

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Technical Memorandum

New Pueblo Freeway

CDOT Project No. IM 0251-156

Project Control No. 12831

Colorado Department of Transportation

September 2005, updated October 2010

In some cases, information in this Environmental Technical Report may have been refined or updated as preparation of the DEIS advanced. In such cases, the information and conclusions presented in the DEIS supersede all previous background material included in this Technical Report.

Contents

Project Description	1
Methods and Assumptions	1
Existing Conditions	3
Ecological Setting.....	3
Habitat Types and Wildlife Observed.....	4
Impacts.....	5
No Action Alternative.....	6
Existing I-25 Alternative.....	6
Modified I-25 Alternative.....	6
References.....	10

Exhibits

- 1 Habitat Classification for Project Area
- 2 Estimated Habitat Impacts (Acres)

Appendices

- A Colorado Natural Heritage Program Listing and Status of Rare and/or Imperiled Species in or Near the Project Area

Project Description

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the New Pueblo Freeway project, a proposal to improve a 7-mile segment of Interstate 25 (I-25) through Pueblo, Colorado. Improvements are necessary to address an outdated roadway and bridges with inadequate geometrics, safety issues, and existing and future traffic demand.

Alternatives under consideration include taking no action (No Action), reconstruction of the interstate on essentially the existing alignment (Existing I-25 Alternative), and reconstruction of the interstate on existing and new alignments (Modified I-25 Alternative). The alternatives are further described as follows:

- **No Action Alternative** - This alternative provides only for minor improvements, repairs, and other maintenance actions. The existing four-lane highway will otherwise remain unchanged.
- **Existing I-25 Alternative** - This alternative consists of reconstructing I-25 to six lanes on essentially the same location, reconfiguring and eliminating access points to the interstate to improve safety, and providing other improvements to the local street system to enhance system connectivity and traffic movement near the interstate.
- **Modified I-25 Alternative** - This alternative consists of rebuilding I-25 to six lanes and providing the other improvements included in the Existing Alternative, except the alignment would be shifted to accommodate different interchange configurations.

Transportation Management strategies and design variations of grade and alignment are incorporated into the build alternatives.

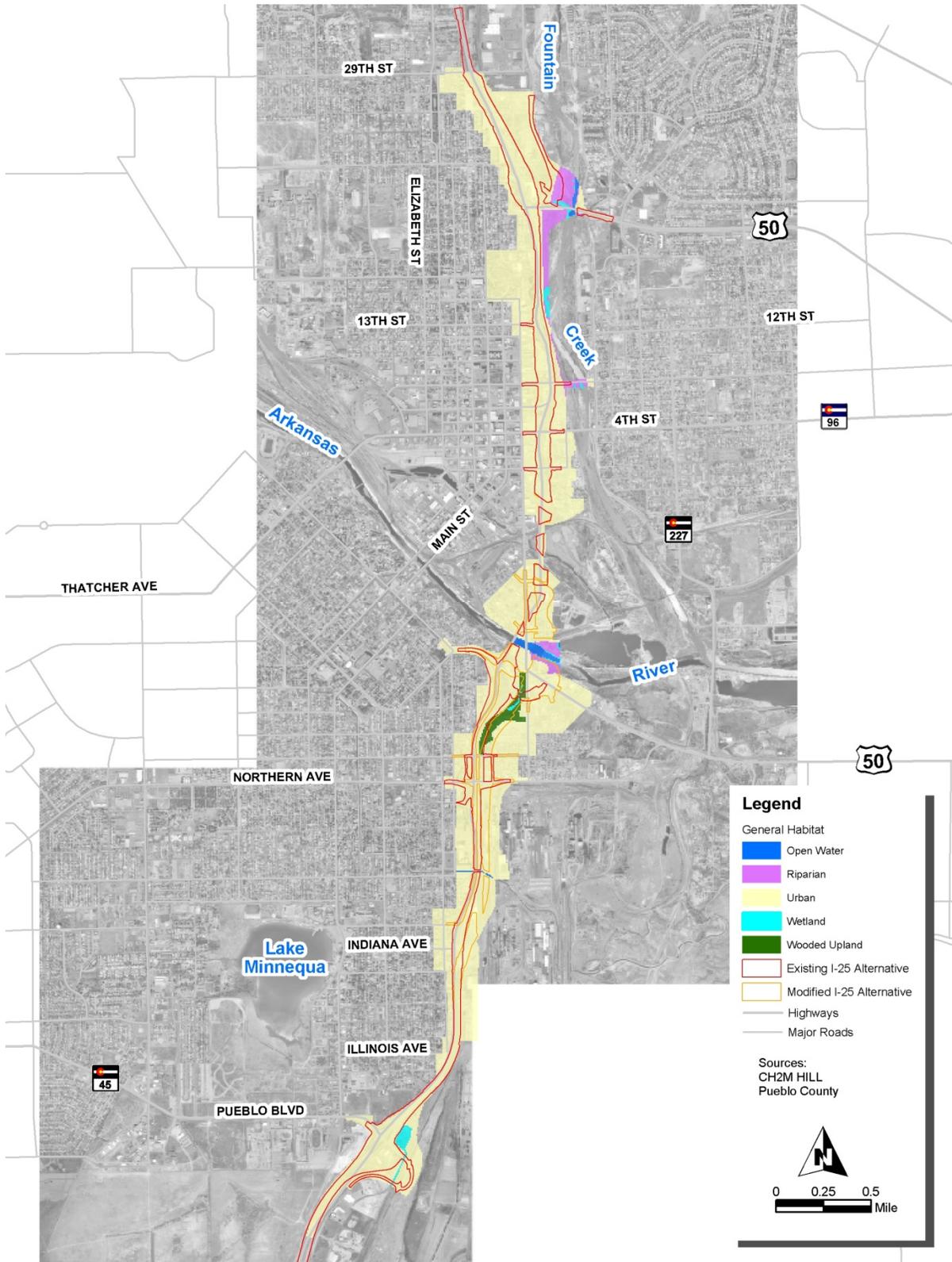
Methods and Assumptions

This Technical Memorandum (TM) presents an assessment of overall Project Area (PA) wildlife and habitat. Results of an evaluation for state- and federal-listed threatened or endangered species are provided in a separate TM.

Field reconnaissance was conducted on September 10 and 11, and October 27 and 28, 2003 by Gourlie and DuWaldt. Emphasis of the reconnaissance was placed on the following wetlands and wildlife habitat areas because these are the main sizable non-urban habitats in the PA:

- 1) wetlands (stormwater pond) located adjacent to the existing Pueblo Boulevard exit;
- 2) the unnamed drainage located between the existing I-25 (and parallel railroad tracks) on the west, Santa Fe Avenue on the east, Mesa Avenue on the south, and the Arkansas River on the north;
- 3) the Arkansas River crossing area;
- 4) Fountain Creek; and
- 5) the Arkansas River Riverwalk Bypass channel located north of Ilex Street (see Exhibit 1).

EXHIBIT 1
Habitat Classifications for Project Area



General habitat conditions and wildlife field observations are provided for the PA in this TM. Plants and animals including amphibians, birds, fish, insects, mammals, reptiles, and aquatic macro-invertebrates were considered in this review. Telephone contact was made with knowledgeable regional Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) biology staff, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) staff, and local bird experts. Additional references reviewed for this study included CH2M HILL (2001 and 2002); CNHP (1999a, 1999b, and 2001); Hammerson (1999); Kelso, et al. (1995); Kingery (1999); Truen (2003); and Pantle (2003).

Fieldwork consisted of walking and driving the above-named areas and searching for the presence of wildlife and habitat. Recent aerial photography and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps were utilized to locate habitats and PA boundaries.

It should be noted that the fall field season was not conducive to determining the presence of breeding birds as most of these species had migrated, were not on-station, and, in the case of warblers and other passerines, had lost their distinguishing breeding plumage. In addition, most plant flowers are past, making it difficult to locate forbs and other small flowering plants and nectar-seeking insects occurring in the PA.

Existing Conditions

Ecological Setting

While the PA consists primarily of disturbed urban areas, it also includes an Arkansas River channel crossing area and the Fountain Creek riparian area that combine to form an important wildlife habitat and travel corridor in an urban setting. Additionally, the Runyon/Fountain Lakes State Wildlife Area occurs on the eastern boundary of the PA adjacent to the Arkansas River.

The Arkansas River is an important east/west regional migratory corridor for birds, as well as a locally important movement corridor for birds, mammals, and reptiles. Many bird species (including waterfowl, shore birds, herons, cranes, raptors, and songbirds) utilize eastern Colorado's two prominent river mainstems – the Arkansas River and South Platte River – as migration corridors (Andrews and Righter, 1992). Likewise, Fountain Creek is an important north/south riparian corridor and escape habitat for mammals and breeding habitat for raptors and small fish (CDOW, 2003a and 2003b). Both the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek corridors provide valuable wildlife habitat for feeding, breeding, cover, and movement.

The Arkansas River, Fountain Creek, and their tributaries link a number of important habitat areas in and near Pueblo, including:

- St. Charles Reservoir, located south of Pueblo
- Pueblo Reservoir State Wildlife Area, located east of Pueblo
- Runyon/Fountain Lakes State Wildlife Area, located adjacent to the PA boundary at the Arkansas River

The city of Pueblo is a potential barrier to wildlife movement between these areas, although the riparian corridors of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek provide passage through the city.

Habitat Types and Wildlife Observed

The majority of the PA is developed and urbanized, and comprises commercial, industrial, recreational, and residential land uses, and transportation corridors. Urbanized areas in the PA are disturbed, highly maintained, and do not provide important wildlife habitat.

Non-urbanized portions of the PA are characterized by the following habitats: stream channels (open water), riparian areas, wetlands, and wooded upland habitats, as shown in Exhibit 1. The most important habitat areas within the PA consist of a mosaic of riparian and wetland habitats along Fountain Creek and the Arkansas River. In addition to providing valuable movement corridors, these areas also provide important habitat for shelter, food, and breeding. Wetlands are more specifically addressed in a separate TM. Habitats in the PA are described below in a north-to-south orientation along the existing I-25 corridor.

In the riparian and wetland habitats of Fountain Creek in the PA, the most common trees are coyote willow (*Salix exigua*), plains cottonwood (*Populus deltoides* var. *monilifera*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*), willow (*Salix* sp.), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), and Chinese elm (*Ulmus pumila*). Several shrub species including elderberry (*Sawbucks microbotrys*), western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), and red-osier dogwood (*Swida sericea*) are present in drier, more stable portions of the Fountain Creek riparian area. These riparian species form forest stands along the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek, particularly along Fountain Creek north of 13th Street. South of 13th Street to 8th Street is a younger, less densely treed riparian area, and, south of 8th Street, the Fountain Creek riparian area is populated by stands of herbaceous species and sparsely populated sandbars mixed with linear willow thickets. This mosaic of riparian and wetland communities provides important wildlife values including shelter, food, breeding, and migratory habitat for a variety of mammals, birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians. Field reconnaissance identified frequent and widespread use of riparian areas and wetlands adjacent to Fountain Creek in the PA by mule and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*, *O. virginianus*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), red fox (*Vulpes velox*), Common crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Black-billed magpie (*Pica pica*), Blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), Northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*). Riparian areas are particularly important to white-tailed deer during fall and winter.

Other species not encountered but likely present in the riparian and wetland habitats of Fountain Creek in the PA include gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), Great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), eastern woodrat (*Neotoma floridana*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), mink (*Mustela vison*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), plains leopard frog (*Rana blari*), western chorus frog (*Pseudacris triseriata*), and western terrestrial garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*).

The Arkansas River riverwalk bypass channel area consists of a streambank Chinese elm stand west of I-25 and streambank riparian fringe and upland weedy areas east of I-25. A recreational greenbelt is located adjacent to the stream. Upland areas contain weedy species (including kochia [*Kochia scoparia*], Russian thistle [*Cirsium arvense*] and rabbitbrush [*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*]). Water flow in the stream was swift during the site reconnaissance. This area provides locally important wildlife habitat value due to its corridor connection with the Runyon/Fountain Lakes State Wildlife Area.

The Arkansas River crossing area below the existing riprap dam consists of the river, riparian areas with willows (*Salix sp.*) and mature plains cottonwood stands with a variety of mesic/wetland herbaceous species on the river bank, and upland species in the woodland understory on the primary flood terrace. Similar to the Fountain Creek habitats, this area provides good quality wildlife habitat. Runyon/Fountain Lakes State Wildlife Area, located east of the PA, provides important wildlife habitat. Several migrating bird species, including Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), Blue-winged teal (*Anas discors*), Great Blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), Black duck (*Anas rubripes*), Belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), and Mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), were observed at the Arkansas River crossing area. Two plains leopard frogs (*Rana blari*) and a snake skin (likely western terrestrial or plains garter snake [*Thamnophis elegans*, *T. radix*]) were observed in this area.

An unnamed drainage containing good wildlife habitat, including wetland and wooded upland habitats, is located south of the Arkansas River between the existing I-25 corridor (and parallel railroad tracks) on the west, Santa Fe Avenue on the east, Mesa Avenue on the south, and several hundred feet south of the Arkansas River on the north. This area contains a small perennial stream, wetlands, and mature wooded upland habitats, and is habitat for mammals, birds, and other wildlife species. Several deer and signs of deer were observed. This area is relatively isolated from the Arkansas River corridor due to surrounding industrial and commercial land uses. This area appears to have been previously disturbed by industrial activities, and appears to have some type of coal-based hard pan below the ground surface.

At the southern terminus of the PA, Colorado Highway 45 (Pueblo Boulevard) interchanges with I-25. The PA in this vicinity consists of disturbed urban areas and a stormwater wetland basin. This basin is characterized by palustrine emergent wetland surrounded by a narrow fringe of trees (predominantly Russian olive), and provides some locally important habitat, including a water source.

Impacts

Alternatives investigated for this project were No Action Alternative, the Existing I-25 Alternative, and the Modified I-25 Alternative.

Direct impacts to wildlife habitat were calculated for the main habitat types in the PA. Impacts to wetland habitat have also been addressed in a separate TM. Permanent project impacts to wildlife and habitat could occur due to the construction of paved roadway, structures such as bridge piers, and the stormwater management system. Direct and indirect impacts to wildlife and habitats would include:

- General loss of habitat
- Increased wildlife avoidance of the I-25 corridor area
- Increased wildlife mortality (road kill) due to increased traffic volume and newly constructed interchanges
- Fragmentation of existing wildlife habitat

Calculations for permanent project impacts from both build alternatives are summarized in Exhibit 2 and represented graphically in Exhibit 1. Impacts to wildlife and habitats from each alternative are summarized in the following section.

EXHIBIT 2
Estimated Habitat Impacts (Acres)

	Open Water	Riparian Areas	Wetlands	Wooded Upland	Total ^A
Existing I-25 Alternative	0.05	5.28	0.35	3.81	9.50 ^a
Modified I-25 Alternative	0.05	7.81	1.21	9.28	18.35

^ATotal does not equal sum of subtotals due to rounding.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the existing roadway would not be modified; therefore, no impacts to levels beyond existing impacts from transportation corridors and urban disturbances would occur to habitats or wildlife.

Existing I-25 Alternative

As shown in Exhibit 2, the Existing I-25 Alternative is expected to affect an estimated total area of 0.05 acres of open water, 5.28 acres of riparian habitat, 0.35 acres of wetlands, and 3.81 acres of wooded upland for a total of 9.50 acres. Exhibit 1 shows the habitat areas within the study area overlain with the toe of slope requirements for the Existing I-25 Alternative.

One of the main habitat areas that could be affected by this alternative is the Fountain Creek riparian area north of Highway 50. However, this portion of the riparian area is relatively low quality due to prior disturbances and invasion of tamarisk. Impacts to this area could result in direct loss of riparian habitat, but would still allow for wildlife movement along the creek riparian corridor. Another main habitat area affected by this alternative could be the upland wooded area south of the Arkansas River. This alternative footprint would fragment this habitat area, as well as directly remove about 3.81 acres of upland forest.

Modified I-25 Alternative

As shown in Exhibit 2, the Modified I-25 Alternative is expected to affect an estimated area of 0.05 acres of open water, 7.81 acres of riparian habitat, 1.21 acres of wetlands, and 9.28 acres of wooded upland habitat for a total of 18.35 acres. Exhibit 1 shows the habitat areas within the study area overlain with the toe of slope requirements.

The Modified I-25 Alternative could result in approximately 8.85 acres (52 percent) more of affected habitats in the PA than the Existing I-25 Alternative. The main habitat area affected by this alternative, and less affected by the Existing I-25 Alternative, could be the riparian, wetland, and wooded upland habitats south of the Arkansas River. This habitat area is locally important to wildlife, and the mature wooded upland habitat is locally rare. In addition to direct loss of habitat, this alternative would also result in urban encroachment and impacts (increased wildlife avoidance, mortality, and habitat fragmentation) to the Runyon/Fountain Lakes State Wildlife Area due to the close proximity of I-25.

Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Options

Substantial efforts have been made to avoid and minimize impacts to the wetland. As noted earlier, there is a total of 13.85 acres of wetlands in the project area. Although complete avoidance of wetlands was not possible, an effort was made to avoid as many wetlands and other waters of the United States as possible and to minimize impacts to others. As the project is located in a highly urbanized corridor, there is little room available to accommodate shifts in the alignment due to the proximity of residential and commercial structures. In some cases, avoiding wetlands and other waters of the United States would cause considerable residential and commercial displacements and was not considered practicable. In other areas, wetlands exist along both sides of the roadway, therefore, shifting one direction to avoid an individual wetland resulted in impacts to another wetland.

Project impacts have been minimized to the extent practicable, staying on the existing alignment where possible. New fill slopes have been steepened to 3:1 and the use of retaining walls will also be incorporated into the design in some locations to prevent new fill slopes from extending into wetland areas. This slope will allow vegetation to become established but will not pose a safety hazard to the motoring public. The alignment was shifted to the extent possible to reduce construction impacts into wetland areas.

Unless otherwise specified, the following mitigations apply to both the Existing I-25 Alternative and the Modified I-25 Alternative.

CDOT will mitigate to offset impacts to wildlife habitat resources within the project area. Although avoidance and minimization techniques were used to the extent feasible during the design process to limit or reduce impacts to area wildlife habitat, minor impacts are still expected to occur. CDOT will look for additional opportunities to avoid and minimize impacts to fish and wildlife as the next level of design moves forward. Specific mitigation actions that CDOT will implement include the following:

BMPs will be adopted to minimize construction impacts on wildlife and habitat resources within the project area. Management techniques include limiting sedimentation and erosion into area receiving waters including open water areas, wetlands, and adjacent riparian areas, stabilizing disturbed areas by quickly revegetating stripped areas with approved erosion control seed mixes, and clearly marking construction boundaries to prevent equipment or other intrusion into habitat located outside the construction zone.

Habitat replacement, restoration, or enhancement will be conducted to mitigate for impacts that could not be avoided, including impacts to the wetland and riparian areas along

Fountain Creek and adjacent to the Arkansas River. Examples of habitat restoration and enhancement include planting of native species beneficial to wildlife, and removal and management of noxious weeds.

Under the MBTA, construction activities that would otherwise result in the take of migratory birds, eggs, young, and/or active nests should be avoided during the nesting season. Most migratory bird nesting activity in eastern Colorado occurs between April 1 and August 31.

If construction is planned during nesting season, nest surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to construction to determine the absence or presence of nesting migratory birds. CDOT will removed any unoccupied nests in advance of construction. If an active nest is located within the limits of construction, construction will be suspended, and USFWS will be contacted to develop a plan of action. Raptor nest surveys will be conducted during the appropriate nesting season (generally February 1 through July 31) to evaluate the presence of active raptor nests. Seasonal buffer zones or monitoring may be established around active nests during construction to avoid disturbance while nesting, if deemed necessary.

To avoid disturbance of active bird nests, trees, grasses, and shrubs located within the limits of construction will not be removed during nesting season (between April 1 and August 31). Individual trees important for raptor perching that are to be removed in the ROW will be replaced at a 1:1 ratio or as specified by state and federal wildlife agencies to ensure raptor perch trees are replaced for future use. New trees may be planted near areas that naturally receive adequate water, such as near drainage areas or wetlands, or as determined by CDOT to ensure survival (if irrigation is available, that would be sufficient as well). Artificial perches may be temporarily erected where important large perch trees are removed to provide perches until newly planted trees have matured.

Under SB 40, CDOT may be required to obtain an application for SB 40 from CDOW whenever a transportation project involves impacts to any stream, river, lake or adjacent riparian area and the wildlife habitat those areas provide. Following final design, an application for SB 40 Wildlife Certification may be required if the project does not fall within CDOT's Programmatic Agreement with CDOW, including detailed plans and specifications. CDOW will review the plans to make sure that they are technically adequate to protect and preserve fish and wildlife species and provide recommendations or alternative plans if the project would adversely affect a riparian area along the Arkansas River or Fountain Creek.

Concrete wash out area will be constructed at the project site with the following specifications:

Suitable locations within the CDOT ROW will be set aside for a concrete truck washout area.

A pit with sufficient capacity to hold all anticipated wastewaters will be constructed at least 50 feet away from any state waters and the bottom of the pit will be at least 5 feet higher than groundwater.

The area will be signed as a concrete wash water clean-out area and the access road leading to a paved road or highway should have a stabilized construction entrance as detailed in the CDOT Erosion Control and Stormwater Quality Guide (CDOT, 2002).

No fertilizer, hydrofertilizer, or hydromulching will be allowed adjacent to any stream or wetland.

Please refer to the Noxious Weeds Section in the Environmental Impact Statement for detailed information on weed control mitigation measures

Please refer to the Wetlands Section in the Environmental Impact Statement for detailed information on wetland mitigation measures.

Please refer to the Sensitive Species Section in the Environmental Impact Statement for detailed information on species and habitat mitigation measures.

References

- Andrews, Robert and Robert Righter. 1992. *Colorado Birds: A Reference to Their Distribution and Habitat*. Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, CO.
- CH2MHILL. 2001. "Threatened and Endangered Species Evaluation, Pueblo I-25 Corridor". Interoffice Memorandum from Karmen King to Sam Atencio. CH2M HILL, Denver, CO. December 10.
- _____. 2002. "New Pueblo Freeway: Summary of Threatened and Endangered Species". Memorandum from CH2M HILL to Colorado Department of Transportation. CH2MHILL, Denver, CO. April 5.
- Colorado Division of Wildlife. 2003a. *Front Range Native Minnows: Lake Chub, Northern Redbelly Dace, Southern Redbelly Dace, and Common Shiner*. Found on the World Wide Web at:
http://wildlife.state.co.us/species_cons/WildlifeInDanger/frontrange.pdf.
- CDOW. 2003b. Telephone conversation between Mr. Jim Melby, CDOW Fisheries Biologist and John DuWaldt, Project Ecologist. December 02.
- Colorado Natural Heritage Program. 1999a. *Conservation Status Handbook*. Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Fort Collins, CO.
- _____. 1999b. *Colorado Rare Plant Field Guide*. Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Ft. Collins, CO. Worldwide Web text report found at:
<http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/ndis/rareplants/cover.html>.
- _____. 2001. *Locations and Status of Rare and/or Imperiled Species Known from the I-25 Expansion Area (T20-22S R65W) in Pueblo County, Colorado*. Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Fort Collins, CO. August 20.
- Gourlie, Jessie, 2003. Personal communication between Ms. Jessie Gourlie, CH2M HILL Project Biologist and Mr. Van Truen (local birding expert), Pueblo, CO.
- Hammerson, Geoffrey. 1999. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado*. University Press of Colorado, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife. Niwot, CO.
- Kelso, S., K. Heckmann, J. Lawton, and G. Maentz. 1995. *The ecology and distribution of Oxybaphus rotundifolius and Penstemon versicolor: geobotany and endemism in the Arkansas Valley, CO*. Unpublished report prepared for the Colorado Natural Areas Program, Denver, CO and Colorado Native Plant Society.
- Kingery, Hugh (Editor). 1999. *Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas*. Colorado Bird Atlas Partnership and the Colorado Division of Wildlife. Denver, CO.
- Pantle, David, 2003. Personal communication between Mr. John DuWaldt, Project Ecologist and Mr. David Pantle (regional birding expert). Canon City, CO.

APPENDIX A

**Colorado Natural Heritage Program Listing
and Status of Rare and/or Imperiled Species
in or Near the Project Area**

Colorado Natural Heritage Program Listing and Status of Rare and/or Imperiled Species in or Near the Project Area

Definitions for each of the columns in the table below can be found at the end of the table.

MAJOR_GROUP	STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME	G_RANK	S_RANK	USES	FED_SENS_AGENCY	CO_PROT_STATUS	CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE	EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD	COUNTY	ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID
Amphibians	<i>Rana blairi</i>	<i>Rana blairi</i>	Plains Leopard Frog	G5	S3	-	BLM	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	21637
Amphibians	<i>Rana blairi</i>	<i>Rana blairi</i>	Plains Leopard Frog	G5	S3	-	USFS	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	21637
Birds	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk	G4	S3B, S4N	-	BLM	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	19973
Birds	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk	G4	S3B, S4N	-	USFS	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	19973
Birds	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	G2	S2B	-	BLM	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	18609
Birds	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	G2	S2B	-	USFS	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	18609
Birds	<i>Dendroica graciae</i>	<i>Dendroica graciae</i>	Grace's Warbler	G5	S3B	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	22571
Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S1B, S3N	-	-	ST	Y	Y	Pueblo (CO)	21249
Birds	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's Woodpecker	G4	S4	-	USFS	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	23250
Birds	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Long-billed Curlew	G5	S2B	-	BLM	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	17214
Birds	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Long-billed Curlew	G5	S2B	-	USFS	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	17214

MAJOR_GROUP	STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME	G_RANK	S_RANK	USES	FED_SENS_AGENCY	CO_PROT_STATUS	CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE	EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD	COUNTY	ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID
Birds	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird	G5	S2B	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	20309
Birds	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Mexican Spotted Owl	G3T3	S1B, SUN	LT	-	ST	Y	Y	Pueblo (CO)	17954
Fish	<i>Etheostoma cragini</i>	<i>Etheostoma cragini</i>	Arkansas Darter	G3G4	S2	C	-	ST	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	20664
Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii stomias</i>	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii stomias</i>	Greenback Cutthroat Trout	G4T2T3	S2	LT	-	ST	Y	Y	Pueblo (CO)	16680
Fish	<i>Phoxinus erythrogaster</i>	<i>Phoxinus erythrogaster</i>	Southern Redbelly Dace	G5	S1	-	USFS	SE	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	19970
Insects	<i>Amblyscirtes simius</i>	<i>Amblyscirtes simius</i>	Simius Roadside Skipper	G4	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	17735
Insects	<i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i>	<i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i>	Dusted Skipper	G4G5	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	17734
Insects	<i>Euphilotes rita coloradensis</i>	<i>Euphilotes rita coloradensis</i>	Colorado Blue	G3G4T2T3	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	18074
Insects	<i>Polites rhesus</i>	<i>Polites rhesus</i>	Rhesus Skipper	G4	S2S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	22389
Mammals	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	G4	S3	-	USFS	SC	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	17796
Mammals	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine	G4	S1	-	USFS	SE	Y	Y	Pueblo (CO)	19854
Mammals	<i>Plecotus townsendii pallescens</i>	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat Subsp	G4T4	S2	-	BLM	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	21654

MAJOR_GROUP	STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	S_PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME	G_RANK	S_RANK	USESA	FED_SENS_AGENCY	CO_PROT_STATUS	CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE	EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD	COUNTY	ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID
Mammals	<i>Plecotus townsendii pallescens</i>	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat Subsp	G4T4	S2	-	USFS	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	21654
Mammals	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	Swift Fox	G3	S3	-	USFS	SC	Y	Y	Pueblo (CO)	21012
Mollusks	<i>Anodonta grandis</i>	<i>Pyganodon grandis</i>	Giant Floater	G5	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	23663
Natural Communities	<i>Abies concolor</i> - <i>Picea pungens</i> - <i>Populus angustifolia</i> / <i>Acer glabrum</i> Forest	<i>Abies concolor</i> - <i>Picea pungens</i> - <i>Populus angustifolia</i> / <i>Acer glabrum</i> Forest	Montane Riparian Forests	G2	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24810
Natural Communities	<i>Artemisia bigelovii</i> / <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i> Shrubland	<i>Artemisia bigelovii</i> / <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i> Shrubland	Plains Escarpment Prairies (Limestone Breaks)	G3Q	S3Q	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24800
Natural Communities	<i>Artemisia filifolia</i> / <i>Andropogon hallii</i> Shrubland	<i>Artemisia filifolia</i> / <i>Andropogon hallii</i> Shrubland	Northern Sandhill Prairie	G3?	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24668
Natural Communities	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> - <i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> - <i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	Shortgrass Prairie	G2G4	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24511
Natural Communities	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	Blue Grama Short Grass Prairie	G4Q	S4	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	24512

MAJOR_GROUP	STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	S_PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME	G_RANK	S_RANK	USES	FED_SENS_AGENCY	CO_PROT_STATUS	CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE	EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD	COUNTY	ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID
Natural Communities	<i>Carex nebrascensis</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Carex nebrascensis</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	Wet Meadows	G4	S3	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	22403
Natural Communities	<i>Carex praegracilis</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Carex praegracilis</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	Clustered Sedge Wetland	G3G4	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	18593
Natural Communities	<i>Distichlis spicata</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Distichlis spicata</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	Salt Meadows	G5	S3	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	17188
Natural Communities	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	Emergent Wetland	G5	S4	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	18783
Natural Communities	<i>Frankenia jamesii</i> / <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i> Shrubland	<i>Frankenia jamesii</i> / <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i> Shrubland	Foothills Shrubland	GU	SU	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24880
Natural Communities	<i>Frankenia jamesii</i> / <i>Hilaria jamesii</i> - (<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>) Shrubland	<i>Frankenia jamesii</i> / <i>Hilaria jamesii</i> - (<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>) Shrubland	James' Seaheath/Gall eta-Blue Grama Shrubland	GU	SU	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24952
Natural Communities	<i>Hesperostipa neomexicana</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Hesperostipa neomexicana</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	Great Plains Mixed Grass Prairie	G3	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	22673

MAJOR_GROUP	STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME	G_RANK	S_RANK	USESA	FED_SENS_AGENCY	CO_PROT_STATUS	CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE	EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD	COUNTY	ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID
Natural Communities	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> / <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> Woodland	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> / <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> Woodland	Foothills Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands	G5	S3S4	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	24715
Natural Communities	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> / <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> Woodland	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> / <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> Woodland	Foothills Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands	G5	S3S4	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	24940
Natural Communities	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> / <i>Hesperostipa neomexicana</i> Woodland	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> / <i>Hesperostipa neomexicana</i> Woodland	Foothills Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands	G4	S3	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	24700
Natural Communities	<i>Opuntia imbricata</i> Shrubland	<i>Opuntia imbricata</i> Shrubland	Shortgrass Prairie	GU	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24604
Natural Communities	<i>Phragmites australis</i> Western North America Temperate Semi-natural Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Phragmites australis</i> Western North America Temperate Semi-natural Herbaceous Vegetation	Western Slope Marsh	G5	S3	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	19162
Natural Communities	<i>Populus angustifolia</i> / <i>Alnus incana</i> Woodland	<i>Populus angustifolia</i> / <i>Alnus incana</i> Woodland	Montane Riparian Forest	G3	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24541

MAJOR_GROUP	STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	S_PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME	G_RANK	S_RANK	USES	FED_SENS_AGENCY	CO_PROT_STATUS	CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE	EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD	COUNTY	ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID
Natural Communities	<i>Populus deltoides</i> - (<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>) / <i>Salix (exigua, interior)</i> Woodland	<i>Populus deltoides</i> - (<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>) / <i>Salix (exigua, interior)</i> Woodland	Plains Cottonwood Riparian Woodland	G3G4	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24670
Natural Communities	<i>Populus deltoides</i> / <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> - <i>Panicum obtusum</i> Forest	<i>Populus deltoides</i> / <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> - <i>Panicum obtusum</i> Forest	Plains Cottonwood/ Western Wheatgrass-Vine Mesquite	G2	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24901
Natural Communities	<i>Populus deltoides</i> / <i>Sporobolus airoides</i> Forest	<i>Populus deltoides</i> / <i>Sporobolus airoides</i> Forest	Plains Cottonwood/ Alkali Sacaton	G3	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24641
Natural Communities	<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> / <i>Sporobolus airoides</i> Sparse Vegetation	<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> / <i>Sporobolus airoides</i> Sparse Vegetation	Saline Bottomland Shrublands	G3?	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	24486
Natural Communities	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> - <i>Typha latifolia</i> - (<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>) Sandhills Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> - <i>Typha latifolia</i> - (<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>) Sandhills Herbaceous Vegetation	Great Plains Marsh	G4	S2S3	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	24564

MAJOR_GROUP	STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	S_PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME	G_RANK	S_RANK	USES	FED_SENS_AGENCY	CO_PROT_STATUS	CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE	EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD	COUNTY	ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID
Natural Communities	<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	Bulrush	G3G4	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	18654
Natural Communities	<i>Spartina pectinata</i> Western Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Spartina pectinata</i> Western Herbaceous Vegetation	Prairie Slough Grass	G3?	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	16738
Natural Communities	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i> Southern Plains Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i> Southern Plains Herbaceous Vegetation	Great Plains Salt Meadows	G3Q	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	19429
Natural Communities	<i>Typha (latifolia, angustifolia)</i> Western Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Typha (latifolia, angustifolia)</i> Western Herbaceous Vegetation	Narrow-leaf Cattail Marsh	G5	S4	-	-	-	N	P	Pueblo (CO)	24687
Reptiles	<i>Aspidoscelis neotesselata</i>	<i>Aspidoscelis neotesselata</i>	Triploid Colorado Checkered Whiptail	G2G3	S2	-	-	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	20191
Reptiles	<i>Elaphe guttata</i>	<i>Elaphe guttata</i>	Corn Snake	G5	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	18984
Reptiles	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	Texas Horned Lizard	G4G5	S3	-	BLM	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	22686
Reptiles	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Massasauga	G3G4	S2	C	BLM	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	16720
Reptiles	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Massasauga	G3G4	S2	C	USFS	SC	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	16720

MAJOR_GROUP	STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	S_PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME	G_RANK	S_RANK	USES	FED_SENS_AGENCY	CO_PROT_STATUS	CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE	EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD	COUNTY	ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID
Vascular Plants	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	lavender hyssop	G4G5	S1	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	20055
Vascular Plants	<i>Ambrosia linearis</i>	<i>Ambrosia linearis</i>	plains ragweed	G3	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	23164
Vascular Plants	<i>Aquilegia saximontana</i>	<i>Aquilegia saximontana</i>	Rocky Mountain columbine	G3	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	18092
Vascular Plants	<i>Asclepias uncialis ssp. uncialis</i>	<i>Asclepias uncialis ssp. uncialis</i>	dwarf milkweed	G3G4T2 T3	S2	-	BLM	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	23798
Vascular Plants	<i>Asclepias uncialis ssp. uncialis</i>	<i>Asclepias uncialis ssp. uncialis</i>	dwarf milkweed	G3G4T2 T3	S2	-	USFS	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	23798
Vascular Plants	<i>Bolophyta tetraeuris</i>	<i>Parthenium tetraeuris</i>	Barneby's fever-few	G3	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	20399
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex peckii</i>	<i>Carex peckii</i>	Peck sedge	G4G5	S1	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	17622
Vascular Plants	<i>Cheilanthes eatonii</i>	<i>Cheilanthes eatonii</i>	Eaton's lip fern	G5?	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	21047
Vascular Plants	<i>Chenopodium cycloides</i>	<i>Chenopodium cycloides</i>	sandhill goosefoot	G3G4	S1	-	USFS	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	17343
Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium calceolus ssp. parviflorum</i>	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	American yellow lady's-slipper	G5	S2	-	USFS	-	Y	Y	Pueblo (CO)	20940
Vascular Plants	<i>Draba crassa</i>	<i>Draba crassa</i>	thick-leaf whitlow-grass	G3	S3	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	21274
Vascular Plants	<i>Lesquerella calcicola</i>	<i>Lesquerella calcicola</i>	Rocky Mountain bladderpod	G2	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	21031
Vascular Plants	<i>Nuttallia chrysantha</i>	<i>Mentzelia chrysantha</i>	golden blazing star	G2	S2	-	BLM	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	19348

MAJOR_GROUP	STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME	S_PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME	G_RANK	S_RANK	USES	FED_SENS_AGENCY	CO_PROT_STATUS	CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE	EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD	COUNTY	ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID
Vascular Plants	<i>Oenothera harringtonii</i>	<i>Oenothera harringtonii</i>	Arkansas Valley evening primrose	G2	S2	-	USFS	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	19476
Vascular Plants	<i>Oonopsis sp. 1</i>	<i>Oonopsis sp. 1</i>	Pueblo goldenweed	G2	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	19251
Vascular Plants	<i>Oxybaphus rotundifolius</i>	<i>Mirabilis rotundifolia</i>	round-leaf four-o'clock	G2	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	23147
Vascular Plants	<i>Stellaria irrigua</i>	<i>Stellaria irrigua</i>	Altai chickweed	G4?	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	17150
Vascular Plants	<i>Viola pedatifida</i>	<i>Viola pedatifida</i>	prairie violet	G5	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	18073
Vascular Plants	<i>Woodsia neomexicana</i>	<i>Woodsia neomexicana</i>	New Mexico cliff fern	G4?	S2	-	-	-	N	Y	Pueblo (CO)	23381

Colorado Natural Heritage Program

Tracking List Column Definitions

February 2007

MAJOR_GROUP. The major group in which the organism or community falls.

Domain_Values:

Amphibians
Birds
Fish
Insects
Mammals
Mollusks
Natural Communities
Nonvascular Plants
Reptiles
Vascular Plants

STATE_SCIENTIFIC_NAME. The state scientific name of the element.

GLOBAL_SCIENTIFIC_NAME. The global scientific name of the element.

S_PRIMARY_COMMON_NAME. The state common name of the element. This field can be null.

G_RANK. Global Imperilment Rank. The global element rank that best characterizes the relative rarity or endangerment of the element worldwide. Global ranks are derived primarily by staff at NatureServe, unless CNHP has lead responsibility for that element (ex. state endemics).

Domain_Values:

- G1 - Globally critically imperiled; typically 5 or fewer EOs and/or very few remaining acres or very vulnerable to elimination throughout its range due to other factor(s)
- G2 - Globally imperiled; typically 6 to 20 EOs and/or few remaining acres or very vulnerable to elimination throughout its range due to other factor(s)
- G3 - Globally rare or uncommon; typically 21 to 100 EOs; either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally, even abundantly, within a restricted range or vulnerable to elimination throughout its range due to specific factor(s)
- G4 - Globally widespread, abundant, and apparently secure, but with cause for long-term concern; uncommon but not rare (although it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery); typically > 100 EOs; apparently not vulnerable in most of its range
- G5 - Globally demonstrably widespread, abundant and secure; common, widespread, and abundant (although it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery); not vulnerable in most of its range

- G#G# - Numeric range rank (with range no greater than 2); greater uncertainty about a rank is expressed by indicating the full range of ranks which may be appropriate (for example, a G1G3 rank indicates the rank could be G1, G2, or G3)
- NR - Unranked; element is not yet ranked globally
- GU - Unrankable; status cannot be determined at this time
- GH - Historical; presumed eliminated throughout its range, with no or virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered, but with potential for restoration (e.g., *Castanea dentata* Forest)
- GX - Extirpated; eliminated throughout its range, with no restoration potential due to extinction of dominant or characteristic species
- T# - Rank applies to a subspecies or variety
- ? - Inexact numeric rank; a question mark added to a rank expresses an uncertainty about the rank in the range of 1 (i.e., +/- 1 rank either way on the 1-5 scale); for example, a G2? Rank indicates that the rank is thought to be G2, but could be G1 or G3
- Q - Questionable taxonomy classification?; a Q added to a rank denotes questionable taxonomy; it modifies the degree of imperilment and is only used in cases where the type would have a less imperiled rank if it were not recognized as a valid type (i.e., if it were combined with a more common community type); a GUQ rank often indicates that the type is unrankable because of daunting taxonomic questions
- C - Element is extant only in captivity or cultivation

S_RANK. State Imperilment Rank. The state element rank that best characterizes the relative rarity or endangerment of the element statewide. State ranks are derived by CNHP staff. Other factors, in addition to the number of occurrences, may be considered when assigning a state rank

Domain_Values:

- S1 - State critically imperiled; typically 5 or fewer EOs
- S2 - State imperiled; typically 6 to 20 EOs
- S3 - State rare or uncommon; typically 21 to 100 EOs
- S4 - State apparently secure; usually > 100 EOs
- S5 - State demonstrably secure
- S#S# - Numeric range rank (with range no greater than 2); greater uncertainty about a rank is expressed by indicating the full range of ranks which may be appropriate (for example, a S1S3 rank indicates the rank could be S1, S2, or S3)
- NR - Unranked; element is not yet ranked in the state
- SU - Unrankable; status cannot be determined at this time
- SH - Historically known with hopes of rediscovery
- SX - Extirpated; unlikely to be rediscovered
- SE - An exotic established in the state; native to a nearby region
- A - Accidental; includes species (usually birds or butterflies) recorded once or twice or only at very great intervals, hundreds or thousands of miles outside their usual range
- R - Reported in the state, but not confirmed

- Z - Zero occurrences; typically refers to nonbreeding bird populations
- B - Rank refers to the breeding population of the element
- N - Rank refers to the nonbreeding population of the element
- C - Element is extant only in captivity or cultivation

USES. The federal legal status of the species as assigned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This field can be null. Blank values indicate no federal legal status per USFWS.

Domain_Values:

- C - ESA Candidate
- LE - Listed Endangered
- LE,LT - Listed as Endangered in a portion of the species' range and listed as Threatened in the rest of the species' range
- LT - Listed Threatened
- PT - Proposed Threatened
- LE-PDL - Listed Endangered, proposed delisting
- LE,XN - All of the species' infraspecific taxa worldwide are listed as Endangered or as a nonessential experimental population

FED_SENS_AGENCY. Denotes species considered sensitive by the U.S. Forest Service and/or the Bureau of Land Management (does NOT equal ESA status). This field can be null. Blank values indicate no legal status per BLM or USFS.

Domain_Values:

- BLM - Legal status assigned by the Bureau of Land Management
- USFS - Legal status assigned by the U.S. Forest Service
- BLM/USFS - Legal status assigned by both the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management

CO_PROT_STATUS. State Protection Status. The state legal status of vertebrate or invertebrate species as assigned by the Colorado Division of Wildlife. This field can be null. Blank values indicate no state legal status per CDOW.

Domain_Values:

- E - State endangered; elements of native wildlife whose prospects for survival or recruitment within this state are in jeopardy
- T - State threatened; elements that are not in immediate jeopardy of extinction, but are vulnerable due to small numbers, restricted throughout its range, or experiencing low recruitment or survival
- SC - Special concern

CNHP_ELEMENT_SENSITIVE. Elements may be considered sensitive either due to collection value, susceptibility to disturbance, federal status, or other factors.

Domain Values:

Y - Yes

N - No

EO_TRACK_STATUS_CD. Code indicating status of tracking for this element.

Domain Values:

Y - Track all extant and selected historical EOs

P - Track selected extant EOs (i.e. partial tracking)

W - Track on a watch list only

N - Do not track

COUNTY. County name. This field can be null for one of two reasons: 1) the element is not tracked by CNHP (EO_TRACK = N), or 2) CNHP tracks the element (CNHP_TRACK = Y), but there are currently no EOs in the database for that county.

QUAD CODE. USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle code.

EO ID. Unique identifier for an EO.

ELEMENT_SUBNATIONAL_ID. A sequentially assigned number generated in BIOTICS for each element (species, subspecies or natural community). This is the state ID used by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program.