



Colorado Natural Heritage Program

Annual Report

2014-2015



Message from the Director

Dear Friends,

The cover of our annual report features an image of the hops blue butterfly laying eggs on her host plant, wild hops. The hops blue is a very rare butterfly, only known definitively from the Front Range in threatened streamside habitats. [This species has been getting a lot more attention lately](#), thanks to the generosity of our donors, the initiative of Odell Brewing Company, our partnership with the US Air Force Academy, and the students who are studying the butterfly and its habitat with us (Check out the story on page I7).

The work we do at CNHP is for you, our partners, but also for our future generations. We provide the data and the science to help make good decisions now, to ensure that future Coloradoans enjoy the same richness and benefits from nature that we now enjoy. The way that happens is through you—our program does not own or manage land, or make policy or land-use decisions, but we provide the critical support needed for sound development, management, and conservation. I think the image of the hops blue, doing all she can to ensure the future of her species, is an appropriate metaphor for the work we do here.

We have had a wonderful year, connecting with hundreds of partners and thousands of people through our projects, presentations, outreach, and teaching. We have supported the career development of many students this year, and are excited to increase our role in helping emerging professionals. We are inspired by amazing conservation successes this year, like the purchase of the JE Canyon Ranch by [The Nature Conservancy](#), in which we played a pivotal role (see story on page I2).

I hope that you enjoy reading about some of this year's highlights!

Yours truly,
David G. Anderson



Dave and CSU student Alyssa Meier assist partner Brian Mihlbachler in weed monitoring at the Air Force Academy.



Director

Dave Anderson

Botanists

Jill Handwerk, Bernadette Kuhn, Pam Smith,
Susan Spackman Panjabi, Peggy Lyon

Conservation Data Managers

Amy Greenwell, Kirstin Holfelder, Michael Menefee

Conservation Planners

Renée Rondeau, Karin Decker, Michelle Fink, Lee Grunau

Ecologists

Joe Stevens, Denise Culver, Delia Malone

Wetland Ecologists

Joanna Lemly, Laurie Gilligan, Gabrielle Smith, Jeremy Sultenfuss,
Cat Wiechmann

Zoologists

Jeremy Siemers, Brad Lambert, Rob Schorr, John Sovell

Field Technicians

Tom Baldvins, Carli Baum, Abigail Bradley, Naili Carajval, Rachel
Crownhart, Georgia Doyle, Kate Drake, John Emerick, Joe Ezell, Bailey
Foster, Dustin Gannon, James Hunt, Milu Karp, Mia Keady, Kellen
Keisling, Sarah Marshall, Beth Morrison, Jake Muller, Kirk Navo, Ciaran
Payne, Tim Pine, Callie Puntteney, Katie Rian, Reba Riedner, Stephanie
Rockwood, Spencer Rubin, Scott Schneider, Keith Schulz, Mitchell
Shanahan, Claire Tortorelli, Justin Unrein

OUR NETWORK



OUR HOME



OUR MISSION

To contribute the scientific foundation for lasting conservation of
Colorado's biological wealth.

In Search of Huerfano County Wetlands

In 2015, CNHP collaborated with Huerfano County, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and numerous local stakeholders to initiate a county-wide wetland and riparian survey and assessment. The primary goal is to identify imperiled or uncommon wetland-dependent plants, animals, unique wetlands, and intact habitats. In 2015, we assessed 30 wetland sites, mostly on private lands. We found several new occurrences of unique fens (peat-accumulated wetlands), 10 rare plant occurrences, and intact riparian areas that are essential for maintaining wildlife habitat. To promote local stewardship of these valuable resources, we conducted two wetland plant identification workshops, which were enthusiastically attended by 45 participants. CNHP staff will complete another field season on this project in 2016. Our results will assist county stakeholders in identifying biologically sensitive areas that would be excellent opportunities for conservation of open space, natural areas, conservation easements, and wildlife habitat.



Wet meadows near Gardner, Colorado provide habitat for Rocky Mountain blazing star (*Liatris ligulistylis*), a rare plant species tracked by CNHP.



Overlooking Mexican Springs Branch at the base of Greenhorn Mountain, Huerfano County.



John Emerick holds a Longnose Leopard Lizard, a rare reptile found in Garfield County.

Garfield County: Documenting Rare Species, Rare Communities and Non-native Species for Proactive Planning

CNHP recently began a two-year study to document critical biological resources and noxious weeds across Garfield County. This study, funded by the County, will result in updated information on the locations of rare plants, animals, plant communities, and noxious weeds. In 2015, CNHP staff documented new occurrences of rare species such as Piceance bladderpod, Martin's ceonothus, and Sage Sparrow, as well as rare communities such as *Carex limosa* fens. CNHP staff also visited known occurrences of Colorado River cutthroat trout to update information on habitat quality. Garfield County has experienced a population and development surge and is taking this proactive step to better manage and conserve the County's abundant natural resources. Additional surveys will be conducted in 2016.

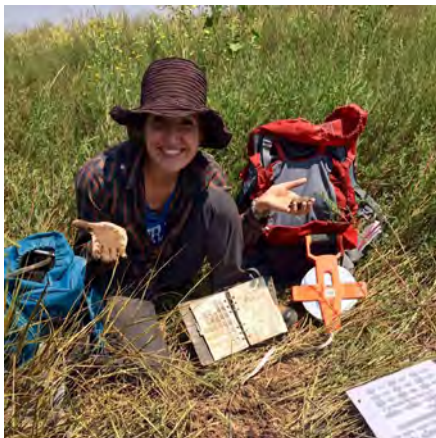
Colorado's Biggest Basin: Wetland Condition in the Arkansas River Basin

Despite being the largest watershed in Colorado, the Arkansas River Basin has never been the subject of a comprehensive wetland study. In 2014, CNHP launched a multi-year project to map and assess the condition of wetlands and riparian areas in the plains portion of the Arkansas River Basin, an area that stretches from Canyon City to the Kansas border. The data collected through this project are necessary to prioritize on-the-ground conservation action in the Arkansas Basin, where projected population growth is 55% in the next 20 years and water resources are tightly controlled. Though the Lower Arkansas Basin contains only ~50,000 acres of wetlands (<0.5% of the land area) and tamarisk is widespread, the basin contains a number of wetlands and riparian areas in excellent condition outside of the floodplain. These high quality reference sites can serve as a model for land management in the basin.

Future analyses will provide basin-wide estimates of wetland condition and wildlife habitat quality. In addition, pilot collection of water samples in playas, marshes, and small streams will provide a baseline of wetland water quality in the basin. Final results of this work are expected in 2017.



Arkansas River Basin playa



Cat Wiechmann textures soils to determine wetland condition.



Black-crowned Night Heron, one of many bird species that can be found in Denver wetlands.

Urban Wetlands: An Understudied Resource in Denver County

CNHP partnered with the City and County of Denver to update information on the condition and location of Denver's urban wetlands. Denver's wetlands are poorly mapped, understudied as critical wildlife habitat, and subject to frequent anthropogenic disturbance. CNHP staff ecologists and botanists assessed wetland condition at 40 sites in Denver County using the Ecological Integrity Assessment developed by NatureServe and modified by CNHP.

Results indicate that although Denver's urban wetlands are highly altered, these sites are critical for providing wildlife and native plant habitat in an otherwise developed landscape. They also provide ecosystem services such as retaining stormwater and filtering pollutants. Management efforts can protect water quality and wetland condition by 1) allowing emergent vegetation along wetland margins to increase, 2) limiting herbicide use in wetlands, 3) restoring upland buffers around wetlands, and 4) limiting impervious surfaces in wetland buffers.

Monitoring Bat Populations in Advance of White Nose Syndrome

White Nose Syndrome is a fungal disease that has decimated hibernating bat populations throughout eastern United States and Canada. Now known to occur in 27 states and 5 provinces, with the latest addition being Nebraska, this disease has killed millions of bats since first being documented in New York in 2006. Bat biologists fear the disease may reach Colorado in the near future. The problem for Colorado and many western states is that there has been little long-term monitoring that would demonstrate declines in bat populations.

In collaboration with Colorado Parks and Wildlife, CNHP has begun several monitoring programs to understand bat survival, population change, and distribution. Following the North American Bat Monitoring Program, we are conducting landscape-scale monitoring of bats' acoustic calls to estimate changes in occupancy. We are also conducting mark-recapture studies of little brown bats at maternity colonies in north-central Colorado to estimate survival and population change. This study uses passive integrated transponder tags that can be read remotely as bats fly or land near antennas. Thus far, CNHP has marked nearly 1,000 bats at two maternity colonies in the Yampa Valley and plans to use the recapture data to estimate vital population parameters, like annual survival and recruitment.



Little brown bats circling one of the maternity colony roosting locations in Yampa Valley.



Preble's meadow jumping mouse

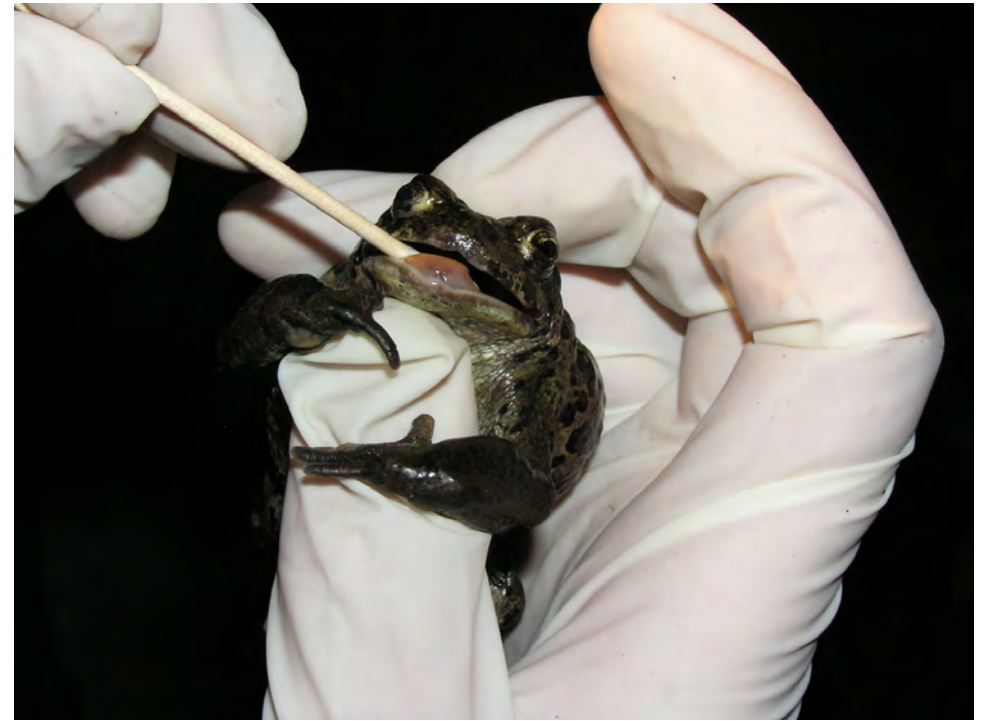
Long Term Study of Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse at U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs

In 1998, the Preble's meadow jumping mouse was listed as a threatened subspecies because the riparian systems where it thrives were being lost along the Front Range of Colorado and southeastern Wyoming. Through a long-standing relationship with the U.S. Air Force Academy, CNHP has studied the distribution, habitat use, movement patterns, and population dynamics of this small mammal for over 20 years. From 1997 to 2000, CNHP's research efforts focused on the natural history of Preble's meadow jumping mice, which led to more in-depth studies of home range and movement, and rigorous estimation of survival, recruitment, and population change. Mark-recapture efforts since 2000 have illuminated the role recruitment plays in maintaining populations, and how loss of habitat along tributaries can jeopardize the stability of populations. Current studies are exploring how jumping mouse populations travel between riparian zones through landscape genetic studies in the southern part of their range.

Boreal Toad Monitoring A Tipping Point?

Long-term monitoring projects have the potential to document the effects of catastrophes on populations and to inform conservation efforts to prevent extirpation. Boreal Toads, formerly a common species of subalpine forests in Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, have experienced severe population declines in the last 30 years. A fungus called Bd has been hypothesized as the primary cause of this decline. Boreal Toads have disappeared from 99 percent of their historic breeding range in the southern Rocky Mountains.

CNHP, along with USGS and CPW partners, have monitored Boreal Toad population demographics in Chaffee County, Colorado, for 14 years. Up until 2013, this population was free of Bd. Then, in 2013, one individual tested positive for Bd. The following year in 2014, a total of 167 swab samples tested positive for Bd at three of the breeding sites in South Cottonwood Creek drainage. Population models built from the valuable 14 year data set show that while one site appears to be relatively stable and likely to persist in 20 years, two other sites in Chaffee County will likely become extirpated in 10-15 years. Continuing this monitoring effort is critical to understanding the boreal toad's vulnerability to Bd. The results of this study will be used to inform the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's Endangered Species Act listing decision scheduled for 2017.



Open Up and Say Aaaahhh!!! DNA is collected from a boreal toad for genetic analysis.

Noxious Weed Monitoring at the U.S. Air Force Academy

In 2015, CNHP completed its 11th year of weed monitoring at U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA) in Colorado Springs. This long-term monitoring project has documented 8,308 locations of 25 noxious weed species. This information provides land managers at the Academy with detailed maps of weed locations and trend data on 16 species of noxious weeds, as well as response of noxious weeds to treatments and weather conditions.

In addition to weed monitoring, CNHP has conducted extensive surveys for species and plant communities of conservation concern at the Academy since 2002. These surveys have documented 14 rare plants, 8 rare animals, and 10 rare plant communities across the site's approximately 18,000 acres. In 2015, CNHP worked with USAFA staff to update the Integrated AFA Weed Management Plan, which guides managers in protecting these rare species and communities while managing for noxious weeds.



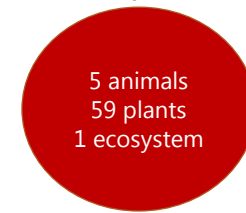
Establishing line transects at Monument Creek.

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for Colorado Bureau of Land Management

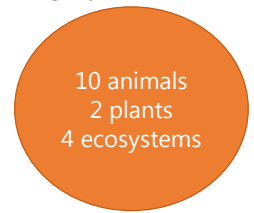
In 2014, CNHP partnered with the Colorado office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to evaluate the potential effects of climate change by mid-century on ecosystems and species of concern managed by the BLM. A total of 62 plant species, 36 animal species, and 22 ecosystems were evaluated, making this effort the most comprehensive statewide ecological vulnerability assessment to date.

Nearly all plant species of concern were ranked extremely vulnerable, generally due to their highly restricted distributions, natural barriers to movement and relatively limited dispersal ability, and/or pollinator specificity. All fish species were assessed as having high or extremely high vulnerability. Birds, amphibians, and reptile species were ranked with roughly equal numbers in highly vulnerable, moderately vulnerable, or presumed stable categories. Mammals were generally ranked as less vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Freshwater ecosystems were generally ranked as moderate to highly vulnerable, especially at lower elevations. The majority of terrestrial ecosystems have moderate or low vulnerability to climate change by mid-century. Exceptions included pinyon-juniper woodlands, shortgrass prairie, and low elevation riparian areas or wetlands, which ranked as highly vulnerable. CNHP will use these results to assist the BLM in developing statewide adaptation objectives and strategies for vulnerable species and ecosystems beginning in 2016.

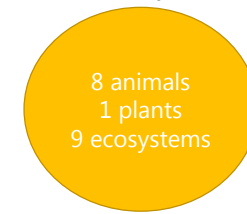
Extremely Vulnerable



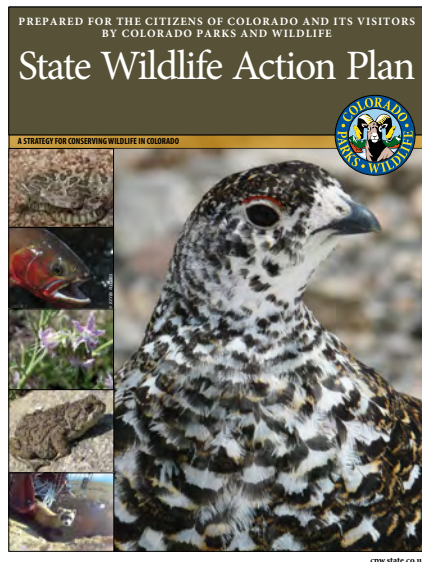
Highly Vulnerable



Moderately Vulnerable



Presumed Stable



State Wildlife Action Plan for Colorado

CNHP was honored to be selected by Colorado Parks and Wildlife to help prepare [Colorado's 2015 State Wildlife Action Plan](#), known as the SWAP. The SWAP documents the status of our knowledge of species and habitats of conservation need in Colorado, and serves as the primary strategy for species and habitat conservation in the state. The three main goals of the SWAP are to:

1. identify top priority species and habitats across Colorado that are in need of conservation efforts;
2. provide details on the threats each species and habitat face;
3. identify conservation actions necessary to reduce or eliminate these threats.

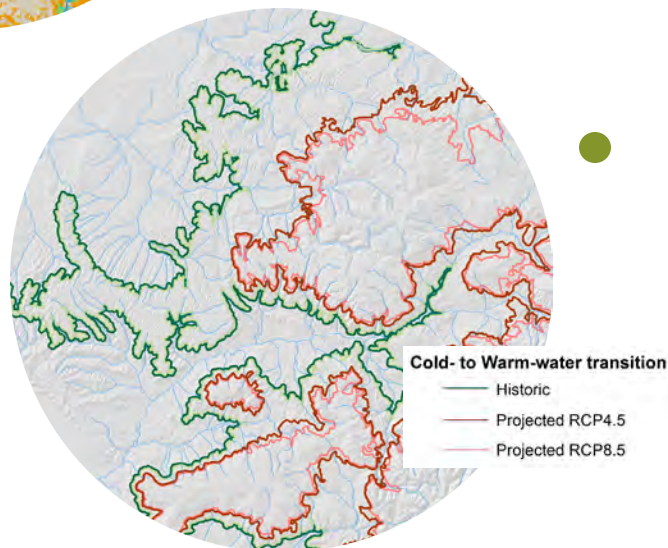
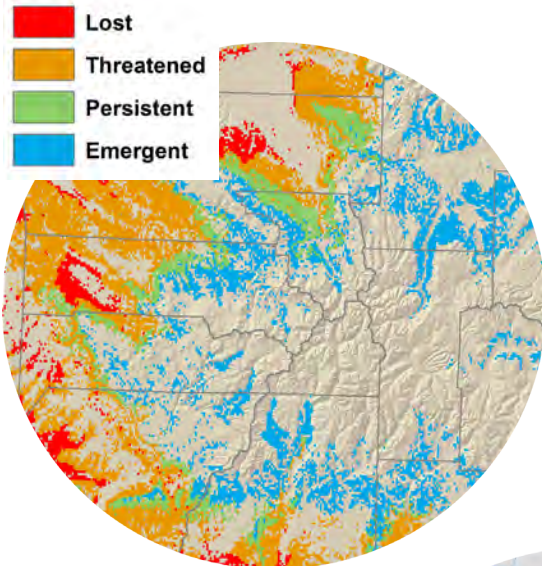
The 2015 SWAP recognizes 150 vertebrates and 85 invertebrates, and - for the first time - includes 117 plants as species of greatest conservation need, supported by 37 distinct habitats. The most pressing conservation issues in Colorado include lack of knowledge, modification of natural systems, non-native species, habitat loss, and incompatible land use practices. Restoration of habitats, land protection, implementation of best practices in private industry, education and training, new market-based conservation tools, and growth and nurturing of partnerships are crucial conservation needs.

Planning for Climate Change

As part of our ongoing commitment to incorporating climate change information into our work, CNHP has developed increased capacity to model past and future distributions of species and ecosystems, and to summarize the effects of changing climate through a variety of spatially explicit methods. With the help of the North Central Climate Science Center and regional climate scientists, we have been able to:

- identify areas of the state where important habitats are most exposed to change,
- investigate climate factors most likely to be key drivers of habitat distribution,
- evaluate modeled historic species distributions against projected future climate conditions, and
- highlight areas of decreasing or increasing suitability for important ecosystem components.

In addition to leading statewide vulnerability assessments for CPW and BLM, we have joined The Nature Conservancy and many other partners in following through with implementation of on-the-ground adaptation strategies.



Volunteers building check dams to improve resilience of wet meadows in the Gunnison Basin - a key habitat and source of vulnerability for the Gunnison Sage-grouse.

Biotics 5: Web-enabled Biodiversity Information Management System

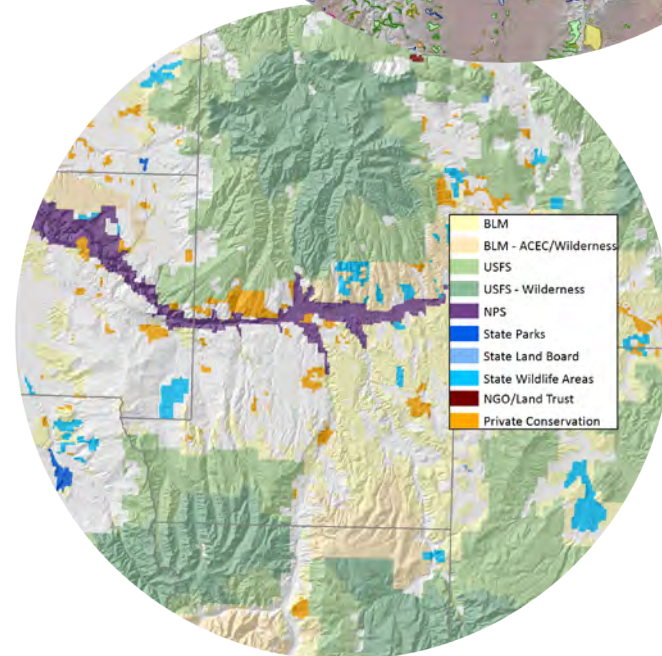
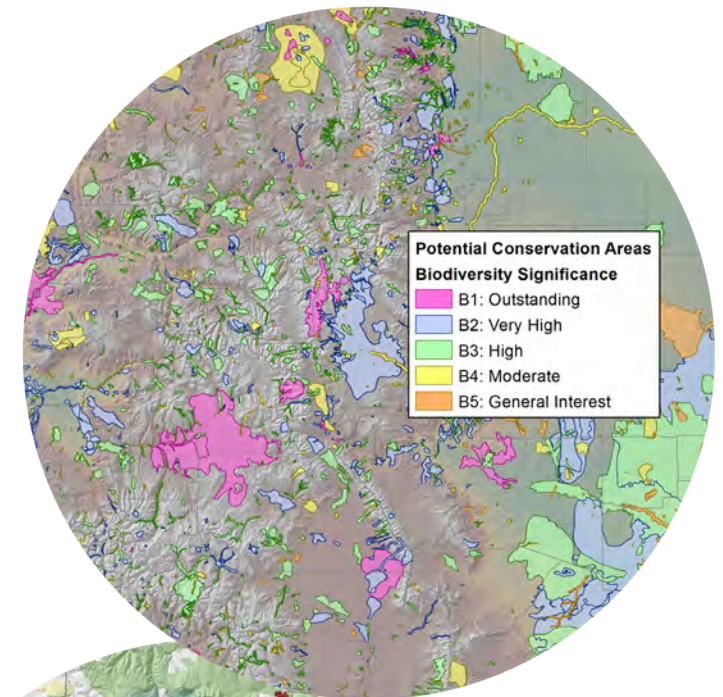
In August 2014, CNHP upgraded to a new web-based data system developed by NatureServe, our parent organization. [Biotics 5](#) provides a common data management platform for members of the NatureServe Network. The online tool gives us a direct connection to NatureServe's database to exchange global information on at-risk species and communities, keeping trends, conservation status and taxonomy current in near-real time. CNHP uses the database to store information on:

- locations of rare species and communities
- conservation status, trends, life history characteristics, and taxonomy of rare species and communities
- Potential Conservation Areas that support the long-term survival of rare species and communities

Colorado Ownership, Management and Protection map coming as a service in 2016!

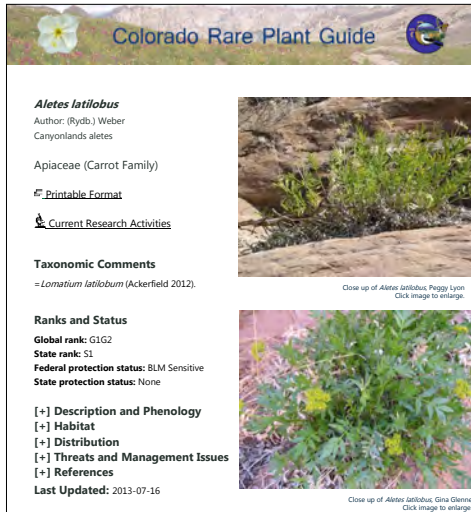
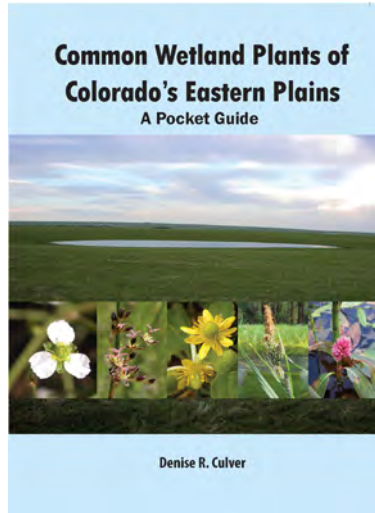
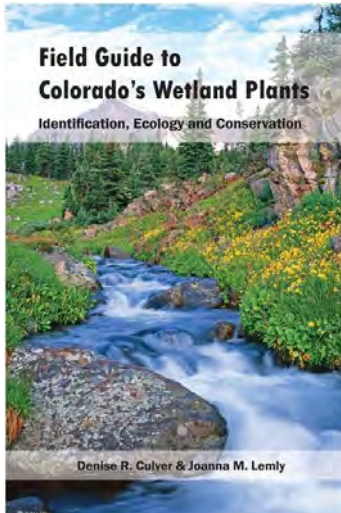
The [Colorado Ownership, Management and Protection map \(COMaP\)](#) is the state's premier map of protected lands. COMaP features over 28,000 entries of protected lands from over 300 data sources, each of which contains a suite of attributes such as owner, manager, easement holder, public access, and more. Since its inception in 2004 at Colorado State University, COMaP has become the go-to resource for land managers, land owners, and the conservation community.

In March 2016, CNHP will launch an online, interactive map featuring updated protected lands and easy-to-use mapping tools for online data contributions and analyses. Non-GIS users now have a venue for exploring protected lands data, while GIS users have access to geodatabases and accessories at the data download center. This new model for serving data expands our audience and gives us the capacity to update protected lands in near real-time, both of which bolster our impact on Colorado's conservation system.



New Field Guides Now Available!

CNHP is thrilled to say that we have produced two fantastic [new field guides for wetland plants](#), an update to our [online rare plant field guide](#), and our first-ever app! Get access to detailed information on over 800 species, their habitats, and more—visit us at www.cnhp.colostate.edu to get yours!



Flannelmouth sucker.
©Melissa Mata, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

STReaMS: An Online Database for Managing Endangered Fish Species Information

CNHP has completed the first release of STReaMS, a new online database for managing endangered fish PIT tag tracking and location data in the Upper Colorado River Basin. STReaMS - the Species Tagging, Research and Monitoring System - currently includes over 1 million sightings of 900,000 individual fish from more than 150 studies by the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Endangered Fish recovery programs. The recovery programs have amassed 30 years of data, collected as part of their mission to restore natural populations of Endangered fishes while balancing the water needs of western communities.

The STReaMS database centralizes these data, giving program personnel access to:

- capture, stocking, and remote detection data collected from both programs since 1981
- filters for browsing and downloading data by a variety of criteria
- cross-basin and cross-study downloads for examining fish movement between basins
- forms for editing existing data, and adding new data one record at a time
- organization-based security to prevent data corruption.

Lasting Conservation of a Colorado Jewel: JE Canyon Ranch

The 2015 purchase of the JE Canyon Ranch by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) will conserve 50,000 acres in southeastern Colorado. JE Canyon, located in an area notable for the largest and most intact prairie ecosystem left in the state, contains 19 rare species and 5 rare plant communities, as well as high quality native grasslands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and wetlands. CNHP played a critical role in the conservation of the ranch by documenting its rare species and ecological systems and highlighting its conservation value, which ultimately led to TNC's purchase of the land.

CNHP's partnership with the JE Canyon Ranch dates back to 2007, when CNHP partnered with GOCO, Colorado Cattleman's Agricultural Land Trust, Denver Botanic Gardens, local ranchers, and the State Land Board to survey for rare species and intact landscapes in southeastern Colorado. JE Canyon Ranch captured our attention with its large, sweeping tracts of intact shortgrass prairie, mesa tops with old growth pinyon-juniper, and redrock canyons with seeps, springs and perennial prairie streams. Jerry Wenger, the owner of the ranch, was enthusiastic about our efforts. In June 2010, at Jerry's invitation, CNHP and Denver Botanic Gardens organized a bioblitz attended by over 50 people. The results were staggering: 865 species documented in 24 hours!





Opposite: Sunset on JE Canyon. This page, clockwise from left: juniper tree; JE Canyon creek supporting native fish community; flathead chub from stream on JE Canyon Ranch (Photo: CSU Larval Fish Lab); members of JE Canyon's bighorn herd.



The most exciting result was the discovery that all of the rivers, streams, and ponds at the ranch support exclusively native fish species—a rare find in Colorado. The JE Canyon native fish community includes suckermouth minnows and flathead chubs, both identified by Colorado Parks & Wildlife as [Tier 1 Species of Greatest Conservation Need](#).

Bioblitzers were also able to view herds of big horn sheep—JE Canyon boasts the largest herd in Colorado—as well as rare birds and plants of the eastern plains. Jerry Wenger had his ranch listed for sale on the private market for several years, hoping that the next owner would be conservation minded. TNC's interest in purchasing the ranch, backed by CNHP's identification of the ranch as among the most important biodiversity hotspots in the ecoregion, was a win-win situation. TNC's plans include putting the entire ranch under a perpetual conservation easement and managing for prairie conservation while still operating the property as a cattle ranch.

Relict Aspen Stand Found at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area

In 2015, CNHP completed a vegetation inventory of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in south-central Montana. That project identified and mapped the vegetation associations that occur over the entire park. Vegetation plot data collected in a dry, remote side-canyon identified an isolated and previously unknown stand of aspen. This stand was seen as potentially unique because aspen trees are absent within the park, including the higher elevation areas of the Pryor Mountains where one would typically expect to find it growing.

Results of genetic testing by the National Park Service indicate this unique stand is comprised of a single diploid clone most closely related to aspen that occur in eastern Canada north of the boundary of the Last Glacial Maximum. Additional testing is needed to further determine the significance of this isolated stand's genetic profile. However, given the potential effects of climate change on aspen in the southwestern US, the conservation of this isolated stand and its potentially unique genetic material has greater importance.

As a result of this discovery, the NPS is working to conduct additional genetic tests and develop management plans to ensure this stand is protected and the genetic material it contains is preserved.



Relict aspen stand on Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.



In 2015, CNHP discovered a new population of Graham's beardtongue (*Penstemon grahamii*). This rare plant is known from only six other locations in northwest Colorado, all of which are documented in CNHP's Biotics database.

CNHP Intern Studies Pygmy Rabbits in Moffat County, Colorado

Adam Wagner recently completed a two-year professional internship at CNHP. Part of Wagner's internship focus was conducting field surveys for pygmy rabbits (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) in northwestern Colorado. Following reports of pygmy rabbit pellets in Moffat County, Wagner set camera traps and was able to photo document these elusive lagomorphs for the first time in Colorado (see photos at right). Wagner's internship helped him gain professional experience and contributed valuable information to conservation science in Colorado. Generous donations have helped support internship experiences like Wagner's.



Bushnell M 5 39°F3°C



Bushnell M 5 46°F7°C

Photo documentation allowed Adam to confirm that this is a pygmy rabbit - note the absence of a cottontail!

Student & Community Involvement

CSU Student Technicians

Sierra Crumbaker
Dustin Gannon
Allison Hall
Cora Marrama
Alyssa Meier
Maddie Micallef
Lindsey Powers
Claire Tortorelli



Jackson Schorr measures Preble's meadow jumping mouse habitat characteristics at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.

Interns

Norah Cook
Caleb Freeman
Rachel Maison
Callie Puntenney
Joseph Tort
Emily Vavra
Adam Wagner

Volunteers

Sonya Agnello
Stacey Anderson
Maggie Baker
Abigail Bradley
Alyssa Cochran
Kayla Cormack
Ann Grant
James Hunt
Matthew Juneau
Devanshi Kukadia
Dominik McLaren
Gordon Rodda
Jackson Schorr
Delaney Lou Schorr
Kellie Stump
Sarah Triplett



Dominik McLaren admires Rocky Mountain phacelia (*Phacelia denticulata*), a rare plant at the U.S. Air Force Academy.



Top: Devanshi Kukadia and Abigail Bradley assist with vegetation monitoring at Pueblo Chemical Depot. Above: CSU graduate student Angelia Lane holds a short-horned lizard during a CNHP-led Conservation Learning Through Leadership class.



The Celastrina Project: CNHP in Education, Mentoring, and Conservation

Starting in 2014, CNHP began sponsoring honors undergraduate students in conservation research. As part of the degree requirements, many natural resource honors students must conduct original research. CNHP has begun to mentor students in rare species research projects and has provided stipends for their fieldwork. Two students have studied the habitat occupancy patterns of the rare hops blue butterfly, whose host plant is wild hops.

CNHP has been able to support student research through the [Celastrina Project](#). This project gets its name from the hops blue butterfly (*Celastrina humulus*), and obtained much of its funding from generous donations to CNHP and a partnership with the Odell Brewing Company. Odell Brewing Company developed a beer called Celastrina Saison to honor the butterfly, then donated a portion the proceeds to CNHP, which have been used to provide stipends to the students during their fieldwork. Mentoring honors students has increased CNHP's role in student education and increased our understanding of Colorado's rare species.



Top: The hops blue butterfly. ©Michael Menefee.

Above: A student researcher assists Callie Puntenney on the Celastrina Project.
Right: Honors student Callie Puntenney presenting her research on hops blue butterflies.

Funding

Sources of Funding

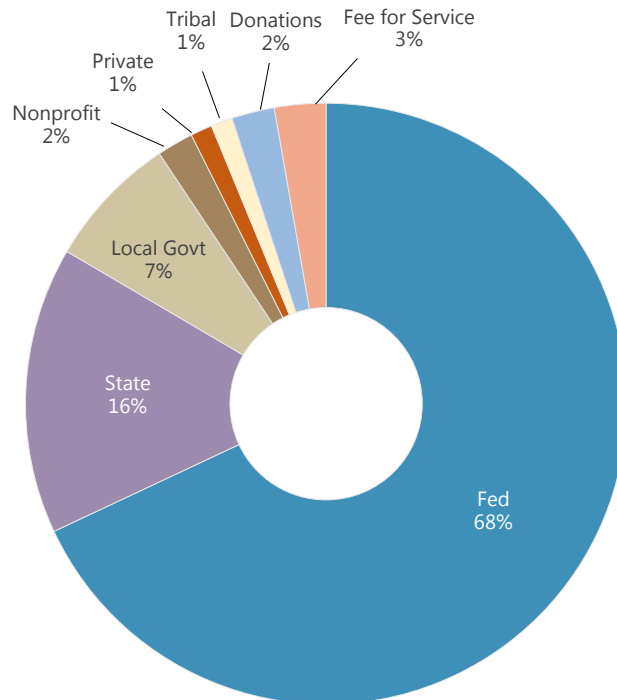
Grants & Contracts*	\$2,907,271
Federal	\$2,083,006
State	\$472,734
Local Government	\$220,008
Nonprofit	\$60,190
Private	\$35,829
Tribal	\$35,504
Donations	\$70,622
Fee for Service	\$84,536
Total	\$3,062,429

Sources of Funding for Grants, Contracts, and Agreements*

*Represents grants and contracts signed during FY14-15 for work that may be carried out over multiple years. This information has not been audited by the Internal Revenue Service. Data presented here are from June 30, 2014 to July 1, 2015.



Honors student Callie Puntenney with Linda Hamilton, who generously donated funds to CNHP to sponsor Callie's research on the hops blue butterfly.



Donors

- Arthur I. Mears & Paula J. Lehr
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- Chevron Corporation
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- David R. Anderson
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- Tamarisk Coalition
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- Thomas A. Gougeon & Donna A. Middlebrooks
- Tina Jackson
- Wild Earth Guardians

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 Ducks Unlimited
 EcoMetrics
 Elliott Environmental Consulting
 Environmental Defense Fund
 ERO Resources Corporation
 Federal Emergency Management Agency
 Front Range Community College
 Garfield County
 Great Outdoors Colorado
 Great Plains Landscape Conservation Cooperative
 Independent Living Experience
 Intermountain West Joint Venture
 Jefferson County
 Larimer County
 Legacy Land Trust
 Mosquito Range Heritage Initiative
 Mountain Studies Institute
 National Ecological Observation Network
 National Fish & Wildlife Foundation
 National Park Service
 National Seed Storage Laboratory
 National Wetland Inventory
 National Wildlife Federation
 Natural Resource Conservation Service
 NatureServe and the network of Natural Heritage Programs & Conservation Data Centers
 North Central Climate Science Center
 Odell Brewing Company
 Palmer Land Trust
 Partners for Western Conservation
 Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments
 Playa Lakes Joint Venture
 Prairie Dog Coalition
 Public Lands History Center
 Public Service Company of Colorado
 River Watch of Colorado
 Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory
 Rocky Mountain Society of Botanical Artists
 Rocky Mountain Wild
 Sage Grouse Initiative
 San Isabel Land Trust
 Southern Plains Land Trust
 Southern Rockies Landscape Conservation Cooperative
 Southern Ute Indian Tribe
 Spring Valley
 The Nature Conservancy
 The Wilderness Society
 The Wildlife Society
 U.S. Air Force Academy
 U.S. Department of Defense & its Legacy Resource Management Program
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
 U.S. Forest Service & its National Forests, National Grasslands, and Rocky Mountain Research Station
 U.S. Geological Service
 University of Colorado's Herbarium & Museum of Natural History
 University of Montana
 University of New Mexico
 Western Area Power Administration
 Western Water Assessment
 WestWater Engineering
 Wild Earth Guardians
 Wild Utah
 Wildlands Restoration Volunteers
 Xcel Energy
 Yampa Valley Land Trust



To Find Out More About Our Work...

For more information on CNHP projects, data, and reports, visit us at www.cnhp.colostate.edu.

Check out our blog at cnhpblog.blogspot.com!

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