

SPECIES EVALUATION

*Drosera rotundifolia*, Priority 1. *Drosera rotundifolia* Linnaeus (DRRO). roundleaf sundew. CNHP G5 / S2, Track A  
 FS: R2. -- G5 N?. CO S2. GMUG-Taylor River-Cebolla, ARP-Sulphur, MBR-Parks

Criteria	Rank	Confidence	Rationale	Sources of Information
<b>1</b> Distribution within R2	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	Several occurrences have been discovered in Colorado in the last few years; <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> is still rare in Colorado, but perhaps 3-5 more sites remain to be discovered. Disjunct in Colorado in the southern Rocky Mountains. Ranked S2 in Colorado, does not occur in Wyoming or Utah, occurs but unranked in Montana.	Specimens at COLO and RM, Weber 2001a.
<b>2</b> Distribution outside R2	<b>C</b>	<b>H</b>	Fairly common in the eastern and western United States, in Canada and Alaska.	Hultén 1968, herbarium specimens at COLO and RM.
<b>3</b> Dispersal Capability	<b>C</b>	<b>L</b>	Weber (2001a) suggests that this may be dispersed long distances by birds. At one Colorado site, seed is apparently not produced every year; the stamens were non-functional.	My observations, Weber and Wittmann 2001a.
<b>4</b> Abundance in R2	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	About six occurrences in Colorado, two of which are large to very large. This is still a rare species in R2, but terms such as “demographic stochasticity” are irrelevant; many plant populations are capable of existing indefinitely in the absence of genetic variation.	CNHP records, specimens at COLO and RM, Weber 2001a.
<b>5</b> Population Trend in R2	<b>B</b>	<b>M</b>	Two populations seem to be fairly stable, but several new populations have just been discovered.	My observations, CNHP records.
<b>6</b> Habitat Trend in R2	<b>B</b>	<b>L</b>	Acid fens and bogs in R2 are fairly stable at the present time, although similar sites on private lands are steadily declining from development, road building, and other disturbances.	
<b>7</b> Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	These sites are unusually sensitive to human or animal use at almost any intensity; at one site in Colorado, I estimated that one to two humans per week would probably be the maximum to maintain current conditions. Most of these fens are very old, and difficult to impossible to rehabilitate. Acid fens and bogs in R2 are vulnerable, especially the ones that occur near roads and trails that are vulnerable to continuing increases in hiking trail use, off-road vehicle use, and changes in water quantity and quality on adjacent lands. Several of the sites in Colorado are partially protected by special area designations and remoteness.	My observations, Mitsch and Gosselink 1993.
<b>8</b> Life History and Demographics	<b>D</b>	<b>M</b>	Essentially unknown in the Rocky Mountains, although a literature search may turn up details from other areas.	

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National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is KNOWN (K) or LIKELY (L)\* to occur:

\*. Likely is defined as more likely to occur than not occur on the National Forest or Grassland. This generally can be thought of as having a 50% chance or greater of appearing on NFS lands.

COLORADO NF/NG		K	L	NEBRASKA NF/NG		K	L	WYOMING NF/NG		K	L
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF		K		Samuel R. McKelvie NF				Shoshone NF			
White River NF				Halsey NF				Bighorn NF			
Routt NF		K		Nebraska NF				Black Hills NF			
Grand Mesa Uncompahgre Gunnison NF		K		Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF			L
San Juan NF				SOUTH DAKOTA NF/NG				Thunder Basin NG			
Rio Grande NF				Black Hills NF				KANSAS NF/NG			
Pike-San Isabel NF				Buffalo Gap NG				Cimarron NG			
Comanche NG				Ft. Pierre NG							
Pawnee NG											

**Taxonomy.** *Drosera rotundifolia* is accepted by all botanists as a species. *Drosera anglica* occurs in northwestern Wyoming; the two species are very distinct.

**Discussion.** This is likely to remain a rare species in low numbers in R2, growing in vulnerable habitats. *Drosera rotundifolia* seems to have viability concerns in the Rocky Mountain Region.

### References

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- Mitsch, William J.; and James G. Gosselink. 1993. Wetlands, Second Edition. New York, NY: John Wiley and Sons, 722 pp.
- Rocky Mountain Herbarium. 1998. Atlas of the vascular plants of Wyoming.  
<http://www.esb.utexas.edu/tchumley/wyomap/atlas.htm>, accessed September, 2002.
- Weber, William A.; and Ronald C. Wittmann. 2000. Catalog of the Colorado flora: A biodiversity baseline. Boulder, CO: University of Colorado Museum. Revised March 11, 2000.  
<http://www.colorado.edu/CUMUSEUM/research/botany/Catalog/Catalog.htm>, downloaded September, 2002.
- Weber, William A.; and Ronald C. Wittmann. 2001a. Colorado flora: Western slope, Third Edition. Niwot, CO: Colorado Associated University Press. 488 pp.
- Weber, William A.; and Ronald C. Wittmann. 2001b. Colorado flora: Eastern Slope, Third Edition. Boulder, CO: University Press of Colorado. 521 pp.

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