

## 2018 Colorado Rare Plant Symposium

By Lisa Tasker; CNHP

Fort Collins saw 80 botanists and members of the Rare Plant Technical Committee (RPTC) descend on the north side of town to attend the 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Colorado Rare Plant Symposium in mid-September. Each fall this meeting of botanical minds is hosted by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) and held in conjunction with the Colorado Native Plant Society (CoNPS) Annual Meeting. Dina Clark (CU herbarium) provided herbarium specimens of northeast Colorado rare species, the emphasis this year, and presenters encouraged participants to share their relevant observations while learning the latest efforts to conserve Colorado's rare plants.

A cross-section of passionate botanists from professional to amateur are attracted to this meeting each year due to a common interest in conservation of our state's rare plants. Jill Handwerk (CNHP) expertly started out the day with data and photos of rare species with this year's focus on northeast Colorado. Jill later reviewed Colorado's lengthy list of critically imperiled (G1) and federally listed plants along with current conservation efforts. The list of species reviewed is in the table below.

<b>2018 - G2G3 Species NE/Central Colo</b>				
<b>State Scientific Name</b>	<b>G Rank</b>	<b>S Rank</b>	<b>USESA</b>	<b>USFS/BLM</b>
<i>Aletes humilis</i>	G2G3	S2S3		
<i>Aletes nuttallii</i>	G3	S1		
<i>Aquilegia saximontana</i>	G3	S3		
<i>Astragalus sparsiflorus</i>	G2	S2		
<i>Bolophyta alpina</i>	G3	S3		
<i>Carex oreocharis</i>	G3	S2		
<i>Draba globosa</i>	G3	S1		
<i>Draba streptobrachia</i>	G3	S3		
<i>Eriogonum exilifolium</i>	G3	S2		USFS
<i>Oonopsis wardii</i>	G3	S1		
<i>Phacelia denticulata</i>	G3	S1S2		
<i>Physaria bellii</i>	G2G3	S2S3		
<i>Potentilla ambigens</i>	G3	S2		
<i>Potentilla rupincola</i>	G2	S2		USFS
<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>	G3	S3		BLM
<b>2018 - T&amp;E&amp;C Species Statewide</b>				
<b>State Scientific Name</b>	<b>G Rank</b>	<b>S Rank</b>	<b>USESA</b>	<b>USFS/BLM</b>
<i>Astragalus humillimus</i>	G1	S1	LE	
<i>Astragalus microcymbus</i>	G1	S1	C	BLM
<i>Astragalus osterhoutii</i>	G1	S1	LE	
<i>Astragalus schmolliae</i>	G1	S1	C	

<i>Astragalus tortipes</i>	G1	S1	C	BLM
<i>Corispermum navicula</i>	G1?	S1		BLM
<i>Draba weberi</i>	G1	S1		USFS
<i>Eriogonum pelinophilum</i>	G2	S2	LE	
<i>Eriofonum brandegeei</i>	G1G2	S1S2		USFS/BLM
<i>Eutrema penlandii (edwardsii)</i>	G1G2	S1S2	LT	
<i>Ipomopsis polyantha</i>	G1	S1	LE	
<i>Mimulus gemmiparus</i>	G1	S1		USFS
<i>Oenothera coloradensis</i>	G3T2	S1	LT	
<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>	G1	SNA	LE	
<i>Penstemon debilis</i>	G1	S1	LT	
<i>Penstemon grahamii</i>	G2	S1	Proposed T	BLM
<i>Penstemon penlandii</i>	G1	S1	LE	
<i>Penstemon scariosus var. albifluvis</i>	G4T1	S1		BLM
<i>Phacelia formosula</i>	G1	S1	LE	
<i>Phacelia submutica</i>	G2	S2	LT	
<i>Physaria congesta</i>	G1	S1	LT	
<i>Physaria obcordata</i>	G1G2	S1S2	LT	
<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	G2G3	S2S3	LT	
<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>	G2	S2	LT	
<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	G2G3	S2	LT	
<b>2018- G1 Species Statewide</b>				
<b>State Scientific Name</b>	<b>G Rank</b>	<b>S Rank</b>	<b>USESA</b>	<b>USFS/BLM</b>
<i>Aletes latilobus</i>	G1G2	S1		BLM
<i>Aliciella sedifolia</i>	G1	S1		USFS
<i>Astragalus deterior</i>	G1G2	S1S2		
<i>Boechera glareosa</i>	G1	S1		
<i>Descurainia kenheili</i>	G1	S1		
<i>Draba malpighiacea</i>	G1?	S1?		
<i>Erigeron wilkenii</i>	G1	S1		
<i>Gutierrezia elegans</i>	G1	S1		USFS/BLM
<i>Hackelia gracilentia</i>	G1G2	S1S2		
<i>Ipomopsis ramosa</i>	G1	S1		
<i>Lepidium huberi</i>	G1G2	S1S2		
<i>Lygodesmia doloresensis</i>	G1G2	S1S2		BLM
<i>Oreocarya revealii</i>	G1G2	S1S2		BLM
<i>Oreoxis humilis</i>	G1	S1		USFS
<i>Packera mancosana</i>	G1	S1		USFS
<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>	G1G2	S1		BLM
<i>Phacelia gina-glennae</i>	G1	S1		
<i>Physaria pulvinata</i>	G1	S1		USFS/BLM
<i>Physaria scrotiformis</i>	G1	S1		USFS

<b>USFS Sensitive Species</b>				
<b>State Scientific Name</b>	<b>G Rank</b>	<b>S Rank</b>	<b>USESA</b>	<b>USFS/BLM</b>
<i>Aletes lithophilus</i>	G3	S3		USFS/BLM
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> var. <i>rydbergii</i>	G4T1Q	S1		USFS/BLM
<i>Armeria scabra</i> ssp. <i>sibirica</i>	G5T5	S1		USFS
<i>Astragalus iodopetalus</i>	G2	S1		USFS
<i>Astragalus leptaleus</i>	G3G4	S2		USFS
<i>Astragalus missouriensis</i> var. <i>humistratus</i>	G5T1	S1		USFS
<i>Astragalus proximus</i>	G4	S2		USFS
<i>Astragalus ripleyi</i>	G3	S2		USFS/BLM
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	G3	S1		USFS
<i>Botrychium campestre</i>	G3G4	S1		USFS
<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	G2G3	S2S3		USFS
<i>Botrychium paradoxum</i>	G3G4	S1		USFS
<i>Braya glabella</i> var. <i>glabella</i>	G5T5	S1		USFS
<i>Calochortus flexuosus</i>	G4	S2		USFS
<i>Carex diandra</i>	G5	S1		USFS
<i>Carex livida</i>	G5	S1		USFS
<i>Chenopodium cycloides</i>	G3G4	S1		USFS
<i>Cylactis arctica</i> ssp. <i>acaulis</i>	G5T5	S1		USFS
<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> ssp. <i>parviflorum</i>	G5	S2		USFS
<i>Drosera anglica</i>	G5	S1		USFS
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	G5	S2		USFS
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	G4	S1S2		USFS
<i>Eriogonum exilifolium</i>	G3	S2		USFS
<i>Eriophorum altaicum</i> var. <i>neogaeum</i>	G4?T3T4	S3		USFS
<i>Eriophorum chamissonis</i>	G5	S1		USFS
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	G5	S1S2		USFS
<i>Festuca hallii</i>	G4	S1		USFS
<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i> ssp. <i>weberi</i>	G5T2	S2		USFS
<i>Kobresia simpliciuscula</i>	G5	S2		USFS
<i>Physaria pruinosa</i>	G2	S2		USFS/BLM
<i>Machaeranthera coloradoensis</i>	G3	S3		USFS
<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> ssp. <i>brachypoda</i>	G4G5Q	S1		USFS
<i>Parnassia kotzebuei</i>	G5	S2		USFS
<i>Penstemon harringtonii</i>	G3	S3		USFS/BLM
<i>Potentilla rupincola</i>	G2	S2		USFS
<i>Primula egaliksensis</i>	G4G5	S2		USFS
<i>Ranunculu grayi</i>	G5	S1S2		USFS
<i>Salix arizonica</i>	G2G3	S1		USFS
<i>Salix candida</i>	G5	S2		USFS

<i>Salix myrtillofolia</i>	G5	S1		USFS
<i>Salix serissima</i>	G5	S1		USFS
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>	G5	SNA		USFS
<i>Thalictrum heliophilum</i>	G2	S2		USFS/BLM
<i>Triteleia grandiflora</i>	G4G5	S1		USFS
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	G5	S2		USFS
<i>Viola selkirkii</i>	G5	S1		USFS
<b>BLM Sensitive Species Statewide</b>				
<b>State Scientific Name</b>	<b>G Rank</b>	<b>S Rank</b>	<b>USES A</b>	<b>USFS/BLM</b>
<i>Amsonia jonesii</i>	G4	S2		BLM
<i>Astragalus anisus</i>	G2G3	S2S3		BLM
<i>Astragalus debequaeus</i>	G2G3	S2		BLM
<i>Astragalus detritalis</i>	G3	S2		BLM
<i>Astragalus duchesnensis</i>	G3	S1S2		BLM
<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i>	G5T1	S1		BLM
<i>Astragalus musiniensis</i>	G3	S1		BLM
<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	G2G3	S2S3		BLM
<i>Astragalus piscator</i>	G2G3	S1		BLM
<i>Astragalus rafaensis</i>	G2G3	S2S3		BLM
<i>Astragalus sesquiflorus</i>	G3G4	S1		BLM
<i>Boechera crandallii</i>	G2G3	S2		BLM
<i>Bolophyta ligulata</i>	G3	S2		BLM
<i>Camissonia eastwoodiae</i>	G2	S1		BLM
<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	G5	S2		BLM
<i>Cymopterus duchesnensis</i>	G3	S1		BLM
<i>Erigeron kachinensis</i>	G2	S1		BLM
<i>Eriogonum acaule</i>	G3	S1		BLM
<i>Eriogonum clavellatum</i>	G2	S1		BLM
<i>Eriogonum coloradense</i>	G2	S2		BLM
<i>Eriogonum contortum</i>	G3	S1		BLM
<i>Eriogonum ephedroides</i>	G3	S1		BLM
<i>Eriogonum tumulosum</i>	G3Q	S2		BLM
<i>Eriogonum viridulum</i>	G4Q	SH		BLM
<i>Frasera paniculata</i>	G4	S1		BLM
<i>Gentianella tortuosa</i>	G3?	S1		BLM
<i>Gilia stenothyrsa</i>	G3	S1		BLM
<i>Lomatium concinnum</i>	G2G3	S2S3		BLM
<i>Lupinus crassus</i>	G2	S2		BLM
<i>Mimulus eastwoodiae</i>	G3G4	S1S2		BLM
<i>Nuttallia rhizomata</i>	G2	S2		BLM
<i>Oenothera acutissima</i>	G2	S2		BLM
<i>Oreocarya caespitosa</i>	G4	S2		BLM

<i>Oreocarya osterhoutii</i>	G2G3	S2		BLM
<i>Oreocarya rollinsii</i>	G3	S2		BLM
<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>obnapiformis</i>	G5T2	S2		BLM
<i>Packera pauciflora</i>	G4G5	S1		BLM
<i>Pediomelum aromaticum</i>	G3	S2		BLM
<i>Penstemon acaulis</i> var. <i>yampaensis</i>	G2	S2		BLM
<i>Physaria parviflora</i>	G2	S2		BLM
<i>Physaria vicina</i>	G2	S2		BLM
<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>	G3	S2		BLM
<i>Sphaeromeria capitata</i>	G3	S1		BLM
<i>Townsendia strigosa</i>	G4	S1		BLM
<i>Trichophorum pumilum</i>	G5	S2		BLM

Susan Panjabi of CNHP presented a new working list of plants of potential conservation interest across Colorado's eastern plains. She is looking for feedback including additions or deletions. Contact her at [susan.panjabi@colostate.edu](mailto:susan.panjabi@colostate.edu) if you'd like to review or comment on the list.

Through a demonstration on SEINet, Steve Olson, botanist for the Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands, revealed some challenges and subsequent suggestions for navigating SEINet data. He discussed how during a project where he analyzed the distribution of plants of the entire Pike/San Isabel/Comanche Grassland using SEINet and investigated over 200 quads, he discovered data gaps and other issues such as common species not being documented. He had a list of suggestions to consider in future SEINet queries and data entries.

Very well received last year, hence repeated this year, was an afternoon review of U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sensitive species led by Tyler Johnson and Carol Dawson, respectively. Changes to the USFS Sensitive Species List are underway as the Regional Forester Sensitive Species List is being phased out, and a Species of Conservation Concern list will now be created. The former contained species with a downward population trend and/or heading towards federal listing, and included species that only had to be suspected of occurring on the Forests. The new Species of Conservation Concern lists will be based on the new USFS Sensitive Species Concept and each Forest will have its own list. To be a Species of Conservation Concern a plant must be native, known to occur on the Forest, ranked as G1 or G2 by NatureServe, and have substantial concern regarding its persistence. Also considered, as written into the USFS manual, are four "indicators of substantial concern": climate change, declining trend in population or habitat, restricted range (disjunct or endemic), and low population on the forest unit. Tyler stated a species does not have to have all four indicators to be considered a Species of Conservation Concern and emphasized the flexibility he sees in this new process. The existing USFS Sensitive Species List will continue to be updated for forests not currently undergoing revision to their management plans.

Carol Dawson announced plans to update the BLM Sensitive Species list with the Field Offices this coming year. The sensitive plant species list is one the BLM must be proactive about regarding conservation and Carol reminded us that there are specific criteria for species making the list noting it was last updated in 2015. She reviewed the status of the latest survey and monitoring data for the BLM Sensitive Species including accounts of negative data and opportunities for future research.

Botanists with the Denver Botanic Gardens provided a wonderful overview of on-going projects at the Gardens. Michelle DePrenger-Levin presented results of demographic monitoring for *Astragalus microcymbus*, *Eriogonum brandegeei*, and *Sclerocactus glaucus*. Overall trends appear stable for *Astragalus microcymbus* and *Sclerocactus glaucus*, but *Eriogonum brandegeei* appears to be in decline since 2011. Alexandra Seglias discussed the successes and pitfalls in seed collection of our rare plant species for genetic preservation.

Notable discoveries this year included *Anemone virginiana*, (tall thimbleweed) found by Audrey Boag, with assistance from Irene Weber, on Jefferson County Open Space. *Campanula aparinoides* (bedstraw bellflower) found on a Douglas County Open Space, by Elizabeth Taylor, Barb Harbach and Cathy Fischer, all volunteer native plant masters conducting a botanical inventory of the site. The species was last found in Colorado in 1862! Several new occurrences of Colorado's federally listed and candidate species were also reported: *Astragalus microcymbus* (skiff milkvetch) in Gunnison County, *Sclerocactus glaucus* (Colorado hookless cactus) near Cameo on the west slope, and *Eriogonum brandegeei* (Brandegee's wild buckwheat) near Salida. Attendees also reported on numerous other observations of rare plant species within the state. The finding of new populations of rare plants every year reminds us that more treasure is yet to be discovered out there on our beautiful Colorado landscapes.

***For more information:***

All of the information from this meeting as well as previous symposia is available online at the Colorado State University, Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) website:

[www.cnhp.colostate.edu](http://www.cnhp.colostate.edu).

The Rare Plant Symposium is open to anyone with an interest in the rare plants of Colorado. For more information contact Jill Handwerk at [jill.handwerk@colostate.edu](mailto:jill.handwerk@colostate.edu) and check the CoNPS website ([www.conps.org](http://www.conps.org)) for details as they become available about next year's symposium.