

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Eco-region in Colorado*	Elevation Range (ft)	Soils	Water Regime**	Sun/Shade Preference	Ecological & Growth Attributes	Commercial Availability	Comments
Agavaceae (Agave)	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	soapweed yucca	EP, WS, M	0-7,500?	medium to coarse-textured	1-4	partial shade to full sun	clump-forming shrub	good	resprouts from most fires; can be indicative of poor grazing management
Alliaceae (Onion)	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	nodding onion	EP, EF, M, R, SA	2,000-11,500	various	4-5	partial shade to full sun	perennial bulb from elongated rootstocks;	good	FNA: <i>Allium cernuum</i> is the most widespread North American species of the genus.
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth)	<i>Amaranthus arenicola</i>	sandhill amaranth (pigweed)	EP	0-6,000	sandy	2-6	full sun	annual; flowering summer-fall	?	FNA: "Sandy habitats, sand hills, riverbanks, creeks, lakes, disturbed areas, agricultural fields" FGP: "Common on sand dunes, sandy prairies, stream valleys, fields, roadsides, waste places, less common on hard soils."
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth)	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	mat (prostrate) amaranth	EP	0-6,600	various	3-7	full sun	annual; flowering summer-fall	?	FNA: probably native to c and e NA, naturalized elsewhere FGP: "Infrequent to locally common in dry prairies, pastures, fields, roadsides, stream valleys, waste places"
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth)	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	redroot pigweed	EP, EF,	0-7,500	various	3-6	partial shade to full sun	annual; flowering summer-fall	?	FNA: "Banks of rivers, lakes, and streams, disturbed habitats, agricultural fields, railroads, roadsides, waste areas" FGP: "A common plant in cult. fields, fallow land, stream valleys, prairie ravines, roadsides, & waste places" W&W treats as an alien

Amaranthaceae (Amaranth)	<i>Cladotrix (Tidestromia) lanuginosa</i>	woolly tidestromia (espanta vaquero)	EP, WS (Extreme SE & SW corners of CO)	0-6,300	sandy, various	1-7?	partial sun to full shade	annual; flowering spring-fall or late winter-fall	?	FNA: "Primary and disturbed vegetation, riparian forests, pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, creosote bush scrub, mesquite-yucca communities, grasslands, coastal dunes, beaches, roadsides, fields, in basalt deposits, limestone, gypseous, calcareous, alluvial, rocky, volcanic, gravelly, sandy, silty, muddy, and clayey soils" FGP: "Locally common on sand dunes, open dry rocky prairie, stream valleys, waste places"
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth)	<i>Froelichia floridana</i>	plains snakecotton	EP	0-6,000	sandy	3-4	partial shade to full sun	annual; flowering summer	?	FNA: "Open sand prairies, edges of woodlands in sandy soils, roadsides, railroad rights-of-way" FGP: "Locally common on sand dunes, sandy prairies, stream valleys, roadsides, less common in sandy or rocky open woodlands"
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth)	<i>Froelichia gracilis</i>	slender snakecotton	EP	100-5,500	sandy	3-4	full sun	annual; flowering summer or occasionally year-round	?	FGP: "Locally common on sand dunes, sandy prairies, & pastures, stream valleys, less common in sandy or rocky open woodlands" FNA: "Open plains, rocky hillsides, roadsides, waste ground, railroad ballast."
Apiaceae (Parsley)	<i>Cymopterus planosus</i>	Rocky Mountain springparsley	M, WS	6,200-9,100	dry	1-4?	full sun	low-growing	not available	seems to aid in soil stabilization especially on steep slopes and windswept areas; nurture if you find it in your restoration areas

Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Achillea lanulosa</i>	common yarrow	EP, EF, M	to 10,000	poor	3-5	partial shade to full sun	rhizomatous	usually--see comment	seed often contaminated with invasive European A. millefolium; when in doubt, avoid this plant.
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	fringed sage	PJ, M, EF,	4,500-10,000	poor	3-4	full sun	evergreen; herbaceous to woody at base	good	desirable forage for sheep and goats, but not cattle; sometimes a sign of overgrazing
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	prairie sage	PJ, M, EF, EP	to 10,000	poor	3-4	partial shade to full sun	herbaceous to woody at base; rhizomatous; at least 2 different races exist, one with broader white leaves and 1 with smaller, somewhat pinnatifid gray leaves	usually only cultivar 'Valerie Finnis'	aggressive colonizer--can be invasive in some settings
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	arrowleaf balsamroot	M, EF,	6,000-9,000	fine to medium texture	4-5	full sun	perennial; highly preferred forage by sheep and wildlife	good	
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	common gaillardia (blanketflower)	EP, EF, M, PJ	5,000-9,000	medium to coarse texture	3-4	partial shade to full sun	short-lived perennial; great for pollinators	good	reseeds
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	curlycup gumweed	EP, EF, M, PJ	5,000-9,000	poor	3-4	partial shade to full sun	biennial; great for pollinators	not available	readily reseeds
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	broom snakeweed	PJ, M, EF, EP, WS	3,700-9,000	poor	3-4	full sun	gravel outwash mesa; shortgrass prairie	low	foliage contains a poisonous saponin and the plant can also accumulate selenium; heavy cover can be indicative of excessive grazing practices

Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	common sunflower	EP, EF, WS, M	5,000-9,000	poor	3-4	full sun	tall branched annual with multiple flower heads	?	readily reseeds
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Helimeris multiflora</i>	showy goldeneye	EF, M, WS	5,000-10,000	?	?	partial shade to full sun	Flowers start with a green central disk and tiny green rays, gradually changing to golden disks and golden- yellow rays.	good	Disturbed areas, openings, meadows.
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Heterotheca (Chrysopsis) villosa</i>	hairy false goldenaster	EP, EF, M, WS,	3,500-7,000	poor	4-2	partial shade to full sun	herbaceous composite with several stems arising from a woody base;	good	readily reseeds
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Hymenoxys (Dugaldia) hoopesii</i>	owl's-claws (orange sneezeweed)	R, SA,	6000-11,500		6	partial shade to full sun	great for pollinators	good	can be poisonous if foraged in large quantities
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Iva axillaris</i>	povertyweed (poverty sumpweed, marsh elder)	EP, WS	4,000-8,800	various; alkaline	2-6	partial shade to full sun	rhizomatous perennial	?	dry native grassland, ponds and swales, especially alkaline spots in heavily grazed pastures
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Iva (Cyclachaena) xanthifolia</i>	giant sumpweed (povertyweed)	EP, R, WS	4,000-8,400	various	4-8	partial shade to full sun	annual; tall, coarse herb	?	can be mistaken for common sunflower when not in flower
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Machaeranthera bigelovii</i>	Bigelow's tansyaster	EF, M, SA, WS	5,700-10,400	poor	2-6	partial shade to full sun	herbaceous biennial with a taproot	good	hybridizes with <i>M. canescens</i>
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	upright prairie coneflower	EP, EF, WS, PJ	3,500-7,500	various	3-4	full sun	grows from taproot; herbaceous	good	some native medicinal uses; deer resistant
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Senecio triangularis</i>	arrowleaf ragwort	R, SA	5,800-11,400	medium to fine texture	5-7	sun to partial shade	herbaceous, rhizomatous perennial	good	favorite browse plant for wildlife
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Thelesperma ambiguum (megapotamicum)</i>	Colorado greenthread (rayless Hopi tea)	EP, WS	3,600-7,500	various	2-5	full sun	herbaceous perennial with thread-like leaves	?	

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Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Thelesperma filifolium</i>	stiff greenthread	EP, EF, M, WS, PJ	3,500-8,000	various	3-5	full sun	herbaceous annual with thread-like leaves	good	good nectar plant for butterflies; deer resistant
Asteraceae (Sunflower)	<i>Wyethia amplexicaulis</i>	mule ears	PJ, R, M, EF	5,200-11,000	medium to fine texture	4-6	full sun	favorite browse plant for wildlife	?	
Apocynaceae (Dogbane)	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	spreading dogbane	EF, M, WS	6,000-9,000	medium to coarse texture	4-6	partial shade to full sun	rhizomatous herbaceous perennial with spreading/droo ping branches, milky juice; pink, tubular flowers	low	hybrids common; good colonizer, prospering afer disturbance such as fire and logging.
Asclepiadaceae (Milkweed)	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	showy milkweed	EP, EF, M, ,SLV, WS	3,700-8,000	various	3-6	full sun	milky sap (low toxicity in this species); gravel outwash mesa; shortgrass prairie	okay	
Asclepiadaceae (Milkweed)	<i>Asclepias subverticillata</i>	horsetail milkweed	EP, EF, M, WS	3,800-7,900	various	3-6	partial shade to full sun	patches of narrow, whorled leaves topped with white, star-like flowers; sap milky	?	
Boraginaceae (Borage)	<i>Lithospermum incisum</i>	narrowleaf stoneseed (fringed puccoon)	EP, EF, M, ,SLV, WS	3,600-8,700	medium to coarse texture	2-6	partial shade to full sun	erect, many- branched, herbaceous perennial with a woody taproot	?	pale yellow,funnel-shaped flowers with fringed petals
Boraginaceae (Borage)	<i>Lithospermum ruderale</i>	western stoneseed	WS, M	4,500-9,500	medium texture	2-6	full sun	herbaceous perennial	?	green or pale yellow flowers

Boraginaceae (Borage)	<i>Onosmodium molle</i>	marbleseed	EP, EF, R	4,200-7,500	medium to coarse texture	3-6	partial shade to full sun	erect, many-branched, herbaceous perennial with a woody taproot	?	strongly impressed leaf veins and stiff hairs
Capparaceae (Caper)	<i>Cleome serrulata</i>	Rocky Mountain beeplant	EP, EF	5,000-9,500	poor	2-6	full sun	annual; great for pollinators; sticky & unpleasant smelling foliage and pods	good	
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Atriplex argentea</i>	silverscale saltbush	EP, EF, M, WS, SLV	4,700-9,000	saline, fine-textured substrates	3-6	full sun	annual; dry or saline substrates, including plains & valleys	?	2 subspecies in CO; difficult to distinguish from other annual chenopods; monoecious
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Atriplex powelli</i>	Powell's saltweed/saltbush/orach	EF, WS	2,300-6,600	saline, usually fine-textured clay or silty substrates	2-4	partial shade to full sun	annual; monoecious or dioecious. FGP: Alkaline plains, hillsides, badlands	?	
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium atrovirens</i>	pinyon goosefoot	(EP, EF), M, WS	5,400-10,000	coarse texture (sand)	2-6	full sun	annual; FGP: moist, open or disturbed sites, W&W: Frequent along roadsides, up into the middle altitudes.	?	FNA: Open sandy soils, pinyon woodlands, sagebrush, often in saline or alkaline habitats
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	pitseed goosefoot (Netseed/pitseed lambsquarters)	EP, EF, WS, other?	4,000-10,000	coarse texture (sand)		full sun	annual; FGP: disturbed, open ground	?	

Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium desiccatum</i>	aridland goosefoot	EP, EF, SLV, (WS)	1,600-6,300	various	2-3	full sun	annual; fruiting mid summer-fall. FGP: Dry soil & disturbed areas. W&W: Frequent on the plains ?	Originally found in open undisturbed soils, prairies, and sandy stabilized dunes, but it has spread to disturbed open areas within its native range and beyond
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium fremontii</i>	Fremont's goosefoot	(EP), EF, M, WS	5,000-10,000	various	2-5	partial to mostly shade	annual; fruiting late summer-fall. FGP: In shaded areas. W&W: common woodland plant, esp. in pinyon-juniper and oak. ?	FNA: A wide variety of habitats from desert, cliffs, talus, and moist shaded areas under aspen, junipers, or pinyons, often in riparian habitats
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium incanum</i>	mealy goosefoot	EP, EF, M, WS	3,700-6,000	various	2-3	full sun	annual; FGP: dry plains, often on disturbed soil; W&W: bare clay flats. ?	
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium leptophyllum</i>	narrowleaf goosefoot	EP, EF, WS, other?	4,600-9,000	coarse texture (sand)	2-4	full sun to partial shade	annual; fruiting mid summer-early fall. FGP: open sites; W&W-ES: sagebrush & pinyon juniper ?	FNA: Open, often disturbed sandy areas and fields;
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium pratericola</i>	desert goosefoot	EP, EF, M, SA, WS, SLV	4,200-10,000	coarse texture (sand) including saline/alkaline	2-3	full sun	annual; fruiting early summer-fall. FGP: Dry soil, open & disturbed areas. W&W-ES: on the plains, several counties ?	FNA: Open sandy soils, pinyon woodlands, sagebrush, often in saline or alkaline habitats

Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium subglabrum</i>	smooth goosefoot	EP	3,800-5,700	coarse texture (sand) 2-5	full sun	annual; fruiting mid summer- fall. FGP: sandy areas. W&W-ES: Infrequent on the plains. ?	FNA: Sandy areas, particularly sand bars in rivers and in sandy blowouts near river banks
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Corispermum americanum</i>	American bugseed	EP, EF, M, SA, WS, SLV	5,200-8,500	coarse texture (sand) 2-5	full sun	annual; W&W- ES: Common in sand hills, eastern plains, North Park, Sand Luis Valley ?	FGB: using the missapplied specific epithets of 1) ' hyssopifolium': Sandy soil in railroad yards, on river bars, or waste areas; 2) 'nitidum' Deep sandy soil in prairies, dunes, or disturbed sites
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Cycloloma atriplicifolium</i>	winged pigweed	EP	3,800-5,700	coarse texture (sand) 2-5	full sun	annual; flowering late summer-fall. FNA: Sandy soils, roadsides, waste places, disturbed and alluvial habitats, fields, deserts and prairies (obligate psammophyte ?	typically associated w soil disturbance; largely a plains species in CO, but also found in several western states, W of the continental divide. W&W- ES: Native weed of sandy ground, dunes, and sandy bottomland on the plains, flowering in late summer and turning red (maroon/purple) at maturity.

Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Monolepis nuttalliana</i>	Nuttall's povertyweed	EP, EF, M, WS	4,800-13,000	fine texture (clay); often alkaline	4-7	partial shade	annual; flowering early spring-mid summer, fruiting through Aug. FGP: Dry to moist soils of fields, prairie ravines, roadsides, & waste places, often on saline or alkaline soils	?	FNA: Usually moist, subalkaline clays, often in partial shade or open disturbed habitats;
								annual; flowering and fruiting Jul- Sep. FGP: Dried lakeshores, stream valleys, roadsides, wastes places. W&W--ES: Locally frequent on drying pond borders and alkalne, often irrigated soils	?	FNA: Dry lake bottoms, agricultural fields, valleys, along creeks and ditches
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)	<i>Suckleya suckleyana</i>	poison suckleya	EP, EF	4,800-8,400	various	4-8	full sun			
Fabaceae (Pea)	<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	silvery lupine	EP, EF, M, SA, WS	4,900-12,200	various including poor	3-6	full sun	erect, multistemmed herbaceous perennial; low nitrogen fixation	good	Poisonous to livestock and wildlife, although rarely consumed when other food is available.

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Fabaceae (Pea)	<i>Lupinus sericeus</i>	silky lupine	M, WS, R, SA, PJ	5,800-10,400	medium to coarse texture	2-4	full sun	erect, multistemmed herbaceous perennial	good	Poisonous -- especially to sheep and horses
Fabaceae (Pea)	<i>Psoralea tenuiflorum</i>	slimflower surfpea (gray scurfpea, wild alfalfa)	EP, EF, WS, PJ	4,000-6,800	various	2-6	full sun	erect, abundantly-branched herbaceous perennial	?	
Fabaceae (Pea)	<i>Vicia americana</i>	American vetch	EP, EF, M, SA, WS, PJ	3,800-11,200	medium to coarse texture	3-6	sun to partial shade	rhizomatous, single-stemmed ascending/ climbing herbaceous perennial	good	
Geraniaceae (Geranium)	<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>	sticky purple geranium	EF, M, R, WS	5,300-10,100	medium texture	5-6	partial sun	somewhat sprawling perennial forb	good	fair to good forage value for both wildlife and livestock
Liliaceae (Lilly)	<i>Veratrum tenuipetalum</i>	Colorado false hellebore	M, SA, R, WS, PJ	7,500-11,800	various	4-6	sun to partial shade	erect herbaceous plants with wide, entire leaves; only flowers when moisture is sufficient	?	often grows in dense colonies but it also occurs scattered in open aspen groves
Malvaceae (Mallow)	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	scarlet globemallow	EP, EF, M, WS, SLV; PJ	3,500-9,000	medium to coarse texture	2-5	full sun	deep-seated, running root system.	good	somewhat palatable to big game and livestock
Onagraceae (Evening Primrose)	<i>Chamerion (Epilobium) angustifolium</i>	fireweed	EF, M, PJ, SA	6,500-11,000	high organic matter	4-6	full sun to partial shade	erect growth from rhizomatous root system; often comes after fires or other disturbances; can be aggressive;	good	very palatable to wildlife and livestock

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Onagraceae (Evening Primrose)	<i>Gaura coccinea</i>	scarlet beeblossom, scarlet gaura	EP, EF, M, SA, WS, PJ, SLV	3,000-9,200	various	3-5	full sun	perennial rhizomatous forb	?	often comes after fires or other disturbances; can be aggressive
Onagraceae (Evening Primrose)	<i>Oenothera villosa</i>	hairy (common) evening primrose	EP, EF, M, WS, PJ	3,000-8,800	various	3-6	full sun to partial shade	biennial forb with yellow tubular flowers in the second year	?	readily reseeds; moths attracted to the evening blooming flowers
Papaveraceae (Poppy)	<i>Argemone polyanthemus</i>	pricklypoppy	EP, EF, WS, PJ	3,900-7,500	medium to coarse, often low in organic matter	2-5	full sun	annual to short-lived perennial; prickly leaves resemble thistle foliage	good	large and showy white flowers
Poaceae (Grass)	<i>Aristida purpurea</i>	purple three-awn	EP, EF, M, WS, PJ	3,800-9,000	various	2-6	full sun to partial shade	short-lived, cool season, perennial grass; bunch- forming	good	long-awned flowers/seeds can be irritant to livestock
Poaceae (Grass)	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	squirreltail	EP, EF, M, SA, WS, PJ, SLV	3,800-10,800	fine to medium texture	2-6	full sun to partial shade	short-lived, cool season, perennial grass; bunch- forming	good	long-awned flowers/seeds can be irritant to livestock
Poaceae (Grass)	<i>Festuca arizonica</i>	Arizona fescue	EF, M, SA, WS, PJ	5,900-9,100	various	3-6	full sun	cool season, perennial bunch grass	good	abundant and valuable forage in some parts of its range; differs from <i>F. idahoensis</i> in its prominently ribbed blades and pubescent ovary apices; frequently been included in <i>F.</i> <i>ovina</i> .
Poaceae (Grass)	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	Idaho fescue	M, SA, WS, PJ	7,300-12,000	various	4-6	full sun to partial shade	cool season, perennial bunch grass	good	provides good forage (young foliage is particularly palatable)
Poaceae (Grass)	<i>Nassella viridula</i>	green needlegrass	EP, EF, M, WS, PJ	4,000-8,400	fine to medium texture	3-6	full sun to partial shade	tall, cool season grass; bunch forming	good	

Poaceae (Grass)	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	western wheatgrass	EP, EF, M, R, WS	3,500-9,000	fine to medium texture	4-6	full sun	rhizomatous; good drought and moderate alkali tolerance	good	commonly used for pasture and erosion control
Polemoniaceae (Phlox)	<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	scarlet gilia	EF, M, SA, WS, PJ	5,500-10,400	?	3-4	sun to partial shade	biennial or short-lived perennial forb	good	readily reseeds; tubular red flowers attract hummingbirds; abundant in the Front Range foothills south of the Boulder region
Polygonaceae (Buckwheat)	<i>Eriogonum subalpinum</i>	sub-alpine buckwheat	EF, M, SA, WS, PJ	6,700-11,500	various	3-6	sun to partial shade	herbaceous mats, prostrate to spreading	?	frequently been included in <i>E. umbellatum</i>
Polygonaceae (Buckwheat)	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	sulphur-flower buckwheat	EF, M, SA, WS, PJ	5,400-11,500	medium to coarse texture	2-5	full sun	clump-forming sub-shrub	good	
Rosaceae (Rose)	<i>Rosa manca</i> (<i>R. woodsii</i>)	Mancos rose	WS	3,500-10,500	various	3-6	sun to partial shade	rhizomatous perennial woody shrub	?	
Rosaceae (Rose)	<i>Rosa nutkana</i> (<i>R. woodsii</i>)	Nootka rose	M, WS	3,500-10,501	various	3-7	sun to partial shade	rhizomatous perennial woody shrub	?	
Rosaceae (Rose)	<i>Rosa woodsii</i> (including <i>R. manca</i> and <i>R. nutkana</i>)	Wood's rose	EP, EF, M, SA, WS, PJ, SLV, R	3,500-10,500	various	3-6	sun to partial shade	rhizomatous perennial woody shrub	good	Readily grazed by big game when present in winter range

NOTES:

Common and Scientific names according to USDA Plants Database (plants.usda.gov) with synonyms in parentheses

*Ecoregion Options: EP = Eastern Plains; EF = Eastern Foothills; M = Montaine; R = Riparian; SA = Subalpine; WS = Western Slope (canyonlands, shrublands, cold desert); SLV (San Luis Valley); PJ = Pinyon Juniper

**Water Regime Options: 1 = always dry; 2 = usually dry; 3 = dry; 4 = occasionally moist; 5 = moderately moist; 6 = always moist; 7 = periodically saturated; 8 = moderately saturated; 9 = always saturated

Other Sources Used:

FGP = Flora of the Great Plains

W&W-ES, W&W-WS = Weber & Wittman, Colorado Flora, 3rd ed., east slope, west slope

FNA = Flora of North America

Plants db = USDA Plants database

Colorado Plants Database: <http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/coopext/wordsearch.jsp>

Plant Propagation Information: <http://nativeplants.for.uidaho.edu/network/>

