Species at Risk Assessment

Ashley National Forest

August, 2016

The 2012 Planning Rule defines Species Of Conservation Concern (SCC) as: a species, other than federally recognized as threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species, that is known to occur in the plan area and for which the regional forester has determined that the best available scientific information indicates substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long-term in the plan area. Substantial concern being defined as some combination of threats either directly to the species or indirectly to the species habitat. "Persistence over the long term of planning area" must be thought of as "continued existence" and needs to be thought of in ecological time. That being the time for the species to disperse, compete, and reproduce on to the longer end of forest succession. So persistence is longer than the 15 year forest planning cycle.

The original lists of species to consider were generated by the Forest Service's Region 4 Regional Office (RO). These lists consisted of 96 animal and 81 plant species as potential SCC for the Ashley National Forest. The following key criteria or questions were considered in the evaluation of SCC.

- ***Is the species native to the planning unit or not?***
- ***What is the Global and State status of each species?***
- ***In the past 20 years, how many occurrences and what year was the last occurrence for each species on the planning unit?***
- ***Are the species occurrences accidental or transient on the planning unit?***
- ***Is the species established or becoming established on the planning unit?***
- ***What is the distribution, abundance, and trend of the species on the planning unit?***
- ***What threats and risks does the species face on the planning unit?***
- ***What habitat requirement does the species have?***
- ***Finally, if present, is there substantial concern for this species to persist on the planning unit?***

Many of the animal species the Forest considered were NatureServe ranks of S1 (critically imperiled) or S2 (imperiled) in Wyoming. The part of the planning unit in Wyoming is limited to the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area (FGNRA). This popular recreation area is relatively limited in terms of its habitat diversity. Therefore, most of the S1/2 species in Wyoming were not recommended for potential SCC because the FGNRA does not support the species habitat requirements.

The Forest primarily used a number sources to determine Forest distribution and occurrences. These included the Forest Service corporate database, Natural Resource Manager (NRM), Utah Natural Heritage Database, Wyoming Natural Heritage Database, Rocky Mountain Herbarium, Brigham Young University Herbarium, University of Colorado Herbarium, Utah State University – Uintah Basin Herbarium, and NRCS Plants Database. Other sources of information were also used such as state level species reports/ Wildlife Action Plans, Birds of North America, A Utah Flora, Uinta Flora, Flora of Wyoming, Flora of North America, and other available information.

Threats, risks, and habitat requirements for each species were identified using NatureServe and long-term monitoring data. Distribution maps in NatureServe, NRCS Plants Database, corporate knowledge and data, floras, and herbaria specimens were used to determine if the species was native as well as if the species is established or becoming established on the planning unit.

Abundance and trend were difficult to assess for many animal species because of a lack of information. Animal species were not carried forward if the planning area had few (< 10) to no occurrences and the species was secure in adjacent states within the species core distribution. For plant species, abundance and trend data was sufficient to assess all species. Additional criteria were also considered during the assessment of plant species. These included margin of range, contrasting taxonomic treatments, species reaction to disturbance, existing laws and designations that provide protection, and level of taxonomic status.

The next step in the process is to receive and consider public comments on this preliminary list of SCC. After a careful review and consideration of public comments, the Forest and Regional Office will work together to address these comments. However, the final decision of which species to move forward in the plan revision process is made by the Regional Forester.

A more detailed description of the evaluation process is available in the Forest Service Handbook for conducting assessments, as well as the 2012 Planning Rule, both of which are available on our web site (www.fs.usda.gov/goto/AshleyForestPlan).

Nature Serve Ranking Information

Conservation status assessments are completed to produce conservation status ranks that measure extinction or extirpation risk at three geographic scales: global, national, and subnational. Global, National, and Subnational Ranks (or “G-Ranks,” N-Ranks” and “S-Ranks”) are widely used throughout the conservation community and are regarded as highly credible by scientists, government agencies and private-sector organizations. These assessments are also a valuable resource for government agencies responsible for administration of Federal, state and provincial species conservation laws.

Global Rank Definitions:

GX Presumed Extinct (species)/Eliminated (ecological communities and systems) — Species not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery. Ecological community or system eliminated throughout its range, with no restoration potential.

GH Possibly Extinct (species)/ Eliminated (ecological communities and systems) — Known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species may be extinct or the ecosystem may be eliminated throughout its range, but not enough to state this with certainty.

G1 Critically Imperiled—At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.

G2 Imperiled—At high risk of extinction or elimination due to very restricted range, very few populations, steep declines, or other factors.

G3 Vulnerable—At moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines, or other factors.

G4 Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

G5 Secure—Common; widespread and abundant.

Table 1. Potential Wildlife and Fish Species of Conservation Concern located on the Ashley National Forest

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
Centrocercus urophasianus Greater Sage-Grouse	Declining populations and habitat range-wide. Oil & gas and other anthropogenic disturbances continue to be a threat on the Planning Unit.	Sensitive	Species of Concern	G3 Utah – S3 Wyoming – S4	Sagebrush/grassland habitat. Habitat is found within the Anthro Plateau, Antelope Flat, Parks Plateau, South Face, Glacial Canyon, Stream Pediment, Avintaquin Canyon, Strawberry Highlands, and Structural Grain LTA's.	Habitat fragmentation and degradation from oil & gas development and other anthropogenic disturbances.	Numerous observations on the Planning Unit.

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Falco peregrinus Peregrine Falcon	Range-wide, the species is either imperiled or vulnerable. Thus, threats (riparian degradation/noise disturbance to nesting) on the planning unit, may have the potential to affect the species.	Sensitive	No Special Status	G4 Utah – S3 Wyoming – S2	Riparian habitats that are associated with cliffs. Habitat is found within the Stream Canyon, Glacial Canyon, Red Canyon, and North Flank LTA's.	Noise Disturbance to nesting birds and habitat degradation.	Numerous observations from the few known eyries on the Planning Unit.
Leucosticte atrata Black Rosy-Finch	This species is critically imperiled in Utah and Wyoming, and imperiled or vulnerable in surrounding states where its core distribution occurs.	No FS Status	No Special Status On the Utah PIF priority species list.	G4 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S1	Barren, rocky or grassy areas and cliffs among glaciers and receding snow banks, or beyond timberline. Habitat is found within the Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA's.	Habitat loss and degradation from climate change, grazing, or mining.	There are 85 known occurrences on the Planning Unit within the last 20 years. Occurrences are at the high elevations in associated LTA's
Sylvilagus idahoensis Pygmy Rabbit	The only known locations of this species on the Planning Unit is in the Wyoming portion of the Flaming Gorge NRA. This species is critically imperiled in Wyoming and either imperiled or vulnerable in the surrounding States where is core distribution occurs.	Sensitive	Species of Concern	G4 Utah – S3 Wyoming – S1	Dense stands of big sagebrush growing in deep loose soils. Habitat and occurrence is within the Green River LTA.	Habitat degradation from grazing, noxious weeds, wild fire, and energy development.	There are 9 known occurrences on the Planning Unit within the last twenty years. These occurrences have been on the Flaming Gorge NRA.
Myotis thysanodes Fringed Myotis (bat)	This species is imperiled in Utah and Wyoming, and imperiled or	No FS Status	Species of Concern	G4 Utah – S2 Wyoming – S2	Middle elevations in desert, riparian, grassland, and woodland habitats.	White-nosed Syndrome (WNS), human disturbance,	There are 8 known occurrences on the Planning Unit within the last twenty years.

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	vulnerable in surrounding states where its core distribution occurs.				Habitat is found within the Anthro Plateau, Avintaquin Canyon, Strawberry Highlands, Green River, Antelope Flat, North Flank, South Face, Stream Canyon, Glacial Bottom, Glacial Canyon, Stream Pediment, Structural Grain, Wolf Plateau, Parks Plateau, Moenkopi Hills, Limestone Hills, Dry Moraine, Greendale Plateau, and Red Canyon LTA's.	and habitat degradation.	
Oncorynchus clarki plueriticus *Colorado River cutthroat trout*	Without past, current, and ongoing conservation efforts, this species persistence on the planning unit is at risk primarily due the presence of non-native trout.	Sensitive	Conservation Agreement Species	G4 Utah – S3 Wyoming – S1	Requires cool, clear water and well-vegetated streambanks for cover and bank stability; instream cover in the form of deep pools and boulders and logs also is important; adapted to relatively cold water, thrives at high elevations.	Habitat degradation, hybridization, competition, climate change	Populations exist across the Forest.

Table 2. Potential Plant Species of Conservation Concern located on the Ashley National Forest

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
Antennaria pulcherrima Handsome Pussytoes	Habitat geographically restricted and rare within plan area. 2 occurrences documented within plan area.	None	Peripheral	G5 Utah - S1 Wyoming - S2	Intermediate to rich fens and wet meadows. Alpine Moraine LTA	Assessable to livestock grazing. Climate change that leads to drier and warmer weather conditions.	12 collections documented from the Uinta Mountains with 5 collections located within the plan area. Last documented observation in 2016. Localized and relatively common within its known habitat. Monitoring of fens and meadows indicate satisfactory conditions of the plants habitat, indicating stable population trends and persistence
Aquilegia grahamii Graham's Columbine	Narrow endemic. 3 occurrences documented within plan area.	Sensitive	Rare	G1 Utah – S1	Deep stream-cut canyons; in cliff cracks, on ledges, in seeps or hanging gardens of the Pennsylvanian-Permian Weber Sandstone. Stream Canyon LTA	Habitat is secure within the plan area, but mining is a threat outside and adjacent to the plan area. No other known stressors are identified.	The latest available estimates of over-all population size are 5,000 to 10,000 plants from 11 specific sites. Population trend appears stable and persisting within plan area.
Cirsium ownbeyi Ownbey's Thistle	Regional endemic. 2 occurrences documented within plan area.	None	Watch, Species of Concern	G3 Utah - S1 Wyoming - S2 Colorado – S2	Sagebrush, desert shrub communities. Green River LTA	Adapted to natural disturbances. Known to colonize roadsides, which indicates tolerance of or benefits from disturbance. May be vulnerable to	2 collections occur within the plan area in Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, last documented in 1995. Based upon 11 collections documented for Wyoming, the state

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						herbicide spraying, biocontrol insects, or disturbance by recreation vehicles.	population was estimated between 56,000 to 75,000 plants.
Cymopterus evertii Evert's Wafer Parsnip	Regional endemic. 1 occurrence documented within plan area.	None	Rare, Species of Concern	G2 Utah – S1 Wyoming - S2	Grows in limestone gravels along the rim of Ashley Gorge, associated with Douglas fir and limber pine. Stream Canyon LTA	No known stressors threaten habitat integrity.	One occurrence is documented in Uintah County, Utah and is a disjunct population. Only found along the rim of Ashley Gorge within the plan area. 2 collections made, last documented in 2006.
Cypripedium fasciculatum Clustered Lady's Slipper	Known populations consist of few plants. Timber harvest, bark beetle infestations, and fire are stressors. Listed as sensitive in Utah.	Sensitive	Rare, Species of Potential Concern	G4 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S3 Colorado – S3	Shade of coniferous forests between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. In duff of moderately dense to dense lodgepole pine forests where understory species are sparse. Parks Plateau LTA Trout Slope LTA	Timber harvest, bark beetle infestations, and fire are stressors.	About 30 known occurrences in the plan area. Most populations consists of a few plants (1-100).
Draba brachystylis Wasatch Draba	Regional endemic. 1 occurrence documented within plan area.	None	Rare	G1/G2 Utah – S2	Moist soils with rocks, talus, or scree. In coniferous or aspen forests. Glacial Canyon LTA	No known stressors of population within plan area. Threatened by development and increased recreation use outside plan area.	1 collection from plan area. Last observed in 1983.
Draba globosa Rockcress Draba	Listed as sensitive in Utah.	Sensitive	Rare, Species of Concern	G3 Utah – S2 Wyoming – S2 Colorado – S1	Alpine tundra, often associated with persisting snow beds. Uinta Bollie LTA	Most populations are relatively inaccessible. Domestic sheep grazing, mountain goats, and recreation	Widely distributed across the alpine crest of the Uinta Mountains, but often in small populations. 10 new occurrences in

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
						minimal threat. Climate change leading to drier and warmer conditions may be a stressor.	plan area over last 20 years on forest, last documented in 2016. 37 collections from Uinta Mountains. Population trend appears stable, persisting, and habitat is relatively resilient.
Draba ventosa Tundra Draba	Rare and often disjunct throughout its distribution. 4 collections from the Uinta Mountains with 1 from the plan area.	None	Watch	G3 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S3 Colorado – S1	Alpine. Occurs in talus, scree slopes, slides, fell-fields; on cliffs and at the base of cliffs; on ridges; and on summits. Often but not always found on limestone parent material. Uinta Bollie LTA	Plant habitat is relatively remote, rugged, and inaccessible to humans and their impacts. Mountain goats a minimal threat. Climate change leading to drier and warmer conditions may be a stressor.	1 occurrence documented within the plan area. Utah is edge of the plant's distribution, but it is rare throughout its entire distribution.
Erigeron untermannii Untermann's Daisy	State endemic. Listed as sensitive. Habitat is found within and adjacent to energy rich areas, which pose a potential threat.	Sensitive	Rare	G2 Utah – S2	Semi-barrens of sandstone, shale, and siltstone of the Uinta and Green River Formations. Windswept, sparsely vegetated ridge tops within pinyon-juniper, Douglas-fir, and limber pine-bristle cone pine belts. Anthro Plateau LTA	Oil and gas exploration is a stressor. Livestock grazing is present, but minimal impacts documented.	11 occurrence documented over the last 20 years with the last occurrence in 2011. 31 collections documented from the Uinta Basin. Monitoring indicates that populations are stable and persisting.
Kobresia simpliciuscula Compound Kobresia	Rare habitat in plan area with 4 occurrences documented.	Sensitive in Colorado	Peripheral Species of concern	G5 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S1 Colorado – S2	Rare calcareous or rich fens. Alpine Moraine LTA	Assessable to livestock grazing. Climate change that leads to drier and	Utah at the southern edge of its range. 8 collections documented from the Uinta

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					Greendale Plateau LTA	warmer weather conditions.	Mountains. Last observed in 2016. Monitoring indicates that the fen is in satisfactory condition with stable trends.
Lepidium huberi Huber's Pepperplant	Local endemic. 4 occurrences documented within the plan area.	None	Rare	G1/G2 Utah – S1/S2	Eroding slopes and narrow, steep canyons of Moenkopi Formation. With mountain brush and ponderosa pine. Canyon breaks. Moenkopi Hills LTA Stream Canyon LTA	No stressors identified within the plan area. Minimal threats may be oil and gas exploration and mining outside the plan area. Found along roadsides and in fresh alluvium, which indicates some tolerance to disturbance.	10 collections documented for Utah. Locally abundant and relatively widespread. Populations of the plant in the plan area are stable and persistent.
Mentzelia goodrichii Goodrich's Blazingstar	Narrow endemic. 2 occurrences documented within the plan area. Listed as sensitive.	Sensitive	Rare	G1 Utah – S1	Grows on escarpments, eroding slopes, and semi-barrens of Green River Formation. Anthro Plateau LTA	One potential stressor is oil and gas exploration.	9 collections documented for Utah. Plants are scattered in small populations. Most are found outside the plan area. Populations appear to be stable and persisting.
Oxytropis besseyi var. *obnapiformis* Maybell Locoweed	Regional endemic. 1 occurrence documented in the plan area.	None	Watch, Species of Concern	G5/T2 Utah – S2 Wyoming – S1 Colorado – S2	Pinyon-juniper and sagebrush communities, often on semi-barrens in either fine-textured or sandy substrates. North Flank LTA	No stressors identified within the plan area. Outside the plan area, oil and gas development, primarily, excessive grazing, recreation, road construction, and recreational off-road vehicles are listed as stressors.	Core population located in Colorado, 9 collections documented for Utah and 5 for Wyoming. Only 1 collection from plan area. Trend is unknown but at least Wyoming populations appeared stable.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
Papaver radicatum var. *kluanense* Alpine Poppy.	Listed as sensitive. Small populations restricted to a narrow habitat.	Sensitive	Species of Concern	G5/T4 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S2 Colorado – S3	Restricted to a narrow habitat, which consists of Red Pine Shale talus slopes and ridge tops. Uinta Bollie LTA	Plant habitat is remote, rugged, and inaccessible to humans and their impacts. Mountain goats and pika are minimal threats. Climate change leading to drier and warmer conditions may be a stressor.	Populations generally cover small areas and are comprised of few to a few hundred plants. 14 documented occurrences within the plan area. Populations appear stable and persistence is expected.
Penstemon acaulis Stemless beardtongue	Local endemic. Listed as sensitive.	Sensitive	Peripheral Species of Concern	G2 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S1	Mixed desert shrub, black sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper communities. North Flank LTA Antelope Flat LTA	In Utah, stressors include recreation, off-road vehicles, and livestock trampling. In Wyoming, stressors also included gravel quarrying and road construction. Climate change may be a stressor if high evapotranspiration rate and low rainfalls occur.	Over 10 occurrences documented over the last 20 years. Larger populations outside the plan area than within. Monitoring found that the species colonizes on disturbance such as road sides, burrow areas, two-track roads, and bladings. Density and size of plants on this disturbance is equal to or greater than that of plants in undisturbed habitat.
Phacelia glandulosa var. *deserta* Desert Phacelia	Local endemic. Limited populations. 2 occurrences within the plan area.	None	Species of Concern	G4/T2 Wyoming – S2	Desert shrub and Wyoming big sagebrush. Green River LTA	Off-road vehicle use or mineral exploration are noted stressors.	Populations vary from small (<10 plants) to locally abundant (4,000 - 6,000 individuals), with total numbers estimated between 20,000 - 25,000 plants. It is not found in Utah. 6 to 20 occurrence outside the plan area.
Primula incana	Rare habitat in plan area with 1	None	Peripheral	G4 Utah – S1	Rare calcareous or rich fens.	Assessable to livestock grazing.	Utah at the southern edge of its range. 2

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Silvery Primrose	occurrence documented.			Wyoming – S2	Greendale Plateau LTA	Climate change that leads to drier and warmer weather conditions.	collections documented from the Uinta Mountains. Last observed in 2016. Monitoring indicates that the fen is in satisfactory condition with stable trends.

Table 3 listed below is a summary of the federally protected species. These species are either, endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate species. These species are covered by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and Forest is mandated to consider potential affects from management to these species. While the Forest does not have discretion or control of this list, these species are still part of the species at risk assessment for forest plan revision.

Table 3. Federally Listed Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Animal and Plant Species located on the Ashley National Forest

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Listing Status	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
Lynx canadensis Canada Lynx	Threatened	Forested areas including Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and aspen. Areas of dense understory cover and/or thickets of young trees and mature forests with large amounts of coarse woody debris. Habitat occurs in the following LTA's: Greendale Plateau, Parks Plateau, Trout Slope, Alpine Moraine, Dry Moraine, Glacial Bottom, North Flank, Round Park, Stream Canyon, Stream Pediment, Wolf Plateau, Avintaquin Canyon, Strawberry Highlands, Glacial Canyon, Limestone Plateau, and South Face.	Loss or degradation of habitat (commercial timber harvest and stand replacing wild fire). Climate change may increase the threat of stand replacing fire and the distribution of spruce/fir forests	There are 10 specimens of lynx that have been reliably traced to the Uinta Mountains, with collection dates ranging from 1916 to 1972. Between February of 1999 and March of 2007, twenty-two lynx from the experimental release in Colorado have been located at least once in Utah. Use-density of these locations indicates the primary area of use was in the Uinta Mountains. The majority of use was on the Wasatch-Cache NF and to a somewhat lesser degree on the Ashley NF. All these individual lynx were transient and did not take up residency in the Uinta Mountains.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Listing Status	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
Gulo gulo luscus North American Wolverine	Proposed	Wolverines do not specialize on specific vegetation or geological habitat aspects. Habitat can be described as high elevation areas that are cold and receive winter precipitation to reliably maintain deep persistent snow late into the warm season. Habitat occurs in the following LTA's: Greendale Plateau, Parks Plateau, Trout Slope, Uinta Bollie, Alpine Moraine, Dry Moraine, Glacial Bottom, North Flank, Round Park, Stream Canyon, Stream Pediment, Wolf Plateau, Avintaquin Canyon, Strawberry Highlands, Glacial Canyon, Limestone Plateau, and South Face.	Habitat loss through climate change. As temperatures warm it will decrease colder areas that contain deep persistent snow late into the warm season.	No credible historical records of occurrence on the Planning Unit. In spring of 2014 a wolverine was documented (photograph and location) on the North Slope of the Uintas on the Uinta/Wasatch Cache NF. However, there have been no confirmed sightings on the Ashley NF. In November of 2014, the State UDWR documented wolverine tracks on the Planning Unit near Dutch John. Annual winter track surveys as well as bait camera stations have not documented any evidence of wolverine occurrence on the Planning Unit.
Strix occidentalis lucida Mexican Spotted Owl	Threatened	Steep to vertical walled canyons that are greater than 2 kilometers long and less than 2 kilometers wide, which contain pockets of coniferous overstory trees mixed with smaller Gambel oak and box elder trees. Habitat occurs in the Stream Canyon, and Glacial Canyon LTA's.	Climate change that leads to stand replacing wild fire. Commercial timber harvest is also considered a threat, but there is minimal timber harvest that occurs on the Planning Unit.	Surveys have been conducted in suitable habitat on the planning unit. However, there are no records of occurrence on the Planning Unit.
Coccyzus americanus Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Threatened	Nests in lowland riparian habitats {typically in large habitat patches (>200 acres) of cottonwood/willow habitats} with dense understory vegetation of willow and high foliage volume of cottonwood. Usually within 100m of water. Marginal occurs in the Stream Canyon, Glacial Canyon, and Glacial Bottom LTA's.	Loss or degradation of riparian and cottonwood habitat, including disruption of stream flows.	Surveys have been conducted in suitable habitat on the planning unit. However, there are no records of occurrence on the Planning Unit.
Gila cypha Humpback chub *	Endangered	Variety of habitats, desert riverine systems usually associated with	Water depletions, non-native fish competition, dams	Species does not exist on the Forest

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		swift and turbid water. No suitable habitat on Forest.		
Gila elegan Bonytail chub *	Endangered	Typically associated with mainstem desert riverine systems, found in backwaters on these rivers.	Water depletions, non-native fish competition, dams	Species does not exist on the Forest
Ptychochelius lucius Colorado pikeminnow *	Endangered	Wide variety of habitats (pools, riffles, runs) associated with larger desert riverine systems.	Water depletions, non-native fish competition, dams	Species does not exist on the Forest
Xyrauchen texanus Razorback sucker *	Endangered	Typically associated with mainstem desert riverine systems, typically found in slow water habitats (backwaters and pools) on these rivers.	Water depletions, non-native fish competition, dams	Species does not exist on the Forest
Spiranthes diluvialis Ute Ladies' Tresses (plant)	Threatened	Flood plains, stream and other riparian habitat. Red Canyon LTA	Stressors include modified by urbanization and stream channelization for agriculture and development. Habitat loss or alteration from competition from non-native plants and vegetation succession appear to be the most widespread threats.	4 occurrences within the plan area; along the Green River between Little Hole and the Forest Boundary. Known from below the National Forest Boundary along the Green, Yellowstone, Uinta, Lake Fork, and Rock Creek Rivers. Most occurrences are small, having less than 1000 plants and occupying less than 50 acres.

***These species are analyzed for downstream effects.**