

<b>SPECIES: Scientific [common]</b>	<i>Botrychium minganense</i> [Mingan moonwort]
<b>Forest:</b>	Bridger-Teton National Forest
<b>Forest Reviewer:</b>	<b>Rose Lehman</b>
<b>Date of Review:</b>	<b>3/29/2021</b>
<b>Forest concurrence (or recommendation if new) for inclusion of species on list of potential SCC: (Enter Yes or No)</b>	<b>No</b>

**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 \_\_\_\_\_  
Species persistence in the plan area is not of substantial concern X

**Species is ranked G5/S3 and does not have sensitive or other status of conservation concern on adjacent units. Assessment not needed or required based on R4 guidelines and BASI. One of the most widespread in distribution of the various moonworts.**

**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 \_\_\_  
If no, stop assessment.

**Table 1.** All Known Occurrences, Years, and Frequency within the Planning Area

Year Observed	Number of Individuals	Location of Observations (USFS District, Town, River, Road Intersection, HUC etc.)	Habitat Description	Source of Information <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria (Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria 2019) and the SEINet data portal (SEINet 2019) were also searched, and no additional occurrences on the Bridger-Teton National Forest were found.

- a. Are all Species Occurrences Only Accidental or Transient?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

If yes, document source for determination and stop assessment.

- b. For species with known occurrences on the Forest since 1990, based on the number of observations and/or year of last observation, can the species be presumed to be established or becoming established in the plan area?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

If no, provide explanation and stop assessment

- c. For species with known occurrences on the Forest predating 1990, does the weight of evidence suggest the species still occurs in the plan area?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

Provide explanation for determination

If determination is no, stop assessment

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

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Status/Rank (include definition)</b>
<b>NatureServe Global Status</b>	<b>G5</b>
<b>NatureServe State Status</b>	<b>S3</b>
<b>WYNDD</b>	<b>Plant Species of Potential Concern</b> <b>G5/S3</b> (Wyoming Natural Diversity Database – Plant Species of Concern) (rl: checked 3/29/2021)
<b>USDA Forest Service</b>	USFS: Species of Local Concern in: BgHrnNF
<b>USDOI FWS</b>	Not listed
<b>USDOI BLM</b>	Not listed
<b>IUCN</b>	Not listed

Sources: WYNDD 2021; Heidel 2018; USDA Forest Service Regions 2 and 4 Sensitive Species Lists; NatureServe 2019

**Table 3.** Status summary based on best available scientific information.

Criteria	Rationale
Distribution on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	
Distribution outside the Bridger-Teton National Forest	Widespread/Edge; peripheral; Occurs in Alaska and Northwest Territories, across Canada, throughout western states, and eastward in states from North Dakota to Maine, one of the most widespread moonworts in North America. In Wyoming, known from the Absaroka, Big Horn and Teton Ranges, the Black Hills, the Ferris Mountains and possibly Sierra Madre Ranges (Big Horn, Carbon, Crook, Fremont, Johnson, Park, Sheridan, Sublette, Teton and Washakie Carbon counties).
Abundance on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	
Population Trend on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	
Habitat Trend on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	Widespread in the mountains, from dense forest to open meadows (Farrar 2011, Farrar and Popovich 2012). Wyoming populations are in moist meadows, <i>Picea engelmannii</i> forest, below shaded cliffs and in riparian vegetation.
Life history and demographic characteristics of the species	
Date: March 29,2021 Reviewer: R.Lehman	

