

Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum



**By Colorado Natural Heritage Program
For
The Colorado Rare Plant Conservation Initiative
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Cover photos: Background – shortgrass prairie (Renée Rondeau); foreground – *Asclepias uncialis* (Steve Olson).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this proposed Addendum to Colorado's State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) (CDOW 2006) is to set a statewide strategic direction for the conservation of Colorado's most imperiled plant species and their habitats, and to establish a coordinated statewide approach for partners working on rare plant conservation. The Colorado Rare Plant Conservation Initiative (RPCI) compiled the information in this document, and developed much of the conservation strategy reflected in the contents herein, to set a conservation direction for Colorado's imperiled plants and their habitats. This Addendum, and the Colorado Rare Plant Conservation Strategy upon which it is based (Neely et al. 2008), represent a collective vision for plant conservation in Colorado, emphasizing a proactive approach to ensure the long-term stewardship and viability of Colorado's rarest plants. If implemented, this plan will enable concerned partners to systematically and meaningfully advance urgently needed plant conservation in Colorado, thus avoiding the need for federal listings.

Using the RPCI Strategy as a starting point, botanists and planners from CNHP, CNAP, and TNC developed the draft components of this Addendum. Draft components were circulated among all RPCI members for review and revision. The development of this Addendum was guided by the eight required elements set forth in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's guidance on State Wildlife Action Plans.

Plants of Greatest Conservation Need

Plants of Greatest Conservation Need (PGCN) are defined as the 121 critically imperiled and imperiled plant species in Colorado. These are globally rare species with NatureServe Conservation Status ranks of G1 (critically imperiled) and G2 (imperiled). These species are considered to be at risk throughout their range and vulnerable to extinction. Rare plant experts within RPCI prioritized this list into Tier 1 species and Tier 2 species (Table 1, Figure 1):

- Tier 1 Plants of Greatest Conservation Need** – all G1 species, all federally listed species;
- Tier 2 Plants of Greatest Conservation Need** – all G2 species not federally listed.

Key Habitats

Colorado's imperiled plants occur within eight major habitat types: *alpine, barrens, cliffs and canyons, grasslands, forests, pinyon-juniper woodlands, shrublands, and wetlands* (CNHP 2011; CNHP and TNC 2011; Colorado Native Plant Society 1997). Colorado's barrens and

shrublands are especially rich habitats for imperiled plant species, followed by pinyon-juniper woodlands, cliffs and canyons, and alpine habitats (CNHP and TNC 2011). Barrens occupy less than 1% of Colorado, but nearly 25 of our rarest plants are primarily associated with barrens (23% of imperiled species). Shrublands are Colorado's second most important habitat for rare plants (supporting 21% of the imperiled species), occupying 19% of the state's acreage. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover nearly 10% of Colorado, providing habitat for at least 16% of the rare plant species (Figures 2 and 3). Mapping of habitat types is from SWReGAP (Prior-Magee et al. 2007).

Conservation Issues

Colorado's irreplaceable native plants, plant communities, and ecosystems are thus increasingly being threatened. Most of Colorado's imperiled plants are naturally rare. They are rare because they are restricted to very specific, narrowly distributed habitats, rather than as a result of human actions, per se. However, because these species occupy such small areas, planning is necessary to avoid placing these species at further risk from human activities. Degradation, fragmentation, and loss of habitat are major reasons plant species and their habitats are imperiled or vulnerable in Colorado. The primary contributors to habitat degradation for imperiled plants are *energy development, motorized recreation, residential development, and road construction and maintenance* (CNHP and TNC 2011). Other risk factors include altered hydrologic regime, invasive species, agricultural development, loss of pollinators, incompatible grazing/trampling, and plant collecting (CNHP and TNC 2011). Additionally, there is strong scientific consensus that human-induced climate change is affecting species and ecological systems, and this is likely to exacerbate the effects of other human activities on plants (Enquist and Gori 2008).

One of the biggest issues is a *lack of awareness* and information regarding the presence, distribution, and precarious status of Colorado's native and imperiled plant species. Many rare plants inhabit small areas, have specialized needs, and have unique habitat requirements that are often missed by other approaches to conservation (e.g., those focused primarily on wildlife).

Conservation Objectives

The following statewide conservation objectives, adapted from the RPCI Rare Plant Conservation Strategy, are necessary to meet the conservation needs of Colorado's PGCN. These objectives represent the most urgent and critical actions needed to effectively conserve Colorado's imperiled plant species. These objectives will guide conservation activities and catalyze collaborative conservation action over the next decade.

The following Objectives and Conservation Actions are statewide in scope, and are applicable to all PGCN. Table 3 presents specific, prioritized conservation actions on a species-by-species basis.

The six statewide conservation objectives are:

1. ***Secure on-the-ground, site-specific habitat protection and/or management*** to achieve specific goals for all of Colorado's imperiled plants on public and private lands. Focus these activities in places that are likely to remain stable under predicted climate change scenarios, and on areas needed to maintain habitat connectivity (e.g., to facilitate climate-related distributional shifts).
2. ***Minimize threats*** from specific land uses that impact many of Colorado's imperiled plants statewide, and ***develop climate change adaptation strategies*** for vulnerable species.
3. ***Improve scientific understanding*** of the distribution, natural history, response to climate change, and status of Colorado's most imperiled plants through inventory, research, and monitoring.
4. ***Develop and implement a state program and policies*** to enhance the conservation of Colorado's most imperiled plants in cooperation with public land managers, private landowners, and other interested stakeholders.
5. ***Facilitate the stewardship*** of Colorado's most imperiled plants through education, outreach, and coordination.
6. ***Adopt measures for the ex situ (off site) conservation*** of Colorado's most imperiled plants in case native populations are extirpated due to stochastic events, anthropogenic impacts, and/or climate change.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this proposed Addendum to Colorado's State Wildlife Action Plan (CDOW 2006) is to set a statewide strategic direction for the conservation of Colorado's most imperiled plant species and their habitats, and to establish a coordinated statewide approach for partners working on rare plant conservation. The Colorado Rare Plant Conservation Initiative (RPCI) compiled the information in this document, and developed much of the conservation strategy reflected in the contents herein, to set a conservation direction for Colorado's imperiled plants and their habitats. This Addendum, and the Colorado Rare Plant Conservation Strategy upon which it is based, represent a collective vision for plant conservation in Colorado, emphasizing a proactive approach to ensure the long-term stewardship and viability of Colorado's rarest plants. If implemented, this plan will enable concerned partners to systematically and meaningfully advance urgently needed plant conservation in Colorado, thus avoiding the need for federal listings.

The Rare Plant Conservation Initiative

The Rare Plant Conservation Initiative is a diverse partnership of state and federal agencies, private organizations, academic institutions, and individuals concerned with the stewardship and survival of imperiled plants in Colorado (see frontispiece for list of RPCI members). The RPCI grew out of the Colorado Rare Plant Technical Committee (RPTC), a statewide group of botanists, ecologists, and planners that have been meeting regularly since 1992 to exchange information, assess plant species conservation status, and identify and prioritize management and stewardship actions for plants. In 2007, the group determined that there was a growing need to improve coordination and take proactive steps to address rapidly increasing impacts to rare plants in Colorado. This Initiative has built on previous RPTC and partnership efforts, including the Colorado Rare Plant Field Guide (Spackman et al. 1997), Rare Plants of Colorado (Colorado Native Plant Society 1997), on-the-ground conservation of imperiled plants in the Adobe Hills and Arkansas Valley, Annual Colorado Rare Plant Symposia, Colorado Natural Areas Program (CNAP) special designations, U.S. Forest Service species assessments, and the Denver Botanic Gardens (DBG) monitoring projects. The RPCI is committed to achieving results through a collaborative approach that is based on the best available science, close coordination, data sharing, and taking strategic action.

RPCI and the Development of this Addendum

In 2009, the RPCI published their Colorado Rare Plant Conservation Strategy (Strategy). This was a collaborative effort among many partners, and represents the collective knowledge, expertise, and priorities of all major agencies, non-profits, and educational institutions involved in conservation of Colorado's rarest plants. The Strategy was thoroughly vetted by Colorado's rare plant conservation community, and presents a summary of status, threats, and conservation goals and objectives for 121 of Colorado's rarest plant species.

Chief among the conservation objectives that RPCI has identified for rare plants is the need for focused state-level conservation. They identified the incorporation of rare plants into Colorado's SWAP as one significant step to take in that direction. To that end, RPCI has prepared this Addendum to Colorado's SWAP, in collaboration with the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and with assistance from the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP), Colorado Natural Areas Program (CNAP), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). This Addendum is closely based on the RPCI Strategy, and much of the information herein was taken directly from that document. The Addendum goes further, in that it:

- 1) makes direct links between specific plant species and species-level threats and conservation actions;
- 2) sets priorities for specific conservation actions on a species-by-species basis;
- 3) includes species-specific assessments of vulnerability to climate change; and
- 4) makes rare plant information, and the opportunity to review and comment on priority conservation actions, available to new audiences.

The Addendum Development Process

Using the RPCI Strategy as a starting point, botanists and planners from CNHP, CNAP, and TNC developed the draft components of this Addendum. Draft components were circulated among all RPCI members for review and revision. The development of this Addendum was guided by the eight required elements set forth in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's guidance on State Wildlife Action Plans. Details of the process for addressing each required element are described in the following sections.

Element 1: Information on the distribution and abundance of species

The RPCI Strategy identified the 121 plant species of greatest conservation need in Colorado (PGCN) (Table 1). These are globally rare species with NatureServe Conservation Status ranks of G1 (critically imperiled) and G2 (imperiled). These species are considered to be at risk throughout their range and vulnerable to extinction. Rare plant experts within RPCI prioritized this list into Tier 1 species and Tier 2 species:

Tier 1 Plants of Greatest Conservation Need – all G1 species, all federally listed species;

Tier 2 Plants of Greatest Conservation Need – all G2 species not federally listed.

Information on distribution, population status, and trends for all PGCN was compiled from a variety of sources. Data sources included:

- 1) the Colorado Natural Heritage Program's conservation databases (Element Occurrence records, Element Tracking records, Element Rank forms, and characterization abstracts);
- 2) Colorado's Biodiversity Scorecard (CNHP and TNC 2011);
- 3) U.S. Forest Service species assessments (<http://www.fs.fed.us/r2/projects/scp/assessments/index.shtml>);
- 4) the Colorado Rare Plant Field Guide (<http://www.cnhp.colostate.edu/>);
- 5) published and unpublished literature, and herbarium collections;
- 6) expert opinion of Colorado's scientific community, via the RPCI and the NS network of Heritage Programs.

These data were compiled in an Access database to support data organization and reporting for this Addendum in the same format as the wildlife SWAP, as well as to allow for ease in future updating as new information becomes available. Distribution information is based primarily on CNHP's element occurrence database. Population status information is based on Colorado's Biodiversity Scorecard, and trend information is based on CNHP's Element Rank database. Where appropriate, these data were augmented or amended by expert review. Results are presented in Part 1 and Table 6 of this document.

Element 2: Locations and relative condition of key habitats

Colorado's SWAP addressed key habitats from a wildlife perspective. RPCI botanists reviewed this component of the SWAP for any additions necessary to complete the picture from a rare plant perspective. Two additional key habitat types were identified (barrens, cliffs and canyons), and the habitat distribution map was adjusted to display all key rare plant habitats. The Access database was updated to reflect the plant species that occur in each habitat type, as well as the threats and conservation actions for the two additional habitats. These data were augmented,

amended, and confirmed by expert review. Results are presented in Part 2 and Table 7 of this document.

Element 3: Issues that may adversely affect PGCN or their habitats, and priority research and survey efforts needed

The RPCI Strategy identified five significant issues that adversely affect many of the PGCN across Colorado: *energy development*, *motorized recreation*, *residential development*, *road construction and maintenance*, and *climate change*. In developing this Addendum, RPCI botanists consulted the data sources listed above to expand this list, and to provide more detail on a species-by-species basis. Plants that warrant significant research and survey efforts were also identified during this process. This information was captured in the same Access database used to compile distribution/abundance and habitat information for each PGCN (Table 6). In order to capture similar concepts in as consistent a way as possible, we used a “Threats Taxonomy” to categorize threats in the Access database (Appendix A). The Threats Taxonomy was based on a taxonomy originally developed by The Nature Conservancy, and adapted for use in the SWAP and this Addendum.

Because climate change is potentially a very significant issue for rare plants, we conducted a focused analysis on this topic using NatureServe’s Climate Change Vulnerability Index. The Index is an Excel-based tool that uses a scoring system to integrate species’ predicted exposure to climate change and three sets of factors associated with climate change sensitivity: 1) indirect exposure to climate change, 2) species-specific factors (including dispersal ability, temperature and precipitation sensitivity, physical habitat specificity, interspecific interactions, and genetic factors), and 3) documented response to climate change.

Content of the Access database and results of the CCVI analysis were submitted to RPCI botanists for expert review. Results are presented in Part 3 and Tables 3-5 of this document. Details of CCVI methods are in Appendix B.

Element 4: Conservation actions necessary to conserve the PGCN and their habitats, and priorities for implementing

The RPCI Strategy identified six broad conservation objectives that are needed to conserve Colorado’s PGCN, including land conservation and management, threat abatement, research, policy, education, and *ex situ* conservation. In developing this Addendum, RPCI used these broad objectives, as well as the data sources listed above, to identify specific conservation actions that are needed on a species-by-species basis, and to relate these actions directly to each species’ most pressing threats. This information was captured in the same Access database used to

compile distribution/ abundance, habitat, and conservation issues information for each PGCN. In order to capture similar concepts in as consistent a way as possible, we used a “Conservation Actions Taxonomy” to categorize actions in the Access database (Appendix A). The Conservation Actions Taxonomy was based on a taxonomy originally developed by The Nature Conservancy, and adapted for use in the SWAP and this Addendum. Content of the database was submitted to RPCI botanists for expert review. Results are presented in Part 4 and Tables 6 and 7 of this document.

Element 5: Strategies for monitoring PGCN, their habitats, and the effectiveness of conservation actions

The monitoring strategies and objectives presented in this Addendum were taken from the RPCI Strategy. They have been widely vetted by Colorado’s botanical community, and represent a consensus on the steps needed to determine the status of Colorado’s PGCN and identify early warning signs of declining trends. They are presented in Part 5 of this document.

Element 6: Procedures to review the Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (referred to hereafter as “SWAP”)

This element is tiered to the CWCS published in 2006. The next revision of that document is scheduled to begin in 2011. During that revision, we hope to update the content of this Addendum as necessary, and have it incorporated into Colorado’s newly updated SWAP. The review process established in the SWAP is presented in Part 6 of this document.

Element 7: Coordination with federal, state, and local agencies and Native American Tribes

The Rare Plant Conservation Initiative was the primary means of coordination with federal, state, and local agencies on the development and content of this Addendum.

Element 8: Public participation

Agencies, technical experts, and non-governmental organizations have been engaged throughout the RPCI’s efforts to develop their Conservation Strategy and this SWAP Addendum, as summarized in the Introduction section of this document. The RPCI partners are working with the Colorado Division of Wildlife to achieve consensus on including rare plants in the next iteration of the State’s SWAP. If successful, all interested parties within Colorado will be invited and encouraged to comment on the information presented in this Addendum during the

upcoming statewide SWAP revision. This portion of the document will be updated accordingly at that time.

Part 1: PLANTS OF GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED

In a comprehensive evaluation of the Colorado flora completed over a decade ago (Weber and Wittmann 1992), a total of 3,088 vascular plant species were documented to occur in Colorado; 2,596 of these were native, and 492 non-native but variously naturalized. Some 125 of the native species are endemic to Colorado. The plant families with the greatest number of rare plants in Colorado are the legume, sunflower, mustard, and figwort families. The Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) at Colorado State University currently tracks approximately 520 rare plant species in Colorado; of these, 121 species are ranked critically imperiled (G1) or imperiled (G2) on a global level. Sixty-eight of these are endemic to Colorado, occurring only here and nowhere else in the world. Another 140 species are vulnerable to extinction (ranked G3) (CNHP 2011). Eighty-two plant species are on the BLM Sensitive Species List, and approximately 70 on the U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species List. Currently, 13 Colorado native plant species are federally listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as Threatened or Endangered; another five species are candidates for listing.

Plants of Greatest Conservation Need (PGCN) are defined as the 121 critically imperiled and imperiled plant species in Colorado. These are globally rare species with NatureServe Conservation Status ranks of G1 (critically imperiled) and G2 (imperiled). These species are considered to be at risk throughout their range and vulnerable to extinction. Rare plant experts within RPCI prioritized this list into Tier 1 species and Tier 2 species (Table 1, Figure 1):

Tier 1 Plants of Greatest Conservation Need – all G1 species, all federally listed species;

Tier 2 Plants of Greatest Conservation Need – all G2 species not federally listed.

Table 1 lists all PGCN, along with each species' priority tier, NatureServe global and state status ranks, federal agency status, and the extent of its range relative to Colorado's state boundary. Species are listed alphabetically by the scientific name used in Colorado (Weber and Wittmann 2001). NatureServe status ranks are: 1 = Critically Imperiled; 2 = Imperiled; 3 = Vulnerable; 4 = Apparently Secure; 5 = Demonstrably Secure; T = subspecies; Q = taxonomic question; SNR = not ranked; SNA = Not Applicable (not in Colorado); U = Unknown. Agency status indicates federal listing under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (LE = Listed Endangered; LT = Listed Threatened; C = Candidate for listing), and/or inclusion on the Sensitive Species lists of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Colorado Office or US Forest Service (USFS) Region 2. The percent of a species' range in Colorado is calculated as: Endemic = 100% of range within Colorado; Very High = 75-99% of range within Colorado; High = 50-75% of range within Colorado; Medium = 25-50% of range within Colorado; Low = < 25% of range within Colorado (source: Colorado Natural Heritage Program).

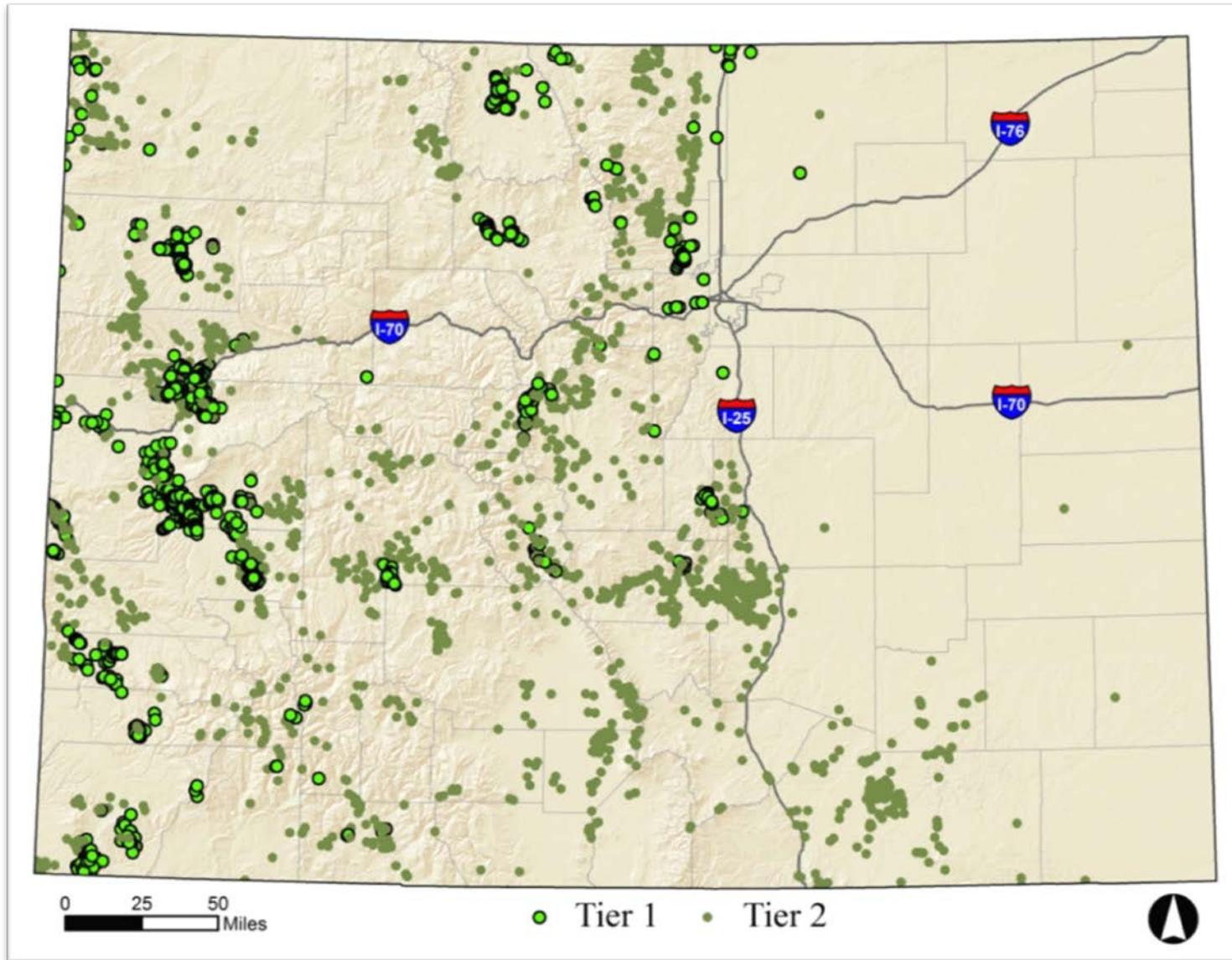


Figure 1. Distribution of Colorado's Plants of Greatest Conservation Need.

Table 1. Plants of Greatest Conservation Need

Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Priority	Global & State Status Ranks	Federal Agency Status	Percent of Range in Colorado
<i>Aletes humilis</i>	Larimer aletes	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3		Endemic
<i>Aletes latilobus</i>	Canyonlands aletes	Tier 1	G1 / S1	BLM	Medium
<i>Aletes macdougallii</i> ssp. <i>breviradiatus</i>	Mesa Verde aletes	Tier 2	G3T2T3 / S1		Medium
<i>Aliciella sedifolia</i>	Stonecrop gilia	Tier 1	G1 / S1	USFS	Endemic
<i>Anticlea vaginatus</i>	Alcove death camas	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Low
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> var. <i>rydbergii</i>	Golden columbine	Tier 2	G4T1Q / S1	BLM/USFS	Endemic
<i>Asclepias uncialis</i> ssp. <i>uncialis</i>	Dwarf milkweed	Tier 2	G3G4T2T3 / S2	BLM/USFS	Very High
<i>Astragalus anisus</i>	Gunnison milkvetch	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3	BLM	Endemic
<i>Astragalus cronquistii</i>	Cronquist milkvetch	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM	High
<i>Astragalus debequaeus</i>	DeBeque milkvetch	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM	Endemic
<i>Astragalus deterior</i>	Cliff-palace milkvetch	Tier 1	G1G2 / S1S2		Endemic
<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i>	Horseshoe milkvetch	Tier 2	G5T1 / S1		Low
<i>Astragalus humillimus</i>	Mancos milkvetch	Tier 1	G1 / S1	LE	Low
<i>Astragalus iodopetalus</i>	Violet milkvetch	Tier 2	G2 / S1		Medium
<i>Astragalus lonchocarpus</i> var. <i>hamiltonii</i>	Hamilton milkvetch	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Low
<i>Astragalus microcymbus</i>	Skiff milkvetch	Tier 1	G1 / S1	BLM	Endemic
<i>Astragalus missouriensis</i> var. <i>humistratus</i>	Missouri milkvetch	Tier 2	G5T1 / S1	USFS	Endemic
<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	Naturita milkvetch	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3	BLM	High
<i>Astragalus osterhoutii</i>	Kremmling milkvetch	Tier 1	G1 / S1	LE	Endemic
<i>Astragalus piscator</i>	Fisher Towers milkvetch	Tier 2	G2G3 / S1	BLM	Low
<i>Astragalus rafaensis</i>	San Rafael milkvetch	Tier 2	G2G3 / S1	BLM	High
<i>Astragalus schmolliae</i>	Schmoll milkvetch	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Endemic
<i>Astragalus tortipes</i>	Sleeping Ute milkvetch	Tier 1	G1 / S1	C	Endemic
<i>Boechnera crandallii</i>	Crandall's rock-cress	Tier 2	G2/S2	BLM	High
<i>Boechnera glareosa</i>		Tier 1	G1G2 / S1		Medium
<i>Botrychium</i> tax. nov. " <i>furcatum</i> "	Fork-leaved moonwort	Tier 2	G1? / SNR		Unknown
<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	Narrowleaf grape fern	Tier 1	G2? / S1	USFS	Medium
<i>Caesalpinia repens</i>	Creeping rush-pea	Tier 2	G2 / S1		Medium-low
<i>Camissonia eastwoodiae</i>	Eastwood evening primrose	Tier 2	G2 / S1		Medium
<i>Carex stenoptila</i>	Small-winged sedge	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Medium

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Priority	Global & State Status Ranks	Federal Agency Status	Percent of Range in Colorado
<i>Castilleja puberula</i>	Downy Indian-paintbrush	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3		Endemic
<i>Cirsium perplexans</i>	Adobe thistle	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3	BLM/USFS	Endemic
<i>Cirsium scapanolepis</i>	Mountain-slope thistle	Tier 1	G1G2Q / S1		Endemic
<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>	Slender spiderflower	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3	BLM	High
<i>Corispermum navicula</i>	Boat-shaped bugseed	Tier 1	G1? / S1		Endemic
<i>Cryptantha gypsophila</i>	Gypsum Valley cat's-eye	Tier 1	G1G2 / S1S2		Endemic
<i>Delphinium ramosum</i> var. <i>alpestre</i>	Colorado larkspur	Tier 2	G2 / S2		High
<i>Delphinium robustum</i>	Wahatoya Creek larkspur	Tier 2	G2? / S2?		Medium
<i>Descurainia kenheilii</i>	Heil's tansy mustard	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Endemic
<i>Dicoria wetherillii</i>	Wetherill's dicoria	Tier 2	G4T2?Q / SU		Unknown
<i>Draba exunguiculata</i>	Clawless draba	Tier 2	G2 / S2	USFS	Endemic
<i>Draba graminea</i>	San Juan whitlow-grass	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Endemic
<i>Draba grayana</i>	Gray's Peak whitlow-grass	Tier 2	G2 / S2	USFS	Endemic
<i>Draba malpighiacea</i>	Whitlow-grass	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Endemic
<i>Draba smithii</i>	Smith whitlow-grass	Tier 2	G2 / S2	USFS	Endemic
<i>Draba weberi</i>	Weber's draba	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Endemic
<i>Erigeron kachinensis</i>	Kachina daisy	Tier 2	G2 / S1	BLM	Low
<i>Erigeron wilkenii</i>	Wilken fleabane	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Endemic
<i>Eriogonum brandegeei</i>	Brandegee wild buckwheat	Tier 1	G1G2 / S1S2	BLM/USFS	Endemic
<i>Eriogonum clavellatum</i>	Comb Wash buckwheat	Tier 2	G2 / S1	BLM	Medium
<i>Eriogonum coloradense</i>	Colorado wild buckwheat	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM	Endemic
<i>Eriogonum pelinophilum</i>	Clay-loving wild buckwheat	Tier 1	G2 / S2	LE	Endemic
<i>Eutrema edwardsii</i> ssp. <i>penlandii</i>	Penland alpine fen mustard	Tier 1	G1G2 / S1S2	LT	Endemic
<i>Gaura neomexicana</i> ssp. <i>coloradensis</i>	Colorado butterfly plant	Tier 1	G3T2 / S1	LT	Medium
<i>Gutierrezia elegans</i>	Lone Mesa snakeweed	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Endemic
<i>Hackelia besseyi</i>	Bessey's stickseed	Tier 2	G2G3 / SNR		Low
<i>Hackelia gracilentia</i>	Mesa Verde stickseed	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Endemic
<i>Herrickia horrida</i>	Canadian River spiny aster	Tier 2	G2? / S1		Medium
<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i> ssp. <i>weberi</i>	Rabbit Ears gilia	Tier 2	G5T2 / S2	USFS	Very High
<i>Ipomopsis globularis</i>	Globe gilia	Tier 2	G2 / S2	USFS	Endemic
<i>Ipomopsis polyantha</i>	Pagosa skyrocket	Tier 1	G1 / S1	C, BLM/USFS	Endemic

Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Priority	Global & State Status Ranks	Federal Agency Status	Percent of Range in Colorado
<i>Lepidium crenatum</i>	Alkaline pepperwort	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Medium
<i>Lesquerella calcicola</i>	Rocky Mountain bladderpod	Tier 2	G2 / S2		High
<i>Lesquerella congesta</i>	Dudley Bluffs bladderpod	Tier 1	G1 / S1	LT	Endemic
<i>Lesquerella parviflora</i>	Piceance bladderpod	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM	Endemic
<i>Lesquerella pruinoso</i>	Pagosa bladderpod	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM/USFS	Endemic
<i>Lesquerella vicina</i>	Good-neighbor bladderpod	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM	Endemic
<i>Limnorchis zothecina</i>	Alcove bog orchid	Tier 2	G2 / S1		Low
<i>Lomatium concinnum</i>	Colorado desert-parsley	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3	BLM	Endemic
<i>Lupinus crassus</i>	Payson lupine	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM	Endemic
<i>Lygodesmia doloresensis</i>	Dolores River skeletonplant	Tier 1	G1G2 / S1	BLM	High
<i>Machaeranthera coloradoensis</i>	Colorado tansy-aster	Tier 2	G2 / S2	USFS	High
<i>Mentzelia rhizomata</i>	Roan Cliffs blazing star	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Endemic
<i>Mertensia humilis</i>	Rocky Mountain bluebells	Tier 2	G2 / S1		Medium
<i>Mimulus gemmiparus</i>	Budding monkey flower	Tier 1	G1 / S1	USFS	Endemic
<i>Nuttallia chrysantha</i>	Golden blazing star	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM	Endemic
<i>Nuttallia densa</i>	Arkansas Canyon stickleaf	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM	Endemic
<i>Oenothera acutissima</i>	Narrow-leaf evening primrose	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM	Medium
<i>Oenothera harringtonii</i>	Arkansas Valley evening primrose	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3	USFS	Endemic
<i>Oenopsis foliosa</i> var. <i>monocephala</i>	Rayless goldenweed	Tier 2	G3G4T2 / S2		Endemic
<i>Oenopsis puebloensis</i>	Pueblo goldenweed	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Endemic
<i>Opuntia heacockiae</i>	Heacock's prickly-pear	Tier 2	G2G3Q / S2S3		Endemic
<i>Oreocarya osterhoutii</i>	Osterhout cat's-eye	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2	BLM	Low
<i>Oreoxis humilis</i>	Pikes Peak spring parsley	Tier 1	G1 / S1	USFS	Endemic
<i>Oxybaphus rotundifolius</i>	Round-leaf four o'clock	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Endemic
<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>obnapiformis</i>	Bessey locoweed	Tier 2	G5T2 / S2		Very High
<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>	Knowlton cactus	Tier 1	G1 / SNA	LE	Historical
<i>Penstemon crandallii</i> ssp. <i>procumbens</i>	Crandall's beardtongue	Tier 2	G4T2Q / SU		Endemic
<i>Penstemon debilis</i>	Parachute penstemon	Tier 1	G1 / S1	C	Endemic
<i>Penstemon degeneri</i>	Degener beardtongue	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM/USFS	Endemic
<i>Penstemon fremontii</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>	Fremont's beardtongue	Tier 2	G3G4T2 / S2		Endemic

Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Priority	Global & State Status Ranks	Federal Agency Status	Percent of Range in Colorado
<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>	Gibben's beardtongue	Tier 1	G1 / S1	BLM	High
<i>Penstemon grahamii</i>	Graham beardtongue	Tier 2	G2 / S1		Low
<i>Penstemon penlandii</i>	Penland penstemon	Tier 1	G1 / S1	LE	Endemic
<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>albifluvis</i>	White River penstemon	Tier 1	G4T1 / S1	C	Low
<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>cyanomontanus</i>	Plateau penstemon	Tier 2	G4T2 / S2		High
<i>Penstemon teucrioides</i>	Germander beardtongue	Tier 2	G2G3Q / S2S3		Endemic
<i>Phacelia formosula</i>	North Park phacelia	Tier 1	G1 / S1	LE	Endemic
<i>Phacelia submutica</i>	DeBeque phacelia	Tier 1	G2 / S2	C, USFS	Endemic
<i>Physaria alpine</i>	Avery Peak twinpod	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Endemic
<i>Physaria bellii</i>	Bell's twinpod	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3		Endemic
<i>Physaria obcordata</i>	Piceance twinpod	Tier 1	G1G2 / S1S2	LT	Endemic
<i>Physaria pulvinata</i>	Cushion bladderpod	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Endemic
<i>Physaria rollinsii</i>	Rollins twinpod	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Endemic
<i>Physaria scrotiformis</i>	West Silver bladderpod	Tier 1	G1 / S1		Endemic
<i>Potentilla rupincola</i>	Rocky Mountain cinquefoil	Tier 2	G2 / S2	USFS	Endemic
<i>Ptilagrostis porteri</i>	Porter feathergrass	Tier 2	G2 / S2	BLM/USFS	Endemic
<i>Puccinellia parishii</i>	Parish's alkali grass	Tier 2	G2G3 / S1		Low
<i>Salix arizonica</i>	Arizona willow	Tier 2	G2G3 / S1	USFS	Low
<i>Saussurea weberi</i>	Weber saussurea	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2	BLM	High
<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	Colorado hookless cactus	Tier 1	G3 / S3	LT	High
<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>	Mesa Verde hookless cactus	Tier 1	G2 / S2	LT	Low
<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>	Pale blue-eyed-grass	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2	BLM	High
<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Ute ladies'-tresses	Tier 1	G2G3 / S2	LT	Medium
<i>Telesonix jamesii</i>	James telesonix	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Very High
<i>Thalictrum heliophilum</i>	Sun-loving meadow rue	Tier 2	G2 / S2	USFS	Endemic
<i>Thelypodopsis juniperorum</i>	Juniper tumble mustard	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Endemic
<i>Thelypodium paniculatum</i>	Northwestern thelypody	Tier 2	G2 / S1		Low
<i>Townsendia fendleri</i>	Fendler's townsend-daisy	Tier 2	G2 / S1		High
<i>Townsendia glabella</i>	Gray's townsend-daisy	Tier 2	G2 / S2		Endemic
<i>Townsendia rothrockii</i>	Rothrock townsend-daisy	Tier 2	G2G3 / S2S3		Endemic

Part 2: KEY HABITATS

Colorado’s imperiled plants occur within eight major habitat types: *alpine, barrens, cliffs and canyons, grasslands, forests, pinyon-juniper woodlands, shrublands, and wetlands* (CNHP 2011; CNHP and TNC 2011; Colorado Native Plant Society 1997). Colorado’s barrens and shrublands are especially rich habitats for imperiled plant species, followed by pinyon-juniper woodlands, cliffs and canyons, and alpine habitats (CNHP and TNC 2011). Barrens occupy less than 1% of Colorado, but nearly 25 of our rarest plants are primarily associated with barrens (23% of imperiled species). Shrublands are Colorado’s second most important habitat for rare plants (supporting 21% of the imperiled species), occupying 19% of the state’s acreage. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover nearly 10% of Colorado, providing habitat for at least 16% of the rare plant species (Figures 2 and 3). Mapping of habitat types is from SWReGAP (Prior-Magee et al. 2007).

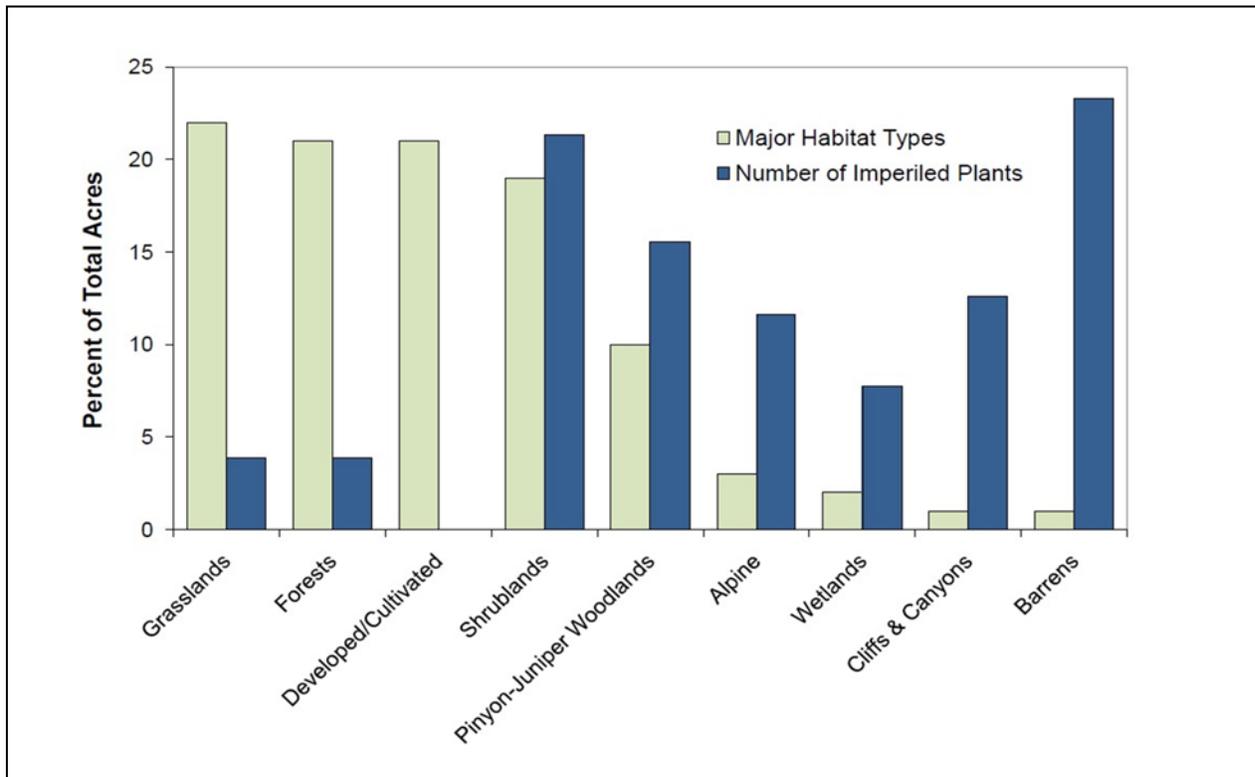


Figure 2. Key habitats as percentage of Colorado and number of PGCN.

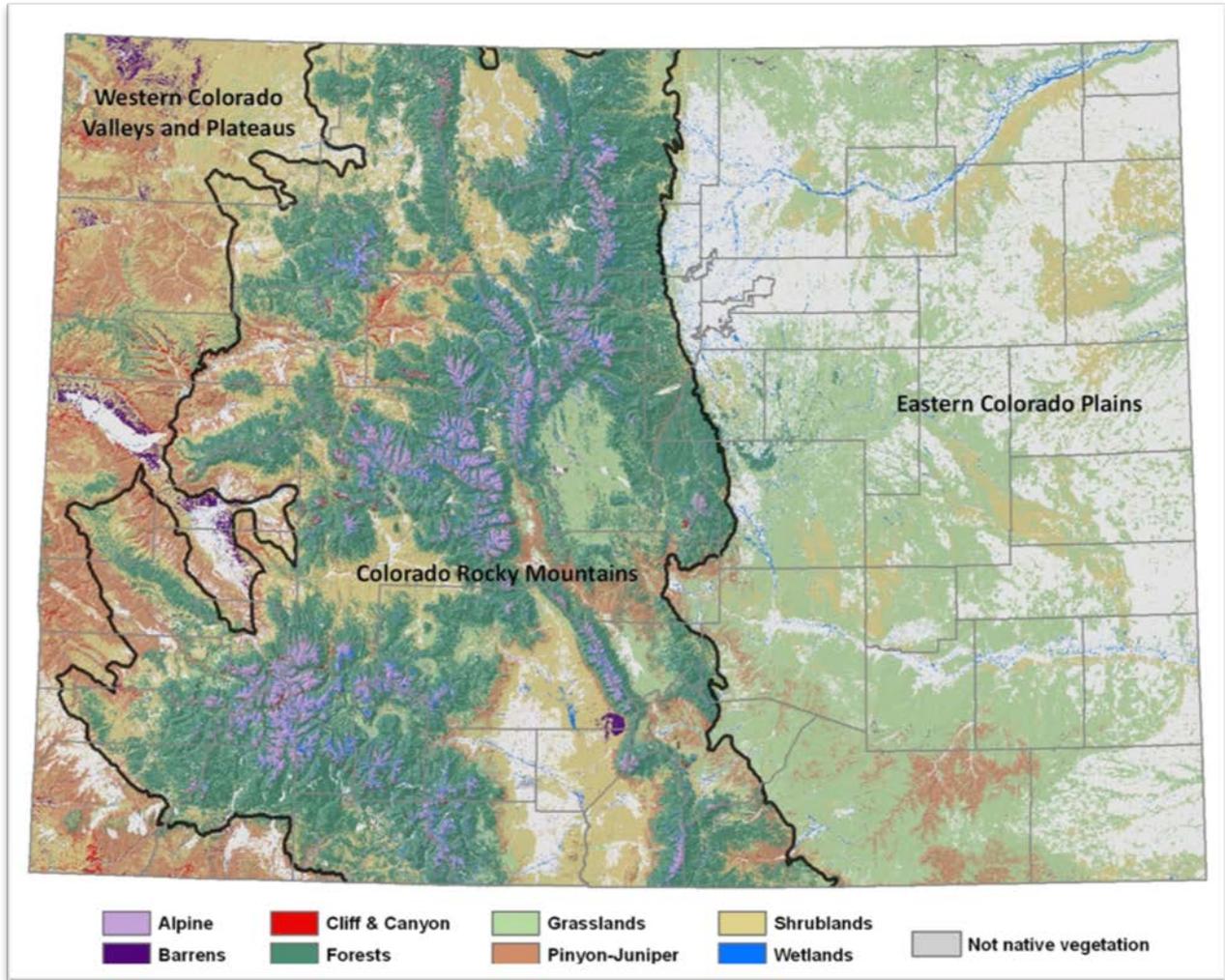


Figure 3. Distribution of major rare plant habitat types in Colorado.

Relationship Between Key Habitats for Wildlife and Plants

The way that rare plant habitat types have been categorized (Neely et al. 2009, CNHP and TNC 2011) is slightly different from the habitat categorization used for animals in Colorado’s SWAP. Categories that are common to both plants (in this Addendum) and animals (in the SWAP) are grasslands, forests, shrublands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, alpine habitats, and wetlands. However, the SWAP did not specifically recognize two habitat types for wildlife that are, in fact, among the highest priority habitat types for plants: barrens, and cliffs and canyons.

In the SWAP, grassland, forest, shrubland, and wetland categories all had some habitat types that were considered high priority. For plants, all habitat types discussed in this Addendum are considered priority habitats, since they all support globally imperiled species that are at risk of extinction. However, based on the concentration of rare plants in each habitat type relative to

the percentage of Colorado covered by that habitat type (Figure 2), five habitat types stand out as being critically important to conservation of imperiled plant species: barrens, shrublands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, cliffs and canyons, and alpine (Figure 3, Table 2). This Addendum does not change the conservation priorities for habitats presented in the SWAP; rather, it expands the priority list to include the barrens and cliff/canyon habitats specific to rare plant conservation. Details on species supported, key threats, and prioritized conservation actions for PGCN habitats can be found in Part 6, Table 4.

Table 2. Relative priorities for key rare plant habitats based on the concentration of rare plants in each habitat type relative to the percentage of Colorado covered by that habitat type.

Habitat Priority	Habitat Category	Habitat Type
Very High	Alpine	Exposed Rock (alpine)
		Meadow Tundra
		Shrub Tundra
	Barrens	Barrens
		Exposed Rock
High	Cliff and Canyon	Cliff and Canyon
	Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands and Savannas	Pinyon-Juniper
	Shrublands	Deciduous Oak
		Desert Shrub
		Sagebrush
		Saltbrush Fans and Flats
		Sand Dunes Complex (Shrubland)
		Upland Shrub
	Wetlands	Eastern Plains Streams
		Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands
		Mountain Streams
		Shrub-dominated Wetlands
		Playas
Seeps and Springs		
Moderate	Forests	Aspen Forest
		Douglas Fir
		Mixed Conifer
		Ponderosa Pine
		Rocky Mtn Bristlecone Pine
		Spruce-Fir
	Grasslands	Foothill/Mountain Grassland

Condition of Key Habitats

Colorado's SWAP addresses the condition of all key habitats pertinent to PGCN, with the exception of barrens, and cliffs and canyons. The current overall condition of barrens and cliff/canyon habitats in Colorado is good. These are harsh environments that generally do not support significant weed populations, and have not been among the higher priority areas for many common human uses (e.g., urban development, roads and infrastructure, agriculture). However, there is concern for downward trends in future condition of these habitats as human activities continue to expand. Specifically, these areas are impacted by motorized uses (including recreation – a significant threat in some places, as well as military use in certain areas). They are also experiencing increased urban and energy development in some places (e.g., some areas are becoming popular for second home and ranchette development). Increasing interest in renewable energy, and focus on natural gas as a “green” energy source, could push additional development of these resources into these habitats. These issues are discussed further in the following section. Habitat-specific threats and conservation actions are listed in Part 6, Table 7.

Part 3: PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE SPECIES

Colorado's human population is soaring and land uses, such as energy and residential development, are increasing impacts to Colorado's native plants and their habitats. Colorado continues to be one of the fastest growing states in the country. The population is expected to grow from approximately 5 million to over 7.5 million by 2030 and to double to 10 million by 2050. The statewide development footprint increased from 1.3 million acres in 1970 to 2.5 million acres in 2000 and is expected to expand to more than 3.5 million acres by 2030. The state is losing its largest privately owned agricultural and natural lands many times faster than any other state in the nation (Colorado Conservation Trust 2007).

Colorado's irreplaceable native plants, plant communities, and ecosystems are thus increasingly being threatened. Most of Colorado's imperiled plants are naturally rare. They are rare because they are restricted to very specific, narrowly distributed habitats, rather than as a result of human actions, per se. However, because these species occupy such small areas, planning is necessary to avoid placing these species at further risk from human activities. Degradation, fragmentation, and loss of habitat are major reasons plant species and their habitats are imperiled or vulnerable in Colorado. The primary contributors to habitat degradation for imperiled plants are **energy development, motorized recreation, residential development, and road construction and maintenance** (CNHP and TNC 2011). Other risk factors include altered hydrologic regime, invasive species, agricultural development, loss of pollinators, incompatible grazing/trampling, and plant collecting (CNHP and TNC 2011). Additionally, there is strong scientific consensus that human-induced climate change is affecting species and ecological systems, and this is likely to exacerbate the effects of other human activities on plants (Enquist and Gori 2008).

One of the biggest issues is a **lack of awareness** and information regarding the presence, distribution, and precarious status of Colorado's native and imperiled plant species. Many rare plants inhabit small areas, have specialized needs, and have unique habitat requirements that are often missed by other approaches to conservation (e.g., those focused primarily on wildlife).

The following issues are statewide in scope, and apply to many PGCN. Table 7 presents general and specific threats on a species-by-species basis.

Energy Development

The region's recent energy boom has rapidly transformed areas of Colorado, both economically and environmentally. According to Colorado Conservation Trust (2007), applications for oil and gas drilling permits increased by almost 500% from 1999 (1,010) to 2006 (5,904). Also, over

6,000 drilling permit applications were approved in 2007 — more than two-and-a-half times the 2,378 permits approved during Colorado’s last energy development boom in 1981. More than 30,000 oil and gas wells are currently operating statewide and production has grown by almost 60% since 2000 (Colorado Conservation Trust 2007). The habitat that supports several rare plants is underlain by rich deposits of oil and natural gas. Oil and gas development activities and associated infrastructure can cause population fragmentation, habitat destruction and degradation, introduction of non-native plants, and alteration of surface hydrology. Oil and gas development often creates a high density of roads; these roads can provide easy access to new areas for off-road vehicle use (Center for Native Ecosystems et al. 2005). The habitat for rare plant species restricted to the Green River Formation in the Piceance Basin contains high grade oil shale deposits. The Parachute Creek Member of the Green River Formation is reported to have the best deposits of oil shale known in the world and is considered to be a major potential source of oil in the United States. However, millions of tons of shale must be mined each year to make the process economically feasible. The impacts of oil shale mining and processing can increase erosion due to vegetation removal, increase air pollution, fragment and/or eliminate some plant populations, and degrade remaining habitat, e.g., by spread of introduced invasive plant species (Center for Native Ecosystems et al. 2005).

Motorized Recreational Activities

Motorized recreation (including off highway, off road, all terrain, and four-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles, and snowmobiles) is rapidly increasing in many areas where Colorado’s rare plants grow and it is often difficult to enforce regulations or close access to protect plant habitat. Motorized recreation can reduce natural habitat for plants, impacting individual plants and populations. Roads and trails created by off-road vehicles impact plants by altering habitat, killing plants, increasing erosion, and creating dispersal corridors for invasive plant species.

Residential Development

Twenty-four percent of the habitat occupied by imperiled plants in Colorado is found on private land. Accelerating residential and urban development, along with associated infrastructure such as roads and utilities, is consuming and fragmenting important habitat for native plants and plant communities. Exurban development (low-density rural development), the fastest growing land use in the United States, has been found to reduce many native species near homes and increase exotic species, with effects manifested over decades (Hansen et al. 2005). In addition to local effects, exurban development may alter ecological processes and biodiversity on adjacent and distant public lands. Underlying mechanisms involve alteration of habitat, ecological processes, biotic interactions, and increased human disturbance (Hansen et al. 2005).

Road Construction and Maintenance

Roads can have a serious impact upon the natural integrity and habitat effectiveness of rare plant sites. Along with extirpating populations and destroying habitat, roads contribute to fragmentation that may interfere with natural processes such as pollination and seed dispersal. Roads can act as barriers to insect pollinators for some plants. Other impacts from road construction and maintenance (e.g., mowing and herbicide application) include erosion and sedimentation, as well as introduction of invasive species.

Other Factors

Many rare plants are restricted to unusual substrates and comprise very small populations, thereby rendering them subject to random catastrophic events such as landslides or infestation. Other factors that impact Colorado's rare plants include: 1) widespread lack of awareness regarding their existence and precarious status; 2) inadequate funding for conservation and research; 3) inadequate legal protection for plants; and 4) over-collection for horticultural purposes (e.g., penstemons, cacti, orchids) or medicinal uses (e.g., arnica).

Climate Change

Climate change is already having serious impacts across the globe. In the 20th century, global temperatures increased by 0.7 °C (1.3 °F) and Northern Hemisphere snow cover declined by 7% (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2007). The western United States has experienced an increase in average temperature during the last five years that is 70% greater than the world as a whole (Saunders et al. 2008).

The change in climate is driving plants out of their current geographic ranges and will likely result in regional extirpation and even extinction for some plant species (Schneider et al. 2007). Warmer temperatures and changing rainfall have shifted vegetation in several ecosystems up mountain slopes and towards polar regions. Alteration of seasons has changed the timing of life-cycle events of plants and animals, potentially resulting in an asynchrony between plants, environmental cues, and interacting organisms such as pollinators (Joyce 2008). The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2007) predicts that all of North America is likely to warm by 2 °C (3.6 °F) during this century. There will likely be more droughts and other extreme weather events. Colorado will likely become hotter and drier with shorter snow seasons, earlier snow melt, and longer fire seasons. These potential impacts will interact with the other stresses to rare plants, e.g., loss or fragmentation of habitat from development, mining, and introduction of invasive species. The full impacts of climate change

on imperiled species are likely to significantly reduce habitat, which is particularly problematic for rare plants that demand very specific growing conditions (Loarie et al. 2008).

To get a better sense of the relative vulnerability of the PGCN to climate change, the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) conducted a rapid, first-iteration assessment using NatureServe's Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI) (Appendix B). They used available data sources, including CNHP's databases and the U.S. Forest Service species assessments. However, there are significant data gaps for most of the PGCN. Therefore, many assumptions were made based on field observations, expert judgment, information on related species, and general habitat-level information.

Not surprisingly, the majority of the 121 PGCN scored Extremely Vulnerable or Highly Vulnerable (Table 3). Exceptions were *Carex stenoptila* and *Ptilagrostis porteri*, which scored Moderately Vulnerable, and *Ipomopsis aggregata* ssp. *weberi*, which scored Presumed Stable. There was insufficient information to complete the Index for 11 species. Overall, the most significant factors contributing to PGCN vulnerability to climate change are:

- restricted range,
- inability to disperse long distances,
- restricted habitats and natural barriers that prevent range/distribution shifting, and
- moisture regimes (reduced future moisture availability, physiological hydrological niche (micro-habitats), and historic hydrological niche (surrogate for species' tolerance for fluctuations in moisture availability)).

Over half of Colorado's PGCN (69) have their entire range within the state, which is projected to experience temperature increases of approximately 5 – 5.5 degrees Fahrenheit (www.climatewizard.org). For most PGCN (89), natural barriers such as major rivers, mountain ranges, restriction of required substrates, and/or other environmental conditions exist that may inhibit or prevent range/distribution shifts in response to climate change. This is especially true for the species that inhabit alpine, barrens, and cliff/canyon habitats.

With a few exceptions, anthropogenic barriers are generally not as significant a factor in climate change vulnerability. However, the anthropogenic barrier factor was one of the factors with more significant uncertainty in the scoring, along with moisture regimes and climate change mitigation land uses. Anthropogenic barrier scores were estimated using coarse scale data in GIS. The degree to which coarse scale assessments are accurate at rare plant occurrence scales is unknown.

Among climate change projection models, there is much less agreement on precipitation projections for Colorado than there is on temperature. Scoring factors related to hydrology are

significant for some species, particularly those that inhabit riparian or wetland habitats, and those that seek out cool/moist micro-climates. Therefore, this factor should be re-assessed as climate change models improve.

Roughly half of the PGCN were rated vulnerable to potential future threats from land uses designed to mitigate climate change (e.g., renewable energy development such as wind, solar). However, there are many influences over land use – economic, political, social – and how actual land use plays out over future years is highly uncertain.

The most significant data gaps are pollinators and mutualisms such as mycorrhizal relationships. A significant issue that was beyond the scope of this project is estimating how and where rare plant habitats and distributions may shift as a result of changing climate. This is a crucial next step in refining conservation and adaptation strategies for Colorado's PGCN.

Part 4: PRIORITIES FOR CONSERVATION ACTION

The following statewide conservation objectives, adapted from the RPCI Rare Plant Conservation Strategy, are necessary to meet the conservation needs of Colorado's PGCN. These objectives represent the most urgent and critical actions needed to effectively conserve Colorado's imperiled plant species. These objectives will guide conservation activities and catalyze collaborative conservation action over the next decade.

The following Objectives and Conservation Actions are statewide in scope, and are applicable to all PGCN. Table 3 presents specific, prioritized conservation actions on a species-by-species basis.

Statewide Conservation Objectives

The six statewide conservation objectives are:

1. ***Secure on-the-ground, site-specific habitat protection and/or management*** to achieve specific goals for all of Colorado's imperiled plants on public and private lands. Focus these activities in places that are likely to remain stable under predicted climate change scenarios, and on areas needed to maintain habitat connectivity (e.g., to facilitate climate-related distributional shifts).
2. ***Minimize threats*** from specific land uses that impact many of Colorado's imperiled plants statewide, and ***develop climate change adaptation strategies*** for vulnerable species.
3. ***Improve scientific understanding*** of the distribution, natural history, response to climate change, and status of Colorado's most imperiled plants through inventory, research, and monitoring.
4. ***Develop and implement a state program and policies*** to enhance the conservation of Colorado's most imperiled plants in cooperation with public land managers, private landowners, and other interested stakeholders.
5. ***Facilitate the stewardship*** of Colorado's most imperiled plants through education, outreach, and coordination.

6. ***Adopt measures for the ex situ (off site) conservation*** of Colorado's most imperiled plants in case native populations are extirpated due to stochastic events, anthropogenic impacts, and/or climate change.

Recommended Conservation Actions for Short-term (1-5 years)

1. Select targeted PGCN for site-specific conservation action each year (e.g., select "poorly conserved" species from Colorado's Biodiversity Scorecard).
2. Prioritize the 32 Important Plant Areas ranked (B1) for action in 2009-2013. Develop and implement conservation action plans with working groups consisting of local experts, land trusts, and land managers. Identify appropriate actions for each area.
 - a. Work with land trusts and willing landowners to place conservation easements on private lands within the 32 B1 Important Plant Areas (and selected B2s).
 - b. Develop multi-species proposals to fund habitat protection of imperiled plant species across Colorado.
3. Work with public agencies to collect/share best available data, develop and implement best management practices, and pursue special agency designations for PGCNs.
4. Develop a plant policy for the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, General Assembly joint resolution, and Governor's executive order.
5. Develop a bill for a state plant statute that establishes a legally-recognized list of PGCN, acknowledges Colorado's interest in protecting them, and provides a variety of resources for their conservation.
6. Integrate the PGCN into other statewide conservation planning and protection efforts in addition to the SWAP. Examples include the Statewide Forest Assessment, Colorado Conservation Partnership, Colorado Conservation Summit, federal management plan revisions, and local planning efforts.
7. Improve scientific understanding of the distribution, natural history, response to climate change, and status of PGCN through inventory, research and monitoring.
8. Adopt measures for ex situ (off site) conservation in case native populations are extirpated.

Long-term Recommendations (5-10 years)

1. Update the ***Biodiversity Scorecard*** every five years and address climate change and other emerging impacts in future iterations.
2. Update the ***Colorado Rare Plant Conservation Strategy and any rare plant component of Colorado's SWAP*** every five years, starting in 2014, and include consideration of other plant species groups such as vulnerable vascular plant species (ranked G3 by CNHP and NatureServe) and non-vascular plants (lichens, mosses, and liverworts).

3. Develop conservation action plans for all high priority B2 Important Plant Areas, working with local experts, land trusts, and land managers.
4. Assess status of threats, protection/conservation, and viability of Colorado's PGCN every five years.

Important Plant Areas

Over 200 Important Plant Areas (IPAs) have been identified by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program and recognized by RPCI (Figure 4). These IPAs are based on CNHP's Potential Conservation Areas, and include the highest quality locations for PGCN. IPAs represent our best estimate of the areas needed to support the continued existence of Colorado's most imperiled

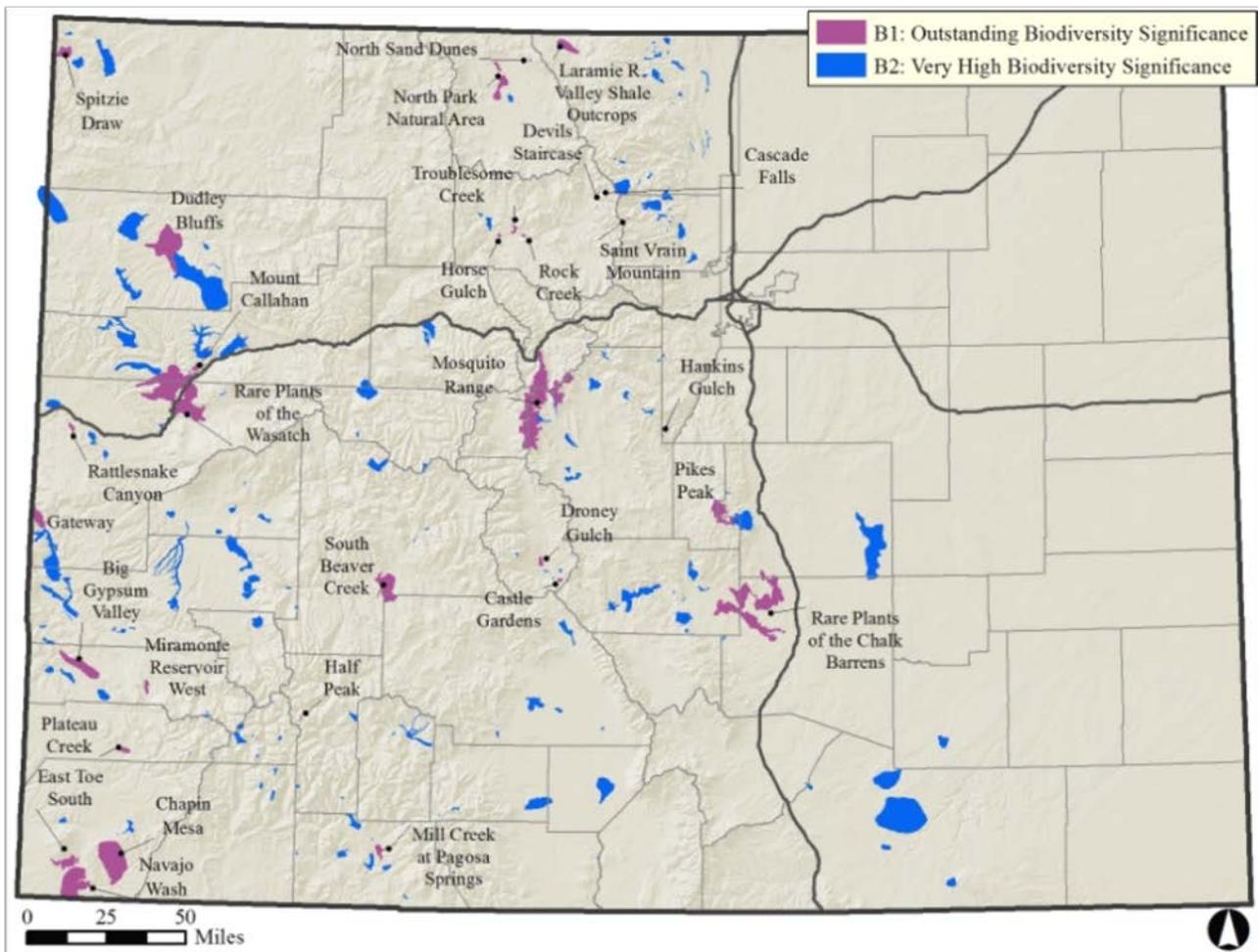


Figure 4. Important Plant Areas for PGCN. To improve map readability, only the B1 Important Plant Areas are labeled.

plant species in places where they currently occur. Potential distribution shifts in response to climate change are not incorporated in this iteration. Although IPAs do not carry any regulatory authority, they can provide guidance on opportunities for conservation, and highlight places where public land managers and private landowners can help conserve plant species and habitats. These IPAs are ranked by CNHP on a scale as having either Outstanding Biodiversity Significance (B1) or Very High Significance (B2).

Priority Research and Survey Efforts Needed

Research

Very little is known about the life history and reproductive biology of most Colorado's PGCN. Additionally, some species need taxonomic work, including golden columbine (*Aquilegia chrysantha* var. *rydbergii*) and boat-shaped bugseed (*Corispermum navicula*), among others (Table 3). Increased collaboration with academic institutions will help address the key research needs of Colorado's imperiled plants.

Recommended research and research-related activities include:

- Prioritize research needs for Colorado's PGCN annually (for example, during Annual Colorado Rare Plant Technical Committee Symposia, Biodiversity Scorecard updates, etc.) and share priorities with the academic community and other partners.
- Support and conduct research that seeks to better understand how human activities, such as dust from energy development, ORV use, or herbicide application may impact PGCN, and inform mitigation of the impacts of these activities (e.g., through use of Best Management Practices, reintroductions, etc.).
- Conduct systematic and genetic research on those PGCN for which there are taxonomic questions. Conduct analyses for plant chemicals that could be effective in medicines.
- Support and conduct species-specific research to answer basic questions about the natural history of PGCN, including response to climate change. Priorities include reproductive biology (e.g., pollination, breeding system, and seed dispersal mechanisms), life history (e.g., germination requirements and survival to reproduction), and ecology (e.g., edaphic or soil requirements and mycorrhizal relationships), as well as other important ecological processes needed for their survival (e.g., fire or other disturbance). Priority research needs

for climate change include response to, and tolerable thresholds for, increasing temperatures, and both increasing and decreasing moisture availability.

- Model how species' habitat and distributions may shift in response to climate change.

Survey

A number of PGCN are in particular need of focused field surveys to inform understanding of distribution, level of rarity and imperilment, and status. These include Cronquist milkvetch (*Astragalus cronquistii*), Mancos milkvetch (*Astragalus humillimus*), Comb Wash buckwheat (*Erigonum clavellatum*), and Piceance bladderpod (*Lesquerella parviflora*).

Recommended surveys and survey-related actions include the following. See Part 7 for monitoring recommendations.

- Prioritize survey needs for PGCN annually (for example, during Annual Colorado Rare Plant Technical Committee Symposia, Biodiversity Scorecard updates, etc.).
- Conduct targeted surveys of Colorado's PGCN to fill data gaps and increase knowledge about geographic range, distribution, population size, condition, threats, and status. Document the occurrence and distribution of PGCN with CNHP occurrence records, voucher specimens, and photographs.
- Evaluate recommended conservation actions for PGCN (species and occurrences) through targeted site visits and existing database information.
- Periodically update Important Plant Areas for all PGCN to guide conservation actions, and assess status of IPAs in terms of climate change. Conduct field visits of existing and potential additional IPAs as identified by the CNHP.
- Secure funding to help update and maintain CNHP's database to enhance the ability to keep the Colorado Rare Plant Conservation Strategy and any rare plant component of Colorado's SWAP current.
- Acquire fine-scale data necessary for high-precision modeling of the rarest PGCN and conduct modeling to inform targeted surveys.

Part 6: PRIORITIES, THREATS, AND CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR PGCN AND THEIR HABITATS

The following tables contain detailed conservation priorities, threats, and conservation actions for species (Table 3) and habitats (Table 4). Part 1 of this document describes the process used for generating these tables. These data are housed within an Access database within the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (www.cnhp.colostate.edu).

Table 3. Plants of Greatest Conservation Need – Priorities, Threats, and Conservation Actions.
Sorted by Scientific Name.

<i>Aletes humilis</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		High	D	Stable	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Cliff and Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
								Ponderosa Pine	<input type="checkbox"/>
Larimer aletes									
Tier 2 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
Natural Factors	Habitat is limited	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components		M			
Natural Factors	Habitat is limited	Research and Monitoring		Monitor populations for early detection of potential threats		M			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		L			
<i>Aletes latilobus</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown		Colorado Plateau	P	Cliff and Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
								Desert Shrub	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canyonlands aletes									
Tier 1 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
Natural Factors	Limited habitat availability	Protected Area Management		Monitor populations for early detection of potential threats		M			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		L			

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Aletes macdougalii</i> <i>ssp. breviradiatus</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Mesa Verde aletes		Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper Sandy Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority	
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H	
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H	
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H	
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		H	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M	
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		M	
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation			Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		M	

<i>Aliciella sedifolia</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Stonewort gilia		Low	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Exposed Rock (alpine) Meadow Tundra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority	
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H	
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H	
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H	
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing by domestic sheep			Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible grazing management		H	
Lack of knowledge	Response to management/disturbance poorly understood			Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance		H	
Natural Factors	Small population size			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		H	
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation			Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		H	
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation			Protected Area Management	Write and implement travel management plan		H	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M	
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		M	

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Asclepias uncialis ssp. uncialis</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Dwarf milkweed		Medium	D	Declining	D	Central Shortgrass Prairie	P	Shortgrass Prairie	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants						Southern Rocky Mountains	O	Pinyon-Juniper	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Habitat Conversion	Conversion to cropland	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection		H			
Natural Factors	Population limited by unknown biological requirements	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Incompatible Grazing	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for livestock grazing		M			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Off-road vehicular travel	Compatible Resource Use		Manage use to be compatible with biodiversity		M			
Habitat Conversion	Energy Development	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		L			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan		L			

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus anisus</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary		
		Medium	D	Stable	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Sagebrush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gunnison milkvetch									
Tier 2 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action			Specific Conservation Action		Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation			Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning			Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring			Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects		H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management		H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation			Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M		
Lack of knowledge	Response to fire and other disturbances unknown	Research and Monitoring			Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance		M		
Lack of knowledge	Basic life cycle unknown	Research and Monitoring			Research critical life history/habitat components		M		
Habitat Degradation	Altered fire regime (potential for increased fire extent due to cheatgrass)	Invasive Species Control and Prevention			Implement integrated weed/pest management plan		L		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for livestock grazing		L		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants (especially cheatgrass)	Invasive Species Control and Prevention			Implement integrated weed/pest management plan		L		

<i>Astragalus cronquistii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary		
		Low	D	Unknown	D	Colorado Plateau	P	Desert Shrub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cronquist milkvetch									
Tier 2 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action			Specific Conservation Action		Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation			Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning			Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring			Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring			Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation			Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects		M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring			Monitor population status		M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus debequaeus</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Stable	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeBeque milkvetch						Utah High Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants						Colorado Plateau	O	Desert Shrub	<input type="checkbox"/>
								Sagebrush	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects		M			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		M			
Lack of knowledge	Biology and ecology poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components		M			

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus deterior</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Cliff-palace milkvetch		Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Cliff and Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
All known occurrences are historical.								
Tier 1 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
		Protected Area Management		Manage public use to be compatible with biodiversity	H			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H			
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H			
		Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M			
Lack of knowledge	Response to disturbance unknown	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	L			

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i>	Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
	Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Horseshoe milkvetch

Tier 2 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
		Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Habitat Degradation		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Expand existing Palisade ACEC	H
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	M

<i>Astragalus humillimus</i>	Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
	Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Cliff and Canyon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Mancos milkvetch

Tier 1 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H
Lack of knowledge	Threats are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus iodopetalus</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown			
Violet milkvetch				Colorado Plateau	P	Sagebrush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Mixed Forest	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
		Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M		
<i>Astragalus lonchocarpus</i> var. <i>hamiltonii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Hamilton milkvetch		Low	D	Unknown			
Tier 1 Plants				Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains	P	Pinyon-Juniper Desert Shrub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M		
		Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	L		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus microcymbus</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Declining	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Sagebrush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Pinyon-Juniper <input type="checkbox"/>							
Skiff milkvetch									
Tier 1 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat					General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority
						Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Area of Critical Environmental Concern)		H
						Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		H
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features					Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change					Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown					Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H
Natural Factors	Herbivory (e.g., rabbits)					Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance		H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)					Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation					Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		M
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation					Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management		M
<i>Astragalus missouriensis var. humistratus</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown		Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Deciduous Oak	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Ponderosa Pine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
		Foothill/Mountain Grassland <input type="checkbox"/>							
Missouri milkvetch									
Tier 2 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat					General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features					Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change					Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown					Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development					Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection		H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)					Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown					Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		M

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Low	D	Unknown			
				Colorado Plateau	P	Cliff and Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Utah High Plateau	O	Sagebrush	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling (including roads, pipelines, dust, etc.)	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus osterhoutii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Low	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Sagebrush <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kremmling milkvetch							
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., wilderness, Research Natural Area, Acrea of Critical Environmental Concern))	H		
		Planning and Zoning		Promote consideration of biodiversity issues in transportation and land use planning processes	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus piscator</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Sandy Areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
							Desert Shrub <input type="checkbox"/>
							Pinyon-Juniper <input type="checkbox"/>
Fisher Towers milkvetch							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Habitat Degradation		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Expand existing Palisade ACEC	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
<i>Astragalus rafaensis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
San Rafael milkvetch							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	No threats documented	Research and Monitoring		Determine threat status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	L		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus schmolliae</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Schmoll milkvetch		Medium	D Declining	D Colorado Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones	H		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Research and Monitoring		Examine impact of post-fire management strategies	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status in areas outside National Park is poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants - especially musk thistle and cheatgrass moving into burned areas	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M		
Lack of knowledge	Current threats are poorly understood on lands outside of the National Park	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	L		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	L		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Astragalus tortipes</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Stable	D	Colorado Plateau	P	Desert Shrub	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sleeping Ute milkvetch									
Tier 1 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
		Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status		H			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
Habitat Conversion	Conversion to cropland?	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection		M			
Lack of knowledge	Response to disturbance	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance		M			

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Boechea crandallii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Unknown	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Sagebrush Sandy Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Crandall's rock-cress							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Special Interest Area)	M		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
<i>Boechea glareosa</i>		Population Status	Population Trend			Habitat	Primary
		Unknown	Unknown			Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NA							
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Botrychium lineare</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Narrowleaf grape fern		Low	D Declining	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Aspen Forest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants						Foothill/Mountain Grassland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						Mixed Conifer	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Details of habitat unknown	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M		
		Research and Monitoring		Determine habitat requirements	M		
<i>Botrychium tax. nov. "furcatum"</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Fork-leaved moonwort		Low	X Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Meadow Tundra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants						Spruce-Fir	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Caesalpinia repens</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Habitat		Primary	
Creeping rush-pea		Unknown	Unknown	Sandy Areas		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Tier 2 Plants				Desert Shrub		<input type="checkbox"/>	
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
<i>Camissonia eastwoodiae</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Eastwood evening primrose		Low	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Saltbrush Fans and Flats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants				Pinyon-Juniper		<input type="checkbox"/>	
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Carex stenoptila</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Mountain Streams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Small-winged sedge					Shrub-dominated Wetlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Tier 2	Plants				Spruce-Fir	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
					Aspen Forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	
					Exposed Rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	
					Rocky Mtn Bristlecone Pine	<input type="checkbox"/>	
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Lack of knowledge	Threats unknown	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	M		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	M		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation?	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Castilleja puberula</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Shrub Tundra <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Downy Indian paintbrush							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
		Species Management		Maintain/update comprehensive species database	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	L		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	L		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Cirsium perplexans</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Low	D	Stable	D	Colorado Plateau	P	Sagebrush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Adobe thistle						Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Saltbrush Fans and Flats	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants						Utah High Plateau	P		
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action			Specific Conservation Action	Priority	
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning			Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H	
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring			Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H	
Lack of knowledge	Most occurrences in disturbed areas and very few in natural settings; reasons unknown			Research and Monitoring			Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H	
				Education and Communication			Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M	
				Education and Communication			Educate land owners, managers, and those engaged in weed control about avoiding impacts to native thistles	M	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation			Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M	
Invasive or Exotic Species	Bio-control of non-native <i>Cirsium</i> species			Invasive Species Control and Prevention			Design weed control activities to avoid native thistles and develop methods for mitigating impacts from bio-control agents such as introduced weevils	M	
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring			Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution of natural occurrences	M	
Lack of knowledge	Biology and ecology are poorly known			Research and Monitoring			Research critical life history/habitat components	M	
Habitat Degradation	Roads			Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	L	
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing			Compatible Resource Use			Implement compatible grazing management	L	
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling			Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	L	

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Cirsium scapanolepis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Habitat		Primary	
Mountain-slope thistle		Unknown	Unknown	Mixed Conifer		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				Foothill/Mountain Grassland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Mixed Forest		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Bio-control of non-native <i>Cirsium</i> species	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Educate land owners, managers, and those engaged in weed control about avoiding impacts to native thistles	H		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Bio-control of non-native <i>Cirsium</i> species	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Design weed control activities to avoid native thistles and develop methods for mitigating impacts from bio-control agents such as introduced weevils	H		
Lack of knowledge	Taxonomy	Research and Monitoring		Taxonomic work	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Bio-control of non-native <i>Cirsium</i> species	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones	M		
<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>							
		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Slender spiderflower		Medium	D Declining	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						Playas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Area of Critical Environmental Concern)	H		
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Climate		Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes		Restore natural hydrologic regime	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Inventory historical range	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Corispermum navicula</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens Sandy Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Boat-shaped bugseed								
Tier 1 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H			
Lack of knowledge	Taxonomic work is needed	Research and Monitoring		Taxonomy	H			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M			
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M			

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Cryptantha gypsophila</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown			
Gypsum Valley cat's-eye				Colorado Plateau	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Southern Rocky Mountains	O	Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority
				Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Area of Critical Environmental Concern)		H
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H
Habitat Degradation	Oil and gas pipelines, roads, dust, etc.			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		H
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation			Compatible Resource Use	Support off-road travel restrictions on public land		H
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling and uranium mining			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		M
<i>Delphinium ramosum var. alpestre</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown			
Colorado larkspur				Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Meadow Tundra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		M
				Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		L
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management		L

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Delphinium robustum</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Habitat		Primary
		Unknown	Unknown	Cliff and Canyon		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Aspen Forest		<input type="checkbox"/>
Wahatoya Creek larkspur						
Tier 2 Plants						
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority	
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H	
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H	
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H	
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M	
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M	
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitats are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	M	
Lack of knowledge	Threats unknown	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M	

<i>Descurainia kenheilii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
		Low	X	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Meadow Tundra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Heil's tansy mustard

Tier 1 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Dicoria wetherillii</i>	Population Status	Population Trend	Habitat	Primary
	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>

Wetherill's dicoria

Tier 2 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Lack of knowledge	Distribution, status, habitat, biology/ecology, taxonomy, and threats are all unknown	Research and Monitoring	Basic research on all aspects of this species' conservation are needed	H

<i>Draba exunguiculata</i>	Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
	Low	D Stable	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Exposed Rock (alpine) Meadow Tundra

Clawless draba

Tier 2 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Lack of knowledge	Numbers and distribution are poorly known	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution and abundance	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring	Research critical life history/habitat components	L
Natural Factors	Trampling by mountain goats	Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	L

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Draba graminea</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
San Juan whitlow-grass		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Exposed Rock (alpine) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrub Tundra <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	L		
<i>Draba grayana</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Gray's Peak whitlow-grass		Unknown	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Exposed Rock (alpine)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
		Species Management		Maintain/update comprehensive species database	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Numbers and distribution are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution and abundance	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	L		
Natural Factors	Trampling by mountain goats	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	L		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Draba malpighiacea</i>						
Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Unknown	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains		Aspen Forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Spruce-Fir	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Whitlow-grass						
Tier 1 Plants						
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring	Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H		
Lack of knowledge	Taxonomic status is uncertain	Research and Monitoring	Taxonomic work is needed	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Draba smithii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Cliff and Canyon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Smith whitlow-grass							Aspen Forest <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2	Plants						Mixed Forest <input type="checkbox"/>
							Upland Shrub <input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority	
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H	
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H	
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H	
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H	
				Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M	
Habitat Degradation	Roads			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M	
Lack of knowledge	Numbers and distribution are poorly known			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution and abundance	M	
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and habitat are poorly known			Research and Monitoring	Research critical life history/habitat components	M	

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Draba weberi</i>	Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
	Low	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Mountain Streams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Weber's draba

Tier 1 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M
Habitat Degradation	Natural system modification (hydrological) - dam construction	Education and Communication	Educate dam operator about avoiding and/or mitigating impacts	M
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring	Research critical life history/habitat components	M
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication	Work with land manager to post No Trespassing signage	M

<i>Erigeron kachinensis</i>	Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
	High	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Cliff and Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Kachina daisy

Tier 2 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Maintain natural hydrologic regime	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	M

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Erigeron wilkenii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Wilken fleabane		Low	D	Unknown	Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains	P	Cliff and Canyon Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority	
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H	
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H	
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H	
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		H	
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		H	
Lack of knowledge	Threats poorly known			Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance		H	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M	

<i>Eriogonum brandegeei</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary		
Brandegee wild buckwheat		Low	D	Stable	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens Sagebrush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation			Compliance and Enforcement	Manage off-road travel		H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation			Education and Communication	Inform BLM travel management plan.		H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development			Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection		M		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing			Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible grazing management		L		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Eriogonum clavellatum</i>						
Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Desert Shrub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					Saltbrush Fans and Flats	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comb Wash buckwheat						
Tier 2 Plants						
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Eriogonum coloradense</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Foothill/Mountain Grassland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Colorado wild buckwheat							Shrub Tundra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							Meadow Tundra	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority	
				Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		H	
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H	
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H	
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H	
Lack of knowledge	Biology and ecology are poorly known			Research and Monitoring	Research critical life history/habitat components		H	
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		H	
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		H	
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management		H	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M	
Habitat Degradation	Roads			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects		M	
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Incompatible grazing?			Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible grazing management		M	

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Eriogonum pelinophilum</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Clay-loving wild buckwheat		Low	D Declining	Colorado Plateau	P	Desert Shrub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish legal designation to protect habitat (extend existing ACEC)	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Conversion	Conversion to cropland	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Planning and Zoning		Promote consideration of biodiversity issues in transportation and land use planning processes	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Biology and ecology poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Determine minimum viable population requirements; transition probabilities between different plant stages; and viable seed production	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	L		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Eutrema edwardsii ssp. penlandii</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Stable	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Meadow Tundra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Penland alpine fen mustard

Tier 1 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., state Natural Area)	H
		Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural hydrologic regime	M
Resource Extraction	Mining	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for mining	M

<i>Gaura neomexicana ssp. coloradensis</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Low	D	Declining	D	Central Shortgrass Prairie Front Range	P	Eastern Plains Streams Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands Seeps and Springs Shrub-dominated Wetlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Colorado butterfly plant

Tier 1 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural hydrologic regime	H
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Gutierrezia elegans</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Lone Mesa snakeweed		Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sagebrush <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Infrastructure development for Park visitor use	Protected Area Management		Design public improvements to be compatible with biodiversity	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling and seismic testing	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Conversion	Water storage	Protected Area Management		Manage public use to be compatible with biodiversity	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement		Manage off-road travel	L		
<i>Hackelia besseyi</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Bessey's stickseed		Unknown	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Mixed Conifer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and habitat poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Hackelia gracilentia</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Low	D	Stable	D	Colorado Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper Mixed Forest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Mesa Verde stickseed

Tier 1 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	L

<i>Herrickia horrida</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Low	D	Unknown		Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Pinyon-Juniper Cliff and Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Canadian River spiny aster

Tier 2 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H
Lack of knowledge	Threats poorly known	Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i> <i>ssp. weberi</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Rabbit Ears gilia		Low	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Mixed Conifer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Lack of knowledge	Genetics of isolated populations poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Genetic studies to determine the isolation and genetic diversity of disparate occurrences	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., wilderness, Research Natural Area)	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing and trampling by native and non-native ungulates	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	L		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	L		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	L		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	L		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	L		
Lack of knowledge	Reproductive and/or pollination biology unknown	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	L		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	L		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Ipomopsis globularis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Globe gilia		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Meadow Tundra Exposed Rock (alpine)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Monitor occurrences for weed invasion and control promptly	M			
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M			
Lack of knowledge	Response to change is poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M			
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and specific habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	M			
Resource Extraction	Mining						M	

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Ipomopsis polyantha</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Pagosa skyrocket		Medium	D	Declining	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants		Rapidly declining				Ponderosa Pine		<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H			
Habitat Conversion	Commerical and industrial development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H			
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H			
Habitat Degradation	Roads and Utilities	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation and utility construction and maintenance	H			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones	H			
		Education and Communication		Implement landowner outreach/education program	M			
		Planning and Zoning		Promote consideration of biodiversity issues in transportation and land use planning processes	M			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M			
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	M			
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and specific habitat is poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	M			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M			
Lack of knowledge		Species Management		Seed banking for future restoration work	M			

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Lepidium crenatum</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Alkaline pepperwort Tier 2 Plants		Medium	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Desert Shrub <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Sagebrush <input type="checkbox"/>
					Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains	P	
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Lesquerella calcicola</i>						
Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Low	D	Unknown	Central Shortgrass Prairie	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Southern Rocky Mountains	O	Ponderosa Pine	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rocky Mountain bladderpod						
Tier 2 Plants						
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H		
Resource Extraction	Mining (coal, sand/gravel, etc.)	Education and Communication	Educate development industries about avoiding and/or mitigating impacts to rare or sensitive species	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Degradation	Overhead utility lines and towers	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for urban development, landscaping, etc.	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible grazing management	L		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	L		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Lesquerella congesta</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown		Utah High Plateau	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dudley Bluffs bladderpod									
Tier 1 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Habitat Degradation	Utility and pipeline construction	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		H			
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects		H			
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status		H			
Lack of knowledge	Response to change	Research and Monitoring		Investigate how plants respond to layers of dust deposited during resource extraction		H			
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling, and oil shale mining	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
<i>Lesquerella parviflora</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Stable	D	Utah High Plateau	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						Southern Rocky Mountains	O	Cliff and Canyon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Piceance bladderpod									
Tier 2 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling, and oil shale mining	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants (including leafy spurge)	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan		M			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		M			

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Lesquerella pruinos</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Pagosa bladderpod		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Foothill/Mountain Grassland <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	M		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Lesquerella vicina</i>						
Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Desert Shrub	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good-neighbor bladderpod						
Tier 2 Plants						
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Area of Critical Environmental Concern)	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
<i>Limnorchis zothecina</i>						
Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Low	D	Unknown	Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains	P	Cliff and Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					Seeps and Springs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcove bog orchid						
Tier 2 Plants						
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural hydrologic regime	L		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Lomatium concinnum</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Colorado desert-parsley		Medium	D	Declining	D	Colorado Plateau	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						Southern Rocky Mountains	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2		Plants					
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	L		
<i>Lupinus crassus</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Payson lupine		Low	D	Unknown		Colorado Plateau	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						Southern Rocky Mountains	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2		Plants					
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Incompatible Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	M		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Lygodesmia doloresensis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Dolores River skeletonplant		Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper Desert Shrub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
				Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Expand existing Palisade ACEC	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

<i>Machaeranthera coloradoensis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Colorado tansy-aster		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Foothill/Mountain Grassland Exposed Rock Meadow Tundra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Additional information on habitat is needed			Research and Monitoring	Research critical habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood			Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation			Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Mentzelia rhizomata</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Roan Cliffs blazing star		Medium	D	Unknown	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants				Southern Rocky Mountains Utah High Plateau	P		
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority
				Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Area of Critical Environmental Concern, state Natural Area)		H
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling, and oil shale mining			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		M
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		M
<i>Mertensia humilis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Rocky Mountain bluebells		Low	D	Unknown	P	Sagebrush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants				Southern Rocky Mountains	P		
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action		Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood			Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance		H
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known			Research and Monitoring	Research critical life history/habitat components		H
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		H
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status		H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Mimulus gemmiparus</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Cliff and Canyon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Budding monkey flower							Seeps and Springs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants							Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands <input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		
Lack of knowledge	Restoration techniques are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Restoration techniques (e.g., storage of propagules and reintroduction of plants)	L		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are known	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	L		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Nuttallia chrysantha</i>		Population Status	Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Golden blazing star		Low	D	Declining	D	Central Shortgrass Prairie	P Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants						Southern Rocky Mountains	O Pinyon-Juniper	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action			Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation			Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning			Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring			Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights			Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Lack of knowledge	Taxonomy is poorly understood	Research and Monitoring			Taxonomic work	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement			Manage off-road travel	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Education and Communication			Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H		
Resource Extraction	Mining (coal, sand/gravel, etc.)	Education and Communication			Educate development industries about avoiding and/or mitigating impacts to rare or sensitive species	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation			Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Degradation	Overhead utility lines and towers	Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for urban development, landscaping, etc.	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use			Implement compatible grazing management	L		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention			Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	L		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Nuttallia densa</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Arkansas Canyon stickleaf		Low	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Pinyon-Juniper Upland Shrub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
				Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Area of Critical Environmental Concern)	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development			Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H		
				Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development			Education and Communication	Implement landowner outreach/education program	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood			Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Oenothera acutissima</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Narrow-leaf evening primrose		Low	D	Unknown		Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants				Wyoming Basin	O	Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands Sagebrush	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes		Maintain and restore natural hydrologic regime	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Oenothera harringtonii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown	Central Shortgrass Prairie	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
							Shortgrass Prairie <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arkansas Valley evening primrose							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement		Manage off-road travel	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Education and Communication		Implement landowner outreach/education program	M		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation or other off-road vehicular travel	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	M		
Resource Extraction	Mining (coal, sand/gravel, etc.)	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	L		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Oenopsis foliosa</i> var. <i>monocephala</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Rayless goldenweed		Medium	D	Unknown	P	Shortgrass Prairie	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants				Central Shortgrass Prairie	O		
				Southern Rocky Mountains			
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation or other off-road vehicular travel	Compliance and Enforcement		Manage off-road travel	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Oenopsis puebloensis</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Declining	D	Central Shortgrass Prairie	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
								Shortgrass Prairie	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pueblo goldenweed									
Tier 2 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Education and Communication		Implement landowner outreach/education program		H			
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		H			
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection		H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement		Manage off-road travel		H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation or other off-road vehicular travel	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		H			
Resource Extraction	Mining (limestone)	Education and Communication		Educate development industries about avoiding and/or mitigating impacts to rare or sensitive species		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
Habitat Degradation	Overhead utility lines and towers	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for urban development, landscaping, etc.		M			
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects		M			
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management		L			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan		L			

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Opuntia heacockiae</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Habitat	Primary
Heacock's prickly-pear		Unknown	Unknown	Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2	Plants				
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority	
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H	
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H	
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H	
Lack of knowledge	Taxonomy is poorly understood	Research and Monitoring	Taxonomic work is needed	H	
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H	
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H	
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M	

<i>Oreocarya osterhoutii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Osterhout cat's-eye		Low	D	Stable	D	Colorado Plateau	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2							
Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M			

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Oreoxis humilis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary		
Pikes Peak spring parsley		High	D	Stable	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Exposed Rock (alpine)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants						Meadow Tundra			<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action			Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
		Research and Monitoring			Monitor population status	H			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation			Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning			Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring			Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H			
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H			
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring			Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H			
		Education and Communication			Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation			Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M			
Lack of knowledge	Taxonomy is poorly understood	Research and Monitoring			Assess taxonomic status and relationship to <i>Oreoxis alpina</i>	M			
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring			Research critical life history/habitat components	M			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring			Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Voluntary Standards			Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M			

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Oxybaphus rotundifolius</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
		Medium	D	Declining	D	Central Shortgrass Prairie	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Round-leaf four o'clock										
Tier 2 Plants										
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action				Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation				Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning				Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring				Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H			
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Education and Communication				Implement landowner outreach/education program	H			
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Education and Communication				Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H			
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights				Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement				Manage off-road travel	H			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation or other off-road vehicular travel	Education and Communication				Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H			
Resource Extraction	Mining (limestone)	Education and Communication				Educate development industries about avoiding and/or mitigating impacts to rare or sensitive species	H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation				Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M			
Habitat Degradation	Overhead utility lines and towers	Voluntary Standards				Implement Best Management Practices for urban development, landscaping, etc.	M			
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Voluntary Standards				Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M			
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use				Implement compatible grazing management	L			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention				Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	L			

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>obnapiformis</i>	Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Bessey locoweed	Low	D	Wyoming Basin	P	Sagebrush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Utah High Plateau		Pinyon-Juniper	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bessey locoweed

Tier 2 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	M

<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>	Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Knowlton cactus	Unknown	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Knowlton cactus

Tier 1 Plants

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Direct Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Gathering/Collecting	Compliance and Enforcement	Enforce collecting regulations	H
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Penstemon crandallii</i> <i>ssp. procumbens</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type		
Crandall's beardtongue		Unknown	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P		
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Taxonomy is poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Taxonomic work is needed	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
<i>Penstemon debilis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Parachute penstemon		Medium	D Declining	Southern Rocky Mountains Utah High Plateau	P P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
		Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Lack of knowledge	Reproductive and/or pollination biology unknown	Research and Monitoring		Research pollinator biology	L		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Penstemon degeneri</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Degener beardtongue		Medium	D	Unknown	P	Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants				Southern Rocky Mountains		Foothill/Mountain Grassland	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Penstemon fremontii</i> <i>var. glabrescens</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Fremont's beardtongue		Low	D	Unknown	Utah High Plateau Wyoming Basin	P O	Sagebrush <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	M		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Gibben's beardtongue		Medium	D	Unknown	Wyoming Basin	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants				Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains	O	Pinyon-Juniper	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Area of Critical Environmental Concern)	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation and other off-road vehicular travel	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for travel management	H		
		Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
<i>Penstemon grahamii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Graham beardtongue		Low	D	Unknown	Wyoming Basin	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants						Pinyon-Juniper	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling and seismic exploration	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Penstemon penlandii</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Stable	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Sagebrush Upland Shrub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Penland penstemon									
Tier 1 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat					General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority	
						Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., wilderness, Research Natural Area, Acrea of Critical Environmental Concern))	H	
						Planning and Zoning	Promote consideration of biodiversity issues in transportation and land use planning processes	H	
						Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H	
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features					Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H	
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change					Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H	
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown					Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H	
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development					Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H	
Habitat Degradation	Roads					Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H	
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation					Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	H	
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation					Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)					Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M	
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling					Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	M	

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> <i>var. albifluvis</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution		Type	Habitat	Primary
White River penstemon		Low	D	Unknown		Wyoming Basin		P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						Utah High Plateau		O	Desert Shrub	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants										
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority				
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H				
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H				
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H				
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects		H				
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status		H				
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		H				
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M				
<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> <i>var. cyanomontanus</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution		Type	Habitat	Primary
Plateau penstemon		Medium	D	Stable	D	Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains		P	Pinyon-Juniper Desert Shrub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants										
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority				
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H				
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H				
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H				
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		H				
		Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status		M				
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M				
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Incompatible Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management		L				

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Penstemon teucroides</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Unknown	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Sagebrush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Germander beardtongue							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Taxonomy is poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Taxonomic work is needed	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Phacelia formosula</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Stable	D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
North Park phacelia									
Tier 1 Plants									
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action				Specific Conservation Action			Priority
		Education and Communication				Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness			H
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights				Expand existing ACECs and create new ACEC in Larimer County			H
		Research and Monitoring				Monitor population status			H
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation				Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)			H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning				Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs			H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring				Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)			H
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights				Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection			H
Lack of knowledge	Taxonomy of Larimer County population is poorly understood	Research and Monitoring				Taxonomic work is needed for Larimer County population			H
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards				Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management			H
		Capacity Building and Cooperation				Coordinate with related agencies to align goals, policies, measures of success, etc.			M
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation				Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs			M
Habitat Degradation	Roads and Powerlines	Voluntary Standards				Implement Best Management Practices for transportation and powerline corridors			M
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Incompatible grazing?	Research and Monitoring				Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance			M
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards				Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining			M

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Phacelia submutica</i>						
Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Low	D	Unknown	Utah High Plateau Southern Rocky Mountains	P O	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeBeque phacelia						
Tier 1 Plants						
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for recreation management	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population dynamics and vulnerability to disturbance are poorly known	Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M		
Lack of knowledge	Biology and ecology are poorly known	Research and Monitoring	Conduct studies on demography and reproductive biology	L		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Physaria alpina</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Unknown	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Exposed Rock (alpine)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Avery Peak twinpod							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement		Manage off-road travel	M		
<i>Physaria bellii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D Declining	Central Shortgrass Prairie Front Range	P P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bell's twinpod							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Physaria obcordata</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown	Utah High Plateau	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Piceance twinpod							
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Utility and pipeline construction	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Lack of knowledge	Response to change	Research and Monitoring		Investigate how plants respond to layers of dust deposited during resource extraction	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling, and oil shale mining	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	L		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Physaria pulvinata</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Cushion bladderpod							Deciduous Oak <input type="checkbox"/>	
Tier 1 Plants							Ponderosa Pine <input type="checkbox"/>	
							Sagebrush <input type="checkbox"/>	
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution on private land	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation			Compliance and Enforcement	Manage off-road travel	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Infrastructure development for Park visitor use at Lone Mesa			Protected Area Management	Design public improvements to be compatible with biodiversity	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling and seismic testing			Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Conversion	Water storage			Protected Area Management	Manage public use to be compatible with biodiversity	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	M		
<i>Physaria rollinsii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
		Low	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Rollins twinpod								
Tier 2 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat			General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features			Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change			Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood			Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known			Research and Monitoring	Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown			Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown			Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)			Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Physaria scrotiformis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
West Silver bladderpod		Unknown	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants						Meadow Tundra	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Spruce-Fir	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
<i>Potentilla rupincola</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Rocky Mountain cinquefoil		Medium	D	Unknown	P	Cliff and Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants							<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones	L		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Research and Monitoring		Monitor populations for introduction of new weeds	L		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	L		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Ptilagrostis porteri</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D Declining D	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Porter feathergrass							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Research Natural Area, Special Interest Area)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish in-stream flow rights	H		
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes		Restore natural hydrologic regime	H		
Resource Extraction	Mining (peat, placer)	Education and Communication		Educate miners about avoiding and/or mitigating impacts	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	M		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	M		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	M		
Lack of knowledge	Response to change is poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Lack of knowledge	Restoration methods are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Seed banking and identification of effective restoration methods	L		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Puccinellia parishii</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parish's alkali grass							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes		Maintain natural hydrologic regime	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
<i>Salix arizonica</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Low	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Shrub-dominated Wetlands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arizona willow							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Incompatible Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Saussurea weberi</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Meadow Tundra <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Weber saussurea							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history (e.g., is species rhizomatous?)/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement		Manage off-road travel	M		
Resource Extraction	Mining	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for mining	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	L		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Colorado hookless cactus		Low	D	Unknown			
Tier 1 Plants				Colorado Plateau	P	Desert Shrub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Utah High Plateau	P		
				Southern Rocky Mountains	O		
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	H		
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Area of Critical Environmental Concern)	M		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Degradation	Roads, powerlines, and pipelines	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and transportation projects	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
Mesa Verde hookless cactus		Low	D	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Barrens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saltbrush Fans and Flats <input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 1 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Direct Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Gathering/Collecting	Compliance and Enforcement		Enforce collecting regulations	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Natural Factors	Insect herbivory	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	M		
Direct Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Gathering/Collecting	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	L		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Low	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pale blue-eyed-grass							
Tier 2 Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., Special Interest Area, Research Natural Area, Area of Critical Environmental Concern, state Natural Area)	H		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes		Restore natural hydrologic regime	H		
Resource Extraction	Peat mining	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Resource Extraction	Peat mining	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for mining	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	M		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>		Population Status	Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
		Low	D	Declining	D	Front Range	P	Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						Southern Rocky Mountains	P		
						Central Shortgrass Prairie	O		
						Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains	O		
Ute ladies'-tresses									
Tier 1 Plants									

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
		Protected Area Management	Manage public use to be compatible with biodiversity	H
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Compliance and Enforcement	Enforce 404 wetlands regulations	H
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural hydrologic regime	H
		Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	M
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	M
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M

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Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Telesonix jamesii</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Unknown		Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Cliff and Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
James telesonix									
Tier 2		Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance		H			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution		H			
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Recreation	Education and Communication		Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness		M			

<i>Thalictrum heliophilum</i>		Population Status		Population Trend		Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Medium	D	Stable	D	Utah High Plateau Southern Rocky Mountains	P O	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sun-loving meadow rue									
Tier 2		Plants							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
		Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status		H			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)		H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs		H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)		H			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Monitor for the presence of noxious weeds and implement weed control immediately if detected		H			
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling, and oil shale mining	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining		H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs		M			
Lack of knowledge	Response to change poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance		M			
Lack of knowledge	Biology and ecology are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components		M			

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Thelypodopsis juniperorum</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary
		Unknown	Unknown	Colorado Plateau	P	Pinyon-Juniper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Juniper tumble mustard				Southern Rocky Mountains	O	Sagebrush	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants				Utah High Plateau	O		
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	M		
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	M		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement		Manage off-road travel	M		
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	L		
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling	Voluntary Standards		Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining	L		

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Thelypodium paniculatum</i>		Population Status	Population Trend	Habitat		Primary		
Northwestern thelypody		Unknown	Unknown	Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Tier 2 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H			
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring		Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	H			
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring		Research critical life history/habitat components	H			
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H			
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M			
<i>Townsendia fendleri</i>								
		Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Fendler's townsend-daisy		Low	D	Unknown		Central Shortgrass Prairie Southern Rocky Mountains	P P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tier 2 Plants								
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation		Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H			
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning		Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H			
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring		Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H			
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H			
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring		Monitor population status	H			
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation		Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones	M			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention		Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement		Manage off-road travel	M			
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Grazing	Compatible Resource Use		Implement compatible grazing management	L			

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Colorado Wildlife Action Plan: Proposed Rare Plant Addendum

Table 3. - Continued.

<i>Townsendia glabella</i>						
Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Low	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Barrens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Colorado Plateau	O		<input type="checkbox"/>
Gray's townsend-daisy						
Tier 2 Plants						
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection	H		
Habitat Degradation	Roads	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects	H		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
<i>Townsendia rothrockii</i>						
Population Status	Population Trend	Distribution	Type	Habitat	Primary	
Medium	D	Unknown	Southern Rocky Mountains	P	Meadow Tundra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					Spruce-Fir	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rothrock townsend-daisy						
Tier 2 Plants						
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority		
Climate	Vulnerability due to movement barriers, poor dispersal capacity, and/or restriction to rare habitat features	Ex-situ Conservation	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)	H		
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Planning and Zoning	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs	H		
Climate	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate, and other vulnerability factors (dispersal mechanisms, mutualisms)	H		
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation	Compliance and Enforcement	Manage off-road travel	H		
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Capacity Building and Cooperation	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs	M		
Lack of knowledge	Threats and response to change are poorly understood	Research and Monitoring	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance	M		
Lack of knowledge	Biology, ecology, and detailed habitat are poorly known	Research and Monitoring	Research critical life history/habitat components	M		
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	M		
Lack of knowledge	Population status unknown	Research and Monitoring	Monitor population status	M		

X = Best professional judgement, D = Science-based decision, P = Primary area of distribution, O = Other areas where species occurs.

Table 4. Key Plant Habitats – Priorities, Threats, and Conservation Actions
Sorted by Priority (High, Medium, Low), Habitat Type, and Habitat Name.

Very High Priority		<u>Shrub Tundra</u>		Alpine
Tier 1 Species		Tier 2 Species		
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	
Plants	Eriogonum coloradense	Colorado wild buckwheat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Castilleja puberula	Downy Indian paintbrush	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Draba graminea	San Juan whitlow-grass	<input type="checkbox"/>	
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Legislation, Policies and Regulations	Reduce CO2 emissions	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Research and Monitoring	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define conservation needs	H

Very High Priority		<u>Exposed Rock (alpine)</u>		Alpine
Tier 1 Species		Tier 2 Species		
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	
Plants	Oreoxis humilis	Pikes Peak spring parsley	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Aliciella sedifolia	Stonecrop gilia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	
Plants	Physaria alpina	Avery Peak twinpod	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Draba exunguiculata	Clawless draba	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Ipomopsis globularis	Globe gilia	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Draba grayana	Gray's Peak whitlow-grass	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Draba graminea	San Juan whitlow-grass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Very High Priority		<u>Meadow Tundra</u>		Alpine
Tier 1 Species		Tier 2 Species		
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	
Plants	Botrychium tax. nov. "furcatum"	Fork-leaved moonwort	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Descurainia kenheili	Heil's tansy mustard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Eutrema edwardsii ssp. penlandii	Penland alpine fen mustard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Oreoxis humilis	Pikes Peak spring parsley	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Aliciella sedifolia	Stonecrop gilia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Physaria scrotiformis	West Silver bladderpod	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	
Plants	Draba exunguiculata	Clawless draba	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Delphinium ramosum var. alpestre	Colorado larkspur	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Machaeranthera coloradoensis	Colorado tansy-aster	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Eriogonum coloradense	Colorado wild buckwheat	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Ipomopsis globularis	Globe gilia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Telesonix jamesii	James telesonix	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Townsendia rothrockii	Rothrock townsend-daisy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Saussurea weberi	Weber saussurea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Legislation, Policies and Regulations	Reduce CO2 emissions	H
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Research and Monitoring	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define conservation needs	H
Habitat Degradation	Altered native vegetation	Recreation Management	Implement compatible recreation management and trail network to avoid development of social trails and trampling of sensitive vegetation	L

Table 4. - Continued.

Very High Priority				<u>Barrens</u>				Sparsely Vegetated			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species							
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	Corispermum navicula	Boat-shaped bugseed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Oenothera harringtonii	Arkansas Valley evening primrose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Eriogonum brandegeei	Brandegee wild buckwheat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Physaria bellii	Bell's twinpod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Physaria pulvinata	Cushion bladderpod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Lomatium concinnum	Colorado desert-parsley	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Phacelia submutica	DeBeque phacelia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Astragalus debequaeus	DeBeque milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Lesquerella congesta	Dudley Bluffs bladderpod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Townsendia fendleri	Fendler's townsend-daisy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Penstemon gibbensii	Gibben's beardtongue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Nuttallia chrysantha	Golden blazing star	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Cryptantha gypsophila	Gypsum Valley cat's-eye	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Penstemon grahamii	Graham beardtongue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Gutierrezia elegans	Lone Mesa snakeweed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Townsendia glabella	Gray's townsend-daisy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Sclerocactus mesae-verdae	Mesa Verde hookless cactus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Oreocarya osterhoutii	Osterhout cat's-eye	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Boechera glareosa	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Lesquerella pruinosus	Pagosa bladderpod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Phacelia formosula	North Park phacelia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Lupinus crassus	Payson lupine	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Ipomopsis polyantha	Pagosa skyrocket	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Lesquerella parviflora	Piceance bladderpod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Penstemon debilis	Parachute penstemon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Oenopsis puebloensis	Pueblo goldenweed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Physaria obcordata	Piceance twinpod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Mentzelia rhizomata	Roan Cliffs blazing star	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Physaria scrotiformis	West Silver bladderpod	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Lesquerella calcicola	Rocky Mountain bladderpod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Penstemon scariosus var. albifluvis	White River penstemon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Physaria rollinsii	Rollins twinpod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
				Plants	Oxybaphus rotundifolius	Round-leaf four o'clock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
				Plants	Thalictrum heliophilum	Sun-loving meadow rue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Purchase habitat or Acquire conservation easement for conservation purpose	H
Habitat Degradation	Oil and gas development	Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible mining practices	H

Table 4. - Continued.

High Priority				<u>Pinyon-Juniper</u>				Forestlands							
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species											
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	Lygodesmia doloresensis	Dolores River skeletonplant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Nuttallia densa	Arkansas Canyon stickleaf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Plants	Penstemon gibbensii	Gibben's beardtongue	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Oxytropis besseyi var. obnapiformis	Bessey locoweed	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Plants	Cryptantha gypsophila	Gypsum Valley cat's-eye	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Herrickia horrida	Canadian River spiny aster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Plants	Astragalus lonchocarpus var. hamiltonii	Hamilton milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Astragalus debequaeus	DeBeque milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Plants	Pediocactus knowltonii	Knowlton cactus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Penstemon degeneri	Degener beardtongue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Plants	Hackelia gracilentia	Mesa Verde stickseed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Asclepias uncialis ssp. uncialis	Dwarf milkweed	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Plants	Astragalus schmolliae	Schmoll milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Camissonia eastwoodiae	Eastwood evening primrose	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Plants	Astragalus microcymbus	Skiff milkvetch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Astragalus piscator	Fisher Towers milkvetch	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Plants	Erigeron wilkenii	Wilken fleabane	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Nuttallia chrysantha	Golden blazing star	<input type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Lesquerella vicina	Good-neighbor bladderpod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Penstemon grahamii	Graham beardtongue	<input type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Opuntia heacockiae	Heacock's prickly-pear	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Astragalus equisolensis	Horseshoe milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Thelypodopsis juniperorum	Juniper tumble mustard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Aletes macdougallii ssp. breviradiatus	Mesa Verde aletes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Astragalus naturitensis	Naturita milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Lupinus crassus	Payson lupine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Penstemon scariosus var. cyanomontanus	Plateau penstemon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
				Plants	Astragalus rafaensis	San Rafael milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority											
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Planning and Zoning	Promote zoning that concentrates use and protects habitat	M											
Habitat Degradation	Altered native vegetation (riparian area deforestation, woody encroachment, chaining sagebrush, seral stage imbalance, etc.)	Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible grazing management	M											
Habitat Degradation	Oil and gas development	Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible mining practices	M											

High Priority				<u>Douglas Fir</u>				Forestlands							
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species											
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
				Plants	Aquilegia chrysantha var. rydbergii	Golden columbine	<input type="checkbox"/>								
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority											
Habitat Degradation	Altered fire regime	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural fire regime	M											
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Purchase habitat or Acquire conservation easement for conservation purpose	L											

Table 4. - Continued.

High Priority		<u>Eastern Plains Streams</u>		Riparian/Wetlands	
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species	
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary		
Plants	<i>Gaura neomexicana</i> <i>ssp. coloradensis</i>	Colorado butterfly plant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority	
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Reduce ground-water pumping	H	
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Adjust operation of dam	M	
Habitat Degradation	Decreased water quality	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Improve erosion and excess sedimentation conditions	M	
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants - tamarisk and Russian Olive	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M	
Pollution	Herbicide/pesticide spraying or runoff	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for agricultural production	M	
Pollution	Nutrient loads	Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for agricultural production	M	

High Priority		<u>Grass/Forb Dominated Wetlands</u>		Riparian/Wetlands			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species			
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	<i>Mimulus gemmiparus</i>	Budding monkey flower	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	<i>Oenothera acutissima</i>	Narrow-leaf evening primrose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	<i>Gaura neomexicana</i> <i>ssp. coloradensis</i>	Colorado butterfly plant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	<i>Thelypodium paniculatum</i>	Northwestern thelypody	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Ute ladies'-tresses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>	Pale blue-eyed-grass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	<i>Puccinellia parishii</i>	Parish's alkali grass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	<i>Ptilagrostis porteri</i>	Porter feathergrass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>	Slender spiderflower	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural hydrological regime	H			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	H			
Indirect Consumptive Use	Incompatible grazing	Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible grazing management	M			

High Priority		<u>Mountain Streams</u>		Riparian/Wetlands			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species			
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	<i>Draba weberi</i>	Weber's draba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> <i>var. rydbergii</i>	Golden columbine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	<i>Carex stenoptila</i>	Small-winged sedge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M			
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Adjust operation of dam and ditches	L			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive animals	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Control non-native fish	L			

Table 4. - Continued.

High Priority		Playas		Riparian/Wetlands	
Tier 1 Species		Tier 2 Species			
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary		
Plants	Cleome multicaulis	Slender spiderflower	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<hr/>					
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority	
Habitat Conversion	Conversion to cropland	Maintain or Restore Habitat	Restore native prairie	H	
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown	Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution	H	
Habitat Degradation	Replace ephemeral playa with longer-term water catchment	Maintain or Restore Habitat	Restore playa	M	

High Priority		Shrub-dominated Wetlands		Riparian/Wetlands			
Tier 1 Species		Tier 2 Species					
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	Gaura neomexicana ssp. coloradensis	Colorado butterfly plant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Salix arizonica	Arizona willow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	Carex stenoptila	Small-winged sedge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Habitat Degradation	Altered native vegetation (riparian area deforestation, woody encroachment, chaining sagebrush, seral stage imbalance, etc.)	Maintain or Restore Habitat	Manage grazing for compatible vegetation height, structure, etc.	H			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants - tamarisk	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	H			
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Adjust operation of dam and ditches	M			
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M			

High Priority		Seeps and Springs		Riparian/Wetlands			
Tier 1 Species		Tier 2 Species					
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	Mimulus gemmiparus	Budding monkey flower	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Limnorchis zothecina	Alcove bog orchid	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Gaura neomexicana ssp. coloradensis	Colorado butterfly plant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Aquilegia chrysantha var. rydbergii	Golden columbine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>							
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Habitat Degradation	Invasive or exotic species	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M			
Habitat Degradation	Invasive or exotic species	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones	M			
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural hydrological regime	M			

Table 4. - Continued.

High Priority

Sand Dunes Complex (Shrubland)

Shrublands

Tier 1 Species

Tier 2 Species

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Habitat Conversion	Conversion to cropland	Maintain or Restore Habitat	Re-seed native species	H

High Priority

Desert Shrub

Shrublands

Tier 1 Species

Tier 2 Species

Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	Aletes latilobus	Canyonlands aletes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Eriogonum pelinophilum	Clay-loving wild buckwheat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Sclerocactus glaucus	Colorado hookless cactus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Lygodesmia doloresensis	Dolores River skeletonplant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Astragalus lonchocarpus var. hamiltonii	Hamilton milkvetch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Astragalus tortipes	Sleeping Ute milkvetch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Penstemon scariosus var. albifluvis	White River penstemon	<input type="checkbox"/>

Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	Lepidium crenatum	Alkaline pepperwort	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Eriogonum clavellatum	Comb Wash buckwheat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Caesalpinia repens	Creeping rush-pea	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Astragalus cronquistii	Cronquist milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Astragalus debequaeus	DeBeque milkvetch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Astragalus piscator	Fisher Towers milkvetch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Lesquerella vicina	Good-neighbor bladderpod	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Oreocarya osterhoutii	Osterhout cat's-eye	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Penstemon scariosus var. cyanomontanus	Plateau penstemon	<input type="checkbox"/>

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Purchase habitat or Acquire conservation easement for conservation purpose	M

Table 4. - Continued.

High Priority				<u>Saltbrush Fans and Flats</u>				Shrublands	
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species					
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary		
Plants	Sclerocactus mesae-verdae	Mesa Verde hookless cactus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Cirsium perplexans	Adobe thistle	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Plants	Eriogonum clavellatum	Comb Wash buckwheat	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Plants	Camissonia eastwoodiae	Eastwood evening primrose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
General Threat		Specific Threat		General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority	
Habitat Conversion		Housing, urban, and ex-urban development		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Purchase habitat or Acquire conservation easement for conservation purpose		M	

High Priority				<u>Deciduous Oak</u>				Shrublands	
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species					
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary		
Plants	Physaria pulvinata	Cushion bladderpod	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Astragalus missouriensis var. humistratus	Missouri milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
General Threat		Specific Threat		General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority	
Habitat Conversion		Housing, urban, and ex-urban development		Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights		Purchase habitat or Acquire conservation easement for conservation purpose		M	

Table 4. - Continued.

High Priority		<u>Cliff and Canyon</u>		Sparsely Vegetated			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species			
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	Mimulus gemmiparus	Budding monkey flower	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Limnorchis zothecina	Alcove bog orchid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Aletes latilobus	Canyonlands aletes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Anticlea vaginatus	Alcove death camas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Astragalus deterior	Cliff-palace milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Herrickia horrida	Canadian River spiny aster	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Astragalus humillimus	Mancos milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Telesonix jamesii	James telesonix	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plants	Erigeron wilkenii	Wilken fleabane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Erigeron kachinensis	Kachina daisy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	Aletes humilis	Larimer aletes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	Astragalus naturitensis	Naturita milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	Lesquerella parviflora	Piceance bladderpod	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	Potentilla rupincola	Rocky Mountain cinquefoil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	Draba smithii	Smith whitlow-grass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	Delphinium robustum	Wahatoya Creek larkspur	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Habitat Degradation	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Maintain or restore natural hydrological regime	M			

High Priority		<u>Exposed Rock</u>		Sparsely Vegetated			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species			
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
				Plants	Machaeranthera coloradoensis	Colorado tansy-aster	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	Carex stenoptila	Small-winged sedge	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority			
Habitat Degradation	Cave/mine closures	Compliance and Enforcement	Manage recreation and/or permitted activities (e.g., rock climbing, grazing leases)	M			
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Non-motorized recreation (including caving and climbing)	Compliance and Enforcement	Manage recreation and/or permitted activities (e.g., rock climbing, grazing leases)	M			

Table 4. - Continued.

Medium Priority				<u>Mixed Forest</u>				Forestlands			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species							
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary				
Plants	Hackelia gracilentia	Mesa Verde stickseed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Draba smithii	Smith whitlow-grass	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	Cirsium scapanolepis	Mountain-slope thistle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Astragalus iodopetalus	Violet milkvetch	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Medium Priority				<u>Rocky Mtn Bristlecone Pine</u>				Forestlands			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species							
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary				
				Plants	Carex stenoptila	Small-winged sedge	<input type="checkbox"/>				

General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Legislation, Policies and Regulations	Reduce CO2 emissions	M
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Research and Monitoring	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define conservation needs	M

Medium Priority				<u>Mixed Conifer</u>				Forestlands			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species							
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary				
Plants	Cirsium scapanolepis	Mountain-slope thistle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Hackelia besseyi	Bessey's stickseed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
				Plants	Telesonix jamesii	James telesonix	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Plants	Botrychium lineare	Narrowleaf grape fern	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Plants	Ipomopsis aggregata ssp. weberi	Rabbit Ears gilia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Table 4. - Continued.

Medium Priority				<u>Aspen Forest</u>				Forestlands			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species							
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary				
Plants	<i>Draba malpighiacea</i>	Whitlow-grass	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	Narrowleaf grape fern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
				Plants	<i>Carex stenoptila</i>	Small-winged sedge	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Plants	<i>Draba smithii</i>	Smith whitlow-grass	<input type="checkbox"/>				
				Plants	<i>Delphinium robustum</i>	Wahatoya Creek larkspur	<input type="checkbox"/>				
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority							
Habitat Degradation	Altered fire regime	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural fire regime	H							
Natural Factors	Eradication of aspen sprouts by browsing animals	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Manage natural herbivory	H							
Disease	Sudden Aspen Death	Research and Monitoring	Continue research on causes and management options	M							
Disease	Sudden Aspen Death	Species Management	Stimulate clone regeneration through burning, cutting, or other methods before root systems become too weak to respond.	M							

Medium Priority				<u>Ponderosa Pine</u>				Forestlands			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species							
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary				
Plants	<i>Physaria pulvinata</i>	Cushion bladderpod	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	<i>Aletes humilis</i>	Larimer aletes	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	<i>Ipomopsis polyantha</i>	Pagosa skyrocket	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	<i>Astragalus missouriensis</i> var. <i>humistratus</i>	Missouri milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
				Plants	<i>Lesquerella calcicola</i>	Rocky Mountain bladderpod	<input type="checkbox"/>				
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority							
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Purchase habitat or Acquire conservation easement for conservation purpose	H							
Habitat Degradation	Altered native vegetation (increased tree density)	Maintain or Restore Habitat	Remove trees/shrubs	H							
Habitat Degradation	Altered fire regime	Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural fire regime	H							
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Implement Purchase/Transfer Development Rights program for habitat protection	M							
Habitat Degradation	Fragmentation	Planning and Zoning	Promote zoning that concentrates use and protects habitat	M							
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	L							

Medium Priority				<u>Spruce-Fir</u>				Forestlands			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species							
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary				
Plants	<i>Botrychium</i> tax. nov. "furcatum"	Fork-leaved moonwort	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	<i>Townsendia rothrockii</i>	Rothrock townsend-daisy	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	<i>Physaria scrotiformis</i>	West Silver bladderpod	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	<i>Carex stenoptila</i>	Small-winged sedge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Plants	<i>Draba malpighiacea</i>	Whitlow-grass	<input type="checkbox"/>								
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority							
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Legislation, Policies and Regulations	Reduce CO2 emissions	M							
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change	Research and Monitoring	Model potential habitat/range shifts in response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan to define conservation needs	M							

Table 4. - Continued.

Medium Priority		<u>Shortgrass Prairie</u>		Grasslands	
Tier 1 Species		Tier 2 Species			
		Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
		Plants	Oenothera harringtonii	Arkansas Valley evening primrose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Plants	Asclepias uncialis ssp. uncialis	Dwarf milkweed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Plants	Oonopsis puebloensis	Pueblo goldenweed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Plants	Oonopsis foliosa var. monocephala	Rayless goldenweed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority	
Climate	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)	Legislation, Policies and Regulations	Reduce CO2 emissions	H	
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development	Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Purchase habitat or Acquire conservation easement for conservation purpose	H	
Habitat Conversion	Conversion to cropland	Maintain or Restore Habitat	Avoid destruction of large tracts of native habitat (e.g., ski area development, sod-busting)	H	
Habitat Degradation	Altered animal community (loss of herbivores, esp. BTPD complexes, predators, pollinators, etc.)	Education and Communication	Implement landowner outreach/education program	H	
Habitat Degradation	Roads or Railroads (super slab)	Research and Monitoring	Research habitat response to management	H	
Indirect Consumptive Use	Grazing	Maintain or Restore Habitat	Maintain appropriate patch size and habitat mosaic	H	
Habitat Degradation	Altered native vegetation (woody encroachment, seral stage imbalance, etc.)	Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible grazing management	M	
Habitat Conversion	Conversion to cropland	Maintain or Restore Habitat	Restore native prairie	L	
Habitat Degradation	Natural system modification (terrestrial) - windbreaks, agricultural methods such as tilling, pitting	Maintain or Restore Habitat	Discourage planting windbreaks	L	
Habitat Degradation	Overhead utility lines and towers	Planning and Zoning	Promote consideration of biodiversity issues in transportation and land use planning processes	L	
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	L	

Medium Priority		<u>Foothill/Mountain Grassland</u>		Grasslands
Tier 1 Species		Tier 2 Species		
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	
Plants	Cirsium scapanolepis	Mountain-slope thistle	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	
Plants	Machaeranthera coloradoensis	Colorado tansy-aster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Eriogonum coloradense	Colorado wild buckwheat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Penstemon degeneri	Degener beardtongue	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Astragalus missouriensis var. humistratus	Missouri milkvetch	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Botrychium lineare	Narrowleaf grape fern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plants	Lesquerella pruinoso	Pagosa bladderpod	<input type="checkbox"/>	
General Threat	Specific Threat	General Conservation Action	Specific Conservation Action	Priority
Habitat Degradation	Altered native vegetation	Compatible Resource Use	Manage grazing to maintain full suite of native grassland species	M
Habitat Degradation	Invasive or exotic species	Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan	M

Table 4. - Continued.

Medium Priority				<u>Sandy Areas</u>				Sparsely Vegetated			
Tier 1 Species				Tier 2 Species							
Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary	Group	Species	Common Name	Primary
Plants	Corispermum navicula	Boat-shaped bugseed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Boechera crandallii	Crandall's rock-cress	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Caesalpinia repens	Creeping rush-pea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Plants	Astragalus piscator	Fisher Towers milkvetch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants	Aletes macdougallii	Mesa Verde aletes	<input type="checkbox"/>
					ssp. breviradiatus						
General Threat		Specific Threat		General Conservation Action		Specific Conservation Action		Priority			
Habitat Degradation		Recreation (motorized)		Recreation Management		Implement compatible recreation management		M			

Part 7: STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING SPECIES, HABITATS, AND SUCCESS OF CONSERVATION ACTIONS

Species and Habitats

Nineteen PGCN are currently being monitored to help understand long-term trends and/or impacts of various land use activities (Box 1). Priorities for additional species monitoring are G1 ranked PGCN, and those with suspected downward trends. PGCN most in need of population status monitoring include:

1. Sleeping Ute milkvetch (*Astragalus tortipes*)
2. Boat-shaped bugseed (*Corispermum navicula*)
3. Gypsum Valley cateye (*Cryptantha gypsophila*)
4. Narrow-lead evening primrose (*Oenothera acutissima*)
5. Pikes Peak spring parsley (*Oreoxis humilis*)
6. Sun-loving meadowrue (*Thalictrum heliophilum*)

Recommended monitoring actions include:

- Prioritize monitoring needs for PGCN annually (for example, during Annual Colorado Rare Plant Technical Committee Symposia, Biodiversity Scorecard updates, etc.), and share priorities with the scientific and academic communities.
- Support existing and establish new monitoring projects for priority species (for example, CNAP's Rare Plant Monitoring Stewards Program) and provide results to appropriate land managers to facilitate adaptive management for the long-term survival of PGCN.
- Ensure monitoring studies have adequate funding to address key questions in a scientifically rigorous manner, use consistent methodology, and effectively inform adaptive management.
- Devise a monitoring schedule to ensure that all PGCN populations are monitored at appropriate and cost effective intervals in order to quickly detect population declines and ensure occurrence persistence.
- Periodically update Natural Heritage ranks and the Biodiversity Scorecard to record changes in conservation status of rare plants.

Box 1. PGCN currently being monitored in Colorado (with lead organization/agency responsible for monitoring). Species are listed in alphabetical order by scientific name.

1. Larimer aletes (*Aletes humilis*): The Nature Conservancy
2. DeBeque milkvetch (*Astragalus debequeus*): Bureau of Land Management
3. Skiff milkvetch (*Astragalus microcymbus*): Bureau of Land Management, Denver Botanic Gardens
4. Kremmling milkvetch (*Astragalus osterhoutii*): Bureau of Land Management
5. Brandegee's buckwheat (*Eriogonum brandegei*): Bureau of Land Management, Denver Botanic Gardens
6. Clay-loving wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum pelinophilum*): Bureau of Land Management, Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Colorado Natural Areas Program
7. Colorado butterfly plant (*Gaura neomexicanasp. coloradensis*): City of Fort Collins
8. Pagosa skyrocket (*Ipomopsis polyantha*): Colorado Natural Heritage Program
9. Dudley Bluffs bladderpod (*Lesquerella congesta*): Colorado Natural Areas Program
10. Frosty bladderpod (*Lesquerella pruinoso*): Colorado Natural Heritage Program, The Nature Conservancy
11. Narrow-leaf evening primrose (*Oenothera acutissima*): Bureau of Land Management
12. Parachute penstemon (*Penstemon debilis*): Bureau of Land Management, Colorado Natural Areas Program
13. Graham's penstemon (*Penstemon grahamii*): Bureau of Land Management
14. Penland's penstemon (*Penstemon penlandii*): Denver Botanic Gardens
15. North Park phacelia (*Phacelia formosula*): Bureau of Land Management
16. Bell's twinpod (*Physaria bellii*): City of Boulder, Colorado Natural Areas Program, Denver Botanic Gardens, City of Fort Collins, The Nature Conservancy
17. Piceance twinpod (*Physaria obcordata*): Colorado Natural Areas Program
18. Colorado hookless cactus (*Sclerocactus glaucus*): Bureau of Land Management, Denver Botanic Gardens
19. Ute ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*): City of Boulder, City of Fort Collins

Success of Conservation Actions

Conserving Colorado's PGCN means that they are adequately protected, with low threats and high viability. Four fundamental questions over the long term are:

- *How are Colorado's PGCN doing?*
- *Do we understand the challenges to the status of these plants and how to address them?*
- *Are the conservation actions we are taking having the intended effects?*
- *Is there adequate capacity to achieve our goals?*

These four questions can be answered by monitoring indicators that gauge the status of the PGCN and their primary threats. Tracking progress towards goals and evaluating the effectiveness of conservation actions will provide the feedback needed to adjust priorities and objectives. Measuring results provides the basis for adaptive management in this conservation approach.

A framework for measuring success of conservation actions is proposed below. These indicators should be measured or assessed every five years unless greater urgency is identified.

Viability Status

Viability status can be evaluated by monitoring:

- Proportion of all imperiled plant species with good to excellent viability scores (measured by the proportion of A or B ranked occurrences of each species in CNHP's database).
- Proportion of all imperiled plant species with viable seeds in seed bank.

Threat Status

Threat status can be evaluated by monitoring:

- Number of PGCN with average to low threat ranks in the Biodiversity Scorecard for Colorado (CNHP and TNC 2011). Presently, there are at least 43 species with high threat ranks. This number should decrease overtime.

Protection/Conservation Status

Protection and conservation status can be evaluated by monitoring:

- Proportion of all Important Plant Areas with conservation action plans completed with local stakeholder involvement. There are currently five areas with conservation action plans.
- Proportion of Important Plant Areas with land trusts or agencies working on habitat conservation.
- Proportion of occurrences of PGCN with on-the-ground habitat protection (e.g., conservation easements, special designations, management agreements, etc.).
- Success in obtaining state legislation to conserve PGCN.
- Success in obtaining a long-term program and funding mechanism to support a rare plant conservation program in Colorado.

Part 8: COORDINATION, REVIEW, AND REVISION

Coordination, review, and revision will follow the process outlined in the Colorado SWAP, Section 4.3, which states:

In the near term, CWCS review and incorporation of new information will be performed in traditional fashion using similar procedures to this initial effort, at an interval of not less than 5 years, and no more than 10. This timeframe will allow the effects of the Strategy and the operational or action plans and activities that flow from it to be adequately expressed and evaluated before extensive modification. As described elsewhere, a future vision of adopting a more aggressive adaptive management strategy, with the CWCS residing on a database platform (vs. a fixed text document), allowing ongoing updates to reflect changes in species and habitat status, conservation accomplishments as they occur (i.e., a “living” strategy). This will facilitate ongoing communication and coordination among conservation partners and the incorporation of information they gain through their normal operations. Thus, updates and review of the CWCS would be a continuous, rather than a punctuated process. Oversight and maintenance of such a systems approach would be accomplished *via* pooled resources of collaborating entities, including an oversight committee of those collaborators. Given current fiscal, logistical, and technological constraints, contributors to the CWCS who recommended this approach typically acknowledged it as a longer-term vision rather than necessarily an initiative to be undertaken in the immediate future.

As the goal for Colorado’s SWAP is to fully incorporate rare plant conservation in the next iteration, future revision of this Addendum will be subject to whatever process the CDOW ultimately employs in updating the SWAP. Coordination among conservation partners, agencies, and other interested parties for conservation of Colorado’s rare plants will continue to be led by the RPCI.

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APPENDIX A: TAXONOMIES OF THREATS AND CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR SPECIES AND HABITATS

Table A1. Threat taxonomy for species

General Threat	Specific Threat
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change
	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)
Direct Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Hunting, trapping, fishing
	Poisoning
	Gathering
	Scientific research
	Collision (e.g., auto, turbine, aircraft)
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development
	Conversion to cropland
	Recreation area developments
	Water storage
	Commercial and industrial development
	Commercial hog farm or feedlot
Habitat Degradation	Natural system modification (hydrological) - dam construction, riprap, levees, bank stabilization, channelization, irrigation canals
	Natural system modification (terrestrial) - windbreaks, agricultural methods such as tilling, pitting
	Natural system modification - wetland filling
	Altered fire regime
	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)
	Decreased water quality
	Altered native vegetation (riparian area deforestation, woody encroachment, chaining sagebrush, seral stage imbalance, etc.)
	Fragmentation
	Altered animal community (loss of herbivores, predators, pollinators)
	Trail development
	Roads or Railroads
	Overhead utility lines and towers
	Oil and gas pipelines
Cave/mine closures	

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General Threat	Specific Threat
Indirect Consumptive Use (Mortality)	Forest and woodland management
	Grazing
	Water use (e.g., de-watering of streams)
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants
	Invasive plants - tamarisk
	Invasive animals
	Pathogen - chytrid fungus
	Pathogen - sylvatic plague
	Introduced genetic material
	Problematic native species
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown
	Population status unknown
	Reproductive and/or pollination biology unknown
	Phenological response to climate change of species itself and/or inter-dependent species unknown
	Response to climate change of ecological systems and processes unknown
Natural Factors	Scarcity (leading to inbreeding depression)
	Herbivory (e.g., resource competition, changes in habitat structure)
	Altered animal community (change in herbivores, predators, pollinators, etc.)
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation
	Non-motorized recreation
	Scientific research
	Flight paths
	Proximal non-recreation disturbance
Organizational capacity and management	Lack of coordination
	Lack of funding
	Lack of common goals
	Confused or gaps in authorities
	Legislation/policy changes
Pollution	Chemicals and toxins
	Herbicide/pesticide spraying or runoff
	Nutrient loads
	Solid waste
	Waste or residual materials (mine tailings, excess sediment loads, etc.)
	Air pollution
	Radioactive materials
	Salt
	Light pollution
	Septic system failures

General Threat	Specific Threat
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling
	Mining (coal, sand/gravel, etc.)
	Water use, management
	Wind energy

Table A2. Conservation Action taxonomy for species

General Action	Specific Action
Capacity Building and Cooperation	Develop partnerships among agencies, NGOs, and stakeholders
	Coordinate with related agencies to align goals, policies, measures of success, etc.
	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs
	Develop collaborative management agreements
Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible logging practices
	Implement compatible grazing management
Compliance and Enforcement	Monitor water quality standards
	Enforce wildlife and habitat protection laws
	Enforce hunting, fishing, collecting regulations
	Enforce 404 wetlands regulations
	Enforce state/federal/local pollution standards
	Identify and control point-source and non-point source pollution
	Manage recreation and/or permitted activities (e.g., rock climbing, grazing leases)
	Manage off-road travel
Economic Incentives	Promote ecotourism
	Promote green building, development, and lifestyle
	Increase efficiency of water use
	Provide economic assistance for private land habitat improvements and/or species conservation
Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness
	Improve knowledge of species, habitats, problems, via professional meetings and other venues
	Improve communication among researchers and policy/decision-makers

General Action	Specific Action
Education and Communication, cont.	Implement landowner outreach/education program
	Educate development industries about avoiding and/or mitigating impacts to rare or sensitive species
Ex-situ Conservation	Create captive breeding program
	Create gene-banking program
	Seed banking (incl. protocols, collection, and cultivation)
Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones
	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan
	Control bullfrogs
	Control non-native fish
	Avoid transfer of chytrid fungus
	Dust for fleas to prevent plague outbreaks
Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Create protected park, preserve, wildlife area
	Expand existing protected park, preserve, wildlife area
	Purchase habitat for conservation purpose
	Acquire conservation easement for habitat protection
	Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., wilderness, Research Natural Area)
	Implement Purchase/Transfer Development Rights program for habitat protection
	Establish in-stream flow rights
	Acquire water rights
	Mitigate species/habitat loss (e.g., grass banking, mitigation banking, credits for off-site habitat protection)
Legislation, Policies and Regulations	Regulate lethal control methods
	Establish mitigation requirements for developments and other projects that impact species/habitats
	Encourage use of Farm Bill programs
	Develop uniform and effective regulations regarding collection of plants on public lands.
	Establish state-wide rare plant policy
Maintain or Restore Habitat	Restore native prairie
	Restore riparian vegetation
	Plant trees/shrubs

General Action	Specific Action
Maintain or Restore Habitat, cont.	Remove infrastructure (e.g., roads, dams)
	Restore sagebrush
	Re-seed native species
	Manage grazing for compatible vegetation height, structure, etc.
	Implement streambank or in-stream restoration/improvements
	Remove trees/shrubs
	Improve erosion and excess sedimentation conditions
	Discourage introduction of non-native ornamental species
	Maintain linkages and connectivity (e.g., wildlife over/under passes, habitat corridors, wildlife-friendly fences)
	Maintain appropriate patch size and habitat mosaic
	Manage caves/mines for native bats
	Avoid destruction of large tracts of native habitat (e.g., ski area development, sod-busting)
	Coordinate on ecologically sensitive design of recreational facilities
	Reduce CO2 emissions
Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Restore natural fire regime
	Remove dam
	Adjust operation of dam
	Remove road(s)
	Manage for balance of interspecific interactions (predator, prey, pollinator, dispersor, etc.)
	Manage natural herbivory
	Improve erosion and excess sedimentation conditions
	Maintain linkages and connectivity
Planning and Zoning	Write management plan for species or habitat
	Promote zoning that concentrates use and protects habitat
	Promote consideration of biodiversity issues in transportation and land use planning processes
	Prepare climate change adaptation strategy to define in situ and ex situ conservation needs
	Prepare climate change adaptation strategy to identify and address barriers to species movement and habitat shifting

General Action	Specific Action
Protected Area Management	Write and implement management plan
	Manage public use to be compatible with biodiversity
	Alter management of park, preserve, wildlife area
Research and Monitoring	Follow established protocols for species research (e.g., to avoid spread of disease, trampling, overcollecting, etc.)
	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution
	Research critical life history/habitat components
	Fill data gaps (e.g., basic research, expand museum and herbarium collections, write species assessments etc.)
	Develop and ground-truth habitat and species distribution models
	Research species/habitat response to management or disturbance
	Monitor population status
	Conduct primary research on rare plant and pollinator responses to changing climate
	Model ecological system response to projected climate changes and prepare adaptation plan
Species Management	Reintroduce extirpated native species
	Provide artificial nesting boxes/platforms
	Maintain genetic connection/integrity within and between populations
	Maintain comprehensive species database
	Develop collaborative management agreements
	Write and implement management/recovery plan
	Manage caves/mines for native bats
	Develop proactive conservation program to prevent species from becoming a concern in the future
	Implement existing management/recovery plan
Provide artificial/hand pollination	
Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects
	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining
	Implement Best Management Practices for water resource development
	Implement Best Management Practices for livestock grazing
	Implement Best Management Practices for forestry

General Action	Specific Action
Voluntary Standards, cont.	Implement Best Management Practices for agricultural production
	Implement Best Management Practices for urban development, landscaping, etc.

Table A3. Threat taxonomy for habitats

General Threat	Specific Threat
Climate	Habitat shifting and alteration due to climate change
	Climate variability (intensification or alteration of normal weather patterns, e.g., droughts, tornados, etc.)
Habitat Conversion	Housing, urban, and ex-urban development
	Conversion to cropland
	Recreation area developments
	Water storage
	Commercial and industrial development
	Commercial hog farm or feedlot
Habitat Degradation	Natural system modification (hydrological) - dam construction, riprap, levees, bank stabilization, channelization, irrigation canals
	Natural system modification (terrestrial) - windbreaks, agricultural methods such as tilling, pitting
	Natural system modification - wetland filling
	Altered fire regime
	Altered hydrological regime (surface or aquifer)
	Decreased water quality
	Altered native vegetation (riparian area deforestation, woody encroachment, chaining sagebrush, seral stage imbalance, etc.)
	Fragmentation
	Altered animal community (loss of herbivores, predators, pollinators, etc.)
	Trail development
	Roads or Railroads
	Overhead utility lines and towers
	Oil and gas pipelines
Cave/mine closures	
Indirect Consumptive Use	Forest and woodland management
	Grazing
	Water use (e.g., de-watering of streams)

General Threat	Specific Threat
Invasive or Exotic Species	Invasive plants
	Invasive plants - tamarisk
	Invasive animals
	Introduced genetic material
	Problematic native species (species originally found in ecosystem but out of balance or released due to humans)
Lack of knowledge	Complete distribution in Colorado unknown
	Status unknown
Natural Factors	Scarcity
	Herbivory (e.g., resource competition, changes in habitat structure)
	Altered animal community (change in herbivores, predators, pollinators, etc.)
Non-consumptive Disturbance	Motor-powered recreation
	Non-motorized recreation
	Proximal non-recreation disturbance
Organizational capacity and management	Lack of coordination
	Lack of funding
	Lack of common goals
	Legislation/policy changes
Pollution	Chemicals and toxins
	Herbicide/pesticide spraying or runoff
	Nutrient loads
	Solid waste
	Waste or residual materials (mine tailings, excess sediment loads, etc.)
	Air pollution
	Radioactive materials
	Salt
	Septic system failures
Resource Extraction	Oil and gas drilling
	Mining (coal, sand/gravel, etc.)
	Water use, management
	Wind energy

Table A4. Conservation Action taxonomy for habitats

General Action	Specific Action
Capacity Building and Cooperation	Develop partnerships among agencies, NGOs, and stakeholders
	Coordinate with related agencies to align goals, policies, measures of success, etc.
	Engage in collaborative, proactive planning and conservation programs
	Develop collaborative management agreements
Compatible Resource Use	Implement compatible logging practices
	Implement compatible grazing management
Compliance and Enforcement	Monitor water quality standards
	Enforce 404 wetlands regulations
	Enforce state/federal/local pollution standards
	Identify and control point-source and non-point source pollution
Economic Incentives	Promote ecotourism
	Promote green building, development, and lifestyle
	Increase efficiency of water use
	Provide economic assistance for private land habitat improvements and/or species conservation
	Reduce ground-water pumping
Education and Communication	Publish educational material/sponsor educational programs to raise public awareness
	Improve knowledge of habitats, problems, via professional meetings and other venues
	Improve communication among researchers and policy/decision-makers
	Implement landowner outreach/education program
	Educate development industries about avoiding and/or mitigating habitat impacts
Invasive Species Control and Prevention	Map weed infestations and sensitive no spray/no mow zones
	Implement integrated weed/pest management plan
	Control bullfrogs
	Control non-native fish
	Avoid transfer of chytrid fungus
Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights	Create protected park, preserve, wildlife area
	Expand existing protected park, preserve, wildlife area
	Purchase habitat or Acquire conservation easement for conservation purpose

General Action	Specific Action
Land Protection (Public, Private), Easements, and Resource Rights, cont.	Establish legal designation to protect habitat (e.g., wilderness, Research Natural Area)
	Implement Purchase/Transfer Development Rights program for habitat protection
	Establish in-stream flow rights
	Acquire water rights
	Mitigate species/habitat loss (e.g., grass banking, mitigation banking, credits for off-site habitat protection)
Legislation, Policies and Regulations	Establish mitigation requirements for developments and other projects that impact species/habitats
	Encourage use of Farm Bill programs
	Reduce CO2 emissions
Maintain or Restore Habitat	Restore native prairie
	Restore riparian vegetation
	Plant trees/shrubs
	Remove infrastructure (e.g., roads, dams)
	Restore sagebrush
	Re-seed native species
	Manage grazing for compatible vegetation height, structure, etc.
	Implement stream bank or in-stream restoration/improvements
	Remove trees/shrubs
	Improve erosion and excess sedimentation conditions
	Discourage introduction of non-native ornamental species
	Maintain linkages and connectivity (e.g., wildlife over/under passes, habitat corridors, wildlife-friendly fences)
	Maintain appropriate patch size and habitat mosaic
	Manage caves/mines for native bats
	Avoid destruction of large tracts of native habitat (e.g., ski area development, sod-busting)
Maintain or Restore Natural Processes	Coordinate on ecologically sensitive design of recreational facilities
	Reduce CO2 emissions
	Restore natural fire regime
	Remove dam
	Adjust operation of dam
Remove road(s)	
Manage for predator/prey balance	

General Action	Specific Action
Maintain or Restore Natural Processes, cont.	Manage natural herbivory
	Improve erosion and excess sedimentation conditions
	Maintain linkages and connectivity
	Reduce ground-water pumping
Planning and Zoning	Write management plan for species or habitat
	Promote zoning that concentrates use and protects habitat
	Promote consideration of biodiversity issues in transportation and land use planning processes
Protected Area Management	Write and implement management plan
	Manage public use to be compatible with biodiversity
	Alter management of park, preserve, wildlife area
Research and Monitoring	Conduct field inventory to refine known distribution
	Fill data gaps
	Ground-truth habitat distribution model(s)
	Research habitat response to management
	Monitor habitat status
Voluntary Standards	Implement Best Management Practices for transportation projects
	Implement Best Management Practices for energy development and mining
	Implement Best Management Practices for water resource development
	Implement Best Management Practices for livestock grazing
	Implement Best Management Practices for forestry
	Implement Best Management Practices for agricultural production
	Implement Best Management Practices for urban development, landscaping, etc.

APPENDIX B: CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY INDEX (CCVI)

The CCVI uses a scoring system that integrates a species' predicted exposure to climate change within an assessment area and three sets of factors associated with climate change sensitivity, each supported by published studies: 1) indirect exposure to climate change, 2) species-specific factors (including dispersal ability, temperature and precipitation sensitivity, physical habitat specificity, interspecific interactions, and genetic factors), and 3) documented response to climate change (when available). The Index is a Microsoft Excel-based tool that facilitates a fairly rapid assessment of the vulnerability of a species to climate change within a defined geographic study area, and highlights the relative importance of factors contributing to that vulnerability.

The Index divides vulnerability into two components: 1) the **exposure** to climate change across the range of the species within the assessment area, and 2) the **sensitivity** of the species to climate change. A highly sensitive species will not suffer if the climate where it occurs remains stable. Similarly, an adaptable species would presumably not decline even in the face of significant changes in temperature and/or precipitation. Exposure to climate change is measured by examining the magnitude of predicted temperature and moisture change across the range of the species within the assessment area. In this analysis, exposure was calculated in GIS using data from the Climate Wizard (<http://climatewizard.org>). In the Index, sensitivity is assessed by scoring species against 20 factors of indirect exposure to climate change and species-specific sensitivity. For each factor, species were scored on a sliding scale from greatly increasing, to having no effect on, to decreasing vulnerability. The six possible scores are Extremely Vulnerable, Highly Vulnerable, Moderately Vulnerable, Not Vulnerable/Presumed Stable, Not Vulnerable/Increase Likely, and Insufficient Evidence.

Scoring Category Definitions and Assumptions Used in Completing CCVIs for Colorado Plants of Greatest Conservation Need

OVER-ARCHING ASSUMPTION: Favorable conditions will generally shift northward in latitude and upward in elevation. It is possible that species that are closely associated with micro-climate conditions will not necessarily follow this rule. However, for the purposes and scale of this rapid assessment, spatially explicit micro-climate conditions were not considered.

Section A – Exposure to Local Climate Change

Temperature: percent of species known range/distribution that is expected to experience temperature increase, in categories defined by the CCVI. All of Colorado falls within the top 2 categories: >5 degrees warmer and 5.1-5.5 degrees warmer. This was a GIS calculation using

CNHP Element Occurrence Records and the ensemble average climate model from Climate Wizard, with the medium emissions scenario. Analysis period was to 2050.

AET:PET Moisture Metric: This index integrates projected temperature and precipitation changes to indicate how much drying will take place. This metric was created by NatureServe as part of the CCVI. We used a GIS calculation to determine the percent of each species' range/distribution (represented by EORs) that fall within each rating category. Categories are:

< -0.119
-0.097 - -0.119
-0.074 - -0.096
-0.051 - -0.073
-0.028 - -0.050
>-0.028

Section B – Indirect Exposure to Climate Change

1. **Exposure to sea level rise:** not applicable to Colorado. We rated all species 'Neutral.'
- 2a. **Distribution relative to natural barriers:** degree to which species' vulnerability is influenced by its ability to shift range/distribution in response to climate change. Scoring categories *for both natural barriers and anthropogenic barriers* are:

<i>Greatly Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Barriers completely OR almost completely surround the current distribution such that the species' range in the assessment area is unlikely to be able to shift significantly with climate change, or the direction of climate change-caused shift in the species' favorable climate envelope is fairly well understood and barriers prevent a range shift in that direction. See <i>Neutral</i> for species in habitats not vulnerable to climate change.
	<i>Examples for natural barriers:</i> lowland terrestrial species completely surrounded by high mountains (or bordered closely and completely on the north side by high mountains); cool-water stream fishes for which barriers would completely prevent access to other cool-water areas if the present occupied habitat became too warm as a result of climate change; most nonvolant species that exist only on the south side of a very large lake in an area where habitats are expected to shift northward with foreseeable climate change.
	<i>Examples for anthropogenic barriers:</i> species limited to small habitats within intensively developed urban or agricultural landscapes through which the species cannot pass, A specific example of this category is provided by the quino checkerspot butterfly (<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>), a resident of northern Baja California and southern California; warming climates are forcing this butterfly northward, but urbanization in San Diego blocks its movement (Parmesan 1996, Nature 382:765).
<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Barriers border the current distribution such that climate change-caused distributional shifts in the assessment area are likely to be greatly but not completely or almost completely impaired.
	<i>Examples for natural barriers:</i> certain lowland plant or small mammal species whose ranges are mostly (50-90%) bordered by high mountains or a large lake.
	<i>Examples for anthropogenic barriers:</i> most streams inhabited by a fish species have dams that would prevent access to suitable habitat if the present occupied habitat became too warm as a result of climate change; intensive urbanization surrounds 75% of the range of a salamander species.

<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Barriers border the current distribution such that climate change-caused distributional shifts in the assessment area are likely to be significantly but not greatly or completely impaired.
	<i>Examples for natural barriers:</i> certain lowland plant or small mammal species whose ranges are partially but not mostly bordered by high mountains or a large lake.
	<i>Examples for anthropogenic barriers:</i> 10-50% of the margin of a plant species' range is bordered by intensive urban development; 25% of the streams occupied by a fish species include dams that are likely to impede range shifts driven by climate change.
<i>Neutral:</i>	Significant barriers do not exist for this species, OR small barriers exist in the assessment area but likely would not significantly impair distributional shifts with climate change, OR substantial barriers exist but are not likely to contribute significantly to a reduction or loss of the species' habitat or area of occupancy with projected climate change in the assessment area.
	<i>Examples of species in this category:</i> most birds (for which barriers do not exist); terrestrial snakes in extensive plains or deserts that may have small barriers that would not impede distributional shifts with climate change; small alpine-subalpine mammal (e.g., ermine, snowshoe hare) in extensive mountainous wilderness area lacking major rivers or lakes; fishes in large deep lakes or large main-stem rivers that are basically invulnerable to projected climate change and lack dams, waterfalls, and significant pollution; a plant whose climate envelope is shifting northward and range is bordered on the west by a barrier but for which no barriers exist to the north.

We rated all species tied to specific substrates (i.e., barrens and cliff/canyon species) ‘Increase’ since the edge of these substrates will function as a barrier to plant movement. We rated all alpine species that occur below 12,500 feet (i.e., could still shift upward in elevation) ‘Increase’ and all alpine species that only occur above 12,500 feet ‘Greatly Increase.’ All other species were evaluated individually based on spatial relationship (viewed in GIS) among known EOs, extent of modeled range/habitat (described below), and natural barriers (e.g., edge of habitat; surrounding mountains, canyons).

Previously developed models were available for: *Astragalus anisus*, *Astragalus debequaeus*, *Astragalus humillimus*, *Astragalus tortipes*, *Lesquerella congesta*, *Nuttallia chrysantha*, *Oenothera harringtonii*, *Oonopsis puebloensis*, *Oxybaphus rotundifolius*, *Penstemon grahamii*, *Phacelia submutica*, *Physaria obcordata*, and *Sclerocactus mesa-verdae*. For other species, we developed models using minimum convex polygons (defined by EORs and buffered by 50% of the polygon area) and SWReGAP vegetation. Vegetation types that intersected with EORs and overlapped the buffered minimum convex polygons were selected; all others were filtered out. Models were further constrained by elevation (defined in GIS by EOR distribution, and buffered on maximum and minimum ends by 10% of the elevation range). For barrens species, models were also constrained by SWReGAP geology. Geological types that overlapped EORs and overlapped the buffered minimum convex polygons were selected; all others were filtered out.

2b. Distribution relative to anthropogenic barriers: We rated all species individually based on the spatial relationship among known EOs, extent of modeled range/potential habitat (described above), and non-natural barriers (e.g., urban development, cropland). The natural and non-

natural land cover used in this analysis was developed by reclassifying SWReGAP land cover categories. Definitions of scoring categories are listed above.

3. Impact of land use changes resulting from human responses to climate change: This factor is intended to identify species that might be further threatened by strategies designed to mitigate or adapt to climate change (e.g., renewable energy projects such as wind-farms, solar arrays, biofuels production, hydro-power; tree-planting for carbon offsets). We made the assumptions that:

- Tree planting for carbon offsets is not likely in Colorado;
- Wind development is most likely to occur on the eastern plains and Front Range;
- Solar array development is potential for any grassland or shrubland habitat on both east and west slopes;
- Significant hydro-power development is not likely in Colorado;
- Natural gas drilling should be included here based on on-going political “clean fuel” dialogue, and the assumption that natural gas drilling could increase because of this.

Definitions of scoring categories are:

<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	<p>The natural history/requirements of the species are known to be incompatible with mitigation-related land use changes that are likely to very likely to occur within its current and/or potential future range. This includes (but is not limited to) the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Species requiring open habitats within landscapes likely to be reforested or afforested. If the species requires openings within forests that are created/maintained by natural processes (e.g., fire), and if those processes have a reasonable likelihood of continuing to operate within its range, a lesser impact category may be appropriate. ✓ Bird and bat species whose migratory routes, foraging territory, or lekking sites include existing and/or suitable wind farm sites. If numerous wind farms already exist along the species' migratory route, negative impacts have been found in relevant studies; if such studies exist but negative impacts have not been found, a lesser impact category may be appropriate. ✓ Greater than 20% of the species' range within the assessment area occurs on marginal agricultural land, such as CRP land or other open areas with suitable soils for agriculture ("prime farmland", etc.) that are not currently in agricultural production OR > 50% of the species' range within the assessment area occurs on any non-urbanized land with suitable soils, where there is a reasonable expectation that such land may be converted to biofuel production. ✓ The species occurs in one or more river/stream reaches not yet developed for hydropower, but with the potential to be so developed. ✓ Species of deserts or other permanently open, flat lands with potential for placement of solar arrays. ✓ Species dependent on dynamic shoreline habitats (e.g., active dunes or salt marshes) likely to be destroyed by human fortifications against rising sea levels.
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	<p>The natural history/requirements of the species are known to be incompatible with mitigation-related land use changes that <i>may possibly</i> occur within its current and/or potential future range, including any of the above (under Increase).</p>

<i>Neutral:</i>	The species is unlikely to be significantly affected by mitigation-related land use changes that may occur within its current and/or potential future range, including any of the above; OR it is unlikely that any mitigation-related land use changes will occur within the species' current and/or potential future range.
<i>Somewhat Decrease Vulnerability:</i>	The species is likely to benefit from mitigation-related land use changes that may occur within its current and/or potential future range. This includes (but is not limited to) the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest-associated species currently found within a landscape with < 40% forest cover, where increases in forest cover may occur as a result of reforestation or afforestation projects. ✓ Species currently subject to a higher frequency of fires than experienced historically, where there may now be greater incentive to control such fires. ✓ Species occurring on unprotected lands which may be protected and managed for conservation due to their carbon storage and/or sequestration ability.
<i>Decrease Vulnerability:</i>	The species is likely to benefit from mitigation-related land use changes that are likely to very likely to occur within its current and/or potential future range, including any of the above (under Somewhat Decrease).

We rated species that occupy primarily barrens and grasslands ‘Increase’ based on the potential for wind, solar, and biofuels. One exception to this is *Corispermum navicula*, which we rated ‘Neutral’ based on the assumption that these resources would not likely be developed in sand dune habitats. We rated shrubland species ‘Increase’ based on the potential for wind and solar, with the exception of *Eriogonum brandegei*, which occurs on erodible, steep slopes that are not as likely to be developed for these resources. Species listed in the RPCI strategy as being particularly threatened by oil and gas development were rated ‘Increase’ based on potential for natural gas. Alpine species, wetland species, and cliff/canyon species that are restricted to seeps were rated ‘Neutral’ based on assumption that these habitat types would be less likely to be developed in most mitigation scenarios. One exception to this general assumption is *Cleome multicaulis*, which we rated ‘Increase’ based on the potential for solar thermal plants in adjacent habitat, which could alter local hydrologic regimes. We rated forest species ‘Somewhat Decrease’ based on the assumption that forest management may be improved in the future in the interest of carbon sequestration. However, we rated Pinyon-juniper species ‘Neutral’ based on the assumption that the PJ woodlands would have less carbon value than montane/subalpine forests.

Section C - Sensitivity

1. **Dispersal and movement:** *Mimulus gemmiparus* was rated ‘Greatly Increase’ because it propagates vegetatively within a very narrowly distributed habitat. The *Botrychium* species were rated ‘Increase.’ According to Beatty et al. (2003), dispersal of *Botrychium lineare* spores probably occurs over short distances via gravity. They suggested that though spores may also travel long distances via wind, effective long-distance dispersal would require specific conditions and isolation, fragmentation, and small population size are likely still important dispersal factors. *Eriogonum pelinophilum* was rated ‘Increase’ based on the fact that nearly all known plants are older, the species apparently reproduces infrequently, and most seedlings do not survive (P. Lyon, pers. comm.). This rating was extrapolated to *E. clavellatum*, since it is similar in this

respect. *Nuttallia chrysantha* was rated ‘Somewhat Increase’ based on potential for dispersal by animals and wind, but limited long-term seed viability (Anderson 2006). *Eriogonum* species were given a split rating of ‘Somewhat Increase’ and ‘Neutral’ based on U.S. Forest Service species assessment for *E. coloradense* (Anderson 2004), which indicated potential for effective dispersal by animals, water and wind. This information was extrapolated to *E. brandegei*, as it is similar in this respect. *Ptilagrostis*, *Puccinellia*, *Machaeranthera*, and the *Cirsiums* were rated ‘Neutral’ based on their ability to efficiently disperse via wind. All other species were rated ‘Increase’ due to the fact that they reproduce primarily by seeds that fall close to the parent plant.

Definitions of scoring categories are:

<i>Greatly Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Species is characterized by severely restricted dispersal or movement capability. This category includes species represented by sessile organisms that almost never disperse more than a few meters per dispersal event. Examples include: plants with large or heavy propagules for which the disperser is extinct or so rare as to be ineffective; species with dispersal limited to vegetative shoots, buds, or similar structures that do not survive (at least initially) if detached from the parent.
<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Species is characterized by highly restricted dispersal or movement capability. This category includes species that rarely disperse through unsuitable habitat more than about 10 meters per dispersal event, and species in which dispersal beyond a very limited distance (or outside a small isolated patch of suitable habitat) periodically or irregularly occurs but is dependent on highly fortuitous or rare events. Examples include: plants dispersed ballistically; plant or animal species with free-living propagules or individuals that may be carried more than 10 meters by a tornado or unusually strong hurricane or large flood but that otherwise rarely disperse more than 10 meters; plants that do not fit criteria for Greatly Increase but lack obvious dispersal adaptations (i.e., propagules lack any known method for moving more than 10 meters away from the source plant).
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Species is characterized by limited but not severely or highly restricted dispersal or movement capability. A significant percentage (at least approximately 5%) of propagules or individuals disperse approximately 10-100 meters per dispersal event (rarely farther), or dispersal capability likely is consistent with one of the following examples. Examples include; species that exist in small isolated patches of suitable habitat but regularly disperse or move among patches that are up to 100 meters (rarely farther) apart; many ant-dispersed plant species; plants whose propagules are dispersed primarily by small animals (e.g., some rodents) that typically move propagules approximately 10-100 meters from the source (propagules may be cached or transported incidentally on fur or feathers); plants dispersed by wind with low efficiency (e.g., species with inefficiently plumed seeds and/or that occur predominantly in forests).
<i>Neutral:</i>	Species is characterized by moderate dispersal or movement capability. A significant percentage (at least approximately 5%) of propagules or individuals disperse approximately 100-1,000 meters per dispersal event (rarely farther), or dispersal capability likely is consistent with one of the following examples. Examples include: species whose individuals exist in small isolated patches of suitable habitat but regularly disperse or move among patches that are 100-1,000 meters (rarely farther) apart; many plant species dispersed by wind with high efficiency (e.g., species with efficiently plumed seeds or very small propagules that occur predominantly in open areas); plant and animal species whose propagules or individuals are dispersed by small animals (e.g., rodents, grouse) that regularly but perhaps infrequently move propagules approximately 100-1,000 meters from the source).

<p><i>Somewhat Decrease Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Species is characterized by good dispersal or movement capability. Species has propagules or dispersing individuals that readily move 1-10 kilometers from natal or source areas (rarely farther), or dispersal capability likely is consistent with one of the following examples. Examples include: plant species regularly dispersed up to 10 km (rarely farther) by large or mobile animals (e.g., plant has seeds that are cached, regurgitated, or defecated 1-10 kilometers from the source by birds [e.g., corvids, songbirds that eat small fleshy fruits] or mammals or that are transported on fur of large mobile animals such as most Carnivora or ungulates).</p>
<p><i>Decrease Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Species is characterized by excellent dispersal or movement capability. Species has propagules or dispersing individuals that readily move more than 10 kilometers from natal or source areas, or dispersal capability likely is consistent with one of the following examples. Examples include: plant or animal species whose individuals often or regularly are dispersed more than 10 kilometers by migratory or otherwise highly mobile animals, air or ocean currents, or humans, including species that readily become established outside their native ranges as a result of intentional or unintentional translocations by humans.</p>

2. **Sensitivity to temperature and moisture changes:** This factor pertains to the breadth of temperature and precipitation conditions, at both broad and local scales, within which a species is known to be capable of reproducing, growing, or otherwise existing. Species with narrow environmental tolerances/requirements may be more vulnerable to habitat loss from climate change than are species that thrive under diverse conditions.

(a.i.) **historical thermal niche:** This factor measures large-scale temperature variation that a species has experienced in recent historical times (i.e., the past 50 years), as approximated by mean seasonal temperature variation (difference between highest mean monthly maximum temperature and lowest mean monthly minimum temperature). It is a proxy for species' temperature tolerance at a broad scale. This factor was calculated in GIS by assessing the relationship between EORs and historical temperature variation data downloaded from NatureServe.

Definitions of scoring categories are:

<i>Greatly Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Considering the mean seasonal temperature variation for occupied cells, the species has experienced very small (< 37° F/20.8° C) temperature variation in the past 50 years. Includes cave obligates and species occurring in thermally stable groundwater habitats.
<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Considering the mean seasonal temperature variation for occupied cells, the species has experienced small (37 - 47° F/20.8 - 26.3° C) temperature variation in the past 50 years.
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Considering the mean seasonal temperature variation for occupied cells, the species has experienced slightly lower than average (47.1 - 57° F/26.3 - 31.8° C) temperature variation in the past 50 years.
<i>Neutral:</i>	Considering the mean seasonal temperature variation for occupied cells, the species has experienced average (57.1 - 77° F/31.8 - 44.0° C) temperature variation in the past 50 years.
<i>Somewhat Decrease Vulnerability:</i>	Considering the mean seasonal temperature variation for occupied cells, the species has experienced greater than average (> 77° F/43.0° C) temperature variation in the past 50 years.

(a.ii.) **physiological thermal niche:** This factor assesses the degree to which a species is restricted to relatively cool or cold environments that are thought to be vulnerable to loss or significant reduction as a result of climate change. Alpine and cliff/canyon species were rated ‘Increase’ based on the assumption that these habitats are likely to be reduced as Colorado becomes warmer, and presumably drier. All others were rated ‘Neutral.’ Definitions of scoring categories are:

<i>Greatly Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Species is completely or almost completely (> 90% of occurrences or range) restricted to relatively cool or cold environments that may be lost or reduced in the assessment area as a result of climate change.
<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Species is moderately (50-90% of occurrences or range) restricted to relatively cool or cold environments that may be lost or reduced in the assessment area as a result of climate change.
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Species is somewhat (10-50% of occurrences or range) restricted to relatively cool or cold environments that may be lost or reduced in the assessment area as a result of climate change.
<i>Neutral:</i>	Species distribution is not significantly affected by thermal characteristics of the environment in the assessment area, or species occupies habitats that are thought to be not vulnerable to projected climate change.
<i>Somewhat Decrease Vulnerability:</i>	Species shows a preference for environments toward the warmer end of the spectrum.

(b.i.) **historical hydrological niche:** This factor measures large-scale precipitation variation that a species has experienced in recent historical times (i.e., the past 50 years), as approximated by mean annual precipitation variation across occupied cells within the assessment area. Ratings for this factor were calculated in GIS by overlaying the species’ Element Occurrence Records on mean annual precipitation data (1951-2006) from Climate Wizard, and subtracting the lowest pixel value from the highest value.

Definitions of scoring categories are:

<i>Greatly Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Considering the range of mean annual precipitation across occupied cells, the species has experienced very small (< 4 inches/100 mm) precipitation variation in the past 50 years.
<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Considering the range of mean annual precipitation across occupied cells, the species has experienced small (4 - 10 inches/100 - 254 mm) precipitation variation in the past 50 years.
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Considering the range of mean annual precipitation across occupied cells, the species has experienced slightly lower than average (11 - 20 inches/255 - 508 mm) precipitation variation in the past 50 years.
<i>Neutral:</i>	Considering the range of mean annual precipitation across occupied cells, the species has experienced average (21 - 40 inches/509 - 1,016 mm) precipitation variation in the past 50 years.
<i>Somewhat Decrease Vulnerability:</i>	Considering the range of mean annual precipitation across occupied cells, the species has experienced greater than average (> 40 inches/1,016 mm) precipitation variation in the past 50 years.

(b.ii.) **physiological hydrological niche:** This factor pertains to a species' dependence on a narrowly defined precipitation/hydrologic regime, including strongly seasonal precipitation patterns and/or specific aquatic/wetland habitats (e.g., certain springs, vernal pools, seeps, seasonal standing or flowing water) or localized moisture conditions that may be highly vulnerable to loss or reduction with climate change. Definitions of scoring categories are:

<i>Greatly Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Completely or almost completely (>90% of occurrences or range) dependent on a specific aquatic/wetland habitat or localized moisture regime that is highly vulnerable to loss or reduction with climate change AND the expected direction of moisture change (drier or wetter) is likely to reduce the species' distribution, abundance, or habitat quality. If this second condition is not met (e.g., species dependent on springs tied to a regional aquifer that would not be expected to change significantly with climate change), the species should be scored as Neutral. Examples for Greatly Increase include plants that are exclusively or very strongly associated with localized moist microsites (e.g., "hanging gardens" in arid landscapes).
<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Moderately (50-90% of occurrences or range) dependent on a strongly seasonal hydrologic regime and/or a specific aquatic/wetland habitat or localized moisture regime that is highly vulnerable to loss or reduction with climate change AND the expected direction of moisture change (drier or wetter) is likely to reduce the species' distribution, abundance, or habitat quality. If this second condition is not met, the species should be scored as Neutral. Examples for Increase include certain plants whose life cycles are highly synchronized with Mediterranean precipitation patterns in areas vulnerable to large changes in the amount and seasonal distribution of precipitation. Also included are desert or semidesert plants that frequently occur in but are not restricted to or almost restricted to moisture-accumulating microsites, as well as plants (and animals that depend on these species) for which >50% of populations occur in areas such as sandy soils that are sensitive to changes in precipitation.

<p><i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Somewhat (10-50%) dependent on a strongly seasonal hydrologic regime and/or a specific aquatic/wetland habitat or localized moisture regime that is highly vulnerable to loss or reduction with climate change AND the expected direction of moisture change (drier or wetter) is likely to reduce the species' distribution, abundance, or habitat quality. If this second condition is not met, the species should be scored as Neutral. Examples: plants (and animals that depend on these species) for which 10-50% of populations occur in areas such as sandy soils that are sensitive to changes in precipitation; certain plants with ranges restricted to seasonal precipitation environments (e.g., summer rainfall deserts) and which have a moderate degree of adaptation to that seasonality.</p>
<p><i>Neutral:</i></p>	<p>Species has little or no dependence on a strongly seasonal hydrologic regime and/or a specific aquatic/wetland habitat or localized moisture regime that is highly vulnerable to loss or reduction with climate change OR hydrological requirements are not likely to be significantly disrupted in major portion of the range.</p>
<p><i>Somewhat Decrease Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Species has very broad moisture regime tolerances OR would benefit by the predicted change in hydrologic regime. Examples include water-limited species that could increase with increasing precipitation or arid-adapted species that could increase in areas with decreasing moisture availability.</p>

Most of the rare plants are already adapted to wide variations in wet versus dry years. Wetland species, cliff/canyon species restricted to seeps, alpine species that prefer wetter micro-sites, and *Aquilegia chrysantha* were rated 'Greatly Increase.' Alpine species that are not restricted to wetter micro-sites were rated 'Neutral.' All other species were rated 'Increase' based on the assumption that most areas within Colorado will get drier (note that there is much less agreement among climate models on predictions for precipitation than there is for temperature). Photosynthetic pathways are unknown for the rare plants, but in all cases where pathways were known for other species in these Genera, those species were C3 (i.e., more vulnerable to decline under drying conditions than C4 plants would be).

(c.) **dependence on specific disturbance regime:** This factor pertains to a species' response to specific disturbance regimes such as fires, floods, severe winds, pathogen outbreaks, or similar events. Definitions of scoring categories are:

<p><i>Increase Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Strongly affected by specific disturbance regime, and climate change is likely to change the frequency, severity, or extent of that disturbance regime in a way that reduces the species' distribution, abundance, or habitat quality. For example, many sagebrush-associated species in regions predicted to experience increased fire frequency/intensity would be scored here due to the anticipated deleterious effects of increased fire on their habitat.</p>
<p><i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Moderately affected by specific disturbance regime, and climate change is likely to change the frequency, severity, or extent of that disturbance regime in a way that reduces the species' distribution, abundance, or habitat quality, OR strongly affected by specific disturbance regime, and climate change is likely to change that regime in a way that causes minor disruption to the species' distribution, abundance, or habitat quality. For example, plants in a riverscours community that are strongly tied to natural erosion and deposition flood cycles, which may shift position within the channel rather than disappear as a result of climate change.</p>
<p><i>Neutral:</i></p>	<p>Little or no response to a specific disturbance regime, or climate change is unlikely to change the frequency, severity, or extent of that disturbance regime in a way that affects the range or abundance of the species.</p>

<i>Somewhat Decrease Vulnerability:</i>	Moderately affected by specific disturbance regime, and climate change is likely to change the frequency, severity, or extent of that disturbance regime in a way that increases the species' distribution, abundance, or habitat quality. Many fire-adapted plants can be scored here if a predicted increase in fire frequency/intensity is anticipated to be beneficial.
<i>Decrease Vulnerability:</i>	Strongly affected by specific disturbance regime, and climate change is likely to change the frequency, severity, or extent of that disturbance regime in a way that increases the species' distribution, abundance, or habitat quality (e.g., in areas predicted to experience increased fire frequency, invasive grasses that have a strong positive response to fire (e.g., ecosystem function-altering) could be scored here.

Species that primarily inhabit forest habitats were rated 'Increase' based on the assumption that these systems will be likely to experience more frequent and intense disturbance events (e.g., fire, insect outbreaks) under projected climate change scenarios. One exception to this is *Ipomopsis aggregata* ssp. *weberi*, which was rated 'Neutral' based on increasing numbers in the wake of landscape-scale beetle kill. Species that inhabit shrublands and Pinyon-juniper were rated 'Somewhat Increase' based on the assumption that these habitats would be more likely to burn under climate change scenarios due to increased temperatures and increase in weedy understory (especially cheatgrass). *Spiranthes diluvialis* was rated 'Somewhat Increase' based on potential for flooding. All other species were rated 'Neutral.'

(d.) **dependence on ice, ice-edge, or snow covered habitats:** Alpine species rated 'Somewhat Increase;' all other species rated 'Neutral.' Definitions of scoring factors are:

<i>Greatly Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Highly dependent (>80% of subpopulations or range) on ice- or snow-associated habitats; or found almost exclusively on or near ice or snow during at least one stage of the life cycle.
<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Moderately dependent (50-80% of subpopulations or range) on ice- or snow-associated habitats; or often found most abundantly on or near ice or snow but also regularly occurs away from such areas.
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Somewhat (10-49% of subpopulations or range) dependent on ice- or snow-associated habitats, or may respond positively to snow or ice but is not dependent on it. For example, certain alpine plants are often associated with long-lasting snowbeds but also commonly occur away from such areas; certain small mammals experience increased survival and may develop relatively large populations under winter snow cover but do not depend on snow cover. Species that benefit from a minimum thickness of ice or snowpack for winter insulation should also be scored here.
<i>Neutral:</i>	Little dependence on ice- or snow-associated habitats (may be highly dependent in up to 10% of the range).

3. Restriction to uncommon geological features or derivatives - This factor pertains to a species' need for a particular soil/substrate, geology, water chemistry, or specific physical feature (e.g., caves, cliffs, active sand dunes) for reproduction, feeding, growth, or otherwise existing for one or more portions of the life cycle (e.g., normal growth, shelter, reproduction, seedling establishment). It focuses on the commonness of suitable conditions for the species on the landscape, as indicated by the commonness of the features themselves combined with the degree

of the species' restriction to them. Climate envelopes may shift away from the locations of fixed (within at least a 50 year timeframe) geological features or their derivatives, making species tied to these uncommon features potentially more vulnerable to habitat loss from climate change than are species that thrive under diverse conditions. Definitions of scoring categories are:

<p><i>Increase Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Very highly dependent upon, i.e., more or less endemic to (> 85% of occurrences found on) a particular highly uncommon geological feature or derivative (e.g., soil, water chemistry). Such features often have their own endemics. Examples include serpentine (broad and strict) endemic plants, plants of calcareous substrates where such substrates are uncommon (e.g., California, southeastern U.S.), plants restricted to one or a few specific rock strata, organisms more or less restricted to inland sand dunes or shale barrens, obligate cave-dwelling organisms, and springsnails restricted to springs with high dissolved CO₂. This category could also include fish species that require a highly uncommon substrate particle size for their stream bottoms, such as the Colorado pikeminnow (<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>) that spawns only on rare cobble bars cleared of debris by strong upstream currents.</p>
<p><i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Moderately to highly dependent upon a particular geological feature or derivative, i.e., (1) an indicator of but not an endemic to (65-85% of occurrences found on) the types of features described under Increase, OR (2) more or less restricted to a geological feature or derivative that is not highly uncommon within the species' range, but is not one of the dominant types. Examples of the latter include species more or less restricted to active coastal sand dunes, cliffs, salt flats (including shorebirds that require sodic soils), inland waters within a particular salinity range, and non-dominant rock types such as occasional igneous rock intrusions within a landscape mostly dominated by sedimentary and/or metamorphic rocks. This category could also include fish species that require a specific substrate particle size for their stream bottoms, if that type of stream bottom is not one of the dominant types within the species' range.</p>
<p><i>Neutral:</i></p>	<p>Having a clear preference for (> 85% of occurrences found on) a certain geological feature or derivative, where the feature is among the dominant types within the species' range. For example, red spruce prefers acidic, organic soils (not uncommon within its range), although it is occasionally found on other soil types. Many species whose habitat descriptions specify one pH category (acidic, neutral, or basic) and/or one soil particle size (e.g., rocky, sandy, or loamy) will probably fall here, upon confirmation that the substrate type is not particularly uncommon within the species' range.</p>
<p><i>Somewhat Decrease Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Somewhat flexible but not highly generalized in dependence upon geological features or derivatives, i.e., found on a subset of the dominant substrate/water chemistry types within its range. Most habitat descriptions that mention more than one type of relatively widespread geological feature should probably go here; however, if all types mentioned are uncommon within the species' range, Somewhat Increase may be appropriate. This category also encompasses species not strongly tied to any specific geological feature or derivative, such as many birds and mammals.</p>
<p><i>Decrease Vulnerability:</i></p>	<p>Highly generalized relative to dependence upon geological features or derivatives, i.e., the species is described as a generalist and/or a significant proportion of its occurrences have been documented on substrates or in waters that represent opposite ends of the spectrum of types within the assessment region (e.g., many occurrences known from both acidic and basic soils or waters, or from both sandy and clay soils). Species such as common yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>) and coyote (<i>Canis latrans</i>) should be assigned to this category.</p>

Species that are tied primarily to barrens habitats were rated ‘Increase.’ *Ipomopsis globularis* and *Saussurea weberi* were also rated ‘Increase’ based on their restriction to calcareous substrates. Cliff/canyon species were rated ‘Somewhat Increase.’ Species that have more than two habitat types as primary habitats were rated ‘Somewhat Decrease’ based on the assumption that species occupying multiple suitable habitat types will be better able to shift their range/distribution in response to changing habitat conditions. All others were rated ‘Neutral.’

4. **Reliance on specific interactions** - The primary impact of climate change on many species may occur via effects on synchrony with other species on which they depend, rather than through direct physiological stress.

(a) **Dependence on other species to generate habitat:** rated ‘Neutral’ for all species.

Definitions of scoring categories are:

<i>Greatly Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Required habitat generated primarily by one species, and that species is highly to extremely vulnerable to climate change within the assessment area.
<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Required habitat generated primarily by one species, and that species is at most moderately vulnerable to climate change within the assessment area. See examples of species requiring other species to generate habitat under Greatly Increase Vulnerability. If the climate change vulnerability of the habitat-generating species is unknown, check both Greatly Increase and Increase Vulnerability.
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Required habitat generated primarily by one or more of not more than a few species. For example, a certain degree of specificity exists between particular cactus species and certain nurse plants; burrowing owls (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>) depend on excavations made by relatively few species of burrowing mammals; certain plant species depend on large grazing animals to generate disturbance required for establishment and early growth.
<i>Neutral:</i>	Required habitat generated by more than a few species, or does not involve species-specific processes.

(b) **Dietary versatility:** not applicable to plants.

(c) **Pollinator versatility:** *Oenothera harringtonii* was rated ‘Increase’ because it is primarily pollinated by the sphinx moth (Spackman Panjabi 2004). The *Penstemon* species and the *Sclerocactus* species were rated ‘Somewhat Increase’ based on the need for pollinators, which are thought to be comprised of several genera and species. *Astragalus* species were rated ‘Neutral’ based on the USFS species assessments for *Astragalus anisus* and *A. missouriensis* var. *humistratus*, which indicated some western *Astragalus* species are visited by over 27 species of bees. This rating was extrapolated to the other *Astragalus* species. Note that pollinators of these Colorado *Astragalus* species have not been identified, so this extrapolation is based on an untested assumption. *Ptilagrostis*, *Puccinellia*, and the *Botrychium* species were rated ‘Neutral’ because they are wind pollinated. *Townsendia glabella* was rated ‘Neutral’ based on its

similarities with *A. missouriensis* and *Ipomopsis polyantha* (P. Lyon, pers. comm.). All others were rated either 'Neutral' based on species assessments (also Tepedino 2009 for *Physaria obcordata*), or 'Unknown.'

Definitions of scoring categories are:

<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Completely or almost completely dependent on one species for pollination (> 90% of effective pollination accomplished by 1 species) or, if no observations exist, morphology suggests very significant limitation of potential pollinators (e.g., very long corolla tube).
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Completely or almost completely dependent on 2-4 species for pollination (> 90% of effective pollination accomplished by 2-4 species) or, if no observations exist, morphology suggests conformation to a specific "pollination syndrome" (e.g., van der Pijl 1961, <i>Evolution</i> 15: 44-59, http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/syndromes.shtml).
<i>Neutral:</i>	Pollination apparently flexible; five or more species make significant contributions to pollination or, if no observations exist, morphology does not suggest pollinator limitation or pollination syndrome.

(d) **Dependence on other species for propagule dispersal:** All species were rated 'Neutral.'

Definitions for scoring categories are:

<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Completely or almost completely (roughly > 90%) dependent on a single species for propagule dispersal. For example, whitebark pine would fit here because Clark's nutcracker is the primary dispersal agent.
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Completely or almost completely (roughly > 90%) dependent on a small number of species for propagule dispersal. For example, a freshwater mussel for which only a few species of fish can disperse larvae.
<i>Neutral:</i>	Disperses on its own (most animals) OR propagules can be dispersed by more than a few species.

(e) **Other inter-specific interactions:** This factor refers to interactions unrelated to habitat, seedling establishment, diet, pollination, or propagule dispersal. Here an inter-specific interaction can include mutualism, parasitism, commensalism, or predator-prey relationship.

Definitions for scoring categories are:

<i>Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Requires an interaction with a single other species for persistence.
<i>Somewhat Increase Vulnerability:</i>	Requires an interaction with a one member of a small group of taxonomically related species for persistence. Could also include cases where specificity is not known for certain, but is suspected. Many Orchidaceae will be in this category because of their requirement for a specific fungal partner for germination (Tupac Otero and Flanagan 2006, <i>TREE</i> 21: 64-65).
<i>Neutral:</i>	Does not require an interspecific interaction or, if it does, many potential candidates for partners are available.

The *Astragalus* species were rated 'Increase' based on their known symbiotic relationship with *Rhizobium* bacteria to fix nitrogen. One exception to this is *A. osterhoutii*, which apparently does not share this symbiotic relationship (C. Dawson, pers. comm.). All others were rated either 'Neutral' based on species assessments, or 'Unknown.'

5. **Genetic factors** – Rated 'Unknown' for all species.

6. **Phenological response** – Rated 'Unknown' for all species.

Section D – Documented or modeled response to climate change

All species rated 'Unknown' for each factor in this section.

Results of the CCVI analysis for PGCN

Of the 121 species scored, 107 were Extremely Vulnerable or Highly Vulnerable (Table B1). Scoring factors are summarized by number of species receiving each possible score in Table B2. Table B3 details the results of the CCVI analysis by species. See Part 3 (Problems Affecting the Species) of this document for discussion.

Table B1. Summary of climate change vulnerability scores for PGCN.

Index Score	Number of PGCN
Extremely Vulnerable	103
Highly Vulnerable	4
Moderately Vulnerable	2
Presumed Stable	1
Insufficient Evidence	11

Table B2. Number of PGCN in each scoring category, by exposure and sensitivity factors. *These factors are calculated as percent of range (e.g., a species range may have 80% in one category and 20% in another category). Number of species column reflects number of species for which the greatest percentage of the range falls within the scoring category.

Scoring Factor	Score	Number of Species
Exposure to temperature increase*	>5.5	94
	5.5 – 5.1	16
	Unknown distribution	11
Exposure to reduction in moisture*	<-.119	5
	0.119	42
	0.096	48
	0.073	14
	0.05	1
	Unknown distribution	11
Natural Barriers	Greatly Increase	5
	Increase	81

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Scoring Factor	Score	Number of Species
	Somewhat Increase	8
	Neutral	18
	Unknown	9
Anthropogenic Barriers	Greatly Increase	2
	Increase	12
	Somewhat Increase	29
	Neutral	66
	Unknown	12
Climate Change Mitigation	Increase	58
	Somewhat Increase	1
	Neutral	52
	Somewhat Decrease	6
	Unknown	4
Dispersal	Greatly Increase	1
	Increase	111
	Somewhat Increase	2
	Neutral	5
	Somewhat Decrease	0
	Decrease	0
	Unknown	2
Historical Thermal Niche	Greatly Increase	0
	Increase	0
	Somewhat Increase	1
	Neutral	75
	Somewhat Decrease	34
	Unknown	11
Physiological Thermal Niche	Greatly Increase	0
	Increase	30

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Scoring Factor	Score	Number of Species
	Somewhat Increase	0
	Neutral	88
	Somewhat Decrease	0
	Unknown	3
Historical Hydrological Niche	Greatly Increase	33
	Increase	48
	Somewhat Increase	17
	Neutral	12
	Somewhat Decrease	0
	Unknown	11
Physiological Hydrological Niche	Greatly Increase	19
	Increase	88
	Somewhat Increase	1
	Neutral	11
	Somewhat Decrease	0
	Unknown	2
Disturbance Regime	Increase	0
	Somewhat Increase	44
	Neutral	75
	Somewhat Decrease	0
	Decrease	0
	Unknown	2
Dependence on Ice/Snow	Greatly Increase	1
	Increase	0
	Somewhat Increase	15
	Neutral	103
	Unknown	2
Physical Habitat Restriction	Increase	31

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Scoring Factor	Score	Number of Species
	Somewhat Increase	13
	Neutral	66
	Somewhat Decrease	9
	Decrease	0
	Unknown	2
Dependence on Other Species to Generate Habitat	Greatly Increase	0
	Increase	0
	Somewhat Increase	0
	Neutral	119
	Unknown	2
Pollinator Versatility	Increase	1
	Somewhat Increase	13
	Neutral	49
	Unknown	58
Dependence on Other Species for Propagule Dispersal	Increase	0
	Somewhat Increase	0
	Neutral	117
	Unknown	4
Other Species Interactions (e.g., mutualisms)	Increase	15
	Somewhat Increase	2
	Neutral	17
	Unknown	87

Table B3. Climate Change Vulnerability Index results for PGCN. GI = Greatly Increase; Inc = Increase; SI = Somewhat Increase; N = Neutral; SD = Somewhat Decrease; D = Decrease; U = Unknown; EV = Extremely Vulnerable; HV = Highly Vulnerable; MV = Moderately Vulnerable; PS = Presumed Stable; IE = Insufficient Evidence to score.

Species	Common Name	Temperature Scope		Hamon AET:PET Moisture Metric Scope					Natural barriers	Anthropogenic barriers	Climate Change mitigation	Dispersal/Movement	Historical thermal niche	Physiological thermal niche	Historical hydrological niche	Physiological hydrological niche	Dependence on disturbance	Dependence on ice/snow	Physical habitat specificity	Depend on other spp for habitat	Pollinators	Depend on other spp for dispersal	Other spp interaction(s)	Vulnerability Score
		% >5.5F	% 5.1 – 5.5 F	% < -0.119	-0.097 – -0.119	-0.074 – -0.096	-0.051 – -0.073	-0.028 – -0.05																
<i>Aletes humilis</i>	Larimer Aletes	60	40			100			Inc	N	SD	Inc	N	Inc	Inc	Inc	N	N	SI	U	N	N	N	EV
<i>Aletes latilobus</i>	Canyonlands aletes	100					100		Inc	Inc	Inc	Inc	N	Inc	GI	Inc	N	N	SI	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Aletes macdougallii ssp. Breviradiatus</i>	Mesa Verde aletes	100				100			N	SI-N	N	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Aliciella sedifolia</i>	Stonecrop gilia	100				93	7		GI	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	GI	GI	N	SI	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Anticlea vaginatus</i>	Alcove death camas	100			100				Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	GI	GI	N	N	SI	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha var. rydbergii</i>	Golden columbine	100			100				N	N	N	Inc	SI	N	Inc	GI	N	N	SD	N	SI	N	N	EV
<i>Asclepias uncialis ssp. uncialis</i>	Dwarf milkweed	23	77		71	29			N	SI	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	EV
<i>Astragalus anisus</i>	Gunnison milkvetch	100		45	55				SI	SI	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus cronquistii</i>	Cronquist milkvetch	100					28	72	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus debequaeus</i>	DeBeque milkvetch	100				99	1		Inc	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	SD	U	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus deterior</i>	Cliff-palace milkvetch	100				100			Inc	Inc-SI	N	Inc	N	Inc	Inc	Inc	N	N	SI	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i>	Horseshoe milkvetch	100				100			SI-N	N	N	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus humillimus</i>	Mancos milkvetch	100					100		Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	Inc	GI	Inc	N	N	SI	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus iodopetalus</i>	Violet milkvetch	41	59		59	41			N	SI	Inc	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV

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		Temperature Scope		Hamon AET:PET Moisture Metric Scope					Natural barriers	Anthropogenic barriers	Climate Change mitigation	Dispersal/Movement	Historical thermal niche	Physiological thermal niche	Historical hydrological niche	Physiological hydrological niche	Dependence on disturbance	Dependence on ice/snow	Physical habitat specificity	Depend on other spp for habitat	Pollinators	Depend on other spp for dispersal	Other spp interaction(s)	Vulnerability Score
		% >5.5F	% 5.1 – 5.5 F	% < -0.119	-0.097 – -0.119	-0.074 – -0.096	-0.051 – -0.073	-0.028 – -0.05																
Species	Common Name	% >5.5F	% 5.1 – 5.5 F	% < -0.119	-0.097 – -0.119	-0.074 – -0.096	-0.051 – -0.073	-0.028 – -0.05																
<i>Astragalus lonchocarpus</i> var. <i>hamiltonii</i>	Hamilton milkvetch	100			100				Inc	SI	N	Inc	SD	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus microcymbus</i>	Skiff milkvetch	100		97	3				SI-N	SI-N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus missouriensis</i> var. <i>humistratus</i>	Missouri milkvetch		100		100				Inc-SI	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	SD	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	Naturita milkvetch	100				98	2		Inc-SI-N	SI-N	N	Inc	SD	Inc	Inc	Inc	SI	N	SI	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus osterhoutii</i>	Kremmling milkvetch	100			100				Inc-SI	Inc-SI	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	N	EV
<i>Astragalus piscator</i>	Fisher Towers milkvetch	100				100			N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus rafaensis</i>	San Rafael milkvetch	100				91	9		Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus schmollii</i>	Schmoll milkvetch	100				100			Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Astragalus tortipes</i>	Sleeping Ute milkvetch	100					100		Inc-SI	Inc-SI	Inc	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	Inc	EV
<i>Boechera crandallii</i>	Crandall's rock cress	100		36	63	1			N	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	SI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	N	EV
<i>Boechera glareosa</i>		100			100				Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Botrychium furcatum</i>	Fork-leaved moonwort								Inc	U	N	Inc	U	Inc	U	N	N	SI	N	N	N	N	U	IE
<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	Narrowleaf grape fern	100		7		93			Inc	N	SD	Inc	N	N	SI	SI	SI	N	SD	N	N	N	U	HV
<i>Caesalpinia repens</i>	Creeping rush-pea								U	U	U	Inc	U	U	U	Inc	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	IE
<i>Camissonia eastwoodiae</i>	Eastwood evening primrose	100				42	50	8	N	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV

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 Species	Common Name	Temperature Scope		Hamon AET:PET Moisture Metric Scope					Natural barriers	Anthropogenic barriers	Climate Change mitigation	Dispersal/Movement	Historical thermal niche	Physiological thermal niche	Historical hydrological niche	Physiological hydrological niche	Dependence on disturbance	Dependence on ice/snow	Physical habitat specificity	Depend on other spp for habitat	Pollinators	Depend on other spp for dispersal	Other spp interaction(s)	Vulnerability Score	
		% >5.5F	% 5.1 – 5.5 F	% < -0.119	-0.097 – -0.119	-0.074 – -0.096	-0.051 – -0.073	-0.028 – -0.05																	
<i>Carex stenoptila</i>	Small-winged sedge	79	21	9	35	56			N	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	GI	N	N	SD	N	U	N	U	MV	
<i>Castilleja puberla</i>	Downy Indian-paintbrush	90	10		0.5	90	8	1.5	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	N	N	N	SI	N	N	U	N	U	EV	
<i>Cirsium perplexans</i>	Adobe thistle	100			62	38			N	N	Inc	N	SD	N	SI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	N	HV	
<i>Cirsium scapanolepis</i>	Mountain-slope thistle								U	U	SD	N	U	N	U	Inc	SI	N	SD	N	U	N	U	IE	
<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>	Slender spiderflower	2	98			46	54		GI	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	GI	GI	N	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV	
<i>Corispermum navicula</i>	Boat-shaped bugseed	100			33	67			Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV	
<i>Cryptantha gypsophila</i>	Gypsum Valley cat's-eye	100			8	84	8		Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV	
<i>Delphinium ramosum</i> var. <i>alpestre</i>	Colorado larkspur	94	6	3	46	48	3		Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	SI	N	N	SI	N	N	U	N	U	EV	
<i>Delphinium robustum</i>	Wahatoya Creek larkspur								Inc	U	U	Inc	U	Inc	U	Inc	N	N	SI	N	N	N	N	IE	
<i>Descurainia kenheilii</i>	Heil's tansy mustard	100					100		Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	GI	N	N	SI	N	N	U	N	U	EV	
<i>Dicoria wetherillii</i>	Wetherill's dicoria								U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	IE
<i>Draba exunguiculata</i>	Clawless draba	100			32	52	16		Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	SI	N	N	SI	N	N	N	N	N	EV	
<i>Draba graminea</i>	San Juan whitlow-grass	100				75	25		Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	SI	GI	N	GI	N	N	N	N	N	EV	
<i>Draba grayana</i>	Gray's Peak whitlow-grass	77	23		33	66	1		Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	N	N	N	SI	N	N	N	N	N	EV	
<i>Draba malpighiacea</i>	Whitlow-grass	100				100			Inc	N	SD	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV	
<i>Draba smithii</i>	Smith Whitlow-grass	54	46	1	26	35	14	24	Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	Inc	N	Inc	N	N	SI	N	N	N	N	EV	
<i>Draba weberi</i>	Weber's draba	100				100			GI	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	GI	GI	N	SI	N	N	N	N	N	EV	

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 Species	Common Name	Temperature Scope		Hamon AET:PET Moisture Metric Scope					Natural barriers	Anthropogenic barriers	Climate Change mitigation	Dispersal/Movement	Historical thermal niche	Physiological thermal niche	Historical hydrological niche	Physiological hydrological niche	Dependence on disturbance	Dependence on ice/snow	Physical habitat specificity	Depend on other spp for habitat	Pollinators	Depend on other spp for dispersal	Other spp interaction(s)	Vulnerability Score
		% >5.5F	% 5.1 – 5.5 F	% < -0.119	-0.097 – -0.119	-0.074 – -0.096	-0.051 – -0.073	-0.028 – -0.05																
<i>Erigeron kachinensis</i>	Kachina daisy	100				100			Inc	SI	N	Inc	N	Inc	GI	GI	N	N	SI	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Erigeron wilkenii</i>	Wilken fleabane	100			100				Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	GI	Inc	N	N	SI	N	N	U	U	EV
<i>Eriogonum brandegei</i>	Brandegee wild buckwheat	100		86	14				Inc	N	N	SI-N	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	N	EV
<i>Eriogonum clavellatum</i>	Comb Wash buckwheat	100					99.5	0.5	N	SI	Inc	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Eriogonum coloradense</i>	Colorado wild buckwheat	100		33	27	15	25		Inc	N	N	SI-N	N	Inc	N	Inc	N	SI	N	N	N	N	N	EV
<i>Eriogonum pelinophilum</i>	Clay-loving wild buckwheat	100				48	52		Inc	Inc-SI	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Eutrema edwardsii ssp. penlandii</i>	Penland alpine fen mustard	100			28	72			Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	N	GI	N	SI	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Gaura neomexicana ssp. coloradensis</i>	Colorado butterfly plant	47	53		47	53			Inc	GI- Inc	N	Inc	N	N	Inc	GI	N	N	SD	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Gutierrezia elegans</i>	Lone Mesa snakeweed	100			100				Inc	SI	Inc	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Hackelia besseyi</i>	Bessey's stickseed								U	U	SD	Inc	U	N	U	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	IE
<i>Hackelia gracilentia</i>	Mesa Verde stickseed	100				100			N	SI	N	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Herrickia horrida</i>	Canadian River spiny aster		100		13	87			SI-N	N	N	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Ipomopsis aggregata ssp. Weberi</i>	Rabbit Ears gilia	100			65	35			N	N	SD	Inc	SD	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	PS
<i>Ipomopsis globularis</i>	Globe gilia	100			45	55			Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	SI	Inc	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Ipomopsis polyantha</i>	Pagosa skyrocket		100		100				Inc	Inc	Inc	Inc	SD	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Lepidium crenatum</i>	Alkaline pepperwort	100		24	25	51			SI	SI	Inc	Inc	N	N	SI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Lesquerella calcicola</i>	Rocky Mountain bladderpod	17	83		38	62			Inc	SI	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV

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		Temperature Scope		Hamon AET:PET Moisture Metric Scope					Natural barriers	Anthropogenic barriers	Climate Change mitigation	Dispersal/Movement	Historical thermal niche	Physiological thermal niche	Historical hydrological niche	Physiological hydrological niche	Dependence on disturbance	Dependence on ice/snow	Physical habitat specificity	Depend on other spp for habitat	Pollinators	Depend on other spp for dispersal	Other spp interaction(s)	Vulnerability Score
<i>Lesquerella congesta</i>	Dudley Bluffs bladderpod	100			100				Inc	Inc	Inc	Inc	N-SD	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	SI	N	U	EV
<i>Lesquerella parviflora</i>	Piceance bladderpod	100		75	24	1			Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Lesquerella pruinoso</i>	Pagosa bladderpod		100	1	95	4			Inc	SI	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	N	EV
<i>Lesquerella vicina</i>	Good-neighbor bladderpod	100		6	49	42	3		Inc	Inc	N	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Limnorchis zothecina</i>	Alcove bog orchid	100			100				Inc	N	N	Inc	SD	Inc	GI	GI	N	N	SI	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Lomatium concinnum</i>	Colorado desert-parsley	100		42	9	49			SI	Inc-SI	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Lupinus crassus</i>	Payson lupine	100		3		97			SI-N	SI-N	N	Inc	SD	N	SI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	HV
<i>Lygodesmia doloresensis</i>	Dolores River skeletonplant	100				98	2		SI	SI	N	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Machaeranthera coloradoensis</i>	Colorado tansy-aster	99	1	3	17	52	28		Inc	N	Inc	N	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	N	N	U	N	U	HV
<i>Mentzelia rhizomata</i>	Roan Cliffs blazing star	100		2	93	5			Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Mertensia humilis</i>	Rocky Mountain bluebells	100			76	24			Inc-SI-N	SI-N	Inc	Inc	N	N	SI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Mimulus gemmiparus</i>	Budding monkey flower	100				71	29		Inc	N	N	GI	N	Inc	SI	GI	N	N	SI	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Nuttallia chrysantha</i>	Golden blazing star	71	29	10	28	62			Inc	SI-N	Inc	Inc-SI	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Nuttallia densa</i>	Arkansas Canyon stickleaf	100		1.5	98.5				Inc-SI	SI-N	N	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Oenothera acutissima</i>	Narrow-leaf evening primrose	100		4	70	26			N	N	N	Inc	N	N	Inc	GI	N	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Oenothera harringtonii</i>	Arkansas Valley evening primrose	1	99		17	83			Inc	SI-N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc-N	N	U	EV

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		% >5.5F	% 5.1 – 5.5 F	% < -0.119	-0.097 – -0.119	-0.074 – -0.096	-0.051 – -0.073	-0.028 – -0.05																
Species	Common Name	% >5.5F	% 5.1 – 5.5 F	% < -0.119	-0.097 – -0.119	-0.074 – -0.096	-0.051 – -0.073	-0.028 – -0.05																
<i>Oenopsis foliosa</i> var. <i>monocephala</i>	Rayless goldenweed		100		80	20			N	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Oenopsis puebloensis</i>	Pueblo goldenweed	1	99		5	95			Inc	SI-N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Opuntia heacockiae</i>	Heacock's prickly-pear								U	U	N	Inc	U	N	U	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	IE
<i>Oreocarya osterhoutii</i>	Osterhout's cat's-eye	100				61	39		Inc	Inc-SI	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Oreoxis humilis</i>	Pikes Peak spring parsely	100			18	3	79		Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	SI	N	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Oxybaphus rotundifolius</i>	Round-leaf four o'clock	7	93		21	79			Inc	SI-N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>obnapiformis</i>	Bessey locoweed	100			36	64			N	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	SI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>	Knowlton cactus								U	U	N	Inc	U	N	U	Inc	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	IE
<i>Penstemon crandallii</i> ssp. <i>procumbens</i>	Crandall's beardtongue								U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	IE
<i>Penstemon debilis</i>	Parachute penstemon	100			92	8			Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	SI	N	U	EV
<i>Penstemon degeneri</i>	Degener beardtongue	100		29	71				N	N	N	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	SI	N	U	EV
<i>Penstemon fremontii</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>	Fremont's beardtongue	100		29	55	16			N	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	SI	N	U	EV
<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>	Gibben's beardtongue	100				100			Inc	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	SI	N	U	EV
<i>Penstemon grahamii</i>	Graham beardtonuge	100					100		Inc	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	SI	N	U	EV
<i>Penstemon penlandii</i>	Penland penstemon	100			100				Inc-SI	Inc-SI	Inc	Inc	SD	N	GI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	SI	N	U	EV

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<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>albifluvis</i>	White River penstemon	100					100		Inc	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	SI	N	U	EV
<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>cyanomontanus</i>	Plateau penstemon	100			100				Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	SI	N	U	EV
<i>Penstemon teucrioides</i>	Germander beardtongue								U	U	Inc	Inc	U	N	U	Inc	SI	N	N	N	SI	N	U	IE
<i>Phacelia formosula</i>	North Park phacelia	100			99	1			Inc	U	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Phacelia submutica</i>	DeBeque phacelia	100			4	95	1		Inc	Inc-SI	Inc	Inc	SD	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Physaria alpina</i>	Avery Peak twinpod	100			2	98			Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	SI	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Physaria bellii</i>	Bell's twinpod	42	58				100		Inc	SI	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Physaria obcordata</i>	Piceance twinpod	100			100				Inc	N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Physaria pulvinata</i>	Cushion bladderpod	100			100				Inc	SI-N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Physaria rollinsii</i>	Rollins twinpod	100		22	34	37	7		Inc	SI-N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	SI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Physaria scrotiformis</i>	West Silver bladderpod	100				100			Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	N	N	SD	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Potentilla rupincola</i>	Rocky Mountain cinquefoil	93	7			100			Inc	N	SI-N	Inc	N	Inc	N	Inc	N	N	SI	N	N	N	SI	EV
<i>Ptilagrostis porteri</i>	Porter's feathergrass	100		7	45	44	4		Inc-SI	N	N	N	N	N	N	GI	N	N	N	N	N	N	U	MV
<i>Puccinellia parishii</i>	Parish's alkali grass	100			100				Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	GI	GI	N	N	N	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Salix arizonica</i>	Arizona willow		100		100				GI-Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	GI	GI	N	N	N	N	N	N	SI	EV
<i>Saussurea weberi</i>	Weber saussurea	100			8	92			Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	SI	N	N	SI	N	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	Colorado hookless cactus	100		0.5	1	12	86.5		Inc-SI	SI-N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	Inc	Inc	SI	N	N	N	SI	N	U	EV

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Species	Common Name																							
<i>Sclerocactus mesa-verde</i>	Mesa Verde hookless cactus	100					100		Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	GI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	SI	N	U	EV
<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>	Pale blue-eyed grass	100		26	74				Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	GI	N	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Ute ladies' tresses	88	12		67	33			GI- Inc	GI- Inc	N	Inc	SD	N	SI	GI	SI	N	N	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Telesonix jamesii</i>	James telesonix	100			23	53	24		Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	SI	Inc	N	N	SD	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Thalictrum heliophilum</i>	Sun-loving meadow rue	100		72	28				Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Thelypodopsis juniperorum</i>	Juniper tumble mustard	100			83	17			Inc-SI	SI-N	N	Inc	N	N	SI	Inc	SI	N	N	N	N	N	N	EV
<i>Thelypodium paniculatum</i>	Northwestern thelypody								U	U	N	Inc	U	N	U	GI	N	N	N	N	U	N	U	IE
<i>Townsendia fendleri</i>	Fendler's townsend-daisy	100		25	73	2			Inc	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	U	N	U	EV
<i>Townsendia glabella</i>	Gray's townsend-daisy	47	53		77	23			Inc	SI-N	Inc	Inc	SD	N	SI	Inc	N	N	Inc	N	N	N	U	EV
<i>Townsendia rothrockii</i>	Rothrock townsend-daisy	100		16	42	31	11		Inc	N	N	Inc	N	Inc	N	N	N	SI	N	N	N	N	U	EV

Colorado Natural Heritage Program

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Colorado Natural Areas Program

Colorado State Parks, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO 80203; www.parks.state.co.us

The Nature Conservancy

2424 Spruce Street, Boulder, CO 80302; www.tnc.org



Ipomopsis polyantha, Pagosa skyrocket.
David G. Anderson

