

A photograph of three people in a desert environment, likely a sand dune. They are wearing hats and backpacks, and are focused on examining plants. The scene is set against a clear blue sky. The foreground shows sand and sparse, dry vegetation.

# 2022 Rare Plant Symposium

---

September 16, 2022

# Long-term monitoring updates

*Astragalus microcymbus* – dry year

*Penstemon harringtonii* – visited last year, will visit again next year

*Eriogonum brandegeei* – did not find any seedlings marked in 2020 surviving but plants seemed ok

*Sclerocactus glaucus* – doing well,  
Working to expand how we model population trends and deal with missing data



# *Sclerocactus glaucus* study expansion

Proposed for delisting

- Tested distance sampling as plotless method to estimate total abundance and density

Seeds are dispersed by ants

- Counted ant nests
- Observed ant-seed interactions.

Climate change and habitat use can change plant communities

- Line-point intercept to quantify above ground vegetation
- Soil samples – seedling emergence to quantify species diversity in soil seed bank



# Ex situ collections update

2022 seed collections:

*Cleome multicaulis* (new species to  
DBG seed bank)

*Eutrema penlandii*

*Oreoxis humilis* (new species to  
DBG seed bank)

*Penstemon degeneri*

*Physaria obcordata*

All collections in seed bank over 300 seeds  
have been tested for viability

Low germ % for some – not viable or germ  
conditions not optimal?

All new collections (since 2019) will continue  
to be tested for viability prior to going into  
storage

2023 collection plan: central mountains, SW  
mountains?



# Rare alpine climate research

Climate change study on germination and seedling stage in incubators

*Physaria alpina*

*Townsendia rothrockii*

+2°C and +4°C

Working on setting up long-term demographic study at Horseshoe Mtn.

*Physaria alpina*

*Saussurea weberi*

Measurements on size and reproduction to track change over time with increased warming



# Restoration Research

## Partnership with the BLM

- Is there local adaptation?
- How should seed source impact creating climate-smart seed mixes?

## Common garden experiment

### 2 climate treatments:

- warm/cool or wetter/ambient

### 4 species:

- *Artemisia frigida*
- *Penstemon virens*
- *Ericameria nauseosa*
- *Bouteloua gracilis*

Fitness traits: growth, survival, reproduction, flowering phenology



# Restoration Research

BLM sites near Canyon City

Using same seeds as common  
garden experiment

Seeding experiment testing impacts  
of single vs mixed population plots



# Montezuma County Collections

Met with Colorado Natural Areas Program amazing volunteers Marian and Peter Rohman.

Found a new species for the state of Colorado – *Aphyllon franciscanum*! It's host plant is usually *Eriogonum* and it has pointed corolla lobes.

Discovered this species again in Boulder County while looking for *Physarias*.

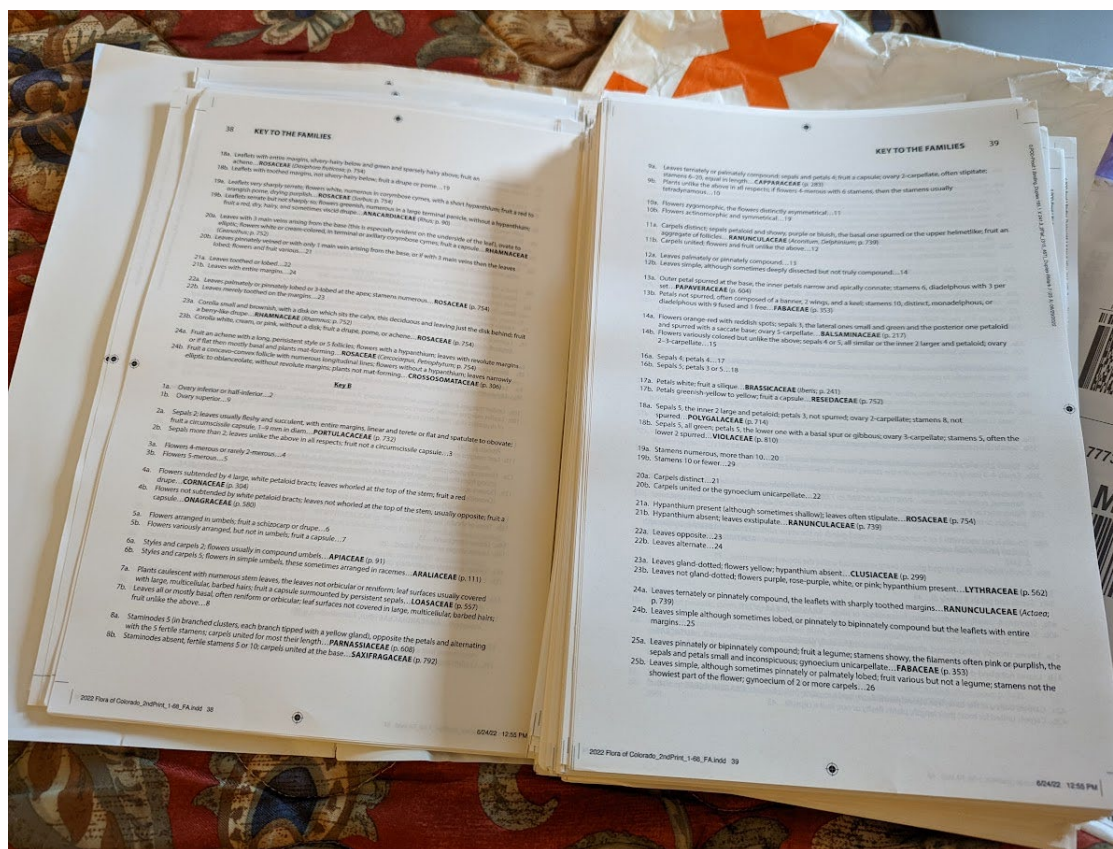
Keep a look out for *Aphyllon* on *Eriogonums*!





# 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of *Flora of Colorado*

Jennifer Ackerfield's *Flora of Colorado*, Second Edition will be out mid-November!  
Highlights include 122 new taxa, 35 additional color color plates, and dot distribution maps



# New edition of vegetative grass key

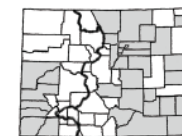
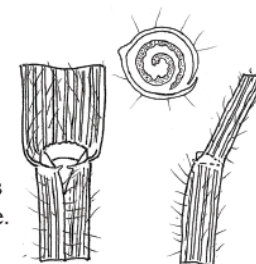
Janet Wingate is nearly finished with a revision of Harrington and Durell's 1944 "Keys to some Colorado grasses in vegetative condition"

New edition will be available for sale through the Colorado Native Plant Society

*Aegilops - Agrostis* 35

## Species descriptions

*Aegilops cylindrica* Host, GOATGRASS. Plants annual. Culms erect to decumbent at the base. Vernation rolled (convolute). Sheaths open; hyaline margins, sometimes ciliate; usually sparsely long-hirsute. Ligules short-membranous; about 0.5 mm long; truncate. Auricles present, but not conspicuous, scarcely 0.5 mm long; ciliate. Blades flat; spreading; 2–3(5) mm wide; 3–15 cm long; usually long-hirsute. Habitat: Fields, roadsides, disturbed sites. 3300–8000 ft. Comments: *Aegilops cylindrica* hybridizes with wheat and is considered a serious weed in wheat fields. Native to Central Asia and Mediterranean regions. Widespread weed in North America. Group 3, pages 15.



*Agropyron cristatum* (L.) Gaertn. CRESTED WHEATGRASS. Plants perennial, bunchgrass, lacking rhizomes. Vernation rolled (convolute). Sheaths open; nearly round; glabrous or sometimes pubescent on lower sheaths. Ligules membranous; about 0.5 mm long (sometimes to 1.5 mm long); collar-shaped; margins short-fringed to short-ciliate, glabrous otherwise. Auricles rather small, < 0.5(1) mm long. Blades 2–7 mm wide, 5–20 cm long; nearly flat in section; usually pubescent or scabrous above; margins weakly scabrous; nerves raised above, the mid-nerve rather prominent below. Habitat: Dry grasslands, revegetated areas, disturbed sites. 3300–9500 ft. Comments: Used for soil stabilization and revegetation. Native to Asia and Europe. Group 3, page 17.

