

Plants of  
The Nature Conservancy's  
Red Canyon Ranch

Prepared for the  
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## Introduction

The Red Canyon area of western Fremont County, Wyoming, has long been recognized as an area of high significance for rare and endemic plant species. During the early and mid-1980s, four rare plant species were discovered in the canyon and adjacent Limestone Mountain area. Two of these species, Trifolium barnebyi (Barneby's clover) and Lesquerella fremontii (Fremont bladderpod), were found nowhere else in the world. In order to protect these species and preserve the scenic qualities of the canyon, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lander Resource Area established the Red Canyon Management Unit Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in 1987 (encompassing BLM lands in the immediate vicinity of Red Canyon).

In 1993, private lands within Red Canyon were put up for sale. The Nature Conservancy's Wyoming Field Office expressed interest in the property and asked staff of the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (WYNDD) to conduct additional survey work in the canyon. As a result of these studies, three additional rare species were discovered at the site, including two candidate species for federal protection. The Conservancy subsequently purchased the property and established the Red Canyon Ranch to protect the rare plant species of the ecosystem while maintaining traditional, compatible agricultural practices.

This report has been developed to summarize existing information on the rare plant species of the Red Canyon/Limestone Mountain area. In addition, it contains a preliminary checklist of the vascular flora of the ranch. This document is intended to serve as a baseline for the gathering of additional data and will be updated periodically as necessary.

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Lesquerella fremontii Roll. & Shaw  
Fremont bladderpod  
Brassicaceae or Cruciferae (Mustard Family)

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Natural Heritage Rank: G2/S2.

Description: Fremont bladderpod is a pubescent perennial herb with decumbent stems 2-6 inches (5-15 cm) long. The basal leaves are 5/8-1 1/2 inches (1.5-4 cm) long and elliptic to diamond shaped, while the stem leaves are shorter and narrower. The 4-petaled flowers are 1/4-3/8 inches (6-8 mm) long, yellow, and have styles about 1/16 inches (1.5-2 mm) long. Fruits are elliptic, 3/16-5/16 inches (4-7 mm) long, and inflated or slightly flattened. At maturity, the fruits are pubescent on both the outer and inner surfaces and are borne on recurved stalks.

Similar Species: Alpine bladderpod (L. alpina) is the only other Lesquerella species currently known to occur at Red Canyon. It differs in having slender, linear leaves and fruits borne on erect or S-curved stalks, rather than on drooping, recurved stalks.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: Flowering occurs from late May through late June, depending on seasonal moisture conditions. Fruits mature from early June to mid July.

Habitat: Fremont bladderpod typically occurs in sparsely vegetated montane meadows or shallow depressions on slopes and ridges with scattered limber pine (Pinus flexilis). Soils usually are relatively deep and covered by a thin surface layer of limestone gravel. Plant cover is generally low, consisting mostly of small forbs, cushion plants, bunchgrasses, and threetip sagebrush (Artemisia tripartita). Occasionally, Fremont bladderpod can be found in narrow, soil-filled cracks in calcareous boulders or exposed bedrock. L. fremontii plants are usually found on west or south-facing slopes, but may also occur on exposed saddles or other aspects. Elevation ranges from 7000-9000 feet.

Global Distribution: The entire global range of L. fremontii is restricted to Fremont County, Wyoming (the species is named in honor of the county). It is currently known from five extant locations, four of which are located in the southeastern Wind River Range in the vicinity of Limestone Mountain and Sinks Canyon. The remaining populations are found along Beaver Rim.

Red Canyon Distribution: One extensive population (the largest one known) is found along Limestone Mountain and adjacent Young Mountain on deeded lands of Red Canyon Ranch and adjacent lands managed by Shoshone National Forest and the BLM Lander Resource Area. This population consists of 27 discrete, but closely aggregated subpopulations.

Status: The Limestone/Young Mountain population was surveyed by WYNDD in 1994 and found to contain an estimated 40,000-45,000 individuals. Based on density data gathered from permanent monitoring plots, however, the population may exceed 100,000 plants. Although often locally abundant, plants were found to be restricted to relatively small and scattered pockets of suitable habitat. L. fremontii was observed to be minimally impacted by current grazing activities, but potentially affected by mineral exploration and development or trampling by off-road vehicles. Due to its small global range, L. fremontii is currently listed as Sensitive by the US Forest Service.

Comments: Over 20 species in the genus Lesquerella have been studied for possible cultivation as an oil-seed crop in the United States. Oils in the seeds and fruit of Fendler's bladderpod (L. fendleri), a native of arid regions of the southwestern US, have been found to be rich in hydroxy fatty acids. These acids are similar in quality to those currently available only from imported castor oil. Lesquerella oils can be used in the production of resins, waxes, plastics, lubricants, soaps, and cosmetics. Residual meal from the seeds also makes a protein-rich livestock feed supplement. L. fremontii may contain commercial grade oils and could provide useful genetic material for developing improved crop strains.

References: Clark and Dorn 1979; Dorn 1992; Fertig 1995; Fertig et al. 1994; Rollins 1993; Rollins and Shaw 1973; Senft 1992.

Figure 1. Lesquerella fremontii (Fremont bladderpod). From  
Fertig et al. 1994.

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Penstemon paysoniorum Keck  
Payson's beardtongue  
Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)

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Natural Heritage Rank: G3/S3.

Description: Payson's beardtongue is a many-branched, tufted perennial herb with stems mostly 8 inches (20 cm) or less tall. Leaves are linear to lance-shaped, glabrous, and less than 3/8 inches (1 cm) wide. The flowers are 5/8-7/8 inches (15-22 mm) long, bright blue-purple, and arranged in a dense, one-sided, glabrous inflorescence. The four pollen-producing anthers are bluish-black and short-hairy, while the fifth, sterile stamen (staminode) is hairy (bearded) at the tip.

Similar Species: Six other species of Penstemon are known from Red Canyon. Each of these differs from P. paysoniorum in having either glandular-pubescent inflorescences, pubescent leaves, or glabrous anthers.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: June-July.

Habitat: Throughout its range, Payson's beardtongue is found on barren hills, sandy creek bottoms, alkaline shale bluffs, and dry hills among sagebrush. At Red Canyon, it is found with Phlox pungens and Physaria saximontana in cushion plant communities at the interface of Chugwater Redbeds and Nugget Sandstone.

Global Distribution: The entire global range of P. paysoniorum is restricted to the basins of southwestern and central Wyoming in Fremont, Lincoln, Natrona, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties.

Red Canyon Distribution: Payson's beardtongue is known only from the southern end of Red Canyon Rim above Foster Draw. Some of its habitat is found within the Wyoming Game and Fish Game Range.

Status: This species, named in honor of Wyoming botanist Edwin Payson, has only been known to science since 1947. Surveys on public lands in SW Wyoming in the past 15 years have resulted in the discovery of nearly two dozen new occurrences. Based on this work, P. paysoniorum is no longer being considered as a candidate for federal protection.

Comments: Red Canyon Ranch is one of just four locations in the world where this species receives formal protection.

References: Cronquist et al. 1984; Fertig 1993; Jones 1989; Keck 1947.

Figure 2. Penstemon paysoniorum (Payson's beardtongue). From Cronquist et al. 1984.



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Phlox pungens Dorn  
Beaver Rim phlox  
Polemoniaceae (Phlox Family)

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Natural Heritage Rank: G2/S2.

Description: Beaver Rim phlox is a leafy perennial herb that forms loose mats of prostrate or short erect stems less than 2 inches (5 cm) tall. The stiff, prickly leaves are lance-shaped, 1/16 inches (1-1.5 mm) wide, and have glandular or ciliate margins. The margins and midribs of the leaves are prominently thickened and gradually taper to a sharp tip. The white-petaled flowers are usually over 5/8 inches (15 mm) in diameter and have a glandular-hairy calyx tube.

Similar Species: Two other Phlox species are known from Red Canyon. Hood's phlox (P. hoodii) differs in having flowers less than 1/2 inch wide (10-12 mm), densely matted stems, and non-glandular leaves about 1/32 inches (0.5 mm) wide. Many-flowered phlox (P. multiflora) can be distinguished by its glabrous leaves and calyces, and forms larger mats.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: Flowering occurs from late April to early June, depending on spring weather. Fruits are produced several weeks following flowering.

Habitat: Beaver Rim phlox is found on sparsely-vegetated, exposed slopes of weathered limestone, claystone, conglomerate, or redbeds. At Red Canyon, it is most abundant on slopes of the Chugwater Formation, but small colonies can also be found on the Amsden and Phosphoria Formations. This species is usually found in cushion plant communities, but occasionally may be found on bare soil patches scattered among big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata), black sagebrush (A. nova), Saskatoon serviceberry (Amelanchier alnifolia), and Utah juniper (Juniperus osteosperma).

Global Distribution: The entire global range of P. pungens is restricted to the Wind River and Green River basins and SE foothills of the Wind River Range in central Wyoming (Fremont, Lincoln, and Sublette counties).

Red Canyon Distribution: An extensive population of Beaver Rim phlox is found along the entire west-facing Chugwater slopes of Red Canyon Rim. Scattered colonies are also found in bare patches and exposed bedrock near the top of the rim, just below the caprock of Nugget Sandstone. Small colonies

are also found on the redbed knolls at the base of Oil Well Hill, and on outcrops of the Phosphoria Formation on the south end of the Hill.

Status: The Red Canyon occurrence is estimated to contain over 100,000 individuals, making it one of the most abundant populations known. P. pungens is currently known from 11 occurrences in the state, several of which are quite extensive. This species is currently listed as a C2 candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act, but has recently been recommended for downlisting.

References: Dorn 1990, 1992; Fertig et al. 1994; Jones 1989.

Figure 3. Phlox pungens (Beaver Rim phlox). From Fertig et al.  
1994.

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Physaria saximontana Roll.  
var. saximontana  
Rocky Mountain twinpod  
Brassicaceae or Cruciferae (Mustard Family)

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Natural Heritage Rank: G3T2/S2.

Description: Rocky Mountain twinpod is a perennial herb with a basal rosette of mostly entire, spoon-shaped, pubescent, gray-green leaves. Flowering stems are usually prostrate or decumbent with small, linear leaves. Flowers have 4 yellow petals 5/16-3/8 inches (8-10 mm) long. Mature fruits are gray-hairy, inflated, and deeply notched at the top but not at the base (resembling a heart). The membranous partition (replum) separating each half of the fruit is oval and bears 2 stubby stalks (funiculi) on each face. The replum and funiculi are best observed on plants that have already lost their fruit.

Similar Species: No other Physaria species are currently known from Red Canyon. Members of the genus Lesquerella superficially resemble Physaria in flower, but can be distinguished by their undivided fruits.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: Flowering may occur from late April to mid-June, depending on spring conditions. Mature fruits develop in late June and early July and may persist through August.

Habitat: Rocky Mountain twinpod occurs on sparsely vegetated rocky slopes of limestone, sandstone, or clay. At Red Canyon, it is found primarily on Chugwater redbeds, although small colonies may also be found on shales. It is commonly found with Phlox pungens and other cushion plants on steep slopes, ledges, and cliffs, usually with little to no shrub cover.

Global Distribution: Variety saximontana is restricted to the Bighorn and Wind River basins and foothills of the Owl Creek and SE Wind River mountains in Fremont and Hot Springs counties, Wyoming. A second variety (var. dentata) is found only in Montana.

Red Canyon Distribution: P. saximontana is widely distributed along the west-facing redbed slopes of Red Canyon Rim from Wyoming state highway 28 to the Little Popo Agie River. A small colony has also been observed in a draw at the base of the east side of Oil Well Hill. A complete census has not

been conducted, but these populations have been estimated to contain at least 10,000 individuals.

Status: Rocky Mountain twinpod is currently a C2 candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Recent surveys in the southern Bighorn Basin have found this species to be more abundant and under less threats than once suspected.

Comments: The Red Canyon Ranch occurrence is one of only two in Wyoming that currently receive formal protection.

References: Dorn 1992; Fertig 1992; Fertig et al. 1994; Jones 1989; Rollins 1984, 1993.

Figure 4. Physaria saximontana var. saximontana (Rocky Mountain twinpod). From Fertig et al. 1994.

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Rorippa calycina  
Persistent-sepal yellowcress  
Brassicaceae or Cruciferae (Mustard Family)

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Natural Heritage Rank: G3/S3.

Description: Persistent-sepal yellowcress is a rhizomatous perennial herb with stems 4-16 inches (10-40 cm) tall. The stems and foliage are pubescent throughout with stiff, unbranched hairs. Stem leaves are pinnately divided or wavy-lobed, stalkless, and 1-2 inches (2.5-5 cm) long. The flowers are borne in terminal and axillary racemes and have 4 yellow petals 1/8-3/16 inches (3-5 mm) long and 4 sepals that persist in fruit. The fruits are egg or globe shaped, 1/8 inches (2-4 mm) long and conspicuously pubescent with unbranched hairs that are broadest at the base. Styles in fruit are 1/16 inches (1-2 mm) long and glabrous.

Similar Species: No other species of Rorippa are currently known from Red Canyon. The most similar species in Wyoming is R. sinuata, a rhizomatous perennial with elongate, glabrous fruits over 3/16 inches (5 mm) long. All other Wyoming Rorippa species are taprooted annuals.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: Flowering occurs from May-July. Fruits are present from June-September.

Habitat: R. calycina occurs on sandy soils near the high water line along riverbanks and shorelines. Most occurrences in Wyoming are found along man-made reservoirs or stock ponds with fluctuating shorelines. The single known record from Red Canyon was reported from banks of temporary ponds.

Global Distribution: Persistent-sepal yellowcress is known from western North Dakota, Montana, and central Wyoming and a single disjunct occurrence in the Northwest Territories of Canada. In Wyoming, it is found primarily in the Bighorn and Wind River basins and in the valley of the North Platte River.

Red Canyon Distribution: The only known record of this species at Red Canyon is based on a 1986 herbarium collection by Dr. Richard Scott of Central Wyoming College. Information from the specimen label places the collection from the mid reaches of Red Canyon Creek, north of the Wyoming Game and Fish Winter Range. The species has not been relocated since.

Status: R. calycina is listed as a C2 candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Extensive surveys conducted by Robert Lichvar (former botanist with the Wyoming Natural Heritage Program) in the 1980s resulted in the discovery of over two dozen locations in Wyoming. The species is considered to be much rarer elsewhere in its range.

Comments: There is relatively little potential habitat for R. calycina at Red Canyon Ranch, and its discovery there is somewhat of a surprise. If a seed bank is present along Red Canyon Creek, this species may "reappear" during years of low water.

References: Fertig et al. 1994; Lichvar 1981; Rollins 1993; Stuckey 1972.



Figure 5. Rorippa calycina (Persistent-sepal yellowcress). From  
Fertig et al. 1994.

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Townsendia spathulata  
Swordleaf Easter-daisy  
Asteraceae or Compositae (Sunflower Family)

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Natural Heritage Rank: G3/S3.

Description: Swordleaf Easter-daisy is a taprooted, often multi-branched, perennial herb with a dense rosette of basal leaves. Individual leaves are woolly-hairy, narrowly spoon-shaped, and 5/16-13/16 inches (7-20 mm) long. Flower heads are sessile or short-stalked and appear to be embedded among the basal leaves. Bracts of the involucre are sharp-tipped, hairy, and arranged in 2-5 rows. Ray flowers are typically brownish-orange, but can vary from pinkish-white to lavender. The pappus bristles on the fruits fall off at maturity and are of similar size and shape in both ray and disk flowers.

Similar Species: Two other species of Townsendia are currently known from Red Canyon Ranch. Hooker's Easter-daisy (Townsendia hookeri) has narrow, linear leaves, pointed-tipped involucre bracts arranged in 5 or more rows, and persistent pappus bristles at maturity. Parry's Easter-daisy (T. parryi) differs in having tall, erect stems and larger flower heads.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: Flowering occurs from early May to early June. This is often one of the first species to flower in the spring.

Habitat: Swordleaf Easter-daisy occurs on rocky, sparsely vegetated ridges and hills on sandstone, limestone, or shale-derived soils. At Red Canyon, it is most often found on Chugwater redbeds or Phosphoria substrates on bare soils in big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata), threetip sagebrush (A. tripartita), and Utah juniper (Juniperus osteosperma) communities.

Global Distribution: This species is found only in southern Montana and western Wyoming. In Wyoming, it is widely distributed in the Bighorn, Wind River, and Great Divide basins, and in adjacent montane foothills.

Red Canyon Distribution: T. spathulata occurs sporadically along the summit flats of Red Canyon Rim (below the caprock ridge of Nugget Sandstone), on low knolls at the base of the eastern slope of Oil Well Hill, and on Limestone Mountain (along the western boundary of the deeded property and

Shoshone National Forest).

Status: Observations in Spring 1995 suggest that Swordleaf Easter-daisy may be more abundant at Red Canyon Ranch than previously suspected. Recent floristic surveys elsewhere in Wyoming have found this species to be more widespread and abundant than once thought. It is no longer considered a high priority species for conservation attention.

Comments: The morphologically similar species, T. nuttallii (Nuttall's Easter-daisy), was once thought to occur at Red Canyon Ranch. Specimens attributed to this species have since proven to be T. hookeri. Nuttall's Easter-daisy can be distinguished by its narrow, round-tipped leaves, involucre of pointed bracts in 5-7 rows, and irregular pappus size (the pappus of the ray flowers is significantly shorter than that of the disk flowers).

References: Beaman 1957; Cronquist 1955; Dorn 1992; Jones 1989.

Figure 6. Townsendia spathulata (Swordleaf Easter-daisy). From Cronquist 1955.

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Trifolium barnebyi  
Barneby's clover  
Fabaceae or Leguminosae (Pea Family)

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Natural Heritage Rank: G1/S1.

Description: Barneby's clover is a mat-forming, sprawling, perennial herb growing up to 2 inches (5 cm) high. The leaves are divided into three oblong, toothed leaflets with 12-18 pairs of closely spaced veins. The leaflets are glabrous or occasionally pubescent along the midvein. Flowers are whitish, pea-like, and arranged in a pubescent, head-like inflorescence.

Similar Species: Two additional native clovers are found at Red Canyon. Hollyleaf clover (T. gymnocarpon) has pubescent, leathery leaflets with 5-10 widely spaced veins and is not mat-forming. Andean clover (T. andinum) differs in having a "false involucre" of broad leaf stipules beneath the flower heads.

Flowering/Fruiting Period: Flowering occurs from late April or early May to early June, depending on spring weather.

Habitat: Barneby's clover is restricted to ledges, crevices, and seams of reddish-cream colored Nugget Sandstone. These areas are typically sparsely vegetated, but may contain scattered low trees, shrubs, and cushion plants including limber pine (Pinus flexilis), Utah juniper (Juniperus osteosperma), Ocean spray (Holodiscus dumosus), Hooker sandwort (Arenaria hookeri), and mountain milkvetch (Astragalus kentrophyta). Elevation ranges from 5900-6200 feet at Red Canyon Ranch.

Global Distribution: The entire known global range of T. barnebyi is limited to the SE Wind River Range in Fremont County, Wyoming. A single, discontinuous population is found along the summit ridge of Red Canyon Rim from just south of Wyoming state highway 28 to the south end of Table Mountain.

Red Canyon Distribution: At Red Canyon, Barneby's clover is found only on outcrops of the Nugget Sandstone at the top of Red Canyon Rim on deeded and BLM lands.

Status: Hollis Marriott estimated the total population of Barneby's clover to be 11,000 plants in 1986. No census has been completed since then. This species is currently a C2

candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Most of its habitat is protected within the Red Canyon Ranch and the adjacent BLM Red Canyon Management Unit ACEC.

Comments: Barneby's clover is considered to be a variety of the alpine species T. haydenii (Hayden's clover) by some authors. Besides significant differences in habitat, T. haydenii has glabrous leaves and flower heads.

References: Dorn and Lichvar 1981; Isely 1980; Fertig et al. 1994; Marriott 1986.

Figure 7. Trifolium barnebyi (Barneby's clover). From Fertig et al. 1994.

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Appendix A.  
Vascular Plant Flora  
of Red Canyon Ranch

26 May 1998 edition

The following list of vascular plant species is based on field surveys by staff of the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, Wyoming TNC Field Office, and Red Canyon Ranch between 1993-1997, and on specimens deposited at the Rocky Mountain Herbarium and Central Wyoming College Herbarium. Species are arranged alphabetically by their scientific name within 5 life-form categories (trees, shrubs, forbs, graminoids, and ferns). Nomenclature follows Dorn (1992) for scientific names and Hitchcock and Cronquist (1973) and Welsh et al. (1993) for common names. Family acronyms are based on Weber (1982). Non-native species are indicated by "!".

Additional sampling, particularly in riparian areas and in late summer and fall, is needed to complete this checklist.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fam.
 Trees		
<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	Water birch	BET
<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Lodgepole pine	PIN
<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Limber pine	PIN
<i>Populus angustifolia</i>	Narrowleaf cottonwood	SAL
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking aspen	SAL
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>glauca</i>	Douglas-fir	PIN
 Shrubs		
<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Rocky Mountain maple	ACE
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon serviceberry	ROS
<i>Artemisia cana</i>	Silver sagebrush	AST
<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Fringed sagebrush	AST
<i>Artemisia nova</i>	Black sagebrush	AST
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> var. <i>tridentata</i>	Basin big sagebrush	AST
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> var. <i>vaseyana</i>	Mountain big sagebrush	AST
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> var. <i>wyomingensis</i>	Wyoming big sagebrush	AST
<i>Artemesia tripartita</i> var. <i>rupicola</i>	Threetip sagebrush	AST
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	Deer-brush	RHM
<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	Birchleaf mountain mahogany	ROS
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> var. <i>nauseosus</i>	Rubber rabbitbrush	AST
<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>	Green rabbitbrush	AST
<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i> var. <i>viscidiflorus</i>	Green rabbitbrush	AST

<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-osier dogwood	COR
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i> var. <i>rivularis</i>	Douglas hawthorn	ROS
<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>	Ocean spray	ROS
<i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	Common juniper	CUP
<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	Utah juniper	CUP
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mountain juniper	CUP
<i>Leptodactylon pungens</i>	Common prickly-phlox	PLM
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Black twinberry	CPR
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Oregon-grape	BER
<i>Pentaphylloides floribunda</i> [ <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> ]	Shrubby cinquefoil	ROS
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>melanocarpa</i>	Black chokecherry	ROS
<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	Bitterbrush	ROS
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Skunkbush	ANA
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden currant	GRS
<i>Ribes cereum</i> var. <i>pedicellare</i>	Wax currant	GRS
<i>Ribes inerme</i>	Whitestem currant	GRS
<i>Ribes oxycanthoides</i> var. <i>setosum</i>	Canada gooseberry	GRS
<i>Ribes viscosissimum</i>	Sticky currant	GRS
<i>Rosa sayi</i>	Prickly rose	ROS
<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Woods' rose	ROS
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Red raspberry	ROS
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Bebb willow	SAL
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Coyote willow	SAL
<i>Salix geyeriana</i>	Geyer willow	SAL
<i>Salix lutea</i> [ <i>S. eriocephala</i> var. <i>watsonii</i> ]	Yellow willow	SAL
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	Silver buffaloberry	ELE
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Canada buffaloberry	ELE
<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i> var. <i>utahensis</i>	Mountain snowberry	CPR
<i>Tetradymia canescens</i>	Gray horsebrush	AST
<i>Toxicodendron rydbergii</i>	Poison ivy	ANA
Forbs		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> var. <i>lanulosa</i>	Western yarrow	AST
<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Red baneberry	RAN
<i>Agoseris aurantiaca</i>	Orange false-dandelion	AST
<i>Agoseris glauca</i> var. <i>dasycephala</i>	Thickhead false-dandelion	AST
<i>Agoseris glauca</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>	Cutleaf false-dandelion	AST
<i>Allium brandegei</i>	Brandege onion	LIL
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding onion	LIL
<i>Allium textile</i>	Textile onion	LIL
! <i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	Pale alyssum	BRA

<i>! Alyssum desertorum</i>	Desert alyssum	BRA
<i>Angelica sp.</i>	Angelica	API
<i>Antennaria anaphaloides</i>	Tall pussytoes	AST
<i>Antennaria microphylla</i>	Littleleaf pussytoes	AST
<i>Antennaria umbrinella</i>	Umber pussytoes	AST
<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	Rosy pussytoes	AST
<i>Apocynum sp.</i>	Dogbane	APO
<i>Arabis drummondii</i>	Drummond rockcress	BRA
<i>Arabis holboellii</i>	Holboell's rockcress	BRA
<i>Arabis nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's rockcress	BRA
<i>Arabis pendulocarpa var. pendulocarpa</i>	Drooping-fruit rockcress	BRA
<i>Arenaria congesta var. congesta</i>	Ballhead sandwort	CRY
<i>Arenaria hookeri</i>	Hooker sandwort	CRY
<i>Arenaria nuttalli</i>	Nuttall's sandwort	CRY
[ <i>Minuartia nuttallii</i> ]		
<i>Arenaria rubella</i>	Boreal sandwort	CRY
[ <i>Minuartia rubella</i> ]		
<i>Arnica cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf arnica	AST
<i>Arnica fulgens</i>	Orange arnica	AST
<i>Arnica mollis</i>	Hairy arnica	AST
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Tarragon	AST
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Louisiana sagewort	AST
<i>! Asperugo procumbens</i>	Madwort	BOR
<i>Aster ascendens</i>	Long-leaved aster	AST
<i>Aster foliaceus</i>	Leafybract aster	AST
<i>Aster glaucodes</i>	Blueleaf aster	AST
<i>Astragalus agrestis</i>	Field milkvetch	FAB
<i>Astragalus alpinus</i>	Alpine milkvetch	FAB
<i>Astragalus argophyllus var. argophyllus</i>	Silver-leaved milkvetch	FAB
<i>Astragalus bisulcatus var. bisulcatus</i>	Two-grooved milkvetch	FAB
<i>Astragalus chamaeleuce</i>	Cicada milkvetch	FAB
<i>Astragalus diversifolius var. campestris</i>	Lesser rushy milkvetch	FAB
[ <i>Astragalus convallarius</i> ]		
<i>Astragalus drummondii</i>	Drummond milkvetch	FAB
<i>Astragalus kentrophyta</i>	Thistle milkvetch	FAB
<i>Astragalus miser var. decumbens</i>	Sagebrush weedy milkvetch	FAB
<i>Astragalus missouriensis</i>	Missouri milkvetch	FAB
<i>Astragalus purshii</i>	Pursh milkvetch	FAB
<i>Balsamorhiza incana</i>	Hoary balsamroot	AST
<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	Arrowleaf balsamroot	AST
<i>Balsamorhiza x tomentosa</i>	Tomentose balsamroot	AST
[ <i>hybrid between sagittata x incana</i> ]		
<i>Besseyia wyomingensis</i>	Wyoming kittentails	SCR

<i>Calochortus nuttallii</i>	Sego lily	LIL
! <i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	Littleseef flaseflax	BRA
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell	CAM
! <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Common shepherd's purse	BRA
<i>Castilleja angustifolia</i>	Narrowleaf paintbrush	SCR
<i>Castilleja flava</i>	Yellow paintbrush	SCR
<i>Castilleja linariifolia</i>	Wyoming paintbrush	SCR
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field chickweed	CRY
<i>Chaenactis douglasii</i> var. <i>montana</i>	Douglas dustymaiden	AST
<i>Chenopodium atrovirens</i>	Mountain goosefoot	CHN
<i>Chenopodium capitatum</i> var. <i>parvicapitatum</i> [ <i>Chenopodium overi</i> ]	Smallhead goosefoot	CHN
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	Common pipsissewa	ERI
! <i>Chorispora tenella</i>	Blue mustard	BRA
! <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	AST
<i>Cirsium pulcherrimum</i>	Beautiful thistle	AST
<i>Cirsium scariosum</i>	Elk thistle	AST
! <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	AST
<i>Claytonia lanceolata</i>	Springbeauty	POR
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western virgin's bower	RAN
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered blue-eyed Mary	SCR
<i>Collomia linearis</i>	Narrowleaved collomia	PLM
<i>Comandra umbellata</i> var. <i>pallida</i>	Pale bastard toad-flax	SAN
! <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	CNV
<i>Corallorrhiza maculata</i>	Spotted coral-root	ORC
<i>Crepis acuminata</i>	Long-leaved hawksbeard	AST
<i>Crepis atribarba</i>	Slender hawksbeard	AST
<i>Crepis modocensis</i>	Siskiyou hawksbeard	AST
<i>Crepis occidentalis</i> var. <i>costata</i>	Western hawksbeard	AST
<i>Cryptantha celosioides</i>	Cockscomb cryptantha	BOR
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.	Dodder	CNV
<i>Cymopterus acaulis</i>	Plains spring-parsley	API
<i>Cymopterus longilobus</i>	Mountain spring-parsley	API
<i>Cymopterus terebinthinus</i> var. <i>albiflorus</i>	Turpentine spring-parsley	API
! <i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's lace	API
<i>Delphinium bicolor</i>	Little larkspur	RAN
<i>Delphinium geyeri</i>	Geyer's larkspur	RAN
<i>Descurainia incana</i> var. <i>incana</i>	Mountain tansymustard	BRA
! <i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Flixweed	BRA
<i>Disporum trachycarpum</i>	Wartberry fairybells	LIL
<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	Darkthroat shooting-star	PRM
<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i>	American dragonhead	LAM
<i>Draba albertina</i>	Slender draba	BRA

<i>Draba oligosperma</i> var. <i>oligosperma</i>	Few-seeded draba	BRA
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	ONA
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	Panicled willow-herb	ONA
<i>Erigeron caespitosus</i>	Tufted fleabane	AST
<i>Erigeron compositus</i> var. <i>discoideus</i>	Cut-leaved fleabane	AST
<i>Erigeron corymbosus</i>	Foothill daisy	AST
<i>Erigeron eatonii</i>	Eaton's daisy	AST
<i>Erigeron glabellus</i>	Smooth daisy	AST
<i>Erigeron ochroleucus</i>	Buff fleabane	AST
<i>Eriogonum flavum</i> var. <i>flavum</i>	Yellow buckwheat	PLG
<i>Eriogonum heracleoides</i>	Wyeth buckwheat	PLG
<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i>	Cushion buckwheat	PLG
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>majus</i>	Sulfur buckwheat	PLG
<i>Erysimum asperum</i>	Western wallflower	BRA
<i>Erysimum inconspicuum</i>	Small wallflower	BRA
<i>Euphorbia brachycera</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	Rocky Mountain spurge	EUP
! <i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy spurge	EUP
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Virginia strawberry	ROS
<i>Fritillaria atropurpurea</i>	Leopard-lily	LIL
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	RUB
<i>Galium bifolium</i>	Twinleaf bedstraw	RUB
<i>Gaura coccinea</i>	Scarlet gaura	ONA
<i>Gayophytum</i> sp.	Groundsmoke	ONA
<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>	Sticky geranium	GER
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i> var. <i>perincisum</i>	Large-leaved avens	ROS
<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie-smoke	ROS
<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	Licorice root	FAB
<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	Curly-cup gumweed	AST
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	Broom snakeweed	AST
<i>Habenaria hyperborea</i>	Northern green bog-orchid	ORC
[ <i>Platanthera hyperborea</i> ]		
<i>Haplopappus acaulis</i>	Stemless goldenweed	AST
<i>Haplopappus armerioides</i>	Thrift goldenweed	AST
<i>Haplopappus nuttallii</i>	Gumweed aster	AST
<i>Hedysarum occidentale</i>	Western sweetvetch	FAB
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> var. <i>lanatum</i>	Cow parnsip	API
<i>Heterotheca fulcrata</i>	Hairy golden-aster	AST
<i>Heuchera parvifolia</i>	Littleleaf alumroot	SAX
<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	White-flowered hawkweed	AST
<i>Hieracium cynoglossoides</i>	Hound's tongue hawkweed	AST
<i>Hydrophyllum capitatum</i>	Ballhead waterleaf	HYD
<i>Hymenopappus polycephalus</i>	Manyheaded woollywhite	AST
<i>Hymenoxys acaulis</i>	Stemless hymenoxys	AST

<i>Hymenoxys richardsonii</i> var. <i>richardsonii</i>	Richardson's hymenoxys	AST
<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	Scarlet-gilia	PLM
<i>Ipomopsis spicata</i>	Spicate gilia	PLM
<i>Iris missouriensis</i>	Rocky Mountain iris	IRI
! <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	AST
<i>Lappula redowskii</i> var. <i>redowskii</i>	Western stickseed	BOR
<i>Lathyrus eucosmus</i>	Seemly sweetpea	FAB
<i>Lesquerella alpina</i> var. <i>alpina</i>	Alpine bladderpod	BRA
<i>Lesquerella fremontii</i>	Fremont bladderpod	BRA
<i>Lewisia pygmaea</i>	Pygmy bitterroot	POR
<i>Lewisia rediviva</i>	Bitterroot	POR
<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Blue flax	LIN
<i>Lithophragma glabrum</i> var. <i>ramulosum</i>	Bulblet woodland-star	SAX
<i>Lithospermum incisum</i>	Yellow gromwell	BOR
<i>Lithospermum ruderales</i>	Western gromwell	BOR
<i>Lomatium cous</i>	Cous biscuitroot	API
<i>Lomatium dissectum</i> var. <i>multifidum</i>	Fern-leaved biscuitroot	API
<i>Lomatium macrocarpum</i>	Big-seed biscuitroot	API
<i>Lomatium orientale</i>	Eastern biscuitroot	API
<i>Lomatium triternatum</i> var. <i>platycarpum</i>	Nineleaf biscuitroot	API
<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	Silvery lupine	FAB
<i>Lupinus lepidus</i> var. <i>utahensis</i>	Prairie lupine	FAB
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> var. <i>humicola</i>	Wyeth's lupine	FAB
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Starry false Solomon's-seal	LIL
<i>Machaeranthera canescens</i>	Hoary aster	AST
! <i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medic	FAB
! <i>Medicago sativa</i>	Alfalfa	FAB
! <i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Yellow sweetclover	FAB
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Field mint	LAM
<i>Mertensia ciliata</i>	Ciliate bluebells	BOR
<i>Mertensia oblongifolia</i>	Oblong bluebells	BOR
<i>Mertensia viridis</i>	Greenleaf bluebells	BOR
<i>Microseris nutans</i>	Nodding microseris	AST
<i>Microseris gracilis</i> var. <i>humilior</i>	Pink microseris	PLM
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Yellow monkeyflower	SCR
<i>Nemophila breviflora</i>	Great Basin nemophila	HYD
<i>Nothocalais nigrescens</i>	Black-hairy microseris	AST
<i>Oenothera cespitosa</i>	Tufted evening-primrose	ONA
<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i> var. <i>polyacantha</i>	Plains prickly-pear	CAC
<i>Orobanche uniflora</i>	One-flowered broomrape	ORO
<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	Sidebells pyrola	ERI
<i>Orthocarpus luteus</i>	Yellow owl-clover	SCR
<i>Osmorhiza chilensis</i>	Mountain sweet-cicely	API

<i>Osmorhiza depauperata</i>	Blunt-fruit sweet-cicely	API
<i>Oxytropis sericea</i>	Silky locoweed	FAB
<i>Penstemon attenuatus</i> var. <i>pseudoprocerus</i>	Taper-leaved beardtongue	SCR
<i>Penstemon eriantherus</i>	Fuzzytongue beardtongue	SCR
<i>Penstemon glaber</i> var. <i>glaber</i>	Glabrous beardtongue	SCR
<i>Penstemon humilis</i>	Low beardtongue	SCR
<i>Penstemon laricifolius</i>	Larch-leaved beardtongue	SCR
<i>Penstemon paysoniorum</i>	Payson's beardtongue	SCR
<i>Penstemon procerus</i>	Littleflower beardtongue	SCR
<i>Penstemon radicosus</i>	Matroot beardtongue	SCR
<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	Straight beardtongue	SCR
<i>Perideridia montana</i>	Mountain yampah	API
<i>Phacelia hastata</i>	Silverleaf phacelia	HYD
<i>Phacelia sericea</i>	Silky phacelia	HYD
<i>Phlox hoodii</i>	Hoods phlox	PLM
<i>Phlox longifolia</i>	Long-leaf phlox	PLM
<i>Phlox multiflora</i>	Many-flowered phlox	PLM
<i>Phlox pungens</i>	Beaver Rim phlox	PLM
<i>Physaria saximontana</i> var. <i>saximontana</i>	Rocky Mountain twinpod	BRA
<i>Plantago patagonica</i>	Indian-wheat	PTG
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Water swartweed	PLG
<i>Polygonum bistortoides</i>	Alpine bistort	PLG
<i>Polygonum douglasii</i>	Douglas' knotweed	PLG
<i>Polygonum minimum</i>	Dwarf knotweed	PLG
<i>Polygonum sawatchense</i>	Sawatch knotweed	PLG
<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	Glandular cinquefoil	ROS
<i>Potentilla concinna</i> var. <i>concinna</i>	Early cinquefoil	ROS
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> var. <i>elmeri</i>	Elmer's cinquefoil	ROS
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> var. <i>nuttallii</i>	Slender cinquefoil	ROS
<i>Potentilla hippiana</i>	Woolly cinquefoil	ROS
! <i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	Norwegian cinquefoil	ROS
<i>Potentilla ovina</i> var. <i>ovina</i>	Sheep cinquefoil	ROS
<i>Pterospora andromeda</i>	Pinedrops	ERI
<i>Ranunculus glaberimmus</i> var. <i>ellipticus</i>	Sagebrush buttercup	RAN
<i>Ranunculus macounii</i>	Macoun's buttercup	RAN
! <i>Ranunculus testiculatus</i>	Male buttercup	RAN
<i>Rorippa calycina</i>	Persistent sepal yellowcress	BRA
! <i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	PLG
<i>Rumex paucifolius</i>	Mountain sorrel	PLG
<i>Saxifraga rhomboidea</i>	Diamondleaf saxifrage	SAX
<i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>	Lance-leaved stonecrop	CRS
<i>Senecio canus</i>	Woolly groundsel	AST
<i>Senecio integerrimus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>	Western groundsel	AST

<i>Senecio pauperculus</i>	Balsam groundsel	AST
<i>Senecio sphaerocephalus</i>	Mountain-marsh groundsel	AST
<i>Senecio streptanthifolius</i>	Cleft-leaved groundsel	AST
<i>Silene drummondii</i>	Drummond campion	CRY
<i>Silene menziesii</i>	Menzies' catchfly	CRY
<i>! Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Tumblemustard	BRA
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada goldenrod	AST
<i>Solidago multiradiata var. scopulorum</i>	Northern goldenrod	AST
<i>Solidago nana</i>	Low goldenrod	AST
<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	Scarlet globemallow	MLV
<i>Swertia radiata</i>	Green gentian	GEN
<i>[Frasera speciosa]</i>		
<i>! Taraxacum laevigatum</i>	Smooth dandelion	AST
<i>! Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion	AST
<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i>	Fendler meadow-rue	RAN
<i>Thermopsis rhombifolia</i>	Round-leaved goldenpea	FAB
<i>! Thlaspi arvense</i>	Field pennycress	BRA
<i>Thlaspi parviflorum</i>	Small flowered pennycress	BRA
<i>Townsendia hookeri</i>	Hooker's Easter-daisy	AST
<i>Townsendia parryi</i>	Parry's Easter-daisy	AST
<i>Townsendia spathulata</i>	Swordleaf Easter-daisy	AST
<i>! Tragopogon dubius</i>	Yellow salsify	AST
<i>Trifolium andinum</i>	Andean clover	FAB
<i>Trifolium barnebyi</i>	Barneby's clover	FAB
<i>Trifolium gymnocarpon</i>	Hollyleaf clover	FAB
<i>! Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike clover	FAB
<i>! Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	FAB
<i>Urtica dioica var. procera</i>	Stinging nettle	URT
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American speedwell	SCR
<i>Vicia americana</i>	American vetch	FAB
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Early blue violet	VIO
<i>Viola nephrophylla</i>	Northern bog violet	VIO
<i>Viola nuttallii</i>	Yellow prairie violet	VIO
<i>Viola praemorsa var. altior</i>	Upland yellow violet	VIO
<i>Viola purpurea var. venosa</i>	Goosefoot violet	VIO
<i>Viola vallicola</i>	Valley yellow violet	VIO
<i>Zigadenus elegans</i>	Mountain death-camas	LIL
<i>Zigadenus venenosus var. gramineus</i>	Meadow death-camas	LIL
<b>Graminoids</b>		
<i>! Agropyron cristatum</i>	Crested wheatgrass	POA
<i>! Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Redtop	POA
<i>! Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail	POA



<i>! Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oatgrass	POA
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	POA
<i>! Bromus commutatus</i>	Hairy brome	POA
<i>! Bromus inermis var. inermis</i>	Smooth brome	POA
<i>! Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass	POA
<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	Plains reedgrass	POA
<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	Water sedge	CYP
<i>Carex aurea</i>	Golden sedge	CYP
<i>Carex douglasii</i>	Douglas sedge	CYP
<i>Carex filifolia</i>	Thread-leaved sedge	CYP
<i>Carex hoodii</i>	Hoods sedge	CYP
<i>Carex lanuginosa</i>	Woolly sedge	CYP
<i>Carex microptera</i>	Smallwing sedge	CYP
<i>Carex nebrascensis</i>	Nebraska sedge	CYP
<i>Carex petasata</i>	Liddon's sedge	CYP
<i>Carex praeegracilis</i>	Clustered field sedge	CYP
<i>Carex praticola</i>	Meadow sedge	CYP
<i>Carex rossii</i>	Ross' sedge	CYP
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Beaked sedge	CYP
[ <i>Carex utriculata</i> ]		
<i>Carex stenophylla</i>	Narrow-leaved sedge	CYP
<i>Carex vallicola</i>	Valley sedge	CYP
<i>Danthonia unispicata</i>	Onespike oatgrass	POA
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hairgrass	POA
<i>Elymus albicans var. griffithsii</i>	Griffiths' wheatgrass	POA
<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Basin wildrye	POA
[ <i>Leymus cinereus</i> ]		
<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Bottlebrush squirreltail	POA
[ <i>Sitanion hystrix</i> ]		
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wildrye	POA
<i>Elymus smithii</i>	Western wheatgrass	POA
[ <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> ]		
<i>Elymus spicatus</i>	Bluebunch wheatgrass	POA
[ <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> ]		
<i>Elymus trachycaulus var. andinus</i>	Awned slender wheatgrass	POA
<i>Elymus trachycaulus var. trachycaulus</i>	Slender wheatgrass	POA
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	Idaho fescue	POA
<i>Festuca saximontana</i>	Sheep fescue	POA
[ <i>Festuca ovina var. rydbergii</i> ]		
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	Meadow barley	POA
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	Foxtail barley	POA
<i>Juncus balticus var. montanus</i>	Baltic rush	JUN
<i>Juncus longistylis</i>	Long-styled rush	JUN

<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Prairie junegrass	POA
<i>Leucopoa kingii</i>	King spikefescue	POA
<i>Melica bulbosa</i>	Oniongrass	POA
<i>Melica spectabilis</i>	Showy oniongrass	POA
<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>	Plains muhly	POA
<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>	Indian ricegrass	POA
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	POA
<i>Poa cusickii</i> var. <i>cusickii</i>	Cusick's bluegrass	POA
<i>Poa cusickii</i> var. <i>epilis</i>	Skyline bluegrass	POA
<i>Poa fendleriana</i>	Muttongrass	POA
<i>Poa nervosa</i> var. <i>wheeleri</i>	Wheeler bluegrass	POA
<i>Poa palustris</i>	Fowl bluegrass	POA
<i>! Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass	POA
<i>Poa secunda</i>	Sandberg bluegrass	POA
<i>Stipa comata</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	Needle-and-thread	POA
<i>Stipa lettermanii</i>	Letterman's needlegrass	POA
<i>Stipa nelsonii</i>	Nelson's needlegrass	POA
<i>Stipa occidentalis</i>	Western needlegrass	POA
<i>Stipa pinetorum</i>	Pine needlegrass	POA
<i>Trisetum spicatum</i>	Spike trisetum	POA
<i>Trisetum wolfii</i>	Wolf trisetum	POA
Ferns and Fern Allies		
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Bladder fern	ASL
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field horsetail	EQU
<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i>	Smooth horsetail	EQU
<i>Selaginella densa</i>	Dense spike-moss	SEL

Appendix B.

Element Occurrence Records and Location Maps  
of Rare Plant Species of Red Canyon Ranch