

SPECIES: Scientific [common]	<i>Fluminicola fuscus</i> [Ashy Pebblesnail]
Forest:	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Forest Reviewer:	Randall Griebel, James Wilder
Date of Review:	02/10/2020; reviewed 4/24/2025
Forest concurrence (or recommendation if new) for inclusion of species on list of potential SCC: (Enter Yes or No)	NO

FOREST REVIEW RESULTS:

1. The Forest concurs or recommends the species for inclusion on the list of potential SCC:
Yes___ No X
2. Rationale for not concurring is based on (check all that apply):
Species is not native to the plan area _____
Species is not known to occur in the plan area X
Species persistence in the plan area is not of substantial concern _____

FOREST REVIEW INFORMATION:

1. Is the Species Native to the Plan Area? Yes X No___

If no, provide explanation and stop assessment.
2. Is the Species Known to Occur within the Planning Area? Yes ___ No X

If no, stop assessment.

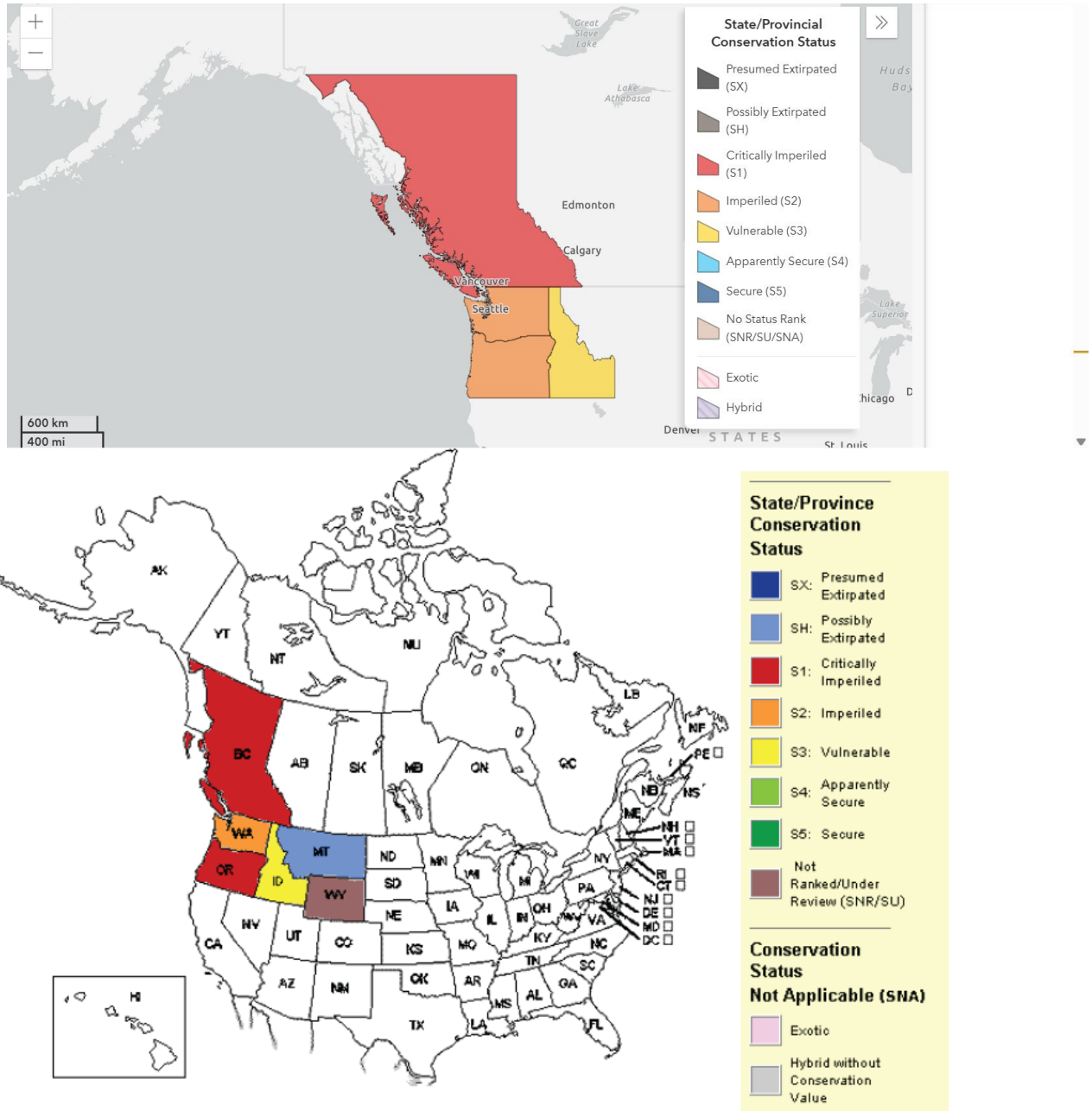
Understanding of the distribution of *F. fuscus* has been obfuscated by a number of taxonomic reclassifications. Hershler and Frest (1996) list a number of synonyms of *F. fuscus*, including *Fluminicola columbiana*. Liu et al. (2013) recently revised the taxonomy of *Fluminicola*, and grouped *F. fuscus* and unassigned taxa from the upper Snake River Basin (Idaho) with *F. coloradensis*. *F. coloradensis* is assessed in a separate report.

There is one record from 1996 of the genus *Fluminicola* on the BTNF, in the Lower Green River. It is likely that this record is *F. coloradensis* since this species has several recent occurrences in the same area. There are no historic or recent records of *F. fuscus* from Wyoming.

F. fuscus has been extirpated from much of its historic range. It was historically widespread, with populations scattered throughout Washington in the lower Snake River, lower to middle Columbia River, and large tributaries of these rivers including the Methow, Willamette, Wenatchee, Deschutes, Okanogan, Grande Ronde, and Spokane Rivers (Asotin, Benton, Cowlitz, Chelan, Clark, Franklin, Klickitat, Okanogan, Skamania, Spokane, and Walla Walla Counties). Targeted surveys were conducted at over 500 sites in more than 30 streams in the Columbia Basin (Oregon, Washington, Idaho); this species was absent from nearly all sites (including some historic sites), and detected at just five

streams (WDFD 2015). Although this species is still extant in several rivers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, no historic or recent records from Wyoming have been documented (Hershler and Frest 1996; Liu et al. 2013), and it is unlikely that it exists on the BTNF.

Map 1. Range of Ashy Pebblesnail (*Fluminicola fuscus*) in North America (NatureServe 2025).



3. Is There Substantial Concern for the Species' Capability to persist Over the Long-term in the Plan Area Based on Best Available Scientific Information?

Table 2. Status summary based on existing conservation assessments

Entity	Status/Rank (include definition)
NatureServe Global Status	<p>G3 – Vulnerable</p> <p><i>At moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.</i></p>
NatureServe State Status	<p>SNR/SU—Unranked/Unrankable</p> <p><i>National or subnational conservation status not yet assessed.</i></p>
WGFD	<p>NSSU (U), Tier #1</p> <p><i><u>Population Status:</u> Unknown</i></p> <p><i><u>Limiting Factors:</u> Unknown</i></p> <p><i><u>Tier I:</u> Highest priority</i></p> <p><i>[The WGFD’s Species of Greater Conservation Need (SGCN) designation process is based upon its Native Species Status (NSS) classification system that compares population and limiting factor variables using a 16 cell matrix. As a species moves from a placement closest to the upper left corner of the matrix (Aa/NSS1) toward the lower right corner (Dd/NSS7) the species’ population status in Wyoming is considered more secure. Numerical scores were assigned to each of these variables and summed to provide a total score (i.e. NSS3). SGCN were placed into one of three tiers based on their total score: Tier I – highest priority, Tier II – moderate priority, and Tier III – lowest priority.]</i></p> <p><i>(WGFD, 2017 - Wyoming Species of Greatest Conservation Need)</i></p>
WYNDD	<p>Species of Concern</p> <p><i>Species vulnerable to extirpation at the global or state level due to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. their rarity (e.g., restricted distribution, small population size, low population density)</i> <i>b. inherent vulnerability (e.g., specialized habitat requirements, restrictive life history)</i>

	<i>c. threats (e.g., significant loss of habitat, sensitivity to disturbances)</i>
USDA Forest Service	Not Listed
UDI FWS	Not Listed
WY BLM	Not Listed
IUCN	<p>Near threatened</p> <p><i>Does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the future.</i></p>

Date: July 25, 2019

Reviewer: L. Chipman

References

Hershler, R., and T. J. Frest. 1996. A review of the North American freshwater snail genus *Fluminicola* (Hydrobiidae). Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology: No. 583: 14 pp.

Liu, H.P., Walsh, J. and Hershler, R. 2013. Taxonomic clarification and phylogeography of *Fluminicola coloradensis* Morrison, a widely ranging western North American pebblesnail. Monographs of the Western North American Naturalist 6(1):87-110.

Tronstad, L.M. and M. D. Andersen. 2018. Aquatic snails of the Snake and Green River Basins of Wyoming. Report prepared by the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database for the Wyoming Fish and Wildlife Department.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). 2015. State Wildlife Action Plan Update: Appendix A-5: Species of Greatest Conservation Need. 123 pp.

Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD). 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Green River Pebblesnail (*Fluminicola coloradoensis*).

_____. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Aquatic Snails.