

Proposed Revised Species of Conservation Concern List Inyo National Forest, July 14, 2017

Proposed list of species of conservation concern for the Inyo National Forest

We are proposing changes to the Inyo National Forest’s Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) list in response to public comments we received on the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) and forest plan. In general the public questioned some of our rationale in identifying SCCs. Some people asked for a more careful look at individual species and provided species-specific information for us to review. Other comments enumerated a list of species that appeared to meet the criteria for a SCC.

In the following tables we show the proposed SCC list that will appear with the final EIS and forest plan (Table 1), what the changes are from the draft EIS released in 2016 (Table 2), and then summarize the rationale for why species are proposed to be added to or removed from the 2016 list (Tables 3 – 7). We also explain why several species of public interest are not being proposed for the SCC list (Table 8).

Please see the more comprehensive animal and plant rationale documents on our [website](#).

Table 1. Proposed revised list of species of conservation concern for the Inyo National Forest by species type, common name and scientific name, July 14, 2017

Type	Common Name (Scientific name)
Mammals	Nelson Desert Bighorn Sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>) Sierra Marten (<i>Martes caurina sierra</i>)
Birds	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) Bi-State greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>) California spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis</i>) Great gray owl (<i>Strix nebulosa</i>) Mt. Pinos sooty grouse (<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus howardi</i>) Willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i> and <i>E. t. adastus</i>)
Amphibians	Black toad (<i>Anaxyrus exsul</i>) Inyo Mountains salamander (<i>Batrachoseps campii</i>) Kern Plateau salamander (<i>Batrachoseps robustus</i>)
Fish	California golden trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss aguabonita</i>)
Terrestrial Invertebrates	Sierra sulphur (<i>Colias behrii</i>) Square dotted blue (<i>Euphilotes battoides mazourka</i>) Mono Lake checkerspot (<i>Euphydryas editha monoensis</i>) Boisduval's blue (<i>Plebejus icarioides inyo</i>) San Emigdio blue (<i>Plebulina emigdionis</i>) Apache fritillary (<i>Speyeria nokomis apacheana</i>)

Type	Common Name (Scientific name)
	A cave obligate pseudoscorpion (<i>Tuberochernes aalbu</i>)
Aquatic Invertebrates	Western pearlshell mussel (<i>Margaritifera falcata</i>) Wong's springsnail (<i>Pyrgulopsis wongi</i>) Owens Valley springsnail (<i>Pyrgulopsis owensensis</i>)
Plants	Ramshaw Meadows abronia (<i>Abronia alpine</i>) Alpine bentgrass (<i>Agrostis humilis</i>) Coyote gilia (<i>Aliciella triodon</i>) Great Basin onion (<i>Allium atrorubens</i> var. <i>atorubens</i>) Inflated Cima milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus cimae</i> var. <i>sufflatus</i>) Inyo milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus inyoensis</i>) Long Valley milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus johannis-howellii</i>) Spiny-leaved milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus kentrophyta</i> var. <i>elatus</i>) Lemmon's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus lemmonii</i>) Kern Plateau milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>kernensis</i>) Mono milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus monoensis</i>) Raven's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus ravenii</i>) Shockley's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus sereno</i> var. <i>shockleyi</i>) Kern County milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus subvestitus</i>) Bodie Hills rockcress (<i>Boechera bodiensis</i> (<i>Arabis</i> b.)) Hidden rockcress (<i>Boechera evadens</i>) Pinzl's rockcress (<i>Boechera pinzliae</i>) Shockley's rockcress (<i>Boechera shockleyi</i> (<i>Arabis</i> s.)) Tiehm's rockcress (<i>Boechera tiehmii</i> (<i>Arabis</i> t.)) Tulare rockcress (<i>Boechera tularensis</i>) Upswept moonwort (<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>) Scalloped moonwort (<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>) Common moonwort (<i>Botrychium lineare</i>) Mingan moonwort (<i>Botrychium minganense</i>) Bolander's bruchia (<i>Bruchia bolanderi</i>) Inyo County star-tulip (<i>Calochortus excavates</i>) Pygmy pussypaws (<i>Calyptridium pygmaeum</i>) Davy's sedge (<i>Carex davyi</i>) Spikerush sedge (<i>Carex duriuscula</i>) Idaho sedge (<i>Carex idahoa</i>) Liddon's sedge (<i>Carex petasata</i>) Northern meadow sedge (<i>Carex praticola</i>) Western single-spiked sedge (<i>Carex scirpoidea</i> ssp. <i>pseudoscirpoidea</i>) Steven's sedge (<i>Carex stevenii</i>) Tioga Pass sedge (<i>Carex tiogana</i>)

Type	Common Name (Scientific name)
Plants	<p>Western valley sedge (<i>Carex vallicola</i>)</p> <p>Wheeler's dune-broom (<i>Chaetadelpa wheeleri</i>)</p> <p>Fell-fields claytonia (<i>Claytonia megarhiza</i>)</p> <p>Kern Plateau bird's-beak (<i>Cordylanthus eremicus</i> ssp. <i>kernensis</i>)</p> <p>Hall's meadow hawksbeard (<i>Crepis runcinata</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>)</p> <p>Panamint rock-goldenrod (<i>Cuniculotinus gramineus</i> (<i>Chrysothamnus g.</i>))</p> <p>Globose cymopterus (<i>Cymopterus globosus</i>)</p> <p>July gold (<i>Dedekera eurekaensis</i>) California draba (<i>Draba californica</i>)</p> <p>White Mountains draba (<i>Draba monoensis</i>)</p> <p>Mt. Whitney draba (<i>Draba sharsmithii</i>)</p> <p>Male fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>)</p> <p>Gilman's goldenbush (<i>Ericameria gilmanii</i>)</p> <p>Compact daisy (<i>Erigeron compactus</i>)</p> <p>Limestone daisy (<i>Erigeron uncialis</i> var. <i>uncialis</i>)</p> <p>Alexander's buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum alexandrae</i> (<i>E. ochrocephalum</i> var. <i>ochrocephalum</i>))</p> <p>Pinyon Mesa buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum mensicola</i>)</p> <p>Olancha Peak buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> var. <i>olanchense</i>)</p> <p>Yellow spinecane (<i>Goodmania luteola</i>)</p> <p>Rosette cushion cryptantha (<i>Greeneocharis circumscissa</i> var. <i>rosulata</i> (<i>Cryptantha circumscissa</i> var. <i>rosulata</i>))</p> <p>Beautiful cholla (<i>Grusonia pulchella</i>)</p> <p>Poison Canyon stickseed (<i>Hackelia brevicula</i>)</p> <p>Sharsmith's stickseed (<i>Hackelia sharsmithii</i>)</p> <p>Blandow's bog moss (<i>Helodium blandowii</i>)</p> <p>Jaeger's hesperidanthus (<i>Hesperidanthus jaegeri</i>)</p> <p>White Mountains horkelia (<i>Horkelia hispidula</i>)</p> <p>Short-leaved hulsea (<i>Hulsea brevifolia</i>)</p> <p>Inyo hulsea (<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>inyoensis</i>)</p> <p>Field ivesia (<i>Ivesia campestris</i>)</p> <p>Alkali ivesia (<i>Ivesia kingii</i> var. <i>kingie</i>)</p> <p>Fivepetal cliffbush (<i>Jamesia americana</i> var. <i>rosea</i>)</p> <p>Seep kobresia (<i>Kobresia myosuroides</i> (<i>K. bellardii</i>))</p> <p>Lance-leaved scurf-pea (<i>Ladeania lanceolata</i> (<i>Psoralidium lanceolatum</i>))</p> <p>Inyo biscuitroot (<i>Lomatium foeniculaceum</i> ssp. <i>inyoense</i>)</p> <p>Mono Lake lupine (<i>Lupinus duranii</i>)</p> <p>Father Crowley's lupine (<i>Lupinus padre-crowleyi</i>)</p> <p>Inyo blazing star (<i>Mentzelia inyoensis</i>)</p> <p>Torrey's blazing star (<i>Mentzelia torreyi</i>)</p>

Type	Common Name (Scientific name)
Plants	Sweet-smelling monardella (<i>Monardella beneolens</i>)
	Bristlecone cryptantha (<i>Oreocarya roosiorum</i> (<i>Cryptantha roosiorum</i>))
	Blue pendant-pod oxytrope (<i>Oxytropis deflexa</i> var. <i>sericea</i>)
	Limestone beardtongue (<i>Penstemon calcareus</i>)
	Marble rockmat (<i>Petrophyton caespitosum</i> ssp. <i>acuminatum</i>)
	Inyo phacelia (<i>Phacelia inyoensis</i>)
	Mono phacelia (<i>Phacelia monoensis</i>)
	Charlotte's phacelia (<i>Phacelia nashiana</i>)
	Silver bladderpod (<i>Physaria ludoviciana</i>)
	Nevada ninebark (<i>Physocarpus alternans</i>)
	Parish's popcornflower (<i>Plagiobothrys parishii</i>)
	Mason's sky pilot (<i>Polemonium chartaceum</i>)
	Williams' combleaf (<i>Polyctenium fremontii</i>)
	Narrow-leaved cottonwood (<i>Populus angustifolia</i>)
	Morefield's cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla morefieldii</i>)
	Beautiful cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla pulcherrima</i>)
	Frog's-bit buttercup (<i>Ranunculus hydrocharoides</i>)
	Redspined fishhook cactus (<i>Sclerocactus polyancistrus</i>)
	Fringed chocolate chip lichen (<i>Solorina spongiosa</i>)
	Fivefinger chickensage (<i>Sphaeromeria potentilloides</i> var. <i>nitrophila</i>)
	Prairie wedge grass (<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>)
	Small-flowered ricegrass (<i>Stipa divaricate</i>)
	Alpine jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus gracilis</i>)
	Masonic mountain jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus oliganthus</i>)
	Horned dandelion (<i>Taraxacum ceratophorum</i>)
	Dune horsebrush (<i>Tetradymia tetrameres</i>)
	Foftail thelypodium (<i>Thelypodium integrifolium</i> ssp. <i>complanatum</i>)
	Many-flowered thelypodium (<i>Thelypodium milleflorum</i>)
	Lake Tahoe serpentweed (<i>Tonestus eximius</i>)
	Slender townsendia (<i>Townsendia leptotes</i>)
	Virgate halimolobos (<i>Transberingia bursifolia</i> ssp. <i>virgata</i> ; (<i>Halimolobos</i> v.))
Little bulrush (<i>Trichophorum pumilum</i>)	
Dedecker's clover (<i>Trifolium dedeckerae</i> (<i>T. kingii</i> ssp. <i>dedeckerae</i>))	
Golden violet (<i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i>)	

Proposed list of species of conservation concern Inyo National Forest with edits from 2016 list

Above in table 1 we presented the proposed revised SCC 2017 list. In table 2 we display the changes from the 2016 list; the red strikethrough text reflects those species we propose to remove from the 2016 list and the blue underlined text reflects those species we propose to add to the 2016 SCC list. The reasons for these changes are explained in tables 3 through 7.

Table 2. Proposed list of species of conservation concern Inyo National Forest with edits displayed compared to the 2016 list.

Type	Common Name (Scientific name)
Mammals	Nelson Desert Bighorn Sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>) Fringed myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes vespertinus</i>) Sierra Marten (<i>Martes caurina sierra</i>) Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>)
Birds	American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>) Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) Bi-State greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>) <u>California spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis</i>)</u> <u>Great gray owl (<i>Strix nebulosa</i>)</u> <u>Mt. Pinos sooty grouse (<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus howardi</i>)</u> Willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i> and <i>E. t. adastus</i>)
Amphibians	Black toad (<i>Anaxyrus exsul</i>) Inyo Mountains salamander (<i>Batrachoseps campi</i>) Kern Plateau salamander (<i>Batrachoseps robustus</i>)
Fish	California golden trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss aguabonita</i>)
Terrestrial Invertebrates	Sierra sulphur (<i>Colias behrii</i>) Square dotted blue (<i>Euphilotes battoides mazourka</i>) Mono Lake checkerspot (<i>Euphydryas editha monoensis</i>) Sierra skipper (<i>Hesperia miriamae</i>) White Mountains skipper (<i>Hesperia miriamae longaevicola</i>) Boisduval's blue (<i>Plebejus icarioides inyo</i>) San Emigdio blue (<i>Plebulina emigdionis</i>) Atronis fritillary (<i>Speyeria mormonia obsidiana</i>) Apache fritillary (<i>Speyeria nokomis apacheana</i>) A cave obligate pseudoscorpion (<i>Tuberochernes aalbu</i>)
Aquatic Invertebrates	Western pearlshell mussel (<i>Margaritifera falcata</i>) Denning's cryptic caddisfly (<i>Cryptochia denningi</i>) California sallfly (<i>Sweltsa resima</i>) Wong's springsnail (<i>Pyrgulopsis wongi</i>)

Type	Common Name (Scientific name)
	Owens Valley springsnail (<i>Pyrgulopsis owensensis</i>)
Plants	<p>Ramshaw Meadows abronia (<i>Abronia alpine</i>)</p> <p>Alpine bentgrass (<i>Agrostis humilis</i>)</p> <p>Coyote gilia (<i>Aliciella triodon</i>)</p> <p>Great Basin onion (<i>Allium atrorubens</i> var. <i>atrorubens</i>)</p> <p>Inflated Cima milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus cimae</i> var. <i>sufflatus</i>)</p> <p>Inyo milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus inyoensis</i>)</p> <p>Long Valley milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus johannis-howellii</i>)</p> <p>Spiny-leaved milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus kentrophyta</i> var. <i>elatus</i>)</p> <p>Lemmon's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus lemmonii</i>)</p> <p>Kern Plateau milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>kernensis</i>)</p> <p>Mono milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus monoensis</i>)</p> <p>Raven's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus ravenii</i>)</p> <p>Shockley's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus serenoii</i> var. <i>shockleyi</i>)</p> <p>Kern County milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus subvestitus</i>)</p> <p>Bodie Hills rockcress (<i>Boechera bodiensis</i> (<i>Arabis</i> b.))</p> <p>Hidden rockcress (<i>Boechera evadens</i>)</p> <p>Pinzl's rockcress (<i>Boechera pinzliae</i>)</p> <p>Shockley's rockcress (<i>Boechera shockleyi</i> (<i>Arabis</i> s.))</p> <p>Tiehm's rockcress (<i>Boechera tiehmii</i> (<i>Arabis</i> t.))</p> <p>Tulare rockcress (<i>Boechera tularensis</i>)</p> <p>Upswept moonwort (<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>)</p> <p>Scalloped moonwort (<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>)</p> <p>Common moonwort (<i>Botrychium lineare</i>)</p> <p>Mingan moonwort (<i>Botrychium minganense</i>)</p> <p>Bolander's bruchia (<i>Bruchia bolanderi</i>)</p> <p>Inyo County star-tulip (<i>Calochortus excavates</i>)</p> <p>Pygmy pussypaws (<i>Calyptridium pygmaeum</i>)</p> <p>Davy's sedge (<i>Carex davyi</i>)</p> <p>Spikerush sedge (<i>Carex duriuscula</i>)</p> <p>Idaho sedge (<i>Carex idahoa</i>)</p> <p>Liddon's sedge (<i>Carex petasata</i>)</p> <p>Northern meadow sedge (<i>Carex praticola</i>)</p> <p>Western single-spiked sedge (<i>Carex scirpoidea</i> ssp. <i>pseudoscirpoidea</i>)</p> <p>Steven's sedge (<i>Carex stevenii</i>)</p> <p>Tioga Pass sedge (<i>Carex tiogana</i>)</p> <p>Western valley sedge (<i>Carex vallicola</i>)</p> <p>Wheeler's dune-broom (<i>Chaetadelpa wheeleri</i>)</p> <p>Fell-fields claytonia (<i>Claytonia megarhiza</i>)</p>

Type	Common Name (Scientific name)
Plants	Kern Plateau bird's-beak (<i>Cordylanthus eremicus</i> ssp. <i>kernensis</i>)
	Hall's meadow hawkbeard (<i>Crepis runcinata</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>)
	Panamint rock-goldenrod (<i>Cuniculotinus gramineus</i> (<i>Chrysothamnus g.</i>))
	Globose cymopterus (<i>Cymopterus globosus</i>)
	July gold (<i>Dedeckera eurekensis</i>)
	California draba (<i>Draba californica</i>)
	White Mountains draba (<i>Draba monoensis</i>)
	Mt. Whitney draba (<i>Draba sharsmithii</i>)
	Male fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>)
	Gilman's goldenbush (<i>Ericameria gilmanii</i>)
	Compact daisy (<i>Erigeron compactus</i>)
	Limestone daisy (<i>Erigeron uncialis</i> var. <i>uncialis</i>)
	Alexander's buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum alexandrae</i> (<i>E. ochrocephalum</i> var. <i>ochrocephalum</i>))
	Pinyon Mesa buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum mensicola</i>)
	Alpine slender buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>alpinum</i>)
	Olancha Peak buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> var. <i>olanchense</i>)
	Yellow spinecane (<i>Goodmania luteola</i>)
	Rosette cushion cryptantha (<i>Greeneocharis circumscissa</i> var. <i>rosulata</i> (<i>Cryptantha circumscissa</i> var. <i>rosulata</i>))
	Beautiful cholla (<i>Grusonia pulchella</i>)
	Poison Canyon stickseed (<i>Hackelia brevicula</i>)
	Sharsmith's stickseed (<i>Hackelia sharsmithii</i>)
	Blandow's bog moss (<i>Helodium blandowii</i>)
	Jaeger's hesperidanthus (<i>Hesperidanthus jaegeri</i>)
	White Mountains horkelia (<i>Horkelia hispidula</i>)
	Short-leaved hulsea (<i>Hulsea brevifolia</i>)
	Inyo hulsea (<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>inyoensis</i>)
	Field ivesia (<i>Ivesia campestris</i>)
	Alkali ivesia (<i>Ivesia kingii</i> var. <i>kingie</i>)
	Fivepetal cliffbush (<i>Jamesia americana</i> var. <i>rosea</i>)
	Seep kobresia (<i>Kobresia myosuroides</i> (<i>K. bellardii</i>))
	Lance-leaved scurf-pea (<i>Ladeania lanceolata</i> (<i>Psoralidium lanceolatum</i>))
	Inyo biscuitroot (<i>Lomatium foeniculaceum</i> ssp. <i>inyoense</i>)
	Mono Lake lupine (<i>Lupinus duranii</i>)
	Father Crowley's lupine (<i>Lupinus padre-crowleyi</i>)
	Inyo blazing star (<i>Mentzelia inyoensis</i>)
	Torrey's blazing star (<i>Mentzelia torreyi</i>)
	Sweet-smelling monardella (<i>Monardella beneolens</i>)

Type	Common Name (Scientific name)
Plants	<p>Bristlecone cryptantha (<i>Oreocarya roosiorum</i> (<i>Cryptantha roosiorum</i>))</p> <p>Blue pendant-pod oxytrope (<i>Oxytropis deflexa</i> var. <i>sericea</i>)</p> <p>Limestone beardtongue (<i>Penstemon calcareus</i>)</p> <p>Marble rockmat (<i>Petrophyton caespitosum</i> ssp. <i>acuminatum</i>)</p> <p>Inyo phacelia (<i>Phacelia inyoensis</i>)</p> <p>Mono phacelia (<i>Phacelia monoensis</i>)</p> <p>Charlotte's phacelia (<i>Phacelia nashiana</i>)</p> <p>Silver bladderpod (<i>Physaria ludoviciana</i>)</p> <p>Nevada ninebark (<i>Physocarpus alternans</i>)</p> <p>Parish's popcornflower (<i>Plagiobothrys parishii</i>)</p> <p>Mason's sky pilot (<i>Polemonium chartaceum</i>)</p> <p>Williams' combleaf (<i>Polyctenium fremontii</i>)</p> <p>Narrow-leaved cottonwood (<i>Populus angustifolia</i>)</p> <p>Morefield's cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla morefieldii</i>)</p> <p>Beautiful cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla pulcherrima</i>)</p> <p>Frog's-bit buttercup (<i>Ranunculus hydrocharoides</i>)</p> <p>Redspined fishhook cactus (<i>Sclerocactus polyancistrus</i>)</p> <p>Fringed chocolate chip lichen (<i>Solorina spongiosa</i>)</p> <p>Fivefinger chickensage (<i>Sphaeromeria potentilloides</i> var. <i>nitrophila</i>)</p> <p>Prairie wedge grass (<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>)</p> <p>Small-flowered ricegrass (<i>Stipa divaricate</i>)</p> <p>Alpine jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus gracilis</i>)</p> <p>Masonic mountain jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus oliganthus</i>)</p> <p>Horned dandelion (<i>Taraxacum ceratophorum</i>)</p> <p>Dune horsebrush (<i>Tetradymia tetrameres</i>)</p> <p>Foxtail thelypodium (<i>Thelypodium integrifolium</i> ssp. <i>complanatum</i>)</p> <p>Many-flowered thelypodium (<i>Thelypodium milleflorum</i>)</p> <p>Lake Tahoe serpentweed (<i>Tonestus eximius</i>)</p> <p>Slender townsendia (<i>Townsendia leptotes</i>)</p> <p>Virgate halimolobos (<i>Transberingia bursifolia</i> ssp. <i>virgata</i>; (<i>Halimolobos</i> v.))</p> <p>Little bulrush (<i>Trichophorum pumilum</i>)</p> <p>Dedecker's clover (<i>Trifolium dedeckerae</i> (<i>T. kingii</i> ssp. <i>dedeckerae</i>))</p> <p>Golden violet (<i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i>)</p>

Rationale for proposed changes to 2016 species of conservation concern list

In the following tables we summarize the rationale for why species are proposed to be added to or removed from the Inyo National Forest’s species of conservation concern list released in 2016. Please see the more comprehensive animal and plant rationale documents on our [website](#) to view the complete rationales.

Mammals

Table 3. Rationale for adding or removing mammals from 2016 SCC list

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> Fringed myotis	No	G4	None	S3 (CA)	FS-SS BLM-SS CA-SSC CA-SGCN WBWG-H	SCC	Not recommended as SCC. There are currently no known location records in the NRIS database for fringed myotis on the Inyo NF. Historical records show few scattered detections on the forest in Mono and Inyo County (Pierson and Rainey 1998), however comprehensive bat surveys in the White-Inyo Mountain Range (Szewczak 1998) failed to detect this species. Ongoing surveys of hibernacula in a specific subset of 60 abandoned mines (primarily adits) on the Inyo-White Mountain range (2013-2016) have focused on Townsend’s bats; however, fringed myotis have not been detected during these surveys. The Inyo NF is within the species’ range, and potential habitat exists for it on the forest, however there are no known occurrences in recent times and there has been no known documented losses and/or reductions in maternity colonies on the forest. It is unknown how widespread this species is within suitable habitat, if at all, on the Inyo NF. The biggest threat on the planning unit appears to be loss of habitat through fire and climate related disturbance events,

Scientific Name Common Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
							though it is difficult to predict what effect this would have on the species population in the long term. The potential for maternity roost disturbance by recreational rock climbers is currently unknown. There is currently insufficient information to determine if this species is at risk for persistence on the planning unit.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	Yes	G3G4	T3T4	S2 (CA) S2 (NV)	FS-SS BLM-SS CA-SSC CA-SGCN WBWG-H	SCC	Not recommended as SCC. Townsend's big-eared bat has a ranking of G4 (apparently secure) in NatureServe and a California state rank of S2 (imperiled). The majority of the mixed conifer and Jeffrey pine assessment types which contribute to the suitable timber base on the forest has minimal overlap with known Townsend's bat detection sites. The primary roosting habitat (i.e., caves and mines) this species uses is at or above reference conditions. There is one known maternity colony on the forest and habitat for maternal roosts may be naturally limited and suboptimal based on the Inyo NF's high elevation. There have been no documented disruptions or reductions to maternity colonies. Bat usage at monitored roosting sites appears to at least be stable across the forest and adjacent BLM lands. The Inyo NF is actively installing bat friendly gates which provide protection for known hibernacula for all bat species. This effort may also increase potential roosting habitat by way of retired and or new mining adits. <i>Based on the consideration of all these factors there is insufficient information to demonstrate substantial concern for long-term persistence in the plan area.</i>

Birds

Table 4. Rationale for adding or removing birds from 2016 SCC list

Scientific Name Common Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	Yes	G4	T4	S3S4 (CA)	CA-Fully Protected BLM-SS USFWS-BCC	SCC	Not recommended as SCC. American peregrine falcon is globally secure; however under the California State ranking some uncertainty exists as to whether it is secure or vulnerable. On the Inyo NF, there are no known nesting locations on the forest at this time; however, it is possible prospecting or migrating Peregrines have been sighted on the forest. Nesting does occur adjacent to the forest where habitat appears more suitable. The primary threats to peregrine falcon (e.g. pesticides/chemicals and wind turbines) for this species have not been observed on the Inyo NF. Existing habitat is expected to remain stable for this species. <i>There is insufficient information to suggest this species is at risk for persistence on the planning unit at this time.</i>
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	Yes	G3	T3	S3 (CA)	FS-SS FS-MIS BLM-SS CA-SSC CA-SGCN USFWS-BCC	No	Recommended as SCC. There are five known CA spotted owl nests on the Inyo NF. Climate change and potential drought related effects will likely continue to exert pressure on the key ecological conditions (as noted above) that this species depends upon, which may be further exacerbated by habitat competition with barred owl. The best available science indicates declining population trends throughout its range, low fecundity, high juvenile mortality, and habitat specificity. These life history characteristics combined with relevant threats and stressors, including habitat loss resulting from

Scientific Name Common Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
							high severity fires, drought, beetle outbreaks, as well as the expansion of barred owls, indicate substantial concern about the California spotted owls capability to persist over the long-term in the plan area.
<i>Strix nebulosa</i> Great gray owl	Yes	G5	None	S1 (CA)	FS-SS CA-E (CESA) CA-SGCN	No	<p>Recommended as SCC.</p> <p>This species had been left off as occurring in the plan area. While the Great gray owl is not currently known to breed on the Inyo NF, there have been incidental sightings on the forest as well as detections close to the forest boundary making it relevant to the plan area. Suitable habitat is likely naturally limited on the Inyo NF given its location at the edge of the species southern range. Even if there are no breeding pairs, owls from the neighboring Sequoia and Sierra NFs as well as Yosemite National Park, may utilize the Inyo as dispersal or foraging habitat. The fragmented nature of upper montane forests on the Inyo NF, coupled with declining and or small population numbers of the owl, may put the species at future risk, particularly given the Inyo NF's location at the edge of the species range. Further, vulnerability of meadow habitat to climate change and conifer encroachment, loss of heterogeneity in pine forests, and increased risk to upper montane forest from natural disturbance such as uncharacteristic stand replacing fire, insect outbreaks and warming temperatures put this species at future risk. There is substantial concern about this species ability to persist on the planning unit.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus howardi</i> Mount Pinos Sooty grouse	Yes	G5	T2T3	S2S3 (CA)	CA-SSC CA-SGCN	No	<p>Recommended as SCC.</p> <p>There is currently a taxonomic debate about the proper classification for the <i>howardi</i> subspecies. Ongoing genetic research suggests all remaining populations recognized as <i>howardi</i> possess the same mitochondrial haplotypes as <i>sierrae</i> populations further north, and that the now extinct populations south of Kern Gap were once a unique species. This work has not yet been published, however, and resolving any taxonomic uncertainty is critical for future conservation work. Mount Pinos Sooty grouse is currently found in a geographically restricted area and may be a relict population of a once more widespread species that occurred in the Southern Sierra Nevada. Due to this limited distribution and moderate population decline throughout its range, the Inyo NF may provide important refugia habitat. Some of this habitat, particularly in the subalpine forest may be especially at risk from climate change, further increasing viability risk. There is substantial concern about this species ability to persist on the planning unit.</p>

Terrestrial Invertebrates

Table 5. Rationale for adding or removing terrestrial invertebrates from 2016 SCC list

Scientific Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
<i>Hesperia miriamae</i> Sierra skipper	Yes	G2G3	None	SNR (CA) SNR (NV)	None	SCC	Not recommend as an SCC. Due to the ambiguous nature of the species type locality in the literature as compared to the known locations of museum records, it appears that the science is unclear on this species. Species is thought to occur from 11,000 to 14,000 feet elevation but many museum specimens are off forest at 6,400 feet elevation. The host plant was thought to be a bluestem beard grass, but typical grass the adults are seen near is a fescue. Due to the discrepancies, the best available science has insufficient information to determine the species ability to persist on the planning unit.
<i>Hesperia miriamae longaevicola</i> White Sierra (or Mountains) skipper	Yes	G2G3	T1T2	S1(CA) S1(NV)	SGCN	SCC	Not recommend as an SCC. Due to the ambiguous nature of the species type locality in the literature as compared to the known locations of museum records, it appears that the science is unclear on this species. Species is thought to occur above 10,500 feet in the White Mountains, but there are no accessible specimens (BISON 2017, Butterflies and Moths of North America 2017). NatureServe (2017) defines the species as a “generalist” and defers the species information to skippers in general. Due to the discrepancies, the best available science has insufficient information to determine the species ability to persist on the planning unit.

Scientific Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
<i>Speyeria mormonia obsidiana</i> Atronis fritillary	Yes	G5	T1	SNR (CA)	None	SCC	Not recommended as an SCC. Key information about this subspecies is not well known. It is thought to be a meadow dweller only known from Sawmill Meadows near Glass Mountain, with Viola as its host plant. Overall, there is insufficient information regarding species populations, trends, threats and stressors in the plan area, including limited best available science, to determine the species persistence in the plan area.

Aquatic Invertebrates

Table 6. Rationale for adding or removing aquatic invertebrates from 2016 SCC list

Scientific Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
<i>Cryptochla denningi</i> (Denning's cryptic caddisfly)	Yes	G1	None	S1S2 (CA)	None	SCC	Not Recommended as an SCC Based on the lack of specific information about the life history, distribution, or population status and trend of Denning's cryptic caddisfly, there is insufficient scientific information available to conclude there is a substantial concern about the species' capability to persist in the plan area over the long term.

Scientific Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
<i>Sweltsa resima</i> (California sallfly)	Yes	G2	None	SNR (CA)	None	SCC	<p>Not Recommended as an SCC.</p> <p>The California sallfly is known from relatively few localities in the Owens River drainage, but it may be more widely distributed than is currently known. It is known to occupy both stream and spring habitats. Very little information is known about habitat, dietary, or life history requirements. The sallfly's association with cold water indicates it is vulnerable to changes in stream or spring flow and the primary threats to the species put the availability of cold water habitats at risk in some locations. The California sallfly is reported to be relatively abundant where found; however, there is no indication of trends in population status.</p> <p>There is insufficient scientific information available to conclude there is a substantial concern about the California sallfly's capability to persist in the plan area over the long term. Based upon the lack of evidence and supporting best available science, the California sallfly does not meet the established criteria at CFR 1909.12 chp. 10, 12.52 (c-d) as a species of conservation concern in the plan area.</p>

Plants

Table 7. Rationale for adding or removing plants from 2016 SCC list

Scientific Name Common Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank & T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	Calif. Rare Plant Rank from CDFW Special Plants list Apr. 2017	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
<i>Greeneocharis circumscissa</i> var. <i>rosulata</i> (<i>Cryptantha circumscissa</i> var. <i>rosulata</i>) Rosette cushion cryptantha	Yes	G5T2	S2		FS-SS	SCC	Scientific name change only, still maintain as SCC
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>alpinum</i> Alpine slender buckwheat	Yes?	G5T4	CA S4	4.3	RF Watch	SCC	Recommend for removal The subspecies rank changed from T3 to T4, that combined with California state rank of S4 and CNPS rank of 4.3 does not warrant consideration for SCC status. More important: the original herbarium collections could not be re-located during two surveys in the plan area in 2015 and 2016; this is believed to be due to original potential mis-identification. There is insufficient information regarding species populations, trends, threats and stressors in the plan area.
<i>Tetradymia tetrameres</i> dune horsebrush	Yes	G4	CA S2 NV S4	2B.2	none	No	Recommended as SCC The distribution of <i>T. tetrameres</i> in California is limited; the Consortium of California Herbaria lists 14 collection records for this species, all from Mono County, and most from the dunes along the ancient Mono Lake shorelines on the north

Scientific Name Common Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank & T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	Calif. Rare Plant Rank from CDFW Special Plants list Apr. 2017	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
							side of the lake. Some of these sand dunes with <i>T. tetrameres</i> are located on the Inyo NF. In 2015, new infestations of the invasive <i>Salsola</i> sp. were observed on dunes with populations of <i>T. tetrameres</i> , including dunes on the Inyo NF. There is substantial concern for the persistence of this species due to the limited distribution and immediate direct threats.
<i>Thelypodium milleflorum</i> many-flowered thelypodium	Yes	G5	CA S3? NV SNR	2B.2	None	No	Recommended as SCC Another location of this species was found and documented with a voucher (Howald 3744) on Inyo NF in 2016 - administered land in the eastern Mono Basin, on caliche-covered clay mounds that support at least five SCC species and other special status plants. Two colonies were found, one consisting of 4 individuals, and the other of 11 individuals. There is substantial concern for the persistence of this species due to the limited distribution and immediate direct threats.
<i>Transberingia bursifolia</i> ssp. <i>virgata</i> (<i>Halimolobos</i> v.) virgate halimolobos	Yes	G4T4	S1	2B.3		No	Recommended as SCC <i>Transberingia bursifolia</i> ssp. <i>virgata</i> status ranks were recently updated from NatureServe G4 to G4T4, CA S1? to S1, and CNPS 2B.2 to 2B.3. Known only from Inyo and Mono counties in California, in the White and Inyo Mountains. Due to limited distribution and threats there is substantial concern for the persistence of this species.

Rationale for other species not proposed for 2016 species of conservation concern list

In the following table we summarize the rationale for several other species not proposed to be added to the Inyo National Forest 2016 species of conservation concern list. Please see more comprehensive animal and plant rationale documents on our [website](#).

Table 8. Summarized rationales of select species

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Northern Goshawk	Yes	G5	None	S3(CA) S2(NV)	FS-SS BLM-SS CA-SSC CA-SGCN	No	<p>Not recommended as an SCC</p> <p>There are 38 known northern goshawk nest sites on the Inyo NF; the nests are distributed across the forest, the species use multiple vegetation types, and there are currently no specific threats known to cause habitat loss. Climate change and potential drought related effects will likely exert pressure on the key ecological conditions (as noted above) that this species depends upon, though it is hard to predict what long term role these stressors will have on the species' ability to persist in the planning unit over time. The best available scientific information about the northern goshawk does not indicate substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long term in the plan area.</p> <p>Based upon the lack of evidence and supporting best available science, the northern goshawk does not meet the established criteria at CFR 1909.12 chp. 10, 12.52 (c-d) as a species of conservation concern in the plan area.</p>

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<i>Contopus cooperi</i> Olive-sided flycatcher	Yes	G4	None	S4 (CA) S2B (NV)	CA-SSC CA-SGCN USFWS-BCC	No	<p>Not Recommended as an SCC</p> <p>In eBird, there are 687 records of 969 individuals on the Inyo NF; within 5 miles of and including the Forest, there are 1359 records of 2024 individuals. There are no records in CNDDDB for the Inyo NF. In the Biodiversity Information serving Our Nation (BISON) database, it shows olive-sided flycatcher locations are well distributed across the range of the forest.</p> <p>The best available scientific information about the olive-sided flycatcher does not indicate substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long term in the plan area.</p> <p>Based upon the lack of evidence and supporting best available science, the olive-sided flycatcher doesn't meet the established criteria at CFR 1909.12 chp. 10, 12.52 (c-d) as a species of conservation concern in the plan area.</p>
<i>Picoides arcticus</i> Black-backed woodpecker	Yes	G5	N4 (National Status)	S2(CA)	FS-MIS	No	<p>Not Recommended as an SCC</p> <p>On the Inyo National Forest, there have been 322 reports of 552 individuals within the National Forest boundary, or 354 reports of 593 individuals including and within 5 miles of the National Forest boundary. For CNDDDB, there are only 3 records within the Inyo National Forest boundary. All of these sightings are within California and none are within the Nevada portion of the Inyo NF.</p> <p>As part of the Sierra Nevada Forests Management Indicator Species Amendment monitoring results from 2009-2015 for this species, data from 10 fire areas that burned between</p>

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							<p>2000 and 2008 is included for the Inyo NF. These fires burned between 146 acres and 7,574 acres and in pre-fire habitat types that were either pinyon-juniper, Jeffery pine, ponderosa, or sierra mixed conifer. Black-backed woodpeckers were detected in the Crater fire which occurred in 2001 and included 1,118 acres of Jeffery pine dominate pre-fire habitat type (Siegel et al. 2015).</p> <p>Based on several factors, including the black-backed woodpecker's range across the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, no detectable decline in California, no limiting habitat factors within the plan area, the potential for continued wildfires and burned habitat creation, and the sheer number of detections within the Inyo NF plan area, the best available scientific information about the black-backed woodpecker does not indicate substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long term in the plan area.</p>
<i>Piranga rubra</i> Summer tanager	Yes	G5	None	S1 (CA) S2B (NV)	CA-SSC CA-SGCN	No	<p>Not Recommended as an SCC</p> <p>Summer tanagers are noted in many locations within the Inyo National Forest, including two bird banding stations (BISON 2017). Although this species is considered riparian, it does show up in many locations that are non-riparian in and near the Forest. Overall, Summer tanagers occur in low numbers on and near the plan area and are considered an irregular or ephemeral species on and near the plan area. They</p>

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							<p>have expanded their range presumably based on the availability of suitable breeding habitat.</p> <p>Overall, Summer tanagers occur in low numbers on and near the plan area. They have been expanding their known range and increasing their numbers compared to historic times. The degradation or loss of riparian habitat within the plan area is low and not considered a limiting factor or a threat to the persistence of summer tanagers.</p> <p>Best available scientific information about the summer tanager does not indicate substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long term in the plan area. Based upon the lack of evidence and supporting best available science, the summer tanager doesn't meet the established criteria at CFR 1909.12 chp. 10, 12.52 (c-d) as a species of conservation concern in the plan area.</p>
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> Yellow warbler	Yes	G5	T5	S3S4 (CA)	FS-MIS CA-SSC CA-SGCN	No	<p>Not Recommended as an SCC</p> <p>From eBird, there are 2874 records of 7674 individuals within the Inyo forest boundary; within 5 miles of and including the forest, there are 6420 records of 23323 individuals. In CNDDDB, there are only 5 records for the same area. In review of Biodiversity Information Serving Our Nation (BISON) database, yellow warblers are found well distributed across the Inyo National Forest. There is a predominate number of sightings along the Owens River</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Native to and Known to Occur in the Plan area	NatureServe Global Rank	NatureServe T Rank	NatureServe State Rank CA or NV	FWS-BCC BLM-SS FS-SS State SSC (CA) (NV) or SGCN or other	June 2016 RF SCC List	July 2017 Recommendation Summary Rationale Statement
							<p>corridor just outside the forest which is expected since it is considered a birding hotspot.</p> <p>Despite threats to the yellow warbler in some areas of California, populations on the Inyo National Forest are expected to persist: it is a common species with large populations; has a high capacity for dispersal; its prey items are chosen due to availability; and it is able to breed in a relatively wide range of riparian and non-riparian habitats. Suitable habitat is expected to persist on the Inyo National Forest. Based on these factors, there is insufficient information to demonstrate substantial concern for long-term persistence in the plan area.</p>