

EVALUATION OF VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT ALONG THE S3 SECTION
OF THE SDS PIPELINE ROUTE IN PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO: THIRD REPORT

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Prepared for:

Pueblo County Department of Planning and Development
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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the third field evaluation of the S3 section of the SDS Pipeline Route located in Pueblo County. Field observations were made on September 12, 2013. Field work consisted of walking most of the S3 section of the SDS Pipeline Route in Pueblo County.

RESULTS

The overall purpose of the 2013 vegetation observations along the SDS Pipeline route in Pueblo County was to evaluate the status of the reclamation of the disturbances caused by the installation of the water pipe line. Observations made in late April (2013) revealed that only a few seedlings had become established, and mostly these were along parts of the S3 portion that had been irrigated, at least to some degree, in the fall of 2012. Drought conditions during the winter of 2012 and spring of 2013 had apparently limited germination and seedling development. Once irrigation began in late spring and early summer, more seedlings became apparent. In late July, seedling density evaluations were conducted in the various soil types that occur along the SDS route. As of July 24th seedling establishment showed uneven patterns along the S3 section of the pipeline, apparently primarily in response to differences in irrigation and, to some degree, soil type. The part of the S3 portion located north of Antelope showed better vegetation development than other parts of the S3 portion.

The primary purpose of the September field trip was to assess the status of vegetation development along the S3 portion of the SDS water pipeline with regard to any additional seedling establishment that may have occurred after late July and to evaluate the growth of plants that were noted during the July field trip.

General Observations

Following the July 2013 field trip, there were several major precipitation events that occurred along the SDS S3 section of the pipeline. Heavy rainfall and run-off along the pipeline route itself and from adjacent properties caused notable erosion, especially on the southern part of the S3 right-of-way. In some places, the erosion created rills and small gullies. In other places, sheet wash erosion washed the soil, seeds and seedlings off the right-of-way. At some sites, the water appeared to have been at least one foot deep (along drainage ways). These events also resulted in increased soil moisture, over and above what was being provided by irrigation along the route. The increased soil moisture was favorable for additional seeding germination as well as for enhanced establishment of already germinated seedlings in places where there was little or no erosion.

Much of the obvious erosion occurred in the southern part of the S3 route, especially in the Limon and Holt soils. Some repair work will be needed in this section. It may be possible to work around sites with good vegetation development and repair only the areas with erosion problems.

Seedling Density. In response to the additional moisture, more seedlings were noted in September compared with July. Also, there had been considerable growth of the plants that were already established in July. Seedling density and vegetation development was good on most of the soil types. The least successful vegetation development occurred on the Midway Shale/Shingle soil type. Also, as noted above, few seedlings were noted on the eroded surfaces.

Species Diversity. One of the expectations of the reclamation design was that by careful handling and placement of topsoil salvaged from the right-of-way, diverse plant communities would develop from the seeds present in the soil. Field observations suggest that this has occurred. In all, 73 species were observed along the S3 route (Table 1) in September and over the three field trips 103 species were noted. Many of these species were observed in the area prior to installation of the water line and others were included in the seed mix.

Weed Species. Noxious weed species occur to only a limited extent along the S3 section. Halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*) (a List C species on the Colorado Weed List) was commonly seen along the southern part of the S3 section of the pipeline route. The species occurs in the adjacent non-disturbed areas and seeds were likely present in the salvaged topsoil. This species should be controlled in order to reduce its abundance. Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) were noted along the route, but they are widely scattered.

Vegetation Development. One of the primary concerns regarding vegetation establishment along the S3 route is whether or not the vegetation performance standards will be met within two years. Concern for the drought conditions that have characterized southern Colorado for the past several years influenced the design of the revegetation project relative to the installation of an irrigation system along the entire length of the S3 route. Irrigation along with natural precipitation provided adequate soil moisture for germination and establishment of the seeded species as well as species that

were present in the salvaged topsoil. Several examples of vegetation development are presented in Photos 1-8 on the following pages. Photographs from April show very little vegetation development. The corresponding photographs from September show the degree to which vegetation has become established. Field observations suggest that the vegetation cover values for all species would show that the performance standards may have been reached in many parts of the S3 route. However, much of the vegetation cover was provided by annual species. Major annual species included Russian thistle (*Salsola collina* and *Salsola australis*), cowpen daisy (*Ximenesia encelioides*), pigweed species (*Amaranthus spp.*), goosefoot species (*Chenopodium spp.*) and fetid marigold (*Dyssodia aurea*). One perennial forb that was not included in the seed mix, showy vervain (*Glandularia bipinnatifida*), was also commonly encountered. All of the seeded grass species were encountered. The most common of the seeded grasses included blue grama (*Chondrosium gracile*), side-oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*), alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) and galleta grass (*Hilaria [Pleuraphis] jamesii*). In most places, vegetation cover by the annual broad-leaved species was greater than the cover by the seeded species. In order for the cover performance standard to be met, at least half of the vegetation cover needs to be provided by the seeded species.

Based on the 2013 field observations, it is likely that the performance standard can be met in 2014 in most of the area. Areas where revegetation repair work is undertaken will not likely meet the standards in 2014, since these areas will be in only their first growing season, and the conditions will be comparable to what was observed in 2013. Also, vegetation may be sparse in the Midway Shale/Shingle soil type where establishment of seeded species was limited.

Service Road. The service road located along the west side of the S3 section on the Walker Property was seeded in spring 2013. Some seedling development was noted, but on-going use of the road has limited vegetation establishment. Once repair work is completed along the S3 section, the access road should be disked and re-seeded.

Table 1. List of Species Observed along the S3 Section of the SDS Pipeline in Pueblo County. “(?)” indicates uncertain identification.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Observation Date		
		04/30/13	7/24/2013 7/25/2013	09/12/13
COOL SEASON PERENNIAL GRASSES				
<i>Agropyron trachycaulum</i>	Slender Wheatgrass		x	x
<i>Aristida purpurea</i>	Three-awn			x
<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Western Wheatgrass	x	x	x
<i>Puccinellia airoides</i>	Alkali Grass			x
<i>Sitanion longifolium</i>	Squirreltail Grass		x	
WARM SEASON PERENNIAL GRASSES				
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-oats Grama	x	x	x
<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	Buffalo Grass			x
<i>Chondrosum gracile</i>	Blue Grama	x	x	x
<i>Hilaria (Pleuraphis) jamesii</i>	Galleta Grass		x	x
<i>Muhlenbergia asperifolia</i>	Alkali Muhly			x
<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Alkali Sacaton		x	x
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Sand Dropseed		x	x
ANNUAL GRASSES				
<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Japanese Brome		x	
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass		x	x
<i>Chloris verticillata</i>	Windmill Grass			x
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab Grass		x	x
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard Grass		x	x
<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Lovegrass			x
<i>Munroa squarrosa</i>	False Buffalo Grass		x	x
<i>Panicum capillare</i>	Witchgrass		x	x
<i>Setaria sp.</i>	Foxtail			x
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Green Foxtail		x	x
NATIVE PERENNIAL FORBS				
<i>Argemone polyanthemus</i>	Prickly Poppy		x	
<i>Asclepias subverticillata</i>	Milkweed		x	x
<i>Astragalus bisulcatus</i>	Two-grooved Milkvetch	x	x	
<i>Astragalus sp.</i>	Milkvetch	x	x	x
<i>Cirsium undulatum</i>	Thistle	x	x	

Table 1. (Continued) List of Species Observed along the S3 Section of the SDS Pipeline in Pueblo County. “(?)” indicates uncertain identification.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Observation Date		
		04/30/13	7/24/2013 7/25/2013	09/12/13
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i> (?)	Daisy Fleabane		x	
<i>Eriogonum</i> sp.	Buckwheat		x	
<i>Euphorbia marginata</i> (?)	Snow-on-the-Mountain		x	
<i>Evolvulus nuttallianus</i>	Evolvulus		x	
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Blanket Flower		x	
<i>Glandularia bipinnatifida</i>	Showy Vervain	x	x	x
<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	Curlycup Gumweed		x	x
<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	Golden Aster		x	
<i>Lesquerella</i> sp.	Bladderpod	x		
<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Blue Flax		x	
<i>Lomatium orientale</i> (?)	Biscuitroot	x		
<i>Physalis hederifolia</i>	Ground Cherry			x
<i>Physaria</i> sp.	Double Bladderpod			x
<i>Picradeniopsis oppositifolia</i>	Bahia		x	
<i>Polanisia dodecandra</i>	Clammy Weed		x	
<i>Psoralea lanceolata</i>	Scurfpea		x	x
<i>Sphaeralcea angustifolia</i>	Globe Mallow			x
<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	Scarlet Globemallow	x	x	x
<i>Stephanomeria pauciflora</i>	Wire Lettuce		x	
<i>Zinnia grandiflora</i>	Zinnia		x	x
INTRODUCED PERENNIAL FORBS				
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed		x	
<i>Cirsium (Breea) arvense</i>	Canada Thistle		x	x
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Cheeseweed		x	x
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly Dock			x
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover		x	x
NATIVE ANNUAL/BIENNIAL FORBS				
<i>Amaranthus arenicola</i>	Pigweed			x
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	False Tarragon		x	
<i>Chamaesyce glyptosperma</i>	Spurge		x	x
<i>Chamaesyce stictospora</i>	Spurge		x	
<i>Chenopodium leptophyllum</i>	Narrowleaved Goosefoot	x	x	
<i>Cryptantha</i> sp.	Cryptantha		x	

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Observation Date		
		04/30/13	7/24/2013 7/25/2013	09/12/13
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	Tansy Mustard		x	x
<i>Dyssodia aurea</i>	Fetid Marigold	x	x	x
<i>Dyssodia papposa</i>	Fetid Marigold			x
<i>Lappula redowskii</i>	Stickseed		x	
<i>Lepidium densiflorum</i>	Peppergrass		x	x
<i>Machaeranthera sp.</i>	Machaeranthera			x
<i>Nuttallia decapetala</i>	White Evening Star		x	x
<i>Plantago patagonica</i>	Woolly Plantain		x	
<i>Suaeda sp.</i>	Sea-Blite			x
<i>Tripterocalyx micranthus</i>	Sand Verbena		x	
INTRODUCED ANNUAL/BIENNIAL FORBS				
<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	White Pigweed		x	x
<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i>	Pigweed		x	
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Pigweed		x	x
<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	Biennial Wormwood		x	
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle			x
<i>Chamaesyce serpyllifolia</i>	Spurge			x
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	Goosefoot	x	x	x
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Horseweed			x
<i>Descurainia sp.</i>	Tansy Mustard	x		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Filaree			x
<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	Wallflower		x	
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	Halogeton		x	x
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Annual Sunflower			x
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Flower-of-the-Hour			x
<i>Kochia scoparia (Bassia sieversiana)</i>	Kochia		x	x
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce			x
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Sweetclover		x	
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Yellow Sweetclover		x	x
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane		x	x
<i>Quincula lobata</i>	Chinese Lantern		x	x
<i>Salsola australis</i>	Russian Thistle		x	x
<i>Salsola collina</i>	Russian Thistle		x	x
<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	Nightshade			x

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Observation Date		
		04/30/13	7/24/2013 7/25/2013	09/12/13
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Buffalo Bur		x	x
<i>Solanum triflorum</i>	Nightshade		x	x
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop			x
<i>Verbena bracteata</i>	Creeping Charlie		x	x
<i>Ximenesia encelioides</i>	Cowpen Daisy		x	x
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur			x
SHRUBS/TREES				
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four-wing Saltbush	x	x	x
<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>	Shadscale			x
<i>Populus sargentii</i>	Plains Cottonwood			x
CACTI AND SUCCULENTS				
<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	Cholla		x	x
<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>	Plains Prickly-pear Cactus	x	x	x
<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Spanish Bayonet	x	x	x
		17	73	73



Photo 1. Southern end of the S3 section of the SDS pipeline. April 30, 2013.



Photo 2. Southern end of the S3 section of the SDS pipeline. September 12, 2013. Photo was taken near the location shown in Photo 1.



Photo 3. Small drainage with erosion control netting near Southern end of the S3 section of the SDS pipeline. April 30, 2013.



Photo 4. Small drainage with erosion control netting near Southern end of the S3 section of the SDS pipeline. September 12, 2013. Approximately the same location as Photo 3.



Photo 5. Central part of the S3 section of the SDS pipeline (looking north). April 30, 2013.



Photo 6. Central part of the S3 section of the SDS pipeline (looking north). September 12, 2013. Photo taken near the location shown in Photo 5.



Photo 7. Erosion control netting installed at the Steel Hollow Crossing point along the S3 section of the SDS pipeline (looking southeast). April 30, 2013.



Photo 8. Vegetation growth on erosion control netting installed at the Steel Hollow Crossing point along the S3 section of the SDS pipeline (looking southeast). September 12, 2013.