 Lava flows. Latite, dark gray, weathers light brown to light gray. Contains plagioclase, potassium feldspar, augite, olivene, and some biotite, magnetite and apatite.

Tdv, Kdv Denver Formation. Light gray to brown, lenticular, loosely cemented, tuffaceous sandstone, silty claystone, and andesitic conglomerate. System boundary based on paleontologic evidence.

Ka Arapahoe Formation. Light gray to brown, quartzose sandstone and silty claystone; thick conglomerate locally at base.

Kl Laramie Formation. Light- to medium gray quartzose sandstone and claystone, and several lenticular sub-bituminous coal beds in the lower 200 feet.

Kp Pierre Shale. Predominantly medium-gray clayey shale and some calcareous concretions, interbedded with some siltstone and silty sandstone.

peg Granitic pegmatite. Dikelike, lenticular, and irregularly shaped bodies composed principally of quartz and microcline.

pC Precambrian gneiss and schist. Gray medium-grained gneiss consisting of quartz, plagioclase, and biotite.

Soils

Soils in the Golden area were enumerated in Price and Amen (2001, 2008 rev.). Seventy-nine different soil types are recognized in Golden *sensu lato*.

Vegetation of Golden

There are three basic types of vegetation in Golden *s.l.*:

- Mixed-grass prairie
- Foothill shrubland
- Riparian or wetland vegetation.

I haven't used formal names, such as those found in the National Vegetation Classification System (USNVC, 2019) because none of the areas in Golden *s.l.* have received the formal attention and

documentation required for a more formal definition.

Figure 6 (next page) shows north Golden as seen from South Table Mountain between 1870 and 1880. Most of the landscape was prairie. Prairie is a French word meaning meadow. In North America, prairie has come to mean an ecosystem with moderate rainfall, and a composition of grasses, forbs (perennial herbs), and small shrubs, rather than trees, as the dominant vegetation type.

In the parts of Golden that could be built upon or where used for agriculture, almost nothing of Golden's original prairie vegetation remains. However, a small remnant is at North Washington Open Space. It is a mixed grass prairie because it has short grasses and tall grasses. The short grasses are *Buchloe dactyloides* (Buffalo grass) and *Bouteloua gracilis* (Blue grama). The tall grasses are represented by *Andropogon gerardii* (Big Bluestem), although on the gravelly ridge of North Washington Open Space, the Big Bluestem is quite short. *Hesperostipa comata* (Needle and Thread) and *Nassella viridula* (Green Needlegrass) are also present. Many forbs typical of plains grasslands are also present, such as:

- *Heterotheca villosa* (Hairy False Goldenaster),
- *Oxytropis lambertii* (Purple Locoweed),
- *Penstemon secundiflorus* (Sidebells Beardtongue), and
- *Viola nuttallii* (Nuttall's Violet).

Shrubs are represented on the prairie by *Ribes cereum* (Wax Currant) and *Prunus virginiana* (Chokecherry).

In the watercourses, such as Tucker Gulch and Arapahoe Gulch, is a riparian vegetation consisting of willows and cottonwoods (*Salix* spp.), with sedges (*Carex* sp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.), and sometimes cat tails (*Typha* sp.).

Away from the valley bottoms, on the slopes of North and South Table Mountains and Mount Galbraith is a foothill shrubland. These can be very dry and exposed favoring *Cercocarpus montanus* (Alder-Leaf Mountain Mahogany). A little more mesic habitat favors shrubs such as *Rhus trilobata* (Squawbush) and *Prunus americana* (American Plum). The small watercourses may support *Acer glabrum* (Rocky Mountain Maple) and *Physocarpus monogynus* (Mountain Ninebark).



Figure 6. North Golden in 1870-1880. Photograph courtesy of the Denver Public Library.

Of course, the boundaries between these vegetation types are rarely sharp, and representatives of one vegetation type will often be found growing with representatives of another type.

History of Botanic Exploration

The Long Expedition to the Rocky Mountains 1819-1820

Major Stephen H. Long, an army engineer, promoted scientific exploration in the west to President James Monroe and Secretary of War John Calhoun. In 1818, he received authorization to form a scientific group and undertake an expedition. His scientific staff included Edwin James, M.D., a twenty-three-year-old Vermonter, as botanist. The expedition set out on June 6, 1820, from Engineer Cantonment on the Missouri River, about 5 miles below Council Bluffs.

The expedition arrived in the Denver area on July 5th, camping on the South Platte River opposite Cannon Ball Creek (now Clear Creek). In the afternoon, James and three others set out for the base of the Rocky Mountains, thinking they were just a few miles away. Eight miles later, they reached the location of present-day Inspiration Point and, discouraged that the mountains looked no closer, they turned back to camp. Along the way the party noted a few plants but did not collect.

At some location on the 5th, James did make two collections. A collection identified by Torrey as *Sium latifolium* L. Roem. and Schult. vi. p. 331. Tor. fl. i. p. 311. Base of the Rocky Mountains. is listed in Goodman and Lawson (1995) as *Sium suave* Walter Water Parsnip. Ackerfield (2015) says this taxon does not occur in Jefferson County, and SEINet supports this contention, save for one 1977 collection at a Main Reservoir near Mississippi and Kipling in Lakewood.

Torrey lists *Stipa barbata* Michx. fl. i. p. 53. as being found on the sources of the Platte River and Canadian River. He then goes on to observe "... grows with *Cenchrus echinatus*, and like that

plant is very troublesome; the bearded awns adhering to and penetrating the dress." Goodman and Lawson (1995, p. 210) state that both *Stipa barbata* and *S. juncea*, as used by James, are synonyms for *Hesperostipa comata* (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth.

On July 6th, they moved to the mouth of Platte Canyon, and explored in the Roxborough Park area. The next day James and several others struggled up the north bank of the South Platte, reaching the southeast slopes of Sheep Mountain.

The southeast slopes of Sheep Mountain are most likely locations for many of James' new species. In particular: *Eriogonum umbellatum* Torr. "Sulphur Flower," *Physocarpus monogynus* (Torrey) Coulter "Mountain Ninebark," and *Acer glabrum* Torrey "Rocky Mountain Maple" were most likely collected on Sheep Mountain. James' collection of *Cercocarpus montanus* Raf. "Alder Leaf Mountain Mahogany" was probably made at the mouth of Platte Canyon. There are several other collections that may have been made in this area, but the time or location may be unclear, or in the case of *Rubus deliciosus* the material actually collected is unclear.

In 1823, the "Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains performed in the years 1819, 1820, by order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, under the command of Major Stephen H. Long," was published in two volumes, edited by Edwin James. The botany of the expedition is not covered in detail in these volumes. There are only a few references or notes to plants collected or seen along the way.

John Torrey (1824a) "Description of some new or rare plants from the Rocky Mountains, collected in July 1820, by Dr. E. James" describes some new plants from Pikes Peak slopes and summit. None of the plants were collected in Jefferson County, Colorado.

John Torrey (1824b) "Description of some new grasses, collected by Dr. E. James, during the expedition of Major Long to the Rocky Mountains, in 1819-1820" contains no new grasses from Jefferson County, Colorado.

In 1825, James published a "Catalogue of Plants Collected During a Journey to and from the Rocky Mountains, During the Summer of 1820." However, this account does not include any previously undescribed plants.

Finally, in 1827, in Torrey's "Some account of a Collection of Plants made during a journey to and from the Rocky Mountains in the summer of 1820,

by Edwin P. James, M. D. Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army" some of the new taxa from Jefferson County were described. These collections were made on the southeast slopes of Sheep Mountain, above Waterton Canyon. Some of the new taxa were *Acer glabrum* Torr. "Rocky Mountain Maple," *Spiraea monogyna* Torr. (= *Physocarpus monogynus* (Torr.) J. M. Coult.) "Mountain Ninebark," and *Eriogonum umbellatum* Torr. "Sulphur-flower Buckwheat" Torrey's caution got the best of him with his acceptance of *Cercocarpus fothersgilloides* Kunth for what later became *C. montanus* Raf. While none of these plants were collected in Golden by the Long Expedition, there are all quite common here.

Rafinesque (1832) was unhappy with Torrey being "...so very cautious that he will not admit any improvement except after long delays and previous precedents ..." which left him feeling "...compelled to rectify this omission by forming many new genera and species out of [Torrey's] plants, for my florula Oregonensis." Justifying his action by stating "...hesitation in science is often as injurious as haste. It is even better to have two names for an object than no name at all," Rafinesque published *Cercocarpus montanus* Raf. in "Twenty new genera of plants from the Oregon Mountains, &c."

The First Collection Made in Golden

The oldest collection from Golden with reliable data is E. L. Greene's collection of *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh on May 1, 1870. Greene moved to Colorado in 1870. The location is given simply as "Golden." This collection is at the Brown University Herbarium, on a voucher with a Hall & Harbour collection made in 1862. While *O. lambertii* was described by Pursh (1814), it is not a Lewis and Clark collection. Pursh described it from a collection by John Bradbury (1768-1823) on the Missouri River.

There is another collection that may have an earlier date than 1870. It is an anonymous collection of *Crataegus occidentalis* Britton that gives "By streams near Golden" as the location. The collection date is reported as 1822 by NY, the holder of this voucher.

There is a problem with the collection data, though. Golden was not founded until 1859, when it was named for Thomas L. Golden, who arrived in then-Kansas Territory in 1858. The only collectors in the area near the 1822 date were the Major Stephen H. Long expedition of 1820. A collection from that expedition would have ended

up in the Torrey Herbarium as this specimen did. There is a pencilled notation on the voucher above "Rev. E. L. Greene" and perhaps that note would shed some light. It is also possible that the label was written and affixed many years after the collection was made. Examining the date handwritten on the label, it appears that it could be 1872 rather than 1822. If the date were 1872 then the collector could have been C. C. Parry, E. L. Greene, or possibly someone else.

Britton's (1900) description of *C. occidentalis* states that the types were "... collected by Prof. E. L. Greene, near Golden, Colo., 1873, along streams, in flower; on river-bank near the Forks of Dismal River, Hooke Co., Nebr., collected by Dr. P. A. Rydberg, July 11, 1893, in fruit." This seems conclusive, that the collection in question, was likely collected in 1872(3) and that the collector was probably E. L. Greene.

Ackerfield (2015) treats *Crataegus occidentalis* Britton as a synonym of *C. succulenta* Schrad., whereas FNANM treats it as a synonym of *C. macracantha* Loddiges ex Loudon.

Other Early Collections

Two *Townsendias* are commonly collected in the Golden area: *T. grandiflora* and *T. hookeri*. Both were first collected in 1834 by Thomas Nuttall during his journey with the Wyeth expedition from St. Louis, Missouri, to Fort Vancouver, Oregon. Nuttall kept no journal during this trip, so his localities are always a bit of a mystery. Some location data can be derived from his published account and the label data on his specimens. "Plains of the Platte" is probably the most accurate location description for *T. grandiflora*, whereas "an alpine chain toward the sources of the Platte" is the most descriptive location for *T. hookeri*. Nuttall's determination of his collection was *T. sericea* Hook. *T. sericea* is an illegitimate name and a synonym of *T. exscapa* (Richardson) Porter. Therefore, Nuttall's collection would now be called *T. exscapa*.

Beaman (1957) proposed *T. hookeri* Beaman as a segregate from *T. exscapa*. Beaman used a collection by Ira W. Clokey in Mt. Vernon Canyon as his type. It was Clokey's Coll. No. 4338, made April 13, 1920. The holotype is at RM and there are 16 isotypes. Besides its generally smaller size, a distinguishing character of *T. hookeri* Beaman is its little tuft of twisted cilia at the apex of the phyllaries (Beaman, 1957, Graustein, 1967).



The Last 50 Years

Figure 7 Townsendia hookeri in the Colorado School of Mines Survey field, 12 March 2015.

Ernest H. Brunquist (1966) prepared a local checklist flora of the Heritage Square area as part of the report on Excavations at Magic Mountain (Irwin-Williams and Irwin, 1966).

The Jefferson Sentinel in July 1972 ran a long article about South Table Mountain describing its history and the need to save it as park land.

Georgina Brown's Book, *The Shining Mountains*, describes a grisly murder that took place on South Table Mountain.

The Colorado Chapter of the Nature Conservancy funded an ecological survey of North Table Mountain by Larry S. Zeise (1976) under the supervision of John W. Marr of the University of Colorado, Boulder, CO.

Paul Kilburn and Sally White (1992) published a short volume on the history and natural features of North Table Mountain. With the author's permission this report has been republished on the author's web site (schweich.net).

North Table Mountain was described in a report by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program as possessing a Biodiversity rank of B4 (Pague, et al., 1993).

In 2001, a presentation by Dr. Robert Reynolds, Loraine Yeatts, and Dr. Kirk Johnson, was made at the American Mountaineering Center describing why the Table Mountains were important to preserve.

Maureen O'Shea-Stone published a vegetation survey report of the portion of South Table Mountain owned by the National Renewable

Energy Laboratory (Plantae Consulting Services, 2002).

The Colorado Natural Heritage Program prepared a survey of critical biological resources for Jefferson County (Sovell, et al., 2012), in which North Table Mountain was upgraded to Biodiversity Rank B3.

Useful Publications

Harrington's Manual of the Plants of Colorado (1954) is occasionally helpful because it has more extensive descriptions of the taxa. Also, Harrington wrote a natural key rather than the artificial key in Weber & Wittmann (2012) and Ackerfield (2015). One problem is, though, that the progress of science has made some of Harrington's groups obsolete or moved some taxa from one group to another.

Shaw's (2008) Grasses of Colorado is typically where I start with grasses. I will then use Ackerfield (2015) or Weber & Wittmann (2012) to confirm a grass determination. Although, for a few collections, most recently one of *Elymus lanceolatus*, the most straight forward key was found in Wingate (1994) Illustrated Keys to Grasses of Colorado. And, finally, just to insert an element of heresy into the discussion, keying out a brome used in a revegetation project proved to be impossible until I turned to Baldwin, et al. (2012) Jepson Manual of the California Flora.

Weber and Wittmann's Colorado Flora: Eastern Slope (2012, 4th edition) is a highly developed diagnostic manual. It suffers somewhat from an unconventional use of names. However, with a little use, the synonymy with other floras becomes clear. I typically use Weber & Wittmann (2012) to confirm a determination. Sometimes, though, a plant will key out easily in this manual when it has failed in another.

Ackerfield's (2015) Flora of Colorado is, of course, the current best manual for Colorado. Its publication was a great step forward. Like when I used to write computer code, the first version was always serviceable, but each succeeding version was an enormous improvement, and we eagerly await the next edition of Flora of Colorado.

I have successfully used Wingate's (2017) Sedges of Colorado, and I am still learning my way around the book and sedges. The book is well-illustrated, in the keys, in the species descriptions, and in the supplemental information.

Two general books that do not specifically address Colorado flora, but that I find helpful are:

Harrington and Durrell (1957) is good introduction to identifying plants, and how to collect them. While the references to floras have become really dated, in the center of the book is a list of 25 questions to be answered when identifying plants. I found this idea, i.e., to examine the plant carefully before opening a flora key was very helpful.

Harris and Harris (2nd ed., 2001) is a veritable treasure, providing the basis for consistency in describing plants in a very well illustrated and accessible form.

Methods

Data was collected in two ways: online herbarium record search and collecting plants in the field.

Online herbarium search was performed using SEINet (SEINet Portal Network, 2014-2019). Searches were made two ways, one using the locality name "Golden" and the other using geographic coordinates that include the boundary of Golden *s.l.* The collection data was entered a Microsoft Access data base. 1125 collections were found in this way.

Data was also collected by making collections and observations in the field. Scientific collecting permits were obtained from the City of Golden, Colorado School of Mines, and Jefferson County Open Space.

Collections were made when the plants were in a condition that permitted making a good quality collection, such as one containing stem, leaves, flowers, and perhaps seed, and when in sufficient quality that never more than one-tenth of the extant plant material was collected. My data set contains 643 collections that I personally made in Golden *s.l.* The author does not make a practice of seeking out or collecting rare plants.

Observations were made when the amount of plant material was insufficient, or an easily recognizable plant was not in a condition to make a good quality collection, or if there were already collections of the taxon but at other parts of the parcels. My data set contains 1369 observations.

Observations and collections were recorded in a field notebook at the time made. Geographic location was obtained from a Garmin 76CSx GPS receiver, and downloaded using Minnesota

Department of Natural Resources DNRGPS. Notebook and GPS data were stored in a Microsoft Access data base and exported to ArcGIS. Collections were transferred to standard botanical presses from a field press. When dry the collections identified, labelled, and distributed to herbaria.

I plan to continue collecting around Golden *s.l.* for the foreseeable future. Therefore, this document will continue to change as time passes.

Results

A list of plants collected by me or others, and plants observed, is given in “Plant Check List for Golden, Jefferson County, United States,” below.

There are 659 taxa (species of plants) in 90 plant families shown in the attached plant list. Of those,

- Native to Colorado 490
- Not Native to Colorado 160
- Nativity Undetermined, 9
mostly identified only to
genus.

The two Colorado-ranked rare plants (Colorado Natural Heritage Program. 1997+) found in Golden *s.l.* are *Physaria vitulifera* Rydb. Fiddleleaf Twinpod and *Spiranthes diluvialis* Sheviak. Ute Lady's Tresses.

There are 35 Colorado-listed noxious weeds found within the limits of Golden *s.l.*, and a few more found just outside those limits.

Major Collectors in Golden and Vicinity

Nineteen plant collectors have made more than ten collections within Golden *s.l.* as shown below.

Collector Name	Number of Collections
Tom Schweich	643
Lorraine Yeatts	344
Ernest H. Brunquist	123
Janet L. Wingate	107
Anonymous	60
Hansford T. Shacklette	59
J. H. Ehlers	44

Collector Name	Number of Collections
Stanley Smookler	42
Mrs. Ella Bailar	31
Mary E. Edwards	40
Marcus E. Jones	30
I. W. Clokey	19
William Huestis	17
Jim Ratzloff	16
Ellsworth Bethel	16
Mark Duff	13
Will C. Ferril	13
Peter G. Root	14
R. J. Rondeau	11
Others	193
Total	1843

Discussion

Rare Plants

There are two plants found in Golden *s.l.* that are ranked as “rare” by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program.

Physaria vitulifera Rydb. Fiddleleaf twinpod

Global Rank: G3, State Rank: S3: Vulnerable, found locally in a restricted range.

Reported as an endemic of central Colorado in the Flora of North America (FNA Vol. 7). Known from Boulder, Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Gilpin, Jefferson, Park and Teller counties.

There is also a hybrid, currently designated *Physaria* ×1, and some current collections determined *P. vitulifera* may be of that hybrid.

***Spiranthes diluvialis* Sheviak. Ute ladies' tresses**

Global Rank: G2G3, State Rank: S2: Widely distributed, but severely threatened where it occurs.

Populations of Ute ladies'-tresses orchids are known from three broad general areas of the interior western United States -- near the base of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in southeastern Wyoming and adjacent Nebraska and north-central and central Colorado; in the upper Colorado River basin, particularly in the Uinta Basin; and in the Bonneville Basin along the Wasatch Front and westward in the eastern Great Basin, in north-central and western Utah, extreme eastern Nevada, and southeastern Idaho.

The species is threatened throughout its range by many forms of water developments, intense domestic livestock grazing, haying, exotic species invasion, fragmentation and urbanization in particular.

In Golden *s.l.*, we do not identify locations where this plant has been found.

Notable Native Plants

Every native plant is notable to a native plant enthusiast. It is hard to pick out just a few for special mention.

***Ericameria nauseosa* (Pall. ex Pursh) G.L.Nesom & G.I.Baird var. *graveolens* (Nutt.) Reveal & Schuyler. Rubber Rabbitbrush.**

One of the most common shrubs in Golden *s.l.* and frequently adventive in neighborhood gardens. Its name, in itself, is a history lesson. Found in all the open spaces.

Typically, we apply the common name "Rubber Rabbitbrush" to this shrub. Some varieties of *E. nauseosa* have been investigated as possible sources of rubber, though not our variety *graveolens*. However, a better common name might be "Goldy Locks" because the first name applied to it was *Chrysocoma* which literally translates to Golden Locks, or more precisely Golden Tuft-of-Hair.



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Figure 8. *Thelesperma megapotamicum*. Hopi Tea Greenthread.

***Thelesperma megapotamicum* (Spreng.) Kuntze. Hopi Tea Greenthread.**

Greenthread has ethnographic interest from its use in making dyes and medicinal teas. It is common around Golden, found North Washington Open Space, on North and South Table Mountains, and in the CSM Survey Field. There are twenty collections from Jefferson County.

The involucre has two rows of phyllaries, the lowest spreading, and the upper appressed. Pinnately divided leaves with linear to filiform lobes and a unique involucre make this plant easy to identify in the field.

***Townsendia hookeri* Beaman. Hooker's Townsend Daisy.**

This white daisy (see Figure 7, above) is often overlooked because of its small size and very early blooming date. It typically blooms from mid-March to mid-April. Common, but only collected from CSM Mines Survey Field and South Table Mountain. The type was collected by Ira W. Clokey in Mount Vernon Canyon just south of Golden *s.l.*



Figure 9. *Coryphantha missouriensis*. Missouri Foxtail Cactus.

***Heliotropium curassavicum* L. Seaside Heliotrope.**

Not seen in the Metro Denver since 1916 when Wm. Huestis collected it in the Berkeley suburb of Denver. Rediscovered on North Table Mountain in 2018 by Bob Legier. There are just a few small plants.

***Boechnera fendleri* (S.Watson) W.A.Weber. Fendler's Rockcress.**

(Syn: *Arabis fendleri* (S. Watson) Greene)

Collected on North and South Table Mountains. Probably more common but easily overlooked.

***Coryphantha missouriensis* (Sweet) Britt. & Rose. Missouri Foxtail Cactus.**

A very low-growing cactus that is also easily overlooked or stepped upon. Unique in that the red fruits develop in the spring a year after flowering.

The “Missouri” name refers to the Missouri River that was a thoroughfare of transportation during the early 19th century, long before the State of Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821.



Figure 10. *Echinocereus viridiflorus*. Nylon Hedgehog Cactus.

***Echinocereus viridiflorus* Engelm. Nylon Hedgehog Cactus.**

A very small beehive-shaped cactus, sometimes growing in very dense clusters. Seen on North and South Table Mountains, and North Washington Open Space.

***Pediocactus simpsonii* (Engelm.) Britton & Rose. Mountain Ball Cactus.**

Known from North and South Table Mountains, and Dakota Ridge. An iconic, easily recognized cactus found in open, dry places throughout much of Colorado.

***Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Sprengel. Bearberry.**

Collected on Lookout Mountain and Tin Cup Ridge. Golden *s.l.* is a little lower than its usual range.

***Astragalus crassicaarpus* Nutt. Groundplum Milkvetch.**

A prominent milkvetch with inflated fruit that look like large grapes or small plums. When dry the fruits are still recognizable, just brown and hard.

***Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh. Purple Locoweed.**

Quite common, collected in most open spaces around Golden. The first plant collected in Golden *s.l.* (Edward L. Geene, May 1, 1870).

***Corydalis aurea* Willd. Scrambled Eggs.**

An annual or possibly biennial found occasionally on North and South Table Mountains. Bright yellow.

***Sphaeralcea coccinea* (Nutt.) Rydb. Scarlet Globemallow.**

Sometimes called “Cowboy’s Delight,” found throughout Golden’s open spaces, sometimes as a single small delicate plant, sometimes as a larger plant with an extensive root system.

***Linaria canadensis* (L.) Dum.-Cours. var. *texana* (Scheele) Pennell. Blue Toadflax, Texas Toadflax.**

A commonly used synonym for this plant is *Nuttallanthus texanus* (Scheele) D. A. Sutton. This name was proposed by Sutton (1988) to separate the new world *Linaria* from the old world *Linaria*. However, recent phylogenetic work (Fernandez-Mazuecos, et al., 2013) shows that the new world plants need to be retained in the new world genus *Linaria*.

One collection in 1915 alongside the railroad at the west edge of Golden, and then not seen again until 2019 when it was found on Dakota Ridge. Also collected by Loraine & Dick Yeatts at White Ranch. Generally thought to be an annual.

***Eriogonum umbellatum* Torr. Sulphur-Flower Buckwheat.**

Quintessential Jefferson County plant because the type was collected in Jefferson County by Edwin James, M.D. in 1820. Nearly all in Golden *s.l.* will be var. *umbellatum*, though var. *ramsulosum* was described from Mount Vernon Canyon on the southern edge of Golden.

***Myosurus minimus* L. Tiny Mousetail.**

This tiny little plant has been found only on top of North Table Mountain, in drying ponds and muddy places.



Figure 11. *Carex inops* ssp. *heliophila*. Sun Sedge.

***Acer glabrum* Torr. Rocky Mountain Maple.**

Quintessential Jefferson County plant because the type was collected in Jefferson County by Edwin James MD in 1820. In Golden *s.l.* it has been found on North and South Table Mountains, and Apex Gulch.

***Carex inops* L.H. Bailey ssp. *heliophila* (Mack.) Crins. Sun Sedge.**

This small, early blooming sedge has been found throughout Golden *s.l.* open spaces, typically in open places where it can get a good start before taller plants. It is often found in full sun and can tolerate some dryness. It spreads slowly by rhizomes.

***Munroa squarrosa* (Nutt.) Torr. False Buffalograss.**

Sometimes spelled *Monroa*, this odd little grass has been found on both North and South Table Mountains.



Figure 12. *Munroa squarrosa*. False Buffalo Grass.

Notable Non-Native Plants

About 158 taxa of plants found in Golden *s.l.* are non-native. This is roughly 30% of all taxa found here.

In terms of the number of non-native taxa from each family, the greatest number are from the grass family (Poaceae). The top ten are listed in

Family	Native	Non-Native	Total
Poaceae	51	30	82
Asteraceae	93	17	111
Brassicaceae	18	17	35
Fabaceae	23	9	33
Polygonaceae	12	7	21
Chenopodiaceae	4	6	10
Caryophyllaceae	9	5	15
Boraginaceae	10	4	14
Lamiaceae	8	4	13
Solanaceae	6	4	10

table, above.

Three families, Poaceae, the “Grass family,” Brassicaceae, “the Mustard family,” and Asteraceae, the “Sunflower family,” account for about 40% of all non-native taxa in Golden *s.l.* This seems to be typical of the urban environment

“... just a few families contain a considerable portion of the species ... Asteraceae, Poaceae, and Brassicaceae comprise 38.8% of species ... this is typical of other non-native floras ...” (Mosyakin and Yavorska, 2002)

Some global studies have placed Fabaceae, the Pea family, in this group. Indeed, the Pea family is ranked fourth among families contributing non-native taxa to Golden *s.l.*

The following discussion will first discuss the noxious weeds known from Golden *s.l.*, then non-native grasses, mustards, and sunflowers, in that order.

Noxious Weeds

Thirty-five of the 158 non-native taxa are listed Colorado Noxious Weeds.

List A

List A Species in Colorado that are designated by the [Colorado Department of Agriculture] Commissioner for eradication. The most common List A species in the Golden area is *Euphorbia myrsinites* L. (Syn: *Tithymalus myrsinites* (L.) Hill) Myrtle Spurge.

- *Euphorbia myrsinites* L. Myrtle Spurge is ubiquitous in Golden *s.l.* Sprayed by either the City of Golden or Jefferson County Open Space where it is known to occur, it is often found in obscure or hidden places. It is also a common residential landscape plant. In the Upper Washington Avenue Open Space, previous mowing by the neighbors kept the plants small, but the species also spreads by small underground stems called rhizomes, thus allowing the plants to spread even if kept mowed.
- *Lythrum salicaria* L. Purple Loosetrife. Collected once along Clear Creek on Miller-Coors property. Status unknown.
- *Arundo donax* L. Giant Reed. Collected once near Jefferson County Government Center, likely undercollected.

List B

List B Species are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, develops and implements state noxious weed management plans designed to stop the continued spread of these species. The following List B plants are found in Golden *s.l.*:

- *Acroptilon repens* (L.) DC. Russian Knapweed. Ranches on north side of Table Mountain, status unknown.
- *Carduus nutans* L. (Syn: *Carduus nutans* L. ssp. *macrolepis* (Peterman) Kazmi) Nodding Plumeless Thistle. Widespread and common.
- *Centaurea diffusa* Lam. (Syn: *Acosta diffusa* (Lam.) Soja' k) White Knapweed. Widespread and common.
- *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. (Syn: *Breca arvensis* (L.) Lessing) Canada Thistle. Widespread and common. Typically sprayed when found.
- *Cynoglossum officinale* L. Gypsyflower. Well established, often off the beaten path.
- *Hesperis matronalis* L. Dame's Rocket. One collection, at the pond on Deadman Gulch just west of US Hwy 6, wiped out when dam was reconstructed. Watch!
- *Lepidium draba* L. White Top. Widespread, often found on slopes overrun by smooth brome.
- *Lepidium latifolium* L. (Syn: *Cardaria latifolia* (L.) Spach) Broad-Leaved Pepper-Grass. One collection, location unclear.
- *Saponaria officinalis* L. Bouncingbet. Several plants were found and removed along the social trail on the east side of the hill in North Washington Open Space. Two collections, probably more widespread and undercollected, also seen as landscaping plant on 5th Street.
- *Dipsacus fullonum* L. Fuller's Teasel. Common and widespread, under collected.
- *Dipsacus laciniatus* L. Cutleaf Teasel. Likely confused with the former and under collected.
- *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. Russian Olive. Many young and mature trees, used as a landscape element in numerous locations, e.g., Altitude Apartments, and along Heritage Road.
- *Euphorbia esula* L. Leafy Spurge. Common and widespread.
- *Linaria dalmatica* (L.) Mill. (Syn: *Linaria dalmatica* (L.) Mill. ssp. *dalmatica*, *Linaria genistifolia* (L.) Mill. ssp. *dalmatica* (L.) Maire & Petitm.) Dalmatian Toadflax. Ubiquitous, under collected.
- *Clematis orientalis* L. Oriental Virginbower. Three collections, waste places.
 "Although *Clematis orientalis* has been naturalized in the Rocky Mountains since the late nineteenth century, it has spread especially rapidly since ca. 1975, becoming weedy and, in some localities, constituting a threat to young trees and native shrubby and herbaceous species." – James S. Pringle in FNANM.
- *Potentilla recta* L. Sulphur Cinquefoil. One collection from South Table Mountain, probably under collected, e.g., very common at Ranson/Edwards.
- *Verbascum blattaria* L. Moth Mullein. One collection in CSM Survey Field with Common Mullein.
- *Aegilops cylindrica* Host. (Syn: *Cylindropyrum cylindricum* (Host) Á. Löve) Jointed Goat Grass. Common and widespread.

List C

List C Species are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, will develop and implement state noxious weed management plans designed to support the efforts of local governing bodies to facilitate more effective integrated weed management on private and public lands. The goal of such plans will not be to stop the continued spread of these species but to provide additional education, research, and biological control resources to jurisdictions that choose to require management of List C species.

The following List C plants are found in Golden *s.l.*:

- *Conium maculatum* L. Common Poison Hemlock. Common and widespread. Adventive in gardens.
- *Arctium minus* Bernh. Lesser Burdock. Known only from Heritage Square.
- *Cichorium intybus* L. Chicory. Appears only on a list of observations for North Table Mountain, probably undercollected.
- *Convolvulus arvensis* L. Field Bindweed. Very common, ubiquitous weed.
- *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her. ex Aiton. Redstem Stork's Bill. Also a very common, ubiquitous weed.
- *Hypericum perforatum* L. Common St. John's Wort. Only known from North Table Mountain, probably more widespread.
- *Verbascum thapsus* L. Common Mullein. Ubiquitous, forms large dense colonies, frequently adventive in city gardens.
- *Tribulus terrestris* L. Puncture Vine. Common.
- *Bromus tectorum* L. (Syn: *B. tectorum* L. var. *glabratus* Spenn.) Cheat Grass. Ubiquitous, adventive in city gardens.
- *Elymus repens* (L.) Gould. (Syn: *Elytrigia repens* (L.) Desv. ex B. D. Jacks.) Quack Grass. One collection, Golden location doubtful.
- *Panicum milliaceum* L. Proso Millet. Known only from Lookout Mountain.
- *Poa bulbosa* L. Bulbous Bluegrass. Widespread.

Watch List

Watch List Species that have been determined to pose a potential threat to the agricultural productivity and environmental values of the lands of the state. The Watch List is intended to serve advisory and educational purposes only. Its purpose is to encourage the identification and reporting of these species to the Commissioner in order to facilitate the collection of information to assist the Commissioner in determining which species should be designated as noxious weeds. There are two plants in Golden *s.l.* that are on the Watch List:

- *Carthamus lanatus* L. Woolly Distaff Thistle. Known from one collection along Lubahn Trail, base of South Table Mountain.
- *Gypsophila paniculata* L. Baby's Breath. Upper Washington Avenue Open Space. Baby's breath is an ornamental species that has escaped cultivation. Once established, it can form dense stands and is difficult to control. In pastures and rangeland, it competes with forage species and decreases hay forage quality. There is only one other collection from Jefferson County, Colorado.

Non-native Grasses in the Golden Landscape

There are 30 species of non-native grasses that have been collected in Golden *s.l.* Six of those grasses are listed Colorado noxious weeds. Noxious weeds are discussed under “Noxious Weeds,” above. The grasses that are noxious weeds are:

- Colorado Noxious Weed List A:
 - *Arundo donax* L. Giant Reed.
- Colorado Noxious Weed List B
 - *Aegilops cylindrica* Host. (Syn: *Cylindropyrum cylindricum* (Host) A.Löve) Jointed Goat Grass.
- Colorado Noxious Weed List C
 - *Bromus tectorum* L. (Syn: *B. tectorum* L. var. *glabratus* Spenn.) Cheat Grass.
 - *Elymus repens* (L.) Gould. (Syn: *Elytrigia repens* (L.) Desv. Ex B. D. Jacks.) Quack Grass.
 - *Panicum miliaceum* L. Proso Millet.
 - *Poa bulbosa* L. Bulbous Bluegrass.

The other 24 non-native grasses in Golden are not listed noxious weeds. That does not mean the grasses have no impact on native vegetation. What are these grasses? How did these grasses get to Golden?

Some of these grasses came to Colorado as weeds, perhaps in the hooves of animals. Others, though, about half, were planted intentionally, as part of an attempt to improve rangelands or for revegetation. Here are two ways that non-native

grasses are currently being introduced to the Golden landscape.

First, The City of Golden publishes revegetation requirements (Golden, 2019) these guidelines list several mixes from seed companies, such as Arkansas Valley Seeds, Pawnee Buttes Seed Company, and Western Native Seed. The names of the grasses are all common names, so identifying the actual seed to be used can be unclear. Some of the grasses in these mixes are native, or cultivars of grasses that may be native. Some are native to Colorado, but clearly not native to Golden. For example, the Rocky Mountain Native Mix from Arkansas Valley Seeds contains Mountain Brome “Bromar.” This is clearly not native to Golden. Rocky Mountain Fescue “Native” is also suspect. Galleta Grass “Viva” is very unlikely to be native to Golden.

Second, Eichters’ “Dryland Pasture Mix” is described as great for meadows and for erosion control. It can be used to reseed meadows and wildlife areas. The grasses are heat and cold tolerant, palatable and provide good nutrition for livestock and wildlife. It is said to be drought tolerant. The mix has changed through in the last few years since I first noticed it. The current (2019) mix contains six non-native grasses, as follows:

- 20% Tall Fescue
- 20% Annual Rye
- 20% Wheatgrass
- 20% Festulolium
- 10% Smooth Brome
- 10% Orchard Grass

Since common names are used on the grass mix label, it can be difficult to tell what grasses are really being planted. “Tall Fescue” is most likely *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (Schreb.) Dumort. (Syn: *Festuca arundinacea* Schreb., *Lolium arundinaceum* (Schreb.) S. J. Darbyshire) is a cool-season perennial C3 species of bunchgrass native to Europe. It is an important forage grass throughout Europe, and many cultivars have been used in agriculture. It is also an ornamental grass in gardens, and a phytoremediation plant (Wikipedia, 2019).

Annual Rye grass is likely *Lolium multiflorum* Lam. There are no collections of *L. multiflorum* in Golden s.l. or nearby and it will not be discussed further.

“Wheatgrass” could be *Pascopyrum* or *Thinopyrum*, or possibly *Elymus*. The most common of those grasses around Golden is

Intermediate Wheatgrass *Thinopyrum intermedium* (Host) Barkworth & D. R. Dewey and this is probably what is in the mix. *T. intermedium* is discussed further below as a non-native grass that is common in the Golden s. l. area.

Festulolium, c.f., *F. braunii* K.A. is a hybrid cross between the *Festuca* and *Lolium* species. The agronomic benefits of *Festulolium* started to gain acceptance in the late 1950’s with demand steadily increasing over the years. *Festulolium* is mainly utilized in pastures for grazing and stockpiling, either in mixes or pure stands. Silage and green chop are other major uses. Benefits include higher forage yields than perennial ryegrass, forage quality like perennial ryegrass, increased mid summer growth compared to other cool season grasses, high disease resistance, winterhardiness and persistence. There are a few older collections of grasses determined some species of *Festulolium* online in SEINet, but it is unclear whether those are the *F. braunii* hybrid or an older use of *Festulolium* as a genus name. There no collections of grasses determined as *Festulolium* made in Golden s.l.

“Smooth Brome” is most certainly a cultivar of *Bromus inermis* Leyss. This non-native grass is ubiquitous in Golden s. l. and discussed in more detail below.

“Orchard Grass” is *Dactylis glomerata* L. The non-native Orchard Grass is also very common in Golden s. l. and discussed in more detail below.

***Agropyron cristatum* (L.) Gaertn. Crested Wheat Grass.**

There are collections of Crested Wheat Grass from North and South Table Mountains and from the North Washington Open Space. The grass is commonly collected throughout Colorado, except at the higher altitudes. Crested Wheat Grass is often used in “range improvement” projects and is found throughout the Cordilleran West. It is likely undercollected because it is so common.

City of Golden categorizes Crested Wheat Grass as an invasive, non-native grass to avoid for revegetation (Golden, 2019).

***Agrostis gigantea* Roth. Redtop.**

There is one collection of Redtop, that from the top of North Table Mountain. Outside of Golden s.l. there are several collections of the grass

ranging from Rocky Flats in the north to Chatfield in the south of Jefferson County.

***Alopecurus arundinaceus* Poir. Creeping Meadow Foxtail.**

The sole collection of this grass in Golden *s. l.* was made in Tucker Gulch, just north of the First Street bridge. There are six other collections (SEINet, 20 Oct 2019) made in Jefferson County, mostly from the Chatfield area and the Majestic View Nature Center.

***Alopecurus geniculatus* L. Water Foxtail.**

These are several collections from North Table Mountain in the area of an ephemeral pond that has been enhanced with a small rock dam. Water foxtail is a small annual grass collected occasionally in wetlands or drying wetlands in central Colorado.

***Bromus carinatus* Hook. & Arn. California Brome.**

(Syn: *Ceratochloa carinata* (Hook. & Arn.) Tutin) has a common name of “California brome,” or occasionally “Mountain brome.” It is considered to be native to Colorado by Ackerfield (2015) and Shaw (2008), but non-native by Weber & Wittmann (2012), who also write, “A species consisting of a number of infertile races, introduced for range revegetation.”

The construction of the condominiums at 410-416 North Ford Street bled over into the North Washington Open Space. The soil was disturbed, construction debris was dumped, and construction equipment was stored on the city-owned parcel. At completion of construction the construction debris and equipment were removed. The disturbed area was covered with a jute mat, and the area seeded. By my collection (Schweich, #2090), the primary species seeded was *Bromus carinatus* Hook. & Arn. “California brome.” The seed mix also contained *Triticum aestivum* L. “Wheat” as several specimens of that taxon were collected (Schweich, #2089) with the California brome.

The City of Golden Revegetation Requirements (Golden, 2019) permit use of Mountain Brome “Bromar,” i.e., California brome, in a mix of permanent revegetation seed. “Bromar” is a selection made in 1933 at the Washington State University Agricultural Experiment Station, in

Pullman, Washington. It was released in 1946. The specific mix called out is “Rocky Mountain Native Mix from Arkansas Valley Seeds.” The mix contains 20% California Brome in addition to 8 other grasses (Arkansas Valley Seeds, 2019). The technical specification sheet does not specify the cultivar names of any of the grasses used.

If the preferred mix was applied, then other grasses such as Slender Wheatgrass, Blue Grama, Idaho Fescue, Buffalograss, Green Needlegrass, and Indian Ricegrass should have also been present. However, none of these were seen. Therefore, primarily California Brome was applied.

California Brome is not known from Golden *s. l.* The closest recent collection is by Janet L. Wingate (#2407, 19 Jun 1983, KHD21846) in a disturbed area at edge of dressage arena, Table Mountain Ranch, 19000 W 58th Ave., Golden. This location is just outside the present definition of Golden *s. l.* Otherwise, there are no historic or recent collections of this grass made in Golden *s. l.* (SEINet, 2019). Especially, there were no collections of *B. carinatus* when the Magic Mountain area was extensively collected by Ernest H. Brunquist in 1959-1960, nor were there any collections from South Table Mountain when that mesa was collected by Loraine Yeatts in 1983-1984. The closest old collection is an early 20th century collection from Mount Morrison (Bethel & Clokey #3998, 3 Jun 1921: CM234168, IND27631, RM88139 & UTC22795).

Therefore, I think it is fair to say that the planting of California brome as construction remediation represents introduction of a non-native grass to Golden *s. l.*, if not to Colorado. It was not necessary to introduce the non-native grass as there are numerous native grasses already growing in the North Washington Open Space that are easy to obtain and grow from seed. These would include Little Bluestem, Blue Grama, Buffalo Grass, Sand Dropseed, Needle and Thread, and Green Needlegrass.

***Bromus inermis* Leyss. Smooth Brome.**

If I were a dryland cattle rancher, I would plant smooth brome. It greens up early but can survive periods of drought and extremes in temperature. It is highly palatable and is high in protein content and relatively low in crude-fiber content. It is deep-rooted and spreads by rhizomes in addition to seed. It is compatible with alfalfa or other adapted legumes.

On the other hand, if I were a prairie restoration ecologist, I would go around shooting dryland cattle ranchers who planted smooth brome.

Bromus inermis is a highly competitive C3 grass that forms a dense sod, resulting in smothering and exclusion of other (native) species and decreasing natural biodiversity (ANHP, 2002; Oftinowski et al., 2007). ANHP (2002) writes that "Smooth brome may inhibit natural succession processes...and [serves as an] alternate host for viral diseases of crops." *Anemone patens*, a long lived native perennial in North American grasslands, is negatively affected by the presence of *B. inermis*. The thatch left by previous *B. inermis* growth creates an issue for survival and germination of *A. patens* seeds (Williams & Crone, 2006). *B. inermis* has also shown to alter the population dynamics of the dominant native perennial prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*). When *B. inermis* grows in conjunction with native *S. pectinata* is known to reduce patch growth, decrease colonization rates and increase extinction rates of the native species (Dilleuth et al., 2009). *B. inermis* is also known to significantly impact the population dynamics and movement behaviour of several native arthropod species in North American prairies (Baum et al., 2004; Cronin 2003a, b, 2007; Cronin & Haynes 2004; Cronin et al., 2004; Haynes & Cronin 2003).

Smooth brome is an invasive species in at least ten other states (MN, OH, IN, IL, KY, TN, NB, WI, ND and MS), by Invasives.org and The Nature Conservancy. In Colorado, smooth brome is available for use in seed mixes used by ranchers, homeowners, and highway departments which is why it is not listed as an invasive species.

The City of Golden designates smooth brome an invasive, non-native grass to avoid for revegetation (Golden, 2019).

***Bromus japonicus* Thumb. Japanese Brome.**

While *B. japonicus* and *B. tectorum* are superficially similar and often found growing together, they are probably not that closely related, as *B. japonicus* is placed in section *Bromus*, and *B. tectorum* in section *Genea*.

B. japonicus is not a noxious weed in Colorado, whereas *B. tectorum* is, and is discussed with the noxious weeds above.

***Bromus racemosus* L. Bald Brome.**

The collection of *B. racemosus*, collected at Heritage Square, has been annotated *B. japonicus* by Janet Wingate (2019).

***Dactylis glomerata* L. Orchard Grass**

Orchard grass was introduced to the eastern United States from Europe in 1760. It is widely planted in the United States and Canada and is found from Nova Scotia south to the Carolinas, west to central California, and north to coastal British Columbia. It was one of the first grasses I collected in Alameda, California.

There are two collections of Orchard Grass from Golden s. l., both made by the author. In addition, three observations from different locations, show Orchard Grass to be widespread in Golden s. l. Despite its ubiquity, Orchard Grass is not considered a particularly invasive species when compared to other non-native perennial grasses, e.g., *Holcus lanatus*, *Festuca arundinacea*, or *Phalaris aquatica* (or *Bromus inermis*, I might add).

Often planted for range improvement or revegetation, but considered an invasive, non-native grass to avoid for revegetation (Golden, 2019).

***Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. Barnyardgrass.**

Seen at Heritage Square and North and South Table Mountains. Until recently, most collections of *Echinochloa* were determined *E. crus-galli*. Then Ackerfield (2015) introduced a new character to examine in her key, i.e., were the setae on sterile lemmas pustular at the base or not? If true, then the grass was more likely *E. muricata*. Examination of this character led several collections determined *E. crus-galli* to be annotated to *E. muricata*.

***Echinochloa muricata* (P. Beauv.) Fernald var. *microstachya* Wiegand. Rough Barnyardgrass.**

Collected in Golden in 1895, more recently on South Table Mountain and at the Nightbird Gulch Trailhead.

***Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) Vignolo ex Janch. Stinkgrass.**

One collection on a disturbed roadside of South Table Mountain.

***Festuca idahoensis* Elmer. Idaho Fescue.**

The only Golden collections of *F. idahoensis*, indeed the only collections from Jefferson County, were made in the North Washington Open Space, where it was planted as a revegetation project.

Both *F. idahoensis* and the next *F. saximontana* are members of the *Festuca ovina* “complex, a grouping of the fine-leaved, non-rhizomatous *Festucas*. The City of Golden considers *F. ovina* to be an invasive non-native grass that is to be avoided for revegetation projects (Golden, 2019).

***Festuca saximontana* Rydb. Rocky Mountain Fescue.**

Collected in Golden only at the North Washington Open Space where it was planted as a revegetation grass. Has also been observed in Kinney Run, collection and verification needed.

***Hordeum murinum* L. Mouse Barley.**

Seen on North Table Mountain and collected on South Table Mountain; collected by the author at Lippincott Ranch.

***Hordeum vulgare* L. Common Barley.**

Known from only one collection north of Golden. Possibly planted or perhaps fell off the hay truck.

***Lagurus ovatus* L. Hares Tail Grass.**

Known from only one collection, on roadside of 32nd Avenue, near the Rolling Hills Golf Club, south of Golden.

***Poa compressa* L. Canada Bluegrass.**

Collected on North Table Mountain and Tin Cup Ridge, but probably more common than the number of collections would indicate.

Poa compressa is commonly planted to control erosion on disturbed sites such as roadsides, mine reclamation sites, heavy use recreation areas, and for low maintenance landscaping. City of

Golden treats it as an invasive, non-native grass to avoid for revegetation (Golden, 2019).

***Poa pratensis* L. Kentucky Bluegrass.**

(Syn: *P. agassizensis* B. Boivin & D. Löve)

Common around Golden; collected on North and South Table Mountains, the Survey Field, and North Washington Open Space. Often planted for range “improvement.” Invasive, non-native grass to avoid for revegetation (Golden, 2019).

***Psathyrostachys juncea* (Fisch.) Nevski. Russian wildrye.**

Collected in 1983 in a vacant field north end of Golden. Now covered by a housing development.

***Puccinellia distans* (L.) Parl. European Alkali Grass.**

Collected on northwest side of pond, sometimes called “Vaca Lake,” on North Table Mountain.

***Secale cereale* L. Cereal Rye.**

Planted beside Nightbird Gulch and found on South Table Mountain.

***Setaria viridis* (L.) P. Beauv. Green Bristlegrass.**

Common, and adventive in city gardens, but only collected on South Table Mountain.

***Thinopyrum intermedium* (Host) Barkworth & D.R. Dewey. Intermediate Wheatgrass.**

(Syn: *Elymus hispidus* (Opiz) Melderis)

Intermediate wheatgrass has been collected or observed in Golden at New Loveland Mine Park, North Table Mountain, North Washington Open Space, and South Table Mountain.

Often planted in a revegetation project. Generally, it is not an invasive plant and coexists well with native plant species. The sources of the various cultivars of Intermediate Wheatgrass are Russia, Turkey, and China.

***Thinopyrum ponticum* (Podp.) Z.-W. Liu & R.-C. Wang. Rush Wheatgrass.**

(Syn: *Elymus elongatus* (Host) Runemark)
Observed, but not collected on North Table Mountain.

Planted as a revegetation grass at Rocky Flats (Jody K. Nelson, #640, 7 May 1998, COLO543181).

***Triticum aestivum* L. Wheat.**

Found in North Washington Open Space where it was planted, perhaps as a contaminant, as part of a revegetation project following construction on adjacent property.

Non-Native “Mustards” in the Golden Landscape

Seventeen taxa in the **Brassicaceae** are non-native to Golden s.l. Three of them: *Hesperis matronalis* L. Dame's Rocket, *Lepidium draba* L. White Top, and *L. latifolium* L. Broad-Leaved Pepper-Grass, are noxious weeds that are discussed above. The remaining fourteen taxa are discussed below.

***Alyssum alyssoides* (L.) L. Pale Madwort.**

This taxon and the next, *A. simplex*, are very similar. They are distinguished by whether the sepals are persistent and whether the filaments are winged.

There is only one collection in Golden s.l., from Eagle Ridge, and one observation from North Table Mountain. Presence of *A. alyssoides* needs confirmation. The author has personally collected it at Lippincott Ranch, northernmost Jefferson County, but nearly all collections around Golden s.l. turn out to be *A. simplex*.

***Alyssum simplex* Rudolphi. European Madwort.**

(Syn: *Alyssum minus* Rothm., *Alyssum parviflorum* Fisch. ex M.Bieb.)

Ubiquitous little weed found everywhere.

***Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br. Garden Yellowrocket.**

Common weed of wet places, or in streams, Kinney Run, North and South Table Mountains, and CSM Survey Field.

***Berteroa incana* (L.) DC. Hoary Alyssum.**

Collected in Tucker Gulch and Apex Gulch in 2019. Not collected in Apex Gulch in 1959-1960 by Ernest H. Brunquist, so it may be a recent introduction there. Weber & Wittmann (2012) say, “abundant in meadows of the Front Range valleys and expected to spread throughout the middle altitudes.” Recently collected by the author in the Buffalo Creek Recreation, filling in the plant’s range in southern Jefferson County.

***Camelina microcarpa* Andrz. ex DC. Little-Podded False Flax.**

Common little weed world-wide, including all Golden s.l. open spaces.

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik. Shepherd's Purse.**

Another common little weed world-wide, but for some reason has only been collected at Tucker Gulch in Golden s.l.

***Chorispora tenella* (Pall.) DC. Crossflower.**

Common weedy plants of disturbed areas, found mostly everywhere, though often an early spring wildflower.

***Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb. Tansy Mustard.**

Eagle Ridge and North Table Mountain, probably under collected.

***Draba nemorosa* L. Woodland Whitlow Grass.**

Colorado authors disagree whether this plant is native or non-native. Regardless, it is found in Kinney Run, Heritage Square, and South Table Mountain.

***Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. Wormseed Wallflower.**

I have not seen this and there is one collection from North Table Mountain.

***Lepidium campestre* (L.) W. T. Aiton. Field Pepperweed.**

Two collections in the Survey Field, not quite as noxious as *L. draba*.

***Lepidium perfoliatum* L. Claspings Pepperweed.**

One collection in the road north side of North Table Mountain between the horse ranches. My other collection is from central Nevada.

***Sisymbrium altissimum* L. Tall Tumblemustard.**

North and South Table Mountains, North Washington Open Space and Heritage Square.

***Sisymbrium loeselii* L. Loesel's Tumble Mustard.**

One observation from North Table Mountain, needs verification.

***Thlaspi arvense* L. Field Penny Cress.**

Common on North and South Table Mountain, Kinney Run, Survey Field, and North Washington Open Space, usually in wetter places.

Non-native Sunflowers in the Golden Landscape

There are 17 non-native plants in the Sunflower family (**Asteraceae**) that have been collected in Golden. Seven of those are Colorado listed noxious weeds. Noxious weeds are discussed as a group above. They are.

- Noxious Weed List B
 - *Acroptilon repens* (L.) DC. Russian Knapweed.
 - *Carduus nutans* L. Nodding Plumeless Thistle.
 - *Centaurea diffusa* Lam. White Knapweed.

- *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. Canada Thistle.

- Noxious Weed List C
 - *Arctium minus* Bernh. Lesser Burdock.
 - *Cichorium intybus* L. Chicory.
- Noxious Weed Watch List
 - *Carthamus lanatus* L. Woolly Distaff Thistle.

There are ten non-native species of Asteraceae that are not listed noxious weeds.

***Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronquist. Canadian Horseweed.**

(Syn: *Erigeron canadensis* (L.) Cronquist)

A common adventive garden weed, though often overlooked when collecting because of its ubiquity and unassuming appearance.

***Galinsoga parviflora* Cav. Gallant Soldier.**

Collected once in downtown Golden. Status unknown.

***Gnaphalium uliginosum* L. Marsh Cudweed.**

Collected once on South Table Mountain.

***Lactuca serriola* L. Prickly Lettuce.**

Common adventive weed in open spaces and gardens.

***Onopordum acanthium* L. Scotch Cottonthistle.**

Observed, confirmation by collection needed.

***Scorzonera laciniata* L. Cutleaf Vipergrass.**

(Syn: *Podospermum laciniatum* (L.) De Candolle)

Common in open spaces, adventive in gardens, often confused with *Tragopogon dubius*.

***Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill. Spiny Sowthistle.**

One collection in downtown alley. Needs confirming collections.

***Taraxacum officinale* F. H. Wigg. Common Dandelion.**

(Syn: *T. laevigatum* (Willd.) DC., although Ackerfield (2015) treats this as a separate species.)

Common everywhere, often overlooked for collection, e.g., not collected by Brunquist at Magic Mountain, but very likely it was there.

***Tragopogon dubius* Scop. Yellow Salsify.**

Common in open spaces, adventive in gardens, ubiquitous. On field trips this is a good plant to discuss the function of pappus and describe what is meant by a “beak.”

***Verbesina encelioides* (Cav.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex A. Gray. Golden Crownbeard. Cowpen Daisy.**

(Syn: *Ximenesia encelioides* Cav.)

Waste places, unclear if uncommon, or under-collected. Collected on South Table Mountain, and on North Table Mountain on the fenceline of a horse pen.

***Xanthium strumarium* L. Common Cocklebur.**

Three collections, possibly under-collected, better data needed.

Other Families

There are nine plant families that are represented only by non-native taxa, and many of them are listed noxious weeds. Fortunately, there are only one or two taxa from each of those families. The families are:

- **Adoxaceae**, one species: *Sambucus canadensis* L. American Black Elderberry.
- **Dipsacaceae**, two species: *Dipsacus fullonum* L. Fuller's Teasel and *Dipsacus laciniatus* L. Cutleaf Teasel, both List B noxious weeds.
- **Elaeagnaceae**, one species: *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. Russian Olive, a List B noxious weed.
- **Hypericaceae**, one species: *Hypericum perforatum* L. Common St. John's Wort, a List C noxious weed.

- **Lythraceae**, one taxon, *Lythrum salicaria* L. Purple Loosestrife, a listed noxious weed in some states, such as Washington, but not in Colorado.
- **Oleaceae**, two species: *Fraxinus americana* L. White Ash, and *Ligustrum vulgare* L. Privet, neither of which as noxious weeds. The privet is likely a recent introduction to the Magic Mountain area.
- **Oxalidaceae**, one species, *Oxalis stricta* L. Common Yellow Oxalis, listed as a noxious weed in some states but not Colorado.
- **Ulmaceae**, two species, *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. Chinese Elm, not listed, and *Ulmus pumila* L. Siberian Elm, a watch list plant in Colorado.
- **Zygophyllaceae**, one species: *Tribulus terrestris* L. Puncture Vine, List C noxious weed species.

Conclusion

This paper describes the flora found in the City of Golden *s.l.* in a narrow slice of time, roughly 2014 through 2019. Some of the data can be projected backwards because nearly all collections are dated. From historic collections and old photographs, we can reasonably estimate the original vegetation and composition of the flora. The introduction of non-native taxa tells a story of human history as much as biological history.

We can also make some projections into the future. Most of the available land in Golden is built upon, permanently destroying the flora. The city-owned small pieces that are left are miniscule relative to county-owned open spaces. They are attractive for recreational use and subject to being chopped up into finer and finer pieces.

Obviously, the author has a bias toward more preservation and less usage. Ultimately, though, the citizens of Golden will make those decisions. Perhaps, by this document, such decisions can be well-informed about the plant life in our city.

Acknowledgements

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Finally, I acknowledge Cheryl Schweich, my wife, who watched me head out to the field in the morning and then spend all afternoon and evening hunched over a microscope and computer.

To all these people, I am grateful for their assistance – sometimes tolerance – that made this work possible.

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Plant Check List for Golden, Jefferson County, United States

Edited by Tom Schweich

This list is assembled from personal collections, herbarium vouchers, and published lists. For California, much of the data is provided by the participants of the Consortium of California Herbaria (<http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/>). For Colorado, much of the data is provided by the Southwest Environmental Information Network, which web site is found at (<http://swbiodiversity.org>). See their respective websites for copyright information and recommended citation formats.

For a complete list of Locations included in this Area List, see the Locations Included section, below.

Ferns

1. Azollaceae

2. [] *Azolla mexicana* C. Presl. Mexican Mosquito Fern.
Au

3. Dryopteridaceae

4. [] *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh. Brittle Bladderfern.
LkM NTMP STM
5. [] *Woodsia oregana* D.C. Eaton ssp. *cathcartiana* (B.L. Rob.) Windham. Rocky Mountain Woodsia. NTM
NTMP STM

6. Equisetaceae

7. [] *Equisetum hyemale* L. Tall Scouring Rush. NTM
8. [] *Equisetum laevigatum* A. Braun. Smooth Horsetail.
SvyFld

9. Pteridaceae

10. [] *Argyrochosma fendleri* (Kunze) Windham.
Fendler's False Cloak Fern. STM
11. [] *Cheilanthes feei* T. Moore. Slender Lipfern. STM

12. Selaginellaceae

13. [] *Selaginella densa* Rydb. Rock Spikemoss. NTM
14. [] *Selaginella mutica* D.C. Eaton ex Underw.
Bluntleaf Spikemoss. ClrCkCyn
15. [] *Selaginella underwoodii* Hieron. Underwood's
Spikemoss. NTM STM
16. [] *Selaginella weatherbiana* R. Tryon. Weatherby's
Spike Moss. ClrCkCyn

Gymnosperms

17. Cupressaceae

18. [] *Juniperus communis* L. var. *depressa*. Common
Juniper. Au SvyFld TinC

19. [] *Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg. (Syn: *Sabina scopulorum* Sarg. (Sarg.) Rydb.) Rocky Mountain Juniper. Au DkR HSq MMtn NTM STM Windy
20. [] *Juniperus virginiana* L. Eastern Redcedar. KRun
NWash

21. Pinaceae

22. [] *Pinus ponderosa* Laws. Ponderosa Pine. DkR
MMtn NTM NTMP TinC
23. [] *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco var. *glauca* (Beissn.) Franco. (Syn: *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco var. *glauca* (Mayr) Franco) Douglas Fir. LkM NTM NTMP

Dicots

24. Adoxaceae

25. [] *Sambucus canadensis* L. American Black
Elderberry. Au ClrCk

26. Amaranthaceae

27. [] *Amaranthus albus* L. Prostrate Pigweed. STM
28. [] *Amaranthus arenicola* I. M. Johnst. Sandhill
Pigweed. NTMP
29. [] *Amaranthus blitoides* S. Watson. (Syn: *A. graecizans* L.) Mat Amaranth. HSq STM
30. [] *Amaranthus powellii* S. Watson. Powell's Pigweed.
HSq STM
31. [] *Froelichia gracilis* (Hook.) Moq. Slender
Snakecotton. Au

32. Anacardiaceae

33. [] *Rhus trilobata* Nutt. (Syn: *Rhus aromatica* Aiton) Squawbush. Dead DkR NTMP TinC
34. [] *Rhus trilobata* Nutt. var. *trilobata*. (Syn: *Rhus aromatica* Aiton var. *trilobata* (Nutt.) A. Gray ex S. Watson) Skunkbush Sumac. KRun MMtn
NTM NWash STM

35. [] *Toxicodendron rydbergii* (Small ex Rydb.) Greene.
Western Poison Ivy. ClrCkCyn DkR NTM NTMP
SvyFld

36. Apiaceae

37. [] *Aegopodium podagraria* L. Bishops Goutweed.
Hdell
38. [] *Aletes acaulis* (Torr.) J.M. Coult. & Rose. Stemless
Indian Parsley. Au ClrCkCyn NTM NTMP STM
39. [] *Berula erecta* (Huds.) Coville. Cut-Leaf Water
Parsnip. Au
40. [] *Conium maculatum* L. Common Poison Hemlock.
Weed: CO DofA, List: C. Au ClrCk HSq NTM
STM SvyFld
41. [] *Harbouria trachypleura* (A. Gray) J.M. Coult. &
Rose. (Syn: *Thaspium trachypleurum* A. Gray)
Whiskbroom Parsley. Au NTM SvyFld TinC
VidGl
42. [] *Ligusticum porteri* J.M. Coult. & Rose. Porter's
Licorice-Root. Au
43. [] *Lomatium orientale* J.M. Coult. & Rose. Northern
Idaho Biscuitroot. ClrCkCyn DkR HSq LkM
MMtn NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
44. [] *Musineon divaricatum* (Pursh) Raf. Leafy
Wildparsley. Dead STM

45. Apocynaceae

46. [] *Apocynum xfloribundum* Greene. Dogbane. NTMP
47. [] *Apocynum cannabinum* L. Indian Hemp. Au NTM
STM

48. Araliaceae

49. [] *Aralia nudicaulis* L. Wild Sarsaparilla. LkM VidGl

50. Asclepiadaceae

51. [] *Asclepias incarnata* L. Swamp Milkweed. ClrCk
52. [] *Asclepias pumila* (A. Gray) Vail. Plains Milkweed.
NTM NTMP STM
53. [] *Asclepias speciosa* Torr. Showy Milkweed. Au
NTM NWash STM SvyFld TinC
54. [] *Asclepias viridiflora* Raf. Green Comet Milkweed.
NTM NTMP STM

55. Asteraceae

56. [] *Achillea millefolium* L. (Syn: *A. lanulosa* Nutt., *A.*
m. L. var. *alpicola* (Rydb.) Garrett, *A. m.* L. var.
lanulosa (Nutt.) Piper, *A. m.* L. var. *occidentalis*
DC.) Common Yarrow. HSq LkM NTM NTMP
STM SvyFld TinC
57. [] *Acroptilon repens* (L.) DC. Russian Knapweed.
Weed: CO DofA, List: B. NTMP
58. [] *Agoseris glauca* (Pursh) Raf. Pale Agoseris. NTM

59. [] *Agoseris parviflora* (Nutt.) D. Dietr. (Syn: *A.*
glauca (Pursh) Raf. var. *laciniata* (D. C. Eaton)
Smiley) Steppe Agoseris. Au LkM MGal STM
SvyFld
60. [] *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. (Syn: *A. artemisiifolia*
L. var. *elatior* (L.) Descourt.) Annual Ragweed.
NTM STM
61. [] *Ambrosia psilostachya* DC. Western Ragweed.
HSq KRun NTM NTMP NWash STM
62. [] *Ambrosia tomentosa* Nutt. Ragweed. NTM
63. [] *Ambrosia trifida* L. (Syn: *A. trifida* L. var. *trifida*)
Giant Ragweed. HSq NTM STM
64. [] *Anaphalis margaritcea* (L.) Bentham & Hooker.
Western Pearly Everlasting. NTMP
65. [] *Antennaria parvifolia* Nutt. Small-Leaf Pussytoes.
LkM NTM STM SvyFld
66. [] *Antennaria rosea* Greene. Rosy Pussytoes. LkM
NTM
67. [] *Arctium minus* Bernh. Lesser Burdock. **Weed:** CO
DofA, List: C. HSq
68. [] *Arnica cordifolia* Hook. Heart-Leaf Leopardbane.
LkM
69. [] *Arnica fulgens* Pursh. Shining Leopardbane. Au
NTM TinC
70. [] *Artemisia campestris* L. Field Sagewort. ApexGl
NTM
71. [] *Artemisia dracuncululus* L. (Syn: *Oligosporus*
dracuncululus (L.) Poljakov ssp. *glaucis* (Pall. ex
Willd.) A. Löve & D. Löve) Tarragon, Dragon
Wort. NTM NWash STM
72. [] *Artemisia filifolia* Torr. (Syn: *Oligosporus*
filifolius (Torrey) Poljakov) NTM
73. [] *Artemisia frigida* Willd. Prairie Sagewort. ApexGl
Au DkR HSq MMtn NTM NTMP NWash STM
74. [] *Artemisia ludoviciana* Nutt. Silver Wormwood.
ApexGl AuRes DkR HSq MMtn NTM NWash
STM
75. [] *Bahia dissecta* (A. Gray) Britton. (Syn:
Amariopsis dissecta (A. Gray) Rydberg)
Raglead Bahia. Au
76. [] *Balsamorhiza sagittata* (Pursh) Nutt. Arrow-Leaf
Balsamroot. TinC
77. [] *Brickellia californica* (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray.
California Brickellbush. NTM NTMP STM
78. [] *Brickellia eupatorioides* (L.) Shinnery. False
Boneset. Au NTM NTMP NWash STM
79. [] *Brickellia grandiflora* (Hook.) Nutt. Tasselflower
Brickellbush. HSq
80. [] *Carduus nutans* L. (Syn: *Carduus nutans* L. ssp.
macrolepis (Peterman) Kazmi) Nodding
Plumeless Thistle. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B.
KRun NTM NWash STM TinC
81. [] *Carthamus lanatus* L. Woolly Distaff Thistle.
Weed: CO DofA, List: Watch. STM

82. [] *Centaurea diffusa* Lam. (Syn: *Acosta diffusa* (Lam.) Soja' k) White Knapweed. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. DkR MMtn NTMP NWash STM
83. [] *Centaurea stoebe* L. (Syn: *Acosta maculosa* (L.) Holub, *Centaurea maculosa* Lam., *Centaurea stoebe* L. ssp. *australis* (Pancic ex A.Kern.) Greuter, *Centaurea stoebe* L. ssp. *micranthos* (Gugler) Hayek) **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. MtV
84. [] *Cichorium intybus* L. Chicory. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: C. NTM
85. [] *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. (Syn: *Breea arvensis* (L.) Lessing) Canada Thistle. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. NWash STM SvyFld
86. [] *Cirsium ochrocentrum* A. Gray. Yellowspine Thistle. Au
87. [] *Cirsium undulatum* (Nutt.) Spreng. Wavy Leaved Thistle. Au DkR HSq NTM NWash STM
88. [] *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronquist. (Syn: *Erigeron canadensis* (L.) Cronquist) Canadian Horseweed. Au HSq STM
89. [] *Coreopsis tinctoria* Nutt. Golden Tickseed. STM
90. [] *Crepis occidentalis* Nutt. (Syn: *Psilochenia occidentalis* (Nutt.) Nutt.) Largeflower Hawksbeard. Au NTM STM SvyFld
91. [] *Cyclachaena xanthiifolia* (Nutt.) Fresen. (Syn: *Iva xanthiifolia* Nutt.) Carelessweed. Au HSq STM
92. [] *Dieteria bigelovii* (A. Gray) D. R. Morgan & R. L. Hartman. (Syn: *Machaeranthera b.* (A. Gray) Greene) Bigelow's Tansy Aster. ApexGl STM TinC
93. [] *Dieteria canescens* (Pursh) A. Gray. (Syn: *Machaeranthera c.* (Pursh) A. Gray) Hoary Tansyaster. Au
94. [] *Dyssodia papposa* (Vent.) Hitchc. Fetid Marigold. NTMP STM
95. [] *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pall. ex Pursh) G. I. Nesom & G. I. Baird. (Syn: *Chrysocoma nauseosa* Pall. Ex Pursh, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pall.ex Pursh) Britton) Rubber Rabbitbush. Au ClrCkCyn NTM
96. [] *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pall. ex Pursh) G.L.Nesom & G.I.Baird var. *graveolens* (Nutt.) Reveal & Schuyler. (Syn: *Chrysocoma dracunculoides* Pursh [misapplied], *Chrysocoma graveolens* Nutt., *Chrysothamnus graveolens* (Nutt.) Greene, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pall.) Britton ssp. *graveolens* (Nutt.) Piper, *E. n.* (Pall. ex Pursh) G.L.Nesom & G.I.Baird var. *glabrata* (Gray) G.L. Nesom & Baird) Au HSq KRun MMtn NWash STM
97. [] *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pall. ex Pursh) G. I. Nesom & G. I. Baird var. *nauseosa*. (Syn: *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pall.ex Pursh) Britton ssp. *nauseosus*) Rubber Rabbitbush. Au STM
98. [] *Erigeron compositus* Pursh. (Syn: *Erigeron compositus* Pursh var. *discoideus* A. Gray, *Erigeron compositus* Pursh var. *glabratus* Macoun) Cutleaf Daisy. LkM
99. [] *Erigeron divergens* Torr. & A. Gray. Spreading Fleabane. DkR HSq NTM NTMP NWash STM VidGl
100. [] *Erigeron flagellaris* A. Gray. Trailing Fleabane. KRun MtV NTMP SvyFld
101. [] *Erigeron pumilus* Nutt. Shaggy Fleabane. Eage STM
102. [] *Erigeron strigosus* Muhl. ex Willd. (Syn: *Stenactis strigosa* (Muhl. ex Willd.) DC.) Prairie Fleabane. Au
103. [] *Erigeron tracyi* Greene. (Syn: *Erigeron cinereus* A. Gray, *Erigeron colomexicanus* A. Nelson, *Erigeron divergens* Torrey & A. Gray var. *cinereus* A. Gray) Running Fleabane. Au NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
104. [] *Erigeron vetensis* Rydb. Early Bluetop Fleabane. Au LkM
105. [] *Gaillardia aristata* Pursh. Blanketflower. Au Dead LkM NTM NWash STM SvyFld
106. [] *Galinsoga parviflora* Cav. Gallant Soldier. Au
107. [] *Gnaphalium uliginosum* L. Marsh Cudweed. STM
108. [] *Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh) Dunal. Curlycup Gumweed. NTM NTMP STM
109. [] *Grindelia subalpina* Greene. Subalpine Gumweed. STM
110. [] *Gutierrezia sarothrae* (Pursh) Britton & Rusby. Broom Snakeweed. Au DkR KRun NTM NTMP NWash STM
111. [] *Helianthus annuus* L. Common Sunflower. HSq LkM NTM STM
112. [] *Helianthus nuttallii* Torr. & A. Gray. Nuttall's Sunflower. Au
113. [] *Helianthus pauciflorus* Nutt. ssp. *subrhomboideus* (Rydb.) O. Spring & E. Schilling. (Syn: *Helianthus rigidus* (Cass.) Desf. ssp. *subrhomboideus* (Rydb.) Heiser, *Helianthus subrhomboideus* Rydb.) Stiff Sunflower. LkM NTMP
114. [] *Helianthus pumilus* Nutt. Little Sunflower. Au Dead DkR HSq MtV NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
115. [] *Heliotheris multiflora* Nutt. (Syn: *Viguiera multiflora* (Nutt.) S. F. Blake) Showy Golden Eye. ApexGl Au LkM
116. [] *Heterotheca foliosa* (Nutt.) Shinnars. (Syn: *Heterotheca villosa* (Pursh) Shinnars var. *foliosa* (Nutt.) V.L. Harms) Hairy False Goldenaster. STM
117. [] *Heterotheca villosa* (Pursh) Shinnars. (Syn: *H. v.* (Pursh) Shinnars var. *nana* (A. Gray) Semple, *H. v.* (Pursh) Shinnars var. *villosa*) Hairy False Goldenaster. All infra-specific taxa treated here as synonyms. Au AuRes ClrCkCyn HSq KRun NTM NTMP NWash STM TinC Tuck
118. [] *Hymenopappus filifolius* Hook. var. *polycephalus* (Osterh.) B.L. Turner. Many-Headed Fine-Leaved Woolly-White. Dead DkR HSq KRun NTMP NWash STM SvyFld

119. [] *Lactuca serriola* L. Prickly Lettuce. HSq NTM
NTMP NWash STM
120. [] *Liatris ligulistylis* (A. Nelson) K. Schum. Northern
Plains Gayfeather. LkMPk
121. [] *Liatris punctata* Hook. Dotted Blazing Star. Au
AuRes HSq LkM NTM NTMP NWash STM
122. [] *Lygodesmia juncea* (Pursh) D. Don ex Hooker.
Rush Skeletonplant. NTM STM
123. [] *Mulgedium pulchellum* (Pursh) G. Don in R.
Sweet. (Syn: *Lactuca tatarica* (L.) C.A.Mey.,
Lactuca tatarica (L.) C.A.Mey. var. *pulchella*
(Pursh) Breitung) Blue Lettuce. Au
124. [] *Nothocalais cuspidata* (Pursh) Greene. Prairie
False Dandelion. NTM NTMP STM SvyFld
125. [] *Onopordum acanthium* L. Scotch Cottonthistle.
DkR
126. [] *Packera fendleri* (A. Gray) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve.
(Syn: *Senecio fendleri* A. Gray) Fendler's
Ragwort. Au NTM NTMP STM
127. [] *Packera plattensis* (Nuttall) W. A. Weber & Á.
Löve. (Syn: *Senecio plattensis* (Packera) Nutt.)
Prairie Groundsel. Dead NTM NWash SvyFld
128. [] *Packera tridenticulata* (Rydb.) W.A. Weber & Á.
Löve. (Syn: *Senecio tridenticulatus* Rydb.) Three-
Tooth Ragwort. Au NWash
129. [] *Picradeniopsis oppositifolia* (Nutt.) Rydb. ex
Britton. (Syn: *Bahia oppositifolia* (Nutt.) A.
Gray) Opposite Leaf Bahia. Au STM
130. [] *Prenanthes racemosa* Michx. (Syn: *Nabalus*
racemosus (Michx.) Hook., *Prenanthes racemosa*
Michx. var. *multiflora* (Cronquist) Dorn) Purple
Rattlesnake Root. Au LkM
131. [] *Pseudognaphalium canescens* (DC.) Anderberg.
(Syn: *P. canescens* (DC.) W. A. Weber [illeg.]
Wright's Rabbit-Tobacco.. Au DkR NTMP
132. [] *Pseudognaphalium macounii* (Greene) Kartesz.
Macoun's Rabbit-Tobacco. LkMN
133. [] *Ratibida columnifera* (Nutt.) Woot. & Standl.
(Syn: *Rudbeckia columnifera* Nutt.) Upright
Prairie Coneflower. Au Eage KRun NTM NTMP
NWash STM SvyFld Wash
134. [] *Scorzonera laciniata* L. (Syn: *Podospermum*
laciniatum (L.) De Candolle) Cutleaf Vipergrass.
ClrCkCyn NTM NWash STM
135. [] *Senecio eremophilus* Richardson var. *kingii*
(Rydb.) Greenm. NTMP
136. [] *Senecio integerrimus* Nutt. Columbia Ragwort.
Au LkM NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
137. [] *Senecio riddellii* (Torr. & A. Gray) Greenm. ex L.O.
Williams. Riddell's Ragwort. HSq
138. [] *Senecio spartioides* Torr. & A. Gray. (Syn: *Senecio*
multicapitatus Greenm. ex Rydb.) Broomlike
Ragwort. NTM NTMP NWash STM TinC
139. [] *Senecio wootonii* Greene. Wooton's Ragwort. Au
140. [] *Solidago canadensis* L. Canada Goldenrod. Au
STM
141. [] *Solidago gigantea* Aiton. Giant Goldenrod.
ApexGl
142. [] *Solidago missouriensis* Nutt. Missouri Goldenrod.
KRun NTMP NWash STM
143. [] *Solidago nana* Nutt. Baby Goldenrod. HSq NTM
NWash STM
144. [] *Solidago nemoralis* Aiton ssp. *decemflora* (de
Candolle) Brammall ex Semple. Gray Goldenrod.
LkM
145. [] *Solidago rigida* L. var. *humilis* Porter. Stiff
Goldenrod. ClrCkCyn
146. [] *Solidago simplex* Kunth. Sticky Goldenrod. HSq
LkM
147. [] *Solidago speciosa* Nutt. Showy Goldenrod. NTM
148. [] *Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill. Spiny Sowthistle. Au
149. [] *Stephanomeria pauciflora* (Torr.) A. Nelson.
Brownplume Wirelettuce. NTMP STM
150. [] *Symphyotrichum ericoides* (Linnaeus) G. L.
Nesom. (Syn: *Virgulus ericoides* (Linnaeus)
Reveal & Keener) White Heath Aster. Au
151. [] *Symphyotrichum falcatum* (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom.
(Syn: *Aster falcatus* Lindl.) White Prairie Aster.
Au HSq NTM NWash STM TinC
152. [] *Symphyotrichum laeve* (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve var.
geyeri (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom. Smooth Blue Aster.
AuRes LkM
153. [] *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum* (Willd.) G. L.
Nesom ssp. *hesperium* (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom.
(Syn: *Aster lanceolatus* Willd. ssp. *hesperius* (A.
Gray) Semple & J. Chmielewski) Western Lance-
Leaved Aster. Au HSq STM
154. [] *Symphyotrichum porteri* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom.
(Syn: *Aster porteri* A. Gray) Smooth White Aster.
Endemic (CO, NM, WY) HSq LkM NTM NWash
STM TinC
155. [] *Taraxacum officinale* F. H. Wigg. (Syn: *T.*
laevigatum (Willd.) DC.) Common Dandelion.
KRun MMtn NTM NWash STM SvyFld
156. [] *Thelesperma megapotamicum* (Spreng.) Kuntze.
Hopi Tea Greenthread. NTM NTMP NWash
STM SvyFld
157. [] *Townsendia*. Townsend Daisy. NTM
158. [] *Townsendia exscapa* (Richards.) Porter.
Stemless Townsend Daisy. Chim MMtn
159. [] *Townsendia grandiflora* Nutt. Largeflower
Townsend Daisy. Au Eage LkM NTM NTMP
STM Windy
160. [] *Townsendia hookeri* Beaman. Hooker's
Townsend Daisy. MtV STM SvyFld
161. [] *Tragopogon dubius* Scop. (Syn: *Tragopogon*
dubius Scop. ssp. *major* (Jacq.) Vollman) Yellow
Salsify. DkR HSq NTM NTMP NWash STM
SvyFld TinC
162. [] *Verbesina encelioides* (Cav.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex
A. Gray. (Syn: *Ximenesia encelioides* Cav.)
Golden Crownbeard. Cowpen Daisy.. Au NTMP
STM

163. [] *Xanthisma spinulosum* (Pursh) D. R. Morgan & R. L. Hartm. Spiny Goldenweed. STM
164. [] *Xanthium strumarium* L. Common Cocklebur. Au HSq STM

165. Berberidaceae

166. [] *Berberis repens* Lindl. (Syn: *Mahonia repens* (Lindl.) G. Don) Creeping Barberry. ApexGl KRun LkM NTM NTMP SvyFld

167. Betulaceae

168. [] *Betula occidentalis* Hook. (Syn: *Betula fontinalis* Sarg.) Water Birch. Au
169. [] *Carpinus betulus* L. European hornbeam. Au
170. [] *Corylus cornuta* Marshall. (Syn: *Corylus cornuta* Marshall var. *cornuta*) Beaked Hazelnut. HSq NTMP

171. Boraginaceae

172. [] *Cryptantha virgata* (Porter) Payson. (Syn: *Oreocarya virgata* (Porter) Greene) Miner's Candle. Endemic (CO, WY) Au LkM NTM NTMP NWash STM TinC
173. [] *Cynoglossum officinale* L. Gypsyflower. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. KRun MMtn NTM STM SvyFld TinC
174. [] *Ellisia nyctelea* (L.) L. Aunt Lucy. ApexGl NTMP
175. [] *Heliotropium curassavicum* L. Seaside Heliotrope. NTMP
176. [] *Hydrophyllum fendleri* (A. Gray) A. Heller. NTM SvyFld
177. [] *Lappula occidentalis* (S. Watson) Greene. (Syn: *Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene) Flatspine Stickseed. Treated by some as a synonym of *L. redowski* (Hornem.) Greene. Au DkR HSq NTM STM
178. [] *Lappula occidentalis* (S. Watson) Greene var. *cupulata* (A. Gray) Higgins. (Syn: *Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene var. *cupulata* (A. Gray) M. E. Jones) Crowned Stickseed. NTMP TinC
179. [] *Lithospermum arvense* L. (Syn: *Buglossoides arvensis* (L.) I. M. Johnst.) Corn Gromwell. KRun
180. [] *Lithospermum incisum* Lehm. Narrowleaf Stoneseed. LkM NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
181. [] *Lithospermum occidentale* (Mack.) Weakley, Witsell & D. Estes. (Syn: *Onosmodium bejariense* DC. ex A. DC. var. *occidentale* (Mack.) B. L. Turner, *Onosmodium molle* Michx.) Western Gromwell nee Marbleseed. NTM STM SvyFld
182. [] *Mertensia lanceolata* (Pursh) DC. Prairie Bluebells. Au LkM NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC

183. [] *Phacelia hastata* Douglas ex Lehm. Silverleaf Phacelia. Au
184. [] *Phacelia heterophylla* Pursh. Varileaf Phacelia. NTM NTMP STM
185. [] *Plagiobothrys scouleri* (Hook. & Arn.) I.M. Johnst. var. *hispidulus* (Greene) Dorn. (Syn: *Plagiobothrys scouleri* (Hook. & Arn.) I.M. Johnst. var. *penicillata* (Greene) Löve) Scouler's popcornflower. NTMP STM

186. Brassicaceae

187. [] *Alyssum alyssoides* (L.) L. Eage NTM
188. [] *Alyssum simplex* Rudolphi. (Syn: *Alyssum minus* Rothm., *Alyssum parviflorum* Fisch. ex M.Bieb.) European Madwort. Au DkR MGal MMtn NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
189. [] *Arabis pycnocarpa* M. Hopkins var. *pycnocarpa*. (Syn: *Arabis hirsuta* (L.) Scop., *Arabis hirsuta* (L.) Scop. var. *pycnocarpa* (M. Hopkins) Rollins) Cream Flower Rockcress. NTMP STM TinC
190. [] *Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br. Garden Yellowrocket. KRun NTM STM SvyFld
191. [] *Berteroa incana* (L.) DC. Hoary Alyssum. ApexGl Tuck
192. [] *Boechera fendleri* (S. Watson) W.A. Weber. (Syn: *Arabis fendleri* (S. Watson) Greene) Fendler's rockcress. NTMP STM
193. [] *Camelina microcarpa* Andrz. ex DC. Little-Podded False Flax. Au Eage LkM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
194. [] *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik. Shepherd's Purse. Tuck
195. [] *Chorispura tenella* (Pall.) DC. Crossflower. Au KRun NTM NTMP STM Tuck
196. [] *Descurainia incisa* (Engelm.) Britton. STM
197. [] *Descurainia pinnata* (Walter) Britton. Western Tansymustard. STM
198. [] *Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb. Tansy Mustard. Au Eage NTM
199. [] *Draba nemorosa* L. Woodland Whitlow Grass. HSq KRun STM
200. [] *Draba reptans* (Lam.) Fernald. Carolina Whitlow Grass. Au STM
201. [] *Erysimum asperum* (Nutt.) DC. LkM NTM
202. [] *Erysimum capitatum* (Hook.) Greene. Sanddune Wallflower. Au LkM MGal STM SvyFld
203. [] *Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. Wormseed Wallflower. NTM
204. [] *Hesperis matronalis* L. Dame's Rocket. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. Dead
205. [] *Lepidium campestre* (L.) W. T. Aiton. Field Pepperweed. SvyFld
206. [] *Lepidium draba* L. (Syn: *Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv.) White Top. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. Au Eage NTMP TinC

207. [] *Lepidium latifolium* L. (Syn: *Cardaria latifolia* (L.) Spach) Broad-Leaved Pepper-Grass. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. Au
208. [] *Lepidium perfoliatum* L. Clasping Pepperweed. NTMP
209. [] *Nasturtium officinale* R. Br. (Syn: *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Hayek) Watercress. ApexGl STM
210. [] *Noccaea fendleri* (A. Gray) Holub ssp. *glauca* (A. Nelson) Al-Shehbaz & M. Koch. (Syn: *Noccaea montana* (L.) F. K. Meyer, *Thlaspi montanum* L. var. *montanum*) 0 LkM
211. [] *Physaria montana* (A. Gray) Greene. (Syn: *Lesquerella montana* (A. Gray) S. Watson) Mountain Bladderpod. Au LkM NTM NWash STM SvyFld
212. [] *Physaria vitulifera* Rydb. Roundtip Twinpod. Au ChrCkCyn KRun LkM NTM NTMP STM
213. [] *Rorippa palustris* (L.) Besser. (Syn: *R. islandica* (Oeder ex Murray) Borbas) Bog Yellow-Cress. HSq
214. [] *Rorippa sinuata* (Nutt.) Hitchc. Spreading Yellowcress. STM
215. [] *Rorippa tenerrima* Greene. Modoc Yellowcress. NTMP
216. [] *Sisymbrium altissimum* L. Tall Tumblemustard. HSq NTM NWash STM
217. [] *Sisymbrium loeselii* L. Loesel's Tumble Mustard. NTM
218. [] *Thlaspi arvense* L. Field Penny Cress. KRun NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
219. [] *Turritis glabra* L. (Syn: *Arabis glabra* (L.) Bernhardt) Tower Rockcress. NTM SvyFld

220. Cactaceae

221. [] *Coryphantha missouriensis* (Sweet) Britton & Rose. (Syn: *Escobaria missouriensis* (Sweet) D.R.Hunt) Missouri Foxtail Cactus. Au DkR MMtn NTM NWash TinC
222. [] *Coryphantha vivipara* (Nutt.) Britton & Rose. (Syn: *Escobaria vivipara* (Nutt.) Buxb., *Escobaria vivipara* (Nutt.) Buxb. var. *deserti* (Engelm.) D. R. Hunt, *Escobaria vivipara* (Nutt.) Buxb. var. *rosea* (Clokey) D. R. Hunt, *Mamillaria vivipara* (Nutt.) Haw.) Beehive Cactus. Au NTM NWash SvyFld
223. [] *Echinocereus viridiflorus* Engelm. (Syn: *Echinocereus chloranthus* (Engelm.) J.N.Haage, *Echinocereus viridiflorus* Engelm. var. *chloranthus* (Engelm.) Backeb.) Nylon Hedgehog Cactus. MGal MtZion NTM NTMP NWash STM
224. [] *Opuntia* (L.) Mill. Prickly Pear. NTM
225. [] *Opuntia macrorhiza* Engelm. Twistspine Pricklypear. DkR NTMP NWash STM
226. [] *Opuntia polyacantha* Haw. Plains Pricklypear. Dead NTM NWash STM

227. [] *Pediocactus simpsonii* (Engelm.) Britton & Rose. (Syn: *Echinocactus simpsonii* Engelm., *Pediocactus simpsonii* (Engelm.) Britton & Rose var. *minor* (Engelm.) Cockerell) Mountain Ball Cactus. DkR NTM NTMP STM

228. Campanulaceae

229. [] *Campanula glomerata* L. Dane's Blood. NWash
230. [] *Campanula rapunculoides* L. Rampion Bellflower. Au
231. [] *Campanula rotundifolia* L. Harebell. ApexGl ChrCkCyn DkR NTM NTMP STM Windy

232. Cannabaceae

233. [] *Celtis reticulata* Torr. (Syn: *Celtis laevigata* Willd. var. *reticulata* L. D. Benson) Net-Leaved Hackberry. DkR NTM NTMP NWash STM
234. [] *Humulus lupulus* L. Wild Hops. NTM

235. Caprifoliaceae

236. [] *Lonicera morrowii* A. Gray. Morrow's honeysuckle. Treated by the Plant List as a synonym of *L. tatarica* var. *morrowii* (A. Gray) Q. E. Yang, Landrein, Borosova & J. Osborne Au
237. [] *Lonicera tatarica* L. Tatarian Honeysuckle. NWash
238. [] *Symphoricarpos occidentalis* Hook. Western Snowberry. NTM NTMP STM
239. [] *Symphoricarpos rotundifolius* A. Gray. (Syn: *S. oreophilus* A. Gray, *S. rotundifolius* A. Gray var. *parishii* (Rydb.) Dempster, *S. rotundifolius* A. Gray var. *rotundifolius*, *S. vaccinioides* Rydb.) Roundleaf Snowberry. Au LkM NTM NTMP STM
240. [] *Viburnum lantana* L. Wayfaringtree. MtZion

241. Caryophyllaceae

242. [] *Cerastium arvense* L. ssp. *strictum* Gaudin. (Syn: *Cerastium strictum* L) Field Chickweed. Au DkR HSq KRun LkM MGal MMtn NTM STM SvyFld TinC Windy
243. [] *Cerastium brachypodum* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) B. L. Robinson. (Syn: *Cerastium nutans* Raf. var. *brachypodum* Engelmann ex A. Gray) Short-stalked mouse-ear chickweed. NTM
244. [] *Cerastium nutans* Raf. Nodding Chickweed. Presence in Colorado not universally accepted. STM
245. [] *Eremogone fendleri* (A. Gray) Ikonnikov. (Syn: *Arenaria fendleri* A. Gray) Fendler's Sandwort. NTM
246. [] *Gypsophila elegans* M. Bieb. Showy Baby's Breath. LkMN

247. [] *Gypsophila paniculata* L. (Syn: *G. paniculata* L. var. *p.*) Baby's Breath. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: Watch. NWash
248. [] *Paronychia jamesii* Torr. & A. Gray. James' Nailwort. NTM NTMP STM
249. [] *Pseudostellaria jamesiana* (Torr.) W. A. Weber & R. L. Hartm. (Syn: *Stellaria jamesiana* Torr.) Tuber Starwort. Au
250. [] *Saponaria officinalis* L. Bouncingbet. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. NTMP NWash
251. [] *Silene antirrhina* L. Sleepy Catchfly. Au STM SvyFld
252. [] *Silene drummondii* Hook. Drummond's Champion. Au
253. [] *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. (Syn: *Alsine media* L.) Common Chickweed. Au NWash

254. Chenopodiaceae

255. [] *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh.) Nutt. Four-wing Saltbush. STM
256. [] *Atriplex hortensis* L. Garden Orache. Au
257. [] *Chenopodium album* L. Lambsquarters. NTM NTMP NWash STM
258. [] *Chenopodium atrovirens* Rydb. Pinyon Goosefoot. HSq
259. [] *Chenopodium berlandieri* Moq. Pitseed Goosefoot. Au STM
260. [] *Dysphania botrys* (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants. (Syn: *Chenopodium b.* L, *Teloxys botrys* (L.) Weber) Jerusalem Oak Goosefoot. ClrCkCyn HSq STM
261. [] *Kochia scoparia* (L.) Schrad. (Syn: *Bassia scoparia* (L.) A. J. Scott, *Bassia sieversiana* (Pall.) W. A. Weber) Common Red Sage. HSq
262. [] *Salsola collina* Pall. Slender Russian Thistle. ClrCkCyn
263. [] *Salsola tragus* L. (Syn: *S. australis* R. Brown, *S. iberica* (Sennen & Pau) Botschantzev ex Czerepanov, *S. kali*, *S. kali* var. *tenuifolia* Tausch., *S. pestifer* Nels.) Tumbleweed. Au HSq STM
264. [] *Suckleya suckleyana* (Torr.) Rydb. Poison Suckleya. Au HSq

265. Cleomaceae

266. [] *Peritoma serrulata* (Pursh) DC. (Syn: *Cleome serrulata* Pursh) Rocky Mountain Beeplant. HSq NTM TGI
267. [] *Polanisia dodecandra* (Linnaeus) de Candolle ssp. *trachysperma* (Torrey & A. Gray) H. H. Iltis. (Syn: *Polanisia trachysperma* Torrey & A. Gray) Sandysseed Clammyweed. ClrCkCyn STM

268. Convolvulaceae

269. [] *Convolvulus arvensis* L. Field Bindweed. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: C. DkR KRun NTM NTMP NWash STM
270. [] *Evolvulus nuttallianus* Roem. & Schult. Shaggy Dwarf Morning Glory. STM

271. Cornaceae

272. [] *Cornus sericea* L. (Syn: *Swida sericea* (L.) Holub.) Creek Dogwood. LkM STM

273. Crassulaceae

274. [] *Sedum lanceolatum* Torr. (Syn: *Amerosedum lanceolatum* (Torr.) A. Löve & D. Löve) Spearleaf Stonecrop. MMtn NTM STM
275. [] *Sedum stenopetalum* Pursh. Wormleaf Stonecrop. STM

276. Dipsacaceae

277. [] *Dipsacus fullonum* L. Fuller's Teasel. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. Au NWash
278. [] *Dipsacus laciniatus* L. Cutleaf Teasel. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. HSq

279. Elaeagnaceae

280. [] *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. Russian Olive. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. DkR NWash STM SvyFld

281. Ericaceae

282. [] *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Sprengel. Bearberry. Au LkM TinC
283. [] *Orthilia secunda* (L.) House. Sidebells Wintergreen. Au
284. [] *Pyrola asarifolia* Michx. (Syn: *Pyrola rotundifolia* L. ssp. *asarifolia* (Michx.) A. Löve) Liverleaf Wintergreen. Au ClrCkCyn LkM

285. Euphorbiaceae

286. [] *Chamaesyce fendleri* (Torr. & A. Gray) Small. (Syn: *Euphorbia fendleri* Torr. & A. Gray) Fendler's Sandmat. STM
287. [] *Chamaesyce glyptosperma* (Engelm.) Small. Ribseed Sand Mat. HSq NTMP STM
288. [] *Euphorbia brachycera* Engelm. (Syn: *Tithymalus brachyceras* (Engelm.) Small) Horned Spurge. Dead STM
289. [] *Euphorbia dentata* Michx. (Syn: *Euphorbia dentata* Michx. var. *dentata*, *Pointsettia dentata* (Michx.) Klotzsch & Garcke) Toothed Spurge. HSq STM
290. [] *Euphorbia esula* L. Leafy Spurge. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. DkR NTMP STM Tuck

291. [] *Euphorbia marginata* Pursh. (Syn: *Agaloma marginata* (Pursh) A. Löve & D. Löve) Snow on the Mountain. Eage HSq NTM STM
292. [] *Euphorbia myrsinites* L. (Syn: *Tithymalus myrsinites* (L.) Hill) Myrtle Spurge. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: A. Au KRun MtZion NTM NTMP NWash SvyFld TinC
293. [] *Euphorbia peplus* L. (Syn: *Tithymalus peplus* (L.) Hill) Petty Spurge. Au KRun
294. [] *Euphorbia spathulata* Lam. (Syn: *Tithymalus spathulata* (Lam.) W. A. Weber) Warty Spurge, Spoonleaf Spurge. NTM NTMP STM
295. [] *Tragia ramosa* Torr. Branched Noseburn. Au DkR NTM NTMP STM

296. Fabaceae

297. [] *Astragalus agrestis* Douglas ex G. Don. Purple Milkvetch. Au NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
298. [] *Astragalus crassicaarpus* Nutt. Groundplum Milkvetch. NTM NTMP NWash STM
299. [] *Astragalus drummondii* Dougl. ex Hook. Drummond's Milkvetch. Au Dead DkR NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
300. [] *Astragalus flexuosus* G. Don. Flexible Milkvetch. NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
301. [] *Astragalus laxmannii* Jacq. var. **robustior** (Hook.) Barneby & S. L. Welsh. (Syn: *Astragalus adsurgens* Pall.) Prairie Milkvetch. HSq NTM STM
302. [] *Astragalus parryi* A. Gray. Parry's Milkvetch. NTM
303. [] *Astragalus shortianus* Torr. & A.Gray. Short's Milkvetch. KRun NTM NTMP STM
304. [] *Colutea arborescens* L. Bladder Senna. Cress NWash STM
305. [] *Dalea candida* Willd. White Prairie Clover. NTMP STM
306. [] *Dalea purpurea* Vent. Purple Prairie Clover. HSq NTMP SvyFld
307. [] *Glycyrrhiza lepidota* Pursh. American Licorice. Au NTM STM TinC
308. [] *Lathyrus eucosmus* Butters & H. St. John. Bush Vetchling. NTM STM
309. [] *Lathyrus lanszwertii* Kellogg var. **leucanthus** (Rydb.)Dorn. (Syn: *Lathyrus leucanthus* Rydb.) STM
310. [] *Lathyrus leucanthus* Rydb. (= *Lathyrus lanszwertii* Kellogg var. *leucanthus* (Rydb.)Dorn) NTM
311. [] *Lupinus argenteus* Pursh. Loosely Flowered Silver Lupine. DkR LkM NTM NTMP
312. [] *Lupinus argenteus* Pursh var. **argenteus**. Loosely Flowered Silver Lupine. HSq NTMP SvyFld
313. [] *Lupinus caudatus* Kellogg var. **argophyllus** (A. Gray) S.L. Welsh. (= *Lupinus caudatus* Kellogg

- ssp. *argophyllus* (A.Gray) E.Phillips) Kellogg's Spurred Lupine. AuRes
314. [] *Medicago lupulina* L. Black Medick. NTM NTMP STM TinC
315. [] *Medicago sativa* L. Alfalfa. NWash STM
316. [] *Melilotus albus* Medik. NTM NTMP STM
317. [] *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Lam. Yellow Sweet Clover. NTM NTMP NWash STM TinC
318. [] *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh. Purple Locoweed. Au DkR LkM NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
319. [] *Oxytropis sericea* Torr. & A. Gray. White Locoweed. STM
320. [] *Pedimelum tenuiflorum* (Pursh) A. N. Egan. (Syn: *Psoralea tenuiflora* Pursh, *Psoralidium tenuiflorum* (Pursh) Rydb.) Slimflower Scurfpea. Au NTM STM
321. [] *Psoralidium lanceolatum* (Pursh) Rydb. (= *Ladeania lanceolata* (Pursh) A. N. Egan & Reveal) Dune Scurfpea. Au
322. [] *Psoralidium tenuiflorum* (Pursh) Rydb. (= *Pedimelum tenuiflorum* (Pursh) A. N. Egan) Slimflower Scurfpea. Au HSq NTMP NWash
323. [] *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. Black Locust. NTM STM
324. [] *Securigera varia* (L.) Lassen. (Syn: *Coronilla varia* L.) Purple Crownvetch. MtV NTM
325. [] *Thermopsis rhombifolia* (Nutt. ex Pursh) Nutt. ex Richardson var. **divaricarpa** (A. Nelson) Isely. (= *Thermopsis divaricarpa* A. Nelson) Prairie Thermopsis. LkM NTM NTMP STM TinC
326. [] *Trifolium hybridum* L. Alsike Clover. LkM
327. [] *Vicia americana* Willd. American Vetch. Au NTM NTMP STM SvyFld TinC
328. [] *Vicia ludoviciana* Nutt. Louisiana Vetch. STM
329. [] *Vicia villosa* Roth. Hairy Vetch. ApexGl Au HSq NTMP STM

330. Fagaceae

331. [] *Quercus gambelii* Nutt. Gambel's oak. Au

332. Fumariaceae

333. [] *Corydalis aurea* Willd. Scrambled Eggs. NTM NTMP STM

334. Gentianaceae

335. [] *Eustoma grandiflorum* (Raf.) Shinnars. (Syn: *Eustoma russellianum* (Hook.) Griseb.) Showy Prairie Gentian. LkM

336. Geraniaceae

337. [] *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her. ex Aiton. Redstem Stork's Bill. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: C. Au DkR HSq NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld

338. [] *Geranium caespitosum* James. Pinewoods
Geranium. AuRes HSq LkM NTM STM SvyFld
339. [] *Geranium richardsonii* Fisch. & Trautv.
Richardson's Geranium. LkM

340. Grossulariaceae

341. [] *Ribes aureum* Pursh. Golden Currant. KRun
LkM NTM NTMP STM
342. [] *Ribes cereum* Douglas. Wax Currant. Au Eage
HSq KRun LkM MMtn NTM NWash STM
SvyFld TinC

343. Hydrangeaceae

344. [] *Jamesia americana* Torr. & A. Gray. Fivepetal
Cliffbush. LkM STM

345. Hypericaceae

346. [] *Hypericum perforatum* L. Common St. John's
Wort. Weed: CO DofA, List: C. DkR NTMP

347. Lamiaceae

348. [] *Dracocephalum parviflorum* Nutt. American
Dragonhead. Au
349. [] *Lamium amplexicaule* L. Henbit. NWash
350. [] *Lycopus americanus* W. P. C. Barton. American
Bugleweed. HSq
351. [] *Marrubium vulgare* L. Horehound. DkR HSq
NTM STM TinC
352. [] *Mentha arvensis* L. Wild Mint. ApexGl Au NTM
STM
353. [] *Mentha canadensis* L. Wild Mint. Au
354. [] *Mentha spicata* L. Spearmint. NTM
355. [] *Monarda fistulosa* L. Wild Bergamot. ApexGl Au
HSq KRun NTM NTMP STM SvyFld Windy
356. [] *Monarda pectinata* Nutt. Plains Beebalm. NTMP
STM
357. [] *Nepeta cataria* L. Catnip. ApexGl NTM STM
358. [] *Prunella vulgaris* L. Common Selfheal. NTMP
359. [] *Salvia reflexa* Hornemann. (Syn: *S. lanceolata*
Rydb. [unpub.], *S. lanceolata* Willd. [illeg.], *S.*
trichostemmoides Pursh) Lanceleaf Sage. Au
STM
360. [] *Scutellaria brittonii* Porter. Britton's Skullcap.
Dead HSq KRun NTM NTMP STM SvyFld

361. Linaceae

362. [] *Linum lewisii* Pursh. (Syn: *Adenolinum lewisii*
(Pursh) A. Löve & D. Löve) Prairie Blue Flax.
ClrCk DkR NTM STM
363. [] *Linum perenne* L. (Syn: *Adenolinum perenne* (L.)
Rchb.) Blue Flax. NTMP STM

364. Loasaceae

365. [] *Mentzelia albicaulis* Hook. (Syn: *Acrolasia*
albicaulis (Douglas) Rydb.) White-Stem Blazing
Star. STM
366. [] *Mentzelia dispersa* S. Watson. (Syn: *Acrolasia*
dispersa (S. Watson) Davidson) Bushy Blazing
Star. STM
367. [] *Mentzelia multiflora* (Nutt.) A. Gray. (Syn:
Nuttallia multiflora (Nutt.) Greene) Adonis
Blazing Star. ApexGl ClrCkCyn LkM
368. [] *Mentzelia nuda* (Pursh) Torr. & A. Gray. (Syn:
Nuttallia nuda (Pursh) Greene) Bractless
Blazing Star. Au NTM NWash
369. [] *Mentzelia speciosa* Osterh. (Syn: *Nuttallia*
speciosa (Osterh.) Greene) Plains Blazing Star.
NTM STM

370. Lythraceae

371. [] *Lythrum salicaria* L. Purple Loosestrife. Weed:
CO DofA, List: A. Au

372. Malvaceae

373. [] *Malva neglecta* Wallr. Common Mallow. NWash
374. [] *Sphaeralcea coccinea* (Nutt.) Rydb. Scarlet
Globemallow. Dead Eage NTM NTMP STM
SvyFld

375. Montiaceae

376. [] *Claytonia lanceolata* Pursh. Lanceleaf
Springbeauty. LkM
377. [] *Claytonia rosea* Rydb. Rocky Mountain
Springbeauty. ApexGl LkM NTMP STM SvyFld
TinC Windy
378. [] *Phemeranthus parviflorus* (Nutt.) Kiger.
Sunbright. NTMP STM

379. Myrsinaceae

380. [] *Lysimachia ciliata* L. Fringed Loosestrife. ApexGl
LkM

381. Nyctaginaceae

382. [] *Abronia fragrans* Nutt. Ex Hook. Snowball Sand
Verbena. Au
383. [] *Mirabilis linearis* (Pursh) Heimerl. (Syn:
Oxybaphus linearis (Pursh) B. L. Robinson)
Narrowleaf Four O'Clock. ClrCkCyn HSq NTM
NWash STM
384. [] *Mirabilis nyctaginea* (Michx.) MacMill. (Syn:
Oxybaphus nyctagineus (Michx.) Sweet)
Heartleaf Four O'Clock. KRun STM

385. Oleaceae

386. [] *Fraxinus americana* L. White Ash. NTM
 387. [] *Ligustrum vulgare* L. Privet. ApexGl

388. Onagraceae

389. [] *Chamerion angustifolium* (L.) Holub. (Syn: *Epilobium a.* L., *Epilobium angustifolium* L var. *intermedium*) Fireweed. LkM
 390. [] *Circaea alpina* L. Small Enchanter's Nightshade. ApexGl
 391. [] *Epilobium brachycarpum* C. Presl. Autumn Willow Herb. HSq
 392. [] *Epilobium ciliatum* Raf. Fringed Willowherb. HSq NTM STM
 393. [] *Epilobium ciliatum* Raf. ssp. *ciliatum*. (Syn: *E. adenocaulon* Hausskn.) Fringed Willowherb. MtV
 394. [] *Epilobium ciliatum* Raf. ssp. *glandulosum* (Lehm.) Hoch & P. H. Raven. (Syn: *Epilobium glandulosum* Lehm.) Fringed Willowherb. NTM
 395. [] *Oenothera albicaulis* Pursh. Whitest Evening Primrose. LkM STM
 396. [] *Oenothera brachycarpa* A. Gray. Short-Fruit Evening Primrose. Au NTM STM
 397. [] *Oenothera caespitosa* Nutt. Tufted Evening Primrose. Au NTM STM
 398. [] *Oenothera caespitosa* Nutt. ssp. *macroglottis* (Rydb.) W.L. Wagner. Tufted Evening Primrose. Au NTMP
 399. [] *Oenothera caespitosa* Nutt. ssp. *marginata* (Hook. & Arn.) Munz. Tufted Evening Primrose. STM
 400. [] *Oenothera coronopifolia* Torr. & A. Gray. Crownleaf Evening Primrose. ClrCkCyn LkM
 401. [] *Oenothera curtiflora* W.L. Wagner & Hoch. (Syn: *Gaura mollis* James, nom. rej., *Gaura parviflora* Douglas ex Lehm.) Velvet Butterfly-Weed. HSq NTMP STM
 402. [] *Oenothera howardii* (A. Nels.) W. L. Wagner. Howard's Evening Primrose. Au ClrCk STM SvyFld
 403. [] *Oenothera nuttallii* Sweet. Nuttall's Evening Primrose. Au
 404. [] *Oenothera suffrutescens* (Ser.) W. L. Wagner & Hoch. (Syn: *Gaura coccinea* Pursh, *Gaura glabra* Lehm.) Linda Tarde. Au DkR Eage HSq NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
 405. [] *Oenothera villosa* Thunb. Hairy Evening Primrose. ApexGl STM

406. Orobanchaceae

407. [] *Castilleja integra* A. Gray. Wholeleaf Indian Paintbrush. Au DkR LkM NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC

408. [] *Castilleja linariifolia* Benth. Wyoming Indian Paintbrush. NTM
 409. [] *Orobanche fasciculata* Nutt. (Syn: *Aphyllon fasciculatum* (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray) Clustered Broomrape. Au Dead Eage NTM NTMP NWash STM
 410. [] *Orobanche uniflora* L. (Syn: *Aphyllon uniflorum* (L.) Torr. & A. Gray, *Orobanche uniflora* L. var. *uniflora*) Naked Broomrape. STM
 411. [] *Orthocarpus luteus* Nutt. Yellow Owls Clover. ApexGl Au

412. Oxalidaceae

413. [] *Oxalis stricta* L. Common Yellow Oxalis. HSq

414. Papaveraceae

415. [] *Argemone hispida* A. Gray. Rough Prickly Poppy. MtV
 416. [] *Argemone intermedia* auct. non Sweet. Au
 417. [] *Argemone polyanthemos* (Fedde) G.B. Ownbey. Crested Prickly Poppy. HSq KRun NTM NTMP STM SvyFld
 418. [] *Papaver rhoeas* L. Corn Poppy. MtV

419. Phrymaceae

420. [] *Erythranthe floribunda* (Douglas ex Lindl.) G. L. Nesom. (Syn: *Mimulus floribundus* Lindl.) Many Flowered Monkey Flower. NTMP STM
 421. [] *Erythranthe glabrata* (Kunth) G. L. Nesom. (Syn: *Mimulus glabratus* Kunth.) Roundleaf Monkeyflower. Au
 422. [] *Erythranthe guttata* (Fisch. ex DC.) G.L. Nesom. (Syn: *Mimulus guttatus* DC.) Seep Monkeyflower. NTM

423. Plantaginaceae

424. [] *Collinsia parviflora* Lindl. Maiden Blue-eyed Mary. NTM STM SvyFld
 425. [] *Gratiola neglecta* Torr. Clammy Hedge Hyssop. NTMP
 426. [] *Linaria canadensis* (L.) Dum.-Cours. var. *texana* (Scheele) Pennell. (Syn: *Nuttallanthus texanus* (Scheele) D. A. Sutton) Blue Toadflax. Au DkR
 427. [] *Linaria dalmatica* (L.) Mill. (Syn: *Linaria dalmatica* (L.) Mill. ssp. *dalmatica*, *Linaria genistifolia* (L.) Mill. ssp. *dalmatica* (L.) Maire & Petitm.) Dalmatian ToadFlax. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. Chim ClrCkCyn DkR LkM NTM NWash SvyFld
 428. [] *Penstemon glaber* Pursh var. *glaber*. Sawsepal Penstemon. ClrCkCyn
 429. [] *Penstemon secundiflorus* Benth. Sidebells Penstemon. Au ClrCkCyn DkR HSq LkM NTM NWash STM

430. [] **Penstemon strictus** Benth. Rocky Mountain Penstemon. Au
431. [] **Penstemon virens** Pennell ex Rydb. Front Range Beardtongue. Au DkR KRun LkM MMtn NTM NWash STM TinC
432. [] **Penstemon virgatus** A. Gray var. *asa-grayi* (Crosswh.) Dorn. Upright Blue Beardtongue. Eage LkM NTM STM
433. [] **Plantago patagonica** Jacq. Woolly Plantain. DkR Eage NTMP STM
434. [] **Veronica americana** (Raf.) Benth. American Speedwell. ApexGl STM
435. [] **Veronica anagallis-aquatica** L. Water Speedwell. NTM NTMP STM SvyFld
436. [] **Veronica arvensis** L. Corn Speedwell. NTMP SvyFld
437. [] **Veronica biloba** L. (Syn: *Pocilla biloba* (L.) W. A. Weber) Twolobe Speedwell. NTM
438. [] **Veronica catenata** Pennell. Speedwell. HSq STM
439. [] **Veronica peregrina** L. ssp. *xalapensis* (Kunth) Pennell. (Syn: *Veronica peregrina* L. var. *xalapensis* (Kunth) H.St.John) Neckweed. Au NTM NTMP STM
440. [] **Veronica serpyllifolia** L. (Syn: *Veronicastrum serpyllifolium* (L.) Fourr.) Bright Blue Speedwell. NTM

441. Polemoniaceae

442. [] **Aliciella pinnatifida** (Nutt. ex A.Gray) J.M.Porter. (Syn: *Gilia pinnatifida* Nutt.) Sticky Gilia. HSq NTM NTMP
443. [] **Collomia linearis** Nutt. Tiny Trumpet. ApexGl HSq
444. [] **Gilia ophthalmoides** Brand. Pinyon Gilia. Au NTM
445. [] **Gilia sinuata** Benth. (Syn: *Gilia inconspicua* (Sm.) Sweet var. *sinuata* (Douglas ex Benth.) A. Gray) Rosy Gilia. Au HSq
446. [] **Ipomopsis aggregata** (Pursh) V.E. Grant ssp. *candida* (Rydb.) V.E. Grant & A.D. Grant. Scarlet Gilia. Au JksnGl LkM NTM NTMP STM
447. [] **Ipomopsis spicata** (Nutt.) V.E. Grant. Spiked Ipomopsis. Au Dead STM
448. [] **Microsteris gracilis** (Douglas ex Hook.) Greene. Slender Phlox. HSq STM
449. [] **Phlox longifolia** Nutt. Longleaf Phlox. NTM
450. [] **Phlox multiflora** A. Nelson. Mountain Phlox. NTM NTMP
451. [] **Polemonium foliosissimum** A. Gray. Towering Jacob's Ladder. Au

452. Polygonaceae

453. [] **Eriogonum alatum** Torr. (Syn: *Pterogonum alatum* (Torr.) Gross) Winged Buckwheat. DkR HSq NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC

454. [] **Eriogonum arcuatum** Greene. (Syn: *Eriogonum jamesii* Benth, *Eriogonum jamesii* Benth var. *flavescens* S. Watson) Baker's Buckwheat. MtV NTM NTMP NWash STM
455. [] **Eriogonum effusum** Nutt. Spreading Buckwheat. Au HSq MtV NTM NTMP NWash STM
456. [] **Eriogonum flavum** Nutt. var. *flavum*. Alpine Wild Golden Buckwheat. NTM NTMP
457. [] **Eriogonum umbellatum** Torr. var. *ramulosum* Reveal. Buffalo Bill's Sulphur Flower. MtV
458. [] **Eriogonum umbellatum** Torr. var. *umbellatum*. Sulphur-Flower Buckwheat. Au DkR Eage HSq NTM NTMP STM SvyFld TinC
459. [] **Fallopia convolvulus** (L.) A.Löve. (Syn: *Polygonum convolvulus* L.) Black Bindweed. ApexGl LkM MtV STM
460. [] **Fallopia japonica** (Houtt.) Ronse Decr. (Syn: *Polygonum cuspidatum* Siebold & Zucc., *Reynoutria japonica* Houtt.) Japanese Knotweed. Au
461. [] **Persicaria lapathifolia** (L.) Delarbe. (Syn: *Polygonum l.* L.) STM
462. [] **Persicaria maculosa** Gray. (Syn: *Polygonum persicaria* L.) HSq
463. [] **Polygonum aviculare** L. NTM STM
464. [] **Polygonum douglasii** Greene. (Syn: *Polygonum majus* (Meisner) Piper) Douglas Knotweed. LkM STM
465. [] **Polygonum engelmannii** Greene. (Syn: *Polygonum douglasii* Greene ssp. *engelmannii* (Greene) J.T.Kartesz & Gandhi) Engelmann's Knotweed. LkM
466. [] **Polygonum erectum** L. Erect Knotweed. STM
467. [] **Polygonum ramosissimum** Michx. Bushy Knotweed. HSq STM
468. [] **Rumex acetosella** L. (Syn: *Acetosella vulgaris* (K. Koch) Fourr., *R. angiocarpus* Murb.) Sheep Sorrel. Invasive. LkM
469. [] **Rumex crispus** L. Curley Dock. ApexGl NTM NWash STM
470. [] **Rumex salicifolius** Weinm. (Syn: *R. salicifolius* Weinm. ssp. *salicifolius*) Willow Dock. NTM
471. [] **Rumex triangulivalvis** (Danser) Rech. f. (Syn: *R. salicifolius* Weinm. var. *triangulivalvis* (Danser) J. C. Hickman) Triangular-Valved Dock. NTM STM
472. [] **Rumex venosus** Pursh. Veiny Dock. DkR STM

473. Portulacaceae

474. [] **Portulaca oleracea** L. Little Hogweed. STM

475. Primulaceae

476. [] **Androsace occidentalis** Pursh. Western Rockjasmine. NTMP STM SvyFld

477. [] ***Androsace septentrionalis* L.** (Syn: *Androsace septentrionalis* L. ssp. *subumbellata* (A. Nelson) G. T. Robbins) Pygmyflower Rockjasmine. LkM
478. [] ***Dodecatheon pulchellum* (Raf.) Merr.** (Syn: *Exinia pulchella* Raf., *Primula pauciflora* (Greene) Mast & Reveal) Beautiful Shootingstar. Au LkM NTM VidGl

479. Ranunculaceae

480. [] ***Actaea rubra* (Aiton) Willd.** Red Baneberry. LkM
481. [] ***Anemone canadensis* L.** (Syn: *Anemonidium canadensis* (L.) A. Löve & D. Lö) Canadensis Anemone. LkM
482. [] ***Anemone cylindrica* A. Gray.** Candle Anemone. LkM
483. [] ***Anemone multifida* Poir. var. *multifida*.** Pacific Anemone. Au LkM
484. [] ***Anemone patens* L. var. *multifida* Pritz.** (Syn: *Pulsatilla patens* (L.) Mill. var. *multifida* (Pritz.) Zämsel) Eastern Pasqueflower. Au LkM NTM
485. [] ***Aquilegia coerulea* E. James.** Colorado Blue Columbine. LkM
486. [] ***Aquilegia saximontana* Rydb.** Rocky Mountain Columbine. LkM
487. [] ***Clematis columbiana* (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray.** (Syn: *Atragene columbiana* Nutt.) Rock Clematis. LkM
488. [] ***Clematis hirsutissima* Pursh.** (Syn: *Coriflora hirsutissima* (Pursh) W. A. Weber) Hairy Clematis, Sugar Bowls. LkM
489. [] ***Clematis ligusticifolia* Nutt.** Western White Clematis. ClrCk HSq KRun NTM STM
490. [] ***Clematis orientalis* L.** Oriental Virginbower. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. Au ClrCkCyn STM
491. [] ***Delphinium carolinianum* Walter ssp. *virescens* (Nutt.) R.E. Brooks.** (Syn: *Delphinium virescens* Nutt.) Carolina Larkspur. NTMP NWash SvyFld TinC
492. [] ***Delphinium geyeri* Greene.** Geyer's Larkspur. Au Eage NTM
493. [] ***Delphinium nuttallianum* Pritz.** Twolobe Larkspur. Au ClrCkCyn LkM MMtn NTM NTMP STM SvyFld TinC
494. [] ***Delphinium virescens* Nutt.** (= *Delphinium carolinianum* Walter ssp. *virescens* (Nutt.) R.E. Brooks) Carolina Larkspur. HSq LkM MtV NTM STM
495. [] ***Myosurus minimus* L.** (Syn: *Myosurus minimus* L. ssp. *minimus*) Tiny Mousetail. NTMP
496. [] ***Ranunculus acriformis* A. Gray.** Sharpleaf Buttercup. MtV
497. [] ***Ranunculus acris* L.** Tall Buttercup. HSq
498. [] ***Ranunculus aquatilis* L. var. *diffusus* With.** (Syn: *Ranunculus aquatilis* L. var. *capillaceus* (Thuill.) DC.) Threadleaf Crowfoot. NTMP

499. [] ***Ranunculus cymbalaria* Pursh.** (Syn: *Halerpestes cymbalaria* (Pursh) Greene, *R. cymbalaria* Pursh var. *saximontanus* Fernald) Alkali Buttercup. NTM NTMP
500. [] ***Ranunculus repens* L.** Creeping Buttercup. Tuck
501. [] ***Ranunculus sceleratus* L.** (Syn: *Hecatonia scelerata* (L.) Fourr.) Cursed Buttercup. NTMP STM
502. [] ***Ranunculus testiculatus* Crantz.** (Syn: *Ceratocephala orthoceras* DC.) Bur Buttercup. Au

503. Rhamnaceae

504. [] ***Ceanothus fendleri* A. Gray.** Fendler's Ceanothus. Au LkM MtV
505. [] ***Ceanothus herbaceus* Raf.** Jersey Tea. STM

506. Rosaceae

507. [] ***Amelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt. ex M. Roem.** Saskatoon Serviceberry. Au Chim NTM NTMP STM
508. [] ***Amelanchier utahensis* Koehne.** Utah Serviceberry. Au LkM
509. [] ***Cercocarpus montanus* Raf.** Alder-Leaf Mountain Mahogany. Au DkR Eage KRun NTM NTMP STM SvyFld TinC
510. [] ***Crataegus succulenta* Schrad. ex Link.** (Syn: *Crataegus chrysoarpa* Ashe, *Crataegus erythropoda* Ashe, *Crataegus macrantha* Britton var. *occidentalis* (Britton) Eggl.) Fleshy Hawthorn. Au ClrCk HSq KRun LkM MtV NTM STM SvyFld
511. [] ***Fragaria virginiana* Mill.** Virginia Strawberry. LkM
512. [] ***Geum aleppicum* Jacq.** (Syn: *Geum aleppicum* Jacq ssp. *strictum* (Aiton) Clausen) Avens. ClrCkCyn
513. [] ***Holodiscus dumosus* (Nutt. ex Torr. & A.Gray) A.Heller.** Rock Spirea. Au ClrCkCyn LkM NTM NTMP
514. [] ***Physocarpus monogynus* (Torr.) J.M. Coult.** (Syn: *Spiraea monogyna* Torr.) Mountain Ninebark. LkM NTM NTMP STM
515. [] ***Potentilla fissa* Nutt. ex Torr. & A.Gray.** (Syn: *Drymocallis fissa* (Nutt.) Rydb.) Bigflower Cinquefoil. Au MGal NTM NTMP STM TinC
516. [] ***Potentilla gracilis* Hook.** Slender Cinquefoil. NTM
517. [] ***Potentilla norvegica* L.** Norwegian Cinquefoil. NTM NTMP
518. [] ***Potentilla pensylvanica* L.** Prairie Cinquefoil. NTMP
519. [] ***Potentilla recta* L.** Sulphur Cinquefoil. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. ApexGl STM TinC
520. [] ***Potentilla rivalis* Nutt.** Brook Cinquefoil. NTMP

521. [] ***Prunus americana* Marshall.** American Plum. Au ClrCkCyn HSq KRun NTM STM
522. [] ***Prunus domestica* L.** European Plum. NTMP
523. [] ***Prunus pensylvanica* L. f.** (Syn: *Cerasus pensylvanica* (L. f.) Loiseleur) Pin Cherry. Au LkM NTMP NWash STM
524. [] ***Prunus virginiana* L.** Chokecherry. Au Dead DkR LkM NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
525. [] ***Rosa acicularis* Lindl. ssp. *sayi* (Schwein.) W. H. Lewis.** (Syn: *Rosa acicularis* Lindl., *Rosa sayi* Schweinitz) LkM VidGl
526. [] ***Rosa arkansana* Porter.** Prairie Rose. ClrCk HSq NTM NWash STM
527. [] ***Rosa woodsii* Lindl.** Mountain Rose. ClrCk Eage VidGl
528. [] ***Rubus deliciosus* Torr.** (Syn: *Oreobatus deliciosus* Torr.(E. James ex Torr.) Rydb.) Delicious raspberry. Au ClrCkCyn LkM NTM NTMP STM SvyFld TinC
529. [] ***Rubus idaeus* L. var. *strigosus* (Michx.) Maxim.** American Red Raspberry. LkM MtV

530. Rubiaceae

531. [] ***Galium aparine* L.** (Syn: *Galium aparine* L. var. *echinospermum* (Wallr.) Farw., *Galium spurium* L.) Sticky Willy, Cleavers. NTM NTMP STM SvyFld
532. [] ***Galium boreale* S. Watson.** (Syn: *Galium septentrionale* Roem. & Schult.) Bedstraw. NTM
533. [] ***Galium triflorum* Michx.** Fragrant Bedstraw. NTM
534. Salicaceae
535. [] ***Populus alba* L.** White Cottonwood. STM
536. [] ***Populus angustifolia* E. James.** Narrowleaf Cottonwood. ClrCkCyn NTM STM
537. [] ***Populus deltoides* Marshall ssp. *monilifera* (Aiton) Eckenw.** (Syn: *Populus sargentii* Dode) Plains Cottonwood. DkR NTM NTMP STM
538. [] ***Populus tremuloides* Michx.** Quaking Aspen. NTM
539. [] ***Salix alba* L.** White Willow. Tuck
540. [] ***Salix amygdaloides* Andersson.** Peachleaf Willow. NTM STM SvyFld
541. [] ***Salix exigua* Nutt.** Coyote Willow, Narrow-Leaved Willow. ClrCkCyn NTM RamRes
542. [] ***Salix irrorata* Andersson.** Dewystem Willow. LkM
543. [] ***Salix ligulifolia* (C. R. Ball) C. R. Ball ex C. K. Schneider.** (Syn: *Salix eriocephala* Michx. var. *ligulifolia* (C. R. Ball ex C. K. Schneid.) Dorn) Strap-Leaf Willow. ClrCkCyn
544. [] ***Salix monticola* Bebb.** Park Willow. ClrCkCyn

545. Santalaceae

546. [] ***Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt. ssp. *pallida* (A. DC.) Piehl.** (Syn: *Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt. var. *pallida* (A. DC.) M. E. Jones) Pale Bastard Toadflax. DkR LkM MMtn NTM NWash STM TinC

547. Sapindaceae

548. [] ***Acer glabrum* Torr.** Rocky Mountain Maple. ApexGl Au LkM NTM NTMP STM
549. [] ***Acer negundo* L.** (Syn: *Acer negundo* L. var. *interius* (Britton) Sarg., *Negundo aceroides* (L.) Moench) Box Elder Maple. Au LkM NTM STM Tuck
550. [] ***Acer platanoides* L.** (Syn: *Acer platanoides* L. var. *schwedleri* K. Koch) Norway Maple. Au
551. [] ***Acer saccharinum* L.** Silver Maple. NTM

552. Saxifragaceae

553. [] ***Heuchera bracteata* (Torr.) Ser.** Bracted Alumroot. LkM
554. [] ***Heuchera parvifolia* Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray.** Littleleaf Alumroot. NTM NTMP STM
555. [] ***Micranthes rhomboidea* (Greene) Small.** (Syn: *Saxifraga rhomboidea* Greene) Diamondleaf Saxifrage. Au LkM NTM STM

556. Scrophulariaceae

557. [] ***Limosella aquatica* L.** Water Mudwort. NTM NTMP STM
558. [] ***Scrophularia lanceolata* Pursh.** Lanceleaf Figwort. Au KRun LkM NTM NTMP STM
559. [] ***Verbascum blattaria* L.** Moth Mullein. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. SvyFld
560. [] ***Verbascum phlomoides* L.** Orange Mullien. ApexGl HSq
561. [] ***Verbascum thapsus* L.** Common Mullein. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: C. ApexGl DkR MMtn NTM NWash STM

562. Solanaceae

563. [] ***Datura wrightii* Regel.** Sacred Datura. Au
564. [] ***Physalis hederifolia* A. Gray var. *comata* (Rydb.) Waterfall.** Ivy-Leaved Ground Cherry. NTM NTMP STM
565. [] ***Physalis hispida* (Waterf.) Cronquist.** Prairie Ground Cherry. STM
566. [] ***Physalis virginiana* Mill.** Virginia Ground Cherry. NTM STM
567. [] ***Quincula lobata* (Torr.) Raf.** (Syn: *Physalis lobata* Torr.) Chinese Lantern. Au
568. [] ***Solanum dulcamara* L.** Climbing Nightshade. KRun

569. [] *Solanum physalifolium* Rusby. Hoe Nightshade. Au HSq
 570. [] *Solanum rostratum* Dunal. Buffalo Bur Nightshade. Au NTM STM
 571. [] *Solanum triflorum* Nutt. Cutleaf Nightshade. Au HSq

572. Ulmaceae

573. [] *Ulmus*. Elm. NTM
 574. [] *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. Chinese Elm. NTM
 575. [] *Ulmus pumila* L. Siberian Elm. DkR NTM STM

576. Urticaceae

577. [] *Parietaria pennsylvanica* Willd. Pennsylvania Pellitory. Au STM

578. Verbenaceae

579. [] *Glandularia tenera* (Spreng.) Cabrera. (Syn: *Verbena pulchella* Sweet) NTM
 580. [] *Phyla cuneifolia* (Torr.) Greene. Wedgeleaf. STM
 581. [] *Verbena bracteata* Lag. & Rodr. Large Bract Vervain. Au HSq KRun NTM NTMP STM
 582. [] *Verbena hastata* L. Swamp Verbena. Au

583. Violaceae

584. [] *Hybanthus verticillatus* (Ortega) Baill. Baby Slippers. NTM STM
 585. [] *Viola canadensis* L. (Syn: *Viola rydbergii* Greene, *Viola scopulorum* (A. Gray) Greene) Canadian White Violet. Au LkM NTM STM
 586. [] *Viola nuttallii* Pursh. Nuttall's Violet. Au KRun NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
 587. [] *Viola odorata* L. Common Sweet Violet. Au
 588. [] *Viola pedatifida* G. Don. Prairie Violet. LkM

589. Viscaceae

590. [] *Arceuthobium vaginatum* (Willd.) J. Presl var. *cryptopodium* (Engelm.) Cronquist. Pineland Dwarf Mistletoe. LkM

591. Vitaceae

592. [] *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch. (Syn: *Parthenocissus inserta* (A.Kern.) Fritsch) Virginia Creeper. NTM NTMP
 593. [] *Parthenocissus vitacea* (Knerr) Hitchcock. Woodbine, thicket creeper. NWash
 594. [] *Vitis riparia* Michx. Riverbank Grape. NTM STM

595. Zygophyllaceae

596. [] *Tribulus terrestris* L. Puncture Vine. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: C. Au HSq NTMP STM

Monocots

597. Agavaceae

598. [] *Yucca glauca* Torr. Soapweed Yucca. DkR MMtn NTM NTMP NWash STM

599. Alliaceae

600. [] *Allium cernuum* Roth. Nodding Onion. NTMP STM SvyFld Windy
 601. [] *Allium textile* A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr. Textile Onion. Au Chim DkR Eage LkM NTM NTMP STM

602. Anthericeae

603. [] *Leucocrinum montanum* Nutt. ex A. Gray. Star Lily. Au LkM MMtn NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld

604. Asparagaceae

605. [] *Asparagus officinalis* L. Asparagus. NTM NTMP STM TinC

606. Commelinaceae

607. [] *Tradescantia occidentalis* (Britton) Smyth. Prairie Spiderwort. DkR NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
 608. [] *Tradescantia occidentalis* (Britton) Smyth var. *scopulorum* (Rose) E. S. Anderson & Woodson. Prairie Spiderwort. STM (Not accepted by Ackerfield, 2015)

609. Cyperaceae

610. [] *Carex brevior* (Dewey) Mack. Shortbeak Sedge. ClrCkCyn NTMP STM SvyFld
 611. [] *Carex deweyana* Schwein. Dewey sedge. LkM
 612. [] *Carex douglasii* Boott. Douglas Sedge. NTM
 613. [] *Carex duriuscula* C.A. Mey. (Syn: *Carex stenophylla* Wahlenb., *Carex stenophylla* Wahlenb. ssp. *eleocharis* (L. H. Bailey) Hultén) Needleleaf Sedge. NTM STM
 614. [] *Carex inops* L.H. Bailey ssp. *heliophila* (Mack.) Crins. (Syn: *C. pennsylvanica* Lam. ssp. *heliophila* (Mack.) W. A. Weber) Sun Sedge. Au LZ MMtn NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
 615. [] *Carex nebrascensis* Dewey. Nebraska Sedge. Au ClrCkCyn HSq NTM STM
 616. [] *Carex occidentalis* L. H. Bailey. Western Sedge. NTM
 617. [] *Carex praegracilis* W. Boott. Clustered Field-Sedge. NTMP RamRes STM
 618. [] *Carex stipata* Muhl. ex Willd. Saw Beaked Sedge. ApexGl

619. [] **Cyperus squarrosus L.** (Syn: *Cyperus aristatus* Rottb.) Bearded Flatsedge. STM
620. [] **Eleocharis acicularis (L.) Roem. & Schult.** Needle Spikerush. NTM
621. [] **Eleocharis compressa Sull.** (Syn: *Eleocharis elliptica* Kunth var. *compressa* (Sull.) Drapalik & Mohlenbr.) NTM
622. [] **Eleocharis elliptica** Kunth. Elliptic Spikerush. STM
623. [] **Eleocharis macrostachya Britton.** Common Spike-Rush. NTM
624. [] **Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult.** Common Spikerush. NTMP STM
625. [] **Eleocharis parvula (Roem. & Schult.) Link ex Bluff, Nees & Schauer.** (Syn: *Eleocharis coloradoensis* (Britton) Gilly) Dwarf Spikerush. NTM
626. [] **Schoenoplectus americanus (Pers.) Volkart ex Schinz & R. Keller.** (Syn: *Scirpus americanus* Pers.) Chairmaker's Bulrush. NTM
627. [] **Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Palla.** (Syn: *Scirpus lacustris* L) Lakeshore Bulrush. NTM
628. [] **Schoenoplectus pungens (Vahl) Palla.** (Syn: *Scirpus pungens* Vahl) Threesquare. Au
629. [] **Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani (C.C.Gmel.) Palla.** (Syn: *Scirpus lacustris* L. var. *validus* (Vahl) Kük., *Scirpus validus* Vahl) Softstem Bulrush. KRun NTM
630. [] **Scirpus pallidus (Britt.) Fern.** Cloaked Bulrush. Au KRun STM SvyFld

631. Iridaceae

632. [] **Iris L.** Horticultural Iris. NWash
633. [] **Sisyrinchium montanum Greene.** Rocky Mountain Blue-Eyed Grass. LkM NTMP

634. Juncaceae

635. [] **Juncus arcticus (Willd.)Trautv.** Arctic Rush. NTMP STM
636. [] **Juncus arcticus (Willd.)Trautv. var. balticus (Willdenow) Trautvetter.** (Syn: *Juncus arcticus* (Willd.)Trautv. ssp. *ater* (Rydb.) Hultén, *Juncus ater* Rydb., *Juncus balticus* Willd., *Juncus balticus* Willd. ssp. *ater* (Rydb.) Snogerup, *J. balticus* Willd. var. *montanus* Engelm.) Arctic Rush. NTM
637. [] **Juncus bufonius L.** Toad Rush. NTM NTMP STM SvyFld
638. [] **Juncus compressus Jacq.** Roundfruit Rush. STM
639. [] **Juncus interior Wiegand.** Inland Rush. NTM NTMP STM
640. [] **Juncus torreyi Coville.** Torrey's Rush. STM

641. Liliaceae

642. [] **Calochortus gunnisonii S. Watson.** Gunnison's Mariposa Lily. Eage LkM NTM STM TinC
643. [] **Lilium philadelphicum L.** (Syn: *Lilium montanum* A. Nelson) Wood Lily. LkM
644. [] **Muscari botryoides (L.) Mill.** Common Grape Hyacinth. Au MMtn NTMP NWash Tuck
645. [] **Narcissus L.** Horticultural Daffodil. NWash
646. [] **Prosartes trachycarpa S. Watson.** (Syn: *Disporum trachycarpum* (S. Watson) Benth. & Hook. f.) Roughfruit Fairybells. LkM

647. Melanthiaceae

648. [] **Zigadenus paniculatus (Nutt.) S. Watson var. gramineus (Rydb.) Ackerfield.** (Syn: *Zigadenus gramineus* Rydb.) Grassy Death Camas. KRun NTMP TinC
649. [] **Zigadenus venenosus S. Watson.** (Syn: *Toxicoscordion venenosum* (S. Watson) Rydb.) (= *Zigadenus paniculatus* (Nutt.) S. Watson) Meadow Death Camas. LkM NTM STM

650. Orchidaceae

651. [] **Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes.** Fairy Slipper. Au LkM
652. [] **Coeloglossum viride (L.) Hartm.** (Syn: *Coeloglossum viride* (L.) Hartm. ssp. *bracteatum* (Muhl.) Hultén, *Dactylorhiza viridis* (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W.Chase) Longbract Frog Orchid. Au LkM
653. [] **Corallorhiza maculata (Raf.) Raf.** Summer Coralroot. Au LkM Xmas
654. [] **Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. var. pubescens O. W. Knight.** (Syn: *Cypripedium calceolus* L. var. *parviflorum* (Salisb.) Hultén) Greater Yellow Lady's Slipper. LkM
655. [] **Goodyera oblongifolia Raf.** Western Rattlesnake Plantain. ApexGl Au Dead LkM
656. [] **Platanthera aquilonis Sheviak.** Northern Green Orchid. ClrCkCyn
657. [] **Spiranthes diluvialis Sheviak.** Ute Lady's Tresses. Au
658. [] **Spiranthes romanzoffiana Cham.** Hooded Lady's Tresses. Au

659. Poaceae

660. [] **Achnatherum hymenoides (Roem. & Schult.) Barkworth.** (Syn: *Stipa hymenoides* Roem. & Schult.) Indian Rice Grass. NTM STM
661. [] **Achnatherum robustum (Vasey) Barkworth.** (Syn: *Stipa robusta* (Vasey) Scribn.) Sleepygrass. HSq MtV NTM NTMP STM
662. [] **Achnatherum scribneri (Vasey) Barkworth.** (Syn: *Stipa scribneri* Vasey) NTM

663. [] *Aegilops cylindrica* Host. (Syn: *Cylindropyrum cylindricum* (Host) Á.Löve) Jointed Goat Grass. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: B. Au NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
664. [] *Agropyron cristatum* (L.) Gaertn. Crested Wheat Grass. Au NTM NWash STM
665. [] *Agrostis gigantea* Roth. (Syn: *Agrostis alba* L.) Redtop. NTMP
666. [] *Alopecurus aequalis* Sobol. Shortawn Foxtail. NTM NTMP
667. [] *Alopecurus arundinaceus* Poir. Creeping Meadow Foxtail. Tuck
668. [] *Alopecurus geniculatus* L. Water Foxtail. NTMP
669. [] *Andropogon gerardii* Vitman. Big Bluestem. Au HSq NTM NWash STM
670. [] *Aristida purpurea* Nutt. Purple Threeawn. Au NTMP
671. [] *Aristida purpurea* Nutt. var. *longiseta* (Steud.) Vasey. (Syn: *Aristida longiseta* Steud.) Purple Threeawn. HSq NTM NTMP STM Windy
672. [] *Arundo donax* L. Giant Reed. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: A. Au
673. [] *Bouteloua curtipendula* (Michx.) Torr. Sideoats Grama. Au HSq NTM STM Windy
674. [] *Bouteloua gracilis* (Kunth) Lag. ex Griffiths. (Syn: *Chondrosium gracile* Kunth) Blue Grama. HSq NTM NTMP NWash STM Windy
675. [] *Bromus carinatus* Hook. & Arn. (Syn: *Ceratochloa carinata* (Hook. & Arn.) Tutin) California Brome. Au NWash
676. [] *Bromus inermis* Leyss. (Syn: *B. inermis* Leyss. ssp. *inermis*) Smooth Brome. Au KRun NTM NTMP NWash STM
677. [] *Bromus japonicus* Thunb. Japanese Cheat Grass. Au DkR HSq NTM NTMP NWash STM
678. [] *Bromus lanatipes* (Shear) Rydb. (Syn: *Bromopsis lanatipes* (Shear) Holub) Woolly Brome. Au
679. [] *Bromus polyanthus* Scribn. ex Shear. Great Basin Brome. NTM
680. [] *Bromus tectorum* L. (Syn: *B. tectorum* L. var. *glabratus* Spenn.) Cheat Grass. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: C. Au DkR NTM NTMP NWash STM TinC
681. [] *Buchloe dactyloides* (Nutt.) Engelm. (Syn: *Bouteloua dactyloides* (Nutt.) J.T. Columbus) Buffalo Grass. NTM NTMP NWash STM
682. [] *Dactylis glomerata* L. Orchard Grass. Au DkR KRun NTMP NWash
683. [] *Danthonia spicata* (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult. Poverty Oatgrass. HSq
684. [] *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. Red-hair Crabgrass. STM
685. [] *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. Barnyardgrass. HSq NTM STM
686. [] *Echinochloa muricata* (P. Beauv.) Fernald var. *microstachya* Wiegand. Rough Barnyardgrass. Au
687. [] *Elymus albicans* (Scribn. & J.G.Sm.) Á.Löve. (Syn: *Agropyron albicans* Scribn. & J.G.Sm.) NTM
688. [] *Elymus canadensis* L. Canadian Wildrye. DkR HSq NTM NTMP NWash STM
689. [] *Elymus elymoides* (Raf.) Swezey. (Syn: *Elymus longifolius* (J. G. Sm.) Gould, *Sitanion hystrix* (Nutt.) J. G. Sm.) Squirreltail Grass. Au Eage LkM NTM NTMP NWash STM
690. [] *Elymus glaucus* Buckley. NTM
691. [] *Elymus lanceolatus* (Scribn. & J. G. Sm.) Gould. Thickspike Wheatgrass. TinC
692. [] *Elymus repens* (L.) Gould. (Syn: *Elytrigia repens* (L.) Desv. ex B. D. Jacks.) Quack Grass. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: C. Au
693. [] *Elymus trachycaulus* (Link) Shinnars. Slender Wheatgrass. HSq NTM NTMP STM
694. [] *Elymus virginicus* L. Virginia Wildrye. Au
695. [] *Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) Vignolo ex Janch. Stinkgrass. STM
696. [] *Eragrostis pectinacea* (Michx.) Nees ex Steud. (Syn: *Eragrostis diffusa* Buckley) Tufted Lovegrass. STM
697. [] *Festuca idahoensis* Elmer. Idaho Fescue. NWash
698. [] *Festuca saximontana* Rydb. (Syn: *Festuca saximontana* Rydb. var. *purpusiana* (St.-Yves) Fred. & Pavlick) Rocky Mountain Fescue. HSq NWash
699. [] *Glyceria striata* (Lam.) Hitchc. Striate Manna Grass. NTMP
700. [] *Hesperostipa comata* (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth. (Syn: *Stipa comata* Trin. & Rupr.) Needle and Thread. DkR KRun NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
701. [] *Hordeum brachyantherum* Nevski. Meadow Barley. Au LkM NTM
702. [] *Hordeum jubatum* L. Foxtail Barley. Au NTMP STM
703. [] *Hordeum murinum* L. Mouse Barley. Au NTM STM
704. [] *Hordeum pusillum* Nutt. (Syn: *Critesion pusillum* (Nutt.) Á.Löve) Little Barley. Au NTM NTMP STM
705. [] *Hordeum vulgare* L. Common Barley. Au
706. [] *Koeleria macrantha* (Ledeb.) Schult. Prairie Junegrass. Au DkR HSq NTM NTMP STM SvyFld
707. [] *Lagurus ovatus* L. Hares Tail Grass. Au
708. [] *Leymus triticoides* (Buckley) Pilger. (Syn: *Elymus triticoides* Buckley) Beardless Wildrye. SvyFld
709. [] *Muhlenbergia asperifolia* (Nees & Meyen ex Trin.) Parodi. Alkali Muhley. STM
710. [] *Muhlenbergia montana* (Nutt.) Hitchc. Mountain Muhly. LkM
711. [] *Muhlenbergia racemosa* (Michx.) Britton, Stern & Poggenb. Marsh Muhly. Au

743. Potamogetonaceae

712. [] *Muhlenbergia wrightii* Vasey ex J.M. Coult. Spike muhly. NTMP STM
713. [] *Munroa squarrosa* (Nutt.) Torr. (Syn: *Monroa s.* [ortho. var.]) False Buffalograss. NTM NTMP STM
714. [] *Nassella viridula* (Trin.) Barkworth. (Syn: *Stipa viridula* Trin.) Green Needlegrass. DkR Eage KRun NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld TinC
715. [] *Panicum capillare* L. Witchgrass. STM
716. [] *Panicum miliaceum* L. Proso Millet. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: C. LkM
717. [] *Pascopyrum smithii* (Rydb.) Á. Löve. (Syn: *Agropyron smithii* Rydb.) Western Wheatgrass. HSq NTM NTMP STM
718. [] *Phleum pratense* L. Timothy. HSq NTM STM
719. [] *Poa arida* Vasey. Plains Bluegrass. Au
720. [] *Poa bulbosa* L. Bulbous Bluegrass. **Weed:** CO DofA, List: C. Au NTMP SvyFld Tuck
721. [] *Poa compressa* L. Canada Bluegrass. NTM NTMP TinC
722. [] *Poa fendleriana* (Steud.) Vasey. Muttongrass. NTMP
723. [] *Poa palustris* L. Fowl Bluegrass. NTM
724. [] *Poa pratensis* L. (Syn: *P. agassizensis* B. Boivin & D. Löve) Kentucky Bluegrass. Au NTM NTMP NWash STM SvyFld
725. [] *Poa secunda* J. Presl. (Syn: *P. nevadensis* Vasey ex Scribn.) Sandberg Bluegrass. HSq STM
726. [] *Poa secunda* J. Presl ssp. *secunda*. (Syn: *P. sandbergii* (Thurb.) Benth. Ex Vasey) Sandberg Bluegrass.. NWash
727. [] *Poa tracyi* Vasey. Tracy's Bluegrass. Au
728. [] *Psathyrostachys juncea* (Fisch.) Nevski. Russian wildrye. Au
729. [] *Puccinellia distans* (L.) Parl. European Alkali Grass. NTMP
730. [] *Schedonnardus paniculatus* (Nutt.) Trel. (Syn: *Muhlenbergia paniculata* (Nutt.) Columbus, *Muhlenbergia paniculata* (Nutt.) R. M. Peterson) Tumblegrass. Au Eage STM
731. [] *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash. Little Bluestem. Au NTMP NWash
732. [] *Secale cereale* L. Cereal Rye. Au STM
733. [] *Setaria viridis* (L.) P. Beauv. Green Bristlegrass. STM
734. [] *Sorghastrum nutans* (L.) Nash. Yellow Indian Grass. Au
735. [] *Sporobolus airoides* (Torr.) Torr. (Syn: *Agrostis airoides* Torr.) Alkali Sacaton. Au
736. [] *Sporobolus compositus* (Poir.) Merr. (Syn: *Sporobolus asper* (Michx.) Kunth) Composite Dropseed. Au STM
737. [] *Sporobolus cryptandrus* (Torr.) A. Gray. (Syn: *Agrostis cryptandra* Torr.) Sand Drop-seed. HSq NTM NWash STM
738. [] *Sporobolus heterolepis* (A. Gray) A. Gray. Prairie Drop-seed. Au
739. [] *Thinopyrum intermedium* (Host) Barkworth & D.R. Dewey. (Syn: *Elytrigia intermedia* (Host) Nevski, *Elymus hispidus* (Opiz) Melderis) Intermediate Wheatgrass. NLove NTM NWash STM
740. [] *Thinopyrum ponticum* (Podp.) Z.-W. Liu & R.-C. Wang. (Syn: *Elymus elongatus* (Host) Runemark) Rush Wheatgrass. NTM
741. [] *Triticum aestivum* L. Wheat. NWash
742. [] *Vulpia octoflora* (Walt.) Rydb. (Syn: *Festuca octoflora* Walter, *Vulpia octoflora* (Walt.) Rydb. var. *octoflora*) Six Weeks Fescue. Au ClrCkCyn NTM NWash STM

743. Potamogetonaceae

744. [] *Potamogeton nodosus* Poir. Longleaf Pondweed. NTMP

745. Ruscaceae

746. [] *Maianthemum racemosum* (L.) Link var. *amplexicaule* (Nutt.) Dorn. (Syn: *Maianthemum amplexicaule* (Nutt.) W. A. Weber) Feathery False Lily of the Valley. LkM
747. [] *Maianthemum stellatum* (L.) Link. (Syn: *Smilacina stellata* (L.) Desf.) Starry False Lily of the Valley. Au

748. Smilacaceae

749. [] *Smilax lasioneura* Hook. Blue Ridge Carrionflower. LkM

750. Typhaceae

751. [] *Typha angustifolia* L. Narrow Leaf Cattail. STM

752. Zannichelliaceae

753. [] *Zannichellia palustris* L. Horned Pondweed. STM

Total number of taxa:	659
Native Taxa: (<i>serif, italic, bold</i>)	490
Non-native Taxa: (<i>sans-serif, italic</i>)	160
Nativity Undetermined: (default font, italic)	9
Listed Weeds: Identified as Weed	36

Locations Included in This Area

- ApexGl -- Apex Gulch.
- ApexPk -- Apex Park.
- Au -- Golden.
- AuRes -- Golden Reservoir.
- BB -- Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum.
- CambLK -- Cambria Lime Kiln.
- Chim -- Chimney Gulch.
- ClrCk -- Clear Creek.
- ClrCkCyn -- Clear Creek Canyon.
- Cress -- Cressmans Gulch (lower).
- CSM -- Colorado School of Mines.
- Cstl -- Castle Rock.
- Dead -- Deadman Gulch.
- DinRN -- Dinosaur Ridge (north).
- DkR -- Dakota Ridge.
- Eage -- Eagle Ridge.
- Hdell -- Heritage Dells.
- HogV -- Hogback Valley.
- HSq -- Heritage Square.
- JksnGl -- Jackson Gulch.
- KRun -- Kinney Run.
- LkM -- Lookout Mountain.
- LkMN -- Lookout Mountain Nature Center.
- LkMPk -- Lookout Mountain Park.
- LZ -- Landing Zone.
- MGal -- Mount Galbraith.
- MGal -- Mount Galbraith Park.
- MMtn -- Magic Mountain.
- MtV -- Mount Vernon Canyon.
- MtZion -- Mount Zion.
- NLove -- New Loveland Mine Park.
- NTM -- North Table Mountain.
- NTMP -- North Table Mountain Park.
- NWash -- North Washington Open Space.
- RamRes -- Ramstetter Reservoir.
- STM -- South Table Mountain.
- SvyFld -- Colorado School of Mines Survey Field.
- TinC -- Tin Cup Ridge.
- Tripp -- Tripp Ranch.
- Tuck -- Tucker Gulch (lower).
- VidGl -- Vidler's Gulch.
- WAsh -- White Ash Mine Park.
- Windy -- Windy Saddle Park.
- Xmas -- Christmas Tree Gulch.

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