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.
Falco peregrinus Peregrine Falcon	Range-wide, the species is either imperiled or vulnerable. Thus, threats (riparian degradation/noise	Sensitive	No Special Status	G4 Utah – S3 Wyoming – S2	Riparian habitats that are associated with cliffs. Habitat is found within the Stream	Noise Disturbance to nesting birds and habitat degradation.	Numerous observations from the few known eyries on the Planning Unit.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
	disturbance to nesting) on the planning unit, may have the potential to affect the species.				Canyon, Glacial Canyon, Red Canyon, and North Flank LTA's.		
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 vulnerable in surrounding states where its core distribution occurs.	No FS Status	Species of Concern	G4 Utah – S2 Wyoming – S2	Middle elevations in desert, riparian, grassland, and woodland habitats. Habitat is found within the Anthro Plateau, Avintaquin Canyon, Strawberry Highlands, Green River, Antelope Flat, North Flank, South	White-nosed Syndrome (WNS), human disturbance, and habitat degradation.	There are 8 known occurrences on the Planning Unit within the last twenty years.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
					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.		
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	None	Peripheral	G5 Utah - S1 Wyoming - S2	Intermediate to rich fens and wet meadows.	Assessable to livestock grazing. Climate change that	12 collections documented from the Uinta Mountains with 5

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
	restricted and rare within plan area. 2 occurrences documented within plan area.				Alpine Moraine LTA	leads to drier and warmer weather conditions.	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 herbicide spraying, biocontrol insects, or disturbance by recreation vehicles.	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 population was estimated between 56,000 to 75,000 plants.
Cymopterus evertii Evert's Wafer Parsnip	Regional endemic.	None	Rare, Species of Concern	G2 Utah – S1 Wyoming - S2	Grows in limestone gravels along the rim of Ashley Gorge,	No known stressors threaten habitat integrity.	One occurrence is documented in Uintah County, Utah and is a

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
	1 occurrence documented within plan area.				associated with Douglas fir and limber pine. Stream Canyon LTA		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 minimal threat. Climate change leading to drier and warmer conditions may be a stressor.	Widely distributed across the alpine crest of the Uinta Mountains, but often in small populations. 10 new occurrences in 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.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
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 Greendale Plateau LTA	Assessable to livestock grazing. Climate change that leads to drier and warmer weather conditions.	Utah at the southern edge of its range. 8 collections documented from the Uinta 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	No stressors identified within the plan area. Minimal threats may be oil and gas exploration	10 collections documented for Utah. Locally abundant and relatively widespread. Populations of the plant

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
					ponderosa pine. Canyon breaks. Moenkopi Hills LTA Stream Canyon LTA	and mining outside the plan area. Found along roadsides and in fresh alluvium, which indicates some tolerance to disturbance.	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.
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	Local endemic.	Sensitive	Peripheral	G2 Utah – S1	Mixed desert shrub, black sagebrush,	In Utah, stressors include recreation,	Over 10 occurrences documented over the

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/ State Rank	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
Stemless beardtongue	Listed as sensitive.		Species of Concern	Wyoming – S1	Wyoming big sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper communities. North Flank LTA Antelope Flat LTA	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.	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 Silvery Primrose	Rare habitat in plan area with 1 occurrence documented.	None	Peripheral	G4 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S2	Rare calcareous or rich fens. Greendale Plateau LTA	Assessable to livestock grazing. Climate change that leads to drier and warmer weather conditions.	Utah at the southern edge of its range. 2 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.
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,	Climate change that leads to stand replacing wild fire. Commercial timber harvest is also considered a	Surveys have been conducted in suitable habitat on the planning unit. However, there are no records of occurrence on the Planning Unit.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Listing Status	Habitat/ LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
		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.	threat, but there is minimal timber harvest that occurs 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 swift and turbid water. No suitable habitat on Forest.	Water depletions, non-native fish competition, dams	Species does not exist on the 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 fish species were analyzed based on possible downstream effects.**

Table 4. Other plant and animal species considered. All of the species in the table below were analyzed just the same as the species listed above that are currently potential SCC. These species did not appear to meet the SCC criteria and were not carried forward to the draft SCC list. Documentation from our review of any of the species listed in this table is available upon request.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Taxa	GLOBAL RANK	S-UT	S-WY
Anaxyrus boreas	Boreal Toad	Amphibian	G4	S3	S1
Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	Bird	G5	S4	S2
Aegolius funereus	Boreal Owl	Bird	G5	NR	S2
Ammodramus bairdii	Baird's Sparrow	Bird	G4	NR	S1
Ammodramus savannarum	Grasshopper Sparrow	Bird	G5	S2	S4
Anas americana	American Wigeon	Bird	G5	S2	S5
Aphelocoma californica	Western Scrub-Jay	Bird	G5	S5	S1
Archilochus alexandri	Black-chinned Hummingbird	Bird	G5	S4	S1
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	Bird	G5	S4	S2
Aythya valisineria	Canvasback	Bird	G5	S2	S4
Bucephala albeola	Bufflehead	Bird	G5	NR	S2
Calamospiza melanocorys	Lark Bunting	Bird	G5	S2	S4
Calcarius mccownii	Mccown's Longspur	Bird	G4	NR	S2
Catherpes mexicanus	Canyon Wren	Bird	G5	S4	S2
Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover	Bird	G3	S1	S3
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	Bird	G4	SH	S1
Dendroica nigrescens	Black-throated Gray Warbler	Bird	G5	S4	S2
Dumetella carolinensis	Gray Catbird	Bird	G5	S1	S4
Gavia immer	Common Loon	Bird	G5	NR	S1
Glaucidium gnoma	Northern Pygmy-owl	Bird	G5	S3	S1
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	Bird	G5	S2	S3
Histrionicus histrionicus	Harlequin Duck	Bird	G4	NR	S1
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	Bird	G5	S3	S1
Icterus parisorum	Scott's Oriole	Bird	G5	S2	S1
Larus californicus	California Gull	Bird	G5	S5	S2
Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull	Bird	G5	NR	S2
Loxia curvirostra	Red Crossbill	Bird	G5	S2	S5
Loxia leucoptera	White-winged Crossbill	Bird	G5	S1	S2

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Taxa	GLOBAL RANK	S-UT	S-WY
Melanerpes lewis	Lewis's Woodpecker	Bird	G4	S3	S2
Mergus merganser	Common Merganser	Bird	G5	S2	S4
Oreothlypis virginiae	Virginia's Warbler	Bird	G5	S4	S1
Otus kennicottii	Western Screech-owl	Bird	G5	S3	S2
Passerella iliaca	Fox Sparrow	Bird	G5	S2	S4
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	American White Pelican	Bird	G4	S3	S1
Phalaropus tricolor	Wilson's Phalarope	Bird	G5	S2	S3
Plegadis chihi	White-faced Ibis	Bird	G5	S2	S1
Psaltriparus minimus	Bushtit	Bird	G5	S4	S1
Rhynchophanes mccownii	McCown's Longspur	Bird	G4	NR	S2
Selasphorus rufus	Rufous Hummingbird	Bird	G5	NR	S2
Setophaga nigrescens	Black-throated Gray Warbler	Bird	G5	S4	S2
Sialia sialis	Eastern Bluebird	Bird	G5	NR	S2
Sitta pygmaea	Pygmy Nuthatch	Bird	G5	S3	S2
Sphyrapicus thyroideus	Williamson's Sapsucker	Bird	G5	S3	S2
Sterna forsteri	Forster's Tern	Bird	G5	S4	S1
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	Bird	G5	NR	S1
Strix nebulosa	Great Gray Owl	Bird	G5	NR	S2
Sympetrum danae	Black Meadowhawk	Bird	G5	S2	SNR/SU
Vermivora virginiae	Virginia's Warbler	Bird	G5	S4	S1
Catostomus discobolus	Bluehead Sucker	Fish	G4	S3	S3
Catostomus latipinnis	Flannelmouth Sucker	Fish	G3G4	S3	S3
Gila robusta	Roundtail Chub	Fish	G3	S2	S3
Analetris eximia	A Mayfly	Insect	G3	SH	SNR/SU
Bombus occidentalis	Western Bumble Bee	Insect	G4	SNR/SU	SNR/SU
Cordulia shurtleffi	American Emerald	Insect	G5	S2	SNR/SU
Danaus plexippus pop. 1	Monarch	Insect	G4T2T3	SNR/SU	SNR/SU
Euphydryas gillettii	Gillett's checkerspot	Insect	G3	SNR/SU	SNR/SU
Perlomyia utahensis	Utah Needlefly	Insect	G3	S2	SNR/SU

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Skwala americana	American Springfly	Insect	G5	S1	SNR/SU
Speyeria mormonia	Mormon Fritillary	Insect	G5T3T4	SNR/SU	SNR/SU
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid Bat	Mammal	G5	S4	S1
Baeolophus ridgwayi	Juniper Titmouse	Mammal	G5	S4	S1
Bassariscus astutus	Ringtail	Mammal	G5	S3	S1
Bos bison bison	Plains Bison	Mammal	G4TU	S2	S1
Clethrionomys gapperi	Southern Red-backed Vole	Mammal	G5	S2	S5
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Mammal	G3G4	S4	S2
Gulo gulo luscus	North American Wolverine	Mammal	G4T4	S2	S2
Microtus richardsoni	North American Water Vole	Mammal	G5	S3	S2
Mustela nigripes	Black-footed Ferret	Mammal	G1	S1	S1
Myotis leibii	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	Mammal	G3G4	NR	NR
Myotis lucifugus	Little Brown Myotis	Mammal	G3	S4	S5
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	Mammal	G5	S3	S1
Neotamias dorsalis	Cliff Chipmunk	Mammal	G5	S4	S1
Neotamias dorsalis utahensis	Utah Cliff Chipmunk	Mammal	G5T5	S4	S1
Ochotona princeps	American Pika	Mammal	G5	S4	S2
Perognathus parvus	Great Basin Pocket Mouse	Mammal	G5	S4	S2
Peromyscus crinitus	Canyon Deermouse	Mammal	G5	S5	S1
Peromyscus truei	Pinon Deermouse	Mammal	G5	S4	S1
Phenacomys intermedius	Western Heather Vole	Mammal	G5	S2	S5
Thomomys idahoensis	Idaho Pocket Gopher	Mammal	G4	SH	S2
Discus shimekii	Striate Disc	Mollusks	G5	S2	S3
Ferrissia rivularis	Creeping Ancylid	Mollusks	G5Q	S2	S4
Fluminicola coloradoensis	Green River Pebblesnail	Mollusks	G2G3	S2	S4
Fossaria techella	[No Common Name]	Mollusks	G3G4Q	SH	NR
Oreohelix eurekensis	Eureka Mountainsnail	Mollusks	G1	S1	NR

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Oreohelix strigosa	Rocky Mountain Mountainsnail	Mollusks	G5Q	S5	S2
Zonitoides nitidus	Black Gloss	Mollusks	G5	S1	SNR/SU
Charina bottae	Rubber Boa	Reptile	G5	S4	S2
Crotalus oreganus concolor	Midget Faded Rattlesnake	Reptile	G5T4	NR	S1
Opheodrys vernalis	Smooth Greensnake	Reptile	G5	S3	S2
Sceloporus tristichus	Plateau Fence Lizard	Reptile	G5	NR	S1
Urosaurus ornatus	Tree Lizard	Reptile	G5	S4	S2
Aquilegia barnebyi	Barneby's Columbine	Plant	G4	S3	
Artemisia arctica ssp. arctica	Boreal Wormwood	Plant	G5T5	SNR	S2
Artemisia campestris var. petiolata	Petiolate Wormwood	Plant	G5T1?Q	S1	
Asplenium septentrionale	Grass-fern	Plant	G4G5	S1	S2
Asplenium viride	Green Spleenwort	Plant	G4	S1	S2
Astragalus detritalis	Debris Milkvetch	Plant	G3	S3	
Astragalus nelsonianus	Nelson's milkvetch	Plant	G3	S1	S3
Astragalus saurinus	Dinosaur Milkvetch	Plant	G3	S3	
Boechera crandallii	Crandall's rockcress	Plant	G2		S1
Boechera pendulina var. russeola	Daggett rockcress	Plant	G5T3?	S3	S3
Boechera perennans	Perennial rockcress	Plant	G5	SNR	S1
Boechera selbyi	Selby rockcress	Plant	G4?Q	S3	S1
Botrychium crenulatum	Dainty Moonwort	Plant	G3	S1	S1
Botrychium echo	Reflected Moonwort	Plant	G3	S1	S3
Botrychium lineare	Narrowleaf Moonwort	Plant	G2G3	S1	S1
Botrychium paradoxum	Peculiar Moonwort	Plant	G3G4	S1	S1
Caloplaca cladodes	Branched orange lichen	Plant	G4G5	SNR	SNR
Carex atrosquama	Blackened Sedge	Plant	G5	S2	
Carex leptalea	Bristly-stalk Sedge	Plant	G5	S1	S3
Carex livida	Livid Sedge	Plant	G5	S1	S3
Cercocarpus ledifolius var. intricatus	Dwarf mountain mahogany	Plant	G5	SNR	S1

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Chamaechaenactis scaposa	Fullstem	Plant	G4	S3	S2
Chiloscyphus gemmiparus	A Liverwort	Plant	G1Q	SNR	
Chrysothamnus greenei	Greene rabbitbrush	Plant	G5	SNR	S1
Cirsium murdockii	Murdock's Thistle	Plant	G2G3	S2	
Cryptantha gracilis	Slender cryptantha	Plant	G5	SNR	S1
Cryptantha rollinsii	Rollins' cryptantha	Plant	G3	S3	S1
Cymopterus duchesnensis	Uinta Basin Springparsley	Plant	G3	S3	
Descurainia pinnata var. paysonii	Payson's tansymustard	Plant	G5T3?	SNR	S2
Draba juniperina	Juniper Whitlow-grass	Plant	G2G3	?	?
Elaeagnus commutata	Silverberry	Plant	G5	S1	S3
Erigeron arenarioides	Wasatch Daisy	Plant	G3?	S3	
Erigeron nematophyllus	Needle-leaf Fleabane	Plant	G3	S1	S3
Eriogonum brevicaule var. promiscuum	Mt. Bartles Buckwheat	Plant	G4T2?Q	?	S2
Glossopetalon spinescens var. meionandrum	Utah greasebush	Plant	G5T3	S3	S1
Habenaria viridis var. bracteata	Long-bract Green Orchis	Plant	G5T5	S1	S2
Hymenoxys acaulis var. nana	Low Woollybase	Plant	G5T1T2	S1S2	
Ipomopsis polycladon	Lavender ipomopsis	Plant	G4	SNR	S1
Ipomopsis spicata	Spiked Standing-cypress	Plant	G5	S1	S5
Koenigia islandica	Koenigia	Plant	G4	S1	S1
Lepidium integrifolium var. integrifolium	Meadow Pepper-wortplant	Plant	G2G3T2T3	S1	S1
Linanthus watsonii	Watson's prickly-phlox	Plant	G3G5	S3	S1
Mimulus primuloides	Primrose Monkey-flower	Plant	G4	S1	
Oenothera flava var. acutissima	Narrow-leaf Evening Primrose	Plant	G2	S2	
Oxytropis deflexa var. pulcherrima	Alpine Locoweed	Plant	G5T2T3	S2	
Parrya rydbergii	Naked-stemmed Wallflower	Plant	G3Q	SNR	S2
Penstemon eriantherus var. cleburnei	Cleburn Beardtongue	Plant	G4T3	S1	S3

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Penstemon uintahensis	Uintah Beardtongue	Plant	G3	S3	
Phacelia incana	Western phacelia	Plant	G3G4	S2	S1
Philadelphus microphyllus	Little-leaf mock-orange	Plant	G5?	SNR	S2
Phlox opalensis	Opal Phlox	Plant	G3	S1	S3
Physaria repanda	Repand Twinpod	Plant	G1?Q	S1	
Potamogeton foliosus var. fibrillosus	Fibrous Pondweed	Plant	G5T2T4	S1	SNR
Potentilla palustris	Marsh Cinquifoil	Plant	G5	S1	S1
Ranunculus pygmaeus	Dwarf Buttercup	Plant	G5	S1	S2
Rorippa calycina	Persistent sepal yellowcress	Plant	G3		S3
Saxifraga chrysantha	Golden Saxifrage	Plant	G4	S1	S2
Selaginella mutica	Blunt-leaf spike-moss	Plant	G4G5	SNR	S1
Senecio dimorphophyllus var. intermedius	Different Groundsel	Plant	G4T2Q	S2	
Stephanomeria tenuifolia var. uintaensis	Narrow-leaved Skeletonplant	Plant	G5T1Q	S1	
Thelesperma caespitosum	Green River Greenthread	Plant	G2?	S1	S1
Townsendia mensana	Western Townsend-daisy	Plant	G3	S3	
Townsendia montana var. caelilinensis	Skyline Townsendia	Plant	G4T2T3	S2	
Trautvetteria caroliniensis var. occidentalis	Carolina Tassel-rue	Plant	G5T5	S1	