



United States Department of Agriculture

Draft Proposed Species of Conservation Concern Report

Tongass National Forest Plan Revision



Forest
Service

Alaska
Region

Tongass
National Forest

March 2026

Cover Photo: Mountain Lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium montanum*), a species proposed as a Species of Conservation Concern for the Tongass National Forest. Photograph by Rosalee de la Forêt. CC-BY-SA-3.0.

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at [How to File a Program Discrimination Complaint](#) and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Draft Proposed Species of Conservation Concern Tongass National Forest Plan Revision

Forest Service, Alaska Region

Prepared by:

Wilfredo Falcón Linero
Natural Resources Specialist/Species Specialist
USDA Forest Service, Planning Service Organization

In coordination with the Tongass National Forest and
Alaska Regional Office Staff

List of Contributors

The USDA Forest Service consulted the following individuals during the Tongass SCC identification process and/or during the development of the Proposed SCC List.

USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest

Alex Dunn, former Forest Planner
Abigail Lund, Botanist
Brad Kriekhaus, former Botanist
Brian Logan, former Wildlife Biologist
Eric Castro, Fisheries Biologist
Eric Rizzo, Ecologist
Erin Matthews, Environmental Coordinator
Greg Hayward, former Wildlife Ecologist
Gregory Dunn, Wildlife Planner
Hanna Harris, Fish Biologist
Heidi Lombard, Fisheries Biologist
Jacqueline Foss, Soil, Ecology and Botany Program Manager
Joni Johnson, former Ecologist
Karen Dillman, former Botanist/Ecologist
Kitty LaBounty, former Botanist/Ecologist
Kristen Lease, former Botanist
Laura Holloway, Botanist
Martin Hutten, former Botanist/Ecologist
Mary Friberg, former Wildlife Planner
Monique Nelson, Forest Supervisor
Patti Krosse, former Ecologist
Robert Cross, Fisheries Biologist
Sheila Jacobson, former Fish Program Manager
Terry Suminski, former Subsistence Program Manager
Valeria Cancino Hernandez, former Botanist

USDA Forest Service, Chugach National Forest

Kate Mohatt, Ecologist
Pete Johnson, Ecologist
Peter Frank, Ecologist

USDA Forest Service, Region 10 – Alaska

Elizabeth Berkeley, Wildlife Program Leader
Mary Stensvold, former Botanist

Susan Miller, former Ecologist

USDA Forest Service, Planning Service Organization

Ann Goode, Director of the Pacific Planning Service Group
Benjamin Kartchner, Natural Resources Specialist
Bonnie Bennetsen, former ESA Consultation Biologist
Cara Joos, GIS Analyst and Programmer
Erin Lynn Noesser, Senior Planner
Grady Zuiderveen, Program Specialist/Botanist
Gretchen Jehle, Species Portfolio Supervisor/Wildlife Biologist
Holly Harris, Wildlife Biologist
Jonathan Felis, Natural Resources Specialist
Lusetta Sims, Botanist
Myrnie Mayville, Natural Resources Specialist/Wildlife Biologist
Rick Turner, Forest Habitat Ecologist
Samantha Seabrook-Sturgis, Botanist
Talitha Derksen, former Planning Biologist
Wilfredo Falcón-Linero, Natural Resources Specialist/Species Specialist

USDA Forest Service, Enterprise Program

Angela Gatto, Wildlife Biologist
Caitlin Stark, Wildlife Biologist
Cassandra Marszal, Wildlife Biologist
Christopher Mease, Fisheries Biologist
Ellie Olds, Wildlife Biologist
Erin Gallagher, Wildlife Biologist
Katherine Malengo, Wildlife Biologist
Kelly Warnke, Botanist
Kimberly Piccolo, Wildlife Biologist
Kirsten Bovee, Botanist
Tara Anderson, Wildlife Biologist
Vicki Regula, Botanist

External Institutions

[Alaska Center for Conservation Science](#)

Justin Fulkerson, Botanist
Matthew Carlson, Botanist

[California Native Plant Society](#)

Aaron Sims, Rare Plant Program Director/Botanist
Adam Searcy, Lead Rare Plant Botanist
Doug Stone, Associate Rare Plant Botanist
Ellen Dean, Associate Rare Plant Botanist
Kaitlyn Green, Rare Plant Data Coordinator/Botanist

[Chilkoot Indian Association](#)

Meredith Pochardt, Fisheries Biologist

[Oregon Biodiversity Information Center](#)

Gabriel Campbell, Botanist
Kat Ketel, Botanist
Lindsey Wise, Data Manager
Michael Russell, Plant Ecologist
Nora Dunkirk, Mycologist/Botanist
Roxy Olsson, Botanist

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction.....	6
Scope and Scale of the SCC Identification Process	6
Resource Importance	6
Current Management Direction	9
General SCC Steps for Plan Revision	10
Methods for Identifying SCC	12
Public Engagement.....	13
Proposed SCC List.....	14
Botanical Species.....	15
Terrestrial Wildlife Species	15
Aquatic Species	16
Status and Trends.....	16
Drivers and Stressors	17
Information Needs	18
Current Management Practices.....	18
Key Takeaways.....	20
Proposed Species of Conservation Concern by Taxa Groups.....	21
References.....	30
Glossary	31
Appendix A.....	34

Tables

Table 1. Summary of the Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) identification process of the Tongass National Forest.....	15
Table 2. Proposed List of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) for the Tongass National Forest.	21

Figures

Figure 1. What are Species of Conservation Concern (SCC)?	7
Figure 2. Multiple planning phases for Species of Conservation Concern (SCC).....	11
Figure 3. Roadmap of the Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) process during the Land Management Plan Revision of the Tongass National Forest.	12
Figure 4. Major steps undertaken to establish a list of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC).	13
Figure 5. Simplified graphic summary of the process used to identify Species of Conservation Concern (SCC).	14
Figure 6. Selection of species under review as Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) on the Tongass National Forest.....	16

Executive Summary

The Tongass National Forest is revising its Land Management Plan, and an important part of this process is identifying Species of Conservation Concern (SCC). SCCs are native species that occur on the Tongass and for which the best available scientific information indicates substantial concern about their long-term persistence. This designation does not create new regulations but ensures that the Forest Plan supports biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.

To identify SCCs, the Forest Service reviewed scientific information, expert knowledge, and input from the public, Tribes, and Alaska Native Corporations, and cooperating agencies. Out of 501 species initially screened, 276 were confirmed as native and known to occur on the Tongass and underwent evaluation. From these, 32 species were found to have substantial concern related to population and habitat trends, habitat conditions, or threats. These species form the **Proposed SCC List**.

The **Proposed SCC List** includes one aquatic species, seven wildlife species, and 24 botanical species (inclusive of vascular plants, bryophytes, lichens, and fungi). Many proposed SCCs face ecological stressors such as habitat loss, changes in temperature, precipitation, and weather trends, invasive species, and/or limited population sizes. Other species were not recommended for SCC designation due to the species being secure in the plan area or, in most cases, insufficient data. Documenting these gaps will help shape future monitoring, inventory, and research needs.

The Forest Service is now seeking public review and feedback on the **Proposed SCC List** and the underlying evaluations. Input from the public, Tribes, and Alaska Native Corporations, knowledge holders, experts, and partners is vital. Useful information includes recent observations, traditional ecological knowledge, and data on changes in species, habitats, or threats. Public input will inform revisions to the list before the list proceeds to Regional Forester review.

All SCC-related documents are available on the Tongass National Forest [Plan Revision SCC Identification Process webpage](#), and all other public engagement documents related to the preliminary Draft Plan can be found on the [Tongass' Plan Revision webpage](#).

Comments and supporting information must be submitted through the [Tongass Plan Revision Comment Site](#).

Introduction

The 2012 Planning Rule requires the identification of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC), which are at-risk species “other than federally recognized threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species, that are native and 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” (36 CFR 219.9 (c)) (Figure 1).

Forest Service planning directives (FSH 1909.12_12.52) state that the responsible official (forest supervisor) will coordinate with the regional forester to identify potential SCC “relevant to the plan area and the planning process.” In identifying SCC, the regional forester must consider information provided by the public, Tribes, and Alaska Native Corporations, and cooperating agencies. The Forest Service is required to provide opportunities for public participation and feedback. The SCC list is developed for forest planning purposes; it does not confer special regulatory status on any species beyond existing state and federal statutes.

Scope and Scale of the SCC Identification Process

The identification of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) is a multi-step process that may occur concurrently with the Land Management Plan Revision process. As such, the SCC identification process runs independently from, and informs and relates to, the Land Management Plan Revision process. This assessment provides information on the SCC policy, and an overview of the general steps taken for including SCC in the plan revision and the SCC identification process. More detailed information on the process of identifying SCC can be found on the [SCC Identification Process for the Tongass National Forest](#). Included in this report is the **Proposed SCC List** (see Glossary), which includes at-risk species that are known to occur on, and are native to, the Tongass National Forest (Tongass) and are not listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for which substantial concern over their long-term persistence in the plan area has been identified. For these species, we show our findings and the basis for substantial concern. We also present the **List of Species to Consider**, which is the list of species that were considered but were not brought forward because they were either not native or not known to occur on the Tongass, were ESA-listed, did not meet the initial criteria for inclusion (e.g., NatureServe ranking; see below), local concern was not substantiated, or species were evaluated and we found no basis for substantial concern in the plan area.

The **Proposed SCC List** is being shared with the supporting documentation (including species-specific evaluations) for all the species that were in the **Species Under Review List**. The public, cooperating agencies, and the Tribes now have the opportunity to review and comment on the **Proposed SCC List** and supporting documents. The documents can be found on the Tongass National Forest [Plan Revision SCC Identification Process webpage](#).

Resource Importance

The purpose of identifying SCC is to aid in developing land management plan components that maintain the diversity of plant and animal communities and provide for the persistence of native species in the plan area (36 CFR 219.9). Most species will be maintained by plan components in the revised plan (through desired conditions, goals, objectives, standards, guidelines, and suitability of lands) that maintain broad level ecosystem integrity and diversity. Some species may require additional species-specific plan

components to maintain or recover populations, or where the species requires unique and specific ecological conditions that are best addressed with more focused plan components (FSH 1909.12_23.11).

Species of Conservation Concern



What are Species of Conservation Concern?

The Forest Service must identify Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) as part of the land management planning process (36 CFR 219.7(c)(3)).



A species of conservation concern is a species, other than federally recognized 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 (36 CFR 219.9(c)).



SCC are assessed separately for each individual planning unit.



Once SCC are identified, plan content is developed to provide adequate ecological conditions to maintain a viable population of each SCC in the plan area. In some cases, additional species-specific plan components are developed as needed to address insufficiencies in ecosystem plan components.



To qualify as SCC, species must meet the following criteria:

- ☐ Native and known to occur within the plan area.
- ☐ Not already protected under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- ☐ Substantial concern exists for their long-term persistence in the plan area.



USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Figure 1. What are Species of Conservation Concern (SCC)?

Plan components will be developed that meet the needs of each SCC, whether they are ecosystem-level or specie-specific, during the plan development stage.

The 2012 Planning Rule provides direction to maintain biodiversity and the persistence of native species through an emphasis on ecological integrity. The 2012 Planning Rule recognizes that it may not be possible to maintain a viable population of some at-risk species within the plan area due to circumstances beyond the authority of the Forest Service or due to limitations in the inherent capability of the land. Examples might be migratory species where viability is primarily affected in other locations, temperature-sensitive species affected by warming temperatures, or where the plan area has limited ecological capacity to provide sufficient habitat to sustain the species.

Managing ecosystems to sustain biodiversity relies on maintaining the appropriate mix of habitat quantity, quality, and distribution across the landscape. Landscapes are diverse, highly complex systems influenced by many factors, including the interaction of soils, aspect, elevation, climate, disturbance events, and humans. Together, these influences have shaped vegetative composition and distribution that have, in turn, influenced the biodiversity in the region. All plant and animal species contribute to the biological diversity and ecosystem integrity of an ecosystem.

The Tongass National Forest is the largest national forest administered by the USDA Forest Service, covering almost 17 million acres. The Forest is primarily temperate rainforest which encompasses islands of the Alexander Archipelago, together with continental lands with coastal mountains, fjords, and glaciers. Along with Canada's Great Bear Rainforest, the Tongass is considered the largest intact temperate rainforest on the planet and provides many ecosystem services, including carbon storage and provision of habitat for diverse species (DellaSala et al. 2022). The Tongass is considered a biologically rich area, with generally high productivity essential to maintaining its ecosystem services (Oliver et al. 2015). It is home to many species of flora, fauna, lichens, and fungi, some of which are unique to Southeast Alaska.

Biodiversity, which includes both variation within the same species and the diversity of species across landscapes, is crucial for the longer-term resilience of ecosystems' functions and the services they provide (Oliver et al. 2015). The mission of the USDA Forest Service is to "sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations" (<https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/meet-forest-service>). In the face of anthropogenic disturbances and changes in global temperature, precipitation, and weather trends, sustainability requires maintenance of resilient ecosystems and their function; that is, ecosystems that can resist or recover rapidly from environmental perturbations (Oliver et al. 2015).

Biodiversity can substantially influence local communities' social and economic sustainability. For example, Alaska resident and migratory bird species generated approximately \$378 million in overall economic output through birdwatching in 2016 alone and were enjoyed by more than 300,000 people, supporting approximately 4,000 jobs (Schwoerer and Dawson 2022). Hunting and fishing are traditional recreational, subsistence, and customary and traditional uses within the Tongass. Species that were evaluated for identification as SCC include huntable big game such as mountain goats (*Oreamnos americanus*); fish such as Eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), which is used for subsistence; and watchable wildlife (e.g., birdwatching). Moreover, some potential botanical SCCs (vascular plants, bryophytes, lichen, and fungi) may be used as food, medicine, and weaving material. In addition, potential SCC may provide vital ecosystem services such as pollination, insect pest control, host plants for other species, indicators of air quality, nutrient cycling, and ecosystem engineering to provide habitat for different species, thus contributing to overall biodiversity.

Current Management Direction

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 requires the Forest Service to “provide for the diversity of plant and animal communities.” The 1982 planning rule implemented this aspect of NFMA by requiring the Agency to manage habitat for viable populations of native and select non-native species and through the development of management indicator species. The Forest Sensitive Species (FSS) policy embodied part of the Agency’s commitment to managing habitat for viable populations as directed in the 1982 planning rule. The current 1997 Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan, as amended, uses Forest Sensitive Species, which are “those plant and animal species identified by a Regional Forester for which population viability is of concern” (FSM 2670.22). There are currently 23 Forest Sensitive Species for the Tongass National Forest, with 18 plants and 5 terrestrial wildlife species.

The 2012 planning rule implements the NFMA requirement to “provide for the diversity of plant and animal communities” using a different approach. Under the new Forest Plan, the Forest Sensitive Species policy will be replaced by the Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) policy. Both SCC and Regional Forester FSS were established to maintain **viable populations** of species on National Forest System lands. As defined in the 2012 Planning Rule, Species of Conservation Concern must be native to and known to occur in the plan area, whereas for sensitive species, if suitable habitat is present, habitat is managed for the species regardless of whether the occurrence is confirmed, and the species does not have to be native (i.e., it can be a desired introduced species, such as a sport fish).

Moreover, scientific uncertainty is evaluated differently for determining SCC than for sensitive species. Insufficient scientific information does not exclude species from consideration as Forest Sensitive Species (i.e., some species are included with little information by following the precautionary principle). However, “[i]f there is insufficient scientific information available to conclude there is a substantial concern about a species’ capability to persist in the plan area over the long-term that species cannot be identified as a species of conservation concern” (FSH 1902.12.52c).

In addition, the SCC process acknowledges the limitations and gaps in data, which are documented and considered in decision-making. For example, the 2012 Planning Rule incorporates adaptive management principles, where plans include monitoring strategies to track changes in species populations, habitats and threats. As such, documented gaps in data can inform monitoring strategies and priorities, and as new information becomes available, plans can be updated to reflect improved understanding or changing conditions. Another way in which the SCC process addresses uncertainty is by engaging in collaboration and obtaining expert input. Subject matter experts assess the risks of species and stakeholders, including the public, may provide additional data or highlight uncertainties not previously considered. Further, the list of SCCs is not static and can be changed outside of the Plan Revision process as new information becomes available or species’ status changes.

Although there are similarities in the goals for identifying Forest Sensitive Species and Species of Conservation Concern, the processes and purpose for identifying the species lists differ. The Forest Sensitive Species is designed to proactively manage species to prevent them from becoming federally listed whereas the SCC list focuses on maintaining the ecological integrity of forest plan area by identifying species that require specific management considerations during forest planning. Both these categories were established with the goal for species to remain viable on National Forest System lands. However, when a final decision is signed, and the revised plan is in effect, the Regional Forester’s Sensitive Species list will no longer apply.

General SCC Steps for Plan Revision

The planning process can be divided into the following phases to describe the SCC identification process: pre-assessment, assessment, plan development, and NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) analysis (Figures 2-3).

The pre-assessment phase included the organization and preparation for revising the land management plan before the first official step, the assessment process. The list of species to consider was developed during this phase using an information-gathering and screening process. The initial search for the best available scientific information (BASI), application of BASI during screening, and preliminary assessments of the species occurred during this pre-assessment because of the significant amount of time needed to gather the information.

Then came the assessment phase. Assessments are developed to “rapidly evaluate existing information about relevant ecological, economic, and social conditions, trends, and sustainability and their relationship to the land management plan within the context of the broader landscape” (36 CFR 219.5(a)(1)). The **Species to Consider List** and the **Species Under Review List** were provided during the assessment process (in the draft and [final SCC assessment](#)), and the public had an opportunity to give feedback on the initial lists. It should be noted that the lists provided were not static and contained the set of species considered or under review up to the release of the assessment.

We are currently in the plan development phase. After the assessment phase, a ‘need to change’ was developed based on the assessment and the species that were recommended as SCC. The need to change generally involves comparing the needs of species and any groups preliminarily identified for SCC recommendation in the **Species Under Review List** to existing plan content to determine if the existing plan content provides those needs (i.e., using a crosswalk between the species’ needs and draft plan contents). Any gaps identified are the basis for developing new draft plan components, including species-specific ones, that will provide for the ecological conditions the SCC needs to persist. This is still being assessed with the **Proposed SCC List**.

Next, draft plan content is developed while engaging with tribes, other governments, and the public. The preliminary draft plan will address identified needs to change. These draft plan components will serve as the preliminary ‘proposed action’ for the following environmental analysis phase.

Once the plan content is developed, environmental analysis of the draft plan will be conducted, including an evaluation of the long-term persistence of SCC for the proposed action. It is important to note that the **Proposed SCC List** does not vary by alternative; however, the plan components may vary by alternative. The long-term persistence of SCC is evaluated based on the predicted effects of the draft plan components and documented in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the SCC Persistence Analysis.

One objection process applies to SCC identification: The **Regional Forester’s SCC List** (final list, which is approved by the regional forester) goes through an objection process which generally occurs concurrently with the objection process for the Final EIS and the forest plan (Figure 3). Finally, after resolving any issues raised during the objection periods, the regional forester identifies the SCCs for the Tongass concurrent with the Forest Supervisor’s signing of the final forest plan decision. This concludes the plan revision process.

Species of Conservation Concern



SCC in the Land Management Plan Revision Process



Pre-Assessment:

Identify species native and known to occur in the plan area for which substantial concern exists.



Assessment:

Provide public review of the SCC list and make adjustments, if needed. Assess existing plan content and determine if changes are needed to provide the ecological conditions necessary to maintain viable populations of SCC in the plan area.



Plan Development & Environmental Analysis:

Prepare plan components that provide for the persistence of SCC. Evaluate environmental impacts of these plan components and provide public review of the draft plan.



Objections Process & Final Decision:

If needed, adjust SCC list and plan components in response to objections. Approve final plan including the SCC List.



Implement & Monitor:

Implement projects consistent with the revised plan, including components for SCC.



USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Figure 2. Multiple planning phases for Species of Conservation Concern (SCC).

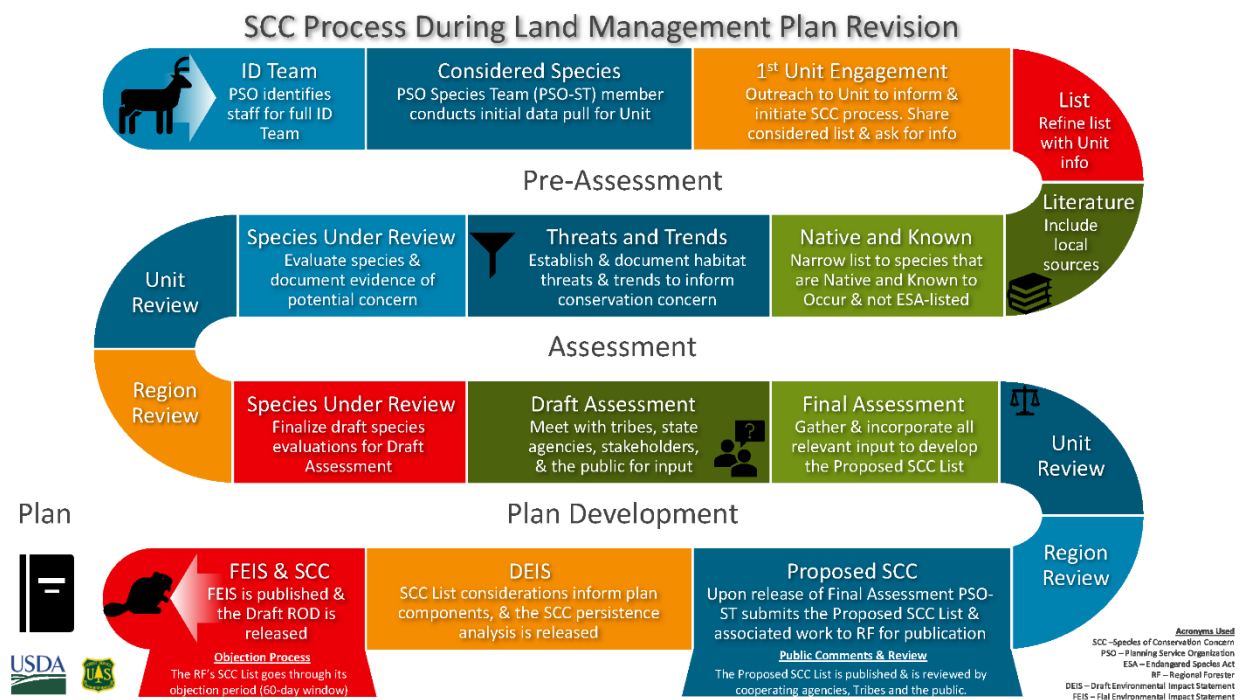


Figure 3. Roadmap of the Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) process during the Land Management Plan Revision of the Tongass National Forest.

Methods for Identifying SCC

To fulfill the requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule and transition from the Forest Sensitive Species policy to SCC, Forest Service personnel developed a [process paper](#) that describes the identification of SCC for the Tongass Forest Plan Revision (USDA 2025). The process paper details the general steps to identify SCC by phase of plan revision and the methods that are being used, which are based on the Forest Service Land Management Planning Manual (FSM) and Handbook (FSH) and the Practitioner's Reference for Applying the 2012 Planning Rule to Conserve Species (Hayward et al. 2016). Figure summarizes the process from assembling the **List of Species to Consider** to the identification of the **Regional Forester's SCC List**.

The initial **List of Species to Consider** as potential SCC includes both 'must' and 'should' consider categories as described in Forest Service Handbook direction (FSH 1909.12 Ch. 10 §12.52d), including:

- Current Regional Forester Sensitive Species identified for Region 10,
- SCC for the Chugach National Forest in Alaska,
- Species with NatureServe global ranks of G/T1 through G/T3 or state ranks of S1 or S2.
- Other species considered include species with NatureServe state rank S3 as well as species identified as 'rare' by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program and for which the best available scientific information (BASIS) indicates there is local conservation concern about the species' capability to persist over the long-term in the plan area. We also considered species confirmed (genetically) to be endemic to the Tongass. In addition, we considered species brought to our attention as having local conservation concerns in the plan area by local experts and through public comments.

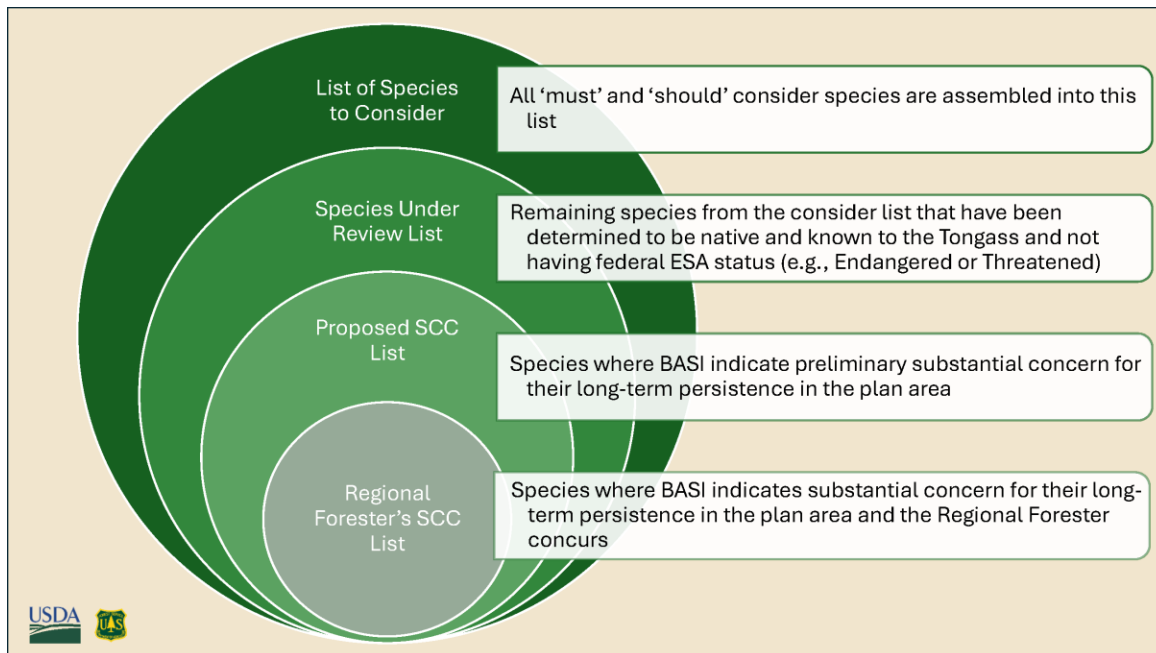


Figure 4. Major steps undertaken to establish a list of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC).

Following the process outlined in our process paper for the identification of SCC (USDA 2025; summarized in Figure 5), we applied the evaluation criteria to the species in the **Species Under Review List** in order to identify species for which BASI indicates substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long-term in the plan area. These evaluations were done at the appropriate scale, based on the biology and ecology of the species (e.g., island scale for island endemics). The evaluation process is now complete, and the **Proposed SCC List** has been assembled, so we are providing the list and the supporting information for each species for public review and comments.

It should be noted that species ranked as vulnerable, imperiled or critically imperiled in NatureServe throughout their range (or part of their range) are not necessarily so in the planning unit. For example, threats and stressors found elsewhere might be absent in the planning unit and all the necessary conditions for the species' persistence might be available so that there is no concern over the long-term persistence of the species in the plan area. This is addressed in the species evaluation.

Public Engagement

The primary input requested during the assessment stage was knowledge of any species that should have been added or removed from consideration, along with supporting scientific information or traditional knowledge (e.g., date of last observation, threats observed, condition and size of the occurrence, habitat parameters associated with the species). We received approximately 42 comments from different individuals or organizations on the SCC draft assessment and the SCC lists. Through the information provided in the comments, we identified additional species for consideration, some of which were added to the lists, and identified species that needed to be removed from the lists because they are candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act. We also received and reviewed species-specific literature, which was added to the species evaluations, as appropriate.

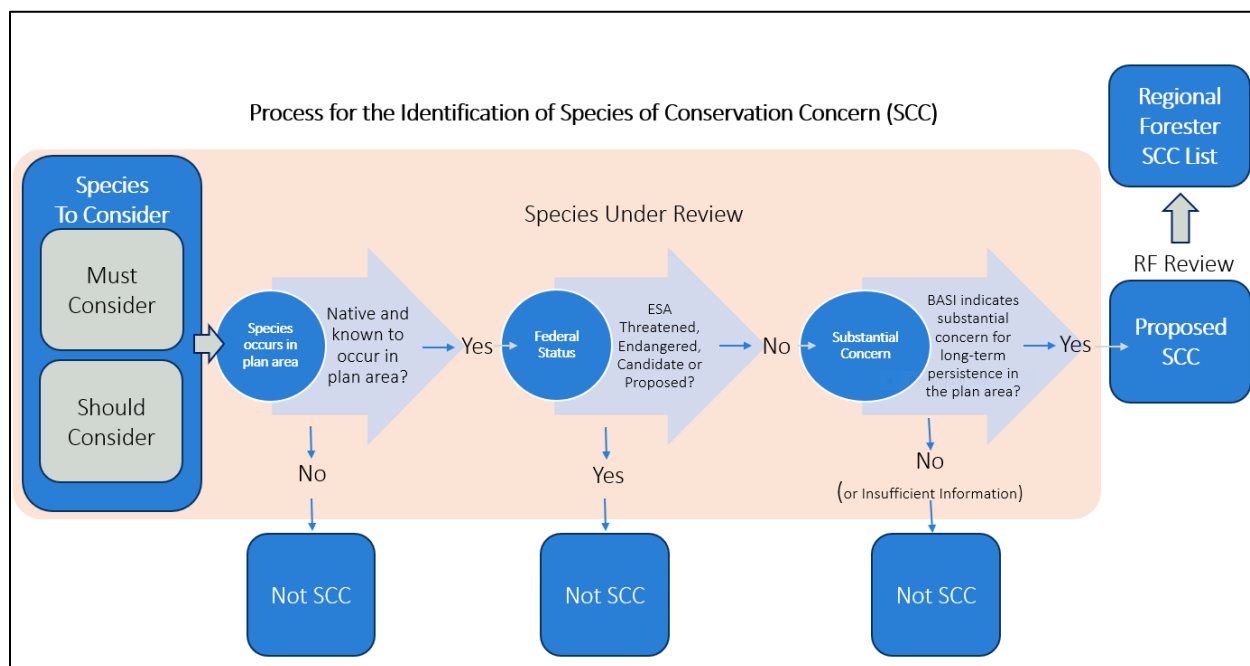


Figure 5. Simplified graphic summary of the process used to identify Species of Conservation Concern (SCC). RF Review indicates review of the Proposed SCC List by the Regional Forester for approval.

A summary of the results of the SCC identification process for the Tongass is included in Table 1. Moreover, the resulting **Proposed SCC List** and preliminary findings are included in Table 2. Species that were in the **Species to Consider** and **Species Under Review Lists** and that were not brought forward in the **Proposed SCC List** are listed in Appendix A with the findings for the determination.

At this stage, we are soliciting any additional best available scientific information and traditional ecological knowledge that would be valuable for evaluating a species for identification as an SCC. This includes knowledge of any species that should have been added or removed from consideration, along with supporting information (e.g., date of last observation, threats observed, condition and size of the occurrence, habitat parameters associated with the species). Public input and information received at this stage will be reviewed and will be incorporated into species evaluations and the lists, as appropriate.

All SCC-related documents are available on the [Tongass National Forest Plan Revision SCC Identification Process webpage](#). Comments and supporting information must be submitted through the [Tongass Plan Revision Comment Site](#) by 05/06/2026 11:59:59 PM (Alaskan Standard Time).

Proposed SCC List

Following the procedures described above for the pre-assessment and assessment phases, and as part of the screening efforts to identify SCC, the Forest compiled a total of 501 species into the **List of Species to Consider**. Of these, 389 are botanical species (including vascular and non-vascular plants, lichen, and fungi), 78 are terrestrial wildlife species (animals and invertebrates), and 34 are aquatic species (fish and invertebrates) (for a summary, see Table 1).

Through a screening process, the list of **Species Under Review**, species that are native and known to occur on the Tongass and that are not listed (threatened, endangered) or considered (proposed or candidate) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), was developed. The list of **Species Under Review** includes 276 species, of which 220 are botanical species, 47 are terrestrial wildlife species, and 9 are aquatic species. These species were then screened for evidence of substantial concern over their long-term persistence in the plan area, and those found to have substantial concern (see Figure 6 for some examples) were included in the **Proposed SCC List**, which is shown in Table 2, along with the information on the basis for substantial concern.

Table 1. Summary of the Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) identification process of the Tongass National Forest. The table shows the number of vulnerable species associated with each taxa group at each stage, and determinations made for the species evaluated in the plan area.

Parameter	Aquatics	Wildlife	Botanicals	Total
No. of species (spp.) considered	34	78	389	501
No. of spp. not carried forward*	25	31	169	225
No. of spp. native, known to occur and not ESA-listed (potential SCCs reviewed)	9	47	220	276
<u>Preliminary determinations</u>				
No. of species considered secure/too common	2	6	59	67
No. of spp. with lack of BASI	6	34	137	177
No. of spp. with substantial concern (proposed SCC) based on BASI	1 (11%)**	7 (15%)	24 (11%)	32 (12%)

*Species that either did not meet the criteria established for consideration as SCC, or that were deemed too common on the Tongass by experts.

**Percentage of the total number of native species known to occur on the Tongass that are not ESA-listed (potential SCCs evaluated).

Below, we discuss the general findings by each taxa group.

Botanical Species

Of the 389 botanical species (inclusive of vascular and nonvascular plants, lichens and fungi) on the **List of Species to Consider**, a total of 220 botanical species (57%) met the initial criteria for consideration as SCC. The rest of the species (43%) were not known to occur or were determined not to be native to the Tongass (Appendix A). Therefore, 220 botanical species were carried forward as part of the list of **Species Under Review** (Table 1). For the species evaluated, findings indicate that there is lack of basic scientific information to make a determination for 62% of the species, for 27%, threats do not appear substantial, and 11% have threats that may be substantial, and thus, were proposed as SCC (Table 2).

Terrestrial Wildlife species

A total of 78 terrestrial wildlife species have been assessed on the **List of Species to Consider**, of which 40% were not carried forward into the **Species Under Review List** because they either did not meet the NatureServe ranking or local concern criteria, were not native and were not known to occur in the plan area, or were ESA-listed (Appendix A). The remaining 47 species made it into the **Species Under Review List** (Table 1). Preliminary determinations of the species evaluated indicate that 72% lack basic information, threats do not appear to be substantial for 13% of the species, and 15% appear to have threats that are substantial which could affect their long-term persistence in the forest. Therefore, the latter were proposed as SCC (Table 2).

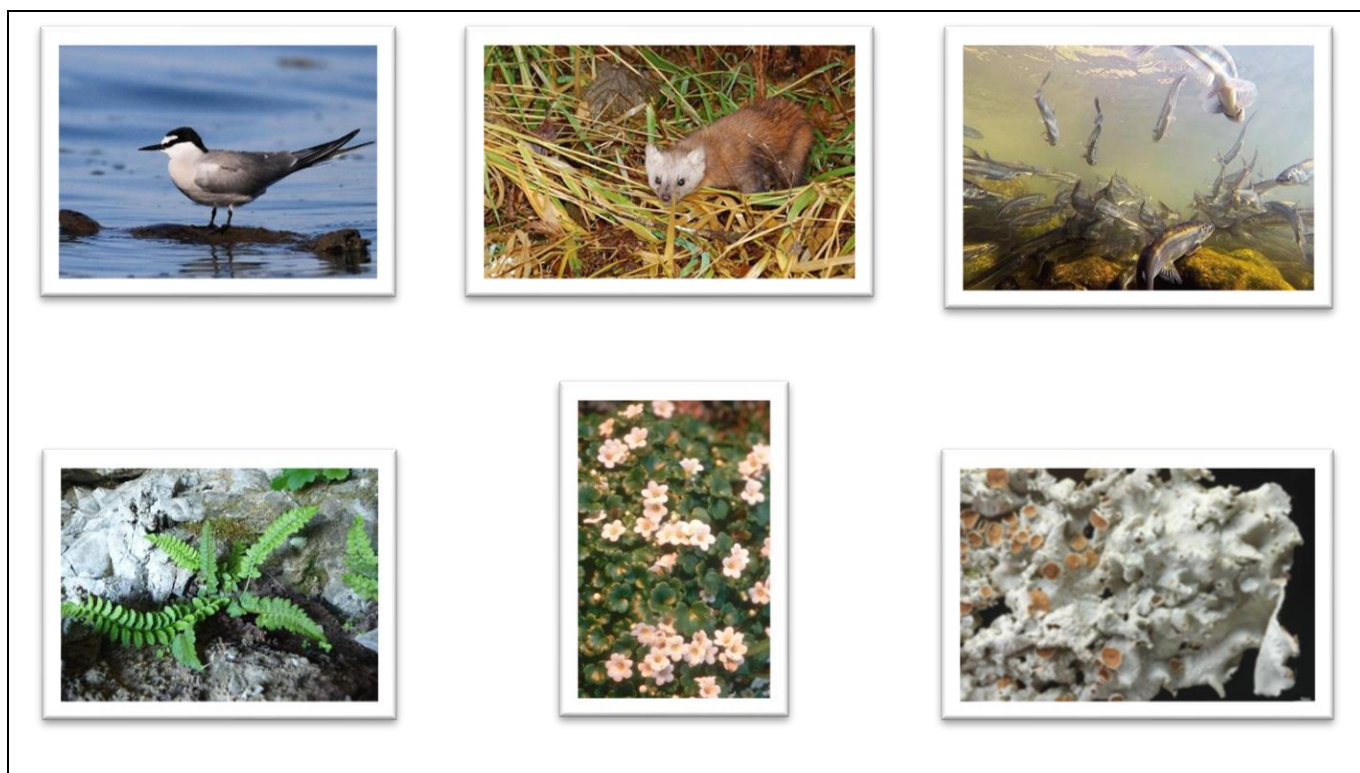


Figure 6. Selection of species under review as Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) on the Tongass National Forest. Top row left to right: Aleutian Tern (*Onychoprion aleuticus*; Photo by Jay McGowan), Pacific marten (*Martes caurina*; Photo by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game), Eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*; Photo by NOAA Fisheries). Bottom row left to right: Kruckeberg's holly fern (*Polystichum kruckebergii*; Photo by Dana York), Unalaska mist-maid (*Romanzoffia unalaschensis*; Photo by USDA), and Alaska Ricassolia lichen (*Ricasolia amplissima*; Photo by T. Wheeler).

Aquatic species

Nine of the 34 aquatic species on the **List of Species to Consider** have been included in the list of **Species Under Review** (Table 1). Most of the aquatic species (74%) that were screened out did not meet the vulnerability criteria (NatureServe ranks) to be evaluated as SCC and local concern was not raised; some (24%) were determined not to occur or be native to the Tongass National Forest, and one was found to be ESA-listed as a candidate species (Chinook salmon, *Onchorhynchus tshawytscha*; see Appendix A). Of the species evaluated, 67% lack basic scientific information, threats do not appear substantial for 22%, and there is substantial concern for one aquatic species which can compromise its long-term persistence on the Tongass. The latter was therefore proposed as an SCC (Table 2).

Status and Trends

Southeast Alaska extends approximately 500 miles northwest from south of Metlakatla to Yakutat Bay. Of the 23 million acres it covers, almost 17 million acres are within the Tongass National Forest (Smith 2016). The Alexander Archipelago, made up of over 5,000 islands, dominates the region, and the shoreline is greater than 18,000 miles long, accounting for about 20% of the entire United States coastline (Smith 2016). The Tongass, and Southeast Alaska in general, are naturally fragmented by islands and steep glacial

terrain with glacial fjords and major river systems dissecting the mountainous mainland region (Smith 2016). Moreover, 10,000 years ago, many regions in North America were covered with massive continental glaciers, but some areas near the coast of southeast Alaska remained ice-free, acting as refugia for the organisms that survived the glacial period (Smith 2016). These factors, together with island biogeography and mainland influences (e.g., icefields and steep topography), have resulted in the biological variation we observe today, with many islands having distinct climatic, botanical, and faunal differences (Schoen and Dovichin 2007; see the [Terrestrial Ecosystems](#) assessment). This means the Tongass also has unique wildlife diversity, which is characterized by many endemic subspecies and genetic lineages.

Human activities have influenced some Tongass ecosystems, primarily through logging and road construction. These activities have led to habitat fragmentation across portions of roughly 4% of the Tongass where logging has occurred (see the [Timber Resources](#) assessment). These impacts include increased human access and subsequent effects on species in some areas. From the 1950s through the 1990s, logging on the Tongass targeted old-growth forests, which are crucial for maintaining biodiversity with many dependent species. However, logging on the Tongass has been greatly reduced since the late 1990s (see the [Timber Resources](#) assessment), partially due to the need to balance logging practices and the expectation for a conservation framework.

The mode and intensity of human activities on the Tongass are mainly driven by land management policy and activities. Throughout the years, there have been policy changes in how the Tongass is managed which have had different effects on biodiversity. The current Forest Plan emphasizes a transition from primarily old-growth to primarily young-growth timber harvest. The information gathered in the species evaluations of the species in the **Proposed SCC List** will inform future policies and resource management under the revised Forest Plan, particularly for non-ESA listed at-risk species and their habitats.

Drivers and Stressors

[The Drivers, Stressors, and Climate Change](#) assessment discusses the dominant ecological processes and disturbance regimes (drivers) and the factors that may directly or indirectly degrade or impair ecological integrity (stressors), including increasing temperatures and changing precipitation on the Tongass. Moreover, the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for the Tongass National Forest (Halofsky et al. DRAFT) provides valuable information about the effect on wildlife species, their habitats, biological processes, and species distribution. These documents, together with the scientific literature assessed during species evaluations, have provided insights into the common drivers and stressors for species proposed as SCC.

Based on literature reviewed thus far, threats faced by many of these species include changes in temperature, precipitation and climate, which can lead to habitat loss or encroachment (Baer et al. DRAFT), physiological challenges (e.g., thermoregulation), and altered phenology (which can affect pollination, seed dispersal and resource availability) (Bennetsen et al. DRAFT). In addition, some of the species proposed as SCC have low population numbers and abundances or have shown a declining trend, which makes them vulnerable to inbreeding depression and stochastic events. Moreover, direct anthropogenic disturbances that include current and past logging, harvesting (e.g., hunting, gathering, fishing), and ground disturbances, may affect many of these species. Restricted habitats, which can result from the species being a specialist in a particular habitat or due to low abundances or patch sizes of certain habitats, can negatively affect population connectivity and population growth and further the species' vulnerability to stochastic events. Also, species interactions such as symbiotic relationships (e.g., mycorrhizal fungi associations with plants) or antagonistic relationships (e.g., pathogens or competition

and displacement by invasive species) may also negatively affect the species identified as proposed SCC. Finally, current management by the Tongass National Forest may not be sufficient to maintain viable populations for some species on the Tongass, highlighting the need for a more comprehensive approach to conservation planning (Smith and Flaherty 2023).

Evaluations of the species in the **Proposed SCC List** identify and document the ecological needs, drivers and stressors that raise concern over the long-term persistence of these species in the plan area. This, in turn, may support the grouping of species by common ecological needs, drivers and/or stressors, which would aid in designing plan components that promote effective management.

Information Needs

One of the Forest Service directives is to “document information gaps relevant to at-risk species that may be filled in through inventories, plan monitoring programs or research” in the assessment report (FSH 1909.12_10, 12.53). Overall, a high proportion (64%) of the species in the list of **Species Under Review** reviewed (177 spp. in total) lack basic scientific information to determine if there is substantial concern over their long-term persistence in the plan area, or if the species are secure. Similarly, Droghini et al. (2022) found that we lack basic information on the demographics, abundances, and population trends for most small mammals within the Tongass. We also lack information on their habitat or ecological requirements, habitat trends, and species' response to increased temperatures and changing precipitation (Droghini et al. 2022). By documenting information gaps in our species evaluations, we will help inform and prioritize targeted inventories, plan monitoring, and/or research needs.

Current Management Practices

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) manages fish and wildlife populations throughout Alaska including on the federal public lands of the Tongass National Forest, whereas the Federal Subsistence Board administers the subsistence taking and uses of fish and wildlife on public lands. Under ANILCA, the taking of fish and wildlife on federal public lands, such as the Tongass National Forest, for non-subsistence uses is generally governed by state law unless such state law is preempted by federal law (see [Subsistence and Other Non-Commercial Harvest](#) assessment for more detail). As such, in cooperation with ADF&G and the Federal Subsistence Board, the Forest Service manages fish and wildlife and their habitats on the Tongass National Forest.

Species and habitats are covered by many different parts of the existing Forest Plan. Plan components include protections for all types of ecosystems, general wildlife, and some specific species such as marine mammals, waterfowl and raptors, wolves, deer, mountain goats and plants. The Tongass Old-Growth Conservation Strategy has been the cornerstone for wildlife management on the Tongass, because many species depend either directly or indirectly on old growth forest habitat. The Strategy was developed in the 1990s and adopted as part of the 1997 Forest Plan, to ensure continued existence of well-distributed viable populations of old-growth dependent and old-growth associated wildlife across the Tongass. The Strategy includes a system of large, medium, and small old-growth reserves, a network of old-growth corridors connecting the reserves, and a series of standards and guidelines providing additional protection for species and species groups with conservation needs not fully addressed by the reserve system alone. Recently, the Tongass Old-Growth Conservation Strategy was re-assessed and determined to be consistent with the 2012 Planning Rule (USDA 2023). The review also suggested that it is still relevant and necessary, albeit with needed modifications, to provide a solid basis for the conservation of old-growth dependent species (Smith and Flaherty 2023; USDA 2023). Therefore, the Old-Growth

Conservation Strategy is being assessed for plan revision, and the ecological needs of the relevant proposed SCC will inform this assessment.

DRAFT

Key Takeaways

- Maintenance of biodiversity and the persistence of native species on the Tongass National Forest are essential to maintaining the ecosystem services it provides.
- All species are contributors to biological diversity and ecosystem integrity as components of “the diversity of plant and animal communities,” and the revised plan must address the “persistence of most native species in the planning area” (36 CFR 219.9).
- The Forest Service must maintain ecological conditions to support viable populations of native animal and botanical species and implement practices to ensure that species do not become threatened or endangered because of agency actions. Proposed SCCs include species providing important ecological services, thus influencing the region's ecological, social, and economic sustainability.
- Proposed SCCs may provide vital ecosystem services such as pollination, insect pest control, host plants for other species, and ecosystem engineering to provide habitat for other species, thus contributing to overall biodiversity.
- A total of 501 species were screened as part of the **Species to Consider List**, including 389 botanical species (inclusive of vascular plants, bryophytes, fungi, and lichen), 78 terrestrial wildlife species, and 34 aquatic species.
- A total of 276 species were identified as part of the **Species Under Review List**, composed of species that are native and known to occur on the Tongass and that are not ESA-listed. Of those, 220 are botanical species, 47 are terrestrial wildlife species, and 9 are aquatic species.
- Twelve percent (12%) of the species evaluated have threats that result in preliminary substantial concern over the long-term persistence of the species in the plan area and have been proposed as SCC on the Tongass. These include one aquatic species, seven wildlife species and 24 botanical species.
- A large proportion of the species reviewed (64%) lack sufficient information to determine whether there is substantial concern over their long-term persistence on the Tongass or if they are secure in the forest.
- Preliminary findings indicate that common stressors and threats include change in temperature, precipitation, and weather trends, habitat loss and degradation, harvesting, and air pollution.

Proposed Species of Conservation Concern by Taxa Groups

Table 1. Proposed List of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) for the Tongass National Forest. The list includes one aquatic (fish) species, seven terrestrial wildlife species (four birds and three mammals), and 24 botanical species (three ferns, 15 flowering plants, one fungus and three lichens). POW = Prince of Wales.

Taxa group / Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Basis for substantial concern
<u>Aquatic species</u>			
<i>Fish</i>	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	Eulachon or Hooligan smelt	-Significant threats include the synergistic effects of high mortality due to predation and harvest and intense anthropogenic sound sources. -They have declining populations in some areas on the Tongass. -Their overall range is restricted due to population declines, mostly outside the Tongass. -Some areas of the Tongass exhibit low populations.
<u>Terrestrial wildlife species</u>			
<i>Birds</i>	<i>Astur atricapillus laingi</i> ¹	Queen Charlotte goshawk	-Significant threats include timber harvest. -They have a historical downward trend in populations and suitable habitat for nesting. -Birds have low density and low productivity and higher mortality on the Tongass.
<i>Birds</i>	<i>Brachyrampus marmoratus</i>	Marbled murrelet	-Significant threats include timber harvest, warming ocean temperature, upwelling and acidification-mediated declines of prey, and bycatch-related mortality. -Low reproductive rate and generally low reproductive success.
<i>Birds</i>	<i>Falcapennis canadensis isleibi</i>	POW spruce grouse	-Habitat loss due to timber harvest, human-mediated mortality, reduced snow persistence and subnivium

¹ Previously classified as *Accipiter gentilis laingi*.

Taxa group / Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Basis for substantial concern
			refugia and increases in storm frequency-related mortality. -Habitat is heavily fragmented. -Narrow endemic restricted to the Tongass. -Rare and low population estimate.
Birds	<i>Onychoprion aleuticus</i>	Aleutian tern	-Very vulnerable to warming ocean temperature, upwelling and acidification-mediated declines of prey effects. -Populations have decreased over 90% overall. -The Tongass is at the southern extent of their range. -Highly variable colony size across seasons, with periods of zero abundance and restricted ecological conditions. -Increased human activity along the coastline negatively affects the species.
Mammals	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus griseifrons</i>	POW flying squirrel	-Timber harvest is a significant threat. -Habitat declines may have caused population declines. -Endemic species restricted to the Tongass. -Low population connectivity due to habitat fragmentation.
Mammals	<i>Martes caurina</i>	Pacific marten	-Inbreeding depression and hybridization with American marten are significant threats. Moderately vulnerable to changes in snow accumulation, loss of subnivean refugia, and prey availability. -Significant downward population trends have been recorded. -Restricted to Admiralty and Kuiu islands on the Tongass. -Low population densities reported on Kuiu Island.
Mammals	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	Mountain goat	-Vulnerable to habitat loss from warming effects, increased frequency and magnitude of winter storms, landslides and avalanches, altered plant phenology, heat stress, significant threats from increased tourism and recreational activities and land use changes.

Taxa group / Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Basis for substantial concern
			-Significant downward trend has been recorded in localized studies. Habitat quality and quantity are also declining. -Locally uncommon, with low reproductive rate and high sensibility to natural and anthropogenic disturbances.
<u>Botanical species</u>			
Ferns	<i>Botrychium yaaxudakeit</i>	Yakutat moonwort	-Significant threats include off-road vehicle traffic, other recreation activities and invasive species. -Declining habitat trends. -Restricted to beach meadows in the Yakutat area on the Tongass. -Low population numbers reported and highly vulnerable habitat.
Ferns	<i>Polystichum kruckebergii</i>	Kruckeberg's swordfern	-Significant threats include habitat loss, upslope shift in elevation of tree line, increased woody vegetation and loss of Alpine community-associated vegetation. -Disjunct populations on the Tongass. -Low population numbers and restricted habitat.
Ferns	<i>Woodsia glabella</i>	Smooth Woodsia	-Mining explorations near established mine operations and drought stress and loss of snow pack pose a significant threat to known populations. -The species is described as locally rare, and only two occurrences are known on the Tongass. The species is considered rare in Southeast Alaska.
Flowering plants	<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i>	Silver bursage	- Significant threats include OHV use in some areas, invasive species, changes in temperature and precipitation, and sea-level rise. -Some known populations have been extirpated and known populations are being impacted by recreational activities. -The Tongass is the northern edge of their range.

Taxa group / Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Basis for substantial concern
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Arctophila fulva</i>	Pendantgrass	-Locally rare and found in rare habitat that is vulnerable to changing temperatures and precipitation, and sea-level rise. -Vulnerable to changes in water table, threatened by growing season water deficit and drought stress, and invasive species. -Timber harvest and road building may have caused negative impacts on known populations, and invasive plants are known to occur where the species is found. -Observed population decrease in wetlands in the northern parts of Alaska. -Known populations on the Tongass are at the southernmost edge of their range. -The species has low population numbers and restricted ecological conditions that are only found on the northern edge of the Tongass.
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Betula glandulosa</i>	Tundra dwarf birch	-Significant threats include invasive species, habitat destruction and changes in the water table. -Potentially declining habitat and population trends. -Known occurrence restricted to Chichagof Island and likely genetically isolated. -Low population numbers and restricted ecological conditions to limestone-influenced fen, which is a rare habitat on the Tongass.
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Crassula aquatica</i>	Water pygmyweed	-Significant threats include development nearby occupied habitat, invasive species, and potential changes in hydrology with increasing temperatures and decreases in precipitation. -Restricted to a developed geothermal location at Chief Shakes Hot Springs.
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	Mountain Lady's-slipper	-Significant threats include road construction and maintenance, timber harvest, invasive plants, herbicides, and disturbance from off-road vehicles.

Taxa group / Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Basis for substantial concern
			-Limited to one known population with suspected downward population trend on the Tongass, and across its range. -Disjunct population at the northern edge of its range. -Restricted to rare habitat type (limestone-influenced fen, rated as imperiled). -Slow growth rate and dependent on mycorrhizal fungi for germination.
Flowering plants	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Large Yellow Lady's-slipper	-Significant threats include road construction and maintenance, trampling, invasive species and increased evapotranspiration and growing season water deficits-mediated drought stress. -Restricted habitat to limestone-influenced fens, which is rated as imperiled. -Disjunct geographically and genetically from other occurrences across its range. -Small population sizes, low reproductive rates and dependent on mycorrhizal fungi for germination.
Flowering plants	<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>	Lapland diapensia	-Significant threats include reduced snowpack, altered interactions with pollinators and rising temperatures. -Habitat declines expected through woody vegetation encroachment. -Restricted to the northern edge of the Tongass, which is at the southern edge of the species' range. -Only one occurrence is known on the Tongass, the species is slow growing and unlikely resilient to disturbances.
Flowering plants	<i>Glehnia littoralis leiocarpa</i>	American silvertop	-Significant threats include OHV use in some areas, sea-level rise, intense storm surges and erosion, and invasive species. -Some populations have been negatively impacted by recreational use. -Disjunct population on the Tongass ~130 miles from other occurrences in its range.

Taxa group / Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Basis for substantial concern
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Papaver mcconnellii</i>	McConnell's poppy	-Restricted to rare habitat on the Tongass (sandy beaches) with likely low abundances. -Significant threats include invasive species and loss of snowpack by changes in warming and decreased precipitation. -Habitat availability may decrease due to woody vegetation encroachment. - Populations on the Tongass are peripheral and located in the southern edge of the species' range. -Low populations and restricted to rare habitat (calcareous alpine and sub-alpine), limited dispersal potential.
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Phyllodoce empetrifomis</i>	Pink Mountain-heath	-Significant threats include receding glaciers and reduced snowpack and precipitation. -Restricted distribution within the Tongass with only three estimated occurrences and sparse distribution. -Low abundance and rare with declining suitable habitat (alpine and sub-alpine)
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Platanthera unalascensis</i>	Alaska rein orchid	-Significant threats include timber harvest, development (roads, mining), recreation, invasive species and drought stress due to changes in precipitation and increasing temperatures. -Scarce or isolated populations on the Tongass are in the northern extent of the species' range, and it has a limited distribution outside the forest. -Considered rare, with low abundance. -Species requires specific mycorrhizal fungi for germination, restricting potential suitable habitat.
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Primula pumila</i>	Arctic primrose	-Significant threats include lower soil moisture availability, altered hydrology and habitat loss. -Suitable habitat is expected to decrease over time. -Narrow endemic, only known from Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories. Populations on the Tongass are at

Taxa group / Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Basis for substantial concern
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Ranunculus pallasii</i>	Pallas' buttercup	the southern edge of its range, where they occupy a relatively small area. -Significant threats include growing season water deficit, and changes in water table and species composition. -Disjunct population in the southernmost portion of the species' range ~250 miles away from nearest population. -There are only two estimated occurrences restricted to the northern edge of the Tongass with restricted habitat conditions.
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Romanzoffia unalaschcensis</i>	Alaska mistmaiden	-Significant threats include developments, stream and fisheries restoration projects, and increasing temperatures and shifts from snow to rain which reduces snowpack. -One of three known populations has been extirpated; suspected downward population trends. -Restricted to relatively small areas on the summit of Bald Mountain on Heceta Island. -Low population numbers and disjunct populations on the Tongass ~435 miles from other populations in its range.
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Saxifraga eschscholtzii</i>	Cushion saxifrage	-Significant threats include changes in precipitation from snow to rain which reduces snowpack, changes in species composition, decreased water availability, and changes in growing conditions. -Habitat is vulnerable to changes in precipitation and temperatures. -Disjunct populations on the Tongass ~425 miles from the nearest occurrence outside the forest resulting in limited dispersal and genetic exchange. -Only known from five occurrences on the Tongass.
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Tanacetum camphoratum</i>	Dwarf dune tansy	-Significant threats include stream and coastal erosion. -There is only one known population on the Tongass, and it has declined by 75% since 2003. The population might be a single clone and might be limited to clonal reproduction, which implies reduced genetic diversity.

Taxa group / Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Basis for substantial concern
			-Restricted range within the Tongass and disjunct population ~250 miles from nearest population in its range. -Restricted to rare habitat (sandy beaches)
<i>Flowering plants</i>	<i>Therorhodon camtschaticum</i>	Kamchatka rhododendron	-Significant threats include increasing temperature and snowmelt, reduced water availability, habitat encroachment, altered interspecific interactions, invasive species, development and recreation. -Restricted range, known from four estimated occurrences only within the central and northern portions of the Tongass in SE Alaska; narrowly distributed outside the forest. -Low abundance with disjunct distribution, with one extirpated population. -Declines in suitable habitat (alpine).
<i>Fungi</i>	<i>Neolbatrellus subcaeruleoporus</i>	Little blue polypore	-Significant threats include timber harvest and drought, development (road maintenance). -Likely obligate mycorrhizal associate of western hemlock with limited reproductive success. -Rare across its range, including on the Tongass, where it has a single disjunct population ~400 miles from the closest known population outside the forest. -Low abundance with potentially restricted ecological conditions.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Acroscyphus sphaerophoroides</i>	Mountain crab eye lichen	-Significant threats include development (e.g., mining), and encroachments by woody vegetation due to changes in temperature and precipitation. -Declining habitats due to changes in temperature and precipitation-mediated encroachment. -Disjunct populations on the Tongass with nearest populations hundreds of miles away. - Rare on the Tongass; only two estimated occurrences are known in the forest restricted to Admiralty Island.

Taxa group / Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Basis for substantial concern
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Nephroma occultum</i>	Cryptic paw lichen	-Significant threats include timber harvesting, changes in temperature and precipitation-mediated insect outbreaks, and invasive species. -Restricted to four estimated occurrences on the Tongass, and limited distribution outside the forest -Very limited dispersal ability, low reproductive rate and high mortality.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Peltigera gowardii</i>	Western waterfan lichen	-Significant threats include habitat encroachment by increases in woody vegetation due to changes in temperature and precipitation, reduced snow and changes in species composition. Considered critically imperiled in Alaska. -Localized reductions in population size observed, and the amount of suitable habitat is declining. -Restricted and disjunct range on the Tongass, with only two estimated occurrences reported, and nearest population outside the forest ~230 miles away. -Low abundances on the Tongass, long generation time, restricted habitat requirements and limited dispersal ability.

Note: The Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, population 5) of the King Salmon River run (Admiralty Island) was originally recommended as an SCC. However, because it is currently a candidate species under the ESA and is being evaluated for listing, it was removed from further consideration as SCC on the Tongass. If the species is not listed under the ESA, it will be re

References

- Baer, K.C., Wen, J., and Nelson, K.N. DRAFT. Chapter 5- Climate change effects on vegetation and disturbance regimes. In Halofsky, Jessica E.; Prendeville, Holly R.; Peterson, David L.; Parrish, Robert. eds. DRAFT. Climate change vulnerability in the Tongass National Forest. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-XXX. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.
- Bennetsen, B.M.B., Brockmann, S., and Marcot, B.G. DRAFT. Chapter 6- Wildlife climate change vulnerability assessment for the Tongass National Forest. In Halofsky, Jessica E.; Prendeville, Holly R.; Peterson, David L.; Parrish, Robert. eds. DRAFT. Climate change vulnerability in the Tongass National Forest. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-XXX. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.
- DellaSala, D.A., Gorelik, S.R. and Walker, W.S., 2022. The Tongass National Forest, Southeast Alaska, USA: A natural climate solution of global significance. *Land*, 11(5), p.717.
- Droghini, A., Christie, K.S., Kelty, R.R., Schuette, P.A. and Gotthardt, T., 2022. Conservation status, threats, and information needs of small mammals in Alaska. *Conservation Science and Practice*, 4(6).
- Hayward, G. D., C. H. Flather, M. M. Rowland, R. Terney, K. Mellen-McLean, K. D. Malcolm, C. McCarthy, and D. A. Boyce. 2016. Applying the 2012 Planning Rule to conserve species: a practitioner's reference. Unpublished paper, USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.
- Halofsky, Jessica E.; Prendeville, Holly R.; Peterson, David L.; Parrish, Robert. eds. DRAFT. Climate change vulnerability in the Tongass National Forest. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-XXX. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.
- Oliver, T.H., Heard, M.S., Isaac, N.J., Roy, D.B., Procter, D., Eigenbrod, F., Freckleton, R., Hector, A., Orme, C.D.L., Petchey, O.L. and Proença, V., 2015. Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystem functions. *Trends in ecology & evolution*, 30(11), pp.673-684.
- Schoen, J.W., and Dovichin E. 2007. The coastal forests and mountains ecoregion of southeastern Alaska and the Tongass National Forest: A Conservation assessment and resource synthesis. Audubon Alaska and The Nature Conservancy. Anchorage, Alaska.
- Schwoerer, T. and Dawson, N.G., 2022. Small sight—Big might: Economic impact of bird tourism shows opportunities for rural communities and biodiversity conservation. *Plos one*, 17(7), p.e0268594.
- Smith, M.A. (ed.). 2016. Ecological Atlas of southeast Alaska. Audubon Alaska. 223 pp.
- Smith, W.P. and Flaherty, E.A., 2023. Wildlife studies on the Tongass National Forest challenge essential assumptions of its wildlife conservation strategy. *The Journal of Wildlife Management*, 87(6).
- [USDA] United States Department of Agriculture. 2023. Relevance and Need for the Tongass Old-Growth Conservation Strategy: A Forest Plan Revision Pre-Assessment Report. USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Tongass National Forest. 68 pp.
- [USDA] United States Department of Agriculture. 2025. Species of Conservation Concern Identification Process for Land Management Plan Revision. USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Tongass National Forest. 27 pp. Available at:

Glossary

At-risk species: Species that are endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate, as determined by the Endangered Species Act (ESA); and species of conservation concern (see below), as determined by the 2012 Planning Rule and Directives FSH 1909.12, Chapter 10, Section 12.5.

Best available scientific information (BASI): the most accurate, reliable, and relevant scientific information to the issues being considered. FSH 1909.12 zero code, section 07.

Ecological integrity is defined as the quality or condition of an ecosystem when its dominant ecological characteristics (for example, composition, structure, function, connectivity, and species composition and diversity) occur within the natural range of variation and can withstand and recover from most perturbations imposed by natural environmental dynamics or human influence.

Known to occur in the plan area: A species is known to occur in a plan area if, at the time of plan development, the best available scientific information indicates that a species is established or is becoming established in the plan area. A species with individual occurrences in a plan area that are merely “accidental” or “transient,” or are well outside the species’ existing range at the time of plan development, is not established or becoming established in the plan area. If the range of a species is changing so that what is becoming its “normal” range includes the plan area, an individual occurrence should not be considered transient or accidental. FSH 1909.12, Chapter 10, Section 12.52c

Native species: An organism that was historically or is present in a particular ecosystem as a result of natural migratory or evolutionary processes; and not as a result of an accidental or deliberate introduction into that ecosystem. An organism's presence and evolution (adaptation) in an area are determined by climate, soil, and other biotic and abiotic factors. 36 CFR 219.19

NatureServe Global (G) and State (S) ranks: These ranks apply at the global or state rank. Sometimes the state rank and the global rank are different from one another depending on more local factors.

G1 or S1	Critically imperiled – at very high risk of extinction or elimination due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, very severe threats, or other factors.
G2 or S2	Imperiled – At high risk of extinction or elimination due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
G3 or S3	Vulnerable — 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.
G4 or S4	Apparently Secure — At fairly low risk of extinction or elimination due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.
G5 or S5	Secure — At very low risk of extinction or elimination due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.

Need to change: In the context of at-risk species, the need to change the plan is identified where current plan content is found to be insufficient to maintain a viable population of each species of conservation concern within the plan area, except where the responsible official determines that it is beyond the authority of the Forest Service or not within the inherent capability of the plan area to maintain or restore the ecological conditions to maintain a viable population. 36 CFR 219.9(b)

Persistence: Continued existence. 36 CFR 219.19

Potential SCC List: Species for which preliminary analysis shows that they are native and known to occur, and evaluations show that there *may be* substantial concern regarding the species ability to persist in the long-term in the planning area. is the identified potential SCC lista list that includes species that have been screened for inclusion in , but have not yet been reviewed by the Regional Forester,

Regional Forester’s SCC list: Species identified by the Regional Forester that are found to have substantial concern for long-term persistence in the plan area (see definition of SCC below).

Species Evaluations: Detailed synthesis of BASI and analysis of the 8 evaluation criteria as well including substantial concern rationales and recommendation determinations.

Species groups: This term is meant to indicate a group of species that have common ecological conditions or habitat requirements (e.g., guilds), and/or have common threats. The intent is to develop these groups to inform the need to change process, and plan content development.

Species of Conservation Concern (SCC): Species, other than federally recognized 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.” (2012 Planning Rule, 36 CFR 219.9(c) and Directives, FSH 1909.12, Chapter 10, Section 12.5).

Species to Consider as Potential SCC: All species that meet the “must” and “should” consider categories in FSH 1909.12, 12.52d. Species in the following categories must be considered:

*Species in the following categories **must** be considered:*

a. Species with status ranks of G/T1 or G/T2 on the NatureServe ranking system. See exhibit 01 for description of NatureServe Conservation Status Ranks.

Note: Species with NatureServe G/T1 or G/T2 status ranks are expected to be included unless it can be demonstrated and documented that known threats for these species, such as those threats listed for the species by NatureServe, are not currently present or relevant in the plan area.

b. Species that were removed within the past 5 years from the Federal list of threatened or endangered species, and other delisted species that the regulatory agency still monitors.

*Species in the following categories **should** be considered:*

a. Species with status ranks of G/T3 or S1 or S2 on the NatureServe ranking system. See exhibit 01 for description of NatureServe Conservation Status Ranks.

b. Species listed as threatened or endangered by relevant States, federally recognized Tribes, or Alaska Native Corporations.

c. Species identified by Federal, State, federally recognized Tribes, or Alaska Native Corporations as a high priority for conservation.

d. Species identified as species of conservation concern in adjoining National Forest System plan areas (including plan areas across regional boundaries).

e. Species that have been petitioned for Federal listing and for which a positive “90-day finding” has been made.

f. Species for which the best available scientific information indicates there is local conservation concern about the species' capability to persist over the long-term in the plan area due to:

(1) Significant threats, caused by stressors on and off the plan area, to populations or the ecological conditions they depend upon (habitat). These threats include climate change.

(2) Declining trends in populations or habitat in the plan area.

(3) Restricted ranges (with corresponding narrow endemics, disjunct populations, or species at the edge of their range).

(4) Low population numbers or restricted ecological conditions (habitat) within the plan area.

Viable population: A population of a species that continues to persist over the long-term with sufficient distribution to be resilient and adaptable to stressors and likely future environments. 36 CFR 219.19

Appendix A

List of Species Considered but not Proposed as SCC. This list includes all species that were examined during the Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) identification process of the Tongass National Forest—either through initial assessment (*List of Species to Consider*; “Assessed” under preliminary findings) or more detailed evaluation (*Species Under Review List*; “Evaluated” under preliminary findings)—but were ultimately not proposed as SCC. Species were placed in this category for several reasons. Some were found not to be native or not known to occur on the Tongass National Forest, or were listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act, which places them under a different regulatory framework. Other species were determined to be common or otherwise secure in the planning area, or the available scientific information did not indicate substantial concern about their long-term ability to persist in the plan area. In some cases, information was insufficient to support the finding of substantial concern. This table documents the full set of species considered or reviewed during the SCC process, providing transparency about how species were analyzed and why they were not proposed as SCC. Species are organized by taxonomic group, sub-group, and alphabetically by species name.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
<u>Aquatic species</u>			
Fish	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	Longnose sucker	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>	Lake whitefish	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fish	<i>Cottus aleuticus</i>	Coastrange sculpin	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Cottus asper</i>	Prickly sculpin	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Cottus cognatus</i>	Slimy sculpin	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	Pacific lamprey	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Esox lucius pop. 1</i>	Northern pike- Pike Lake	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Fish	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	Three-spine stickleback	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Lampetra richardsoni</i>	Western brook lamprey	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Fish	<i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	River lamprey	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Fish	<i>Onchorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Chinook Salmon	ESA-listed. No further review recommended.
Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i>	Coastal cutthroat trout	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	Pink salmon	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Chum salmon	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus keta pop.1</i>	Chum salmon - Fish Creek	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Coho salmon	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Steelhead/Rainbow trout	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	Sockeye salmon	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>	Rainbow smelter	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i>	Round whitefish	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	Brook trout	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.

<u>Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Preliminary findings</u>
Fish	<i>Salvelinus malma</i>	Dolly varden	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	Longfin smelt	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Fish	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>	Arctic grayling	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Invertebrates	<i>Anodonta kennerlyi</i>	Western floater	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Invertebrates	<i>Beringiana beringiana</i>	Yukon floater	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Invertebrates	<i>Caudatella jacobi</i>	Jacob's spiny crawler mayfly	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Invertebrates	<i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>	Pinto abalone	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Invertebrates	<i>Isocapnia agassizi</i>	Agasiz snowfly	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Invertebrates	<i>Limnephilus atercus</i>	Fort Dick limnephilus caddisfly	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Invertebrates	<i>Margaritifera falcata</i>	Western pearlshell	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Invertebrates	<i>Rhyacophila rickeri</i>	Ricker's free-living caddisfly	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Invertebrates	<i>Stygobromus quatsinensis</i>	Cave obligate amphipod	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<u>Botanical species</u>			
Bryophytes	<i>Acrobolbus ciliatus</i>	A liverwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Andreaea megistospora</i>	Big-spored rock moss	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Andreaea sinuosa</i>	A rock moss	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Apotreubia nana</i>	A liverwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Atrichum flavisetum</i>	A smoothcap moss	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Blepharostoma arachnoideum</i>	A liverwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Bryoerythrophyllum wallichii</i>	A moss	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Buxbaumia piperi</i>	Piper's shield moss	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	Green shield moss	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Campylopus gracilis</i>	Schwarz's swan-neck moss	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Cephaloziella massalongoi</i>	A liverwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Cephaloziella phyllacantha</i>	A liverwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Cololejeunea macounii</i>	A liverwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Crossocalyx hellerianus</i>	Heller's notchwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Dicranella pacifica</i>	Pacific forklet moss	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Didymodon maschalogenia</i>	Michigan beard moss	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Didymodon maximus</i>	Big beard moss	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Eremonotus myriocarpus</i>	A clubwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Gymnomitrion commutatum</i>	A liverwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Gymnomitrion pacificum</i>	A liverwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Haplodontium macrocarpum</i>	Porsild's Bryum	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Hookeria acutifolia</i>	Sharpleaf Hookeria moss	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Hypopterygium flavolimbatum</i>	A moss	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Bryophytes	<i>Lejeunea alaskana</i>	Alaska pouncewort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Lepidozia sandvicensis</i>	A fingerwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Mastigophora woodsii</i>	A liverwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i>	Mielichhofer's copper Moss	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Peltolepis quadrata</i>	A liverwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Riccia fluitans</i>	Floating crystalwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Scapania carinthiaca</i>	Carinthian earwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Sphenolobopsis pearsonii</i>	Horsehair threadwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Tetralophozia filiformis</i>	A pawwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Bryophytes	<i>Tetradontium brownianum</i>	Brown's four-toothed moss	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Bryophytes	<i>Tetradontium repandum</i>	Small four-toothed moss	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Fungi	<i>Amanita friabilis</i>	Alaskan Alder ringless Amanita	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fungi	<i>Ascocoryne turficola</i>	A fungus	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Fungi	<i>Boletopsis grisea</i>	A fungus	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fungi	<i>Fomitopsis officinalis</i>	Quinine conk	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Fungi	<i>Hydnellum cyanopodium</i>	Bleeding blue tooth	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fungi	<i>Hydnellum geogenium</i>	A fungus	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fungi	<i>Hydnellum mirabile</i>	A fungus	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Fungi	<i>Hygrophorus saxatilis</i>	Waxgill of the Rockies	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fungi	<i>Lactarius cordovaensis</i>	A fungus	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fungi	<i>Polyozellus atrolazulinus</i>	A fungus	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fungi	<i>Polyozellus purpureoniger</i>	A fungus	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fungi	<i>Ramaria gelatiniaurantia</i>	A fungus	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Fungi	<i>Stereopsis humphreyi</i>	A fungus	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Lichens	<i>Ameliella andreaeicola</i>	A lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Anaptychia bryorum</i>	Ascending fringed lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Aspicilia caesiopruinosa</i>	A lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Bryoria friabilis</i>	Friable horsehair lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Bryoria pikei</i>	Pike's horsehair lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Bryoria subcana</i>	A horsehair lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Bunodophoron melanocarpum</i>	Northern fan-coral lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Lichens	<i>Cavernularia lophyrea</i>	Fruiting honeycomb lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Cladonia alaskana</i>	Alaska cup lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Lichens	<i>Cladonia luteoalba</i>	Lemon pixie lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Dendroscosticta gelida</i>	Greater green moon lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Lichens	<i>Epigloea medioincrassata</i>	A lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Erioderma pedicellatum</i>	Boreal felt lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Erioderma solediatum</i>	Mouse ears	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	Valley oakmoss lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Fuscopannaria ahlneri</i>	Corrugated shingles lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Fuscopannaria alaskana</i>	Alaska shingle lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Fuscopannaria globigera</i>	A lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Heterodermia sitchensis</i>	Seaside centipede lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Hypogymnia inactiva</i>	Mottled Tube lichen	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Hypogymnia oceanica</i>	Seaside Tube lichen	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Hypogymnia pulverata</i>	Tube lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Leioderma solediatum</i>	Mouse ears	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Leptogium parculum</i>	A lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Lobaria retigera</i>	Smoker's lung lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Niebla cephalota</i>	Powdery fog lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Pannaria rubiginella</i>	Shingle lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Parmeliella parvula</i>	Poor-man's shingle lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Parmotrema arnoldii</i>	Powdered ruffle lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i>	Salted ruffle lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Peltigera cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon pelt lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Phaeophyscia kairamoi</i>	Least shadow lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Physciella chloantha</i>	Cryptic rosette lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Pilophorus cereolus</i>	Powdered Matchstick Lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Pilophorus clavatus</i>	Tapered matchstick lichen	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Placynthium stenophyllum</i>	Pale-bellied ink lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Pseudocyphellaria mallota</i>	Disjunct lung lichen	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Pseudocyphellaria perpetua</i>	Gilded specklebelly lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Pseudocyphellaria rainierensis</i>	Oldgrowth specklebelly lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Pycnothelia papillaria</i>	Nipple lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Pyrrhospora queneana</i>	Sulphured crimson dot lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Ramalina obtusata</i>	Hooded ribbon lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Ramalina subleptocarpha</i>	Slit-rimmed Ramalina lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Rhizocarpon cumulatum</i>	A lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Ricasolia amplissima sheiyi</i>	A lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Stereocaulon nanodes</i>	Pixie-scale foam lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Stereocaulon octomerum</i>	A foam lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
<i>Lichens</i>	<i>Stereocaulon pileatum</i>	Pixie foam lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Lichens	<i>Stereocaulon saviczii</i>	A foam lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Stereocaulon spathuliferum</i>	Chalk foam lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Sticta oroborealis</i>	Half moon lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Umbilicaria angulata</i>	Starred rocktripe lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Umbilicaria aprina</i>	Tentacled rocktripe lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	Netted rocktripe lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Umbilicaria havaasii</i>	Havaas' rocktripe lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Umbilicaria hirsuta</i>	Granulating rocktripe lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Umbilicaria krascheninnikovii</i>	Lesser salted rocktripe lichen	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Lichens	<i>Umbilicaria lyngei</i>	Puckered rocktripe lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Umbilicaria rigida</i>	Roughened rocktripe lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Umbilicaria scholanderi</i>	Scholander's rocktripe lichen	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Lichens	<i>Vestergrenopsis elaeina</i>	Eyed brownette lichen	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Lichens	<i>Xanthoria alaskana</i>	A lichen	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Pacific silver fir	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Aleutian maidenhair fern	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Subalpine fir	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Agoseris aurantiaca</i> var. <i>aurantiaca</i>	Orange Agoseris	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Agoseris glauca</i>	Prairie Agoseris	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Androsace alaskana</i>	Alaska dwarf-primrose	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Androsace chamaejasme lehmanniana</i>	Lehmann's fairy-candelabra	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Anemone patens</i> var. <i>multifida</i>	American pasqueflower	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Antennaria alpina</i>	Alpine pussytoes	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Antennaria monocephala</i>	Single-head pussytoes	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Antennaria pulcherrima</i>	Handsome pussytoes	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	Rosy pussytoes	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Aphragmus eschscholtzianus</i>	Aleutian-cress	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Aquilegia flavescens</i>	Yellow columbine	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Arctagrostis latifolia</i>	Broadleaf Arctagrostis	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Arnica mollis</i>	Hairy Arnica	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Arnica ovata</i>	Rayless Arnica	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Artemisia tilesii</i>	Tilesius wormwood	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Aspidotis densa</i>	Dense lace fern	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Asplenium trichomanes quadrivalens</i>	Limestone maidenhair spleenwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Asplenium viride</i>	Green spleenwort	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> var. <i>harringtonii</i>	Robbins' milkvetch	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Vascular Plants	<i>Boechnera stricta</i>	Drummond's rockcress	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus paludosus</i>	Alkali bulrush	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium alaskense</i>	Alaska moonwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	Upward-lobed moonwort	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium campestre</i>	Prairie dunewort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium lanceolatum</i>	Triangle grapefern	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Common moonwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	Mingan moonwort	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium montanum</i>	Mountain moonwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium pinnatum</i>	Northern moonwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium spathulatum</i>	Spoon-leaf moonwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrychium tunux</i>	Moosewort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Botrypus virginianus</i>	Rattlesnake fern	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Bromus pacificus</i>	Pacific brome	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Calamagrostis deschampsoides</i>	Circumpolar small-reedgrass	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	Slim-stem small-reedgrass	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i>	Yellow-cedar	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cardamine angulata</i>	Seaside bittercress	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania bittercress	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex arctiformis</i>	Polar sedge	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex athrostachya</i>	Jointed-spike sedge	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bebb's sedge	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex bicolor</i>	Two-color sedge	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex crawfordii</i>	Crawford's sedge	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex echinata echinata</i>	Little prickly sedge	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex gynocrates</i>	Northern bog Sedge	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex hoodii</i>	Hood's sedge	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex interior</i>	Inland sedge	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	Slender sedge	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex leptalea</i>	Bristly-stalked sedge	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex membranacea</i>	Fragile-seed sedge	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex phaeocephala</i>	Mountain hare sedge	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex preslii</i>	Presl's sedge	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex ramenskii</i>	Ramensk's sedge	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex stipata</i>	Awl-fruit sedge	Assessed. Probably introduced (not native).

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Vascular Plants	<i>Cassiope mertensiana</i>	Western bell-heather	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>	Arctic bell-heather	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Castilleja chrymactis</i>	Panhandle Indian-paintbrush	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Castilleja miniata</i>	Greater red Indian-paintbrush	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Castilleja parviflora</i>	Small-flower Indian-paintbrush	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	Brook grass	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Common hornwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Chimaphila umbellata umbellata</i>	Pipsissewa	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Chrysosplenium tetrandrum</i>	Northern golden-carpet	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cirsium brevistylum</i>	Short-style thistle	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cirsium edule</i> var. <i>macounii</i>	Macoun's thistle	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Clintonia uniflora</i>	Single-flowered Clintonia	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cochlearia sessilifolia</i>	Sessile-leaf scurvy-grass	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Coptis aspleniifolia</i>	Spleenwortleaf goldthread	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Crataegus gaylussacia</i>	Suksdorf's hawthorn	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	Fragile rockbrake	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium guttatum</i>	Spotted Lady's-slipper	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium passerinum</i>	Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Cystopteris montana</i>	Mountain bladderfern	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Dactylorhiza aristata</i>	Key flower	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Danthonia intermedia</i>	Vasey's oatgrass	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	Poverty oatgrass	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Delphinium brachycentrum</i>	Northern larkspur	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Diphasiastrum complanatum</i>	Trailing clubmoss	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Douglasia laevigata</i>	Cliff dwarf-primrose	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Draba cinerea</i>	Grayleaf whitlow-grass	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Draba incerta</i>	Yellowstone whitlow-grass	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Draba lonchocarpa</i>	Lance-pod whitlow-grass	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Draba praealta</i>	Tall whitlow-grass	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>	Fragrant Cliff woodfern	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Least spikerush	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>	Few-flower spikerush	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>	Creeping spikerush	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Smooth wild rye	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Elymus villosus</i>	Hairy Wild Rye	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Elymus violaceus</i>	Alaska wild rye	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Vascular Plants	<i>Enemion savilei</i>	Haida Gwaii false rue-anemone	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Epilobium lactiflorum</i>	White-flower willowherb	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	Dwarf scouring-rush	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Woodland horsetail	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Erigeron glacialis</i> var. <i>glacialis</i>	Subalpine fleabane	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</i>	Green keeled cotton-grass	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Erythranthe lewisii</i>	Lewis' monkeyflower	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Erythranthe tilingii</i>	Tiling's monkeyflower	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	Western fescue	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Festuca saximontana</i>	Rocky Mountain fescue	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Festuca subulata</i>	Nodding fescue	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Festuca viviparoidea viviparoidea</i>	Northern fescue	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Galium kamtschaticum</i>	Boreal bedstraw	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Gentiana prostrata</i>	Pygmy gentian	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Gentianella propinqua</i> <i>aleutica</i>	Aleutian four-parted gentian	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	Yellow avens	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Geum rossii</i>	Ross' avens	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Geum schofieldii</i>	Haida Gwaii avens	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Glyceria leptostachya</i>	Slim-head mannagrass	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Fowl mannagrass	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Dwarf rattlesnake-plantain	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Hymenophyllum wrightii</i>	Wright's filmy fern	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Hypericum anagalloides</i>	Tinker's-penny	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Hypopitys monotropa</i>	American pinesap	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Iris setosa</i>	Beachhead Iris	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Isoetes occidentalis</i>	Western quillwort	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Low bulrush	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed rush	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus covillei</i> var. <i>obtusatus</i>	Coville's rush	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Dudley's rush	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus falcatus</i>	Sickleleaf rush	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	Knotted rush	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender rush	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus triglumis</i>	Three-flower rush	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Vascular Plants	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping juniper	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	Tall Blue lettuce	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Lagotis glauca</i>	Glaucous weaselsnout	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i>	Pale Vvetchling	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Ligusticum calderi</i>	Calder's lovage	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>	Water Lobelia	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Four-line honeysuckle	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Luzula comosa</i>	Pacific woodrush	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Luzula groenlandica</i>	Greenland woodrush	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Luzula kjellmaniana</i>	Kjellman's woodrush	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Common woodrush	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Luzula wahlenbergii</i>	Wahlenberg's woodrush	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Bog clubmoss	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Treelike clubmoss	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Northern bugleweed	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Lysimachia thysiflora</i>	Water loosestrife	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Maianthemum racemosum amplexicaule</i>	Solomon's-plume	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Starflower Solomon's-plume	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Malaxis paludosa</i>	Bog Adder's-mouth orchid	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Melica subulata</i>	Alaska oniongrass	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Micranthes nelsoniana</i> var. <i>carlottae</i>	Haida Gwaii saxifrage	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Micranthes occidentalis</i>	Western saxifrage	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Micranthes porsildiana</i>	Porsild's saxifrage	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Micranthes tolmiei</i>	Tolmie's saxifrage	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Mitella nuda</i>	Naked mitrewort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Mitella pentandra</i>	Five-point Bishop's-cap	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Ghost pipe	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Montia chamissoi</i>	Chamisso's miner's-lettuce	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>	Farwell's water-milfoil	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	Whorled water-milfoil	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Neottia convallarioides</i>	Broad-lip twayblade	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Nymphaea tetragona</i>	Pygmy water-lily	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Oreopteris quelpaertensis</i>	Queen's-veil maidenfern	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	Chilean sweet-cicely	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Osmorhiza depauperata</i>	Blunt-fruit sweet-cicely	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Vascular Plants	<i>Oxytropis campestris</i>	Yellow locoweed	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Packera ogotorukensis</i>	Ogotoruk Creek groundsel	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Packera pauciflora</i>	Few-flower ragwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Packera paupercula</i>	Balsam ragwort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Packera subnuda</i> var. <i>moresbiensis</i>	Queen Charlotte groundsel	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Papaver alboroseum</i>	Pale poppy	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Papaver radicum</i> alaskanum	Arctic poppy	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Parnassia kotzebuei</i>	Kotzebue's grass-of-Parnassus	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Pedicularis macrodonta</i>	Muskeg lousewort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Penstemon serrulatus</i>	Cascade beardtongue	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Phyllospadix scouleri</i>	Scouler's surf-grass	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Phyllospadix serrulatus</i>	Serrulate surf-grass	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific ninebark	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Tall lodgepole pine	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Plagiobothrys orientalis</i>	Oriental popcorn-flower	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Platanthera ephemerantha</i>	White piperia	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Vascular Plants	<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	Lesser roundleaf orchid	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Poa laxiflora</i>	Loose-flower bluegrass	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Poa leptocoma</i>	Bog bluegrass	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Poa macrantha</i>	Sand-dune bluegrass	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Poa macrocalyx</i>	Large-glume bluegrass	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Podagrostis humilis</i>	Alpine bentgrass	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Podagrostis thurberiana</i>	Thurber's bentgrass	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Polygonum fowleri</i> fowleri	Fowler's knotweed	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Polygonum minimum</i>	Leafy dwarf knotweed	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Polystichum andersonii</i>	Anderson's holly fern	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Polystichum kwakiutlii</i>	Kwakiutl's holly fern	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	Northern holly Fern	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Western swordfern	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Polystichum setigerum</i>	Alaska holly fern	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	Flatleaf pondweed	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Potentilla drummondii</i>	Drummond's cinquefoil	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Potentilla glaucophylla</i>	Blueleaf cinquefoil	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Psilocarphus elatior</i>	Tall woolly-heads	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken fern	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Puccinellia phryganodes</i>	Creeping alkali grass	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Vascular Plants	<i>Ranunculus cooleyae</i>	Cooley's buttercup	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i> var. <i>nelsonii</i>	Western buttercup	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Ranunculus orthorhynchus</i> var. <i>orthorhynchus</i>	Straight-beak buttercup	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Ranunculus pacificus</i>	Pacific buttercup	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Rorippa curvisiliqua</i>	Curve-pod yellowcress	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	Hooker's willow	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Salix prolixa</i>	Mackenzie's willow	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Salix pulchra</i>	Tealeaf willow	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Salix setchelliana</i>	Setchell's willow	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Saussurea americana</i>	American saw-wort	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Saxifraga adscendens</i>	Ascending saxifrage	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Saxifraga bracteata</i>	Bract saxifrage	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Saxifraga hyperborea</i>	Pygmy saxifrage	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Saxifraga serpyllifolia</i>	Thymeleaf saxifrage	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Saxifraga taylorii</i>	Taylor's saxifrage	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Sceptridium robustum</i>	A moonwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Marsh Scheuchzeria	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	Water bulrush	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Scolochloa festucacea</i>	Sprangletop	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Sedum divergens</i>	Spreading stonecrop	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>	Lanceleaf stonecrop	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Sedum oreganum</i> var. <i>oreganum</i>	Oregon stonecrop	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Selaginella sibirica</i>	Northern spikemoss	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Selaginella wallacei</i>	Wallace's spikemoss	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Canada buffaloberry	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Sidalcea hendersonii</i>	Henderson's checker-mallow	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Silene uralensis</i>	Apetalous catchfly	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Sinosenecio newcombei</i>	Newcombe's butterweed	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Sparganium natans</i>	Small bur-reed	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas' Spiraea	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Spiraea stevenii</i>	Steven's Spiraea	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Stachys mexicana</i>	Mexican hedge-nettle	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Stellaria ruscifolia</i> <i>aleutica</i>	Circumpolar starwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Stellaria umbellata</i>	Umbellate stitchwort	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Suaeda calceoliformis</i>	American sea-blite	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.

<u>Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Preliminary findings</u>
Vascular Plants	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>	Boreal aster	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Tephrosia frigida</i>	Dark purple groundsel	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	Western meadowrue	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red-cedar	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>	Cutleaf foamflower	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Tofieldia coccinea</i>	Purple featherling	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Veronica wormskjoldii</i>	Alpine speedwell	Assessed. Deemed too common by local experts.
Vascular Plants	<i>Vicia americana</i>	American purple vetch	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Viola biflora</i>	Northern violet	Assessed. Lack of basic information to evaluate and determine.
Vascular Plants	<i>Viola selkirkii</i>	Great-spurred violet	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Redwood violet	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Woodsia alpina</i>	Northern Woodsia	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	Rusty Woodsia	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Vascular Plants	<i>Woodsia oregana</i>	Western cliff fern	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Woodsia scopulina</i>	Mountain cliff fern	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Horned pondweed	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Vascular Plants	<i>Zigadenus elegans</i>	White camas	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Terrestrial wildlife			
Amphibians	<i>Ambystoma gracile</i>	Northwestern salamander	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Amphibians	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	Long-toed salamander	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Amphibians	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	Western toad	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Amphibians	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Columbia spotted frog	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked duck	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	Kittlitz's murrelet	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Calidris [Aphriza] virgata</i>	Surfbird	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Birds	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red knot	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Calidris ptilocnemis ptilocnemis</i>	Pribilof rock sandpiper	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Birds	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided flycatcher	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Birds	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black swift	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Birds	<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty grouse	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Birds	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope flycatcher	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Birds	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied flycatcher	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty blackbird	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Falco peregrinus pealei</i>	Peale's peregrine falcon	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Birds	<i>Fulica americana</i>	American coot	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed loon	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated loon	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Birds	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	Black oystercatcher	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Birds	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Limosa fedoa beringiae</i>	Beringian marbled godwit	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Birds	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western screech owl	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Birds	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	Brandt's cormorant	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Birds	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Rufous hummingbird	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Birds	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Invertebrates	<i>Bombus mckayi</i>	McKay's bumblebee	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Invertebrates	<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Western bumble bee	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Invertebrates	<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Invertebrates	<i>Speyeria zerene</i>	Zerene fritillary	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Mammals	<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	Northern fur seal	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Mammals	<i>Canis lupus ligoni</i>	Alexander archipelago wolf	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Mammals	<i>Castor canadensis phaeus</i>	Admiralty beaver	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Clethrionomys grapperi wrangeli</i>	Wrangell red-backed vole	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Mammals	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi soleus</i>	Revillagigedo Island red-backed vole	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Clethrionomys rutilus glacialis</i>	Glacier Bay red-backed vole	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Clethrionomys rutilus insularis</i>	Island red-backed vole	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.
Mammals	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller sea lion (eastern DPS)	Evaluated. Threats do not appear substantial.
Mammals	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired bat	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Lontra canadensis mira</i>	Prince of Wales river otter	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Marmota caligata vigilis</i>	Glacier Bay hoary marmot	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Microtus longicaudus coronarius</i>	Coronation Island vole	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Microtus oeconomus sitkensis</i>	Sitka tundra vole	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Microtus oeconomus yakutatensis</i>	Yakutat root vole	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus admiraltae</i>	Admiralty Island vole	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Mictomys borealis</i>	Northern bog lemming	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Mustela erminea initis</i>	Baranof Island ermine	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Mustela erminea salva</i>	Admiralty Island ermine	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Mustela erminea seclusa</i>	Suemez Island ermine	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Mustela haidarum celenda</i>	Prince of Wales Island ermine	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	California Myotis	Assessed. Not known to occur on the planning area.

Taxa group/ Sub-taxa group	Species	Common name	Preliminary findings
Mammals	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared Myotis	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little brown Myotis	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged Myotis	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Neogale vison nesolestes</i>	Island mink	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed woodrat	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Ochotona collaris</i>	Collared pika	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Odocoileus hemionus sitkensis</i>	Sitka black-tailed deer	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Muskrat	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	Fisher	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Peromyscus keeni</i>	Northwestern deer mouse	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Western Heather vole	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Phenacomys ungava</i>	Eastern Heather vole	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Sorex alaskanus</i>	Glacier Bay water shrew	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Sorex pacificus malitiosus</i>	Warren Island dusky shrew	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus picatus</i>	Kupreanof red squirrel	Evaluated. Lack of basic scientific information.
Mammals	<i>Ursus americanus pugnax</i>	Dall Island black bear	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Ursus arctos sitkensis</i>	Sitka brown bear	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Mammals	<i>Zapus hudsonius alascensis</i>	Alaska jumping mouse	Assessed. Does not meet initial criteria for consideration.
Reptiles	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle	ESA-listed. No further review recommended.

