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Forest Service

**Rocky Mountain
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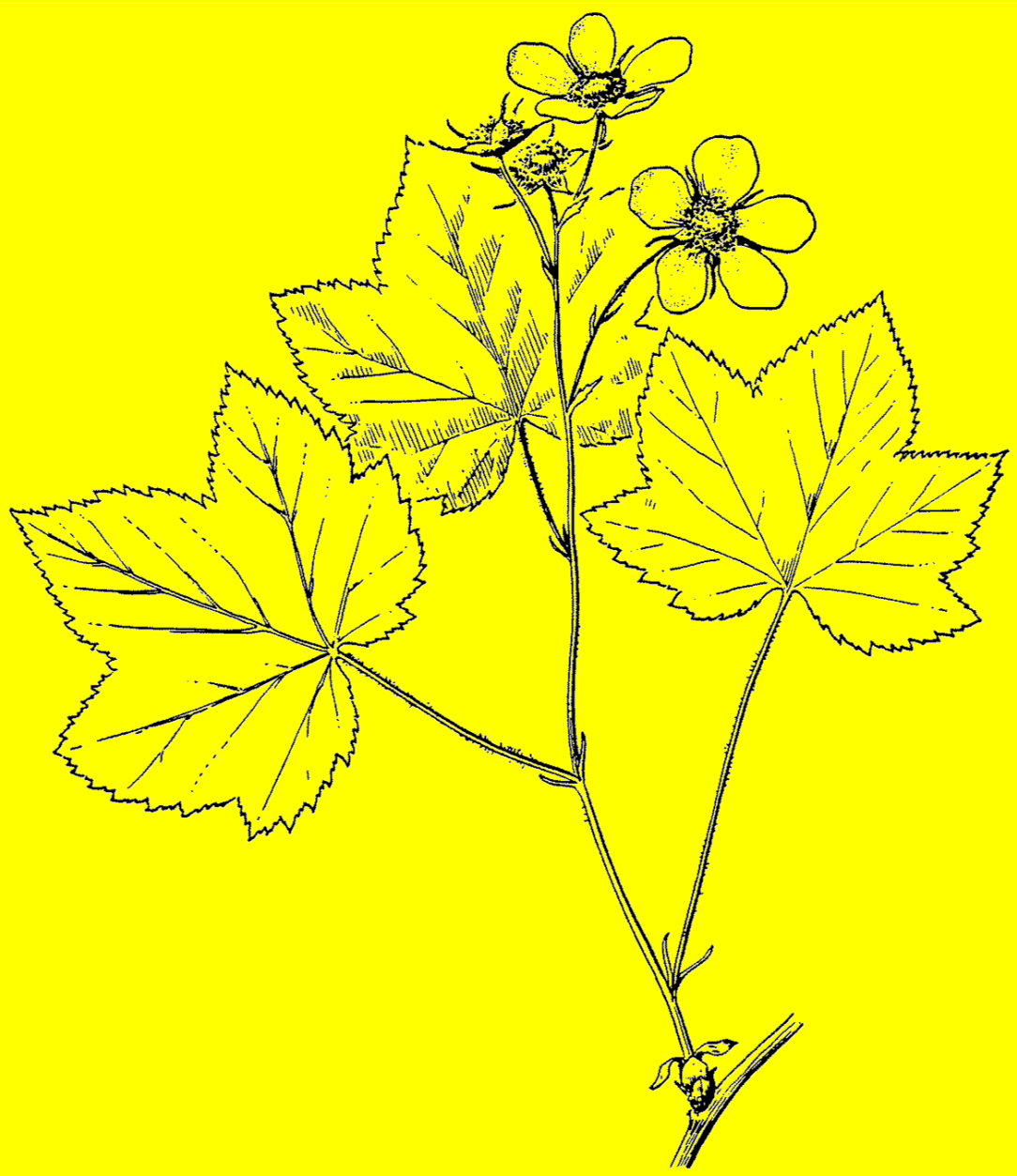
Update Edition
January 2013

Field Guide to Forest Plants of South-Central Colorado

David C. Powell



Author

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Abstract

Powell, David C. 2013. Field guide to forest plants of south-central Colorado. R2-ECOL-87-01. Update edition. Lakewood, CO: USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. 296 p.

This guide was developed to help field crews recognize common forest plants of the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. It is not intended to be a complete flora for south-central Colorado, but rather an identification guide for common and indicator plants of this geographic area. Each plant species is described using a short narrative and a line drawing. The narratives were written using a minimum of specialized, botanical terms. When a species is described, its distribution is noted with respect to the fourteen counties containing lands within the Pike and San Isabel National Forests.

Keywords: plant identification, indicator plants, Pike and San Isabel National Forests, south-central Colorado, field guide.

Author's Revision Note (January 2013): This guide was originally released in April 1987. It has been out of print for many years now. Rather than attempting to print more copies, an original copy was scanned and then processed with optical character recognition software, resulting in editable text. The plant line drawings were scanned separately as image files. This process allowed me to make minor editorial and formatting changes to the original text, primarily to reflect changes in the nomenclature of scientific plant names as related to USDA's PLANTS database. After reassembling the guide by combining scanned drawings with edited text, it was possible to make an update edition available online in PDF format.

Contents

Introduction

This guide was developed to help field crews recognize common forest plants of the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. It is not intended to be a complete flora for south-central Colorado, but rather an identification guide for common and indicator plants of this geographic area. The guide includes major ecological indicator plants for forests of south-central Colorado, northern New Mexico, and adjacent areas. For plants not included here, users are urged to consult *Rocky Mountain Flora* (Weber 1976), which is the most comprehensive and useful flora for this area.

Each plant species is described using a short narrative and a line drawing. The narratives were written using a minimum of specialized, botanical terms. At the top of each page, a plant's alphanumeric symbol is provided. Symbols combine the first two letters of genus and species names (POTR for *Populus tremuloides* or quaking aspen). If more than one plant has the same symbol, a number suffix is added to differentiate between them (POTR2 for aspen).

When completing a field-sampled inventory, the code is useful when recording a plant's canopy cover on a *Location/Stand Header Item Record Sheet* (form R2-2410-7a) or a *Master Site Record* (form R2-6600-1). Information from either form is eventually added to a Resource Information System (RIS) database.

This guide was derived from a slide-tape program entitled "Forest Plants of South-Central Colorado." The program uses color slides to illustrate plants in their native habitats. Many U.S. Forest Service offices in Colorado have copies of the program, which consists of four parts:

Part 1: Ponderosa pine forests
Part 2: Douglas-fir/white fir forests
Part 3: Aspen forests
Part 4: Spruce-fir forests

When a species is described, its distribution is noted with respect to the fourteen counties in which the Pike and San Isabel National Forests occur. Be aware that county distribution records are not necessarily indicative of a plant's abundance; a species could occur in all fourteen counties, yet not be abundant in any of them. The records used to derive county distribution information are included in this guide, beginning on page 251. The counties are portrayed in figure 1.

Most plant descriptions contain a reference about the vegetation zones in which the species occurs. These zones, and their dominant forest cover type, are shown in figure 2.

Many illustrations in this guide are copyrighted by the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association (drawings by Jeanne R. Janish), Ruth Ashton Nelson (drawings by Dorothy V. Leake), the University of Washington Press (drawings by Jeanne R. Janish and John H. Rumely), and the New York Botanical Garden (drawings by Jeanne R. Janish). Permission to reprint them here is gratefully acknowledged.

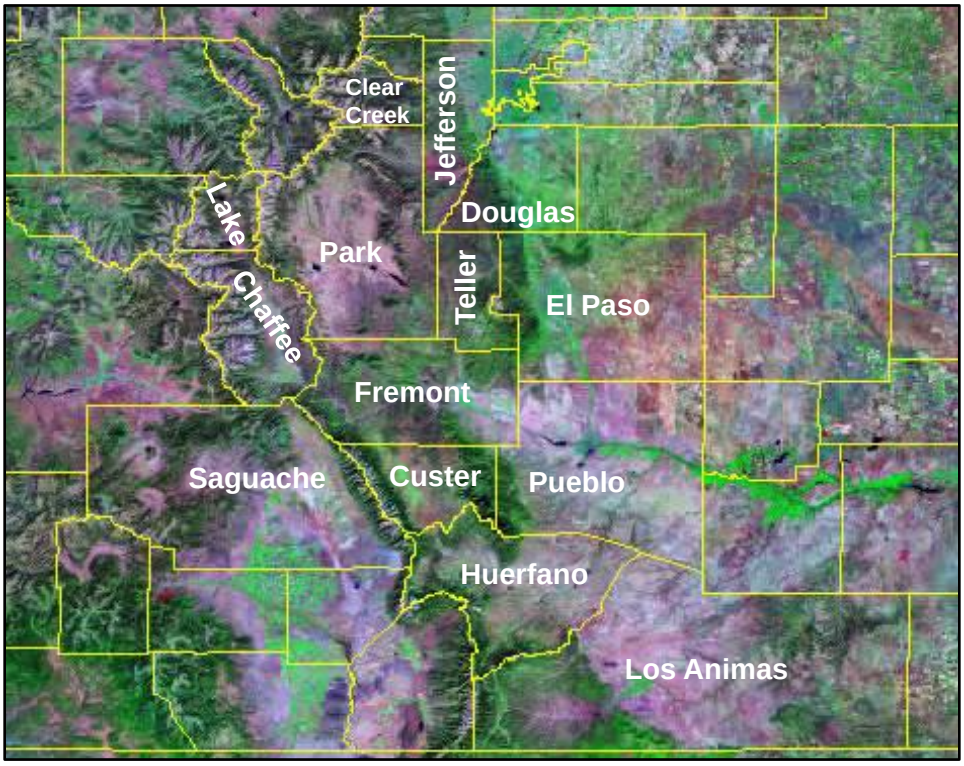


Figure 1 – South-central Colorado, showing the fourteen counties containing lands within the Pike and San Isabel National Forests.

Curtis O'Neil, an entomologist with the Forest Service's Regional Office in Lakewood, Colorado, prepared the excellent drawings of *Erigeron eximius, Penstemon virens,* and *Ribes coloradense*.

Information about Colorado's champion trees was provided by the Colorado Tree Coalition, and it was current as of November 1, 2011. For information about how to nominate a tree for Colorado's Champion Tree Registry, contact the Colorado Tree Coalition at www.coloradotrees.org.

National champion tree information came from the 2011 National Register of Big Trees, which is available from this American Forests website: http://www.americanforests.org/our-programs/bigtree/

Plant nomenclature for the original version of this guide (April 1987) used Weber and Johnston (1979) for scientific names, and Nickerson et al. (1976) for common names. Nomenclature for scientific plant names was revised when the U.S. Department of Agriculture adopted a new national taxonomy called the PLANTS database (USDA NRCS 2012). This update edition includes PLANTS database revisions for scientific plant names and symbols. When PLANTS has a new name for a species, the old name is retained in the database as a synonym: *Stipa occidentalis* was the original scientific name for western needlegrass, but *Achnatherum occidentale* is the PLANTS name for this species now (with *Stipa occidentalis* retained as a synonym). Plant names from the April 1987 version of the field guide continue to be used in this update edition, but any new PLANTS names or codes are also provided.

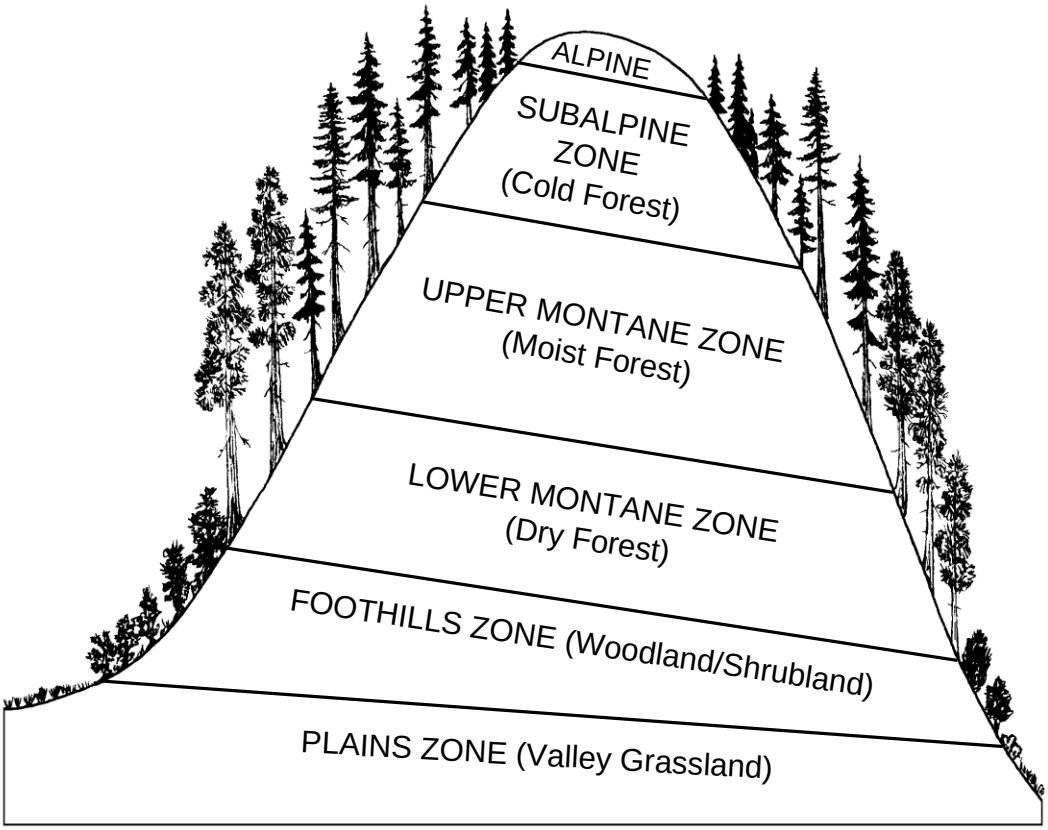


Figure 2 – Vegetation zonation in south-central Colorado. In the northern hemisphere, a south-facing slope receives more solar radiation than a flat surface, and a north-facing slope receives less (above, the south slope is to the left and the north slope is to the right). These solar radiation patterns result in the vegetation zones or bands shown here – they are arranged vertically in response to elevation (moisture), and sloping downward from south to north (left to right) in response to slope direction or aspect (temperature). Three forested zones are summarized:

Foothills. This zone generally occurs between 6,000 and 7,500 feet elevation, depending on slope exposure. It contains scrub oak, mountain mahogany, or pinyon-juniper woodlands at low elevations; ponderosa pine forest at moderate to high elevations; Douglas-fir forest on steep, cool, shaded slopes; and riparian, broadleaved forests of cottonwood and boxelder along large streams and rivers.

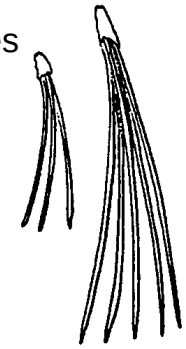
Montane. This zone generally occurs between 7,500 and 9,000 feet elevation, depending on slope exposure. Ponderosa pine forests, often with intermingled meadows of Arizona fescue and other bunchgrasses, dominate the lower montane zone. Douglas-fir forests occupy high-elevation sites and cool slope positions (north and east aspects). At the upper edge of this zone, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, or spruce-fir forests are often found. Narrowleaf cottonwood groves occur along low-elevation waterways; with increasing altitude, they are gradually replaced by blue spruce forest.

Subalpine. This zone generally occurs between 9,000 and 11,500 feet elevation, depending on slope exposure. Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, or quaking aspen forests dominate the lower subalpine zone, while spruce-fir stands occur at high altitudes and on cool, shaded exposures. This zone contains some of our most productive forests.

TREES

Pines

needles in bundles with thin sheath holding needles together

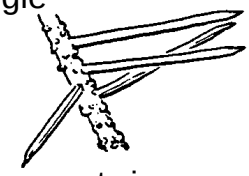


cone scales thick

cones woody

Spruces

needles single sharp stiff square



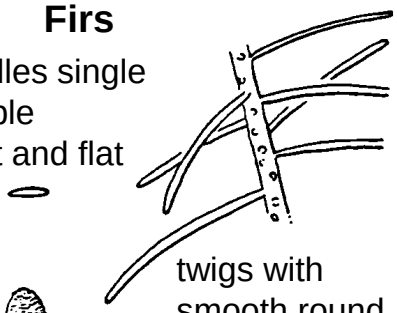
twigs rough after needles fall off

cone scales thin, papery

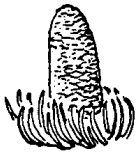
cones always hang down

Firs

needles single flexible blunt and flat



twigs with smooth round scars after needles fall off

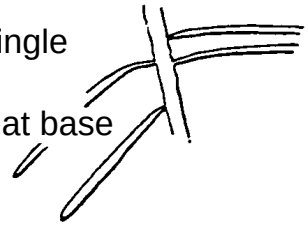


cones always upright

central axis of cone stays after scales drop off

Douglas-fir

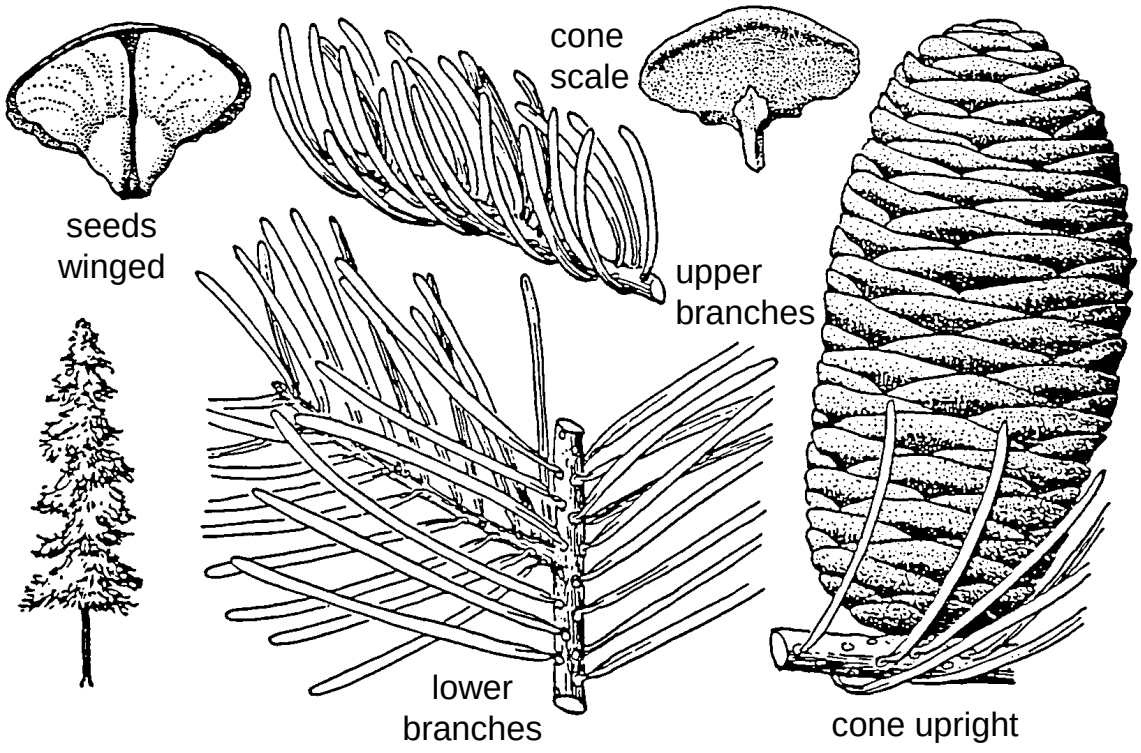
needles single flat and narrowed at base



cones hang down

3-pointed bract on cone

ABCO

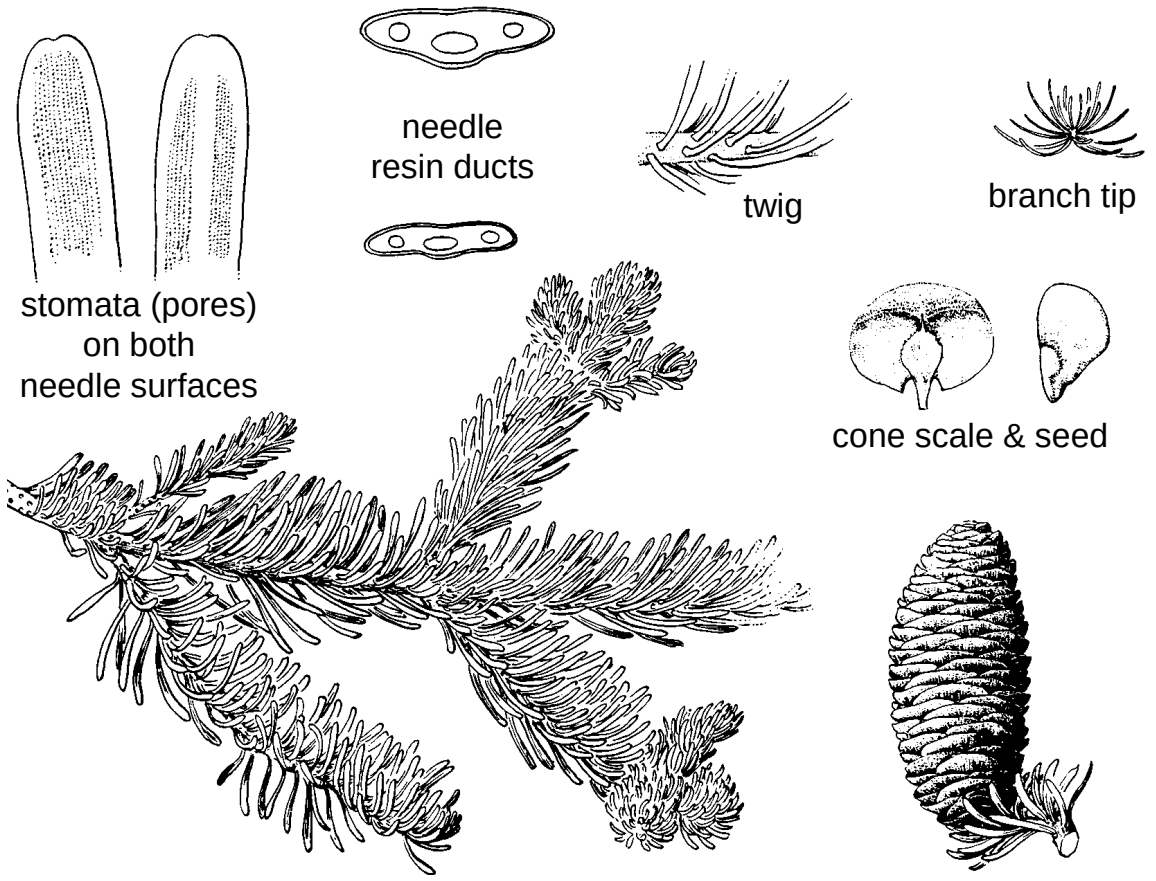


White fir (*Abies concolor*)

White fir is widely distributed, but is plentiful only on the San Isabel National Forest south of the Arkansas River. This fast-growing tree has long, blue, upswept needles; grayish-green, upright cones; and thin, smooth, grayish bark. Its bark has large blisters containing an aromatic, sticky resin called balsam (a wonderful summer day is one in a true fir stand thick with the spicy aroma of balsam). White fir is susceptible to western spruce budworm defoliation, several heart and butt rots, and two different root diseases. This tree is becoming more plentiful because we've controlled the wildfires that used to kill it and other thin-barked species. In fact, our fire-suppression efforts are successfully exchanging ponderosa pines and quaking aspens for white firs and Douglas-firs. White fir occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

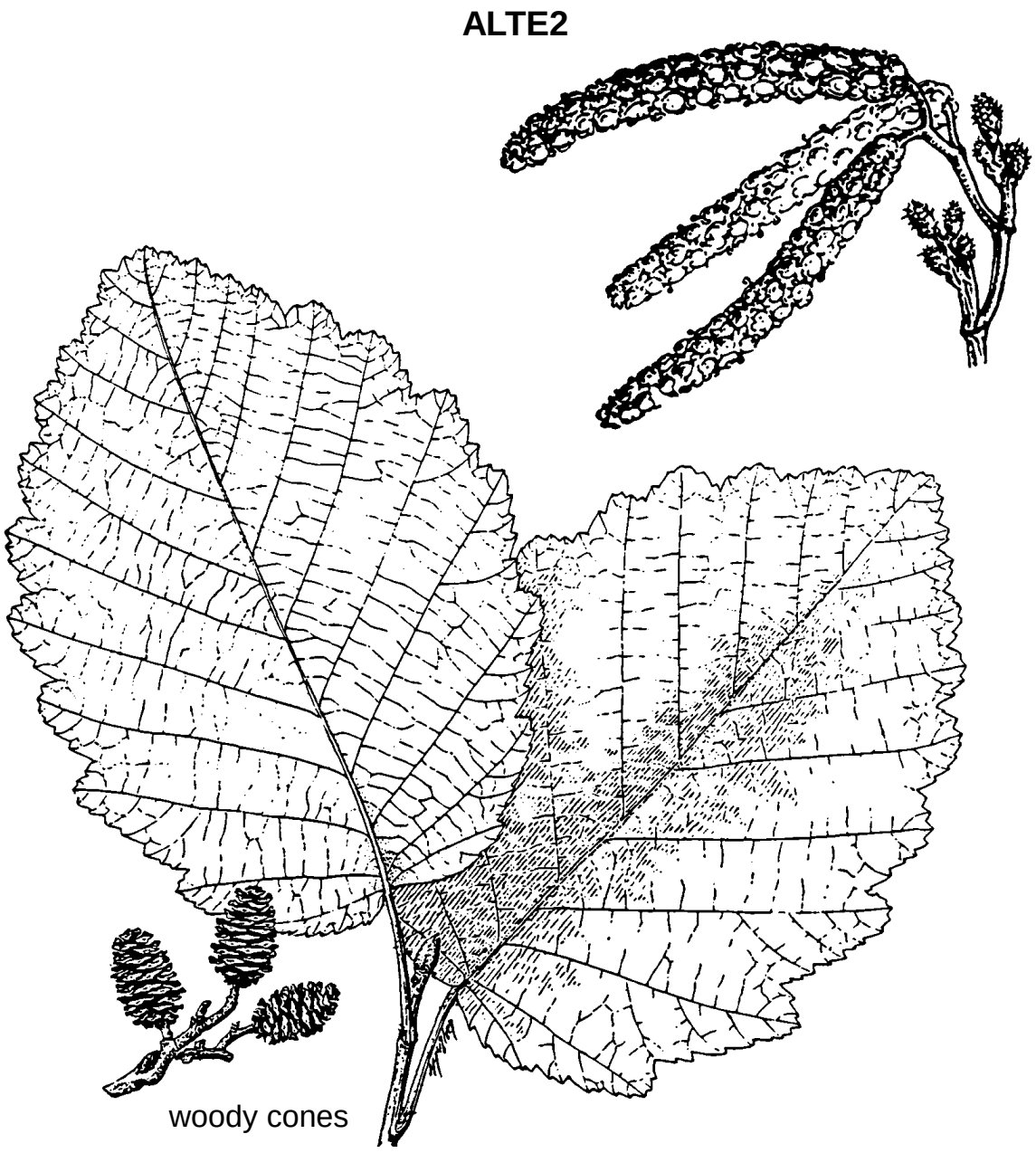
Colorado champion: 50.6" dbh; 138' tall; 23' crown spread; San Juan NF
National champion: 57.3" dbh; 156' tall: 41' crown spread; Santa Fe NF, NM

ABLA



Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*)

Subalpine fir is plentiful throughout the subalpine zone. Its slender, spire-like crown sheds the heavy snowfalls of subalpine winters. These snows often bend its lower branches to the ground, where they root and eventually form independent trees by using a process called layering. This handsome tree produces inch-long needles from all sides of a twig; and thin, gray, smooth bark covered with resin blisters. Often, a single bark blister may hold up to half a teaspoon of aromatic, sticky balsam. Its needles are stalkless (sessile) and leave a round scar when pulled off the twig. Purplish cones are produced upright on branch tops high in the crown. In late summer and early fall, the cones disintegrate and release their seeds while still attached to the tree. For this reason, you'll never find old cones under a subalpine fir, as you often do with other conifers, unless a few cones fell there as squirrels cut their fall stores. A subalpine fir variety with thick, spongy bark is called corbark fir (*Abies lasiocarpa* var. *arizonica*); it occurs on the southern part of the San Isabel National Forest. Subalpine fir, which occurs in every Forest county, is susceptible to heart and root decays, and root diseases, that severely limit its commercial value.
Colorado champion: 45.3" dbh; 106' tall; 27' crown spread; White River NF
National champion: 80.2" dbh; 130' tall; 26' crown spread; Olympic National Park

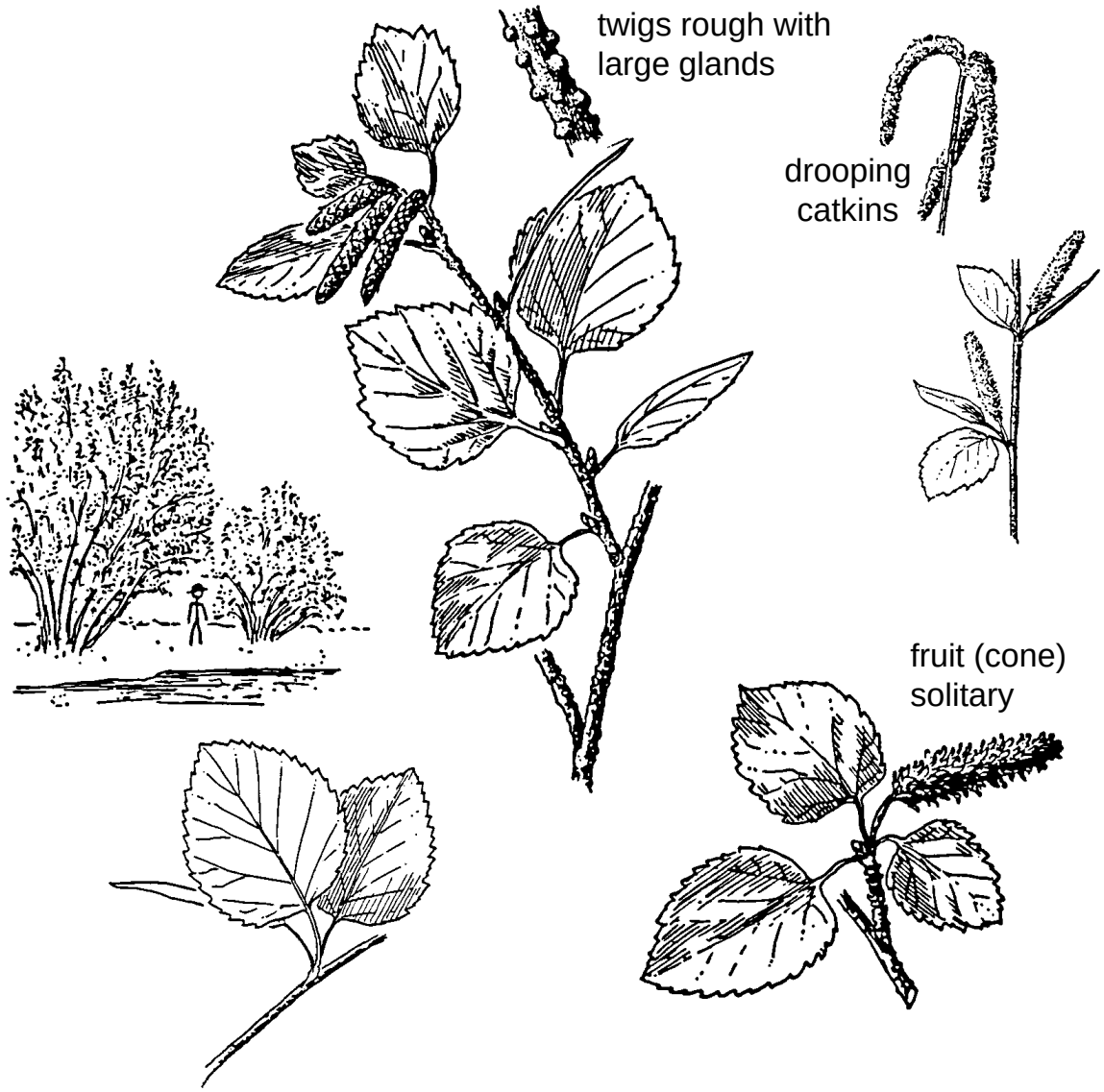


Mountain alder (*Alnus tenuifolia*)

PLANTS name: *Alnus incana* ssp. *tenuifolia*; PLANTS symbol: ALINT

Mountain alder is very common in drainages of the lower subalpine zone. It has silver-gray bark; large, oval leaves with coarsely toothed margins; and yellowish catkins or brownish, cone-like structures. It often grows as a multi-stemmed clump, which causes it to resemble a large shrub more than a tree. The bark color is a good characteristic to differentiate mountain alder from a common associate: water birch. Mountain alder, which performs an important ecological task by fixing nitrogen in small nodules on its roots, occurs in every Forest county. Since nitrogen is often limiting, conifers and other plants grow faster on sites where alder used to be.
Colorado champion: 12.4" dbh; 43' tall; 25' crown spread; White River NF
National champion: 29.9" dbh; 71' tall; 39' crown spread; Umatilla NF, WA

BEFO



Water birch (*Betula fontinalis*); PLANTS symbol: BEFO2

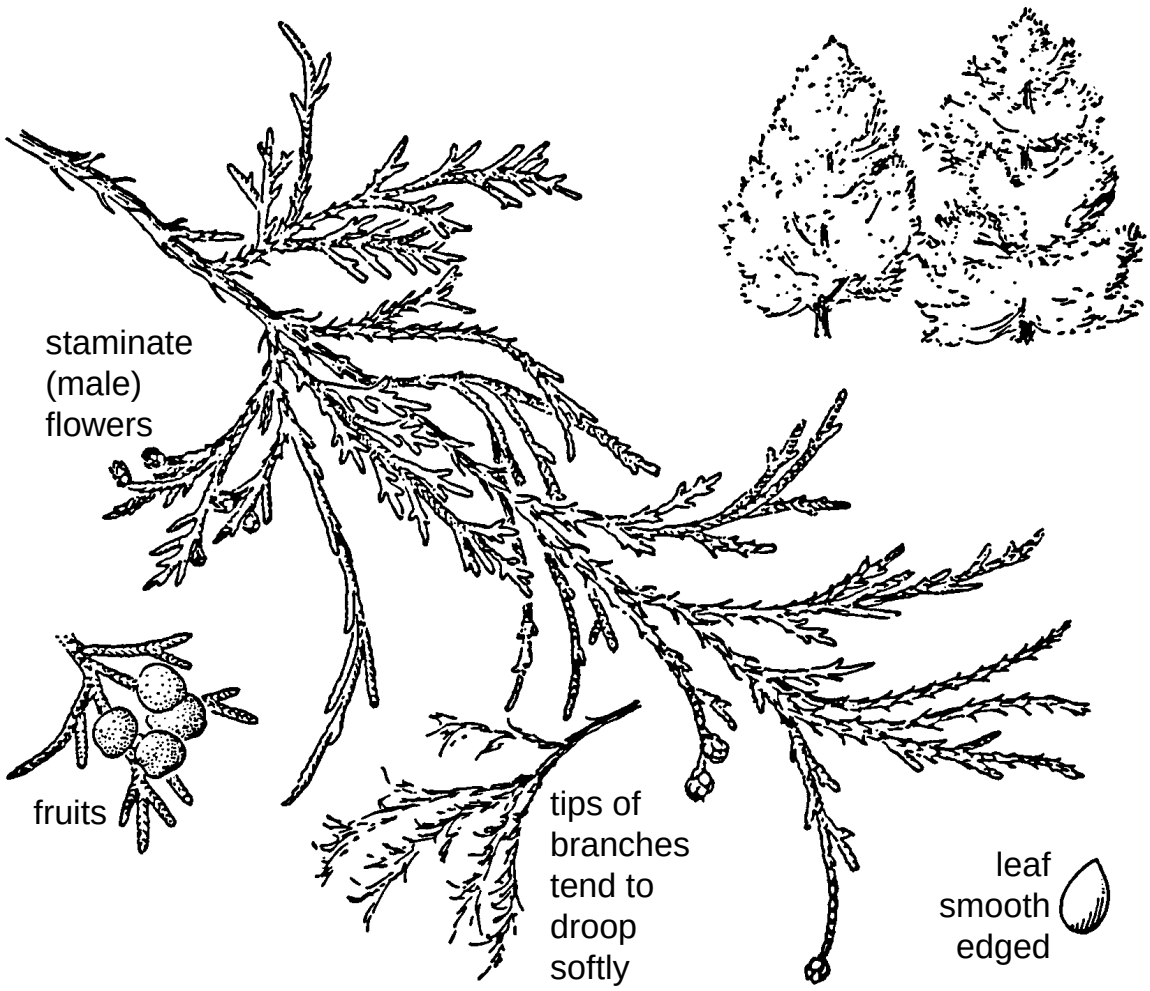
PLANTS name: *Betula occidentalis*; PLANTS symbol: BEOC2

Water birch is the only tree-sized birch of the southern Rocky Mountains. It has oval leaves with sawtoothed margins and attractive, cherry-colored bark. Its bark has small, warty glands called lenticels, which is a good identification characteristic. It tends to grow in clumps but will attain tree size when a large central stem is formed. Water birch, which has hard, heavy wood that makes good fuelwood, occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Colorado champion: 6.1" dbh; 25' tall; 31' crown spread; Rocky Mountain NP

National champion: 36.0" dbh; 53' tall; 46' crown spread; Wallowa, OR

JUSC

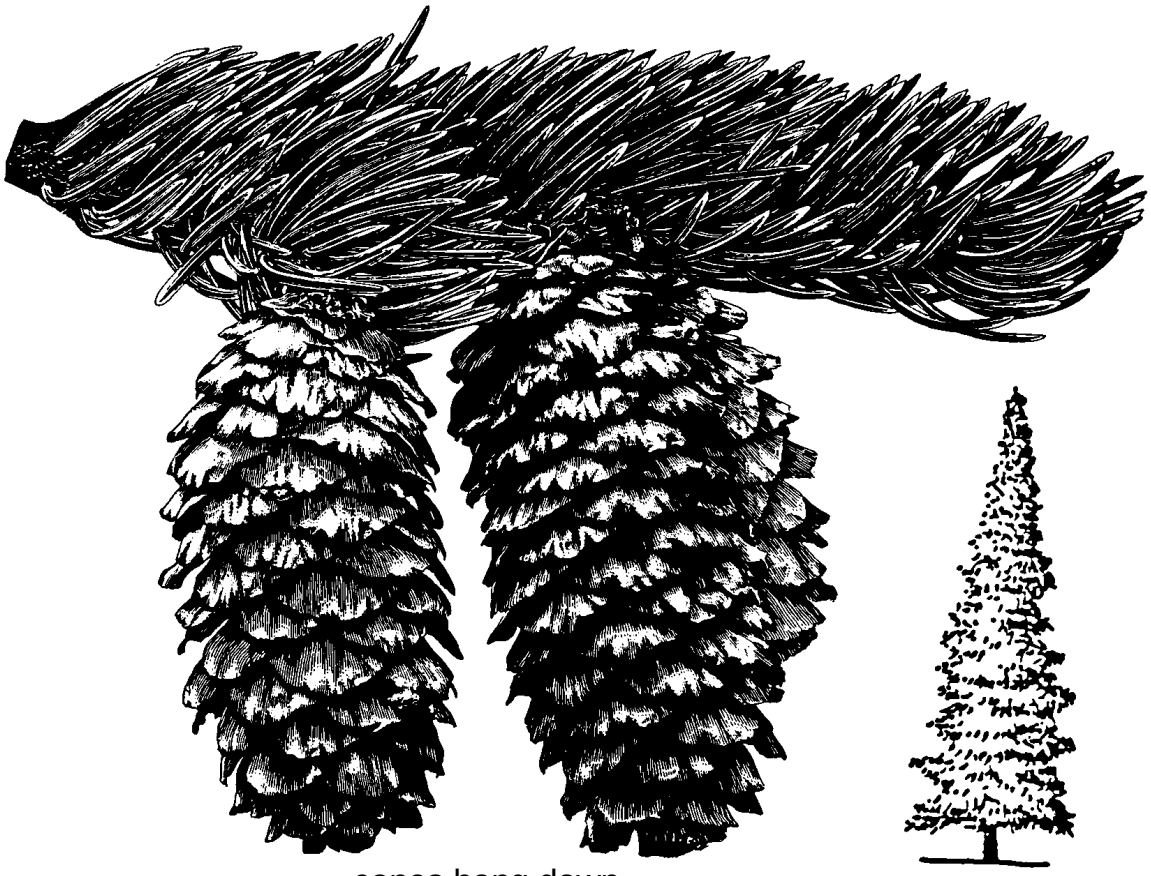


Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*); PLANTS symbol: JUSC2

Rocky Mountain juniper occurs in the pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine zones of southern Colorado. It has blue-green, scalelike leaves; blue berries; and reddish-brown, shreddy bark. This tree usually grows with ponderosa pine, Gambel oak, or true mountainmahogany on dry or rocky sites in the lowest part of the ponderosa pine zone. When growing in the open, it forms an attractive, pyramid-shaped crown, as though it had been professionally sheared. Shaded trees form a skimpy, open crown unlike that of their sun-grown neighbors. Its berries are eaten by waxwings and other birds, and deer browse its foliage. Rocky Mountain juniper is a long-lived tree that occurs in every Forest county.

Colorado champion: 36.7" dbh; 40' tall; 23' crown spread; Durango, CO
National champion: 90.4" dbh; 40' tall; 29' crown spread; Salt Lake, UT

PIEN



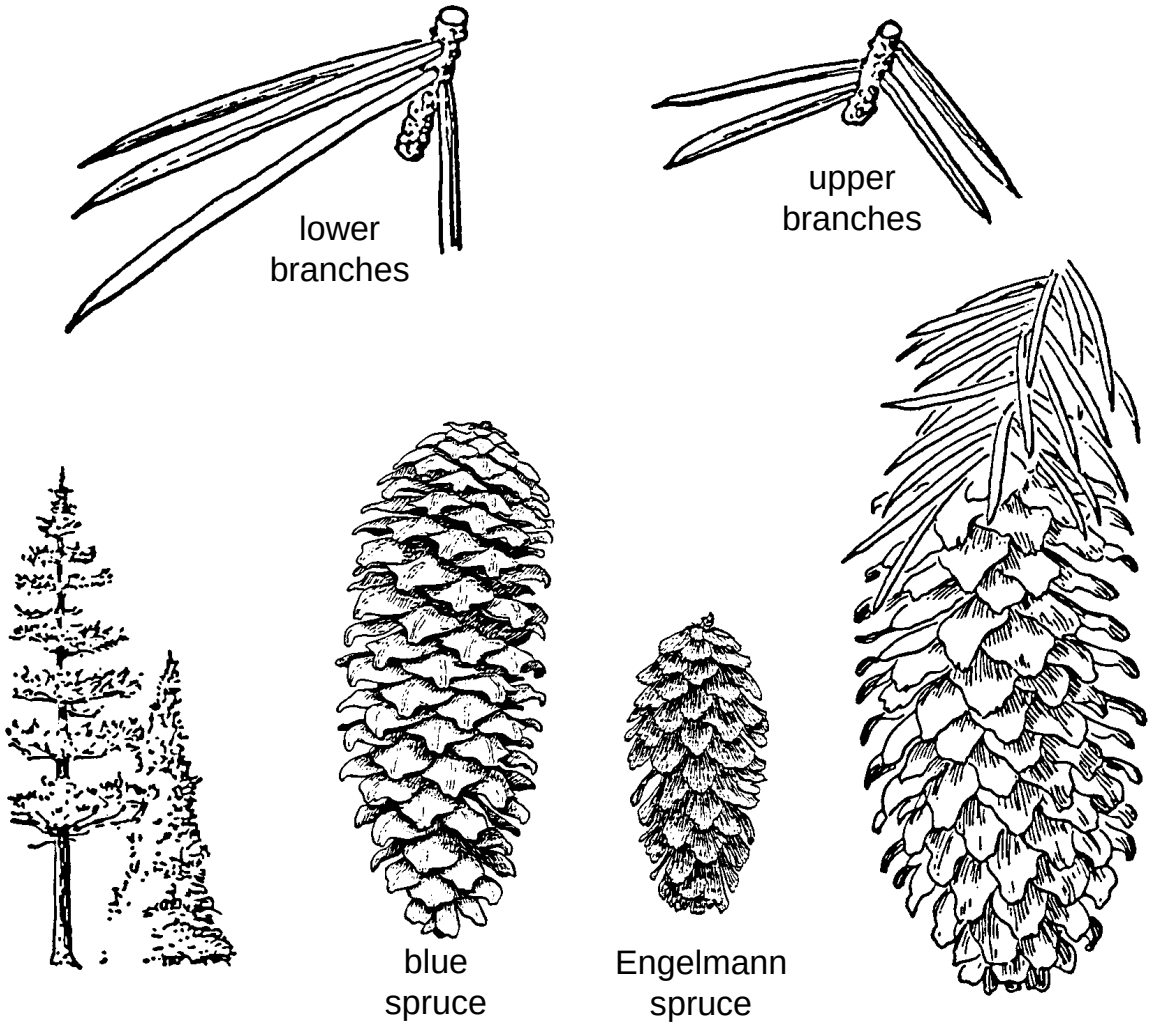
cones hang down

Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*)

Engelmann spruce is a valuable timber species of the central and southern Rocky Mountains. It has sharp, inch-long needles that are square in cross-section; thin, scaly, orange or brown-colored bark; and cones which hang or droop from the branch tips. Its young branches and leaf bases are hairy (pubescent). Since blue spruces have smooth (hairless) branches and leaf bases, this is a good way to tell the two species apart. Although it is surprisingly resistant to decays and other diseases, Engelmann spruce is occasionally killed in great numbers by spruce beetles. When spruce beetles are present at low levels, woodpeckers can often prevent them from reaching outbreak levels. Engelmann spruce, a long-lived tree occurring in every Forest county, is often found in mixed stands with subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, bristlecone pine, or limber pine.

Colorado champion: 54.9" dbh; 126' tall; 42' crown spread; White River NF
National champion: 92.9" dbh; 181' tall; 50' crown spread; Boise, ID

PIPU

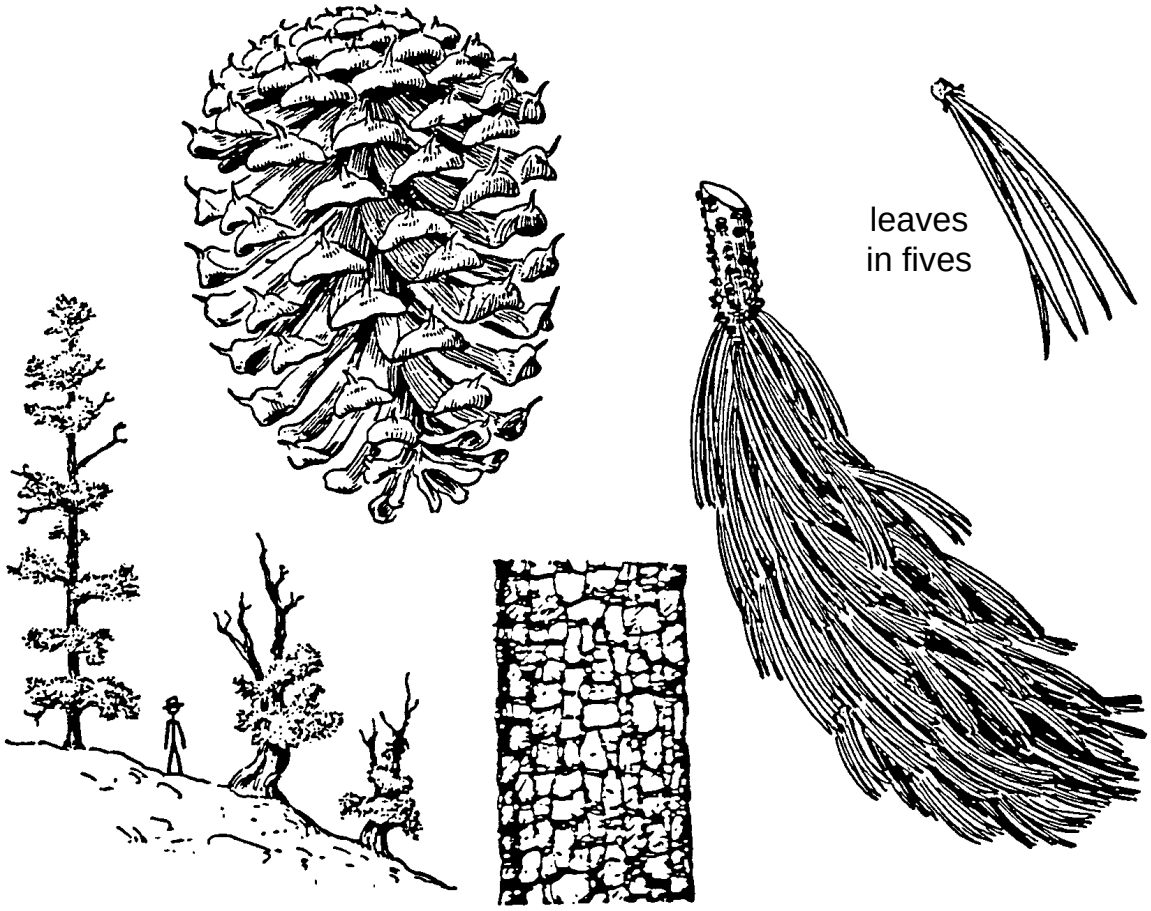


Blue spruce (*Picea pungens*)

Blue spruce is unique as our only conifer confined mostly to stream banks or other wet sites. It has short, stiff needles that are square in cross section. While its foliage is often blue or blue-green, color alone is a poor identification characteristic because some trees have little or no bluish color (Jones and Bernard 1977). Since foliage color is unreliable for separating our two spruces, cone size is often used because blue spruce has cones that are typically twice as long as those of Engelmann spruce. Another difference between them is the presence of persistent, epicormic branches on the lower bole of blue spruce. And finally, the bark of old blue spruces is brown, thick, and furrowed, while that of Engelmann spruce is thin and shows a pink or orange cast where the scales have flaked off. Blue spruce, which is Colorado's state tree, occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Colorado champion: 47.2" dbh; 137' tall; 38' crown spread; San Juan NF
National champion: 60.5" dbh; 127' tall; 43' crown spread; Ashley NF, UT

PIAR

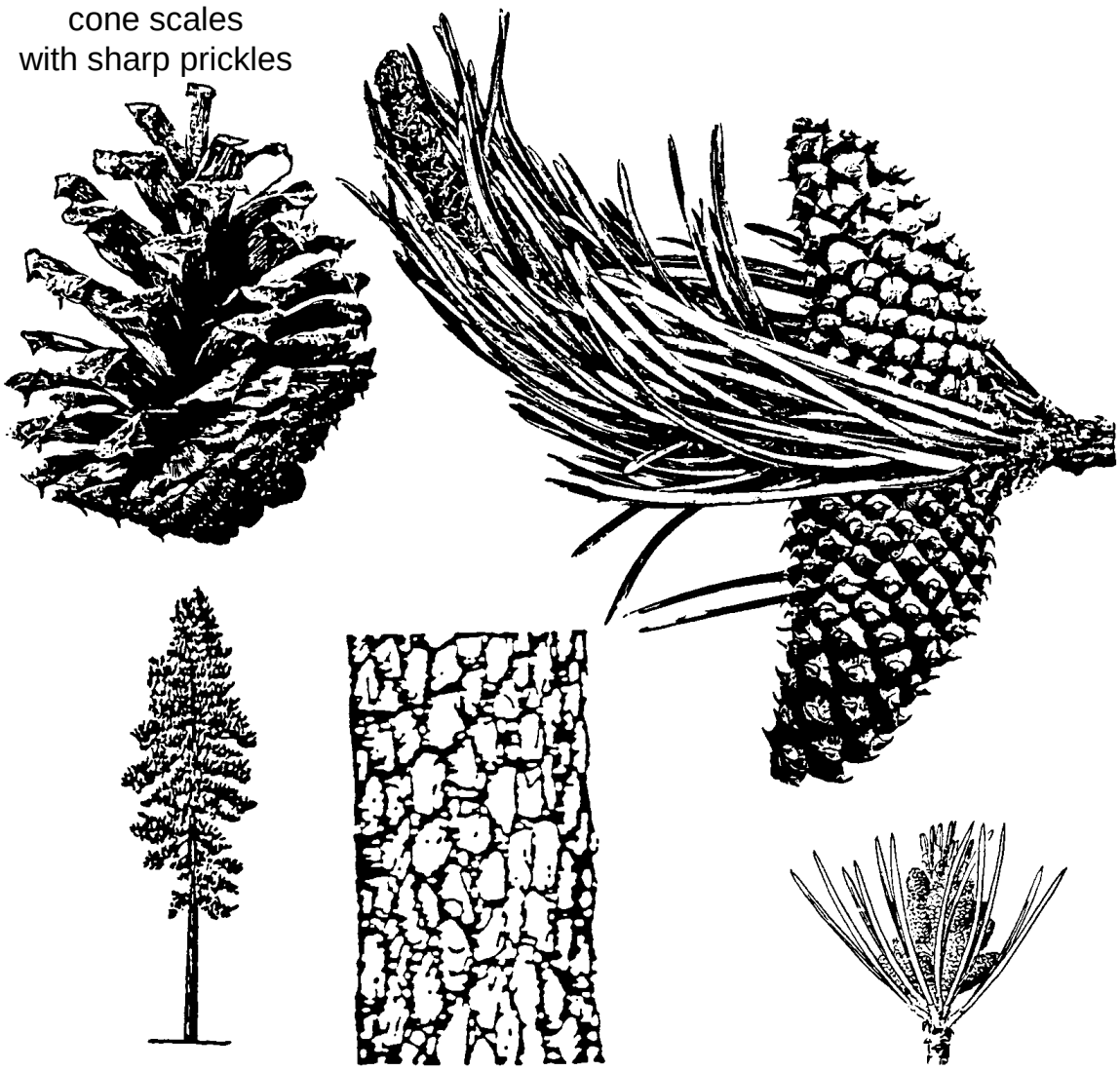


Bristlecone pine (*Pinus aristata*)

Bristlecone pine is common at high elevations, where it often grows on rocky sites with little soil development. While our variety is not as long-lived as Great Basin bristlecone pine (*Pinus longaeva*) in eastern California, a tree on Mt. Evans has been aged at 1,568 years and is the oldest known living tree in Colorado. Scientists use this tree's ring characteristics to study historical climate patterns – a technique called dendrochronology (Fritts and Swetnam 1989). Bristlecone pine has five needles per bundle; each needle is short, stiff, and curved, and has a small spot of resin on its upper surface. These resin flecks are one of the best ways to identify bristlecone pine. Its brown or reddish brown bark may resemble an alligator's hide on older trees. Bristlecone pine, which has purplish, red, or dark-brown cones with bristles on the scale tips, occurs in ten of the Forests' fourteen counties.

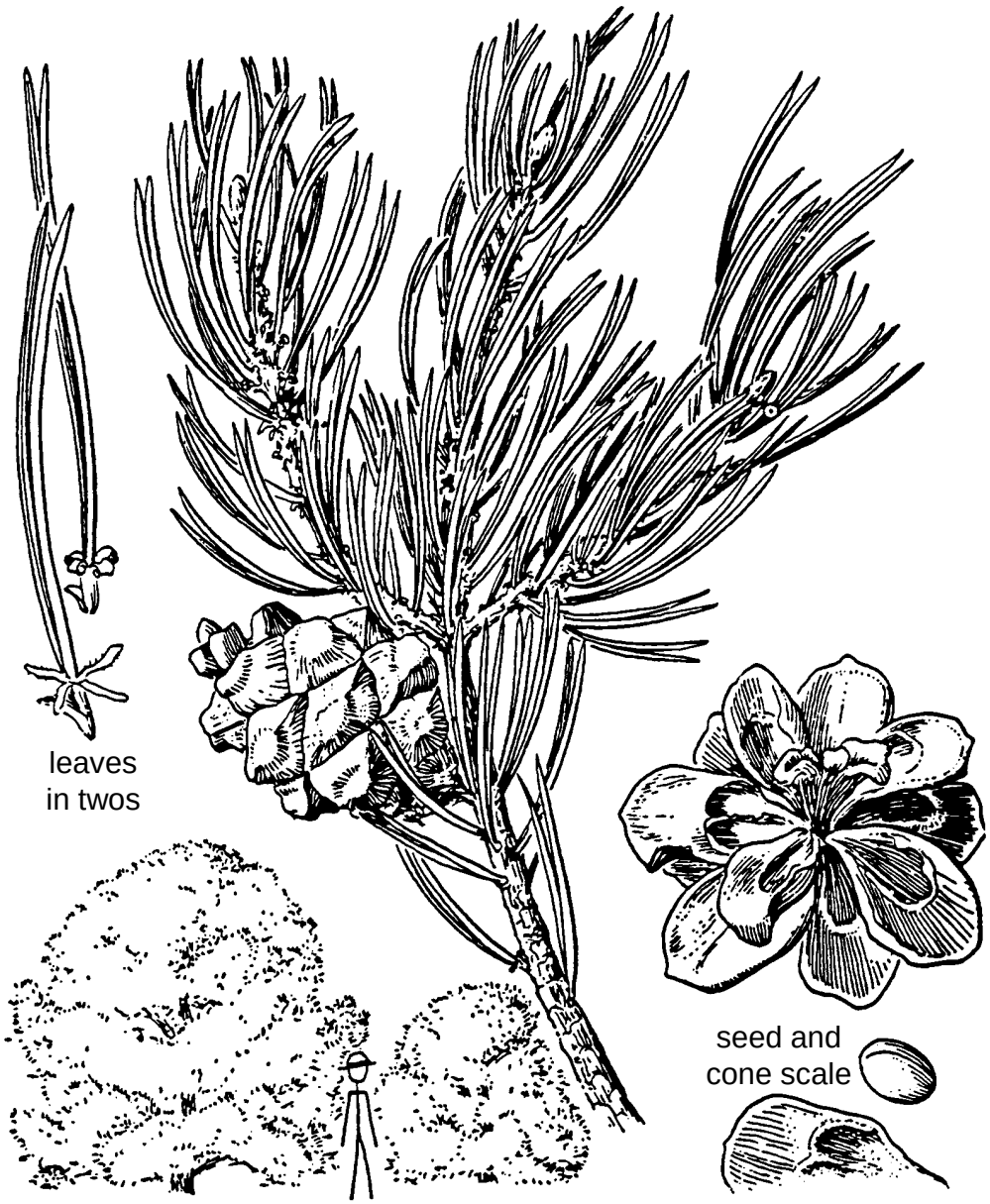
Colorado champion: 56.7" dbh; 63' tall; 41' crown spread; San Isabel NF
National champion: 56.3" dbh; 63' tall; 41' crown spread; Huerfano, CO

PICO



Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)

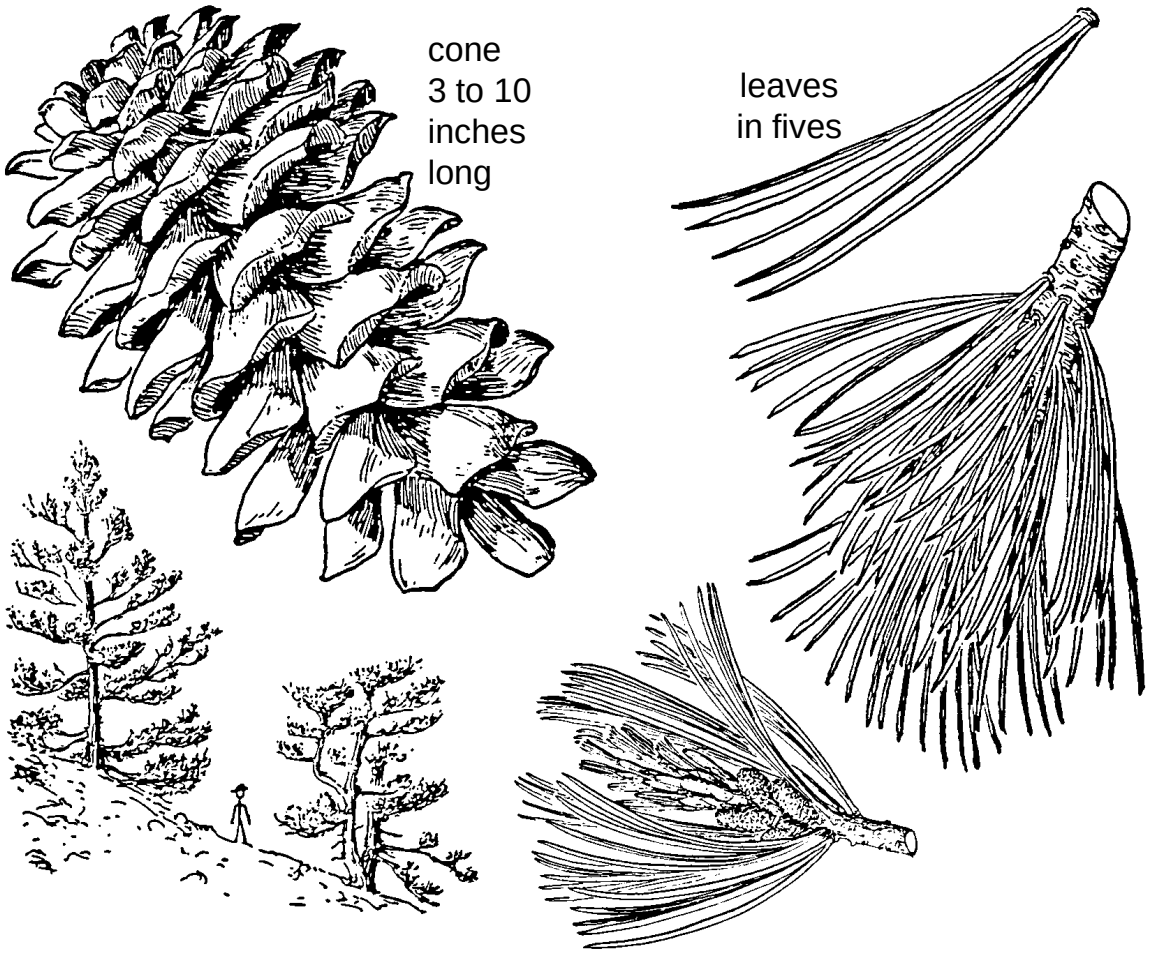
Lodgepole pine is hardy, aggressive, and tolerant of poor soils and harsh sites. It often invades areas where wildfire, insects, disease, wind, or man has removed a previous forest of Douglas-fir or spruce and fir. This tree has a wide geographical and altitudinal range; it occurs from Alaska to Mexico, and from sea level to 12,000 feet. Lodgepole pine has one to two-inch long needles occurring in bundles of two or three; thin, scaly, reddish or gray bark; and small, knobby cones which are often held on the tree for many years (serotiny). Not all lodgepole pine stands have serotinous cones, so this characteristic should be carefully evaluated before recommending a regeneration treatment. At least five varieties of lodgepole pine are recognized; our variety is Rocky Mountain lodgepole pine (var. *latifolia*). Lodgepole pine, whose cones have a short, sharp prickle on each scale, occurs in every Forest county.
Colorado champion: 26.4" dbh; 99' tall; 27' crown spread; White River NF
National champion: 42.3" dbh; 156' tall; 37' crown spread; Valley, ID



Pinyon (*Pinus edulis*)

Pinyon is most common in pinyon-juniper woodlands growing at low elevations. But sometimes it is found with ponderosa pine on dry or rocky sites. Pinyon has two needles per bundle; small resinous cones bearing delicious seeds; and heavy, fragrant wood in great demand as fuelwood. Heavy accumulations of pitch are responsible for the wood's delightful fragrance. Its seeds are prized by jays, Clark's nutcrackers, and other wildlife. Pinyon nuts were important in the diet of the Anasazi and other prehistoric cultures of the Southwest. It is a long-lived and slow-growing tree found south of the Palmer Lake divide, especially in the Arkansas Hills, Wet Mountains, and Spanish Peaks. Pinyon occurs in all but three Forest counties. Colorado champion: 47.8" dbh; 30' tall; 43' crown spread; Uncompahgre Plateau National champion: 28.0" dbh; 40' tall; 38' crown spread; Coconino NF, AZ

PIFL

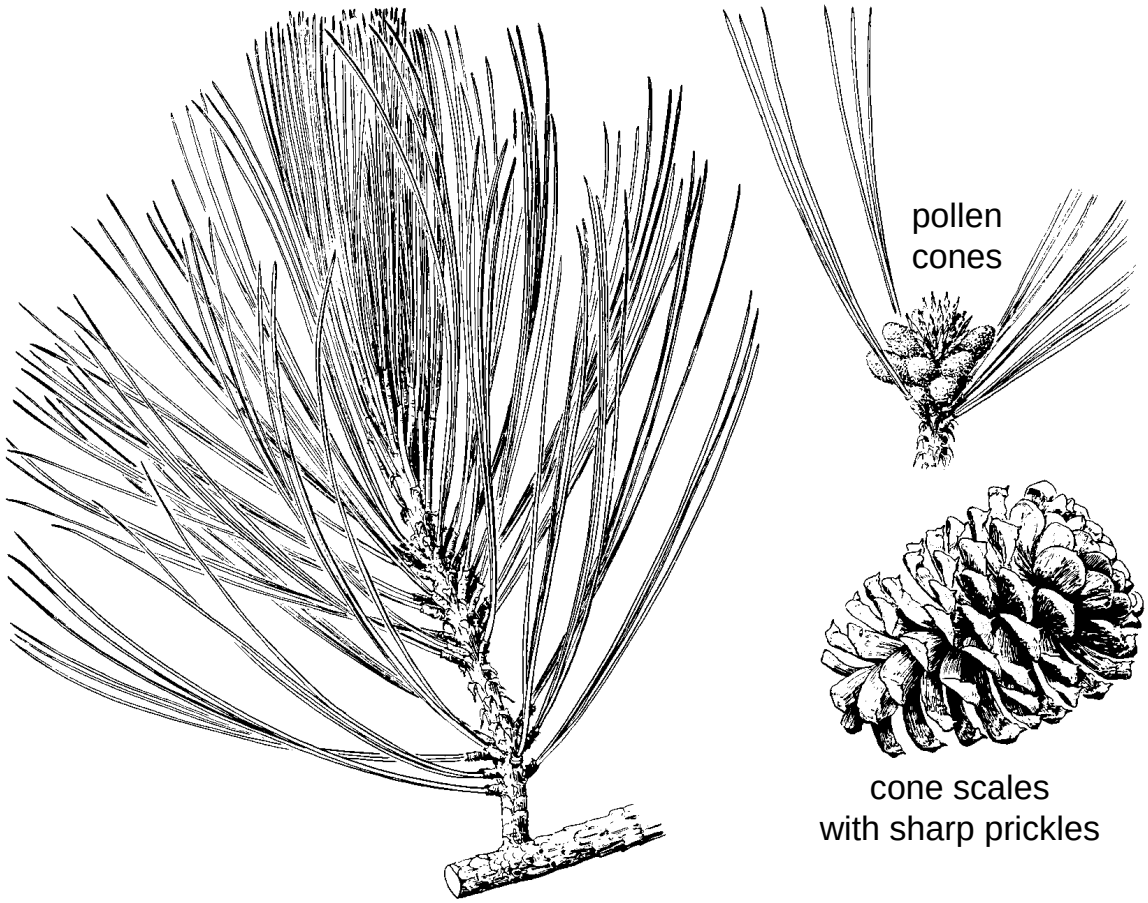


Limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*); PLANTS symbol: PIFL2

Limber pine is usually a persistent, early-seral species on dry sites, but it may function as a dominant, climax tree on low, rocky ridges. It is a five-needled pine, which means that each fascicle or 'needle bundle' contains five needles. Its medium-sized needles are longer than those of pinyon and bristlecone pines, but shorter than ponderosa pine needles. They are slender and flexible, which also describes its tough twigs and branches. This tree has developed a close relationship with Clark's nutcracker, which depends on limber pine seeds for food. The nutcracker buries seeds in caches of six to a dozen or more. Since it never returns to every cache, this also helps spread limber pine because some or all of the seeds in a cache may germinate. In fact, areas with many multi-stemmed clumps of limber pine might well have been regenerated by Clark's nutcracker. Limber pine has gray or white bark, and cones without bristles on their scale tips. It occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Colorado champion: 69" dbh; 62' tall; 67' crown spread; Huerfano County
National champion: 87.5" dbh; 62' tall; 47' crown spread; Uinta NF, UT

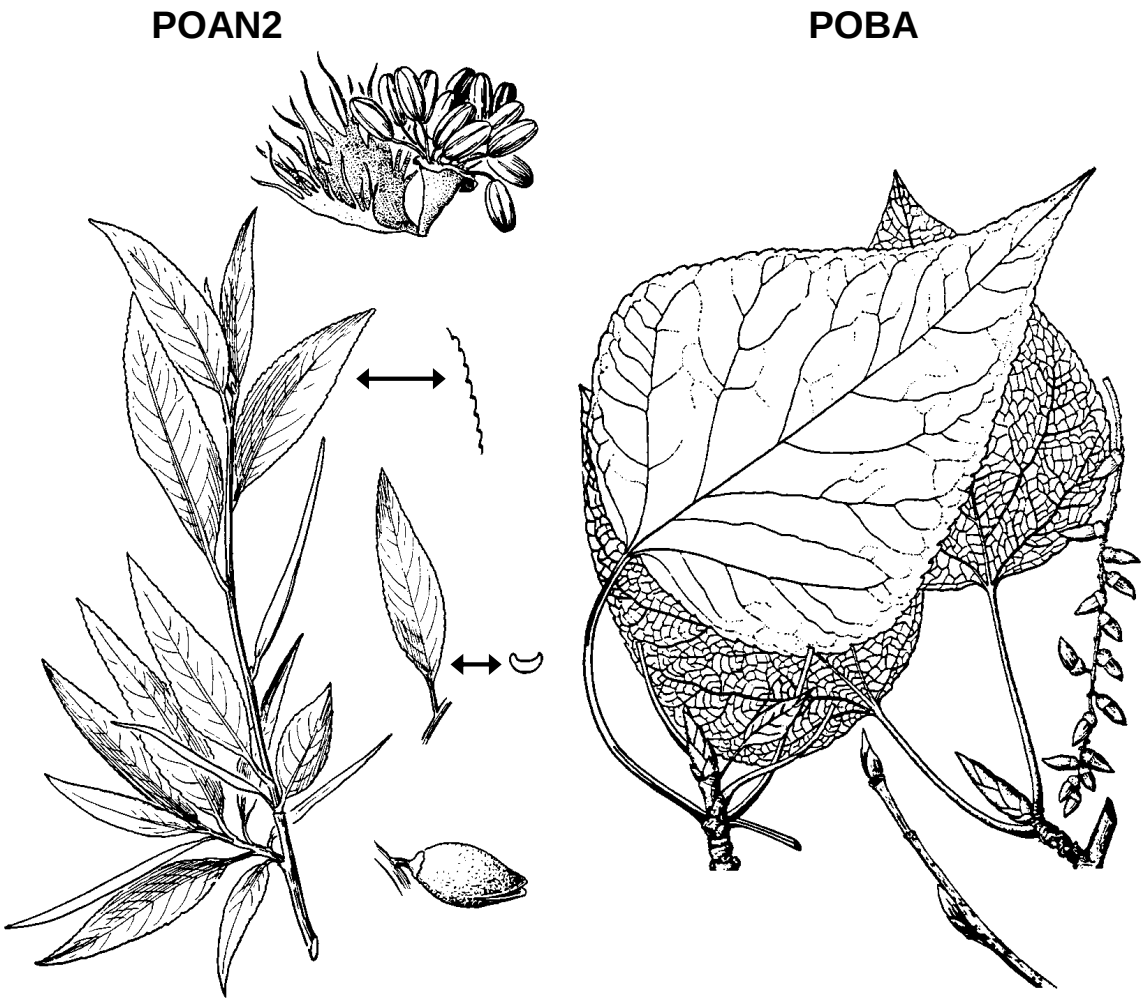
PIPO



Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)

Ponderosa pine is the most widely distributed conifer of western America. It has two or three long, dark-green needles per bundle; medium-sized cones that are reddish-brown when mature; and brown or blackish bark turning a distinctive orange color on older trees. Ponderosa pine may live to old ages; a 1,047-year old tree was felled in western Colorado in the early 1900s. It is often killed by dwarf-mistletoe, or mountain pine beetle and blue-stain fungi, when stressed by overcrowding or senescence. This tree is dominant throughout lower elevations of the montane zone, where it occurs with Douglas-fir, Gambel oak, and Rocky Mountain juniper. It is becoming less common with prolonged fire control; previously-open ponderosa pine stands are becoming choked with Douglas-firs, white firs, and other woody fuels. At least five varieties of ponderosa pine are recognized; our variety is Rocky Mountain ponderosa pine (var. *scopulorum*). Ponderosa pine, whose cones have a short, sharp prickle on each scale, occurs in every Forest county.

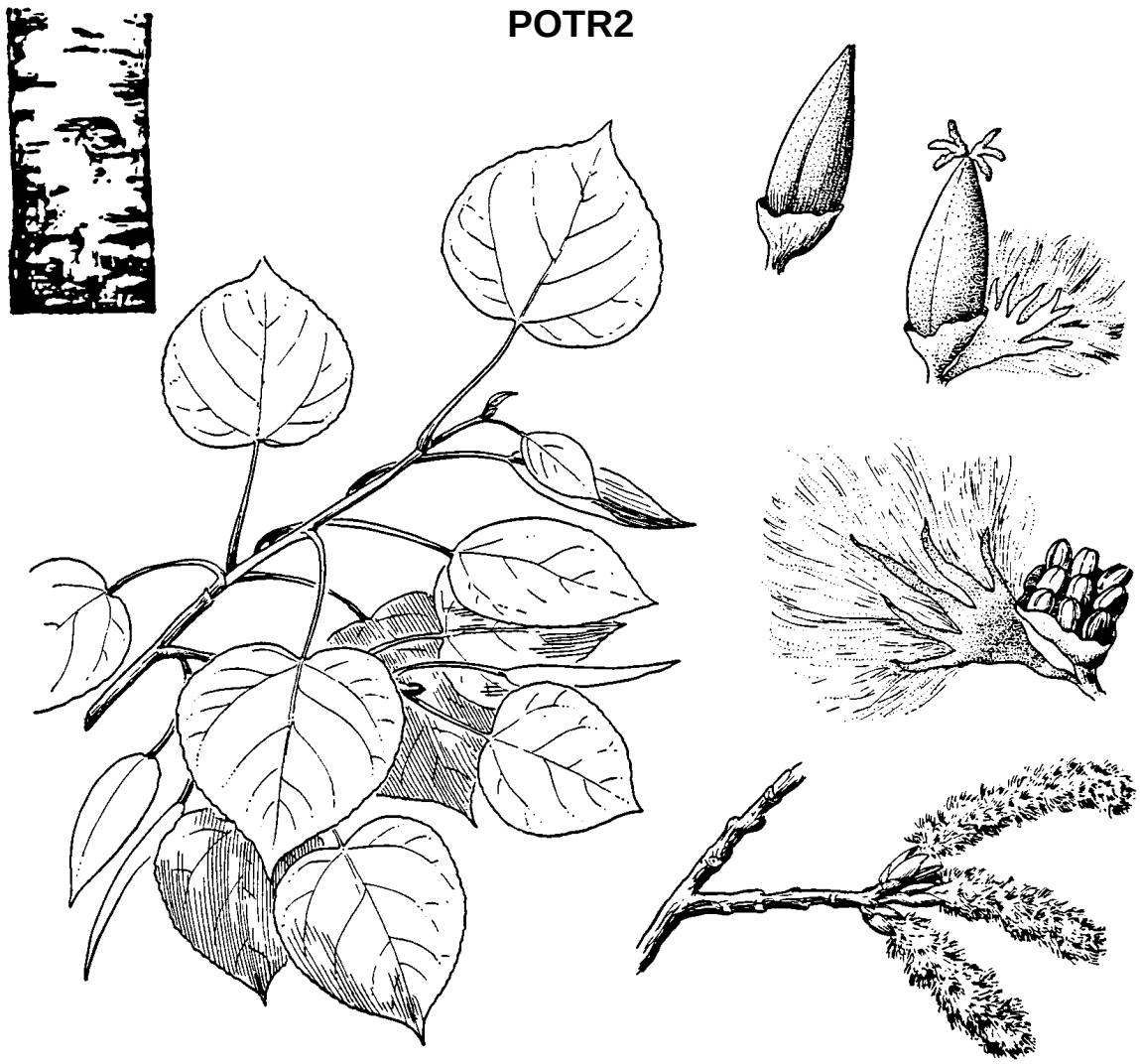
Colorado champion: 46.8" dbh; 160' tall: 34' crown spread; San Juan NF
National champion: 78.3" dbh; 194' tall; 64' crown spread; Lolo NF, MT



Narrowleaf cottonwood *(Populus angustifolia)*; PLANTS symbol: POAN3

Narrowleaf cottonwood grows along drainages in the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir/white fir zones. It has willow-like leaves, hanging catkins, and white bark turning gray with age. It also has large, sticky buds covered with overlapping scales. The catkins are produced early in spring – either before, or at the same time as, the leaves emerge. It is usually associated with boxelder, blue spruce, peachleaf willow, thinleaf alder, or river birch. Narrowleaf cottonwood, which is sometimes an important food source for Rocky Mountain beaver, occurs in every Forest county.
Colorado champion: 52.5" dbh; 102' tall; 77' crown spread; Aspen, CO
National champion: 124.1" dbh; 64' tall; 87' crown spread; Malheur County, OR

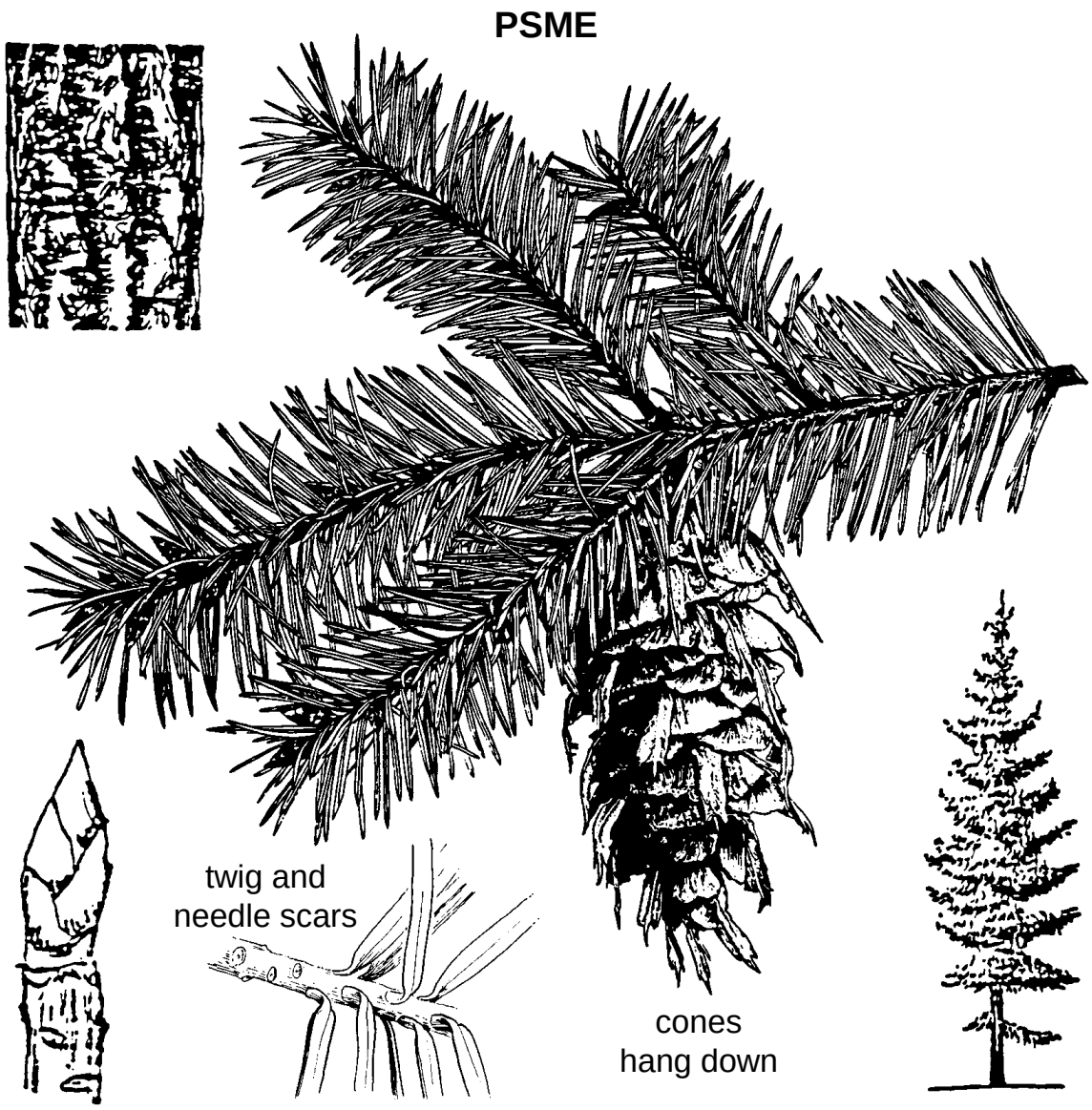
Balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*; PLANTS symbol: POBA2) is a tree normally found in boreal forests of Canada and Alaska. It extends into central Colorado, where stands on the Pike and San Isabel National Forests may represent its southernmost occurrence in North America. When found on these Forests, it usually grows intermixed with aspen on wet, alluvial sites. Balsam poplar has pointed, toothed leaves and ridged, gray or black bark; it occurs in five Forest counties.
Colorado champion: 46" dbh; 90' tall; 63' crown spread; Denver, CO
National champion: 60.2" dbh; 134' tall; 73' crown spread; Cheshire, NH



Quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*); PLANTS symbol: POTR5

Quaking aspen is the most widespread tree of North America. It is a common early-seral tree species in both the montane and subalpine zones, where its striking orange, red, or yellow fall coloration adds to the scenic beauty of our forested landscapes. Aspen has heart-shaped leaves that tremble in the slightest breeze, and smooth, white, green, or yellowish bark. Its thin bark is alive and can function as an indicator of tree vigor; yellow-barked clones might be more stressed than white or green-barked ones. Aspen is a clonal species that regenerates by producing suckers from buds located on lateral roots near the soil's surface. Since aspen seldom, if ever, regenerates from seed, some Rocky Mountain clones are believed to represent at least 10,000 years of resprouting. Quaking aspen, which is very important to beaver, grouse, deer and elk, cavity-nesting birds, and other wildlife, occurs in every Forest county.

Colorado champion: 32.2" dbh; 109' tall; 34' crown spread; Rio Grande NF
National champion: 48.4" dbh; 130' tall; 36' crown spread; Coronado NF, AZ

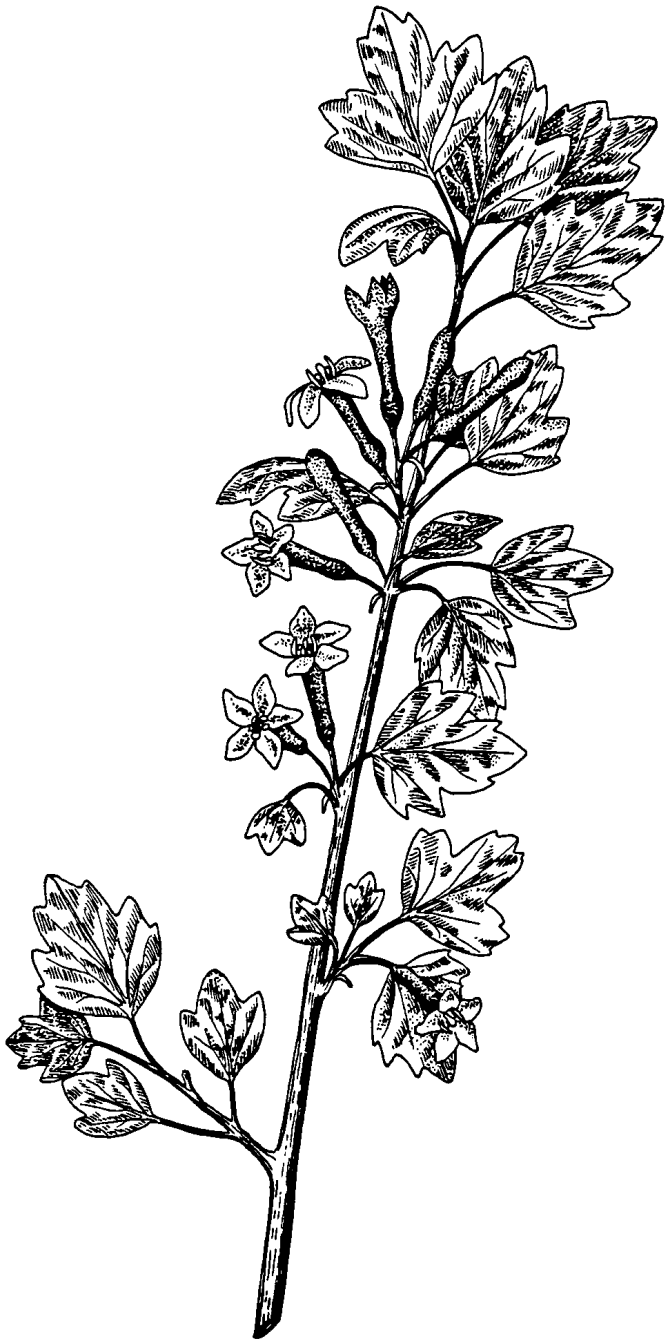


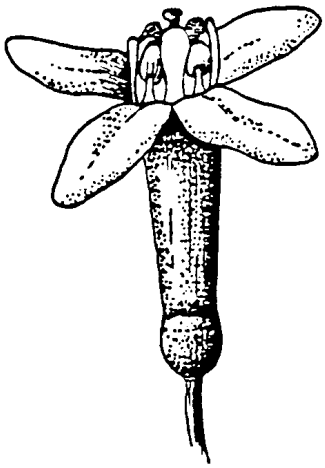
Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (var. *glauca*) does not attain the great size that coastal Douglas-fir of the Pacific Northwest (var. *menziesii*) is known for. It has short needles supported on small stalks; long, pointed, shiny, brown buds; and twigs bearing distinctive leaf scars. The cones hang downward and have unique, three-pointed or 'rat-tailed' bracts protruding out from between their scales. Its rough bark is gray when young, and thick, reddish-brown, and furrowed on older trees. Douglas-fir suffers widespread spruce budworm defoliation, but is not preferred as much as white fir by this troublesome insect. This tree is becoming more common as we continue to practice effective fire control. In 1958, its acreage ranked third of our five major forest types; by 1980, it had jumped to first! Douglas-fir, which is very long-lived, occurs in every Forest county.

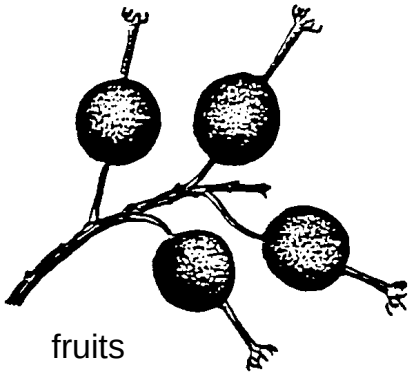
Colorado champion: 75.7" dbh; 75' tall; 71' crown spread; Poncha Springs, CO
National champion: 38.2" dbh; 98' tall; 29' crown spread; Guadalupe Mountains, TX

SHRUBS





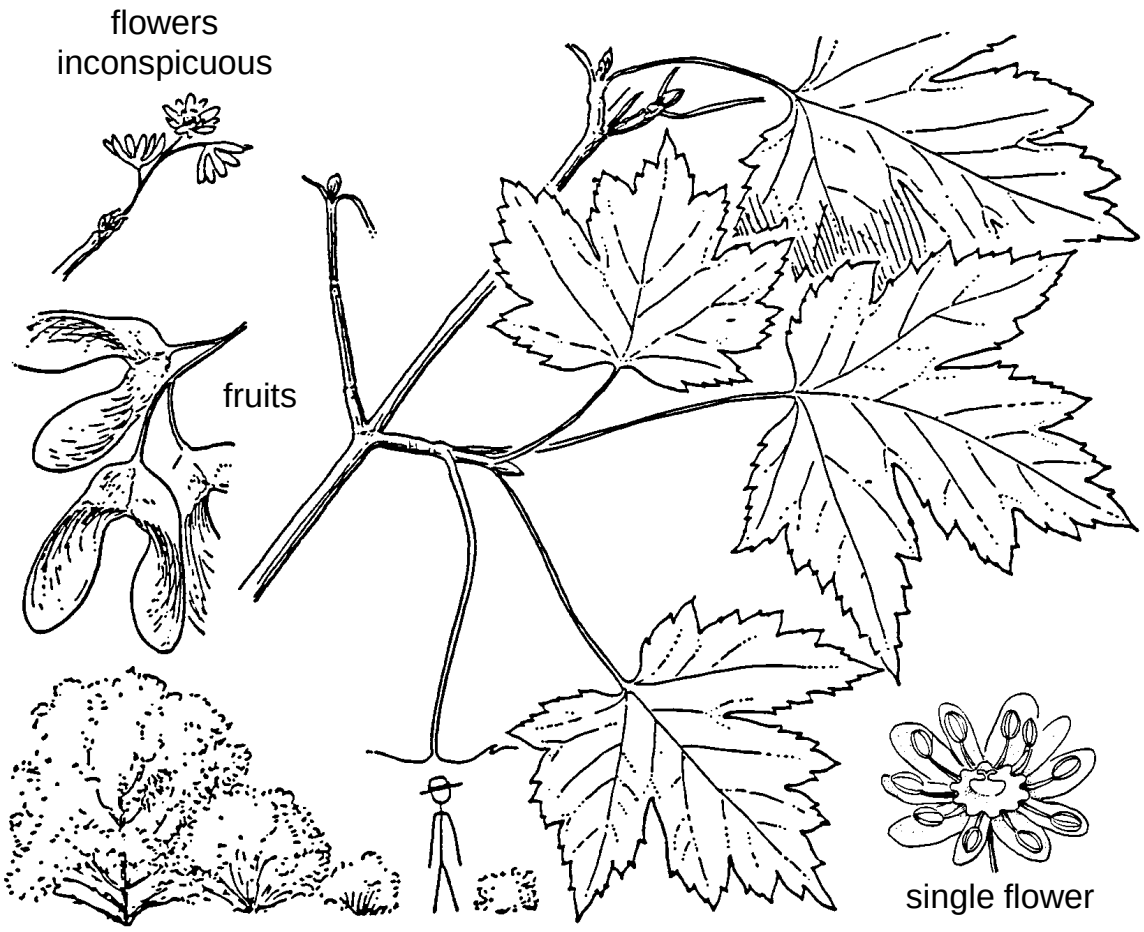
flower



fruits

Golden currant *(Ribes aureum)*

ACGL

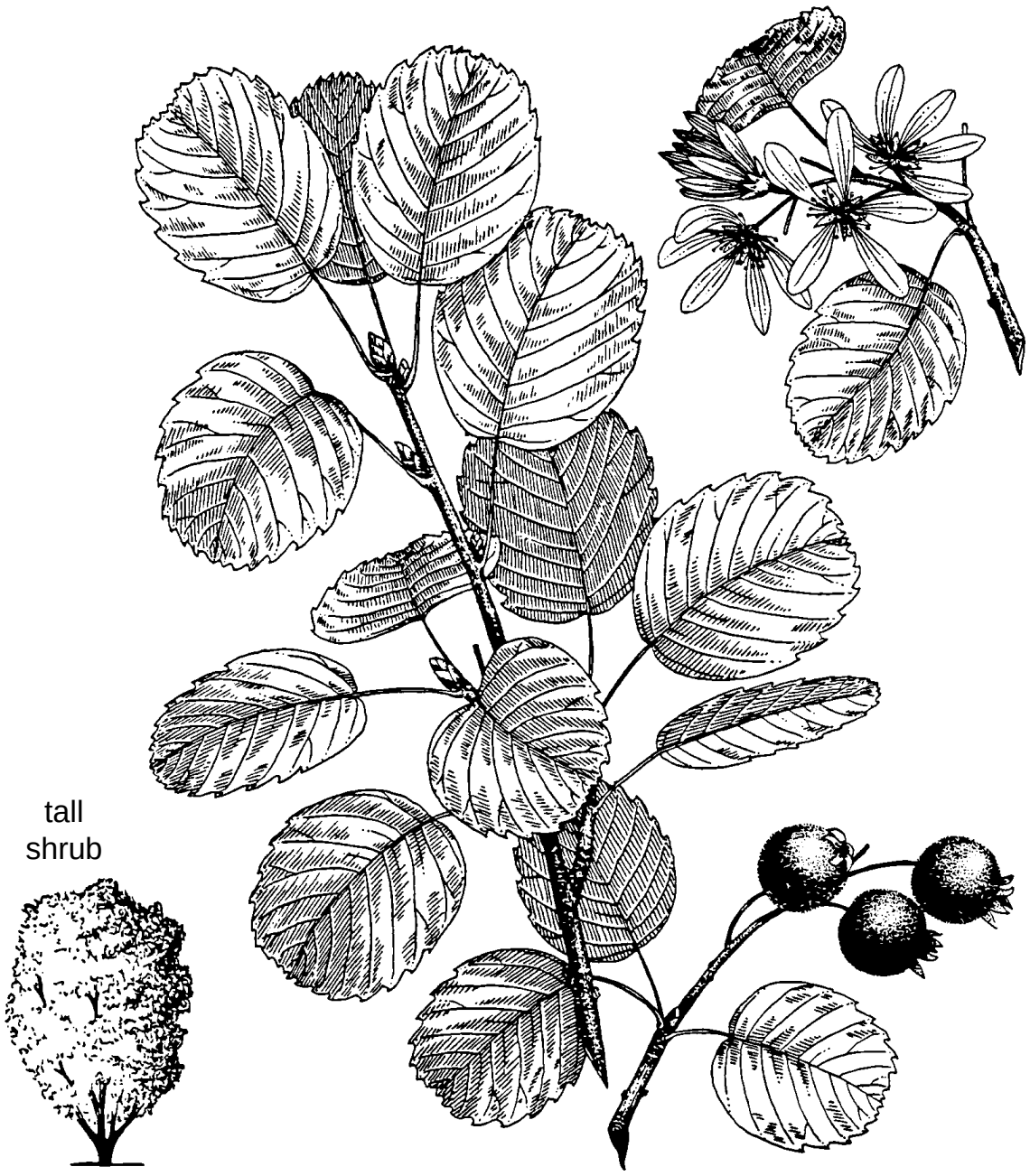


Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*)

Rocky Mountain maple grows on shaded, rocky hillsides. It is an attractive, well-formed shrub with smooth, gray bark. Its leaves have three to five lobes, although one variety (*Acer glabrum* var. *tripartitum*) has three-part leaves. In addition, its leaves are always sharply toothed. Since the variety with three-part, compound leaves becomes progressively more common as you go south in Colorado, it is frequently found on the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. Red buds, red twigs, and distinctive two-winged seeds called samaras also help identify this shrub. The red discoloration common on many maple leaves is caused by an insect that laid its eggs there. This tall shrub is the undergrowth indicator plant for an uncommon, riparian aspen type – the quaking aspen/Rocky Mountain maple plant community type (Powell 2008). Rocky Mountain maple, which is often browsed heavily by mule deer, occurs in three-fourths of the Forests' counties.

Colorado champion: 8.3" dbh; 54' tall; 12' crown spread; San Juan NF
National champion: 34.7" dbh; 71' tall; 57' crown spread; Island, WA

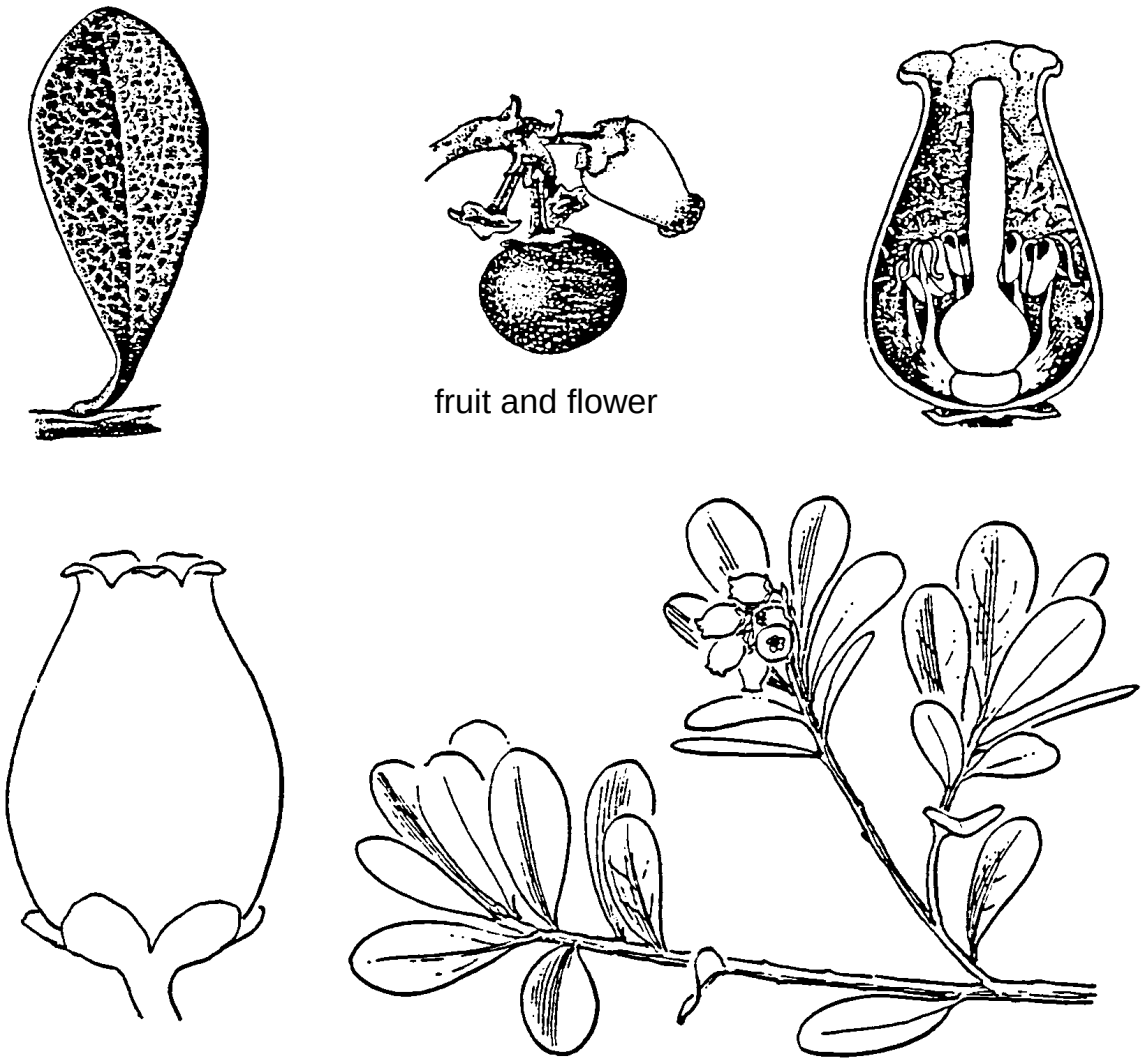
AMAL



Saskatoon serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*); PLANTS symbol: AMAL2

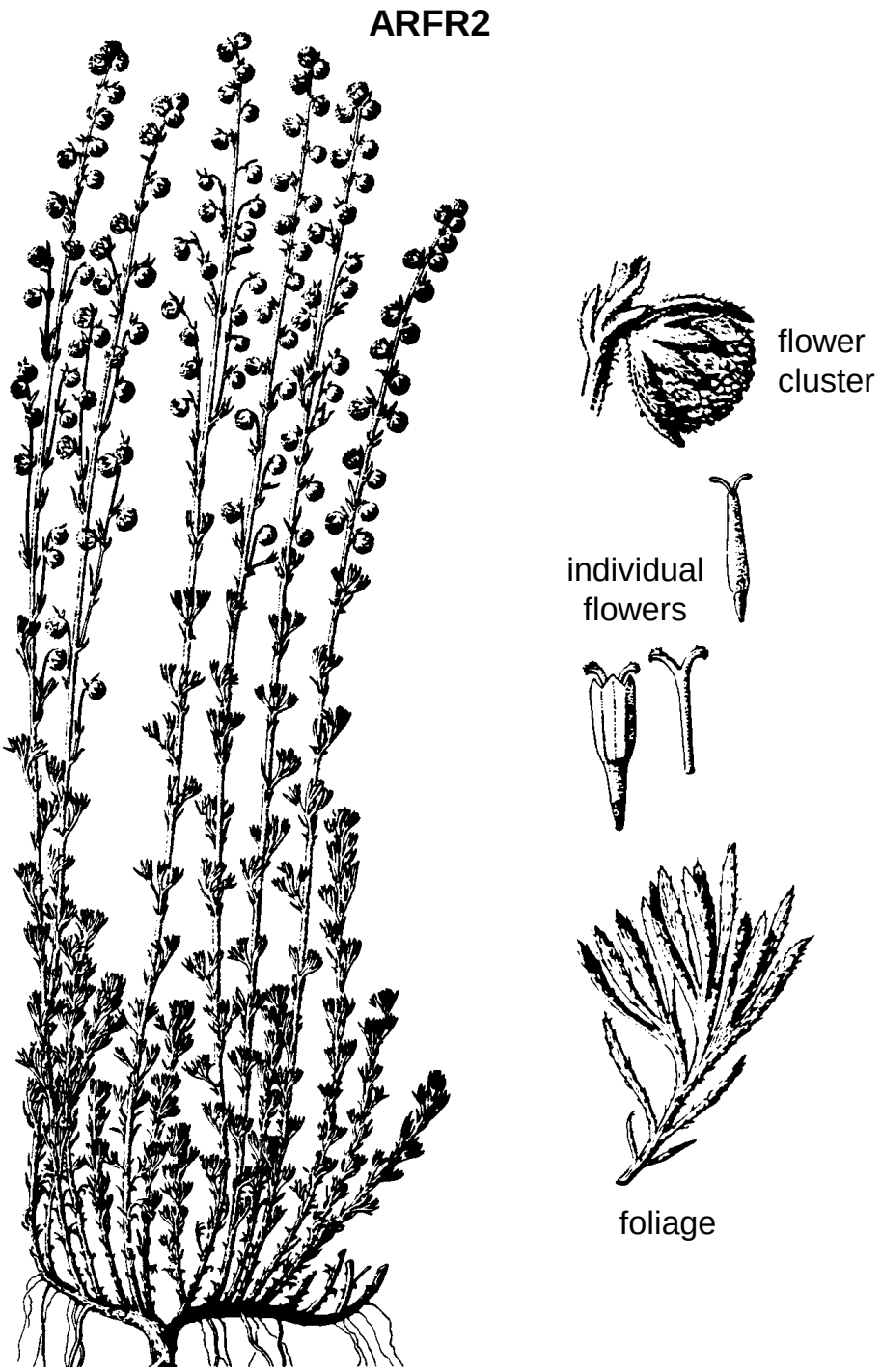
Saskatoon serviceberry has dull, green leaves with toothed tips and attractive clusters of white, fragrant flowers. The early-blooming flowers are soon followed by small, purplish or red, apple-like fruits that are eagerly consumed by wildlife. Its fruit was also a staple in the diet of Native Americans, who ate it fresh or dried it for use later. This tall shrub prefers open or lightly-shaded sites, like those found under aspen, but it is sometimes found in the undergrowth of dense conifer forests too. Saskatoon serviceberry, which is found from the lower montane to the lower subalpine zone, occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

ARUV



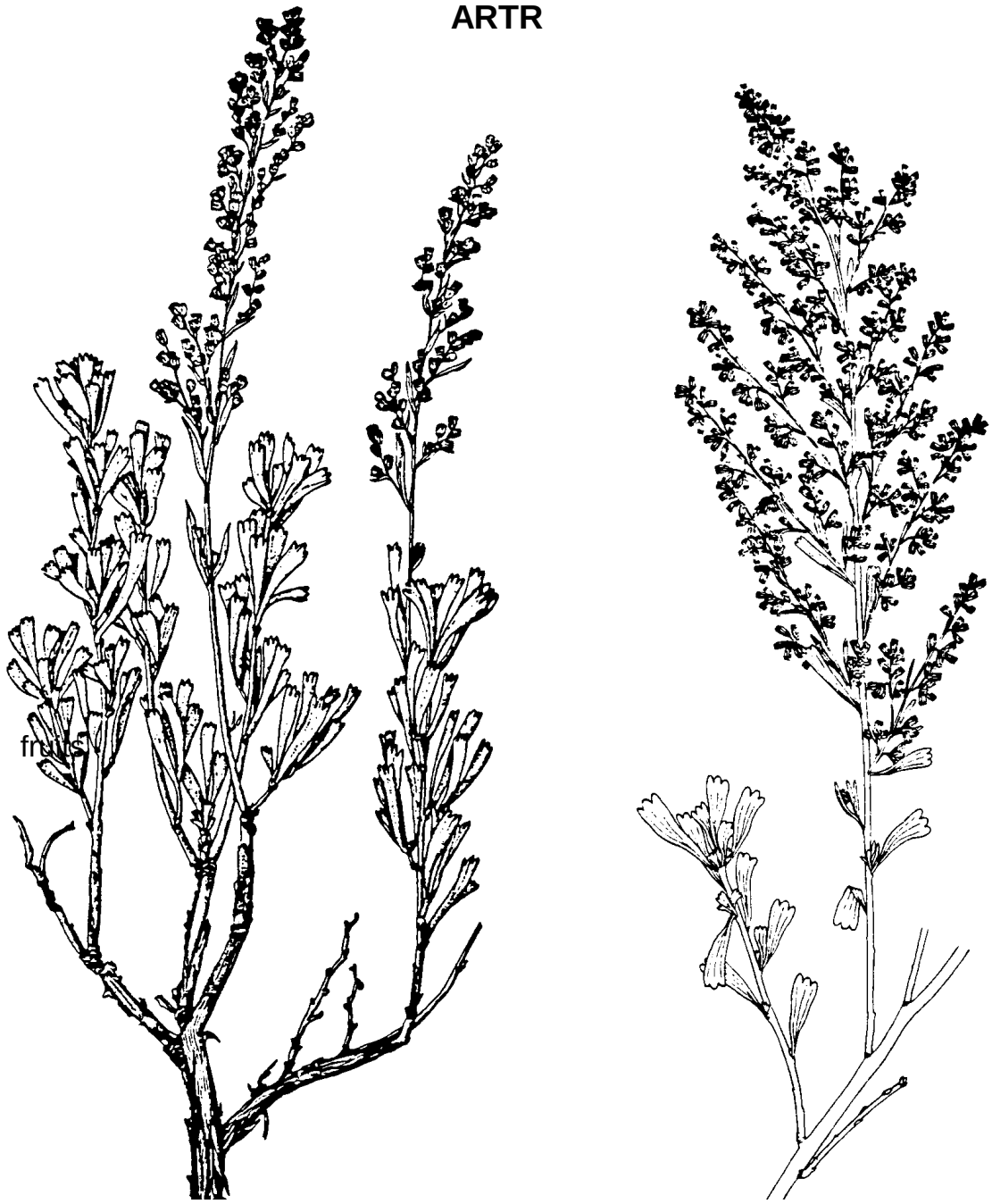
Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)

Bearberry, which is also called kinnikinnick, is a low shrub with small, thick, leathery leaves and a creeping growth habit. As its stems creep along the ground, they often take root, forming a large, widely-spreading mat. White, urn-shaped flowers are followed by red berries, a favorite food of birds and other wildlife. Bearberry has a definite preference for granitic soils and is the alternate host for spruce broom rust (*Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli*), a forest disease affecting blue and Engelmann spruces. This low shrub is the undergrowth indicator plant for a common and widespread aspen type – the quaking aspen/bearberry plant community type (Powell 2008). Bearberry, which is one of the most common plants of the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Fringed sage (*Artemisia frigida*); PLANTS symbol: ARFR4

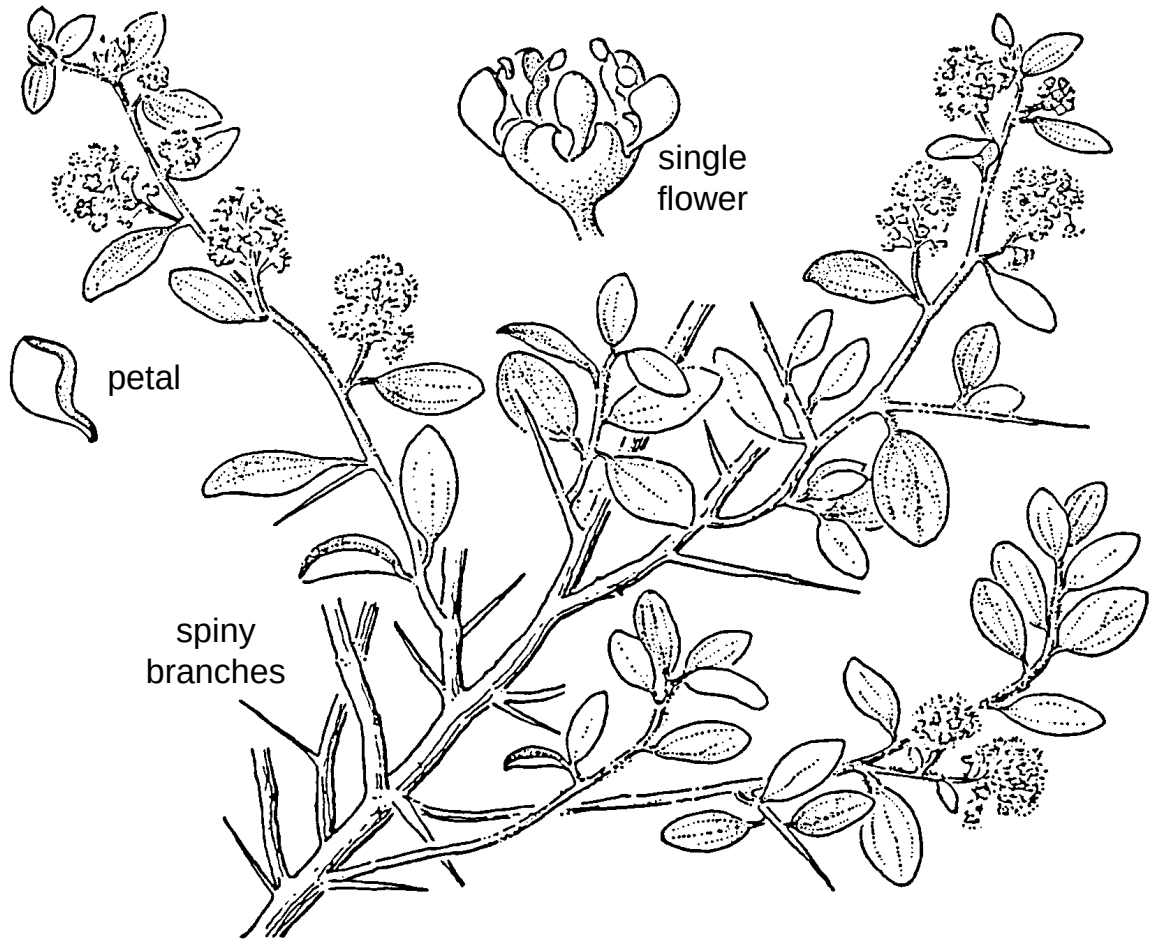
Fringed sage is a low shrub with finely-divided, silvery leaves in basal tufts. It produces a slender spike of small, inconspicuous flowers in late summer or early fall. This plant is aromatic and, like many other sages, was used to brew a tea by early settlers of the Rocky Mountains. This low-growing sage commonly occurs on dry ponderosa pine sites, but it is also found in bunchgrass meadows throughout the lower montane zone. Fringed sage, which occurs in all but one of the Forests' counties, is occasionally considered to be a forb because it is woody only at the base.



Mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*); PLANTS symbol: ARTR2

Mountain big sagebrush is smaller than its close relative of the plains and inland basins (big sagebrush). Its main stem is usually divided at or near the ground, and it tends to have a spreading, evenly-topped crown. Its leaves are spatula-shaped and have three shallow lobes at their tips. The terminal leaves on each twig appear as though they arise from a common point (whorled). When crushed, its leaves emit a pleasant, mint-like fragrance, rather than the pungent odor normally associated with big sagebrush. Five to eight small, trumpet-shaped blossoms are produced in each flower cluster. Mountain big sagebrush, which blooms from mid July to September or October, occurs in three counties at the western edge of the Forests.

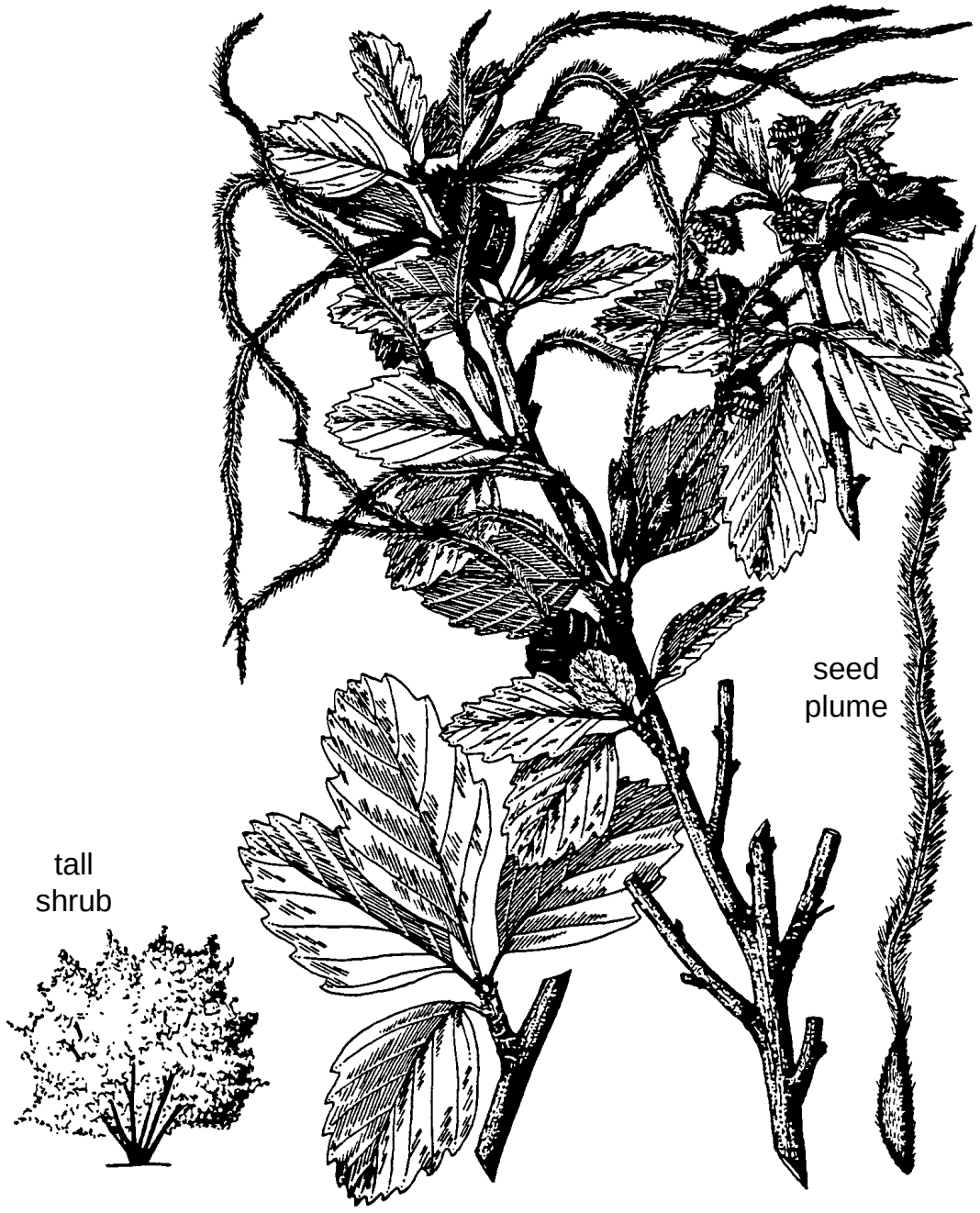
CEFE



Fendler ceanothus (*Ceanothus fendleri*)

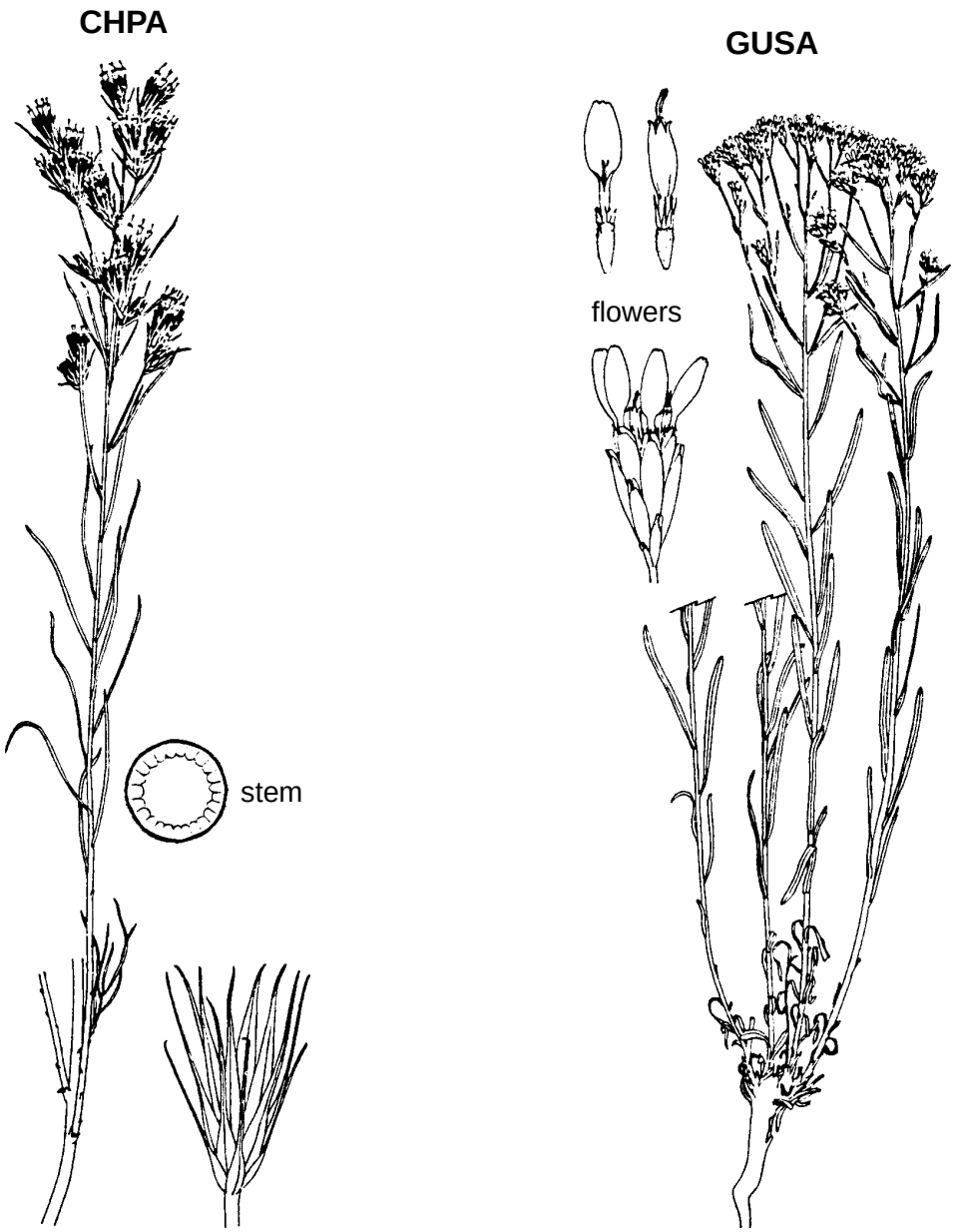
Fendler ceanothus is a low to medium shrub with spiny branches. It has thick, grayish-green leaves and attractive clusters of small, white flowers. Its flowers are followed by dry, bumpy, orange or red berries that are triangular in shape. This shrub occasionally forms low thickets, and it is often found with bearberry in the undergrowth of ponderosa pine stands of the Wet Mountains and Rampart Range. Fendler ceanothus, which is often browsed by mule deer, occurs in ten of the Forests' fourteen counties.

CEMO



True mountainmahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*); PLANTS symbol: CEMO2

True mountainmahogany is widely distributed on dry, rocky sites. It may become nine or ten feet tall in favorable locations but is most common as a medium-sized shrub of four to six feet. Mountainmahogany's leaves are dark green above and whitish beneath, and have toothed margins. Small, red flowers are produced from the leaf axils in early spring. Its fruits are particularly distinctive because each has a twisted, three or four inch plume that helps carry it on the wind. True mountainmahogany occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties, and it is very important as a wildlife browse species.

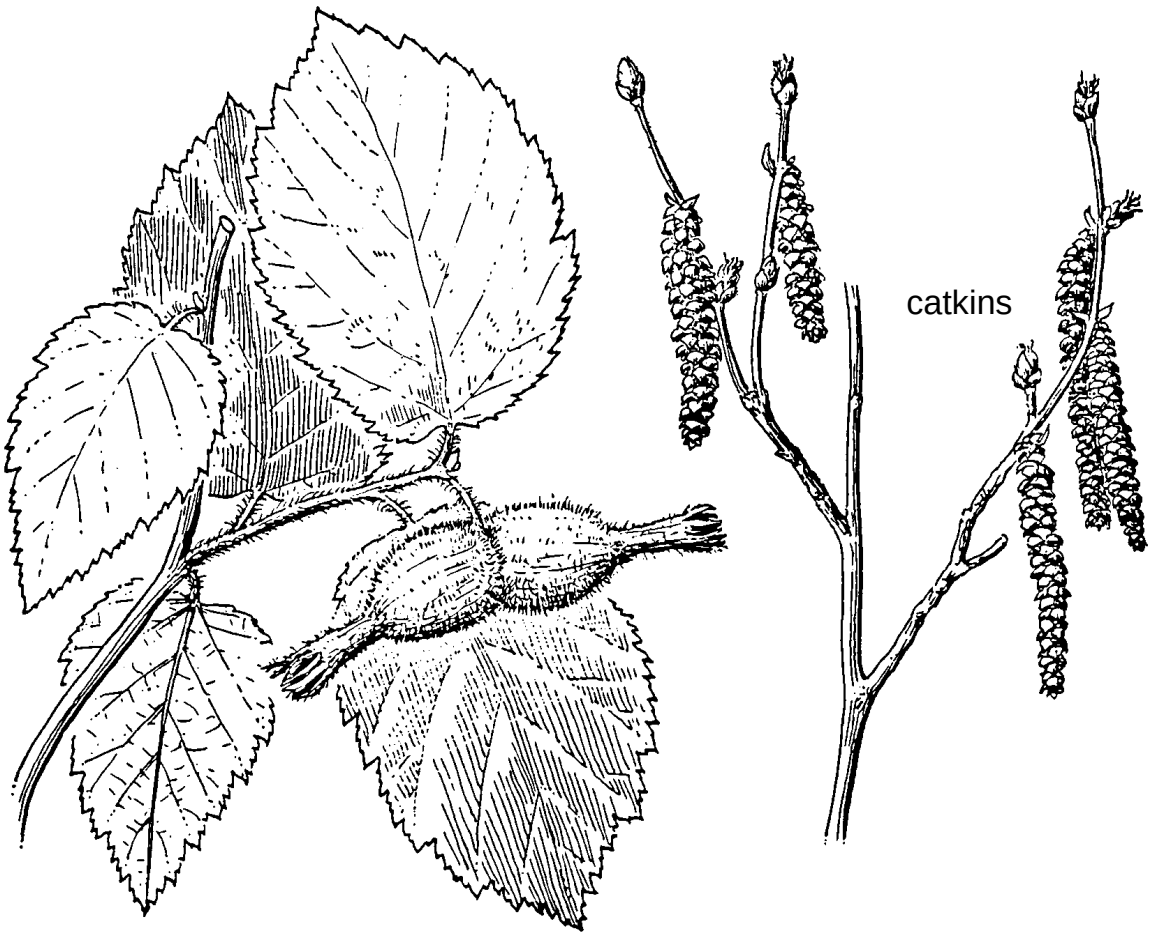


Parry rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus parryi*); PLANTS symbol: CHPA13
PLANTS name: *Ericameria parryi*; PLANTS symbol: ERPA30

Parry rabbitbrush is a low-growing, much-branched shrub with white, felt-covered stems arising from a common base. It has narrow, linear leaves and narrow, open clusters of yellow flowers. Like other rabbitbrushes, this species blooms in late summer and fall. Parry rabbitbrush grows on open hillsides in the montane and subalpine zones, where it occurs in more than half of the Forests' counties.

Another low shrub sometimes confused with the rabbitbrushes is **broom snakeweed** (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*; PLANTS symbol: GUSA2). It has spreading, twiggy branches; narrow, linear leaves; and flat-topped clusters of yellow flowers. Broom snakeweed has thin, unbranched stems, while those of rabbitbrushes are branched one or more times. Broom snakeweed, which grows from the plains to low elevations of the subalpine zone on dry hillsides, occurs in about half of the Forests' counties.

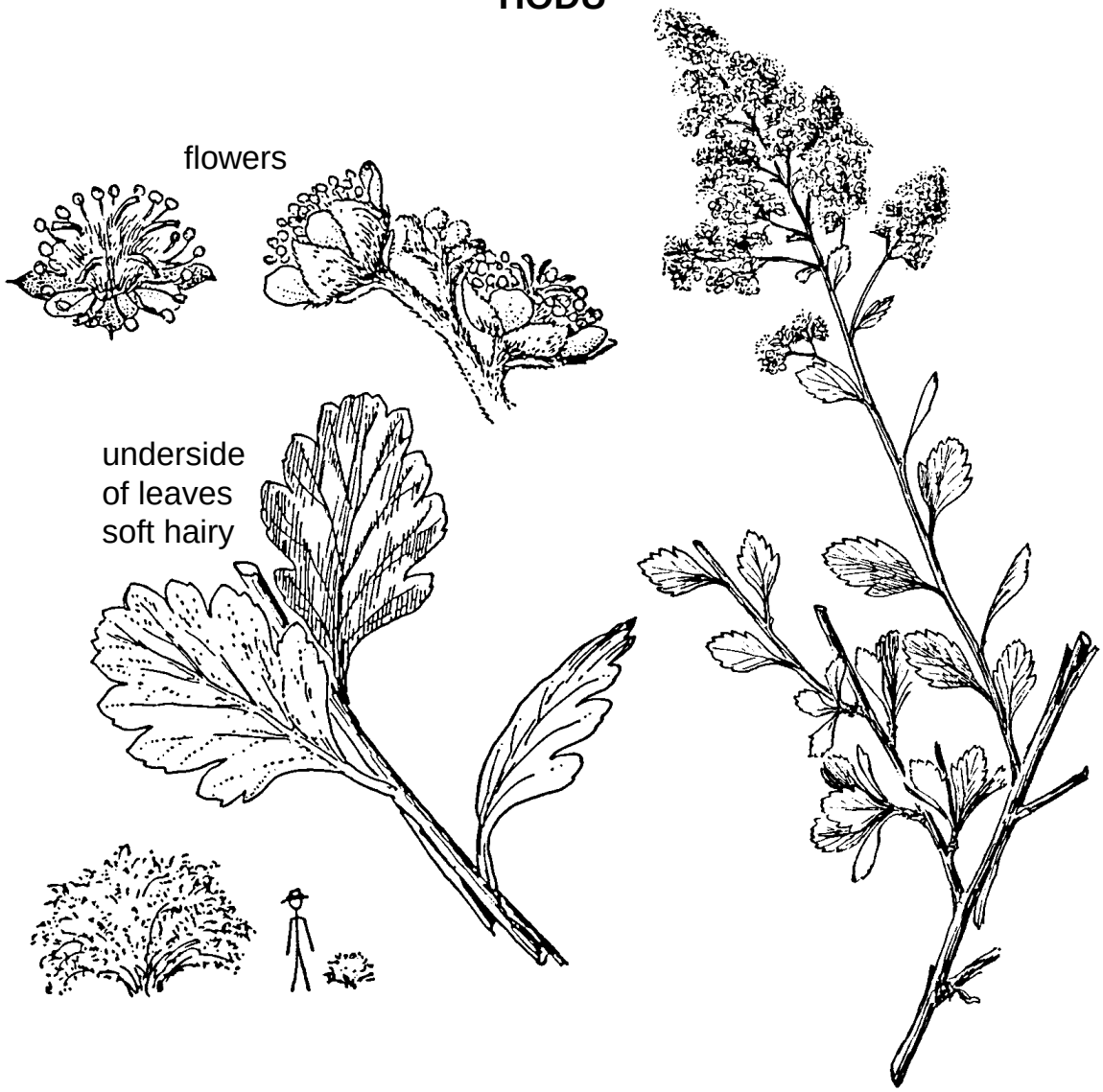
COCO



Beaked hazel (*Corylus cornuta*); PLANTS symbol: COCO6

Beaked hazel is a tall shrub with oval, toothed leaves and distinctive, twin nuts held in green, papery husks. It has tan or light-brown bark with a netted appearance, and small catkins of purplish or red flowers. This shrub is usually found growing in thickets. It is the undergrowth indicator plant for the quaking aspen/beaked hazel plant community type, which is found along the northern Rampart Range on the South Platte Ranger District. This uncommon shrub grows in warm, moist canyons of the montane zone along the eastern fringe of the Front Range; it is a disjunct species whose main range includes the Black Hills, Minnesota, and other areas significantly north and east of the Pike and San Isabel National Forests (Powell 2008). Beaked hazel, whose nuts are rarely found because they are quickly consumed by wildlife, occurs in five of the Forests' fourteen counties.

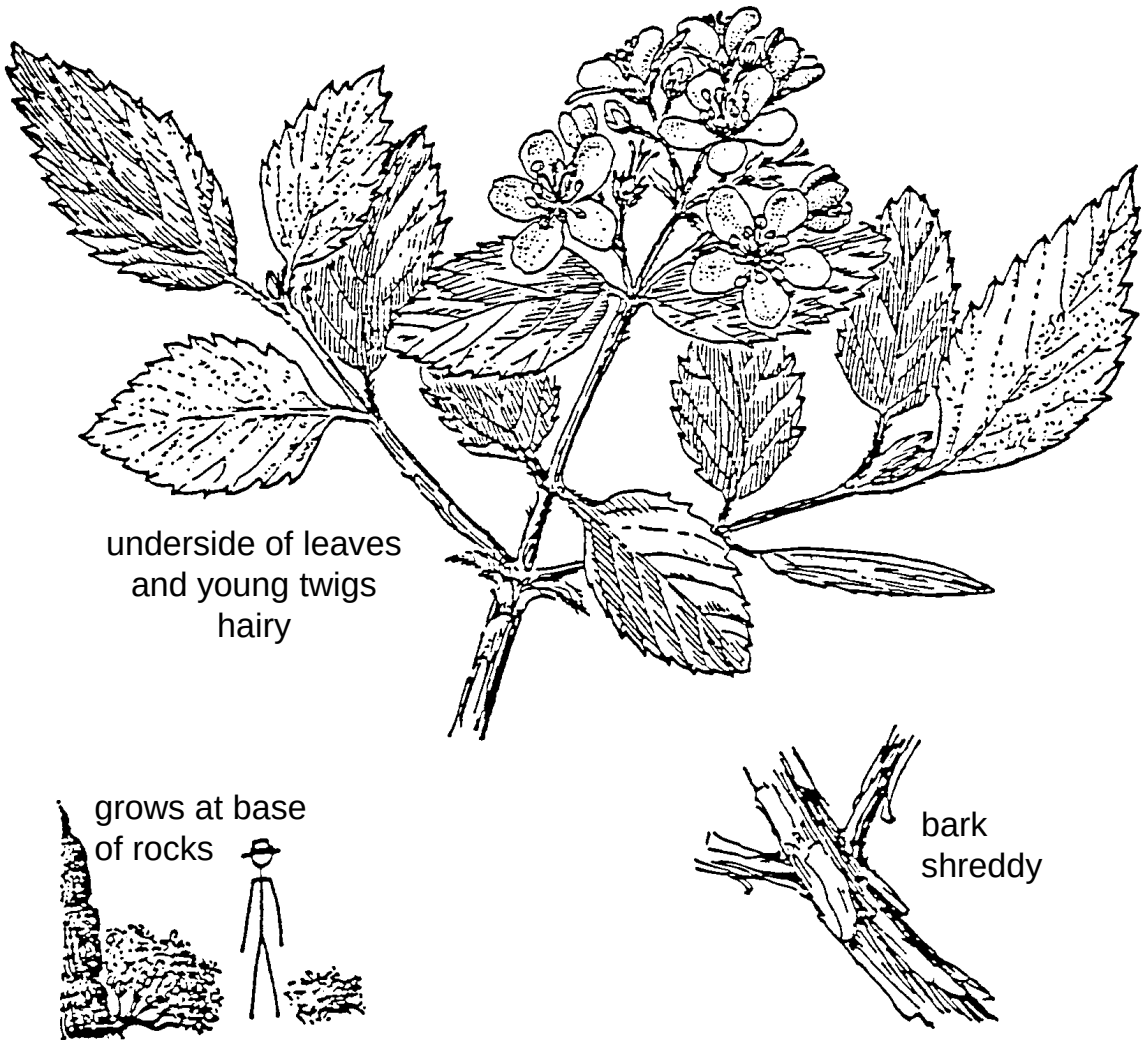
HODU



Bush rockspirea (*Holodiscus dumosus*)

Bush rockspirea is a medium-sized shrub from three to six feet in height. It grows on open or partially-shaded sites and has long, showy sprays of small, white flowers. These sprays are the reason that its close relative of the Pacific Northwest is called oceanspray rather than rockspirea. The small, oval leaves of bush rockspirea have toothed margins. Another useful identification characteristic is its peeling bark, which can also help identify one of its common associates: mountain ninebark (see page 37). Bush rockspirea occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' counties.

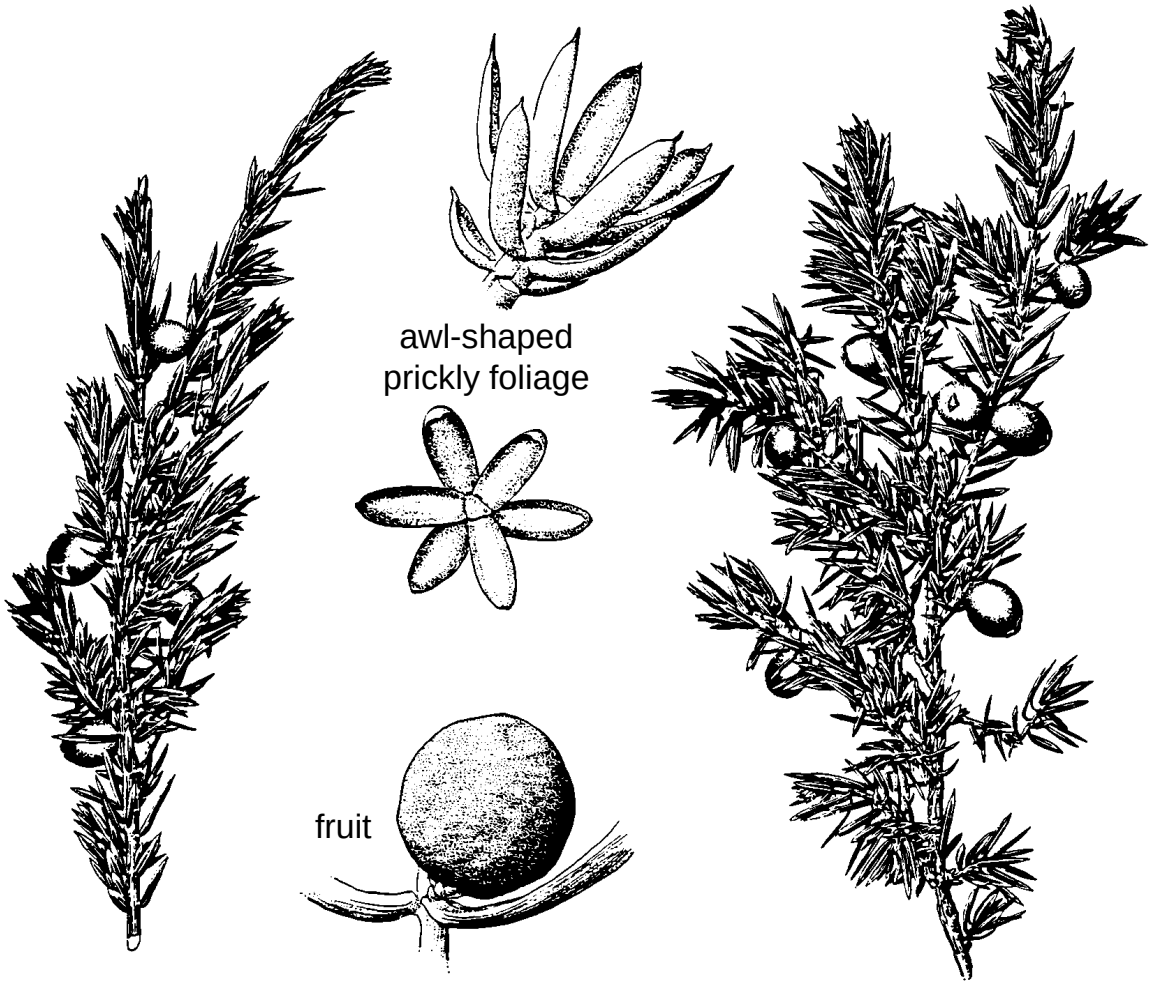
JAAM



Cliff Jamesia (*Jamesia americana*)

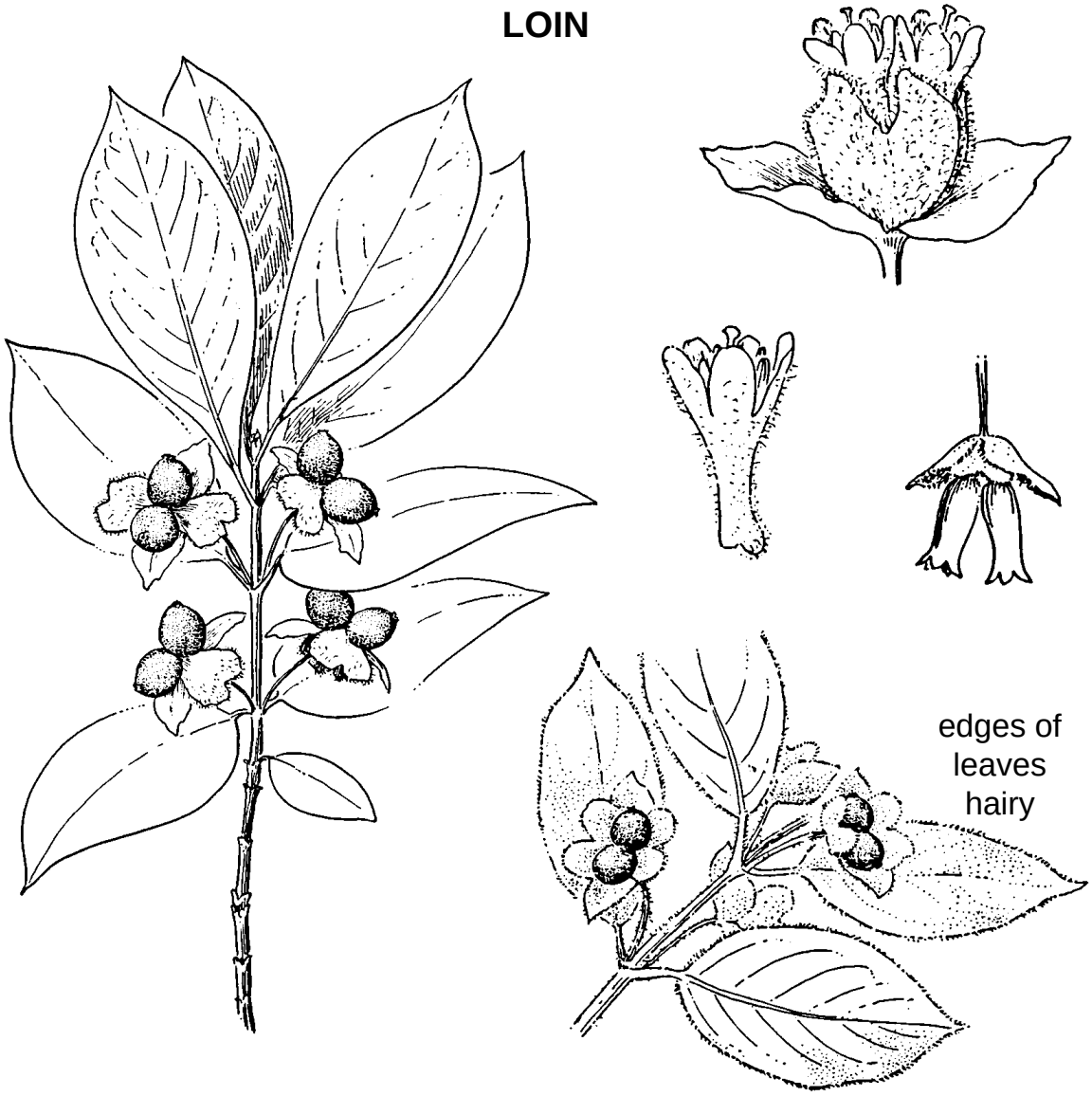
Cliff Jamesia is an attractive shrub that grows on dry, rocky sites throughout the Front Range. It has thick, velvety leaves with toothed margins and prominent veins. Open clusters of five-petalled, white flowers appear in spring and early summer. In the fall, Jamesia's foliage turns deep orange or red and adds to the beauty of our landscape. Do not confuse this plant with another one having oval, toothed leaves – bush rockspirea (page 30). Cliff Jamesia, which is the undergrowth indicator plant for the Douglas-fir/cliff Jamesia plant association (Johnston 1987), occurs in all but three of the Forests' fourteen counties.

JUCO2



Common juniper (*Juniperus communis*); PLANTS symbol: JUCO6

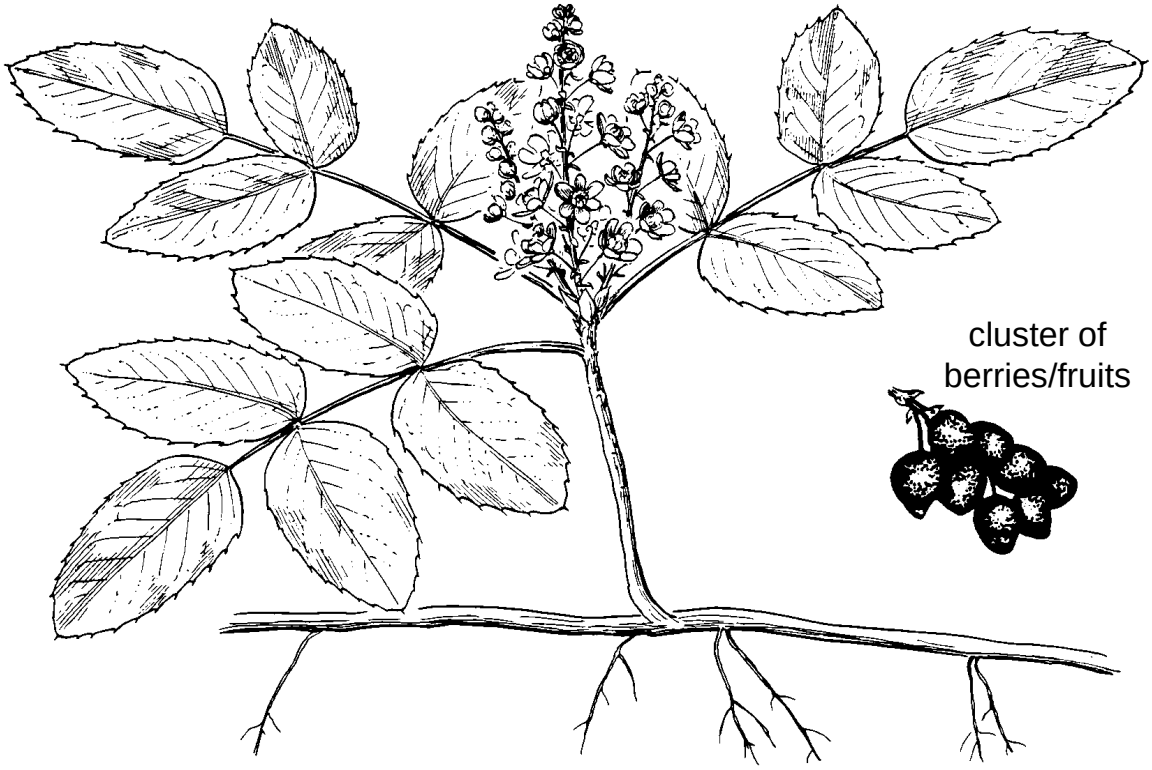
Common juniper may very well be one of the most common plants of the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. It is a low, spreading shrub with the awl-shaped, prickly foliage characteristic of all junipers. Its blue berries are a forester's favorite because they can be used to flavor gin. This shrub grows from the foothills to lower subalpine zone but is most common on dry or moderately moist Douglas-fir sites. When located in swales or other depressions, common juniper is often an indicator of cold-air drainage or frost-pocket conditions. This low shrub is the undergrowth indicator plant for a relatively common aspen type – the quaking aspen/common juniper plant community type (Powell 2008). Common juniper occurs in every Forest county, and is the undergrowth indicator plant for several widespread plant associations (Johnston 1987).



Bearberry honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*); PLANTS symbol: LOIN5

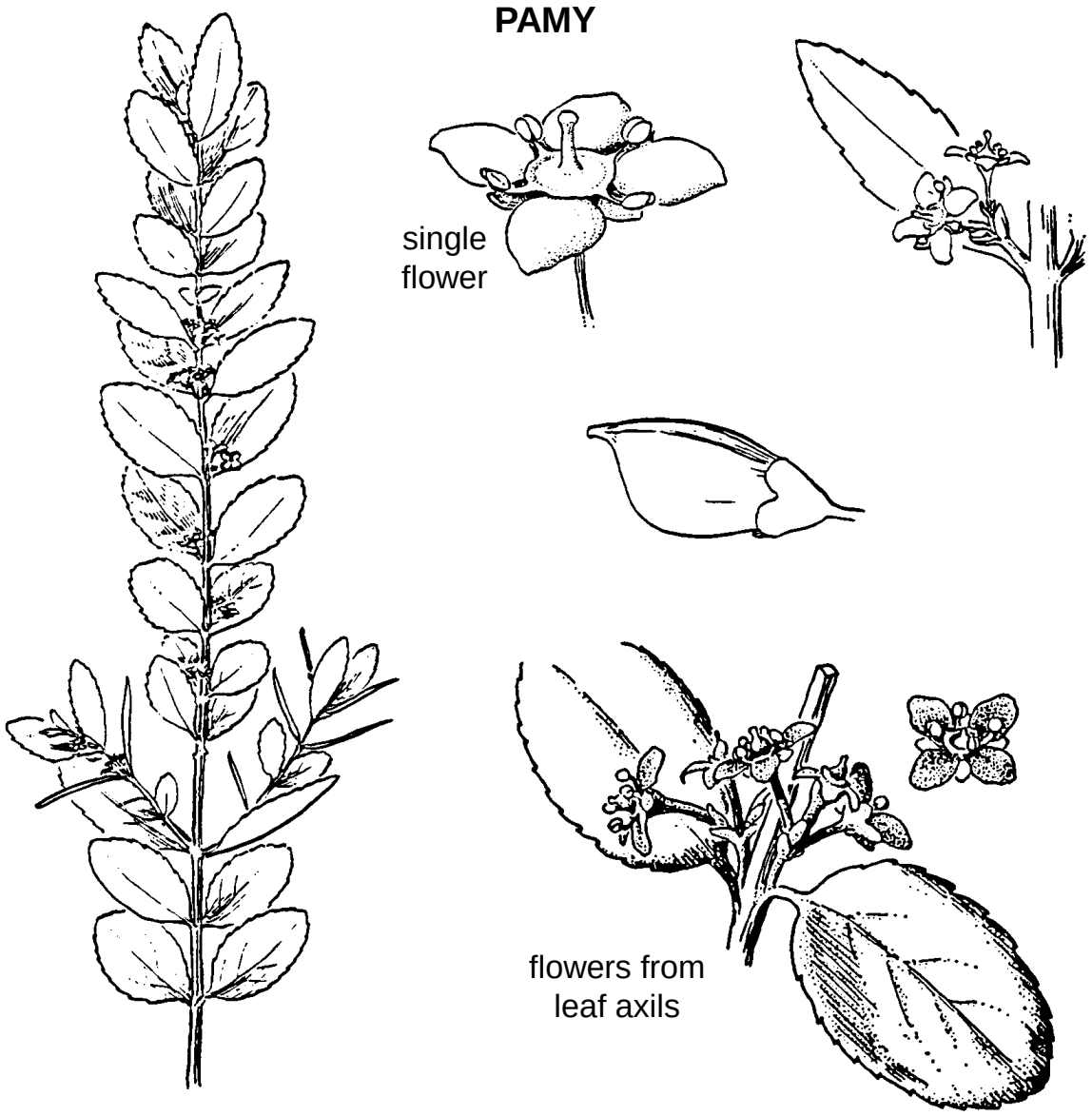
Bearberry honeysuckle grows on moist sites and is similar to redberried elder because it will invade clearcuts and other disturbed areas. It has showy reddish bracts surrounding shiny, purplish-black, twin fruits. Its leaves are dark green, prominently veined, and from two to five inches long. In addition, they are usually sticky and covered with small, fine hairs, especially around their margins. This shrub is the indicator plant for a wet aspen type – the quaking aspen/bearberry honeysuckle plant community type (Powell 2008). Bearberry honeysuckle, which produces yellow, tubular-shaped blossoms in early spring, occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

MARE



Creeping mahonia (*Mahonia repens*); PLANTS symbol: MARE11

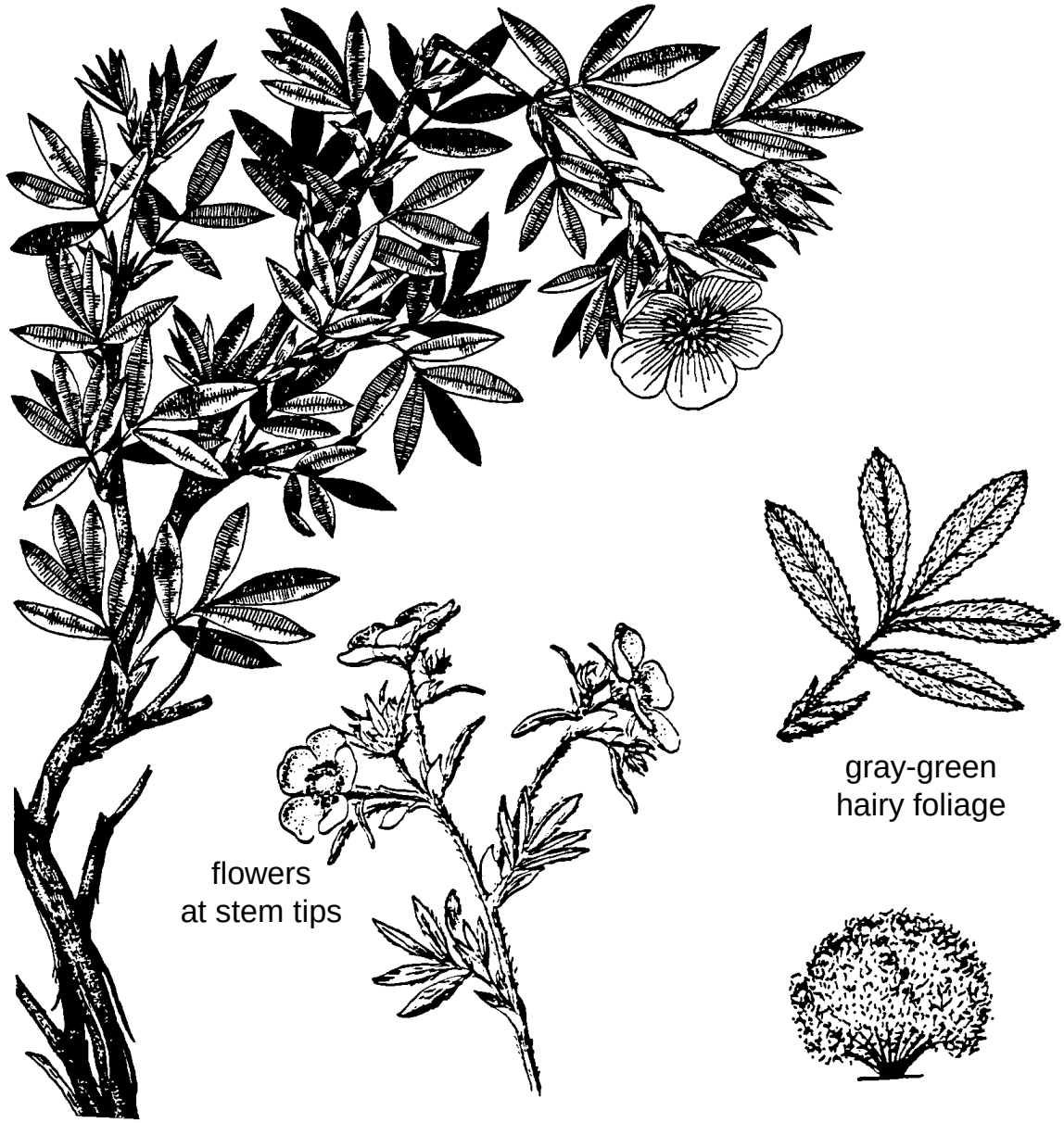
Creeping mahonia is a low, attractive shrub with compound, evergreen leaves. Each leaflet has wavy or shallowly-lobed margins and spine-tipped teeth. Clusters of yellow flowers appear early in spring and are soon followed by attractive, blue berries. This shrub often goes by the name Oregon grape and it is especially common in Douglas-fir forest, although it grows under aspen and spruce-fir stands too. Creeping mahonia, which is particularly attractive in late fall and winter when its red leaves contrast with the bright, blue berries, occurs in nine of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Myrtle pachistima (*Pachistima myrsinites*); PLANTS symbol: PAMY2
PLANTS name: *Paxistima myrsinites*; PLANTS symbol: PAMY

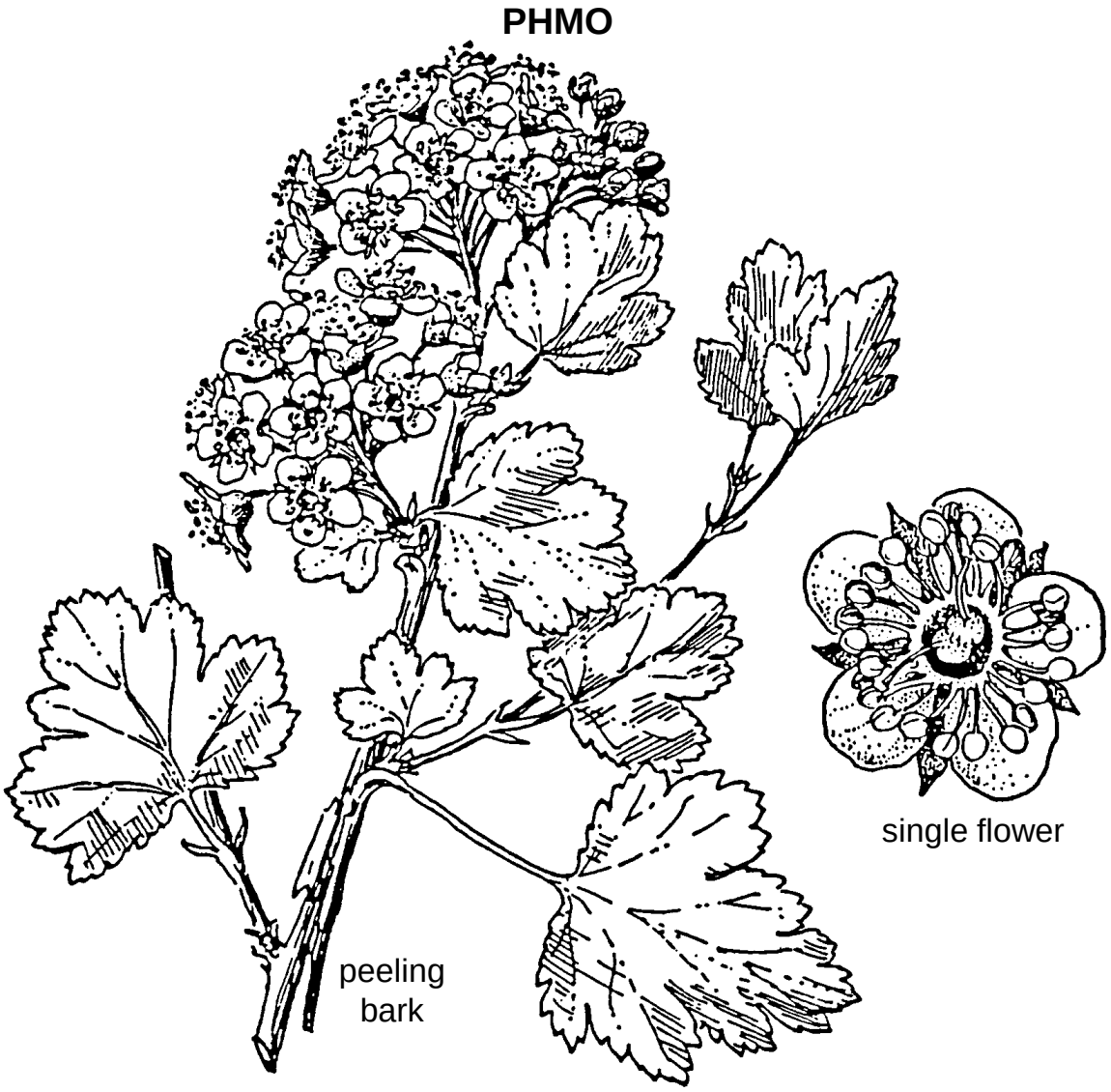
Myrtle pachistima is not as common here as farther north in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Northwest. It has small, thick, oval leaves with slightly-toothed edges. Its small, red flowers appear in early spring and are inconspicuous because they are hidden by the foliage. This low shrub grows on shaded, moist sites and is an indicator of areas with higher than average productivity for tree growth. Do not confuse this sub-shrub with bearberry (page 23), which has entire leaves that are a lighter-green color than those of myrtle pachistima. Myrtle pachistima occurs in four of the Forests' fourteen counties, primarily on the Leadville Ranger District and other portions of the San Isabel National Forest with a west-slope climatic influence.

PEFL



Shrubby cinquefoil (*Pentaphylloides floribunda*); PLANTS symbol: PEFL15
PLANTS name: *Dasiphora fruticosa*; PLANTS symbol: DAFR6

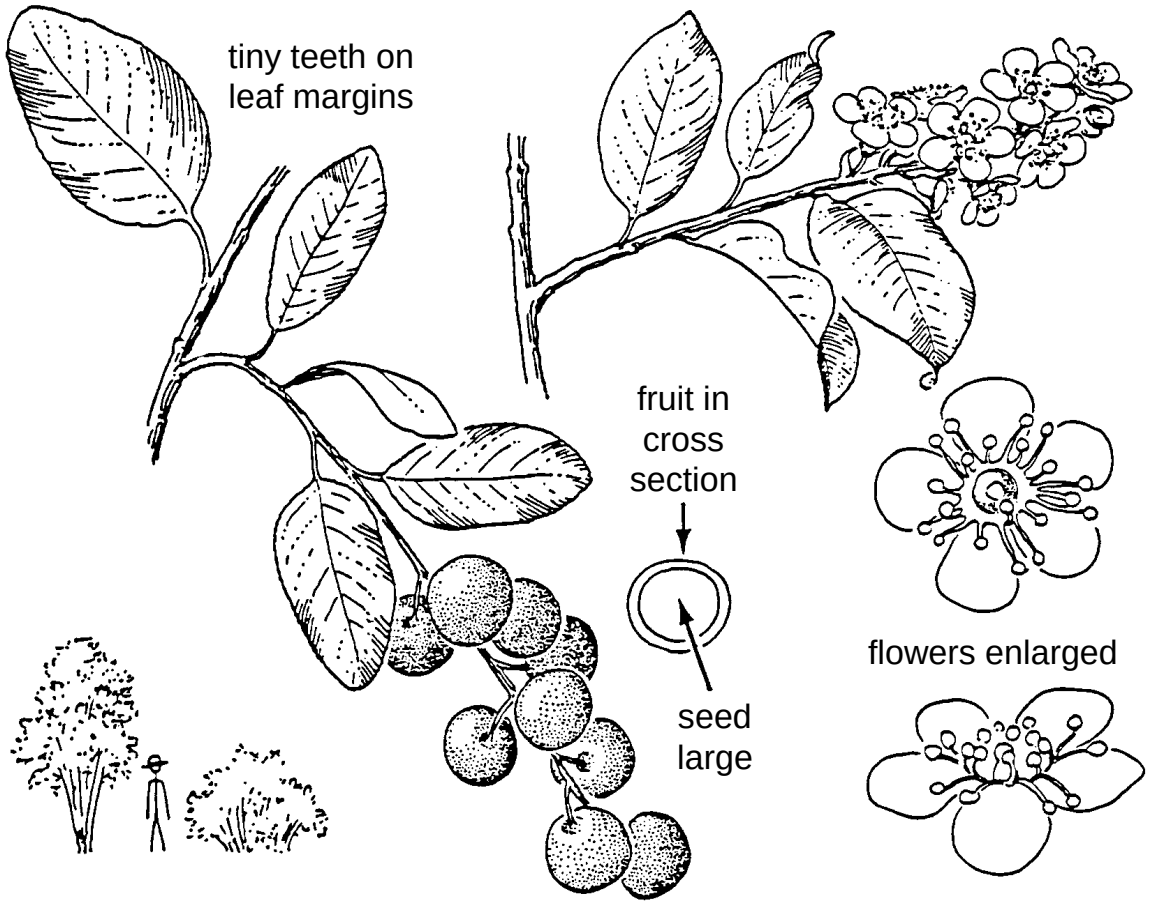
Shrubby cinquefoil is an attractive, rounded shrub that occasionally dominates overgrazed meadows. It becomes three or four feet tall and has yellow, rose-like flowers, and thick, gray-green foliage pinnately divided into five crowded leaflets. Because of its long flowering period (May to August) and overall attractiveness, this shrub is increasingly popular for ornamental cultivation. For this reason, thefts of shrubby cinquefoil from national forest lands are becoming more common, especially to supply the landscaping trade in Denver and other Front Range population centers. Shrubby cinquefoil, which grows on moist hillsides in the montane and subalpine zones, occurs in two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Mountain ninebark (*Physocarpus monogynus*); PLANTS symbol: PHMO4

Mountain ninebark has peeling or exfoliating bark, and it grows on moist, shaded sites. Its alternate leaves have three to five doubly-toothed lobes and resemble those of currants (pages 41-43) and, to a certain extent, the foliage of Rocky Mountain maple (page 21). Showy clusters of attractive, white flowers are produced in late spring or early summer. This shrub, which is usually four feet or less in height, is the undergrowth indicator plant for the Douglas-fir/mountain ninebark plant association (Johnston 1987) and a relatively uncommon aspen type – the quaking aspen/mountain ninebark plant community type (Powell 2008). Mountain ninebark, which sometimes provides winter browse for big game animals, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

PRVI



Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*)

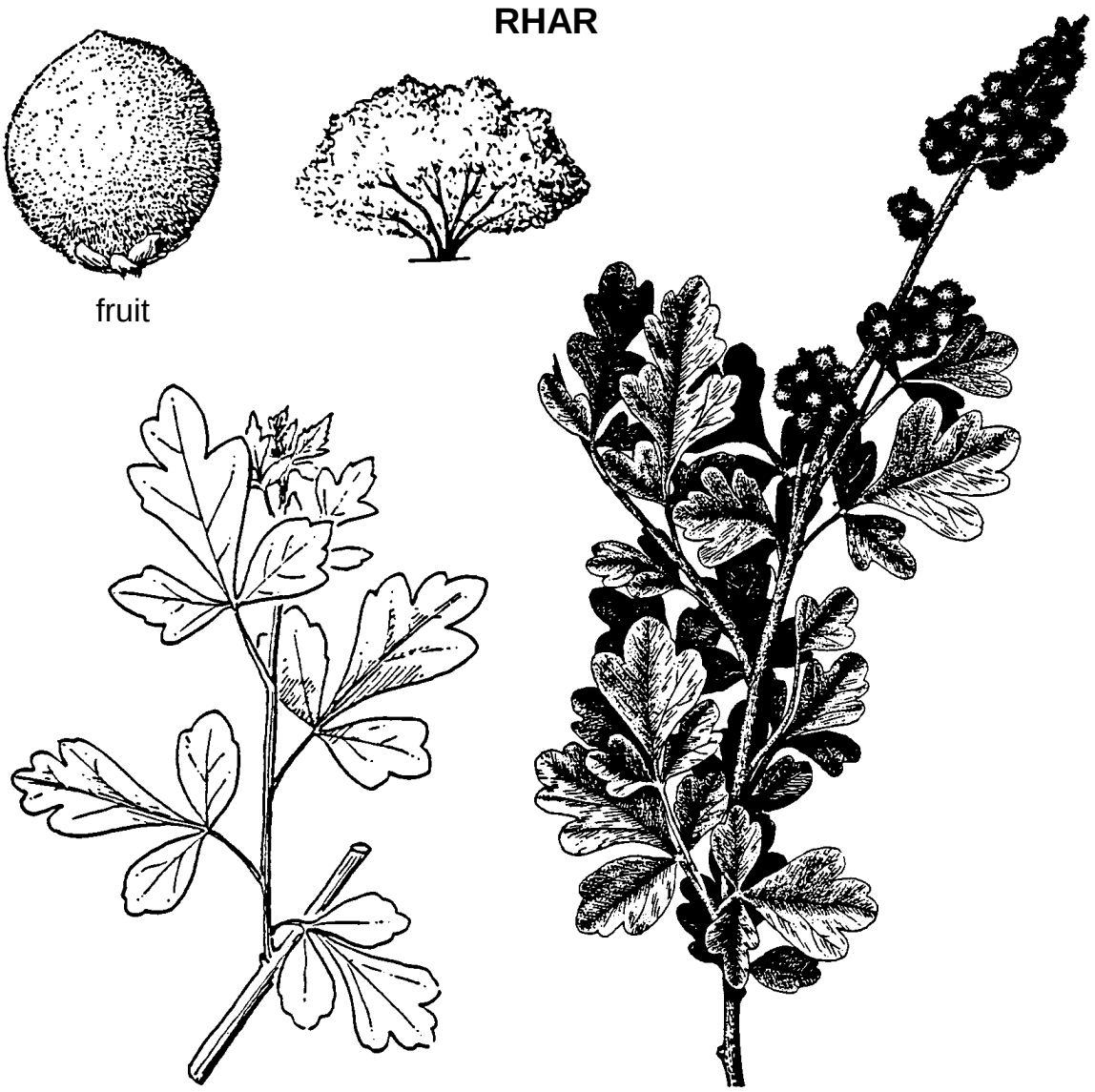
Chokecherry is a large shrub or small tree that grows in drainages or on moist hillsides. All parts of this shrub except its fruit are poisonous. Chokecherry has reddish-brown bark; shiny, toothed leaves; and attractive clusters of fragrant, white flowers. Its fruit is an important wildlife food and can be gathered to make jelly, syrup, and wine. Robins, waxwings, and other birds that enjoy chokecherries are largely responsible for distributing this shrub, since its seeds pass through their digestive systems unharmed. Chokecherry, whose twigs are often browsed by deer and elk, occurs in every Forest county. Note that the most common variety of this tall shrub on the Pike and San Isabel National Forests is called black chokecherry (var. *melanocarpa*).

Colorado champion: 29.5" dbh; 48' tall; 33' crown spread; Wheat Ridge, CO
National champion: 61.4" dbh; 55' tall; 93' crown spread; Baltimore, MD

QUGA

Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*)

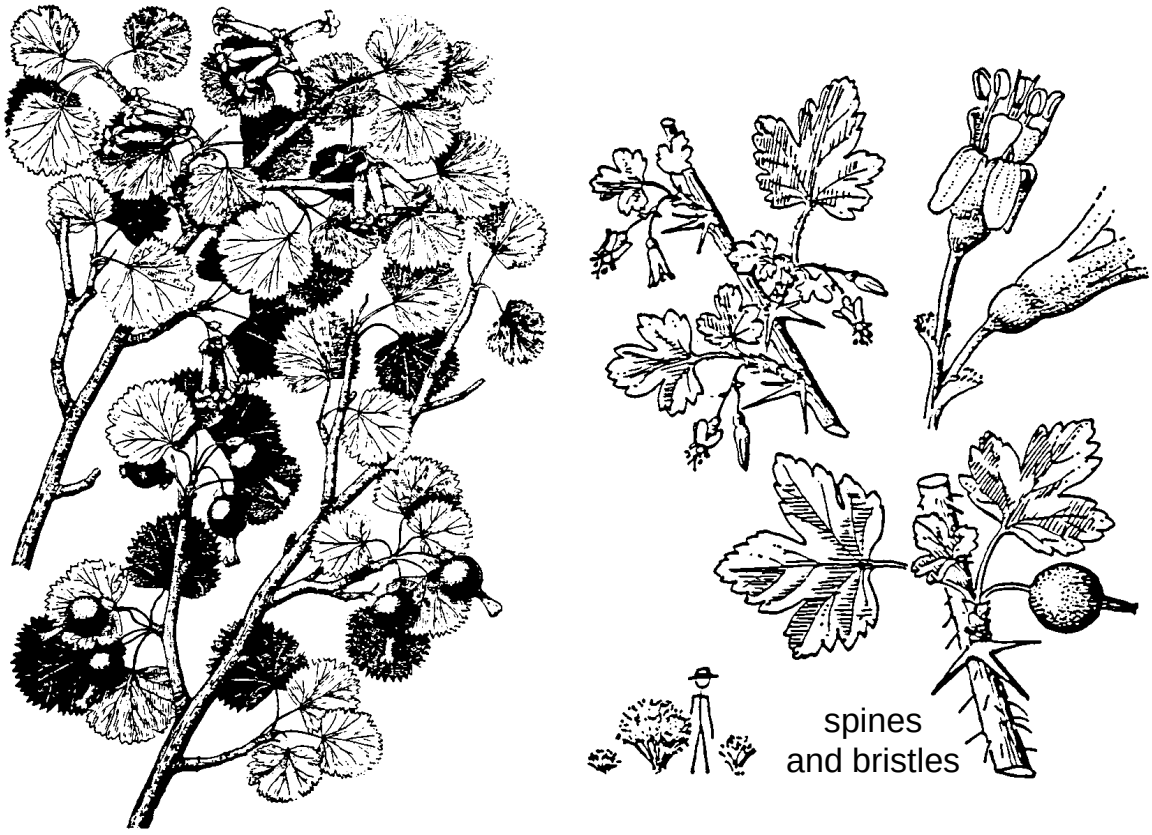
Gambel oak is a common tall shrub with large, lobed leaves and small, compact acorns. Its acorns are preceded by long, drooping catkins of small, yellow or green flowers. It sprouts prolifically following cutting or fire, so it can be a major source of tree seedling competition on some ponderosa pine sites. These sprouts are produced from latent buds located near the root collar and along narrow, underground stems called rhizomes. This shrub's plant parts and unripe acorns are poisonous, although ripe acorns are an important wildlife food. Gambel oak, which provides fine fuelwood wherever it grows, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.
Colorado champion: 39.8" dbh; 45' tall; 51' crown spread; Pagosa Springs, CO
National champion: 69.7" dbh; 106' tall; 64' crown spread; Coconino NF, AZ



Skunkbush sumac (*Rhus aromatica*); PLANTS symbol: RHAR4

Skunkbush sumac is a two to five foot tall shrub that grows on dry sites. It has lobed, compound leaves, each of which has three leaflets. Yellow flowers appear in early spring before the leaves have emerged, and they are soon followed by red, sticky fruits. Sumac occurs at low elevations of the montane zone, where it grows under ponderosa pine or intermingled in Gambel oak shrublands. Its foliage turns a deep shade of red or orange in the fall. This plant provides food and cover for many different wildlife species. Skunkbush sumac, whose name commemorates its foul-smelling foliage, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' counties.

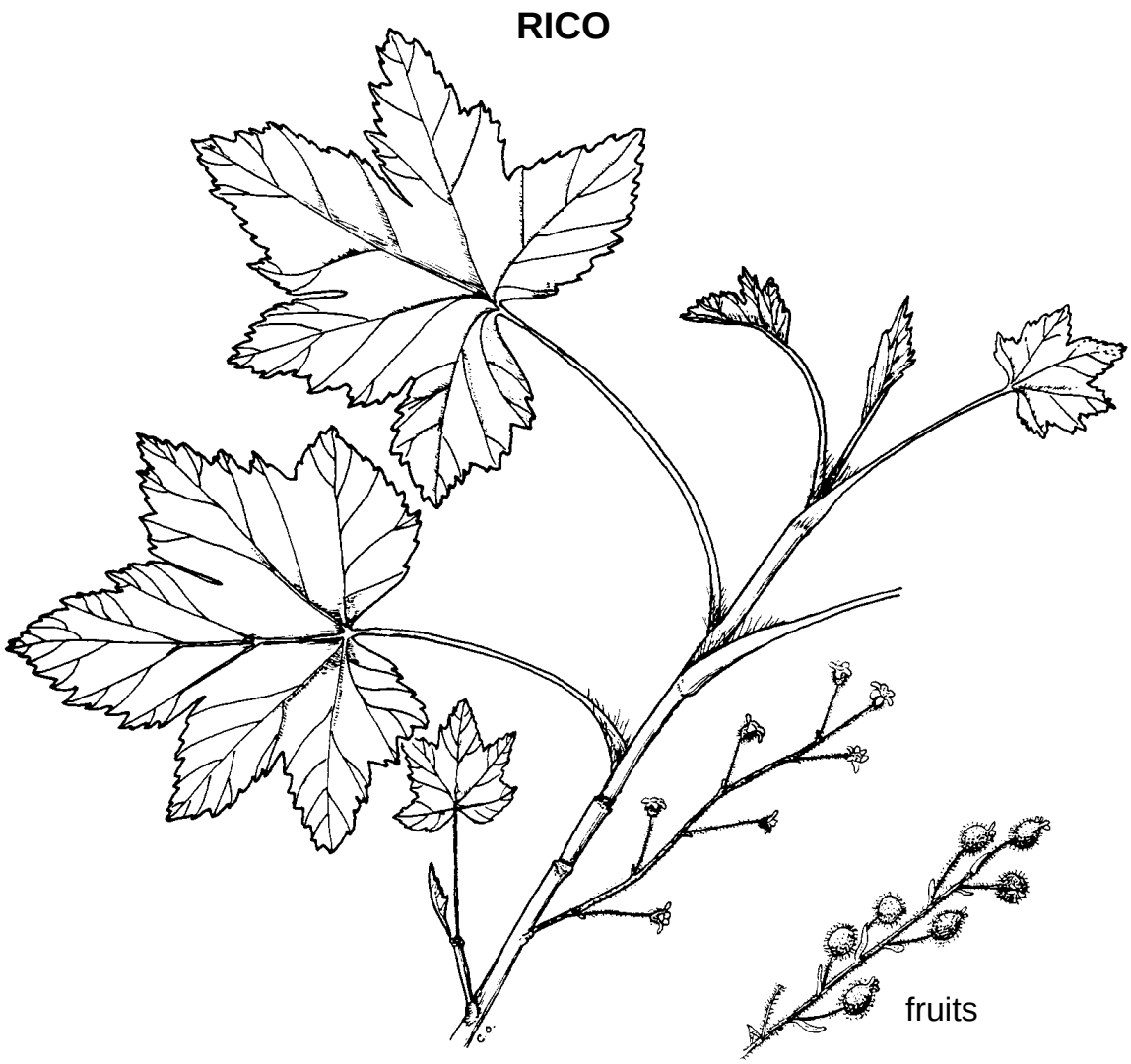
RICE **RIIN**



Wax currant (*Ribes cereum*)

Wax currant is one of eight *Ribes* found on the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. Its favorite habitat is sunny hillsides or the lightly shaded environment of an open ponderosa pine stand. This medium-sized shrub has leaves with three or five shallow lobes, bright red or orange berries, and stems without spines or prickles. In addition, its leaves are sticky and have a waxy upper surface. Tubular, greenish or pink flowers are produced in round clusters. Wax currant, which is occasionally confused with mountain ninebark (page 37) because both have similar-looking foliage, occurs in every Forest county.

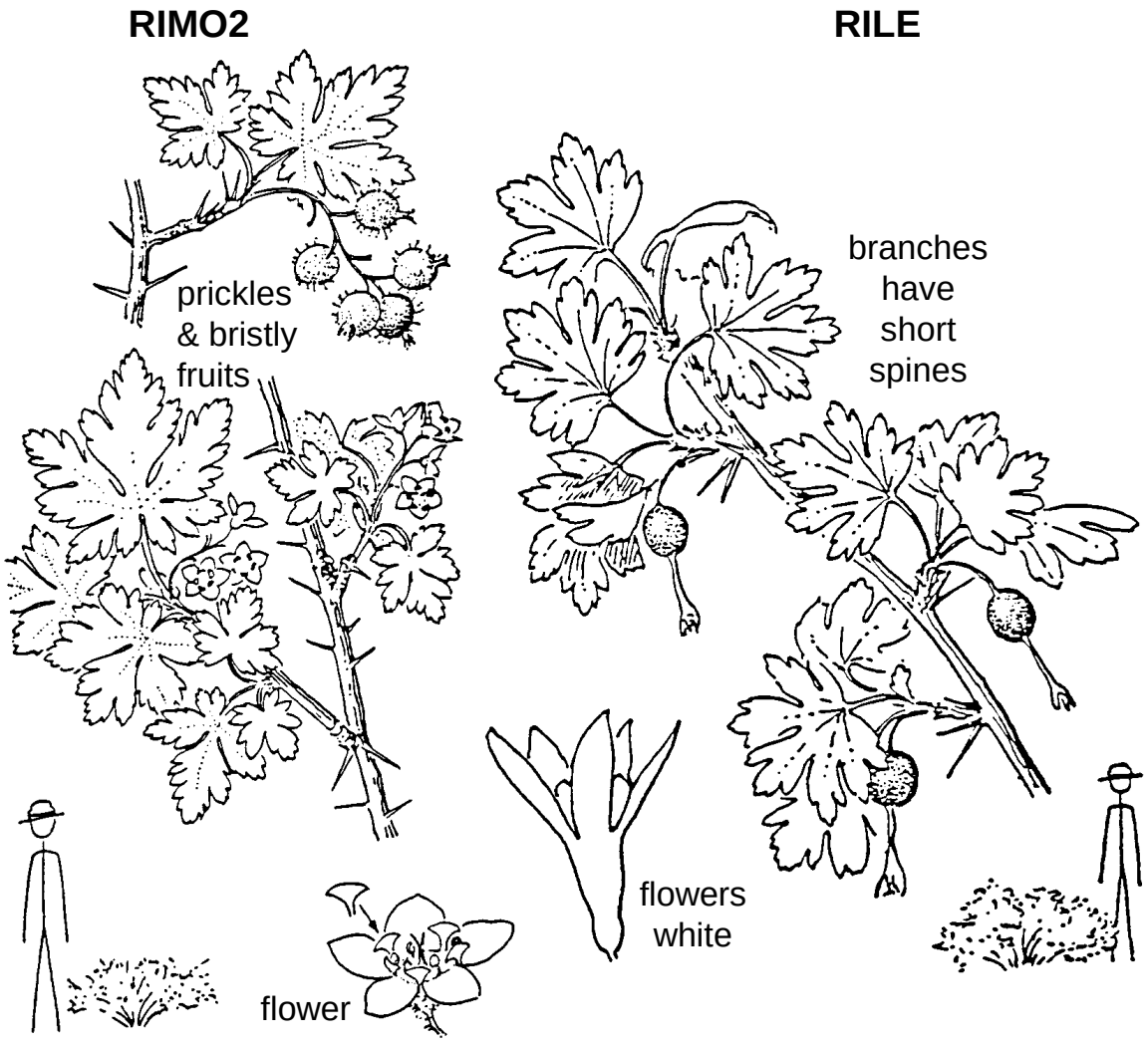
Whitestem gooseberry (*Ribes inerme*; PLANTS symbol: RIIN2) is closely related to wax currant and both may be found on the same site. It has palmately-lobed leaves; white, tubular flowers; and tart, purplish berries. This shrub differs from wax currant because it has spiny branch nodes and bristly internodes. Whitestem gooseberry occurs in nine of the Forests' fourteen counties, where it is found in dry shrublands or as an undergrowth plant in open ponderosa pine forest.



Colorado currant (*Ribes coloradense*); PLANTS symbol: RICO2

PLANTS name: *Ribes laxiflorum*; PLANTS symbol: RILA3

Colorado currant is an attractive shrub with large, maple-like leaves; spineless stems and branches; and tart, purplish to black berries. Its open, reddish blossoms are borne on a drooping, sparsely-flowered stalk. It occurs sparingly in high subalpine forests and is particularly common in the Buffalo Peaks area on South Park Ranger District. This sprawling shrub is occasionally confused with western thimbleberry (page 47) because both have large, lobed leaves. Colorado currant is found in six of the Forests' fourteen counties.

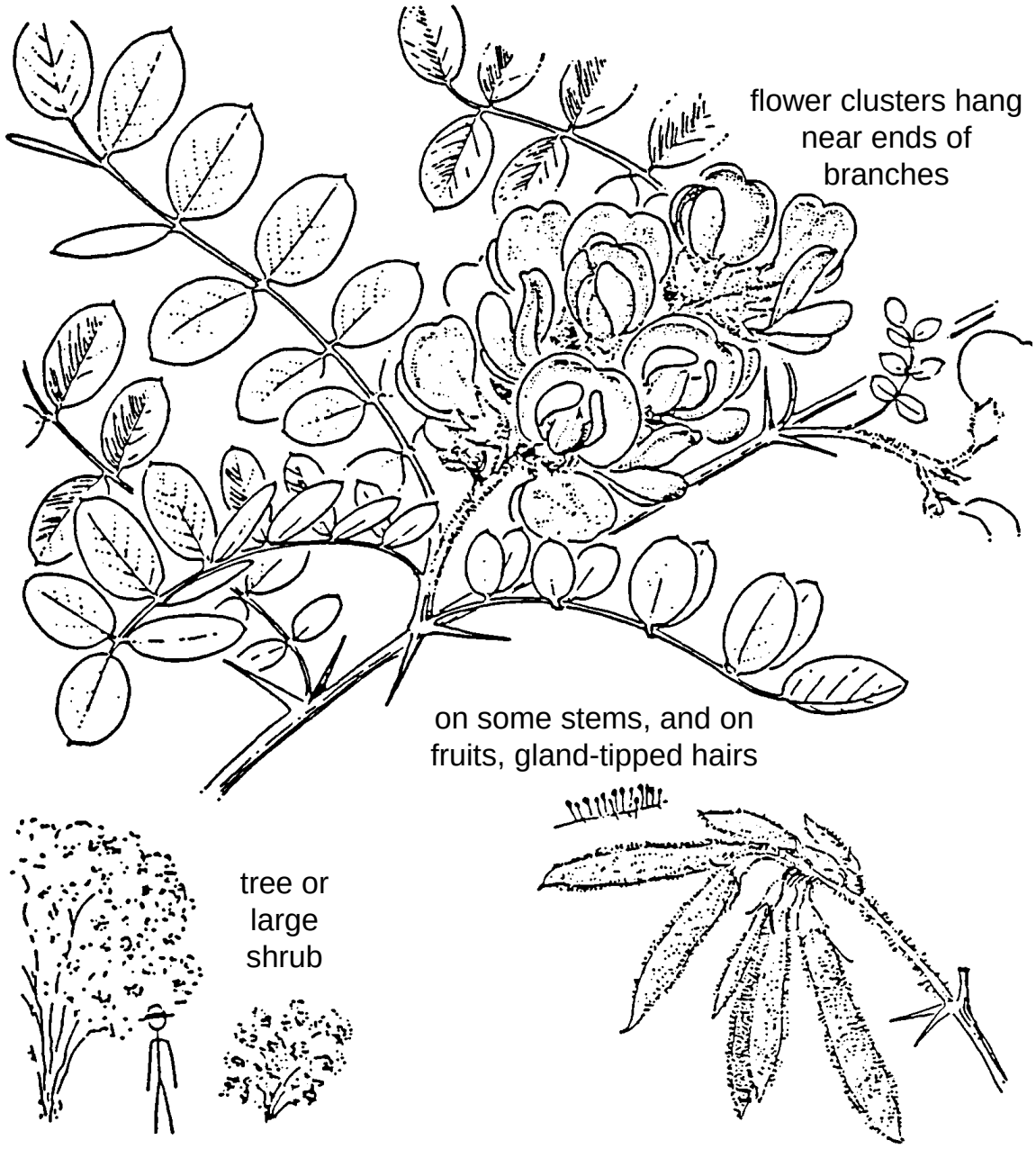


Gooseberry currant (*Ribes montigenum*)

Gooseberry currant is a straggling, much-branched shrub from one to two feet in height. It has saucer-shaped, red and yellow flowers and hairy, sticky, palmately-lobed leaves. This plant has red berries and stems bearing three sharp prickles at each branch node. Currants and gooseberries are alternate hosts for white pine blister rust, a disease infecting limber pine, bristlecone pine, and certain other five-needled pines. Gooseberry currant is the undergrowth indicator plant for the bristlecone pine/gooseberry currant habitat type, which occurs at high elevations of the subalpine zone (Johnston 1987). It is also the indicator species for a relatively minor riparian aspen type – the quaking aspen/gooseberry currant plant community type (Powell 2008). This shrub grows along streams and on moist, upland sites, where it occurs in nine of the Forests' fourteen counties.

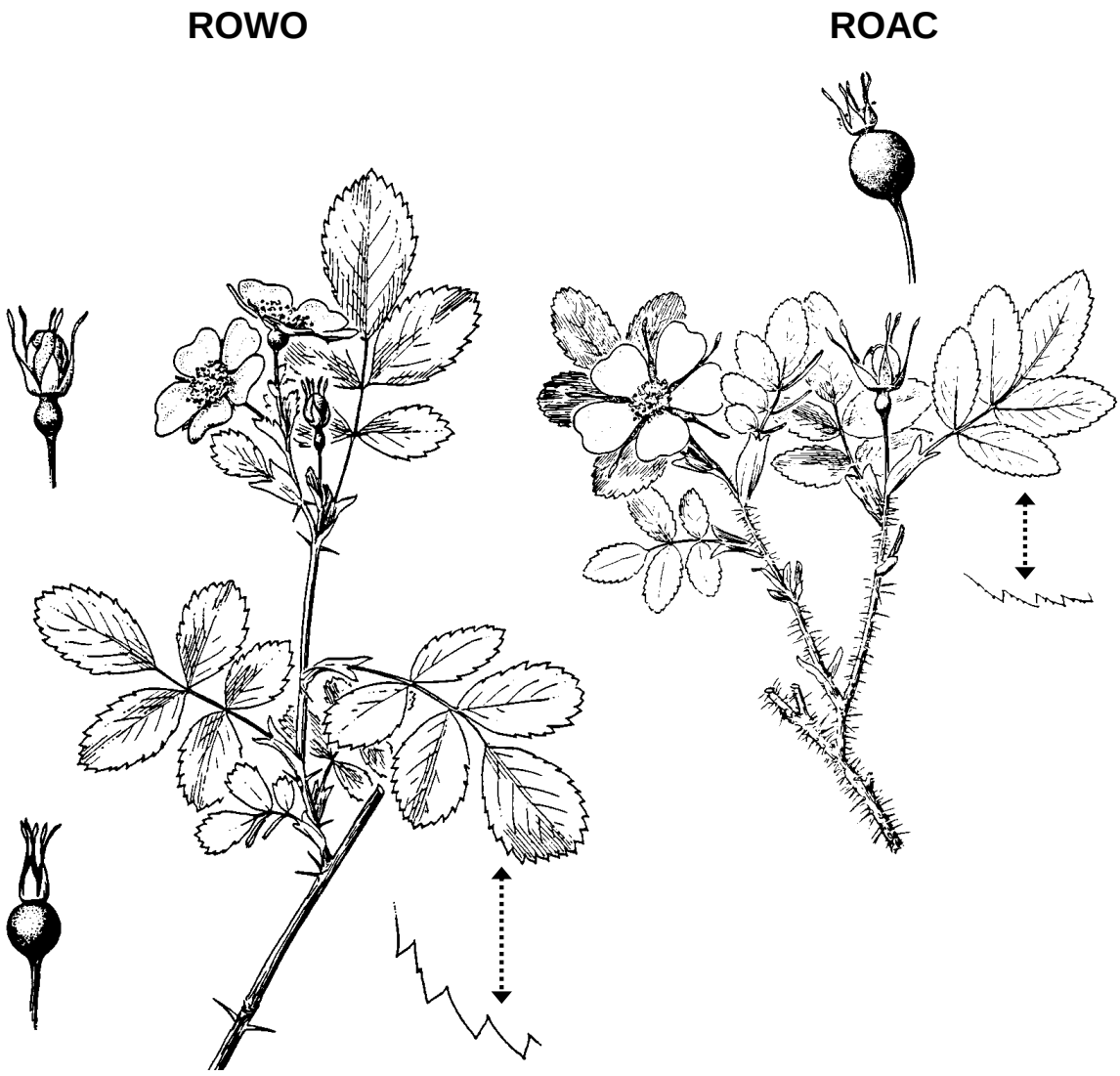
Do not confuse gooseberry currant with a close relative – **trumpet gooseberry** (*Ribes leptanthum*), which has tubular flowers and grows on sunny, open areas. Trumpet gooseberry occurs in eleven of the Forests' fourteen counties.

RONE



New Mexico locust (*Robinia neomexicana*)

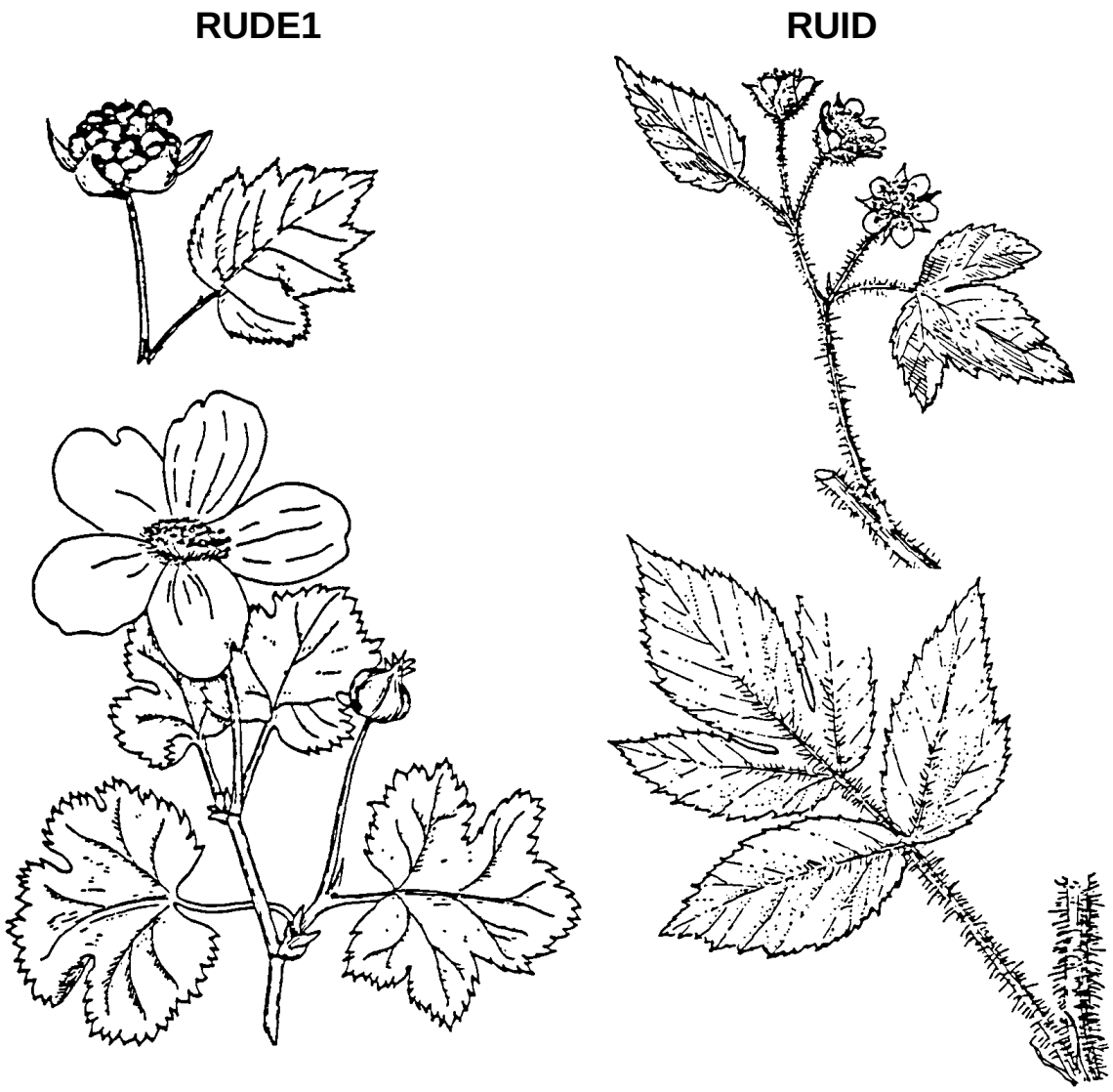
New Mexico locust is a tall shrub or small tree found in the southern part of the Forests, where it is especially common in the Spanish Peaks. It has compound leaves with nine to twenty-one leaflets, and showy clusters of pink or white, pea-like flowers. Its branches and trunk are armed with long, sharp thorns. Like other members of the pea family (Leguminosae), New Mexico locust can fix nitrogen in its roots, which helps enrich the soil. Some wildlife species browse its foliage, and cattle like to eat its blossoms. New Mexico locust occurs in four of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Woods rose (*Rosa woodsii*)

Woods rose is very common from the foothills through lower subalpine zones. It grows up to five feet tall and has compound leaves, fragrant pink flowers, and prickly stems. Its flowers are followed by round, hard fruits called rose hips, which are an important wildlife food. Woods rose occurs in every Forest county.

A close relative often confused with Woods rose is **prickly rose** (*Rosa acicularis*), although it is possible to tell them apart using flower or fruit characteristics. Woods rose usually produces three or four flowers and hips per cluster, while prickly rose has solitary or paired flowers and fruit. Prickly rose occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

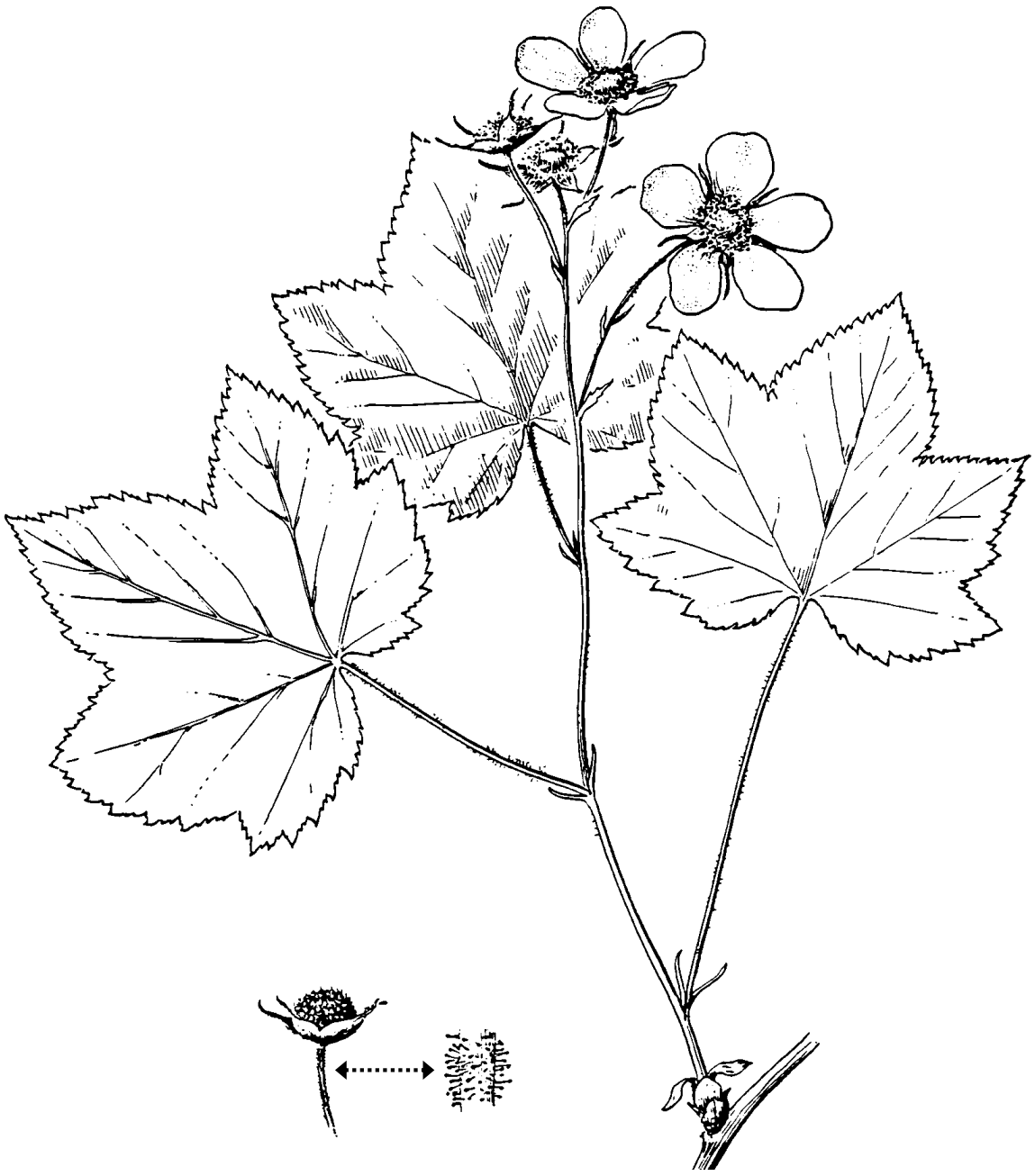


Boulder raspberry (*Rubus deliciosus*); PLANTS symbol: RUDE

Boulder raspberry is an attractive, large shrub with rounded, lobed leaves and white, rose-like flowers two to three inches across. Its pretty flowers are followed by a raspberry-like fruit that is eagerly consumed by birds and small mammals. Boulder raspberry, which grows in pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine forests, occurs in all but two of the Forests' counties.

Red raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) is a small bristly shrub with compound leaves. Each leaf has three to five, sharply-toothed leaflets. Often, its leaves are green on their upper surface and gray or white underneath. It has small, inconspicuous white flowers, and red, juicy fruits. Many field crews have arranged to take their lunch break after discovering a bumper crop of ripe raspberries. Red raspberry, which prefers clearcuts, road cuts, and other open, disturbed areas, occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

RUPA



Western thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*)

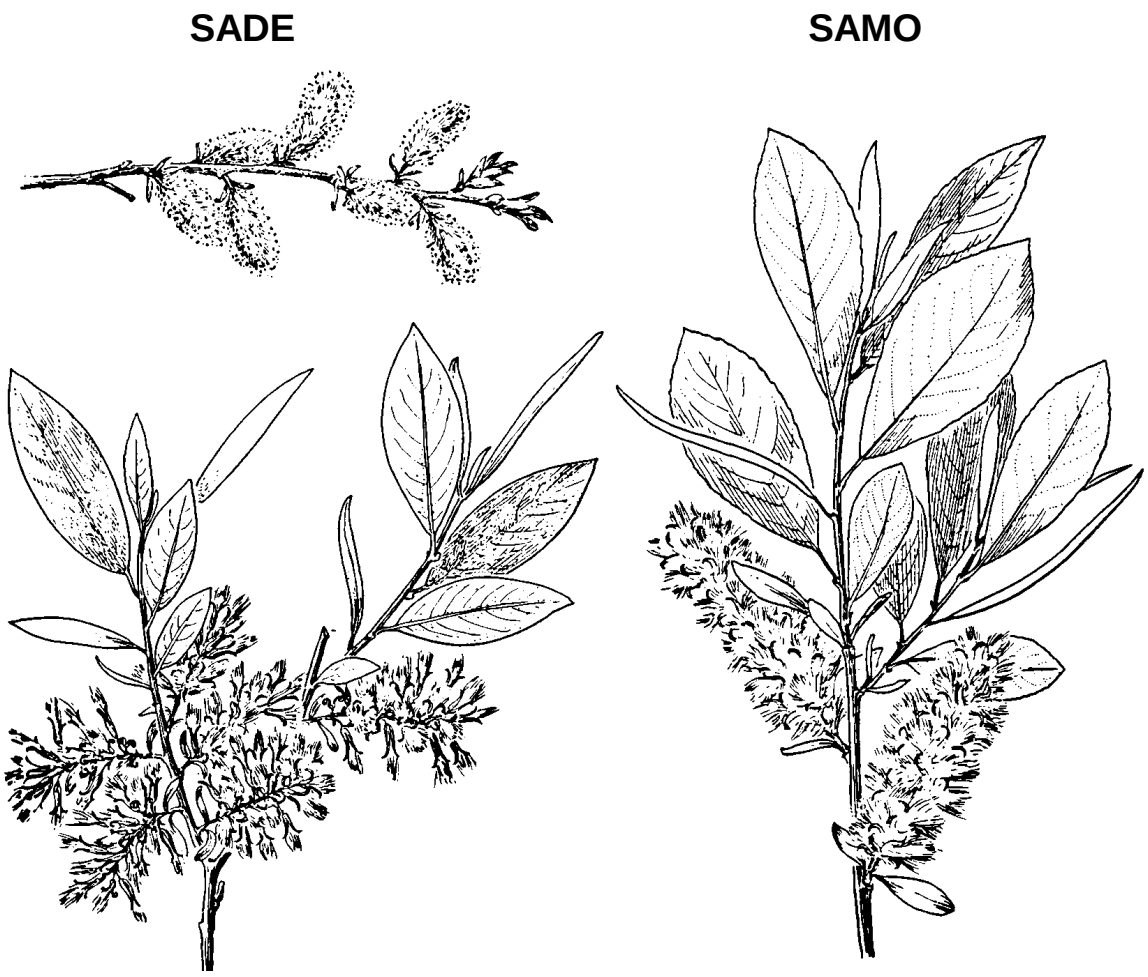
Western thimbleberry has large, palmately-lobed leaves with toothed edges. Its white flowers are cup-shaped and smaller than those of Boulder raspberry, a close relative (page 46). It produces red, juicy, edible fruits that are similar to those of other *Rubus* species. Many moist, shaded canyons along the Rampart Range contain this shrub. Western thimbleberry, which is sometimes confused with Colorado currant (page 42) because both have large, maple-like foliage, occurs in several of the Forests' fourteen counties.

SASC

Scouler willow (*Salix scouleriana*)

Scouler willow differs from most willows because it is commonly found on upland sites, rather than along streams or in other riparian environments. It is especially common in potholes or moist depressions that collect snowmelt and thunderstorm runoff. Its hairy leaves are widest above their middle (oblanceolate), which is another characteristic that differs from most other willows. Scouler willow, whose showy catkins instantly identify it as a member of the willow family, occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Colorado champion: 10.2" dbh; 30' tall; 24' crown spread; San Juan NF
National champion: 47.4" dbh; 66' tall; 54' crown spread; Maury Island, WA



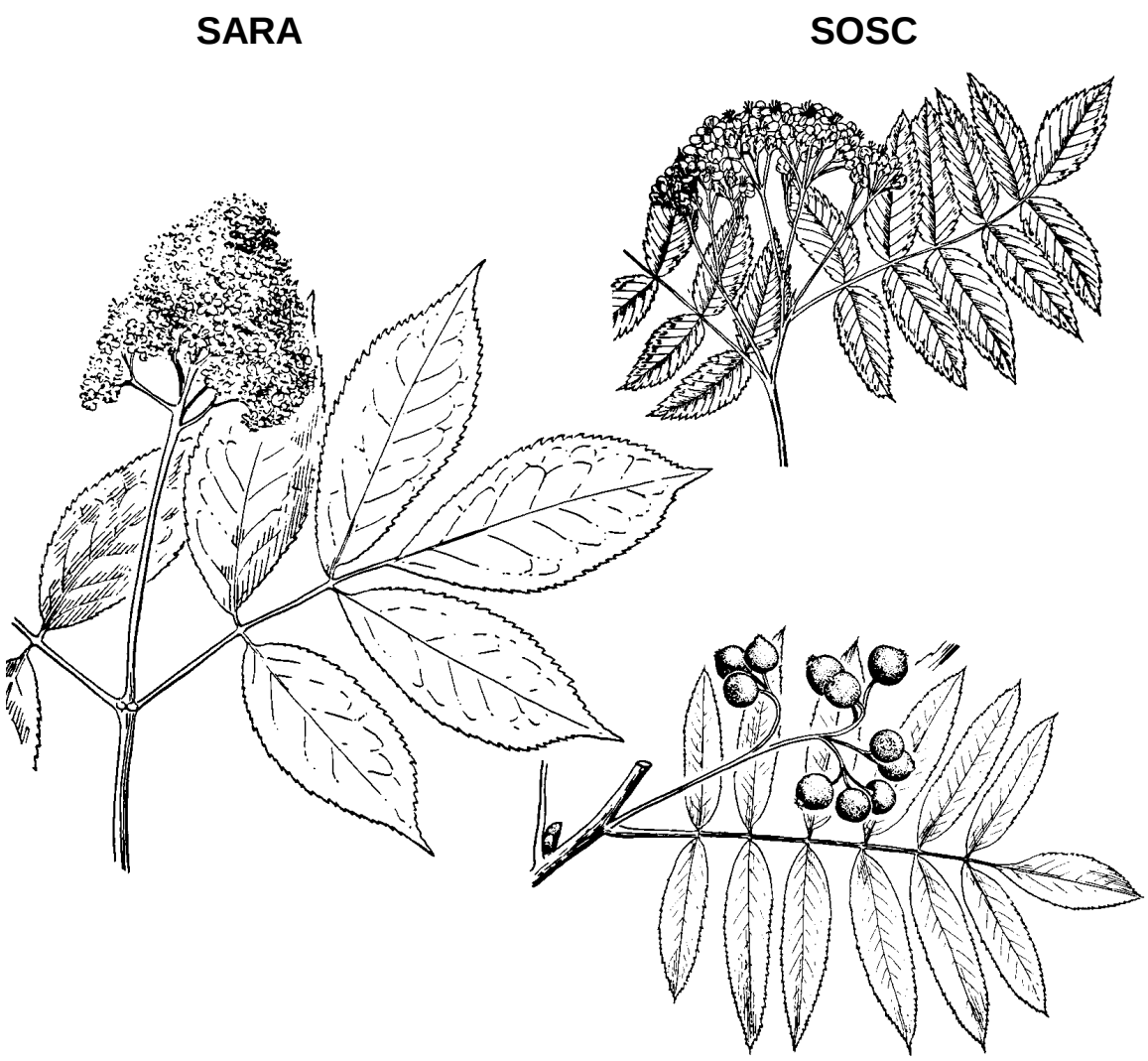
Smooth willow (*Salix depressa* ssp. *rostrata*); PLANTS symbol: SADER

PLANTS name: *Salix bebbiana*; PLANTS symbol: SABE2

Smooth willow is probably our most common willow along mountain streams and rivers. Its oval leaves are hairy and bicolored (green above; gray beneath). It has hairy twigs and distinctive, long-beaked, hairy capsules. Occasionally, this tall shrub is confused with Scouler willow (page 48) because some of its leaves may be broadest beyond their middle (oblanceolate). Smooth willow, which seldom grows away from water, occurs in every Forest county.

Colorado champion: 8.6" dbh; 17' tall; 24' crown spread; Rocky Mountain NP
National champion: 35.3" dbh; 21' tall; 18' crown spread; Apache NF, AZ

Mountain willow (*Salix monticola*; PLANTS symbol: SAMO2) is another tall shrub found along mountain streams. It has oval or elliptic, slightly-toothed, bicolored leaves (green above, gray beneath); yellowish twigs; and long, narrow catkins. Although this shrub resembles smooth willow, its leaves are wider, and its catkins longer, than those of its close relative. Mountain willow occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Redberried elder (*Sambucus racemosa*); PLANTS symbol: SARA2

Redberried elder grows on moist hillsides or along streams of the montane and subalpine zones. It prefers open, sunny sites and will invade spruce-fir clearcuts if a seed source is available. This large shrub has opposite, pinnately compound leaves with five to seven leaflets per leaf. Its showy, pyramidal clusters of white flowers are followed by orange or red berries. Elders are poisonous plants, and the plant parts and unripe berries of redberried elder are considered more toxic than any other western species. However, its ripe berries are occasionally used to make wine. Redberried elder occurs in ten of the Forests' fourteen counties.

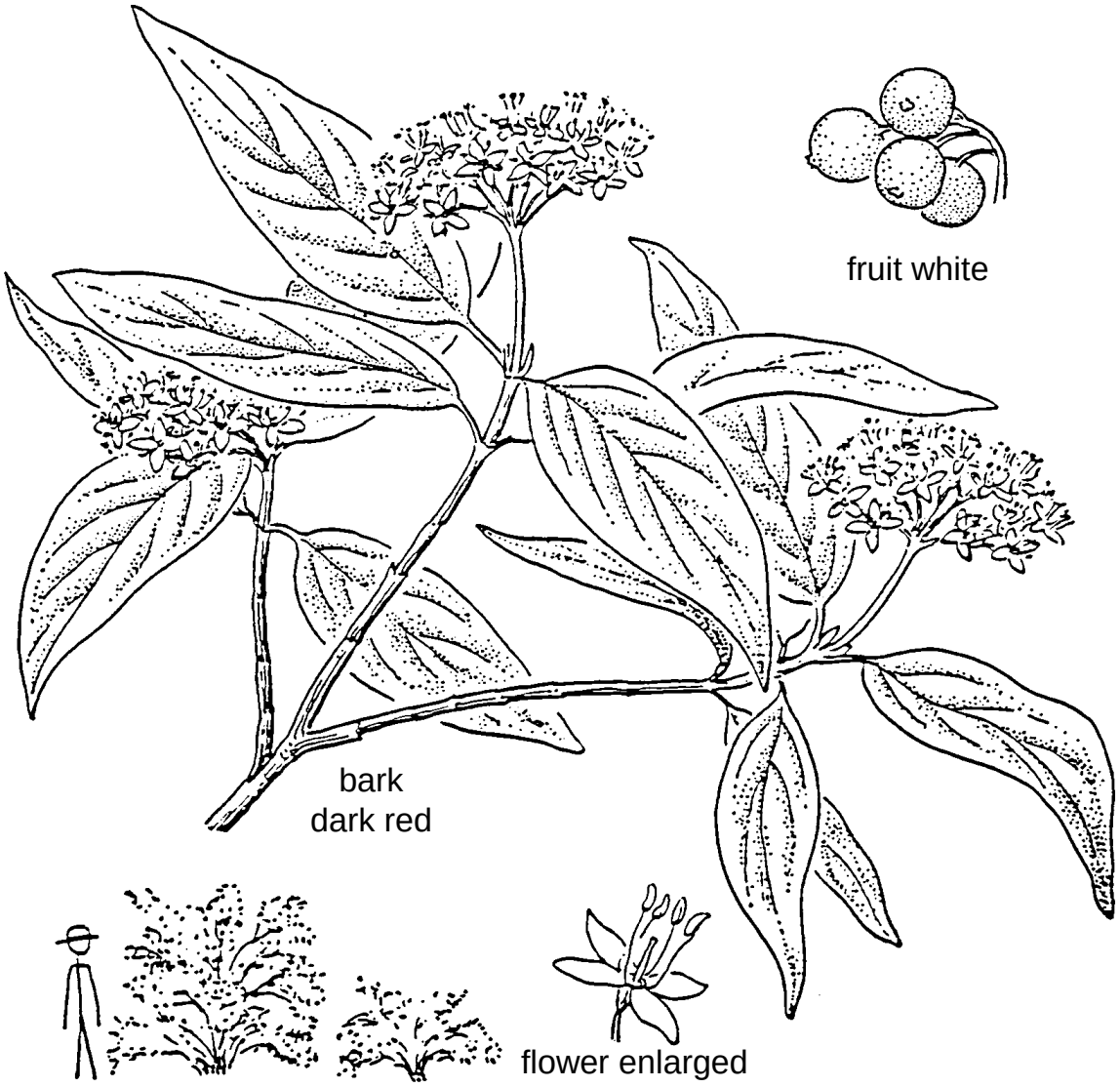
Redberried elder is sometimes confused with **Greenes mountainash** (*Sorbus scopulina*; PLANTS symbol: SOSC2) because both have pinnately compound leaves, although elder leaflets tend to be blue-green and smooth, whereas mountainash leaflets are dark green and pleated or heavily veined. Greenes mountainash occurs in half of the Forests' counties.

SHCA

Russet buffaloberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*)

Russet buffaloberry is a low, spreading shrub of shaded sites in the upper montane and subalpine zones. It has opposite, oval leaves and juicy, orange-red berries. Its buds and leaf undersides are silvery and have numerous red dots giving them a rusty appearance. Buffaloberry fruits provide an important food source for grizzly bears in the northern Rocky Mountains, where prescribed fire and other silvicultural treatments are often used to maintain buffaloberry vigor and productivity. This low shrub is the undergrowth indicator plant for a minor aspen type – the quaking aspen/russet buffaloberry plant community type (Powell 2008). Russet buffaloberry, which is common under lodgepole pine and some aspen stands, occurs in at least two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

SWSE

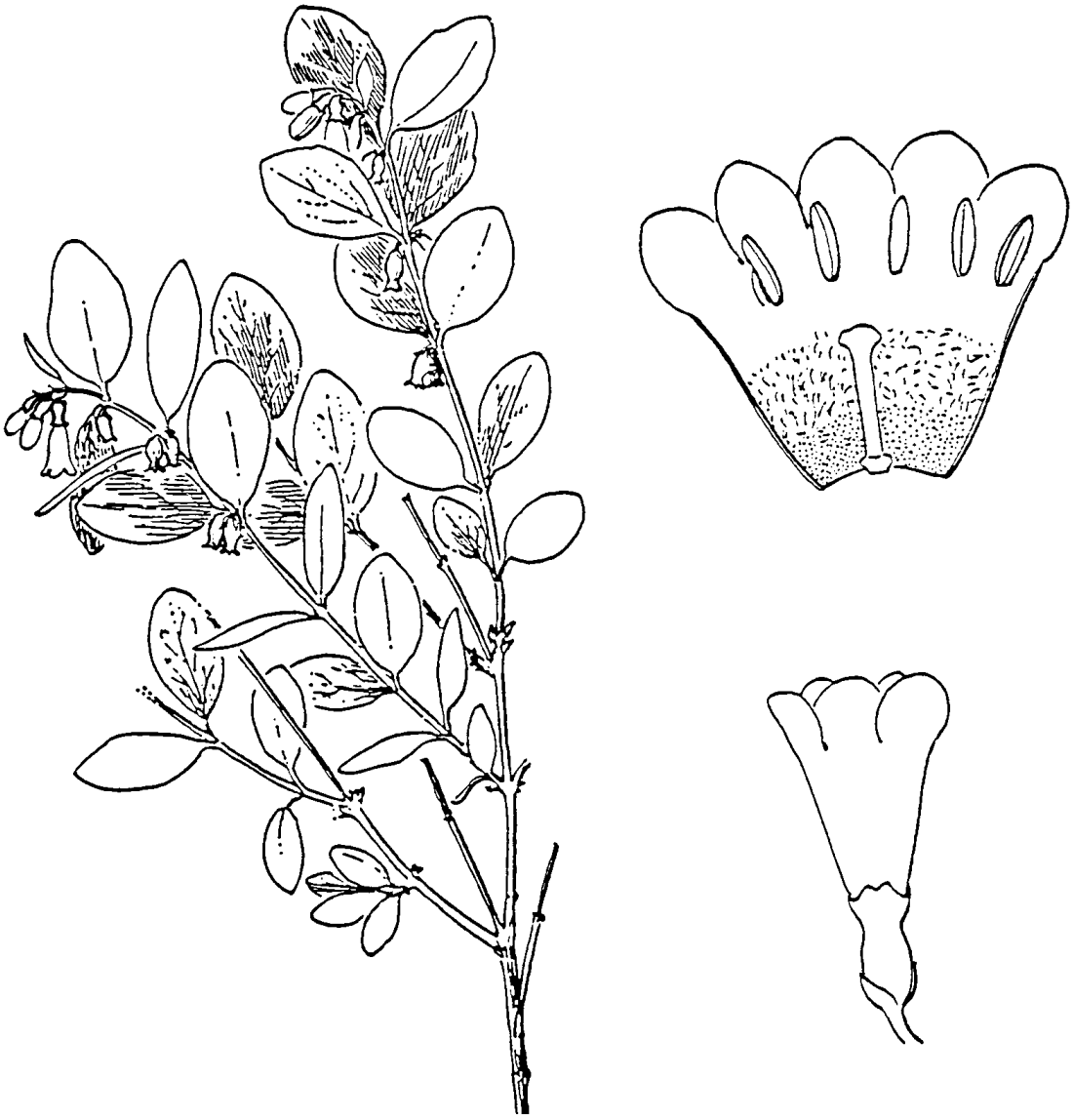


Redosier dogwood (*Swida sericea*)

PLANTS name: *Cornus sericea*; PLANTS symbol: COSE16

Redosier dogwood is a medium-sized shrub commonly associated with Bebb willow, thinleaf alder, water birch, blue spruce, narrowleaf cottonwood, and other plants of streamside habitats. It has smooth, red stems and oval leaves with prominent, up-curving veins. Its small, white flowers occur in flat-topped clusters and are soon followed by whitish berries. These berries provide birds with an important food source in some areas. This shrub is easily recognized after autumn leaf fall because the dense thickets of attractive red stems are very noticeable. Redosier dogwood occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

SYOR

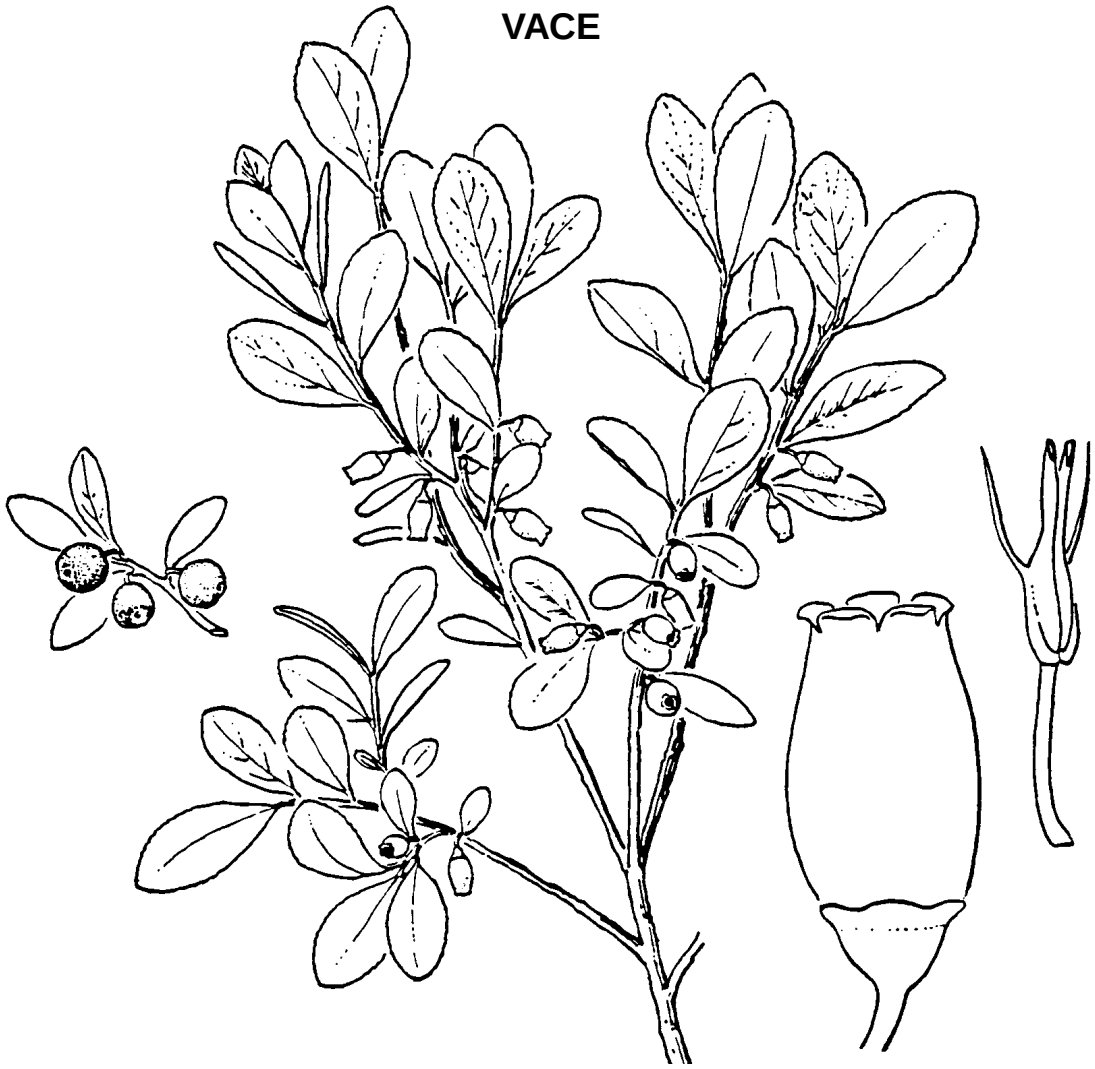


Mountain snowberry (*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*); PLANTS symbol: SYOR2

Mountain snowberry is a medium-sized shrub with round or oval leaves and small, tubular, pink or white flowers. Its flowers are followed by white, porcelain-like berries relished by wild turkeys. This shrub grows on shaded hillsides of the montane and lower subalpine zones, where it is especially common in the undergrowth of aspen stands. In fact, this mid shrub is the undergrowth indicator plant for a relatively minor aspen type – the quaking aspen/mountain snowberry plant community type (Powell 2008). Mountain snowberry, whose stems have shredding bark, occurs in more than half of the Forests' counties.

Poison ivy (*Toxicodendron rydbergii*)

Poison ivy is the leading cause of workmen's compensation claims in the United States. It is also a major cause of Forest Service field injuries in areas where it is plentiful. It has a characteristic triple-leaf pattern, white berries, and usually grows as a low shrub on open or disturbed sites. It is particularly common in the undergrowth of ponderosa pine stands established on coarse, granitic soils, like those found across much of the Pike National Forest. Poison ivy, which occurs in about a third of the Forests' counties, is included in this guide because field crews should be able to recognize and avoid it!



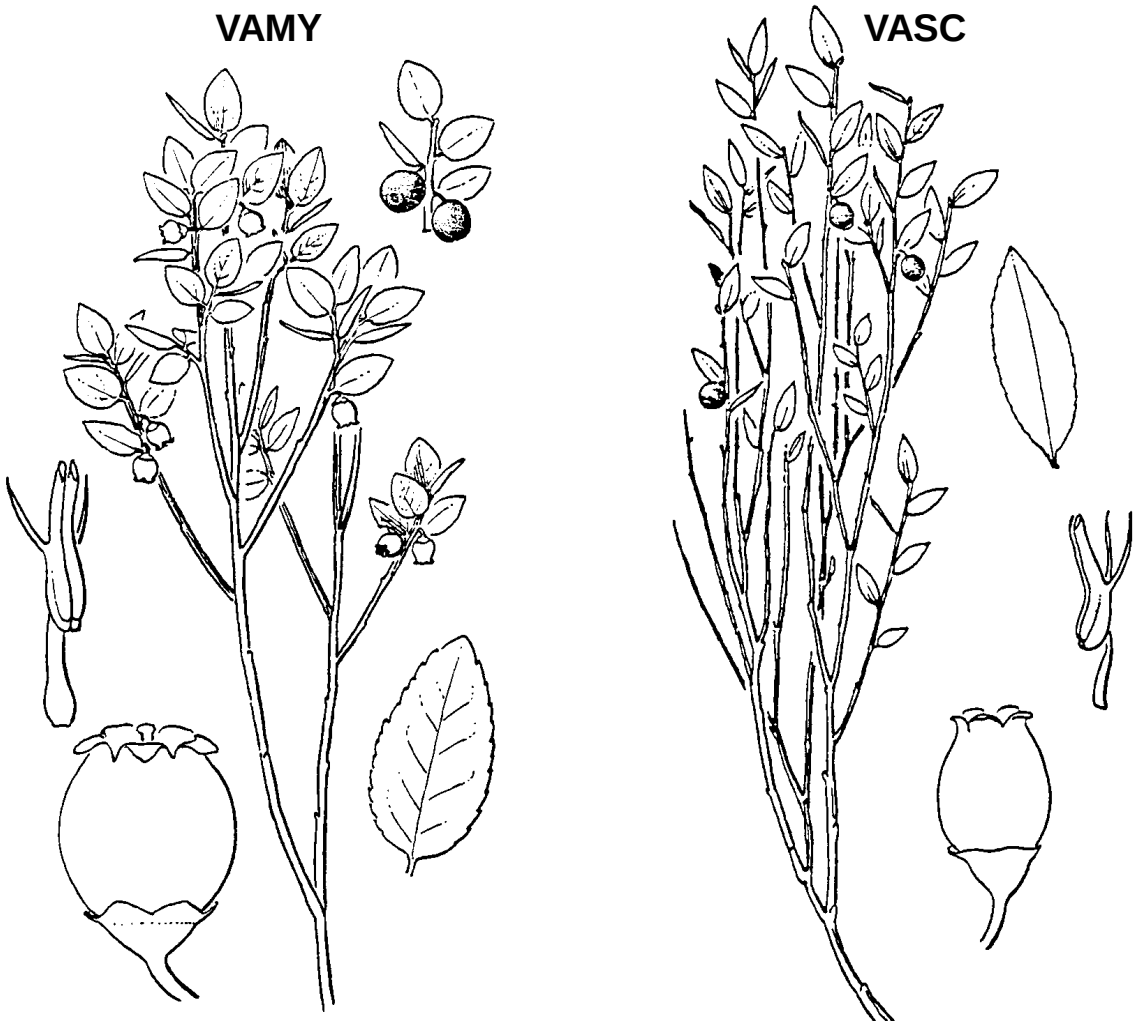
Dwarf blueberry (*Vaccinium cespitosum*)

Dwarf blueberry is a sub-shrub with round, brown stems; small, slightly-toothed leaves that are broadest above their middle (oblanceolate); and plump, delicious, purplish-black berries. It grows on fairly moist sites and is the undergrowth indicator plant for the quaking aspen/dwarf blueberry plant community type (Powell 2008). By using the chart below, you should be able to separate this *Vaccinium* from its close relatives. Dwarf blueberry, which is often an indicator of cold-air drainage or frost-pocket areas, occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Comparison of *Vaccinium* species

Species	Stems	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit
V. cespitosum	Light green; round	Oblanceolate; serrate	White-pink; urn-shaped	Blue berry
V. myrtillus	Green; angled upward	Oval, serrate; veiny (lower)	Pink; urn-shaped	Red or blue-black berry
V. scoparium	Bright green; angled upward	Tiny (< 10 mm); lanceolate	Pinkish; urn-shaped	Bright red berry

Note: all of these *Vacciniums* are low shrubs less than a foot tall.



Rocky Mountain whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); PLANTS symbol: VAMY2

Rocky Mountain whortleberry is often found at low or middle elevations of the subalpine zone. It has slender, green, angled branches; small, finely-toothed leaves; and pink, urn-shaped flowers. Its plump berries are blue, purplish or almost black, and quite delicious. Unfortunately, they are so small that it is very difficult to collect enough for a pie, jelly, or wine. Rocky Mountain whortleberry, which is the undergrowth indicator plant for several coniferous plant associations and one aspen community type of the subalpine zone (Johnston 1987, Powell 2008), occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Grouse whortleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*) is often confused with Rocky Mountain whortleberry because both may be found on the same site. However, it is possible to separate the two by using branching, foliage, and berry differences (see chart on previous page). Grouse whortleberry has a bright, red berry instead of a purple or black one like its close relative. In addition, grouse whortleberry has smaller leaves and is more intricately-branched than Rocky Mountain whortleberry. Its tight, upswept branching habit often gives it a broom-like appearance. Grouse whortleberry, which usually grows at higher elevations than Rocky Mountain whortleberry, occurs in about half of the Forests' counties.

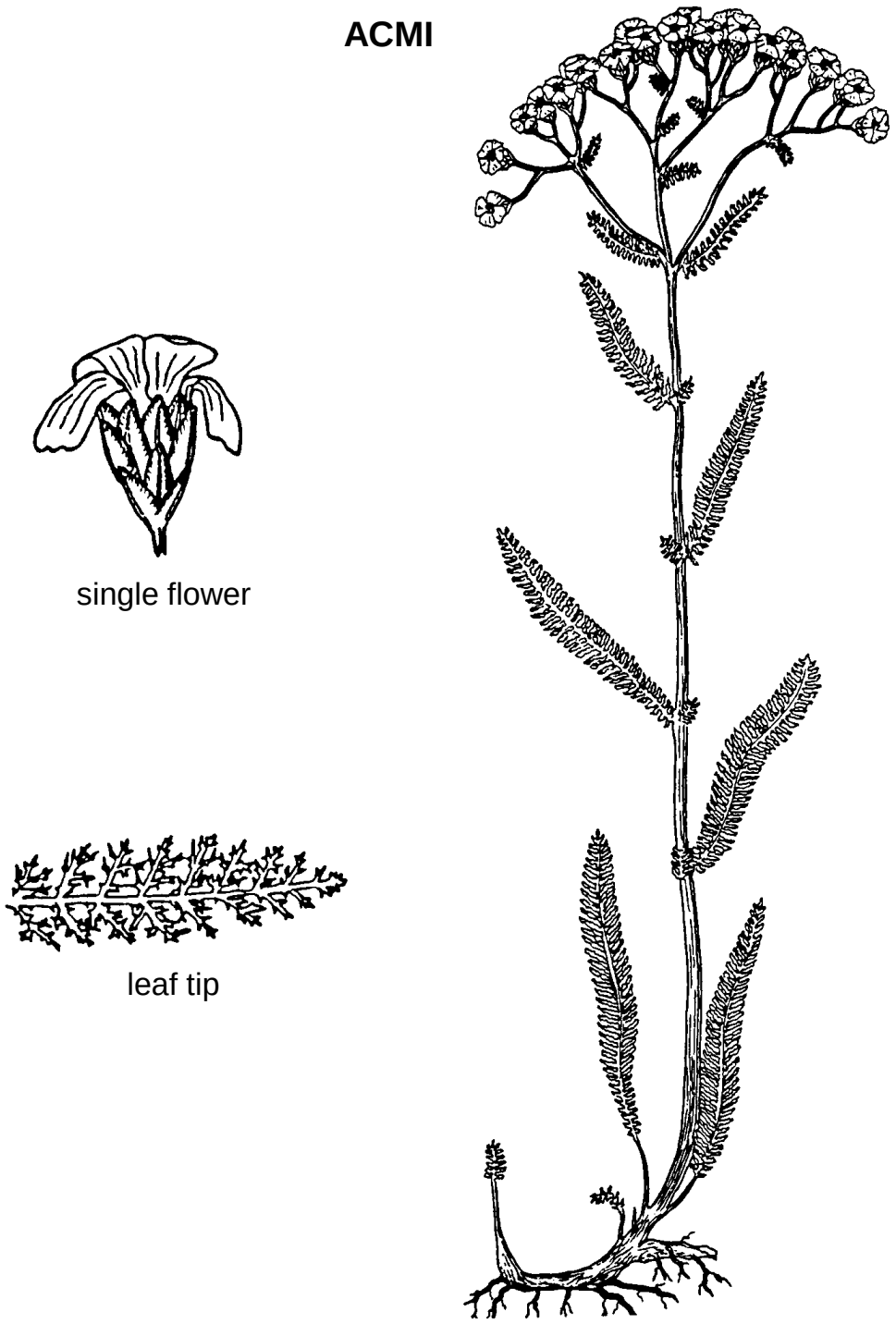
YUGL

Small soapweed (*Yucca glauca*)

Small soapweed is a distinctive shrub with sharp, bayonet-like leaves; tall spikes of waxy, white flowers; and large, green seedpods. Its large, unusual flowers are fertilized by a night-flying moth that lays its eggs there. When plentiful, this shrub may be an indicator of overgrazing, soil erosion, or sites with low inherent productivity for growing trees. Small soapweed, which usually grows in colonies because it spreads using underground stems, occurs in nine of the Forests' fourteen counties.

FORBS

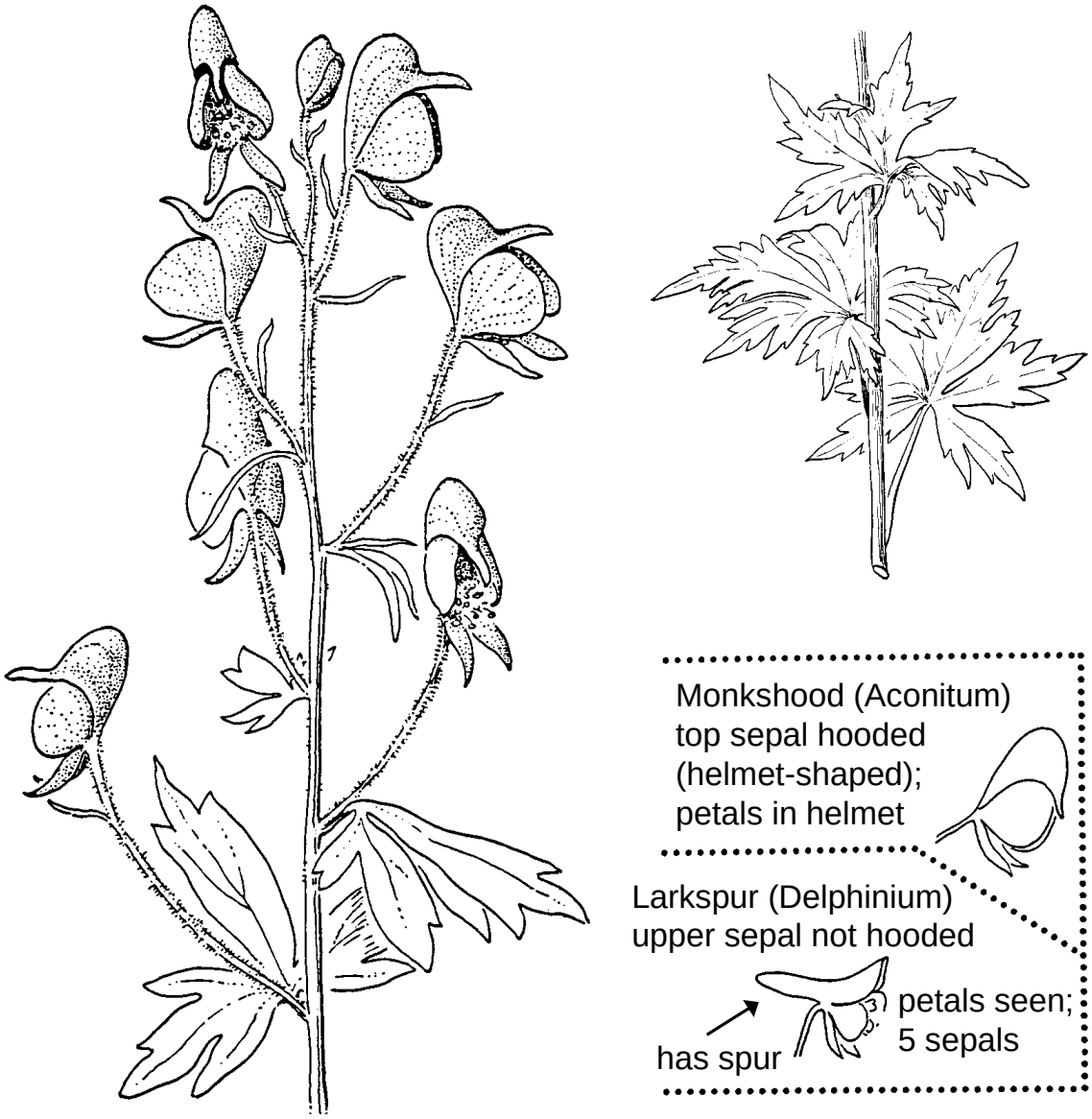
Wood lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*) and Yellow ladyslipper (*Cypripedium parviflorum*)



Western yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*); PLANTS symbol: ACMI2

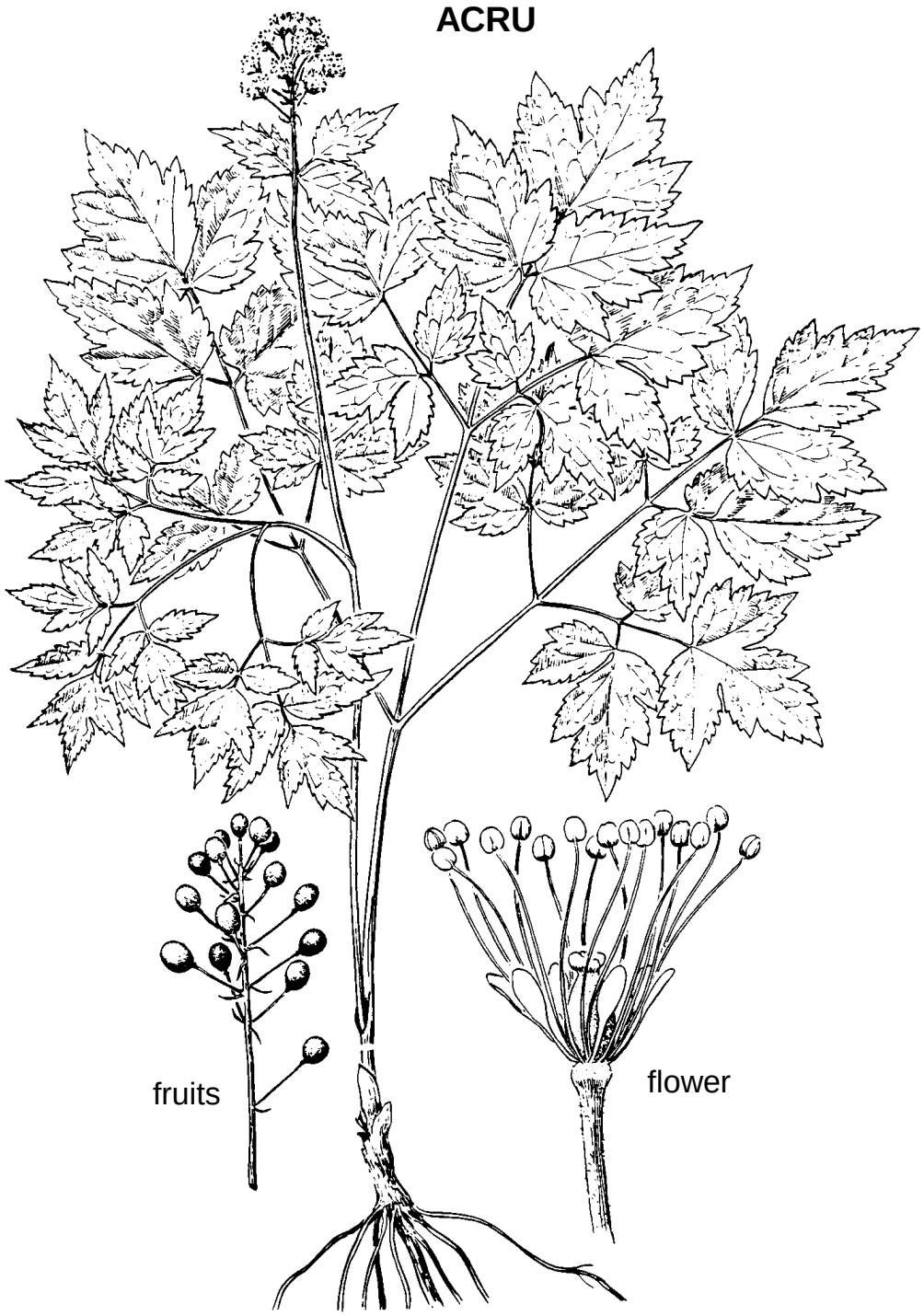
Western yarrow is a strongly-aromatic plant with grayish, finely-divided leaves and flat-topped clusters of small, white flowers. It has considerable ecological amplitude because it is found from the lower foothills clear up to the alpine zone. This forb is especially common on disturbed sites or in the undergrowth of aspen stands, where it spreads rapidly using both seed and rhizomes. Western yarrow occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

ACCO



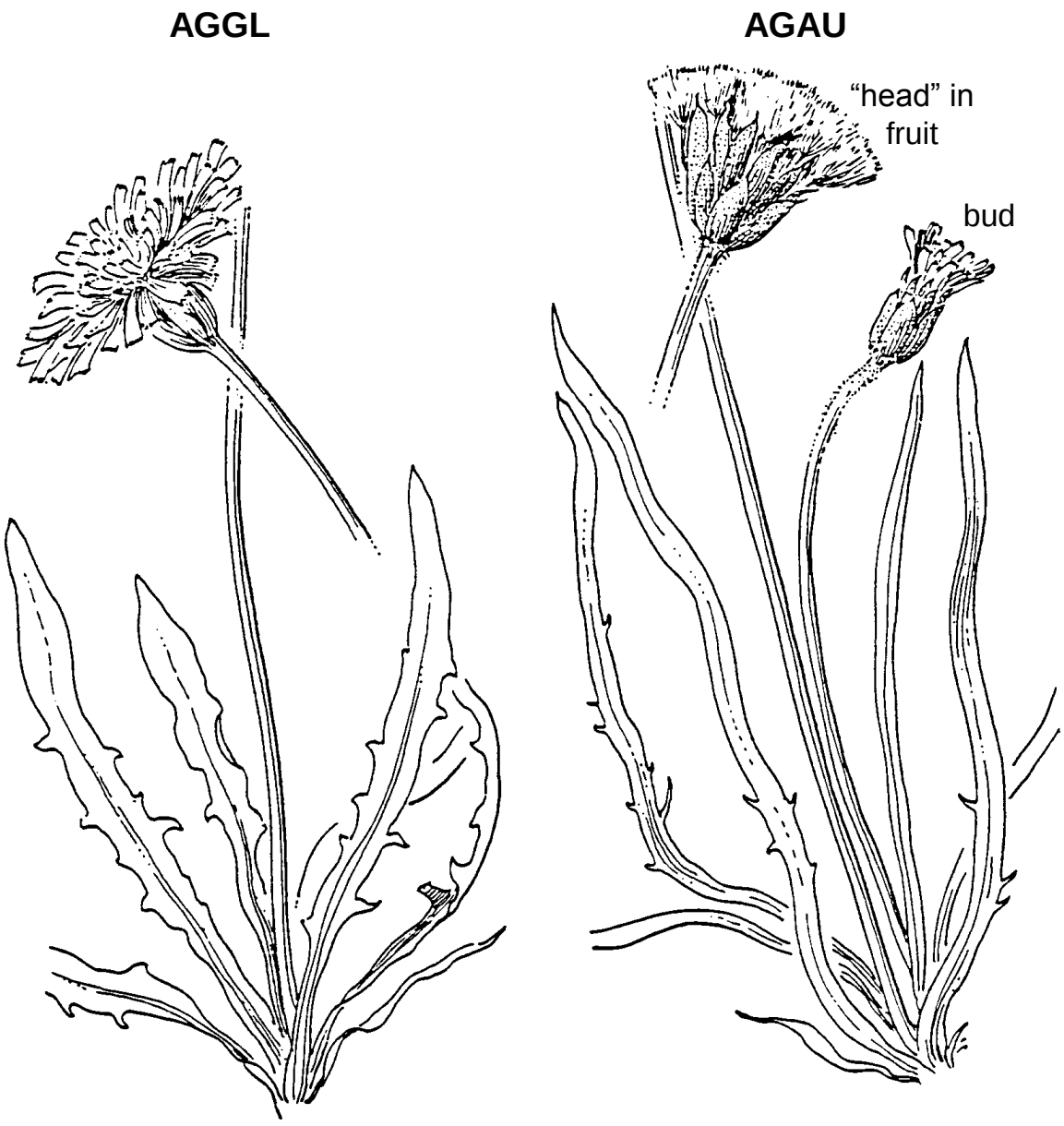
Columbia monkshood (*Aconitum columbianum*); PLANTS symbol: ACCO4

Columbia monkshood is a tall forb associated with subalpine streams, springs, or other moist areas. It has palmately lobed leaves and blue, hood-shaped flowers. Occasionally, plants with white flowers are also found. This plant is virulently poisonous to both livestock and humans, although a drug used to treat arthritis, aconite, is derived from its roots. Columbia monkshood is occasionally confused with Barbey larkspur (page 102) or geraniums (page 123) when flowers are not available to aid in identification. It occurs in more than half of the Forests' counties.



Red baneberry (*Actaea rubra*); PLANTS symbol: ACRU2

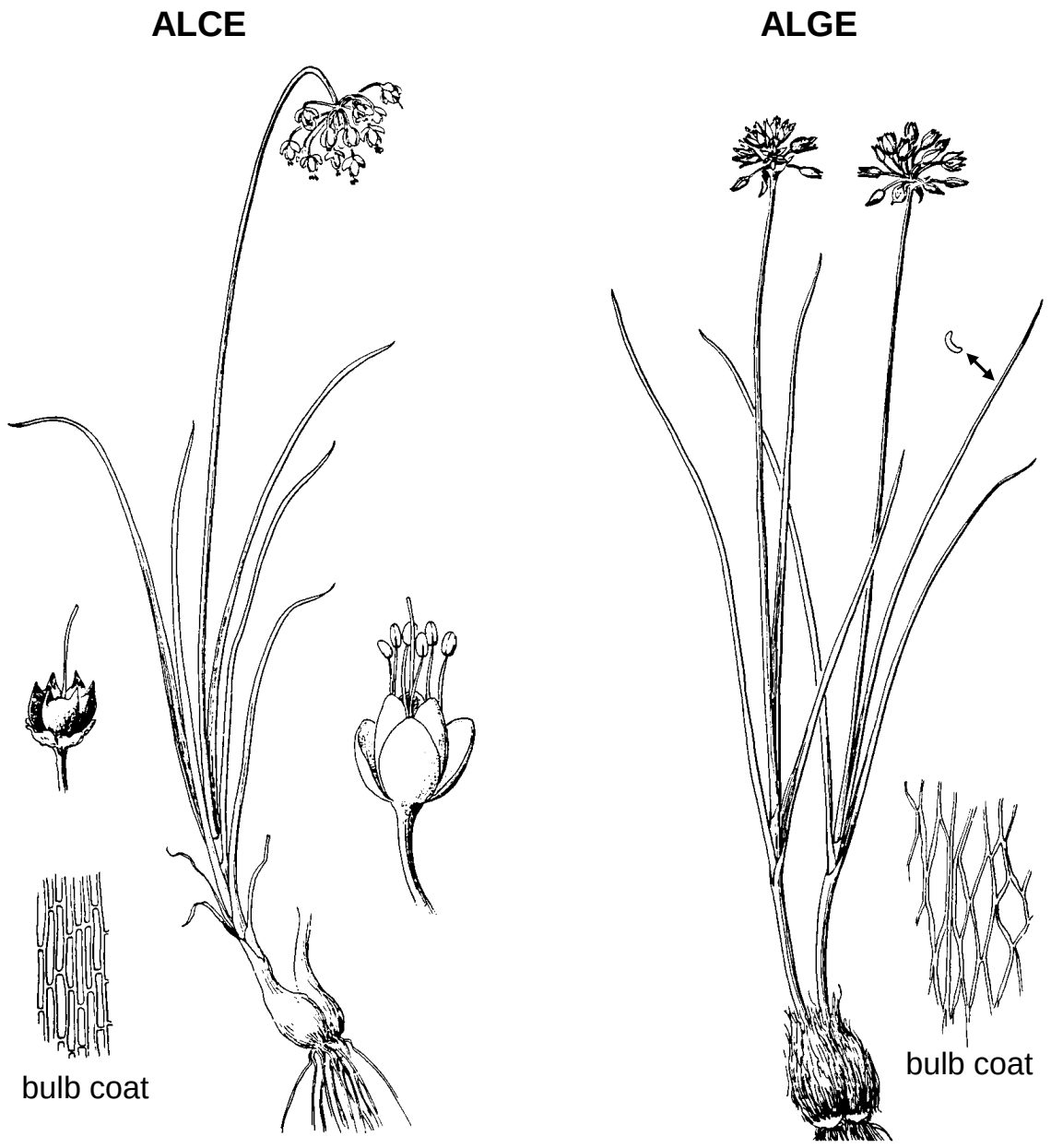
Red baneberry produces long clusters of small, white flowers in early spring. Since flowers are usually not present to aid in identification, you should learn to recognize its glistening red or white berries and the pinnately-divided leaves. This tall forb's delicate foliage resembles that of Porter ligusticum (page 140), bluntseed sweetroot (page 156), and Fendler waterleaf (page 131). Red baneberry, whose attractive fruits are poisonous, occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Pale agoseris (*Agoseris glauca*)

Pale agoseris is a short, inconspicuous forb with long, slender leaves and bright, yellow flowers. Its leaves are variable; some are narrow with entire margins, while others are wider and have wavy or shallowly-lobed margins. It is common in moist meadows and aspen groves of the montane and subalpine zones. Pale agoseris often blooms under Gambel oak or aspen stands in early spring, and it occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Pale agoseris may be confused with common dandelion (page 201), which has similar-looking flowers, or with the closely-related **orange agoseris** (*Agoseris aurantiaca*; PLANTS symbol: AGAU2), which has similar foliage. Note that the flowers of orange agoseris are narrow and a burnt-orange color. Orange agoseris is at least as widespread as pale agoseris because it occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

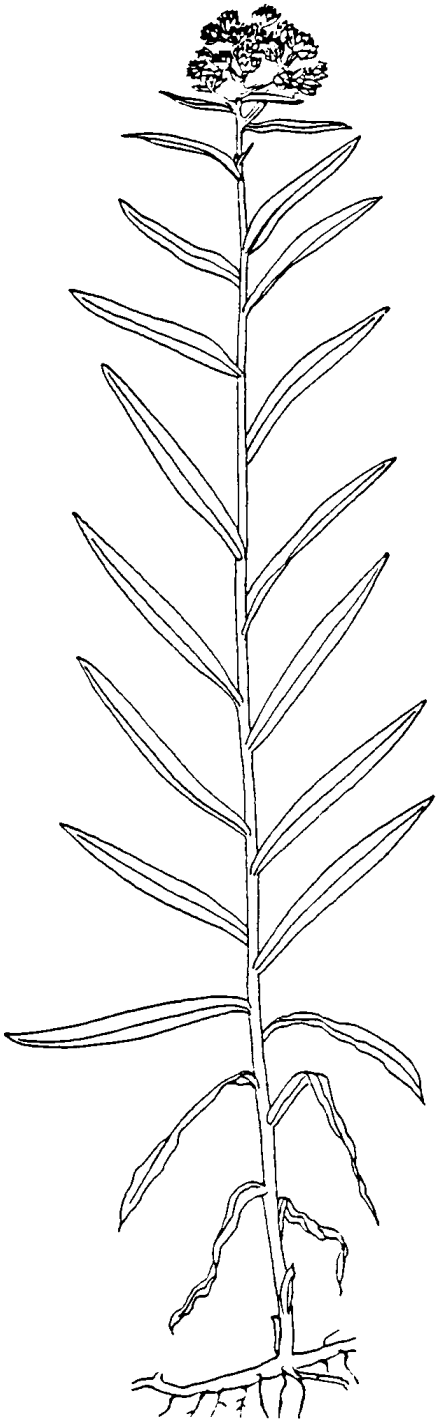


Nodding onion (*Allium cernuum*); PLANTS symbol: ALCE2

Nodding onion blooms in fields, meadows, and open ponderosa pine forest in early summer. It has the typical linear leaves and distinctive odor of the onion genus. Small, pale-pink flowers are produced in a nodding cluster, a characteristic responsible for its common name. Nodding onion, which can be confused with mountain deathcamas (page 68), Gunnison mariposa (page 82), or other narrow-leaved forbs when flowers are not present, occurs in every Forest county.

Geyer onion (*Allium geyeri*) is somewhat similar to nodding onion because its flowers are pink, but they are shaped differently and are upright, rather than nodding. It also has narrow, linear leaves and a strong onion odor. Geyer onion occurs in three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties and is particularly common on ponderosa pine/Gambel oak sites.

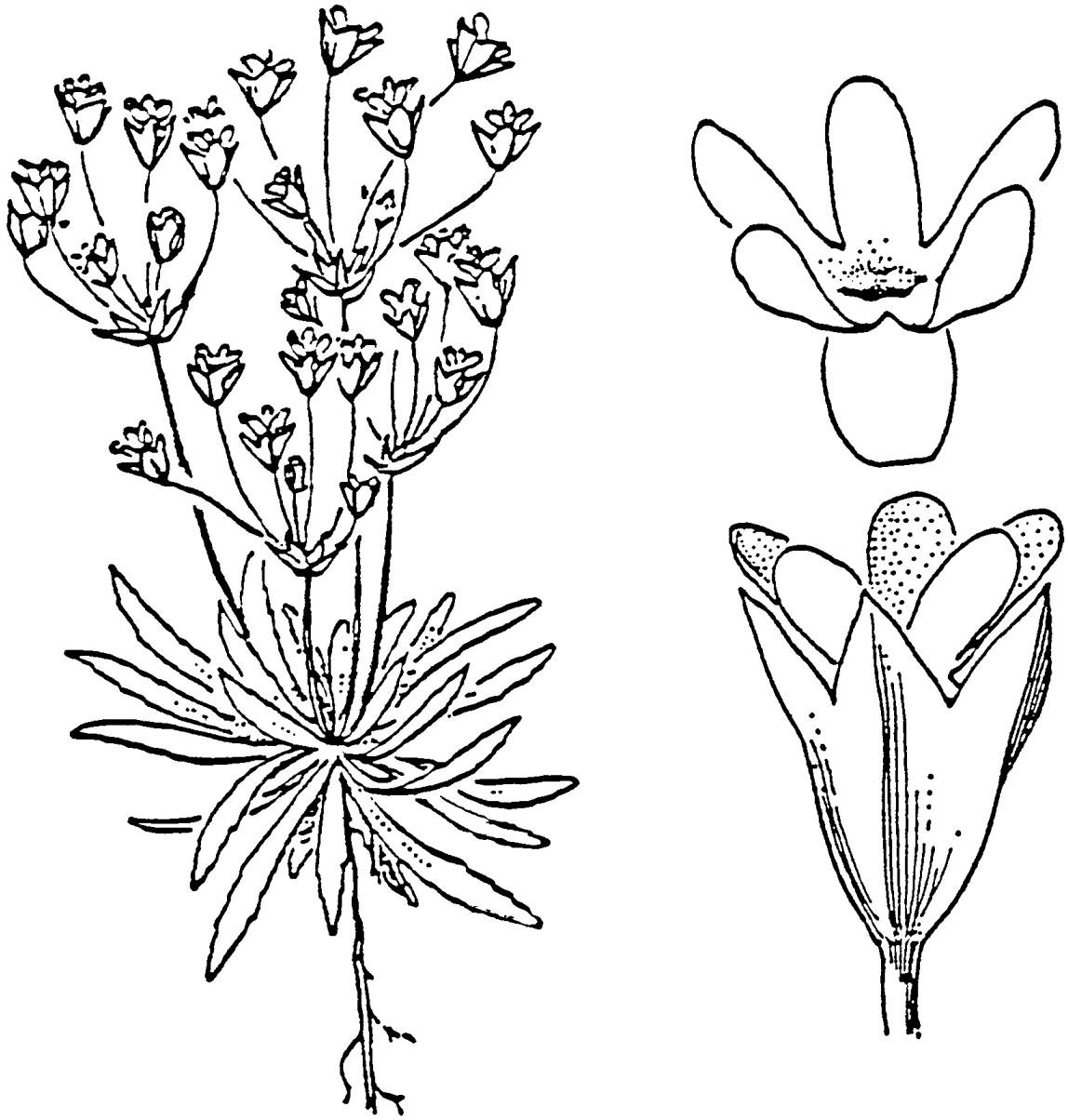
ANMA



Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)

Pearly everlasting is a mid-sized forb with bicolored leaves (green above and white or gray beneath), and dense clusters of attractive, white flowers. The blossoms are surrounded by white, papery bracts called phyllaries. This forb is common along roads, trails, and other disturbed sites in the upper montane and subalpine zones. Pearly everlasting is sometimes confused with the pussytoes (page 67). It occurs in more than half of the Forests' counties.

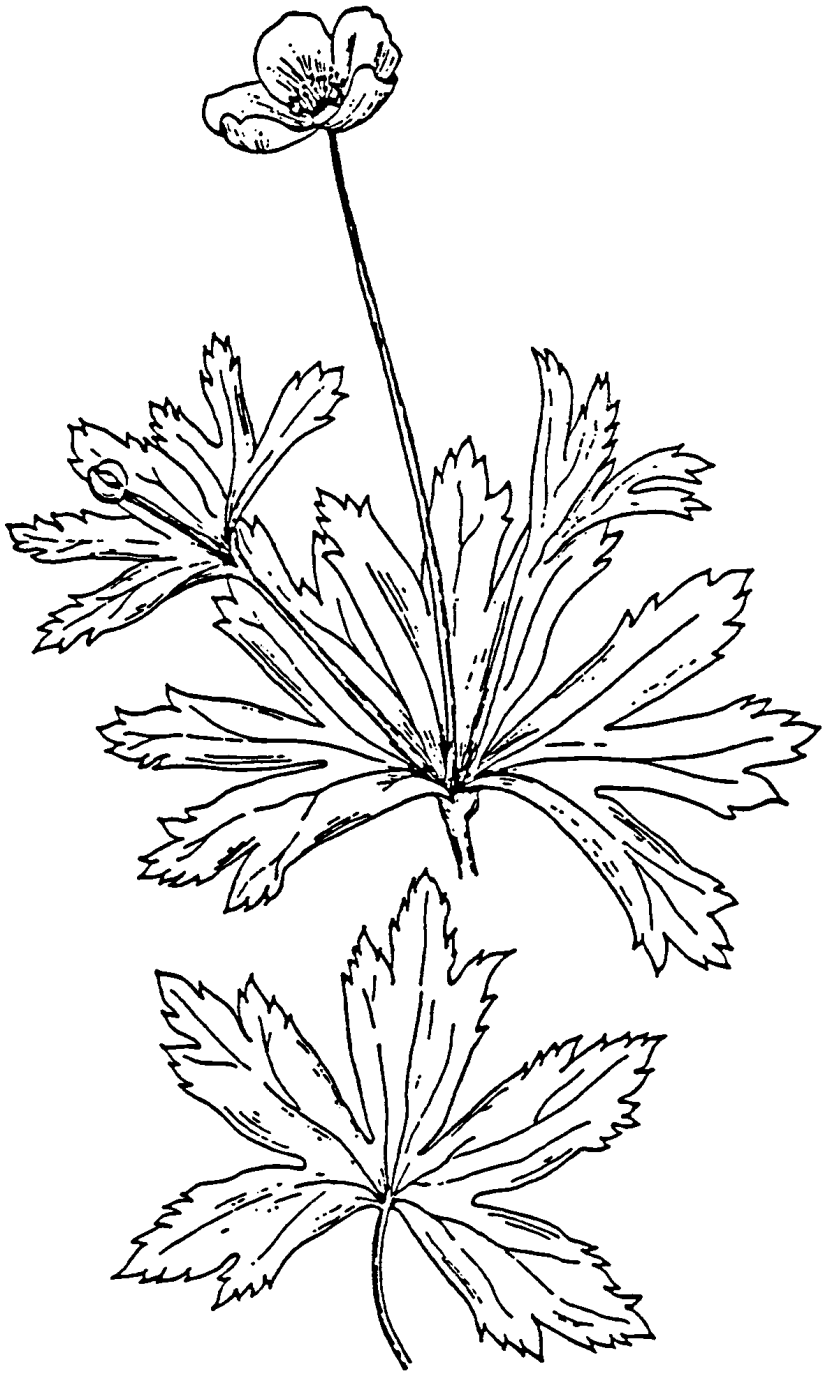
ANSE



Rock jasmine (*Androsace septentrionalis*); PLANTS symbol: ANSE4

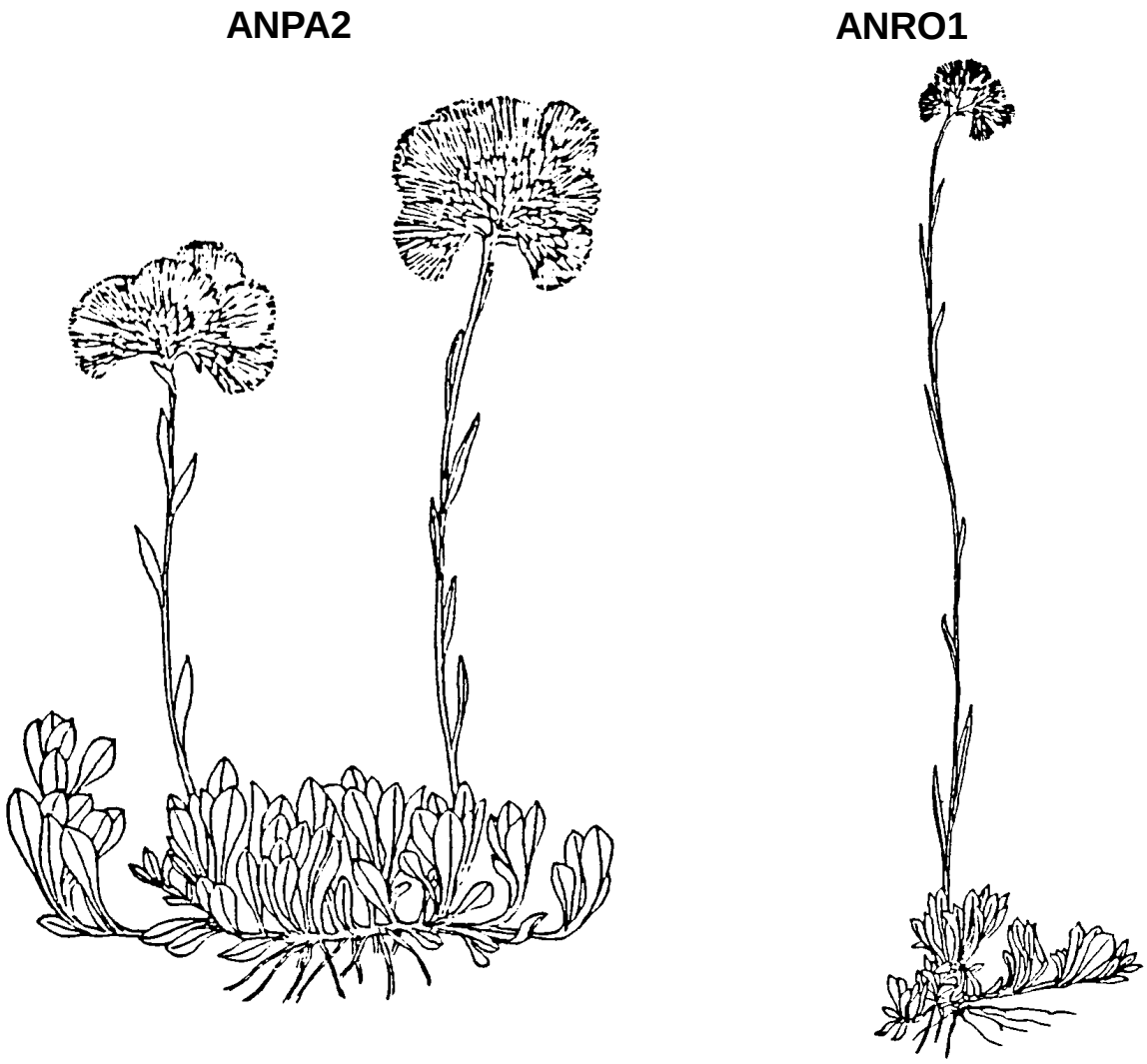
Rock jasmine is a small, annual forb found on both forested and open sites. It has tufts of short, narrow leaves with toothed tips, and large, open umbels of small, white flowers. This plant is particularly common on lodgepole pine clearcuts and other open sites. Rock jasmine, which has smooth, wiry stems, occurs in all but two of the Forests' counties.

ANCA



Meadow anemone (*Anemone canadensis*); PLANTS symbol: ANCA8

Meadow anemone is an attractive forb of montane meadows and moist Douglas-fir forests. It has sharply-pointed, toothed leaves, and white flowers supported on long stalks above the foliage. Its foliage is somewhat similar to that of the geraniums (page 123), with which it could be confused if flowers are not present. Meadow anemone occurs in three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties, primarily on shaded sites.



Mountain pussytoes (*Antennaria parvifolia*); PLANTS symbol: ANPA4

Mountain pussytoes is common on open ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir sites. It has small, round tufts of gray-green, oval leaves, and white, ball-like flower clusters. This forb often forms mats by sending out runners that creep through the litter and duff. Its flowers are similar to those of pearly everlasting (page 64), but these plants differ in many other respects. Mountain pussytoes is very widespread, occurring in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

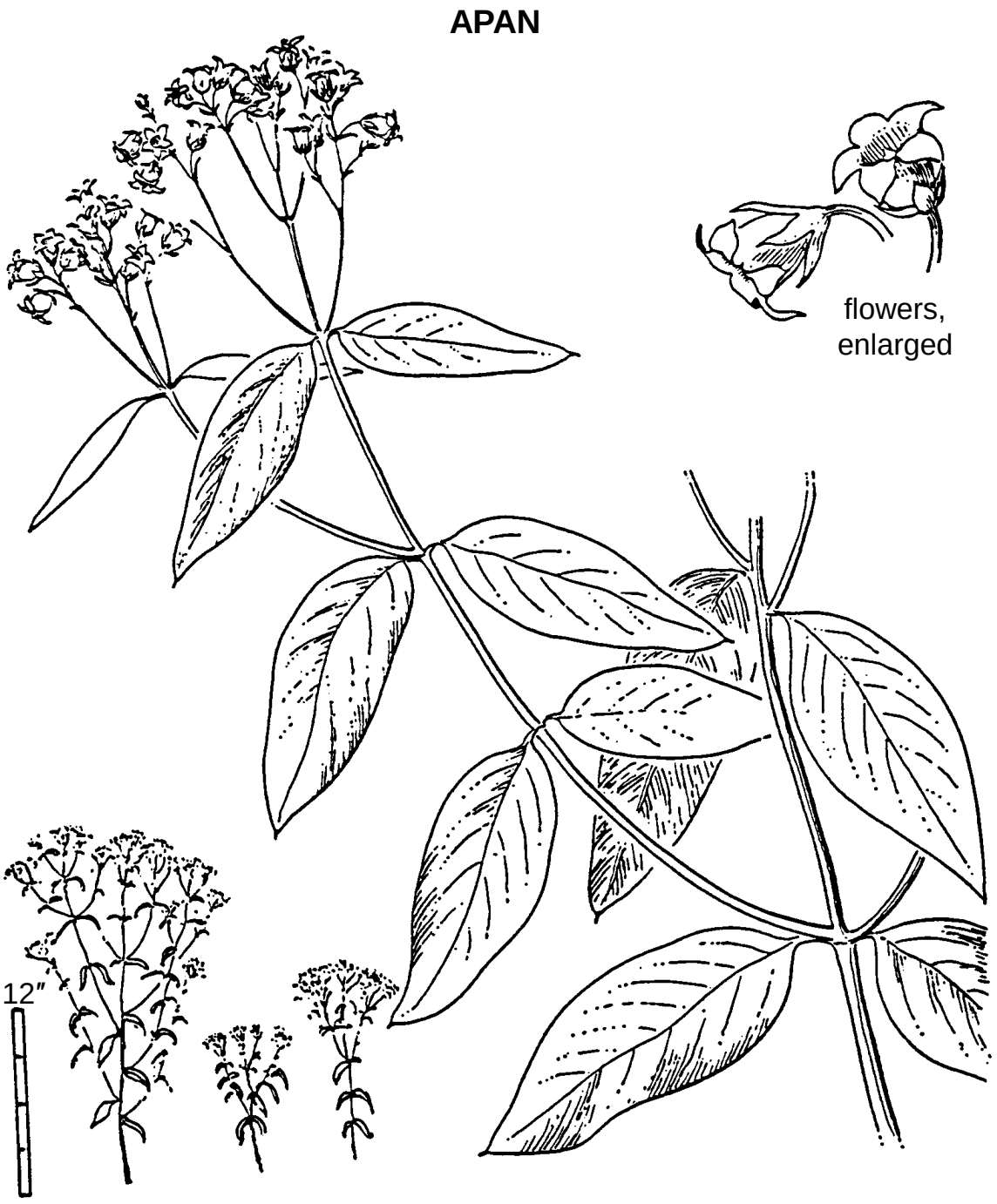
Rose pussytoes (*Antennaria rosea*; PLANTS symbol: ANRO2) has tufts of gray-green leaves and pink or rose-colored, ball-like flower clusters. It also uses runners to form mats. Mountain and rose pussytoes are very similar; the main characteristic separating the two is their differing flower color. Rose pussytoes, which produces attractive seed heads that look like cotton balls, occurs in all but one of the Forests' counties.

ANEL

Mountain deathcamas (*Anticlea elegans*); PLANTS symbol: ANEL5

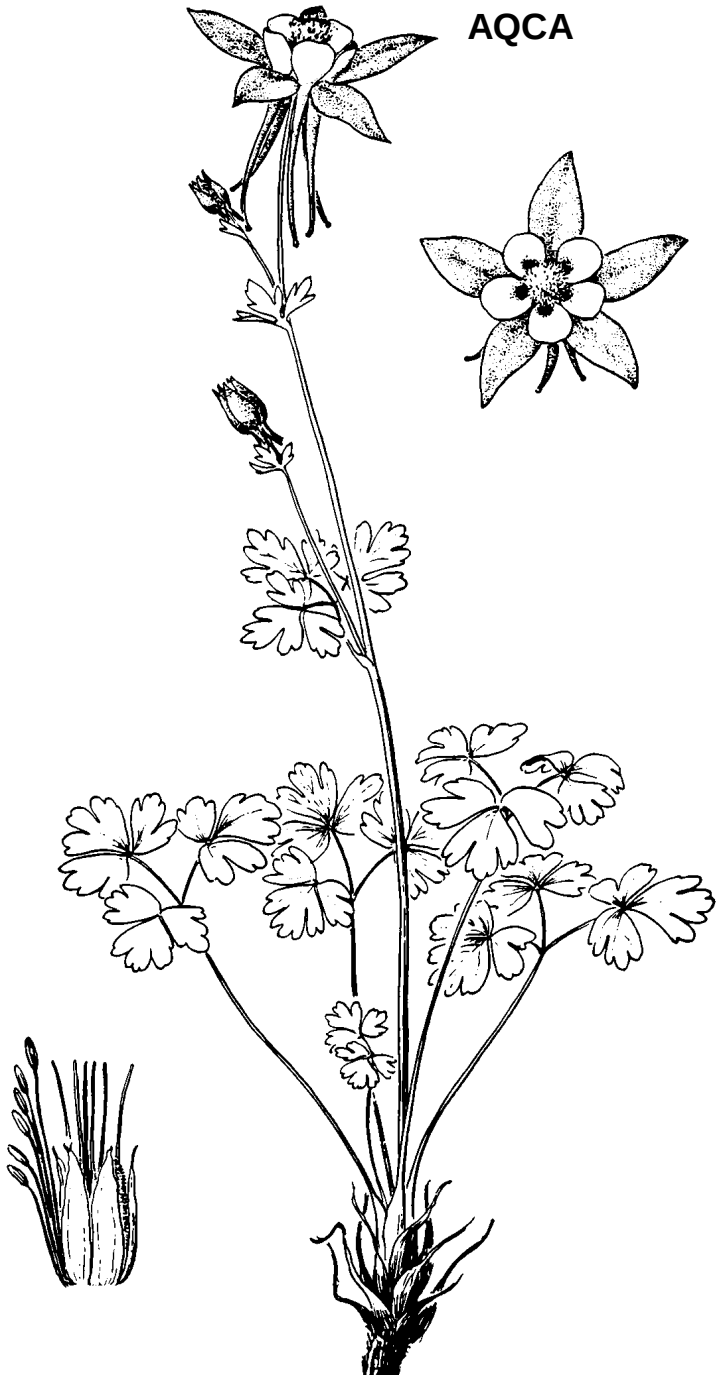
PLANTS name: *Zigadenus elegans*; PLANTS symbol: ZIEL2

Mountain deathcamas has attractive white and yellow blossoms and numerous, flattened leaves. Its leaves and flowering stems arise from a bulb two to six inches beneath the ground. This bulb is similar to those of wild onions (page 63) and Gunnison mariposa (page 82), which is unfortunate because deathcamas is poisonous. Since onion and mariposa bulbs were commonly eaten by Native Americans and Euro-American settlers, it could be a fatal mistake to confuse them with deathcamas. Mountain deathcamas grows from the upper foothills to the alpine zone, and occurs in more than half of the Forests' counties.



Spreading dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*); PLANTS symbol: APAN2

Spreading dogbane is a common and unusual-looking forb. It has forked branches; oblong, drooping, opposite leaves; and small, white and pink flowers. It usually grows along roadsides or on other disturbed sites, or in the undergrowth of ponderosa pine/Gambel oak plant associations. Spreading dogbane, whose leaves are prominently-veined, occurs in all but three of the Forests' fourteen counties.

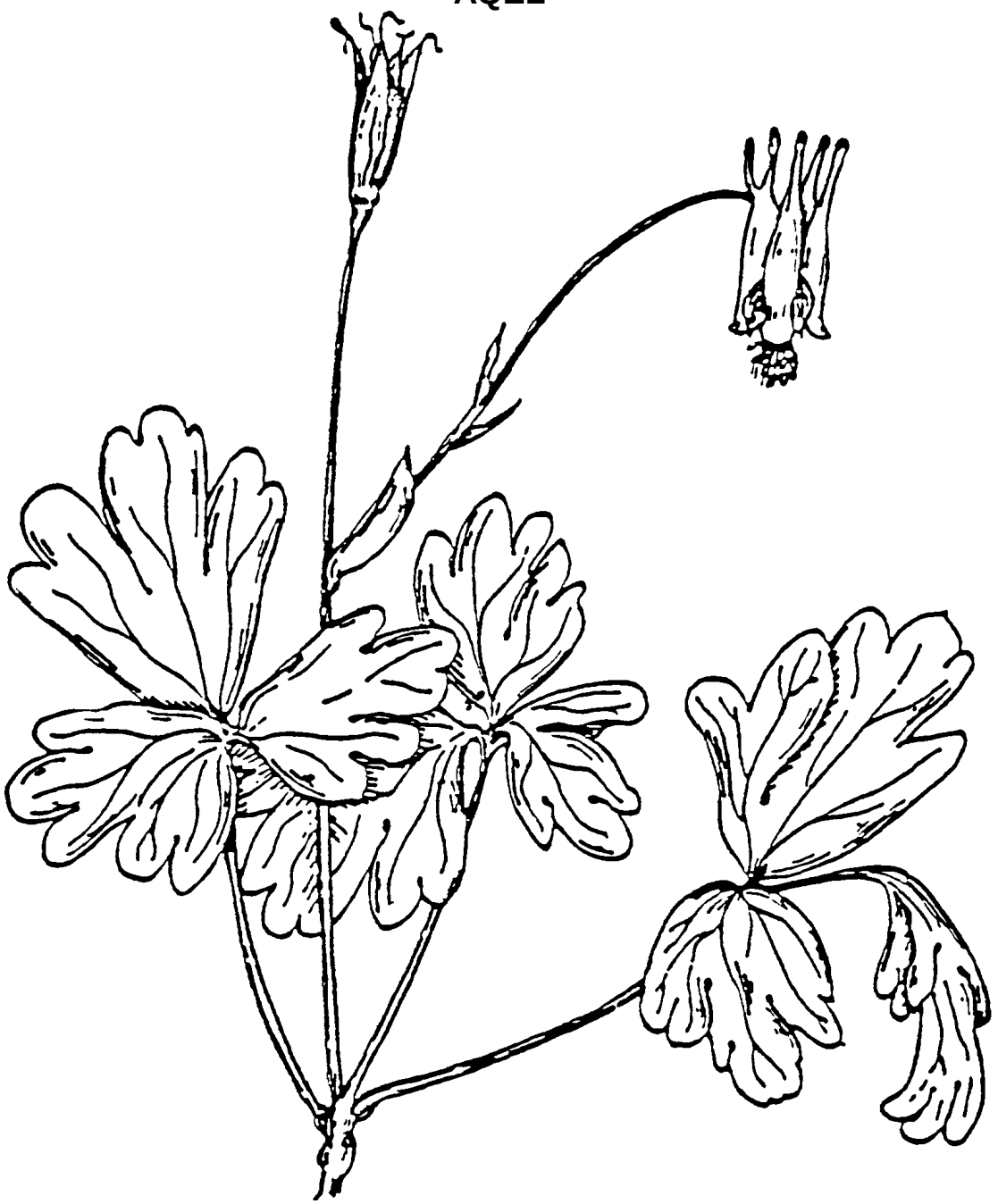


Colorado columbine (*Aquilegia caerulea*); PLANTS symbol: AQCA2

PLANTS name: *Aquilegia coerulea*; PLANTS symbol: AQCO

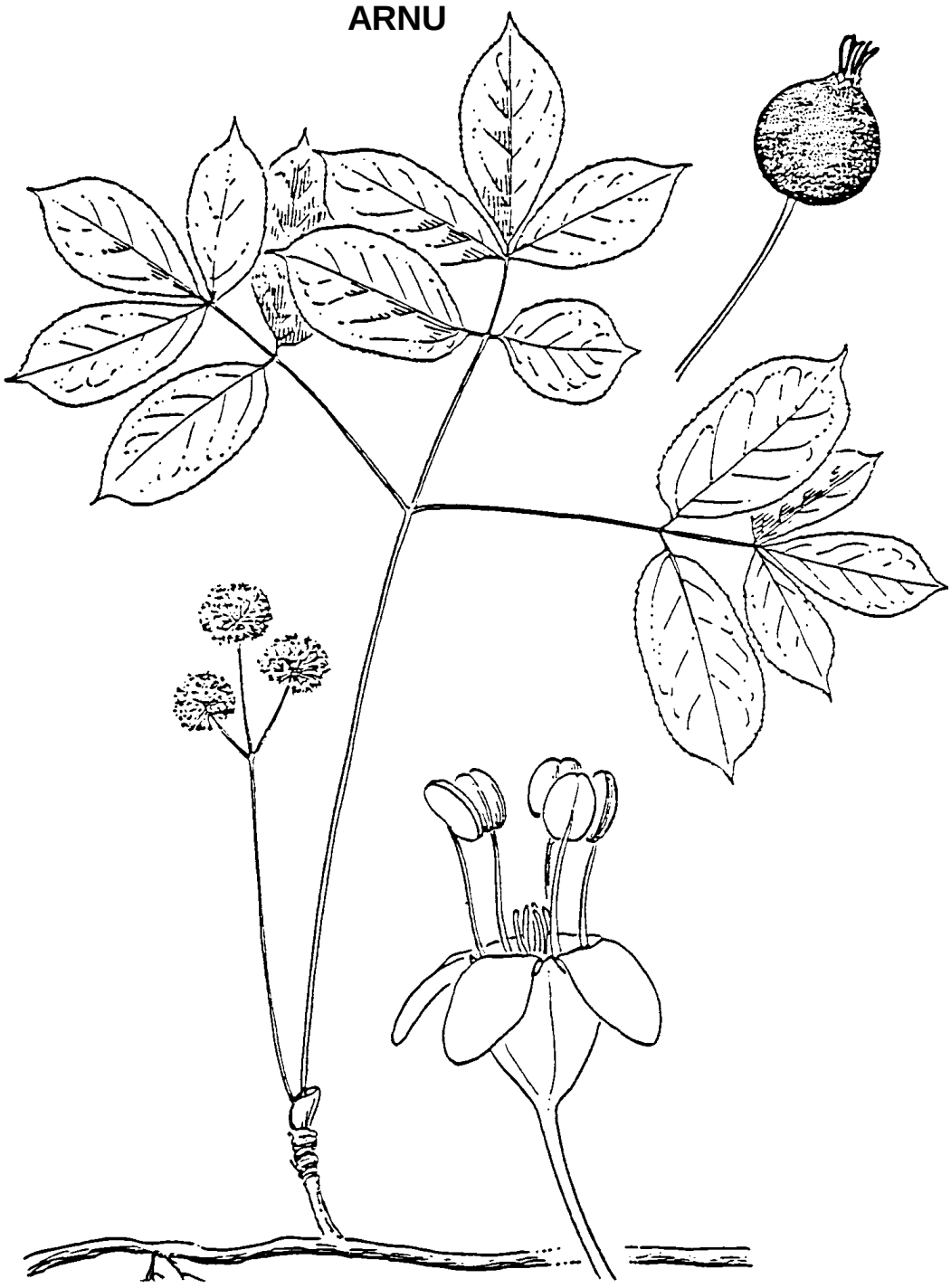
Colorado columbine has showy, blue and white blossoms, and compound leaves closely resembling those of Fendler meadowrue (page 202). If either species is in flower, there won't be any problem telling them apart; if not, then check the foliage carefully to make a correct identification. This attractive forb grows from the montane through alpine zones, where it is especially common in the undergrowth of quaking aspen stands. Colorado columbine, which is Colorado's state flower, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

AQEL



Red columbine (*Aquilegia elegantula*)

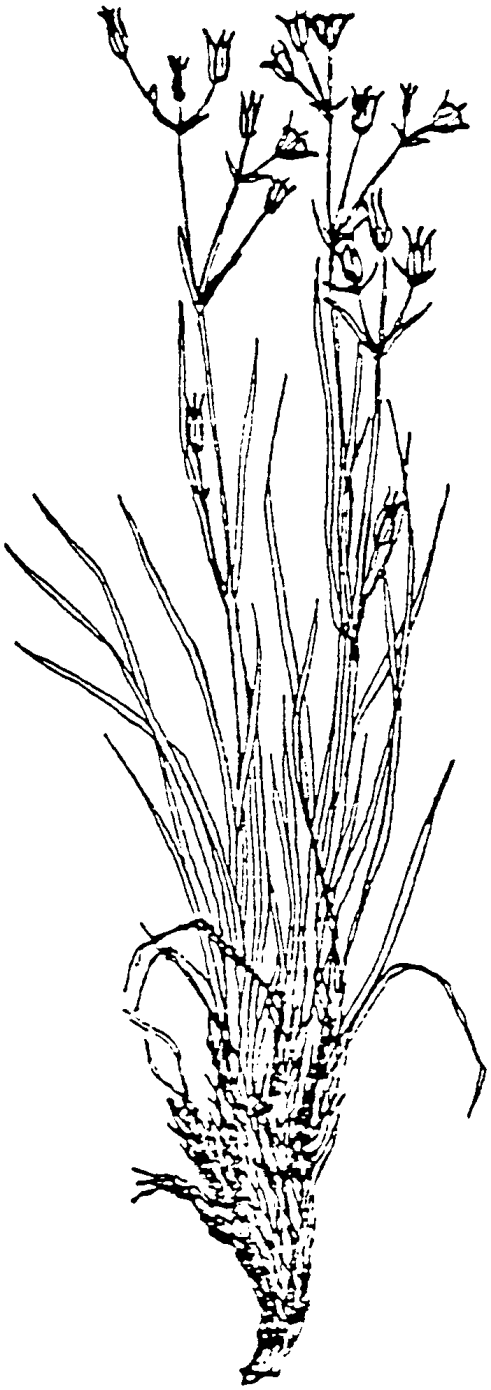
Red columbine occurs on the San Isabel National Forest, but is seldom abundant. It has red and yellow flowers that are much smaller than those of its well known cousin – Colorado columbine. This attractive forb grows on moist sites and is usually found beneath an aspen, Douglas-fir, or spruce-fir overstory. One way it differs from Colorado columbine is by being associated with conifers rather than aspen. Red columbine is sometimes confused with Fendler meadowrue (page 202) or Colorado columbine (page 70) when flowers are not present to help with identification. It occurs in six of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*); PLANTS symbol: ARNU2

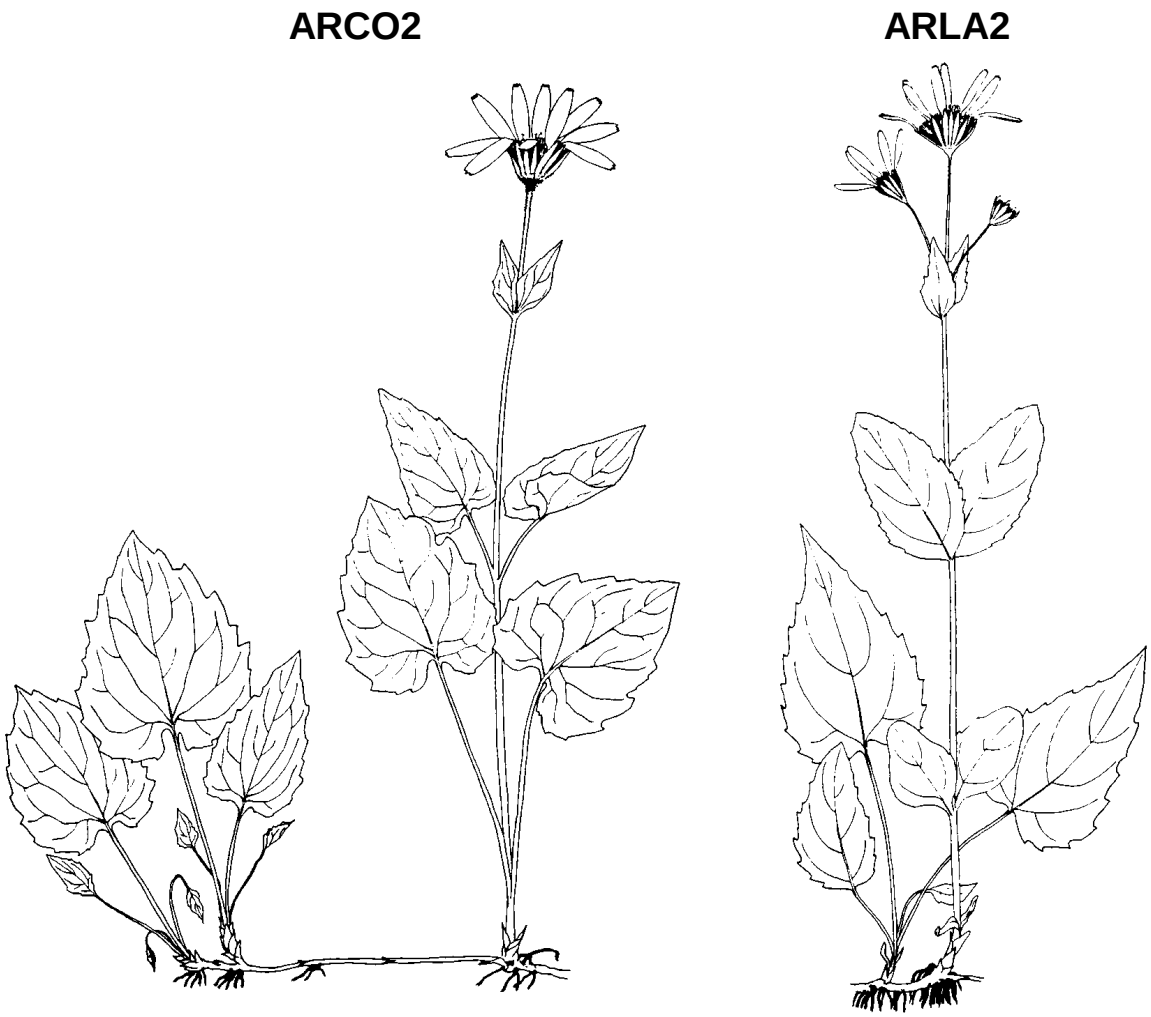
Wild sarsaparilla is a mid-sized forb with long-stemmed, compound leaves. Each leaf is divided into three sections, and each section consists of three to five finely-toothed leaflets. It produces small, green flowers in tight, ball-like clusters. These flowers ripen into dark-colored berries by late summer or fall. Wild sarsaparilla, which is common in the quaking aspen/beaked hazel plant community type found along the Rampart Range (Powell 2008), occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

ARFE2



Fendler sandwort (*Arenaria fendleri*); PLANTS symbol: ARFE3

Fendler sandwort is a forb of dry, open hillsides, where it ranges from the foothills to lower subalpine zones. It has slender, sharp leaves and an open flower cluster. Its narrow foliage causes this forb to occasionally be mistaken for a grass or dryland sedge when not in flower. Each blossom has ten red anthers, which show up as red spots against the white petals. This plant is very common, occurring in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Heartleaf arnica (*Arnica cordifolia*); PLANTS symbol: ARCO9

Heartleaf arnica is a perennial, early-blooming forb of the montane and subalpine zones. Its broad, heart-shaped, opposite leaves have prominent veins, and they are hairy and rough. Generally, each plant produces a single large, showy, yellow flower. This forb is the undergrowth indicator plant for several plant associations of the central and southern Rocky Mountains. Heartleaf arnica, which is occasionally confused with the smooth-leaved Canada violet (page 215) when not in flower, occurs in almost every Forest county.

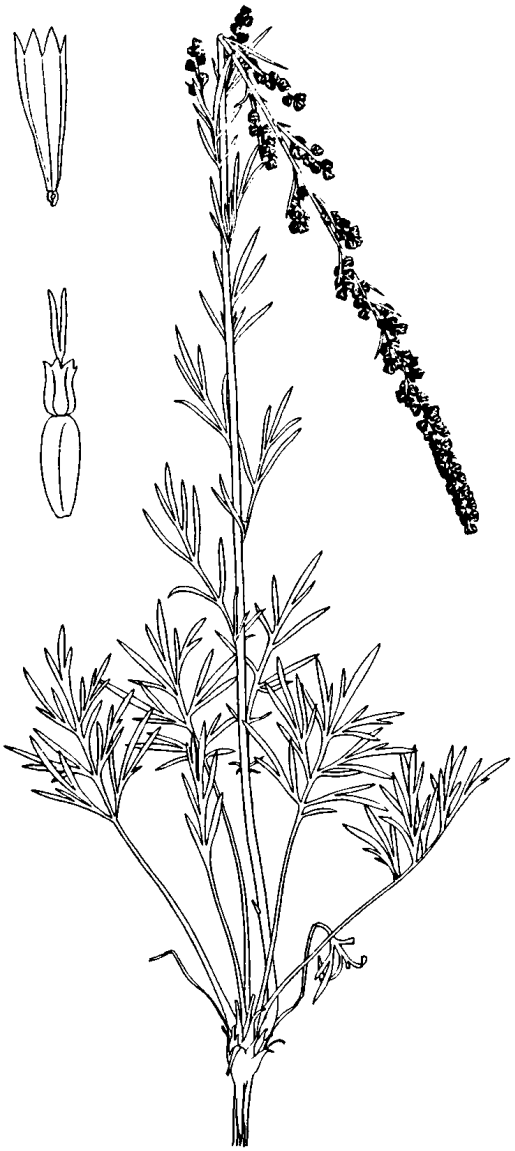
Broadleaf arnica (*Arnica latifolia*; PLANTS symbol: ARLA8) is similar to heartleaf arnica in many respects. However, it does differ by having narrower basal leaves, and its flower clusters contain as many as five blossoms (rather than one blossom for heartleaf arnica). Its middle leaves are attached directly to the stem (sessile), whereas those of heartleaf arnica are borne on short stalks (petiolate). This forb grows on fairly dry sites and blooms in late summer or early fall. Broadleaf arnica occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Ragweed sage (*Artemisia franserioides*); PLANTS symbol: ARFR3

Ragweed sage is a low-growing, herbaceous sage with compound, lobed leaves and compact clusters of greenish, hanging flowers. It grows on moist, high-elevation sites from the San Carlos Ranger District to the southern part of the Leadville Ranger District. It is seldom found on the Pike National Forest, though. Ragweed sage has bicolored leaves (greenish above and white below), and it occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Louisiana sage (*Artemisia ludoviciana*) is a common forb of ponderosa pine stands. It has gray-green leaves covered with a dense mat of white, cobwebby hairs. Its narrow leaves have entire margins, although lower leaves may be broader with tips divided into three pointed segments. Louisiana sage, which produces inconspicuous, ball-shaped flowers in late summer, occurs in every Forest county.

ARCA1



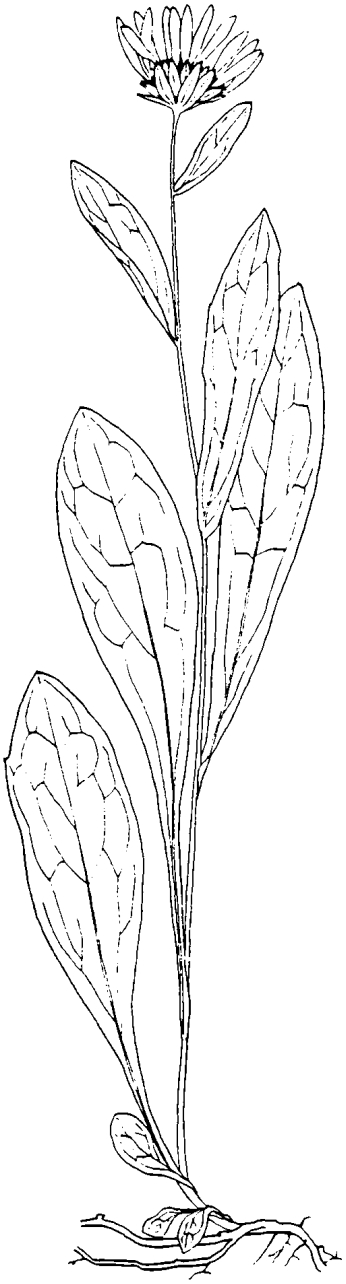
ARBI

Sagewort wormwood (*Artemisia campestris*); PLANTS symbol: ARCA12

Sagewort wormwood may become a tall, rank-looking plant that scarcely resembles an herbaceous sage. It has deeply-divided leaves with short, slender lobes; dense clusters of small, green, ball-shaped flowers produced in late summer; and a thick, bright-red stem. By the time flowering occurs, this plant's basal foliage may have withered away. It is common on lodgepole pine clearcuts and other disturbed sites, especially along the Rampart Range on the South Platte and Pikes Peak Ranger Districts. Sagewort wormwood occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Do not confuse sagewort wormwood with another tall relative – **biennial wormwood** (*Artemisia biennis*; PLANTS symbol: ARBI2), which has sharply-pointed leaflet lobes. Biennial wormwood occurs in five of the Forests' fourteen counties.

ASFO



ASLA

Leafybract aster (*Aster foliaceus*)

PLANTS name: *Symphyotrichum foliaceum*; PLANTS symbol: SYFO2

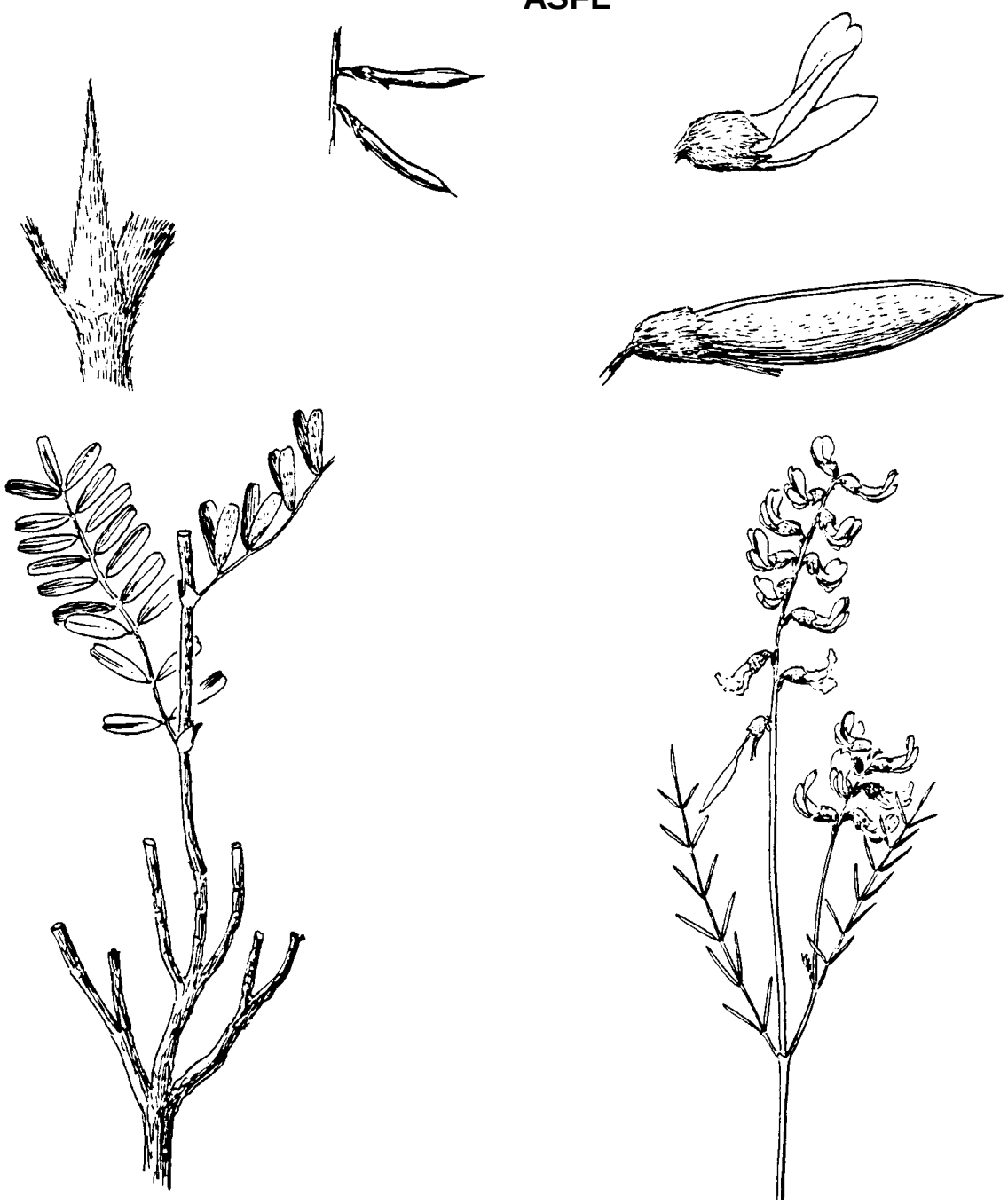
Leafybract aster is a mid-sized forb found on moderately-moist sites of the montane and lower subalpine zones. It has moderately-wide, spatula-shaped leaves that clasp the stem, and clusters of pink-rayed blossoms. This attractive plant often grows with common juniper on densely-shaded Douglas-fir sites. Leafybract aster, which blooms in late summer or early fall, occurs in half of the Forests' counties.

Occasionally, leafybract aster is confused with a close relative – **smooth aster** (*Aster laevis*; PLANTS name: *Symphyotrichum laeve*; PLANTS symbol: SYLA3), which differs from it by having wider and smoother (rather than hairy) foliage.

ASAL

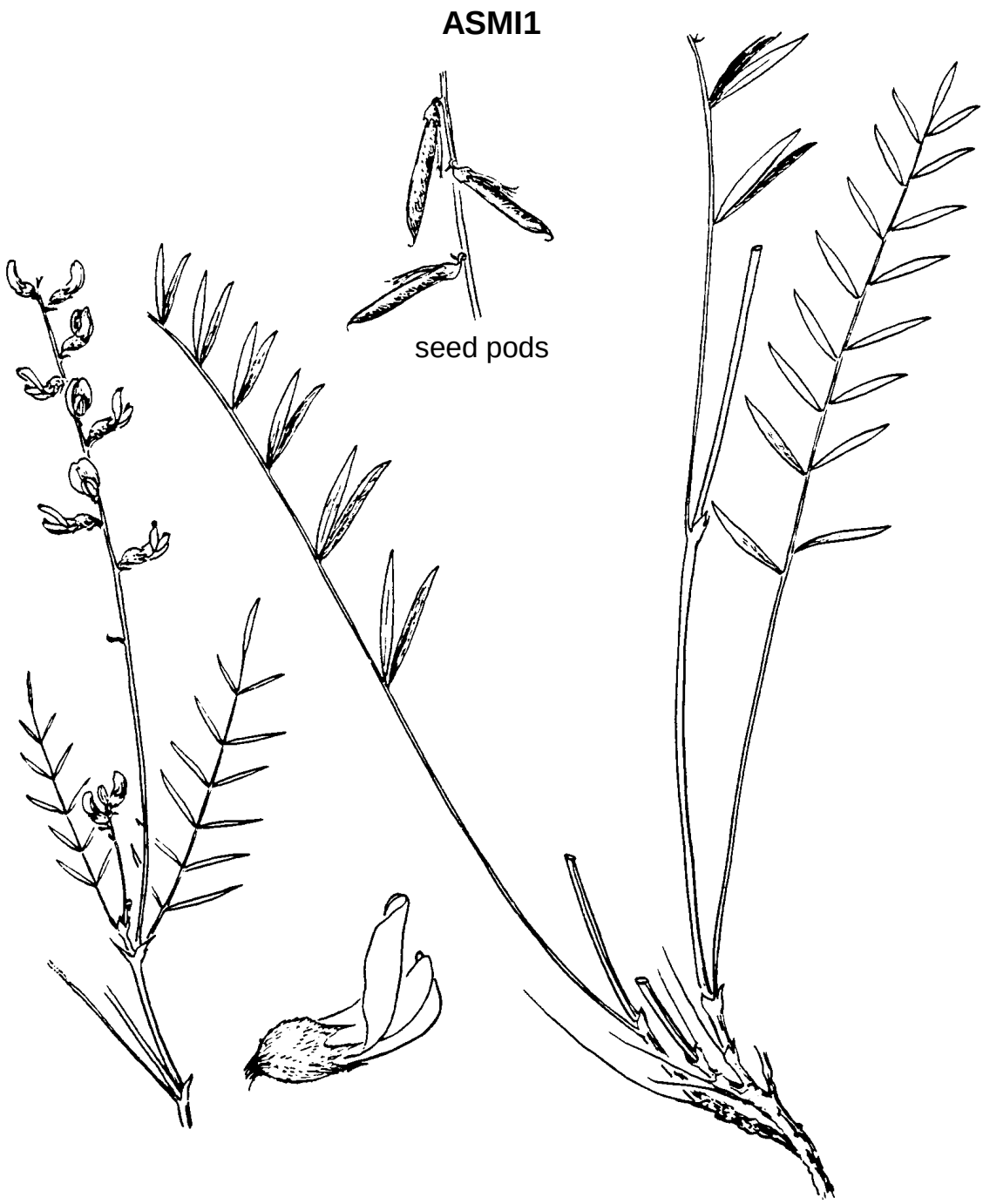
Alpine milkvetch (*Astragalus alpinus*); PLANTS symbol: ASAL7

Alpine milkvetch is an unusual milkvetch because it grows at high elevations in the mountains. Most milkvetches are found on the plains or at low elevations of the ponderosa pine zone. It is a small plant with smooth, compound leaves, and attractive, two-toned flowers. Do not confuse this plant with Parry milkvetch (*A. parryi*), a close relative with hairy foliage and stems. Alpine milkvetch, which is often found in the undergrowth of moist spruce-fir and quaking aspen stands, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' counties.



Flexile milkvetch (*Astragalus flexuosus*); PLANTS symbol: ASFL2

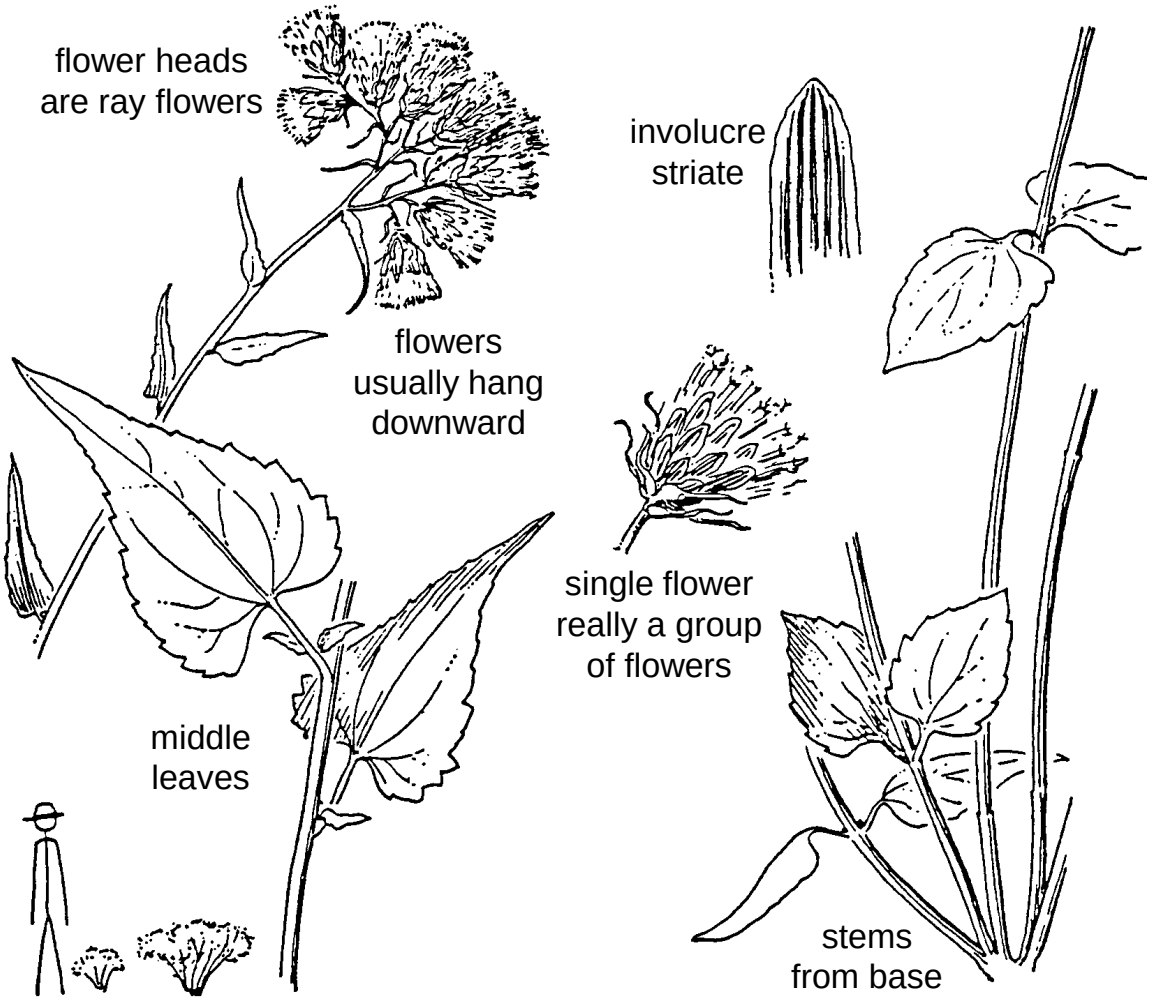
Flexile milkvetch is a prostrate, spreading plant found on open sites of the montane and lower subalpine zones. It has pinnately-compound leaves, and dense clusters of attractive purple flowers produced at the end of each stem. Often, its stems are a bright, distinctive red color. Flexile milkvetch, which is particularly common in the Lodgepole Flats area of the Leadville Ranger District, occurs in almost every Forest county.



Weedy milkvetch (*Astragalus miser*); PLANTS symbol: ASMI9

Weedy milkvetch is a clumpy forb found on dry sites from the upper foothills to the lower subalpine zone. It has pinnately-compound leaves with narrow, lance-shaped leaflets. Its loose clusters of white flowers are produced above the foliage on slender, green stems. Sometimes, this forb is confused with American vetch (page 213) because both may have narrow leaflets. The presence of tendrils on the vetch, however, is a good way to tell them apart. Weedy milkvetch, which is the under-growth indicator plant for a minor aspen type – the quaking aspen/weedy milkvetch plant community type (Powell 2008), occurs in about a third of the Forests' counties.

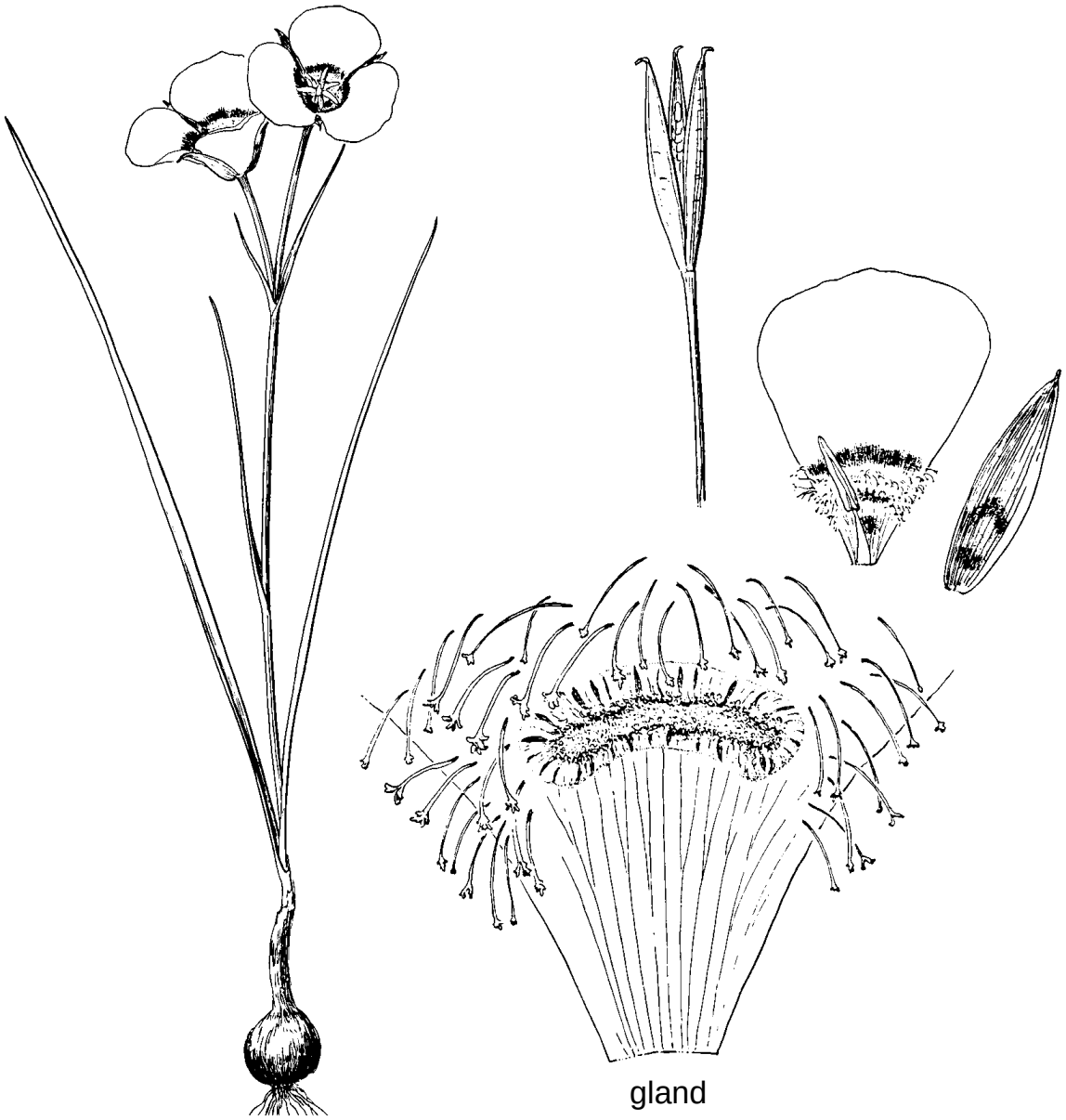
BRGR



Tasselflower (*Brickellia grandiflora*)

Tasselflower is a medium-sized, widely-spreading forb found on open sites from the upper montane to lower subalpine zones. It has green stems; triangular, toothed, pointed leaves; and large, showy clusters of small, white, drooping flowers. Tasselflower is sometimes considered a shrub because it is woody at the base. It occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

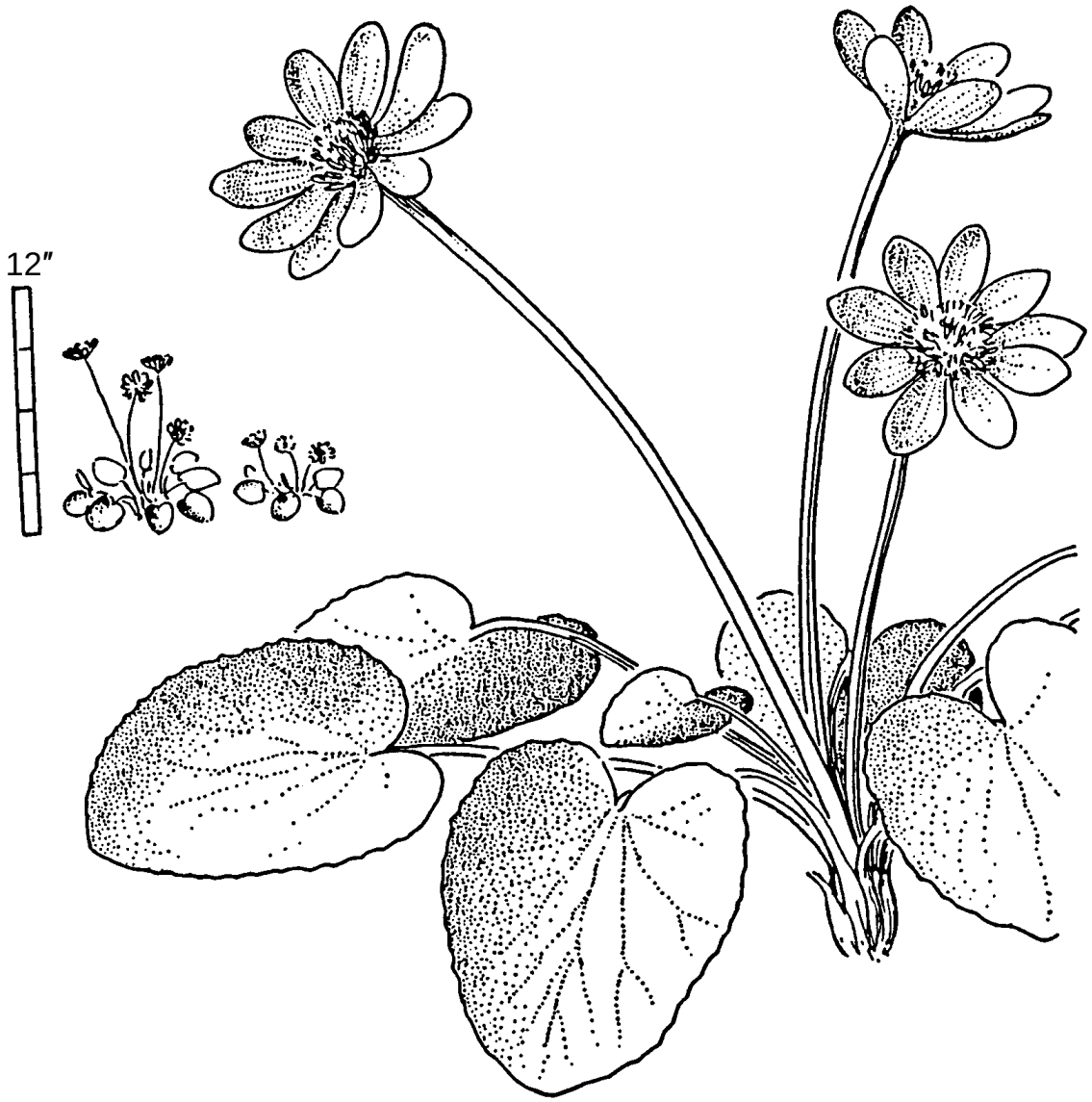
CAGU



Gunnison mariposa (*Calochortus gunnisonii*)

Gunnison mariposa is an attractive plant with goblet-shaped blossoms and slender, linear leaves. It grows on open or lightly-shaded sites from the lower montane through alpine zones, where it is especially common in moist meadows and quaking aspen groves. Gunnison mariposa is occasionally confused with wild onions (page 63), mountain deathcamas (page 68), and other narrow-leaved forbs when not in flower. It occurs in every Forest county.

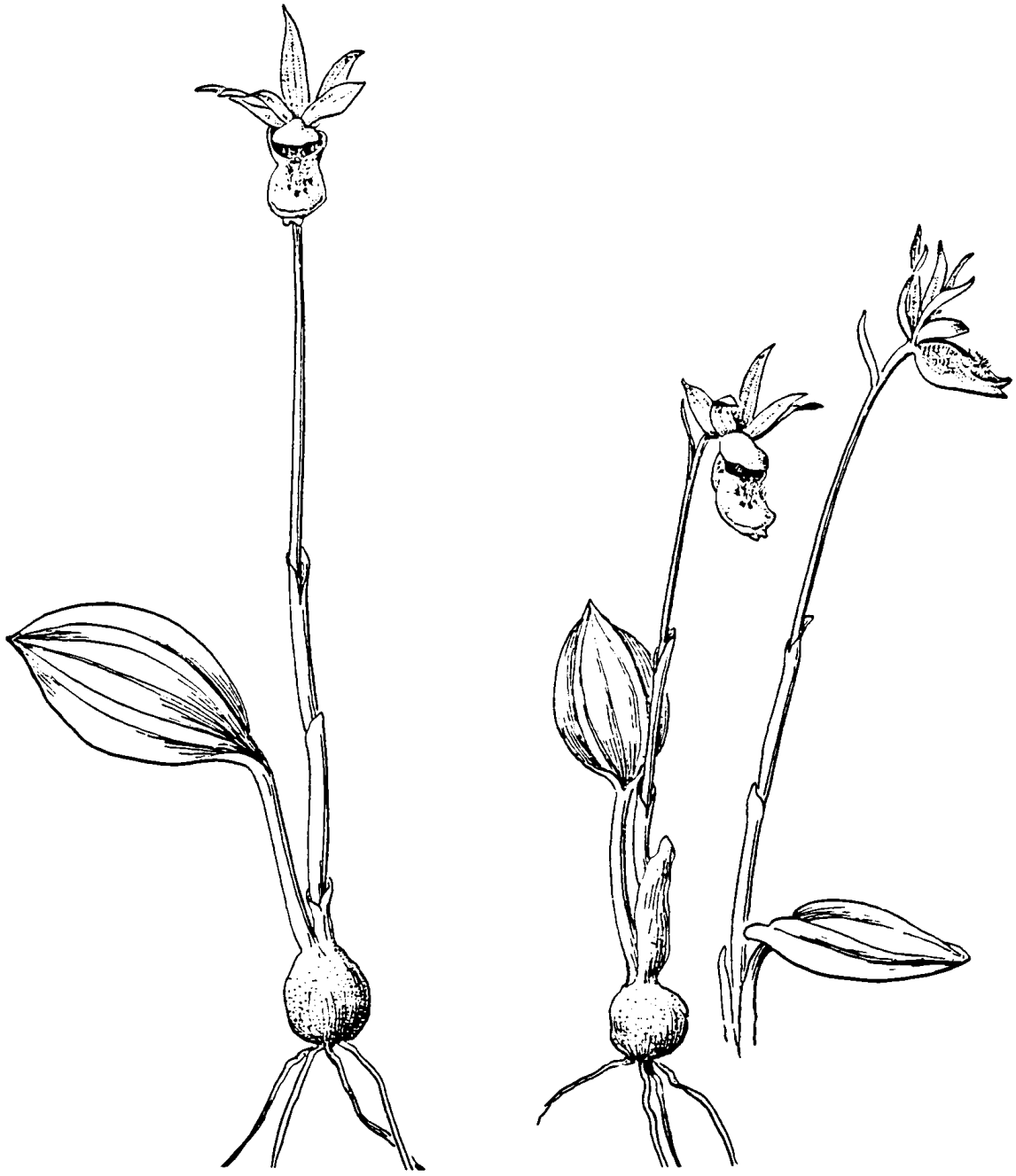
CALE1



Elkslip marshmarigold (*Caltha leptosepala*); PLANTS symbol: CALE4

Elkslip marshmarigold is a succulent forb of moist, rich soil. It has thick, shiny, oval leaves with wavy margins, and showy, white flowers. Its blossoms are always solitary and terminal on the flowering stem. Since marshmarigold grows on wet sites, it is usually associated with heartleaf bittercress (page 86), brook saxifrage (page 188), arrowleaf groundsel (page 193), cornhusk lily (page 211), and globeflower (page 209). Of these associates, only globeflower is occasionally confused with marshmarigold because they have similar-looking flowers. This low forb is often the dominant species in small bogs or seeps of the subalpine zone, particularly in Engelmann spruce stands (Powell 2011). Elkslip marshmarigold occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

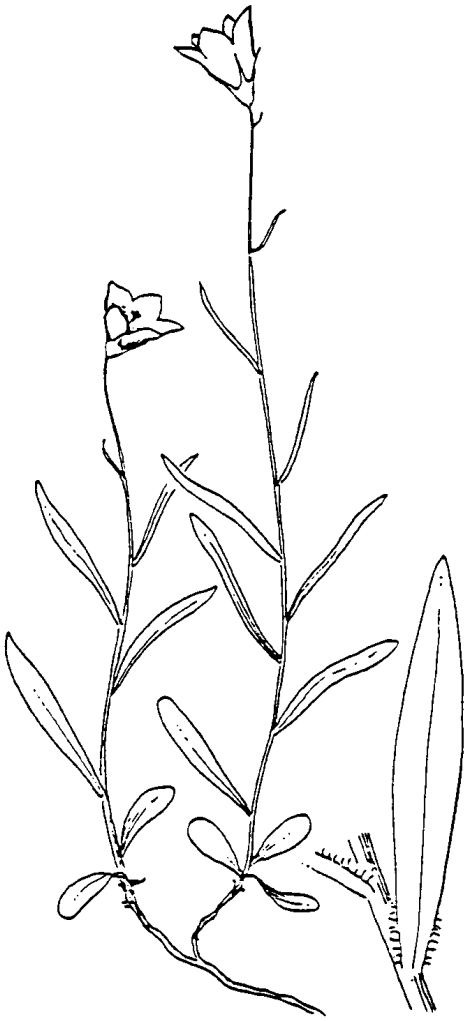
CABU1



Calypso (*Calypso bulbosa*); PLANTS symbol: CABU

Calypso is often considered a rare plant, but this orchid is actually quite common. It has a single, basal leaf and attractive flowers that are yellow, white, and rose in color. This early-blooming forb is sometimes plentiful on cool, north-facing slopes, especially on the Engelmann spruce/moss habitat type (Johnston 1987). Calypso blooms in early spring; after flowering, its blossom and leaf disappear as though this plant never existed. It occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

CAPA1



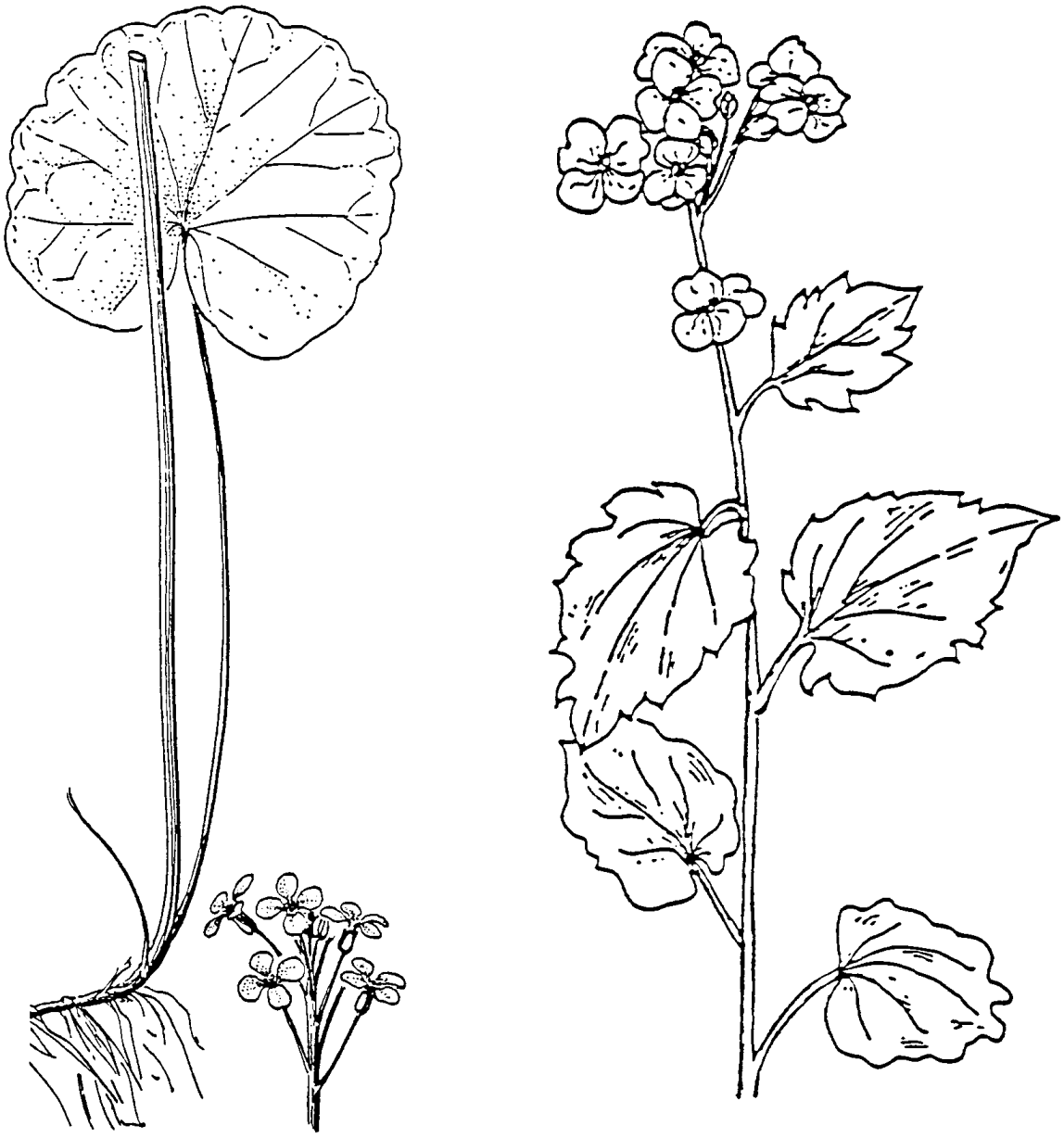
CARO1

Parry bellflower (*Campanula parryi*); PLANTS symbol: CAPA10

Parry bellflower is a short p1ant with narrow, notched leaves, and purple or blue, saucer-shaped flowers. Although closely related to bluebell, it differs by having upright, open flowers, and wider leaves that are not at all grass-like. Parry bellflower, which grows under quaking aspen or in moist montane or subalpine meadows, occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Bluebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*; PLANTS symbol: CARO2), which is also called harebell, has narrow, linear leaves. Its basal foliage is usually heart-shaped. It has attractive, bell-shaped, lavender or blue blossoms that hang from slender stems. This forb has a wide elevational distribution and is common around the world at northern latitudes. Bluebell, which grows on moist sites from the lower montane through upper subalpine zones, occurs in all but one of the Forests' counties.

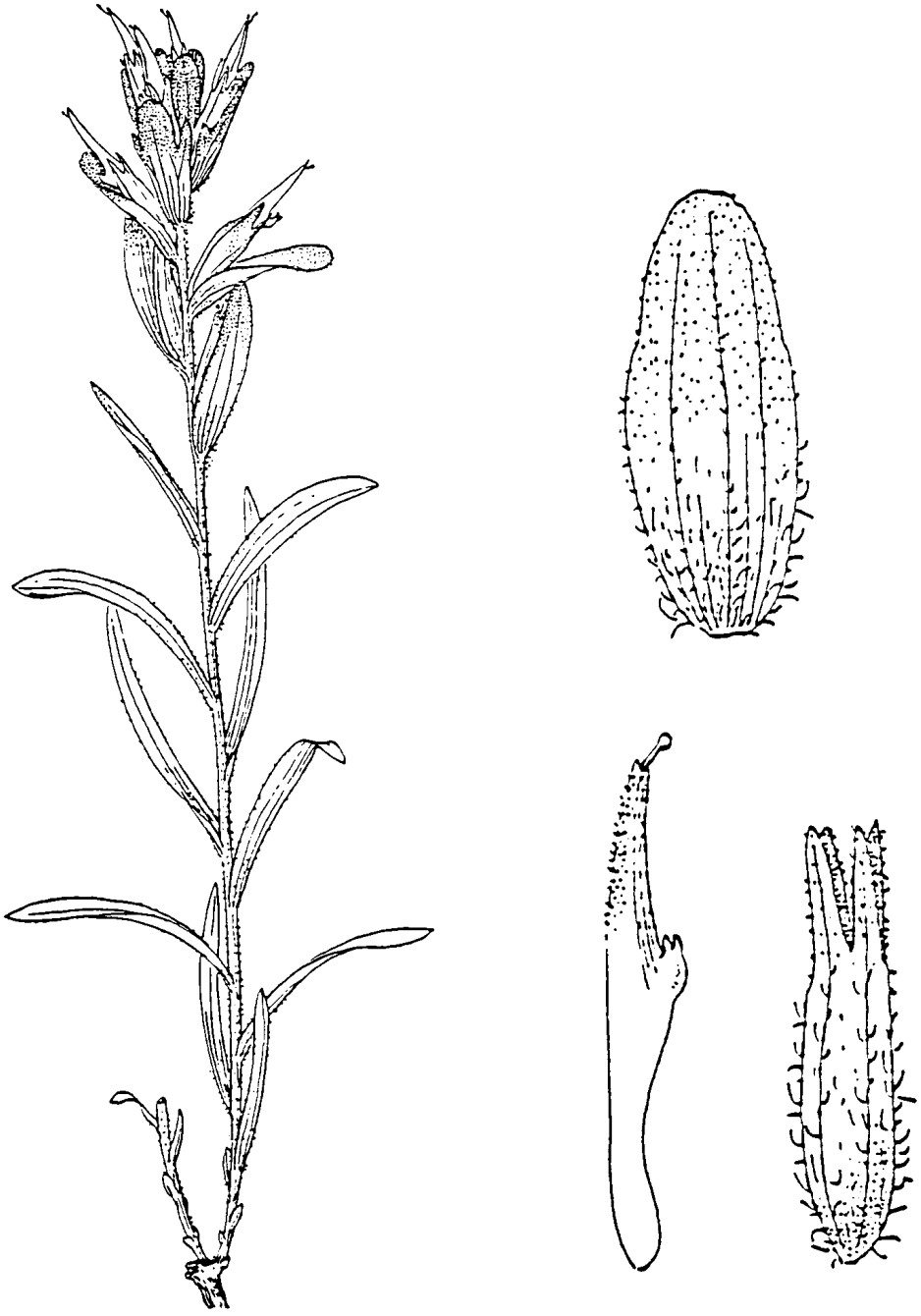
CACO1



Heartleaf bittercress (*Cardamine cordifolia*); PLANTS symbol: CACO6

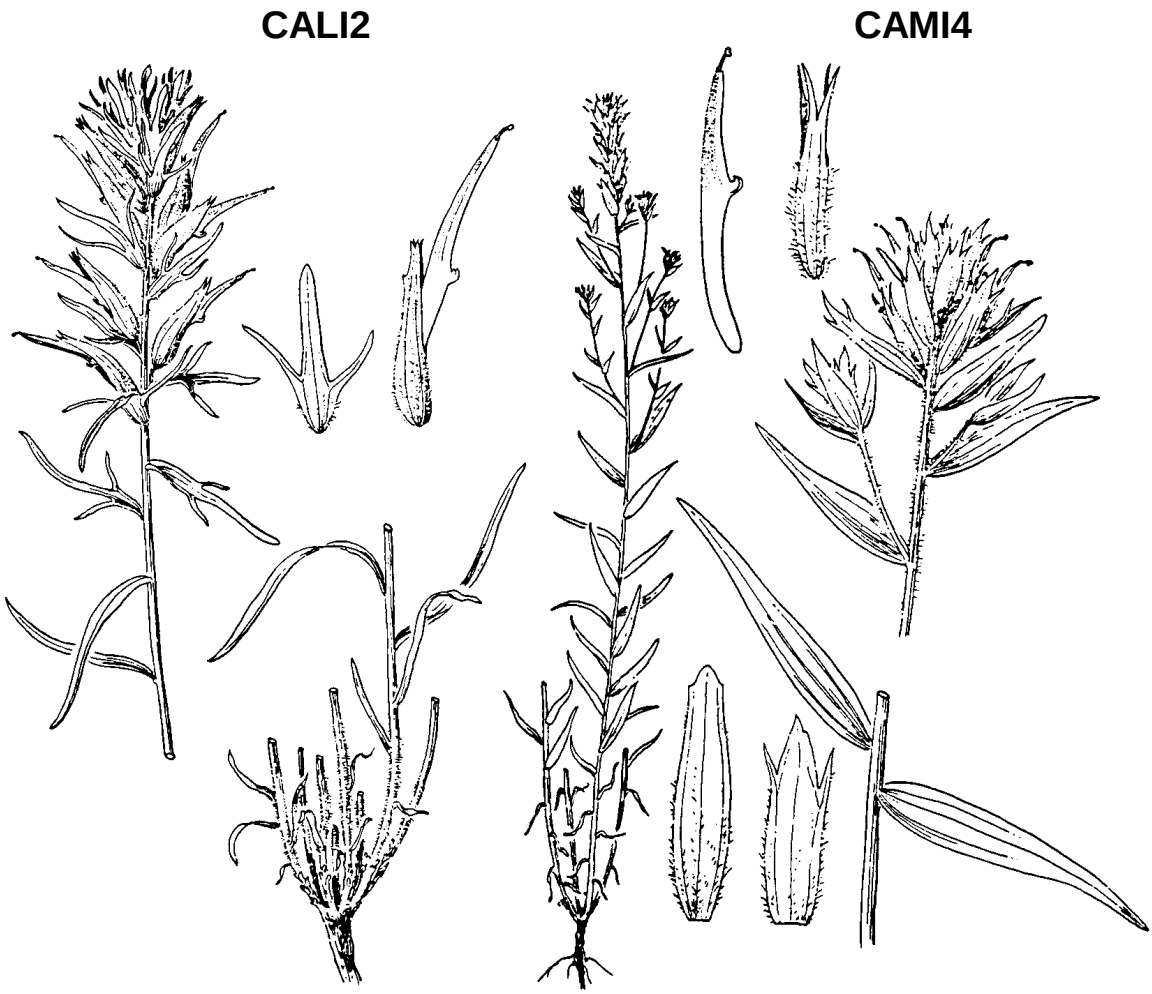
Heartleaf bittercress is a tall forb with heart-shaped leaves and terminal clusters of small, four-petaled, white flowers. Its foliage, which has toothed margins, tends to be heart-shaped near the base of the plant and triangular on the stems. This plant is common near cold, swift, subalpine streams, where common associates include mountain bluebells (page 145), Fendler cowbane (page 157), Parry primrose (page 176), and arrowleaf groundsel (page 193). Heartleaf bittercress occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

CAIN4



Wholeleaf paintedcup (*Castilleja integra*); PLANTS symbol: CAIN14

Wholeleaf paintedcup is a spring-blooming forb with narrow, light-green leaves, and showy, orange-red bracts surrounding inconspicuous flowers. Even though the Forest has twelve paintedcup species, wholeleaf paintedcup is the only common one with orange bracts. Paintedcups are alternate hosts for two forest diseases: stalactiform rust (*Peridermium stalactiforme*; now *Cronartium coleosporioides*) and limb rust (*Peridermium filamentosum*). These diseases affect lodgepole or ponderosa pines. Wholeleaf paintedcup, which is particularly common on dry sites in the lower montane zone, occurs in every Forest county.

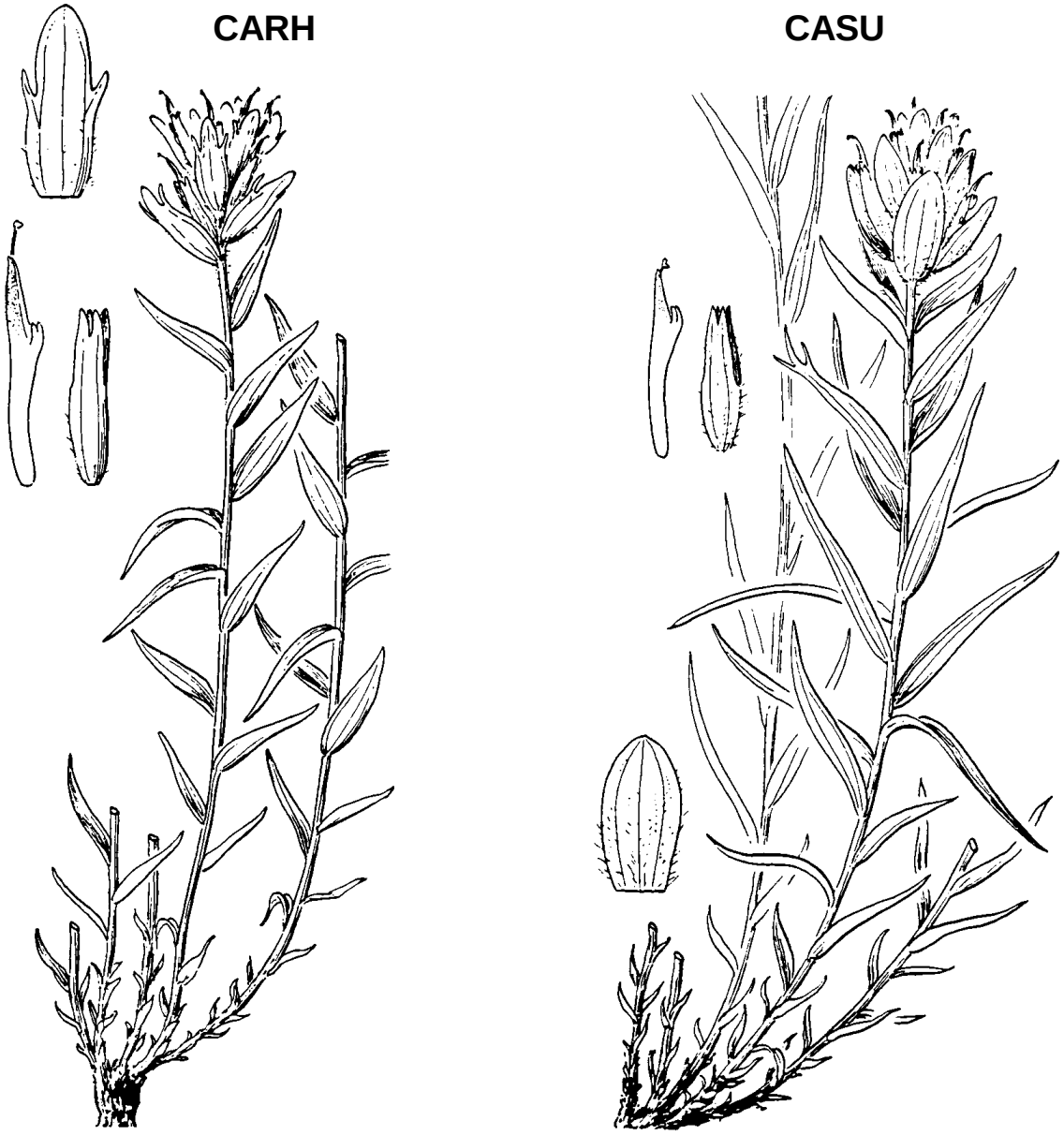


Wyoming paintedcup (*Castilleja linariaefolia*)

PLANTS name: *Castilleja linariifolia*; PLANTS symbol: CALI4

Wyoming paintedcup has reddish bracts, and red or purple stems up to three feet tall. Its flowers appear as pointed green 'horns' poking out from between the brightly-colored bracts. It has narrow, V-shaped leaves and deeply-slit bracts imparting a delicate, feathered look to its flowers. Wyoming paintedcup occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties, where it grows on dryer sites than a common relative – scarlet paintedcup.

Scarlet paintedcup (*Castilleja miniata*; PLANTS symbol: CAMI12) has red or dark-orange bracts and unbranched stems up to two feet tall. Its leaves are lance-shaped and have entire margins. The reddish bracts are usually lobed, although some are entire and have a sharp tip. A similar-looking species is Wyoming paintedcup, which differs from scarlet paintedcup by having much narrower leaves and flower bracts. Scarlet paintedcup occurs in over half of the Forests' counties, primarily on moist sites under a tree canopy dominated by quaking aspen.



Splitleaf paintedcup (*Castilleja rhexiifolia*); PLANTS symbol: CARH4

Splitleaf paintedcup has red or maroon bracts and is found in the upper montane and subalpine zones. Its flower cluster is shorter and more compact than those of most other paintedcup species. The leaves are narrow, sharply-pointed, and often twisted. Splitleaf paintedcup, which grows on moist sites, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' counties.

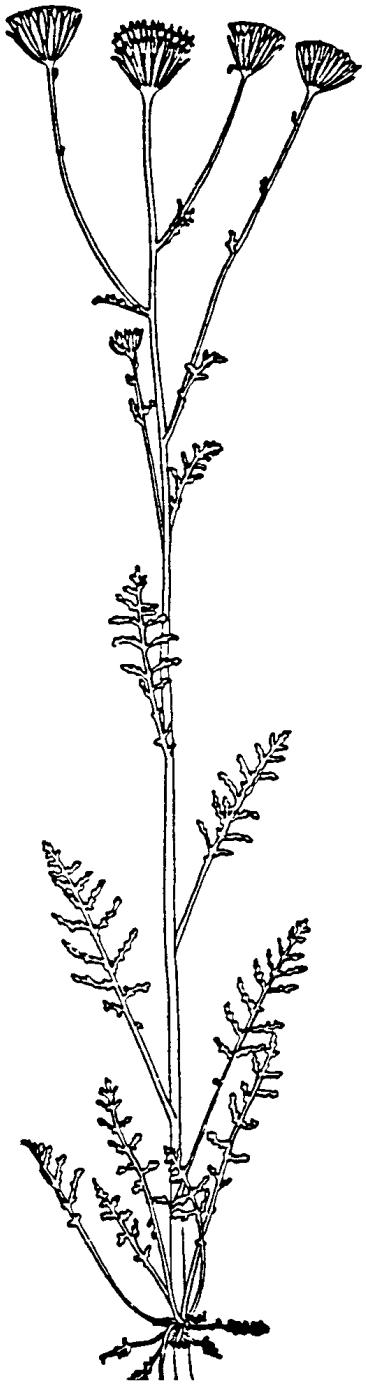
Sulfur paintedcup (*Castilleja sulphurea*; PLANTS symbol: CASU12) is easily recognized because it is our most common species with yellow bracts. It has reddish stems up to two feet tall, and lance-shaped leaves. Another species with yellow flowers is western paintedcup (*Castilleja occidentalis*), which grows on moist alpine sites or high in the subalpine zone. Sulfur paintedcup grows on moist, shaded sites of the montane and subalpine zones and occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

CEAR

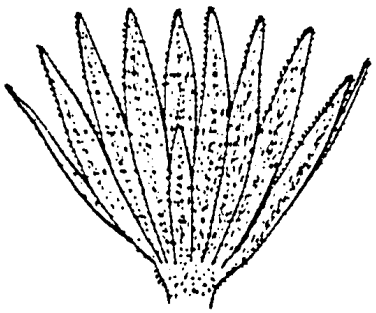
Starry cerastium (*Cerastium arvense*); PLANTS symbol: CEAR4

Starry cerastium is a straggling forb with narrow, opposite, velvety leaves, and small, white blossoms having deeply-notched petals. Its petals have deeper clefts than those of tuber starwort (page 178), which has similar-looking flowers and also grows on moderately-moist sites. Starry cerastium occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' counties, where it is found from mid-elevation ponderosa pine forest to the cold, exposed environments of high-elevation alpine tundra.

CHDO



flower

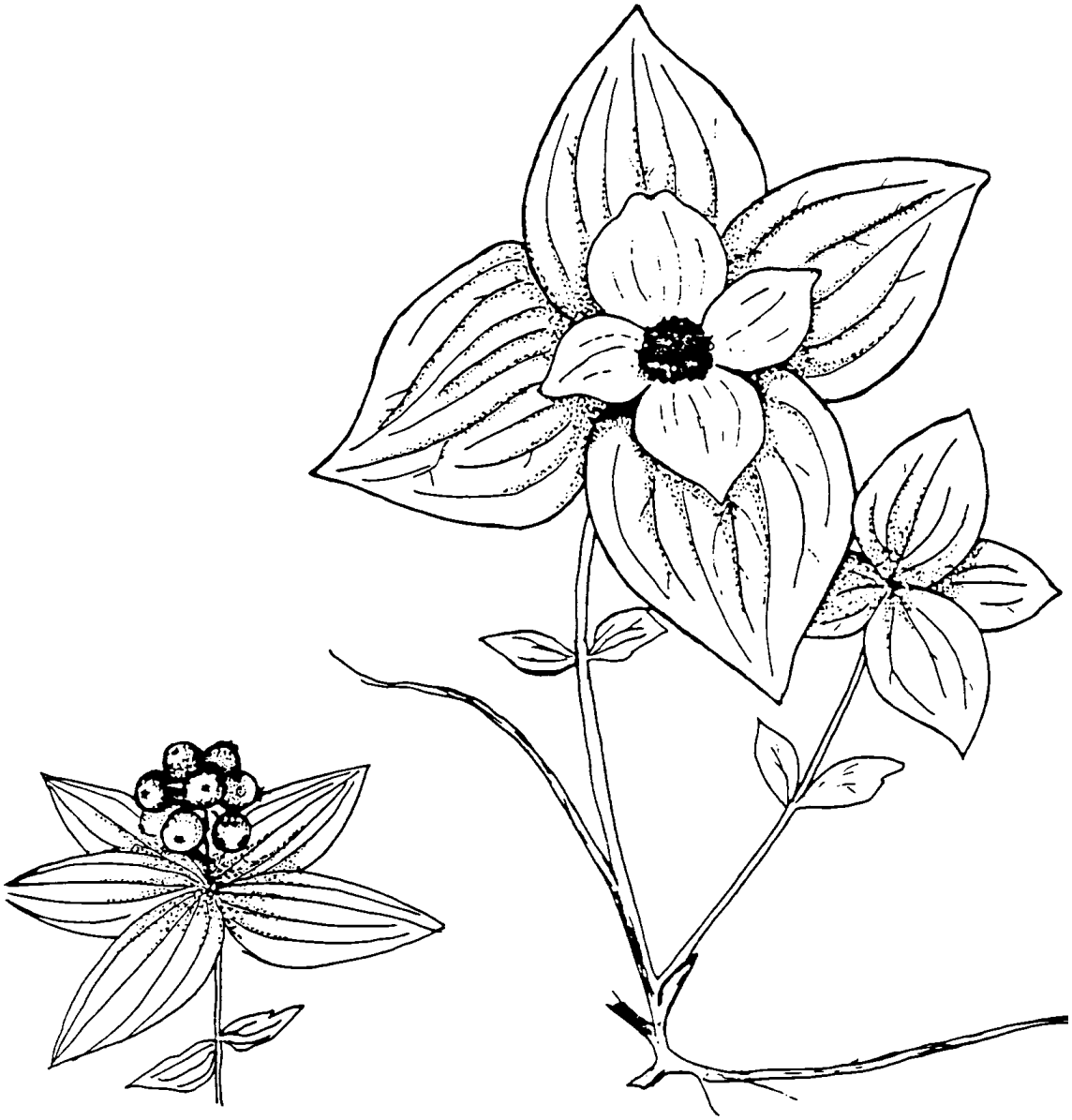


phyllaries
(bracts under
flower head)

Douglas chaenactis (*Chaenactis douglasii*)

Douglas chaenactis is a low-growing forb found on dry, open sites from the foothills to the lower subalpine zones. It has grayish or blue-green, deeply-divided leaves, and dense clusters of small, white disk flowers. This inconspicuous plant is especially common on coarse-textured, granitic soils of the Pike National Forest. Douglas chaenactis, whose leaves are usually folded, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

CHCA1

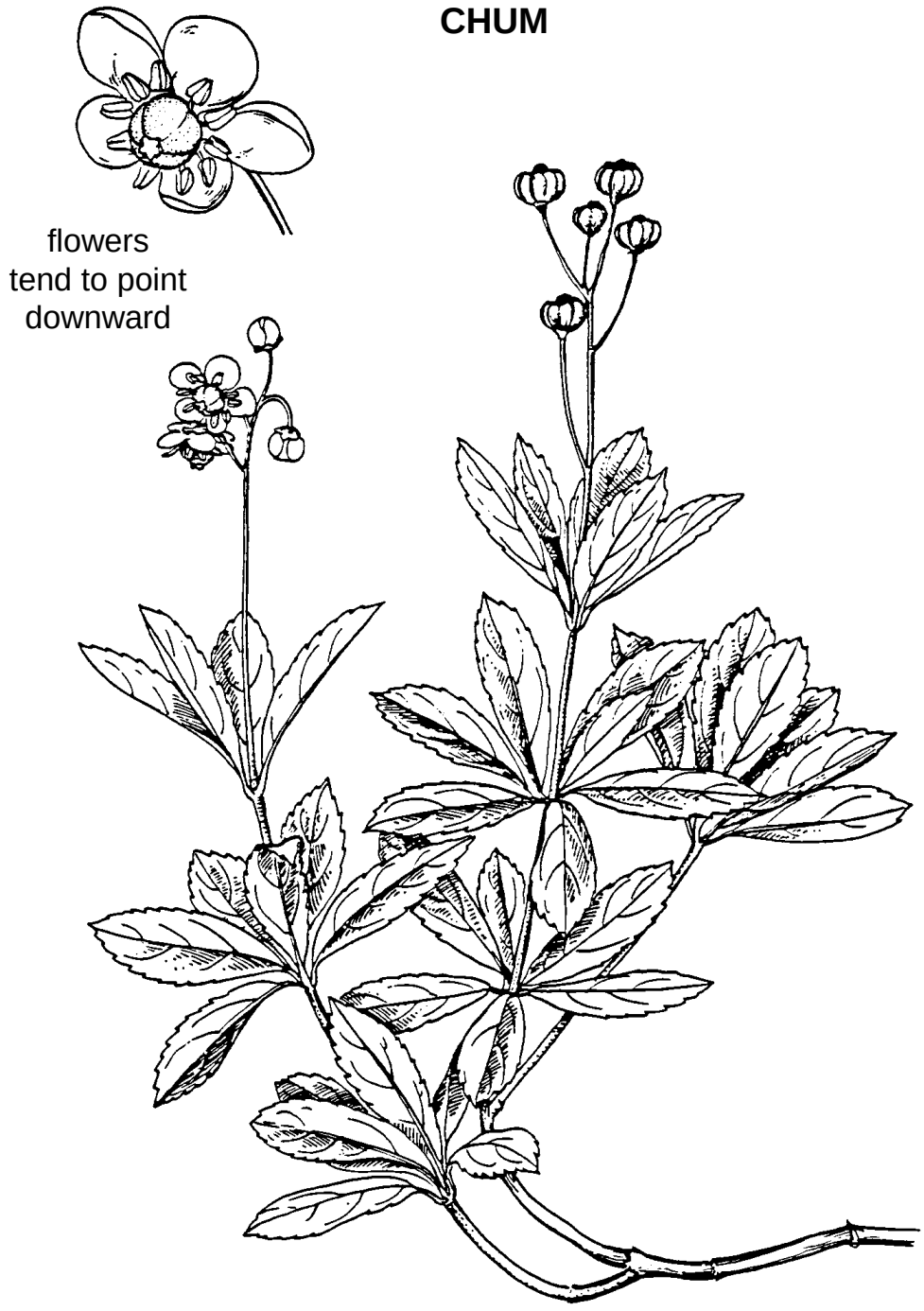


Bunchberry (*Chamaepericlymenum canadense*); PLANTS symbol: CHCA24
PLANTS name: *Cornus canadensis*; PLANTS symbol: COCA13

Bunchberry can be common in the deep shade found under a dense stand of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. It has oval, pleated leaves and attractive blossoms with white bracts. Its flowers are followed by equally-attractive clusters of bright, red fruits. Bunchberry, which is common near springs, seeps, bogs, toe-slopes or on other moist sites, occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

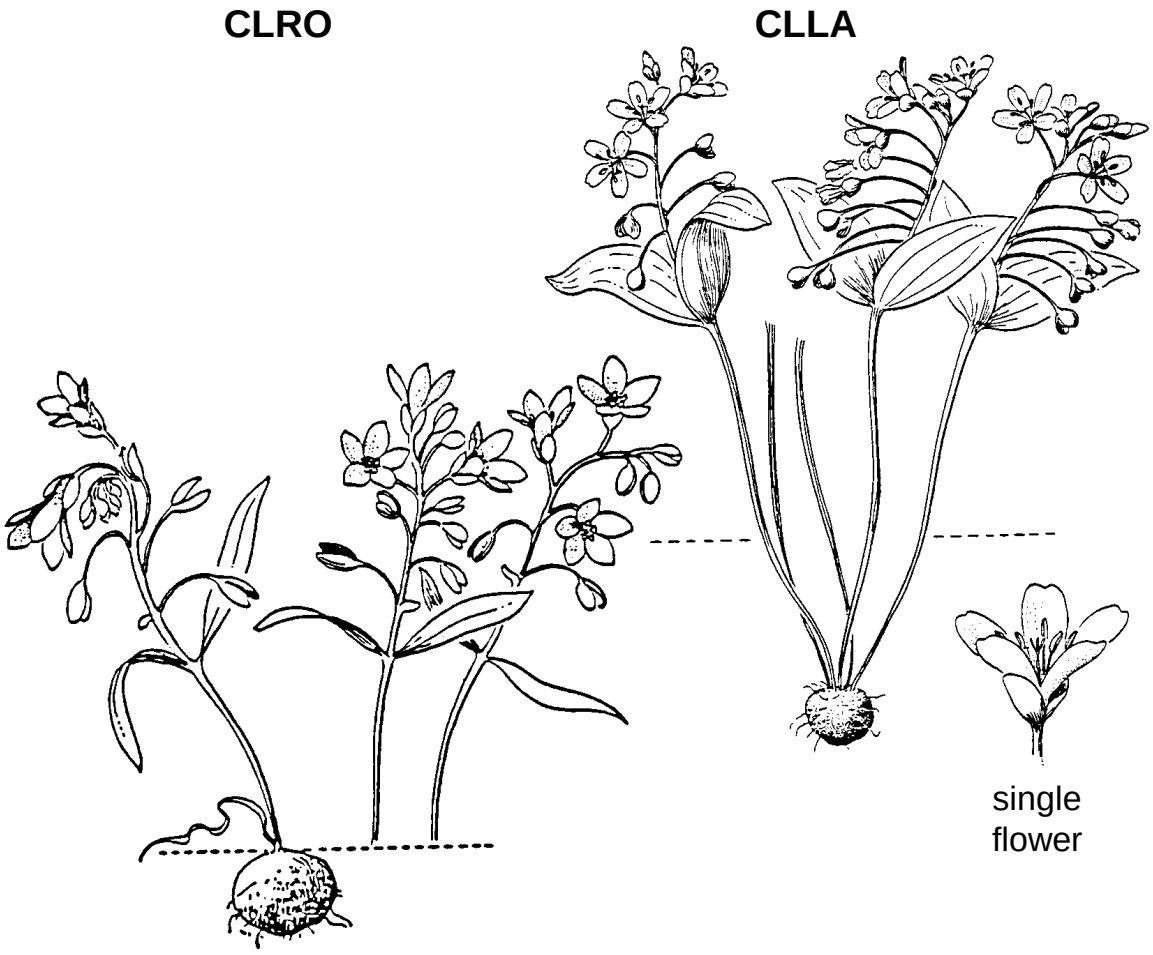
Fireweed (*Chamerion angustifolium*); PLANTS symbol: CHAN9

Fireweed is a common plant of burns, roadsides, clearcuts, or other disturbed areas. It has narrow, willow-like leaves, and a cluster of bright, rose-purple flowers produced at the top of each tall stem. Each fall, its leaves turn a brilliant red color. This forb can provide live shade in Engelmann spruce plantations or fire areas because it is shallow-rooted and generally does not compete aggressively with tree seedlings for soil moisture. Fireweed occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*)

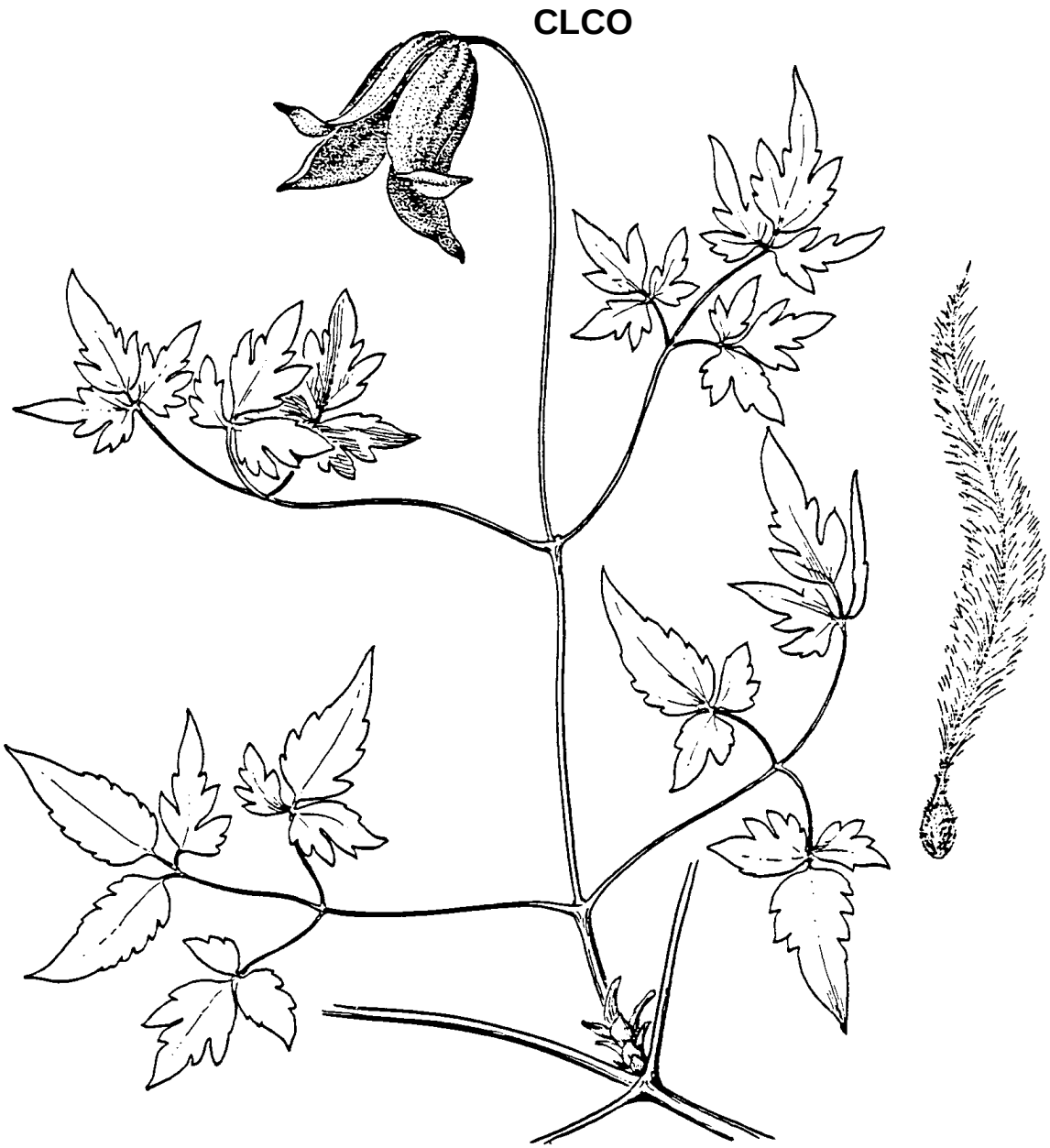
Pipsissewa is common on shaded areas, and it is an indicator plant for sites with better than average productivity for growing trees. It has dark-green, stiff and glossy leaves with toothed margins, and a single flower stalk holding half a dozen or more round, pink blossoms. Pipsissewa, which occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties, is especially common under Douglas-fir stands along the Rampart Range.



Spring beauty (*Claytonia rosea*); PLANTS symbol: CLRO5

Spring beauty is a small, early-blooming forb of low-elevation ponderosa pine sites all along Colorado's Front Range. It has narrow, dark-green leaves, and white or pinkish blossoms with darker pink veins. Spring beauty occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties, where it is often found on the ponderosa pine/Gambel oak habitat type.

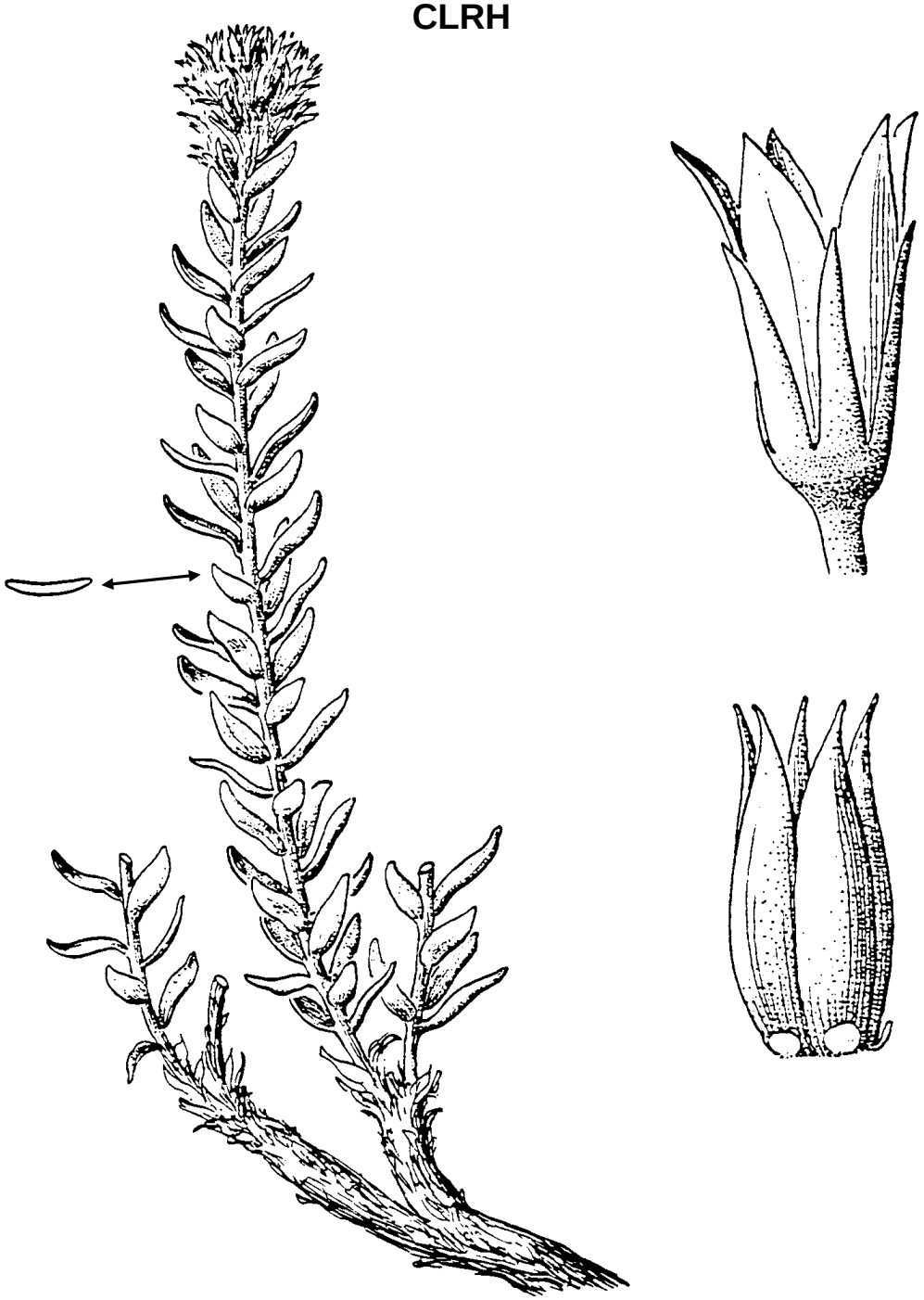
A similar-looking plant is **lanceleaf spring beauty** (*Claytonia lanceolata*; PLANTS symbol: CLLA2), which has wider and thicker leaves than spring beauty, and they are entirely basal. Lanceleaf spring beauty is more common than spring beauty, occurring in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Rocky Mountain clematis (*Clematis columbiana*); PLANTS symbol: CLCO2

Rocky Mountain clematis is commonly found on steep, well-shaded slopes. It has large, drooping, blue or lavender flowers, and compound or deeply-lobed leaves. Although technically a vine, this plant often grows as a sprawling forb rather than climbing on other vegetation. Rocky Mountain clematis occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

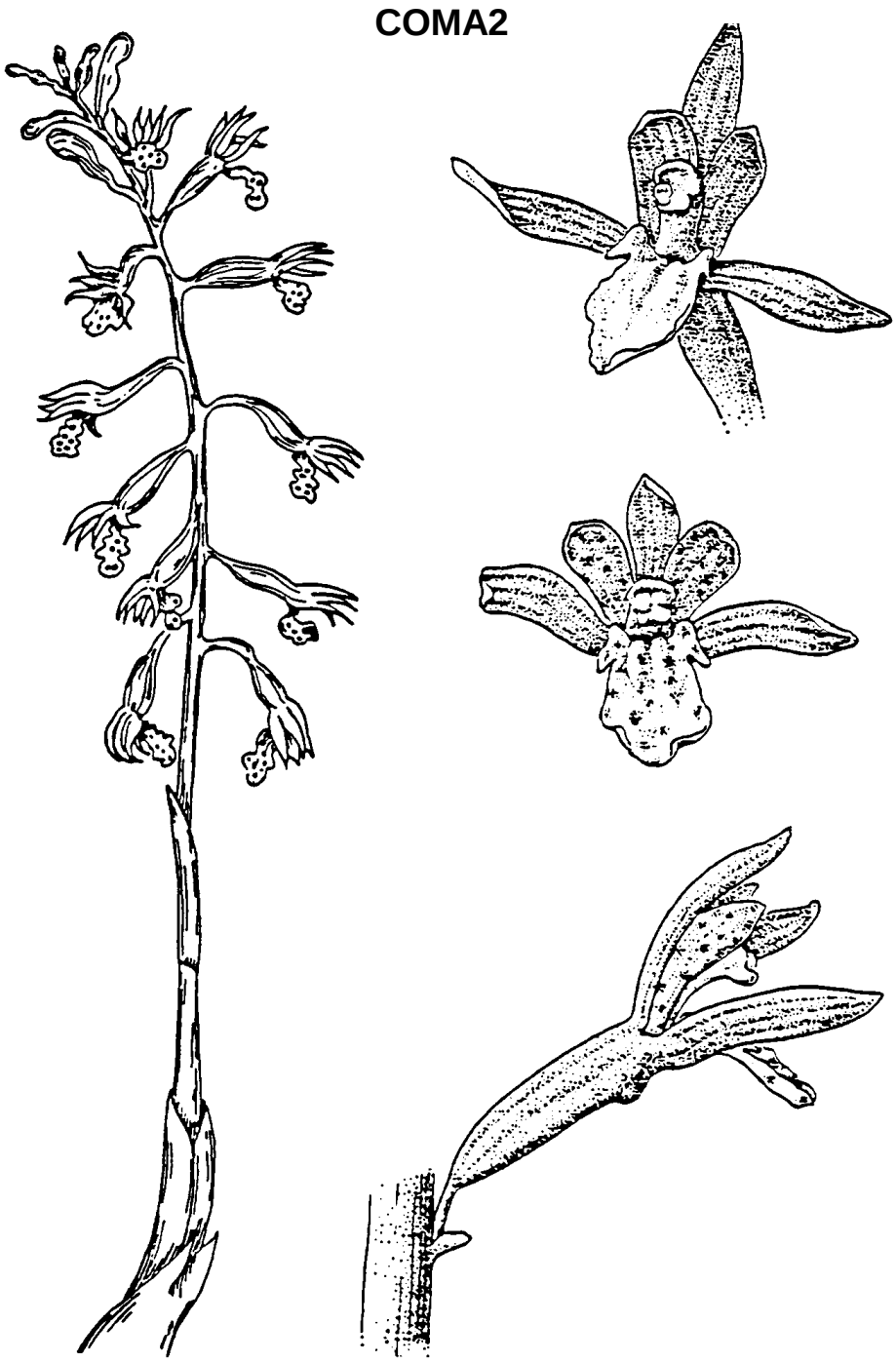
CLRH



Rose crown (*Clementsia rhodantha*); PLANTS symbol: CLRH2

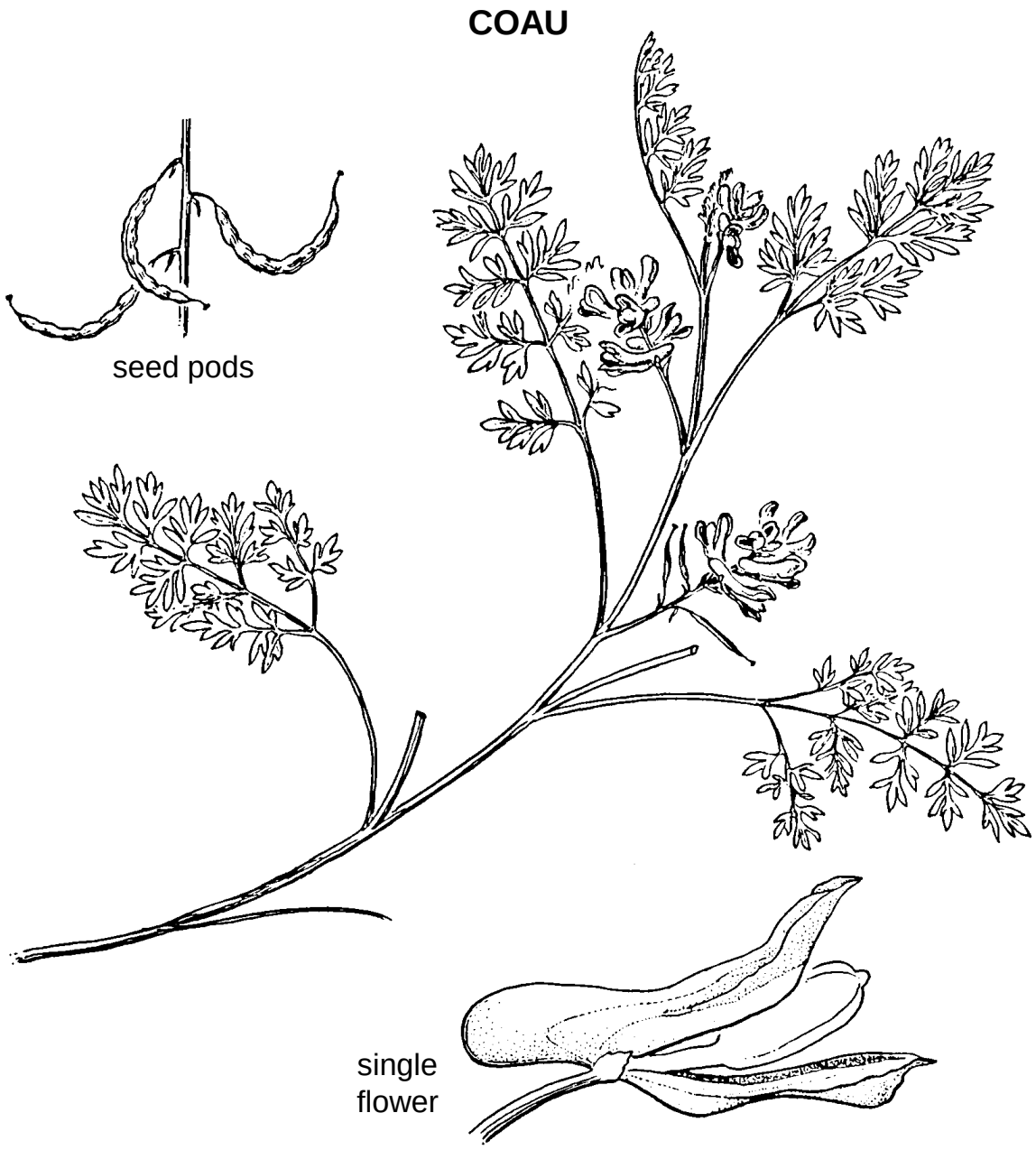
PLANTS name: *Rhodiola rhodantha*; PLANTS symbol: RHRH4

Rose crown is common near streams, springs, seeps, and on other moist sites, but only if they are open and sunny. It is a succulent plant with leafy stems up to a foot tall, and a cluster of pinkish or rose-colored flowers. Occasionally, this plant is confused with the closely-related kings crown (page 184). Rose crown, which grows at high elevations of the subalpine and lower alpine zones, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



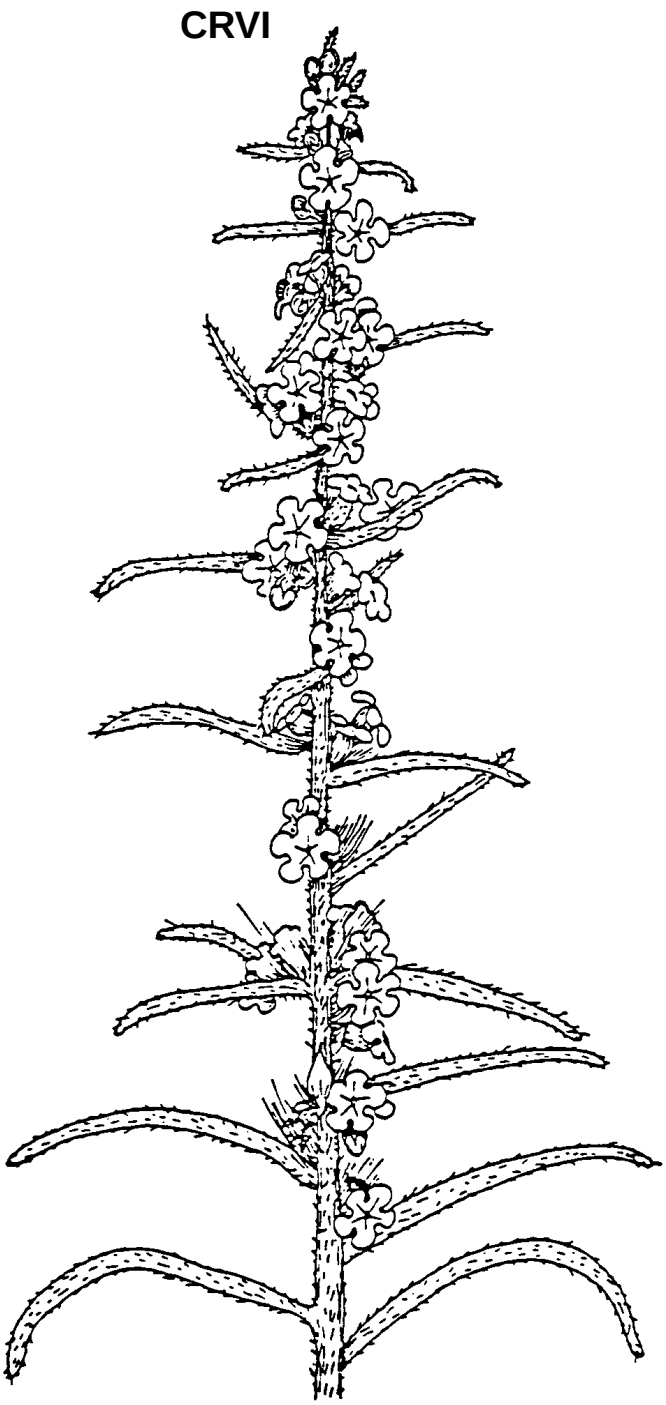
Spotted coralroot (*Corallorhiza maculata*); PLANTS symbol: COMA25

Spotted coralroot is an orchid that grows out of deep duff under Douglas-fir or lodgepole pine stands. It has translucent, reddish-brown stems and small, white flowers with purple-spotted lips. These plants lack chlorophyll and absorb their nourishment from rotting wood and decomposing needle litter. Spotted coralroot, which is seldom confused with other plants except possibly woodland pinedrops (page 180) or pinesap (page 149), occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Golden corydalis (*Corydalis aurea*); PLANTS symbol: COAU2

Golden corydalis is an early-blooming forb with bluish, fern-like leaves and clusters of distinctive, spurred, yellow flowers. Its stems are low and spreading, so these plants appear as blue-green clumps with yellow blossoms nestled among the foliage. This forb prefers open, disturbed sites, and it is often found on pocket gopher mounds or freshly-burned lodgepole pine clearcuts. Golden corydalis occurs in every Forest county.

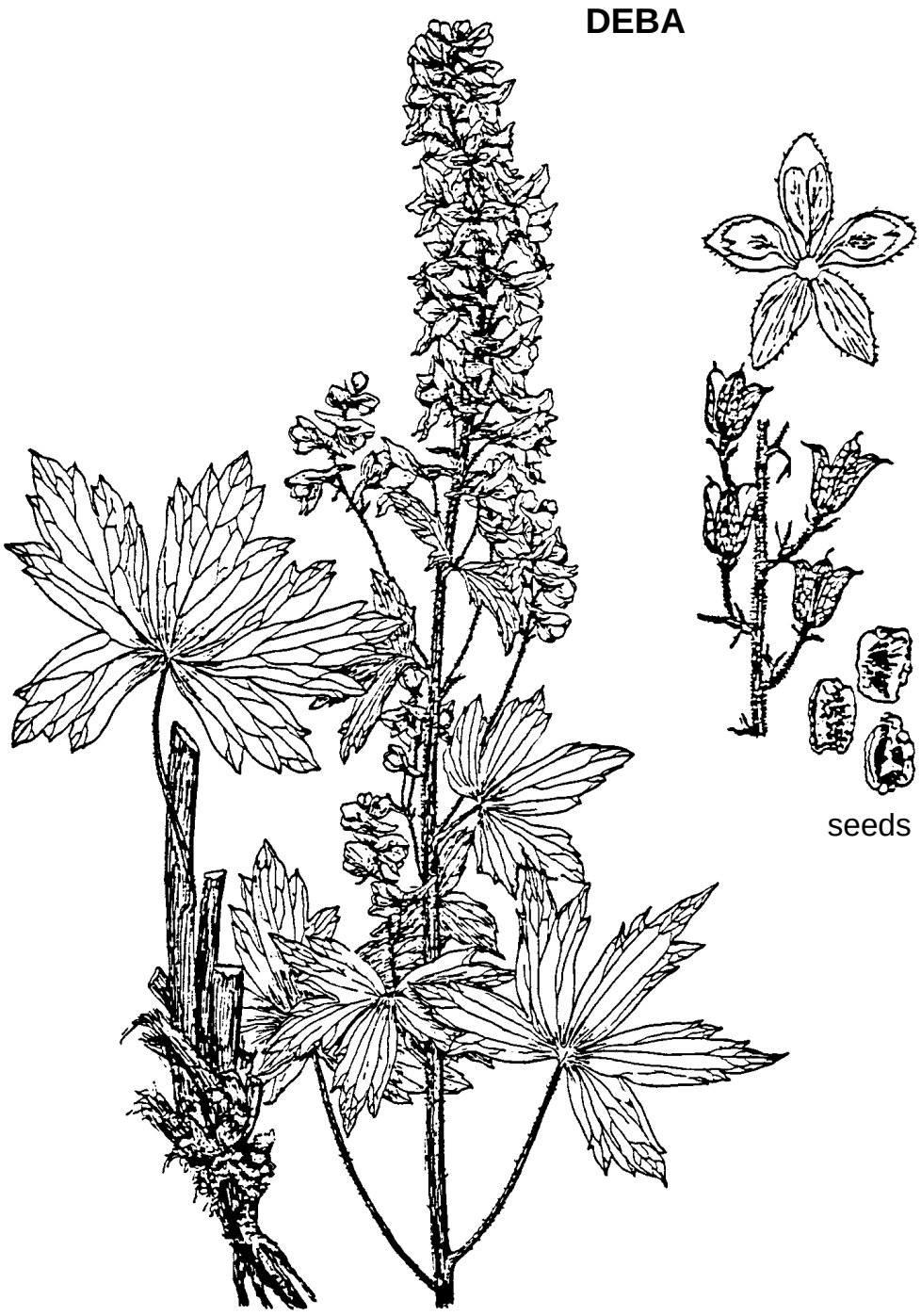


Miners candle (*Cryptantha virgata*); PLANTS symbol: CRVI4

Miners candle is a tall, unbranched forb with narrow leaves and small clusters of white flowers distributed along the entire stem. Its leaves and stem are covered with bristly hairs, which give this plant a rough, gray-green look. Miners candle occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties, particularly on open ponderosa pine sites of the lower montane zone.

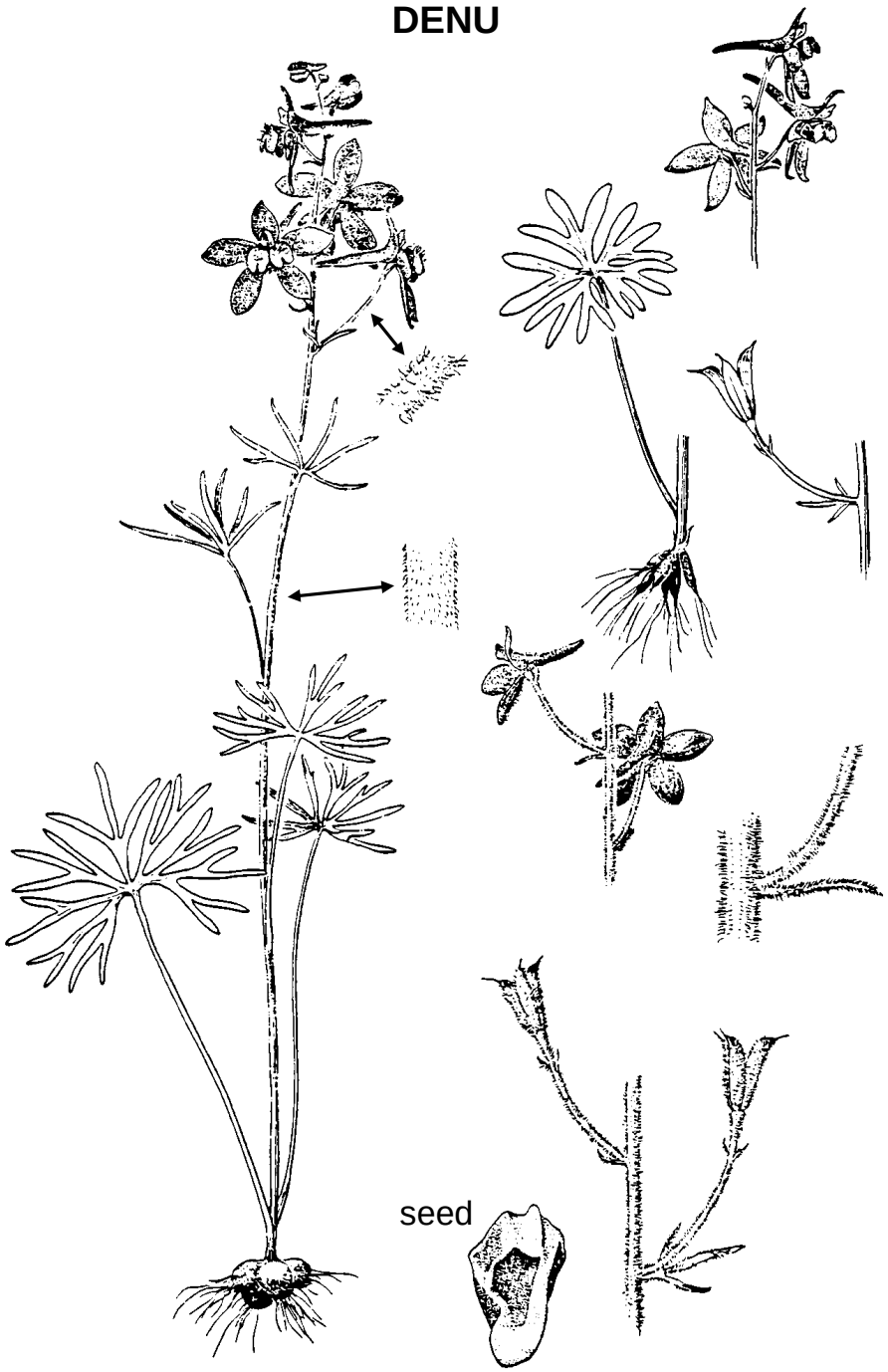
Brittle bladderfern (*Cystopteris fragilis*); PLANTS symbol:CYFR2

Brittle bladderfern is an abundant fern commonly found on moist, forested sites. It has fronds from one-half to one foot in height, and grows under ledges or between cracks in large rock outcrops. No other fern is encountered more often on a typical forest site than this one. Brittle bladderfern, which is occasionally confused with Oregon woodsia or Rocky Mountain woodsia (two other ferns), occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Barbey larkspur (*Delphinium barbeyi*); PLANTS symbol: DEBA2

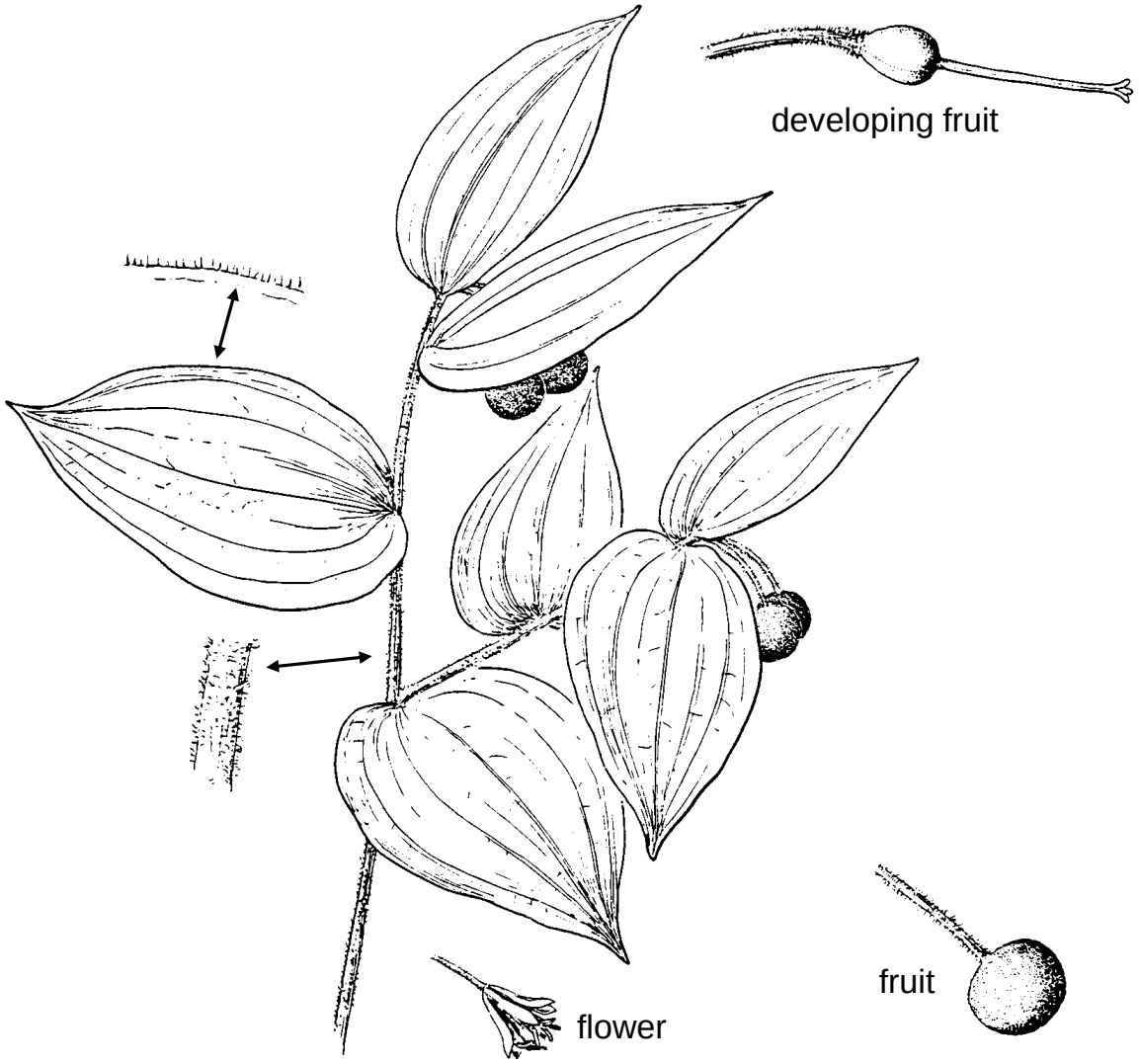
Barbey larkspur is a tall forb commonly found on moist sites of the subalpine zone. It has palmately-lobed leaves and distinctive, purple flowers with a spur. This plant is often associated with arrowleaf groundsel, Columbia monkshood, tall chimingbells, and other riparian forbs. Of these associates, Barbey larkspur is sometimes confused with Columbia monkshood (page 60) because both have similar foliage. If flowers are available, you can tell them apart easily – monkshood has hooded blossoms, while those of larkspur are spurred. Barbey larkspur, which is particularly poisonous to cattle, occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Nuttall larkspur (*Delphinium nuttallianum*); PLANTS symbol: DENU2

Nuttall larkspur is a short forb found on relatively dry sites of the foothills and lower montane zones. It has narrowly-divided leaves and distinctive blue or purple flowers with a spur. A taller relative is branched larkspur (*Delphinium ramosum*), which has palmately-lobed leaves and grows in aspen stands and moist meadows of the upper montane and subalpine zones. Its flowers differ from those of Barbey larkspur, which is our other tall larkspur, by being bluer, smaller, and narrower. Nuttall larkspur occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

DITR



Fairybells (*Disporum trachycarpum*); PLANTS symbol: DITR2

PLANTS name: *Prosartes trachycarpa*; PLANTS symbol: PRTR4

Fairybells has long, pleated leaves, and white or greenish flowers produced at the ends of each stem. Its flowers are followed by distinctive, triangular-shaped fruits that are green when immature and bright red by late summer or fall. Do not confuse this plant with twisted stalk (page 199) or feather solomonplume (page 196), since all three have similar-looking foliage. Fairybells, which occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties, grows on moist, shaded hillsides under a Douglas-fir or spruce-fir canopy.

DOPU

Darkthroat shootingstar (*Dodecatheon pulchellum*)

Darkthroat shootingstar has attractive clusters of pink or red flowers and bright-green, spatula-shaped leaves. Each blossom has brightly-colored petals pointing backward from a pointed, purple tip. This forb grows along mossy stream banks or in low-lying areas that are wet following spring snowmelt. Darkthroat shootingstar, which is usually found in open areas but also grows on moist aspen sites, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Bigflower cinquefoil (*Drymocallis fissa*); PLANTS symbol: DRFI3

PLANTS name: *Potentilla fissa*; PLANTS symbol: POFI3

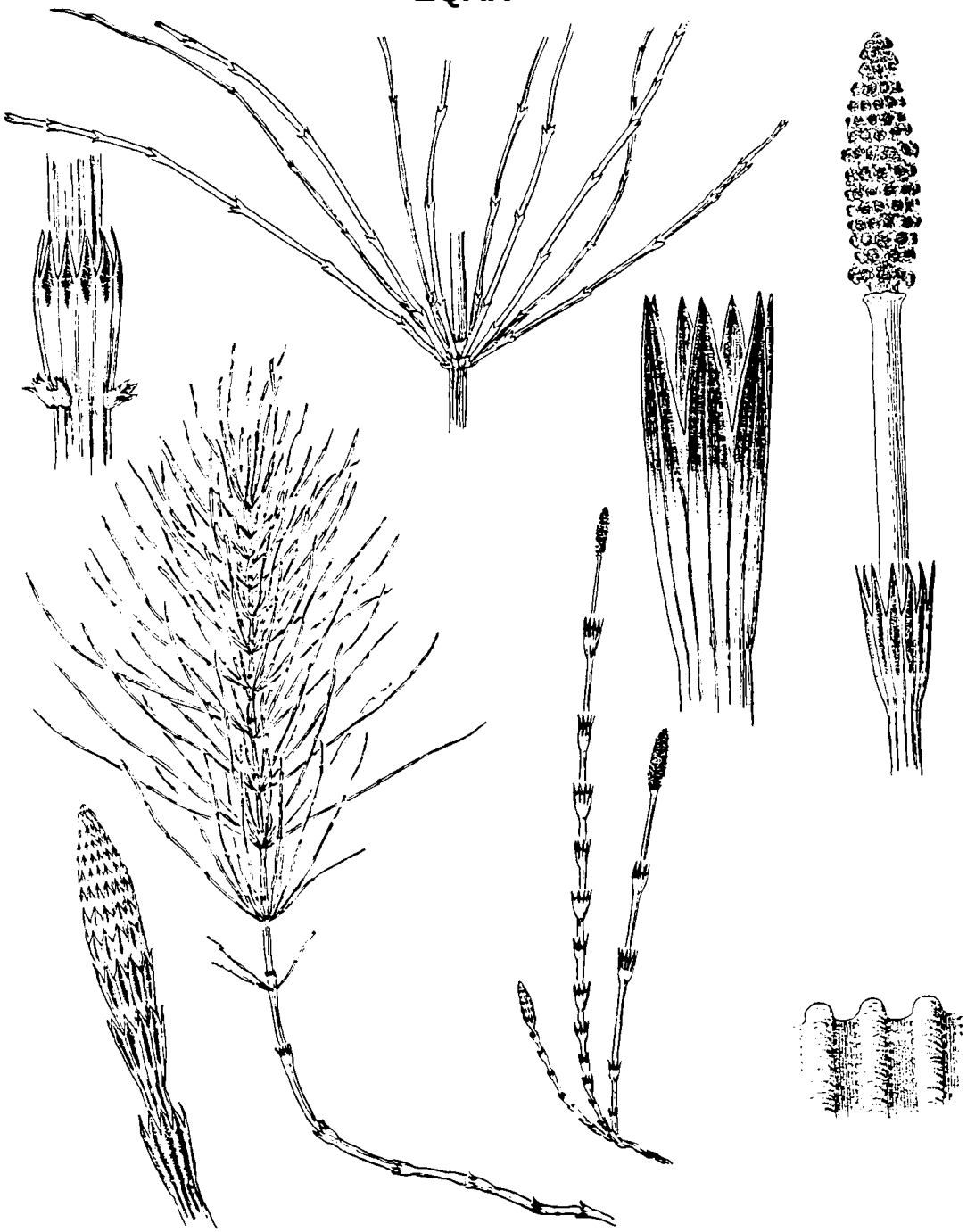
Bigflower cinquefoil has pinnately-compound leaves with broadly oval leaflets. Its yellow, rose-like flowers are attractive and somewhat resemble those of buttercups. Like several close relatives in the *Potentilla* genus, this plant tends to have hairy, bright-red stems. This low-growing forb grows on dry to moist sites under a ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir canopy. Bigflower cinquefoil, which is commonly found on road shoulders and other disturbed or rocky sites, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Orange sneezeweed (*Dugaldia hoopesii*)

PLANTS name: *Hymenoxys hoopesii*; PLANTS symbol: HYHO

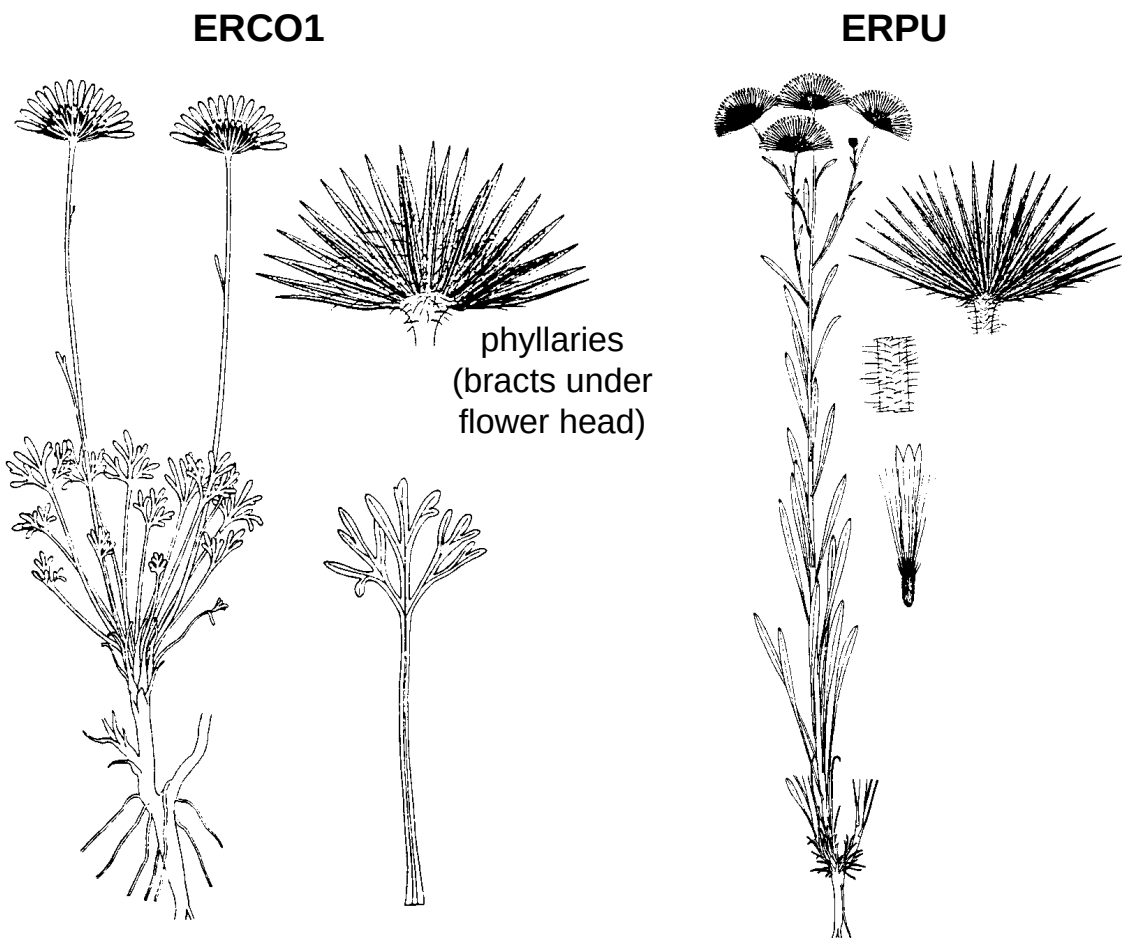
Orange sneezeweed is a stout forb with long, lance-shaped leaves. The leaves are widest above their middle (oblanceolate). Its blossoms consist of an orangish center disk nearly an inch across, and narrow, yellowish ray flowers. This plant grows in moist meadows and aspen groves of the upper montane and subalpine zones. Orange sneezeweed, which is poisonous to livestock and particularly troublesome on sheep range, occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

EQAR



Field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*)

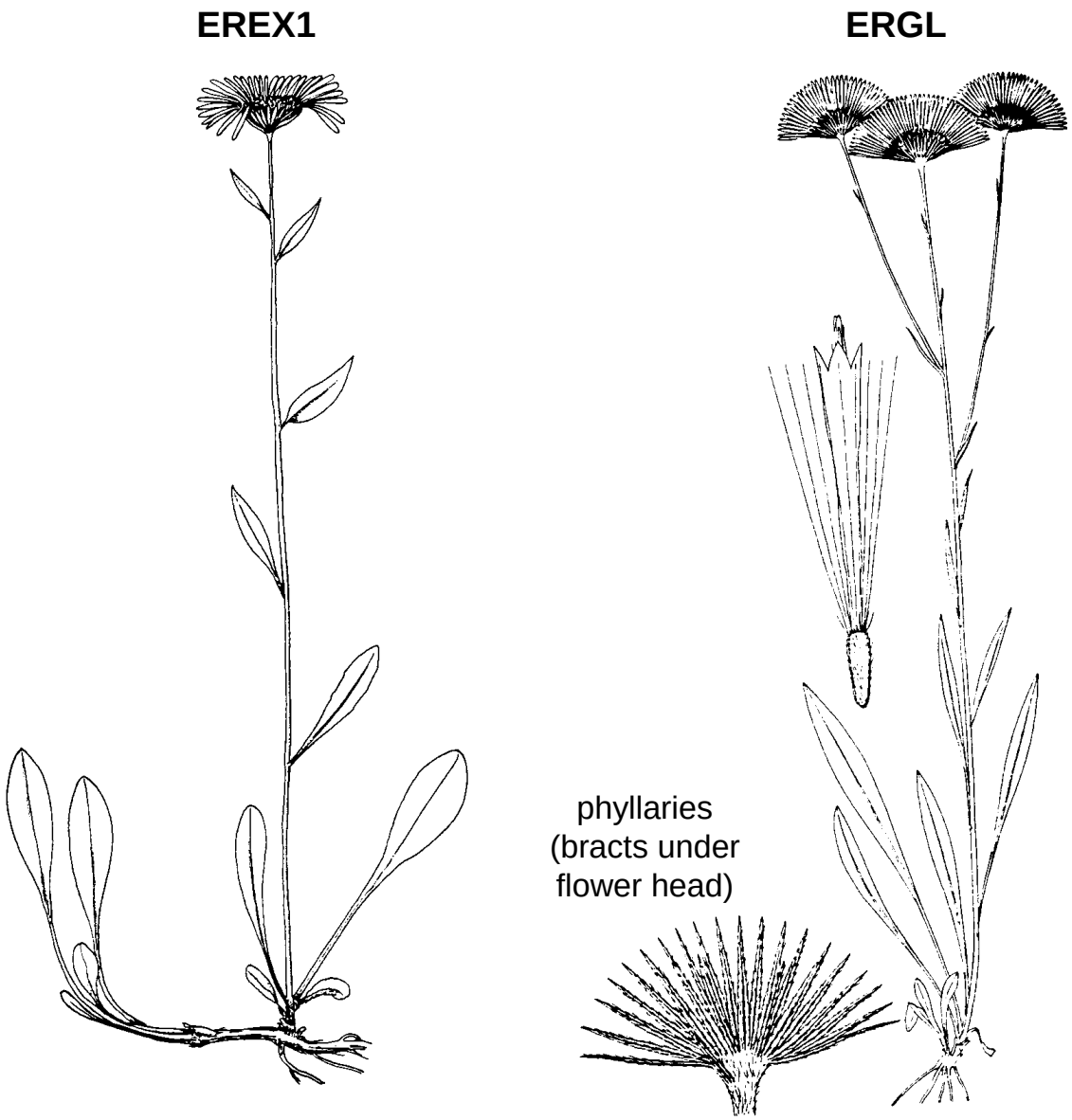
Field horsetail is common on moist sites of the foothills, montane, and subalpine zones. It has jointed, hollow stems; slender branches; and pale, tan, or brown flowering structures. Horsetails have been called scouring rushes because its stems contain abrasive silica, which also makes them unpalatable as livestock forage. Field horsetail, which looks so distinctive that it is seldom confused with any other plant, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' counties.



Fernleaf fleabane (*Erigeron compositus*); PLANTS symbol: ERCO4

Fernleaf fleabane is a common, early-blooming forb with white or blue flowers, and hairy, divided leaves arising from a thick, woody base. Fernleaf fleabane is sometimes mistaken for LaVeta fleabane (*Erigeron vetensis*) or low fleabane because all three may have small, white flowers. Foliage differences are the best way to tell them apart – LaVeta fleabane has narrow, sticky leaves; low fleabane has narrow, hairy foliage; and fernleaf fleabane's leaves are hairy and divided into three narrow segments. This plant is found on open, dry sites from the lower montane to lower subalpine zones. Fernleaf fleabane occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

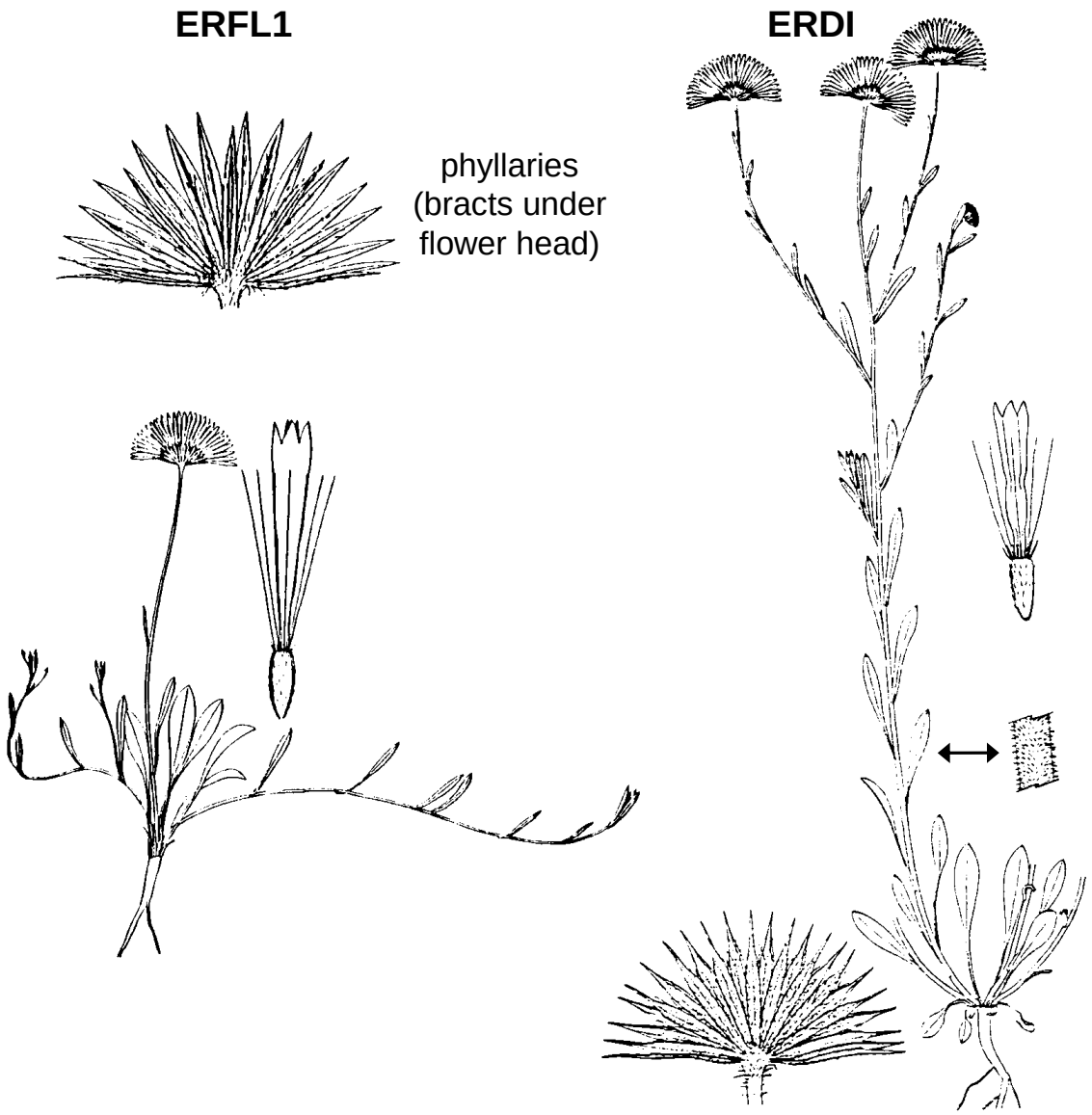
Low fleabane (*Erigeron pumilis*; PLANTS symbol: ERPU2) is a low-growing forb with white, blue or pink ray flowers and narrow, hairy leaves. It grows as a tufted plant because all the stems arise from a common, semi-woody base. This plant is often confused with LaVeta fleabane (*Erigeron vetensis*) or fernleaf fleabane because of similar flower color, but can be separated from them using foliage characteristics (see narrative above for fernleaf fleabane). Low fleabane occurs in three-fourths of the Forests' counties, where it is often found on ponderosa pine/Arizona fescue sites.



Forest fleabane (*Erigeron eximius*); PLANTS symbol: EREX4

Forest fleabane has smooth stems up to two feet tall, and white or pale pink flowers. Its flower heads are always bent down when in bud, and its stem leaves are smooth and lack hairs around their margins. A good identification characteristic is that its stem leaves are shorter than the stem distance between them (internodes). It is common in moist Douglas-fir/white fir and spruce-fir forests, especially those of the San Isabel National Forest. This forb is the undergrowth indicator plant for plant associations in both the white fir and spruce-fir series (DeVelice et al. 1986). Forest fleabane occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

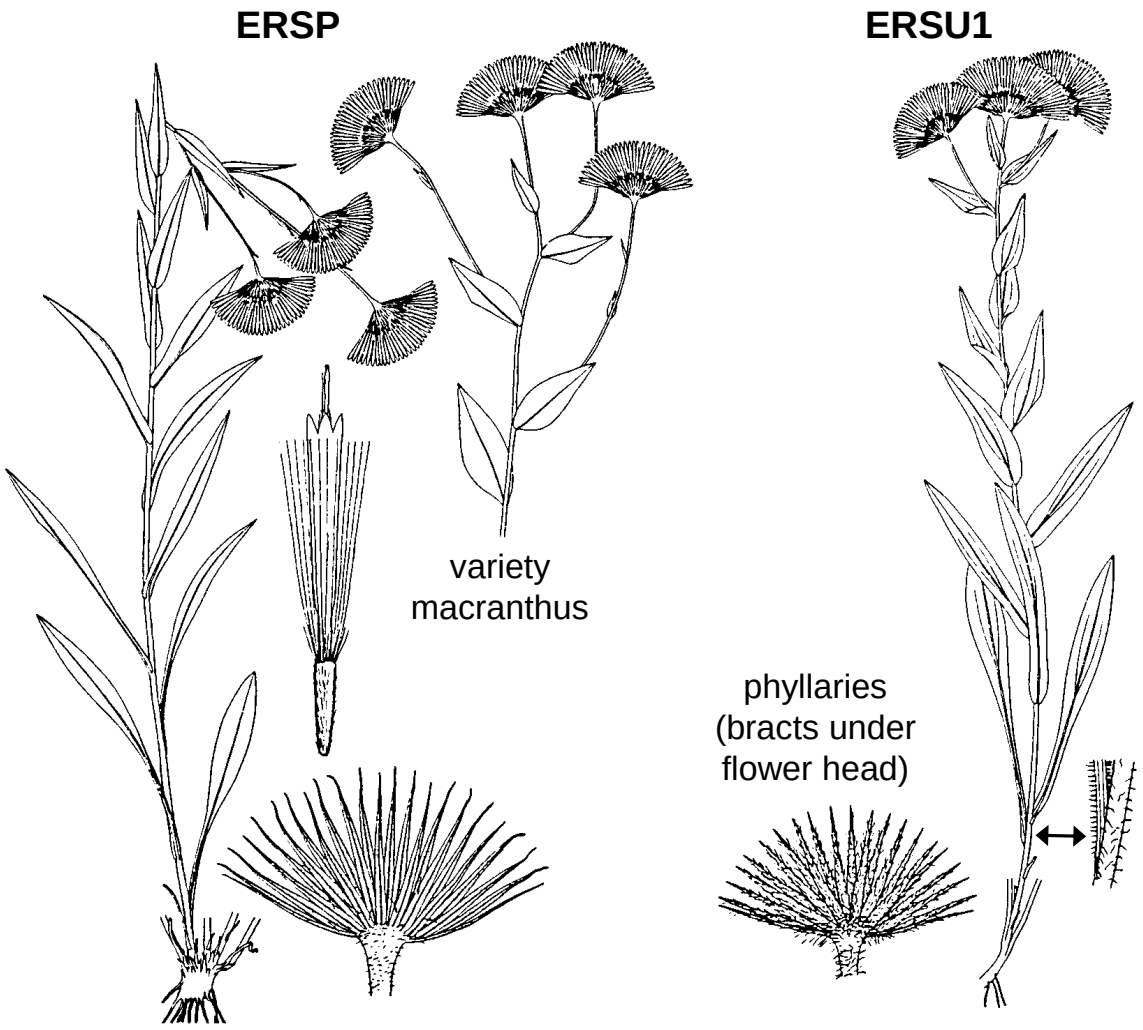
Do not confuse forest fleabane with a close relative – **smooth fleabane** (*Erigeron glabellus*; PLANTS symbol: ERGL2), which has hairy stem leaves and stems. Smooth fleabane also occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Trailing fleabane (*Erigeron flagellaris*); PLANTS symbol: ERFL

Trailing fleabane is a low-growing forb which spreads using trailing, leafy stolons (horizontal, aboveground runners). It has hairy, lime-green leaves and white or light pink flowers. This plant inhabits open, dry sites from the foothills to lower subalpine zones. Trailing fleabane occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Trailing fleabane is sometimes confused with a close relative lacking stolons – **spreading fleabane** (*Erigeron divergens*; PLANTS symbol: ERDI4). Spreading fleabane, which also differs from trailing fleabane by having predominantly blue flowers instead of white ones, occurs in nine of the Forests' fourteen counties.

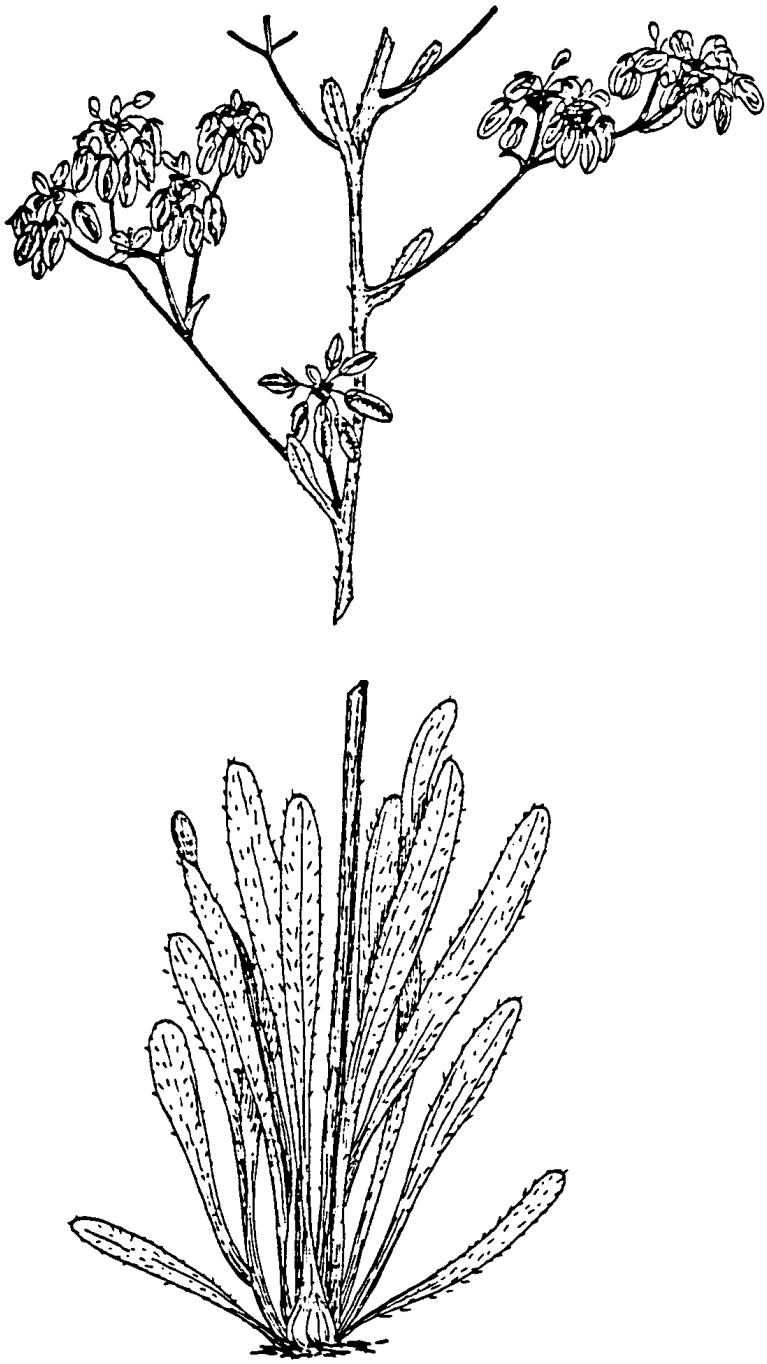


Oregon fleabane (*Erigeron speciosus*); PLANTS symbol: ERSP4

Oregon fleabane is an attractive forb with one to ten flower heads per stem, and smooth, three-veined leaves. Its flowers have many blue or violet rays surrounding a small, yellow center. This plant is common in moist glades of the Douglas-fir zone, and in the undergrowth of quaking aspen stands. Oregon fleabane occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Threenerve fleabane (*Erigeron subtrinervis*; PLANTS symbol: ERSU2) is an attractive forb with one- to two-foot tall stems arising from creeping, underground rhizomes. Its hairy, lance-shaped leaves have three prominent veins. Bright pink flower heads up to two inches across make this a showy plant when in bloom. This common forb is occasionally confused with Oregon fleabane, but differs from it by having hairy stems and leaves. Threenerve fleabane, which grows in dry forest glades and quaking aspen groves of the upper montane and lower subalpine zones, occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

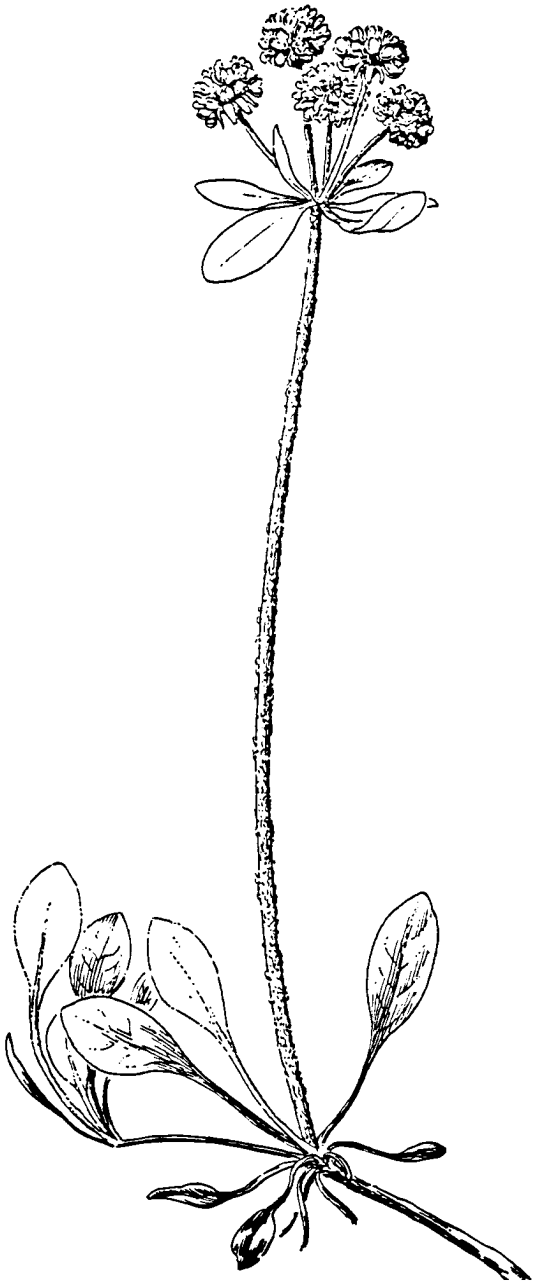
ERAL



Wing eriogonum (*Eriogonum alatum*); PLANTS symbol: ERAL4

Wing eriogonum is a tall, distinctive-looking forb of dry or moderately-moist sites. It has long, hairy, basal leaves, and a tall flowering stem topped with an open cluster of small, yellow flowers. Its fruits are three-winged and about a quarter-inch long. Wing eriogonum, whose old leaves persist on the root crown, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

ERSU2



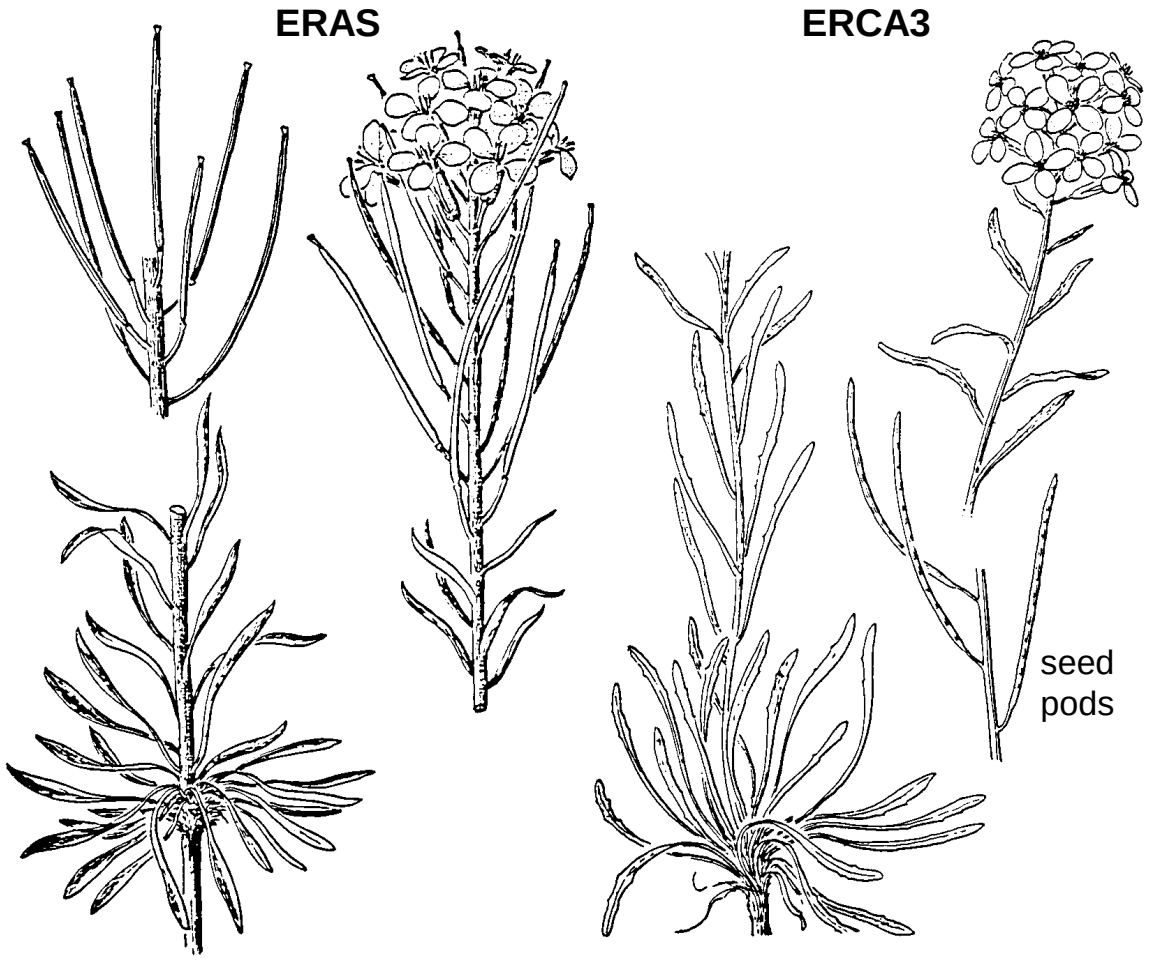
Subalpine eriogonum (*Eriogonum subalpinum*); PLANTS symbol: ERSU11

PLANTS name: *Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *majus*; PLANTS symbol: ERUMM

Subalpine eriogonum is a common, mat-forming plant of open subalpine forest. It has hairy, spatulate leaves, and thick clusters of small, cream-colored flowers. Its flowers usually turn an attractive rose color as they fade with age. A similar-looking species of lower elevations is James eriogonum (*Eriogonum jamesii*). It has white, cream, greenish, or light-yellow flowers, and grows on dry sites of the foothills and lower montane zones. Subalpine eriogonum, which is common on road shoulders and other disturbed or exposed sites (particularly near Leadville, CO), occurs in half of the Forests' counties.

Sulphur eriogonum (*Eriogonum umbellatum*)

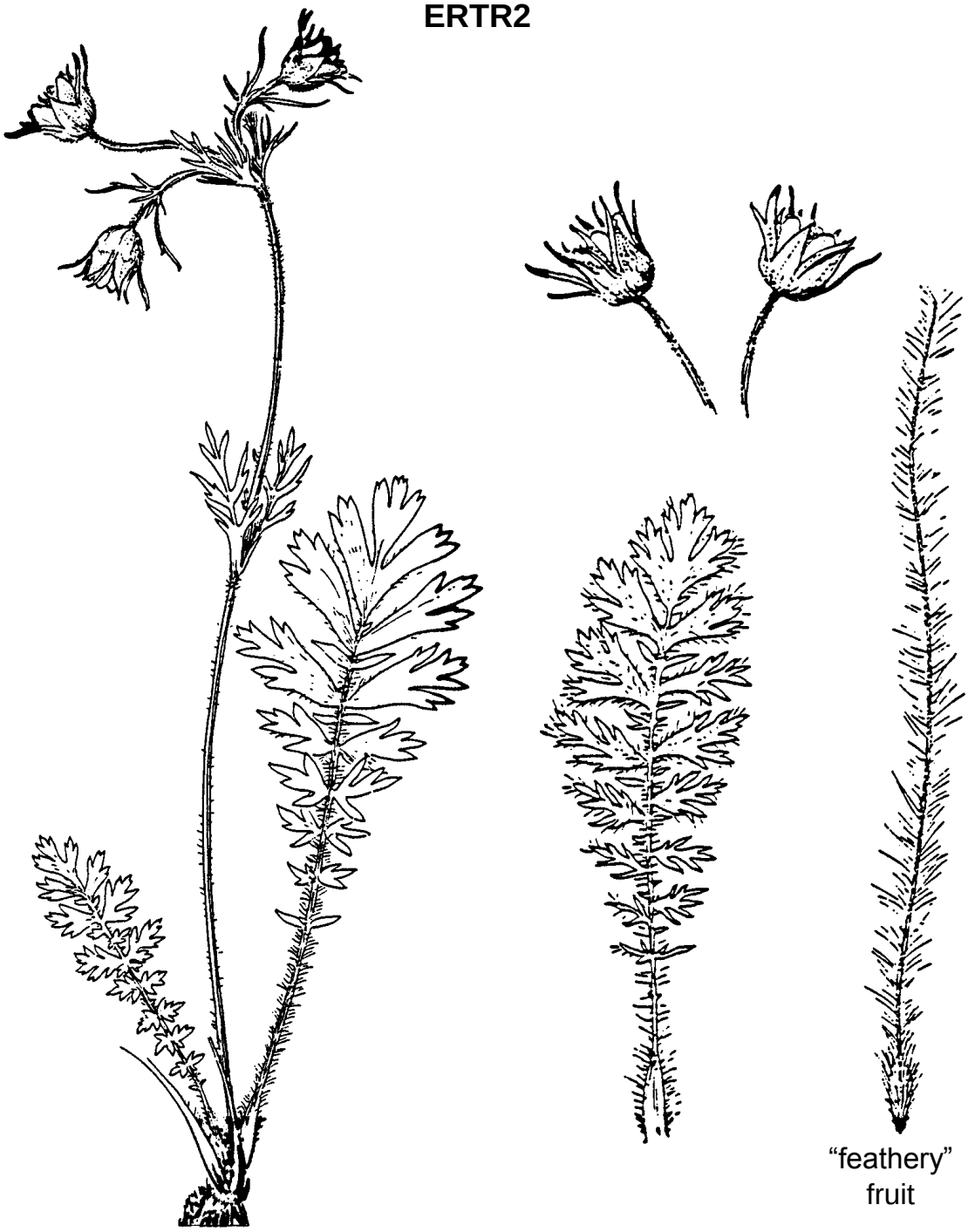
Sulphur eriogonum has small, oval leaves and tiny yellow flowers produced in ball-like clusters. The leaves are dark green on their upper surface, but appear white underneath because of a dense, hairy coating. Its flowers are bright yellow when fresh, but gradually darken to orange and eventually red with age. Sulphur eriogonum occurs in most Forest counties, and it is very common under ponderosa pine stands growing on gravelly, granitic soils.



Plains wallflower (*Erysimum asperum*); PLANTS symbol: ERAS2

Plains wallflower grows on dry hillsides of the foothills and lower montane zones. It has tall stems with narrow, linear leaves and dense clusters of bright, yellow flowers. Western wallflower, a close relative with orange, red, or maroon flowers, is described below. Plains wallflower, which is commonly found in pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine forests, is shown as occurring in only three of the Forests' fourteen counties (see inventory section), but actually, it is more widely distributed than that.

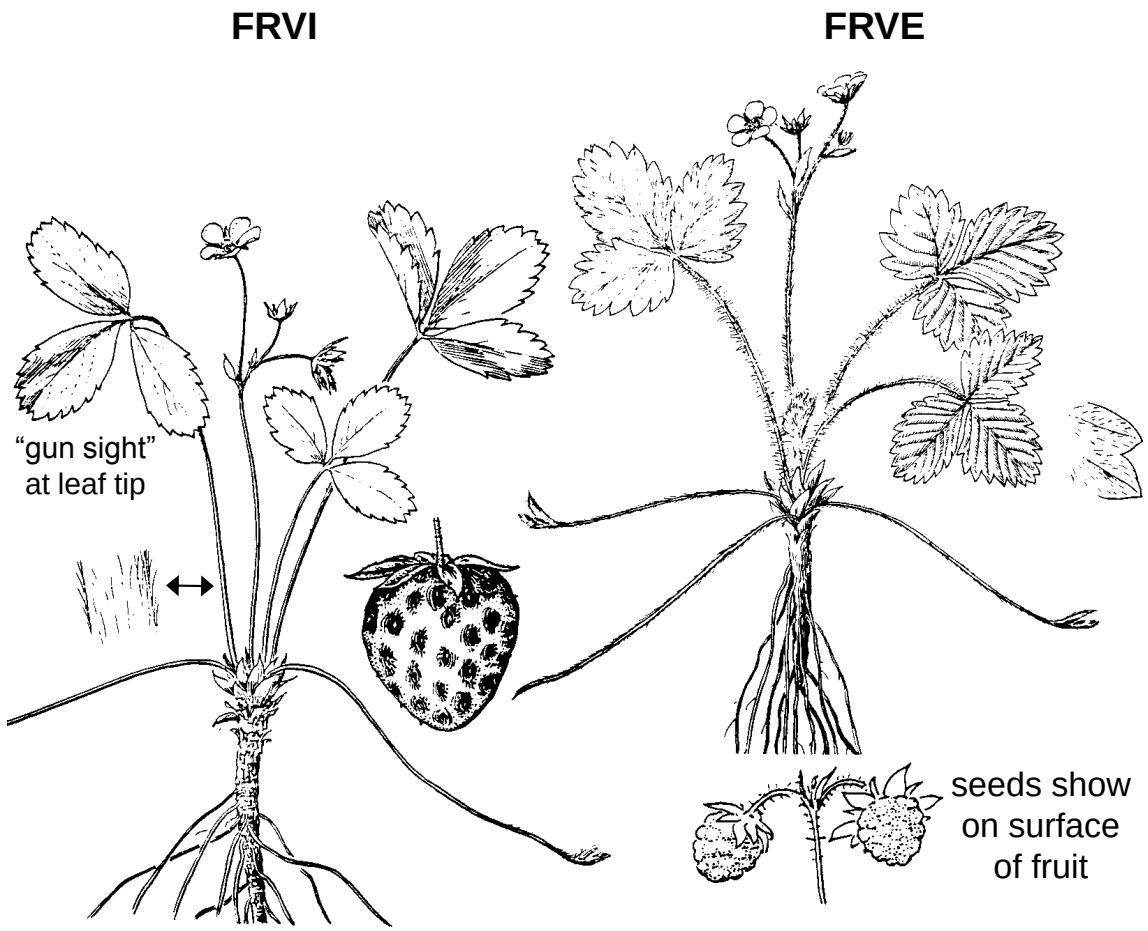
Western wallflower (*Erysimum capitatum*; PLANTS symbol: ERCA14) has blossoms ranging from orange-yellow to orange, orange-red, brown or, occasionally, maroon. It is similar to plains wallflower because it has narrow, linear leaves and four-petalled flowers. This forb is found on open sites in Douglas-fir or quaking aspen forests. Western wallflower, which differs from plains wallflower by being taller and having stiffly-erect pods, occurs in every Forest county.



Threeflowered avens (*Erythrocoma triflora*); PLANTS symbol: ERTR19

PLANTS name: *Geum triflorum* var. *triflorum*; PLANTS symbol: GETRT

Threeflowered avens is a low forb with finely-divided leaves and three nodding, pink or purplish flowers. Its fruits are long, white tufts that appear after the old flower cups have turned upward. This forb has hairy, reddish stems that lack leaves except for a whorl of small ones just below the flower cluster. Threeflowered avens, which is common in meadows and aspen groves of the montane and subalpine zones, occurs in at least half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

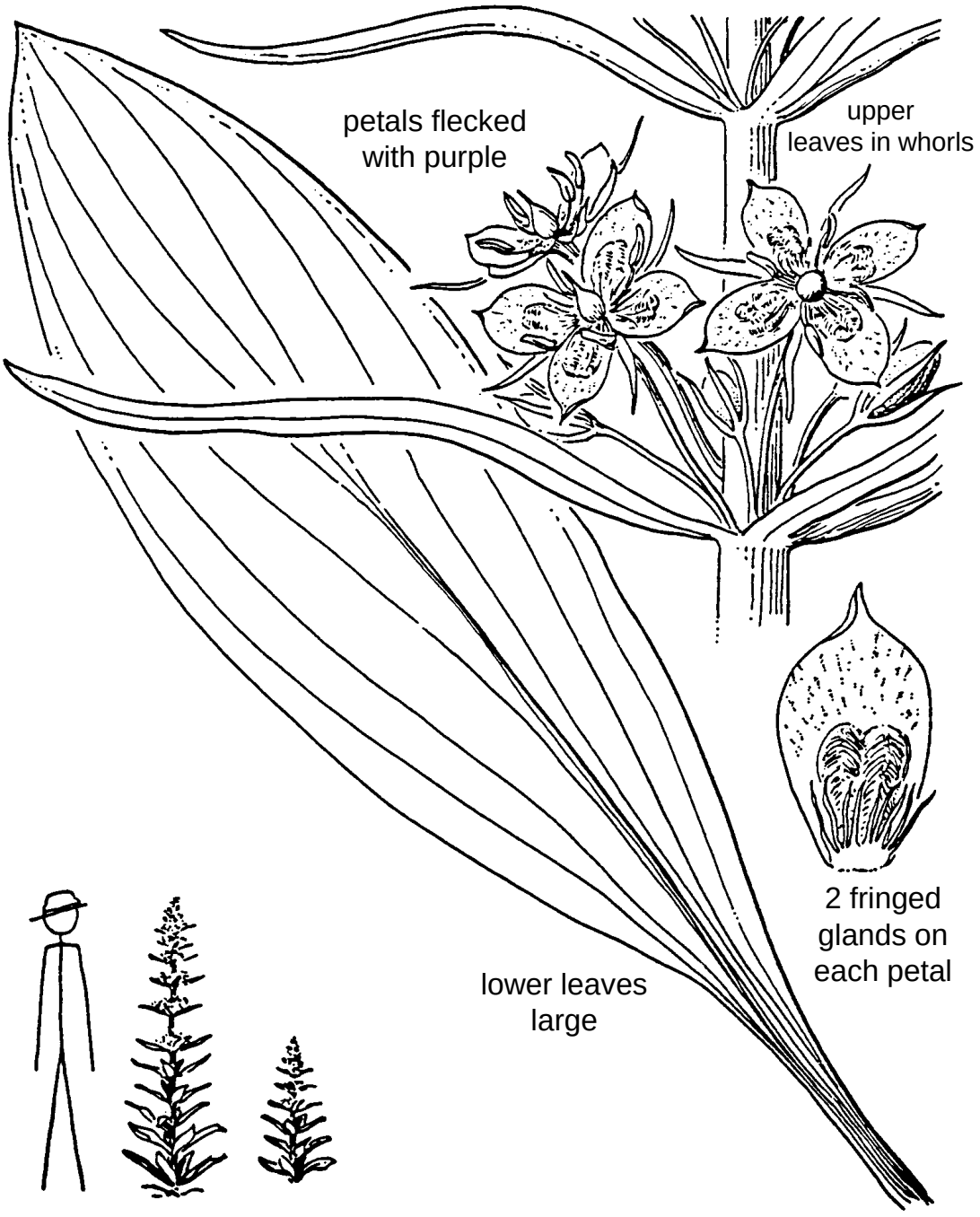


Virginia strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)

Virginia strawberry has smooth, blue-green leaflets; pretty white flowers; and a sweet fruit with seeds embedded in deep pits. It grows in meadows and on moist sites under Douglas-fir, quaking aspen, or spruce-fir stands. Its terminal leaflet tooth is smaller than the others, thereby forming a 'gun sight.' Virginia strawberry, which field-going crews quickly learn to recognize once its fruit has begun to ripen, occurs in almost every Forest county.

Woods strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) differs from Virginia strawberry by having greenish-yellow, hairy leaflets with deep, prominent veins, and fruits with seeds attached on the outside, rather than being found in deep pits. In addition, its terminal leaflet tooth is not smaller than the others, so it does not form a 'gun sight.' Woods strawberry grows on wetter sites than those where Virginia strawberry is found, but it is less common (occurring in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties).

FRSP



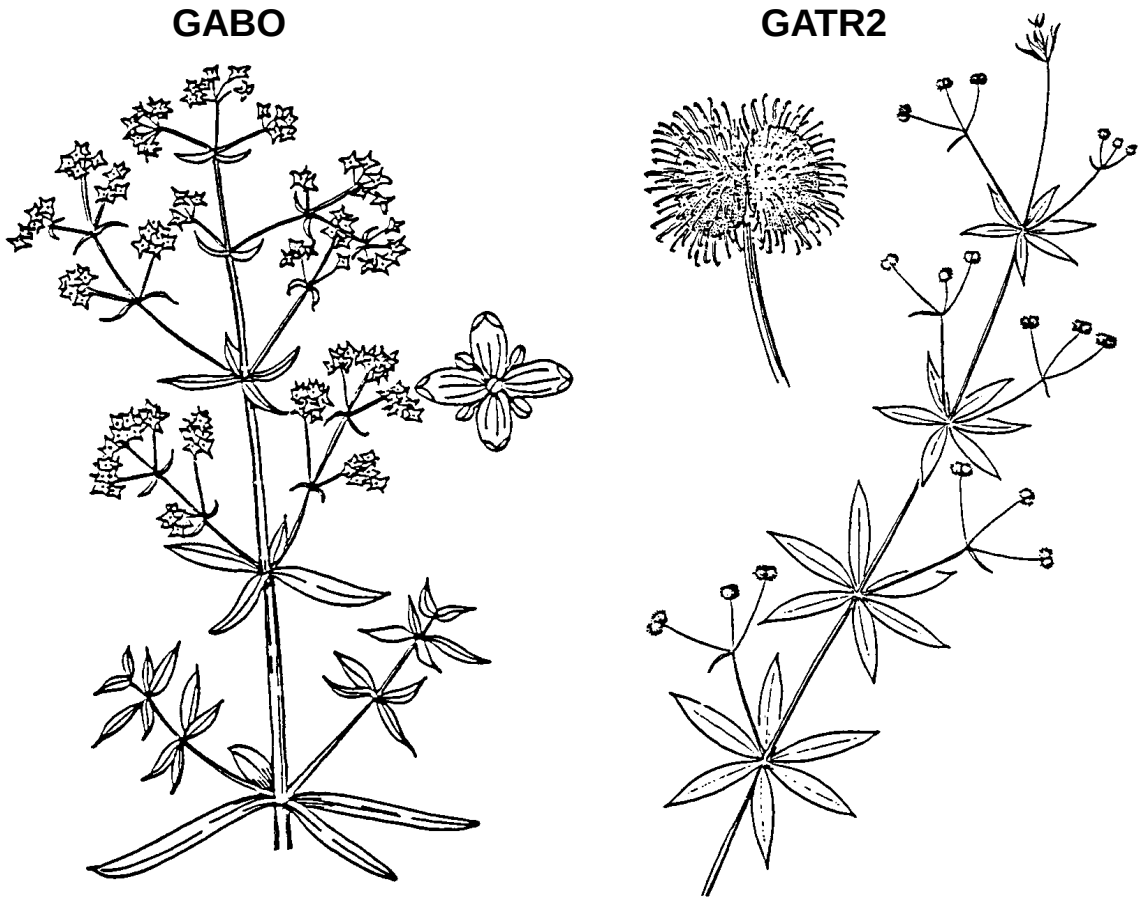
Showy frasera (*Frasera speciosa*)

Showy frasera, which is also known as monument plant, is a large, stout, pale-green forb that occasionally reaches six feet in height. Its basal leaves are long, but the stem leaves become progressively smaller toward the top of the plant. The flowers are four-lobed, pale green in color, and very distinctive looking. This forb grows on shaded, moist sites of the montane and subalpine zones. Showy frasera, which could be confused with cornhusk lily at certain times of the year, occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

GAAR

Perennial gaillardia (*Gaillardia aristata*)

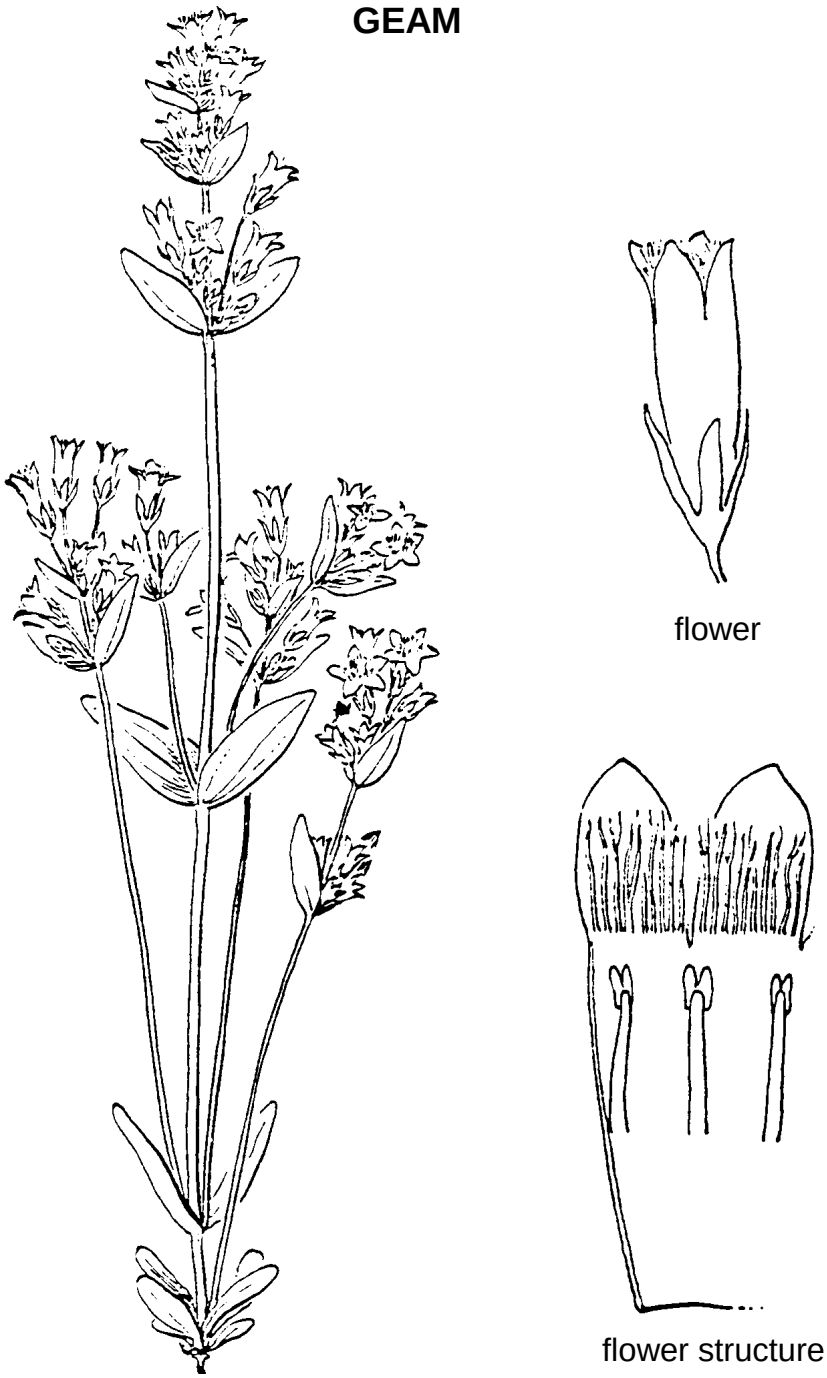
Perennial gaillardia is a mid-sized forb with large, showy flowers two to three inches across. The blossoms have yellow or orange-yellow ray flowers surrounding a dark red center of disk flowers. Its hairy, lance-shaped leaves are gray-green, and they have wavy or toothed margins. Perennial gaillardia, which grows in meadows and aspen groves of the montane and lower subalpine zones, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Northern bedstraw (*Galium boreale*); PLANTS symbol: GABO2

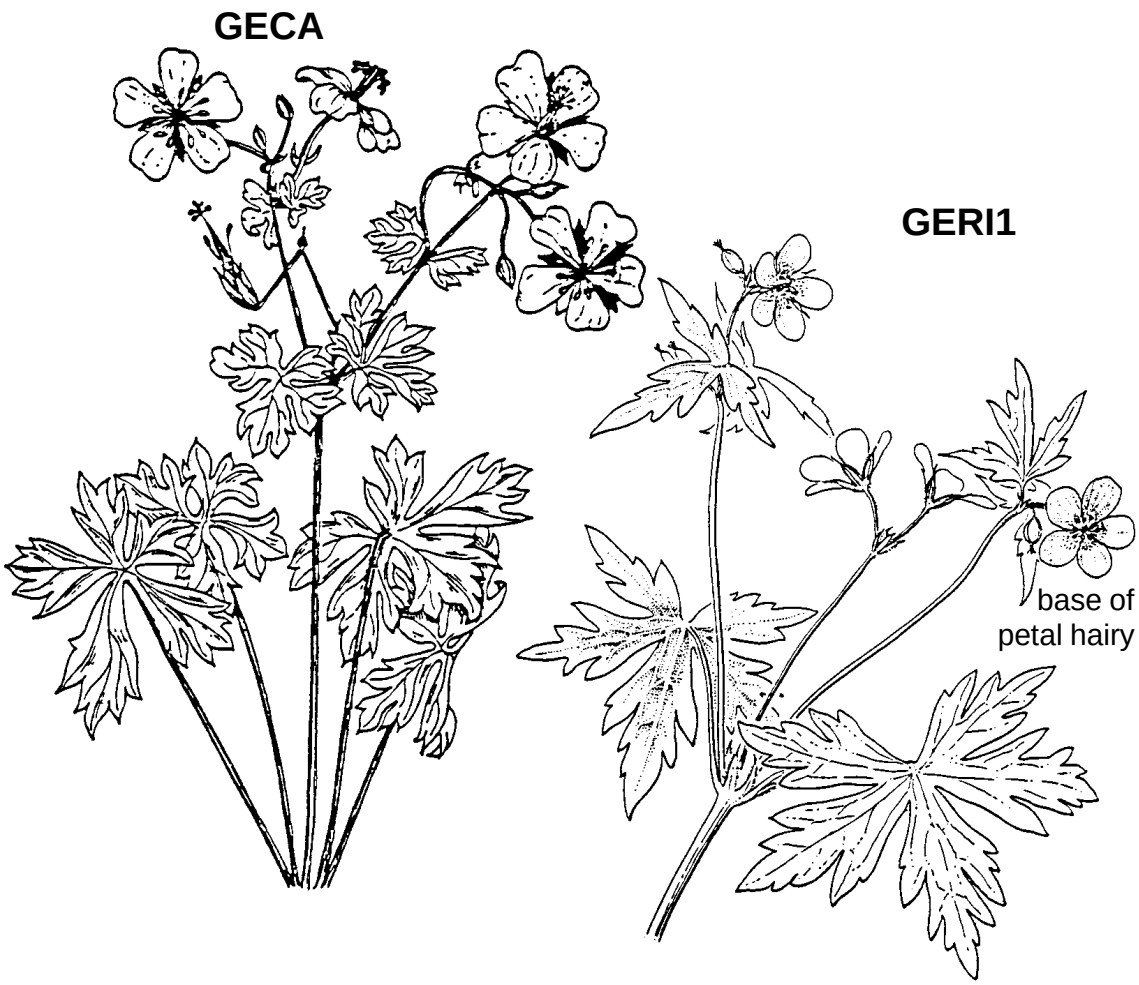
Northern bedstraw is an erect forb from eight inches to one and a half feet tall. It has whorled foliage, with four narrow leaves present at each node. Its small, white flowers are fragrant and occur in bunched clusters on the upper third of the plant. This attractive forb produces square (four-sided) stems from creeping, underground runners called rhizomes. Northern bedstraw, which grows on dry to moist sites under both aspen and conifer stands, occurs in every Forest county.

Sweetscented bedstraw (*Galium triflorum*; PLANTS symbol: GATR3) is very similar to northern bedstraw. It too has whorled foliage, but has six leaves at each node instead of four. Its small, greenish flowers are inconspicuous and occur in groups of three. This plant grows near streams, springs, seeps, or in moist meadows and aspen groves. Sweetscented bedstraw, which has weak stems and tends to lean on other plants, occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Annual gentian (*Gentianella amarella*); PLANTS symbol: GEAM3

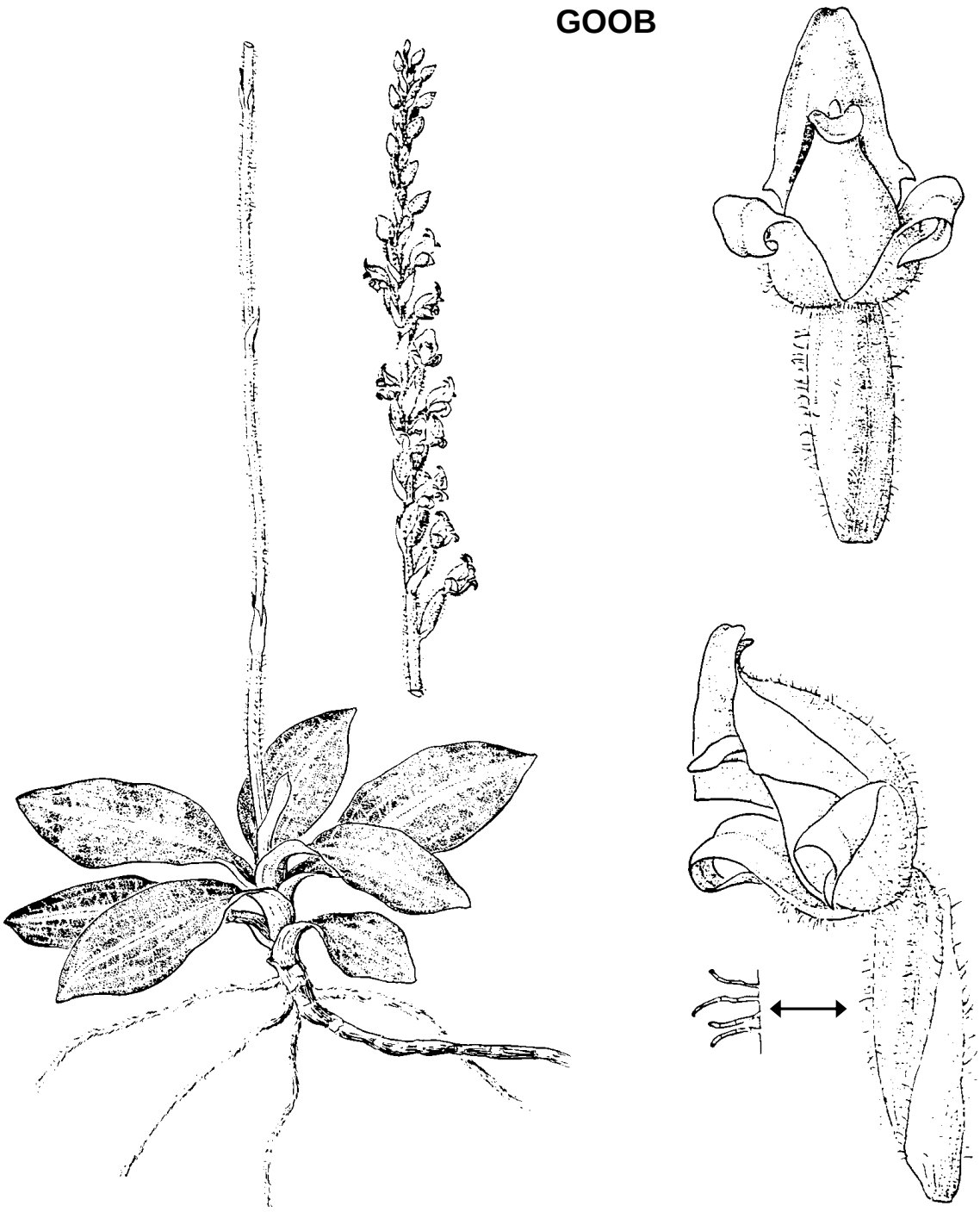
Annual gentian differs from most gentians because it grows on shaded sites under a forest canopy. It has rose-colored flowers with fringed, hairy centers, and several upright branches. Its narrow leaves are pleated or veined and are produced in opposite pairs along the stem. Flowers occur in small groups at the end of short, curved stems arising from the leaf axils. When found on shaded, forest sites, this plant may become a foot and a half or two feet tall; however, plants growing in high subalpine meadows scarcely exceed eight inches and do not look at all like their forest cousins. Annual gentian occurs in almost every Forest county.



Fremont geranium (*Geranium caespitosum*); PLANTS symbol: GECA3

Fremont geranium is a common forb with pink flowers and palmately-lobed leaves. Its leaves and stems are hairy and somewhat sticky. The only plant likely to be confused with it is Richardson geranium, which has white flowers and grows on moister sites, especially under quaking aspen forest. Fremont geranium occurs in every Forest county, and it is one of our most beautiful wildflowers.

Richardson geranium (*Geranium richardsonii*; PLANTS symbol: GERI) is similar to Fremont geranium, but it has thinner leaves with narrow, rather than broad, lobes. It has attractive, white flowers with purple veins. This forb grows in moist meadows and aspen groves of the upper montane and lower subalpine zones. Richardson geranium, which is a tall plant that usually produces its attractive blossoms in pairs, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

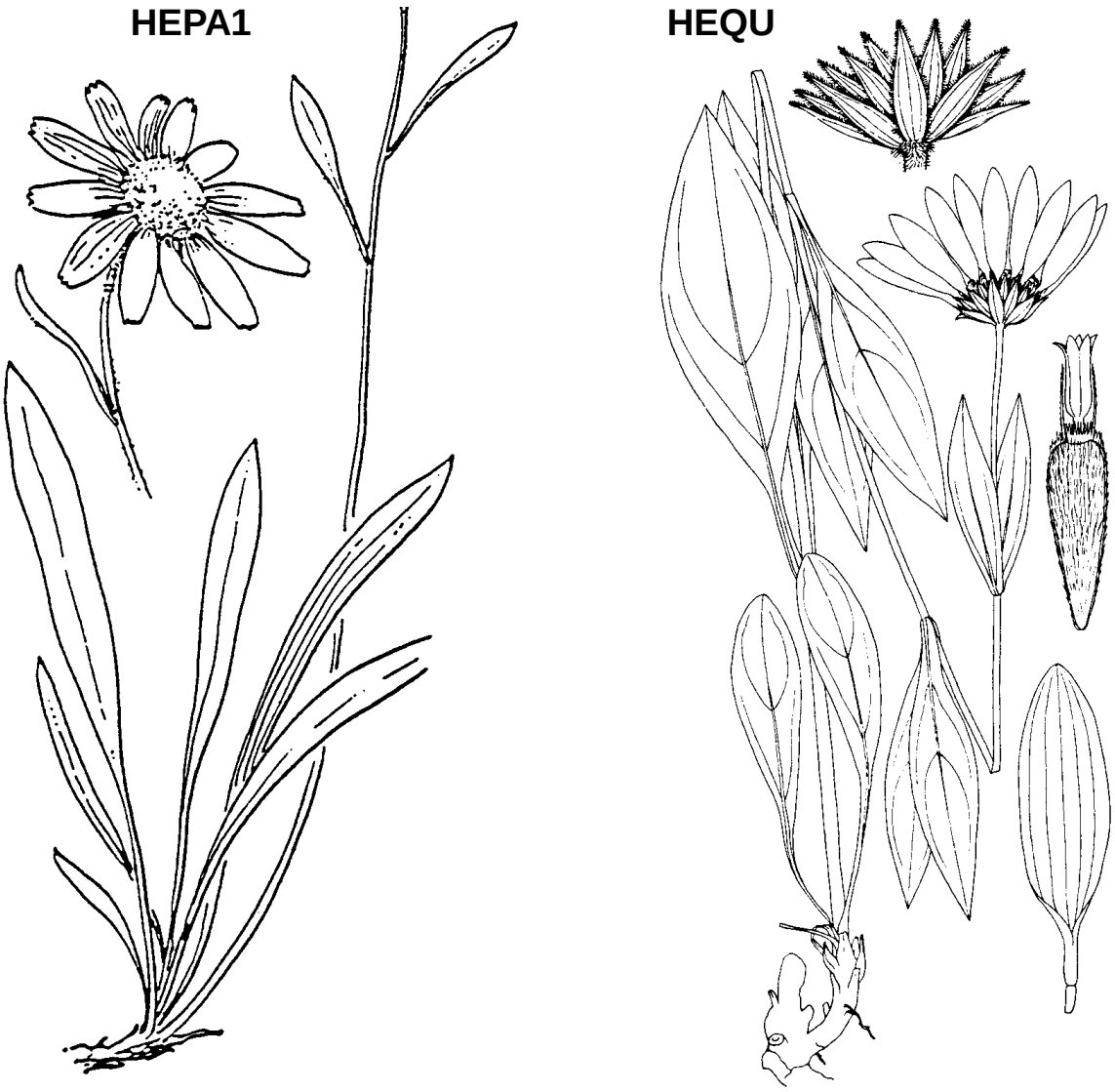


Rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera oblongifolia*); PLANTS symbol: GOOB2

Rattlesnake plantain is an unobtrusive orchid found on moist, shaded sites. It usually grows as a small cluster of two or three, white-striped leaves on the forest floor. Occasionally, it produces a single, straight stalk bearing small, white flowers. The best identification characteristic for this plant is the white coloration present along its main leaf veins. Rattlesnake plantain, which occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties, is an indicator of better than average site productivity.

Mountain gumweed (*Grindelia subalpina*)

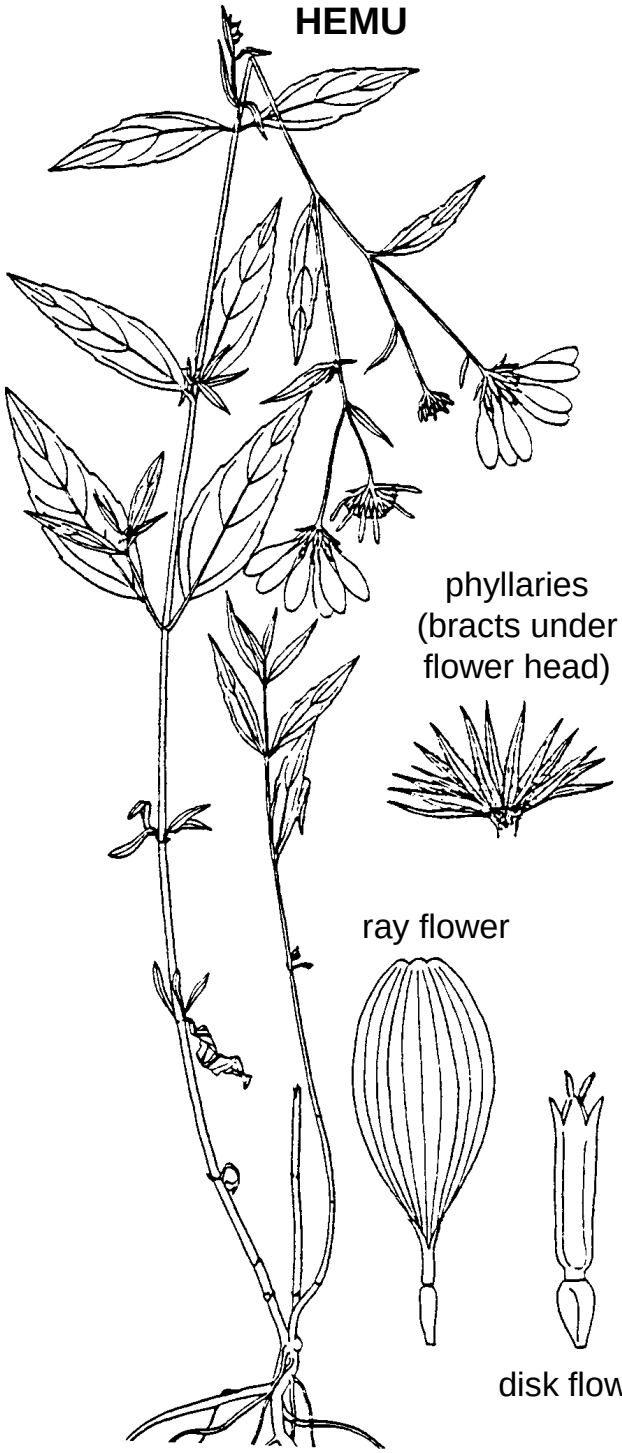
Mountain gumweed is a fairly tall forb that grows on warm, gravelly, granitic slopes throughout the Pike National Forest. It is a coarse-looking plant with toothed or lobed leaves, yellow flowers, and sticky buds. Mountain gumweed, which is sometimes hard to identify because it is a DYC ('darned yellow composite'), occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Parry helianthella (*Helianthella parryi*); PLANTS symbol: HEPA

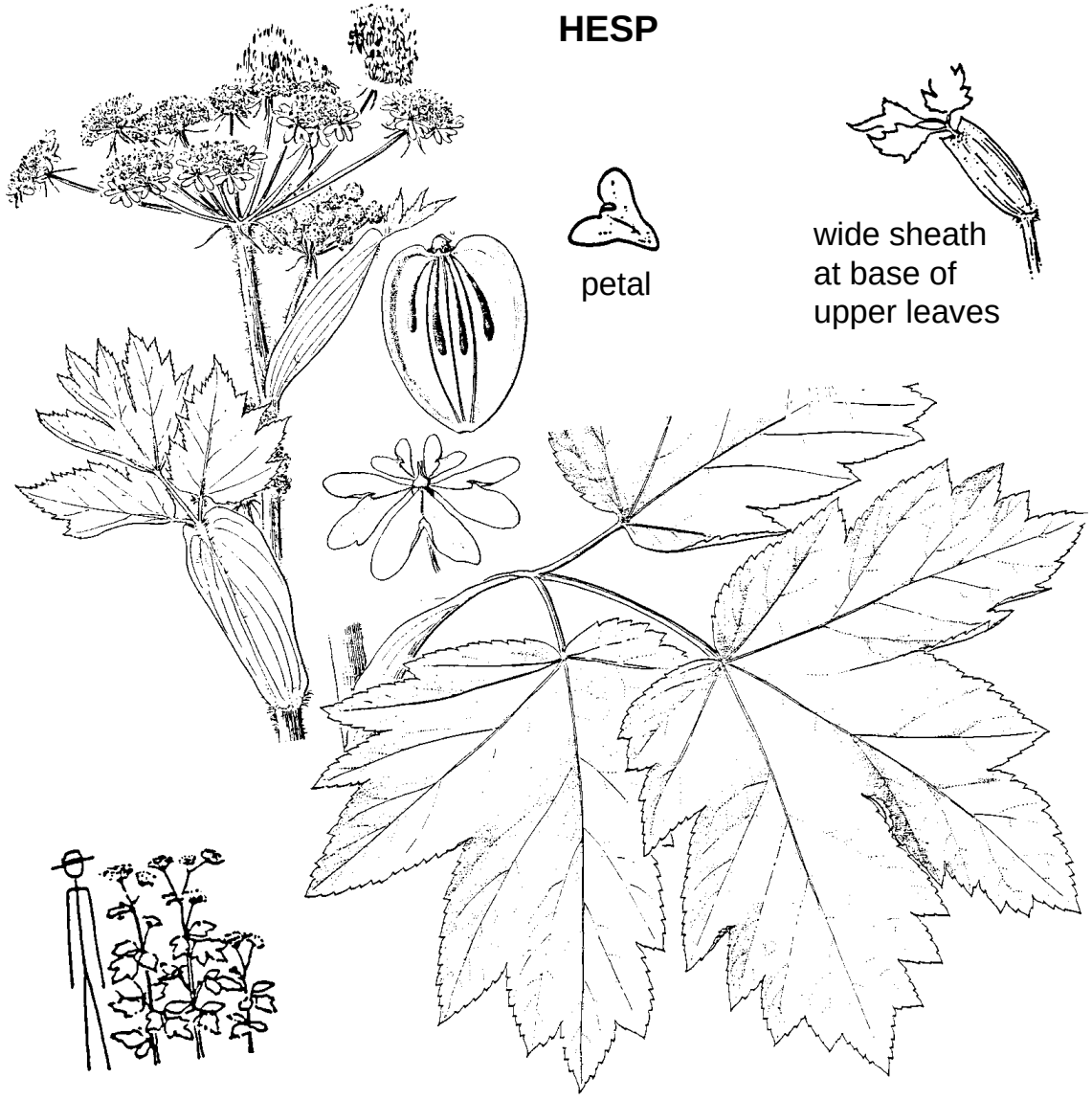
Parry helianthella is a common forb resembling a small sunflower. It usually grows a foot or so high and has several pairs of hairy, lance-shaped stem leaves. The large, showy, yellow flowers are responsible for its resemblance to the true sunflowers, with which it is closely related. Parry helianthella, which occurs in half of the Forests' counties, is especially common under ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir stands on the Pikes Peak Ranger District, and elsewhere along the Rampart Range.

Aspen sunflower (*Helianthella quinquenervis*; PLANTS symbol: HEQU2) is closely related to the true sunflowers found along our roadsides in late summer and fall. It has large flowers with yellow rays and a tawny center disk. Its flower heads always occur perpendicular to the ground, which is a useful identification characteristic. This tall forb grows in moist meadows and aspen groves of the upper montane and lower subalpine zones. Aspen sunflower, which has thick, hairy leaves with five prominent veins, occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



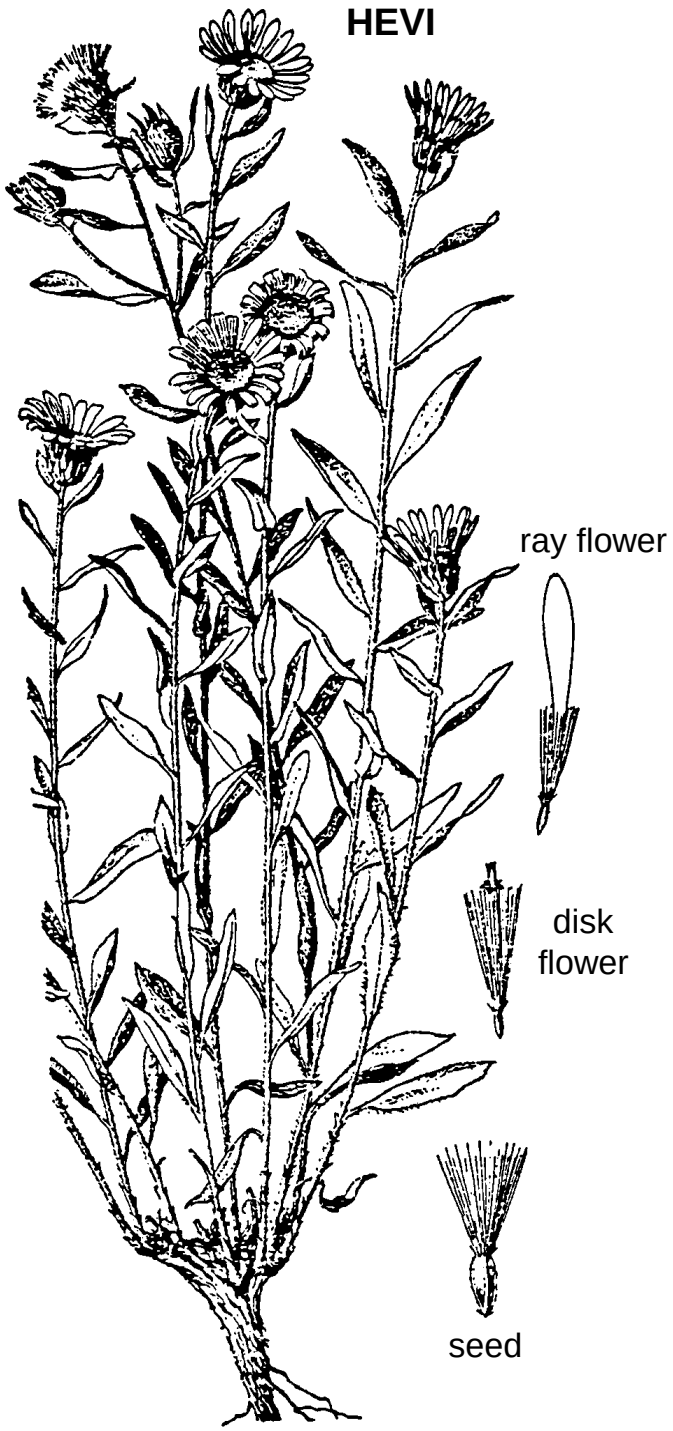
Showy goldeneye (*Heliomeris multiflora*); PLANTS symbol: HEMU3

Showy goldeneye is a short, much-branched plant with many yellow flowers resembling those of true sunflowers. Its opposite leaves are hairy and lance-shaped. This forb is sometimes plentiful on dry sites of the montane zone, where it is found under open ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir stands. Showy goldeneye, which occasionally becomes abundant on lodgepole pine clearcuts and other disturbed sites, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



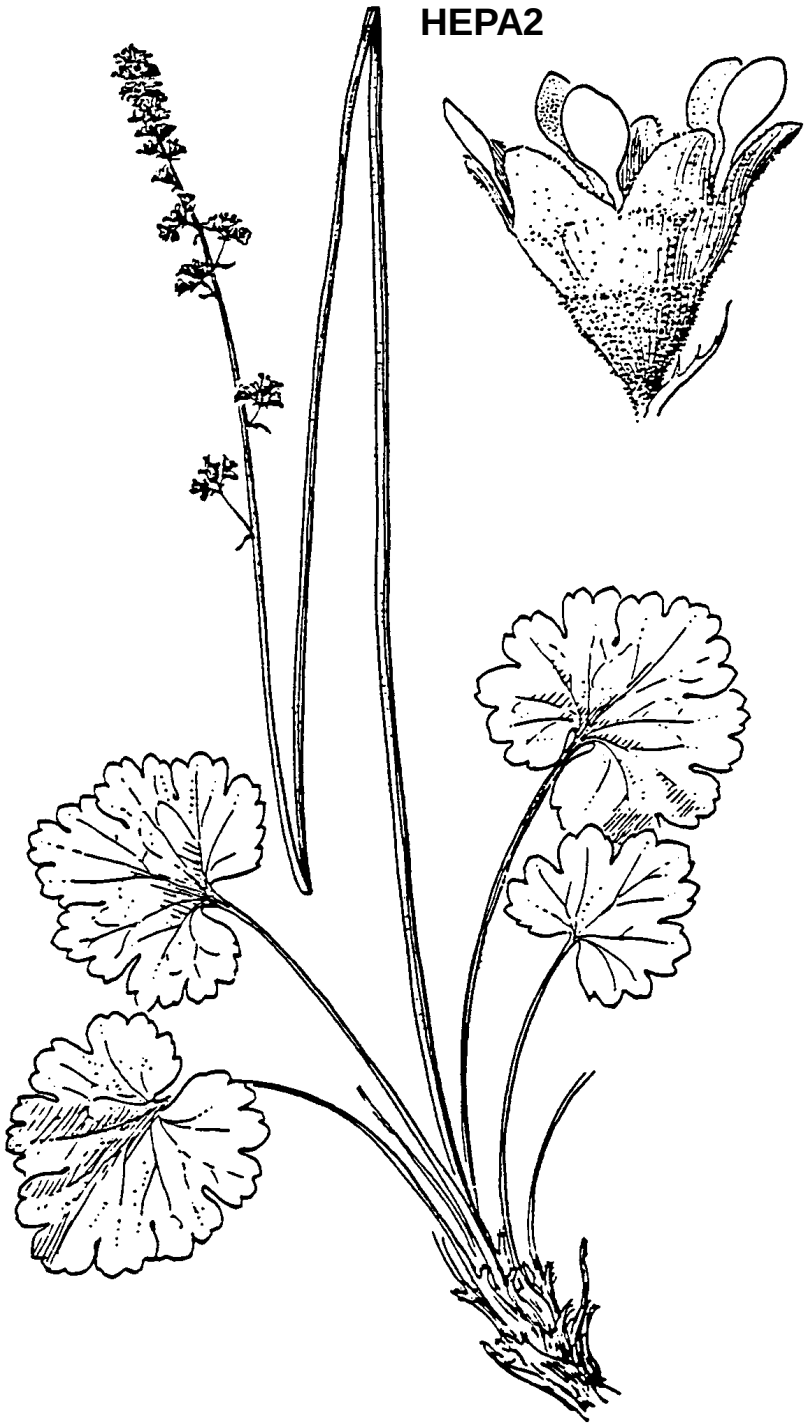
Common cowparsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*); PLANTS symbol: HESPM
PLANTS name: *Heracleum maximum*; PLANTS symbol: HEMA80

Common cowparsnip often becomes five to eight feet tall when growing in riparian environments of the foothills, montane, and lower subalpine zones. It has large, palmately-lobed leaves and small, white flowers in wide, flat-topped clusters called umbels. Its hairy, upper leaves have large, conspicuous sheaths where they join the main stem. This tall forb is the undergrowth indicator plant for a minor, riparian aspen type – the quaking aspen/common cowparsnip plant community type (Powell 2008). Common cowparsnip, which is an edible member of the carrot family, occurs in two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



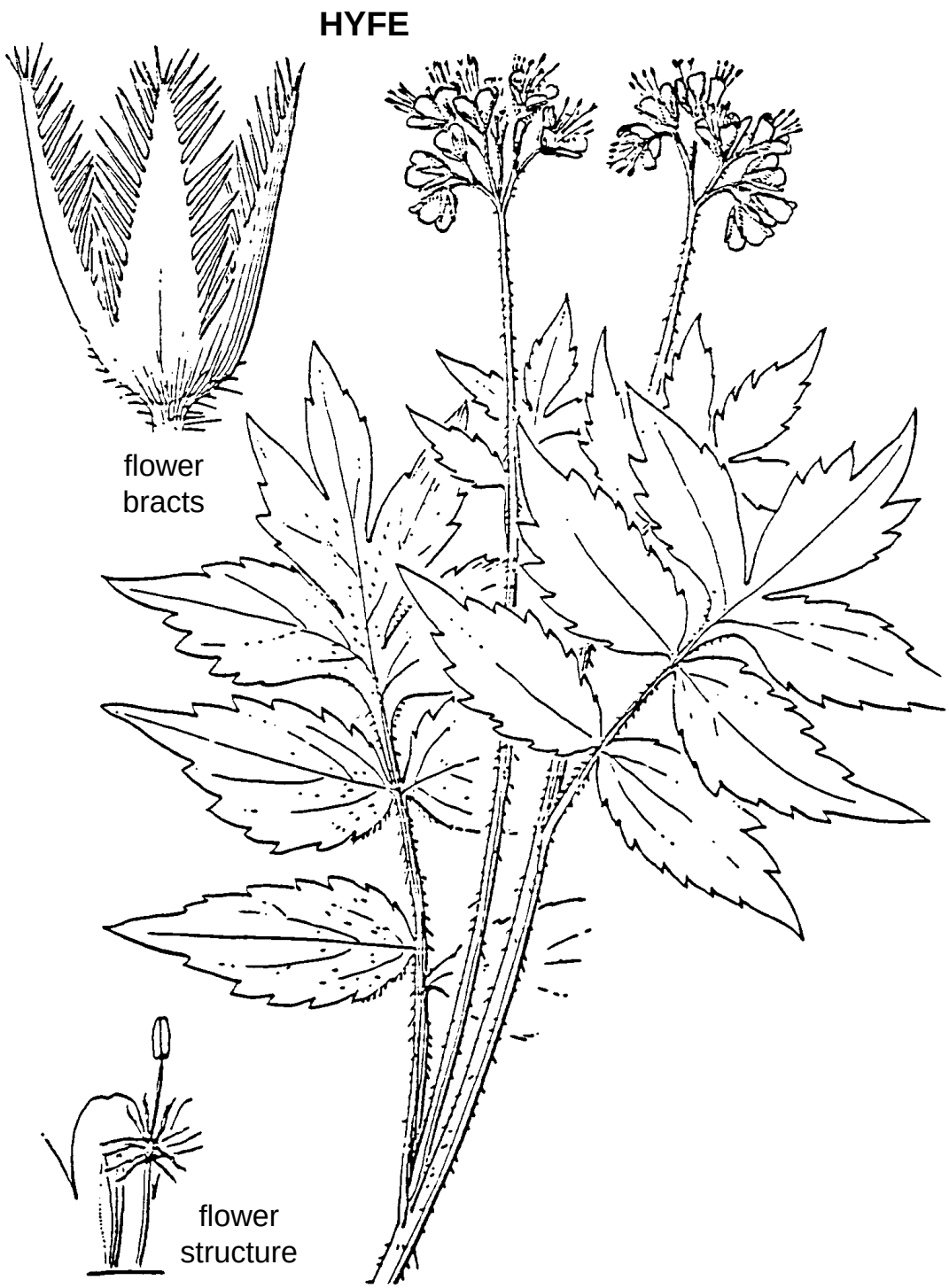
Hairy goldaster (*Heterotheca villosa*); PLANTS symbol: HEVI4

Hairy goldaster is a grayish, hairy forb with low, spreading stems; narrow, alternate leaves that are not toothed or lobed; and yellow flowers. It grows on warm, dry sites or on exposed, moderately-moist areas. It is generally found from the plains to low elevations of the subalpine zone. Hairy goldaster occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.



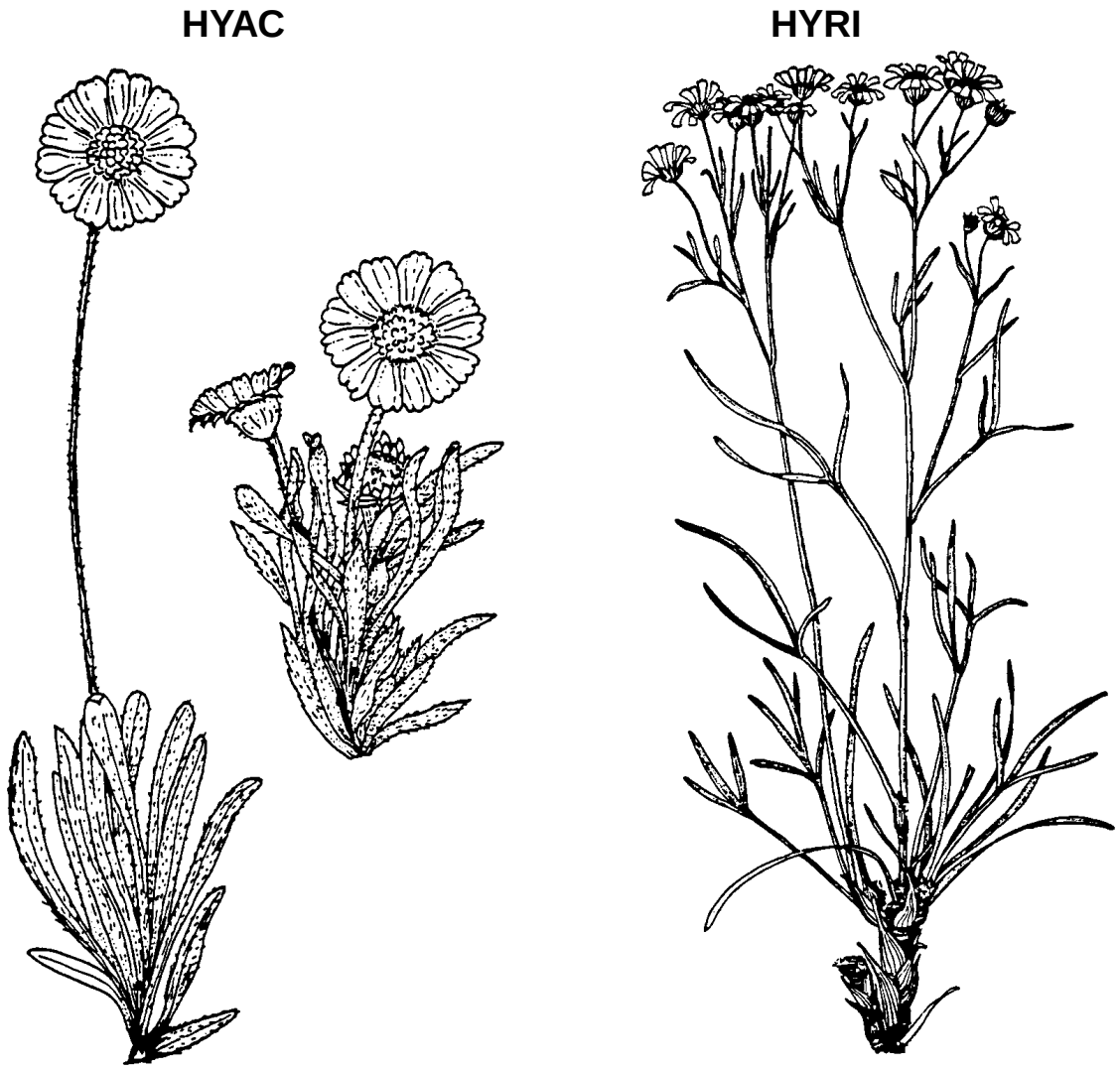
Littleleaf alumroot (*Heuchera parvifolia*); PLANTS symbol: HEPA11

Littleleaf alumroot is fairly common on dry or rocky Douglas-fir sites, such as those supporting the Douglas-fir/cliff Jamesia plant association. It has dark, lobed, rounded leaves with toothed margins; and tiny, inconspicuous, yellow flowers borne on long, spindly stalks. Littleleaf alumroot, which grows from low elevations of the montane zone to middle elevations of the alpine zone, occurs in almost every Forest county.



Fendler waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum fendleri*)

Fendler waterleaf is a mid-sized forb with pinnately-divided leaves, and pale, whitish or rose-colored flowers. Its blossoms, which are produced in a dense cluster above the leaves, have protruding stamens that cause them to resemble a pincushion. Fendler waterleaf, whose foliage is somewhat similar to that of red baneberry (page 61), Porter ligusticum (page 140), and bluntseed sweetroot (page 156), occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' counties.

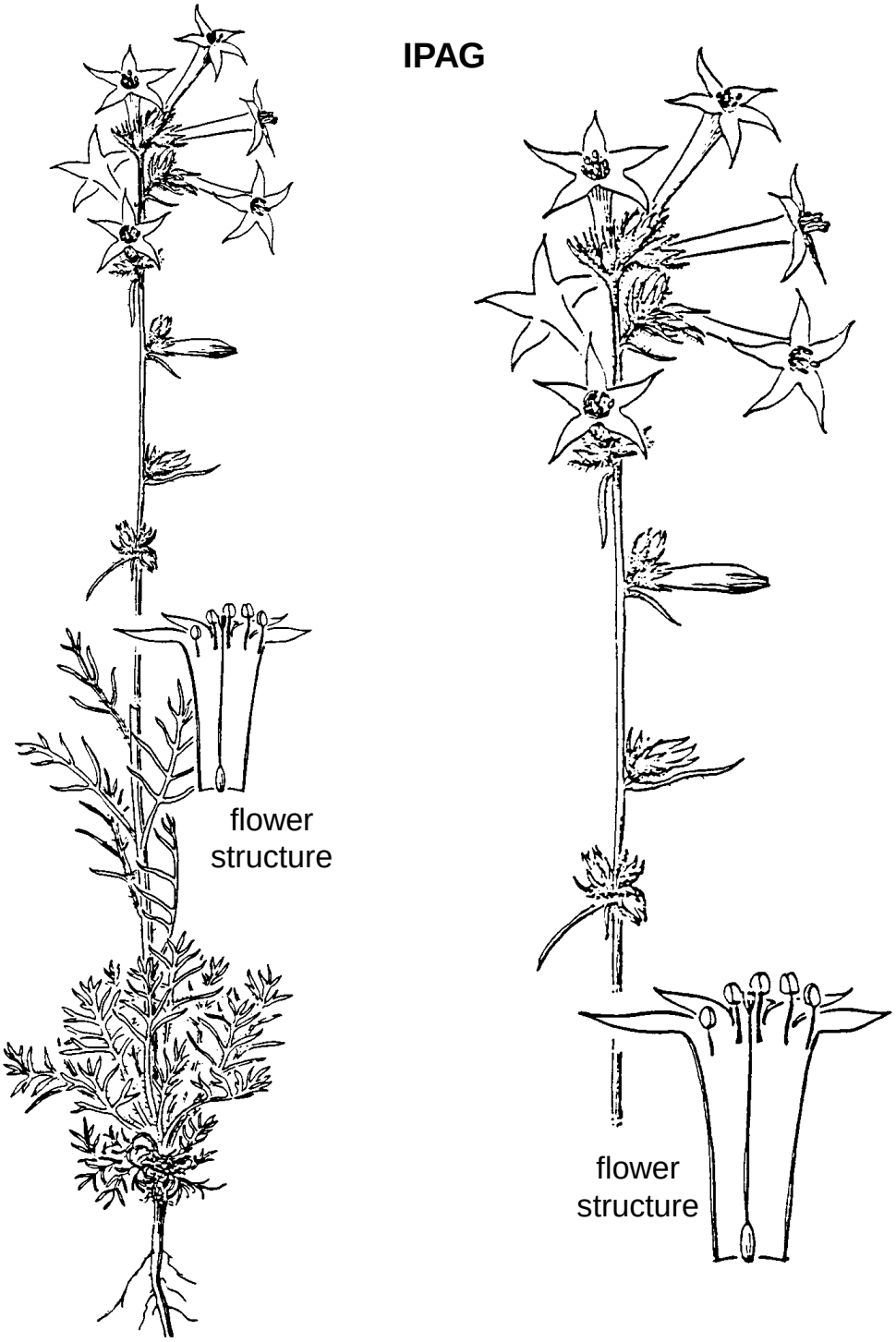


Stemless hymenoxys (*Hymenoxys acaulis*); PLANTS symbol: HYAC4

PLANTS name: *Tetraneuris acaulis* var. *acaulis*; PLANTS symbol: TEACA2

Stemless hymenoxys has an unusual distribution because it grows at low elevations of the ponderosa pine zone, and on cold, open sites in alpine areas. It is seldom, if ever, found on sites between these two widely-separated extremes. It has silky or woolly leaves and bright yellow flowers. As the name implies, its leaves are basal rather than being produced on elongate stems. Stemless hymenoxys, which is common on ponderosa pine/mountainmahogany sites, occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Colorado rubberweed (*Hymenoxys richardsonii*) is a much-branched plant with deeply-divided leaves, and many small, yellow flower heads. It has thick, woody stems whose bases are covered with woolly hairs. This forb is poisonous to livestock and grows on open, dry sites in ponderosa pine and low-elevation Douglas-fir forests. Colorado rubberweed, which occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties, increases with overgrazing and other site disturbance.

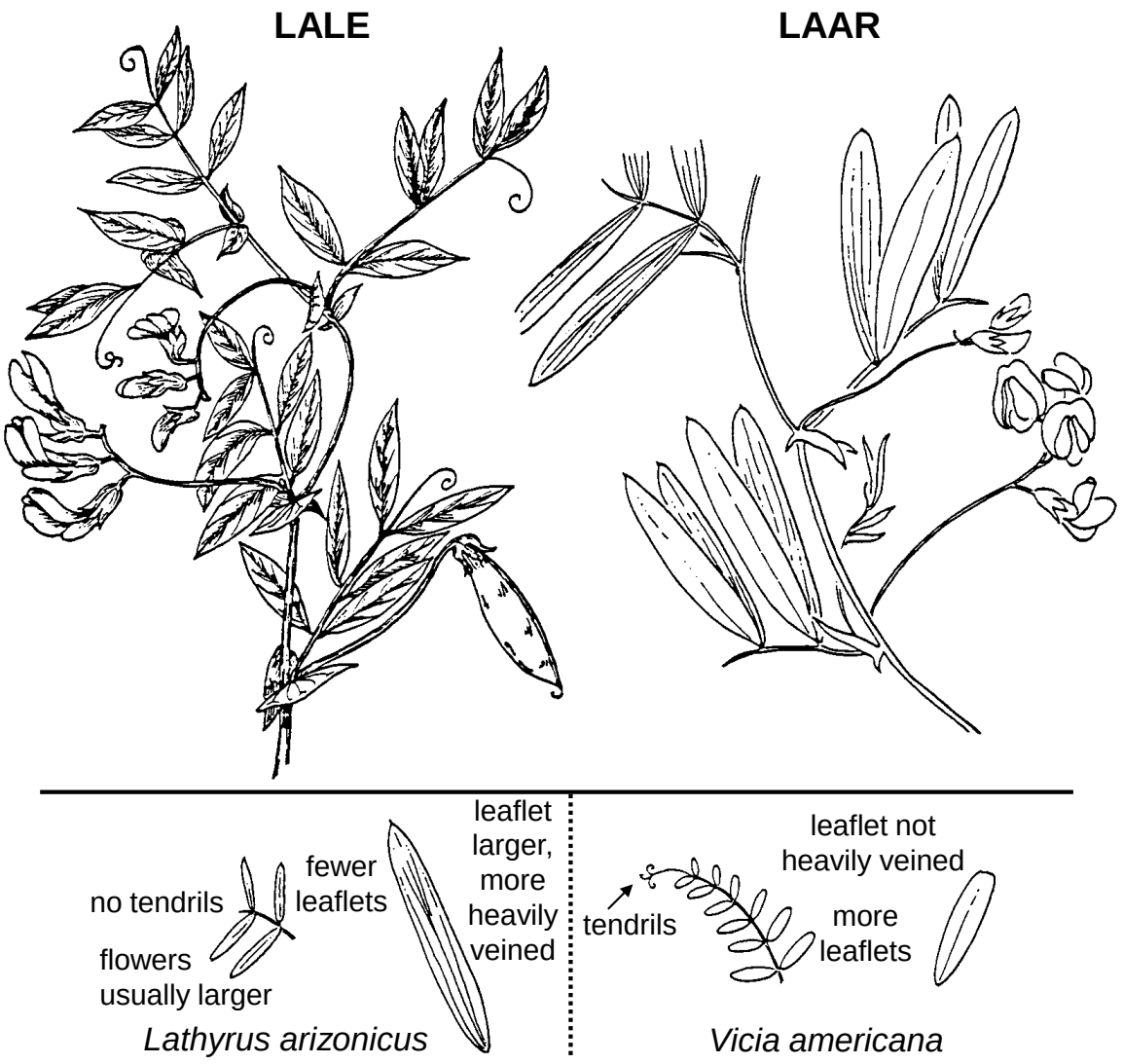


Skyrocket gilia (*Ipomopsis aggregata*)

Skyrocket gilia is a showy plant of our foothills canyons. It is biennial, with the flowering stem arising from a basal cluster of leaves in the second growing season. Its stems are one to three feet tall and bear many scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers. South of the Palmer Lake Divide, a variety with white flowers is very common (*Ipomopsis aggregata* ssp. *candida*). Skyrocket gilia occurs in almost every Forest county, primarily on open, dry sites.

Rocky Mountain iris (*Iris missouriensis*)

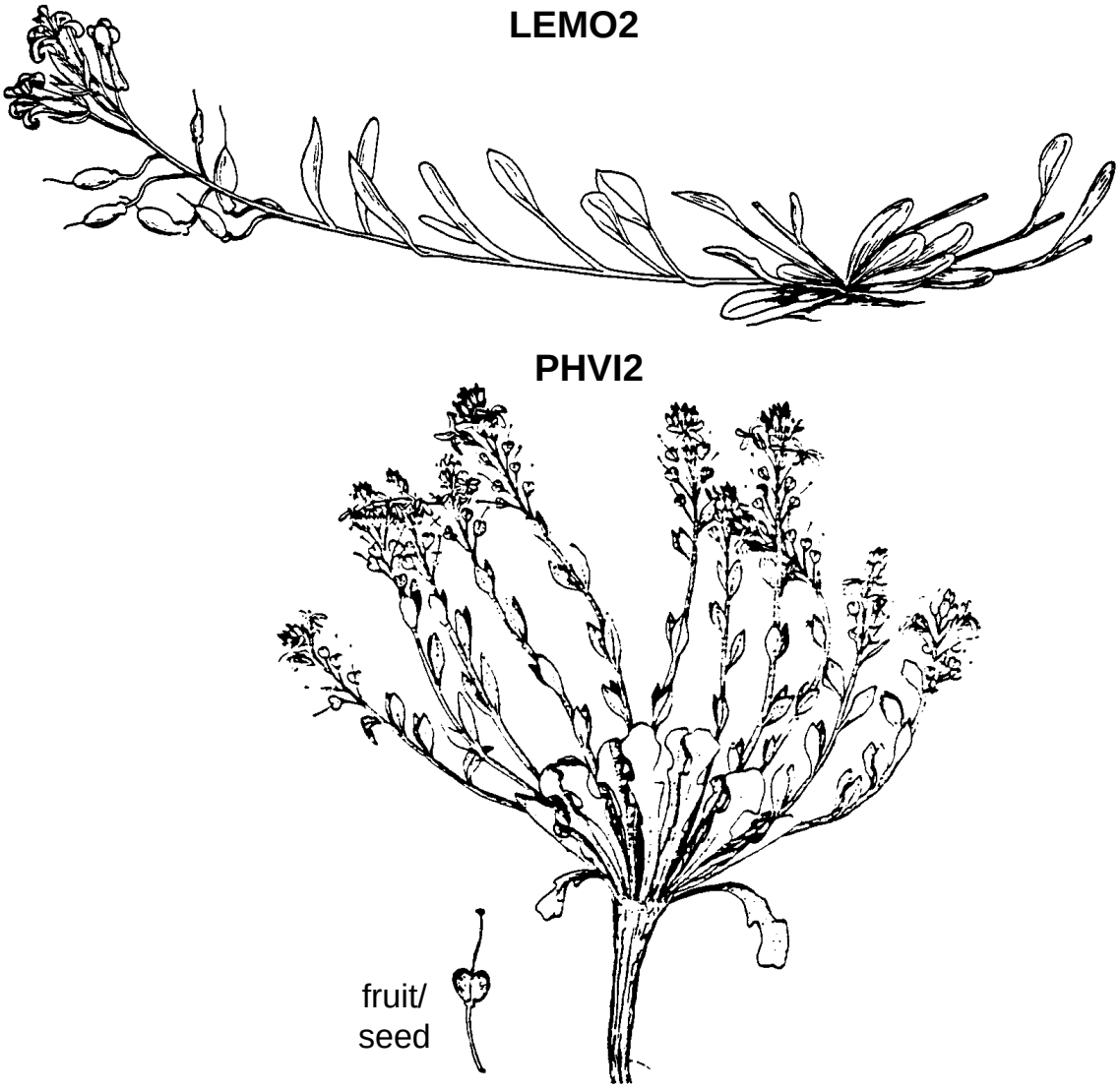
Rocky Mountain iris is an easily-recognized plant with long, sword-like leaves and large, purple or blue flowers produced on tall, leafless stems. It is usually found in moist meadows and aspen groves of the montane and subalpine zones, where it occasionally grows at the highest elevations where trees are found. Rocky Mountain iris, which forms clumps using rapidly spreading underground stems, occurs in all but two of the Forests' counties.



Aspen peavine (*Lathyrus leucanthus* var. *laetivirens*); PLANTS symbol: LALEL
PLANTS name: *Lathyrus laetivirens*; PLANTS symbol: LALA6

Aspen peavine is an erect or trailing perennial forb with pinnately-compound leaves ending in branched tendrils. Each leaf has four to ten oval or lance-shaped leaflets. Its flowers are white and turn tan or brown as they fade. This low forb is the undergrowth indicator plant for a minor, upland aspen type – the quaking aspen/aspen peavine plant community type (Powell 2008). Aspen peavine occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties, where it commonly grows under aspen stands.

A close relative is **Arizona peavine** (*Lathyrus arizonicus*; PLANTS symbol: LAAR6; new PLANTS name: *Lathyrus lanszwertii* var. *leucanthus*; new PLANTS symbol: LALAL3), which strongly resembles aspen peavine except that its flowers are pink and white instead of pure white. Either of these peavines can be confused with American vetch (page 213). Arizona peavine occurs in only four of the Forests' fourteen counties.



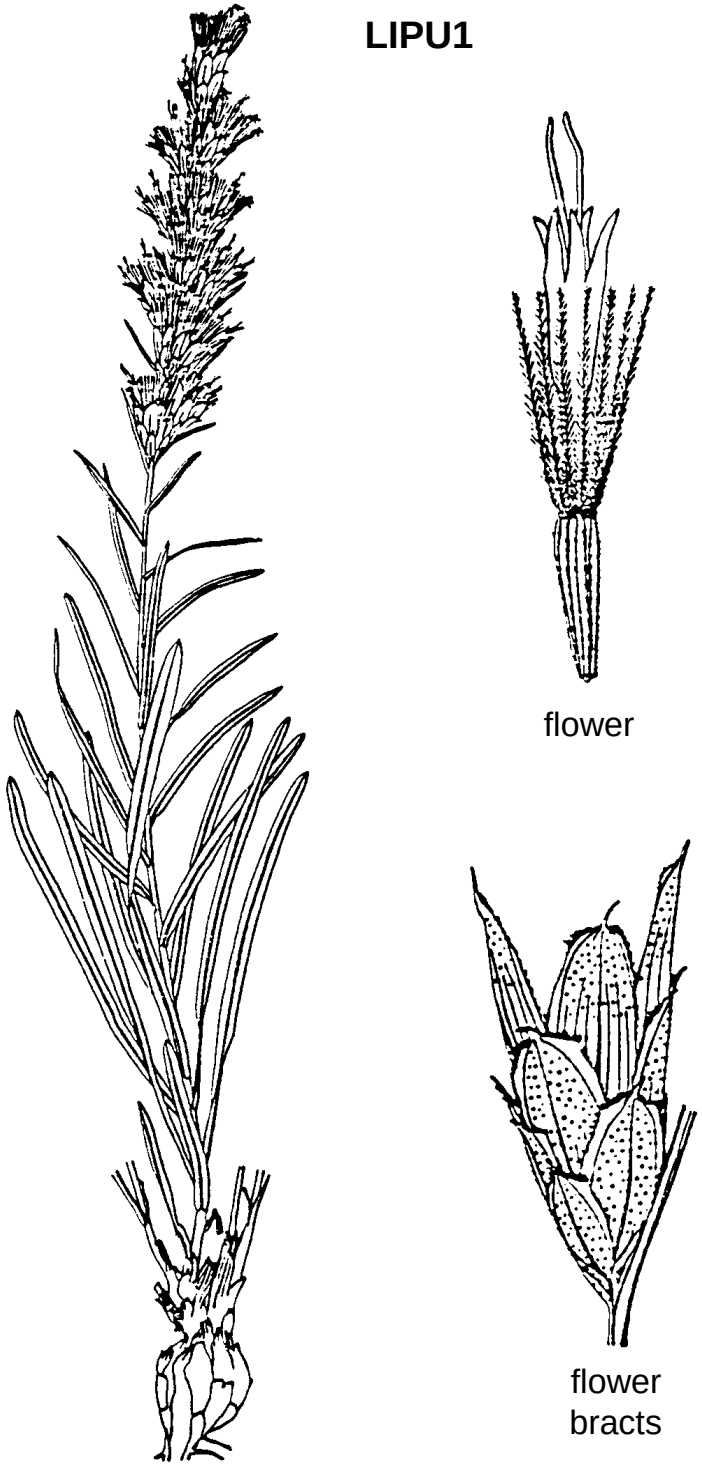
Mountain bladderpod (*Lesquerella montana*); PLANTS symbol: LEMO3

Mountain bladderpod grows on dry hillsides of the foothills and montane zones, where it is found under mixed stands of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. It has stems from four to eight inches long radiating outward from the root crown; lance-shaped leaves; and light yellow flowers produced near the stem tips. Mountain bladderpod occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

A plant often confused with mountain bladderpod is **twinpod** (*Physaria vitulifera*; PLANTS symbol: PHVI7), which is common on gravelly, low-elevation ponderosa pine sites of the Pike National Forest. It has gray-green, fiddle-shaped leaves; yellow flowers; and round fruits with a deep constriction (which makes each one look like two fruits). Twinpod occurs in about a third of the Forests' counties.

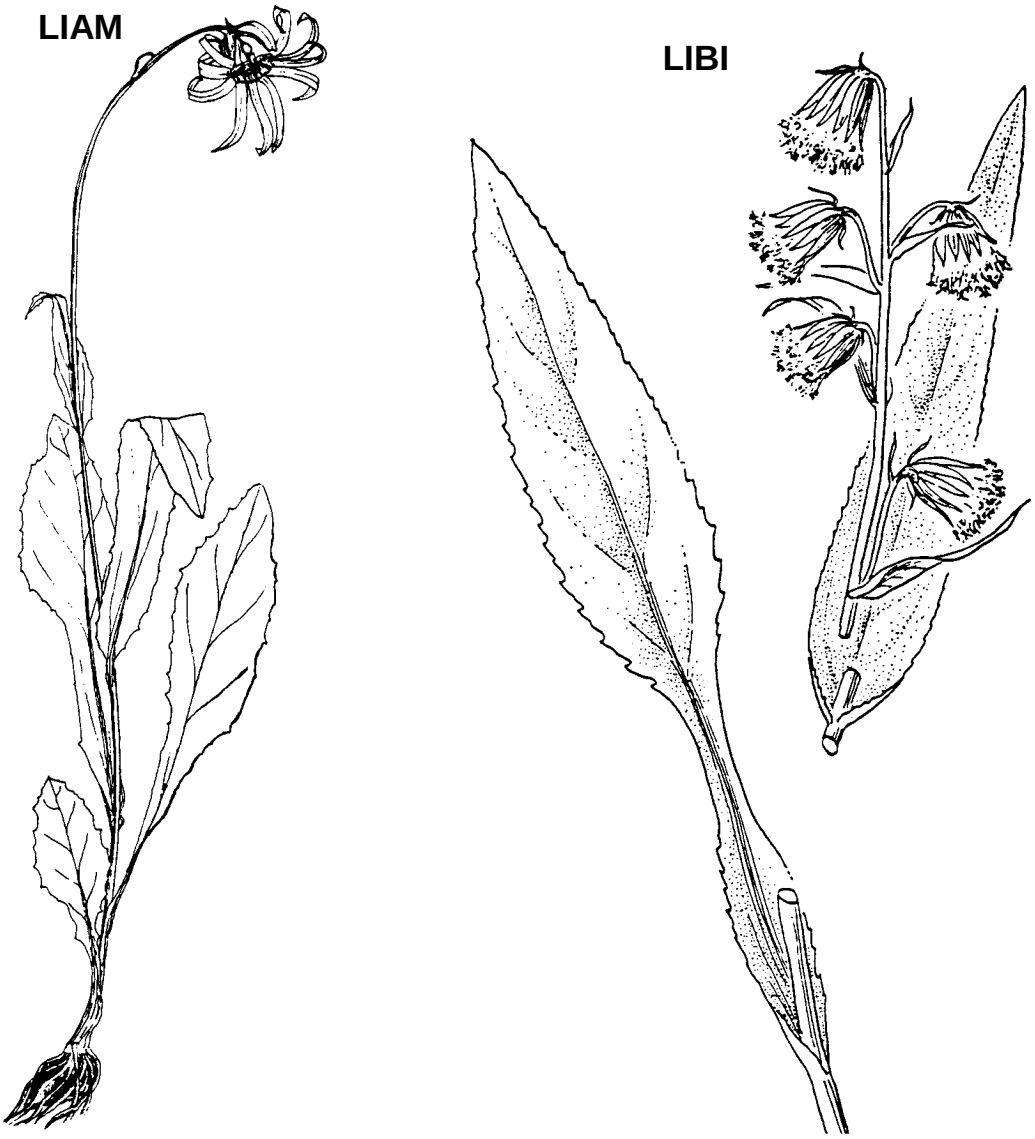
Common starlily (*Leucocrinum montanum*); PLANTS symbol: LEMO4

Common starlily is an early-blooming forb with long, narrow, blue-green leaves surrounding white, star-like flowers. This lily grows on open sites of the upper foothills and lower montane zones; it is often in bloom during April when ponderosa pine planting is underway. Common starlily, whose leaves and flowers wither and disappear completely after blooming is done, occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Dotted gayfeather (*Liatris punctata*); PLANTS symbol: LIPU

Dotted gayfeather is a slender, upright forb that grows at low elevations all along the Front Range. It has narrow, rough-edged leaves, and attractive red or purple flowers produced in late summer or early fall. Dotted gayfeather, which grows in dry meadows and ponderosa pine stands, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

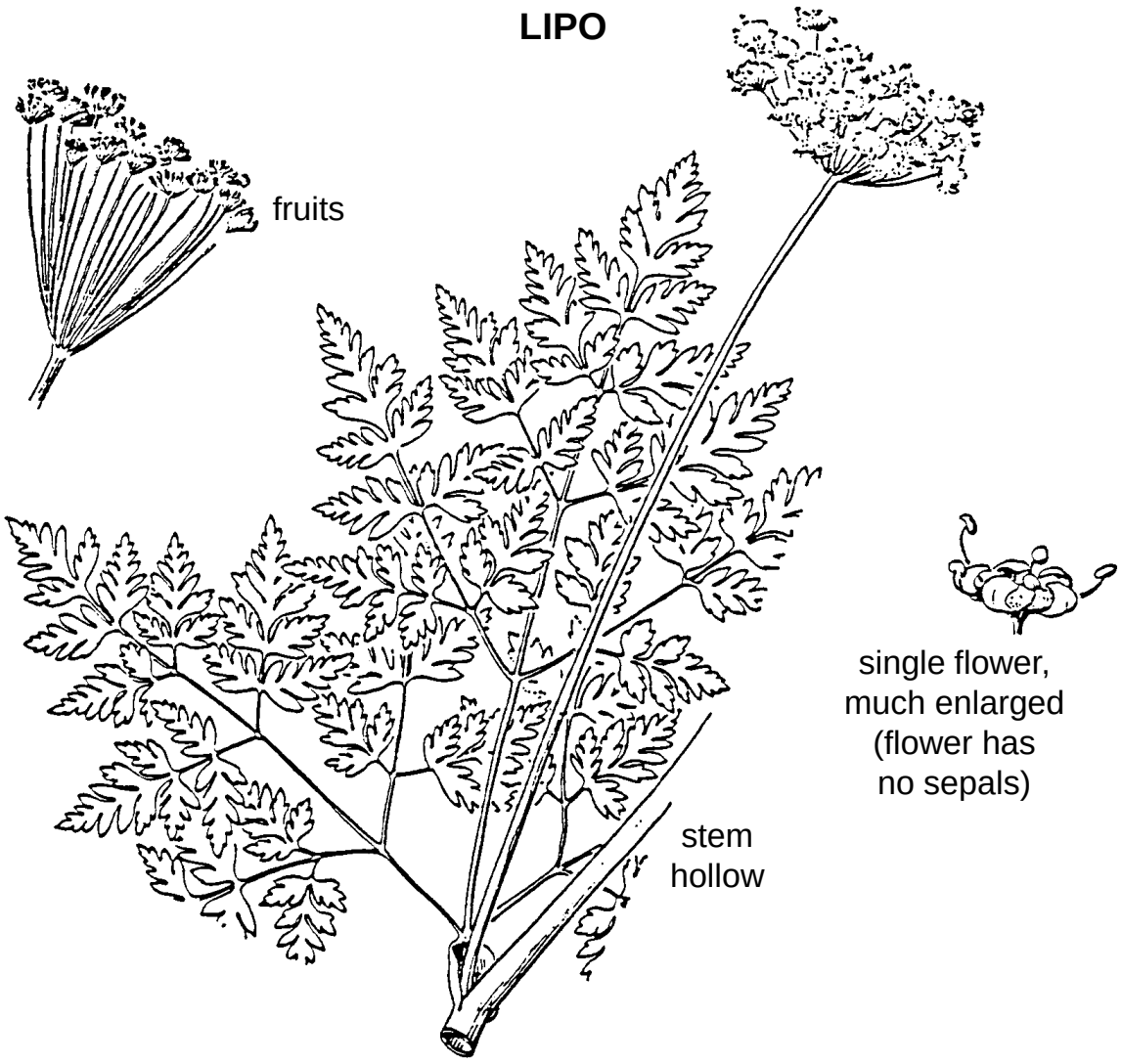


Subalpine ligularia (*Ligularia amplectens*); PLANTS symbol: LIAM4

PLANTS name: *Senecio amplectens* var. *amplectens*; PLANTS symbol: SEAMA

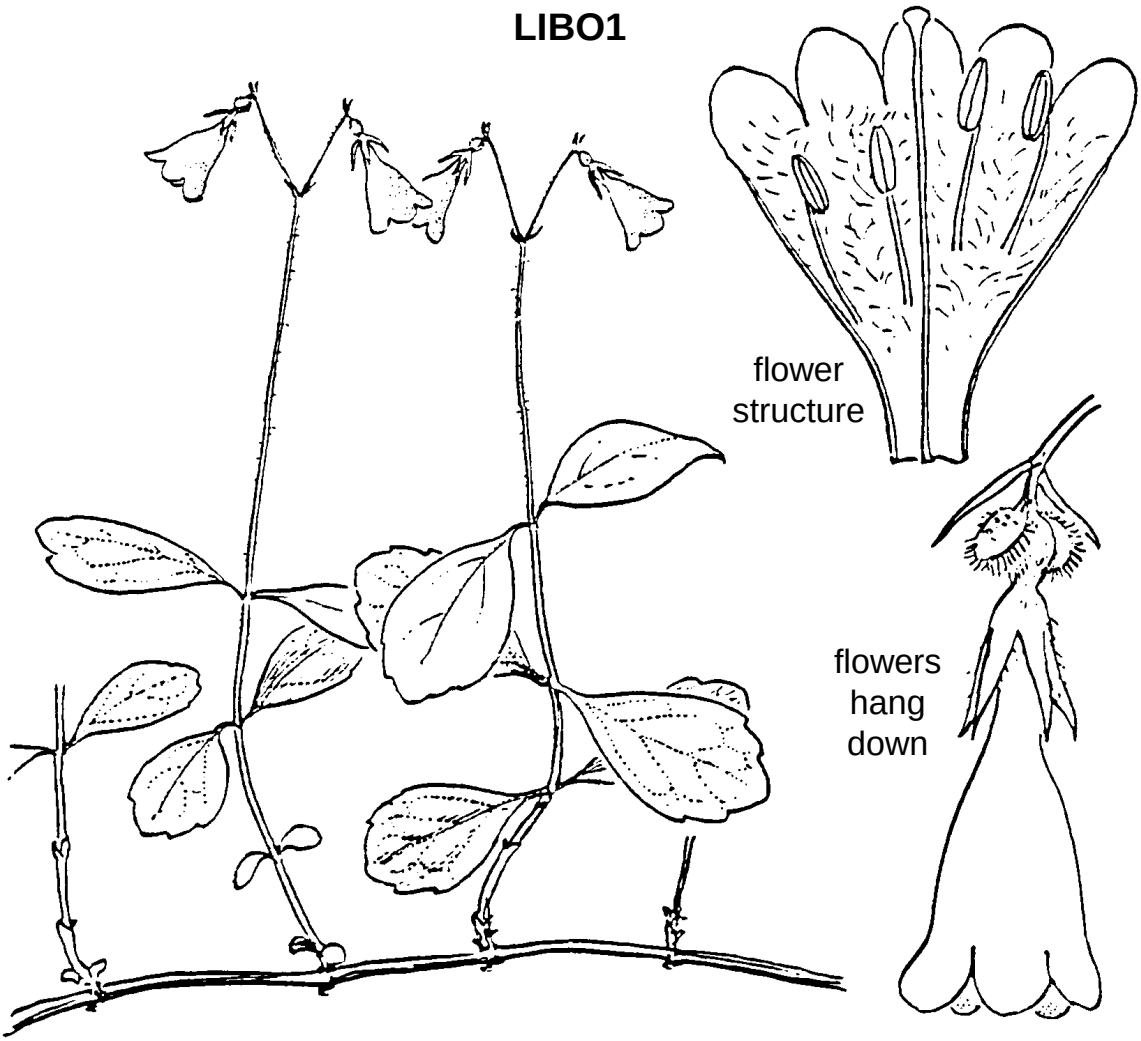
Subalpine ligularia is a common forb of moist openings and forest at high elevations of the spruce-fir zone. It has long, strap-shaped leaves and nodding, yellow flowers. Its firm, lime-green leaves have either toothed or entire margins. Subalpine ligularia, which is sometimes confused with aspen sunflower (page 126), groundsels (pages 191-194), or other yellow-flowered composites, occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Bigelow ligularia (*Ligularia bigelovii*; PLANTS symbol: LIBI8; new PLANTS name: *Senecio bigelovii* var. *bigelovii*; new PLANTS symbol: SEBIB) is a tall forb with long, narrow clusters of drooping, yellow flowers. It has toothed, lance-shaped leaves. Its flowers are distinctive because they lack petals, which make them look like unopened buds. This is occasionally a dominant undergrowth plant in quaking aspen stands, being the indicator species for the aspen/Bigelow ligularia type (Powell 2008). Bigelow ligularia occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' counties.



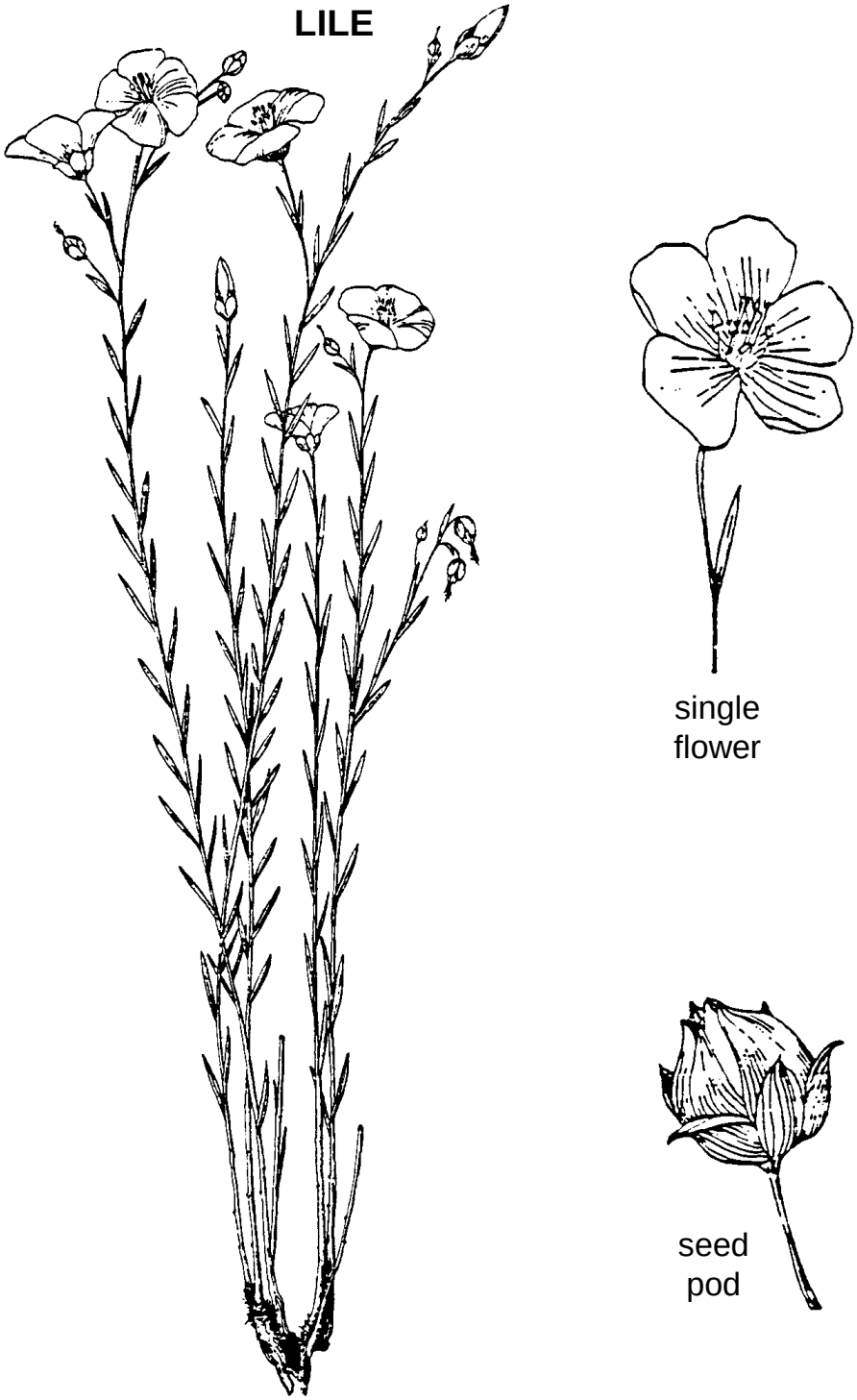
Porter ligusticum (*Ligusticum porteri*)

Porter ligusticum has stems from one and a half to three feet tall, and round or flattened clusters of small, white flowers. Its leaves are finely-divided and fern-like, and smell like those of another member of the parsley family – celery. This forb, which grows in moist meadows and aspen groves of the upper montane and lower subalpine zones, is the undergrowth indicator plant for the quaking aspen/Porter ligusticum plant community type (Powell 2008). Porter ligusticum, which is occasionally confused with Fendler waterleaf (page 131), red baneberry (page 61), or bluntseed sweetroot (page 156), occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



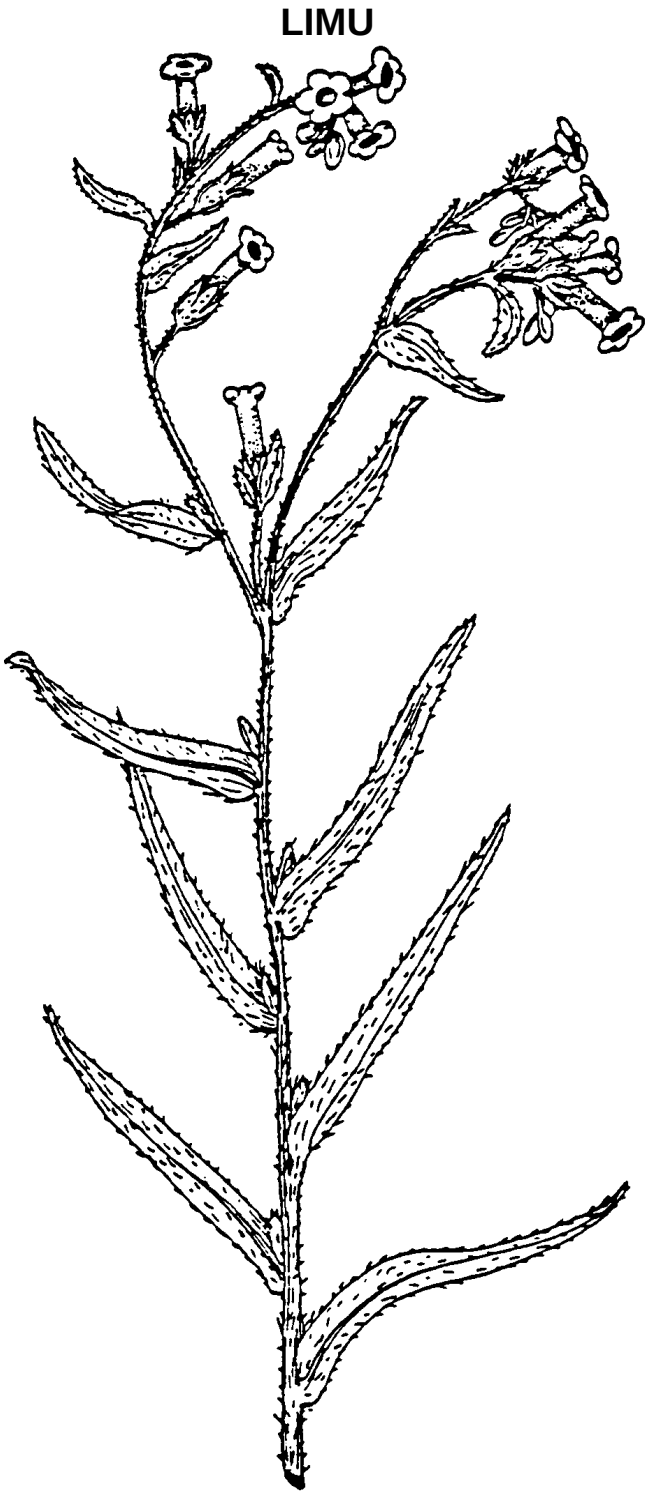
American twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*); PLANTS symbol: LIBO3

American twinflower is a matted plant with short, leafless, forked stalks bearing twin pink flowers shaped like narrow bells. Its oval leaves are an inch or less in length and have shallowly-toothed edges. Do not confuse twinflower with bearberry (page 23) or myrtle pachistima (page 35) – two low-growing shrubs with somewhat similar-looking leaves. This plant has woody, creeping rootstocks that led some botanists to classify it as a sub-shrub rather than a perennial forb. Twinflower, which is common along the entire Rocky Mountain chain from Canada to New Mexico, occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Lewis flax (*Linum lewisii*); PLANTS symbol: LILE3

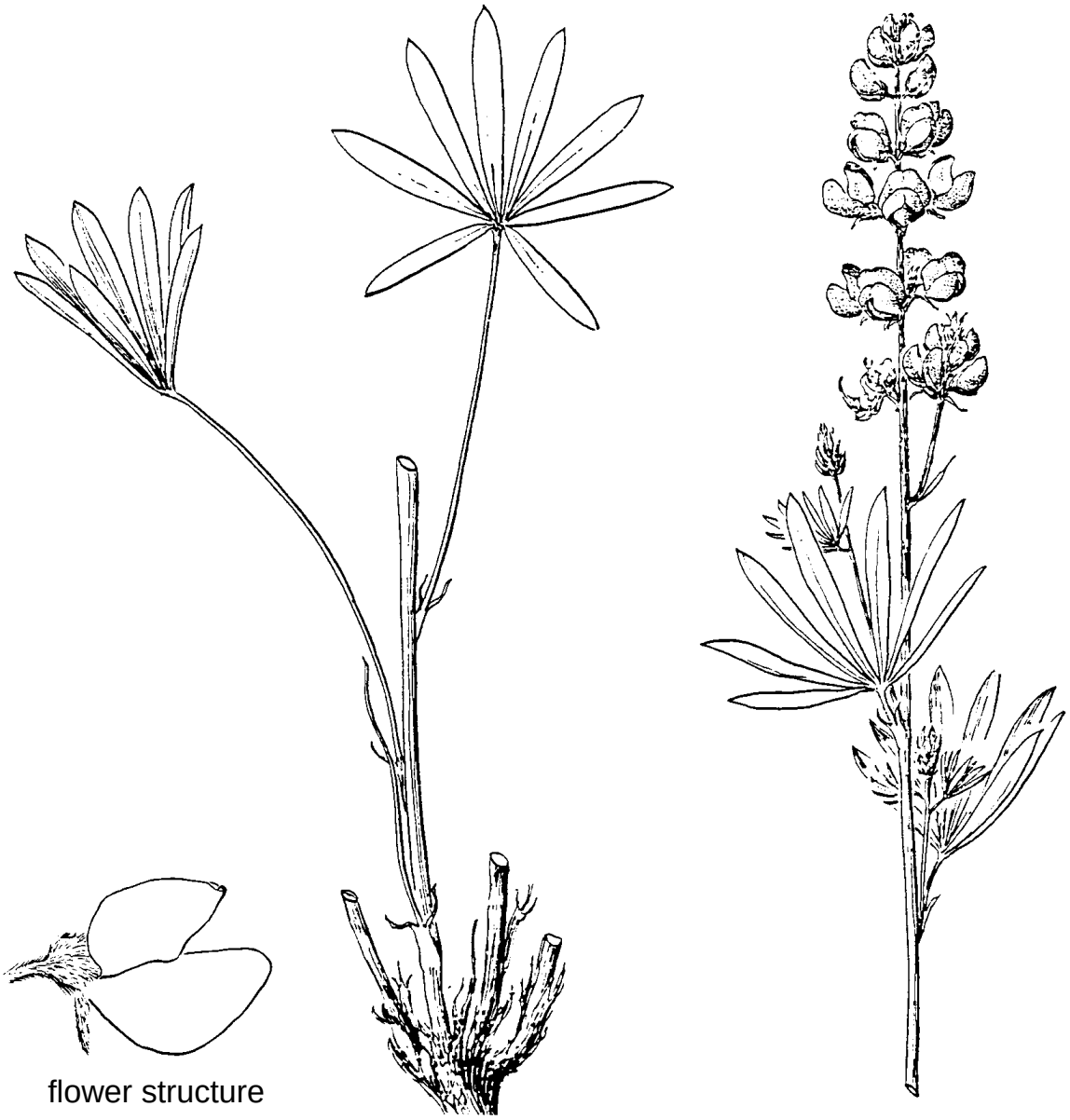
Lewis flax is a tall, spindly forb found in montane meadows or in the undergrowth of open ponderosa pine forest. It has narrow, slightly-twisted leaves, and clear, sky-blue flowers. This forb has long, tough, stringy fibers, so it was used to make baskets and fishing nets by Native Americans. Lewis flax occurs in almost every Forest county.



Manyflower gromwell (*Lithospermum multiflorum*); PLANTS symbol: LIMU3

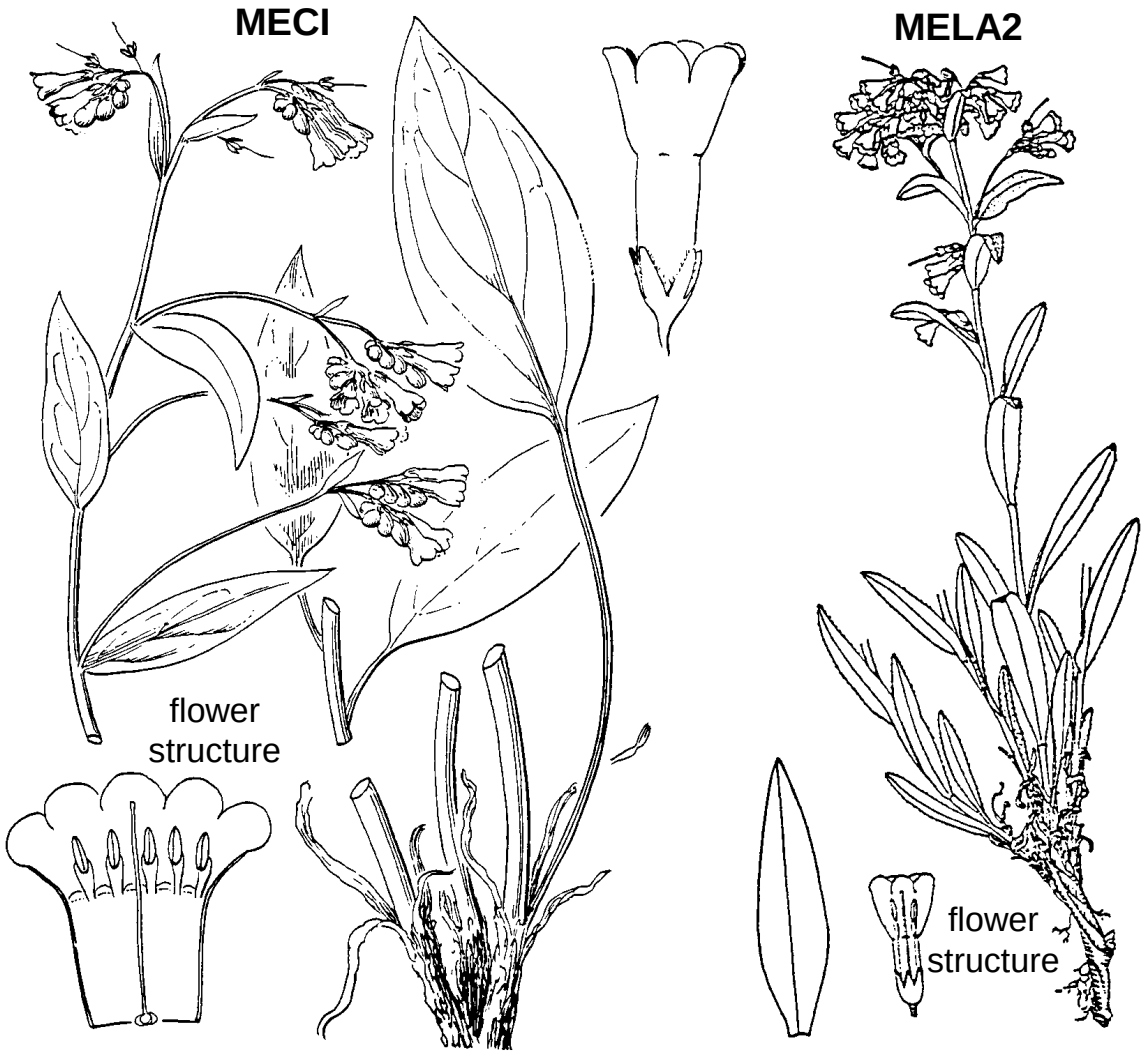
Manyflower gromwell is a common perennial forb with narrow, slightly hairy leaves and trumpet-shaped, yellow flowers. This plant grows on rocky slopes or in areas where duff may be the only other ground cover. Manyflower gromwell, which often grows in clumps of a dozen or more stems, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

LUAR



Silvery lupine (*Lupinus argenteus*); PLANTS symbol: LUAR3

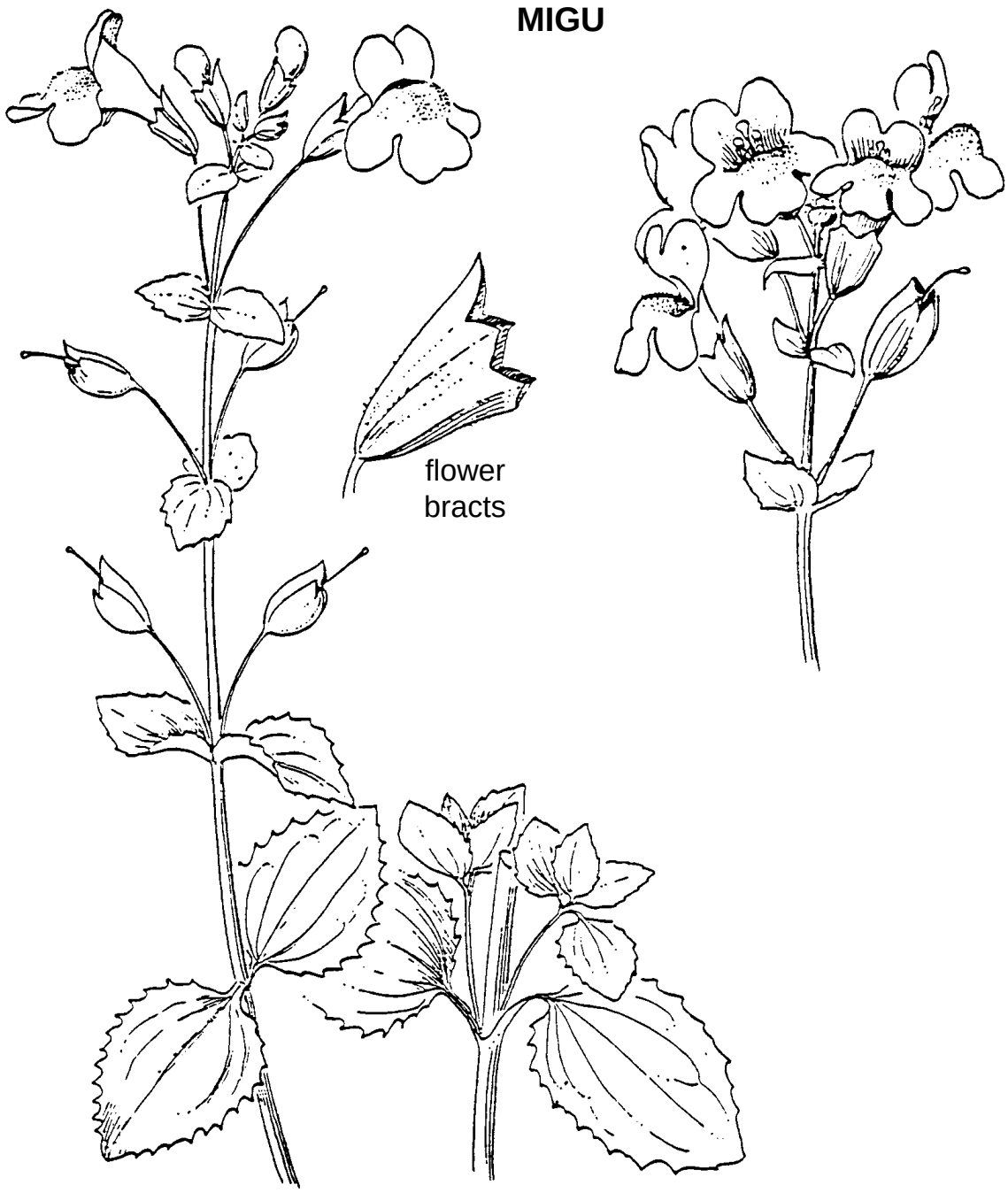
Silvery lupine has blue or bi-colored flowers and palmately-compound leaves. Each leaf has five to nine long, narrow leaflets, and is usually hairy or silky. Its pea-like blossoms are produced in spikes at the end of leafy stems. This and many other lupines are poisonous to both livestock and humans. Silvery lupine occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties, where it grows in meadows or on partially-shaded sites of the montane and subalpine zones.



Mountain bluebells (*Mertensia ciliata*); PLANTS symbol: MECI3

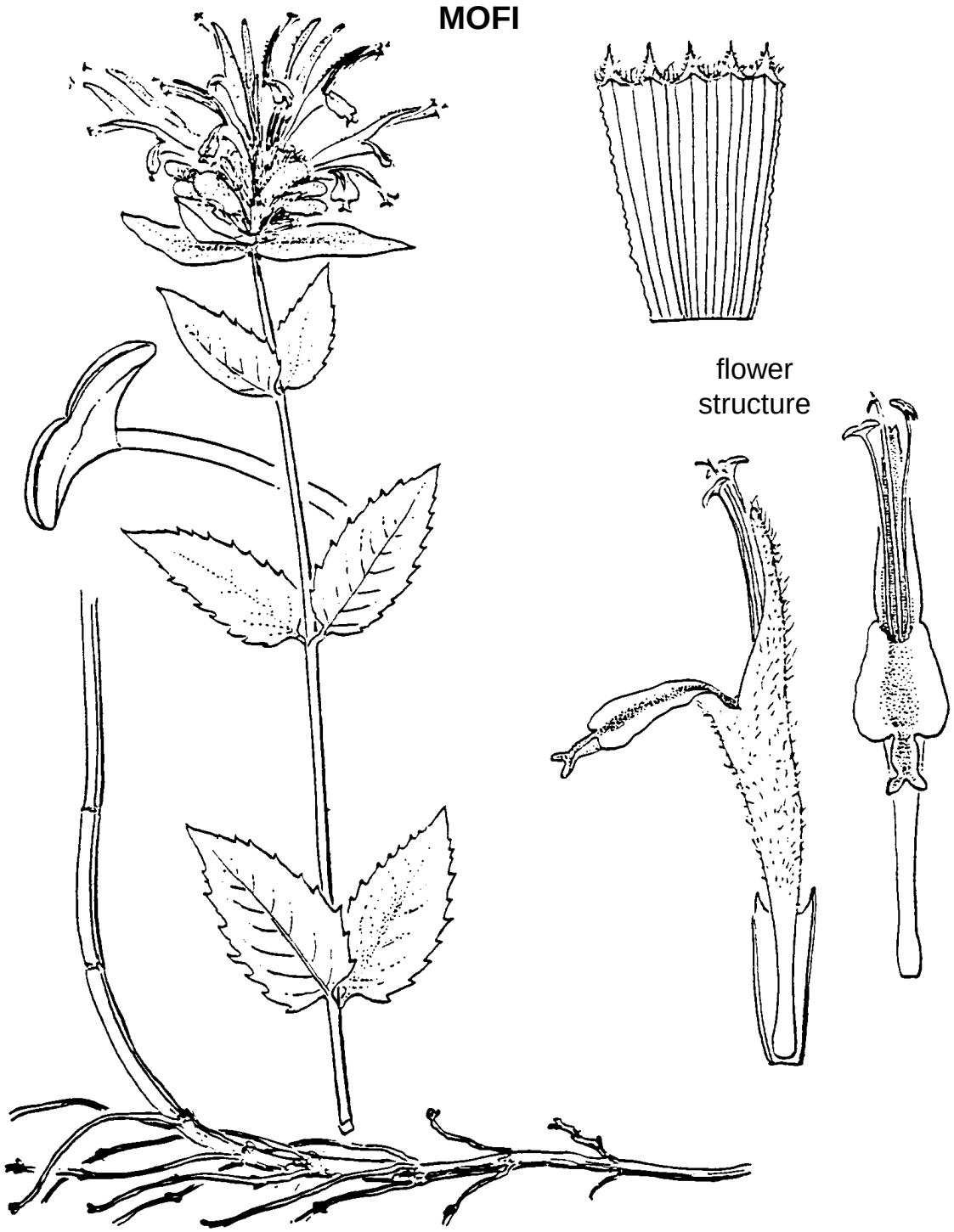
Mountain bluebells has smooth, entire, blue-green leaves with strong lateral veins and dusty, blue, hanging flowers. This is a large plant of moist environments, where it commonly grows along subalpine streams and springs. It is the undergrowth indicator plant for the subalpine fir/mountain bluebells plant association (Johnston 1987). Mountain bluebells, which grows from the upper foothills to the alpine zone, occurs in almost every Forest county.

Lanceleaf bluebells (*Mertensia lanceolata*; PLANTS symbol: MELA3) is usually a foot or so tall, and has blue-green, lance-shaped leaves and drooping, blue or pink flowers. It blooms early and grows on dry or slightly-moist sites of the foothills and lower montane zones. Lanceleaf bluebells, whose stems usually lean or are supported on other plants, occurs in every Forest county.



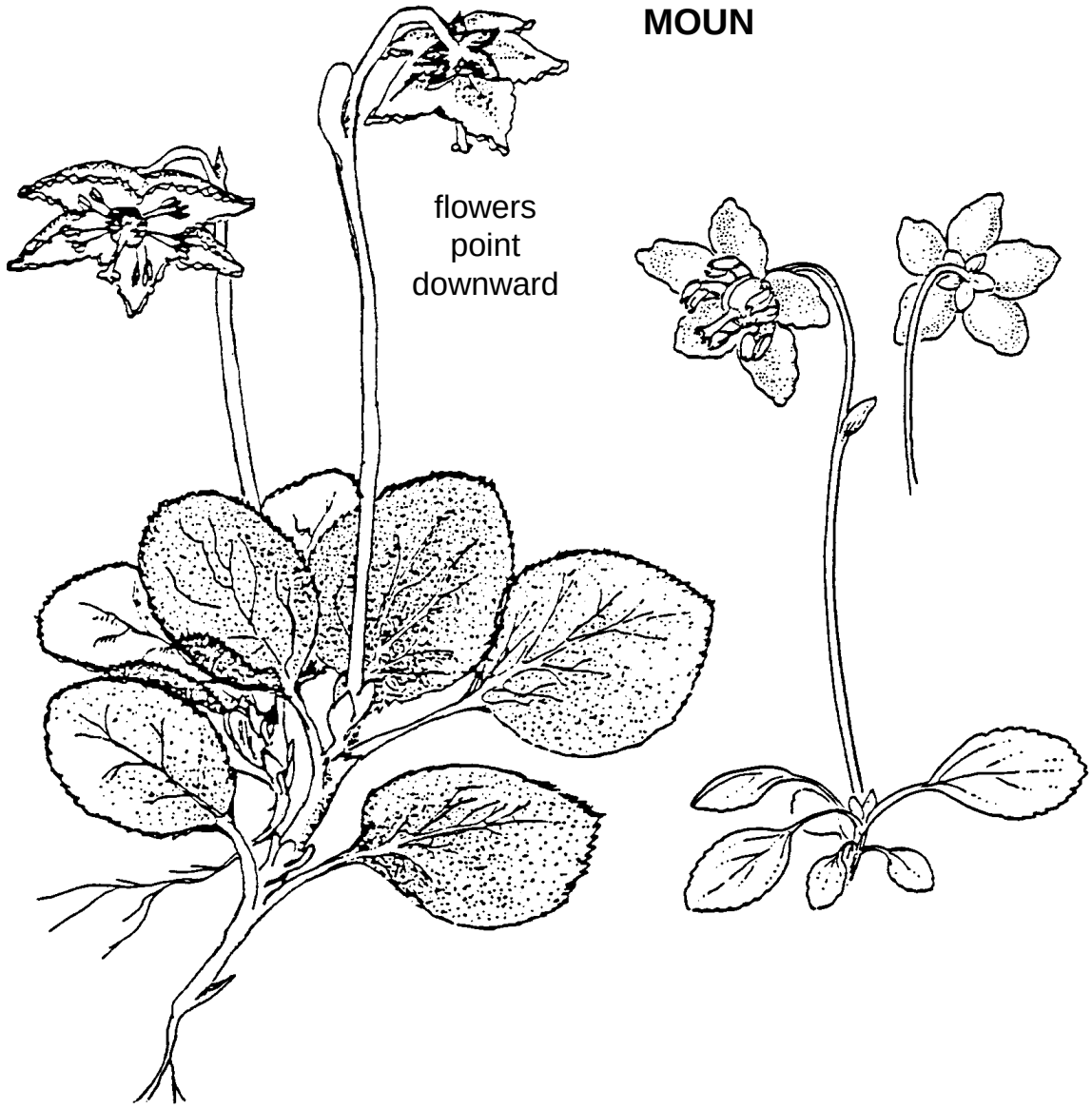
Common monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*)

Common monkeyflower is found around springs and along mossy stream banks throughout the subalpine zone. It has oval, toothed leaves. Its showy, yellow flowers have an inflated lower lip with red spots. Common monkeyflower, which is often found with elkslip marshmarigold, arrowleaf groundsel, mountain bluebells, and other wet-site indicator plants, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.



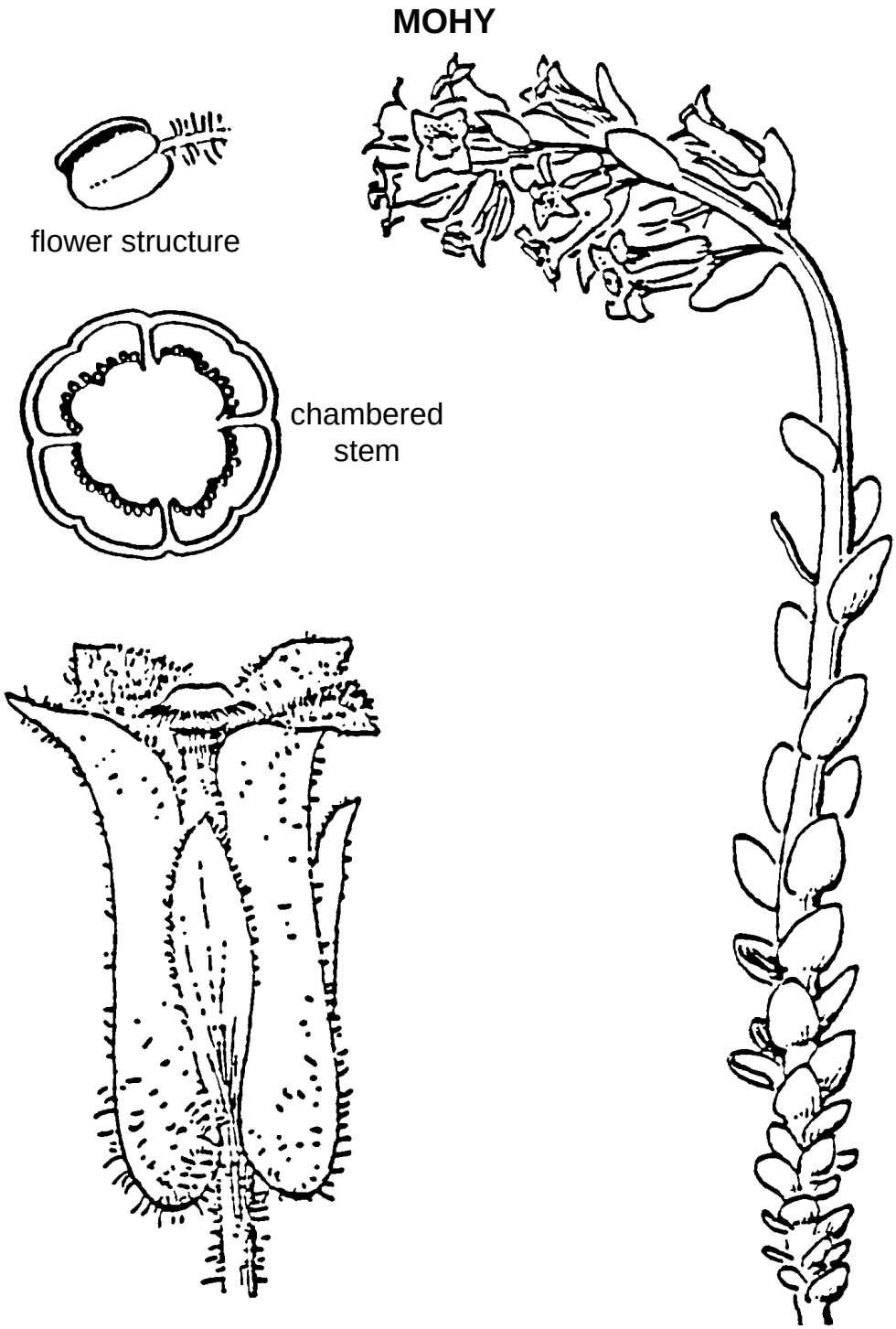
Mintleaf beebalm (*Monarda fistulosa*)

Mintleaf beebalm is a tall forb found in moist depressions in ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests. It has oval, toothed, opposite leaves, and large clusters of attractive, two-lipped, rose-colored flowers. Like other mints, this forb has a square stem. This plant often grows along intermittent drainages, where it occurs in clumps or patches. Mintleaf beebalm has been found in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



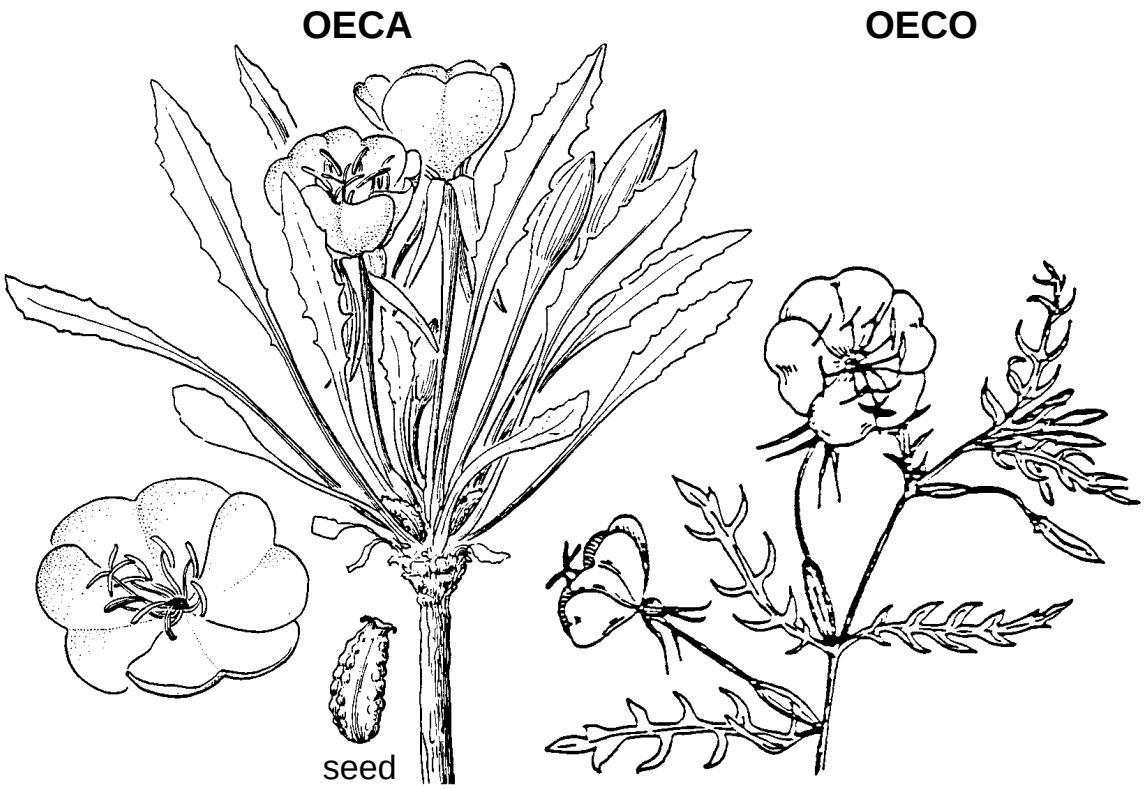
Woodnymph (*Moneses uniflora*); PLANTS symbol: MOUN2

Woodnymph has ovate leaves with small notches around their margins. It also has large, hanging, white flowers that are very fragrant. Woodnymph is closely related to sidebells pyrola (page 154) and is occasionally confused with it, especially if flowers are not present to aid in identification. The potential to confuse them is high because they often grow on the same site. Woodnymph is a characteristic plant of moist, shaded, spruce-fir forest, and it occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Pinesap (*Monotropa hypopithys*); PLANTS symbol: MOHY3

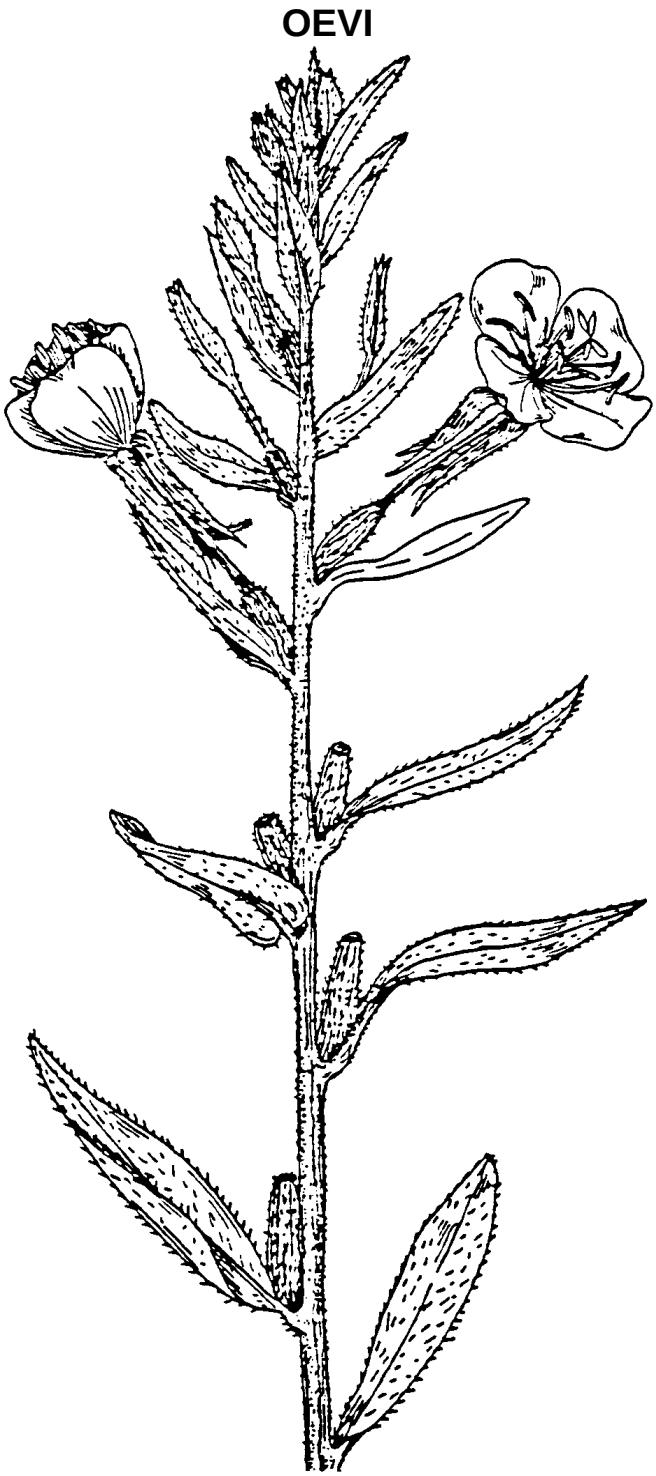
Pinesap is a distinctive-looking saprophyte that some botanists consider to be quite rare. However, a stand exam crew working on the Rampart Range during late July or early August is very likely to encounter this plant. Commonly, you'll find it emerging from areas of heavy duff. Often, its stems nod or are coiled tightly. It has orange or red stems bearing unobtrusive, white or yellow flowers in tightly-packed clusters. Pinesap occurs in about a third of the Forests' counties.



Tufted eveningprimrose (*Oenothera caespitosa*); PLANTS symbol: OECA10

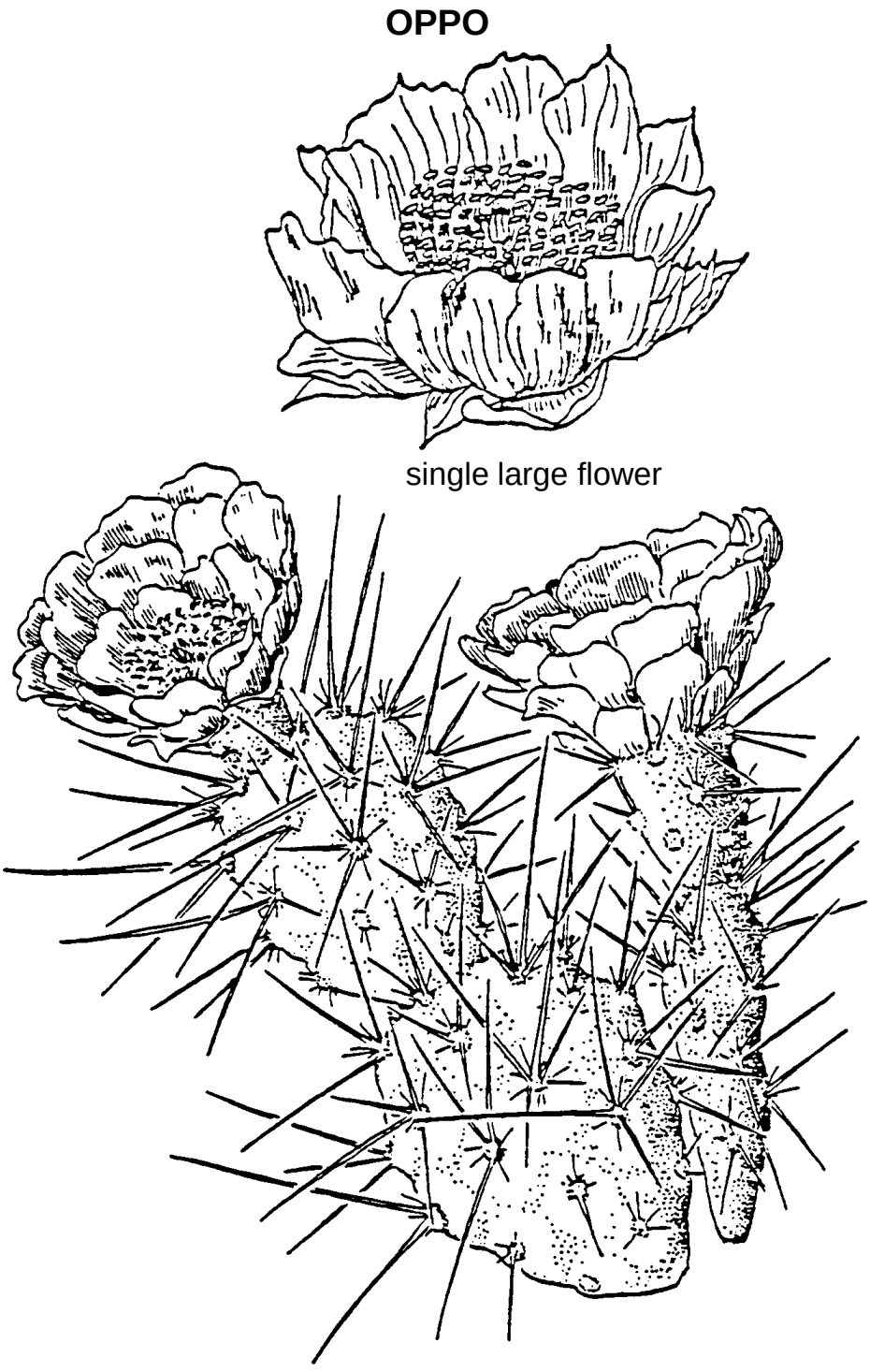
Tufted eveningprimrose has large, fragrant white flowers that open in the evening and remain open until the following morning. When they open again that same evening, the petals are now pink and will not open again after closing on the morning of the third day. This plant has basal clusters of spatulate, coarsely-toothed leaves. Since the flowers are not borne on long stems, the whole plant is low and prostrate. Tufted eveningprimrose occurs in every Forest county, and it grows on open sites in ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and, occasionally, spruce-fir forests.

Another common eveningprimrose is **cutleaf eveningprimrose** (*Oenothera coronopifolia*; PLANTS symbol: OECO2), which has sharply-toothed or divided leaves and large, attractive white flowers. Its flowers may be up to two inches across, which is half as wide as those of tufted eveningprimrose. This eveningprimrose is more likely to be found under a tree canopy than tufted eveningprimrose. Cutleaf eveningprimrose occurs in all but one Forest county, where it grows on dry sites.



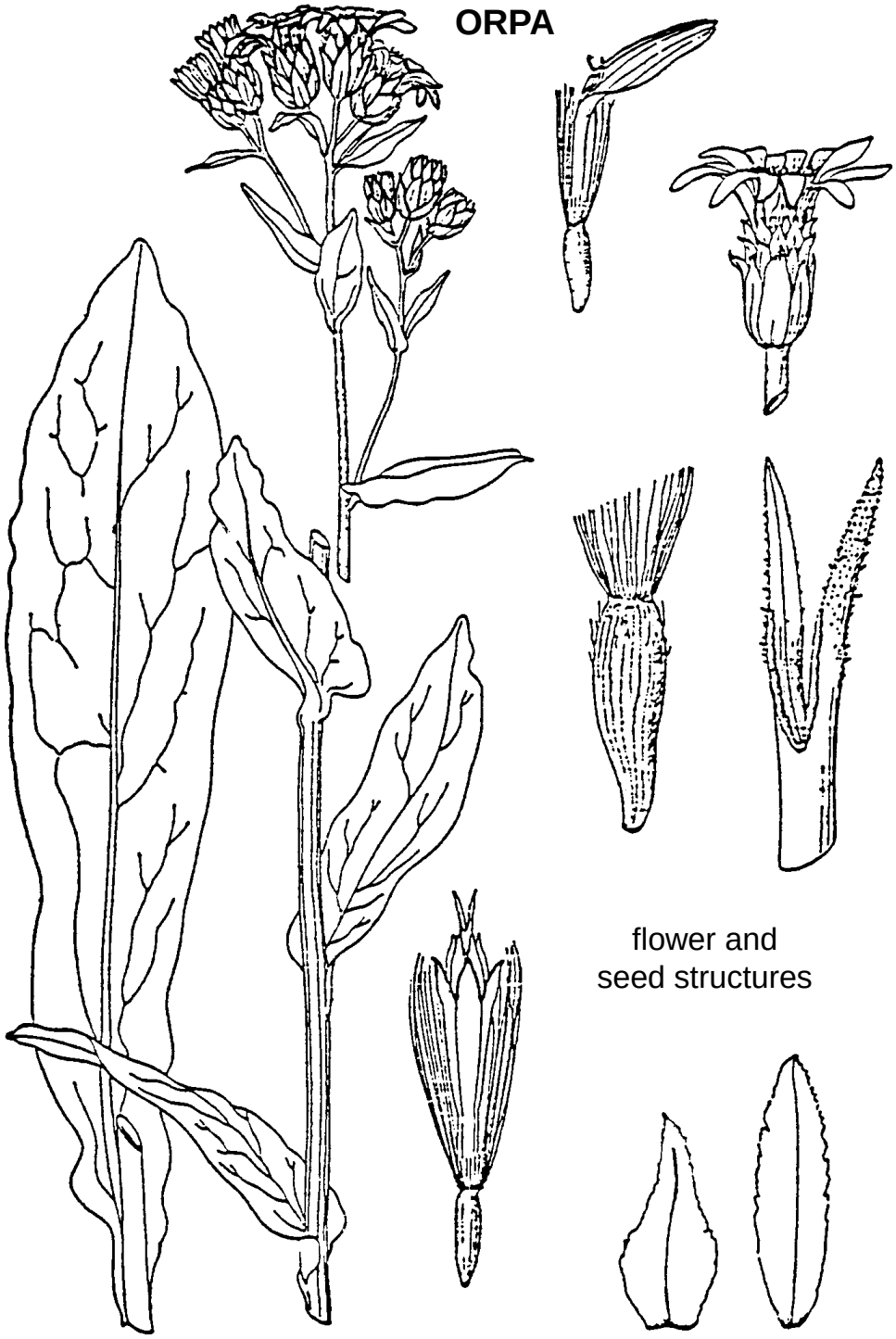
Common eveningprimrose (*Oenothera villosa*)

Common eveningprimrose is a tall, weedy-looking forb with bright, yellow flowers and narrow, rough, hairy leaves. This plant blooms in late summer rather than spring, as is common with other eveningprimroses. It is commonly found on open, moist sites recently disturbed by logging, road construction, or pocket gopher activity. Common eveningprimrose is so widespread that it occurs in every Forest county.



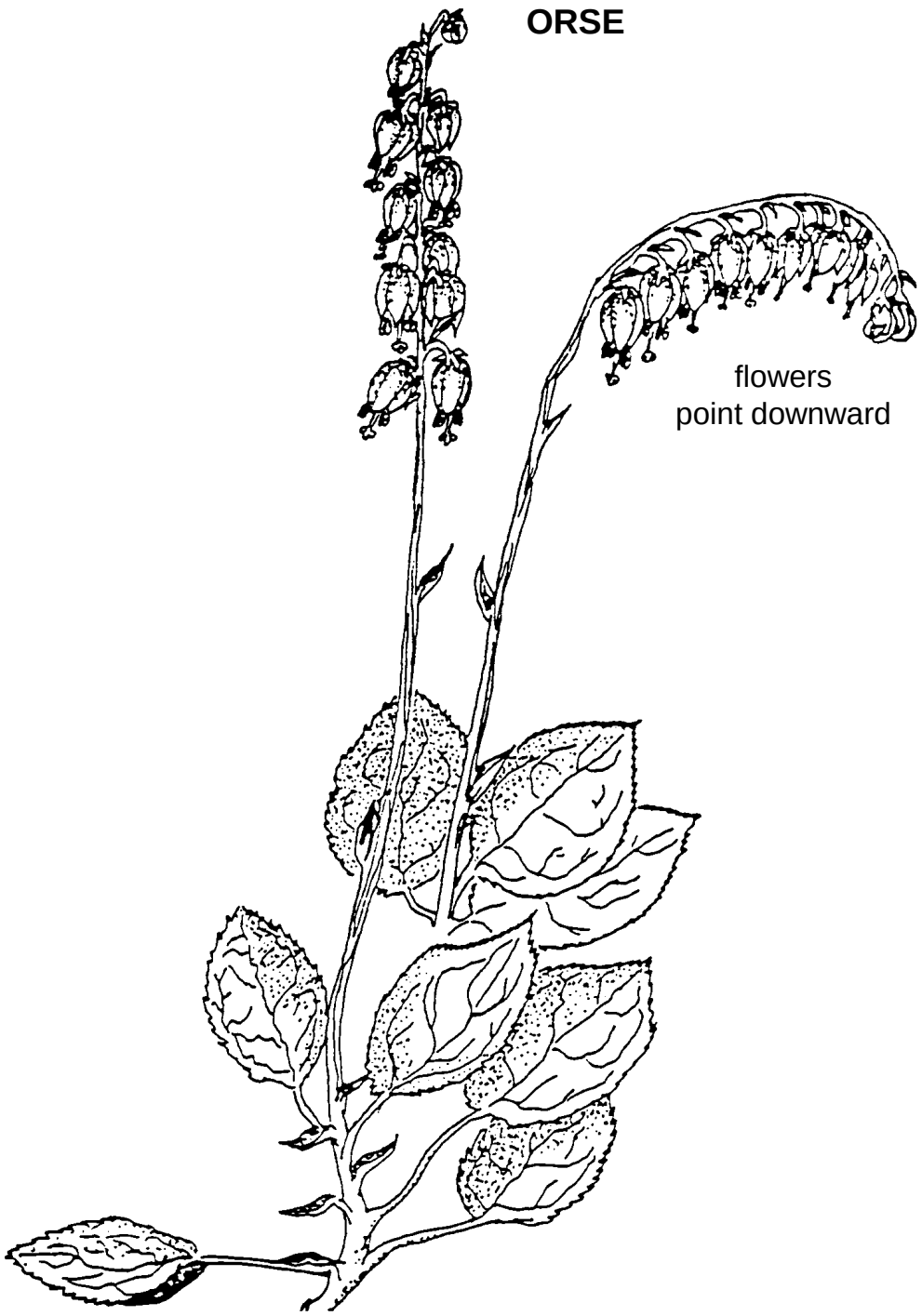
Plains pricklypear (*Opuntia polyacantha*)

Plains pricklypear is an easily recognized cactus with blue-green, circular pads bearing short, white spines. This distinctive plant reproduces from seed or by rooting of its pads. It grows on very dry sites and is often found in ponderosa pine/mountainmahogany or Rocky Mountain juniper plant associations. Plains pricklypear has yellow or red flowers and occurs in half of the Forests' counties.



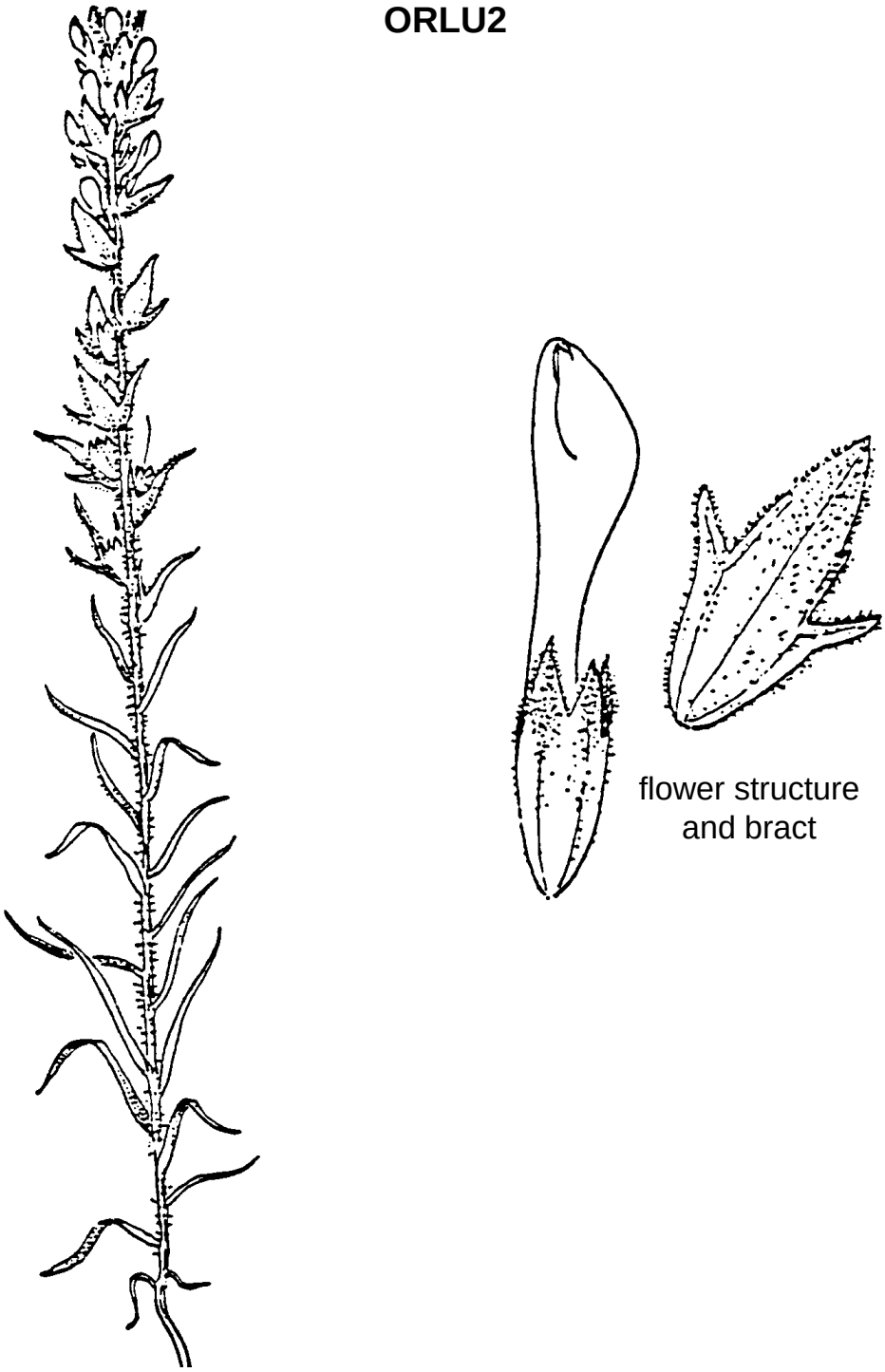
Parry goldenweed (*Oreochrysum parryi*); PLANTS symbol: ORPA3

Parry goldenweed is quite common on moist sites under a spruce-fir or quaking aspen overstory (Powell 2008). It has moderately-wide, lance-shaped leaves and tight clusters of yellow flowers. This forb is usually a foot or less in height and resembles a leafy-stemmed aster. Parry goldenweed, which is occasionally confused with goldenrods (page 198), low-growing groundsels (pages 191-194), or other similar composites, occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



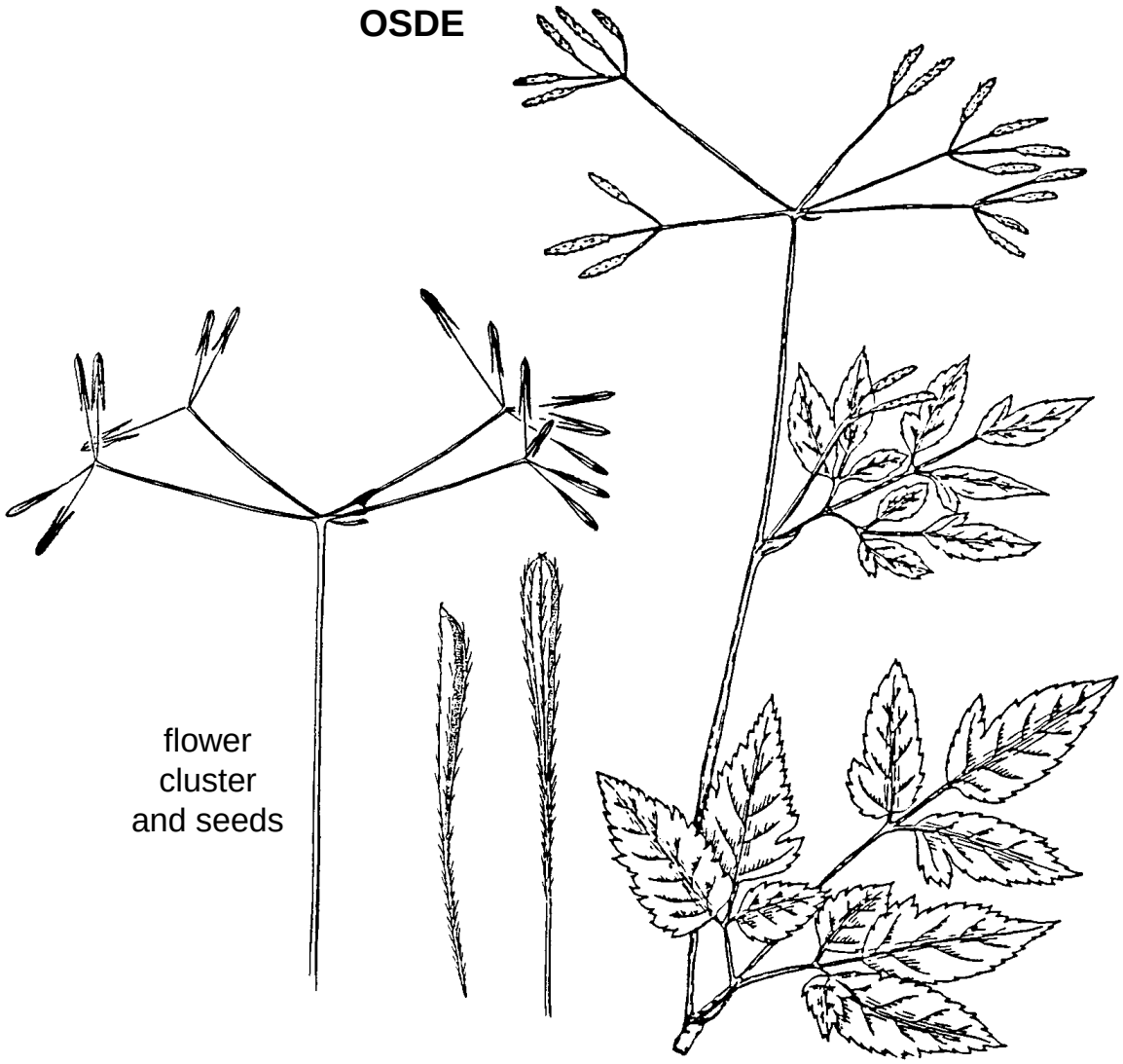
Sidebells pyrola (*Orthilia secunda*)

Sidebells pyrola has ovate leaves and nodding, white or greenish flowers arranged along a curved, four- to eight-inch stalk. The flowers all point in the same direction, which accounts for another of its common names: one-sided wintergreen. Its leaves are evergreen, but do not have the aromatic qualities of true wintergreens (*Gaultheria*). This little forb is a good, secondary indicator plant for the Engelmann spruce/moss plant association. Sidebells pyrola, which grows on dry to moist sites with ample shading, occurs in virtually every Forest county.



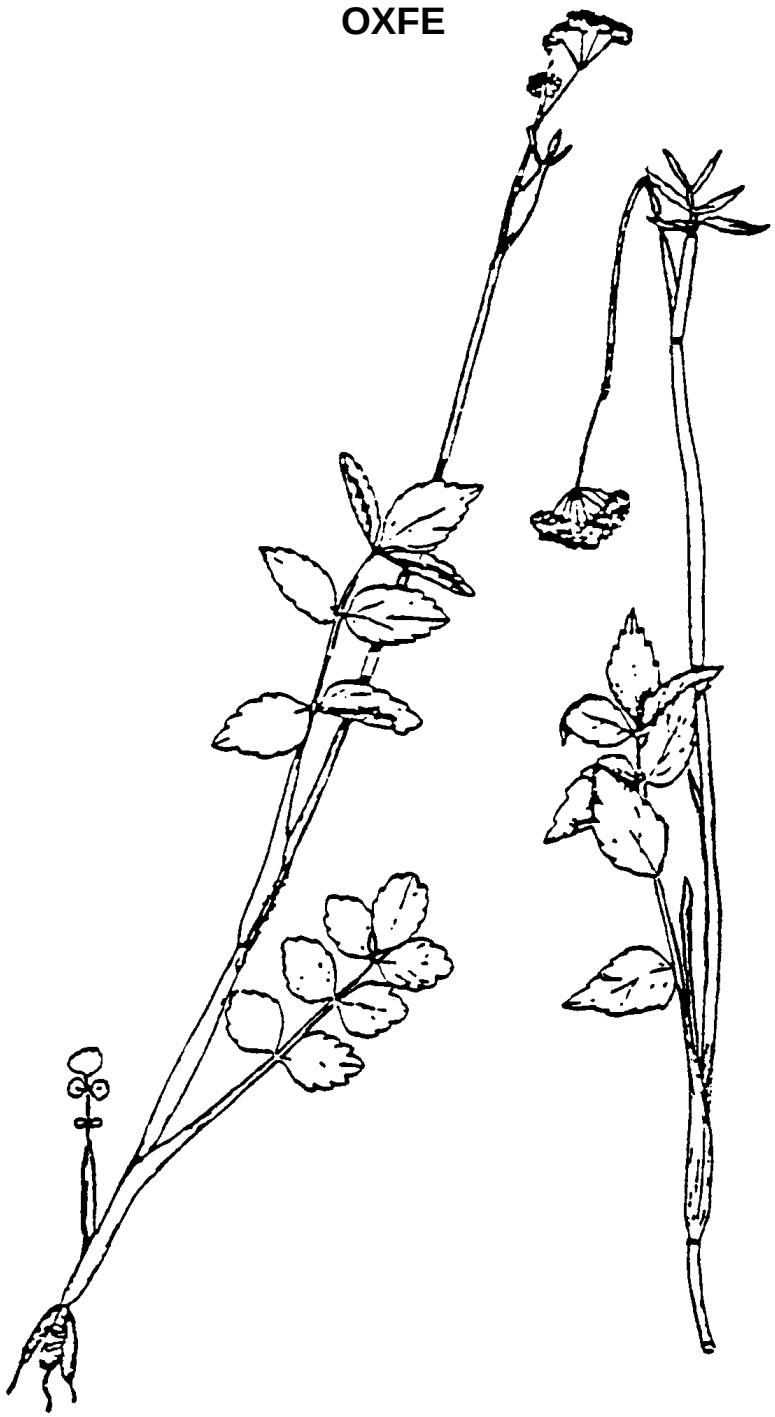
Yellow owlclover (*Orthocarpus luteus*)

Yellow owlclover is a short, annual forb often found on dry ponderosa pine sites or in adjacent bunchgrass meadow. It has narrow leaves and small, inconspicuous, yellow flowers protruding from between the uppermost leaves. Yellow owlclover, which tends to increase with heavy livestock grazing, occurs in all fourteen of the Forests' counties.



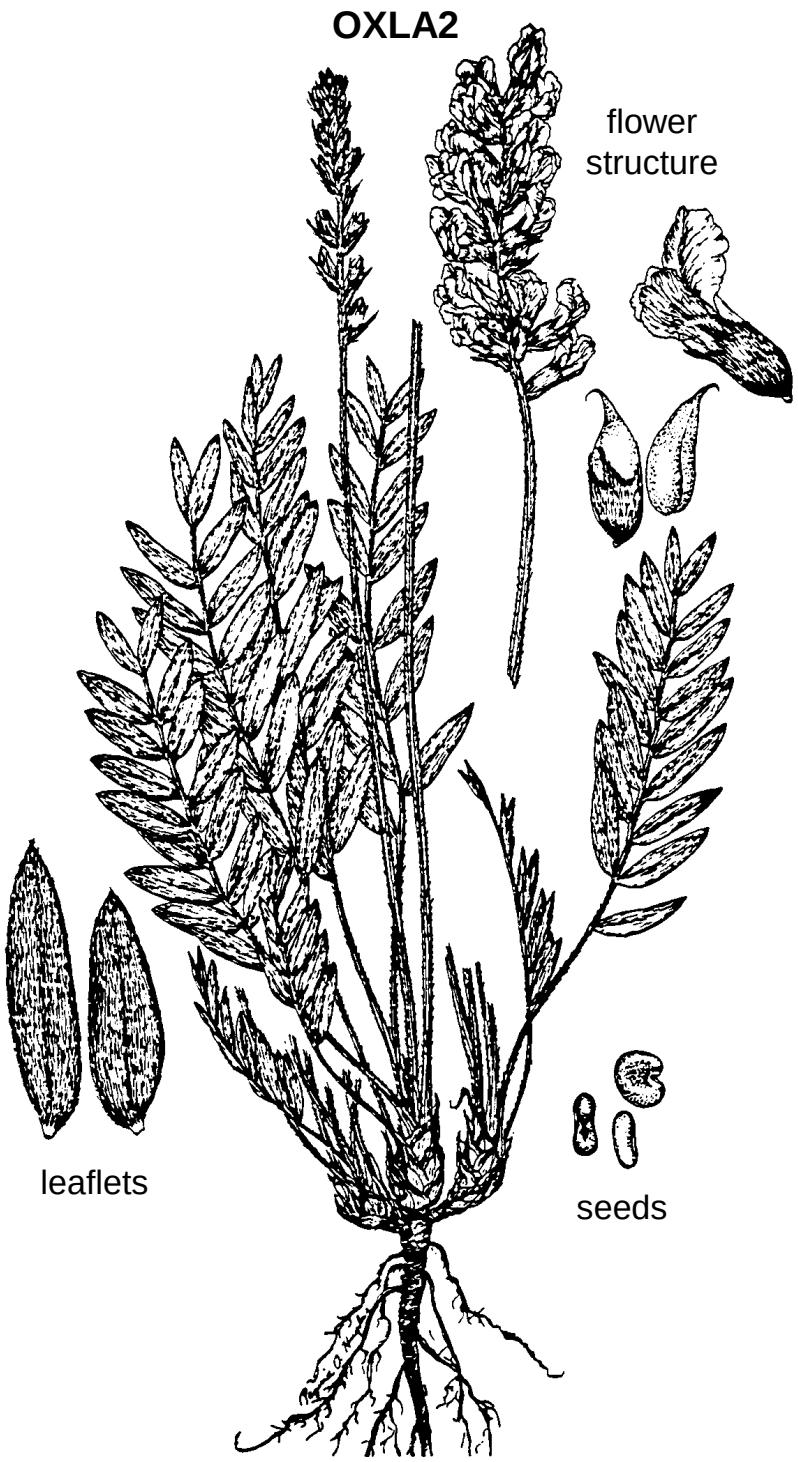
Bluntseed sweetroot (*Osmorhiza depauperata*)

Bluntseed sweetroot is a mid-sized forb with compound, toothed leaves; tiny, inconspicuous flowers; and short, flat fruits. This plant grows in moist woods and is especially common under aspen stands (Powell 2008), where it is occasionally confused with Fendler waterleaf (page 131), Porter ligusticum (page 140), red baneberry (page 61), or other moist-site forbs with toothed, compound leaves. Bluntseed sweetroot, which often occurs in the quaking aspen/Porter ligusticum plant community type, occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.



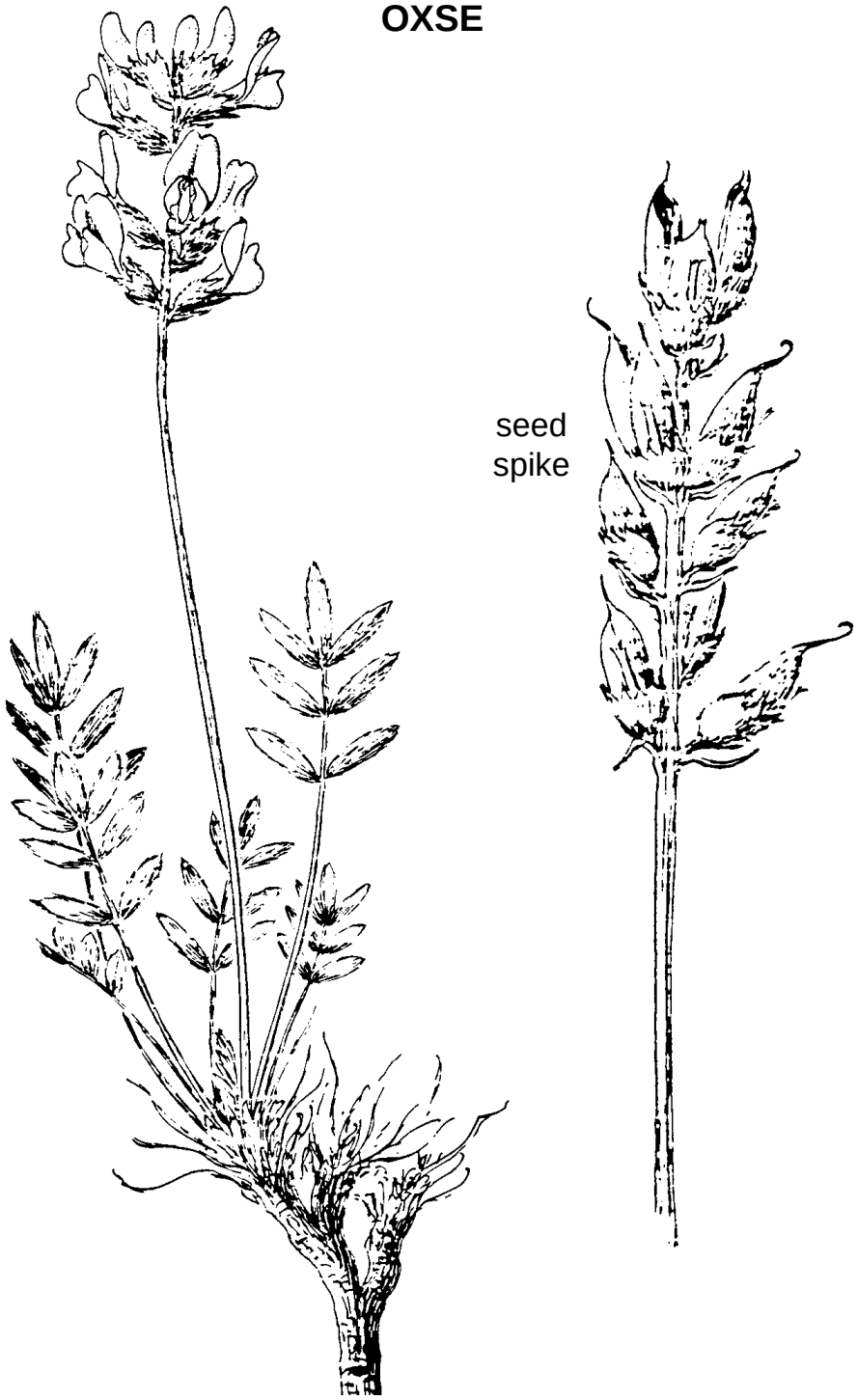
Fendler cowbane (*Oxypolis fendleri*)

Fendler cowbane is a riparian forb up to three feet tall. It has pinnately-divided leaves and dainty clusters of small, white flowers. This plant grows on shaded streambanks alongside mountain bluebells, brook saxifrage, Columbia monkshood, and other wet-site forbs of the subalpine zone. Fendler cowbane, which is occasionally confused with Porter ligusticum (page 140), occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



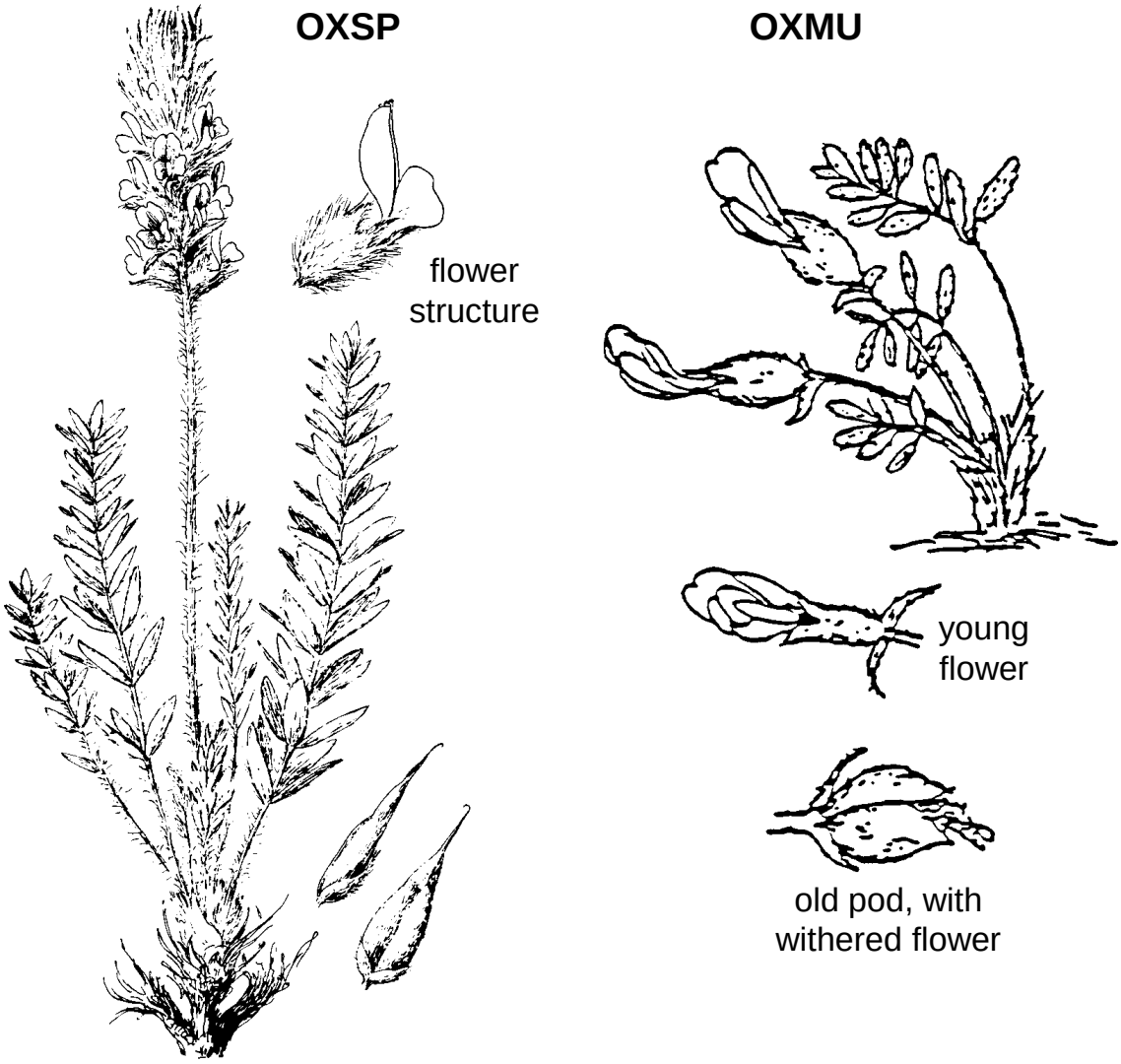
Lambert crazyweed (*Oxytropis lambertii*); PLANTS symbol: OXLA3

Lambert crazyweed is an attractive plant with hairy, silvery foliage and bright, rose-purple flowers. Like other crazyweeds, this forb has pinnately compound leaves and pea-like flowers. Many crazyweeds and milkvetches (close relatives) are poisonous to livestock, and they have been referred to as locoweeds. Lambert crazyweed is widespread, occurring in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Silky crazyweed (*Oxytropis sericea*)

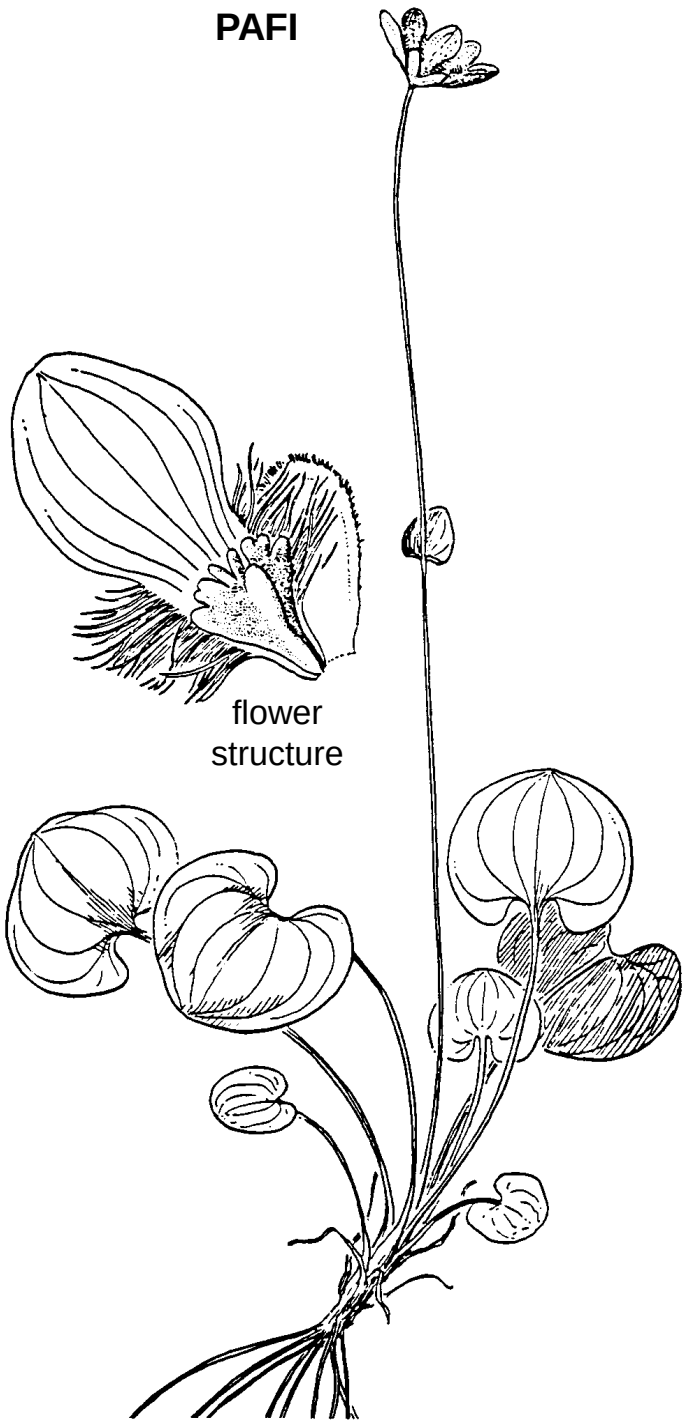
Silky crazyweed has pinnately-compound leaves and attractive clusters of white, pea-like flowers. It grows in dry meadows or under open stands of ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir, where it is especially common at the southern end of the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. Silky crazyweed, which occurs in two-thirds of the Forests' counties, is similar to Lambert crazyweed (page 158) except in flower color.



Showy crazyweed (*Oxytropis splendens*)

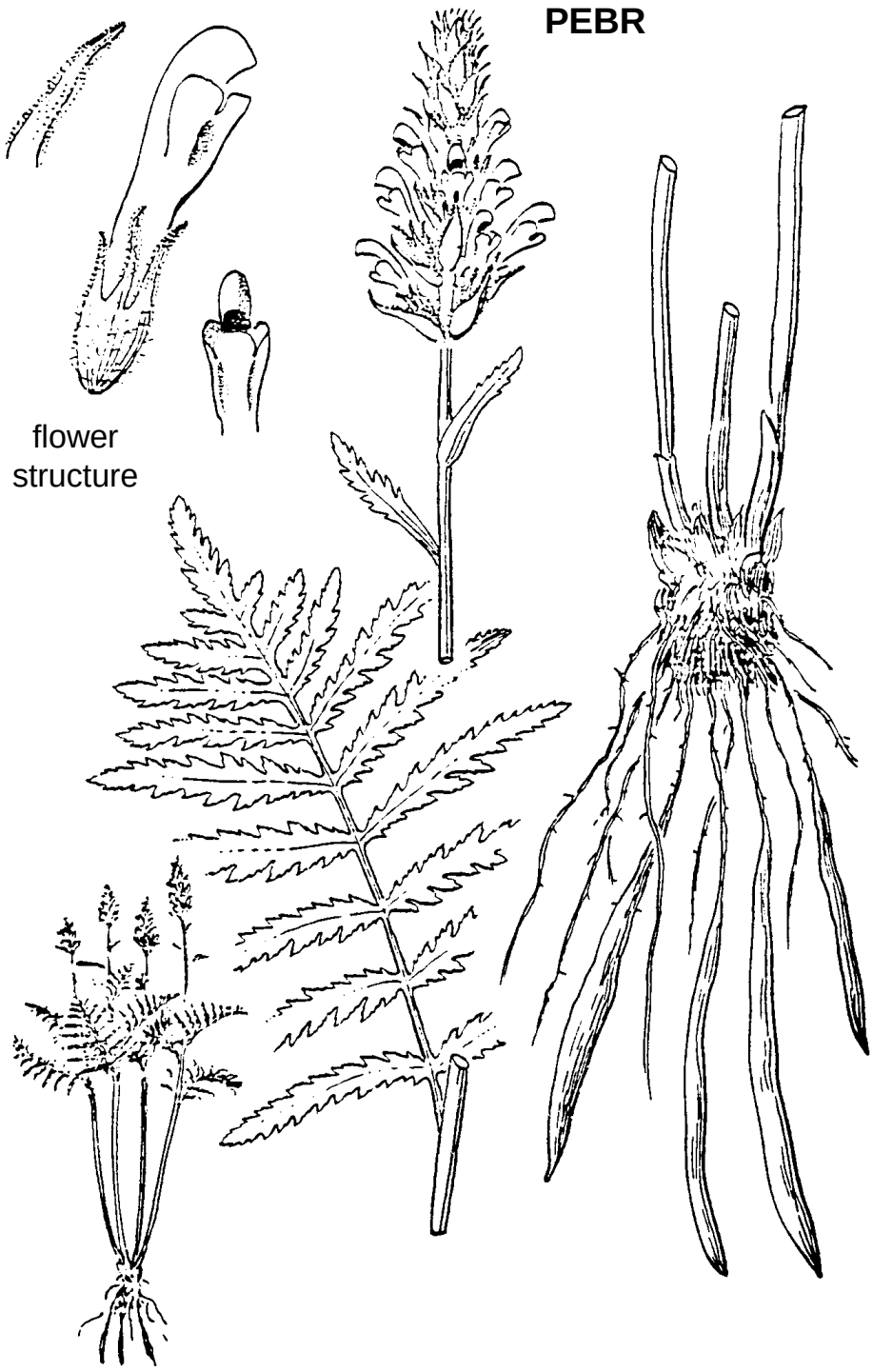
Showy crazyweed is a hairy plant with compound leaves and dense spikes of small, purplish flowers. This plant differs from other crazyweeds because its leaflets usually occur in whorls of four or more, rather than scattered singly along the leaf stalk. It grows in moist, subalpine meadows and quaking aspen groves. Showy crazyweed, which has little or no livestock forage value and may even be poisonous, occurs in over a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Tufted loco (*Oxytropis multiceps*) grows in a low circle on dry, granitic soils. It has grayish, hairy leaves; rose-colored flowers; and distinctive, inflated seed pods. This small forb blooms in late spring or early summer (late May and early June). Tufted loco occurs in about half of the Forests' counties, but it is most common on the decomposed granites of the South Platte and Pikes Peak Ranger Districts.



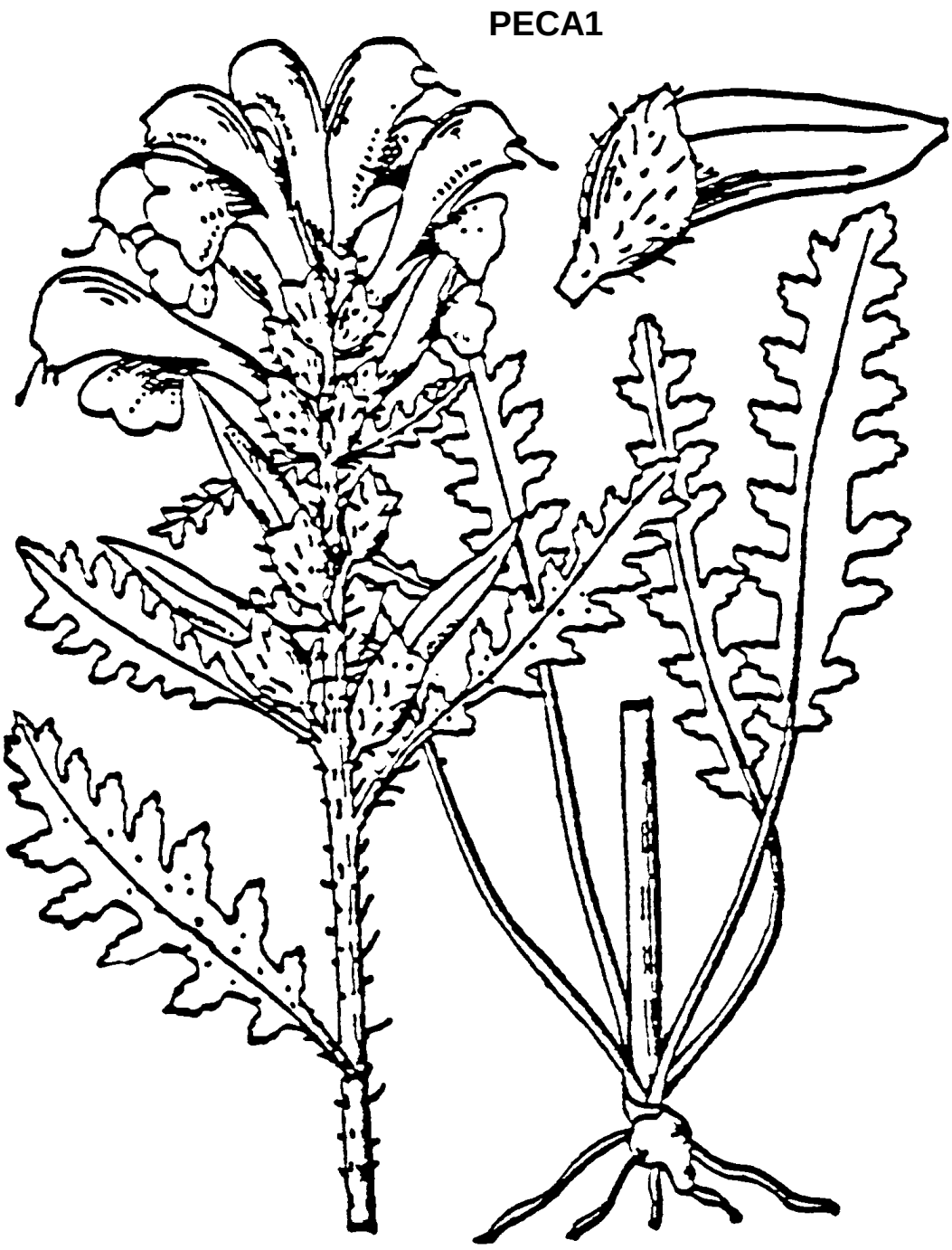
Rocky Mountain parnassia (*Parnassia fimbriata*); PLANTS symbol: PAFI3

Rocky Mountain parnassia is a mid-height forb of bogs and wet, mossy sites throughout the upper subalpine zone. It has bright-green, heart-shaped leaves and small, white blossoms. Its flowers have five petals, each of which is fringed along their lower edges. Rocky Mountain parnassia, which is most common on the western part of the Forests near the Continental Divide, occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



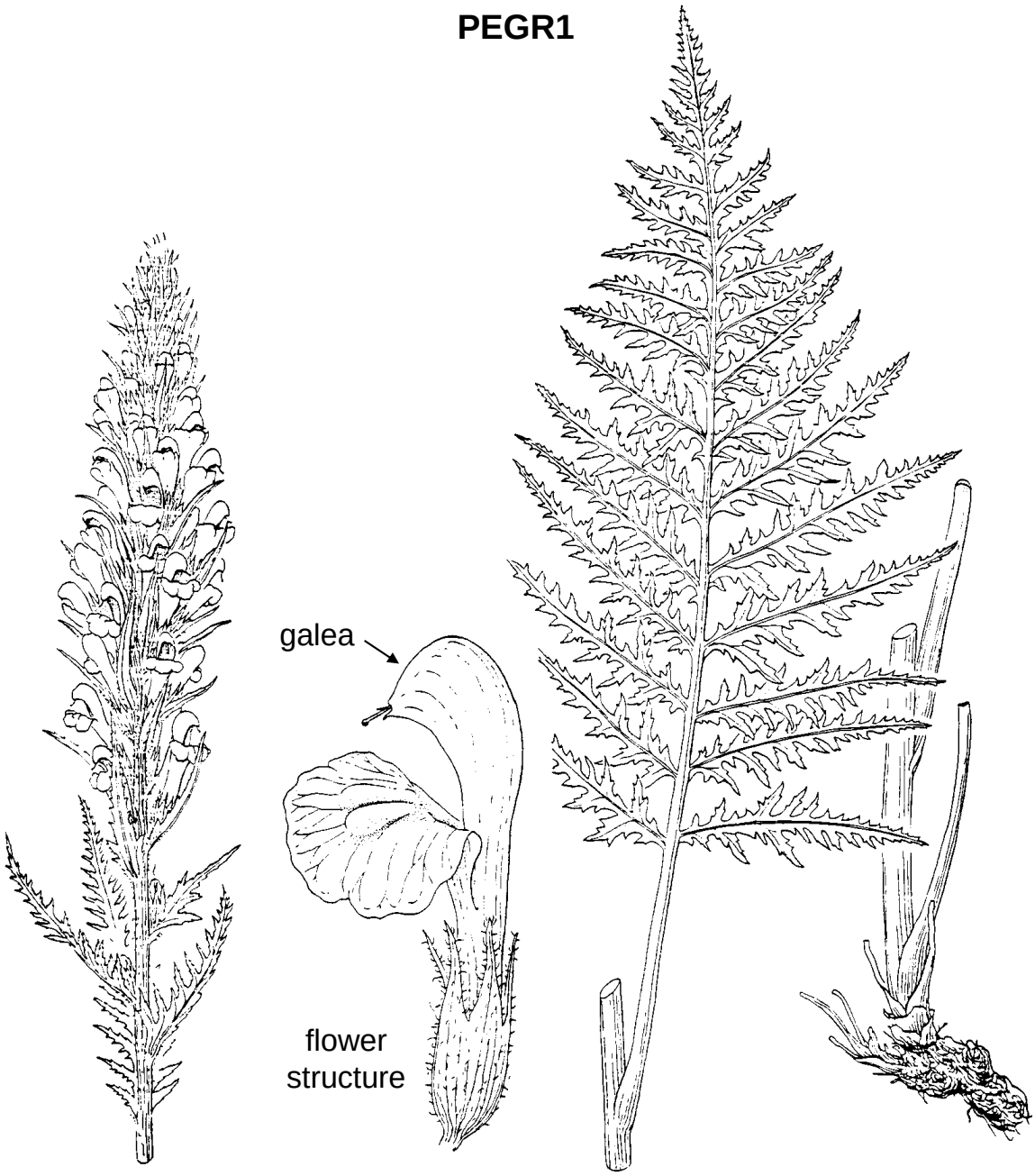
Bracted pedicularis (*Pedicularis bracteosa*)

Bracted pedicularis has stems up to three feet tall; short, fern-like leaves; and a dense spike of distinctive, yellowish flowers. This plant grows on moist sites at fairly high elevations, where it is often found intermixed with Rocky Mountain whortleberry or growing under a quaking aspen canopy (Powell 2008). Bracted pedicularis occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Early pedicularis (*Pedicularis canadensis*); PLANTS symbol: PECA

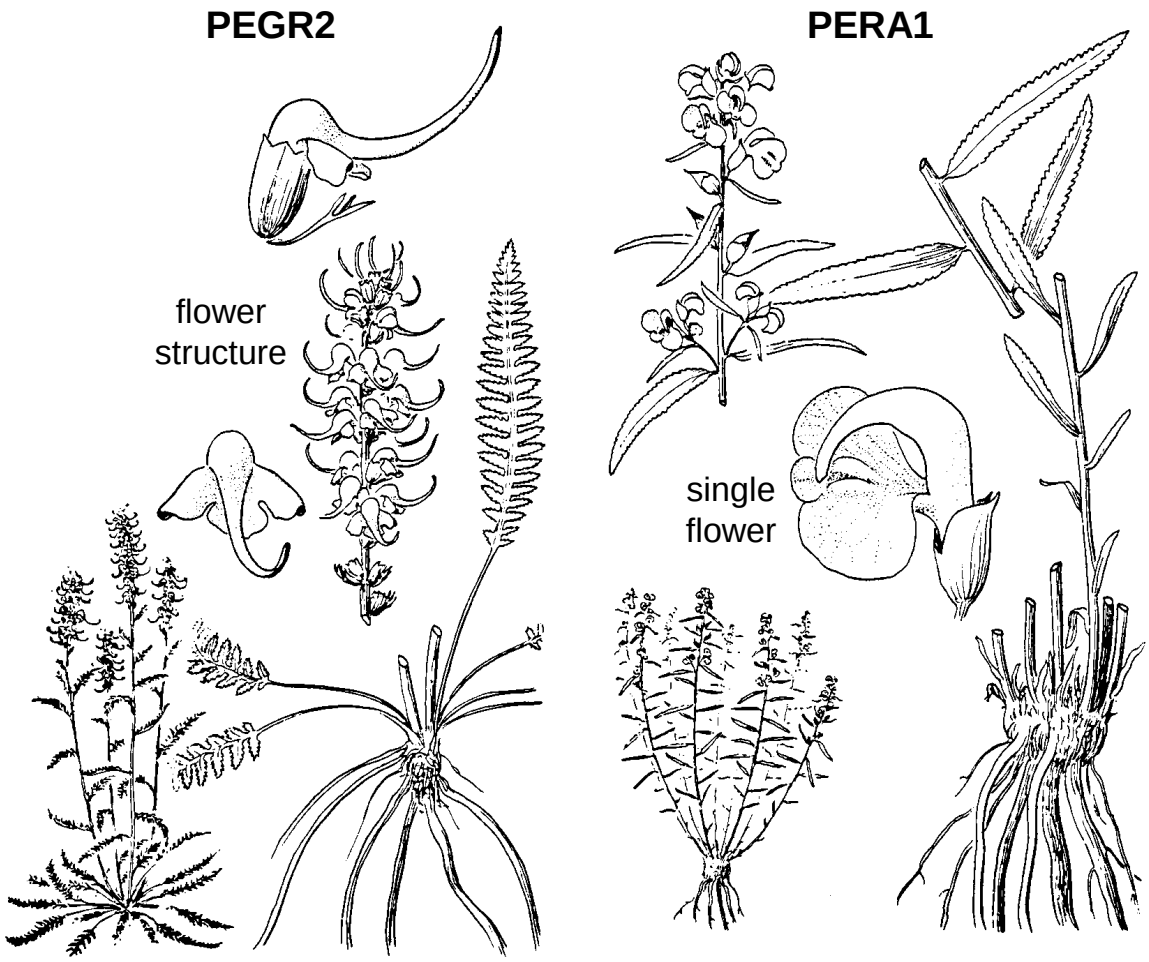
Early pedicularis is a low forb with basal, deeply-divided leaves and dense clusters of yellow or pinkish flowers. Its flowers are shaped like a beak because their upper lip is arched outward like the prow of an overturned canoe. This plant grows in moist stream bottoms and shaded aspen groves of the montane and lower subalpine zones. Early pedicularis, which is most common at moderate elevations along the Rampart Range and on other Front Range mountains, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Grays pedicularis (*Pedicularis grayi*); PLANTS symbol: PEGR

PLANTS name: *Pedicularis procera*; PLANTS symbol: PEPR7

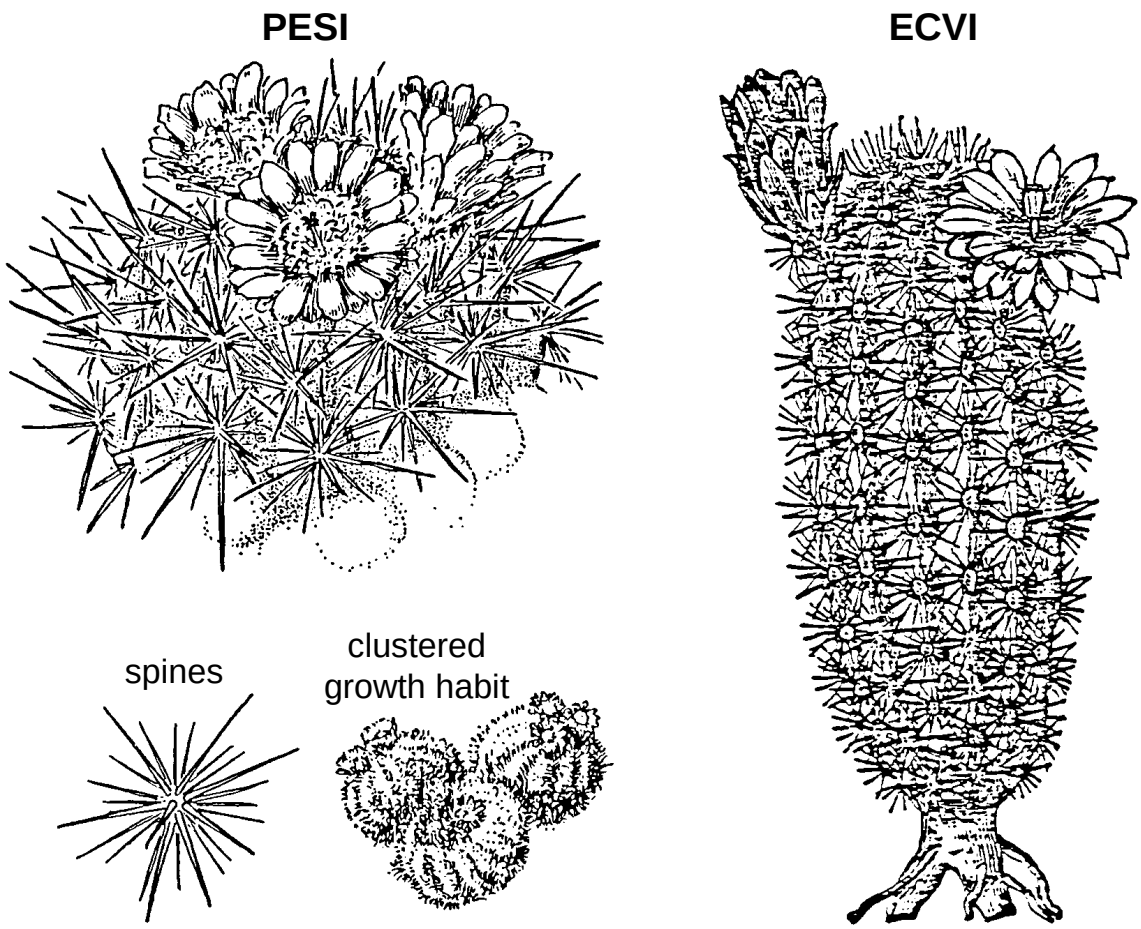
Grays pedicularis is a tall forb that often attains a height of three or four feet. Its leaves are fern-like and may be a foot or more long. Flowers are produced in a dense spike atop each stem, and are a dingy yellow color with red streaks. This plant grows in moist montane and subalpine forests, where it is especially common under quaking aspen stands. Examples of the quaking aspen/Porter ligusticum plant community type that have been heavily grazed by cattle are often dominated by Grays pedicularis (Powell 2008, p. 170). Grays pedicularis occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Elephanthead pedicularis (*Pedicularis groenlandica*)

Elephanthead pedicularis is a common plant with fern-like leaves and distinctive, purple flowers resembling an elephant's head. It grows on wet sites near springs, seeps, or streams throughout the subalpine zone. This unusual-looking forb is seldom confused with other pedicularis' because it is shorter, its flowers are unmistakable, and it grows on boggy sites. Elephanthead pedicularis occurs in almost every Forest county.

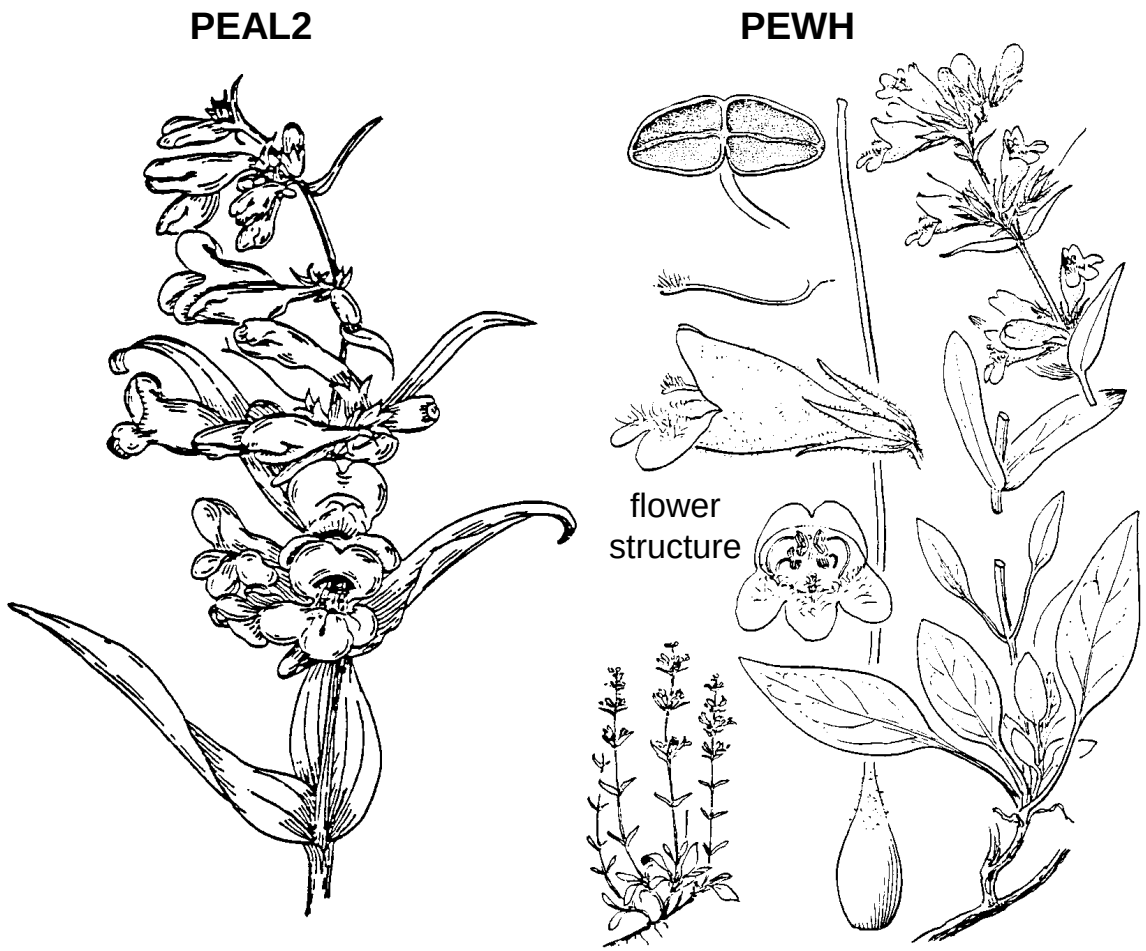
Sickletop pedicularis (*Pedicularis racemosa*; PLANTS symbol: PERA) is an indicator of moist, productive sites at high elevations of the spruce-fir zone. This mid-sized forb has narrow, slightly-toothed leaves and short clusters of white, beak-shaped flowers. It is a late-blooming plant, so flowers are generally not produced until the foliage has begun turning purple in late summer or early fall. Sickletop pedicularis occurs in over a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Mountain ball cactus (*Pediocactus simpsonii*)

Mountain ball cactus is frequently found on dry, south-facing, gravelly slopes throughout the ponderosa pine zone. It looks like a ball-shaped mound nestled in the upper soil or duff layers, and it has fragrant, pink blossoms that appear from late April to late May. If ponderosa pine seedlings were being planted on a site where mountain ball cactus, small soapweed (page 57), plains pricklypear (page 152), or blue grama (page 221) is growing, a low seedling survival percentage would not be an unexpected result. Mountain ball cactus occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Another ball-shaped cactus is **green hedgehog** (*Echinocereus viridiflorus*; PLANTS symbol: ECVI2), which also grows on dry sites and is often confused with mountain ball cactus if neither one is flowering. It produces green or yellow blossoms in small clusters at the tip of short flowering branches. Green hedgehog, which typically grows at lower elevations than mountain ball cactus, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

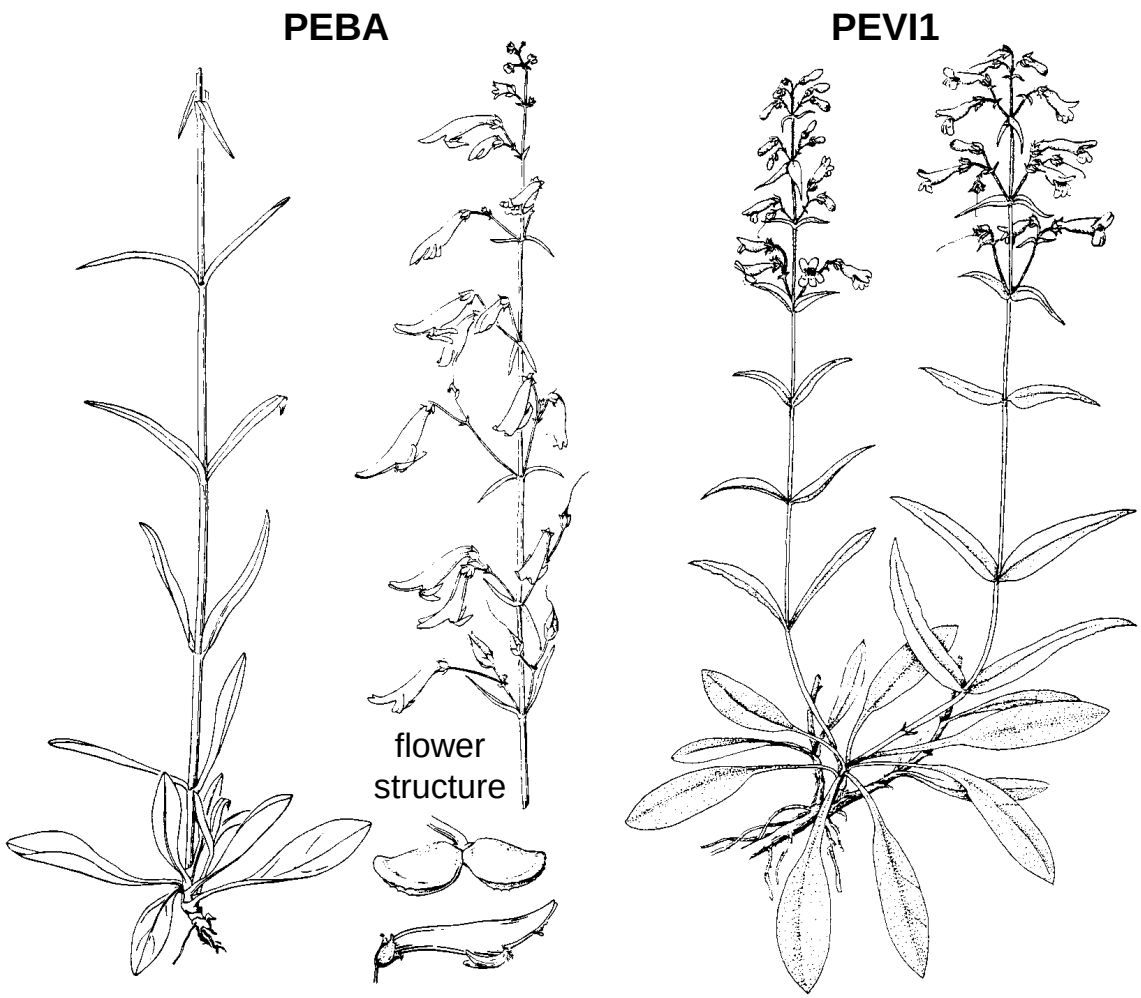


Alpine penstemon (*Penstemon alpinus*); PLANTS symbol: PEAL5

PLANTS name: *Penstemon glaber* var. *alpinus*; PLANTS symbol: PEGLA

Alpine penstemon seems misnamed because it grows from ponderosa pine forest up through the spruce-fir zone, but it is seldom, if ever, found on cold, alpine sites! It has thick, fleshy leaves and numerous blue or pink flowers. Alpine penstemon, which prefers open or disturbed sites, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

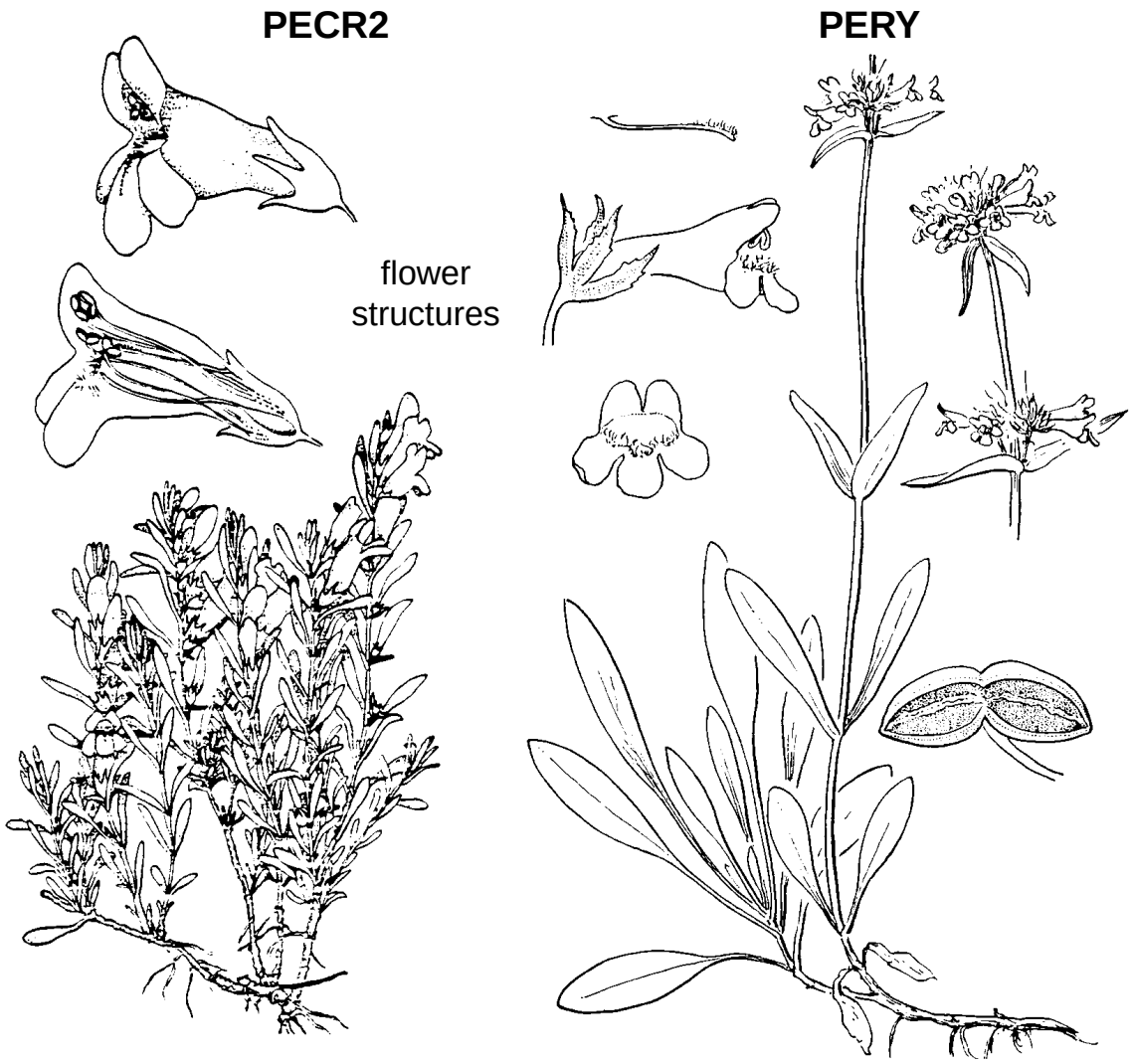
Whipple penstemon (*Penstemon whippleanus*) is commonly found on high-elevation sites that are rocky or partially-shaded by an open spruce-fir canopy. It has narrow leaves and purplish, rose, or occasionally, white flowers. Its long, pointed leaves occur opposite each other and clasp the stem (they are stalkless). Whipple penstemon, which often grows along trails, road shoulders, or on other disturbed sites, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Beardlip penstemon (*Penstemon barbatus*); PLANTS symbol: PEBA2

Beardlip penstemon is a tall forb (2 to 4 feet) found from Pikes Peak southward, being especially common in the Spanish Peaks and elsewhere on the San Carlos Ranger District. Its narrow, opposite leaves and stem have a reddish tint, but the open cluster of scarlet, tubular flowers catch your attention before anything else. The blossoms seem to come from only one side of the stem. Beardlip penstemon occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

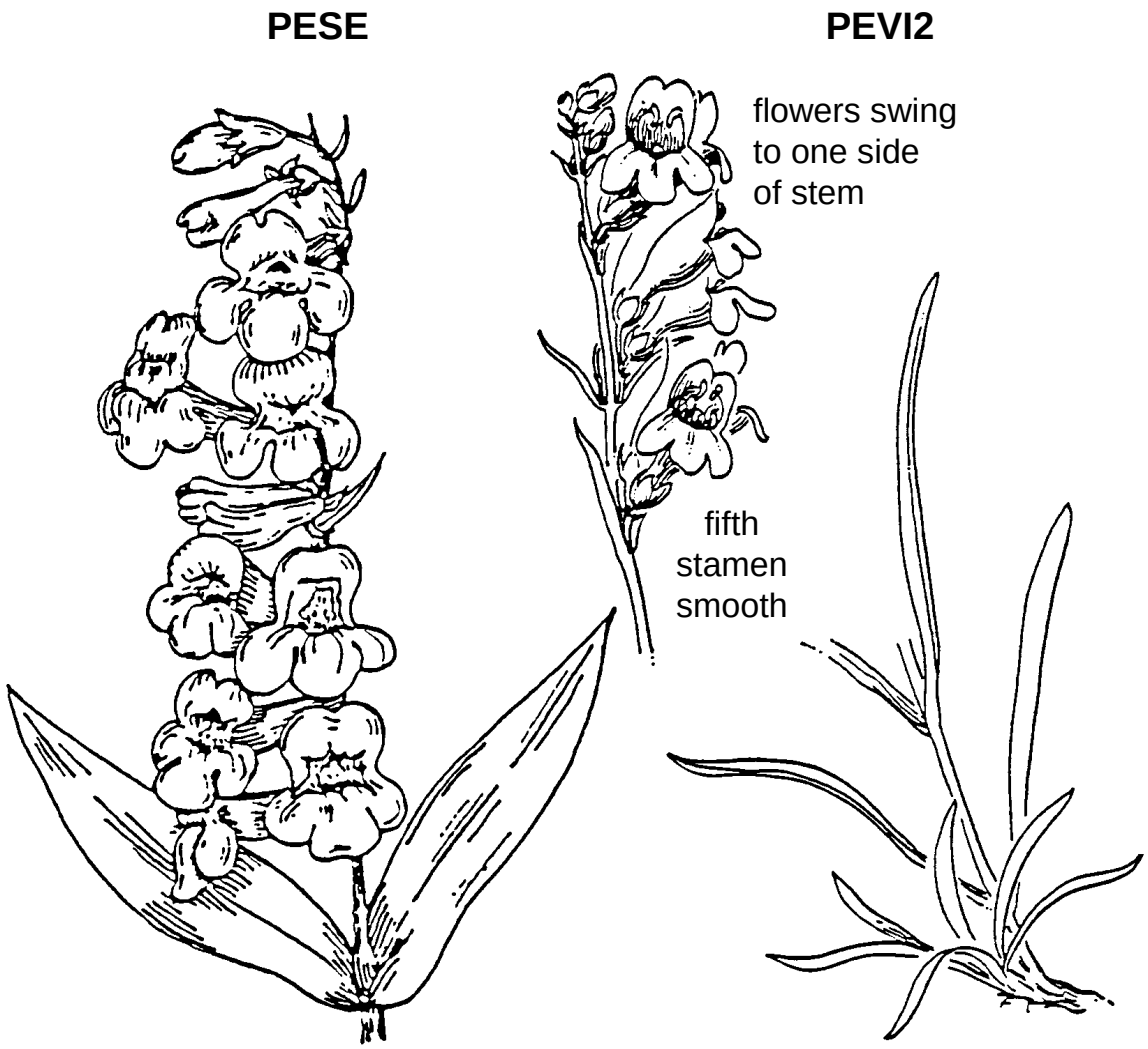
Green penstemon (*Penstemon virens*; PLANTS symbol: PEVI3) grows in dense clumps. It has fairly short stems bearing entire or weakly-toothed leaves and small, blue-violet flowers. Its shiny leaves are a bright, lustrous green color. This forb differs from many other penstemons because it is common under a forest canopy, rather than growing on sunny, open sites. Green penstemon occurs in virtually every Forest county, where it is particularly common in the undergrowth of Douglas-fir stands.



Crandall penstemon (*Penstemon crandallii*); PLANTS symbol: PECR5

Crandall penstemon is our most common mat-forming penstemon. It has narrow, linear leaves and attractive clusters of blue-and-white flowers. This low-growing forb is common on open or disturbed sites at moderate elevations. Crandall penstemon occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Rydberg penstemon (*Penstemon rydbergii*) is common in moist meadows and quaking aspen groves of the subalpine zone. It has entire, opposite, lance-shaped leaves that clasp a bright-red stem, and terminal clusters of blue or light-purple flowers. The dense, circular flower clusters give this plant a bottlebrush appearance. Rydberg penstemon, which may be confused with the similar-looking pincushion penstemon (*Penstemon procerus*), occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

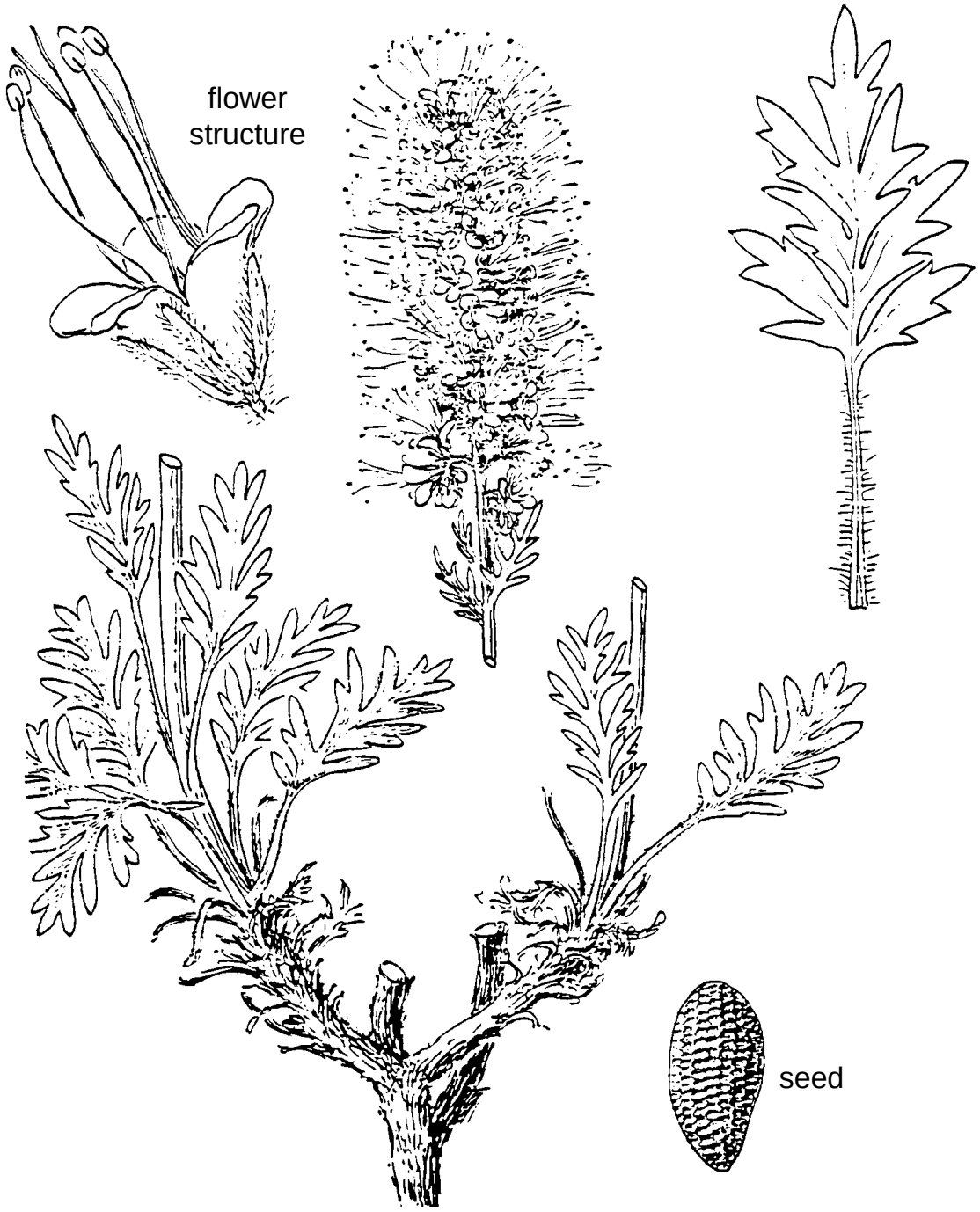


Sidebells penstemon (*Penstemon secundiflorus*); PLANTS symbol: PESE11

Sidebells penstemon has stems from four to twenty inches tall; smooth, thick, grayish leaves; and rose, lilac, or purple blossoms in a noticeably one-sided flower spike. It grows on dry hillsides or in open ponderosa pine forest. Sidebells penstemon occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

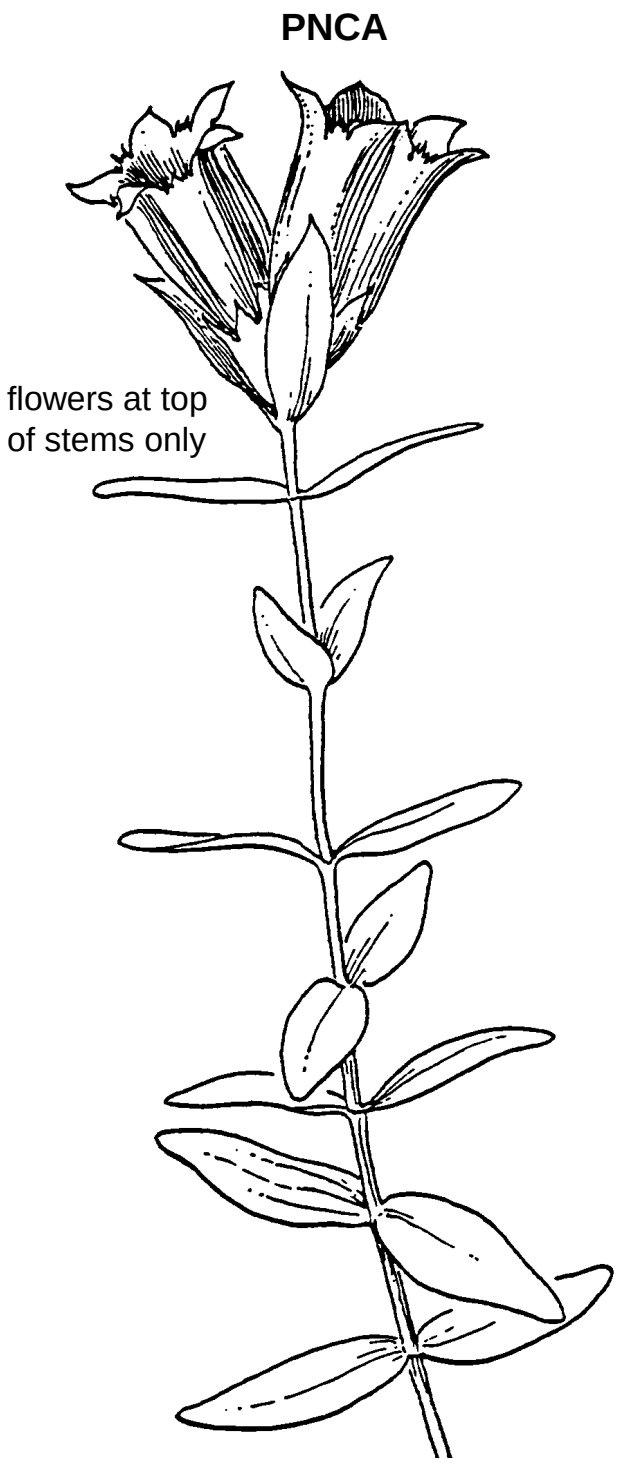
Sidebells penstemon can be confused with **wandbloom penstemon** (*Penstemon virgatus* ssp. *asa-grayi*; PLANTS symbol: PEVIA; new PLANTS name: *Penstemon unilateralis*; new PLANTS symbol: PEUN) because both have one-sided flower clusters. Wandbloom penstemon differs from sidebells penstemon by having narrower leaves that are not thick and waxy. Wandbloom penstemon occurs in all of the Forests' fourteen counties.

PHSE



Silky phacelia (*Phacelia sericea*)

Silky phacelia has deeply-divided leaves borne on a thick, reddish stem. Its long, dense spikes of purple flowers are particularly attractive; their yellow-tipped stamens poke out and give each blossom a pincushion appearance. Silky phacelia, which grows on open or disturbed sites and commonly invades lodgepole pine clearcuts on the Leadville Ranger District, occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

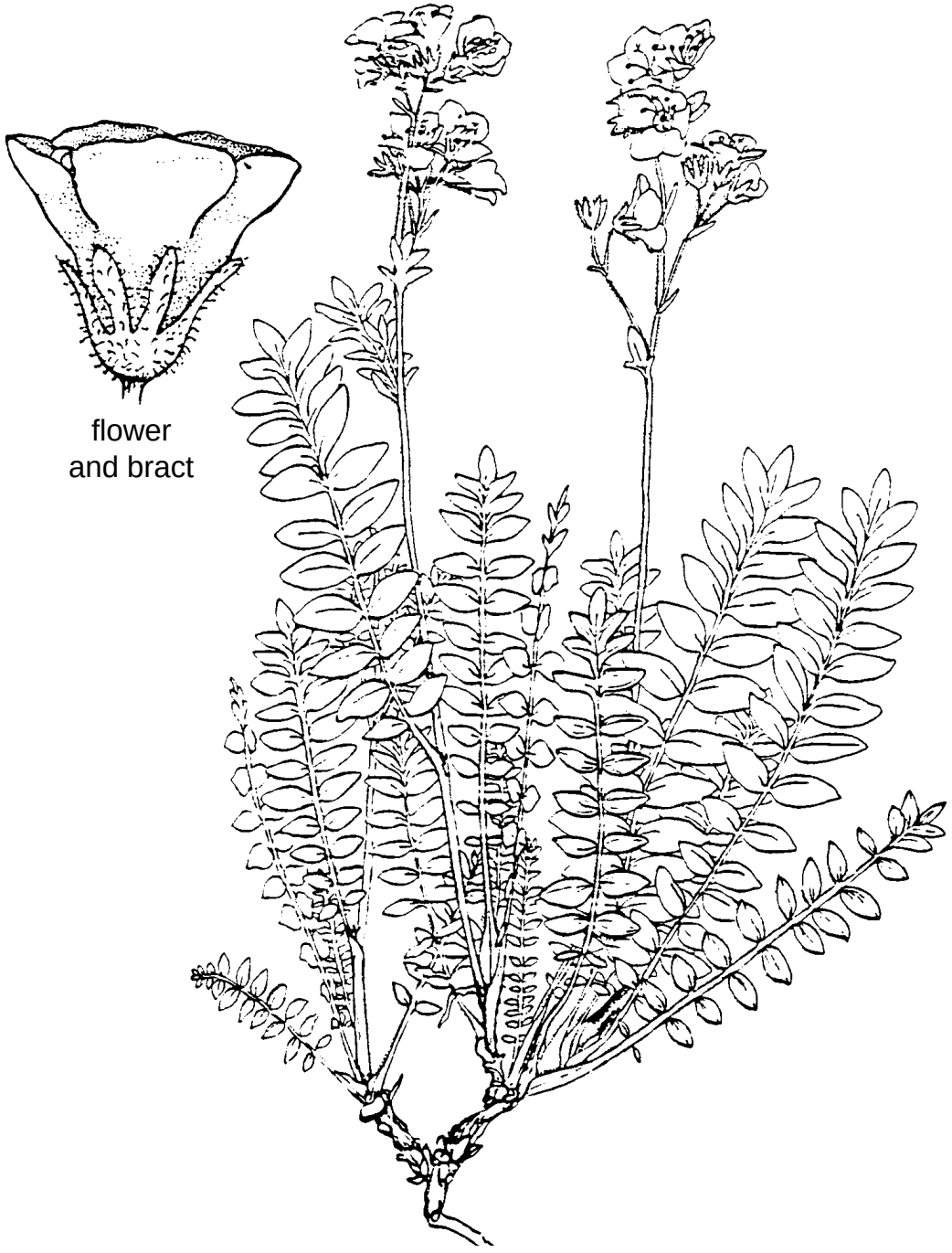


Blue gentian (*Pneumonanthe calycosa*)

PLANTS name: *Gentiana calycosa*; PLANTS symbol: GECA

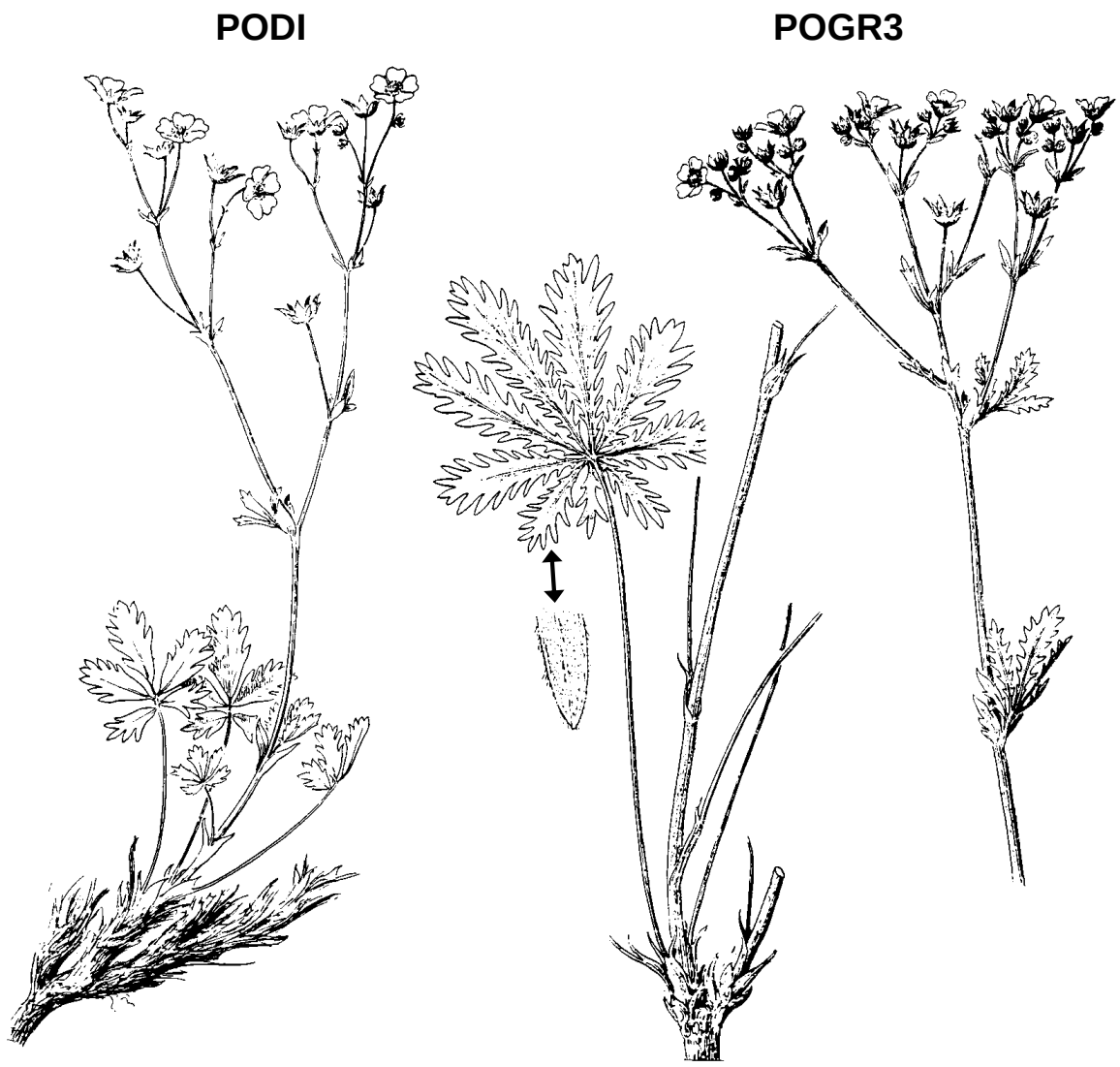
Blue gentian is a low-growing forb found on moist sites from the upper montane to upper subalpine zones. It has thick, pleated, oval leaves, and dense clusters of blue, goblet-shaped blossoms. This attractive plant grows in moist meadows, aspen groves, and around the fringe of conifer stands. Blue gentian, which blooms in late summer or early fall, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

POPU1



Skunkleaf polemonium (*Polemonium pulcherrimum*); PLANTS symbol: POPU3

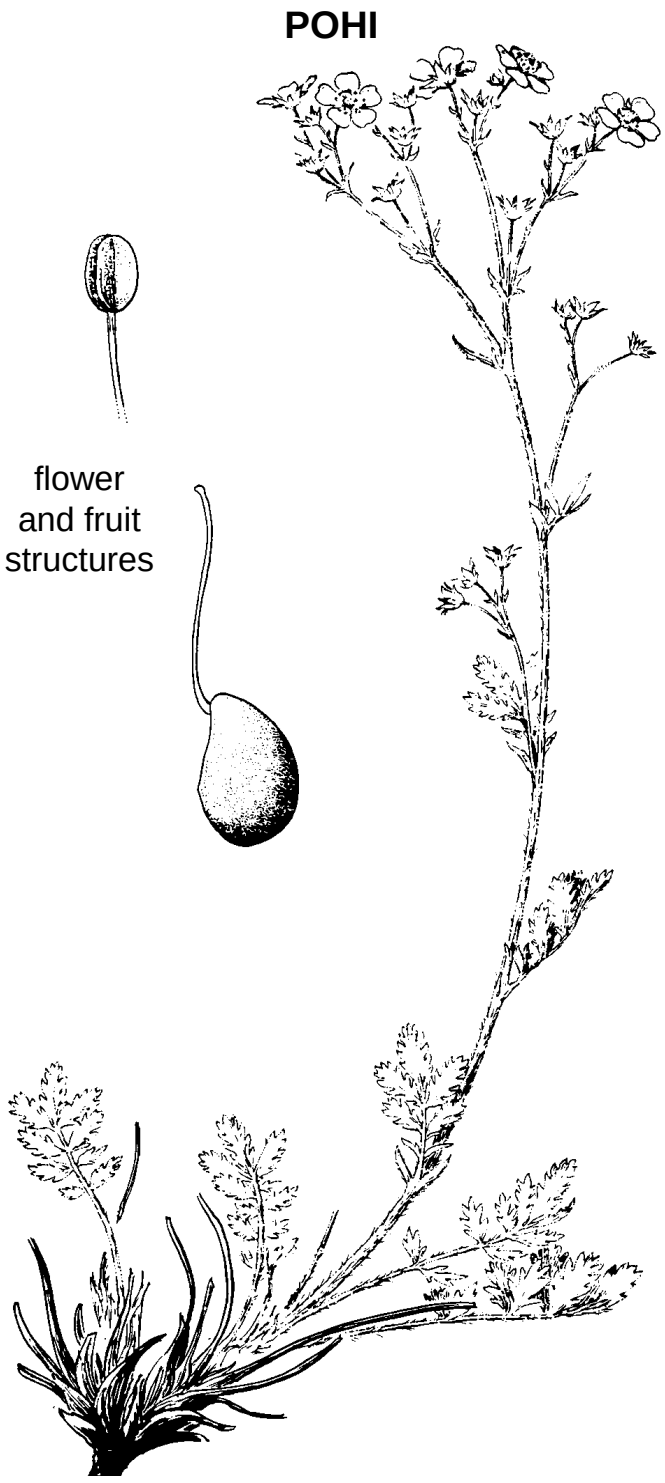
Skunkleaf polemonium has compound leaves with two-ranked leaflets suggestive of a ladder. It has dainty, wide-open, sky-blue flowers. Its foliage has a disagreeable scent, hence 'skunkleaf' polemonium. Be careful not to confuse this plant with alpine milkvetch (page 78), which often occurs on similar sites. This clumpy forb is the undergrowth indicator plant for the Engelmann spruce/Rocky Mountain whortleberry/skunkleaf polemonium plant association, which is common at high elevations. Skunkleaf polemonium occurs in all but four of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Varileaf cinquefoil (*Potentilla diversifolia*); PLANTS symbol: PODI2

Varileaf cinquefoil is a common forb with palmately-compound leaves; yellow, five-petalled flowers; and low, spreading stems less than a foot tall. Its basal leaves usually have five, toothed leaflets, while other stem leaves have only three leaflets. Varileaf cinquefoil, which occurs in moist meadows and quaking aspen groves of the subalpine zone, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

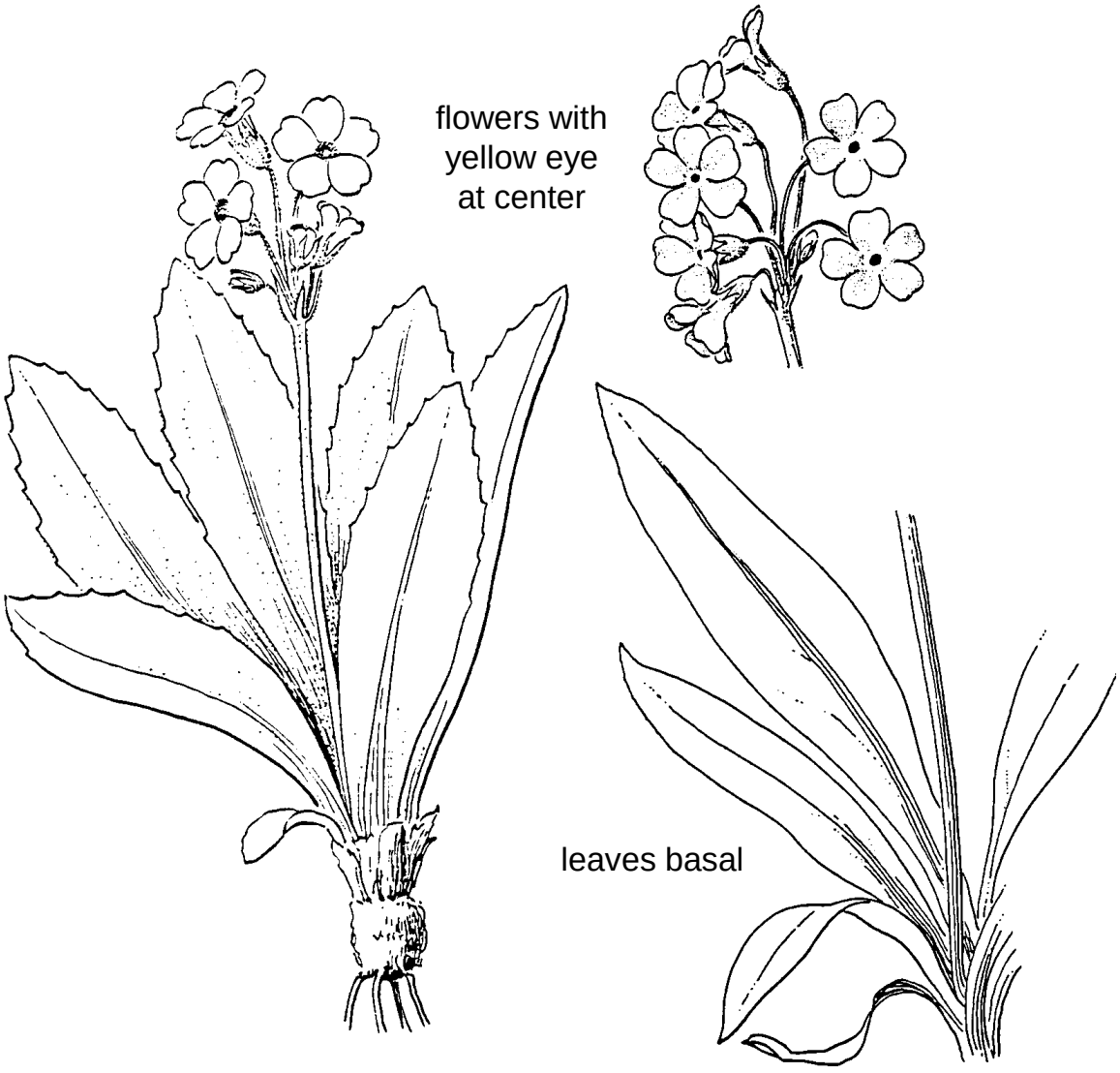
Northwest cinquefoil (*Potentilla gracilis*; PLANTS symbol: POGR9) is a common plant of meadows and quaking aspen groves throughout the upper montane and subalpine zones. It has palmately compound leaves and numerous yellow flowers in an open, flat-topped cluster. Each of the blossom's five petals has an orange spot at its base. Its bi-colored leaves are green on their upper surface and whitish below. Northwest cinquefoil, which is usually one to two feet tall, occurs in almost every Forest county.



Horse cinquefoil (*Potentilla hippiana*); PLANTS symbol: POHI6

Horse cinquefoil is a leafy-stemmed forb with gray, compound leaves, each of which has seven to thirteen toothed leaflets. Its leaves are hairy on both their upper and lower surfaces. Horse cinquefoil, which occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties, has yellow flowers, and it grows on dry or moderately-moist sites of the upper montane and subalpine zones.

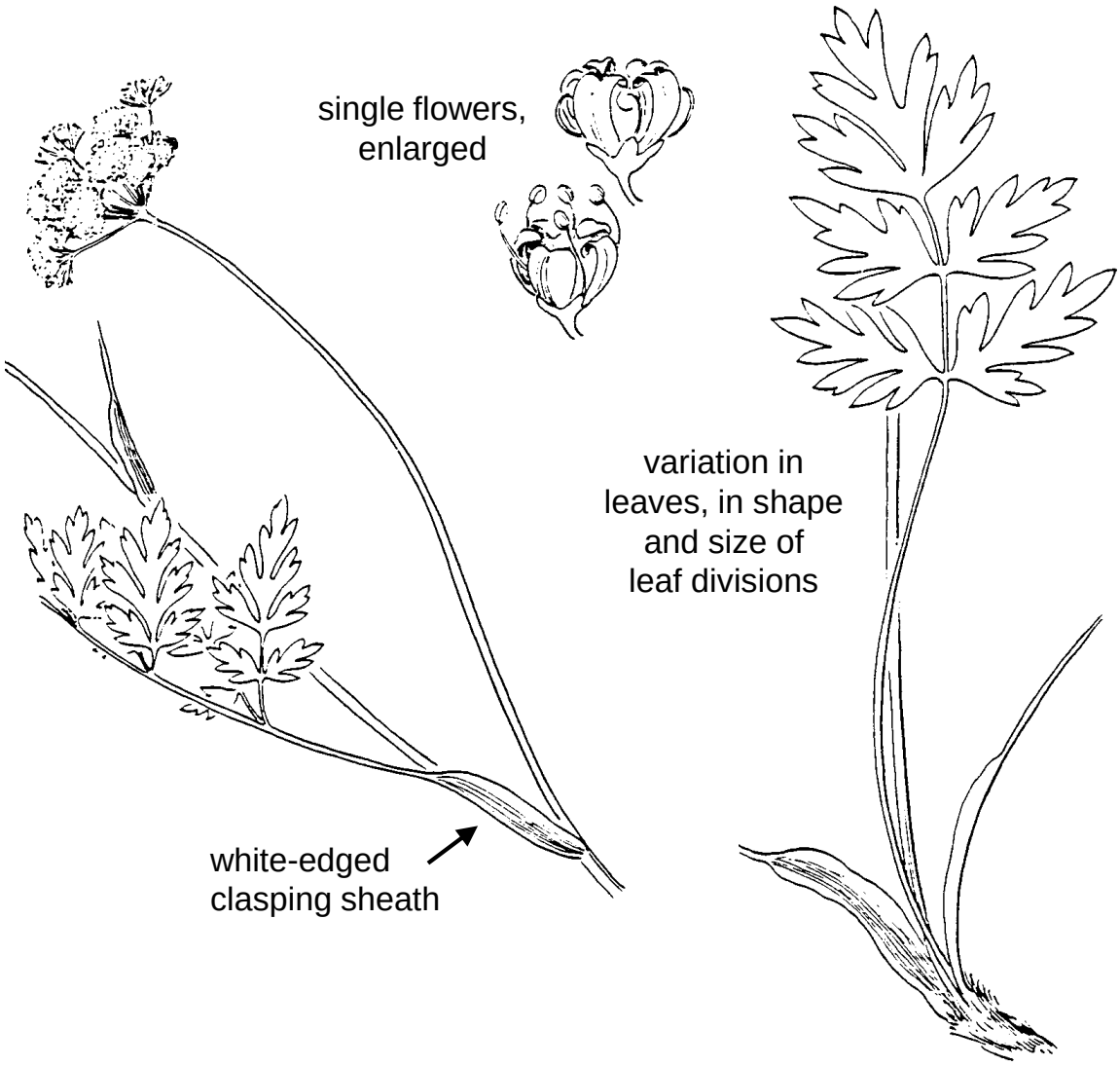
PRPA



Parry primrose (*Primula parryi*)

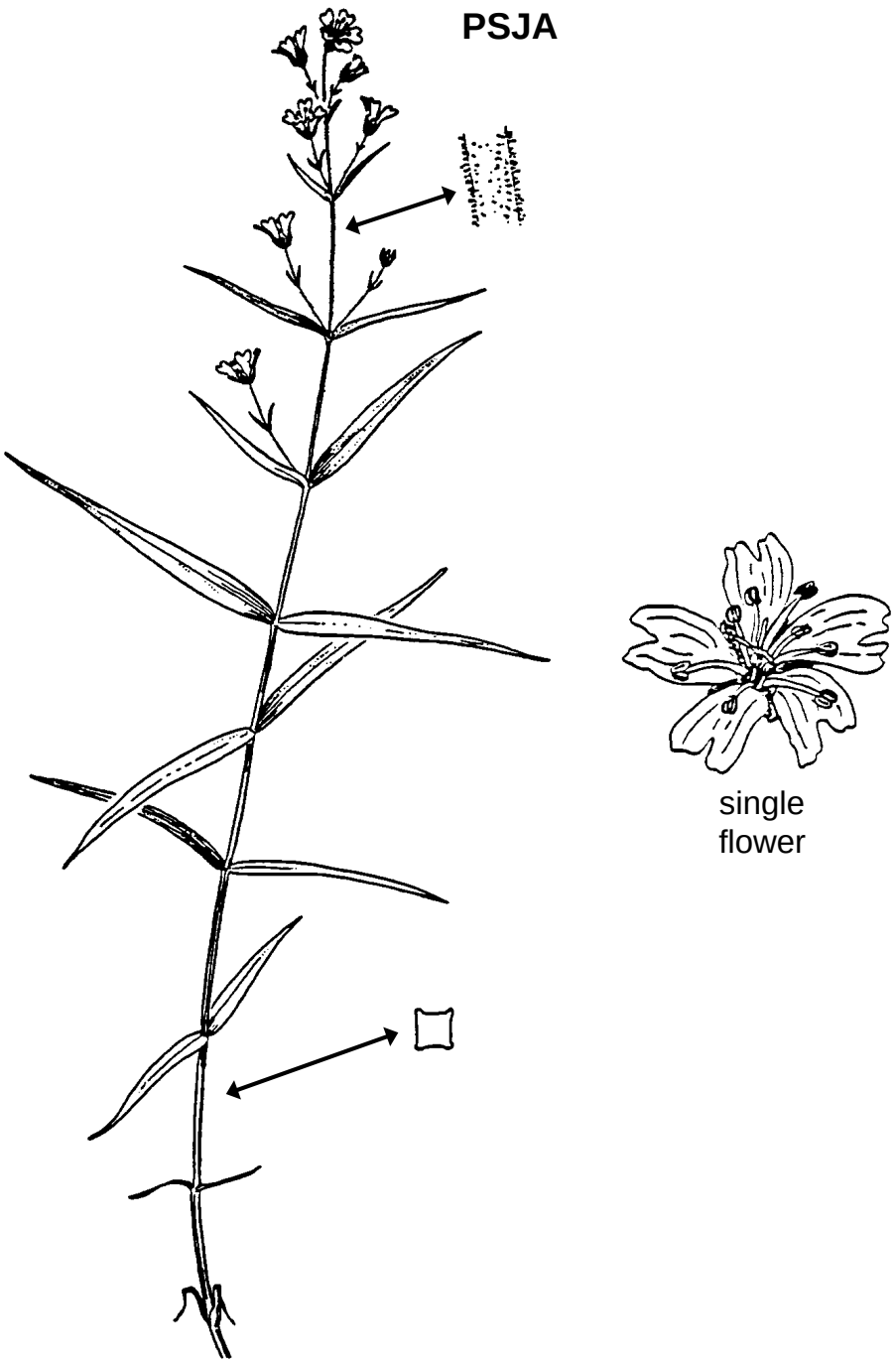
Parry primrose is a plant of contradictions because it has some of the showiest blossoms you will ever see, yet it has a terrible odor resembling that of a skunk or rotting flesh. Many people (including me) have picked this plant's flowers, only to throw them away after several hours because the smell became unbearable. Parry primrose has long, strap-shaped leaves and attractive, wine-colored or purple flowers with a small, yellow throat. Occasionally, plants with white blossoms are also found. It grows along subalpine streams and on other moist sites at high elevations, where it occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

PSMO



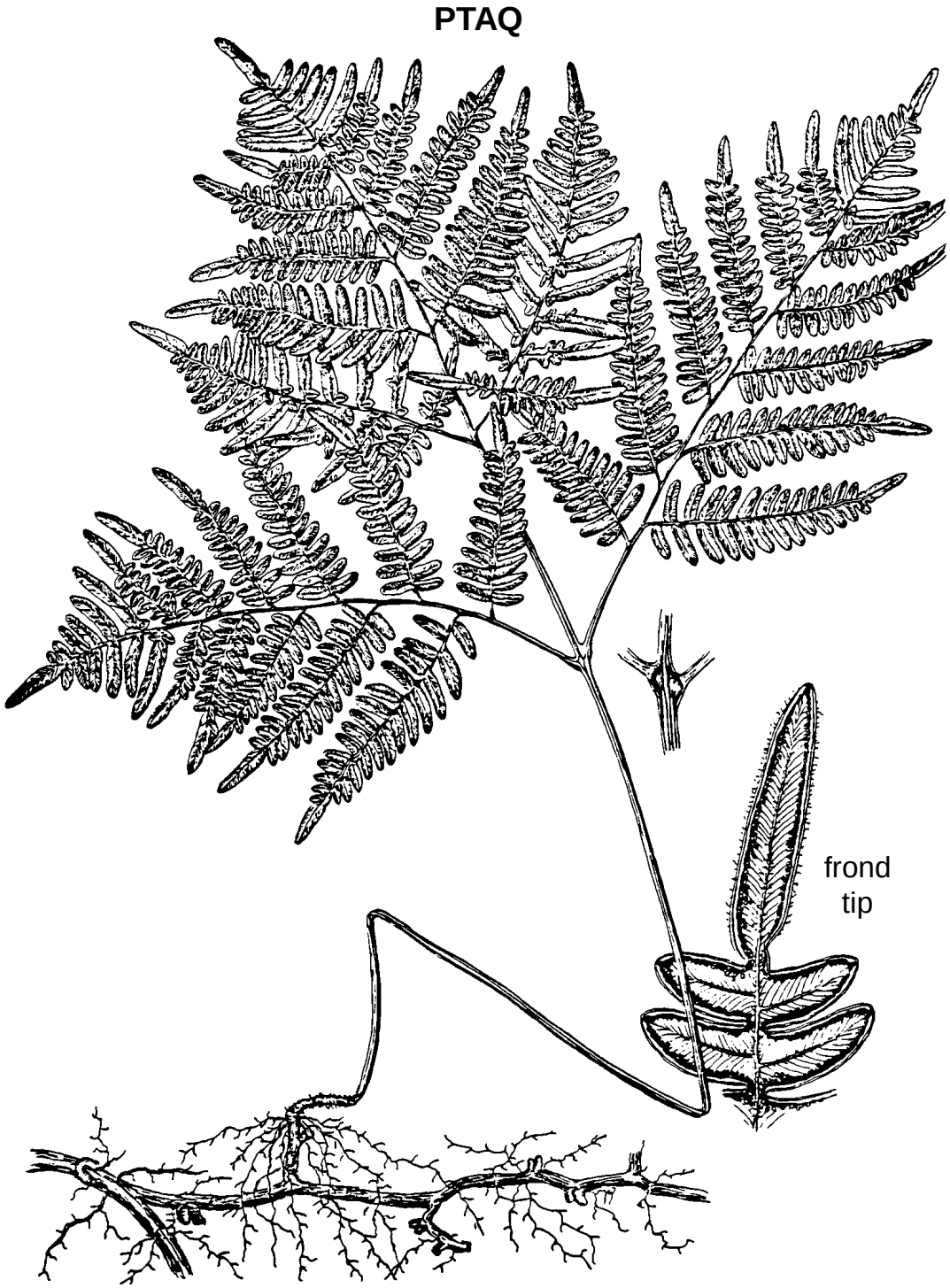
Mountain parsley (*Pseudocymopterus montanus*)

Mountain parsley has finely-divided leaves and round, ball-like clusters of small, yellow flowers. Its flower clusters are borne on long, graceful stems which greatly exceed the basal leaves. It grows from the foothills through subalpine zones, where it is common in moist meadows, forest glades, and shaded aspen groves. Mountain parsley occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.



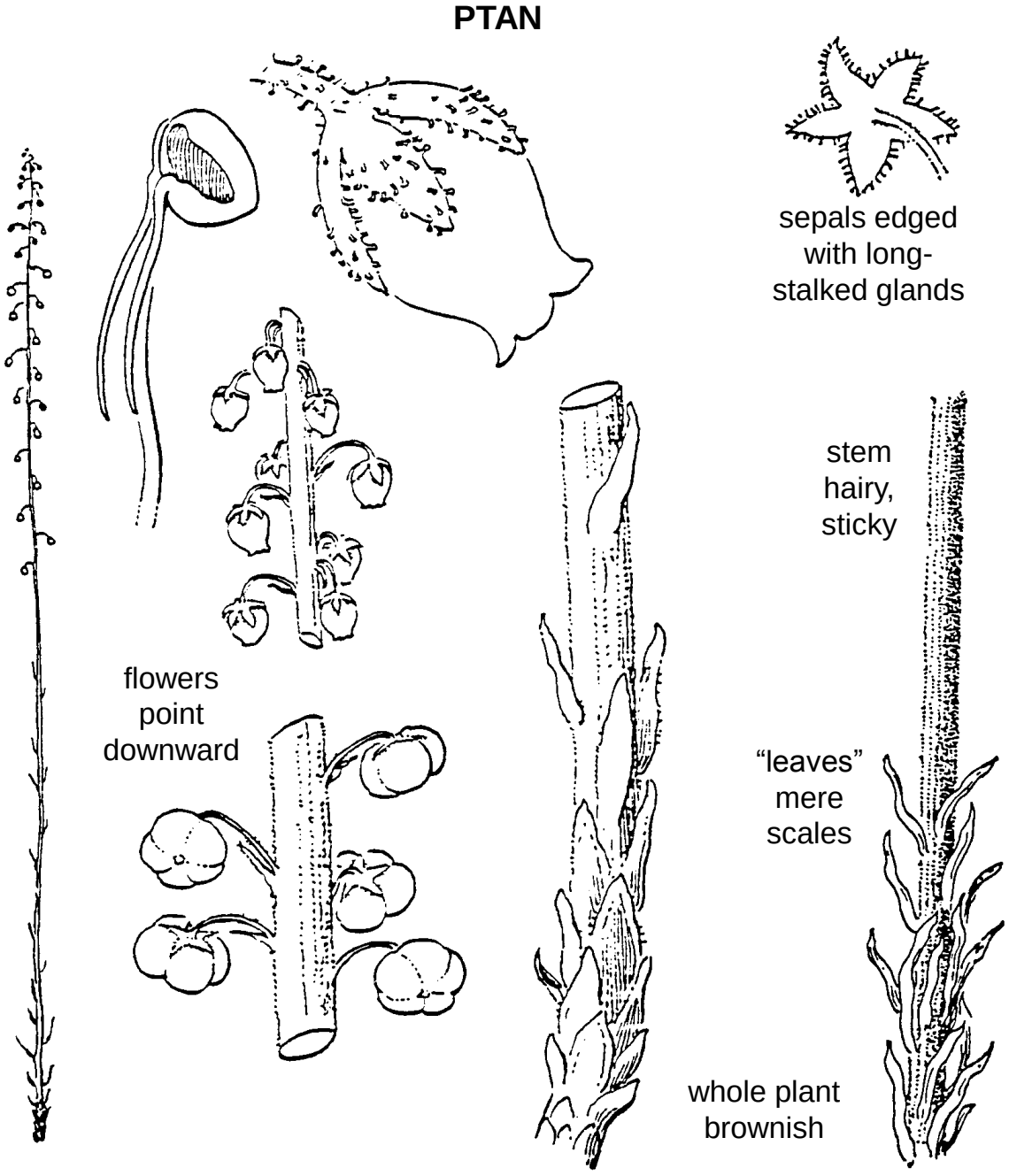
Tuber starwort (*Pseudostellaria jamesiana*); PLANTS symbol: PSJA2

Tuber starwort is a common forb of dry or moist Douglas-fir forests. It has upright, branched stems; narrow, opposite leaves; and open clusters of small, white flowers. Each flower petal is cleft almost to its middle. Its stems are four-angled and the leaves are attached directly to them (stalkless). Stand examiners working on the Pike National Forest should definitely know this plant, as it is often found on their Douglas-fir sites. Do not confuse this plant with a close relative – starry cerastium (page 90). Tuber starwort occurs in more than a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*)

Bracken is a large, stout fern with triangular-shaped fronds up to four feet tall. Although not particularly common, it tends to form dense colonies in areas where it occurs. This fern is the undergrowth indicator plant for the quaking aspen/bracken plant community type, which has been found from the Rampart Range on South Platte Ranger District to the Spanish Peaks of San Carlos Ranger District (Powell 2008). Bracken occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

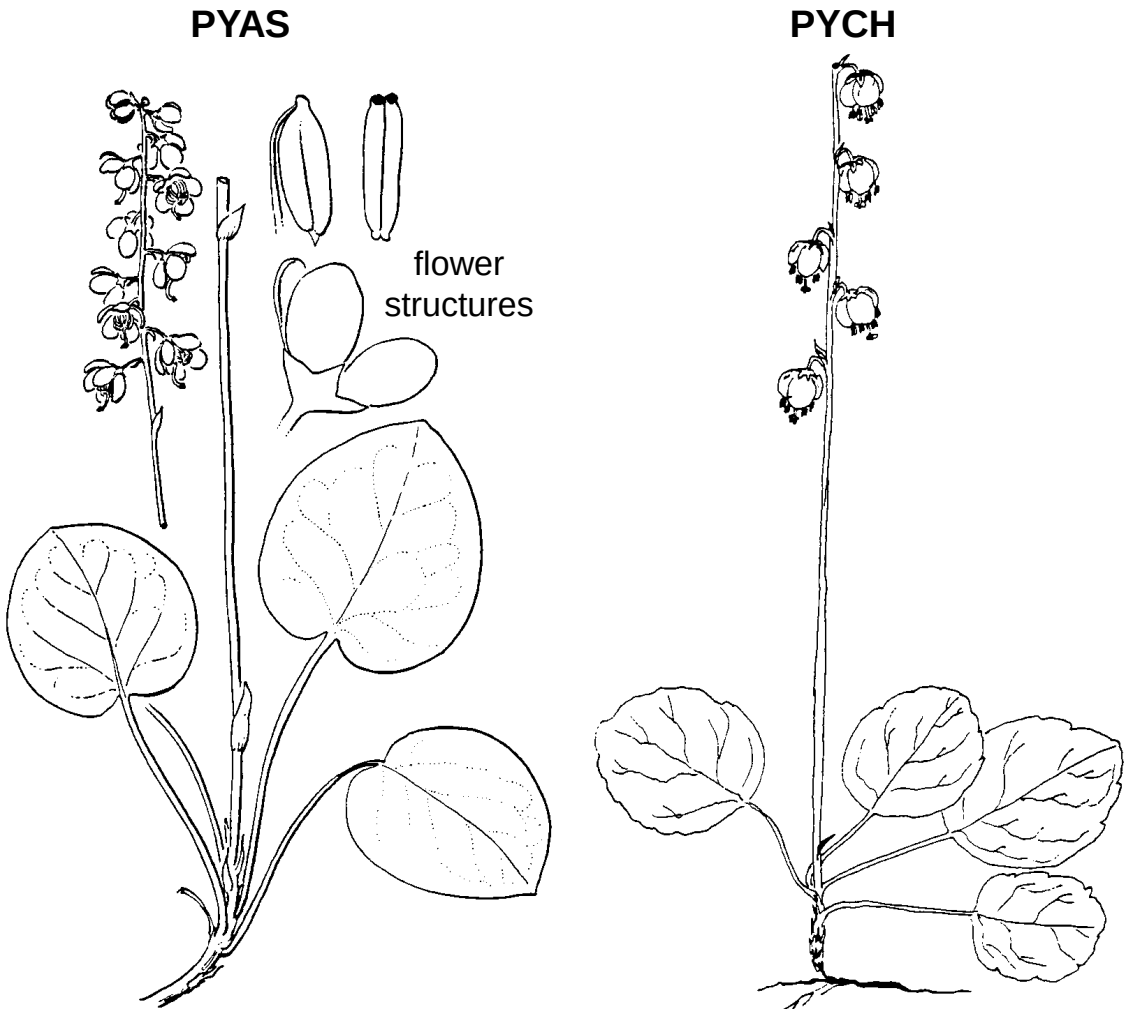


Woodland pinedrops (*Pterospora andromedea*); PLANTS symbol: PTAN2

Woodland pinedrops is an interesting plant found most often in dry coniferous woods, especially under a Douglas-fir or lodgepole pine tree canopy. It is a saprophyte, which means that the brown stem and leaves obtain their nourishment from rotting wood and duff. Its flowers are also brownish, but have white or pink petals. Woodland pinedrops, which is seldom confused with other plants, occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

American pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla patens*); PLANTS symbol: PUPA5

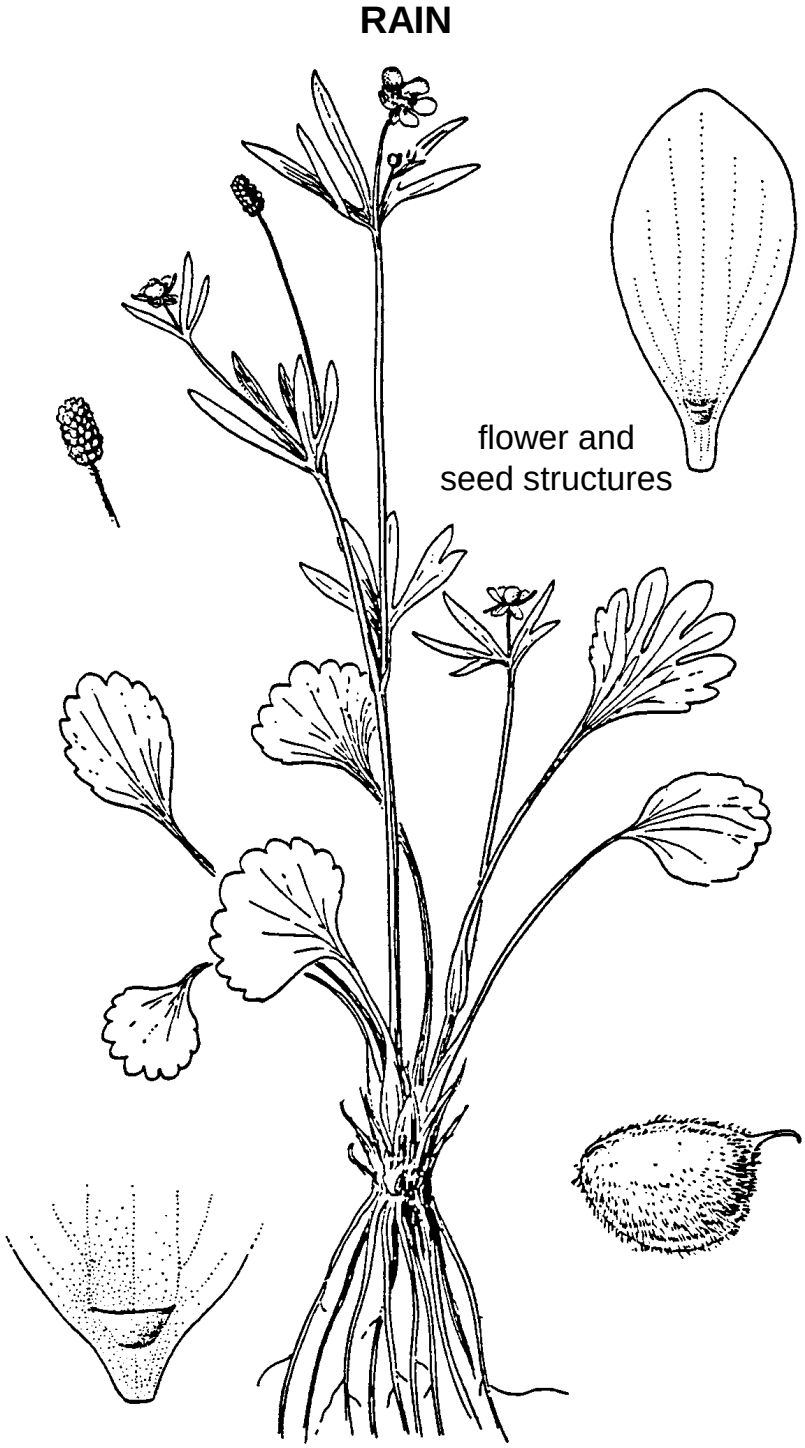
American pasqueflower is an early-blooming forb of open ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests. It has silky leaves divided into narrow, linear lobes and large, tulip-shaped blossoms. Its flowers consist of attractive, light-blue petals surrounding a dense cluster of yellow or orange stamens. After blooming, the flowering stems elongate and produce long, feathery fruits. American pasqueflower, which blooms from late April to early June and is a true harbinger of spring, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Alpine pyrola (*Pyrola asarifolia*)

Alpine pyrola may be mistaken for sidebells pyrola (page 154) if it is not in flower. It has round leaves, a flower stalk up to a foot tall, and attractive pink blossoms. Its nodding flowers are mostly white, but their scalloped edges are pink or red. Alpine pyrola, which grows on moist sites of the subalpine and alpine zones, occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

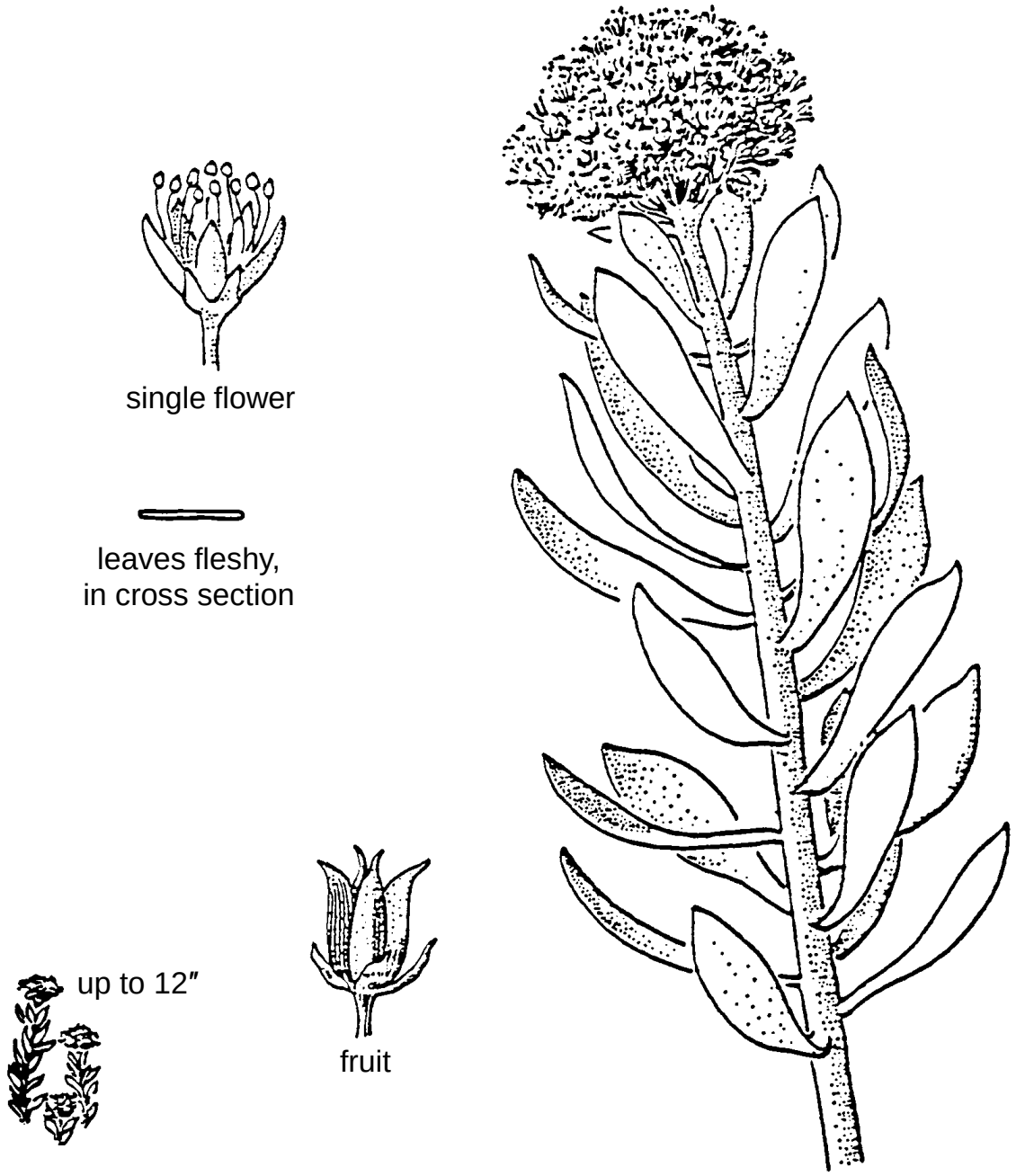
Green pyrola (*Pyrola chlorantha*) could be confused with either sidebells pyrola (page 154) or alpine pyrola if flowers are not available to aid in identification. It has round leaves and green, saucer-shaped flowers. Since it grows on fairly moist sites, it is more likely to occur with alpine pyrola than sidebells pyrola. Green pyrola, which has smaller, lighter-colored leaves than sidebells or alpine pyrolas, occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Buttercup (*Ranunculus inamoenus*)

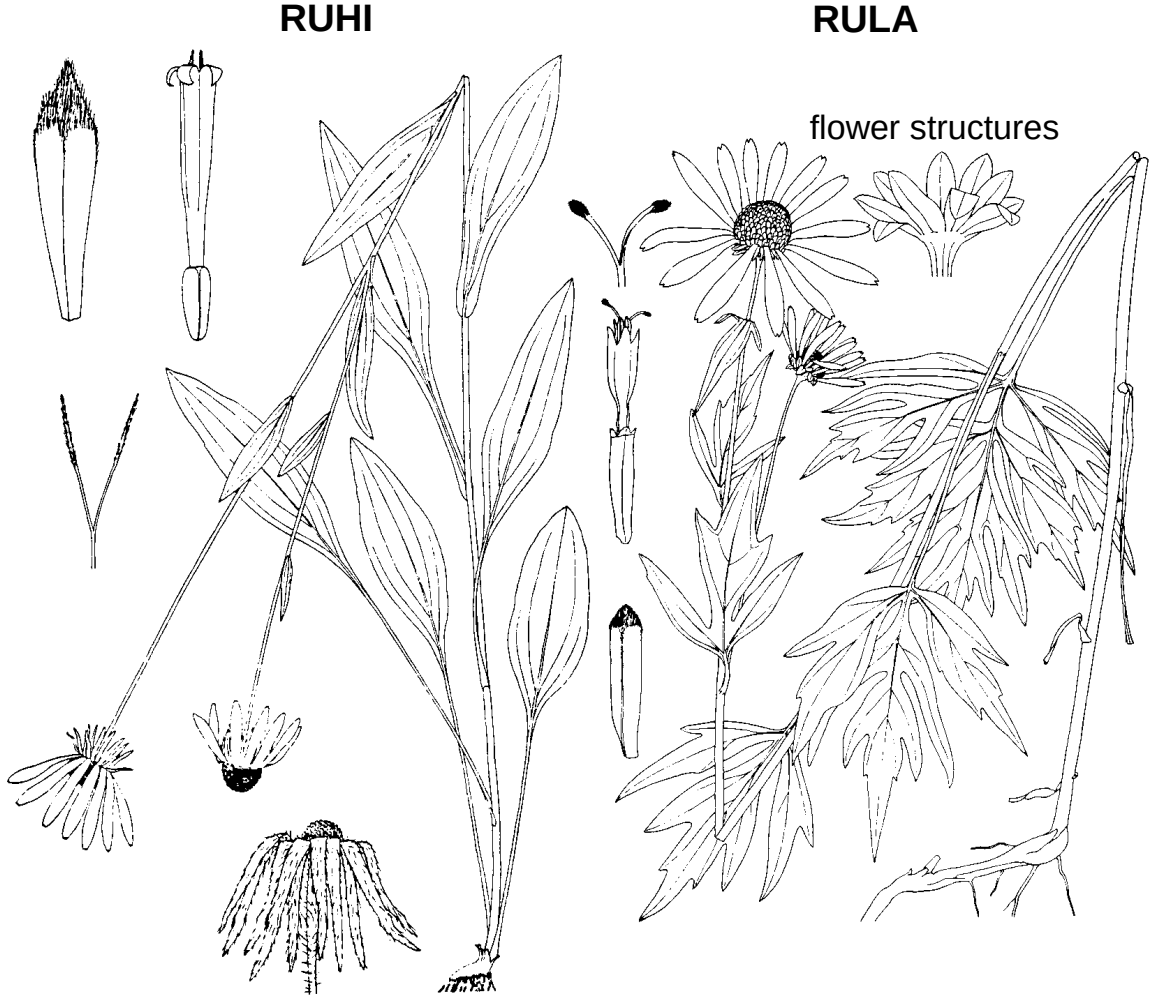
Buttercup is a short, inconspicuous forb with leaves of various shapes, and attractive clusters of small, yellow, saucer-shaped flowers. Its basal leaves are oval or heart-shaped, while those along the stem may be divided into three or more lobes. Buttercup, which grows in quaking aspen groves and moist subalpine meadows, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

RHIN



Kings crown (*Rhodiola integrifolia*); PLANTS symbol: RHIN11

Kings crown is a succulent forb closely related to rose crown (page 97), but it has smaller, redder flowers. Kings crown has short, oval leaves, and dark, reddish or maroon flowers produced in flat-topped, terminal clusters. This plant grows in boggy areas or on adjacent, dryer slopes, where it is common at very high elevations of the subalpine zone. Kings crown occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Blackeyed susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*); PLANTS symbol: RUHI2

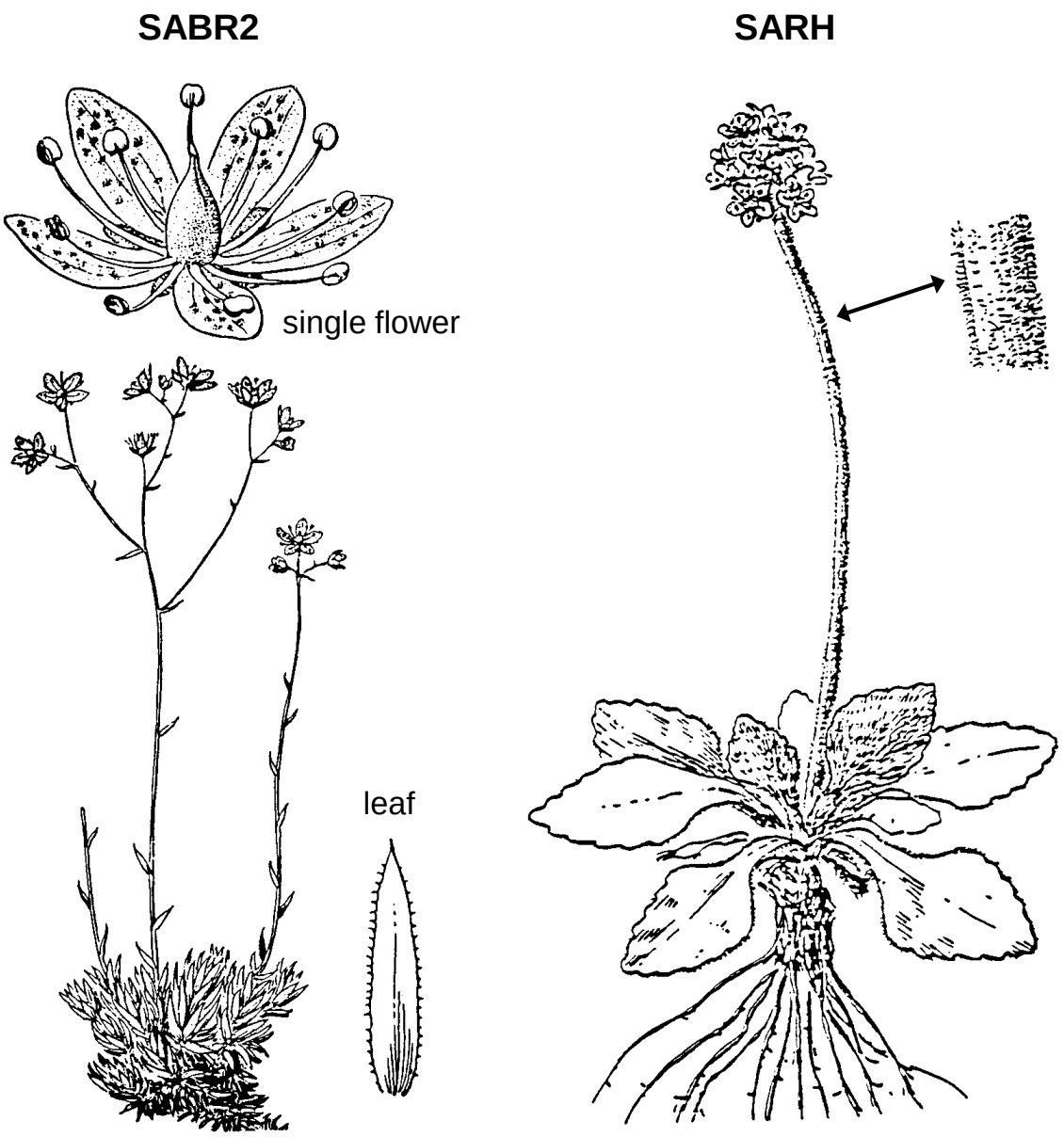
Blackeyed susan is a mid-sized forb with hairy, lance-shaped leaves and attractive, yellow flowers. Its yellow ray flowers surround a purple or black center disk. This forb is common in moist meadows and quaking aspen groves of the montane zone. Blackeyed susan, which is occasionally mistaken for gaillardia (page 120) or a sunflower, occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Cutleaf coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*; PLANTS symbol: RULA3) is a very tall forb found along streams or on other moist sites of the montane zone. It has large flowers with long, drooping, yellow rays, and large, smooth, deeply-divided leaves. Its blossoms have ray flowers which are bent backward (recurved) and a yellowish or tan center disk. Cutleaf coneflower, which is mildly toxic to livestock, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Western dock (*Rumex occidentalis*); PLANTS symbol: RUOC3

PLANTS name: *Rumex aquaticus* var. *fenestratus*; PLANTS symbol: RUAQF

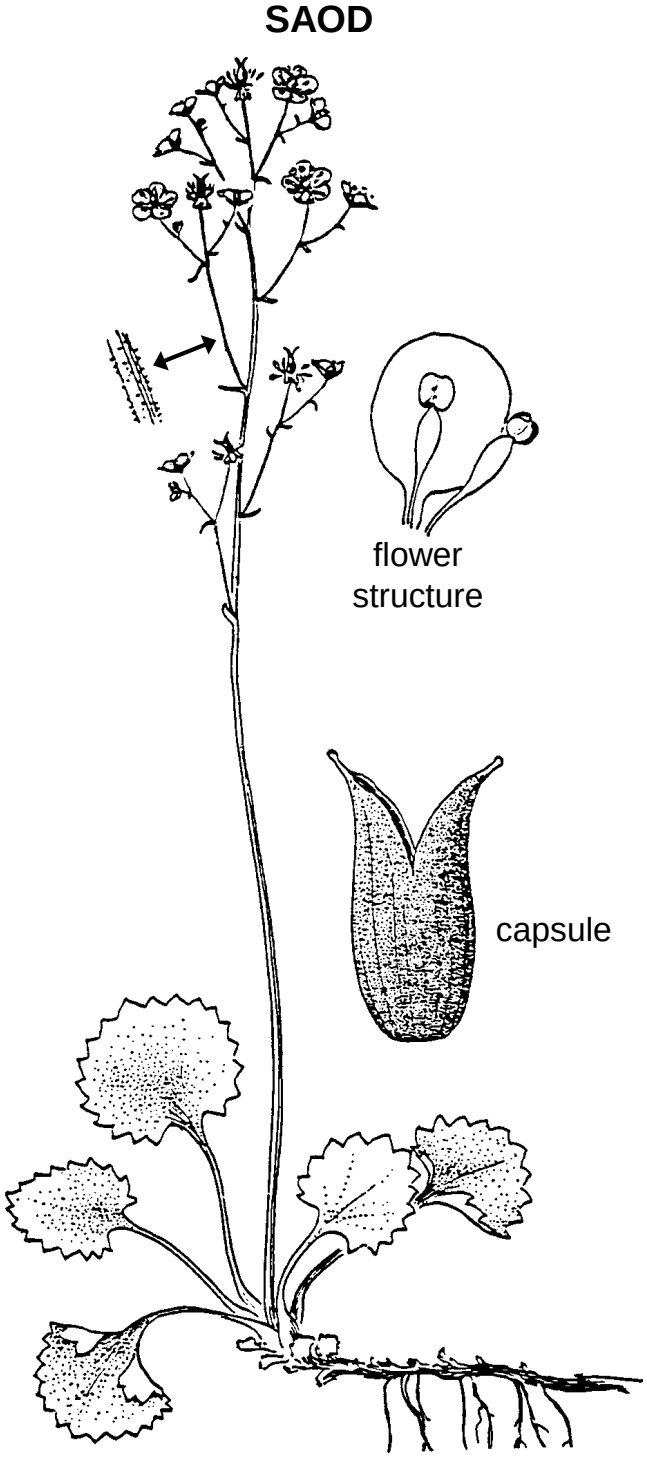
Western dock is a stout, tall forb with wide, long, lance-shaped leaves and a narrow cluster of tan, red, or rust-colored flowers. It grows in wet subalpine meadows or along streams high in the mountains, where it tends to occur in dense colonies. Western dock, which is occasionally confused with cornhusk lily (page 211) when either is not flowering, occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Spotted saxifrage (*Saxifraga bronchialis*); PLANTS symbol: SABR6

Spotted saxifrage is a low, tufted plant occasionally mistaken for a moss when not in flower. Its small, spine-tipped leaves may form a mat or cushion covering several square feet of ground. Short stalks support attractive white flowers, each of which has five petals with distinctive orange or red dots. Spotted saxifrage, which commonly grows on shaded sites of the upper montane and subalpine zones, occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Diamondleaf saxifrage (*Saxifraga rhomboidea*; PLANTS symbol: SARH2) grows on fairly dry, shaded sites, where it is found from the Douglas-fir and white fir zones up through spruce-fir forests at very high elevations. It has oval, toothed leaves, and a tight, ball-like cluster of small, white flowers. Its basal leaves occur in tightly-packed clusters. Diamondleaf saxifrage, an early-blooming plant, occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Brook saxifrage (*Saxifraga odontoloma*); PLANTS symbol: SAOD2

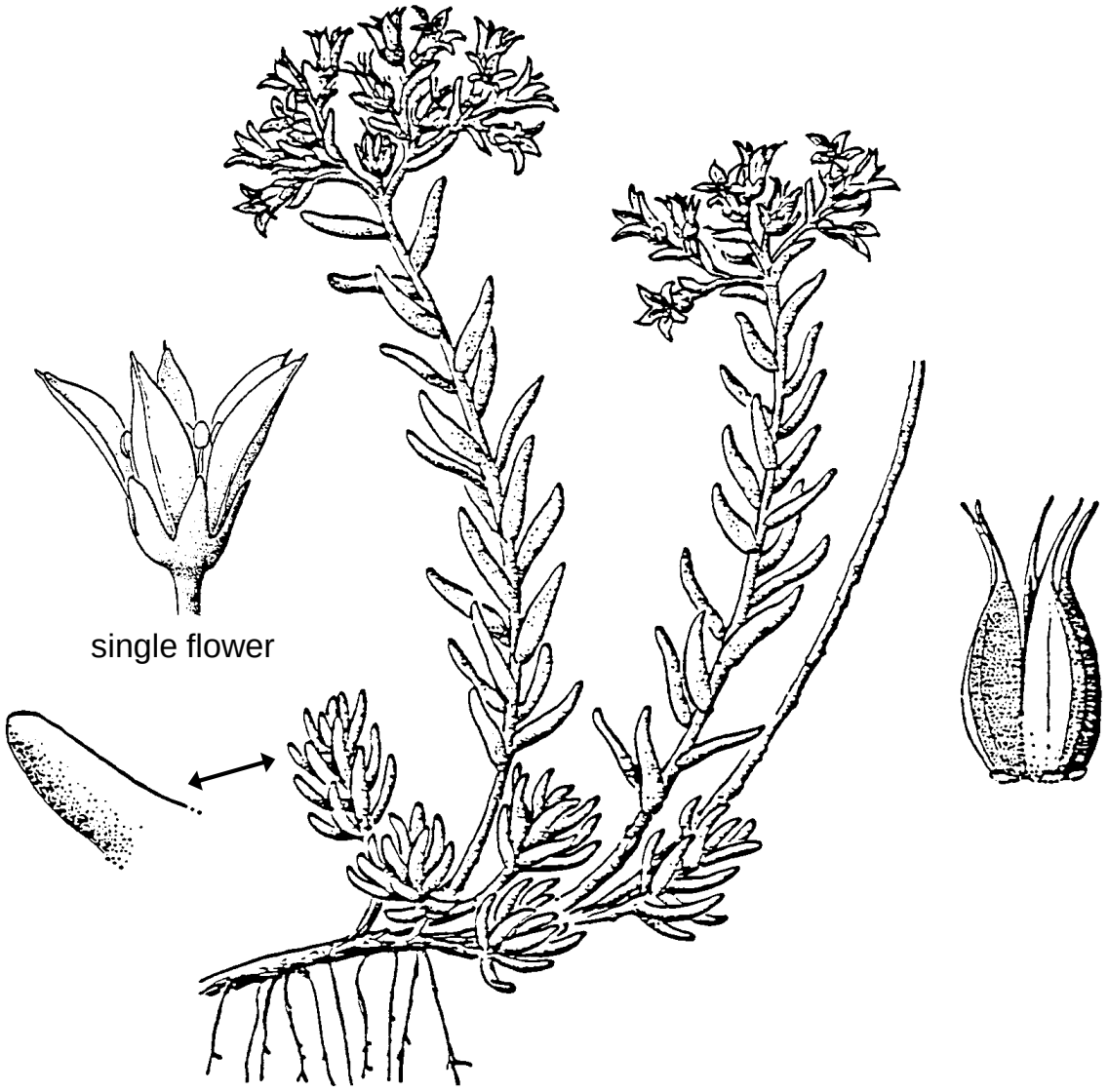
Brook saxifrage has tiny white flowers borne on a leafless, red stalk called a scape. Its basal, circular leaves have heart-shaped bases and coarsely saw-toothed margins. This low-growing forb is found near springs, seeps, bogs, or streams, where common associates include arrowleaf groundsel, Columbia monkshood, elkslip marshmarigold, and fivestamen miterwort. Brook saxifrage occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

SCBR

Brittons scullcap (*Scutellaria brittonii*); PLANTS symbol: SCBR3

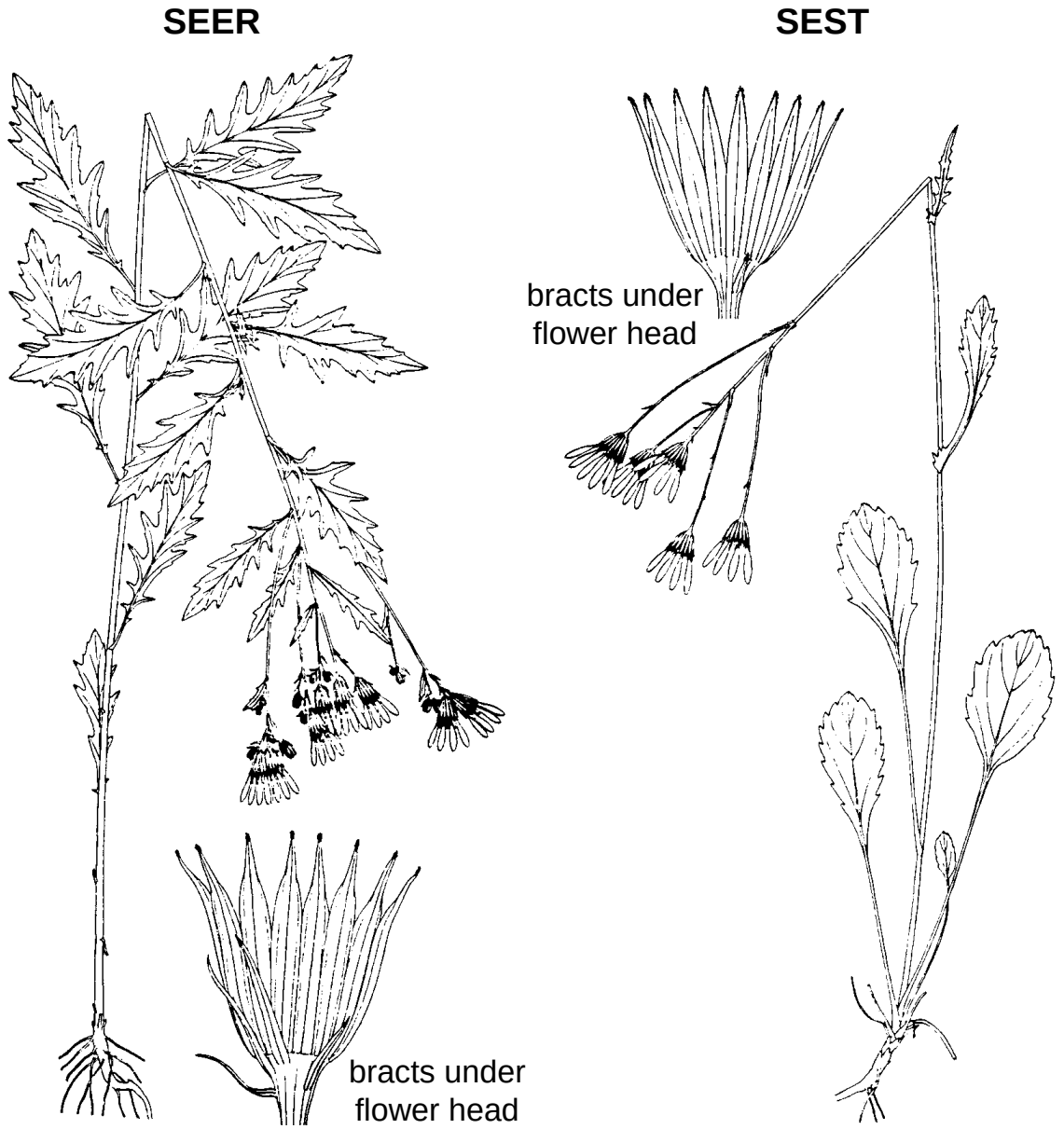
Brittons scullcap is a short, erect forb with oval, opposite leaves, and small purple flowers. Its blossoms have an interesting shape and are produced in pairs from the leaf axils. This plant sometimes occurs in small patches because it spreads using underground runners (rhizomes). It grows on dry sites of the montane zone, where it is often found under quaking aspen or Gambel oak plant communities. Brittons scullcap, which gets its name from the distinctive flower shape, is found in almost every Forest county.

SELA



Wormleaf stonecrop (*Sedum lanceolatum*)

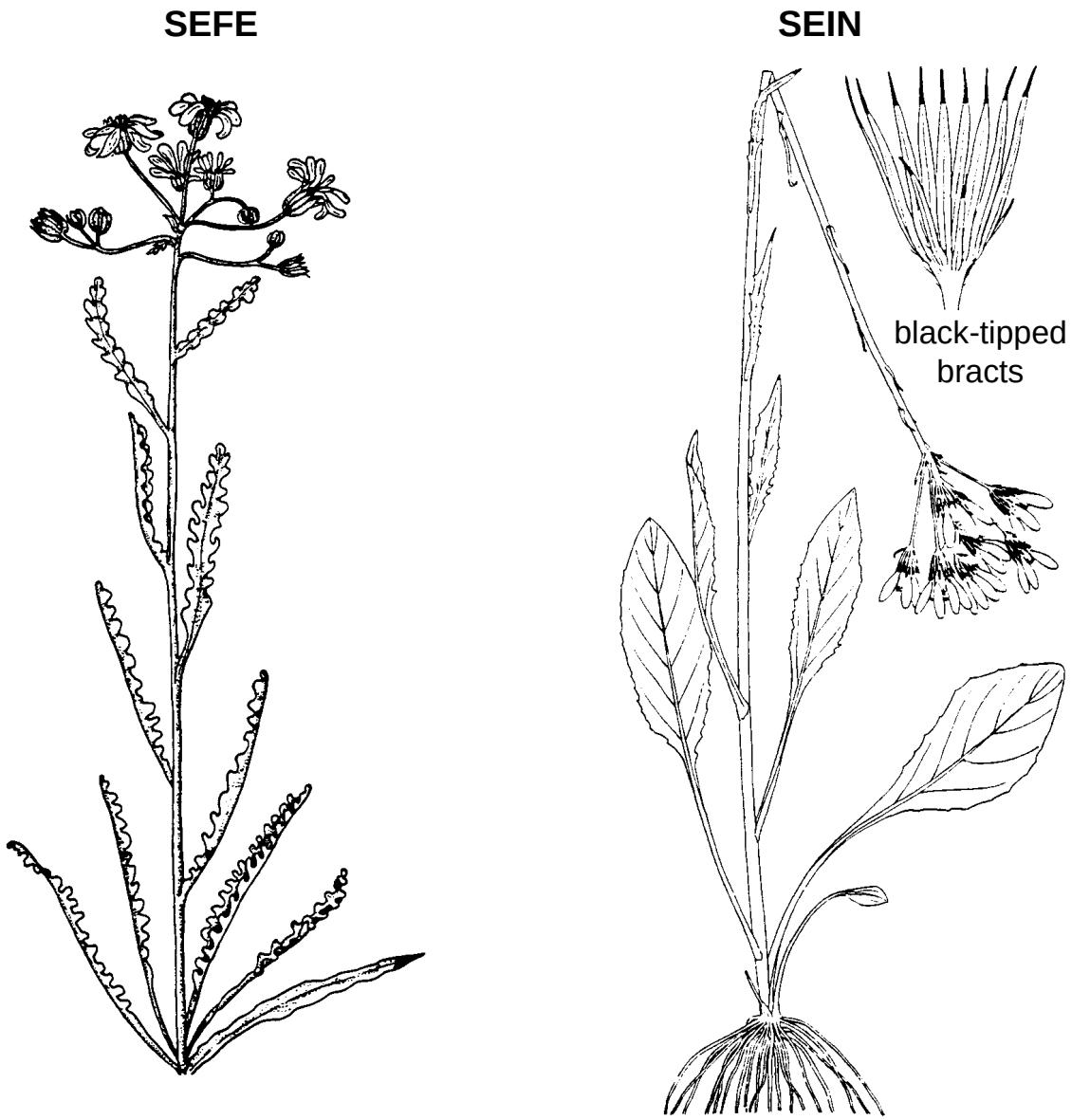
Wormleaf stonecrop is a succulent plant with small, showy, yellow flowers, and tight clusters of thickened, fleshy leaves. Its stems lie flat on the ground and eventually produce roots along their lower side. Since the stems branch, wormleaf stonecrop often forms small mats or cushions. The flowering stems arise in early summer and are two to eight inches tall. Wormleaf stonecrop occurs in most of the Forests' counties, and it grows on dry or moderately moist sites, especially under a ponderosa pine tree canopy.



Golden groundsel (*Senecio eremophilus*); PLANTS symbol: SEER2

Golden groundsel has yellow flowers and deeply-divided leaves. It is common in the montane zone, where it grows on disturbed sites and under open stands of Douglas-fir or lodgepole pine. Golden groundsel, which usually becomes three or four feet tall, occurs in most of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Cleftleaf groundsel (*Senecio streptanthifolius*; PLANTS symbol: SEST3; new PLANTS name: *Packera streptanthifolia*; new PLANTS symbol: PAST10) is a common plant on moderately moist sites of the upper montane and subalpine zones, particularly under spruce-fir stands. Its basal leaves are oval and have coarse teeth; the stem leaves are smaller and narrower. Cleftleaf groundsel, which has wide, flat-topped clusters of yellow flowers, occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

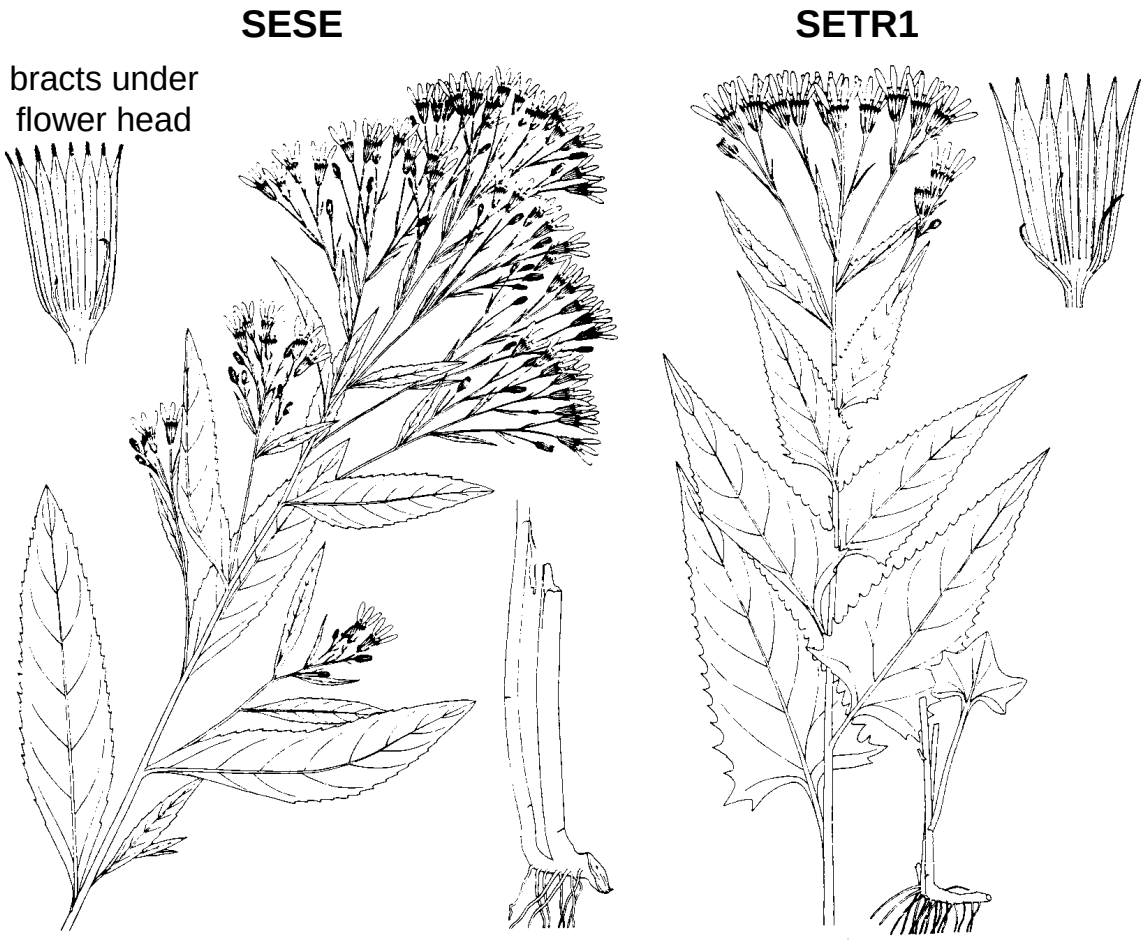


Fendler groundsel (*Senecio fendleri*)

PLANTS name: *Packera fendleri*; PLANTS symbol: PAFE4

Fendler groundsel is a very common forb of open ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir forest. It has lobed or deeply-divided leaves, and small, yellow blossoms in a flat-topped flower cluster. This forb is commonly found growing with bearberry (page 23), wormleaf stonecrop (page 190), Arizona fescue (page 231), and other plants adapted to fairly dry sites. Fendler groundsel, which often spreads using underground runners (rhizomes), occurs in every Forest county.

Lambstongue groundsel (*Senecio integerrimus*; PLANTS symbol: SEIN2) is an early-blooming forb found on open ponderosa pine sites. It has hairy, lance-shaped leaves, and an open cluster of small, yellow flowers. The central flower is always older and shorter than others in the cluster. Lambstongue groundsel, whose leaves may be wider and less hairy when growing under a forest canopy, occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

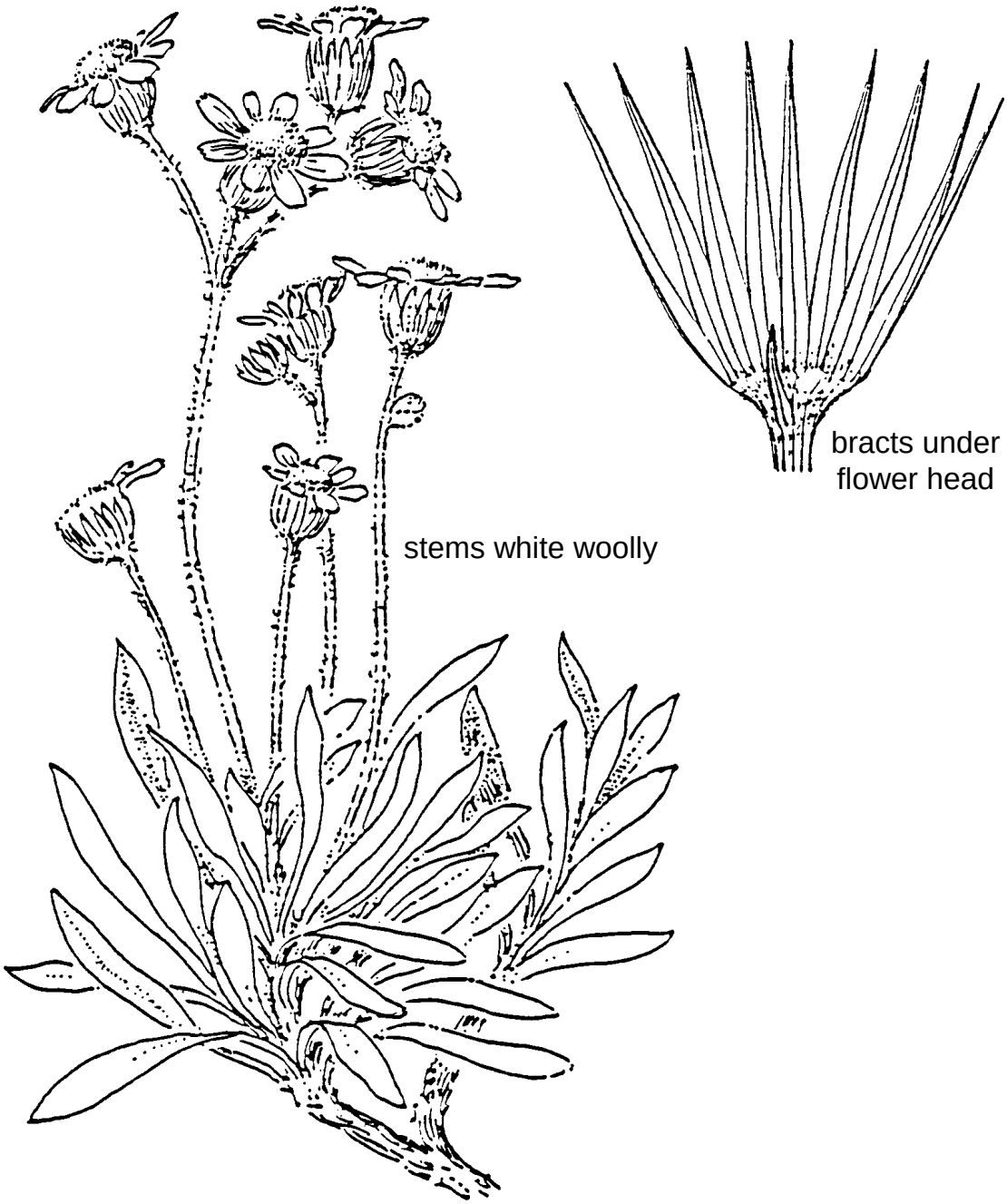


Butterweed groundsel (*Senecio serra*); PLANTS symbol: SESE2

Butterweed groundsel is a tall forb with narrow, toothed leaves, and flat-topped clusters of small, yellow flowers. It grows on moist sites and is often plentiful under quaking aspen stands of the Leadville and Salida Ranger Districts. This plant is occasionally confused with arrowleaf groundsel, which grows on wetter sites, but differs from it by having narrow leaves rather than triangular-shaped ones. Butterweed groundsel occurs in about a third of the Forests' counties.

Arrowleaf groundsel (*Senecio triangularis*) is a tall, perennial forb with leafy stems, distinctly triangular leaves, and yellow, composite flowers. Its numerous flower heads are arranged in round, flat-topped clusters. This plant inhabits moist sites from the upper montane to the lower alpine zone. It is the undergrowth indicator plant for the subalpine fir/arrowleaf groundsel plant association (Johnston 1987), a fairly common plant community found along subalpine streams. Arrowleaf groundsel occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

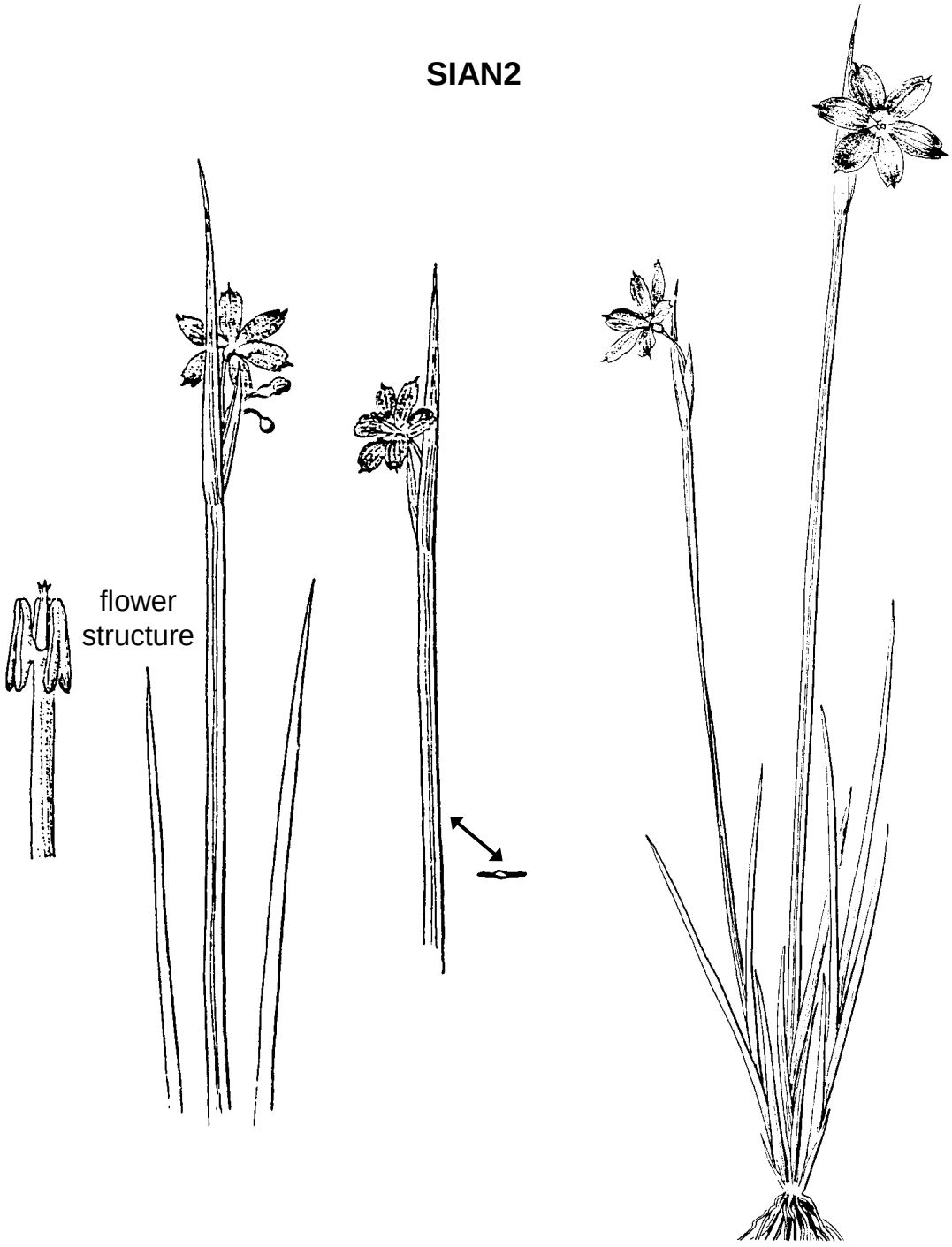
SEWE2



Hoary groundsel (*Senecio werneriaefolius*)

PLANTS name: *Packera werneriifolia*; PLANTS symbol: PAWE4

Hoary groundsel is a perennial forb of rocky sites high in the spruce-fir zone, although it sometimes grows under a Douglas-fir or white fir tree canopy too. It has narrow, thick, hairy leaves, and attractive clusters of yellow flowers. Its stem and the bracts under each blossom (flower cup) are covered with white, woolly hairs. A close relative is Wooton groundsel (*Senecio wootonii*), which looks much the same except its stem and leaves are waxy, rather than hairy. Hoary groundsel occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' counties.

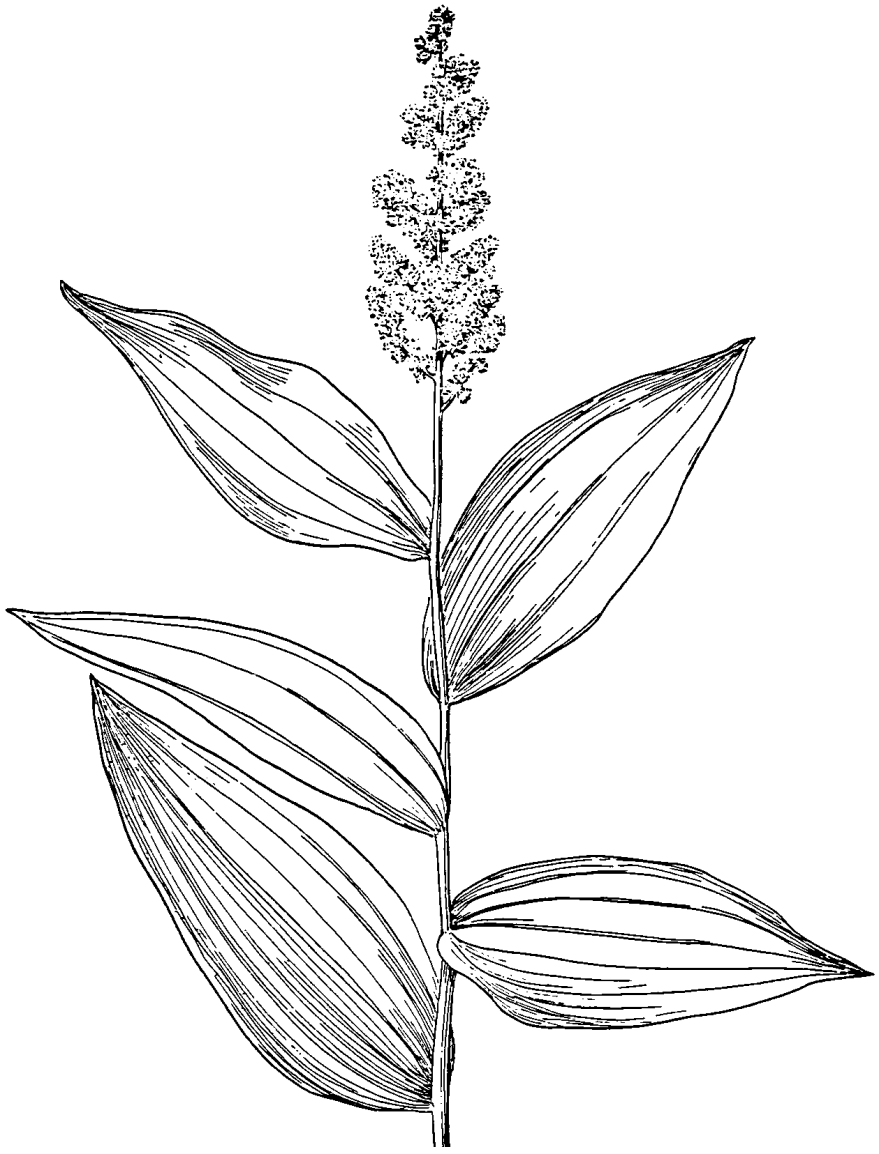


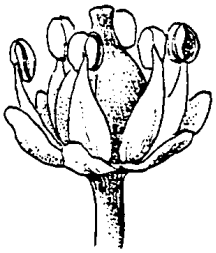
Blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*); PLANTS symbol: SIAN3

PLANTS name: *Sisyrinchium montanum*; PLANTS symbol: SIMO2

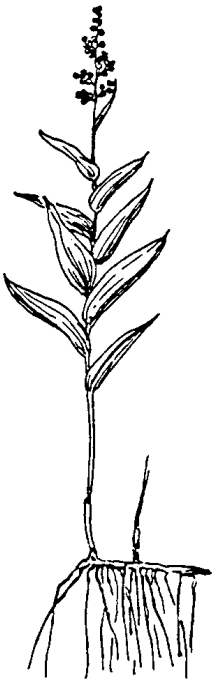
Blue-eyed grass is a narrow, inconspicuous forb with tufted, grass-like leaves and small, blue flowers. It commonly inhabits moist meadows and quaking aspen groves of the montane and subalpine zones. Its attractive flowers open only in bright sunshine. Blue-eyed grass, which is occasionally confused with mariposas (page 82), onions (page 63), mountain deathcamas (page 68), Fendler sandwort (page 73), or other forbs with grass-like foliage, occurs in three-fourths of the Forests' counties.

SMRA





single flower

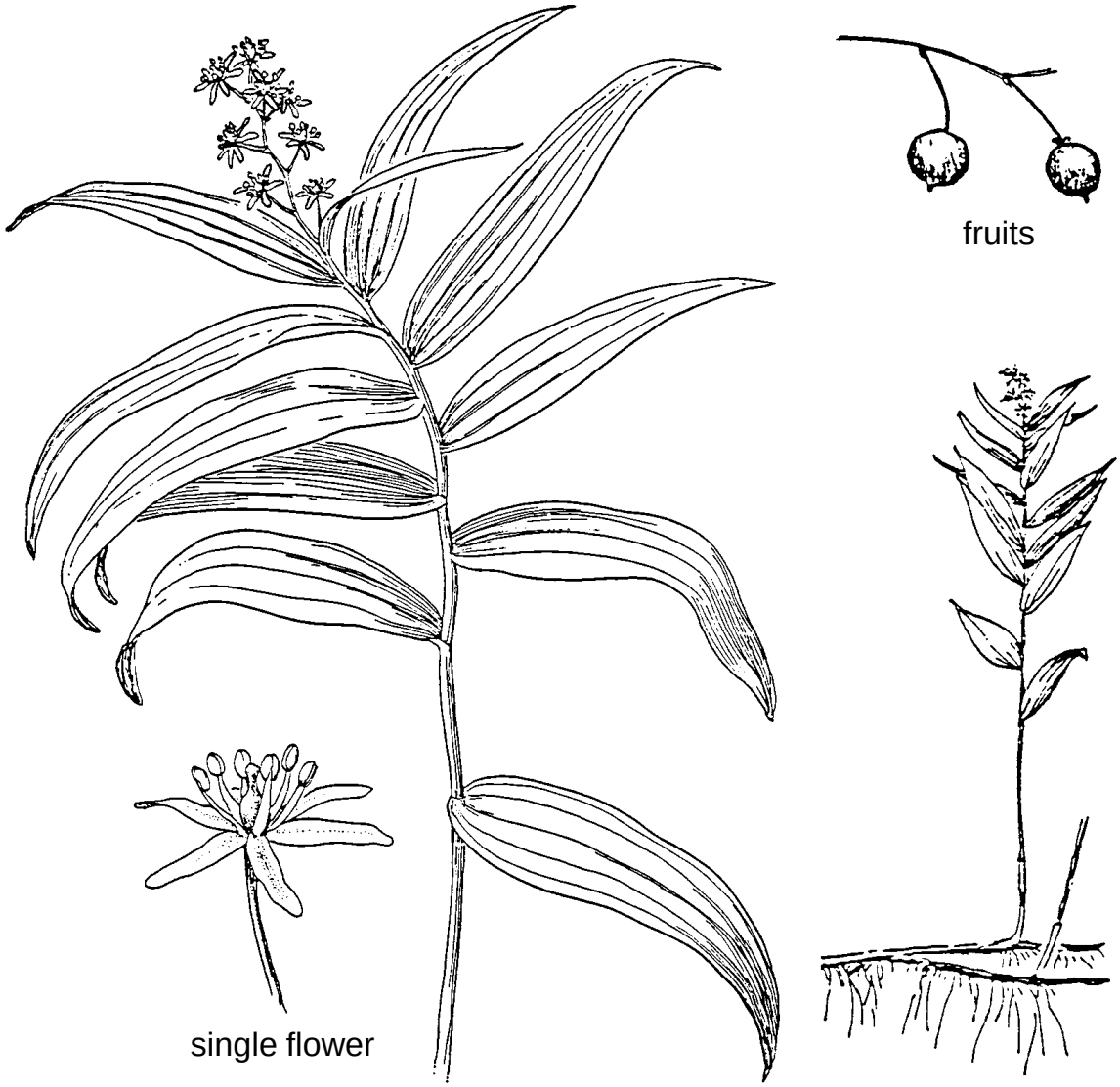


Feather solomonplume (*Smilacina racemosa*)

PLANTS name: *Maianthemum racemosum*; PLANTS symbol: MARA7

Feather solomonplume is a very common forb of moist sites throughout the montane and subalpine zones, where it grows in Douglas-fir/white fir, quaking aspen, or spruce-fir forests. It has large, oval leaves arranged alternately along the stem, and a 4- to 6-inch long cluster of small, white flowers. Its flowers are followed by lightly-striped, greenish to tan berries. Be careful not to confuse this plant with fairybells (page 104) or twisted stalk (page 199). All three of these plants are somewhat similar, and they occasionally are found growing on the same site. Feather solomonplume occurs in every Forest county.

SMST



Starry solomonplume (*Smilacina stellata*)

PLANTS name: *Maianthemum stellatum*; PLANTS symbol: MAST4

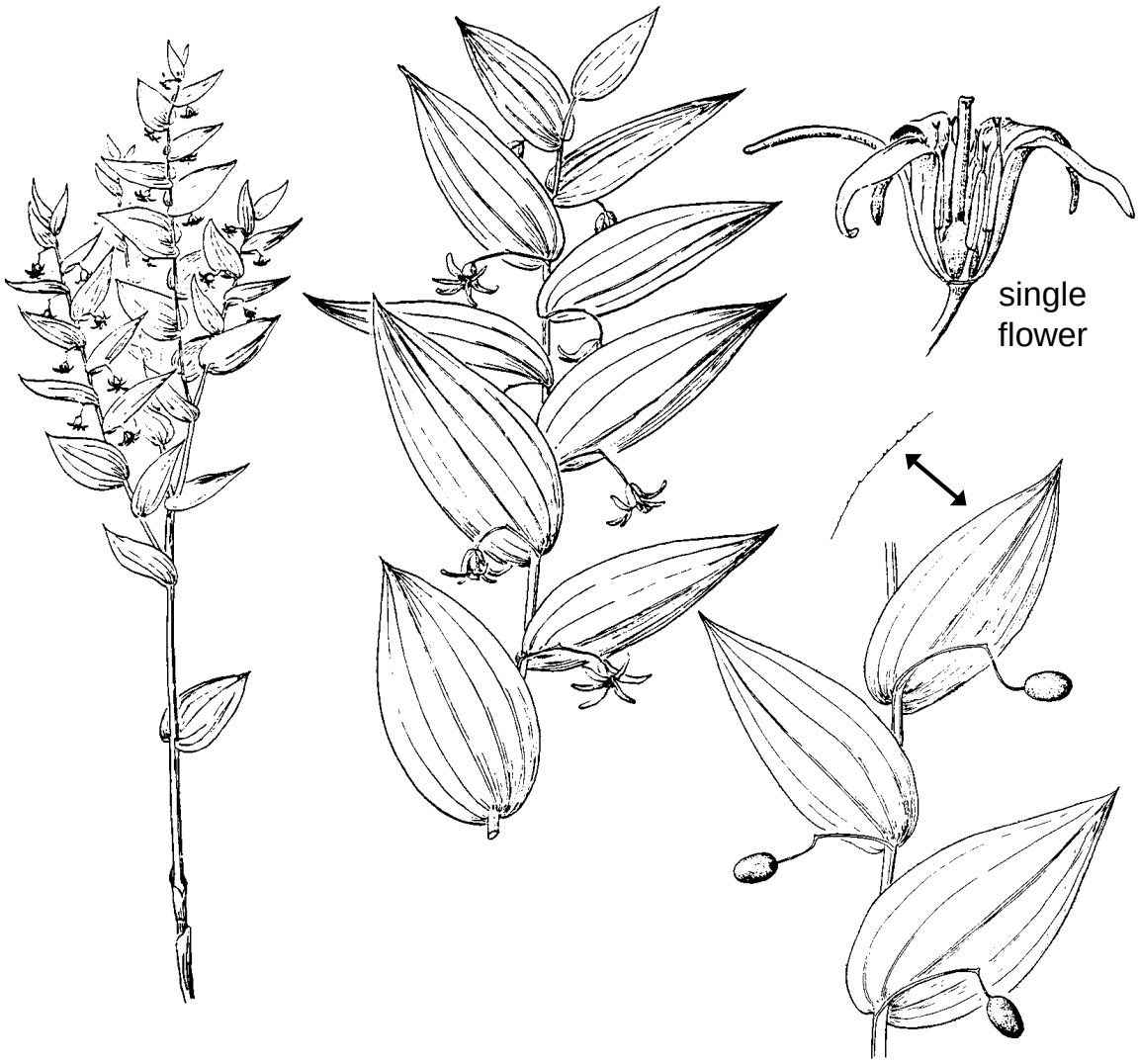
Starry solomonplume has long, narrow leaves; small, white flowers; and yellowish-green berries. This forb reproduces vegetatively by means of specialized underground runners called rhizomes. Its stems are one to two feet tall, and the leaves arise alternately along them. Starry solomonplume occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties, where it grows on shady, moist sites of the montane and lower subalpine zones.

Subalpine goldenrod (*Solidago multiradiata*)

Subalpine goldenrod is a late-blooming plant of dry or moderately-moist sites. It is especially common under spruce-fir, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine stands. It has spatula-shaped leaves, reddish stems, and round clusters of small, yellow blossoms. Each blossom has a small center disk surrounded by thirteen or more ray flowers. Subalpine goldenrod occurs in about half of the Forests' counties.

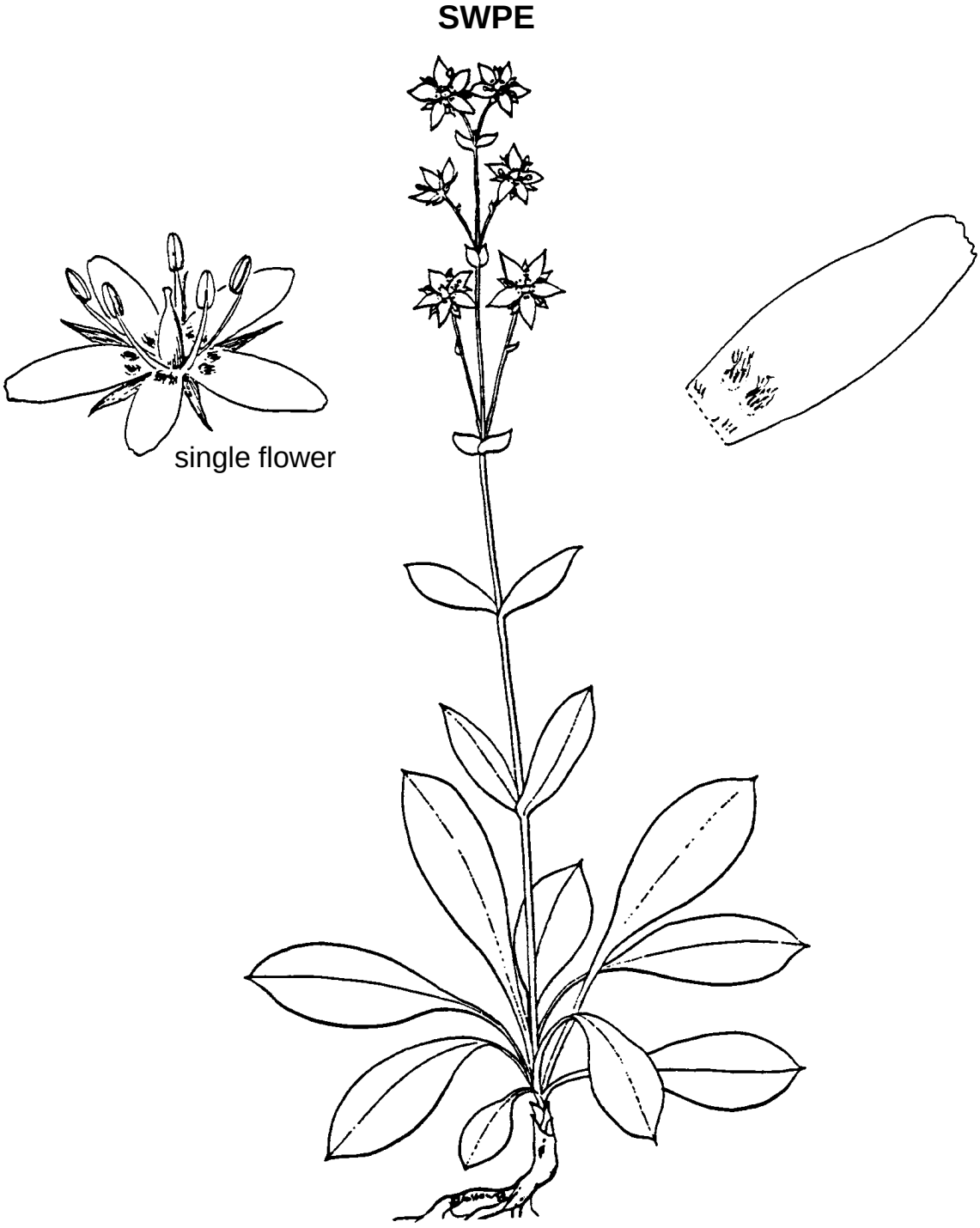
Occasionally, subalpine goldenrod is confused with **coast goldenrod** (*Solidago spathulata*; PLANTS name: *Solidago simplex*; PLANTS symbol: SOSI3), which differs from it by having hairless leaf blades and eight or fewer rays per blossom. The leaves of both species have slightly-toothed margins near their ends. Coast goldenrod occurs in ten of the Forests' fourteen counties.

STAM



Twisted stalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*); PLANTS symbol: STAM2

Twisted stalk is sometimes confused with feather solomonplume (page 196) or fairybells (page 104). It has long, narrow leaves and small, singular flowers produced beneath each stem leaf. The best identification characteristic for twisted stalk is its stem, which has a zig-zag pattern from one leaf to the next. This medium to large forb grows near streams and on other moist sites of the montane and subalpine zones. Twisted stalk, which has bright orange or red berries, occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



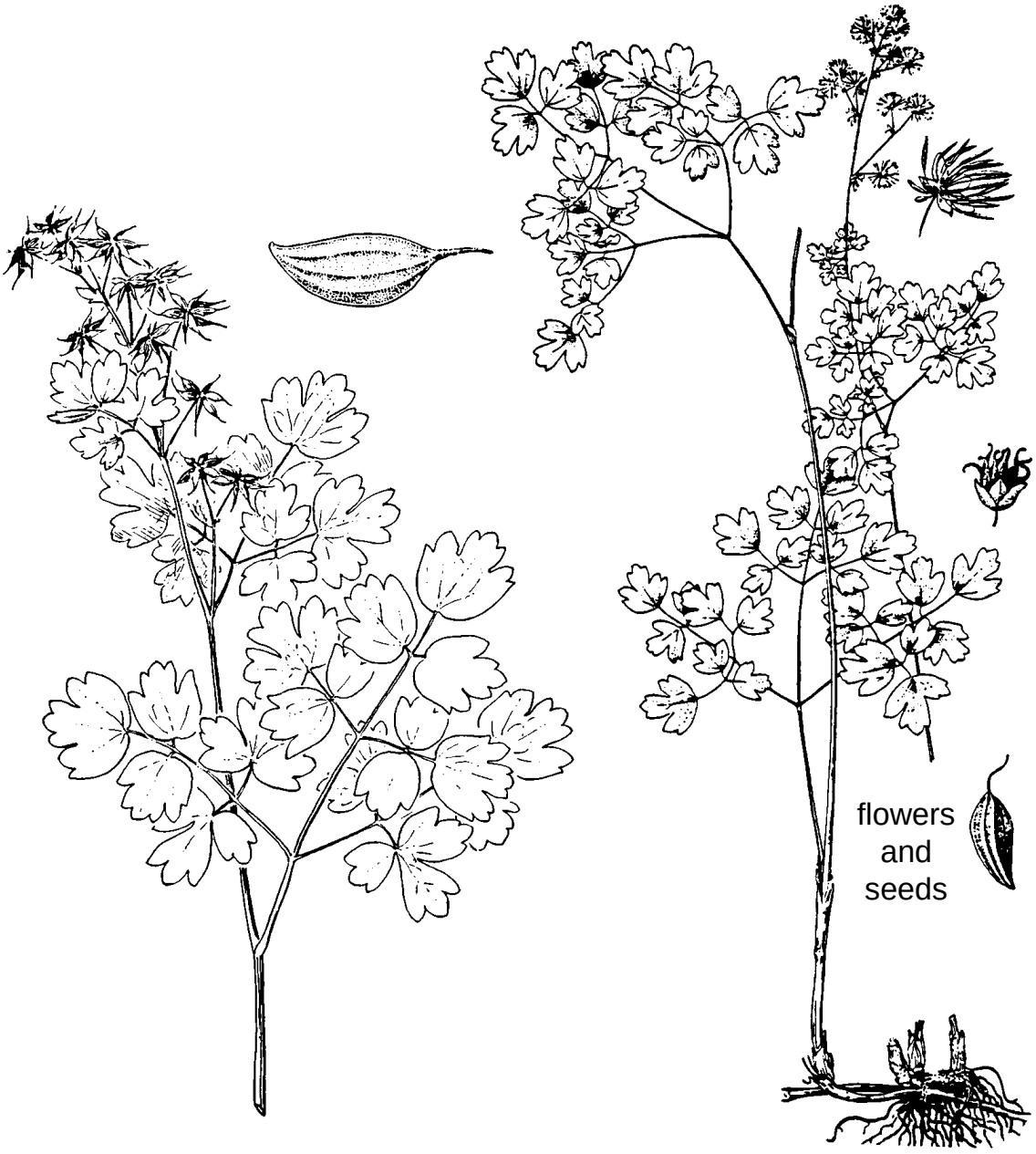
Star gentian (*Swertia perennis*)

Star gentian grows in bogs, along streams, or on other moist sites throughout the upper subalpine zone. It has lime-green, spatula-shaped leaves, and tiny, blue or purple blossoms produced on short flowering stems near the top of the plant. As often happens with plants having purple blossoms, an occasional individual is found with white flowers. Star gentian occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)

Common dandelion is a very successful lawn weed throughout North America. Unfortunately, it is just as aggressive in the mountains and is widely established in meadows or quaking aspen groves of the montane, subalpine, and alpine zones. It has lance-shaped, deeply-toothed leaves, and attractive blossoms dominated by narrow, yellow rays. Common dandelion, which is occasionally confused with pale agoseris (page 62) because both have similar-looking flowers, occurs in over two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

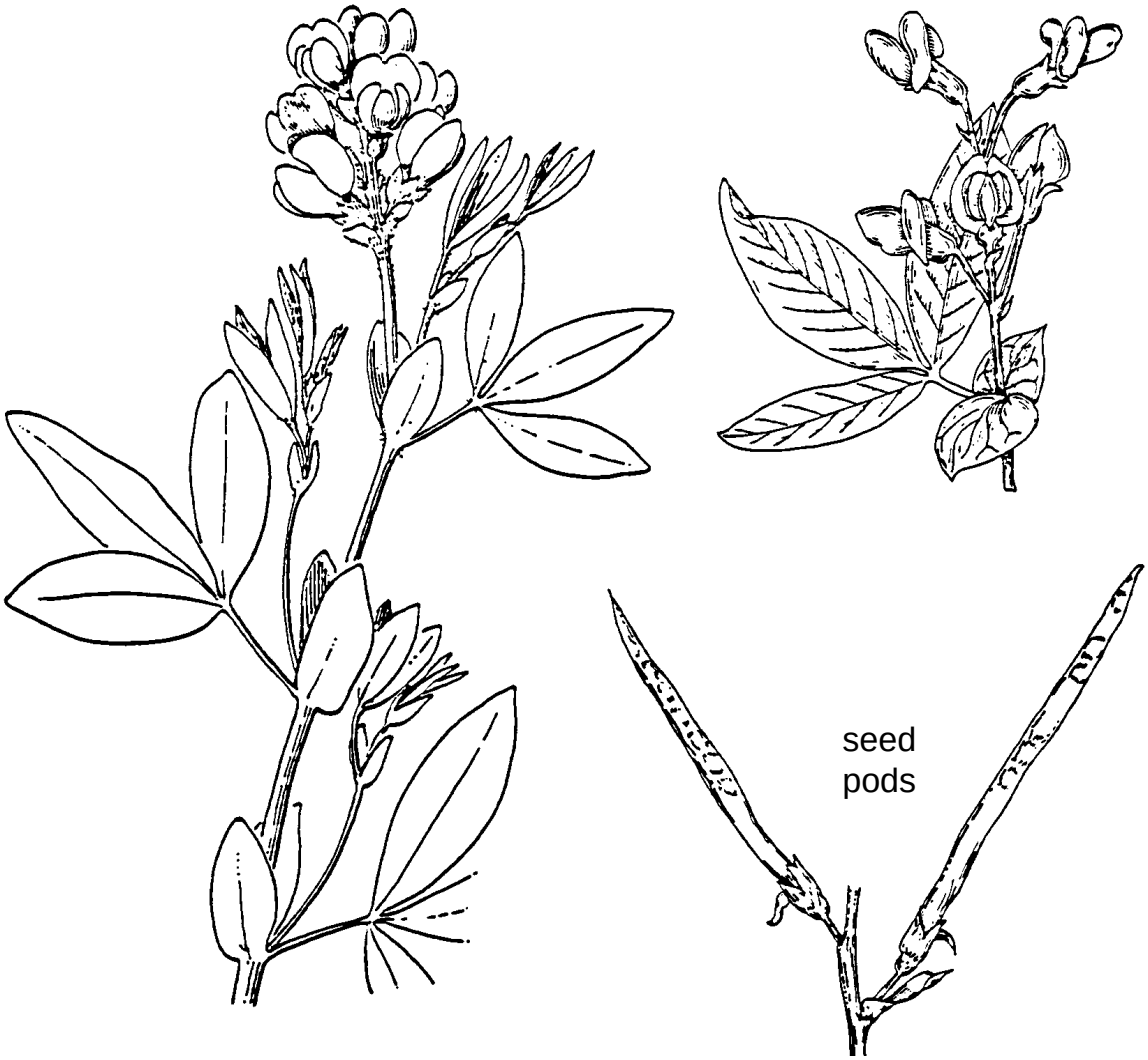
THFE



Fendler meadowrue (*Thalictrum fendleri*)

Fendler meadowrue has blue-green foliage similar to that of columbines. Its flowers are inconspicuous; male and female flowers are produced on separate plants. This forb grows on moist sites from the lower montane to upper subalpine zone, where it is occasionally confused with either Colorado or red columbine (pages 70-71). Fendler meadowrue, the undergrowth indicator plant for the quaking aspen/ Fendler meadowrue plant community type (Powell 2008), occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

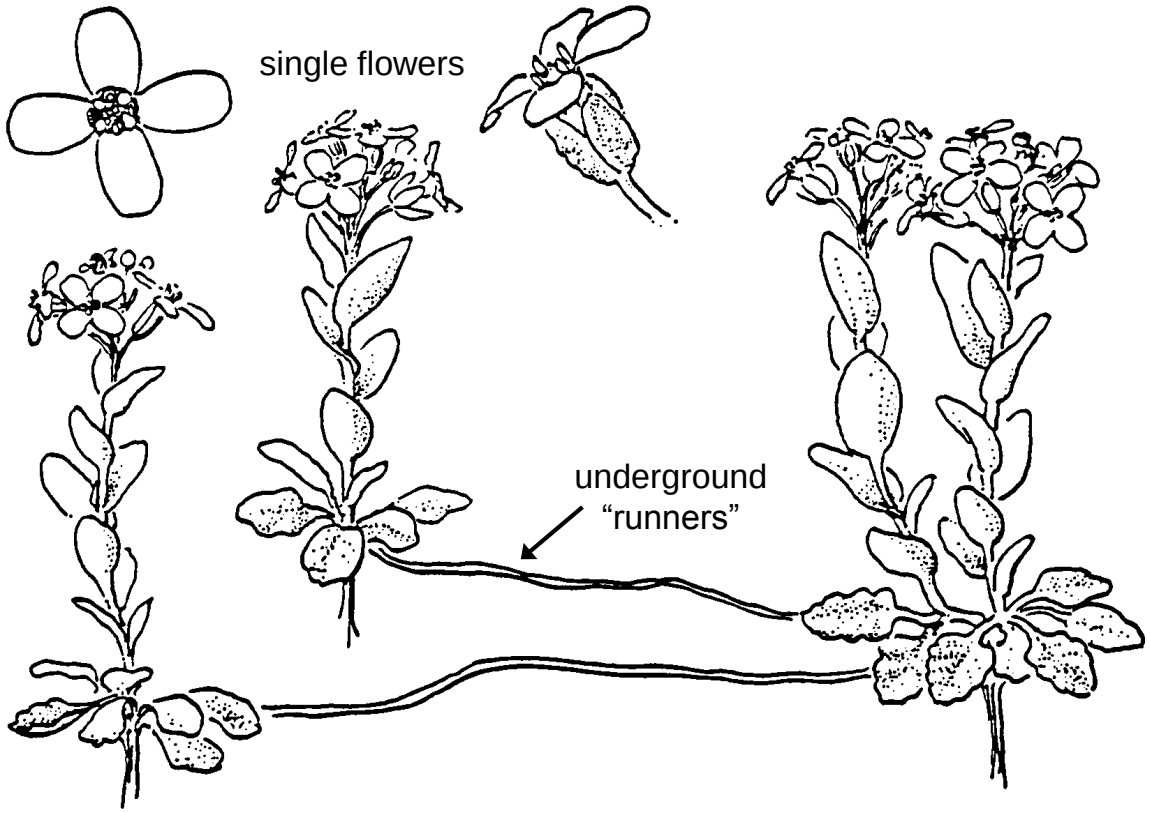
THDI



Spreading thermopsis (*Thermopsis divaricarpa*); PLANTS symbol: THDI4

Spreading thermopsis has compound leaves with three leaflets; showy, yellow, pea-like blossoms; and slightly hairy, bean-like seed pods. It grows on dry or moderately-moist sites, and it is often found in patches because it spreads using vigorous, underground stems. This mid-height forb is the undergrowth indicator plant for the widespread quaking aspen/spreading thermopsis plant community type (Powell 2008). Spreading thermopsis occurs in all but two of the Forests' counties, where it is found in many forest types from the foothills through subalpine zones.

THMO2

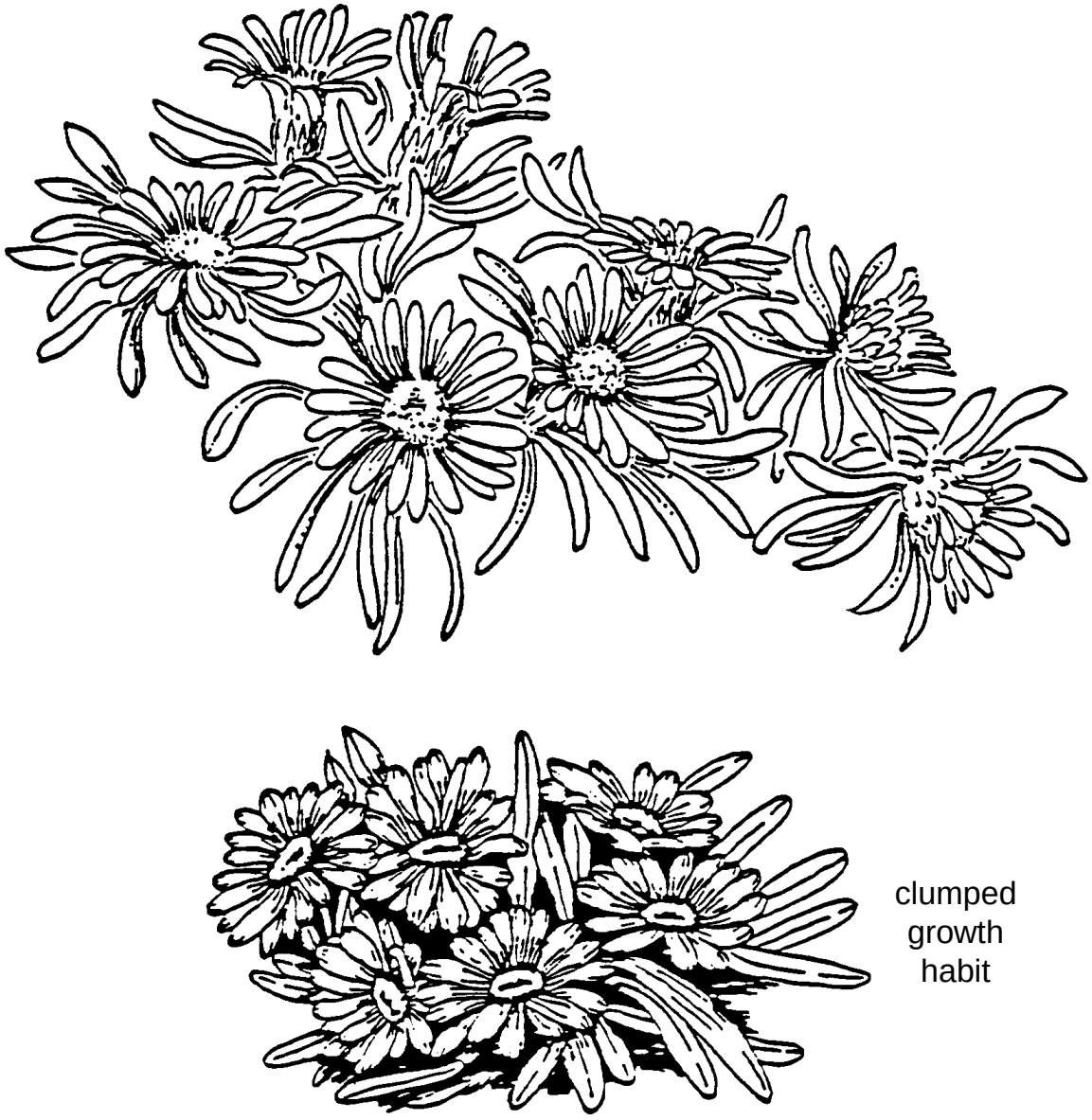


Wild candytuft (*Thlaspi montanum*); PLANTS symbol: THMO5

PLANTS name: *Noccaea montana*; PLANTS symbol: NOMO2

Wild candytuft is an abundant plant found from ponderosa pine forests at low elevations to cold, high-altitude sites of the alpine zone. It has oblong, slightly-toothed leaves, and dense clusters of four-petalled, white flowers. This short forb blooms early in spring, after which it is hardly noticed. Wild candytuft occurs in all fourteen of the Forests' counties.

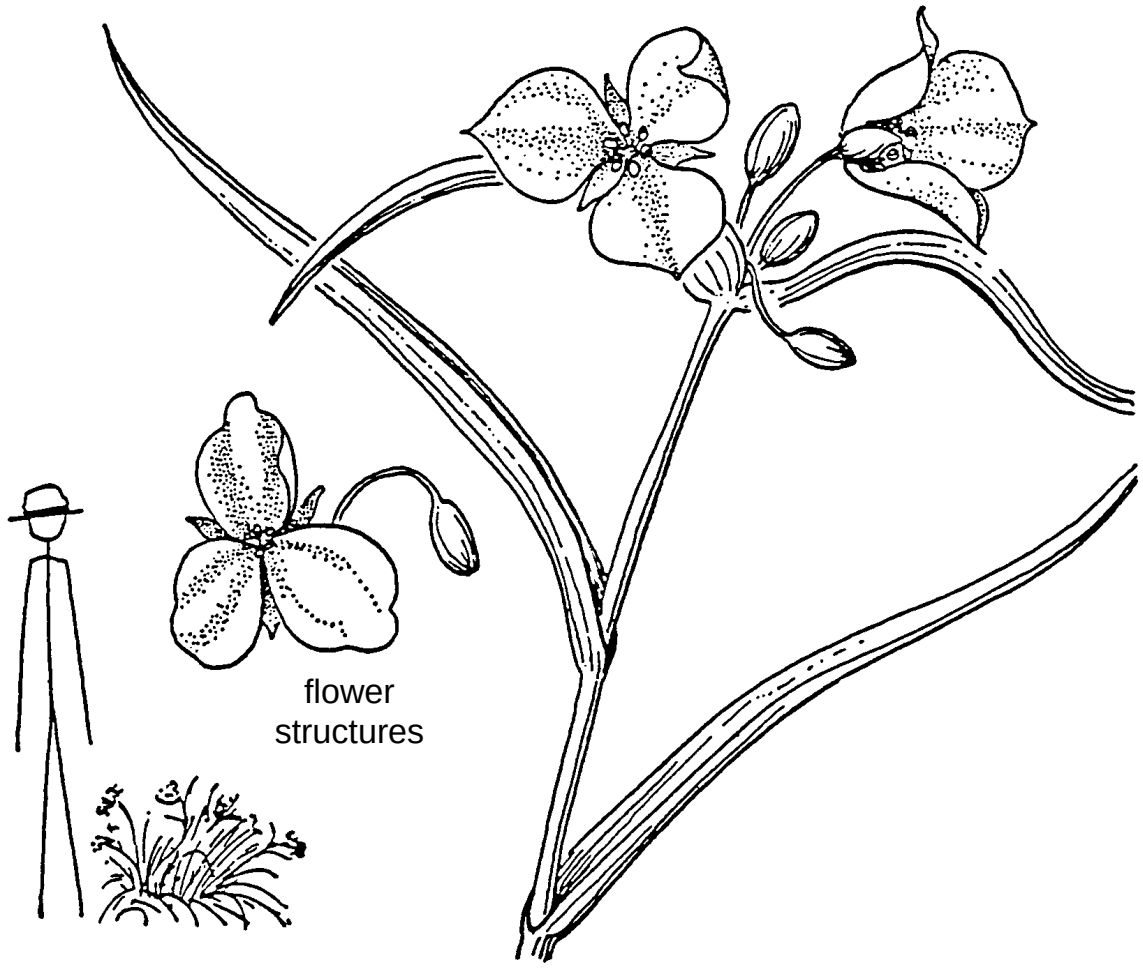
TOEX2



Stemless townsendia (*Townsendia exscapa*)

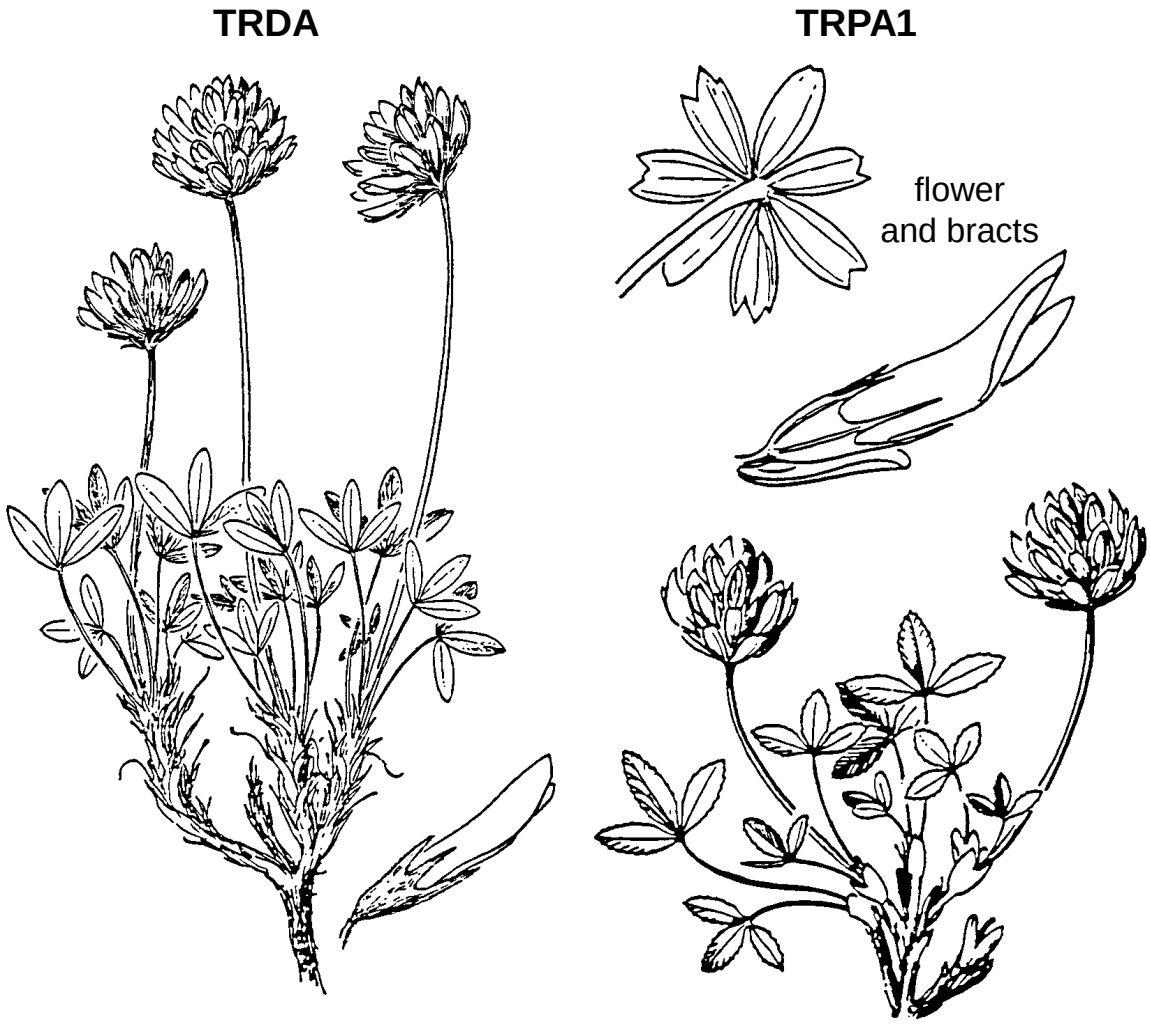
Stemless townsendia is a low, tufted plant with narrow, pointed leaves. Its large, attractive blossoms are comprised of a yellowish center disk surrounded by wide, white ray flowers. This unobtrusive forb grows on warm, open ponderosa pine sites at low elevations, where it blooms in early spring as the tree planting activity is underway. Stemless townsendia occurs in about three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

TROC



Western spiderwort (*Tradescantia occidentalis*)

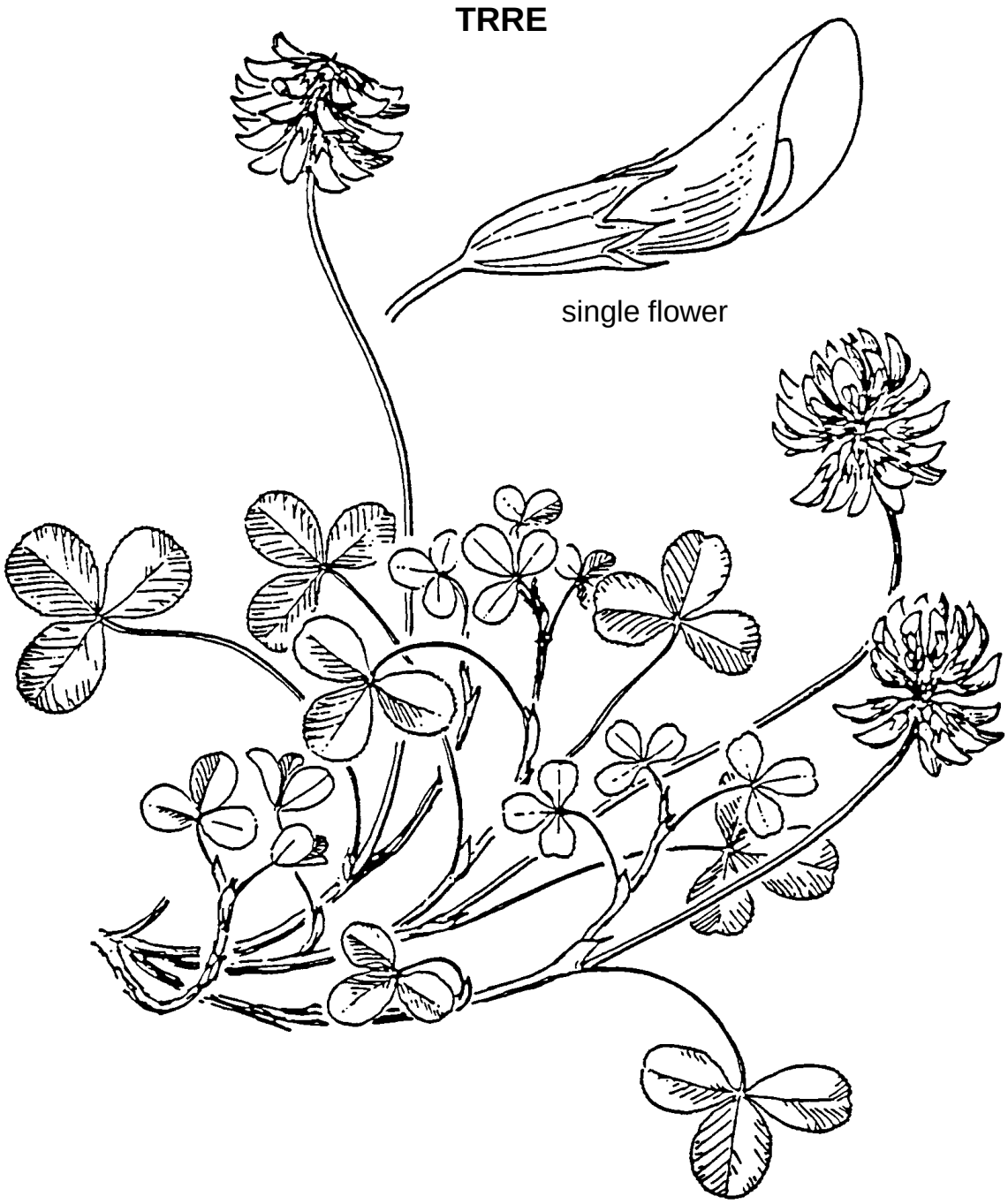
Western spiderwort is an unusual-looking plant with long, pleated leaves and attractive purple flowers. Its blossoms have three purple petals, hairy centers, and showy, yellow-tipped stamens. Since the leaves stick out at awkward angles, this plant often looks unkempt and weedy. Western spiderwort occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties, particularly on warm, gravelly soils or disturbed sites.



Whiproot clover (*Trifolium dasyphyllum*); PLANTS symbol: TRDA2

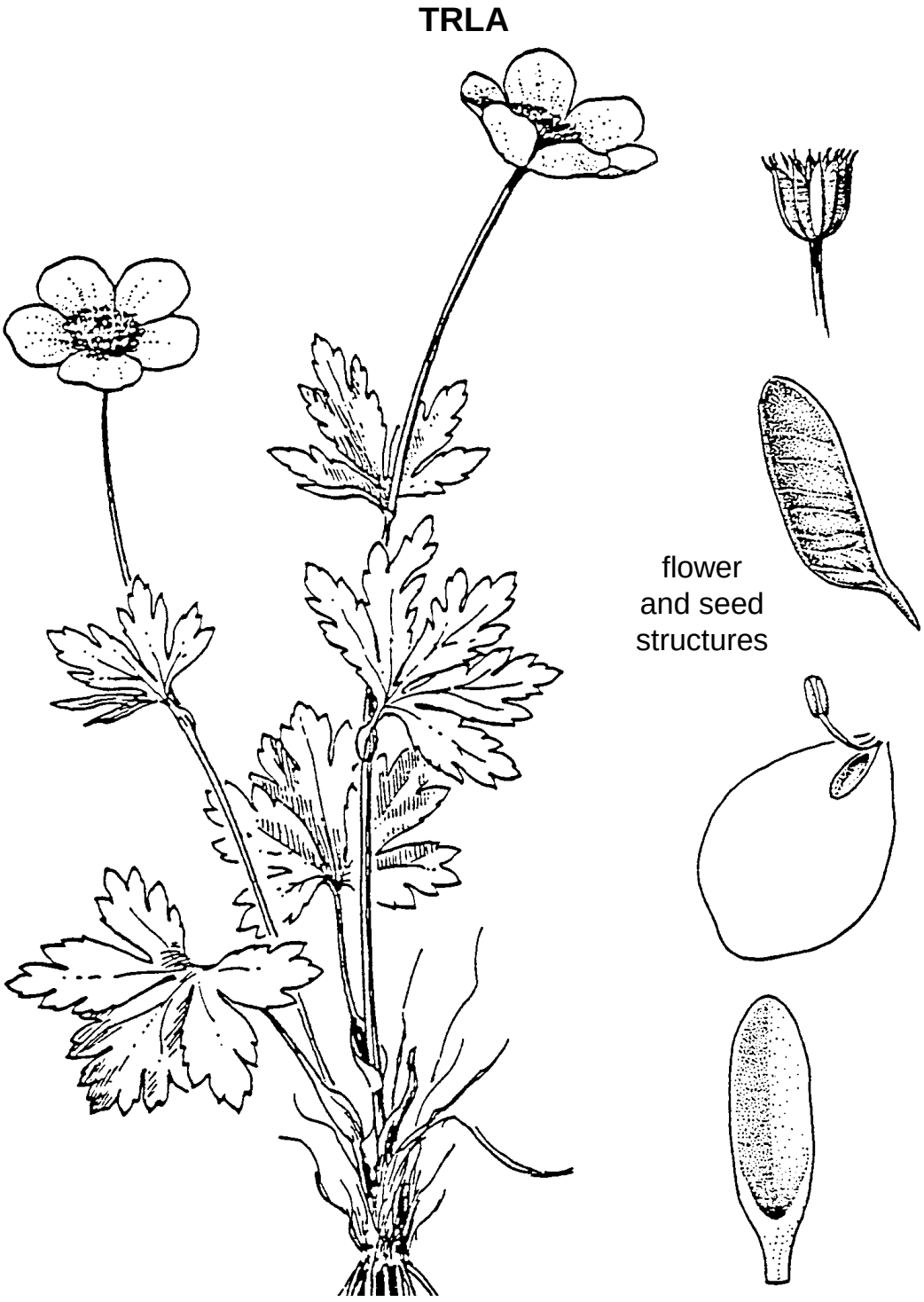
Whiproot clover is common on rocky or exposed sites at high elevations of the subalpine zone. It has hairy, three-part leaves, and two-toned, pink-and-white flowers. This forb is the undergrowth indicator plant for the Engelmann spruce/whiproot clover and bristlecone pine/whiproot clover plant associations (Johnston 1987). Whiproot clover occurs in over two-thirds of the Forests' counties.

Parry clover (*Trifolium parryi*; PLANTS symbol: TRPA5) is a fairly tall clover with trifoliate leaves and bright rose-pink flowers. It is common in meadows and under open stands of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir throughout the subalpine zone. Parry clover, which is commonly found on moist or wet sites, occurs in about half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



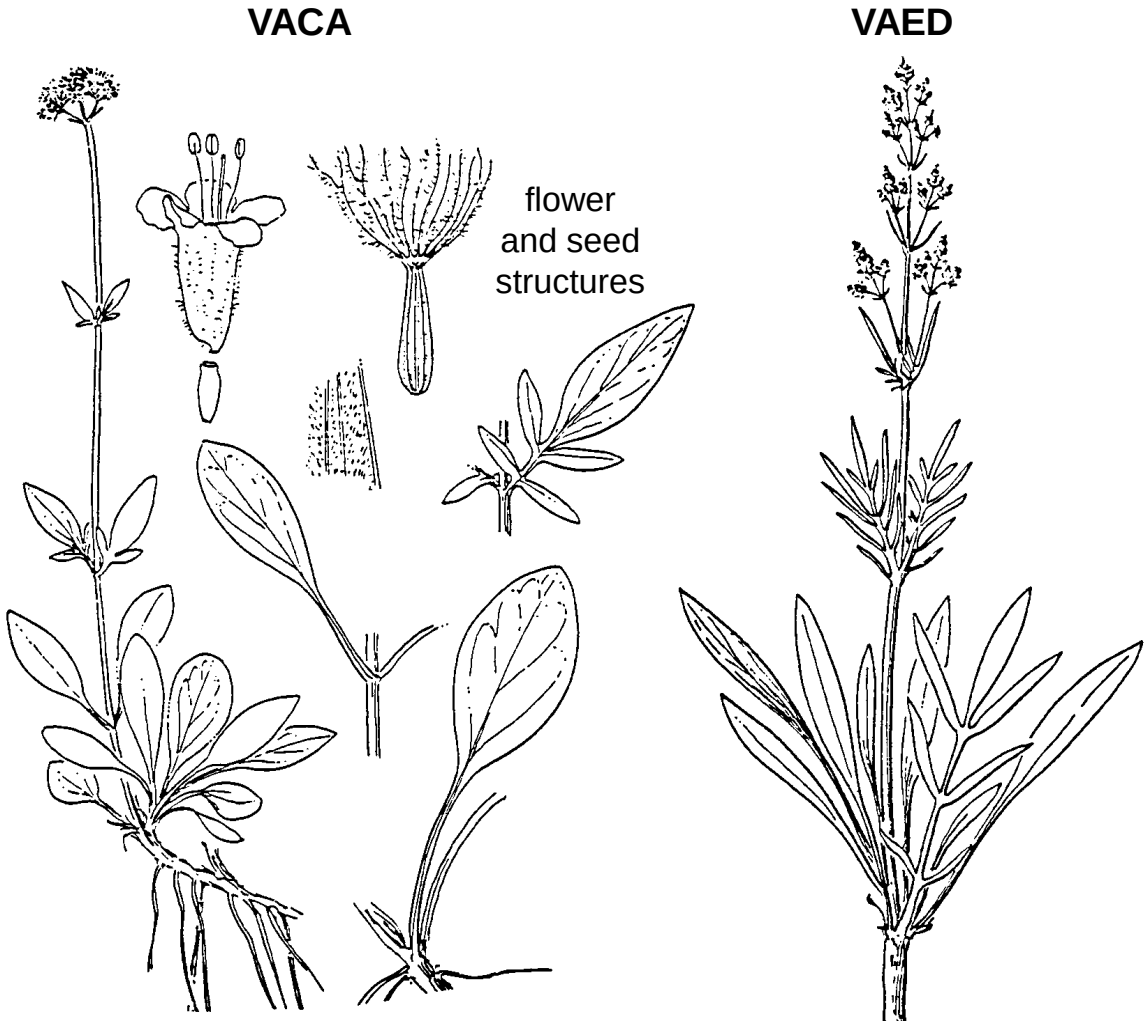
White clover (*Trifolium repens*); PLANTS symbol: TRRE3

White clover is a low, creeping forb with three-part leaves and small, white flowers. It normally grows in the undergrowth of moist quaking aspen stands or along roads and trails, where it became established after escaping from cultivation. White clover, which is often seeded to help stabilize road cuts or closed logging roads, occurs in two-thirds or more of the Forests' counties.



Globeflower (*Trollius laxus*); PLANTS symbol: TRLA14

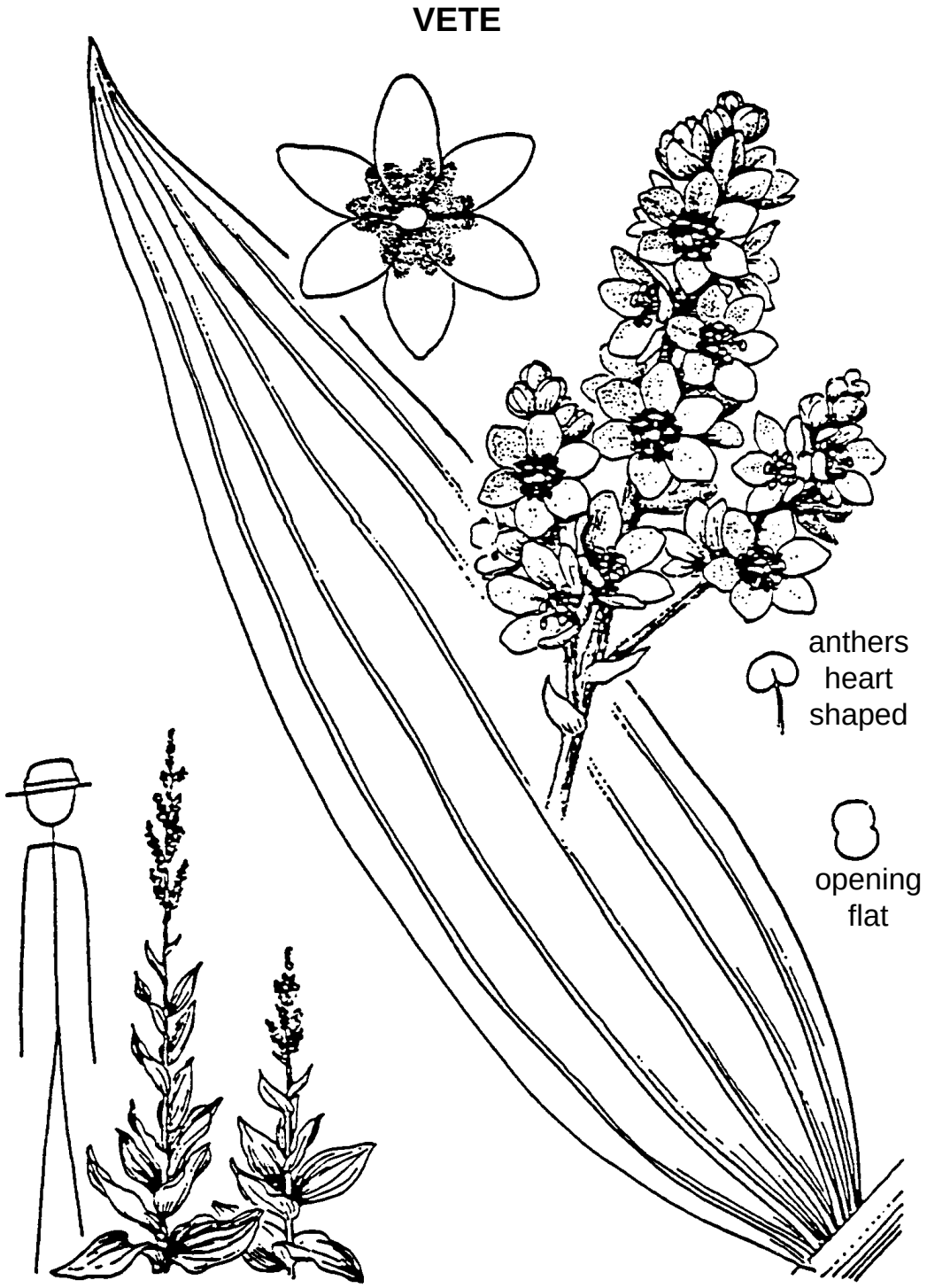
Globeflower superficially resembles elkslip marshmarigold (page 83) and is occasionally confused with it. This can occur because they often grow side by side at high elevations of the subalpine zone. Globeflower's palmately-divided leaves are very different than those of marshmarigold, but its white flowers are somewhat similar. Both globeflower and marshmarigold grow on moist sites saturated by spring snowmelt. Globeflower occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Sharpleaf valerian (*Valeriana capitata* ssp. *acutiloba*); PLANTS symbol: VACAA
PLANTS name: *Valeriana acutiloba* var. *acutiloba*; PLANTS symbol: VAACA

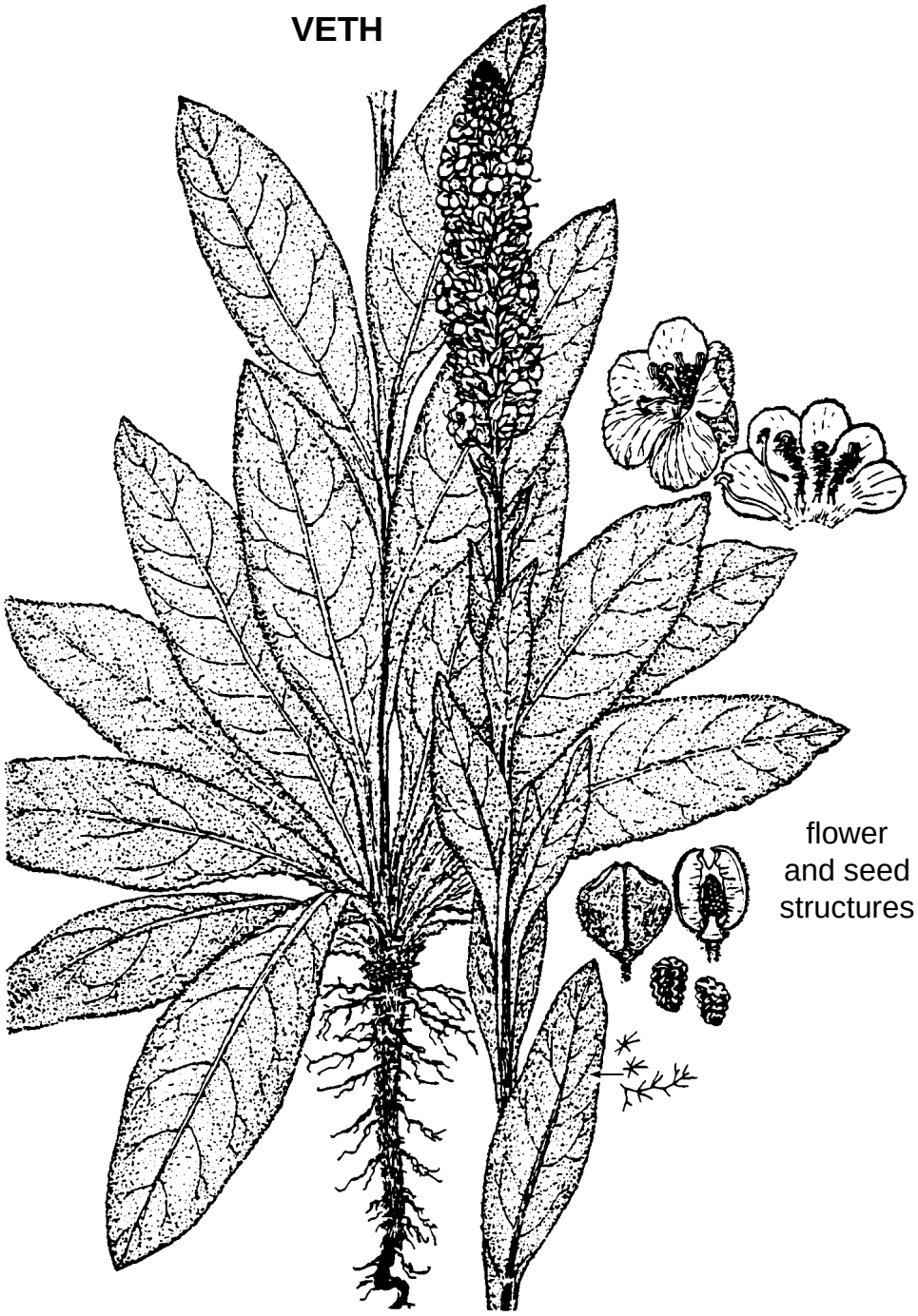
Sharpleaf valerian is a tall, smooth forb with pointed, lobed leaves, and round, ball-like clusters of small, pink and white flowers. This is a plant of moist meadows and quaking aspen groves in the upper montane and subalpine zones. Arizona valerian (*Valeriana arizonica*) is a closely-related species found south of the Arkansas River and Pikes Peak. Sharpleaf valerian occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Edible valerian (*Valeriana edulis*) is a mid-sized forb with thick, smooth, pale-green leaves, and open clusters of small, inconspicuous flowers. It grows in moist meadows, forest glades, and quaking aspen groves of the upper montane and subalpine zones. Edible valerian, whose name is based on the fact that Native Americans ate its thick taproot, occurs in over two-thirds of the Forests' counties.



Cornhusk lily (*Veratrum tenuipetalum*); PLANTS symbol: VETE4

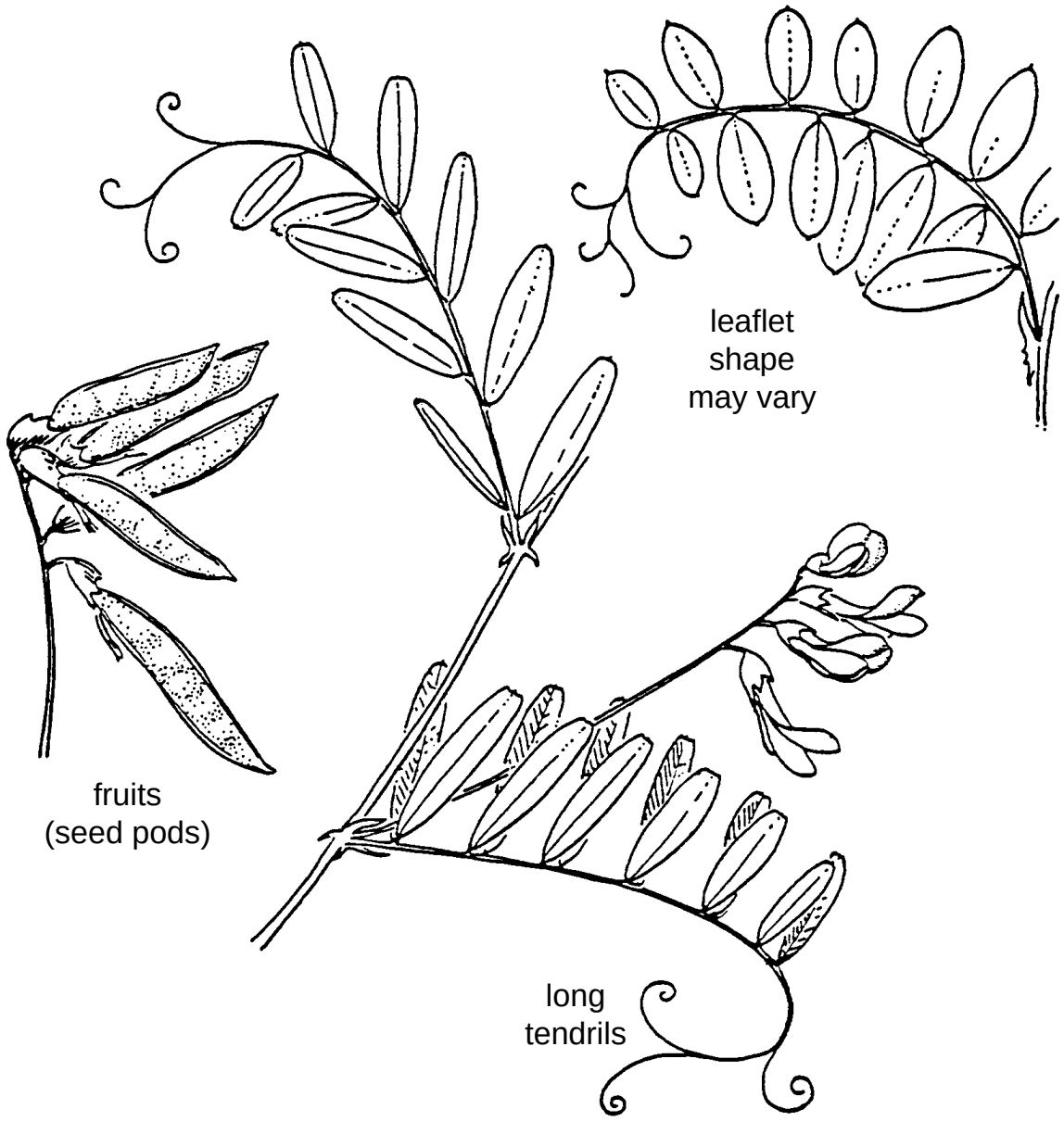
Cornhusk lily has large, pleated leaves and a long, branched panicle of small, greenish-white flowers. This tall forb will often attain heights of seven or eight feet when growing in a wet, open area. It is particularly common along subalpine streams or on boggy sites, and it is sometimes found in the undergrowth of moist quaking aspen stands. Cornhusk lily, which is poisonous to livestock, occurs in almost half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Flannel mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*)

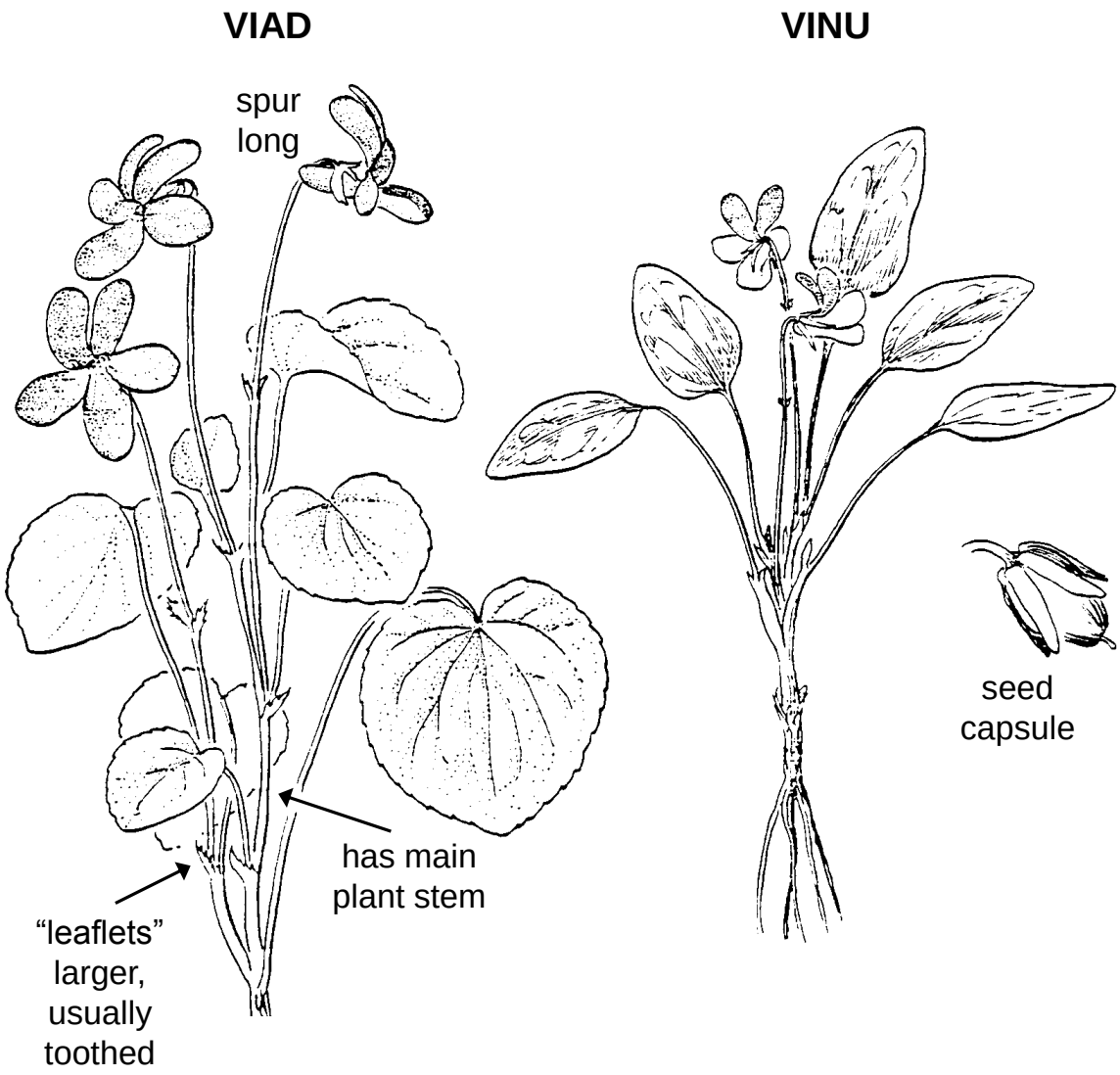
Flannel mullein is a weedy, introduced forb that matures in two years. In the first year, a circular cluster of large, velvety leaves is formed, and it might remain green over winter. During the second year, a tall, thick stalk arises from this leafy rosette and produces a long spike of small, yellow flowers. For at least a year after blooming, this forb is still noticeable because its four- to six-foot tall stalks remain standing. Flannel mullein, which can aggressively invade road cuts, overgrazed rangeland, prescribed burns, and other disturbed areas, occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

VIAM



American vetch (*Vicia americana*)

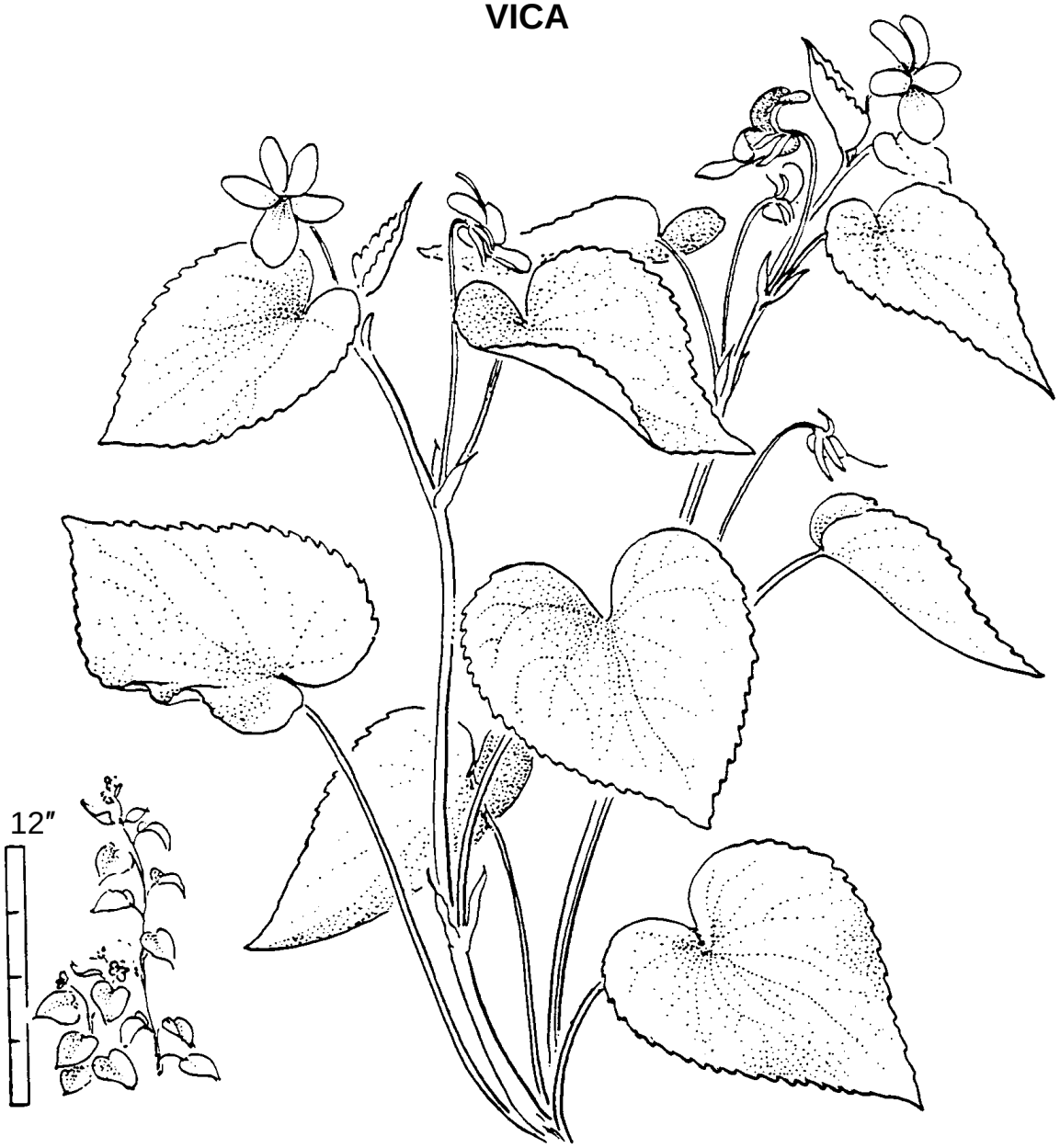
American vetch has small, reddish or lavender, pea-like flowers produced on slender stalks arising from its leaf axils, and pinnately compound leaves with eight to twelve small, oval leaflets. It may resemble a vine because its long, twining tendrils are used to climb on shrubs, tree seedlings, and other small or medium plants. This slender, climbing plant might be confused with peavines (page 135) or weedy milkvetch (page 80). The size and number of leaflets can be used to separate vetch from peavines, while the presence or absence of tendrils will differentiate it from weedy milkvetch. American vetch, which grows on shaded sites from the lower foothills through subalpine zone, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Hook violet (*Viola adunca*)

Hook violet has blue flowers, rounded or ovate leaves, and a leafy stem. It grows from the foothills to alpine zones, but is most often encountered on moist subalpine sites. Hook violet, which is often overlooked because it is a low-growing plant (generally less than six inches tall) with inconspicuous flowers, occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Nuttall violet (*Viola nuttallii*; PLANTS symbol: VINU2) has clumps of ovate or spatula-shaped leaves, and attractive yellow flowers. It is common in pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine forests along southern Colorado's eastern foothills. Even though the Forest has about a dozen different violets, this is the most common yellow-flowered species. Nuttall violet occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Canada violet (*Viola canadensis*); PLANTS symbol: VICA4

Canada violet has smooth, heart-shaped leaves with slender tips. Its five petals are white and have a yellow area at their base, with the three lower petals also having purple veins within the yellow zone. Each petal is purplish on its reverse side. This violet is an early-blooming species of the foothills, montane, and lower subalpine zones, where it is occasionally confused with heartleaf arnica (page 74) if flowers are not available to help with identification. Canada violet occurs in all but two of the Forests' counties.

GRAMINOIDS (GRASSES AND GRASSLIKE PLANTS)

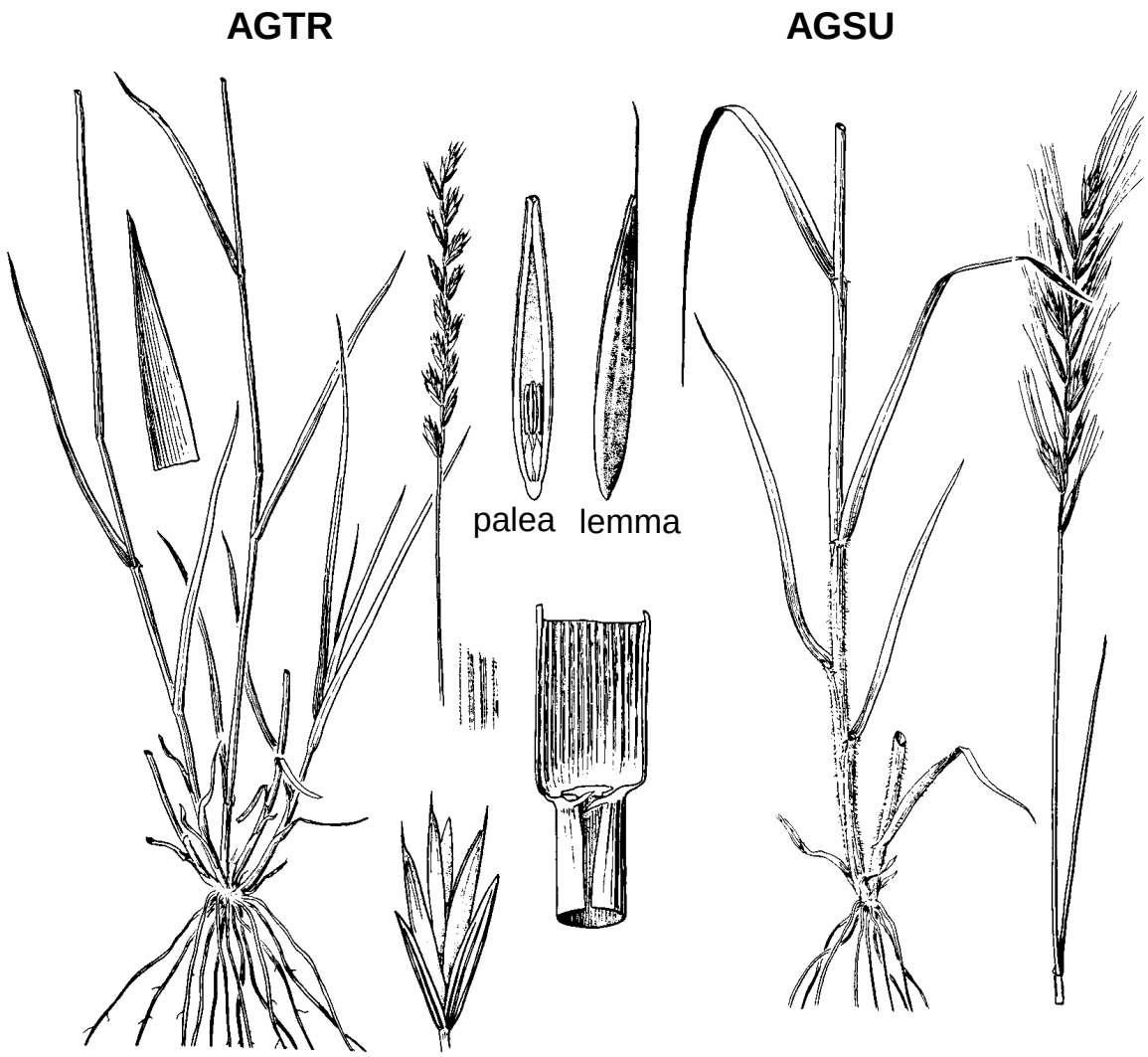
Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*)

AGSM

Bluestem wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*)

PLANTS name: *Pascopyrum smithii*; PLANTS symbol: PASM

Bluestem wheatgrass is a cool-season, sod-forming, mid-height grass. It spreads rapidly following establishment, is long-lived, and is moderately tolerant of shade. Following seed production in June, it enters dormancy by mid summer. Bluestem wheatgrass occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties, where it grows on dry or moderately moist sites at low elevations.



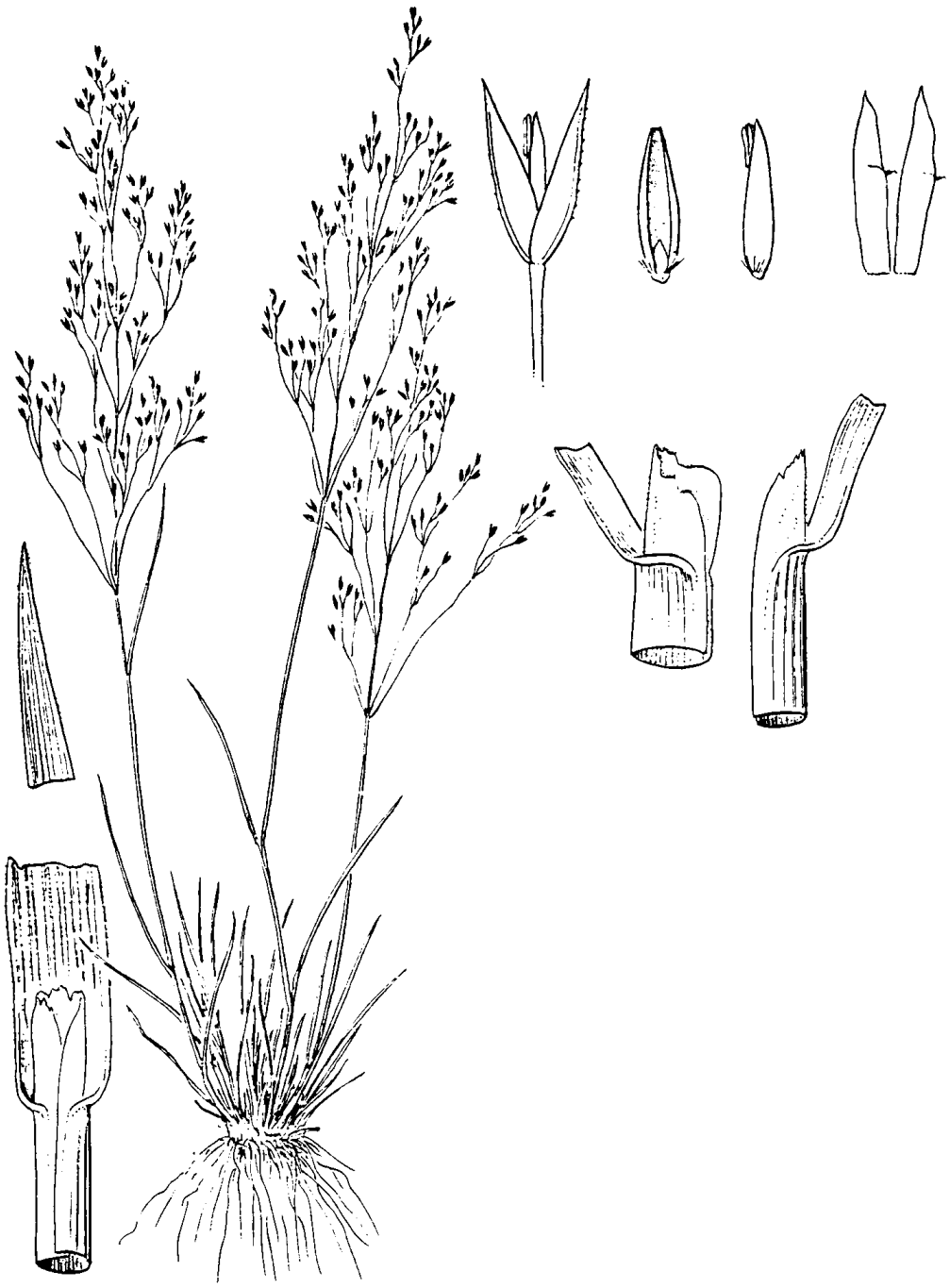
Slender wheatgrass (*Agropyron trachycaulum*)

PLANTS name: *Elymus trachycaulus*; PLANTS symbol: ELTR7

Slender wheatgrass is a bunchgrass with rough leaves less than a foot long, and tall stems. Its flowers are produced in a tight, narrow spike, and they are awnless or have a very short awn at their tip. This grass prefers moist, sandy-loam soils, and commonly grows under an open tree canopy of ponderosa pine, quaking aspen, lodgepole pine, or Douglas-fir. Slender wheatgrass, which is nutritious livestock forage, occurs in every Forest county.

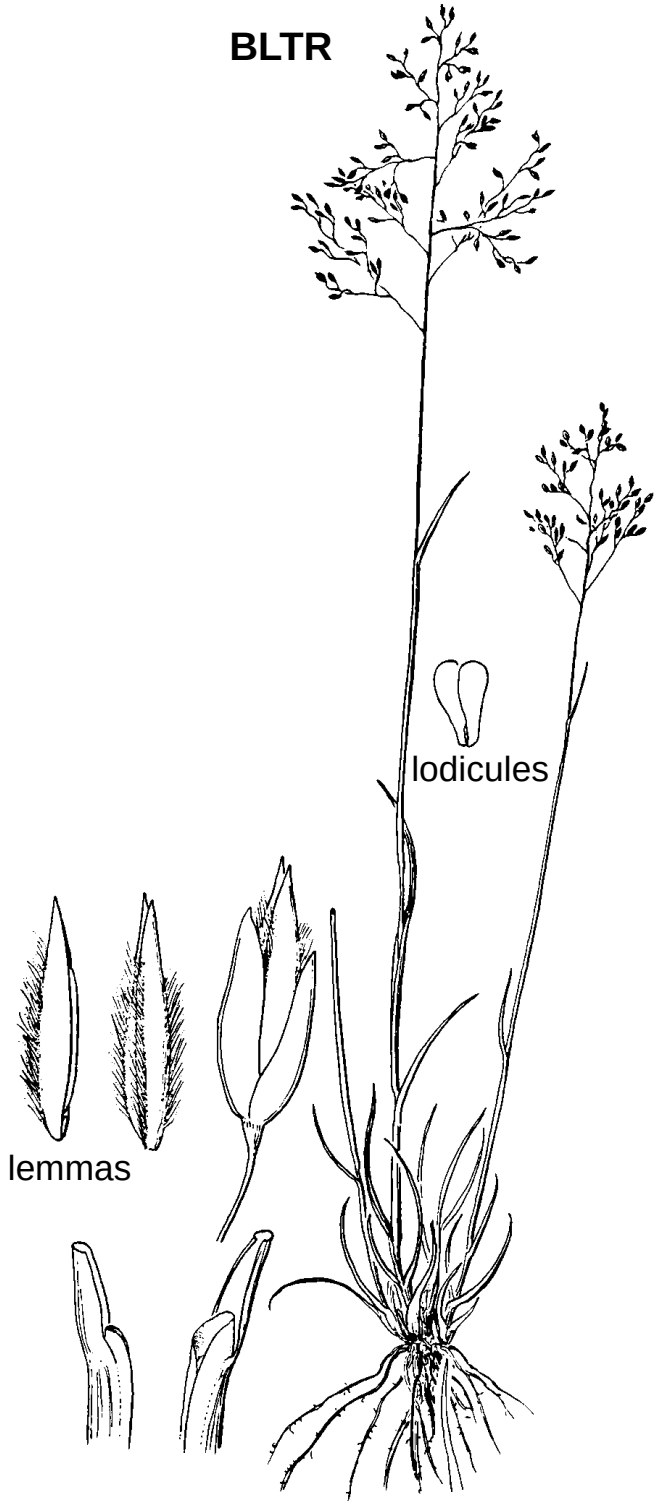
Slender wheatgrass is often confused with a close relative, **bearded wheatgrass** (*Agropyron subsecundum*; PLANTS name: *Elymus trachycaulus* ssp. *subsecundus*; PLANTS symbol: ELTRS). Bearded wheatgrass differs from slender wheatgrass by having awned flowers. Bearded wheatgrass also occurs in all of the Forests' fourteen counties.

AGSC2



Rough bentgrass (*Agrostis scabra*); PLANTS symbol: AGSC5

Rough bentgrass is a narrow-leaved grass with slender stems bearing open, widely-spreading flower panicles. Its panicles, which may be six to eight inches wide, have a delicate, dainty look because the small flowers are clustered near the end of thin, spreading branches. Do not confuse this species with another one having open flower panicles – tufted hairgrass (page 229). Rough bentgrass, which grows on dry, open sites from the upper montane to upper subalpine zones, occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Pine dropseed (*Blepharoneuron tricholepis*)

Pine dropseed is a warm-season grass found under Douglas-fir or white fir stands on dry, open sites along the southern Front Range. Its long, compact flower panicles are produced on tall stems arising from dense tufts of narrow leaves. Pine dropseed occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties, primarily at the southern end of the Pike and San Isabel National Forests.

BOGR

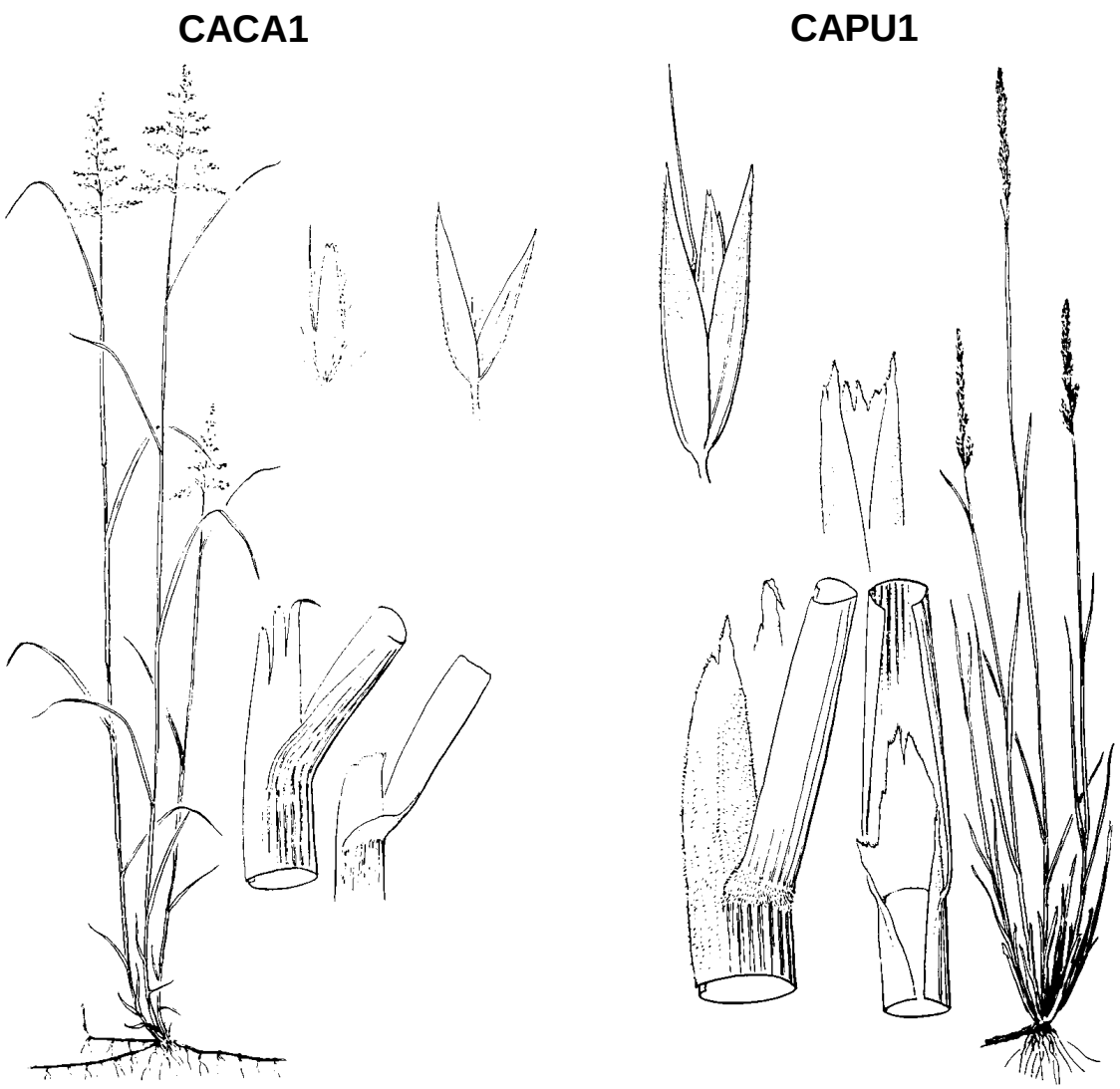
Blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*); PLANTS symbol: BOGR2

Blue grama is a warm-season bunchgrass that tends to be sod-forming under heavy grazing pressure. It provides nutritious and palatable forage, produces seed late in summer, and has low shade tolerance. This plant is an indicator of dry, low-productivity sites, especially when occurring in combination with little bluestem (page 244), mountain ball cactus (page 166), small soapweed (page 57), or plains pricklypear (page 152). Blue grama, which occurs in every Forest county, is the undergrowth indicator plant for plant associations of the oneseed juniper, pinyon pine, and ponderosa pine plant series (Johnston 1987).

Fringed brome (*Bromus ciliatus*); PLANTS symbol: BRCI2

Fringed brome is a perennial bunchgrass with deep, extensive roots and nodding seedheads. This tall grass has awned flowers and smooth or slightly-rough leaves that tend to droop. It is a choice forage species and is probably the most common plant on many quaking aspen sites of the upper montane and lower subalpine zones. Fringed brome, which is the undergrowth indicator plant for the widespread quaking aspen/fringed brome plant community type (Powell 2008), occurs in all but three of the Forests' fourteen counties.

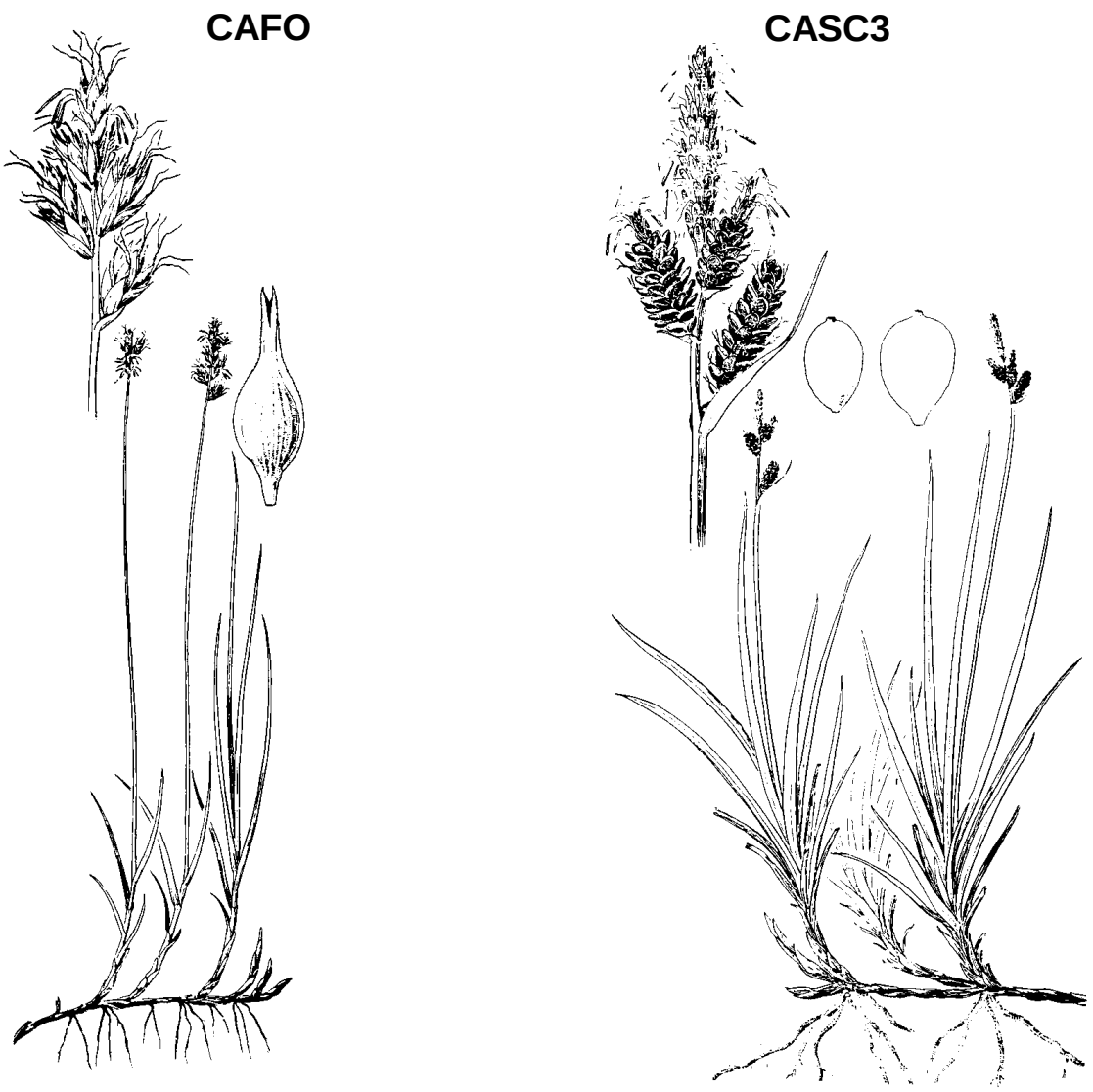
Smooth brome (*Bromus inermis* ssp. *pumpellianus*; PLANTS symbol: BRINP) is similar to fringed brome except its panicle is upright, rather than nodding. Smooth brome occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Bluejoint reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*); PLANTS symbol: CACA4

Bluejoint reedgrass is a strongly rhizomatous, perennial grass of moist, open woods and meadows. It has an open, somewhat nodding panicle, and lemmas with slender, straight awns. In some instances, this grass is the dominant undergrowth plant on moist spruce-fir or quaking aspen sites – it is the indicator species for the common, riparian, quaking aspen/bluejoint reedgrass plant community type (Powell 2008). Bluejoint reedgrass, which occurs in all but three of the Forests' fourteen counties, grows from the upper foothills to the alpine zones.

Purple pinegrass (*Calamagrostis purpurascens*; PLANTS symbol: CAPU) is an erect, densely-tufted, perennial grass up to two and a half feet tall. It has a dense, spike-like, purplish panicle, and rough, stiff leaves. It is the undergrowth indicator plant for the limber pine/purple pinegrass and bristlecone pine/purple pinegrass plant associations (Johnston 1987). Purple pinegrass, which occurs in slightly more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties, grows on exposed sites from the upper montane to the alpine zone.

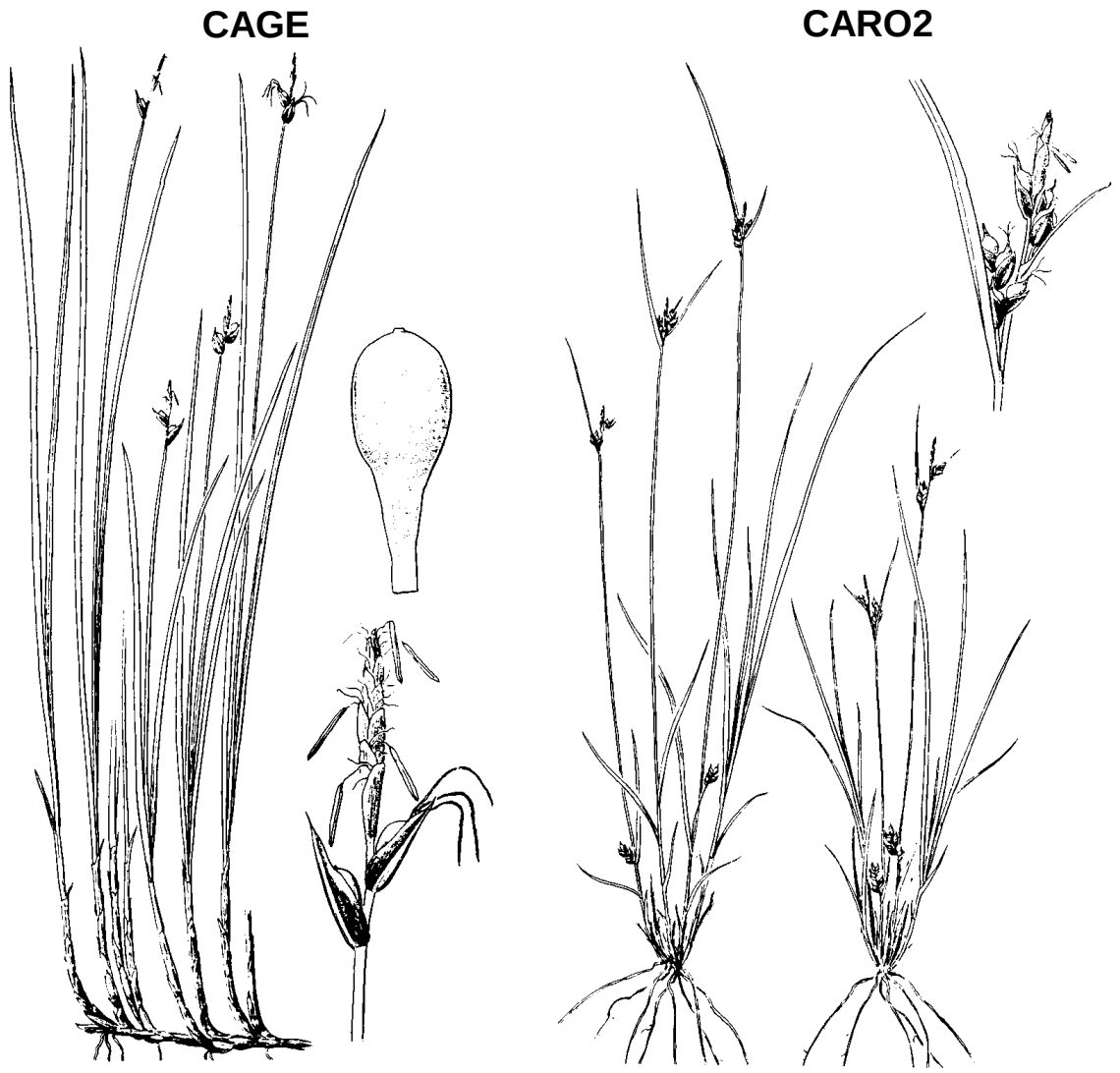


Silvertop sedge (*Carex foenea*); PLANTS symbol: CAFO3

PLANTS name: *Carex siccata*; PLANTS symbol: CASI12

Silvertop sedge is often abundant on forested sites of the montane and subalpine zones, especially under a quaking aspen tree canopy. Its abundance results from an ability to reproduce from rhizomes (specialized, underground stems). It has narrow or moderately-wide leaves, and dense, tight spikes of reddish- or yellowish-brown flowers. Silvertop sedge, the indicator plant for the very common quaking aspen/silvertop sedge plant community type (Powell 2008), occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

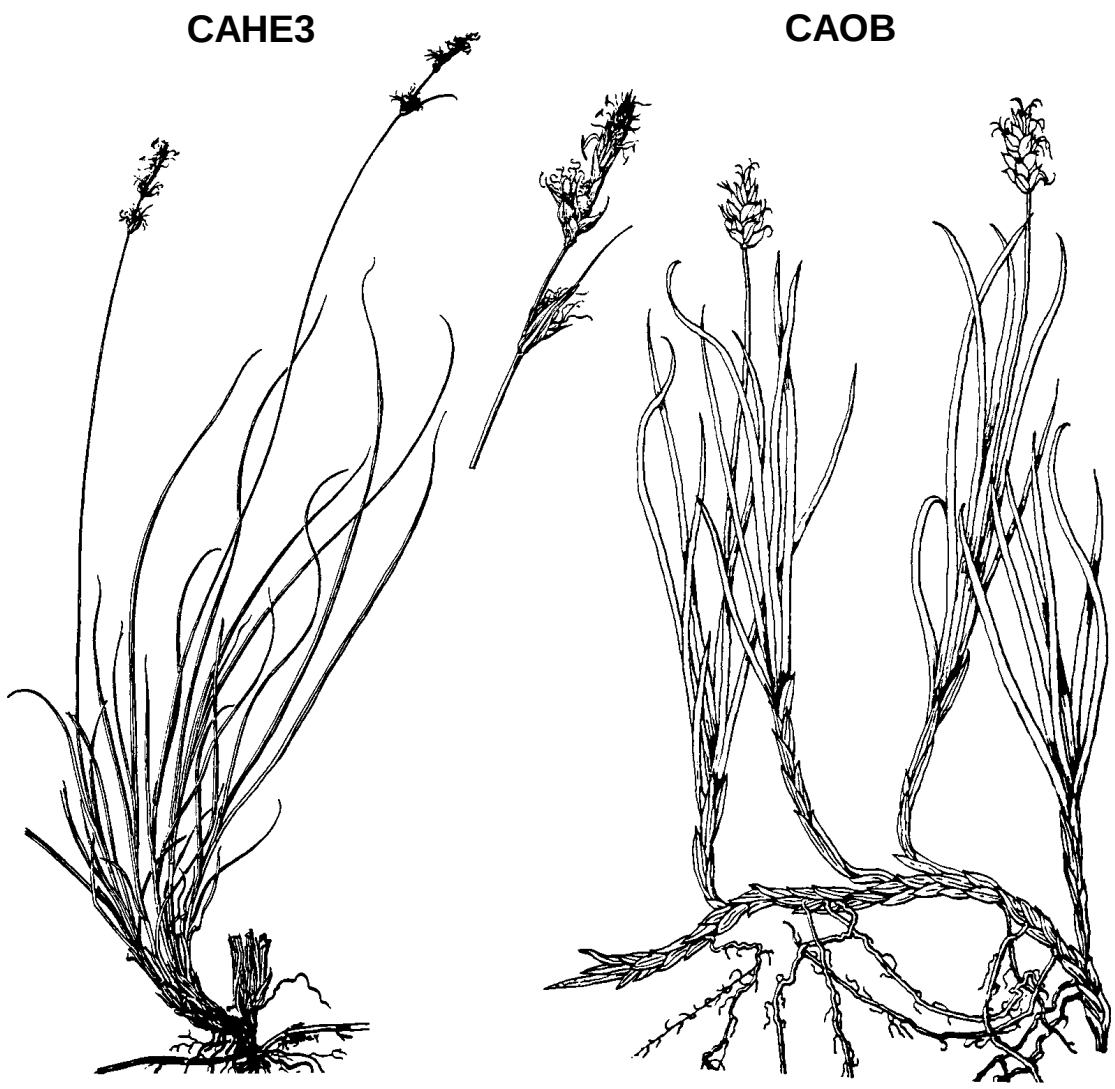
Cliff sedge (*Carex scopulorum*; PLANTS symbol: CASC12) has short, wide leaves and plump spikes of brown or blackish flowers. It occurs on moist benches or stream terraces in the upper subalpine zone, particularly on sites saturated by late-melting snowbanks. Cliff sedge occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Elk sedge (*Carex geyeri*); PLANTS symbol: CAGE2

Elk sedge is probably more common on Colorado's western slope than here on the Front Range. It has flat, leathery, rough-margined leaves, and tight, narrow flower spikes. This sedge is often a dominant undergrowth plant on mountain sites along the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, where it grows from low-elevation Gambel oak shrublands to spruce-fir forests at high elevations. Elk sedge occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Ross sedge (*Carex rossii*; PLANTS symbol: CARO5) is a common graminoid on shaded sites of the montane zone. It has thin, narrow leaves, and short spikes of small, brown flowers. Some flowers are produced on stems longer than the foliage, while others occur near the base of the plant and are hidden among the leaves. Two characteristics are useful for separating this species from other dry-site sedges: its flowers are produced on stems of varying lengths, and the base of its stems and leaves have a noticeable reddish color. Ross sedge occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.

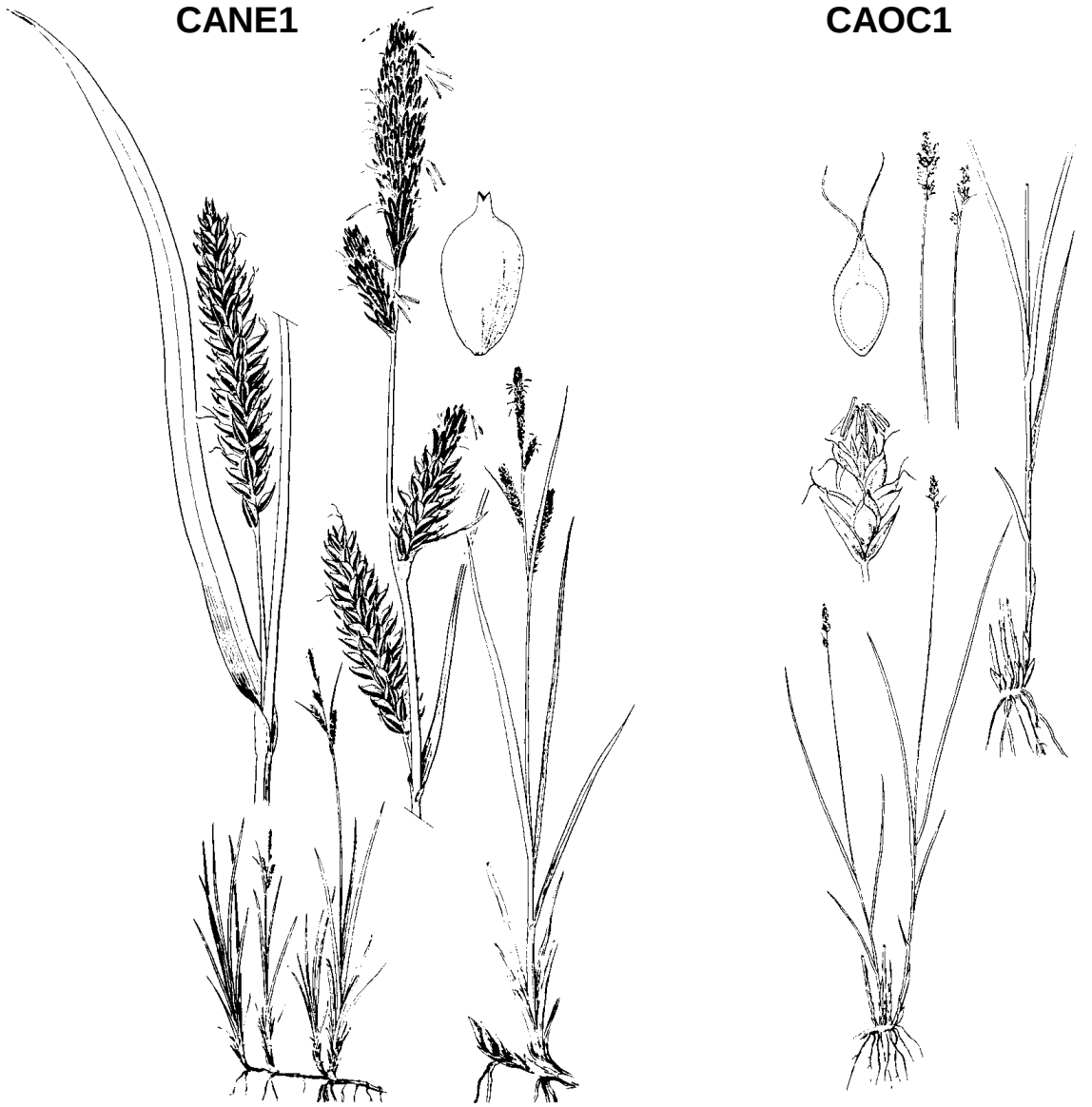


Sun sedge (*Carex heliophila*); PLANTS symbol: CAHE5

PLANTS name: *Carex inops* ssp. *heliophila*; PLANTS symbol: CAINH2

Sun sedge is common on shaded ponderosa pine sites in Manitou Park and other areas of the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. It has curved, yellowish-green leaves, and distinctive, yellowish flowers produced in early spring. Notice that the male and female flowers are clearly separated on the flowering stem, which helps tell this plant apart from Ross sedge or obtuse sedge, two other species often occurring with it. Sun sedge, which occurs in two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties, is the undergrowth indicator plant for the ponderosa pine/sun sedge plant association (Johnston 1987).

Obtuse sedge (*Carex obtusata*; PLANTS symbol: CAOB4) is a common, grass-like plant found on open, semi-dry sites throughout the ponderosa pine zone. It has stiff, short, lime-green leaves and a flowering stem longer than its leaves. Obtuse sedge occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties, where it often grows with Ross sedge (page 225) or sun sedge.



Nebraska sedge (*Carex nebrascensis*); PLANTS symbol: CANE2

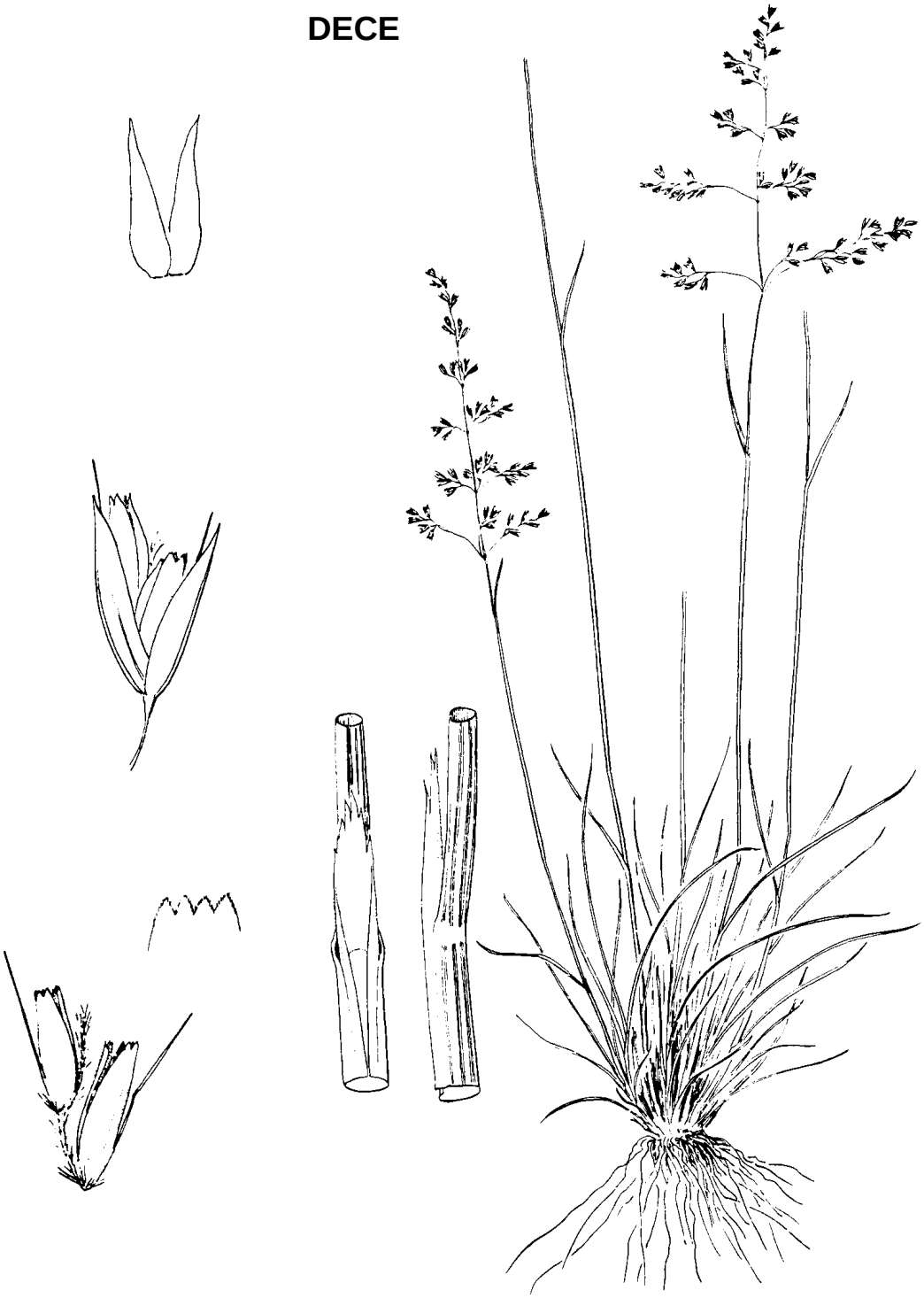
Nebraska sedge is common along stream banks and on other wet sites of the montane zone. It has wide leaves and dense, bristly flower spikes. This graminoid is widespread in riparian environments featuring blue spruce, narrowleaf cottonwood, or Douglas-fir as the dominant tree species. Nebraska sedge occurs in two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Western sedge (*Carex occidentalis*; PLANTS symbol: CAOC2) is an unobtrusive plant with short, flat, narrow leaves, and dense spikes of small, yellowish-green flowers. Since it spreads rapidly using short, creeping rootstalks, this graminoid is occasionally dominant in the undergrowth of quaking aspen stands. It is often confused with other sod-forming or rhizomatous plants, such as Kentucky bluegrass (page 243), Chamisso sedge (*Carex pachystachya*), and dunhead sedge (*Carex phaeocephala*). Western sedge occurs in at least three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Parry danthonia (*Danthonia parryi*); PLANTS symbol: DAPA2

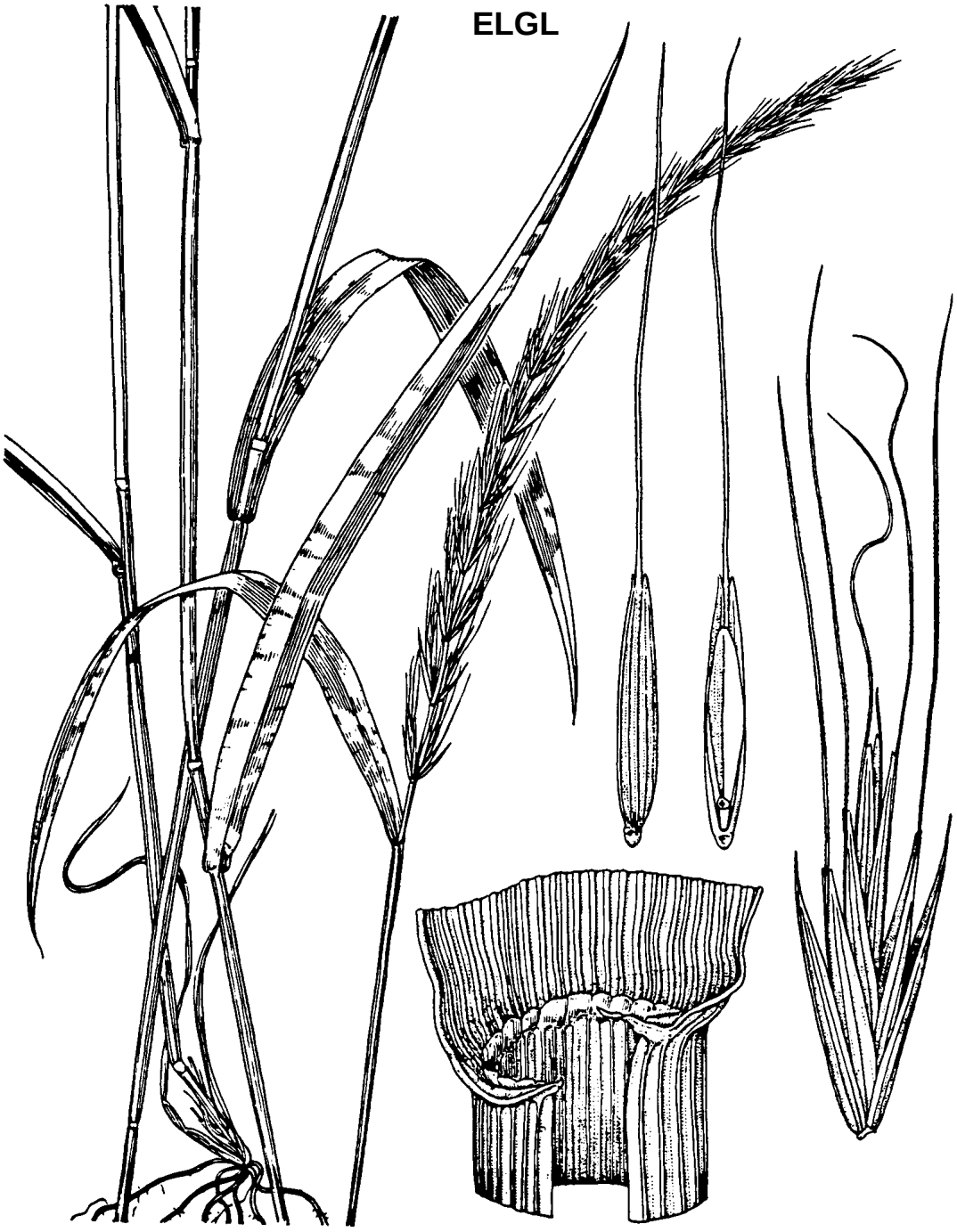
Parry danthonia has flowering stems reaching a height of one and a half feet, and leaves occurring in tough clumps. Its old leaf sheaths persist at the base of the plant after the blades have broken off – a useful identification characteristic. This grass may be dominant in open forest stands and quaking aspen groves of the montane and subalpine zones, especially those near mountain meadows and parks. Parry danthonia, an acceptable livestock forage species, occurs in all but four of the Forests' fourteen counties.

DECE



Tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*)

Tufted hairgrass is a valuable forage species of moist sites from the upper foothills to high elevations in the alpine zone. It is particularly common near pond and bog margins, or in wet meadows of the subalpine zone. It has an open, nodding panicle; and narrow, firm, and flat or slightly-folded leaves. Because of its widely-spreading flower panicle, this grass is sometimes confused with rough bentgrass (page 219). Tufted hairgrass occurs in more than half of the Forests' counties.



Blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*)

Blue wildrye is a bunchgrass with flat, rough leaves less than a foot long, and a dense, narrow spike of greenish flowers. Its flowers have an awn up to three-quarters of an inch long. This grass, a coarse forage species, is found scattered in the undergrowth of moist quaking aspen stands (Powell 2008) and on old burns or cutover areas. Do not confuse this species with wheatgrasses (page 218), from which it differs by having 2 or more flower clusters (spikelets) per node. Wheatgrasses usually have solitary spikelets along their flowering stem. Blue wildrye occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Arizona fescue (*Festuca arizonica*); PLANTS symbol: FEAR2

Arizona fescue is a mid-grass that grows on dry or rocky sites at low to moderate elevations. It is a dense bunchgrass up to three feet tall; it has basal, blue-green, in-rolled leaves; and its open panicle is up to eight inches long. Its flower clusters all face in the same direction. Arizona fescue occurs in more than half of the Forests' fourteen counties, and it is an undergrowth indicator plant for plant associations in several forest types (Johnston 1987).

Thurber fescue (*Festuca thurberi*) is a robust bunchgrass of open parks, meadows, and forests from the lower montane to alpine zones. It has densely tufted stems; narrow, rough leaves; and a loose, slightly drooping flower cluster. Its flowers do not have an awn, but do end in a sharp, firm point. The flower clusters all face in the same direction. This grass, a good forage species, is the undergrowth indicator plant for the widespread quaking aspen/Thurber fescue plant community type (Powell 2008). Thurber fescue occurs in two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

HOJU

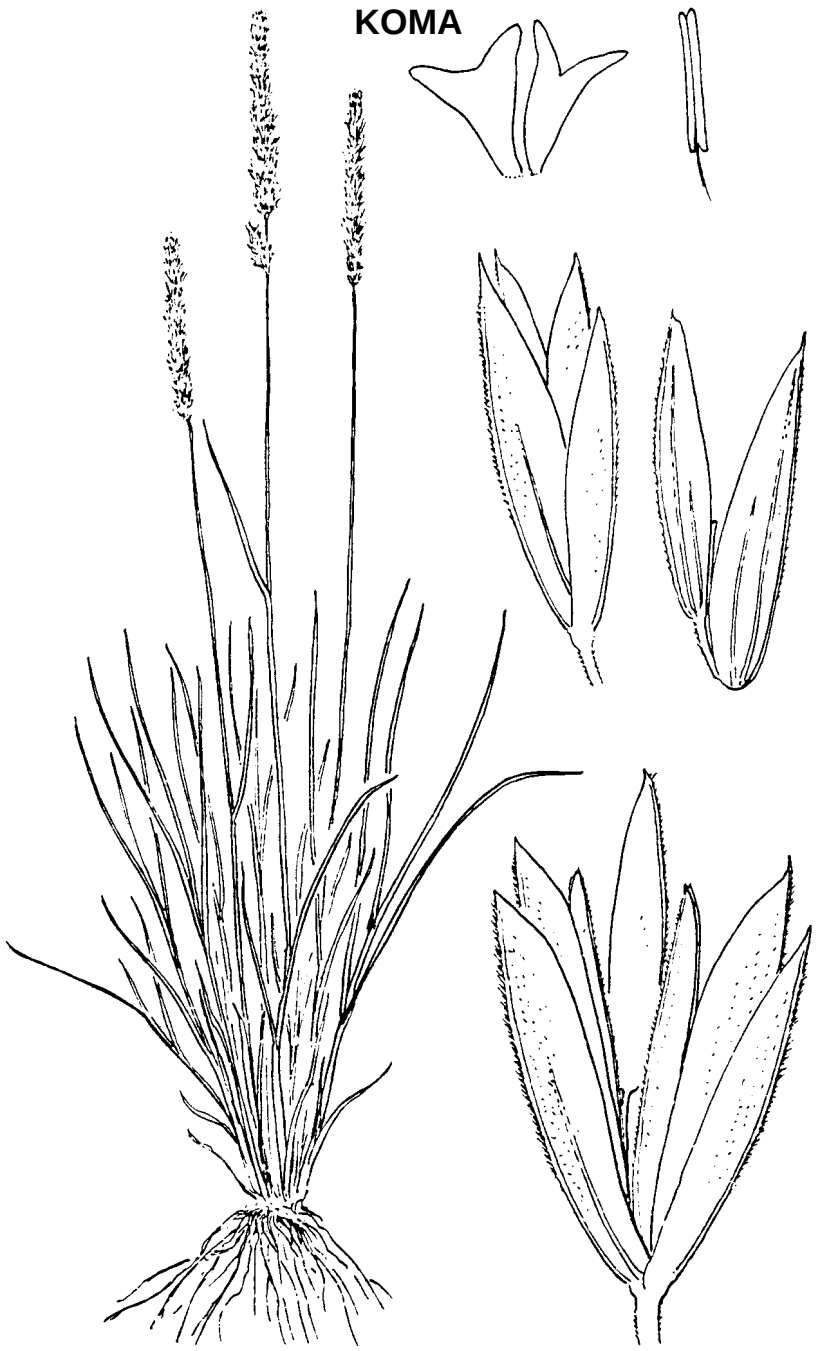
Foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*)

Foxtail barley is commonly found on pinyon-juniper and low-elevation ponderosa pine sites. It is a bunchgrass with distinctive seed heads having purplish awns up to two inches long. Its awns tend to give this plant a bristly look. Foxtail barley, which tends to be a weedy species on open or disturbed sites, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Baltic rush (*Juncus arcticus*); PLANTS symbol: JUAR2

Baltic rush has slender, smooth, circular or flattened stems arising from long, creeping rootstalks. Its small clusters of brownish flowers are produced about a third of the way below the top of the stem. This wiry plant, which has inconspicuous leaves, is often overlooked in its wet, boggy habitats. Baltic rush occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

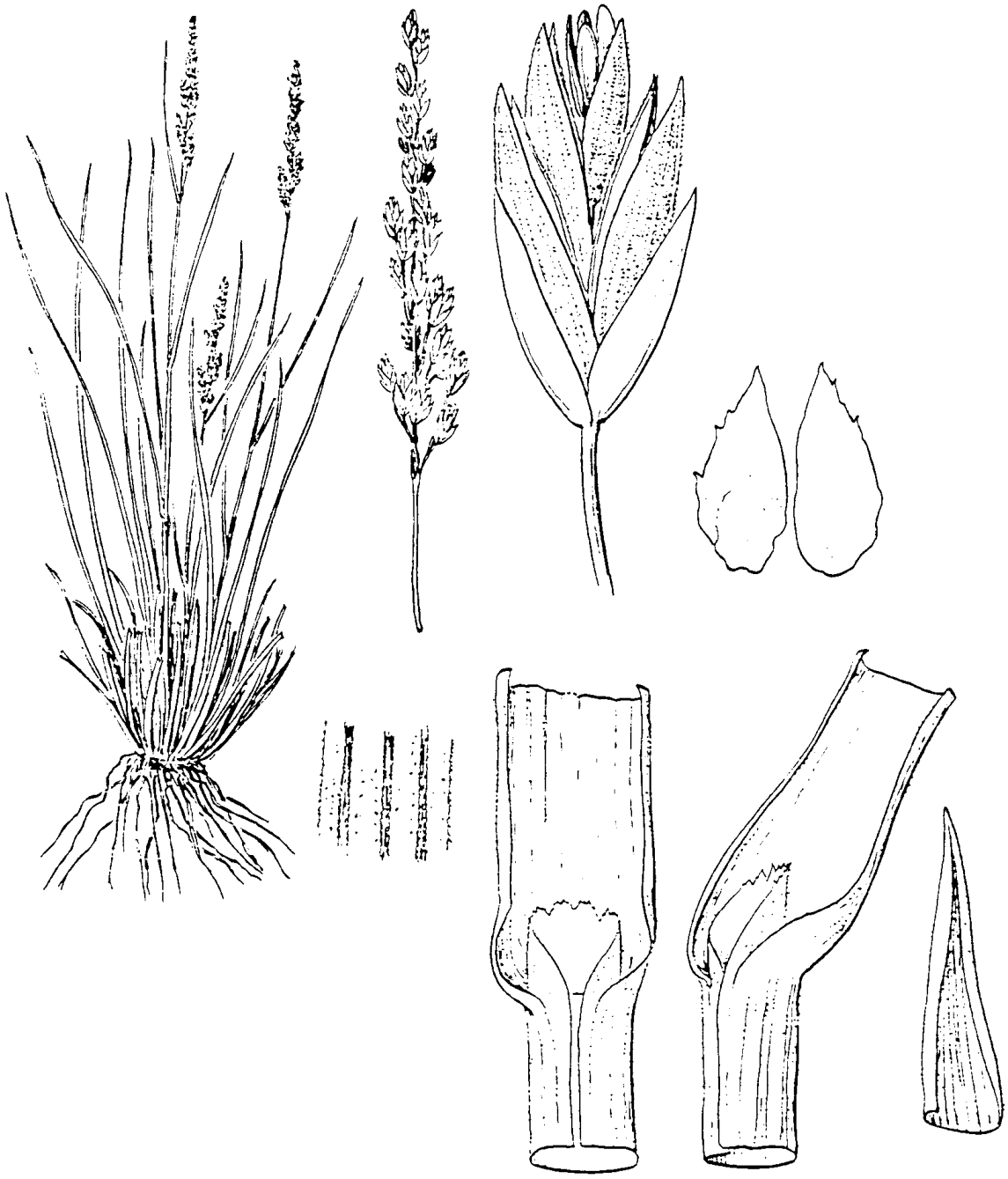
Longstyle rush (*Juncus longistylis*) has narrow, linear leaves, and brown flowers produced near the top of each stem. It is found on moist, boggy sites at moderate to high elevations in the mountains. Longstyle rush occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Prairie junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*)

Prairie junegrass is a cool-season bunchgrass occasionally reaching two and a half feet in height. It has basal leaves and a narrow seedhead up to five inches long. Its leaves resemble those of bluegrasses (pages 241-243) because they have boat-shaped tips. When in flower, junegrass' panicle may be relatively wide; after seed is set, it becomes narrow and tight. This grass is often confused with mutton bluegrass (page 241) or spike trisetum (page 247). It differs from mutton bluegrass by having wider leaves and a narrower seedhead, and from spike trisetum by having unawned flowers. Prairie junegrass, which is found on open, dry sites from the foothills to subalpine zones, occurs in all but one of the Forests' fourteen counties.

LEKI

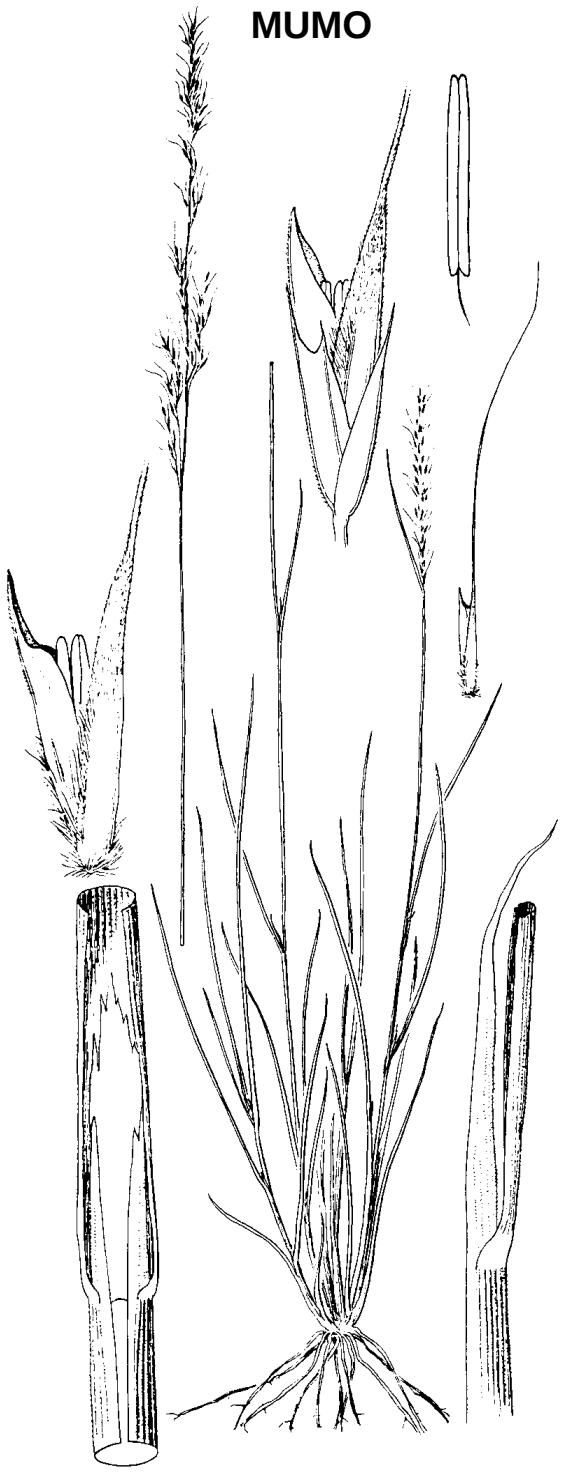


King spikefescue (*Leucopoa kingii*); PLANTS symbol: LEKI2

King spikefescue is common on dry, open, ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir sites all along the Front Range. It has ribbed, moderately-wide leaves, and a narrow, long, dense panicle of unawned flowers. Occasionally, this grass is confused with bluegrasses (pages 241-243) or the true fescues (page 231). Bluegrass leaves have boat-shaped tips; those of spike fescue are flat. Most true fescues have awns and can be separated from spikefescue using that identification characteristic. Spikefescue occurs in about a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Millet woodrush (*Luzula parviflora*); PLANTS symbol: LUPA4

Millet woodrush is a tall, robust, grass-like plant with flat, soft leaves; hollow stems; and a drooping, open, and many-flowered panicle. It occurs on moist, upland sites or in wet, boggy areas throughout the upper montane and subalpine zones. Millet woodrush occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

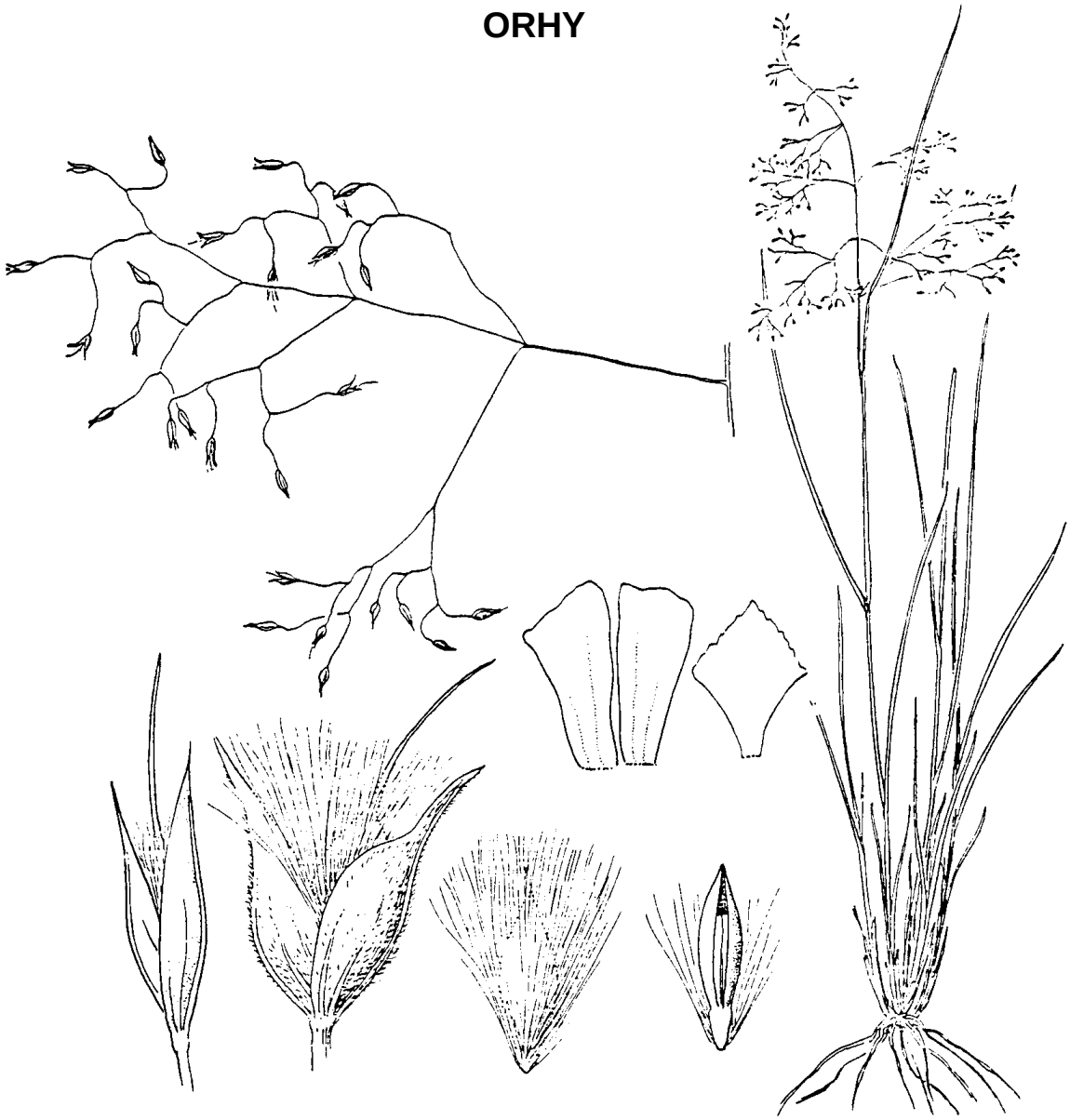


Mountain muhly (*Muhlenbergia montana*)

Mountain muhly is a mid-grass with basal, narrow, inrolled and sharply pointed leaves. It may reach two feet in height, and it has a narrow, loose panicle bearing awned flowers. Do not confuse this grass with Arizona fescue (page 231), a common associate with unawned flowers. Mountain muhly, which occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties, is the undergrowth indicator plant for the ponderosa pine/mountain muhly plant association (Johnston 1987).

Roughleaf ricegrass (*Oryzopsis asperifolia*)

Roughleaf ricegrass is a low plant with basal leaves that feel rough, especially on their upper surface. Its plump, green flowers, which are produced in a short, narrow spike, have awns longer than the flowers themselves. Roughleaf ricegrass grows under quaking aspen and moist conifer stands of the montane and subalpine zones, and it occurs in over a third of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*)

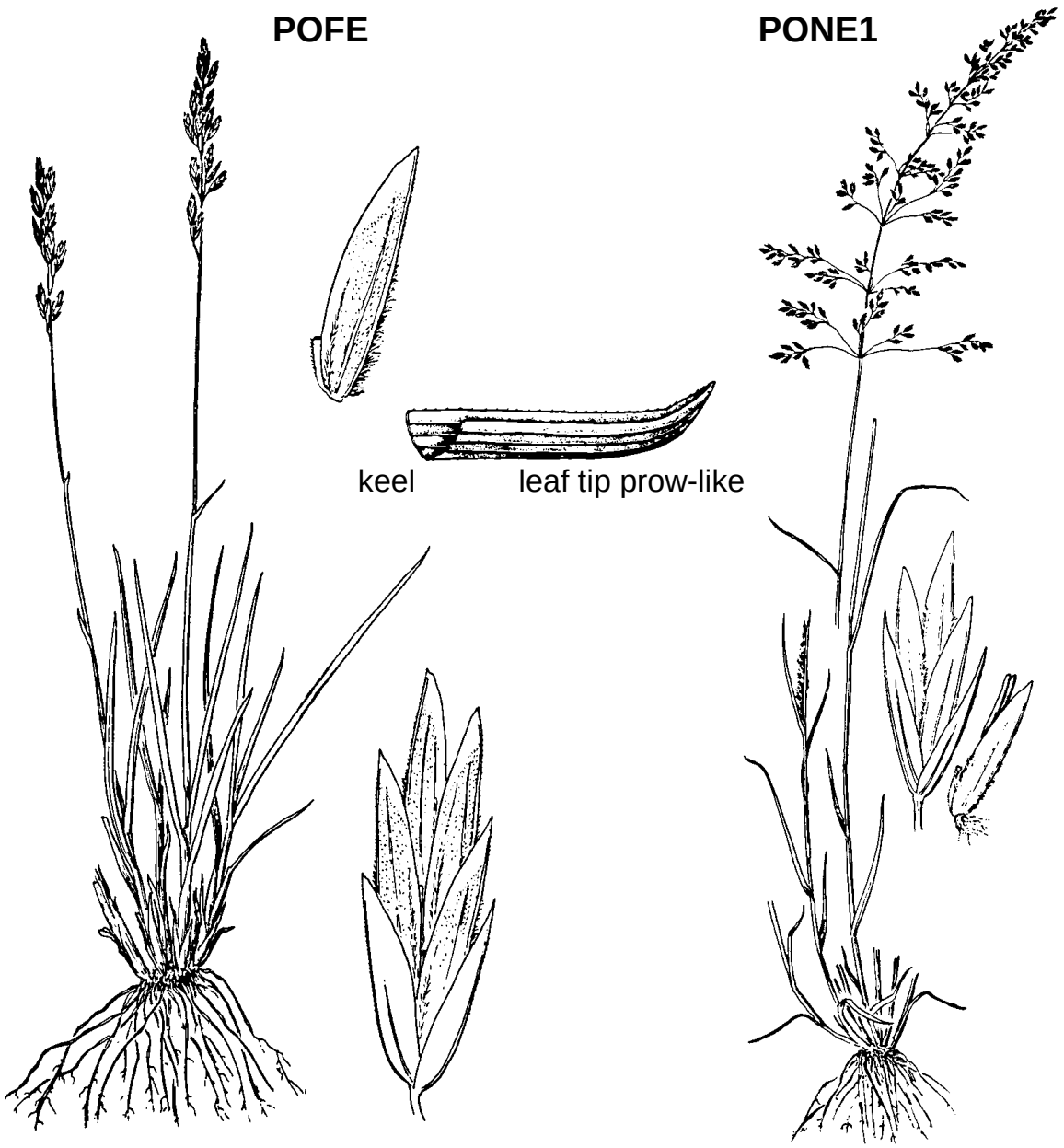
PLANTS name: *Achnatherum hymenoides*; PLANTS symbol: ACHY

Indian ricegrass is a densely tufted bunchgrass found on dry pinyon-juniper or ponderosa pine sites. It has narrow leaves and distinctive seedheads that are widely spreading and twisted. This drought-resistant grass, which tends to be weedy on disturbed or gravelly sites, occurs in over three-fourths of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*); PLANTS symbol: PHPR3

Timothy is a mid-sized or tall bunchgrass with slender, bristly seedheads. Its smooth, flat, or slightly-folded leaves are prominently veined. Timothy, which grows on moist, loamy sites of the montane and subalpine zones, occurs in about two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Timothy is occasionally confused with a close relative called **alpine timothy** (*Phleum commutatum*; PLANTS symbol: PHCO9; new PLANTS name: *Phleum alpinum*; new PLANTS symbol: PHAL2), or the foxtail grasses (*Alopecurus* spp.). Alpine timothy occurs at higher elevations than timothy, and it has shorter, wider seedheads. Alpine timothy occurs in ten of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Mutton bluegrass (*Poa fendleriana*)

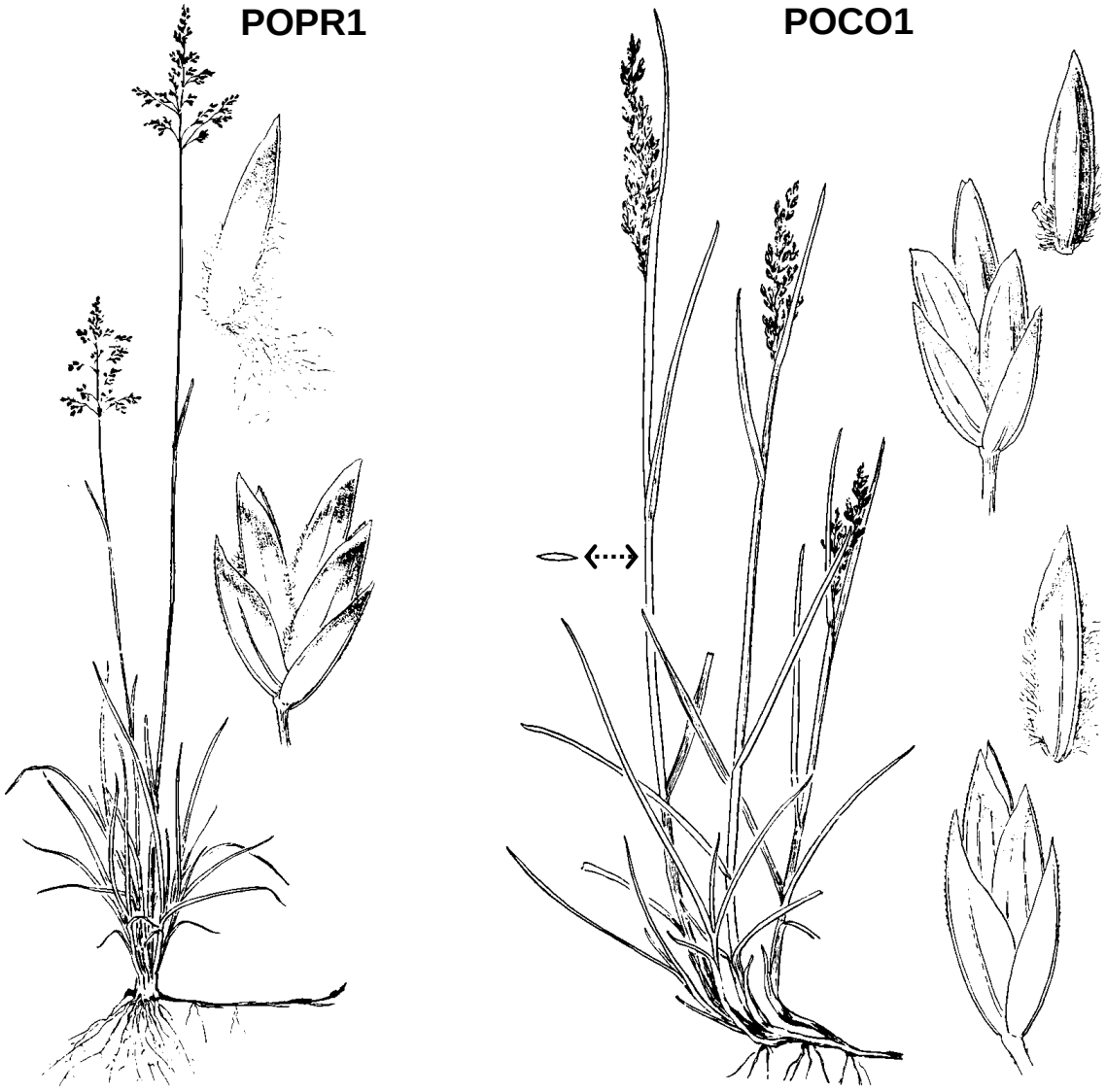
Mutton bluegrass is a bunchgrass with basal, tightly-folded, blue-green leaves. The leaf tips are boat-shaped, a characteristic shared by other bluegrasses. Its dense seed head, which is one to four inches long, has purplish flowers and a fluffy appearance because two or three panicles are produced from a single node. This grass is often confused with prairie junegrass (page 234). Mutton bluegrass, a good forage species that grows on exposed sites, occurs in all but one of the Forests' counties.

Wood bluegrass (*Poa nemoralis* ssp. *interior*; PLANTS symbol: PONEI2) is a tufted plant with narrow leaves and an open, spreading flower cluster. It is a palatable forage species commonly found in dry parks and quaking aspen groves of the upper montane and lower subalpine zones. Wood bluegrass, whose leaves stand out stiffly from its stems, occurs in over two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Wheeler bluegrass (*Poa nervosa* var. *wheeleri*); PLANTS symbol: PONEW
PLANTS name: *Poa wheeleri*; PLANTS symbol: POWH2

Wheeler bluegrass is a mid-sized grass with narrow, sometimes-folded leaves and a sparse, open panicle of hairy, unawned flowers. It is a palatable plant found in open forest stands of Douglas-fir, white fir, quaking aspen, or spruce-fir at moderate to high elevations. A good identification characteristic is the purplish flowers and stem bases. Wheeler bluegrass occurs in about half of the Forests' counties.

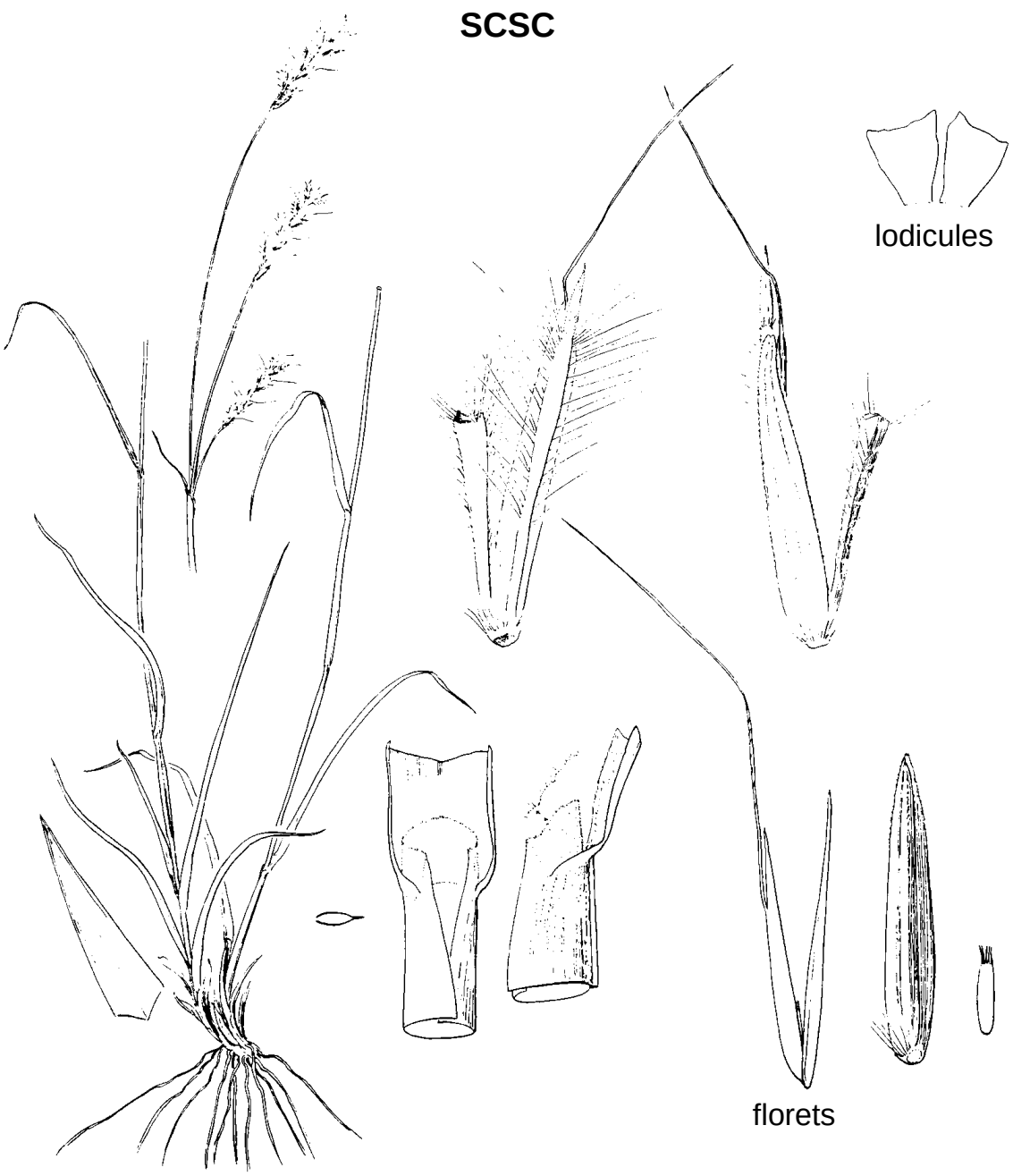
Nodding bluegrass (*Poa reflexa*) is a cool-season bunchgrass from three-fourths to one and a half feet tall. It has smooth, flat, narrow leaves, and an open, drooping cluster of hairy, prominently-veined flowers. This grass, which grows on moist sites at fairly high elevations, is common under quaking aspen or spruce-fir forests. Nodding bluegrass occurs in over half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*); PLANTS symbol: POPR

Kentucky bluegrass is a sod-forming mid-grass with numerous, slender rhizomes. It has stems from one to three feet tall, and leaves that are dark-green, flat or folded, and boat-shaped at their tip. Flowers are produced in a loose, pyramidal panicle up to six inches long. This grass grows in moist meadows and quaking aspen groves of the upper montane and subalpine zones, where it is often dominant on sites that have been grazed for a long period. This grass is the undergrowth indicator species for a relatively common aspen type – the quaking aspen/Kentucky bluegrass plant community type (Powell 2008). Kentucky bluegrass occurs in all but two of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Occasionally, Kentucky bluegrass is confused with **Canada bluegrass** (*Poa compressa*; PLANTS symbol: POCO), which has a denser, narrower flower panicle. Canada bluegrass' stem is so obviously flattened that it is hard to roll it between your fingers. Canada bluegrass occurs in half of the Forests' fourteen counties.



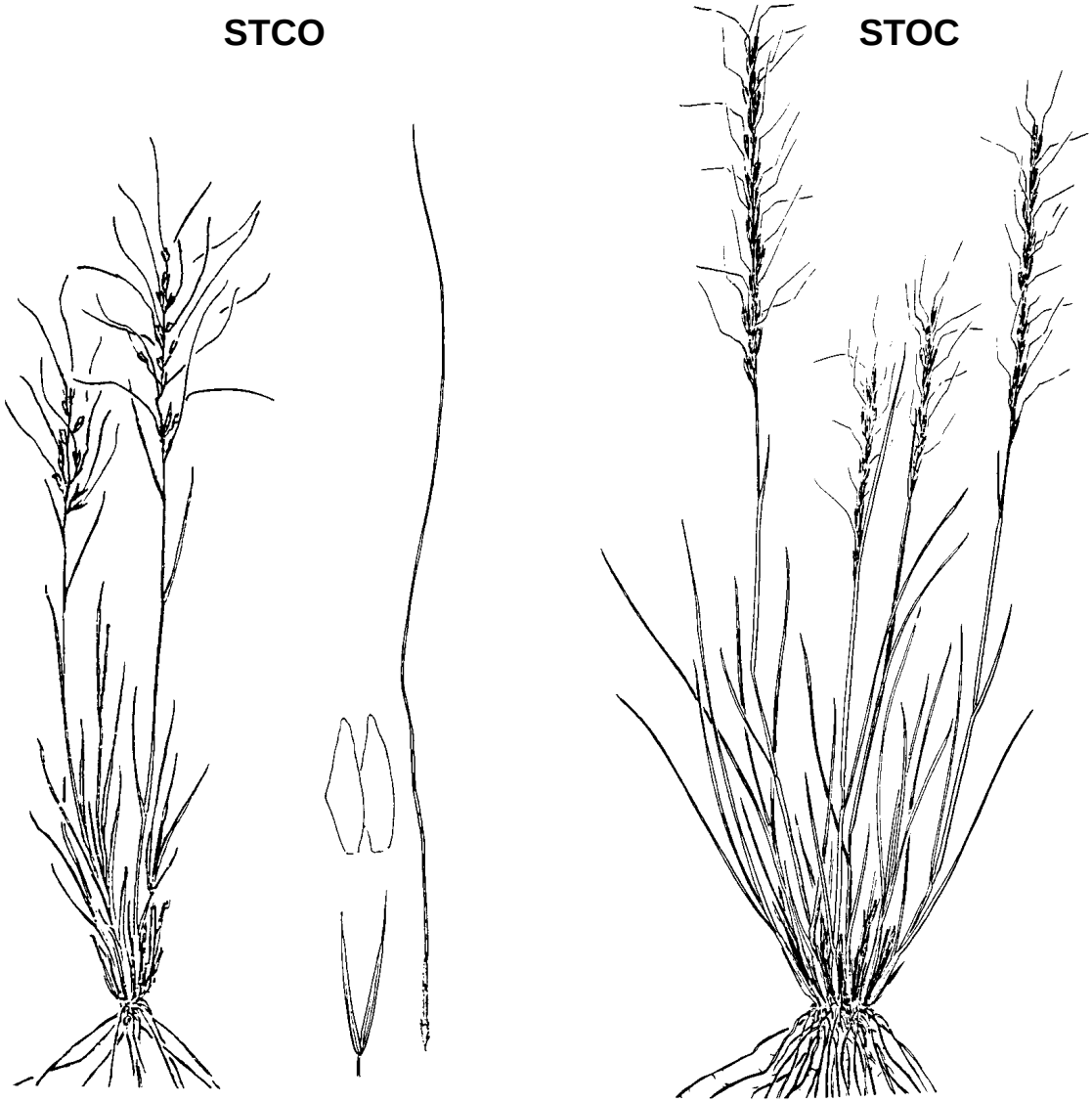
Little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

Little bluestem is a perennial bunchgrass with hairy flower heads. Its stems and foliage are usually an orange or light-red color in late summer or fall. It does not withstand early grazing very well, and decreases under those conditions. This grass usually grows with small soapweed (page 57), plains pricklypear (page 152), mountain ball cactus (page 166), or blue grama (page 221) on sites with low timber productivity. Little bluestem occurs in about half of the Forests' counties, where it is often found under an open ponderosa pine canopy on warm, dry sites.

Bottlebrush squirreltail (*Sitanion hystrix*)

PLANTS name: *Elymus elymoides*; PLANTS symbol: ELEL5

Bottlebrush squirreltail is a bunchgrass with distinctive, bristly seedheads closely resembling a bottlebrush. Its stems may reach two feet in height, but are more often a foot or so tall. This grass, or a close relative called longleaf squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides* ssp. *brevifolius*), grows on dry, open sites from the lower montane to lower subalpine zones. Bottlebrush squirreltail occurs in all but one of the Forests' counties, where it is often found on disturbed sites.



Needle-and-thread (*Stipa comata*); PLANTS symbol: STCO4

PLANTS name: *Hesperostipa comata*; PLANTS symbol: HECO26

Needle-and-thread is a cool-season bunchgrass with stems from one to three feet tall. Its leaves are basal, narrow, and in-rolled. The seed head is five to ten inches long, and it includes long, wavy awns. This important forage species occurs in all but two of the Forests' counties, where it grows on warm, dry ponderosa pine sites.

Western needlegrass (*Stipa occidentalis* var. *nelsonii*; PLANTS symbol: STOCN; new PLANTS name: *Achnatherum nelsonii* ssp. *nelsonii*; new PLANTS symbol: ACNEN2) is a mid-sized bunchgrass with narrow leaves less than a foot long, and a loose spike of small, hairy flowers tipped with twisted awns up to an inch and a half long. This grass grows on open sites from the lower montane through lower subalpine zones, where it is common under a quaking aspen tree canopy. Do not confuse it with false melic (*Schizachne purpurascens*), a similar-looking species with small, purplish, short-awned flowers. Western needlegrass is a good forage species that occurs in over two-thirds of the Forests' fourteen counties.

Spike trisetum (*Trisetum spicatum*); PLANTS symbol: TRSP2

Spike trisetum is a bunchgrass with stems reaching twenty inches in height. Its leaves are generally short and slightly hairy. Each flower is tipped with a twisted or straight awn of one-half inch or less in length. This fairly good forage species is common from the upper montane to subalpine zones, where it is often confused with the awnless prairie junegrass (page 234). Spike trisetum occurs in about half of the Forests' counties.

References

This section contains cited literature, along with selected plant identification references that are useful for the central and southern Rocky Mountains, including the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. Only recently-published identification references are included here (but note that 'recently-published' is in the context of April 1987, when the original version of this guide was produced).

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Plant inventory: Pike and San Isabel National Forests

This section lists approximately 1,730 plants occurring on the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. The list was modified from one originally produced by using the Plant Information Network, a computerized database system (Dittberner and Olson 1983). Information is portrayed in several columns, as follows:

Code. This column provides an alpha or alphanumeric code for each species. Codes are used when recording plant information on a *Location/Stand Header Item Record Sheet* (form R2-2410-7a) or a *Master Site Record* (form R2-6600-1). The code is an easy way to record plant names; it is made by combining the first 2 letters of the genus and species names (POTR for *Populus tremuloides* or quaking aspen). If more than one plant has the same code, a number suffix is added to differentiate between them (POTR2 for quaking aspen).

Scientific name. This column provides the scientific or Latin name for a plant. All scientific names agree with nomenclature contained in a reference entitled *Natural History Inventory of Colorado. Part 1: Vascular Plants, Lichens and Bryophytes* (Weber and Johnston 1979).

Common name. This column provides a plant's common name; names came from the *Plant Information Network* (Dittberner and Olson 1983), *Principal Range Plants of the Central and Southern Rocky Mountains: Names and Symbols* (Nickerson et al. 1976), or *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest* (Hitchcock et al. 1955-1969).

Counties. These columns show whether a plant has been found in certain Colorado counties. Plants included in this inventory occur at 6,500 feet elevation or higher, and in any of the fourteen counties containing lands within the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. If a P is shown in a county column, it means that an herbarium specimen of the plant is Present at Colorado State University, Montana State University, North Dakota State University, University of Colorado, or the University of Wyoming, and that the specimen was collected from the county. If an R is found in the column, it means that a reliable taxonomist has Reported the plant as being found in the county. The fourteen counties containing National Forest lands, and their column abbreviations (in parentheses), are:

Chaffee (CHAFFE)	Jefferson (JEFFER)
Clear Creek (CLEAR)	Lake
Custer	Las Animas (LASANM)
Douglas (DOUGLS)	Park
El Paso (ELPASO)	Pueblo
Fremont (FREMNT)	Saguache (SAGCHE)
Huerfano (HUERFN)	Teller

PLANT SPECIES OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS, COLORADO

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH HCUOLRU ALSUPEE FETGAMR FAELSNF ERRSOTN	J L PST E A UAE FLSPEGL FAAABCL EKNRLHE REMKOER
		*** TREES ***		
ABCO	ABIES CONCOLOR	WHITE FIR	R RRPPP	RRRRR
ABLA	ABIES LASIOCARPA	SUBALPINE FIR	RPPRRRP	RRRPRRP
ACNE	ACER NEGUNDO	INLAND BOXELDER	R RRPPP	P PRRRR
ALTE2	ALNUS TENUIFOLIA	THINLEAF ALDER	PRRPPRP	PPRRPPR
BEFO	BETULA FONTINALIS	WATER BIRCH	PRPRPRP	P PRRRP
CEOC	CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS	COMMON HACKBERRY	PPP	P R
CERE1	CELTIS RETICULATA	NETLEAF HACKBERRY	PR R	P R R
CRDO	CRATAEGUS DOUGLASII	RIVER HAWTHORN	PP PPR	P PP
CRSA	CRATAEGUS SALIGNA	WILLOW HAWTHORN		P
ELAN	ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA	RUSSIAN OLIVE	P	P P
FRAN	FRAXINUS ANOMALA	SINGLELEAF ASH		P
JUMO	JUNIPERUS MONOSPERMA	ONESEED JUNIPER	R R PPP	P PPR
JUSC	JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM	ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER	PPRPPPR	PRPRPPR
PIEN	PICEA ENGELMANNII	ENGELMANN SPRUCE	PPRPRRR	RRRRRRP
PIPU	PICEA PUNGENS	COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE	PPR RRR	RRRRRRP
PIAR	PINUS ARISTATA	BRISTLECONE PINE	RPP P	PRPRPP
PICO	PINUS CONTORTA	LODGEPOLE PINE	PPPRRRP	RRRR RP
PIED	PINUS EDULIS	PINYON PINE	P RPPPP	R P RPP
PIFL	PINUS FLEXILIS	LIMBER PINE	PPPPPRP	RRRP PP
PIPO	PINUS PONDEROSA	PONDEROSA PINE	PPRRPPP	PRRRPPR
POAN2	POPULUS ANGUSTIFOLIA	NARROWLEAF COTTONWOOD	RRRRPRR	RRPPRRR
POBA	POPULUS BALSAMIFERA	BALSAM POPLAR	R P P	RR P
PODE	POPULUS DELTOIDES	PLAINS COTTONWOOD	RPRP	P P P R
POTR2	POPULUS TREMULOIDES	QUAKING ASPEN	PPRRPRR	RPPPRPP
POAC	POPULUS X-ACUMINATA	LANCELEAF COTTONWOOD	PPP	P
PSME	PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII	ROCKY MTN. DOUGLAS-FIR	PPPPPPR	PPRRRRR
ROPS	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST	PP	
SAAM	SALIX AMYGDALOIDES	PEACHLEAF WILLOW	RPPRP	P PPPRR
SAFR	SALIX FRAGILIS	BRITTLE WILLOW	P	
		*** SHRUBS ***		
ACGL	ACER GLABRUM	ROCKY MOUNTAIN MAPLE	RPP PPR	PPP P
ACGR	ACER GRANDIDENTATUM	BIGTOOTH MAPLE	R	
AMAL	AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA	SASKATOON SERVICEBERRY	PRPRPPR	PP RPPR
AMPU	AMELANCHIER PUMILA	DWARF SERVICEBERRY	P P	PR
AMUT	AMELANCHIER UTAHENSIS	UTAH SERVICEBERRY	RPRPRRP	PPRRPP
AMCA	AMORPHA CANESCENS	LEADPLANT AMORPHA		P
AMNA	AMORPHA NANA	DWARF INDIGO AMORPHA	P	
ARUV	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI	BEARBERRY	PPPPPPR	RPRP PP
ARCA2	ARTEMISIA CANA	SILVER SAGEBRUSH		P
ARFR2	ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA	FRINGED SAGEBRUSH	PPRPPPP	PPRP PP

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** SHRUBS (CONT.) *****

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH HCUOLRU ALSUPEE FETGAMR FAELSNF ERRSOTN	J L PST E A UAE FLSPEGL FAAABCL EKNRLHE REMKOER
ARNO	ARTEMISIA NOVA	BLACK SAGEBRUSH		P
ARRO	ARTEMISIA ROTHROCKII	TIMBERLINE SAGEBRUSH		R
ARTR	ARTEMISIA TRIDENTATA	MOUNTAIN BIG SAGEBRUSH	R R	R PR
ATCA	ATRIPLEX CANESCENS	FOURWING SALTBUSH	R PPP	P P PP
ATCO	ATRIPLEX CONFERTIFOLIA	SHADSCALE	PP	P
BEFE	BERBERIS FENDLERI	COLORADO BARBERRY		P
BEGL	BETULA GLANDULOSA	BOG BIRCH	P P P	PP P P
CAAR1	CARAGANA ARBORESCENS	SIBERIAN PEASHRUB	R	
CEFE	CEANOTHUS FENDLERI	FENDLER CEANOTHUS	PRPPPPP	P R R
CEHE	CEANOTHUS HERBACEUS	INLAND CEANOTHUS	PP	P
CEVE	CEANOTHUS VELUTINUS	SNOWBRUSH CEANOTHUS	P	P
CELA	CERATODIES LANATA	COMMON WINTERFAT	P PPP	P RRPP
CEMO	CERCOCARPUS MONTANUS	TRUE MOUNTAIN-MAHOGANY	PPRPPPP	PPP PPP
CHGR2	CHRYSOTHAMNUS GREENEI	GREENES RABBITBRUSH	R	R P
CHLI	CHRYSOTHAMNUS LINIFOLIUS	SPREADING RABBITBRUSH	PP	
CHNA	CHRYSOTHAMNUS NAUSEOSUS	RUBBER RABBITBRUSH	RRPPPRR	PPRPPPP
CHPA	CHRYSOTHAMNUS PARRYI	PARRY RABBITBRUSH	P PRPPR	P P PP
CHVA	CHRYSOTHAMNUS VASEYI	VASEY RABBITBRUSH	P	P P
CHVI	CHRYSOTHAMNUS VISCIDIFLORUS	DOUGLAS RABBITBRUSH	PP PP	PP P PP
COCO	CORYLUS CORNUTA	BEAKED HAZEL	R PP	P R
CRMA	CRATAEGUS MACRACANTHA	FLESHY HAWTHORN	PP	P
ELCO1	ELAEAGNUS COMMUTATA	SILVERBERRY		P
FAPA	FALLUGIA PARADOXA	APACHEPLUME	R	PP
GAHU	GAULTHERIA HUMIFUSA	WESTERN WINTERGREEN	R	P R
GLME	GLOSSOPETALON MEIONANDRA	GREASEBUSH	R	P
GUMI	GUTIERREZIA MICROCEPHALA	THREADLEAF SNAKEWEED	P	
GUSA	GUTIERREZIA SAROTHRAE	BROOM SNAKEWEED	P PPPPP	PRPPPPP
HODU	HOLODISCUS DUMOSUS	BUSH ROCKSPIREA	PP PPP	PPP PP
HOMI	HOLODISCUS MICROPHYLLUS		R	
JAAM	JAMESIA AMERICANA	CLIFF JAMESIA	PP PPPP	RRPPP
JUCO2	JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS	COMMON JUNIPER	PPRPPPR	PPRRRPP
KAPO	KALMIA POLIFOLIA	ALPINE BOG KALMIA	P	
LEPU	LEPTODACTYLON PUNGENS	GRANITE PRICKLYPHLOX	P PP PP	P PP
LOIN	LONICERA INVOLUCRATA	BEARBERRY HONEYSUCKLE	PP P P	PRP P
LYPA	LYCIUM PALLIDUM	PALE WOLFBERRY	P	P
MADI	MACRONEMA DISCOIDEUM	WHITESTEM GOLDENWEED	PP	P P P
MARE	MAHONIA REPENS	CREEPING BARBERRY	PR P P	PPP PP
OPIM	OPUNTIA IMBRICATA	WALKINGSTICK CHOLLA	RPR	P P
PAMY	PACHISTIMA MYRSINITES	MYRTLE PACHISTIMA	P P	RP
PEFL	PENTAPHYLLOIDES FLORIBUNDA	SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL	RPRPP P	RP PP
PERA2	PERAPHYLLUM RAMOSISSIMUM	SQUAW APPLE	P	
PHMI	PHILADELPHUS MICROPHYLLUS	LITTLELEAF MOCKORANGE	P	P
PHMO	PHYSOCARPUS MONOGYNUS	MOUNTAIN NINEBARK	RPPPPPP	P P PPP
PRBE	PRUNUS BESSEYI	BESSEY CHERRY	PP	P
PRPE	PRUNUS PENSYLVANICA	PIN CHERRY	R PRP	P P R
PRVI	PRUNUS VIRGINIANA	BLACK COMMON CHOKECHERRY	PPPPPRP	PPPRPPP
PTTR	PTELEA TRIFOLIATA	COMMON HOPTREE	RR PP	P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** SHRUBS (CONT.) ***

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH J L PST HCUOLRU E A UAE ALSUPEE FLSPEGL FETGAMR FAAABCL FAELSNF EKNRLHE ERRSOTN REMKOER
PUTR	PURSHIA TRIDENTATA	ANTELOPE BITTERBRUSH	P
QUGA	QUERCUS GAMBELII	GAMBEL OAK	PPPPP PPPRPPR
QUTU	QUERCUS TURBINELLA	SHRUB LIVE OAK	P
QUUN	QUERCUS UNDULATA	WAVYLEAF OAK	P P P
RHGL	RHUS GLABRA	SMOOTH SUMAC	RP R P
RHAR	RHUS AROMATICA	SKUNKBUSH SUMAC	PR PP P P P PP
RIAU	RIBES AUREUM	GOLDEN CURRANT	PPPP P P P PP
RICE	RIBES CEREUM	WAX CURRANT	PPRPPPR PPPPPPP
RICO	RIBES COLORADENSE	COLORADO CURRANT	PP P P R
RIIN	RIBES INERME	WHITESTEM GOOSEBERRY	P P P PP PPPP
RILA	RIBES LACUSTRE	PRICKLY CURRANT	P P
RILE	RIBES LEPTANTHUM	TRUMPET GOOSEBERRY	PRR PRR P PPPP
RIMO1	RIBES MOGOLLONICUM	ROTHROCK CURRANT	P R
RIMO2	RIBES MONTIGENUM	GOOSEBERRY CURRANT	PPPPP P PPP
RONE	ROBINIA NEOMEXICANA	NEW MEXICO LOCUST	PP P P
ROAC	ROSA ACICULARIS	PRICKLY ROSE	RP PPRR PP PP
ROAR	ROSA ARKANSANA	ARKANSAS ROSE	P P R PPP PPP
RONU	ROSA NUTKANA	NOOTKA ROSE	PPPR R
ROWO	ROSA WOODSII	WOODS ROSE	PPPPPPP PPPPPPP
RUDE1	RUBUS DELICIOSUS	BOULDER RASPBERRY	PPPPPP PPPP PP
RUID	RUBUS IDAEUS	AMERICAN RED RASPBERRY	R R PPP P RR P
RUPA	RUBUS PARVIFLORUS	WESTERN THIMBLEBERRY	P
RUPU	RUBUS PUBESCENS	DWARF RED RASPBERRY	P
SAAR	SALIX ARCTICA	ARCTIC WILLOW	PP P R P
SABO	SALIX BOOTHII	BLUEBERRY WILLOW	P P P PR
SABR1	SALIX BRACHYCARPA	BARRENGROUND WILLOW	P P R P R
SACA1	SALIX CANDIDA	SAGE WILLOW	R P
SACA2	SALIX CAUDATA	WHIPLASH WILLOW	P P P
SADE	SALIX DEPRESSA	SMOOTH WILLOW	RRRPPRR PPRRRRP
SAEX	SALIX EXIGUA	COYOTE WILLOW	RPRPPRP PRRRPPP
SAGE	SALIX GEYERIANA	GEYER WILLOW	P R PP P
SAGL	SALIX GLAUCA	GRAYLEAF WILLOW	PPP P P PPRP PP
SAIN	SALIX INTERIOR	SANDBAR WILLOW	P P PP R
SAIR	SALIX IRRORATA	BLUESTEM WILLOW	PP P RP RPR
SALA	SALIX LASIANDRA	PACIFIC WILLOW	P P
SALU1	SALIX LUCIDA	SHINING WILLOW	R
SALU2	SALIX LUTEA	YELLOW WILLOW	PPP P P RRRPP
SAMO	SALIX MONTICOLA	MOUNTAIN WILLOW	PP PP P PP P PP
SAPE	SALIX PETIOLARIS	MEADOW WILLOW	P P P
SAPH	SALIX PHYLICIFOLIA	PLANELEAF WILLOW	PP P R P PP
SARE1	SALIX RETICULATA	NETLEAF WILLOW	PP P P P PR
SASC	SALIX SCOULERIANA	SCOULER WILLOW	P PP P RRR R
SASU	SALIX SUBCOERULEA	BLUE WILLOW	PPP P PRP R
SAWO	SALIX WOLFII	WOLFS WILLOW	P P P
SACA3	SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS	AMERICAN ELDER	P PPP P
SACO	SAMBUCUS COERULEA	BLUEBERRY ELDER	P
SARA	SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA	REDBERRIED ELDER	PPP PRP PPP P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** SHRUBS (CONT.) ***

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SAVE	SARCOBATUS VERMICULATUS	BLACK GREASEWOOD	R PR P PP
SHCA	SHEPHERDIA CANADENSIS	RUSSET BUFFALOBERRY	RPP P PPPP P
SOSC	SORBUS SCOPULINA	GREENES MOUNTAINASH	RP PPP P R
STPI1	STANLEYA PINNATA	DESERT PRINCESPLUME	PPPPP P R
SWSE	SWIDA SERICEA	RED-OSIER DOGWOOD	RRPPPRR RP PRRR
SYAL	SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS	COMMON SNOWBERRY	R PP P P R
SYOC	SYMPHORICARPOS OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN SNOWBERRY	P PPRP P P P R
SYOR	SYMPHORICARPOS OREOPHILUS	MOUNTAIN SNOWBERRY	P PP P PPPP
SYPA	SYMPHORICARPOS PALMERI	PALMER SNOWBERRY	P
TAPE	TAMARIX PENTANDRA	FIVE-STAMEN TAMARISK	PP P R P
TECA1	TETRADYMIA CANESCENS	GRAY HORSEBRUSH	P P P P R PP
TORY	TOXICODENDRON RYDBERGII	WESTERN POISON IVY	P P P
VACE	VACCINIUM CESPITOSUM	DWARF BLUEBERRY	RP P P
VAMY	VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS	ROCKY MTN. WHORTLEBERRY	PP P RP
VASC	VACCINIUM SCOPARIUM	GROUSE WHORTLEBERRY	RP P P
VIED	VIBURNUM EDULE	MOOSEBERRY VIBURNUM	PP P
YUBA1	YUCCA BACCATA	DATIL YUCCA	P
YUBA2	YUCCA BAILEYI	BAILEY YUCCA	RRR R P RR
YUGL	YUCCA GLAUCA	SMALL SOAPWEED	P P PPP P P PP
YUNE	YUCCA NEOMEXICANA	NEW MEXICAN YUCCA	P R

*** FORBS, FERNS (AND ALLIES) AND VINES ***

ABEL	ABRONIA ELLIPTICA	PINK SANDVERBENA	P
ABFR	ABRONIA FRAGRANS	SNOWBALL SANDVERBENA	P PP P P P
ACVU	ACETOSELLA VULGARIS	SHEEP SORREL	PPPP P PPR
ACMI	ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM	WESTERN YARROW	PPR PPP PPPPRPP
ACRO	ACOMASTYLIS ROSSII	GOLDEN AVENS	PP P R PPPRP
ACCO	ACONITUM COLUMBIANUM	COLUMBIA MONKSHOOD	P P P PPP PP
ACRU	ACTAEA RUBRA	RED BANEBERRY	PPPP P RP
ADMO	ADOXA MOSCHATELLINA	MUSKROOT	P P P R P
AGTE	AGALINIS TENUIFOLIA	NARROWLEAVED AGALINIS	P P
AGMA1	AGALOMA MARGINATA	SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN	P P PRP
AGHE	AGERATINA HERBACEA	BONESET	P P
AGAU	AGOSERIS AURANTIACA	ORANGE AGOSERIS	RPPPPPR PPRR PP
AGEL1	AGOSERIS ELATA	YELLOW AGOSERIS	R R P
AGGL	AGOSERIS GLAUCA	PALE AGOSERIS	RPPPPPP PP PPP
AGST	AGRIMONIA STRIATA	ROADSIDE AGRIMONY	PP P R
ALAC1	ALETES ACAULIS	MOUNTAIN CARAWAY	RR P
ALAN	ALETES ANISATUS		R PPPR PRPR P
ALCA	ALHAGI CAMELORUM	CAMELTHORN	P
ALPL	ALISMA PLANTAGO-AQUATICA	AMERICAN WATERPLANTAIN	PPP P P P
ALAC2	ALLIUM ACUMINATUM	TAPERTIP ONION	P P
ALBR	ALLIUM BREVISTYLUM	SHORTSTYLE ONION	P
ALCE	ALLIUM CERNUUM	NODDING ONION	PPRPPPP PPPPPPP
ALGE	ALLIUM GEYERI	GEYER ONION	PP P P P PPPPP
ALTE1	ALLIUM TEXTILE	TEXTILE ONION	P PPPP P PRPP

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** FORBS (CONT.) ***

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ALAL2	ALYSSUM ALYSSOIDES	PALE ALYSSUM	P PRP P	P
ALMI	ALYSSUM MINUS		P	P
AMBL	AMARANTHUS BLITOIDES	PIGWEED AMARANTH	RR PPP	P R P
AMPO	AMARANTHUS POWELLII	POWELL AMARANTH		P
AMRE	AMARANTHUS RETROFLEXUS	REDROOT AMARANTH	P P P	P PP
AMAC	AMBROSIA ACANTHICARPA	ANNUAL RAGWEED	P PP	P PP
AMLI	AMBROSIA LINEARIS		P	
AMPS	AMBROSIA PSILOSTACHYA	WESTERN RAGWEED	P	P P P R
AMTO	AMBROSIA TOMENTOSA	WOOLLYLEAF BURSAGE	P P	P R
ANMA	ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA	PEARLY EVERLASTING	PP P	PPPP P
ANCH	ANDROSACE CHAMAEJASME	DWARF ROCKJASMINE	PP P P	PRPP
ANFI	ANDROSACE FILIFORMIS	SLENDER ROCKJASMINE	P	
ANOC	ANDROSACE OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN ROCKJASMINE	R	R P
ANSE	ANDROSACE SEPTENTRIONALIS	PYGME ROCKJASMINE	PPR P P	PPPPPPP
ANCA	ANEMONE CANADENSIS	MEADOW ANEMONE	P PP P	P PPR P
ANCY	ANEMONE CYLINDRICA	CANDLE ANEMONE	P PP P	P P
ANMU	ANEMONE MULTIFIDA	ARGENTINE ANEMONE	PPPPP P	RP P PP
ANNA	ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA	NARCISSUS ANEMONE	RP	P P
ANPA1	ANEMONE PARVIFLORA	ARCTIC ANEMONE	R	P P
ANAM	ANGELICA AMPLA	GIANT ANGELICA	R	P P P
ANGR	ANGELICA GRAYI	GRAYS ANGELICA	PPP P R	P P
ANPI	ANGELICA PINNATA	SMALL-LEAF ANGELICA	P	P
ANAL	ANTENNARIA ALPINA	ALPINE PUSSYTOES	PP P R	P
ANCO1	ANTENNARIA CORYMBOSA	PLAINS PUSSYTOES	RP P	P P
ANLU	ANTENNARIA LUZULOIDES	RUSH PUSSYTOES	P	P
ANNE	ANTENNARIA NEGLECTA	FIELD PUSSYTOES	P R	R
ANOB	ANTENNARIA OBOVATA		P	P
ANPA2	ANTENNARIA PARVIFOLIA	LITTLELEAF PUSSYTOES	PPPPP P	PPPPPPP
ANPU	ANTENNARIA PULCHERRIMA	PEARLY PUSSYTOES	PP PRP	P P PP
ANRO1	ANTENNARIA ROSEA	ROSE PUSSYTOES	PPPPPPP	PPPP PP
ANRO2	ANTENNARIA ROSULATA		P P	
ANUM	ANTENNARIA UMBRINELLA	UMBER PUSSYTOES	PP P R	P
ANCO2	ANTHEMIS COTULA	MAYWEED CAMOMILE	P	
ANEL	ANTICLEA ELEGANS	MOUNTAIN DEATHCAMAS	RPR P R	PRP PR
APAN	APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM	SPREADING DOGBANE	RPRPPRP	PP R P
APCA	APOCYNUM CANNABINUM	HEMP DOGBANE	R P	P P
APME	APOCYNUM MEDIUM	INTERMEDIATE DOGBANE	P PP	P
APSI	APOCYNUM SIBIRICUM	PRAIRIE DOGBANE	R	P R
AQCA	AQUILEGIA CAERULEA	COLORADO COLUMBINE	PPPPPPP	PP P PP
AQEL	AQUILEGIA ELEGANTULA	WESTERN RED COLUMBINE	PPP	PP P
AQMI	AQUILEGIA MICRANTHA	OIL SHALE COLUMBINE		R
AQSA	AQUILEGIA SAXIMONTANA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE	RP P	P P R
ARCR	ARABIS CRANDALLII	CRANDALL ROCKCRESS		P
ARDE	ARABIS DEMISSA	LIMESTONE ROCKCRESS		P P
ARDI1	ARABIS DIVARICARPA	SPREADING ROCKCRESS	PRPRP R	PRR P
ARDR1	ARABIS DRUMMONDII	DRUMMOND ROCKCRESS	PPRPPPP	PP P PR
ARFE1	ARABIS FENDLERI	FENDLER ROCKCRESS	R PPRPP	PR P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** FORBS (CONT.) ***

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ARGL	ARABIS GLABRA	TOWER MUSTARD ROCKCRESS		P
ARHI1	ARABIS HIRSUTA	HAIRY ROCKCRESS	PRP P P	PP R P
ARHO1	ARABIS HOLBOELLII	HOLBOELL ROCKCRESS	P PPR R	P P
ARLE	ARABIS LEMMONII	LEMMONS ROCKCRESS	R	P
ARLI	ARABIS LIGNIFERA	WOODY ROCKCRESS	P	P
ARPE	ARABIS PERENNANS			P
ARSE1	ARABIS SELBYI	SELBY ROCKCRESS		P
ARNU	ARALIA NUDICAULIS	WILD SARSAPARILLA	RPP	P
ARAM	ARCEUTHOBIUM AMERICANUM	AMERICAN DWARFMISTLETOE	RR R	RP R R
ARCY	ARCEUTHOBIUM CYANOCARPUM	LIMBER DWARFMISTLETOE	R PR	
ARDO	ARCEUTHOBIUM DOUGLASII	DOUGLAS DWARFMISTLETOE	R RRPPR	R RRR
ARVA	ARCEUTHOBIUM VAGINATUM	SOUTHWEST DWARFMISTLETOE	RPRPPRR	R PRRRP
ARMI1	ARCTIUM MINUS	SMALLER BURDOCK	PP	P P P
ARCO1	ARENARIA CONGESTA	BALLHEAD SANDWORT		P
ARFE2	ARENARIA FENDLERI	FENDLER SANDWORT	PPPPPPP	PPPP PP
ARHO2	ARENARIA HOOKERI	HOOKER SANDWORT	P PPR	P P
ARKI	ARENARIA KINGII	KINGS SANDWORT	P R	RP
ARLA1	ARENARIA LANUGINOSA		R P R P	PR P
ARSE2	ARENARIA SERPYLLIFOLIA	THYMELEAF SANDWORT	R	
ARHI2	ARGEMONE HISPIDA	HEDGEHOG PRICKLEPOPPY	PPPP	P P P R
ARPO	ARGEMONE POLYANTHEMOS	PRICKLY POPPY	P P R	P P P
ARAN	ARGENTINA ANSERINA	SILVERWEED CINQUEFOIL	P R	PPRP PP
ARMA	ARMERIA MARITIMA	COMMON THRIFT		P
ARCH	ARNICA CHAMISSONIS	CHAMISSO ARNICA	P	P P P
ARCO2	ARNICA CORDIFOLIA	HEARTLEAF ARNICA	PPRPPPP	PPP P
ARFU	ARNICA FULGENS	ORANGE ARNICA	R PP	P P P
ARLA2	ARNICA LATIFOLIA	BROADLEAF ARNICA	PP P	P R P
ARLO2	ARNICA LONGIFOLIA	LONGLEAF ARNICA	R	R
ARMO	ARNICA MOLLIS	HAIRY ARNICA	PPP RR	P P R
ARPA1	ARNICA PARRYI	RAYLESS ARNICA	PP	P R R
ARRY	ARNICA RYDBERGII	RYDBERG ARNICA	PP R R	P R R
ARAB	ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM	COMMON WORMWOOD	P	
ARAR2	ARTEMISIA ARCTICA	ARCTIC WORMWOOD	RP	P P P
ARBI	ARTEMISIA BIENNIS	BIENNIAL WORMWOOD	P PP P	P
ARBO	ARTEMISIA BOREALIS	NORTHERN WORMWOOD	P	P R
ARCA1	ARTEMISIA CAMPESTRIS	SAGEWORT WORMWOOD	PP PP	PPPPPPP
ARCA3	ARTEMISIA CARRUTHII	CARRUTH SAGEBRUSH	RPRP	R PP
ARDR2	ARTEMISIA DRACUNCULUS	TARRAGON	P P RP	P P P
ARFR1	ARTEMISIA FRANSERIOIDES	RAGWEED SAGEBRUSH	P P R	R
ARLU	ARTEMISIA LUDOVICIANA	LOUISIANA SAGEBRUSH	RPRPPPP	PPPPPPP
ARMI2	ARTEMISIA MICHAUXIANA	MICHAUX SAGEBRUSH	P	P
ARPA2	ARTEMISIA PARRYI	PARRY WORMWOOD	R	R
ARPA3	ARTEMISIA PATTERSONII	PATTERSON WORMWOOD	P P	
ARSC	ARTEMISIA SCOPULORUM	ALPINE SAGEBRUSH	PPP P R	P PP
ASAS	ASCLEPIAS ASPERULA	CREEPING MILKWEED	P PPPP	P P P
ASEN1	ASCLEPIAS ENGELMANNIANA	ENGELMANN MILKWEED	RP	R P P
ASHA1	ASCLEPIAS HALLII	HALLS MILKWEED	P PPPP	P P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

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ASSP1	ASCLEPIAS SPECIOSA	SHOWY MILKWEED	PPR P P P
ASSU	ASCLEPIAS SUBVERTICILLATA	HORSETAIL MILKWEED	RRP P P
ASTU	ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA	BUTTERFLY MILKWEED	P P R
ASVI1	ASCLEPIAS VIRIDIFLORA	GREEN MILKWEED	RP P
ASPR	ASPERUGO PROCUMBENS	COMMON CATCHWEED	P
ASSE	ASPLENIUM SEPTENTRIONALE	GRASSLEAF SPLEENWORT	R P P P P
ASTR1	ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES	MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT	RP P
ASVI2	ASPLENIUM VIRIDE	GREEN SPLEENWORT	P
ASCA1	ASTER CAMPESTRIS	MEADOW ASTER	R
ASCH	ASTER CHILENSIS	PACIFIC ASTER	PP P PP P PP
ASEA	ASTER EATONII	EATONS ASTER	R R
ASEN2	ASTER ENGELMANNII	ENGELMANN ASTER	P P
ASER	ASTER ERICOIDES	MANYFLOWERED ASTER	P P P
ASFA	ASTER FALCATUS	WHITEPRAIRIE ASTER	R RPP PR PP
ASFE	ASTER FENDLERI	FENDLER ASTER	P R P P
ASFO	ASTER FOLIACEUS	LEAFYBRACT ASTER	RPRPP P P
ASGL	ASTER GLAUCODES	BLUELEAF ASTER	PP
ASHE	ASTER HESPERIUS	SISKIYOU ASTER	P P P P R
ASJU	ASTER JUNCIFORMIS	RUSH ASTER	R R P
ASLA	ASTER LAEVIS	SMOOTH ASTER	PPPPP R P R P
ASOC	ASTER OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN ASTER	P P R P P P
ASPA1	ASTER PAUCIFLORUS	FEWHEAD ASTER	P
ASPO	ASTER PORTERI	PORTERS ASTER	P PPP P R
ASPT	ASTER PTARMICOIDES	WHITE UPLAND ASTER	PP P
ASAB	ASTRAGALUS ABORIGINORUM	INDIAN MILKVETCH	P
ASAD	ASTRAGALUS ADSURGENS	STANDING MILKVETCH	PPRPP P P P P
ASAG	ASTRAGALUS AGRESTIS	FIELD MILKVETCH	P PPP P P P P P
ASAL	ASTRAGALUS ALPINUS	ALPINE MILKVETCH	PPP P PPP PR
ASAM	ASTRAGALUS AMPHIOXYS	CRESCENT MILKVETCH	P
ASBI	ASTRAGALUS BISULCATUS	TWOGROOVED LOCOWEED	P PPPPP P PPP R
ASBO	ASTRAGALUS BODINII	BODIN MILKVETCH	P
ASCA2	ASTRAGALUS CANADENSIS	CANADA MILKVETCH	P P
ASCE1	ASTRAGALUS CERAMICUS	PAINTED MILKVETCH	P P
ASCE2	ASTRAGALUS CERUSSATUS	POWDERED MILKVETCH	P P
ASCO1	ASTRAGALUS COLTONII	COLTON LOCOWEED	R
ASCO2	ASTRAGALUS CONVALLARIUS	TIMBER POISONVETCH	P
ASCR	ASTRAGALUS CRASSICARPUS	GROUNDPLUM MILKVETCH	PPPPP P PP P
ASDR	ASTRAGALUS DRUMMONDII	DRUMMOND MILKVETCH	P PPPP P P PP
ASEU	ASTRAGALUS EUCOSMUS	ELEGANT MILKVETCH	P
ASFL	ASTRAGALUS FLEXUOSUS	FLEXILE MILKVETCH	PPRPPPP P PPPP
ASGR	ASTRAGALUS GRACILIS	SLENDER MILKVETCH	R P P
ASHA2	ASTRAGALUS HALLII	HALLS MILKVETCH	P PPPP
ASKE	ASTRAGALUS KENTROPHYTA	KENTROPHYTA MILKVETCH	P P
ASLE	ASTRAGALUS LEPTALEUS	PARK MILKVETCH	P
ASLO1	ASTRAGALUS LONCHOCARPUS	RUSHY MILKVETCH	P P P
ASLO2	ASTRAGALUS LOTIFLORUS	LOTUS MILKVETCH	P P
ASMI1	ASTRAGALUS MISER	WEEDY MILKVETCH	PP P P

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ASMI2	ASTRAGALUS MISSOURIENSIS	MISSOURI MILKVETCH	P PP P	P
ASMO	ASTRAGALUS MOLYBDENUS	LEADVILLE MILKVETCH		P P
ASOO	ASTRAGALUS OOPHORUS	SPINDLE MILKVETCH	P	
ASPA2	ASTRAGALUS PARRYI	PARRY MILKVETCH	PPPPPP	PP P
ASPA3	ASTRAGALUS PATTERSONII	PATTERSON LOCOWEED	PP P	
ASPE	ASTRAGALUS PECTINATUS	NARROWLEAF POSISONVETCH	P	P R
ASRA	ASTRAGALUS RACEMOSUS	ALKALI MILKVETCH	P	P P P
ASSC	ASTRAGALUS SCOPULORUM	ROCKY MOUNTAIN MILKVETCH	PPP	PP P
ASSH	ASTRAGALUS SHORTIANUS	SHORTS MILKVETCH	PP	P P
ASSP2	ASTRAGALUS SPARSIFLORUS	FRONT RANGE MILKVETCH	P	P
ASTE	ASTRAGALUS TENELLUS	LOOSEFLOWER MILKVETCH	PP PP	PPPP
ASTR2	ASTRAGALUS TRIDACTYLICUS	FOOTHILL MILKVETCH		P
ASWI	ASTRAGALUS WINGATANUS	FORT WINGATE MILKVETCH		P
ATFI	ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA	LADYFERN	PP	
ATAR	ATRIPLEX ARGENTEA	TUMBLING SALTBUSH	PR	R P
ATHO	ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS	GARDEN ORACH	P P	
ATNU	ATRIPLEX NUTTALLII	NUTTALL SALTBUSH	R	
ATPA	ATRIPLEX PATULA	SPEARLEAF SALTBUSH		P
ATPO	ATRIPLEX POWELLII	POWELLS SALTBUSH	R	P
ATRO	ATRIPLEX ROSEA	TUMBLING ORACH		P
ATSA	ATRIPLEX SACCARIA			P
ATTR	ATRIPLEX TRUNCATA	WEDGESCALE SALTBUSH		P
ATWO	ATRIPLEX WOLFII	WOLF SALTBUSH		R
AXAM	AXYRIS AMARANTHOIDES	RUSSIAN PIGWEED		P P
BADI	BAHIA DISSECTA	RAGLEAF BAHIA	RP PPRP	PPRP PP
BAOR	BARBAREA ORTHOCERAS	ERECTPOD WINTERCRESS	P R	P
BAVU	BARBAREA VULGARIS	BITTER WINTERCRESS	P	
BAHY	BASSIA HYSSOPIFOLIA	FIVEHOOK BASSIA		P
BATR	BATRACHIUM TRICHOPHYLLUM	HAIRLEAF WATER BUTTERCUP	PP P P	PP P PP
BEIN	BERTEROA INCANA	HOARY FALSE ALYSSUM	P P	P
BEER	BERULA ERECTA	STALKY BERULA	P R	P
BEAL	BESSEYA ALPINA	ALPINE KITTENTAILS	RPR P R	P P P
BEPL	BESSEYA PLANTAGINEA	PLANTAINLEAF KITTENTAILS	PRR PRP	PP PP
BERI	BESSEYA RITTERIANA	RITTER KITTENTAILS		P
BIBI1	BIDENS BIGELOVII	WATER BEGGARTICKS	P	PP
BIBI2	BIDENS BIPINNATA	SPANISH NEEDLES	P	R
BICE	BIDENS CERNUA	NODDING BEGGARTICKS	R PP	P R P
BITE	BIDENS TENUISECTA	STICKTIGHT BEGGARTICKS	P PP R	P PPPR
BIVU	BIDENS VULGATA	TALL BEGGARTICKS	P	
BIBI3	BISTORTA BISTORTOIDES	AMERICAN BISTORT	PPP P P	PPRP PP
BIVI	BISTORTA VIVIPARA	VIVIPAROUS BISTORT	PPP P P	PPP PP
BOLA	BOTRYCHIUM LANCEOLATUM	LANCELEAVED GRAPEFERN	R R	
BOLU	BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA	MOONWORT GRAPEFERN	RP	R R
BOPI	BOTRYCHIUM PINNATUM	GRAPEFERN	P	
BOSI1	BOTRYCHIUM SIMPLEX	LITTLE GRAPEFERN	R	
BOVI	BOTRYCHIUM VIRGINIANUM	RATTLESNAKEFERN	R RR	
BRAN	BRACHYACTIS ANGUSTA	RAYLESS ALKALI ASTER	P	P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** FORBS (CONT.) ***

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH HCUOLRU ALSUPEE FETGAMR FAAELSNF ERRSOTN	J L PST E A UAE FLSPEGL FAAABCL EKNRLHE REMKOER
BRCA	BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS	BIRD RAPE	R	
BRJU	BRASSICA JUNCEA	INDIA MUSTARD	P	P P
BRNI	BRASSICA NIGRA	BLACK MUSTARD	R P	
BRHU	BRAYA HUMILIS	BRAYA	R	P
BRBR1	BRICKELLIA BRACHYPHYLLA			P P
BRCA	BRICKELLIA CALIFORNICA	CALIFORNIA BRICKELLBUSH	R RP	P P P
BRGR	BRICKELLIA GRANDIFLORA	TASSELFLOWER	PP PPRR	P P PPP
CAHE1	CALLITRICHE HERMAPHRODITICA	NORTHERN WATERSTARWORT	PP	
CAHE2	CALLITRICHE HETEROPHYLLA	LARGER WATERSTARWORT		P
CAVE1	CALLITRICHE VERNA	COMMON WATERSTARWORT	RPRP	PP P
CAGU	CALOCHORTUS GUNNISONII	GUNNISON MARIPOSA	RPPPPPP	PPPPPPP
CANU	CALOCHORTUS NUTTALLII	SEGOLILY MARIPOSA		P P
CALE1	CALTHA LEPTOSEPALA	ELKSLIP MARSHMARIGOLD	RPP P P	PRP P
CALA1	CALYLOPHUS LAVANDULIFOLIUS	LAVENDERLEAF PRIMROSE	R PR	P P
CASE1	CALYLOPHUS SERRULATUS	SHRUBBY PRIMROSE	PP	P P
CABU1	CALYPSO BULBOSA	FAIRYSLIPPER ORCHID	PPP P	P R PP
CASE2	CALYSTEGIA SEPIUM	HEDGE GLORYBIND	PP P	P
CAMI1	CAMELINA MICROCARPA	LITTLEPOD FALSEFLAX	PRP P	P PP R
CAPA1	CAMPANULA PARRYI	PARRY BELLFLOWER	PP PPRP	PP P PP
CARA1	CAMPANULA RAPUNCULOIDES	CREEPING BELLFLOWER	R P P	R R
CARO1	CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA	HAREBELL	PPRPPPP	PPPP PP
CAUN	CAMPANULA UNIFLORA	ARCTIC HAREBELL	PP P P	P P
CABU1	CAPSELLA BURSA-PASTORIS	SHEPHERDS PURSE	RP P P	PP P
CACO1	CARDAMINE CORDIFOLIA	HEARTLEAF BITTERCRESS	PPR P P	PPP P
CADR	CARDARIA DRABA	PEPPERWEED WHITETOP	PR	P P
CAPU2	CARDARIA PUBESCENS	LONGSTALK HAIRY WHITETOP		P
CAAC	CARDUUS ACANTHOIDES	ACANTHUS BRISTLETHISTLE		P
CANU	CARDUUS NUTANS	MUSK BRISTLETHISTLE	P	P
CACA5	CARUM CARVI	CARAWAY	PP R	P P
CACH2	CASTILLEJA CHROMOSA	DESERT PAINTEDCUP	P R	R
CAFL	CASTILLEJA FLAVA	YELLOW PAINTEDCUP	P P	
CAHA2	CASTILLEJA HAYDENII	HAYDEN PAINTEDCUP	P P	
CAIN4	CASTILLEJA INTEGRA	WHOLELEAF PAINTEDCUP	PPPPPPP	P PPPPP
CALI2	CASTILLEJA LINARIAEFOLIA	WYOMING PAINTEDCUP	PP R P	PP P P
CALI3	CASTILLEJA LINEATA		P	P
CAMI5	CASTILLEJA MINIATA	SCARLET PAINTEDCUP	PR PPP	PPRP P
CAOC2	CASTILLEJA OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN PAINTEDCUP	PPP P P	PP P
CAPU3	CASTILLEJA PUBERULA	ALPINE PAINTEDCUP	P	P
CARH	CASTILLEJA RHEXIFOLIA	SPLITLEAF PAINTEDCUP	RPP P R	P R PP
CASE3	CASTILLEJA SESSILIFLORA	LARGEFLOWER PAINTEDCUP	PP PP	PPPPPP
CASU	CASTILLEJA SULPHUREA	SULFUR PAINTEDCUP	PPRPP P	PRP PP
CEDI	CENTAUREA DIFFUSA	DIFFUSE KNAPWEED	P	P
CEMA1	CENTAUREA MACULOSA	SPOTTED CENTAUREA		P
CERE2	CENTAUREA REPENS	RUSSIAN CENTAUREA	PP	R
CEAR	CERASTIUM ARVENSE	STARRY CERASTIUM	PPP P P	PPPP P
CEBE	CERASTIUM BEERINGIANUM	ALPINE CERASTIUM	RP P P	PPP P
CEFO	CERASTIUM FONTANUM	MOUSE EAR CHICKWEED	PP	P P P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

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CENU	CERASTIUM NUTANS	NODDING CREASTIUM	PP P P RP
CEDE	CERATOPHYLLUM DEMERSUM	HORNWORT	R P P
CHAL1	CHAENACTIS ALPINA	ALPINE DUSTY MAIDEN	RPP P
CHDO	CHAENACTIS DOUGLASII	DOUGLAS CHAENACTIS	P PP P P P PP
CHCA1	CHAMAEPERICLYMENUM CANADENSE	BUNCHBERRY	PP P
CHER	CHAMAERHODOS ERECTA	CHAMAERHODOS	P P P PP
CHCO	CHAMAESARACHA CORONOPUS	CHAMAESARACHA	RPP P P
CHFE1	CHAMAESYCE FENDLERI	FENDLER EUPHORBIA	PR P P P
CHGL1	CHAMAESYCE GLYPTOSPERMA	RIDGESEED EUPHORBIA	PR P P P P
CHSE	CHAMAESYCE SERPYLLIFOLIA	THYMELEAF EUPHORBIA	PRRPP P P P
CHAN	CHAMERION ANGUSTIFOLIUM	FIREWEED	PP PP P PPPP PP
CHLA	CHAMERION LATIFOLIUM	RED WILLOWWEED	PP P P
CHSU	CHAMOMILLA SUAVEOLENS	PINEAPPLE WEED	P P P R
CHEA	CHEILANTHES EATONII	EATON LIPFERN	R RP P R
CHFE2	CHEILANTHES FEEI	FEE LIPFERN	PP P R
CHFE3	CHEILANTHES FENDLERI	FENDLER LIPFERN	PP P R R
CHAL2	CHENOPODIUM ALBUM	LAMBSQUARTERS GOOSEFOOT	P P P PP
CHAT	CHENOPODIUM ATROVIRENS	DARK GOOSEFOOT	R PP
CHBE	CHENOPODIUM BERLANDIERI	PITSEED GOOSEFOOT	P P PP P
CHBO	CHENOPODIUM BOTRYS	JERUSALEM OAK GOOSEFOOT	RP PP P R
CHCA2	CHENOPODIUM CAPITATUM	BLITE GOOSEFOOT	RP PP P PP PP
CHDE	CHENOPODIUM DESICCATUM	DESERT GOOSEFOOT	PP P P
CHFR	CHENOPODIUM FREMONTII	FREMONT GOOSEFOOT	P P PPRP
CHGL2	CHENOPODIUM GLAUCUM	OAKLEAF GOOSEFOOT	PP
CHGR1	CHENOPODIUM GRAVEOLENS	RAGLEAF GOOSEFOOT	P P R P
CHHI	CHENOPODIUM HIANS		P P
CHHY	CHENOPODIUM HYBRIDUM	MAPLELEAF GOOSEFOOT	P P
CHLE	CHENOPODIUM LEPTOPHYLLUM	SLIMLEAF GOOSEFOOT	P PPP P PP
CHOV	CHENOPODIUM OVERI	OVER GOOSEFOOT	PP PPP P
CHRU	CHENOPODIUM RUBRUM	RED GOOSEFOOT	R RP R
CHUM	CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA	WESTERN PIPSISSEWA	PP P P
CHJA	CHIONOPHILA JAMESII	JAMES SNOWLOVER	P P P
CHTE1	CHORISPORA TENELLA	BLUE MUSTARD	P P P
CHTE2	CHRYSOSPLENIUM TETRANDRUM	GOLDSAXIFRAGE	P R P
CIIN	CICHORIUM INTYBUS	COMMON CHICORY	R P P
CIDO	CICUTA DOUGLASII	DOUGLAS WATERHEMLOCK	P P R P
CIPR	CIMINALIS PROSTRATA	SIBERIAN GENTIAN	PP P P PPP PP
CIAL	CIRCAEA ALPINA	ALPINE CIRCAEA	R R PP
CIAR	CIRSIUM ARVENSE	CANADA THISTLE	P RR P
CICA	CIRSIUM CANESCENS	WESTERN FLODMAN THISTLE	RPP PP P
CICE	CIRSIUM CENTAUREAE	MOUNTAIN THISTLE	P
CICO	CIRSIUM COLORADENSE	ELK THISTLE	P P
CIEA	CIRSIUM EATONII	EATONS THISTLE	P
CIOC	CIRSIUM OCHROCENTRUM	YELLOW THISTLE	R P
CIPA1	CIRSIUM PALLIDUM		R P P
CIPA2	CIRSIUM PARRYI	PARRY THISTLE	P PR P P
CISC	CIRSIUM SCOPULORUM	CARMINE THISTLE	PPP P P P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

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CITI	CIRSIUM TIOGANUM	DRUMMOND THISTLE	P P R
CIUN	CIRSIUM UNDULATUM	WAVYLEAF THISTLE	P P R PPPPPPP
CIVU	CIRSIUM VULGARE	BULL THISTLE	P
CLLA	CLAYTONIA LANCEOLATA	LANCELEAF SPRINGBEAUTY	P PPP PP PR
CLME	CLAYTONIA MEGARHIZA	ALPINE SPRINGBEAUTY	RP P P P P
CLRO	CLAYTONIA ROSEA	SPRING BEAUTY	P P P
CLCO	CLEMATIS COLUMBIANA	COLUMBIAN ROCK CLEMATIS	P P P PP
CLHI	CLEMATIS HIRSUTISSIMA	DOUGLAS CLEMATIS	RPP PPP PPP PPP
CLLI	CLEMATIS LIGUSTICIFOLIA	WESTERN VIRGINSBOWER	PP PPP P R PPP
CLOC	CLEMATIS OCCIDENTALIS	ROCK CLEMATIS	PP P P PRP
CLOR	CLEMATIS ORIENTALIS	ORIENTAL CLEMATIS	P R
CLSC	CLEMATIS SCOTTII	SCOTT CLEMATIS	R
CLRH	CLEMENTSIA RHODANTHA	ROSECROWN STONECROP	PPP P P P P PP
CLMU	CLEOME MULTICAULIS	YELLOW BEEPLANT	P
CLSE	CLEOME SERRULATA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEEPLANT	RPPRP PPPRPPR
COVI1	COELOGLOSSUM VIRIDE	GREEN BOGORCHID	R P P
COPA1	COLLINSIA PARVIFLORA	LITTLEFLOWER COLLINSIA	PPP P P
COLI	COLLOMIA LINEARIS	SLENDERLEAF COLLOMIA	PRPPPP P PRPP
COAR1	COLUTEA ARBORESCENS	COMMON BLADDERSENNA	P
COUM	COMANDRA UMBELLATA	COMMON COMANDRA	PPP P P P PP
COTE	COMASTOMA TENELLUM	LAPPLAND GENTIAN	P P P
COER	COMMELINA ERECTA	CURLYLEAF DAYFLOWER	P P
COSC1	CONIOSELINUM SCOPULORUM	ROCKY MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK	PPP P R P P PP
COMA1	CONIUM MACULATUM	POISONHEMLOCK	P P P
COOR	CONRINGIA ORIENTALIS	TREACLE HARES EAR	RR P P P
COAR2	CONVOLVULUS ARVENSIS	EUROPEAN GLORYBIND	PP R P P PPP
COCA1	CONYZA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HORSEWEED	R PR P P P P
COSC2	CONYZA SCHIEDEANA		P R
COMA2	CORALLORHIZA MACULATA	SPOTTED CORALROOT	P PPR P R P
COTR	CORALLORHIZA TRIFIDA	EARLY CORALROOT	P PP P P
COWI	CORALLORHIZA WISTERIANA	WISTER CORALROOT	P PR
COHY	CORISPERMUM HYSSOPIFOLIUM	HYSSOPLEAF TICKSEED	P P R P
CONI	CORISPERMUM NITIDUM	NITS BUGSEED	P PR
COAU	CORYDALIS AUREA	GOLDEN CORYDALIS	RPRRPPP RPPPRPR
COCA2	CORYDALIS CASEANA	FITWEED CORYDALIS	R P
COMI	CORYPHANTHA MISSOURIENSIS	NIPPLE CORYPHANTHA	P P R
COVI2	CORYPHANTHA VIVIPARA	CUSHION CORYPHANTHA	PPPP P R
COPA2	COSMOS PARVIFLORUS		PP
CRAC	CREPIS ACUMINATA	TAPERTIP HAWKSBEARD	PP PR
CRAT	CREPIS ATRIBARBA	SLENDER HAWKSBEARD	P
CRNA	CREPIS NANA	TINY HAWKSBEARD	P P R
CROC	CREPIS OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN HAWKSBEARD	RPR P
CRRU	CREPIS RUNCINATA	DANDELION HAWKSBEARD	PPPPRR PRPP PP
CRCH	CRUNOCALLIS CHAMISSOI	WATER MONTIA	RP PP P P RP PP
CRAM	CRYPTANTHA AMBIGUA	WILKES CRYPTANTHA	P
CRBA	CRYPTANTHA BAKERI	BAKER CRYPTANTHA	P
CRCE	CRYPTANTHA CELOSIOIDES	NORTHERN CRYPTANTHA	R R

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

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CRFE	CRYPTANTHA FENDLERI	FENDLER CRYPTANTHA	PPPRRPP P P P
CRJA	CRYPTANTHA JAMESII	JAMES CRYPTANTHA	PPRPPP PPPP
CRMI	CRYPTANTHA MINIMA		PRPP R P P
CRTH	CRYPTANTHA THYRSIFLORA	CLUSTER CRYPTANTHA	P R PPR PPPP P
CRVI	CRYPTANTHA VIRGATA	MINERS CANDLE	P PP P PPP
CRWE	CRYPTANTHA WEBERI	WEBERS CATSEYE	P
CRCR	CRYPTOGRAMMA CRISPA	AMERICAN ROCKBRAKE	P PRP PRR P
CYAT	CYCLOLOMA ATRIPLICIFOLIUM	TUMBLE RINGWING	P P P
CYAC	CYMOPTERUS ACAULIS	STEMLESS SPRING PARSLEY	PPP PP PP
CYBU	CYMOPTERUS BULBOSUS	ONION SPRING PARSLEY	P P
CYMO1	CYMOPTERUS MONTANUS	MOUNTAIN SPRING PARSLEY	PRP P P PP
CYPU	CYMOPTERUS PURPURASCENS	PURPLE SPRING PARSLEY	P P P
CYOF	CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE	COMMON HOUNDSTONGUE	P P P R
CYCA	CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS	LARGE YELLOW LADYSLIPPER	PPPP P P R
CYRA	CYRTORHYNCHA RANUNCULINA	NUTTALL BUTTERCUP	P PP R
CYFR	CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS	BRITTLE BLADDERFERN	RP PPPP PPPP P
CYMO2	CYSTOPTERIS MONTANA	MOUNTAIN BLADDERFERN	R
DAAU	DALEA AUREA	SILKTOP DALEA	RPP P P
DACA1	DALEA CANDIDA	WHITE PRAIRIE CLOVER	PRP P P P
DAJA	DALEA JAMESII	JAMES DALEA	PP P P P
DAPU	DALEA PURPUREA	PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER	PPP P P R P
DACA3	DAUCUS CAROTA	WILD CARROT	R R
DEAL	DELPHINIUM ALPESTRE	ALPINE LARKSPUR	R P P P
DEBA	DELPHINIUM BARBEYI	BARBEY LARKSPUR	PPP P P P P
DEGE	DELPHINIUM GEYERI	GEYER LARKSPUR	R P P
DENU	DELPHINIUM NUTTALLIANUM	NUTTALL LARKSPUR	P PP P P
DEOC	DELPHINIUM OCCIDENTALE	DUNCECAP LARKSPUR	R P P
DERA	DELPHINIUM RAMOSUM	BRANCHED LARKSPUR	P PP R P RP PP
DERO	DELPHINIUM ROBUSTUM	GIANT LARKSPUR	R P P
DEVI	DELPHINIUM VIRESCENS	PLAINS LARKSPUR	R PPPP P P P
DECA	DESCURAINIA CALIFORNICA	CALIFORNIA TANSYMUSTARD	P
DEPI	DESCURAINIA PINNATA	PINNATE TANSYMUSTARD	P RRP P PPPP
DERI	DESCURAINIA RICHARDSONII	RICHARDSON TANSYMUSTARD	P RPP PP P P
DESO	DESCURAINIA SOPHIA	FLIXWEED TANSYMUSTARD	P P P P P
DISY	DIPSACUS SYLVESTRIS	VENUSCUP TEASEL	P R P
DITR	DISPORUM TRACHYCARPUM	WARTBERRY FAIRYBELLS	PPR P
DOPU	DODECATHEON PULCHELLUM	DARKTHROAT SHOOTINGSTAR	RPPPP P PPPP PP
DRAL	DRABA ALBERTINA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN DRABA	PR P R P P PP
DRAU	DRABA AUREA	GOLDEN DRABA	PPP P P PRP PP
DRBO	DRABA BOREALIS	NORTHERN DRABA	P
DRCA	DRABA CANA	LANCEOLATE DRABA	R R P P
DRCR	DRABA CRASSA	THICKLEAVED DRABA	P P P
DRCU	DRABA CUNEIFOLIA	WEDGELEAVED DRABA	R
DREX	DRABA EXUNGUICULATA	CLAWLESS DRABA	P P R
DRFL	DRABA FLADNIZENSIS	ARCTIC DRABA	RP R P R
DRGR	DRABA GRAYANA	GRAYS DRABA	P P P
DRHE	DRABA HELLERIANA	HELLERS DRABA	R P R

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

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DRLO	DRABA LONCHOCARPA	LANCEFRUIT DRABA	P P
DRNE	DRABA NEMOROSA	WOODS DRABA	PPPP R PP P PP
DROL	DRABA OLIGOSPERMA	SNOWBANK DRABA	R P P P
DRRE1	DRABA RECTIFRUCTA	MOUNTAIN DRABA	R R
DRRE2	DRABA REPTANS	CAROLINA DRABA	R P
DRSM	DRABA SMITHII	SMITH DRABA	P R
DRSP	DRABA SPECTABILIS	SHOWY DRABA	P R
DRST	DRABA STREPTOCARPA	ALASKA DRABA	P P P PRP PP
DROC	DRYAS OCTOPETALA	MT. WASHINGTON DRYAD	RPP P P P P
DRAR	DRYMOCALLIS ARGUTA	WHITE CINQUEFOIL	PRPP P PR P
DRFI1	DRYMOCALLIS FISSA	BIGFLOWER CINQUEFOIL	PRPPP P P RP
DRFI2	DRYOPTERIS FILIX-MAS	MALEFERN	PP P P
DUHO	DUGALDIA HOOPESII	ORANGE SNEEZEWEED	PPP PPP P
DYPA	DYSSODIA PAPPOSA	PRAIRIE DOGWEED	PP R P P PP
ECTR	ECHINOCEREUS TRIGLOCHIDIATUS	CLARETCUP ECHINOCEREUS	PPP P
ECVI	ECHINOCEREUS VIRIDIFLORUS	GREEN ECHINOCEREUS	P PPRR P P PP
ECLO	ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA	WILD MOCK CUCUMBER	PP P P
ELNY	ELLISIA NYCTELEA	COMMON WATERPOD	P R R P
ELCA1	ELODEA CANADENSIS	CANADA WATERWEED	P
EPAD	EPILOBIUM ADENOCAULON	STICKY WILLOWWEED	P R P P PR
EPAN	EPILOBIUM ANAGALLIDIFOLIUM	ALPINE WILLOWWEED	P P P P
EPBR	EPILOBIUM BREVISTYLUM	SIERRA WILLOWWEED	R P
EPHA	EPILOBIUM HALLEANUM	COMMON WILLOWWEED	R RR P
EPHO	EPILOBIUM HORNEMANNII	HORNEMANN WILLOWWEED	P P P P P PP
EPLA	EPILOBIUM LACTIFLORUM	ALPINE WILLOWWEED	P P
EPLE	EPILOBIUM LEPTOPHYLLUM	SWAMP WILLOWWEED	P P P
EPPA	EPILOBIUM PANICULATUM	AUTUMN WILLOWWEED	P RPRR P P PR
EPSA	EPILOBIUM SAXIMONTANUM	COMMON WILLOWWEED	R R
EPGI	EPIPACTIS GIGANTEA	STREAM EPIPACTIS	P
EQAR	EQUISETUM ARVENSE	FIELD HORSETAIL	R PRR P P PPP P
ERAC	ERIGERON ACRIS	BITTER FLEABANE	RP P
ERBE	ERIGERON BELLIDIASTRUM	WILD DAISY FLEABANE	R RR P P P
ERCA1	ERIGERON CAESPITOSUS	TUFTED FLEABANE	RP
ERCA2	ERIGERON CANUS	HOARY FLEABANE	P PP R P P PPP
ERCO1	ERIGERON COMPOSITUS	FERNLEAF FLEABANE	PP RPP PP P PP
ERCO2	ERIGERON COULTERI	COULTER FLEABANE	RPP P P P
ERDI	ERIGERON DIVERGENS	SPREADING FLEABANE	PP PP P P P P P
EREA	ERIGERON EATONII	EATON FLEABANE	P PP
EREL	ERIGERON ELATIOR	TALL FLEABANE	PPP P PPP
EREN	ERIGERON ENGELMANNII	ENGELMANN FLEABANE	PP P R
EREX1	ERIGERON EXIMIUS	FOREST FLEABANE	PP PP P P P
ERFL1	ERIGERON FLAGELLARIS	TRAILING FLEABANE	PP PPP P PPPPP
ERFO	ERIGERON FORMOSISSIMUS	BEAUTIFUL FLEABANE	PPP P P P P PP
ERGL	ERIGERON GLABELLUS	SMOOTH FLEABANE	RP P R P P P
ERGR1	ERIGERON GRANDIFLORUS	LARGEFLOWERED FLEABANE	P P P
ERLE	ERIGERON LEIOMERUS	YELLOW FLEABANE	PPP P
ERLO1	ERIGERON LONCHOPHYLLUS	SPEARLEAF FLEABANE	PPR P P P P PP

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ERME	ERIGERON MELANOCEPHALUS	BLACKHEADED FLEABANE	RPP P P P
ERNE	ERIGERON NEMATOPHYLLUS	MAT FLEABANE	P P
EROC	ERIGERON OCHROLEUCUS	BUFF FLEABANE	P
ERPE3	ERIGERON PEREGRINUS	PEREGRINE FELABANE	RP R P P R
ERPI2	ERIGERON PINNATISECTUS	PINNATE FLEABANE	PP P P P
ERPU	ERIGERON PUMILUS	LOW FLEABANE	PR PP R PPR R
ERSI	ERIGERON SIMPLEX	ONEFLOWER FLEABANE	PPP P P PPP PP
ERSP	ERIGERON SPECIOSUS	OREGON FLEABANE	PPRP P R
ERST	ERIGERON STRIGOSUS	ROUGH FLEABANE	P
ERSU1	ERIGERON SUBTRINERVIS	THREENERVE FLEABANE	RP PPP PPRP PP
ERUR	ERIGERON URSINUS	BEAR RIVER FLEABANE	RP P P P
ERUT	ERIGERON UTAHENSIS	UTAH FLEABANE	P
ERVA	ERIGERON VAGUS	LOOSE FLEABANE	P
ERVE	ERIGERON VETENSIS	LAVETA FLEABANE	PPPPP P PPPP PP
ERAL	ERIOGONUM ALATUM	WING ERIOGONUM	P PPPPR P RRRPP
ERAN	ERIOGONUM ANNUUM	ANNUAL ERIOGONUM	PP R PP
ERBR1	ERIOGONUM BRANDEGEI	BRANDEGEE ERIOGONUM	P R P
ERBR2	ERIOGONUM BREVICAULE	SHORTSTEM ERIOGONUM	P
ERCE	ERIOGONUM CERNUUM	NODDING ERIOGONUM	P PRP PP P PP
ERCO3	ERIOGONUM COLORADENSE	COLORADO ERIOGONUM	R P P
EREF	ERIOGONUM EFFUSUM	BUSHY ERIOGONUM	PR PPPP P P PP
EREX2	ERIOGONUM EXILIFOLIUM		P
ERFE	ERIOGONUM FENDLERIANUM		P P P
ERFL2	ERIOGONUM FLAVUM	YELLOW ERIOGONUM	RP P P P
ERGO	ERIOGONUM GORDONII	GORDONS ERIOGONUM	RP P P
ERJA	ERIOGONUM JAMESII	JAMES ERIOGONUM	P PPP P P PP
ERLO2	ERIOGONUM LONCHOPHYLLUM	SPEARLEAF ERIOGONUM	P R
ERRA	ERIOGONUM RACEMOSUM	REDROOT ERIOGONUM	P
ERSU2	ERIOGONUM SUBALPINUM	SUBALPINE ERIOGONUM	PP PR P P P
ERUM	ERIOGONUM UMBELLATUM	SULPHUR ERIOGONUM	PRPP P PP P P
ERAR	ERITRICHIUM ARETIOIDES	FORGET-ME-NOT	PPP P P P P P
ERCI2	ERODIUM CICUTARIUM	ALFILERIA	R P PPP P P
ERAS	ERYSIMUM ASPERUM	PLAINS WALLFLOWER	RR R
ERCA3	ERYSIMUM CAPITATUM	WESTERN WALLFLOWER	PPPPPPP PPPPPPP
ERCH2	ERYSIMUM CHEIRANTHOIDES	TREACLE ERYSIMUM	P P
ERIN	ERYSIMUM INCONSPICUUM	SMALLFLOWER ERYSIMUM	R P P P
ERNI	ERYSIMUM NIVALE	SNOWY ERYSIMUM	PP P P P P P
ERTR2	ERYTHROCOMA TRIFLORA	PURPLE AVENS	PP PP PRP P
EUMA	EUPATORIUM MACULATUM	SPOTTED JOEPYEWEED	PP P P
EUES	EUPHORBIA ESULA	LEAFY SPURGE	PPPP P
EURO	EUPHORBIA ROBUSTA	ROBUST EUPHORBIA	PPPPPPP P PP PP
EUOC	EUTHAMIA OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN GOLDENROD	P
EUPE	EUTREMA PENLANDII	PENLAND EUTREMA	R P
EVPR	EVAX PROLIFERA	FLUFFWEED	P
FAES	FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM	COMMON BUCKWHEAT	P
FACO	FALLOPIA CONVOLVULUS	DULLSEED CORNBIND	P PP P P R P
FRVE	FRAGARIA VESCA	AMERICAN STRAWBERRY	P PPPR PPP PP

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** FORBS (CONT.) ***

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FRVI	FRAGARIA VIRGINIANA	VIRGINIA STRAWBERRY	RPRPP R PRP PP
FRSP	FRASERA SPECIOSA	SHOWY FRASERA	RP PPPR PPRPP P
FRGR	FROELICHIA GRACILIS	SLENDER SNAKECOTTON	PP P P
GAAR	GAILLARDIA ARISTATA	COMMON GAILLARDIA	PR PRP P R P R
GAPI	GAILLARDIA PINNATIFIDA	BLANKET FLOWER	PPP P P
GAAP	GALIUM APARINE	CATCHWEED BEDSTRAW	PP P
GABO	GALIUM BOREALE	NORTHERN BEDSTRAW	PRPPPP P PPPPP
GASP	GALIUM SPURIUM	FALSE CLEAVERS	R R
GATR1	GALIUM TRIFIDUM	SMALL BEDSTRAW	P PP P
GATR2	GALIUM TRIFLORUM	SWEETSCENTED BEDSTRAW	P PP P P P P
GAVE	GALIUM VERUM	YELLOW BEDSTRAW	P P
GACO	GAURA COCCINEA	SCARLET GAURA	PPRPPPP P PRPP
GAPA	GAURA PARVIFLORA	SMALLFLOWER GAURA	PRR P P P
GADI	GAYOPHYTUM DIFFUSUM	BIGFLOWER GROUNDSMOKE	P P P PP P
GARA1	GAYOPHYTUM RACEMOSUM	BRANCHY GROUNDSMOKE	P
GARA2	GAYOPHYTUM RAMOSISSIMUM	HAIRSTEM GROUNDSMOKE	R PRP R P
GEAM	GENTIANELLA AMARELLA	ANNUAL GENTIAN	PPPPPRP P RP PP
GEAL1	GENTIANODES ALGIDA	ARCTIC GENTIAN	RPP P P P PP
GEBA	GENTIANOPSIS BARBELLATA	BEARDED GENTIAN	RRP PRP
GETH	GENTIANOPSIS THERMALIS	FRINGED GENTIAN	PP P PP P P
GEAT	GERANIUM ATROPURPUREUM		P P P P
GEBI	GERANIUM BICKNELLII	BICKNELL GERANIUM	P
GECA	GERANIUM CAESPITOSUM	FREMONT GERANIUM	PPPPPP PPPRRPP
GEPA	GERANIUM PARRYI	PARRY GERANIUM	PPPP P PPPPPPP
GEPU	GERANIUM PUSILLUM	SMALL GERANIUM	R R R
GERI1	GERANIUM RICHARDSONII	RICHARDSON GERANIUM	PPPPP P PPP PP
GEVI	GERANIUM VISCOSISSIMUM	STICKY GERANIUM	R
GEAL2	GEUM ALEPPICUM	ALEPPO AVENS	PP P P P R P
GEMA	GEUM MACROPHYLLUM	LARGELEAF AVENS	P P P PPPP P
GERI2	GEUM RIVALE	WATER AVENS	P P P R P R
GILE	GILIA LEPTOMERIA	GREAT BASIN GILIA	P
GIOP	GILIA OPHTHALMOIDES	ANNUAL GILIA	P P P P
GIPI	GILIA PINNATIFIDA	STICKY GILIA	PP PPPP P P PP
GISI	GILIA SINUATA	ROSY GILIA	P P P P
GLMA1	GLAUX MARITIMA	COMMON SEA MILKWORT	P
GLLE	GLYCYRRHIZA LEPIDOTA	AMERICAN LICORICE	P R P PPP PPR
GNCH	GNAPHALIUM CHILENSE	COTTONBATTING CUDWEED	R
GNEX	GNAPHALIUM EXILIFOLIUM	SLENDERLEAVED CUDWEED	RR P R P R
GNUL	GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM	LOW CUDWEED	P P
GNVI	GNAPHALIUM VISCOSUM	STICKY CUDWEED	P P
GNWR	GNAPHALIUM WRIGHTII	WRIGHTS CUDWEED	P
GOOB	GOODYERA OBLONGIFOLIA	RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN	P P P R
GORE	GOODYERA REPENS	CREEPING PLANTAIN	P P R
GRGR	GRAMMICA GRONOVII	GRONOVIUS DODDER	P
GRIN1	GRAMMICA INDECORA	BIGSEED ALFALFA DODDER	PR P P
GRUM	GRAMMICA UMBROSA	SHADY DODDER	RRRP P R
GRNE	GRATIOLA NEGLECTA	COMMON HEDGEHYSSOP	P P R

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

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GRAP	GRINDELIA APHANACTIS		PRP	P
GRIN2	GRINDELIA INORNATA		PP	
GRSQ	GRINDELIA SQUARROSA	CURLYCUP GUMWEED	PR R	P P PP
GRSU	GRINDELIA SUBALPINA	MOUNTAIN GUMWEED	P P R	P P
GYDR	GYMNOCARPIUM DRYOPTERIS	OAKFERN	P	P
GYPA	GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA	BABYSBREATH GYPSOPHILA	P	
HAFL	HACKELIA FLORIBUNDA	SHOWY STICKSEED	PP RP	PPPP PP
HACY	HALERPESTES CYMBALARIA	SHORE BUTTERCUP	P P PPP	PPPPPPP
HAVI	HALIMOLOBOS VIRGATA	TWIGGY HALIMOLOBOS	P	P
HATR	HARBOURIA TRACHYPLEURA	WHISKBROOM PARSLEY	P R	P P
HEDR	HEDEOMA DRUMMONDII	DRUMMOND PENNYROYAL	RP	P
HEBO	HEDYSARUM BOREALE	NORTHERN SWEETVETCH	P	P P
HEOC	HEDYSARUM OCCIDENTALE	WESTERN SWEETVETCH		P P
HEAU	HELENIUM AUTUMNALE	COMMON SNEEZEWEED	R	
HEPA1	HELIANTHELLA PARRYI	PARRY HELIANTHELLA	PP R	RP PP
HEQU	HELIANTHELLA QUINQUENERVIS	ASPEN HELIANTHELLA	R P P	PRP PP
HEBI	HELIANTHEMUM BICKNELLII	BICKNELL HELIANTHEMUM	PP	
HEAN	HELIANTHUS ANNUUS	COMMON SUNFLOWER	PPR	P R P P
HENU	HELIANTHUS NUTTALLII	NUTTALL SUNFLOWER	P P	P PP
HEPE	HELIANTHUS PETIOLARIS	PRAIRIE SUNFLOWER	PP PRR	P PPRPP
HEPU	HELIANTHUS PUMILUS		P PPP	P P
HERI1	HELIANTHUS RIGIDUS	STIFF SUNFLOWER	PP P	P P
HEMU	HELIOMERIS MULTIFLORA	SHOWY GOLDENEYE	P PPP P	P PP P
HEHE	HELIOPSIS HELIANTHOIDES	SUNFLOWER HELIOPSIS	R P	P
HECU	HELIOTROPIUM CURASSAVICUM	WILD HELIOTROPE	P	P
HESP	HERACLEUM SPHONDYLIUM	COMMON COWPARSNIP	P P P	PPPPPP
HEHO1	HERRICKIA HORRIDA			P
HELI	HESPERIDANTHUS LINEARIFOLIUS		P	
HEFU	HETEROTHECA FULCRATA	MOUNTAIN GOLDASTER	PP PP	P P
HEHO2	HETEROTHECA HORRIDA		PP PPP	P PRR P
HELA	HETEROTHECA LATIFOLIA			P
HEVI	HETEROTHECA VILLOSA	HAIRY GOLDASTER	PPPPP	PPPPPPP
HEBR	HEUCHERA BRACTEATA	BRACTED ALUMROOT	P P	P
HEHA	HEUCHERA HALLII	HALLS ALUMROOT	PPPPP	P P
HEPA2	HEUCHERA PARVIFOLIA	LITTLELEAF ALUMROOT	PPRPP P	PPPP PP
HERI2	HEUCHERA RICHARDSONII	RICHARDSON ALUMROOT	R PP	
HIAL	HIERACIUM ALBIFLORUM	WHITE HAWKWEED	R	
HIFE	HIERACIUM FENDLERI	FENDLER HAWKWEED	R PP	
HIGR	HIERACIUM GRACILE	SLENDER HAWKWEED	R	P P
HIHY	HIPPOCHAETE HYEMALE	SCOURINGRUSH	PP	
HILA	HIPPOCHAETE LAEVIGATUM	SMOOTH HORSETAIL	PPPPP	PP P
HIVA	HIPPOCHAETE VARIEGATUM	VARIEGATED HORSETAIL		PP
HIVU	HIPPURIS VULGARIS	MARESTAIL	P P P	P P P
HULU	HUMULUS LUPULUS	NEW MEXICAN HOP	PP PRRR	PPR PR
HYCA	HYDROPHYLLUM CAPITATUM	BALLHEAD WATERLEAF		P
HYFE	HYDROPHYLLUM FENDLERI	FENDLER WATERLEAF	PPPP P	P P RR
HYFI	HYMENOPAPPUS FILIFOLIUS	FINELEAF HYMENOPAPPUS	P PPPPP	PRP PP

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

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HYNE	HYMENOPAPPUS NEWBERRYI	WILD COSMOS	P	P
HYTE	HYMENOPAPPUS TENUIFOLIUS	WOOLLY WHITE HYMENOPAPPUS	P	R P
HYAC	HYMENOXYS ACAULIS	STEMLESS HYMENOXYS	PPPPPPR	PPPPPP
HYBR	HYMENOXYS BRANDEGEI	BRANDEGEE ACTINEA	P P	R
HYGR	HYMENOXYS GRANDIFLORA	OLD-MAN-OF-THE-MOUNTAIN	PP P	P P P
HYRI	HYMENOXYS RICHARDSONII	PINGUE HYMENOXYS	P P P	PPP PP
HYNI	HYOSCYAMUS NIGER	BLACK HENBANE		P P
HYFO	HYPERICUM FORMOSUM	SOUTHWEST ST. JOHNSWORT	PP P	P P
HYMA	HYPERICUM MAJUS	NORTHERN ST. JOHNSWORT	P	
HYPE	HYPERICUM PERFORATUM	COMMON ST. JOHNSWORT		P
HYHI	HYPOXIS HIRSUTA	COMMON GOLDSTARGRASS	P	P
ILRI	ILIAMNA RIVULARIS	STREAM WILD HOLLYHOCK	R P	P
IPLE	IPOMOEA LEPTOPHYLLA	BUSH MORNING-GLORY	PR	P R
IPAG	IPOMOPSIS AGGREGATA	SKYROCKET GILIA	PP PPPP	PPPP PP
IPCO	IPOMOPSIS CONGESTA	BALLHEAD GILIA		PR
IPGL	IPOMOPSIS GLOBULARIS		R	P
IPLA	IPOMOPSIS LAXIFLORA	LOOSEFLOWERED GILIA	P PPPP	P P
IPLO	IPOMOPSIS LONGIFLORA	BLUE TRUMPETS	R RP	P
IPPU	IPOMOPSIS PUMILA	DWARF GILIA		P P
IPSP	IPOMOPSIS SPICATA	SPIKE GILIA	P P P	P P R
IRMI	IRIS MISSOURIENSIS	ROCKY MOUNTAIN IRIS	PPPPPP	PPPP PP
ISPL	ISOCOMA PLURIFLORUS	JIMMY GOLDENWEED		R
ISEC	ISOETES ECHINOSPORA	QUILLWORT	R	
IVAX	IVA AXILLARIS	POVERTY SUMPWEED	R P	P
IVXA	IVA XANTHIFOLIA	RAG SUMPWEED	R P	P PPP R
IVGO	IVESIA GORDONII	GORDON IVESIA	P	P R P
KAHI	KALLSTROEMIA HIRSUTISSIMA	HAIRY CALTROP	PR	P P
KOSC	KOCHIA SCOPARIA	BELVEDERE SUMMERCYPRESS	P	P P P R
KOIS	KOENIGIA ISLANDICA	ICELANDIC KOENIGIA	P P	
KRLA	KRASCHENINNIKOVIA LANATA	LOBELEAF GROUNDSEL	R P P	P PP
KRBI	KRIGIA BIFLORA	TWINFLOWER KRIGIA	RR	
KUEU	KUHNIA EUPATORIOIDES	FALSE PRAIRIE BONESET	PP P P	P P P
KURO	KUHNIA ROSMARINIFOLIA	GREENSCALED FALSEBONESET	P PR	P RR
LABI	LACTUCA BIENNIS	BIENNIAL LETTUCE	P	
LACA	LACTUCA CANADENSIS	CANADA LETTUCE	P	
LALU	LACTUCA LUDOVICIANA	WESTERN LETTUCE		P
LATA	LACTUCA TATARICA	CHICORY LETTUCE	RRRRPRP	PPP PPR
LAAM	LAMIUM AMPLEXICAULE	HENBIT DEADNETTLE		P
LAPU	LAMIUM PURPUREUM	PURPLE DEADNETTLE		P
LARE	LAPPULA REDOWSKII	BLUEBURR STICKSEED	PPPPPPP	P PPPPP
LAAR	LATHYRUS ARIZONICUS	ARIZONA PEAVINE	P P	PP
LAEU	LATHYRUS EUCOSMUS	BUSH PEAVINE	PP P	PPP R
LALE	LATHYRUS LEUCANTHUS	ASPEN PEAVINE	PPP PP	PPPPP
LAPO	LATHYRUS POLYMORPHUS	PACIFIC PEAVINE	PP	P
LEGI	LEMNA GIBBA	SWOLLEN DUCKWEED	R	
LEMI	LEMNA MINOR	COMMON DUCKWEED	P PP	P R P
LETR	LEMNA TRISULCA	STAR DUCKWEED	P	

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*** FORBS (CONT.) ***

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LECA1	LEONURUS CARDIACA	COMMON MOTHERWORT	P	P
LECA2	LEPIDIUM CAMPESTRE	FIELD PEPPERWEED		P
LEDE	LEPIDIUM DENSIFLORUM	PRAIRIE PEPPERWEED	P PPP	PP P
LELA	LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM	CLASPING PEPPERWEED		P
LEMO1	LEPIDIUM MONTANUM	MOUNTAIN PEPPERWEED	PP PPP	P PPPP
LEPE	LEPIDIUM PERFOLIATUM	CLASPING PEPPERWEED		R
LERA	LEPIDIUM RAMOSISSIMUM	BRANCHED PEPPERWEED	P RP	P P PP
LEVI	LEPIDIUM VIRGINICUM	VIRGINIA PEPPERWEED	RP	PP P
LEAL	LESQUERELLA ALPINA	ALPINE BLADDERPOD		P
LECA3	LESQUERELLA CALCICOLA		PPP	P P
LELU	LESQUERELLA LUDOVICIANA	FOOTHILL BLADDERPOD	P	R
LEMO2	LESQUERELLA MONTANA	MOUNTAIN BLADDERPOD	PPPPPPP	P PPPP
LEVU	LEUCANTHEMUM VULGARE	COMMON TANSY	P	P
LEER	LEUCELENE ERICOIDES	HEATH ASTER	P PPP	P P PP
LEMO3	LEUCOCRINUM MONTANUM	SAND LILY	PP	P P
LEPY	LEWISIA PYGMAEA	LEAST LEWISIA	RP RPP	P P PR
LILI	LIATRIS LIGULISTYLIS	ROCKY MTN. GAYFEATHER	PPP R	PRPR
LIPU1	LIATRIS PUNCTATA	DOTTED GAYFEATHER	R RPPRR	P P P R
LIAM	LIGULARIA AMPLECTENS	SHOWY ALPINE GROUNDSEL	PPP P	P P
LIBI	LIGULARIA BIGELOVII	BIGELOW GROUNDSEL	PPP P P	P P PP
LIPU2	LIGULARIA PUDICA	MODEST GROUNDSEL	PPP P	P P PR
LISO	LIGULARIA SOLDANELLA		RP R	P P
LITA	LIGULARIA TARAXACOIDES	DANDELION GROUNDSEL	RPP P P	P
LIFI	LIGUSTICUM FILICINUM	FERNLEAF LIGUSTICUM	PP	P P
LIPO	LIGUSTICUM PORTERI	PORTER LIGUSTICUM	P PPP	P PP
LIPH	LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM	WOOD LILY	PPRP P	P PR
LIDI	LIMNORCHIS DILATATA	WHITE BOGORCHID	P	P P
LIHY	LIMNORCHIS HYPERBOREA	NORTHERN BOGORCHID	PPPPP P	PPRP PP
LISA	LIMNORCHIS SACCATA	MODOC BOGORCHID	PP PPP	PPRR
LISP	LIMNORCHIS SPARSIFLORA	CANYON BOGORCHID		R
LIAQ	LIMOSELLA AQUATICA	WATER MUDWORT	PPPRR	RR P P
LINU	LINANTHUS NUTTALLII	NUTTALL GILIA	R R	RP P
LICA	LINARIA CANADENSIS	OLDFIELD TOADFLAX	P	R
LIDA	LINARIA DALMATICA	DALMATION TOADFLAX	PP	P P
LIVU	LINARIA VULGARIS	BUTTER-AND-EGGS TOADFLAX	PP P P	PPRP R
LIBO1	LINNAEA BOREALIS	AMERICAN TWINFLOWER	PPPPP P	PR
LIAU	LINUM AUSTRALE		P P	P
LILE	LINUM LEWISII	LEWIS FLAX	PPPP P	PPP PPP
LIPU3	LINUM PUBERULUM	PLAINS FLAX	P	P P
LIRI	LINUM RIGIDUM	STIFFSTEM FLAX	P	
LIBO2	LISTERA BOREALIS	NORTHERN TWAYBLADE	P	
LICO	LISTERA CORDATA	TWAYBLADE	R	R
LITE	LITHOPHRAGMA TENELLUM	SLENDER WOODLANDSTAR	P P	
LIAR	LITHOSPERMUM ARVENSE	CORN GROMWELL	P	
LIIN	LITHOSPERMUM INCISUM	NARROWLEAF GROMWELL	PPPPPPP	P PPPP
LIMU	LITHOSPERMUM MULTIFLORUM	MANYFLOWER GROMWELL	PP PPPP	PPP PR
LLSE	LLOYDIA SEROTINA	COMMON ALPLILY	RP P P	PRP P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

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LOOR	LOMATIUM ORIENTALE	ORIENTAL LOMATIUM	P PP	P
LORO	LOMATOGONIUM ROTATUM	MARSH FELWORT	R P	P
LOWR	LOTUS WRIGHTII	WRIGHT DEERVETCH	P	
LUAM	LUPINUS AMMOPHILUS	SAND LUPINE	PP	PP P
LUAR	LUPINUS ARGENTEUS	SILVERY LUPINE	PRPPPP	PPPPRPP
LUBA	LUPINUS BAKERI	BAKER LUPINE	PP	P
LUCA1	LUPINUS CAESPITOSUS	STEMLESS LUPINE		P P P
LUCA2	LUPINUS CAUDATUS	TAILCUP LUPINE	P PP	P PP
LUKI	LUPINUS KINGII	KINGS LUPINE	P	P P
LUPA1	LUPINUS PARVIFLORUS	LODGEPOLE LUPINE	PP	PP P PP
LUPL	LUPINUS PLATTENSIS	NEBRASKA LUPINE	PPP P	P P
LUPU	LUPINUS PUSILLUS	RUSTY LUPINE	P PPP	P P PP
LUAL	LUPINUS X-ALPESTRIS	MOUNTAIN LUPINE	PP P	P P
LYHA	LYCIUM HALIMIFOLIUM	MATRIMONYVINE WOLFBERRY	PP	P
LYAN	LYCOPODIUM ANNOTINUM	STIFF CLUBMOSS	P	P
LYAM	LYCOPUS AMERICANUS	AMERICAN BUGLEWEED	PP R	P P
LYJU	LYGODESMIA JUNCEA	RUSH SKELETONPLANT	P P P	P P PPP
LYOB	LYSIELLA OBTUSATA	ONELEAF REINORCHID	PR R	P
LYCI	LYSIMACHIA CILIATA	FRINGED LOOSESTRIFE	PPP	P R R
MABI	MACHAERANTHERA BIGELOVII	BIGELOW ASTER	PPP PRP	PPPP PP
MACA	MACHAERANTHERA CANESCENS	HOARY ASTER	P P	P P
MACO	MACHAERANTHERA COLORADOENSIS	COLORADO ASTER		P R P
MALE	MACHAERANTH. LEUCANTHEMIFOLIA	DAISYLEAF ASTER	PP	
MALI	MACHAERANTHERA LINEARIS		R RR	R
MAPA	MACHAERANTHERA PARVIFLORA			P
MAPI	MACHAERANTHERA PINNATIFIDA	IRONPLANT GOLDENWEED	P PPPP	R PP
MARU	MACHAERANTHERA RUBRICAULIS		RP P R	P RP P
MATA	MACHAERANTHERA TANACETIFOLIA	TANSYLEAF ASTER	P P	PPPP
MAGL	MADIA GLOMERATA	CLUSTER TARWEED	R PR	
MANE	MALVA NEGLECTA	RUNNING MALLOW	R P	P P P
MAVU	MARRUBIUM VULGARE	COMMON HOARHOUND	PP	P P P
MAMU	MARSILEA MUCRONATA	COMMON PEPPERWORT	R	R
MELU	MEDICAGO LUPULINA	BLACK MEDIC	P P P	P P
MESA	MEDICAGO SATIVA	ALFALFA	P P	P P P
MELE	MELAMPODIUM LEUCANTHEMUM	PLAINS BLACKFOOT	RPP	P P
MEAP	MELANDRIUM APETALUM	APETALOUS CAMPION	P	P P
MEDI	MELANDRIUM DIOICUM	WHITECOCKLE CAMPION	P P P	PP
MEDR	MELANDRIUM DRUMMONDII	DRUMMOND CAMPION	PPPPP	PPPP PP
MEKI	MELANDRIUM KINGII	KINGS CAMPION	P P	P
MEAL1	MELILOTUS ALBA	WHITE SWEETCLOVER	P P	P PP
MEOF	MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS	YELLOW SWEETCLOVER	P P	P PP P
MEAR	MENTHA ARVENSIS	FIELD MINT	P PPRR	PPPPRPP
MEAL2	MENTZELIA ALBICAULIS	WHITESTEM MENTZELIA	PPP	P P P
MEDE1	MENTZELIA DECAPETALA	TENPETAL MENTZELIA	RPR	RR P
MEDE2	MENTZELIA DENSA		R R P	
MELA1	MENTZELIA LACINIATA			PR
MEMO	MENTZELIA MONTANA	BUSHY MENTZELIA	P P	P

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*** FORBS (CONT.) ***

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MEMU1	MENTZELIA MULTICAULIS		P P P
MEMU2	MENTZELIA MULTIFLORA	DESERT MENTZELIA	PPR PP PPPPPP
MENU	MENTZELIA NUDA	BRACTLESS MENTZELIA	PRRRPRR RPP PPR
MEOL	MENTZELIA OLIGOSPERMA	FEWSEEDED MENTZELIA	P P P
MERU	MENTZELIA RUSBYI	CREAMY MENTZELIA	R RP R P
MESI	MENTZELIA SINUATA		P
MESP2	MENTZELIA SPECIOSA	HANDSOME MENTZELIA	P PP P
MEAL3	MERTENSIA ALPINA	ALPINE BLUEBELLS	R P R P
MEBA	MERTENSIA BAKERI	BAKER BLUEBELLS	PP P P P P PP
MEBR	MERTENSIA BREVISTYLA	SHORTSTYLE BLUEBELLS	P
MECI	MERTENSIA CILIATA	MOUNTAIN BLUEBELLS	PP PPRP PRPPPP
MEFR	MERTENSIA FRANCISCANA	FRANCISCAN BLUEBELLS	PR RP P
MEFU	MERTENSIA FUSIFORMIS	SPINDLEROOT BLUEBELLS	P R
MELA2	MERTENSIA LANCEOLATA	LANCELEAF BLUEBELLS	PPRPPRP PPPP PP
MEOB	MERTENSIA OBLONGIFOLIA	OBLONGLEAF BLUEBELLS	P
MEVI	MERTENSIA VIRIDIS	CANESCENT BLUEBELLS	PP R P R PP
MINU	MICROSERIS NUTANS	NODDING MICROSERIS	R
MIGR	MICROSTERIS GRACILIS	SLENDER PHLOX	R PPP P P P P
MIFL	MIMULUS FLORIBUNDUS	PURPLESTEM MONKEYFLOWER	RP P
MIGL	MIMULUS GLABRATUS	GLABROUS MONKEYFLOWER	R R P P
MIGU	MIMULUS GUTTATUS	COMMON MONKEYFLOWER	PPP R P PRP PR
MIRU1	MIMULUS RUBELLUS	PYGMY MONKEYFLOWER	R
MITI	MIMULUS TILINGII	MOUNTAIN MONKEYFLOWER	P
MIMA	MINUARTIA MACRANTHA		P P
MIOB	MINUARTIA OBTUSILOBA	TWINFLOWER SANDWORT	PPP P P PRP P
MIRU2	MINUARTIA RUBELLA	RED SANDWORT	RPP P P P P
MIMU	MIRABILIS MULTIFLORA	COLORADO FOUR-O'CLOCK	P RPP P P
MIOX	MIRABILIS OXYBAPHOIDES		P P P P
MIPE	MITELLA PENTANDRA	FIVE-STAMEN MITERWORT	P RP P R
MOLA	MOEHRINGIA LATERIFLORA	BLUNTLEAF SANDWORT	R
MOPA	MOLDAVICA PARVIFLORA	AMERICAN DRAGONHEAD	RPRRP P RP PP P
MOVE	MOLLUGO VERTICILLATA	CARPETWEED	P
MOFI	MONARDA FISTULOSA	MINTLEAF BEEBALM	P PPRP P P R
MOPE	MONARDA PECTINATA	PONY BEEBALM	R RP RR PPP P
MOUN	MONESES UNIFLORA	COMMON WOODNYMPH	PPPPP P PRP P
MONU	MONOLEPIS NUTTALLIANA	NUTTALL MONOLEPIS	RP RPP P P PP
MOHY	MONOTROPA HYPOPITYS	PINESAP	RPPR R
MYMI	MYOSURUS MINIMUS	TINY MOUSETAIL	P
MYEX	MYRIOPHYLLUM EXALBESCENS	PARROTFEATHER	R P P P P
NAMI	NAVARRETIA MINIMA	LEAST NAVARRETIA	P
NELI	NEOPARRYA LITHOPHILA		P
NECA	NEPETA CATARIA	CATNIP	P P R R
NIAT	NICOTIANA ATTENUATA	COYOTE TOBACCO	R PP
NOCU	NOTHOCALAIS CUSPIDATA	TOOTHED NOTHOCALAIS	PPRR P P
NOFE	NOTHOLAENA FENDLERI	ZIGZAG CLOAKFERN	PP PPP P PP
NULU	NUPHAR LUTEUM	ROCKY MOUNTAIN COWLILY	P P
OEAL	OENOTHERA ALBICAULIS	PRAIRIE EVENING-PRIMROSE	PP PPRP P P PP

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH HCUOLRU ALSUPEE FETGAMR FAELSNF ERRSOTN	J L PST E A UAE FLSPEGL FAAABCL EKNRLHE REMKOER
OEBR	OENOTHERA BRACHYCARPA	LONGFIN EVENING-PRIMROSE	P R	P
OECA	OENOTHERA CAESPITOSA	TUFTED EVENING-PRIMROSE	PPPPPP	PPPPPPP
OECO	OENOTHERA CORONOPIFOLIA	CUTLEAF EVENING-PRIMROSE	PPR PPP	PPPPPPP
OEFL	OENOTHERA FLAVA	YELLOW EVENING-PRIMROSE	PR P	P
OEHO	OENOTHERA HOOKERI	HOOKER EVENING-PRIMROSE	R	RP P
OENU	OENOTHERA NUTTALLII	NUTTALL EVENING-PRIMROSE	R PPR	PP P P
OEPA	OENOTHERA PALLIDA	PALE EVENING-PRIMROSE	R	R RP
OEVI	OENOTHERA VILLOSA	COMMON EVENING-PRIMROSE	PPPPPRP	P PPRPP
OLRI	OLIGONEURON RIGIDUM	STIFF GOLDENROD	P PP	P P R
ONVI	ONOBRYCHIS VICIAEFOLIA	COMMON SAINFOIN	PPP R	
ONSE	ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS	COMMON SENSITIVEFERN	P	
ONAC	ONOPORDON ACANTHIUM	SCOTCH COTTONTHISTLE	P	P
ONMO	ONOSMODIUM MOLLE	WESTERN MARBLESEED	PP	P P
OPCO	OPUNTIA COMPRESSA	BIGROOT PRICKLYPEAR	PPP	P P P
OPFR	OPUNTIA FRAGILIS	BRITTLE PRICKLYPEAR	R	R
OPPH	OPUNTIA PHAEACANTHA	BIG BEND PRICKLYPEAR	PP	
OPPO	OPUNTIA POLYACANTHA	PLAINS PRICKLYPEAR	PPP	P P P
ORPA	OREOCHRYSUM PARRYI	PARRY GOLDENWEED	PPP P P	P P P
ORAL	OREOXIS ALPINA	ALPINE OREOXIS	RP P P	PPP P
ORBA	OREOXIS BAKERI	BAKER OREOXIS	R R	
ORHU	OREOXIS HUMILIS		P P	P P
ORFA	OROBANCHE FASCICULATA	PURPLE BROOMRAPE	RPRPP P	P PP P
ORLU1	OROBANCHE LUDOVICIANA	LOUISIANA BROOMRAPE	P	R P
ORUN	OROBANCHE UNIFLORA	GHOST-PIPE		P
ORSE	ORTHILIA SECUNDA	SIDEBELLS PYROLA	PPP P P	PPRPRP
ORLU2	ORTHOCARPUS LUTEUS	YELLOW OWLCLOVER	RPRPPRP	PPRPRPP
OSCH	OSMORHIZA CHILENSIS	SPREADING SWEETROOT	P	
OSDE	OSMORHIZA DEPAUPERATA	BLUNTSEED SWEETROOT	P P	R
OXDI1	OXALIS DILLENII	DILLEN OREOXIS		P P P
OXST	OXALIS STRICTA	COMMON YELLOW OREOXIS	PR	P R
OXVI1	OXALIS VIOLACEA	VIOLET WOODSORREL OXALIS	R P	R
OXHI	OXYBAPHUS HIRSUTUS	HAIRY UMBRELLAWORT	PPPPP	P P R
OXLA1	OXYBAPHUS LANCEOLATUS	LANCELEAF UMBRELLAWORT	R	P
OXLI	OXYBAPHUS LINEARIS	NARROWLEAF UMBRELLAWORT	PPRPPRP	P PRPPP
OXFE	OXYPOLIS FENDLERI	FENDLER COWBANE	RP P	PPRP P
OXDI2	OXYRIA DIGYNA	ALPINE MOUNTAIN SORREL	PPP P	P P P
OXDE	OXYTROPIS DEFLEXA	DROPPOD CRAZYWEED	P	P P PP
OXLA2	OXYTROPIS LAMBERTII	LAMBERT CRAZYWEED	PPPPPP	P PPPPP
OXMU	OXYTROPIS MULTICEPS	FLOWERY CRAZYWEED	P PP	P PP
OXPA	OXYTROPIS PARRYI	PARRY CRAZYWEED	P P	P P
OXPO	OXYTROPIS PODOCARPA	STALKEDPOD CRAZYWEED	P P	P P P
OXSE	OXYTROPIS SERICEA	SILKY CRAZYWEED	P P P P	PPPP PP
OXSP	OXYTROPIS SPLENDENS	SHOWY CRAZYWEED	R	P P PP
OXVI2	OXYTROPIS VISCIDA	YELLOWHAIR CRAZYWEED		P P
PACR	PAPAVER CROCEUM	ICELAND POPPY		P
PAKL	PAPAVER KLUANENSE	ALPINE POPPY	RP	P P
PAPE	PARIETARIA PENSYLVANICA	PENNSYLVANIA PELLITORY		P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH J L PST HCUOLRU E A UAE ALSUPEE FLSPEGL FETGAMR FAAABCL FAELSNF EKNRLHE ERRSOTN REMKOER
PAFI	PARNASSIA FIMBRIATA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARNASSIA	PP P P P
PAPA	PARNASSIA PARVIFLORA	SMALL-FLOWER PARNASSIA	PP PP P R
PADE	PARONYCHIA DEPRESSA		R R P
PAJA	PARONYCHIA JAMESII	JAMES NAILWORT	PR P R
PAPU	PARONYCHIA PULVINATA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN NAILWORT	P PP RR P
PASE	PARONYCHIA SESSILIFLORA	CREEPING NAILWORT	R RPR PRPPP
PAVI2	PARTHENOCISSUS VITACEA	THICKET CREEPER	PPR P
PASA	PASTINACA SATIVA	GARDEN PARSNIP	P R
PEBR	PEDICULARIS BRACTEOSA	BRACTED LOUSEWORT	P P R
PECA1	PEDICULARIS CANADENSIS	EARLY LOUSEWORT	PPPRP RPP P
PECR1	PEDICULARIS CRENULATA	MEADOW LOUSEWORT	P P P P PP
PEGR1	PEDICULARIS GRAYI	GRAYS LOUSEWORT	PP P P PRP P
PEGR2	PEDICULARIS GROENLANDICA	ELEPHANTHEAD LOUSEWORT	PPPPP P P P PP
PEPA	PEDICULARIS PARRYI	PARRY LOUSEWORT	RPP P P P P PP
PERA1	PEDICULARIS RACEMOSA	SICKLETOP LOUSEWORT	P P P P
PESU	PEDICULARIS SUDETICA	ALPINE LOUSEWORT	P P P P
PESI	PEDIOCACTUS SIMPSONII	SNOWBALL CACTUS	R P RP
PEGL	PELLAEA GLABELLA	PURPLE CLIFFBRAKE	R P
PEMI	PENNELLIA MICRANTHA		P
PEAL1	PENSTEMON ALBIDUS	WHITE PENSTEMON	PPRR P R
PEAL2	PENSTEMON ALPINUS	ALPINE PENSTEMON	P PPRP P P RPP
PEAN	PENSTEMON ANGUSTIFOLIUS	NARROWLEAF PENSTEMON	PPRP P P P
PEAR	PENSTEMON ARENICOLA	SAND PENSTEMON	P
PEAU	PENSTEMON AURIBERBIS	GOLDENBEARD PENSTEMON	PRPPP P P P
PEBA	PENSTEMON BARBATUS	TORREY PENSTEMON	P PPP RP PP
PECA2	PENSTEMON CAESPITOSUS	MAT PENSTEMON	P
PECO1	PENSTEMON COMARRHENUS	DUSTY PENSTEMON	P P
PECO2	PENSTEMON CONFERTUS	YELLOW PENSTEMON	RR P P P PR
PECR2	PENSTEMON CRANDALLII	CRANDALL PENSTEMON	P P P P PP
PEDE	PENSTEMON DEGENERI	DEGENER BEARDTONGUE	P
PEGR3	PENSTEMON GRACILIS	SLENDER PENSTEMON	RPP R P P
PEGR4	PENSTEMON GRIFFINII	GRIFFINS PENSTEMON	P RP R P
PEHA1	PENSTEMON HALLII	HALLS PENSTEMON	RPP P P P PP
PEHA2	PENSTEMON HARBOURII	HARBOURS PENSTEMON	RP RR R P P
PEHU	PENSTEMON HUMILIS	LOW PENSTEMON	PP P P
PELI	PENSTEMON LINARIOIDES	TOADFLAX PENSTEMON	P P
PERY	PENSTEMON RYDBERGII	RYDBERG PENSTEMON	P R P P P
PESE	PENSTEMON SECUNDIFLORUS	SIDEBELLS PENSTEMON	PP PPPP PPPPPPP
PEST	PENSTEMON STRICTUS	ROCKY MOUNTAIN PENSTEMON	P RP P P P
PETE	PENSTEMON TEUCRIOIDES	GERMANDER PENSTEMON	P P P
PEVI1	PENSTEMON VIRENS	GREEN PENSTEMON	PPPPPP P PPPPP
PEVI2	PENSTEMON VIRGATUS	WANDBLOOM PENSTEMON	PPPPPPP PPRPPPP
PEWH	PENSTEMON WHIPPLEANUS	WHIPPLE PENSTEMON	PPP P P PRP PP
PECA3	PERICOME CAUDATA	TAILLEAF PERICOME	P PP P PR
PECO3	PERSICARIA COCCINEA	SWAMP SMARTWEED	P P P PP
PELA	PERSICARIA LAPATHIFOLIA	CURLTOP LADY'S THUMB	PR P P R
PEMA	PERSICARIA MACULATA	SPOTTED LADY'S THUMB	P P P P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** FORBS (CONT.) ***

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH J L PST HCUOLRU E A UAE ALSUPEE FLSPEGL FETGAMR FAAABCL FAELSNF EKNRLHE ERRSOTN REMKOER
PEPE	PERSICARIA PENSYLVANICA	PENNSYLVANIA SMARTWEED	P P
PESA	PETASITES SAGITTATA	ARROWLEAF COLTSFOOT	P P
PHAL1	PHACELIA ALBA	WHITE PHACELIA	P
PHBA	PHACELIA BAKERI	BAKER PHACELIA	RR RR R RR
PHDE	PHACELIA DENTICULATA		PP P P PP
PHGL	PHACELIA GLANDULOSA	GLANDULAR PHACELIA	P PP
PHHA	PHACELIA HASTATA	SILVERLEAF PHACELIA	PR PP P P
PHHE1	PHACELIA HETEROPHYLLA	VARILEAF PHACELIA	P PPPP P RP PP
PHNE	PHACELIA NEOMEXICANA	NEW MEXICO PHACELIA	PPP PP P PP PP
PHSE	PHACELIA SERICEA	SILKY PHACELIA	PPP P P P P
PHCO2	PHLOX CONDENSATA	DWARF TUFTED PHLOX	PPP P PPPP P
PHHO	PHLOX HOODII	HOODS PHLOX	P P
PHLO1	PHLOX LONGIFOLIA	LONGLEAF PHLOX	P PP P P
PHMU1	PHLOX MULTIFLORA	FLOWERY PHLOX	P PR RPR P
PHMU2	PHLOX MUSCOIDES	SQUARESTEM PHLOX	RR P
PHHE2	PHYSALIS HEDERAEFOLIA	HEARTLEAF GROUNDCHERRY	PP P
PHHE3	PHYSALIS HETEROPHYLLA	CLAMMY GROUNDCHERRY	P P
PHLO2	PHYSALIS LOBATA	PURPLE GROUNDCHERRY	PPP P P P
PHVI1	PHYSALIS VIRGINIANA	LONGLEAF GROUNDCHERRY	PP P P P P
PHAC	PHYSARIA ACUTIFOLIA	TWINPOD	PP PP P
PHFL	PHYSARIA FLORIBUNDA	DOUBLE BLADDERPOD	PP P P P
PHRO	PHYSARIA ROLLINSII	ROLLINS TWINPOD	P P P R
PHVI2	PHYSARIA VITULIFERA	FIDDLELEAF TWINPOD	R PR P P
PIOP	PICRADENIOPSIS OPPOSITIFOLIA	PLAINS BAHIA	PRP P P P
PLSC	PLAGIOBOTHRYS SCOULERI	SCOULER POPCORNFLOWER	PP R P P P
PLER	PLANTAGO ERIOPODA	REDWOOL PLANTAIN	P RR P P P
PLLA	PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA	BUCKHORN PLANTAIN	P P R P
PLMA	PLANTAGO MAJOR	RIPPLESEED PLANTAIN	P P P PPR R
PLPA	PLANTAGO PATAGONICA	WOOLLY PLANTAIN	PP P PPP P
PLTW	PLANTAGO TWEEDYI	TWEEDY PLANTAIN	P P
PNAF	PNEUMONANTHE AFFINIS	PLEATED GENTIAN	PPR P PP P P
PNCA	PNEUMONANTHE CALYCOSA	BLUE GENTAIN	PPR P PRP PP
POEA	PODISTERA EASTWOODAE		P
POLA	PODOSPERMUM LACINIATUM	SCORPIONTAIL	P
PODO1	POLANISIA DODECANDRA	ROUGHSEED CLAMMYSEED	R PR P P
POJA	POLANISIA JAMESII	JAMES CLAMMYWEED	R R
POBR	POLEMONIUM BRANDEGEI	BRANDEGEE POLEMONIUM	P P PP
POCA2	POLEMONIUM CAERULEUM	WESTERN POLEMONIUM	P P PR
POFO1	POLEMONIUM FOLIOSISSIMUM	LEAFY POLEMONIUM	PRRR P P RP PP
POPU1	POLEMONIUM PULCHERRIMUM	SKUNKLEAF POLEMONIUM	PPP P P PPPP P
POVI	POLEMONIUM VISCOSUM	STICKY POLEMONIUM	PPP P PPP P
POAM2	POLYGONUM AMPHIBIUM	WATER LADY'S THUMB	P RP
POAV	POLYGONUM AVICULARE	PROSTRATE KNOTWEED	P PPP P
PODO2	POLYGONUM DOUGLASII	DOUGLAS KNOTWEED	RR P P P P P
POEN	POLYGONUM ENGELMANNII	ENGELMANN KNOTWEED	R R
POKE	POLYGONUM KELLOGGII	KELLOGG KNOTWEED	R P P
PORA	POLYGONUM RAMOSISSIMUM	BUSHY KNOTWEED	P P P P P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

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POSA2	POLYGONUM SAWATCHENSE	SAWATCH KNOTWEED	P	P PPPRR
POSP	POLYGONUM SPERGULARIAEFORME	FALL KNOTWEED	R	
POWA	POLYGONUM WATSONII	WATSON KNOTWEED		P R
POHE	POLYPODIUM HESPERIUM	WESTERN POLYPODY	R P P	P
POOL	PORTULACA OLERACEA	COMMON PURSLANE		P R
POAL2	POTAMOGETON ALPINUS	SLIMLEAF PONDWEED	P	P
POAM3	POTAMOGETON AMPLIFOLIUS	LARGELEAF PONDWEED		P
POBE	POTAMOGETON BERCHTOLDII	BERCHTOLD PONDWEED	R	P
POCR	POTAMOGETON CRISPUS	CURLY PONDWEED		P
POEP	POTAMOGETON EPIHYDRUS	RUBBONLEAF PONDWEED		R
POFI	POTAMOGETON FILIFORMIS	FINELEAF PONDWEED	P P	P P P
POFO2	POTAMOGETON FOLIOSUS	LEAFY PONDWEED	P	RPP P
POGR2	POTAMOGETON GRAMINEUS	VARIABLELEAF PONDWEED	R	P R P
POIL	POTAMOGETON ILLINOENSIS	ILLINOIS PONDWEED		P
PONA	POTAMOGETON NATANS	FLOATINGLEAF PONDWEED		P
PONO1	POTAMOGETON NODOSUS	AMERICAN PONDWEED		P
POPE1	POTAMOGETON PECTINATUS	FENNELLEAF PONDWEED	P P	P
POPE2	POTAMOGETON PERFOLIATUS	RICHARDSON PONDWEED	R	P P
POPR2	POTAMOGETON PRAELONGUS	WHITESTEM PONDWEED	RP	P P
POPU2	POTAMOGETON PUSILLUS	BABY PONDWEED	R P	P P R
POVA	POTAMOGETON VAGINATUS	SHEATHED PONDWEED		P
POBI	POTENTILLA BIENNIS	BIENNIAL CINQUEFOIL		PP P
POCO2	POTENTILLA CONCINNA	ELEGANT CINQUEFOIL	RR P	PRP PP
PODI	POTENTILLA DIVERSIFOLIA	VARILEAF CINQUEFOIL	RP PPP	PPRP PP
POGR3	POTENTILLA GRACILIS	NORTHWEST CINQUEFOIL	PPP PRP	PPPP PP
POHI	POTENTILLA HIPPIANA	HORSE CINQUEFOIL	PPRPPPR	PPPP PP
POHO	POTENTILLA HOOKERIANA	HOOKER CINQUEFOIL		P
PONI	POTENTILLA NIVEA	ALPINE CINQUEFOIL	RP	P P
PONO2	POTENTILLA NORVEGICA	NORWEGIAN CINQUEFOIL	PP P	P P
POPE3	POTENTILLA PENSYLVANICA	PENNSYLVANIA CINQUEFOIL	PRPPPP	PPPP PP
POPL	POTENTILLA PLATTENSIS	PLATTE CINQUEFOIL	RPP R R	P P P
POQU	POTENTILLA QUINQUEFOLIA	SNOW CINQUEFOIL		P
PORI	POTENTILLA RIVALIS	BROOK CINQUEFOIL	R	P
POSU1	POTENTILLA SUBJUGA		R	
POSU2	POTENTILLA SUPINA	CARPET CINQUEFOIL	P	
PRRA	PRENANTHES RACEMOSA	GLAUCOUS WHITE-LETTUCE	R PP	P
PRAN	PRIMULA ANGUSTIFOLIA	COLORADO PRIMROSE	RPP P P	PPP P
PREG	PRIMULA EGALIKSENSIS	BIRDSEYE PRIMROSE		P
PRIN	PRIMULA INCANA	AMERICAN PRIMROSE	P PRR	PR P
PRPA	PRIMULA PARRYI	PARRY PRIMROSE	PP P	P P P
PRVU	PRUNELLA VULGARIS	COMMON SELFHEAL	PP P	P R
PSMO	PSEUDOCYMOPTERUS MONTANUS	MOUNTAIN PARSLEY	PPPPPP	PPPP PP
PSJA	PSEUDOSTELLARIA JAMESIANA	TUBER STARWORT	P P	P P
PSLA	PSORALEA LANCEOLATA	LEMON SCURFPEA	PP P	P P
PSTE	PSORALEA TENUIFLORA	SLIMFLOWER SCURFPEA	PPRP	P P P
PTAQ	PTERIDIUM AQUILINUM	WESTERN BRACKEN FERN	P P R	R
PTAN	PTEROSPORA ANDROMEDEA	WOODLAND PINEDROPS	P PRR	R

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

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PTHE	PTERYXIA HENDERSONII	HENDERSON CYMOPTERUS	P P P P P
PUPA	PULSATILLA PATENS	AMERICAN PASQUEFLOWER	P PPPP PPPPPPP
PYAS	PYROLA ASARIFOLIA	ALPINE PYROLA	PPP P P PPPP P
PYCH	PYROLA CHLORANTHA	GREEN PYROLA	P PPP P PPP P
PYMI	PYROLA MINOR	SNOWLINE PYROLA	P P P PRP RP
PYPI	PYROLA PICTA	WHITEVEIN PYROLA	P
PYCL	PYRROCOMA CLEMENTIS		R P P
PYLA	PYRROCOMA LANCEOLATA	LANCELEAF GOLDENWEED	P R
RAAB	RANUNCULUS ABORTIVUS	LITTLELEAF BUTTERCUP	PP P
RAAC	RANUNCULUS ACRIFORMIS	SHARP BUTTERCUP	P
RAAL	RANUNCULUS ALISMAEFOLIUS	PLANTAINLEAF BUTTERCUP	R RP
RACA	RANUNCULUS CARDIOPHYLLUS	SHORE BUTTERCUP	P P P PP P PP
RAES	RANUNCULUS ESCHSCHOLTZII	ESCHSCHOLTZ BUTTERCUP	PP RP P
RAFL	RANUNCULUS FLABELLARIS	YELLOW WATER BUTTERCUP	P
RAGL	RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS	SAGEBRUSH BUTTERCUP	PP
RAGM	RANUNCULUS GMELINII	GMELINS BUTTERCUP	P P
RAGR	RANUNCULUS GRAYI	GRAYS BUTTERCUP	P P P
RAHY	RANUNCULUS HYPERBOREUS	ARCTIC BUTTERCUP	PP PP P P
RAIN	RANUNCULUS INAMOENUS	CLUSTERED BUTTERCUP	RPPPP P PPPP PP
RAMA1	RANUNCULUS MACAULEYI	MACAULEY BUTTERCUP	R P P P
RAMA2	RANUNCULUS MACOUNII	MACOUNS BUTTERCUP	PP PPP P PP
RAPE	RANUNCULUS PEDATIFIDUS	BIRDFOOT BUTTERCUP	RP R P R
RAPY	RANUNCULUS PYGMAEUS	DWARF BUTTERCUP	P P
RARE	RANUNCULUS REPTANS	CREEPING BUTTERCUP	R PP P
RASC	RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS	BLISTER BUTTERCUP	P P R P P PR
RACO	RATIBIDA COLUMNIFERA	PRAIRIE CONEFLOWER	PPR P P P
RATA	RATIBIDA TAGETES	SHORTRAY CONEFLOWER	RPR P R
RHMI	RHINANTHUS MINOR	RATTLEBOX	P P P
RHIN	RHODIOLA INTEGRIFOLIA	KINGS CROWN	PP P R PRP P
ROCU	RORIPPA CURVIPES	OBTUSE FIELDCRESS	RR P R
ROOF	RORIPPA OFFICINALE	WATERCRESS	R R P P
ROPA	RORIPPA PALUSTRIS	MARSH YELLOWCRESS	PPPPR PR PP
ROSI	RORIPPA SINUATA	YELLOW WATERCRESS	R PP PPP PP
ROSP	RORIPPA SPHAEROCARPA	BLUNTLEAVED YELLOWCRESS	P
ROTE	RORIPPA TERES		PP P
RUAR	RUBUS ARCTICUS	ARCTIC BRAMBLE	P
RUHI	RUDBECKIA HIRTA	BLACK-EYED SUSAN	PR PRP PPRP PP
RULA	RUDBECKIA LACINIATA	CUTLEAF CONEFLOWER	P PRPP P R PP
RUAL	RUMEX ALTISSIMUS	PALE DOCK	R
RUCR	RUMEX CRISPUS	CURLY DOCK	R P P
RUDE2	RUMEX DENSIFLORUS	DENSEFLOWER DOCK	P PR R P P
RUMA	RUMEX MARITIMUS	GOLDEN DOCK	R
RUOC	RUMEX OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN DOCK	R R RRR PP
RUSA	RUMEX SALICIFOLIUS	WILLOWLEAF DOCK	P PRP PPR PR
RUVE	RUMEX VENOSUS	VEINY DOCK	PPPPP P
SASA	SAGINA SAGINOIDES	ARCTIC PEARLWORT	PP R P P P
SACU	SAGITTARIA CUNEATA	DUCK POTATO ARROWHEAD	PP P P P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** FORBS (CONT.) ***

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SARU	SALICORNIA RUBRA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLASSWORT		P
SAIB	SALSOLA IBERICA	TUMBLING RUSSIAN THISTLE	PRP	P P PP
SARE2	SALVIA REFLEXA	LANCELEAF SAGE	R P R	P P P
SAMI	SANGUISORBA MINOR	SMALL BURNET	P	
SAMA	SANICULA MARILANDICA	BLACK SANICLE	PPP	
SAOF	SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS	BOUNCINGBET	RP	P
SAWE	SAUSSUREA WEBERI	WEBER CATSEYE		P
SAAD	SAXIFRAGA ADSCENDENS	WEDGELEAF SAXIFRAGE	P R R	P P
SABR2	SAXIFRAGA BRONCHIALIS	YELLOWDOT SAXIFRAGE	PP P P	PRP P
SACA3	SAXIFRAGA CAESPITOSA	TUFTED SAXIFRAGE	R	P P
SACE	SAXIFRAGA CERNUA	NODDING SAXIFRAGE	RP R P	P P
SAFE	SAXIFRAGA FERRUGINEA	RUSTY HAIR SAXIFRAGE	P	
SAFL	SAXIFRAGA FLAGELLARIS	TRAILING SAXIFRAGE	RP P P	P P
SAHI	SAXIFRAGA HIRCULUS	ARCTIC SAXIFRAGE	P	P P
SAHY	SAXIFRAGA HYPERBOREA	PYGMY SAXIFRAGE	P P P	P P
SAOD	SAXIFRAGA ODONTOLOMA	BROOK SAXIFRAGE	PPP PRP	PRP R
SAOR	SAXIFRAGA OREGANA	OREGON SAXIFRAGE	P	PR
SARH	SAXIFRAGA RHOMBOIDEA	SNOWBALL SAXIFRAGE	RP PP P	PPPP PR
SASE	SAXIFRAGA SERPYLLIFOLIA	GOLDBLOOM SAXIFRAGE	PP P	P P P
SCMU	SCHKUHRIA MULTIFLORA		P P	
SCLI	SCHOENOCRAMBE LINIFOLIA	FLAXLEAF PLAINSMUSTARD	P P	P
SCLA2	SCROPHULARIA LANCEOLATA	LANCELEAF FIGWORT	PPPPRP	PR PP
SCBR	SCUTELLARIA BRITTONII	BRITTONS SKULLCAP	RPPPPP	P PPPRP
SCGA	SCUTELLARIA GALERICULATA	MARSH SKULLCAP	R PPP	R R
SEAC	SEDUM ACRE	GOLDMOSS STONECROP	P	
SELA	SEDUM LANCEOLATUM	WORMLEAF STONECROP	PPPPPPP	PPPP
SEDE1	SELAGINELLA DENSA	SPIKEMOSS SELAGINELLA	P PP	P PP
SEMU1	SELAGINELLA MUTICA	BLUNT SELAGINELLA	R PP	P R
SEUN	SELAGINELLA UNDERWOODII	UNDERWOOD SELAGINELLA	P PPP	P P R
SEWE1	SELAGINELLA WEATHERBIANA	WEATHERBY SELAGINELLA	PPP	P
SEAT	SENECIO ATRATUS	BLACK GROUNDSEL	PPP P P	PRP PP
SECA	SENECIO CANUS	WOOLLY GROUNDSEL	PP PR	RP P P
SECR1	SENECIO CRASSULUS	THICKLEAF GROUNDSEL	PPP	P P
SECR2	SENECIO CROCATUS	SAFFRON GROUNDSEL	RP R	P P P
SEDE2	SENECIO DEBILIS	WEAK GROUNDSEL		P
SEDI	SENECIO DIMORPHOPHYLLUS	PAYSONS GROUNDSEL	PP P	RP P
SEER	SENECIO EREMOPHILUS	DESERT GROUNDSEL	P PPR	RPRP PP
SEFE	SENECIO FENDLERI	FENDLER GROUNDSEL	PPPPPPP	PPPP PP
SEFR	SENECIO FREMONTII	FREMONT GROUNDSEL	PPP P R	PRP
SEHA	SENECIO HALLII	HALLS GROUNDSEL		P
SEIN	SENECIO INTEGERRIMUS	LAMBSTONGUE GROUNDSEL	PP PP P	PP P P
SELO	SENECIO LONGILOBUS	THREADLEAF GROUNDSEL	R PP	P P
SEMU2	SENECIO MULTILOBATUS	LOBELEAF GROUNDSEL	P	
SENE	SENECIO NEOMEXICANUS	NEW MEXICO GROUNDSEL	P P	PPPP
SEPA	SENECIO PAUPERCULUS	BALSAM GROUNDSEL	P	PP
SEPL	SENECIO PLATTENSIS	PRAIRIE GROUNDSEL	PP	P
SEPS	SENECIO PSEUDAUREUS	GOLDEN GROUNDSEL	P P P	P P P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH HCUOLRU ALSUPEE FETGAMR FAELSNF ERRSOTN	J L PST E A UAE FLSPEGL FAAABCL EKNRLHE REMKOER
SESE	SENECIO SERRA	BUTTERWEED GROUNDSEL	PP	R P
SESP	SENECIO SPARTIOIDES	BROOM GROUNDSEL	PP PRP	P P PP
SEST	SENECIO STREPTANTHIFOLIUS	CLEFTLEAF GROUNDSEL	R P P	R
SETR1	SENECIO TRIANGULARIS	ARROWLEAF GROUNDSEL	PPP	P P R
SETR2	SENECIO TRIDENTICULATUS		PR PPPP	PPPPP
SEWE2	SENECIO WERNERIAEFOLIUS	HOARY GROUNDSEL	PPP PPP	PPP PR
SEWO	SENECIO WOOTONII	WOOTON GROUNDSEL	PR PPP	P P
SEVE	SESUVIUM VERRUCOSUM	SEAPURSLANE		P
SHRO	SHINNERSOSERIS ROSTRATA	SKELETONWEED	R	
SIPR	SIBBALDIA PROCUMBENS	SIBBALDIA	RP P P	PPR P
SICA	SIDALCEA CANDIDA	WHITE CHECKERMALLOW	P	PP R
SINE	SIDALCEA NEOMEXICANA	NEW MEXICO CHECKERMALLOW	P RPPP	P PR
SIAC	SILENE ACAULIS	MOSS SILENE	PPP P P	P P P
SIAN1	SILENE ANTIRRHINA	SLEEPY SILENE	P	P
SIME	SILENE MENZIESII	MENZIES SILENE	P	P P
SINO	SILENE NOCTIFLORA	NIGHT FLOWERING SILENE	RP	
SISC	SILENE SCOULERI	SCOULER SILENE	PP P	P R
SIVU	SILENE VULGARIS	BLADDER SILENE	P R	
SILA	SILPHIUM LACINIATUM	COMPASSPLANT	P	
SIMA	SILYBUM MARIANUM	BLESSED MILKTHISTLE		P
SIAR	SINAPIS ARVENSIS	CHARLOCK		PP
SIAL	SISYMBRIUM ALTISSIMUM	TUMBLE MUSTARD	PPRR P	P R PP
SILO1	SISYMBRIUM LOESELII	TALL HEDGEMUSTARD	P	P
SIAN2	SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	COMMON BLUEEYED-GRASS	PPPP P	PPPP PP
SIHE	SISYRINCHIUM HETEROCARPUM			R
SMCA	SMELOWSKIA CALYCINA	COMBLEAF	PP	P P
SMRA	SMILACINA RACEMOSA	FEATHER SOLOMONPLUME	PPPPPP	PPPPPPP
SMST	SMILACINA STELLATA	STARRY SOLOMONPLUME	PP PPPP	PPRPPPP
SOJA	SOLANUM JAMESII	JAMES NIGHTSHADE	R	P
SOSA	SOLANUM SARACHOIDES	HAIRY NIGHTSHADE		P
SOTR	SOLANUM TRIFLORUM	CUTLEAF NIGHTSHADE	R PPRP	P PP
SOCA	SOLIDAGO CANADENSIS	CANADA GOLDENROD	PP PPP	PRP PRR
SOGI	SOLIDAGO GIGANTEA	GIANT GOLDENROD	P PP P	P PPR
SOMI	SOLIDAGO MISSOURIENSIS	MISSOURI GOLDENROD	RP PPP	P PP PP
SOMO	SOLIDAGO MOLLIS	VELVETY GOLDENROD	PR P	P P
SOMU	SOLIDAGO MULTIRADIATA	SUBALPINE GOLDENROD	RP P	PP P
SONA	SOLIDAGO NANA	BABY GOLDENROD	P R	P R
SONE	SOLIDAGO NEMORALIS	DYERSWEED GOLDENROD	P P	
SOSP1	SOLIDAGO SPARSIFLORA	FEWFLOWERED GOLDENROD	R P	P P P
SOSP2	SOLIDAGO SPATHULATA	COAST GOLDENROD	RP P R	PPRP PP
SOSP3	SOLIDAGO SPECIOSA	NOBLE GOLDENROD	P P R	R
SOAR	SONCHUS ARVENSIS	FIELD SOWTHISTLE	R	
SOOL	SONCHUS OLERACEUS	COMMON SOWTHISTLE	R	P P
SONU	SOPHORA NUTTALLIANA	SILKY SOPHORA	PPP	P PP
SPAN1	SPARGANIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	NARROWLEAF BURREED	R R P	P
SPEM	SPARGANIUM EMERSUM	SIMPLESTEM BURREED	R R	
SPAN2	SPHAERALCEA ANGUSTIFOLIA	NARROWLEAF GLOBEMALLOW	PRP	P P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH HCUOLRU ALSUPEE FETGAMR FAELSNF ERRSOTN	J L PST E A UAE FLSPEGL FAAABCL EKNRLHE REMKOER
SPCO1	SPHAERALCEA COCCINEA	SCARLET GLOBEMELLOW	R P P P	P P PP
SPPA	SPHAERALCEA PARVIFOLIA		P	
SPSA	SPHAEROPHYSA SALSULA	AUSTRIAN PEAWEED		P
SPRO	SPIRANTHES ROMANZOFFIANA	LADIES TRESSES	RPP	P P P
SPPO	SPIRODELA POLYRHIZA	COMMON DUCKSMEAT		P
STPA1	STACHYS PALUSTRIS	MARSH BETONY	PPPP	P R PP
STCA	STELLARIA CALYCANTHA	NORTHERN STARWORT	PP	P
STCR	STELLARIA CRASSIFOLIA	THICKLEAVED STARWORT	R P	P
STLA	STELLARIA LAETA	LONGSTALK STARWORT	RP PP P	PPP PR
STLO	STELLARIA LONGIFOLIA	LONGLEAVED STARWORT	PPPP P	P PPP
STME	STELLARIA MEDIA	CHICKWEED STARWORT	P	PP
STOB	STELLARIA OBTUSA	BLUNTSEPALLED STARWORT		P
STSI	STELLARIA SIMCOEI	SIMCOE STARWORT	P	
STUM	STELLARIA UMBELLATA	UMBRELLA STARWORT	RPP P P	P
STPA2	STEPHANOMERIA PAUCIFLORA	FEWFLOWERED WIRELETTUCE	P PPRP	P P P
STAM	STREPTOPUS AMPLEXIFOLIUS	CLASPLEAF TWISTEDSTALK	PPPPP	PR
SUCA	SUAEDA CALCEOLIFORMIS	PURSH SEEPWEED	R P R	PPP
SUNI	SUAEDA NIGRA	BUSHY SEABLITE	R R	P
SUOC	SUAEDA OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN SEEPWEED	P	
SUTO	SUAEDA TORREYANA	TORREY SEEPWEED	P	
SWPE	SWERTIA PERENNIS	BOG SWERTIA	PPPPP	P P PP
TAPA	TALINUM PARVIFLORUM	PRAIRIE FAMEFLOWER	PPP	P P R
TABA	TANACETUM BALSAMITA	COSTMARY CHRYSANTHEMUM		P
TACE	TARAXACUM CERATOPHORUM	ROUGH DANDELION	PP P P	PPP R
TAER	TARAXACUM ERIOPHORUM	ROCKY MOUNTAIN DANDELION	P P	
TALA	TARAXACUM LAEVIGATUM	SMOOTH DANDELION	PP P	PP
TALY	TARAXACUM LYRATUM	DWARF ALPINE DANDELION	P R	P R
TAOF	TARAXACUM OFFICINALE	COMMON DANDELION	P P P	PPPPPPR
TAPH	TARAXACUM PHYMATOCARPUM			P
TEJA	TELESONIX JAMESII	JAMES TELESONIX	P	P
TECA2	TEUCRIUM CANADENSE	AMERICAN GERMANDER	P	P
TELA	TEUCRIUM LACINIATUM	CUTLEAVED GERMANDER	PRP	P P
THAL	THALICTRUM ALPINUM	ALPINE MEADOWRUE	PP P R	P P P
THDA	THALICTRUM DASYCARPUM	PURPLE MEADOWRUE	PP P	P R
THFE	THALICTRUM FENDLERI	FENDLER MEADOWRUE	PP P R	R P RP
THSP	THALICTRUM SPARSIFLORUM	FEW-FLOWERED MEADOWRUE	P P	
THVE	THALICTRUM VENULOSUM	VEINY MEADOWRUE	R	R P
THFI	THELESPERMA FILIFOLIUM	GREENTHREAD	P PPPPP	P R
THME	THELESPERMA MEGAPOTAMICUM	HOPI-TEA GREENTHREAD	PP	P P
THSU	THELESPERMA SUBNUDUM	NAVAJO-TEA GREENTHREAD	P	P
THSA	THELLUNGIELLA SALSUGINEA	SALT WATER CRESS		P
THEL	THELYPODIOPSIS ELEGANS		P	
THIN	THELYPODIUM INTEGRIFOLIUM	ENTIRELEAVED THELYPODY	R R	RR
THLA	THELYPODIUM LAXIFLORUM	LOOSEFLOWERED THELYPODY		P
THWR	THELYPODIUM WRIGHTII	WRIGHT THELYPODY		P
THDI	THERMOPSIS DIVARICARPA	SPREADING THERMOPSIS	PPPPP P	P PPPPP
THMO1	THERMOPSIS MONTANA	MOUNTAIN THERMOPSIS	PP PP	PP P P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

***** FORBS (CONT.) *****

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH HCUOLRU ALSUPEE FETGAMR FAELSNF ERRSOTN	J L PST E A UAE FLSPEGL FAAABCL EKNRLHE REMKOER
THRH	THERMOPSIS RHOMBIFOLIA	PRAIRIE THERMOPSIS	PR PPRP	PPP P
THAR	THLASPI ARVENSE	FIELD PENNYCRESS	P PP	P PP PP
THMO2	THLASPI MONTANUM	ALPS PENNYCRESS	PPPPPPP	PPPPPPP
TIAQ	TILLAEA AQUATICA	COMMON PYGMYWEED		R
TOLY	TONESTUS LYALLII	LYALL TONESTUS	P	
TOPY	TONESTUS PYGMAEUS	PYGMY TONESTUS	RPP P	PRP P
TOEX1	TOWNSENDIA EXIMIA		P	
TOEX2	TOWNSENDIA EXSCAPA	STEMLESS TOWNSENDIA	P PRP	PPPRP
TOFE	TOWNSENDIA FENDLERI	FENDLER TOWNSENDIA	P P P	PP
TOGR	TOWNSENDIA GRANDIFLORA	LARGEFLOWER TOWNSENDIA	PPPPR	P P R
TOHO	TOWNSENDIA HOOKERI	HOOKER TOWNSENDIA	RRPPR	P P PP
TOIN	TOWNSENDIA INCANA	HOARY TOWNSENDIA	R	
TOLE	TOWNSENDIA LEPTOTES	COMMON TOWNSENDIA		P P
TORO	TOWNSENDIA ROTHROCKII	ROTHROCK TOWNSENDIA		P
TOPA	TOXICOSCORDION PANICULATUS	FOOTHILL DEATHCAMAS	P	P PR
TOVE	TOXICOSCORDION VENENOSUS	GRASSY DEATHCAMAS	PP P	P P P
TRSA	TRACAULON SAGITTATUM	ARROWLEAF TEARTHUMB		PP
TROC	TRADESCANTIA OCCIDENTALIS	PRAIRIE SPIDERWORT	RPPPP	P P R
TRNE	TRAGIA NEPETAEFOLIA	NOSEBURN	R PP	P P
TRDU	TRAGOPOGON DUBIUS	WESTERN SALSIFY	RPPP P	P P P
TRPO	TRAGOPOGON PORRIFOLIUS	VEGETABLE OYSTER SALSIFY	PP	P P PR
TRPR1	TRAGOPOGON PRATENSIS	MEADOW SALSIFY	P P	P R
TRTE	TRIBULUS TERRESTRIS	PUNCTUREVINE	PRP	P
TRAT	TRIFOLIUM ATTENUATUM	THRIFT CLOVER	P P	P
TRDA	TRIFOLIUM DASYPHYLLUM	WHIPROOT CLOVER	PPP P P	PPP P
TRGY	TRIFOLIUM GYMNOCARPON	HOLLYLEAF CLOVER		P
TRHY	TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM	ALSIKE CLOVER	P P P	P PPP
TRLO	TRIFOLIUM LONGIPES	LONGSTALK CLOVER	R	R P
TRNA	TRIFOLIUM NANUM	DWARF CLOVER	RP P P	P P P
TRPA1	TRIFOLIUM PARRYI	PARRY CLOVER	RPP	PRP P
TRPR2	TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE	RED CLOVER	P PP P	PP P R
TRRE	TRIFOLIUM REPENS	WHITE CLOVER	P RP P	P PPPR
TRWO1	TRIFOLIUM WORMSKJOLDII	SIERRA CLOVER	P P	P PPR
TRMA	TRIGLOCHIN MARITIMUM	SEASIDE ARROWGRASS	PPPP	PP P
TRPA2	TRIGLOCHIN PALUSTRE	ARROW PODGRASS	RPRP	P PR
TRPE	TRIODANIS PERFOLIATA	VENUS LOOKINGGLASS	R P	P
TRIN	TRIPLEUROSPERMUM INODORUM	SCENTLESS MAYWEED	P	
TRMI	TRIPTEROCALYX MICRANTHUS	SMALLFLOWER SANDVERBENA	P RRP	P PP
TRLA	TROLLIUS LAXUS	AMERICAN GLOBEFLOWER	PPP R	P P P
TYAN	TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA	NARROWLEAF CATTAIL		P P P
TYLA	TYPHA LATIFOLIA	COMMON CATTAIL	R	P P
URDI	URTICA DIOICA	TALL NETTLE	PP P	P PP PP
UTVU	UTRICULARIA VULGARIS	COMMON BLADDERWORT	P	P
VAPY	VACCARIA PYRAMIDATA	COW SOAPWORT	P R P	P PP
VACA	VALERIANA CAPITATA	SHARPLEAF VALERIAN	RPPPPPP	PPP P
VAED	VALERIANA EDULIS	EDIBLE VALERIAN	RPP P P	PPP PP
VETE	VERATRUM TENUIPETALUM	CORN HUSK LILY	P	RP P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** FORBS (CONT.) ***

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VEBL	VERBASCUM BLATTARIA	MOTH MULLEIN		P
VETH	VERBASCUM THAPSUS	FLANNEL MULLEIN	RPRR	P R RP
VEAM1	VERBENA AMBROSIFOLIA	SMALLFLOWERED VERBENA	PPP	P P P
VEBR	VERBENA BRACTEATA	BIGBRACT VERBENA	P PPPR	P P PP
VECI	VERBENA CILIATA			P P
VEMA	VERBENA MACDOUGALII	MACDOUGAL VERBENA	P P	R P
VEST	VERBENA STRICTA	WOOLLY VERBENA	RP	P
VEWR	VERBENA WRIGHTII	WRIGHTS VERBENA	R	P
VEEN	VERBESINA ENCELIOIDES	GOLDEN CROWNBEARD	P RPPPR	PPP
VEAM2	VERONICA AMERICANA	AMERICAN SPEEDWELL	RPPPPRP	PPPPPP
VEAN	VERONICA ANAGALLIS-AQUATICA	WATER SPEEDWELL	PPR	P
VEBI	VERONICA BILOBA	BILOBED SPEEDWELL	P	
VECA	VERONICA CATENATA	CHAIN SPEEDWELL	PP P	P P
VEPE1	VERONICA PEREGRINA	PURSLANE SPEEDWELL	PP P	PPR
VEPE2	VERONICA PERSICA	TOURNEFORT SPEEDWELL		P
VESE	VERONICA SERPYLLIFOLIA	THYMELEAF SPEEDWELL	PP P	PPP P
VEWO	VERONICA WORMSKJOLDII	WORMSKJOLD SPEEDWELL	PPP P P	P P R
VIAM	VICIA AMERICANA	AMERICAN VETCH	PPPP P	PPPPPPP
VILU	VICIA LUDOVICIANA	LOUISIANA VETCH	PP	P
VIVI	VICIA VILLOSA	HAIRY VETCH	PRP RR	P R P
VIAD	VIOLA ADUNCA	HOOK VIOLET	RPPPP P	P P P
VIBI	VIOLA BIFLORA	TWINFLOWER VIOLET	RPPP	
VICA	VIOLA CANADENSIS	CANADA VIOLET	RPPPPPP	PPP PR
VIEP	VIOLA EPIPSELA	MARSH VIOLET	R P	P
VIMA	VIOLA MACLOSKEYI	PALLID VIOLET	P P	P
VINE	VIOLA NEPHROPHYLLA	WANDERER VIOLET	PPP P	PPP PP
VINU	VIOLA NUTTALLII	NUTTALL VIOLET	P PP P	P P P
VIPA	VIOLA PAPILIONACEA	BUTTERFLY VIOLET	R	
VIPE	VIOLA PEDATIFIDA	PRAIRIE VIOLET	PPP P	
VIPR	VIOLA PRAEMORSA	CANARY VIOLET	P	P P
VIRE	VIOLA RENIFOLIA	KIDNEYLEAF VIOLET	P PP	P
VISE	VIOLA SELKIRKII	WILDERNESS VIOLET	P	
VISH	VIOLA SHELTONII	SHELTON VIOLET	PP	P
VIRI	VITIS RIPARIA	RIVERBANK GRAPE	PPP	P P P
WOOR	WOODSIA OREGANA	OREGON WOODSIA	PRR PRP	RPPRPPP
WOSC	WOODSIA SCOPULINA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOODSIA	P PP	P PR
WYAR	WYETHIA ARIZONICA	ARIZONA WYETHIA	P	R
XAST	XANTHIUM STRUMARIUM	COCKLEBUR	R P	P P P
ZAPA	ZANNICHELLIA PALUSTRIS	COMMON POOLMAT	RPP	PPP
ZIGR	ZINNIA GRANDIFLORA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN ZINNIA	PPP	P P
ZYFA	ZYGOPHYLLUM FABAGO	SYRIAN BEANCAPER		P

*** GRAMINOIDS (GRASSES AND GRASSLIKE PLANTS) ***

AECY	AEGILOPS CYLINDRICA	JOINTED GOATGRASS		P
AGMA2	AGROHORDEUM MACOUNII	MACOUN WILDRYE		P PRP
AGAL	AGROPYRON ALBICANS	MONTANA WHEATGRASS	P	P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** GRAMINOIDS (CONT.) ***

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AGCR	AGROPYRON CRISTATUM	FAIRWAY WHEATGRASS	PRPR R P PR
AGDA	AGROPYRON DASYSTACHYUM	THICKSPIKE WHEATGRASS	PP RP P PP
AGDE	AGROPYRON DESERTORUM	CRESTED WHEATGRASS	P P R
AGEL2	AGROPYRON ELONGATUM	TALL WHEATGRASS	R P R
AGIN	AGROPYRON INTERMEDIUM	INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS	P
AGLA	AGROPYRON LATIGLUME	SUBALPINE WHEATGRASS	PP P
AGPS	AGROPYRON PSEUDOREPENS	FALSE QUACKGRASS	RP P P RP PR
AGRE	AGROPYRON REPENS	QUACKGRASS	P P P R P P
AGSC1	AGROPYRON SCRIBNERI	SCRIBNER WHEATGRASS	PP P P P P P
AGSM	AGROPYRON SMITHII	WESTERN WHEATGRASS	P PPPP PPRPPPP
AGSP	AGROPYRON SPICATUM	BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS	PP P P R
AGSU	AGROPYRON SUBSECUNDUM	BEARDED WHEATGRASS	PPRPPPP PPPPPPP
AGTR	AGROPYRON TRACHYCAULUM	SLENDER WHEATGRASS	RPR PPP PP P PP
AGBO	AGROSTIS BOREALIS	ARCTIC BENTGRASS	PP
AGEX	AGROSTIS EXARATA	SPIKE BENTGRASS	R R
AGGI	AGROSTIS GIGANTEA	REDTOP BENTGRASS	R R
AGID	AGROSTIS IDAHOENSIS	IDAHO REDTOP	R PR P P
AGPA	AGROSTIS PALUSTRIS	CREEPING BENTGRASS	PRPPRR PRPPP
AGSC2	AGROSTIS SCABRA	ROUGH BENTGRASS	PP PPRP PPRP PP
AGVA	AGROSTIS VARIABILIS	MOUNTAIN BENTGRASS	P P
ALAE	ALOPECURUS AEQUALIS	SHORTAWN FOXTAIL	P PP P PRPPPPP
ALAL1	ALOPECURUS ALPINUS	ALPINE FOXTAIL	P R P P
ALPR	ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS	MEADOW FOXTAIL	P
AMNE	AMPHISCIRPUS NEVADENSIS	NEVADA BULRUSH	PP P
ANGE	ANDROPOGON GERARDII	BIG BLUESTEM	PP R P P R R
ANOD	ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM	SWEET VERNALGRASS	P
ARAR1	ARISTIDA ARIZONICA	ARIZONA THREEAWN	P
ARDI2	ARISTIDA DIVARICATA	POVERTY THREEAWN	P
ARFE3	ARISTIDA FENDLERIANA	FENDLER THREEAWN	P PRP P RPP
ARLO1	ARISTIDA LONGISETA	RED THREEAWN	PPR P P P
AREL	ARRHENATHERUM ELATIUS	TALL OATGRASS	P R
AVFA	AVENA FATUA	WILD OAT	P P P
AVSA	AVENA SATIVA	COMMON OAT	P
AVHO	AVENOCHLOA HOOKERI	SPIKE OAT	P R P R P
BESY	BECKMANNIA SYZIGACHNE	AMERICAN SLOUGHGRASS	RP P P P P PR
BLTR	BLEPHARONEURON TRICHOLEPIS	PINE DROPSEED	P P PP P PP
BOCU	BOUTELOUA CURTIPENDULA	SIDEOATS GRAMA	PPRR P P P P
BOGR	BOUTELOUA GRACILIS	BLUE GRAMA	PPRPPPR PRPPPPP
BOHI	BOUTELOUA HIRSUTA	HAIRY GRAMA	PP RP P
BOSI2	BOUTELOUA SIMPLEX	MAT GRAMA	PP R RPP
BRCI	BROMOPSIS CILIATA	FRINGED BROME	PRPPPR PPP PP
BRFR	BROMOPSIS FRONDOSA	WEEPING BROME	P R P
BRIN	BROMOPSIS INERMIS	SMOOTH BROME	PP PR R PP PPPP
BRLA	BROMOPSIS LANATIPES	NODDING BROME	PR PPRR P P P
BRPO	BROMOPSIS PORTERI	NODDING BROME	R PP PPPP PP
BRPU	BROMOPSIS PURGANS	CANADA BROME	P P R R RP R
BRBR2	BROMUS BRIZAEFORMIS	RATTLE BROME	P R

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** GRAMINOIDS (CONT.) ***

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BRCO	BROMUS COMMUTATUS	HAIRY BROME		PPP
BRJA	BROMUS JAPONICUS	JAPANESE CHESS	RP	P R
BRRA	BROMUS RACEMOSUS	BALD BROME	P	P P
BRSE	BROMUS SECALINUS	CHESS BROME	P	
BRTE	BROMUS TECTORUM	CHEATGRASS BROME	PRRP	P P PPP
BRTR	BROMUS TRINII	CHILEAN CHESS	R	
CACA1	CALAMAGROSTIS CANADENSIS	BLUEJOINT REEDGRASS	PP PP P	RP PRPP
CAIN1	CALAMAGROSTIS INEXPANSA	NORTHERN REEDGRASS	P PP	P P
CAPU1	CALAMAGROSTIS PURPURASCENS	PURPLE PINEGRASS	RPP P P	RP PP
CARU1	CALAMAGROSTIS RUBESCENS	PINEGRASS		P
CASC1	CALAMAGROSTIS SCOPULORUM	JONES REEDGRASS	P	
CAST1	CALAMAGROSTIS STRICTA	SLIMSTEM REEDGRASS		R R
CALO	CALAMOVILFA LONGIFOLIA	PRAIRIE SANDREED	PP	PRPP
CAAL	CAREX ALBO-NIGRA	BLACK AND WHITE SEDGE	P	P P PP
CAAN	CAREX ANGUSTIOR	NARROWLEAF SEDGE	R	
CAAQ1	CAREX AQUATILIS	WATER SEDGE	PP PP	P P PP
CAAR2	CAREX ARAPAHOENSIS	ARAPAHOE SEDGE	PP P	P P
CAAT1	CAREX ATHERODES	SLOUGH SEDGE		R
CAAT2	CAREX ATHROSTACHYA	SLENDERBEAK SEDGE	R	PR R
CAAU	CAREX AUREA	GOLDEN SEDGE	PP RPPR	PP R P
CABA	CAREX BACKII	BACK SEDGE	P	
CABE1	CAREX BEBBII	BEAUTIFUL SEDGE	P	
CABE2	CAREX BELLA	SHOWY SEDGE	PP P P	P P P
CABI	CAREX BIPARTITA	TWOPARTED SEDGE		P
CABR1	CAREX BREVIOR	FESCUE SEDGE	R PP	P P P
CABR2	CAREX BREVIPES	SHORTSTEMMED SEDGE	P	P
CABU2	CAREX BUXBAUMII	BUXBAUM SEDGE		R
CACA2	CAREX CANESCENS	PALE SEDGE	P PP	P P P
CACA3	CAREX CAPILLARIS	HAIRLIKE SEDGE	P P R	P P P
CACA4	CAREX CAPITATA	CAPITATE SEDGE	P	P
CACH1	CAREX CHALCIOLEPIS	BLACK SEDGE	PP P P	PPP PP
CACO2	CAREX CONCINNA	LOWNORTHERN SEDGE	P	
CADE	CAREX DEWEYANA	DEWEY SEDGE	PP	R
CADI1	CAREX DIOICA	BOG SEDGE		P R
CADI2	CAREX DISPERMA	SOFTLEAVED SEDGE	PP PP	PRP P
CADO	CAREX DOUGLASII	DOUGLAS SEDGE	PR P P	PP PP
CAEB	CAREX EBENEA	EBONY SEDGE	PP P	P P PP
CAEG	CAREX EGGLESTONII	EGGLESTON SEDGE	P	
CAEL	CAREX ELYNOIDES	BLACKROOT SEDGE	PP	PP P PP
CAEN	CAREX ENGELMANNII	ENGELMANN SEDGE	P	
CAEP	CAREX EPAPILLOSA	SMOOTHFRUIT SEDGE		P
CAFI	CAREX FILIFOLIA	THREADHEAD SEDGE	R P	PP P
CAFO	CAREX FOENEA	SILVERTOP SEDGE	PPR P R	P P PP
CAGE	CAREX GEYERI	ELK SEDGE	P	P P
CAHA1	CAREX HAYDENIANA	CLOUD SEDGE	P P	
CAHE3	CAREX HELIOPHILA	SUN SEDGE	RRPPPP	PP R P
CAHY	CAREX HYSTRICINA	BOTTLEBRUSH SEDGE		P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** GRAMINOIDS (CONT.) ***

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	*** COUNTIES *** C CDEFH HCUOLRU ALSUPEE FETGAMR FAELSNF ERRSOTN	J L PST E A UAE FLSPEGL FAAABCL EKNRLHE REMKOER
CAIL	CAREX ILLOTA	SHEEP SEDGE	PR	
CAIN2	CAREX INCURVIFORMIS		P	P
CAIN3	CAREX INTERIOR	INLAND SEDGE	PPP	P
CAKE	CAREX KELLOGGII	KELLOGG SEDGE	P	P
CALA2	CAREX LANUGINOSA	WOOLLY SEDGE	PR PPR	PP PPPP
CALE2	CAREX LEPTALEA	BRISTLESTALKED SEDGE		R
CALI1	CAREX LIMNOPHILA	POND SEDGE	P	
CAMA	CAREX MAGELLANICA	POOR SEDGE		P
CAMI2	CAREX MICROGLOCHIN	FALSEUNCINIA SEDGE	P	
CAMI3	CAREX MICROPTERA	SMALLWINGED SEDGE	PP RP R	PPRP PR
CAMI4	CAREX MISANDRA	SHORTLEAVED SEDGE	P	P
CANA	CAREX NARDINA	HEPBURN SEDGE	R P	P P
CANE1	CAREX NEBRASCENCIS	NEBRASKA SEDGE	PPPPP	PR R R
CANE2	CAREX NELSONII	NELSON SEDGE	PP P	
CANI	CAREX NIGRICANS	BLACK ALPINE SEDGE	PP P	P
CANO1	CAREX NORVEGICA	SCANDINAVIAN SEDGE	PP PRR	RP P
CANO2	CAREX NOVA	NEW SEDGE	PPR PR	P P P
CAOB	CAREX OBTUSATA	OBTUSE SEDGE	P P	PP R PP
CAOC1	CAREX OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN SEDGE	P PPPR	PPP PPP
CAOR	CAREX OREOCHARIS	MOUNTAIN SEDGE	P	P P P
CAPA2	CAREX PACHYSTACHYA	CHAMISSO SEDGE		PR
CAPA3	CAREX PARRYANA	PARRY SEDGE	P	PRP
CAPE1	CAREX PECKII	PECK SEDGE	P	
CAPE2	CAREX PELOCARPA	DARKFRUIT SEDGE	P	
CAPE3	CAREX PERGLOBOSA	MT. BALDY SEDGE	P	P P
CAPE4	CAREX PETASATA	LIDDON SEDGE	R R	R P
CAPH	CAREX PHAEOCEPHALA	DUNHEAD SEDGE	RP P	RP
CAPI	CAREX PITYOPHILA	PINE SEDGE	PP P	
CAPR1	CAREX PRAECEPTORUM	TEACHERS SEDGE	P P	P
CAPR2	CAREX PRAEGRACILIS	SILVER SEDGE	PPR P P	PPPPPP
CAPR3	CAREX PRATICOLA	MEADOW SEDGE	PP	P
CAPS	CAREX PSEUDOSCIRPOIDEA	SINGLESPIKE SEDGE		P P
CAPY	CAREX PYRENAICA	PYRENEA SEDGE	RP P P	P
CARA2	CAREX RAYNOLDSII	RAYNOLDS SEDGE	R	P P
CARO2	CAREX ROSSII	ROSS SEDGE	PP P	PP P
CARU2	CAREX RUPESTRIS	ROCK SEDGE	P P	R P
CASA1	CAREX SARTWELLII	SARTWELL SEDGE	P	R
CASA2	CAREX SAXIMONTANA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SEDGE	R	P
CASC2	CAREX SCOPARIA	BROOM SEDGE	R	P
CASC3	CAREX SCOPULORUM	CLIFF SEDGE	PP P	P P PP
CASI	CAREX SIMULATA	ANALOGNE SEDGE	RP P R	PR PR P
CASP	CAREX SPRENGELII	SPRENGEL SEDGE	P	
CAST2	CAREX STENOPHYLLA	NEEDLELEAF SEDGE	PP PP	PPRP PP
CAST3	CAREX STIPATA	PRICKLY SEDGE	P	P
CATO	CAREX TORREYI	TORREY SEDGE		P
CAUT	CAREX UTRICULATA	BEAKED SEDGE	PP RP R	PP P
CAVE2	CAREX VERNACULA	ALPINE BLACKHEADED SEDGE	P P	P

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CAVE3	CAREX VESICARIA	BLISTER SEDGE	P R P
CAAQ2	CATABROSA AQUATICA	BROOKGRASS	R R P
CEMA2	CERATOCHLOA MARGINATUS	BIG MOUNTAIN BROME	P P P
CEPO	CERATOCHLOA POLYANTHUS	FOOTHILL BROME	P P
CEUN	CERATOCHLOA UNIOLOIDES	RESCUEGRASS	P
CILA	CINNA LATIFOLIA	DROOPING WOODREED	P
CYCR	CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS	CRESTED DOGTAIL	P
CYIN	CYPERUS INFLEXUS	BEARDED FLATSEDGE	PR
DAGL	DACTYLIS GLOMERATA	ORCHARDGRASS	P PPP P R PP
DACA2	DANTHONIA CALIFORNICA	CALIFORNIA DANTHONIA	R PR
DAIN	DANTHONIA INTERMEDIA	TIMBER DANTHONIA	P PP P P R
DAPA	DANTHONIA PARRYI	PARRY DANTHONIA	PPP PPR R P PP
DASP	DANTHONIA SPICATA	POVERTY DANTHONIA	PP
DECE	DESCHAMPSIA CESPITOSA	TUFTED HAIRGRASS	PP P P PRP PP
DIPE	DICHANTHELIUM PERLONGUM		P P P
DIWI	DICHANTHELIUM WILCOXIANUM	WILCOX PANICUM	R
DIIS	DIGITARIA ISCHAEMUM	SMOOTH CRABGRASS	R P R
DISP	DISTICHLIS SPICATA	INLAND SALTGRASS	P PP PPPR
ECCR	ECHINOCHLOA CRUS-GALLI	BARNYARDGRASS	PP P P P
ELAC	ELEOCHARIS ACICULARIS	NEEDLE SPIKESEDGE	P PP P PP
ELOV	ELEOCHARIS OVATA	BLUNT SPIKESEDGE	R P
ELPA	ELEOCHARIS PALUSTRIS	COMMON SPIKESEDGE	P PP P PPPPP
ELCO2	ELEOCHARIS COLORADOENSIS	DWARF SPIKESEDGE	P
ELQU	ELEOCHARIS QUINQUEFLORA	FEW-FLOWERED SPIKESEDGE	PR P P P
ELTE	ELEOCHARIS TENUIS	SLENDER SPIKESEDGE	P P
ELIN	ELEUSINE INDICA	GOOSEGRASS	P
ELAM	ELYMUS AMBIGUUS	COLORADO WILDRYE	P P P
ELCA2	ELYMUS CANADENSIS	CANADA WILDRYE	RP PP P PRP R
ELCI	ELYMUS CINEREUS	GREAT BASIN WILDRYE	P P P P
ELGL	ELYMUS GLAUCUS	BLUE WILDRYE	P R
ELTR	ELYMUS TRITICOIDES	CREEPING WILDRYE	P R PR
ELVI	ELYMUS VIRGINICUS	VIRGINIA WILDRYE	P
ERBA	ERAGROSTIS BARRELIERI	MEDITERRANEAN LOVEGRASS	P
ERCI1	ERAGROSTIS CILIANENSIS	STINKGRASS	PP P P R
EROR	ERAGROSTIS ORCUTTIANA	ORCUTT LOVEGRASS	P
ERPE1	ERAGROSTIS PECTINACEA	CAROLINA LOVEGRASS	R PP P R
ERPE2	ERAGROSTIS PERPLEXA		R
ERPI1	ERAGROSTIS PILOSA	INDIA LOVEGRASS	PP P
ERTR1	ERAGROSTIS TRICHODES	SAND LOVEGRASS	P
ERCH1	ERIOPHORUM CHAMISSONIS	CHAMISSO COTTONSEDGE	P
ERGR2	ERIOPHORUM GRACILE	SLENDER COTTONSEDGE	R P
ERPO	ERIOPHORUM POLYSTACHION	NARROWLEAF COTTONSEDGE	PPPP PPP PP
FEAR1	FESTUCA ARIZONICA	ARIZONA FESCUE	PP PPP P P PP
FEAR2	FESTUCA ARUNDINACEA	REED FESCUE	P P P
FEBA	FESTUCA BAFFINENSIS	BAFFIN FESCUE	P
FEBR	FESTUCA BRACHYPHYLLA	SHEEP FESCUE	PPRPP P RPRP PP
FEID	FESTUCA IDAHOENSIS	IDAHO FESCUE	RPP P P PPP PP

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

*** GRAMINOIDS (CONT.) ***

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FEPR	FESTUCA PRATENSIS	MEADOW FESCUE	R R P
FERU	FESTUCA RUBRA	RED FESCUE	P P
FESA	FESTUCA SAXIMONTANA	SHEEP FESCUE	P P P
FESC	FESTUCA SCABRELLA	ROUGH FESCUE	R R
FETH	FESTUCA THURBERI	THURBER FESCUE	PPR P P P P PP
GLBO	GLYCERIA BOREALIS	NORTHERN MANNAGRASS	P P
GLEL	GLYCERIA ELATA	TALL MANNAGRASS	P P P
GLMA2	GLYCERIA MAXIMA	AMERICAN MANNAGRASS	PPP R P R R
GLST	GLYCERIA STRIATA	FOWL MANNAGRASS	PP PR PR P
HEMO	HELICTOTRICHON MORTONIANUM	MORTON ALPINE OAT	RP P P
HIHI	HIEROCHLOE HIRTA	COMMON SWEETGRASS	PP P P
HIJA	HILARIA JAMESII	GALLETA	P P P P
HOBR	HORDEUM BRACHYANTHERUM	MEADOW BARLEY	P PP P PP
HOJU	HORDEUM JUBATUM	FOXTAIL BARLEY	R R R PPPPPPR
HOPU	HORDEUM PUSILLUM	LITTLE BARLEY	P P P P
HOVU	HORDEUM VULGARE	BARLEY	P
JUAL	JUNCUS ALPINUS	ALPINE RUSH	P P
JUAR1	JUNCUS ARCTICUS	BALTIC RUSH	PPRPP P PPPP PP
JUAR2	JUNCUS ARTICULATUS	JOINTED RUSH	P
JUBI	JUNCUS BIGLUMIS	TWOFLOWERED RUSH	P P
JUBR1	JUNCUS BRACHYCEPHALUS	SMALLHEADED RUSH	P
JUBR2	JUNCUS BREVICAUDATUS	NARROWPANICLED RUSH	R
JUBU	JUNCUS BUFONIUS	TOAD RUSH	P P P P
JUCA	JUNCUS CASTANEUS	CHESTNUT RUSH	P P
JUCO1	JUNCUS CONFUSUS	COLORADO RUSH	P P
JUDR	JUNCUS DRUMMONDII	DRUMMOND RUSH	RP P R P P P
JUHA	JUNCUS HALLII	HALLS RUSH	P R
JUIN	JUNCUS INTERIOR	INLAND RUSH	PP P P R
JULO	JUNCUS LONGISTYLIS	LONGSTYLE RUSH	P RP P RP P PP
JUME	JUNCUS MERTENSIANUS	MERTENS RUSH	PPP P P
JUNE	JUNCUS NEVADENSIS	NEVADA RUSH	P
JUNO	JUNCUS NODOSUS	JOINTED RUSH	RP P
JUPA	JUNCUS PARRYI	PARRY RUSH	PP P P
JUSA	JUNCUS SAXIMONTANUS	ROCKY MOUNTAIN RUSH	P P P PRP
JUTE	JUNCUS TENUIS	DUDLEY RUSH	PP P P R R
JUTO	JUNCUS TORREYI	TORREY RUSH	P PRPPP P R P
JUTR1	JUNCUS TRACYI	TRACY RUSH	P P
JUTR2	JUNCUS TRIGLUMIS	THREEFLOWERED RUSH	R P
JUVA	JUNCUS VASEYI	VASEY RUSH	P
KOMY	KOBRESIA MYOSUROIDES	BELLARD KOBRESIA	RP P R P P R
KOSI1	KOBRESIA SIBIRICA	SIBERIAN KOBRESIA	P P P P
KOSI2	KOBRESIA SIMPLICIUSCULA	SIMPLE KOBRESIA	P P
KOMA	KOELERIA MACRANTHA	PRAIRIE JUNEGRASS	PP PPPP PPPPRPP
LEFA	LEPTOCHLOA FASCICULARIS	BEARDED SPRANGLETOP	P P
LEKI	LEUCOPOA KINGII	KING SPIKEFESCUE	P
LOMU	LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM	ITALIAN RYEGRASS	P
LOPE	LOLIUM PERENNE	CRESTED RYEGRASS	P

PLANTS OF THE PIKE AND SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FORESTS

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LUMU	LUZULA MULTIFLORA	MANYFLOWERED WOODRUSH	R RP PP
LUPA2	LUZULA PARVIFLORA	MILLET WOODRUSH	PPPPP P RP P
LUSP	LUZULA SPICATA	SPIKE WOODRUSH	RP P P P PR P
LUSU	LUZULA SUBCAPITATA		P P P
LYPH	LYCURUS PHLEOIDES	COMMON WOLFTAIL	PP P P
MAFE	MARISCUS FENDLERIANUS	FENDLER FLATSEDGE	P R
MEPO	MELICA PORTERI	PORTER MELIC	PRPP P R
MESP1	MELICA SPECTABILIS	SHOWY ONIONGRASS	P
MUAN	MUHLENBERGIA ANDINA	FOXTAIL MUHLY	P PP R R R
MUAS	MUHLENBERGIA ASPERIFOLIA	ALKALI MUHLY	P PP P P PR
MUCU	MUHLENBERGIA CUSPIDATA	STONYHILLS MUHLY	P
MUFI	MUHLENBERGIA FILICULMIS	SLIMSTEM MUHLY	PP P P P PP
MUMI	MUHLENBERGIA MINUTISSIMA	ANNUAL MUHLY	P PP RRPP RP
MUMO	MUHLENBERGIA MONTANA	MOUNTAIN MUHLY	PP PPPP PPPP PP
MUPU	MUHLENBERGIA PUNGENS	SANDHILL MUHLY	P R P
MURA	MUHLENBERGIA RACEMOSA	GREEN MUHLY	RRPP P P R
MURI	MUHLENBERGIA RICHARDSONIS	MAT MUHLY	PP P P P PP
MUTO	MUHLENBERGIA TORREYI	RING MUHLY	PR P P PP
MUWO	MUHLENBERGIA WOLFII	WOLF MUHLY	P
MUWR	MUHLENBERGIA WRIGHTII	SPIKE MUHLY	PPP P PP
MUSQ	MUNROA SQUARROSA	FALSE BUFFALOGRASS	PR PP P PP P
ORAS	ORYZOPSIS ASPERIFOLIA	ROUGHLEAF RICEGRASS	PPP R P
ORHY	ORYZOPSIS HYMENOIDES	INDIAN RICEGRASS	PR PPPP P P PPR
ORMI	ORYZOPSIS MICRANTHA	LITTLESEED RICEGRASS	PP PPP P RPR
ORPU	ORYZOPSIS PUNGENS	SHORT HORN RICEGRASS	P P
PACA	PANICUM CAPILLARE	COMMON WITCHGRASS	P PR P P PR
PAVI1	PANICUM VIRGATUM	SWITCHGRASS	P P P P P
PHAR	PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA	REED CANARYGRASS	PR P P
PHCA	PHALARIS CANARIENSIS	COMMON CANARYGRASS	P
PHAL2	PHIPPSIA ALGIDA	ICEGRASS	P R P
PHCO1	PHLEUM COMMUTATUM	ALPINE TIMOTHY	RPP P P PRP PP
PHPR	PHLEUM PRATENSE	TIMOTHY	RP P R P RP P
PHAU	PHRAGMITES AUSTRALIS	COMMON RED REED	P P P P
POAB	POA ABBREVIATA	PATTERSON BLUEGRASS	P R P
POAG	POA AGASSIZENSIS	NATIVE BLUEGRASS	R
POAL1	POA ALPINA	ALPINE BLUEGRASS	PP P P PPP
POAM1	POA AMPLA	BIG BLUEGRASS	R P
POAN1	POA ANNUA	ANNUAL BLUEGRASS	P P P
POAR1	POA ARCTICA	ARCTIC BLUEGRASS	P P P P
POAR2	POA ARIDA	PLAINS BLUEGRASS	RP P P PPP P
POBU	POA BULBOSA	BULBOUS BLUEGRASS	P P
POCA1	POA CANBYI	CANBY BLUEGRASS	P P P PPR
POCO1	POA COMPRESSA	CANADA BLUEGRASS	P P P PRR P
POCU	POA CUSICKII	SKYLINE BLUEGRASS	P PRP P
POFE	POA FENDLERIANA	MUTTON BLUEGRASS	PRPPPPP PPPP PP
POGL1	POA GLAUCA	GREENLAND BLUEGRASS	PP P P RP P PP
POGL2	POA GLAUCIFOLIA	PALELEAF BLUEGRASS	R R P R

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POGR1	POA GRACILLIMA	SLENDER BLUEGRASS	R
POJU	POA JUNCIFOLIA	ALKALI BLUEGRASS	R R P
POLE	POA LEPTOCOMA	BOG BLUEGRASS	R P R
PONE1	POA NEMORALIS	WOOD BLUEGRASS	PP PPPP P P P
PONE2	POA NERVOSA	WHEELER BLUEGRASS	PP P P P
PONE3	POA NEVADENSIS	NEVADA BLUEGRASS	P
POPA	POA PALUSTRIS	FOWL BLUEGRASS	P PP P PP P
POPR1	POA PRATENSIS	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS	RP PPP PPPPPPP
PORE	POA REFLEXA	NODDING BLUEGRASS	PPP R P P P P
POSA1	POA SANDBERGII	SANDBERG BLUEGRASS	PP PP PP P P
POSC	POA SCABRELLA	PINE BLUEGRASS	RR R
POST	POA STENANTHA	TRINIUS BLUEGRASS	RP
POTR1	POA TRACYI	TRACY BLUEGRASS	P R P
POHU	PODAGROSTIS HUMILIS	ALPINE BENTGRASS	R
POMO	POLYPOGON MONSPELIENSIS	RABBITFOOT POLYPOGON	P P R
PTPO	PTILAGROSTIS PORTERI	PORTERS NEEDLEGRASS	R P
PUAI	PUCCINELLIA AIROIDES	NUTTALL ALKALIGRASS	P PPP PP P PP
PUDI	PUCCINELLIA DISTANS	WEEPING ALKALIGRASS	RP P P PP
PULE	PUCCINELLIA LETTERMANII	LETTERMAN BLUEGRASS	P P P
REFL	REDFIELDIA FLEXUOSA	BLOWOUT GRASS	PP
SCPA	SCHEDONNARDUS PANICULATUS	TUMBLE GRASS	PPR P P P P
SCPU1	SCHIZACHNE PURPURASCENS	FALSE MELIC	PP R
SCSC	SCHIZACHYRIUM SCOPARIUM	LITTLE BLUESTEM	P PPP P P P
SCAC	SCIRPUS ACUTUS	TULE BULRUSH	PR P PPP
SCAT	SCIRPUS ATROVIRENS	PALE BULRUSH	P P P P
SCLA1	SCIRPUS LACUSTRIS	SOFTSTEM BULRUSH	PPRR P P P
SCMA	SCIRPUS MARITIMUS	ALKALI BULRUSH	PRR P R
SCMI	SCIRPUS MICROCARPUS	PANICLED BULRUSH	PP P P
SCPU2	SCIRPUS PUNGENS	AMERICAN BULRUSH	P PR P RPPP
SECE	SECALE CEREALE	WINTER RYE	P P R
SEGL	SETARIA GLAUCA	YELLOW BRISTLEGRASS	R P
SEVI	SETARIA VIRIDIS	GREEN BRISTLEGRASS	R PR P R P P
SIHY	SITANION HYSTRIX	BOTTLEBRUSH SQUIRRELTAIL	PPRRPPP P PPPPP
SILO2	SITANION LONGIFOLIUM	LONGLEAF SQUIRRELTAIL	PPPPP P PPP PP
SOAV	SORGHASTRUM AVENACEUM	YELLOW INDIANGRASS	RP P
SPGR	SPARTINA GRACILIS	ALKALI CORDGRASS	RP P P
SPPE	SPARTINA PECTINATA	PRAIRIE CORDGRASS	PP P P P
SPOB	SPHENOPHOLIS OBTUSATA	PRAIRIE WEDGESCALE	R R
SPAI	SPOROBOLUS AIROIDES	ALKALI SACATON	P PR PRPP
SPCO2	SPOROBOLUS CONTRACTUS	SPIKE DROPSEED	P
SPCR	SPOROBOLUS CRYPTANDRUS	SAND DROPSEED	PR RPRP P P PPP
SPHE	SPOROBOLUS HETEROLEPIS	PRAIRIE DROPSEED	PP P P
SPTE	SPOROBOLUS TEXANUS	TEXAS DROPSEED	P P
STCO	STIPA COMATA	NEEDLE AND THREAD	PP PPPP PPP PPP
STLE	STIPA LETTERMANII	LETTERMAN NEEDLEGRASS	RR PRP
STNE	STIPA NEOMEXICANA	NEW MEXICO FEATHERGRASS	PPP P P
STOC	STIPA OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN NEEDLEGRASS	PR PPP PP P PP

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STPI2	STIPA PINETORUM	PINEWOODS NEEDLEGRASS	P P P
STRI	STIPA RICHARDSONII	RICHARDSON NEEDLEGRASS	P
STRO	STIPA ROBUSTA	SLEEPY GRASS	P PPR PP PP
STSC	STIPA SCRIBNERI	SCRIBNER NEEDLEGRASS	PP PP R P P
STSP	STIPA SPARTEA	PORCUPINEGRASS	PP
STVI	STIPA VIRIDULA	GREEN NEEDLEGRASS	PP RP P P P P P
TOPA	TORREYOCHLOA PAUCIFLORA	WEAK MANNAGRASS	P P R
TREL	TRIDENS ELONGATUS	ROUGH TRIDENS	P P
TRSP	TRISETUM SPICATUM	SPIKE TRISETUM	PPP P P PRP PP
TRWO2	TRISETUM WOLFII	WOLFS TRISETUM	R P
VUOC	VULPIA OCTOFLORA	SIXWEEKS FESCUE	P P P P P
XASA	X-AGROSITANION SAUNDERSII	SAUNDERS WHEATGRASS	P

A

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