



Droney Gulch, CO ©Phillip Krening

BLM – COLORADO SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES



Phillip Krening & Brooke Palmer
pkrening@blm.gov; bpalmer@blm.gov

THIS REVISED GUIDE TO THE COLORADO - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT'S SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES IS INTENDED TO ASSIST AGENCY BIOLOGISTS, CONSULTANTS, AND OTHERS IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS IN COLORADO. THIS REVISED GUIDE INCLUDES UPDATED GLOBAL AND STATE RANKS AND DISTRIBUTION MAPS FOR EACH SPECIES PROVIDED BY THE COLORADO NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM (CNHP).

Produced by:
Phillip Krening, Plant Conservation Specialist
& Brooke Palmer, Conservation and Land Management Intern
Updated: March 2020



Anvil Points, Parachute Penstemon (*Penstemon debilis*) habitat; West Rifle, CO ©Phillip Krening

Table of Contents

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES.....	3
Apiaceae	3
Apocynaceae	7
Asteraceae	9
Boraginaceae	16
Brassicaceae	20
Cactaceae	28
Capparaceae	29
Chenopodiaceae	30
Cyperaceae	31
Fabaceae.....	32
Gentianaceae.....	49
Hydrophyllaceae.....	51
Iridaceae	53
Loasaceae	54
Onagraceae.....	57
Plantaginaceae.....	59
Polemoniaceae	67
Polygonaceae.....	68
Ranunculaceae.....	77
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES BY FIELD OFFICE.....	79
REFERENCES.....	84
INDEX.....	84

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Apiaceae

Cymopterus duchesnensis

Uinta Basin Springparsley



Perennial 7-30 cm; pseudostem absent; leaves chiefly basal. Involucre bractlets absent or 1-5 mm long, linear. Petals yellow. Fruit 5-9 mm long, with papery wings.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Cold desert shrub, sagebrush, and juniper communities; sandy clay of Mancos and Morrison shales

Phenology: Late April-May (fruiting late May-early July)

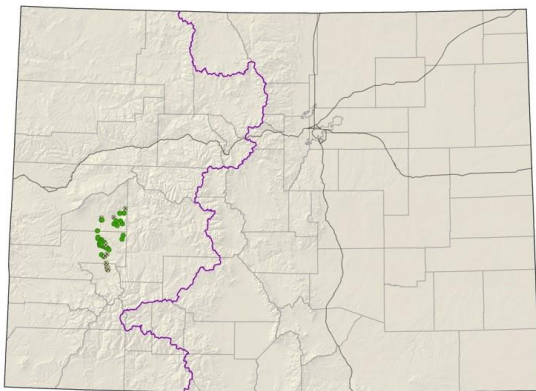
Field Office(s): Little Snake

Lomatium concinnum

Adobe Desert-parsley



Perennials 12-25 cm. glabrous. Leaves mostly bipinnate. Petals yellow. Fruit with lateral wings. Associated with sagebrush on adobe hills and in rocky soils associated with Mancos shale. Endemic.



Global Rank: G2/G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Adobe hills and plains on rocky soils derived from Mancos Formation shales; associated with shrub communities

Phenology: May (fruiting in May)

Field Office(s): Uncompahgre

Lomatium latilobum

Canyonlands Biscuitroot



Perennial plants 6-30 cm tall. Leaves pinnate. Involucel bractlets 5-10 mm long. Petals yellow. Found in Pinon-Juniper/desert scrub communities 5,000-7,000 ft.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sandy soils of pinion-juniper and desert shrub communities

Phenology: April-May

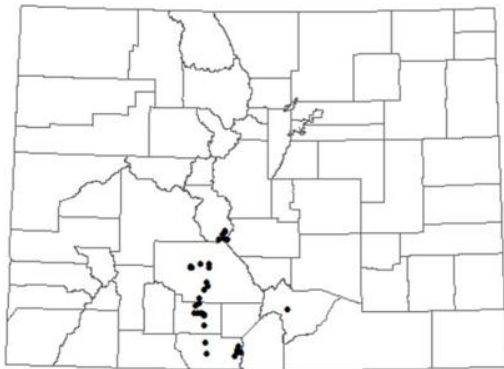
Field Office(s): Grand Junction

Neoparrya lithophila

Rock-loving Neoparrya



Plants ca. 1.5 dm. Petals yellow. Locally in rock crevices and on ledges. 7,000-10,000 ft. Endemic.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Volcanic substrates, in cracks or shelves with minimal talus; associated with grasslands or piñon-juniper woodlands

Phenology: May-early July (Fruiting late June-September)

Field Office(s): San Luis Valley, Royal Gorge

Apocynaceae

Amsonia jonesii

Jones' Bluestar



Perennial 2-5 dm. Calyx deeply 5-parted corolla blue, without a corona. Fruit a pair of follicles. Infrequent in gravelly, sandy, or sometimes clay soils.



Global Rank: G4

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Dry, open areas with clay, sandy, or gravelly soils, in desert-steppe, rocky gorges and canyons; associated with pinion-juniper woodland

Phenology: Late April-May

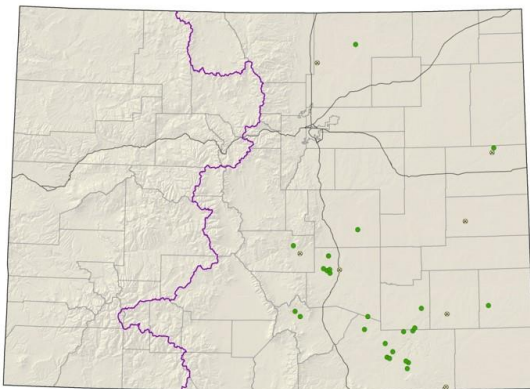
Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Tres Rios

Asclepias uncialis

Dwarf Milkweed



Perennial 0.5-1 dm. leaves lanceolate. Calyx reflexed; purple to purple-brownish. Fruit a follicle. Uncommon in sandy or gravelly soil, usually inconspicuous. In the Asclepiadaceae family according to the Colorado Rare Plant Guide, however, lumped in Apocynaceae family in Ackerfield (2015).



Global Rank: G3/G4

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Level to gently sloping terrain without notable micro-topographic features; often found at the base of escarpments or mesas, but absent from rock ledges, outcroppings, and highly disturbed habitats.

Phenology: Late April-May

Field Office(s): Royal Gorge

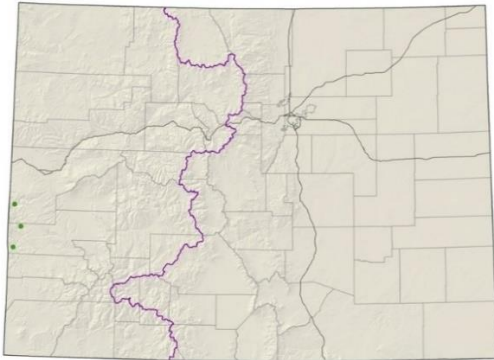
Asteraceae

Erigeron kachinensis

Kachina Fleabane



Perennial to 2 dm. Leaves mostly basal. Involucre 3-5 mm high. Ray flowers usually white; occasionally purple. Pappus of 15 bristles. Rare in saline soils in canyon seeps (hanging gardens).



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Wet, saline soils in alcoves, hanging gardens on sandstone cliffs, and canyon walls

Phenology: May-August; plants often bloom twice during the year, once in the spring, again in late summer

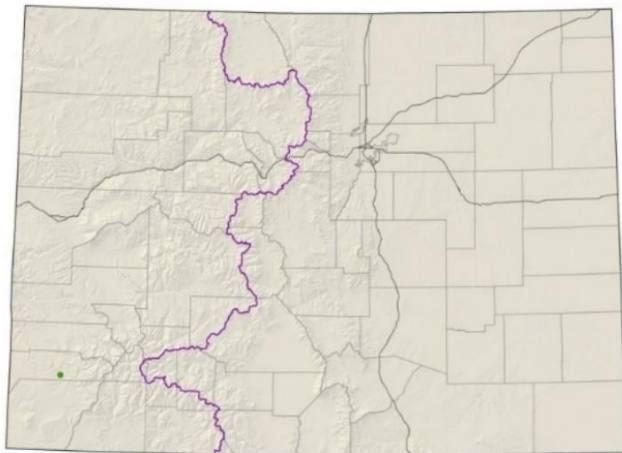
Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Tres Rios

Gutierrezia elegans

Mesa Snakeweed



Subshrub 0.7-1.5 dm. Heads shortly pedunculate 2-8 in flat-topped arrays. Currently known only from Lone Mesa State Park and surrounding area. Found on barren Mancos shale. Endemic.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Outcrops of grayish, argillaceous, bare Mancos Shale, with thin soil layer over shale

Phenology: July-early September (fruiting August-September)

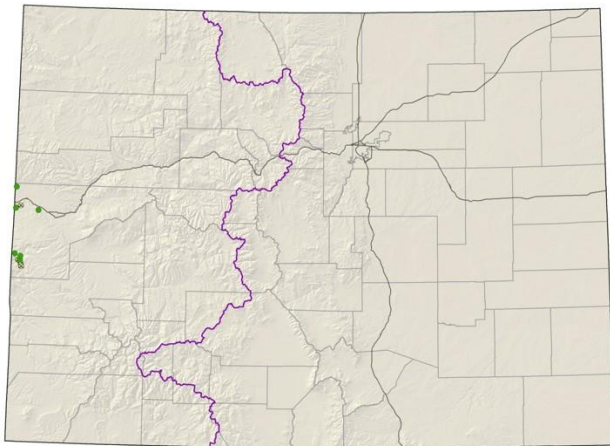
Field Office(s): Tres Rios

Lygodesmia grandiflora var. *dolorensis*

Dolores River Skeletonplant



Perennial 0.5-5 dm. Involucre bract tip with a small keel-shaped appendage. Infrequent in dry open places and sandy soil. Endemic.



Global Rank: G1/G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Reddish purple, sandy Alluvium and colluvium of the Cutler Formation between the canyon walls and the river in juniper, shadscale, and sagebrush communities; many known occurrences closer to roads/disturbed areas.

Phenology: Late May-June

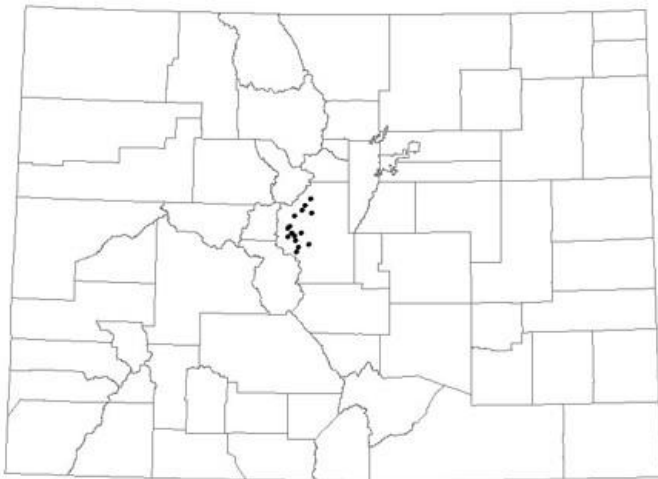
Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Tres Rios

Packera pauciflora

Few-flower Ragwort



Ackerfield (2015) reports that *Packera pauciflora* does not occur in Colorado, and that the Colorado plants identified as such are likely *P. debilis*. The Colorado Rare Plant Guide (CNHP) suggests it is known from Park County, Colorado; Weber & Wittmann (2012) reports the species to be found in North Park also, but there are no collected specimens to support this.



Global Rank: G4/G5

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: meadows and wet places, in minerotrophic peatlands and rich fen areas with high pH

Phenology: July-August

Field Office(s): Royal Gorge

Parthenium ligulatum

Colorado Feverfew



[= *Bolophyta ligulata*] Perennial 1-2 cm. Mat-forming. Heads white, solitary. 5 pistillate flowers. Rare and easily overlooked on barren shale knolls 5,400-6,500.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Barren Shale knolls

Phenology: April-May (fruiting in June)

Field Office(s): Little Snake, White River

Sphaeromeria capitata

Rock Tansy



Perennial 0.5-2 dm. Tomentose. Discoid head; ray-flowers absent; disc-flowers yellow. Fruit an achene. Found in sandy soil and open, dry places. 7,500-7,900 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Dry, rocky hills, and desert flats in silty soils

Phenology: June-July

Field Office(s): Little Snake

Townsendia strigosa

Hairy Townsend Daisy



Biennial to 2 dm. Caulescent. Heads pedunculate. Ray flowers white to pink. Uncommon in sandy or clay soils in dry, open places. 5,000-6,000 ft.



Global Rank: G4

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sandy or clay soil of dry, open places; associated with *Atriplex* and *Artemisia*

Phenology: May-June

Field Office(s): Little Snake, Grand Junction

Boraginaceae

Oreocarya caespitosa

Tufted Cryptantha



Perennial 0.5-1 dm. Leaves broadly oblanceolate, softly grey-hairy. Corolla white with yellow fornicies. Nutlets usually 2. Uncommon on gypsum, shale outcroppings often with pinon-juniper or sagebrush.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sparsely vegetated shale knolls; associated with pinion-juniper or sagebrush

Phenology: Late April-June (fruiting in May-early July)

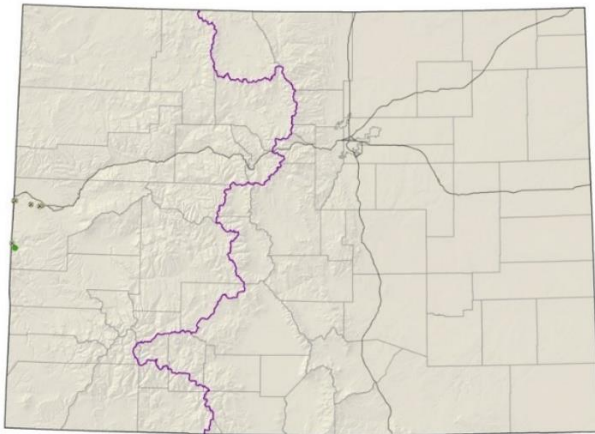
Field Office(s): Little Snake, White River

Oreocarya osterhoutii

Osterhout's crypantha



Low perennial to 1 dm. leaves oblanceolate, strigose. Corolla white with yellow fornicies. Nutlets 1-4. Uncommon in dry, open places in reddish sandy soil. 4,500-6,100 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Dry, barren sites, in reddish-purple decomposed sandstone; often associated with juniper or sagebrush communities

Phenology: April-early June (fruits mature by mid-June)

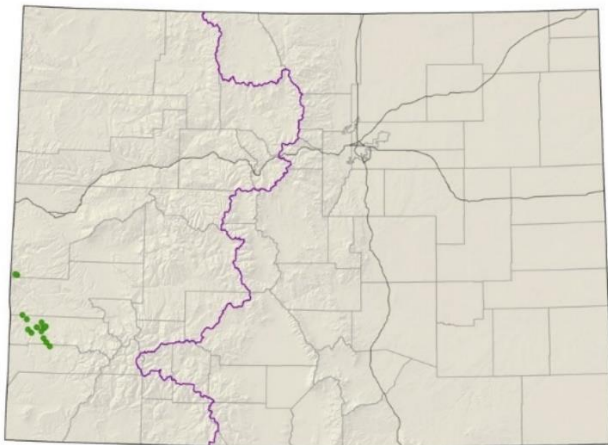
Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Gunnison

Oreocarya revealii

Gypsum Valley Cateye



Perennial 0.3-2.5 dm. leaves oblanceolate to narrowly spatulate, glabrous above postulate below. Corolla white with yellow fornicies. Nutlets usually 4. Locally common on gypsum outcrops. Endemic.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

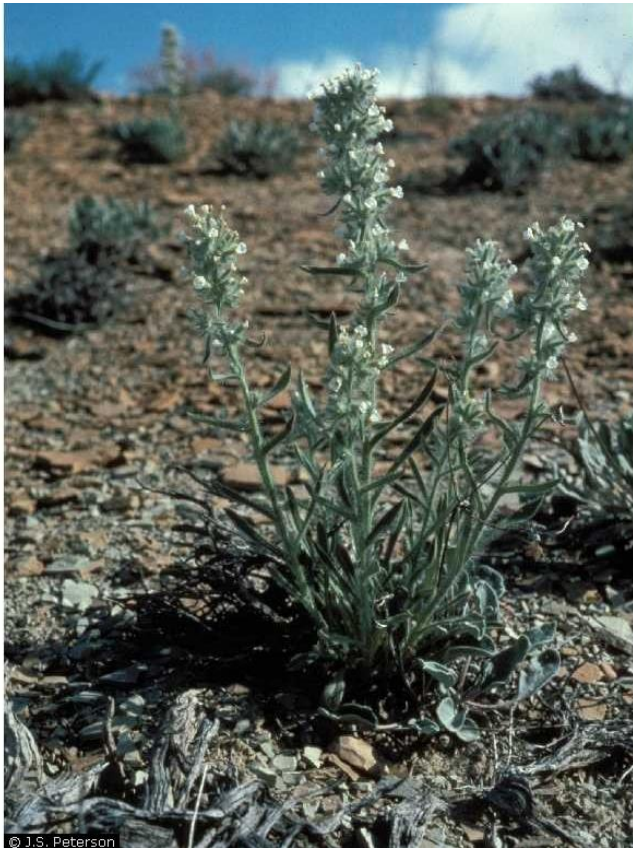
Habitat: Grayish, near-barren gypsum hills of the Paradox Member of the Hermosa Formation, or barren shale substrates; strong association with a whitish gray cryptobiotic lichen

Phenology: May (fruiting in June)

Field Office(s): Tres Rios

Oreocarya rollinsii

Rollins' Crypantha



© J.S. Peterson
Biennials or short-lived perennials 1-3.5 dm. Leaves oblanceolate, setose to pustulate. Corolla white. Nutlets usually 4. Uncommon on dry, open white shale slopes. 5,300-6,000 ft.



Global Rank: G4

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: White Shale slopes of the Green River Formation; associated with pinion-juniper or cold desert shrubland communities

Phenology: May-June

Field Office(s): White River

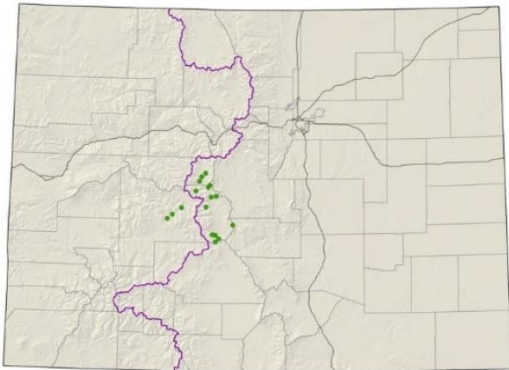
Brassicaceae

Boechea crandallii

Crandall's Rockcress



[= *Arabis crandallii*] Perennial 1-4 dm. Stems usually 2 per caudex branch. Basal leaves narrowly oblanceolate. Petals white. Found on dry slopes and canyon sides. 6,500-9,000 ft. Endemic.



Global Rank: G4

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Limestone chip-rock and stony areas, often among sagebrush, ridges, and steep hill slopes

Phenology: May-June

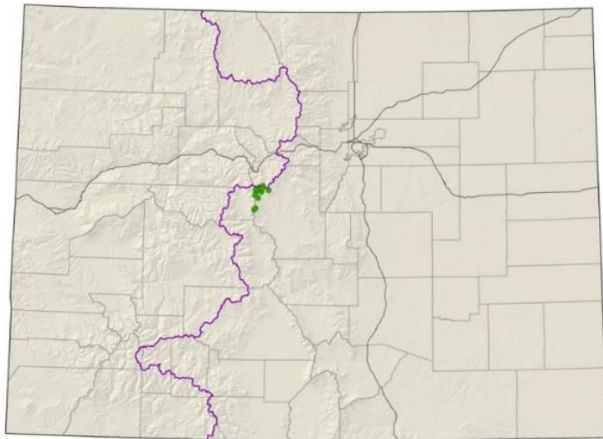
Field Office(s): Uncompahgre, Royal Gorge

Eutrema penlandii

Penland's Eutrema



Small (0.5-3dm) perennial. Stem leaves shortly petiolate or sessile with an acute base, margins entire. Petals 3-5 mm long, white. Fruit stipitate, a dark silique. Young, vegetative plants have leaves that are dark green, to purplish, a round outline, occasionally with cordate bases, and is waxy and glossy. Restricted to fens in the alpine (11,800 – 14,000ft) of the Mosquito Range. Endemic.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: Threatened

Habitat: Fens in the alpine (11,800 – 14,000'). South- and east-facing slopes, downslopes from snowfields on wet benches.

Phenology: Late June-early July (fruiting in July and dehisce in August)

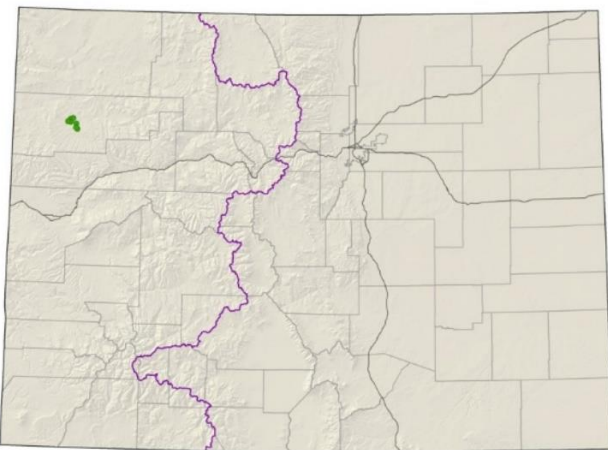
Field Office(s): Royal Gorge

Physaria congesta

Dudley Bluffs Bladderpod



Small (< 0.15 dm) perennial; basal leaves linear-oblongate, entire. Flowers yellow; fruiting pedicels erect, straight or slightly curved. Fruit a silicle, densely hairy. Locally abundant on barren white shale slopes, with pinon–juniper. Endemic to Piceance Basin.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: Threatened

Habitat: Barren, white shale outcrops of the Green River and Unita Formations

Phenology: Early April-May (fruiting late May-June)

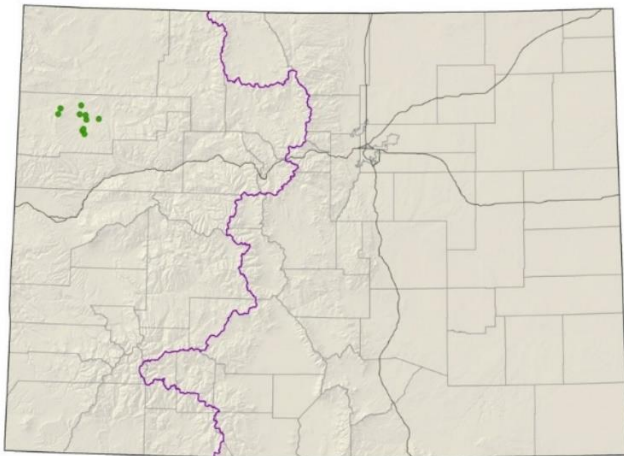
Field Office(s): White River

Physaria obcordata

Piceance Twinpod



Perennial (1.2-2 dm) leaves basal, oblanceolate. Fruiting pedicels widely spreading to recurved, flowers yellow. Fruit inflated, hairy, pendant, and obcordate silicle. Rare on white shale outcrops. Endemic to the Piceance.



Global Rank: G1/G2

Federal Protection Status: Threatened

Habitat: Barren white outcrops and steep slopes exposed by creek downcutting; Restricted to Parachute Creek Member of the oil shale bearing Green River Formation.

Phenology: mid May-mid June (fruiting through end of July)

Field Office(s): White River

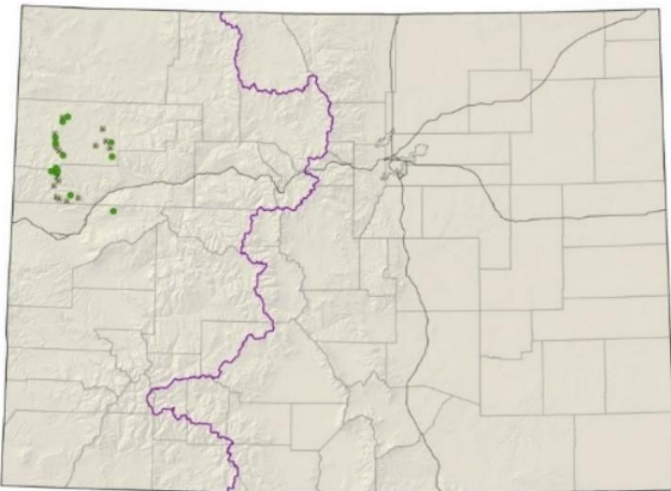
Physaria parviflora

Piceance Bladderpod



© Peggy Lyon, CNHP

Perennial 1-3 dm. Basal leaves broadly ovate. Fruiting pedicel recurved. Fruit subglobose to elliptic, densely hairy. Found on barren shale slopes. 6,800-8,900 ft.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Outcrops of Green River Shale Formation in the Piceance Basin; grows on ledges and slopes of canyons in open areas of pinion-juniper communities

Phenology: June-July (fruiting in July)

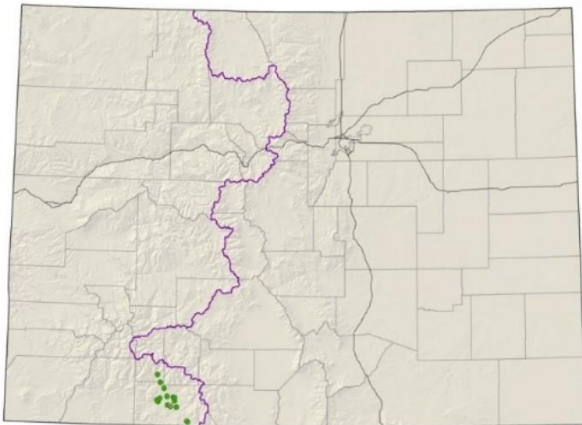
Field Office(s): Grand Junction, White River

Physaria pruinosa

Pagosa Springs Bladderpod



Perennial to 2 dm. Basal leaves suborbicular, obovate, rhombic. Fruiting pedicel ascending to spreading. Fruit glabrous. Rare on Mancos shale slopes 6,500-8,300 ft.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Mancos shale, open clay barrens surrounded by montane grasslands, sometimes in open ponderosa stands with oak, but also can be associated with Douglas fir and spruce communities at upper limits of range

Phenology: mid-May (fruiting time depends on elevation)

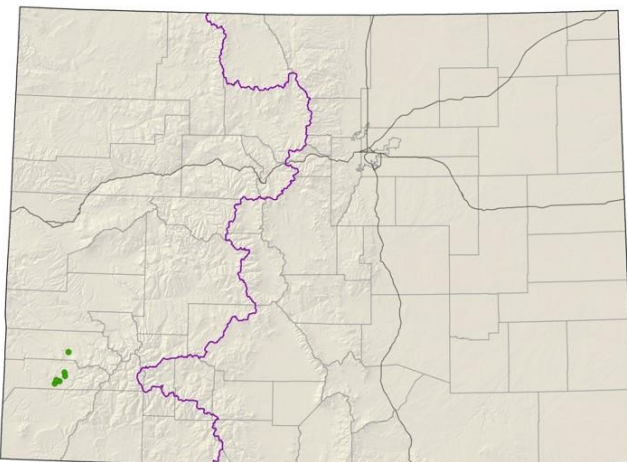
Field Office(s): Tres Rios

Physaria pulvinata

Cushion Bladderpod



Perennial plants to 7 dm. spreading basal leaves linear-oblongate to narrowly elliptic. Fruit densely hairy. Found on shale outcrops with sagebrush and juniper. 7,500-8,500 ft.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: widely scattered outcrops of grayish, argillaceous (Mancos) shale

Phenology: June-July (fruiting in August)

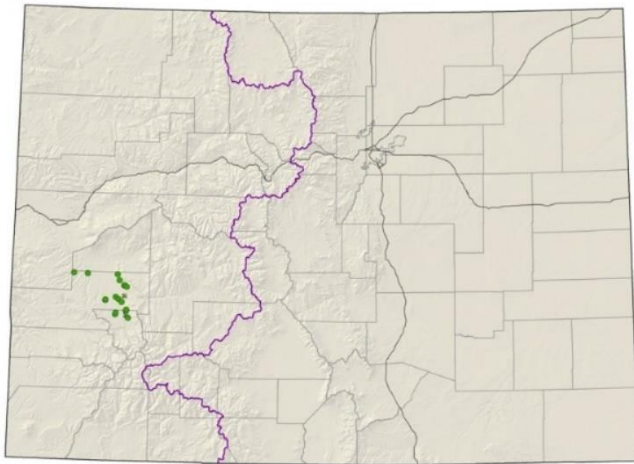
Field Office(s): Tres Rios

Physaria vicina

Uncompahgre Bladderpod



Perennial 1-2.5 dm. Basal leaves obovate to rhombic or nearly orbicular. Fruiting pedicel ascending. Fruit densely hairy. Uncommon on barren clay or Mancos shale slopes. 5,900-7,500 ft. Endemic.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Mancos shale at the ecotone between pinion-juniper woodland and salt desert scrub, sandy soils derived from Jurassic sandstones, sagebrush steppe

Phenology: April-May

Field Office(s): Uncompahgre

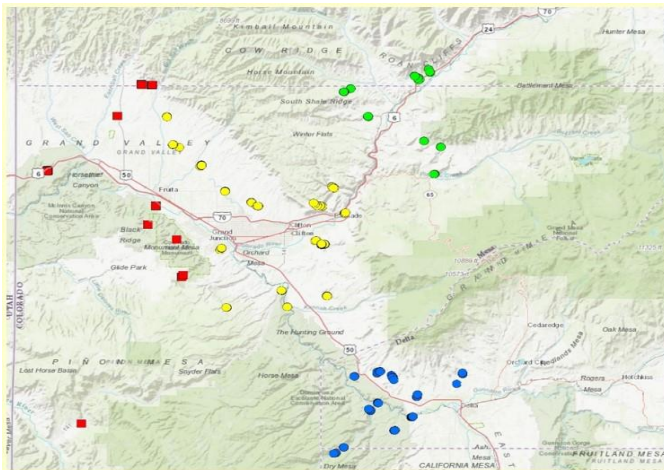
Cactaceae

Sclerocactus glaucus

Colorado Hookless Cactus



Small cylindrical barrel cactus. (1.2 – 12” tall). 2-12 spines per areole. Abaxial spine usually straight (hookless) or rarely absent. Flowers pink. Uncommon in dry habitat often with pinon-juniper, sagebrush, or salt scrub. Endemic to Colorado.



Distribution of *S. glaucus* (green, yellow, and blue dots) vs. *S. parviflorus* (red dots) in western Colorado

Global Rank: G2/G3

Federal Protection Status: Threatened

Habitat: Alluvial benches along the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers and their tributaries; on gravelly, rocky surfaces on river terrace deposits and lower mesa slopes (typically South-facing). Exposed, gravel-covered, clay hills, saltbush or sagebrush flats, or pinion-Juniper woodlands.

Phenology: Late April-early May

Field Office(s): Colorado River Valley, Grand Junction, Uncompahgre

Capparaceae

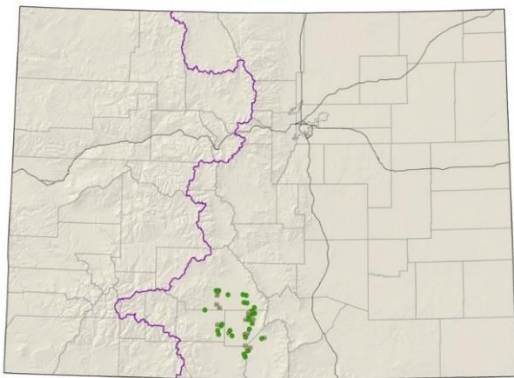
Cleome multicaulis

Slender Spiderflower



© Georgia Doyle, CNHP

[= *Peritoma multicaulis*] Annual 2-7 dm. 3 linear leaflets. Petals pink-purple. Fruit a capsule. Uncommon on moist, saline, or alkaline soil along the margins of ponds or in wet meadows in bands up from rushes. 7,500-8,000 ft.



Global Rank: G2/G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: saline or alkaline soils, around alkali sinks, ponds, meadows, or old lake beds; associated with saline bottomland shrubland

Phenology: June-August

Field Office(s): San Luis Valley

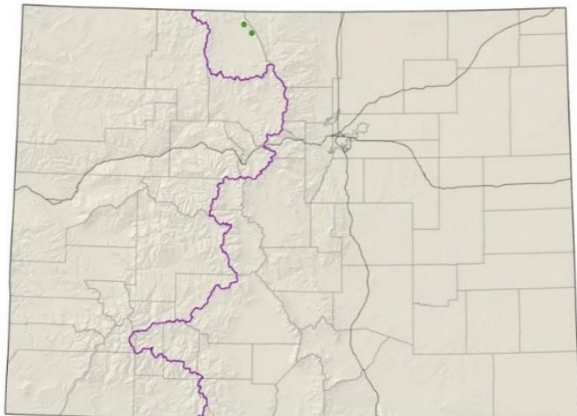
Chenopodiaceae

Corispermum navicula

Boat-shaped Bugseed



Annual 0.5-2 dm. sparsely covered with stellate or dendroid hairs or nearly glabrous. Inflorescences compact. Found only on sand hills and dunes east of Cowdrey. Endemic.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: Candidate

Habitat: Sand dunes and hills

Phenology: Fruiting in October

Field Office(s): Kremmling

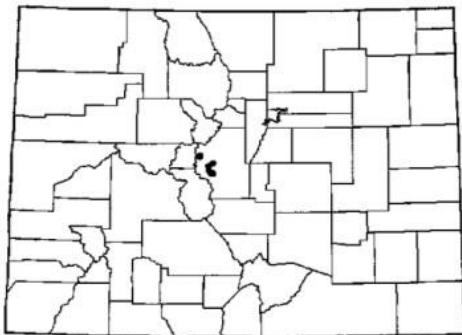
Cyperaceae

Trichophroum pumilum

Rolland's bulrush



Perennial. Stem round. Caespitose with long, slender rhizomes. Leaves 2-8 shorter than the stems and flowering. 1 scale-like involucral bract. Rare on peat hummocks in rich fens. 9,300-11,000 ft.



Global Rank: G5

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Moss hummocks in very rich fens, moss margins in willow-dominated wetlands

Phenology: June-July (fruiting in August-early September)

Field Office(s): Gunnison, Royal Gorge

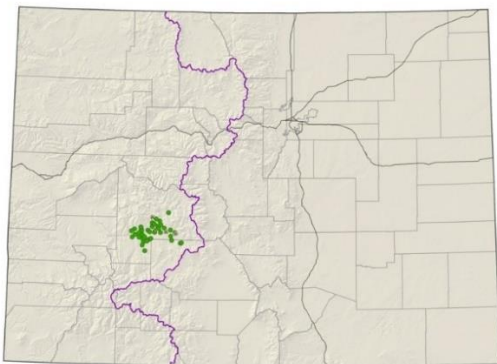
Fabaceae

Astragalus anisus

Gunnison Milkvetch



Subcaulescent or shortly prostrate-caulescent perennials. Leaves pinnately compound with 11-15 leaflets. Pubescent, cinereous or silvery. Flowers pink-purple. Locally common on sagebrush slopes along the Gunnison River. 7,400-9,500 ft. Endemic.



Global Rank: G3/G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Fairly open sites of sagebrush shrubland and sagebrush shrub steppe ecotones.

Phenology: May-June

Field Office(s): Gunnison

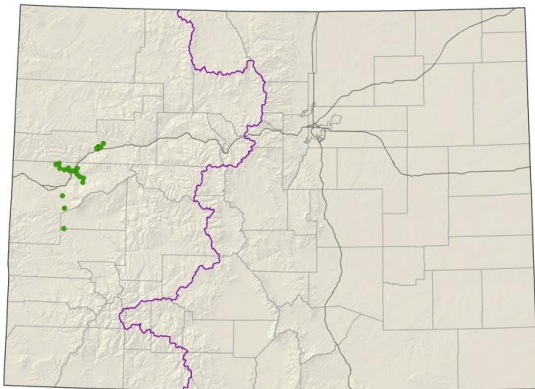
Astragalus debequaeus

DeBeque Milkvetch



©Phil Krening

Clump-forming perennials. Leaves pinnately compound with 13-21 leaflets. Glabrous. Inflorescence racemes, sparsely black strigose. Flowers white to yellowish-white. Found on dry slopes, often in clay soils. Endemic to Colorado River Valley near Debeque.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: fine-textured, seleniferous, saline soils of the Atwell Gulch Member of the Wasatch Formation, in areas surrounded by pinion-juniper woodlands and desert shrub; mostly clustered on toe slopes and along drainages

Phenology: April-May (fruiting in May-July)

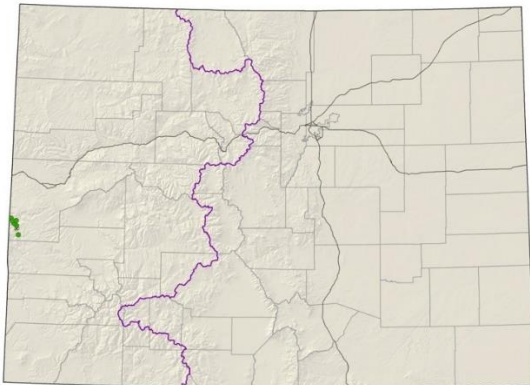
Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Colorado River Valley

Astragalus equisolensis

Horseshoe Milkvetch



[= *Astragalus desperatus* var. *neeseae*] Subcaulescent or shortly caulescent perennials. Leaves pinnately compound 7-13 leaflets. 5-12 flowered racemes; flowers purple or bicolored. Corolla 13-16 mm long. Found in gravelly or sandy soil on rock ledges, washes, canyons, and at the base of cliffs. 4,500-7,000 ft.



Global Rank: G5T1

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Associated with mixed desert and salt desert shrub communities that are dominated by sagebrush, shadscale, and horsebrush

Phenology: Late April-May (fruiting by late May)

Field Office(s): Grand Junction

Astragalus detritalis

Debris Milkvetch

© Larry Alison, CNHP



Subcaulescent perennials. Leaves phyllodial or pinnately compound with 3-7 leaflets pubescent with dolabriform hairs. Inflorescence of 2-8 flowered racemes. Flowers bright pink-purple. Legumes often mottled. Locally common on white shale bluffs and slopes and in open, barren places. 5,400-8,700 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Barren areas in pinion-juniper and mixed desert shrub communities, often in rocky soils ranging from sandy clays to sandy loams, and on alluvial terraces with cobbles

Phenology: Late April-early June (fruiting late May-late June)

Field Office(s): White River

Astragalus duchesnensis

Duchesne Milkvetch



© Tony Frates, UNPS

Shortly rhizomatous perennial. Leaves pinnately compound with 7-11 leaflets. Flowers reddish-purple with white wings. Uncommon on sandy bluffs, often with pinon-juniper. 4,600-6,400 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sandy bluffs, often associated with pinion-juniper woodland

Phenology: April-June

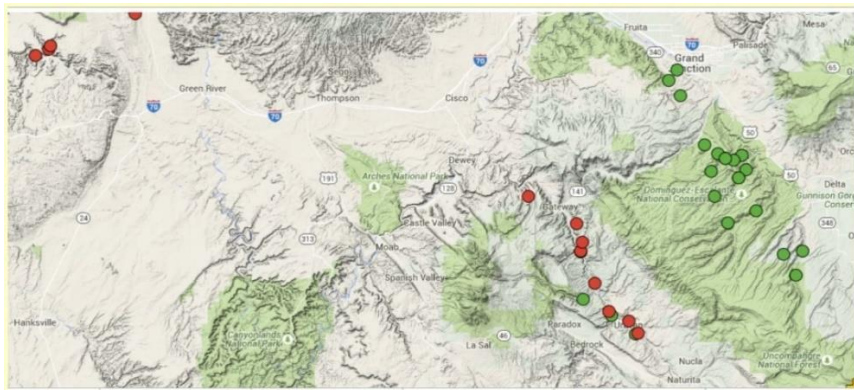
Field Office(s): Little Snake, White River

Astragalus linifolius

Grand Junction Milkvetch



Caulescent perennials; leaves reduced to a filiform leafstalk. Inflorescence loosely 7-12 flowered. Flowers white with purplish-tipped keel. Found on rock soil and dry hillsides usually with pinon-juniper 5,400-6,500 ft. NOTE: Very close morphologically to *A. rafaensis*, only differing in erect fruit.



Distribution of *A. linifolius* (green dots) vs. *A. rafaensis* (red dots) in western Colorado

Global Rank: G3Q

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Rocky soil on dry hillsides, in drainages, and along benches of perennial streams, many populations occurring on the Chinle and Morrison Formations; associated with pinon-juniper and sagebrush communities.

Phenology: Late May-June (fruiting early- to mid-June)

Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Uncompahgre

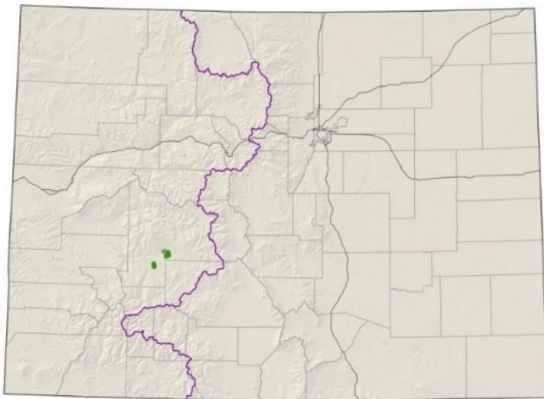
Astragalus microcymbus

Skiff Milkvetch



© Michelle DePrenger-Levin, DBG

Caulicent perennial. Leaves pinnately compound with 9-15 leaflets. Inflorescence a loosely 7-14 flowered raceme. Flowers lilac-tinged white, keel dull purple-tipped. Legumes green with purple speckles, white villous. Rare along roadsides and on dry sagebrush slopes 7,500-8,500 ft. Endemic to Gunnison County.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: On moderately steep to steep slopes, in rocky areas in a variety of soil conditions; associated with juniper-sagebrush communities

Phenology: mid May-June (fruiting peak in mid-July)

Field Office(s): Gunnison

Astragalus musiniensis

Ferron's Milkvetch



Acaulescent perennials. Leaves ternately or pinnately compound with 3-5 leaflets. Inflorescence included or exerted 2-4 flowered. Flowers lilac to purple. Uncommon on dry hillsides, bluffs, usually on shale or sandstone, often with pinon-juniper or desert scrub. 4,600-7,000 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Gullied bluffs, knolls, benches and open hillsides on shale or sandstone; associated with pinon-juniper or desert shrub communities

Phenology: Late April-early June

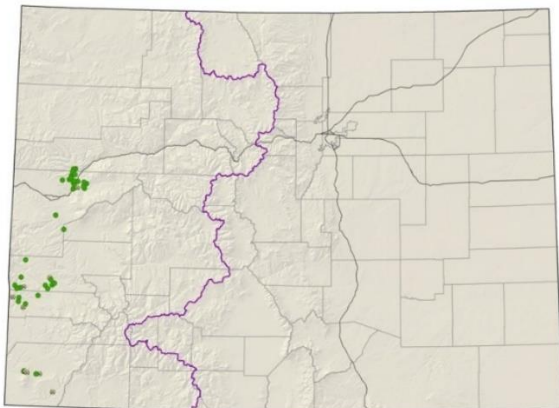
Field Office(s): Grand Junction

Astragalus naturitensis

Naturita Milkvetch



Subcaulescent perennials, tufted. Leaves pinnately compound with 3-5 leaflets mostly folded. Inflorescence subcapitate or racemose 4-9 flowered. Flowers bicolor; banner whitish-striate, the keel and wings purple or purple tipped. Legumes mottled strigulose. Uncommon on sandstone ledges and rimrock, occasionally on sandy slopes with pinon-juniper. 5,000-7,000 ft.



Global Rank: G2/G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sandstone ledges, crevices of sandstone bedrock, dry rock mesas, ledges, and detrital slopes; associated with pinon-juniper woodland

Phenology: April-early June (fruiting late May-early June)

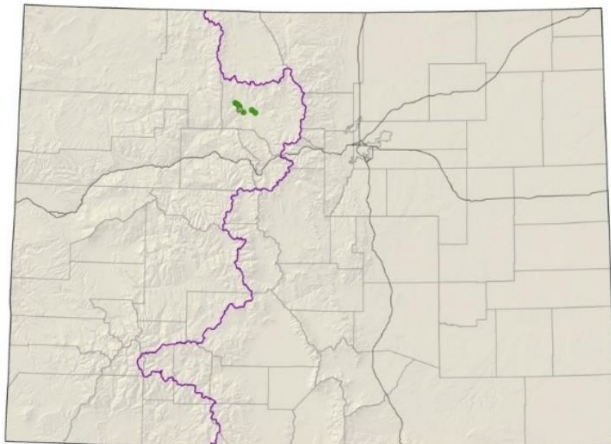
Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Tres Rios, Uncompahgre, Colorado River Valley

Astragalus osterhoutii

Osterhout's Milkvetch



Erect or ascending perennial (3-5 dm). Leaflets narrow oblanceolate to linear. Flowers white. Legumes oblong-lanceolate, flat. Uncommon on clay or seleniferous slopes in the Muddy and Troublesome Creek drainages. Endemic to Grand County.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: Endangered

Habitat: Highly seleniferous, grayish-brown clay soils derived from shales of Niobrara, Pierre, and Troublesome formations. On moderate slopes, sometimes with sagebrush.

Phenology: June-August

Field Office(s): Kremmling

Astragalus piscator

Fisher Milkvetch

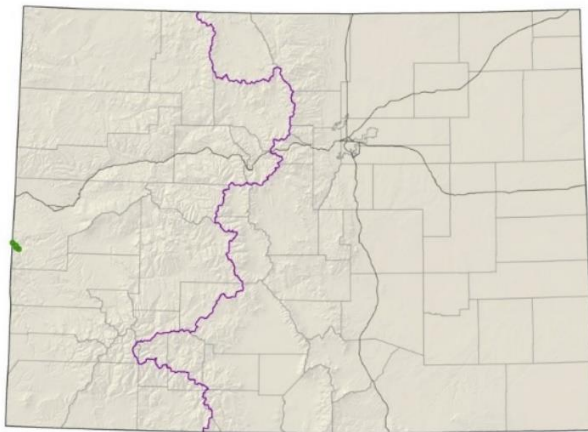


© Loraine Yeatts, CNHP



© Loraine Yeatts, CNHP

Acaulescent or subcaulescent perennials. Leaves pinnately compound with 5-11 leaflets. Inflorescence included or exerted 4-10 flowered. Flowers lavender or lilac. Legumes mottled at maturity. Uncommon in rocky or clay soil. Known from western Mesa Co. near Gateway. 4,400-5,500 ft.



Global Rank: G2/G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sandy, sometimes gypseiferous soils of calley benches and gullied foothills of the Cutler Formation; associated with juniper communities

Phenology: Late April-early June

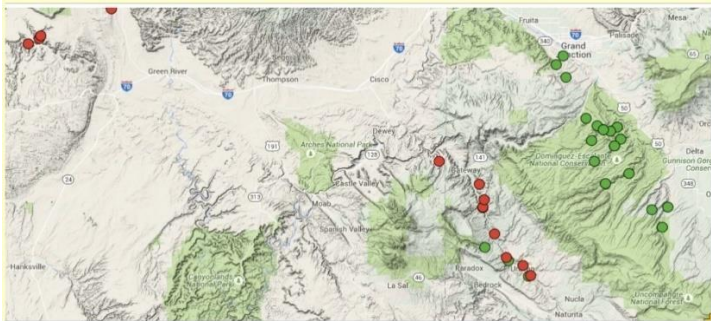
Field Office(s): Grand Junction

Astragalus rafaensis

San Rafael Milkvetch



Erect or ultimately drooping perennials. Leaves reduced or simple, or pinnately compound with 2-4 leaflets. Inflorescence 6-12 flowered. Flowers bicolor; usually pink-purple and white-tipped or white with a maculate keel. Found on rocky slopes 4,500-6,000 ft. NOTE: Very close morphologically to *Astragalus linifolius*, but differs by its laterally compressed pods (whereas *A. linifolius* has erect pods).



Distribution of *A. linifolius* (green dots) vs. *A. rafaensis* (red dots) in western Colorado

Global Rank: G3Q/S1

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Gullied hills, washes, and talus under cliffs, in seleniferous clayey, silty, or sandy soils; associated with pinion-juniper woodland communities.

Phenology: Late April-June (fruiting in June)

Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Uncompahgre

Astragalus ripleyi

Ripley's Milkvetch



Erect perennials. Leaves pinnately compound with 13-17 leaflets. Inflorescence exserted, numerous flowered. Flowers yellow. Uncommon in meadows and grassland along the edge of pine woodlands. 8,200-9,300 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM and USFS Sensitive

Habitat: Volcanic substrates in open-canopy ponderosa savannah or mixed conifer woodlands

Phenology: Late June-July (fruiting July-early August)

Field Office(s): San Luis Valley

Astragalus sesquiflorus

Sandstone Milkvetch



Subcaulescent perennials. Leaves pinnately compound with 7-11 leaflets. Inflorescence included or slightly exerted, 1-3 flowered. Flowers light purple, the keel maculate. Legumes often mottled. Uncommon on rocky soil and in rock crevices. Usually with pinon-juniper. Barely in CO in Montrose Co. near Hwy 141 along Dolores River. 4,800-5,500 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sandstone rock ledges, fissures of domed slickrock, talus under cliffs, and sometimes sandy washes

Phenology: May-August

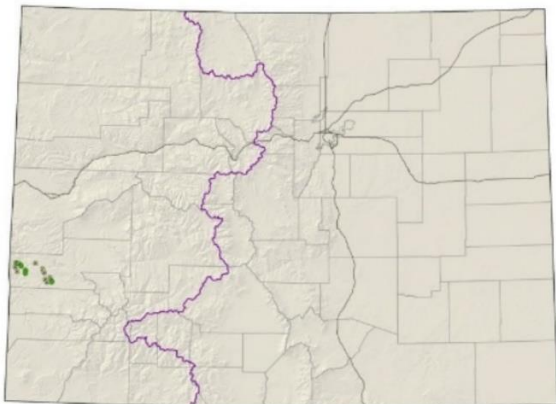
Field Office(s): Uncompahgre

Lupinus crassus

Paradox Lupine



Erect perennial 2-5 dm. 5-8 leaflets. Inflorescence with numerous flowers. Flowers white to yellow, rarely purple tinged. Found on adobe hills and sandy soil of dry hillsides, often with sagebrush and pinon-juniper. Known from Paradox Valley and surrounding area. Endemic.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Draws and dry hillsides, Mancos shale derived soils in the Naturita area, and on quaternary alluvium derived from the Chinle Formation in the Paradox Valley; associated with pinion-juniper woodland

Phenology: May-early June (fruiting in June)

Field Office(s): Uncompahgre

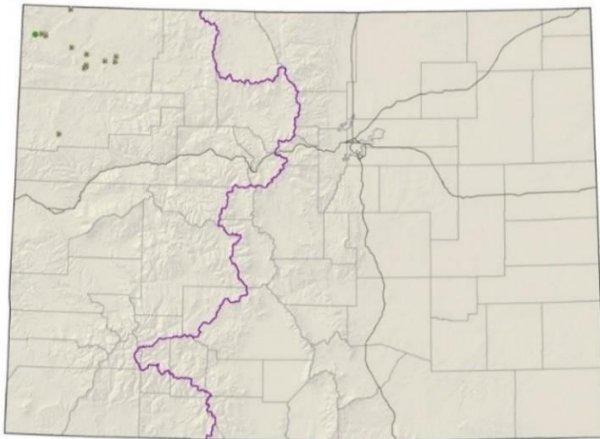
Oxytropis besseyi var. *obnapiformis*

Bessey Locoweed



© Delia Malone, CNHP

Erect or spreading, acaulescent perennial 0.3-2.5 dm. 17-23 leaflets. Flowers various shades of pink-purple or sometimes white. Legumes ovoid, inflated. Rare in sandy soil. 5,400-7,000 ft.



Global Rank: G5T

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Barrens in fine-textured or sandy substrates, on hilltops, bluffs, and breaks along rivers of foothill gulches; associated with pinion-juniper and sagebrush communities

Phenology: May-July

Field Office(s): White River

Pediomelum aromaticum

Aromatic Indian Beardroot



Ascending and decumbent, caulescent perennial to 1.5dm. 5-7 leaflets. Flowers blue-purple. Found on open rocky soil or clay outcroppings. 5,000-5,600 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sandy soils or adobe hills; associated with open pinion-juniper woodlands

Phenology: May-June (fruiting in June)

Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Tres Rios, Uncompahgre

Gentianaceae

Frasera paniculata

Tufted Frasera



[= *Swertia utahensis*] Plants 7-15 dm. Leaves opposite, reduced upward. Inflorescence a pyramidal paniculate cyme. Corolla lobes white to yellowish-green, with green spots and a solitary, fringed gland on each lobe. Uncommon on open and sandy slopes and in dry washes, barely entering CO just east of the state line in Mesa Co.



Global Rank: G4

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Dry, often sandy habitats; associated with desert shrub and pinion-juniper communities

Phenology: June-early July

Field Office(s): Grand Junction

Gentianella tortuosa

Cathedral Bluff Dwarf Gentian



© Rusty Roberts. BLM

Plants small 0.2-0.5 dm. Calyx 4-8 mm long, lobes subequal; corolla 5.5-8.5 mm long, the lobes as long as or longer than the tube. Each lobe with two fringed scales. White, yellowish, or blue. Rare on barren shale slopes of the Cathedral Bluffs.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Barren shale knolls and slopes on the Green River Formation

Phenology: July-August (fruiting August-September)

Field Office(s): White River

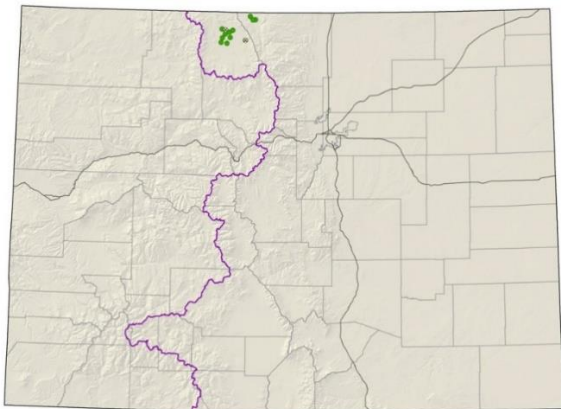
Hydrophyllaceae

Phacelia formosula

Northpark Phacelia



Biennial (1.5-2.2 dm). Glandular hairy. Leaves pinnately divided. Flowers violet. Uncommon on shale slopes and sandstone outcroppings. Endemic to North Park.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: Endangered

Habitat: Poorly vegetated exposures of the Coalmont Formation; steep-sided ravines, low sandy hills and bluffs.

Phenology: Late June-October (fruiting July-November)

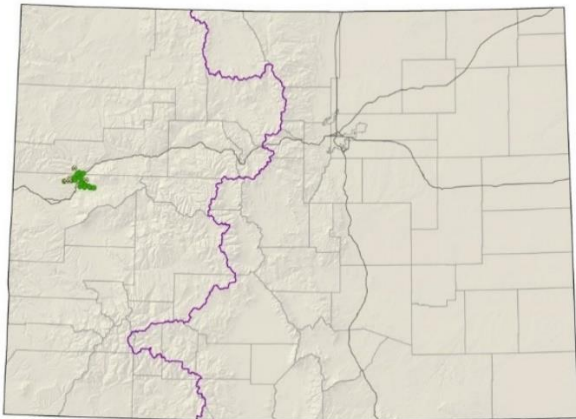
Field Office(s): Kremmling

Phacelia scopulina

Debeque Phacelia



[=*Phacelia submutica*] Annuals; stem with short, spreading hairs; leaves entire, coarsely crenate, pinnately lobed, or pinnatifid; calyx equal or longer than the corolla. Corolla pale to deep yellow. Endemic.



Global Rank: G2/S2

Federal Protection Status: Threatened

Habitat: Barren-clay slopes 4,700-6,200 ft.

Phenology: April-June

Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Colorado River Valley

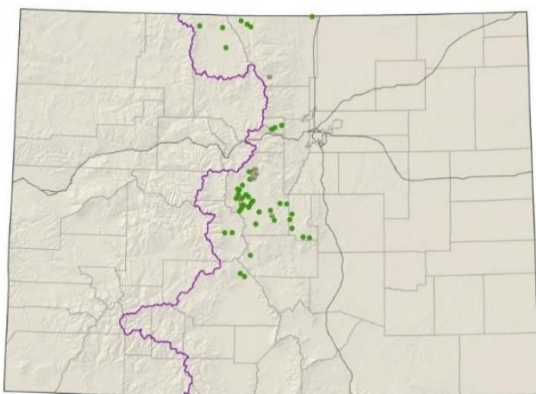
Iridaceae

Sisyrinchium pallidum

Pale Blue-eyed Grass



Plants to 3 dm, simple, and unbranched. Tepals pale blue with yellow bases. Fruit a capsule tan to brown. Locally common in moist meadows and fens, and along streams.



Global Rank: G2/G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Steam, lake, river margins, and wet meadows where fresh standing water is available

Phenology: Mid-June – July (fruiting late June-early August)

Field Office(s): Kremmling, Royal Gorge, San Luis Valley

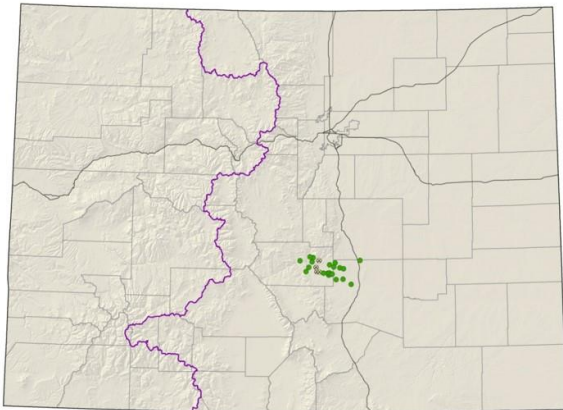
Loasaceae

Mentzelia chrysantha

Gold Blazingstar



[= *Nuttallia chrysantha*] Biennials or short-lived perennials, 3-6 dm, usually decumbent at the base. Leaves entire or shallowly dentate. Petals yellow. Capsules cylindric. Uncommon on limestone outcroppings between Canon City and Pueblo. Endemic.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Steep barren shale slopes and road cuts of limestone, shale, or alkaline clay

Phenology: July-early September (fruiting late August-September)

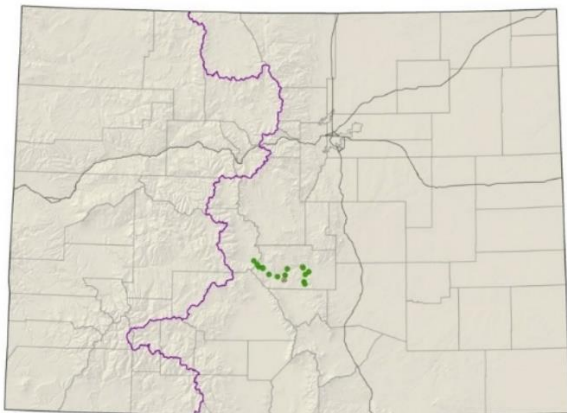
Field Office(s): Royal Gorge

Mentzelia densa

Royal Gorge Blazingstar



Perennials, much branched from the base forming a hemispherical tuft, 2-5 dm. Leaves linear-lanceolate, sinuate-pinnatifid into short triangular segments. Flowers golden-yellow; only opening from late afternoon (around 6 p.m.) until dark. Capsules cylindrical. Uncommon in dry, rocky soil, known from the Arkansas River Canyon. 5,800-7,200 ft.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Dry, open areas in washes, roadsides, naturally disturbed sites, and steep rocky slopes; associated with pinion-juniper woodland and lower montane shrubland communities

Phenology: July-early August (fruiting in September)

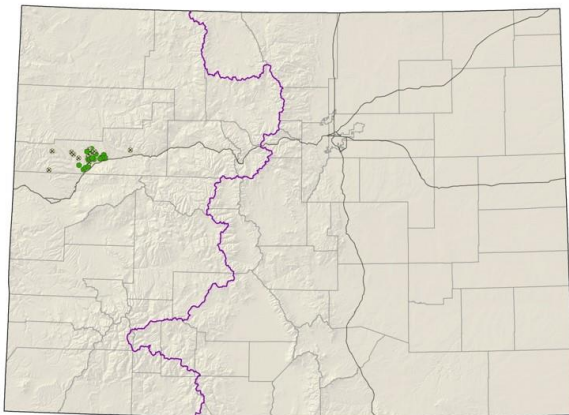
Field Office(s): Royal Gorge

Mentzelia rhizomata

Roan Cliffs Blazingstar



Perennials from rhizomes 1-2.5 dm. Spreading, freely branched. Five petals alternating with 5 petaloid stamen, yellow. Uncommon on talus and shale slopes of the Green River Formation 5,500-9,100 ft.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Steep, shaley talus slopes derived from the Parachute Creek Member of the Green River Formation

Phenology: June-August (fruiting late August-late September)

Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Colorado River Valley

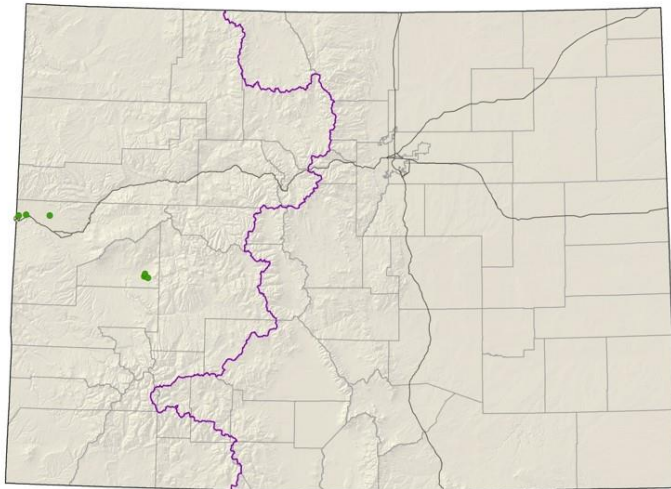
Onagraceae

Chylismia eastwoodiae

Grand Junction Chylismia



[= *Camissonia eastwoodiae*] Plants 6-40 cm. Leaves elliptic to ovate entire or toothed. Flowers in terminal racemes. Petals yellow with red spots. Rare on Mancos shale and adobe clay hills 4,700-5,000.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Clay soils derived from Mancos shale

Phenology: May-June

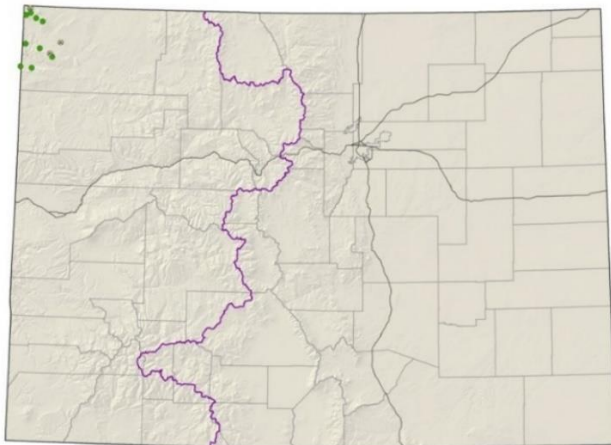
Field Office(s): Grand Junction

Oenothera acutissima

Flaming Gorge Evening Primrose



Perennials, acaulescent. Leaves irregular and coarsely toothed to somewhat pinnatifid. Flowers actinomorphic. Sepals with prominent red margin. Petals yellow becoming reddish-orange with age. Capsules loculicidal. Uncommon in seasonally moist places 7,200-8,500 ft.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Meadows, depressions, short outcrops or “rock reefs”, drainages, and gullies, restricted to sandy, gravelly, and rocky soils in seasonally wet areas

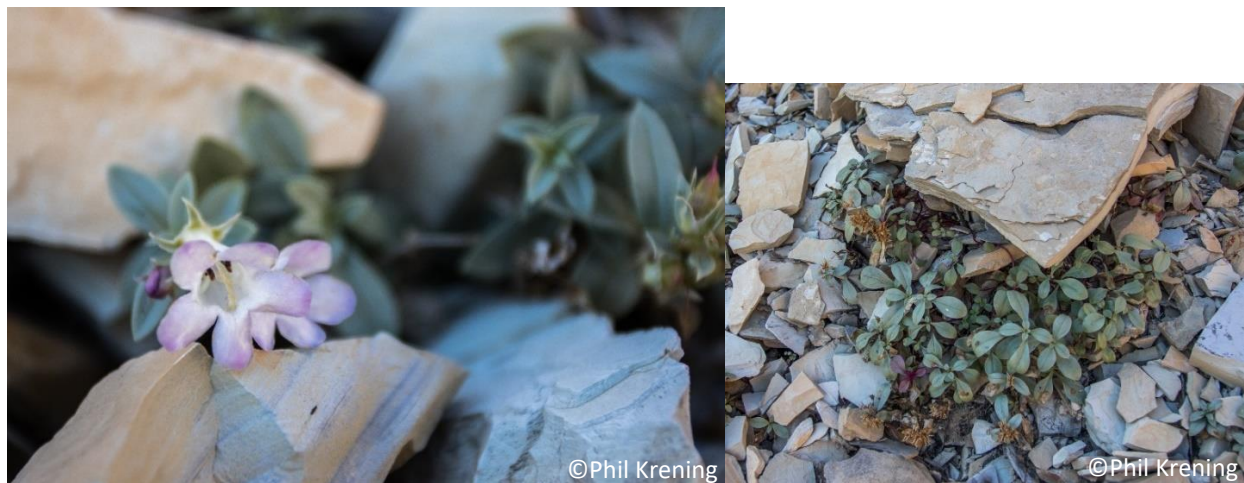
Phenology: late May-June

Field Office(s): Little Snake

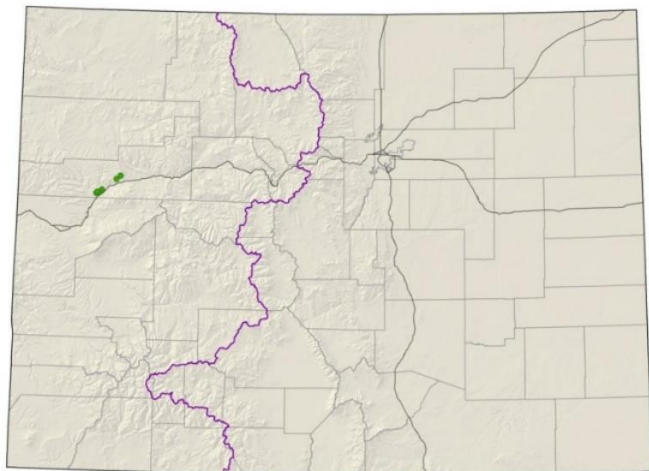
Plantaginaceae

Penstemon debilis

Parachute Penstemon



Mat-forming perennial. Leaves strongly blue-glaucous. Inflorescence a thyrses with 2-4 verticillasters. Calyx lavender to almost white. Staminode barely included or rarely exerted. Anthers bright magenta. Rare on white-shale talus slopes.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: Threatened

Habitat: Sparsely vegetated, south-facing, steep, white shale talus of the Parachute Creek Member of the Green River Formation.

Phenology: Mid-June – mid-July (fruiting mid-July – August)

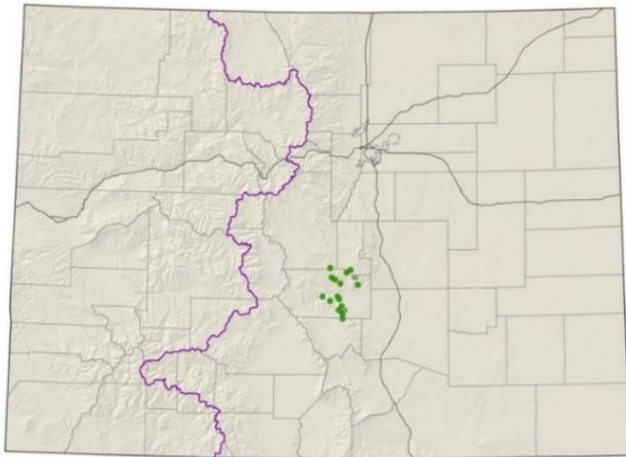
Field Office(s): Colorado River Valley, Grand Junction

Penstemon degneri

Degener's Beardtongue



Erect perennials 2.5-4 dm. Leaves lanceolate to lance-ovate, minutely hairy. Thyrse with 2-10 flowers, sparingly glandular. Corolla blue, glandular. Staminode included. Found in pinon-juniper woodlands, meadows, and grasslands. 6,000-9,500 ft. Endemic.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Rim of canyons, cracks of large rock slabs, in rocky soils with igneous bedrock; associated with open pinon-juniper woodlands and montane grasslands

Phenology: June-July (fruiting late July)

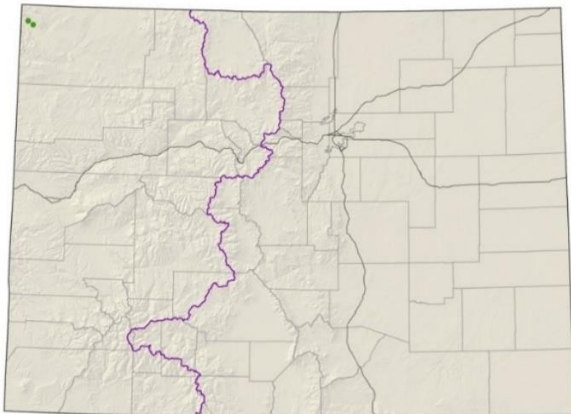
Field Office(s): Royal Gorge

Penstemon gibbensii

Gibbens' Beardtongue



Erect perennial 1-2 dm. Stems hairy. Thyrses with ca. 5 verticillasters, glandular-pubescent. Corolla blue to blue-purple, hairy externally and internally. Staminate with white hairs. Uncommon on white sandy loam or shale. 5,500-7,000 ft.



Global Rank: G1/G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Barren outcrops and steep slopes of white shale and sandstone of the Brown's Park Formation, in very fine textured sandy clay soils with gravel and cobbles; associated with cryptobiotic crusts

Phenology: June-September

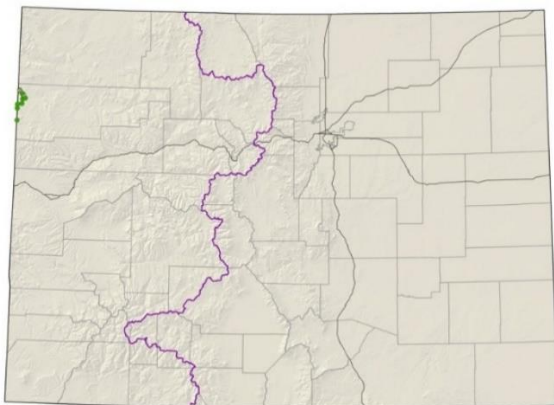
Field Office(s): Little Snake

Penstemon grahamii

Graham's Beardtongue



Erect, short-lived perennial. Leaves mostly cauline, oblanceolate to elliptic. Thyrses glandular hairy. Corolla pale to deep lavender with violet lines. Staminate exerted. Rare on shale slopes barely entering CO.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: Proposed

Habitat: Talus slopes and knolls of Green River Formation shales in sparsely vegetated desert shrub; associated with pinion-juniper communities

Phenology: Late May-early June

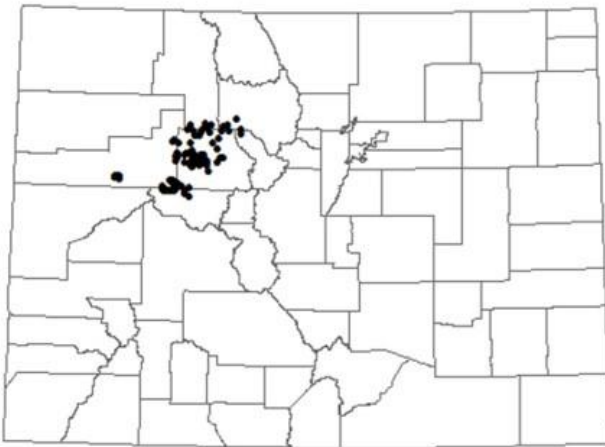
Field Office(s): White River

Penstemon harringtonii

Harrington's Beardtongue



Erect perennial 3-7 dm. Stems glabrous and glaucous. Basal leaves spatulate to oblanceolate, glaucous. Thyrse with 5-10 verticillasters. Corolla pale deep cerulean blue, often purple tinged on the tube. Distinguished from *P. osterhoutii* by the 2-4 well-exserted fertile stamens. 6,800-9,200 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Gentle slopes in rocky loams and rocky clay loams derived from calcareous parent materials; associated with open sagebrush and pinion-juniper communities

Phenology: early June (fruiting through late August)

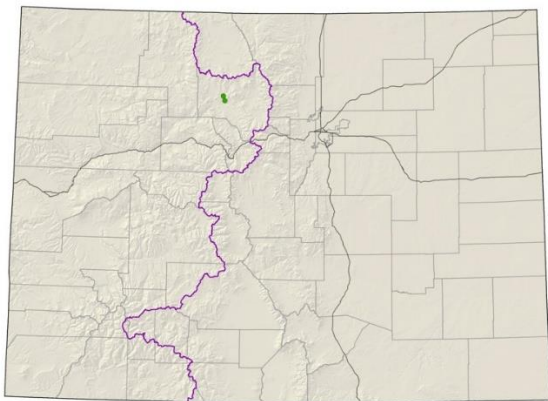
Field Office(s): Colorado River Valley, Kremmling

Penstemon penlandii

Kremmling Beardtongue



Erect perennial. Leaves linear, involute. Thyrse second, glabrescent. Corolla blue violet, glabrous externally and internally. Staminode included, sparsely bearded. Uncommon on seleniferous clay or shale slopes. Endemic.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: Endangered

Habitat: Strongly seleniferous clay-shales of the Troublesome Formation; on steep barrens with sparse plant cover, sagebrush badlands.

Phenology: June-July (fruiting August-September)

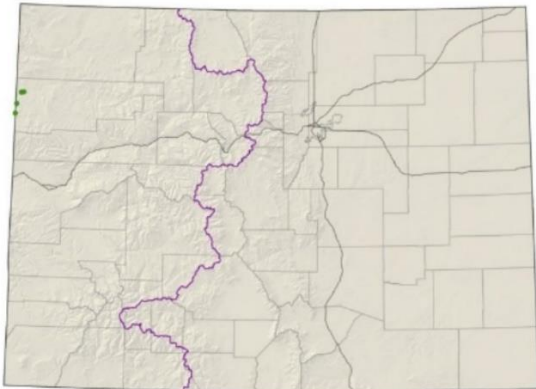
Field Office(s): Kremmling

Penstemon scariosus var. *albifluvis*

White River Penstemon



Perennials 1.5-5 dm. Stems glabrous. Leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate. Thyrses with 3-6 verticillasters. Corolla blue to lavender. Staminate reaching orifice. Rare on shale slopes in desert scrub and pinon-juniper communities. Known from Rio Blanco Co.



Global Rank: G4T1

Federal Protection Status: Proposed

Habitat: Steep sparsely vegetated white shale slopes of the Parachute Creek Member, Green River Formation; often associated with mixed desert scrub and pinion-juniper communities

Phenology: Mid May-June (fruiting in late June)

Field Office(s): White River

Penstemon yampaensis

Yampa Beardtongue



[= *Penstemon acaulis* var. *yampaensis*] Mat forming perennial to 0.3 cm. Stems spreading from branching rootstalk. Inflorescence of 2-6 flowers on each of the very short ultimate branches. Corolla lilac or bluish tinged. Staminode exerted. Uncommon on dry slopes, limestone outcrops, gypsum hills, or shale ridges 5,700-8,300 ft.



Global Rank: G3T2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Dry slopes, limestone outcrops, gypsum hills, barren shale ridges; associated with sagebrush and pinion-juniper communities

Phenology: Late May-early July (fruiting July-early August)

Field Office(s): Little Snake

Polemoniaceae

Gilia stenothyrsa

Narrow-stem Gilia



[= *Aliciella stenothyrsa*] Biennials with glandular stems. Basal leaves deeply pinnatifid with linear segments. Corolla white to pale purple. Uncommon on dry, sandy or clay soil, sometimes in sagebrush and greasewood or pinon juniper. 4,800-6,000.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sparsely vegetated areas in silty to gravelly loam soils derived from the Green River or Uinta formations; associated with sagebrush, mountain-mahogany, and pinion-juniper communities

Phenology: Late May-June (fruiting late June-early July)

Field Office(s): Grand Junction, White River

Polygonaceae

Eriogonum acaule

Singlestem Buckwheat



Perennials, forming cushion mats. Leaves linear to oblanceolate, densely tomentose. Inflorescence not or barely exceeding the leaves. Tepals yellow. Found on sandy, barren slopes, often with sagebrush or saltbush 5,600-7,000 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Sandy, barren slopes and hillsides; often associated with sagebrush or saltbush

Phenology: May-July

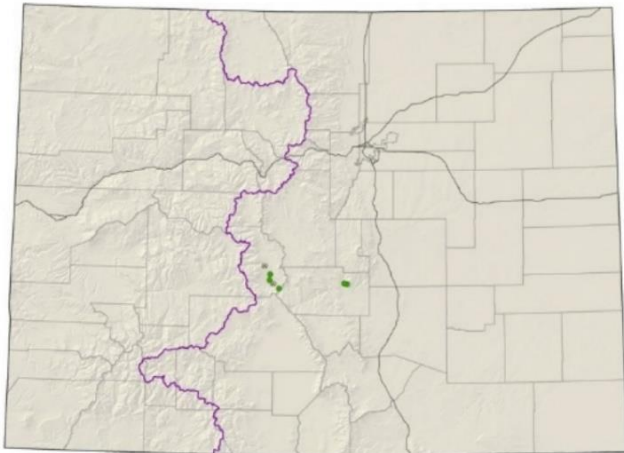
Field Office(s): Little Snake

Eriogonum brandegeei

Brandegee's Buckwheat



Perennials 1-2.5 dm. leaves basal, linear to narrowly elliptic, densely white tomentose below, less so and greenish above. Inflorescence capitate or umbellate, with 3 scale-like or leaf-like bracts. Tepals yellowish. Found on dry slopes and clay hills usually with pinon-juniper. Endemic.



Global Rank: G1/G2

Federal Protection Status: Candidate

Habitat: Outcrops and steep slopes in bentonite clay of the Dry Union Formation (Chaffee Co.) and lower members of the Morrison Formation (Fremont Co.)

Phenology: Late June-August (fruiting August-September)

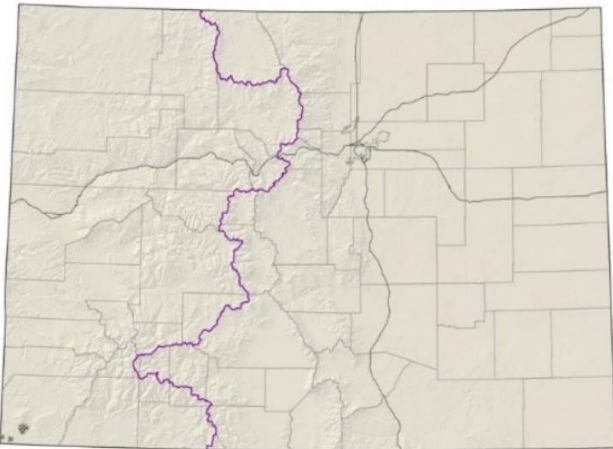
Field Office(s): Royal Gorge

Eriogonum clavellatum

Comb Wash Buckwheat



Subshrubs or shrubs 0.7-2.5 dm. leaves cauline. Densely tomentose below, greyish or rarely glabrous above. Inflorescence umbellate or a compact cyme, with 3 scale-like bracts. Tepals white. Rare on dry, clay or shale slopes 5,200-6,500 ft.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Fine textured soils, sandy silt to clay silt; associated with shadscale and blackbrush communities

Phenology: May-June

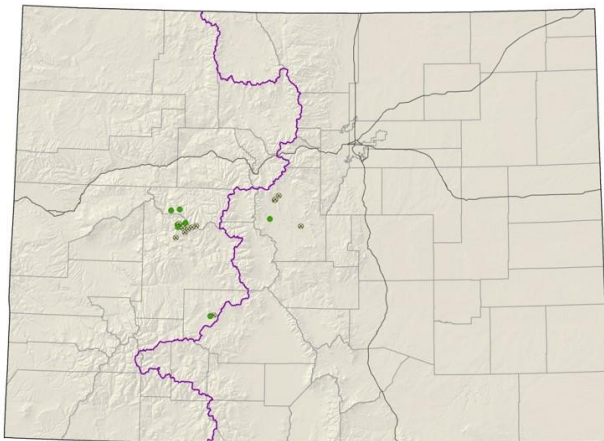
Field Office(s): Tres Rios

Eriogonum coloradense

Colorado Buckwheat



Perennials 0.3-0.9 dm. leaves basal, densely tomentose. Inflorescence capitate with 3 small, leaf-like bracts. Found on dry flats and slopes, in grasslands, sagebrush meadows, on talus slopes and alpine ridges. 8,800-12,800 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Extremely broad ecological range and geographic landforms; rocky talus on the margins of meadows, grassland communities, high elevation sagebrush, sandy to gravelly flats and slopes of all aspects

Phenology: July-August (fruiting into September)

Field Office(s): Gunnison, Royal Gorge

Eriogonum contortum

Grand Buckwheat



© Susan Panjabi, CNHP

Shrubs 0.5-0.8 dm. Leaves cauline, linear to narrowly oblanceolate. Inflorescence cymous with 3 scale-like bracts. Tepals yellow. Uncommon on clay or shale slopes, usually with saltbush. 4,500-5,100 ft.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Mancos shale badlands; associated with shadescale and other salt desert shrub communities

Phenology: May-August

Field Office(s): Grand Junction

Eriogonum ephedroides

Ephedra Buckwheat



Perennials 1-3 dm; leaves basal, lanceolate, densely tomentose below, glabrate and green above. Inflorescence cymose. Tepals pale-yellow, rarely bright-yellow. Uncommon on white shale slopes Rio Blanco Co.



Global Rank: G3

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: White shale of the Green River Shale Formation; associated with juniper and sagebrush communities

Phenology: June-October

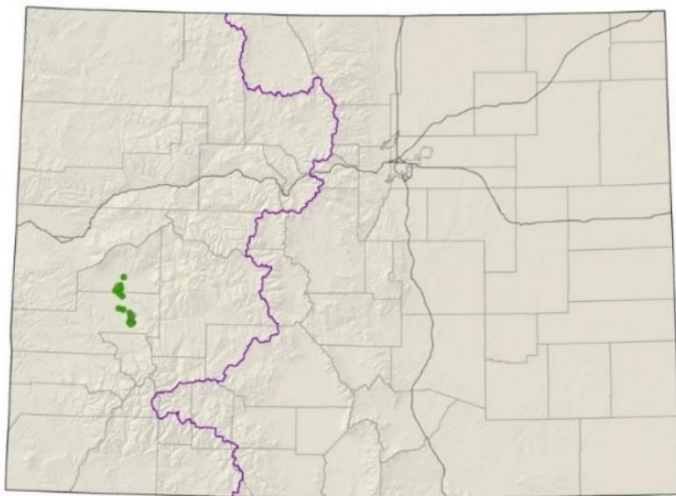
Field Office(s): White River

Eriogonum pelinophilum

Clay-Loving Buckwheat



Subshrub (0.5 – 1.5 dm). Inflorescence a cyme, cream tepals 2.5-3.5 mm long. Endemic to Mancos Shale slopes.



Global Rank: G1

Federal Protection Status: Endangered

Habitat: Substrates derived from the Mancos Formation shales; rolling hills adobe hills and flats

Phenology: June-late July (fruiting August)

Field Office(s): Uncompahgre

Eriogonum tumulosum

Woodside Buckwheat



Perennials, mat forming. Inflorescence capitate. Tepals white to pink. Found in sandy soil, on barren slopes and gypsum hills, often with pinon-juniper or sagebrush. 5,400-6,500 ft.



Global Rank: G3Q

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Rocky outcrops on sedimentary gravels or clays; associated with mixed desert shrub and pinion-juniper woodland

Phenology: Late April-early July

Field Office(s): Little Snake

Eriogonum viridulum

Clay Hill Buckwheat



Herbs, stems spreading, not scapose, 1-3.5 x 1-4 dm, glabrous, bright green. Leaf blades linear, densely white-tomentose abaxially. Inflorescence cymose with yellow tepals on flowers (Flora of North America +1993). Ackerfield (2012) does not include this taxon - as it is known in Colorado from only one specimen.



Global Rank: G4Q

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: sandy or silty flats, clay lopes and hills; associated with pinion-juniper woodland or sagebrush/saltbush communities

Phenology: July-October

Field Office(s): Little Snake

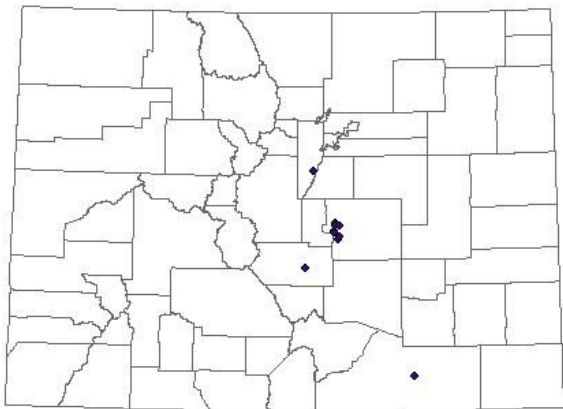
Ranunculaceae

Aquilegia chrysantha var. *rydbergii*

Rydberg's Golden Columbine



Plants 3-12 dm. Leaves glabrous or pilose distally. Sepals yellow, petals yellow. Uncommon in moist gulches and ravines often near waterfalls.



Global Rank: G4T1

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Canyons, foothills, along streams or in rocky ravines

Phenology: June

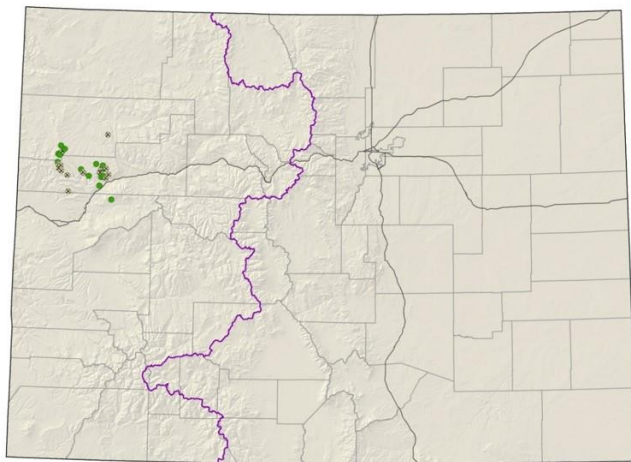
Field Office(s): Royal Gorge

Thalictrum heliophilum

Cathedral Bluff Meadow-rue



Plants 1.4-5 dm. leaves ternately compound; leaflets obovate, 3 toothed at the tip. Inflorescence in panicles. Flowers imperfect. Rare on barren shale and talus slopes of the Green River Formation. 6,300-8,800 ft.



Global Rank: G2

Federal Protection Status: BLM Sensitive

Habitat: Open sunny sites on sparsely vegetated, dry shale slopes of the Green River Shale Formation

Phenology: Early June-late July (fruiting July-August)

Field Office(s): Grand Junction, Colorado River Valley, White River

Special Status Plant Species by Field Office

Colorado River Valley Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Astragalus debequaeus</i>	DeBeque Milkvetch	Pinon-juniper woodland, varicolored badlands
<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	Naturita Milkvetch	Pinon-juniper woodland, sandstone ledges
<i>Mentzelia rhizomata</i>	Roan Cliffs Blazingstar	Gamble oak, mtn mahogany, steep, shaley talus slopes
<i>Penstemon debilis</i>	Parachute Penstemon	Steep sparsely vegetated white shale slopes, Roan Plateau
<i>Penstemon harringtonii</i>	Harrington's Beardtongue	Open sagebrush, pinon-juniper
<i>Phacelia scopulina</i>	Debeque Phacelia	Barren clay slopes; pinon-juniper
<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	Colorado Hookless Cactus	PJ, mixed salt desert, Mancos shale slopes, rocky river terraces
<i>Thalictrum heliophilum</i>	Cathedral Bluff Meadow-rue	Sparsely vegetated shale slopes

Gunnison Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Astragalus anisus</i>	Gunnison Milkvetch	Sagebrush Shrubland and Sagebrush Shrub Steppe communities; fairly open sites, flats on Gunnison Basin, hillsides
<i>Astragalus microcymbus</i>	Skiff Milkvetch	Open sagebrush/juniper communities, moderately steep to steep slopes, rocky areas
<i>Oreocarya osterhoutii</i>	Osterhout's crypantha	Open Juniper and sagebrush communities
<i>Trichophorum pumilum</i>	Rolland's bulrush	Peat hummocks rich fens, montane

San Luis Valley Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Astragalus ripleyi</i>	Ripley's Milkvetch	Meadows, grasslands, along edges of pine woodlands
<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>	Slender Spiderflower	Near alkali sinks, ponds, meadows, old lake beds
<i>Neoparrya lithophila</i>	Rock-loving Neoparrya	Rock crevices, ledges

<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>	Pale Blue-eyed Grass	Moist meadows, fens
------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------

Grand Junction Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Amsonia jonesii</i>	Jones' Bluestar	Dry, open areas, sandy clay soils
<i>Astragalus debequaeus</i>	DeBeque Milkvetch	Pinon-juniper woodland, varicolored badlands
<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i>	Horseshoe Milkvetch	Mixed desert, salt desert scrub
<i>Astragalus linifolius</i>	Grand Junction Milkvetch	Open PJ, sagebrush, Chinle and Morrison formations
<i>Astragalus musiniensis</i>	Ferron's Milkvetch	Gullied buffs, knolls, benches, open hillsides, PJ, desert shrub; on shale or sandstone
<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	Naturita Milkvetch	Sandstone ledges, crevices of sandstone bedrock, dry rock mesas, ledges, detrital slopes, Pinion-Juniper
<i>Astragalus piscator</i>	Fisher Milkvetch	Valley benches, gullied foothills; Sandy or gypsiferous soils, assoc. with Cutler Formation
<i>Astragalus rafaelensis</i>	San Rafael Milkvetch	Gullied hills, washes, talus under cliffs; seleniferous clayey, silty, sandy soils
<i>Chylismia eastwoodiae</i>	Grand Junction Chylismia	Dry, open areas, on clay soil from Mancos shale
<i>Erigeron kachinensis</i>	Kachina Fleabane	Hanging gardens
<i>Eriogonum contortum</i>	Grand Buckwheat	Mancos shale badlands, with shadscale/other salt desert shrubs
<i>Frasera paniculata</i>	Tufted Fräsera	Dry, sandy habitat in desert shrub and PJ communities
<i>Gilia stenothyrsa</i>	Narrow-stem Gilia	Grassland, sagebrush, mtn mahogany, Pinion-Juniper
<i>Lomatium latilobum</i>	Canyonlands Biscuitroot	Pinon-juniper, mixed desert scrub
<i>Lygodesmia grandiflora</i> <i>var. dolorensis</i>	Dolores River Skeletonplant	Juniper, saltbush, sagebrush communities
<i>Mentzelia rhizomata</i>	Roan Cliffs Blazingstar	Gamble oak, mtn mahogany, steep, shaley talus slopes
<i>Oreocarya osterhoutii</i>	Osterhout's crypantha	Open Juniper and sagebrush communities
<i>Pediomelum aromaticum</i>	Aromatic Indian Beardroot	Open pinion-juniper; sandy soils or adobe hills
<i>Phacelia scopulina</i>	Debeque Phacelia	Barren clay slopes; pinon-juniper
<i>Physaria parviflora</i>	Piceance Bladderpod	Open pinon-juniper, Green River shale
<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	Colorado Hookless Cactus	PJ, mixed salt desert, Mancos shale slopes, rocky river terraces
<i>Thalictrum heliophilum</i>	Cathedral Bluff Meadow-rue	Sparsely vegetated shale slopes
<i>Townsendia strigosa</i>	Hairy Townsend Daisy	Open desert scrub

Kremmling Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Astragalus osterhoutii</i>	Osterhout's Milkvetch	Moderate slopes, sagebrush communities; seleniferous clay soils from shales of Niobrara, Pierre, and Troublesome formations
<i>Corispermum navicula</i>	Boat-shaped Bugseed	Sand dunes, sandy/gravelly shores
<i>Penstemon harringtonii</i>	Harrington's Beardtongue	Open sagebrush, pinon-juniper woodlands
<i>Penstemon penlandii</i>	Kremmling Beardtongue	Steep barrens with sparse plant cover, sagebrush badlands; seleniferous clay-shales of Troublesome Formation
<i>Phacelia formosula</i>	Northpark Phacelia	Steep-sided ravines, low sandy hills/bluffs; Poorly vegetated exposures of Coalmont Formation
<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>	Pale Blue-eyed Grass	Moist meadows, fens

Little Snake Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Astragalus duchesnensis</i>	Duchesne Milkvetch	Sandy bluffs, pinon-juniper
<i>Cymopterus duchesnensis</i>	Unita Basin Springparsley	Desert shrub, sagebrush, juniper communities; sandy/clay soils from shales
<i>Eriogonum acaule</i>	Singlestem Buckwheat	Sandy, barren slopes/hillsides with sagebrush or saltbush
<i>Eriogonum tumulosum</i>	Woodside Buckwheat	Barren slopes, gypsum hills, with PJ or sagebrush
<i>Eriogonum viridulum</i>	Clay Hill Buckwheat	Sandy/silty flats or clay slopes and hills, in saltbush, sagebrush, or PJ
<i>Oenothera acutissima</i>	Flaming Gorge Evening Primrose	Meadows, depressions, along arroyos in mixed conifer forest to sagebrush scrub; restricted to sandy soils in seasonally wet areas
<i>Oreocarya caespitosa</i>	Tufted Cryptantha	Gypsum, shale outcrops, Pinion-Juniper, sagebrush
<i>Parthenium ligulatum</i>	Colorado Feverfew	Barren shale knolls
<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>	Gibbens' Beardtongue	Barren outcrops, assoc. with cryptobiotic crusts on steep slopes that are highly susceptible to erosion; sometimes among open PJ

<i>Penstemon yampaensis</i>	Yampa Beardtongue	Dry slopes, limestone outcrops, gypsum hills, shale ridges
<i>Sphaeromeria capitata</i>	Rock Tansy	Dry, rocky hills and desert flats in silty soils
<i>Townsendia strigosa</i>	Hairy Townsend Daisy	Open desert scrub

Royal Gorge Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> var. <i>rydbergii</i>	Rydberg's Golden Columbine	Canyon slopes, rocky ledges
<i>Asclepias uncialis</i>	Dwarf Milkweed	Prairie or open shrubby rangeland
<i>Boechera crandallii</i>	Crandall's Rockcress	Dry slopes and canyonsides
<i>Eriogonum brandegeei</i>	Brandegee's buckwheat	Steep clay barrens, pinon-juniper
<i>Eriogonum coloradense</i>	Colorado Buckwheat	Montane woodland to alpine talus
<i>Eutrema penlandii</i>	Penland's Eutrema	Boggy fens, alpine tundra
<i>Mentzelia chrysantha</i>	Gold blazingstar	Barren slopes, road cuts
<i>Mentzelia densa</i>	Royal Gorge blazingstar	Pinon-juniper woodlands, rocky slopes
<i>Neoparrya lithophila</i>	Rock-loving Neoparrya	Rock crevices, ledges
<i>Packera paciflora*</i>	Few-flowered Ragwort	
<i>Penstemon degneri</i>	Degner's Penstemon	Open pinon-juniper, montane prairie
<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>	Pale blue-eyed grass	Moist meadows, fens
<i>Trichophroum pumilum</i>	Rolland's bullrush	Peat hummocks rich fens, montane

Tres Rios Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Amsonia jonesii</i>	Jone's Bluestar	Dry, open areas, with sandy clay soils
<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	Naturita Milkvetch	Sandstone ledges, crevices of sandstone bedrock, dry rock mesas, ledges, detrital slopes, PJ
<i>Erigeron kachinensis</i>	Kachina Fleabane	Hanging gardens
<i>Eriogonum clavellatum</i>	Comb Wash Buckwheat	Shadscale and blackbrush communities, fine soils
<i>Gutierrezia elegans</i>	Mesa Snakeweed	Mancos shale outcrops
<i>Lygodesmia grandiflora</i> var. <i>dolorensis</i>	Dolores River Skeletonplant	Juniper, saltbush, sagebrush communities
<i>Oreocarya revealii</i>	Gypsum Valley Cateye	Open Juniper and sagebrush communities

<i>Pediomelum aromaticum</i>	Aromatic Indian Beardroot	Open Pinion-Juniper, in sandy soils or adobe hills
<i>Physaria pruinosa</i>	Pagosa Springs Bladderpod	Mancos Shale, open clay barrens near montane grasslands, sometimes in open Ponderosa stands with Gambel's Oak
<i>Physaria pulvinata</i>	Cushion Bladderpod	Widely scattered outcrops of Mancos Shale; openings between low shrubs

Uncompahgre Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Astragalus linifolius</i>	Grand Junction Milkvetch	Open PJ, sagebrush, Chinle and Morrison formations
<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	Naturita Milkvetch	Sandstone ledges, crevices of sandstone bedrock, dry rock mesas, ledges, detrital slopes, Pinion-Juniper
<i>Astragalus rafaelensis</i>	San Rafael Milkvetch	Gullied hills, washes, talus under cliffs; in seleniferous clayey, silty, sandy soils
<i>Astragalus sesquiflorus*</i>	Sandstone Milkvetch	Sandstone ledges, fissures of domed slickrock, talus under cliffs, sandy washes
<i>Boechea crandallii</i>	Crandall's Rockcress	Dry slopes and canyonsides
<i>Eriogonum pelinophilum</i>	Clay-loving Buckwheat	Mid to lower slopes of hills with shadscale, Mancos shale
<i>Lomatium concinnum</i>	Adobe Desert-parsley	Adobe hills, rocky soils from Manco shale, sagebrush communities
<i>Lupinus crassus</i>	Paradox Lupine	Mancos shale soils, PJ woodland, dry hillsides
<i>Pediomelum aromaticum</i>	Aromatic Indian Beardroot	Open pinion-juniper, in sandy soils or adobe hills
<i>Physaria vicina</i>	Uncompahgre Bladderpod	Ecotone between PJ woodland and salt desert scrub, disturbed areas, Mancos shale
<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	Colorado Hookless Cactus	PJ, mixed salt desert, Mancos shale slopes, rocky river terraces

White River Field Office

Scientific Name - Ackerfield (2015)	Common Name-	Habitat-
<i>Astragalus detritalis</i>	Debris Milkvetch	Pinon-juniper, mixed desert scrub
<i>Astragalus duchesnensis</i>	Duchesne Milkvetch	Sandy bluffs, pinon-juniper
<i>Eriogonum ephedroides</i>	Ephedra buckwheat	Juniper sagebrush, white shale

<i>Gentianella tortuosa</i>	Cathedral Bluff Dwarf Gentian	Barren shale knolls and slopes
<i>Gilia stenothyrsa</i>	Narrow-stem Gilia	Grassland, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, PJ
<i>Oreocarya caespitosa</i>	Tufted Cryptantha	Gypsum, shale outcrops, PJ, sagebrush
<i>Oreocarya rollinsii</i>	Rollins' Crypantha	Barren shale slopes
<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>obnapiformis</i>	Bessey Locoweed	Sandy bluffs, pinon-juniper, sagebrush
<i>Parthenium ligulatum</i>	Colorado Feverfew	Barren shale knolls
<i>Penstemon grahamii</i>	Graham's Penstemon	Barren shale slopes, pinon-juniper
<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>albifluvis</i>	White River Penstemon	Shale barrens, desert scrub, pinon- juniper
<i>Physaria congesta</i>	Dudley Bluffs Bladderpod	White shale barrens, pinon-juniper
<i>Physaria obcordata</i>	Piceance Twinpod	Steep white shale slopes, pinon-juniper
<i>Physaria parviflora</i>	Piceance Bladderpod	White shale outcrops, pinon-juniper
<i>Thalictrum heliophilum</i>	Cathedral Bluff Meadow-rue	Sparsely vegetated shale slopes

References

Ackerfield, J. 2015. *Flora of Colorado* (1st ed.) BRIT Pres, Fort Worth, TX.

Colorado Natural Heritage Program. 1997+. Colorado Rare Plant Guide. www.cnhp.colostate.edu.
Latest update: June 30, 2014.

Images came from Bureau of Land Management employees, Conservation and Land Management Interns, Colorado Natural Heritage Program's (CNHP) Colorado Rare Plants Website, SEINet, and Southwest Colorado Wildflowers website.

Index

A	
Adobe Desert-parsley	4, 83
<i>Aliciella stenothyrsa</i>	See <i>Gilia stenothyrsa</i>
<i>Amsonia jonesii</i>	7, 80, 82
Apiaceae	3
Apocynaceae	7
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> var. <i>rydbergii</i>	77, 82
Aromatic Indian Beardroot	48, 80, 83
<i>Asclepias uncialis</i>	8, 82
Asteraceae	9
<i>Astragalus anisus</i>	32, 79
<i>Astragalus debequaeus</i>	33, 79, 80
<i>Astragalus detritalis</i>	35, 83
<i>Astragalus duchesnensis</i>	36, 81, 83
<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i>	34, 80
<i>Astragalus linifolius</i>	37, 43, 80, 83
<i>Astragalus microcymbus</i>	38, 79
<i>Astragalus musiniensis</i>	39, 80

<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	40, 79, 80, 82, 83
<i>Astragalus osterhoutii</i>	41, 81
<i>Astragalus piscator</i>	42, 80
<i>Astragalus rafaensis</i>	43, 80, 83
<i>Astragalus ripleyi</i>	44, 79
<i>Astragalus sesquiflorus</i>	45, 83

B

Bessey Locoweed	47, 84
Boat-shaped Bugseed	30, 81
<i>Boechera crandallii</i>	20, 82, 83
Boraginaceae	16
Brandegee's Buckwheat	69
Brandegee's buckwheat	82
Brassicaceae	20

C

Cactaceae	28
Canyonlands Biscuitroot	5, 80
Capparaceae	29
Cathedral Bluff Dwarf Gentian	50, 84
Cathedral Bluff Meadow-rue	78, 79, 80, 84
Chenopodiaceae	30
<i>Chylismia eastwoodiae</i>	57, 80
Clay Hill Buckwheat	76, 81
Clay-loving Buckwheat	83
Clay-Loving Buckwheat	74
<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>	29, 79
Colorado Buckwheat	71, 82
Colorado Feverfew	13, 81, 84
Colorado Hookless Cactus	28, 79, 80, 83
Colorado River Valley	79
Comb Wash Buckwheat	70, 82
<i>Corispermum navicula</i>	30, 81
Crandall's Rockcross	20
Crandall's Rockcross	82, 83
Cushion Bladderpod	26, 83
<i>Cymopterus duchesnensis</i>	3
Uinta Basin Springparsley	81
Cyperaceae	31

D

DeBeque Milkvetch	33, 79, 80
Debeque Phacelia	52, 79, 80
Debris Milkvetch	35, 83
Degener's Beardtongue	60
Degner's Penstemon	82
Dolores River Skeletonplant	11, 80, 82

Duchesne Milkvetch	36, 81, 83
Dudley Bluffs Bladderpod	22, 84
Dwarf Milkweed	8, 82

E

Ephedra buckwheat	83
Ephedra Buckwheat	73
<i>Eriogonum kachinensis</i>	9, 80, 82
<i>Eriogonum acaule</i>	68, 81
<i>Eriogonum brandegeei</i>	69, 82
<i>Eriogonum clavellatum</i>	70, 82
<i>Eriogonum coloradense</i>	71, 82
<i>Eriogonum contortum</i>	72, 80
<i>Eriogonum ephedroides</i>	73, 83
<i>Eriogonum pelinophilum</i>	74
<i>Eriogonum tumulosum</i>	75, 81
<i>Eriogonum viridulum</i>	76, 81
Eutrema penlandii	21, 82

F

Fabaceae	32
Ferron's Milkvetch	39
Ferron's Milkvetch	80
Few-flower Ragwort	12
Few-flowered Ragwort	82
Fisher Milkvetch	42, 80
Flaming Gorge Evening Primrose	58, 81
<i>Frasera paniculata</i>	49, 80

G

Gentianaceae	49
<i>Gentianella tortuosa</i>	50, 84
Gibbens' Beardtongue	81
Gibbens' Beardtongue	61
<i>Gilia stenothyrsa</i>	67, 80, 84
Gold blazingstar	82
Gold Blazingstar	54
Graham's Beardtongue	62
Graham's Penstemon	84
Grand Buckwheat	72, 80
Grand Junction	80
Grand Junction Chylismia	57, 80
Grand Junction Milkvetch	37, 80, 83
Gunnison	79
Gunnison Milkvetch	32, 79
<i>Gutierrezia elegans</i>	10, 82
Gypsum Valley Cateye	18, 82

H	
Hairy Townsend Daisy	15, 80, 82
Harrington's Beardtongue	63, 79
Harrington's Beardtongue	81
Horseshoe Milkvetch	34, 80
Hydrophyllaceae	51

I	
Iridaceae	53

J	
Jone's Bluestar	82
Jones' Bluestar	7, 80

K	
Kachina Fleabane	9, 80, 82
Kremmling	81
Kremmling Beardtongue	64, 81

L	
Little Snake	81
Loasaceae	54
<i>Lomatium concinnum</i>	4, 83
<i>Lomatium latilobum</i>	5, 80
<i>Lupinus crassus</i>	46, 83
<i>Lygodesmia grandiflora</i> var. <i>dolorensis</i>	11, 80, 82

M	
<i>Mentzelia chrysantha</i>	54, 82
<i>Mentzelia densa</i>	55, 82
<i>Mentzelia rhizomata</i>	56, 79, 80
Mesa Snakeweed	10, 82

N	
Narrow-stem Gilia	67, 80, 84
Naturita Milkvetch	40, 79, 80, 82, 83
<i>Neoparrya lithophila</i>	6, 79, 82
Northpark Phacelia	51, 81

O	
<i>Oenothera acutissima</i>	58, 81
Onagraceae	57
<i>Oreocarya caespitosa</i>	16, 81, 84
<i>Oreocarya osterhoutii</i>	17, 79, 80

<i>Oreocarya revealii</i>	18, 82
<i>Oreocarya rollinsii</i>	19, 84
Osterhout's crypantha	17, 80
Osterhout's crypantha	79
Osterhout's Milkvetch	81
<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>obnapiformis</i>	47, 84

P	
<i>Packera paciflora</i>	82
<i>Packera pauciflora</i>	12
Pagosa Springs Bladderpod	25, 83
Pale blue-eyed grass	82
Pale Blue-eyed Grass	53, 80, 81
Parachute Penstemon	59, 79
Paradox Lupine	46, 83
<i>Parthenium ligulatum</i>	13, 81, 84
<i>Pediomelum aromaticum</i>	48, 80, 83
<i>Pediomelum gromaticum</i>	83
Penland's Eutrema	21
Penland's Eutrema	82
<i>Penstemon acaulis</i> var. <i>yampaensis</i>	See <i>Penstemon yampaensis</i>
<i>Penstemon debilis</i>	59, 79
<i>Penstemon degneri</i>	60, 82
<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>	61, 81
<i>Penstemon grahamii</i>	62, 84
<i>Penstemon harringtonii</i>	63, 79, 81
<i>Penstemon penlandii</i>	64, 81
<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>albifluvis</i>	65, 84
<i>Penstemon yampaensis</i>	66, 82
<i>Phacelia formosula</i>	51, 81
<i>Phacelia scopulina</i>	52, 79, 80
<i>Physaria congesta</i>	22, 84
<i>Physaria obcordata</i>	23, 84
<i>Physaria parviflora</i>	24, 80, 84
<i>Physaria pruinosa</i>	25, 83
<i>Physaria pulvinata</i>	26, 83
<i>Physaria vicina</i>	27, 83
Piceance Bladderpod	24, 80, 84
Piceance Twinpod	23, 84
Plantaginaceae	59
Polemoniaceae	67
Polygonaceae	68

R	
Ranunculaceae	77
Ripley's Milkvetch	44
Ripley's Milkvetch	79
Roan Cliffs Blazingstar	56, 79, 80

Rock Tansy 14, 82
 Rock-loving Neoparrya..... 6, 79, 82
 Rolland's bulrush 31
 Rolland's bullrush..... 82
 Rolland's bulrush 79
 Rollins' Crypantha 19, 84
Royal Gorge 82
 Royal Gorge blazingstar 82
 Royal Gorge Blazingstar 55
 Rydberg's Golden Columbine 77, 82

S

San Luis Valley 79
 San Rafael Milkvetch..... 43, 80, 83
 Sandstone Milkvetch 45, 83
Sclerocactus glaucus 28, 79, 80
 Singlestem Buckwheat..... 68, 81
Sisyrinchium pallidum 53, 80, 81, 82
 Skiff Milkvetch 38, 79
 Slender Spiderflower 29, 79
Sphaeromeria capitata 14, 82

T

Thalictrum heliophilum 78, 79, 80, 84

Townsendia strigosa..... 15, 80, 82
Tres Rios 82
Trichophorum pumilum 79
Trichophroum pumilum 31, 82
 Tufted Cryptantha 16, 81, 84
 Tufted Frasera 49, 80

U

Uinta Basin Springparsley..... 3
Uncompahgre 83
 Uncompahgre Bladderpod 27, 83
 Unita Basin Springparsley..... 81

W

White River 83
 White River Penstemon 65, 84
 Woodside Buckwheat..... 75, 81

Y

Yampa Beardtongue..... 66, 82