



WARNER COLLEGE OF Natural Resources



Colorado State University

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Colorado State University
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November 6, 2019

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Sarah Itz
JDS-HYDRO CONSULTANTS, INC.
5540 Tech Center Dr., Suite 100
Colorado Springs, CO 80919

Dear Sarah:

The Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) is in receipt of your request for information regarding the the Proposed Black Forest Waterline in the Pinerias Conservation Area in El Paso County, Colorado. In response, I have searched our Biodiversity Tracking and Conservation System (BIOTICS) for natural heritage elements (occurrences of significant natural communities and rare, threatened or endangered plants and animals) documented from the vicinity of the area specified in your request, specifically within a one-mile radius of the centerline GIS shapefile that JDS Hydro Consultants, Inc. provided to CNHP in order to outline this request.

The enclosed report describes natural heritage resources known from this area and gives location (by Township, Range, and Section), precision information, and the date of last observation of the element at that location. This report includes elements known to occur within the specified project site, as well as elements known from similar landscapes near the site. Please note that "precision" reflects the resolution of original data. For example, an herbarium record from "4 miles east of Colorado Springs" provides much less spatial information than a topographic map showing the exact location of the occurrence. "Precision" codes of Seconds, Minutes, and General are defined in the footer of the enclosed report.

The report also outlines the status of known elements. We have included status according to Natural Heritage Program methodology and legal status under state and federal statutes. Natural Heritage ranks are standardized across the Heritage Program network, and are assigned for global and state levels of rarity. They range from "1" for critically imperiled or extremely rare elements, to "5" for those that are demonstrably secure.

You may notice that some occurrences do not have sections listed. Those species have been designated as "sensitive" due to their rarity and threats by human activity. Peregrine falcons, for example, are susceptible to human breeders removing falcon eggs from their nests. For these species, CNHP does not normally provide location information beyond township and range. Please contact us should you require more detailed information for sensitive occurrences.

There are CNHP designated Potential Conservation Areas (PCAs) and no Network of Conservation Areas (NCA) overlapping the search area (see enclosed shapefile and PDF site report). In order to

successfully protect populations or occurrences, it is necessary to delineate conservation areas. These conservation areas focus on capturing the ecological processes that are necessary to support the continued existence of a particular element of natural heritage significance. Conservation areas may include a single occurrence of a rare element or a suite of rare elements or significant features.

The goal of the process is to identify a land area that can provide the habitat and ecological processes upon which a particular element or suite of elements depends for their continued existence. The best available knowledge of each species' life history is used in conjunction with information about topographic, geomorphic, and hydrologic features, vegetative cover, as well as current and potential land uses. The proposed boundary does not automatically exclude all activity. It is hypothesized that some activities will cause degradation to the element or the process on which they depend, while others will not. Consideration of specific activities or land use changes proposed within or adjacent to the preliminary conservation planning boundary should be carefully considered and evaluated for their consequences to the element on which the conservation unit is based.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife has legal authority over wildlife in the state. CDOW would therefore be responsible for the evaluation of and final decisions regarding any potential effects a proposed project may have on wildlife. If you would like more specific information regarding these or other vertebrate species in the vicinity of the area of interest, please contact the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

The information contained herein represents the results of a search of Colorado Natural Heritage Program's (CNHP) Biodiversity Tracking and Conservation System (BIOTICS), and can be used as notice to anticipate possible impacts or identify areas of interest. Care should be taken in interpreting these data. **Sensitive elements were found within a one-mile buffer of the project area of interest. We also searched our watch-listed species and found No additional records within the search buffer (see enclosed species PDF report).** Please note that the absence of data for a particular area, species, or habitat does not necessarily mean that these natural heritage resources do not occur on or adjacent to the project site; rather that our files do not currently contain information to document their presence. CNHP information should not replace field studies necessary for more localized planning efforts, especially if impacts to wildlife habitat are possible.

Although every attempt is made to provide the most current and precise information possible, please be aware that some of our sources provide a higher level of accuracy than others, and some interpretation may be required. CNHP's data system is constantly updated and revised. Please contact CNHP for an update or assistance with interpretation of this natural heritage information.

The data contained in the report is the product and property of the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP), a sponsored program at Colorado State University (CSU). The data contained herein are provided on an as is, as available basis without warranties of any kind, expressed or implied, including (but not limited to) warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. CNHP, CSU and the state of Colorado further expressly disclaim any warranty that the data are error free or current as of the date supplied.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Menefee". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Michael Menefee
Environmental Review Coordinator
Enc.

Level 4 Potential Conservation Area (PCA) Report

Name Fountain Creek

Site Code S.USCOHP*22208

IDENTIFIERS

Site ID 82 Site Class PCA
 Site Alias Big Johnson Reservoir

Network of Conservation Areas (NCA)

<u>NCA Site ID</u>	<u>NCA Site Code</u>	<u>NCA Site Name</u>
-		No Data

County

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Description

The Fountain Creek site includes 3 areas that are known to be used by wintering Bald Eagles for roosting and feeding. The first area consists of Big Johnson Reservoir and a 0.25-mile-wide strip of shoreline (buffer zone) surrounding the reservoir. The reservoir is situated in a large, open expanse of shortgrass prairie that supports scattered *Yucca glauca*. A stand of large cottonwood (*Populus deltoides* ssp. *monilifera*) trees and several clusters of medium-sized trees are located at the western edge of the reservoir. Bald Eagles use these trees for roosting and for hunting perches from which they swoop down on fishes at the water's surface. The Big Johnson Reservoir area is used by a variety of avian species including wintering Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*) (R. Bunn, pers. comm., Fort Carson). The area also serves as a stopover point for numerous migratory birds of many species (R. Bunn, pers. comm., Fort Carson). The second area includes a 1.3-mile-long stretch of Fountain Creek, located to the west of the city of Widefield. This area lies immediately to the south of the sewage treatment ponds and to the north of the gaging station at Fountain Creek. Riparian vegetation, including mature cottonwood trees, grows along the creek. Bald Eagles use the cottonwood trees for roosting and for hunting perches from which they attack black-tailed prairie dogs and other prey. A 3.5-mile-long stretch of Jimmy Camp Creek constitutes the third area. Riparian vegetation growing along Jimmy Camp Creek includes mature cottonwood trees that are used by Bald Eagles. Jimmy Camp Creek flows intermittently. Arkansas Darters (*Etheostoma cragini*) inhabit Jimmy Camp Creek within the site. In addition, black-tailed prairie dogs occur on or near each of the portions of the site describe above. Other birds that have been recorded from the site include Peregrine Falcon, Prairie Falcon, Mexican Spotted Owl, Burrowing Owl, Mountain Plover, Lewis's Woodpecker and there is a historical record of the Ovenbird. The Triploid Colorado Checkered Whiptail, an imperiled reptile, is also recorded from the site as are the northern leopard frog and swift fox. There are occurrences of Mesic Tallgrass Prairie, Great Plains Shortgrass Prairie, and Montane Grassland inhabited by the rare butterflies the Dusted Skipper, Crossline Skipper, and Colorado Blue. Other rare plant community occurrences within the site include Narrowleaf Cottonwood and Common Chokecherry (*Populus angustifolia* / *Prunus virginiana*), Montane Riparian Forest (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* / *Betula occidentalis*), Lower Montane Forest (*Corylus cornuta* shrubland), and Mesic Oak Thickets (*Quercus gambelii* / *Carex inops*). Numerous rare plants occurrences have been recorded from the site. Some of the rarer and more recent records include the Pikes Peak Spring Parsley, James' Telesonix, Rocky Mountain Columbine, and Golden Columbine.

Key Environmental Factors

No Data

Climate Description

No Data

Land Use History

No Data

Cultural Features

No Data

Minimum Elevation	5,590.00 Feet	1,704.00 Meters
Maximum Elevation	5,900.00 Feet	1,798.00 Meters

SITE DESIGN

Site Map P - Partial Mapped Date 10/04/2004
 Designer Sovell, J.R.

Level 4 Potential Conservation Area (PCA) Report

Name Fountain Creek

Site Code S.USCOHP*22208

Boundary Justification

The site, designed primarily for Bald Eagle, is the 10 digit watershed boundary (NRCS 2001) of Fountain Creek, minus most of the developed areas around Colorado Springs. It encompasses 3 known Bald Eagle wintering sites: Big Johnson Reservoir, a 1.3 mile stretch of Fountain Creek and a 3.5 mile stretch of Jimmy Camp Creek. Bald Eagles often forage over vast areas many miles from their roosts.

Primary Area 156,744.22 Acres 63,432.39 Hectares

SITE SIGNIFICANCE

Biodiversity Significance Rank B5: General Biodiversity Interest

Biodiversity Significance Comments

The site supports 3 fair (C-ranked) occurrences of the apparently globally secure (G5) but locally restricted or vulnerable wintering (S1B, S3N) Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).

Other Values Rank No Data

Other Values Comments

No Data

ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

Element			Global Rank	State Rank	Driving Site Rank
State ID	State Scientific Name	State Common Name	Rank	Rank	Rank
21249	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S1B,S3N	Y

LAND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Land Use Comments

No Data

Natural Hazard Comments

No Data

Exotics Comments

No Data

Offsite

No Data

Information Needs

No Data

REFERENCES

Reference ID	Full Citation
171541	Bunn, R. 2000. Personal communication with Jim Gionfriddo for the CNHP El Paso Biological Inventory.
192546	Central Shortgrass Prairie Bird Working Group. 2004. Meeting held on July 29, 2004 at CSU. Participants included personnel from CNHP, Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory, Colorado Division of Wildlife and Playa Lakes Joint Venture.
192567	Leiber, C. 2000. Personal communication with Jim Gionfriddo for the CNHP El Paso Biological Inventory.

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

Additional Topics

10 digit watershed boundary from Natural Resources Conservation Service, September 2001. Scale of data is 1:24000.

LOCATORS

Nation	United States	Latitude	384848N
State	Colorado	Longitude	1043911W
Quad Code	Quad Name		
38104-G6	Elsmere		
38104-F6	Fountain		
38104-E6	Buttes		

Level 4 Potential Conservation Area (PCA) Report

Name Fountain Creek

Site Code S.USCOHP*22208

38104-F7 Cheyenne Mountain
38104-F5 Fountain NE
38104-G7 Colorado Springs
38104-G5 Corral Bluffs
38104-H6 Falcon NW
39104-A6 Black Forest
38104-H5 Falcon
38104-G8 Manitou Springs
38104-F8 Mount Big Chief
38104-E7 Timber Mountain

Watershed Code **Watershed Name**

11020003 Fountain
11020004 Chico

VERSION

Version Date 10/04/2004

Version Author Sovell, J.R.

DISCLAIMER

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Level 4 Potential Conservation Area (PCA) Report

Name La Foret

Site Code S.USCOHP*1251

IDENTIFIERS

Site ID 1744 Site Class PCA
Site Alias None

Network of Conservation Areas (NCA)

<u>NCA Site ID</u>	<u>NCA Site Code</u>	<u>NCA Site Name</u>
-		No Data

County

El Paso (CO)

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Description

Near its northernmost limit, the La Foret site includes the highest point in the Black Forest (Vollmer Hill at 7,704 feet) and drops in elevation to the south to 7,080 feet at its southern boundary. The headwaters of numerous creeks and streams radiate from this site, including Black Squirrel Creek, Kettle Creek, Cherry Creek, and Sand Creek. The Black Forest is unique in that it is the only place in Colorado where montane forest grows east of the Front Range and foothills. On vegetation maps, satellite images, and even from the summit of Pikes Peak, this extension of forest into the plains is very conspicuous. The flora and structure of this forest resembles that of the Black Hills in South Dakota, and the area contains many interesting disjunct species. Many of the plant species here are considered "woodland prairie relicts" which were once more common in Colorado and have diminished here due to climatic change. The Black Forest offers these species a refuge in which they can persist, widely disjunct from other populations of the same species. Long-term separation of populations of this sort can lead to allopatric speciation (the formation of new species via geographic isolation from parent populations), and for this and other reasons these disjunct populations are interesting and worthy of conservation attention. The Richardson alum-root (*Heucheria richardsonii*), prairie goldenrod (*Unamia alba*), birdfoot violet (*Viola pedatifida*), and Selkirk's violet (*V. selkirkii*) are all common elsewhere but rare in Colorado. Although no occurrences are present in this site, the gay feather (*Liatris ligulistylis*) is another species that is found in the Black Forest that falls into this category. It prefers open meadows in the Black Forest and appears to have diminished greatly there due to fire suppression and ecosystem transformation. One occurrence of the Southern Rocky Mountain cinquefoil was found during 2000.

Key Environmental Factors

No Data

Climate Description

No Data

Land Use History

No Data

Cultural Features

No Data

Minimum Elevation	7,080.00 Feet	2,158.00 Meters
Maximum Elevation	7,704.00 Feet	2,348.00 Meters

SITE DESIGN

Site Map Y - Yes Mapped Date 09/01/2000
Designer Anderson, D.G.

Boundary Justification

The site boundary includes all the known occurrences within the area for the target plant species. Suitable habitat areas are included surrounding the occurrences due to the high probability that other occurrences remain undiscovered in the vicinity. Although the site was not drawn for these elements, the boundary also includes three historic or extirpated natural community occurrences.

Primary Area	8,539.36 Acres	3,455.77 Hectares
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SITE SIGNIFICANCE

Biodiversity Significance Rank B4: Moderate Biodiversity Significance

Level 4 Potential Conservation Area (PCA) Report

Name La Foret

Site Code S.USCOHP*1251

Biodiversity Significance Comments

This site contains a fair (C-ranked) occurrence of the globally vulnerable (G3/S1S2) Southern Rocky Mountain cinquefoil and numerous good-to-poor occurrences of woodland prairie relict plant species. These species are state rare and disjunct from other parts of their range.

Other Values Rank No Data

Other Values Comments

No Data

ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

<u>Element</u>			<u>Global Rank</u>	<u>State Rank</u>	<u>Driving Site Rank</u>
<u>State ID</u>	<u>State Scientific Name</u>	<u>State Common Name</u>			
23559	<i>Unamia alba</i>	Prairie goldenrod	G5	S1	N
20486	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Richardson's alum-root	G5	S1	N
23559	<i>Unamia alba</i>	Prairie goldenrod	G5	S1	N
23559	<i>Unamia alba</i>	Prairie goldenrod	G5	S1	N
18073	<i>Viola pedatifida</i>	Prairie violet	G5	S2	N
18073	<i>Viola pedatifida</i>	Prairie violet	G5	S2	N
22568	<i>Potentilla ambigens</i>	Southern Rocky Mountain cinquefoil	G3	S2	Y
23559	<i>Unamia alba</i>	Prairie goldenrod	G5	S1	N
18073	<i>Viola pedatifida</i>	Prairie violet	G5	S2	N

LAND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Land Use Comments

No Data

Natural Hazard Comments

No Data

Exotics Comments

No Data

Offsite

No Data

Information Needs

No Data

REFERENCES

<u>Reference ID</u>	<u>Full Citation</u>
-	No Data

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

Additional Topics

No Data

LOCATORS

Nation	United States	Latitude	390002N
State	Colorado	Longitude	1044128W
<u>Quad Code</u>	<u>Quad Name</u>		
39104-A6	Black Forest		
38104-H6	Falcon NW		
<u>Watershed Code</u>	<u>Watershed Name</u>		
10190010	Kiowa		
11020004	Chico		
11020003	Fountain		

Level 4 Potential Conservation Area (PCA) Report

Name La Foret

Site Code S.USCOHP*1251

VERSION

Version Date 09/01/2000

Version Author Anderson, D.G.

DISCLAIMER

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Level 4 Potential Conservation Area (PCA) Report

Name Pineries at Black Forest

Site Code S.USCOHP*22439

IDENTIFIERS

Site ID 1193 Site Class PCA
Site Alias None

Network of Conservation Areas (NCA)

<u>NCA Site ID</u>	<u>NCA Site Code</u>	<u>NCA Site Name</u>
-		No Data

County

El Paso (CO)

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Description

Pineries at Black Forest occupies an area of the Black Forest from just east of Vollmer Hill and extending east and northeast over the headwater reaches of West Kiowa Creek, Black Squirrel Creek, and Snipe Creek. The Black Forest consists of a mosaic of woodlands and forest dominated almost exclusively by ponderosa pine, and occasionally including individual trees of Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) and less frequently small patches of aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). The forested areas are frequently broken by meadows of shortgrass, midgrass, and tallgrass species including little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), prairie sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), poverty oatgrass (*Danthonia spicata*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), and buffalograss (*Buchloe dactyloides*). The Black Forest area is unique in that it is the only place in Colorado where montane ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) forest grows east of the Front Range foothills. Although previous land uses have modified the composition and structure of the Black Forest, the Pineries at Black Forest Site supports fair examples of two ponderosa pine woodland communities: ponderosa pine with sunsedge and ponderosa pine with little bluestem. The ponderosa pine with sunsedge community is characterized by a tree canopy exclusively dominated by ponderosa pine and an open understory relatively void of shrubs. In areas with a more closed canopy, the herbaceous layer is dominated by sun sedge (*Carex inops* ssp. *heliophila*). In smaller meadows and areas with a somewhat more open canopy, the herbaceous layer is dominated by little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) within a matrix of blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*) and bare ground. Other graminoid species commonly present include big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), prairie sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), poverty oatgrass (*Danthonia spicata*), and buffalograss (*Buchloe dactyloides*). The ponderosa pine with little bluestem woodland type is very similar in structure to the ponderosa pine with sun sedge woodland community type in that the tree overstory is exclusively dominated by ponderosa pine and the open understory is nearly void of shrubs. Unlike the ponderosa pine with sun sedge woodland community type, the herbaceous understory of this community type is dominated by little bluestem. This type is considered a dry woodland type more common to the Great Plains of the United States. Occurrences of this type in the more eastern portions of its range are believed to develop as pines become established in little bluestem prairie areas lacking recent disturbance (NatureServe 2001). Although prairies dominated by little bluestem prairie do not currently occur around or within the Black Forest, extensive areas of mixed grass prairie containing little bluestem in sub-dominant quantities do occur throughout the area. The Pineries at Black Forest Site also supports Richardson's alumroot (*Heuchera richardsonii*). Since it is common throughout the rest of its range and since the Colorado portion of the range is isolated to the west of the rest of the range, Richardson's alumroot is considered disjunct in Colorado. The Black Forest Site is approximately 2 miles west-southwest of this site, and many of the plant species supported in the Black Forest Site could very likely also occur here as well. In addition to Richardson's alumroot, other disjunct species that may be present in the Pineries at Black Forest Site include, prairie goldenrod (*Unamia alba*), birdfoot violet (*Viola pedatifida*), Selkirk's violet (*V. selkirkii*), and gay feather (*Liatris ligulistylis*). These species are all common elsewhere but are rare in Colorado.

Key Environmental Factors

No Data

Climate Description

No Data

Land Use History

No Data

Cultural Features

No Data

Level 4 Potential Conservation Area (PCA) Report

Name Pineries at Black Forest

Site Code S.USCOHP*22439

Minimum Elevation 7,400.00 Feet 2,256.00 Meters
 Maximum Elevation 7,700.00 Feet 2,347.00 Meters

SITE DESIGN

Site Map Y - Yes Mapped Date 07/02/2001
 Designer Stevens, J.E.

Boundary Justification

The site boundary encompasses the locations for the Richardson's alumroot and a relatively intact portion of the ponderosa pine communities. The boundary provides a buffer around the elements without encompassing an excessive amount of the adjacent developed lands. Additional areas of the ponderosa pine woodlands contiguous to the occurrences likely contain these same elements, but were excluded based on the presence of semi-developed land-use and division of land ownership in those areas. The majority of this site is centered on a large tract of land owned by a few conservation-minded owners.

Primary Area 6,958.57 Acres 2,816.04 Hectares

SITE SIGNIFICANCE

Biodiversity Significance Rank B4: Moderate Biodiversity Significance

Biodiversity Significance Comments

The site supports a fair (C-ranked) occurrence of the globally vulnerable/apparently secure (G3G4) ponderosa pine and sun sedge woodland (*Pinus ponderosa* / *Carex inops* ssp. *heliophila*) which is imperiled (S2) in Colorado, a fair (C-ranked) occurrence of the globally vulnerable/apparently secure (G3G4) ponderosa pine and little bluestem woodland (*Pinus ponderosa* / *Schizachyrium scoparium*) which is critically imperiled (S1) in Colorado, and a good (B-ranked) occurrence of Richardson's alumroot (*Heuchera richardsonii*) a globally secure (G5) species that is critically imperiled (S1) in Colorado.

Other Values Rank No Data

Other Values Comments

No Data

ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

<u>Element</u>	<u>State Scientific Name</u>	<u>State Common Name</u>	<u>Global Rank</u>	<u>State Rank</u>	<u>Driving Site Rank</u>
24892	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Carex inops</i> ssp. <i>heliophila</i> Woodland	Foothills Ponderosa Pine Savannas	G3G4	S1	Y
24954	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Open Woodland	Foothills Ponderosa Pine Savannas	G3G4	S1	Y
20486	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Richardson's alum-root	G5	S1	Y
24892	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Carex inops</i> ssp. <i>heliophila</i> Woodland	Foothills Ponderosa Pine Savannas	G3G4	S1	N
24892	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Carex inops</i> ssp. <i>heliophila</i> Woodland	Foothills Ponderosa Pine Savannas	G3G4	S1	N

LAND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Land Use Comments

No Data

Natural Hazard Comments

No Data

Exotics Comments

No Data

Offsite

No Data

Information Needs

No Data

REFERENCES

Level 4 Potential Conservation Area (PCA) Report

Name Pineries at Black Forest

Site Code S.USCOHP*22439

<u>Reference ID</u>	<u>Full Citation</u>
162855	Doyle, G.A., J. Gionfriddo, D. Anderson, and D. Culver. 2000. Final Report: Survey of Critical Wetlands and Riparian Areas in El Paso and Pueblo Counties, Colorado. Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Fort Collins, CO.
167490	Stevens, J.E. 2000. Colorado Natural Heritage Program Field Inventory of El Paso County.

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

Additional Topics

No Data

LOCATORS

Nation United States **Latitude** 390242N
State Colorado **Longitude** 1043759W

Quad Code Quad Name

39104-A6 Black Forest
39104-A5 Eastonville

Watershed Code Watershed Name

10190010 Kiowa
10190003 Middle South Platte-Cherry Creek
11020004 Chico

VERSION

Version Date 07/02/2001
Version Author Stevens, J.E.

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Locations and Status of Rare and/or Imperiled Species and Natural Communities known from or likely to occur within a one-mile radius of the Proposed Black Forest Waterline in the Pineries Conservation Area in El Paso County, Colorado

Report generated: 6 November 2019

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EO_ID	major group	scientific name	common name	Prec	last obs	Town/ Range	Sec	TRS Note	grank	srank	eo- rank	ESA	fed stat	st stat
16,087	Amphibians	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	S	2000-09-09	011S065W	04		G5	S3	A	-	BLM SWAP Tie USFS	SC
						011S065W	05							
						011S065W	17							
1,800	Insects	<i>Cicindela nebraskana</i>	A Tiger Beetle	M	1991-08-20	011S065W	34		G5	S1?	H	-		
3,172	Natural Communities	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i> - <i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> Western Foothills Grassland	Xeric Tallgrass Prairie	M	1978-99-99	012S064W	19		G2	S1	H	-		
6,703	Natural Communities	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Carex inops</i> ssp. <i>heliophila</i> Woodland	Foothills Ponderosa Pine Savannas	S	2000-10-21	011S065W	23		G3G4	S1	C	-		
						011S065W	26							
						011S065W	27							
						011S065W	34							
						011S065W	35							
						011S065W	36							
						012S065W	01							
						012S065W	02							
						012S065W	03							
						012S065W	09							
						012S065W	10							
012S065W	11													
012S065W	12													
012S065W	15													
9,792	Natural Communities	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Carex inops</i> ssp. <i>heliophila</i> Woodland	Foothills Ponderosa Pine Savannas	S	2000-10-21	011S065W	23		G3G4	S1	C	-		
						011S065W	26							
						011S065W	27							
8,105	Natural Communities	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Carex inops</i> ssp. <i>heliophila</i> Woodland	Foothills Ponderosa Pine Savannas	S	2000-09-23	011S065W	34		G3G4	S1	C	-		
						011S065W	35							
						011S065W	36							
						012S065W	01							
						012S065W	02							



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						012S065W	03							
						012S065W	09							
						012S065W	10							
						012S065W	11							
						012S065W	12							
						012S065W	15							
9,267	Natural Communities	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Open Woodland	Foothills Ponderosa Pine Savannas	S	2000-10-21	011S065W	23		G3G4	S1	C	-		
						011S065W	26							
						011S065W	27							
17,077	Vascular Plants	<i>Anagallis minima</i>	chaffweed	S	2015-07-17	012S065W	02		G5	S1	E	-		
15,625	Vascular Plants	<i>Crocianthemum bicknellii</i>	plains frostweed	S	2015-07-18	012S065W	02		G5	S2	BC	-		
						012S065W	12							
15,552	Vascular Plants	<i>Crocianthemum bicknellii</i>	plains frostweed	S	2014-09-18	011S065W	26		G5	S2	E	-		
5,443	Vascular Plants	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Richardson's alum-root	S	2015-07-17	012S065W	02		G5	S1	AB	-		
						012S065W	03							
						012S065W	10							
						012S065W	11							
						012S065W	12							
						012S065W	15							
						012S065W	16							
10,555	Vascular Plants	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Richardson's alum-root	S	2000-10-21	011S065W	27		G5	S1	B	-		
						011S065W	34							
8,766	Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus brevicaudatus</i>	narrow-panicled rush	G	1957-08-25	012S064W	10		G5	S1	H	-		
						012S064W	14							
						012S064W	15							
						012S064W	16							
						012S064W	17							



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<i>EO_ID</i>	<i>major group</i>	<i>scientific name</i>	<i>common name</i>	<i>Prec</i>	<i>last obs</i>	<i>Town/ Range</i>	<i>Sec</i>	<i>TRS Note</i>	<i>grank</i>	<i>srank</i>	<i>eo- rank</i>	<i>ESA</i>	<i>fed stat</i>	<i>st stat</i>
						012S064W	19							
						012S064W	20							
						012S064W	21							
						012S064W	22							
						012S064W	23							
						012S064W	24							
						012S064W	25							
						012S064W	26							
						012S064W	27							
						012S064W	28							
						012S064W	29							
						012S064W	30							
						012S064W	31							
						012S064W	32							
						012S064W	33							
						012S064W	34							
						012S064W	35							
						012S064W	36							
						013S064W	02							
						013S064W	03							
						013S064W	04							
						013S064W	05							
15,628	Vascular Plants	<i>Krigia biflora</i>	Two-flowered dwarf dandelion	S	2015-07-18	012S065W	10		G5	S2	B	-		
						012S065W	11							
15,627	Vascular Plants	<i>Krigia biflora</i>	Two-flowered dwarf dandelion	S	2015-07-18	012S065W	01		G5	S2	B	-		
						012S065W	02							
						012S065W	12							
15,630	Vascular Plants	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>	gay-feather	S	2015-07-18	012S065W	12		G5?	S2	CD	-		
15,629	Vascular Plants	<i>Unamia alba</i>	Prairie goldenrod	S	2015-07-18	012S065W	11		G5	S1	CD	-		

precision codes: S = "seconds", location known within 100m; M = "minutes", location known within 1 mile; G = "general", location known within 5 miles



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<i>EO_ID</i>	<i>major group</i>	<i>scientific name</i>	<i>common name</i>	<i>Prec</i>	<i>last obs</i>	<i>Town/ Range</i>	<i>Sec</i>	<i>TRS Note</i>	<i>grank</i>	<i>srank</i>	<i>eo- rank</i>	<i>ESA</i>	<i>fed stat</i>	<i>st stat</i>
2,427	Vascular Plants	<i>Viola pedatifida</i>	Prairie violet	S	2015-05-15	012S065W	10		G5	S2	C	-		
						012S065W	11							
						012S065W	12							
11,452	Vascular Plants	<i>Viola pedatifida</i>	Prairie violet	M	2000-10-21	011S065W	22		G5	S2	C	-		
						011S065W	27							