

BLM Wyoming

Sensitive Species Policy and List

September 20, 2002

Introduction

The USDI Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Wyoming has prepared this list of sensitive species to focus species management efforts towards maintaining habitats under a multiple use mandate. Many species are not on this list due to the lack of status, distribution and habitat requirement information which prohibits any management attention.

The goals of this sensitive species policy are to:

- ◆ Maintain vulnerable species and habitat components in functional BLM ecosystems.
- ◆ Ensure sensitive species are considered in land management decisions.
- ◆ Prevent a need for species listing under the Endangered Species Act.
- ◆ Prioritize needed conservation work with an emphasis on habitat.

Authority

The authority for this policy and guidance comes from the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended; Title II of the Sikes Act, as amended; the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976; and the Department Manual 235.1.1A., General Program Delegation, Director, Bureau of Land Management.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Manual 6840 establishes Special Status Species (SSS) policy for plant and animal species and the habitat on which they depend. This SSS policy refers not only to species protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), but also to those designated by the State Director as Sensitive. The manual states “ *Sec. 06D - Sensitive Species: State Directors, usually in cooperation with the State wildlife agency, may designate sensitive species. By definition the sensitive species designation includes species that could easily become endangered or extinct in the state. Therefore, if sensitive species are designated by the State Director, the protection provided by the policy for candidate species shall be used as the minimum level of protection*”.

Criteria set forth in the Glossary of Terms section of the 6840 Manual for designating sensitive species are:

1. under status review by the FWS/National Marine and Fisheries Service(NMFS); or
2. whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary; or
3. with typically small or widely dispersed populations; or
4. those inhabiting ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats.

The intent of the sensitive species designation is to ensure actions on BLM administered lands consider the welfare of these species and do not contribute to the need to list any other Special Status Species under the provisions of the ESA. Management requirements that apply to the

species on the BLM Wyoming Sensitive Species List are to avoid or minimize adverse impacts and maximize potential benefits to species whose viability has been identified as a concern by reviewing programs and activities to determine their potential effect on sensitive species. Requesting technical assistance from the FWS, and any other qualified source, on actions that may affect a sensitive species is recommended. It is not the intent of this list to track species rangewide or even statewide as this is done by other entities (WYNDD, WGFD, FWS, GAP, etc.) rather our (BLM) obligation is to determine distribution and manage habitats. It is also the intent of this list to emphasize planning, management, and monitoring of these species.

Guidance

BLM Washington Office Instruction Memorandum IM 97-118 Guidance on Special Status Species Management (6840 Manual) was issued on April 30, 1997 in response to the February 28, 1996 Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) "Notice of Review of Plant and Animal Taxa That Are Candidates For Listing as Endangered or Threatened" (61 FR 7595). It states: *"The new candidate list eliminated the separate categories of candidates (Category-1 and Category-2) and redefined candidates to include only species for which the FWS has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposed rule to list, but for which issuance of the proposed rule is precluded by higher listing priorities. The December 5, 1996, notice made this decision to eliminate the Category-2 candidate (C2) list final. In a separate "Notice of Candidate Taxa Reclassification" (61 FR 7457), FWS reclassified 96 former Category-1 (C1) candidates to non-candidate status. Consequently, the list provided in 61 FR 7595 consists of a new candidate list which is an updated list of approximately one-half of the former C1 species, plus those species currently proposed for listing as threatened or endangered. It is, in effect, the list of proposed species and the backlog of listing proposals"*.

IM 97-118 continues by reiterating BLM policy to ensure actions authorized, funded, or carried out by BLM do not contribute to the need for any species to become listed as a candidate, or for any candidate species to become listed as threatened or endangered. Early identification of BLM sensitive species is advised in efforts to prevent species endangerment, and state directors are encouraged to collect information on species of concern to determine if BLM sensitive species designation and special management are needed. It then urges evaluation of former C1 and C2 species to determine their vulnerability to ESA listing and therefore their designation by BLM as a sensitive species, and further urges states without a sensitive species list to institute one comprised of the former C1 and C2 species that meet the 6840 Manual criteria.

BLM WY Approach

In March 1990, an Umbrella Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) between the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) and USDI BLM Wyoming for Management of the Fish and Wildlife Resources on the Public Lands was signed. The purpose of the MOU was for the two agencies to work together to benefit all wildlife in Wyoming by cooperating in planning, and sharing data among other efforts. Six Appendices were planned for Specific Areas of Cooperation, one of which was titled Ecosystem Management and included the subtitle State Sensitive Species. This appendix has yet to be written although the WGFD has a Native Species Status (NSS) matrix (formerly called Species of special Concern) identifying sensitive species, and under BLM Manual 6840 the Bureau is charged with using other agency's lists when BLM does not have a designated sensitive species list of its own.

The current status of BLM Sensitive Species lists in some adjacent states, and lists from other Federal and State agencies in Wyoming, were reviewed for this effort. BLM in Idaho listed 100 species of animals and 169 species of plants on their Sensitive Species List in 1996. In addition, they list 31 species on a Watch List for species whose populations and range appear to be restricted, but information is lacking as to the cause or if the species is headed for extinction and in need of management action to remove or reduce threats. Colorado and Arizona used the criteria from 6840 to update their lists (1998 and 2000 respectively). Arizona issued a list of 109 species, including 10 invertebrate species, in an Instruction Memorandum (IM) and Colorado updated their list to a total of 112 species in an Information Bulletin (IB). The Montana State Office issued an IM in May, 1994, listing 34 Special Status Species and 61 "Candidates" that includes the C1, 2, and 3 and proposed species. Their list has not been updated since the FWS Federal Register Notices in 1996. They have however started collecting information for Habitat Accounts that cover life histories, specific habitat requirements and a literature review for each sensitive species. BLM Utah (1997) lists a total of 178 mammal, bird, fish, reptile and amphibian species with 108 species of plants. The mammal and plant species listed by BLM Oregon/Washington numbered over 1000 species in February 2000 in 3 categories of Bureau Status: Bureau Sensitive - using the 6840 criteria; Bureau Assessment - species may need protection and are included in NEPA analyses; and Bureau Tracking - species for which more information is needed to determine status.

The Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (WYNDD) maintains a list of Wyoming Plant and Animal Species of Special Concern. It provides information on global and state abundance, legal status and state distribution about rare species. Their Species of Special Concern criteria are: if species are vulnerable to extirpation at the global or state level due to inherent rarity; if there is a significant loss of habitat; or if the species is sensitive to human-caused mortality or habitat disturbances. This information can be found on the internet at:

<http://uwadmnweb.uwyo.edu/wyndd/WYNDD/SpeciesofConcern.htm>

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department's Species of Special Concern (SSC) list in the 1996 Nongame Bird and Mammal Plan ranks 47 species using a matrix of population variables and

habitat variables. The codes of SSC1, SSC2, and SSC3 refer to each species' level of sensitivity and all are considered "sensitive". In 1998 the name of the matrix was changed to Native Species Status. The mammal list was revised in spring 2000 to reflect the addition of 12 species for a total of 35 mammals. The Department is actively involved in the Partner's in Flight effort to prioritize bird species of concern and develop a bird conservation plan. In November, 1999, the Habitat Protection Program (WGFD Cheyenne Office) produced a Species Watch List using State, Federal and University of Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit sources to develop a list of 150 species that may need management attention.

Two Forest Service (USFS) Regions cover Wyoming: Region 2 (Rocky Mountain Region) in the eastern part of the state (Bighorn, Black Hills, Medicine Bow, and Shoshone National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland) and Region 4 (Intermountain Region) in the western part of Wyoming (Ashley, Bridger-Teton, Caribou, Targhee, Wasatch-Cache National Forests and Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area). The original list of Vertebrate Sensitive Species for Region 4, issued in August, 1990, listed 29 vertebrates. Their January, 1999, updated list includes 222 species of plants, mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles, the majority (200) of which are plants. Another update of the Region 4 list is planned for this fall. Region 2 is in the process of updating their 1994 list of 165 species of plants, mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles, and invertebrates. Thunder Basin National Grassland lists 8 plant and 33 vertebrate species on their Species of Concern list.

BLM resource specialists statewide were polled in March 2000 concerning development of the BLM Wyoming Sensitive Species list. Suggestions and concerns heard from the field were: the species on the sensitive species list should have declining populations throughout all or part of its range; that species are experiencing declining habitat conditions; that the species and their habitats had to be manageable; and that the list should have a limited number of species to meet the objective of focusing management attention. The population and habitat criteria expressed largely correspond with the 6840 criteria. The manageability of the species, their habitats and the list size have guided the development of this list. Also requested were management guidelines, which are not included at this time, but are seen as likely extension of this effort. General habitat requirements are provided in the table as well as statewide distribution by Field Office.

Evaluation/Monitoring/Review Process

The BLM Sensitive Species List is meant to be dynamic. The State Office wildlife and botany staff will annually review the list and solicit recommendations from BLM and non-BLM appropriate authorities for additions and deletions. If biological information shows that a species needs to be included, or removed, the appropriate Field Manager or the State Office can make a nomination for an addition or deletion with sufficient scientific justification and supporting data concerning the above-listed criteria. Under this scenario, if such a species occurs in more than one Field Office, consensus will be sought from the other Field Offices before action is taken.

Any Federally de-listed threatened or endangered species will automatically be designated BLM

Wyoming Sensitive for the 5 year monitoring period required by the ESA. Species that were evaluated in a FWS 12 month finding but were found to be “not warranted”, both petitioned species and species given candidate status after 1996, will initially be included on the BLM Wyoming Sensitive Species List.

The List

Using the criteria set forth in Manual 6840 (see page 1 above), BLM Wyoming is designating the following list of plants and animals to be Sensitive Species. While using these criteria, the process of including species on the list is still subjective. This list does not include those species already formally designated by the FWS as Federally endangered, threatened, proposed, and/or candidate.

Many species are not included on the list because their status is largely unknown and basic inventory is needed. It is the BLM Wyoming’s intent that the WYNDD’s and WGFD’s lists should be regularly consulted by field personnel to develop inventory projects designed to gather information on population size, trend, and distribution for these poorly known species. They should also be the target for budgetary funding for inventory purposes.

BLM WYOMING STATE DIRECTOR'S SENSITIVE SPECIES LIST

(ANIMALS AND PLANTS)

September 2002

Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Designation and Ranking of others: WY Natural Heritage Program; Forest Service (FS) Regions 2 and 4; Wyoming Game and Fish	Occurrence by BLM Field Office ²										
				WFO	CYFO	RFO	RSFO	LFO	CFO	BFO	NFO	KFO	PFO	
MAMMALS														
Myotis, Long-eared	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Conifer and deciduous forests, caves and mines	G5/S1B, S1?N, NSS2, CA, NV, ID, OR/WA, AZ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Myotis, Fringed	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Conifer forests, woodland-chaparral, caves and mine	G5/S1B, S1N, FSR2, TBNG, NSS2, CO, NV, ID, UT, MT, WA, AZ			X	X		X	X	X			
Bat, Spotted	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Cliffs over perennial water, basin-prairie shrub	G4/S1B, SZ?N FSR2, FSR4, NSS2, ID, CO, UT, MT, OR/WA, AZ, CA	X	X		X	X	X	X				
Bat, Townsend's Big-eared	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Forests, basin-prairie shrub, caves and mines	G4/S1B, S2N, FSR2, TBNG, FSR4, NSS2, ID, CO, UT, MT, OR/WA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Rabbit, Pygmy	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	Basin-prairie and riparian shrub	G4/S2, NSS3, ID, MT, OR/WA, IUCN LR(nt)				X						X	X
Prairie Dog, White-tailed	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, grasslands	G4/S2S3, NSS3, MT (Petitioned 7/11/02)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Pocket Gopher, Wyoming	<i>Thomomys clusius</i>	Meadows with loose soil	G2/S1S2, NSS4, FSR2			X	X							
Pocket Gopher, Idaho	<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	Shallow stony soils	G4/S2?, NSS3, IUCN- LR(nt)				X						X	X
Fox, Swift	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	Grasslands	G3/S2A3, FSR2, MT (Removed from Federal Candidate list 01/08/01)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
BIRDS														
Ibis, White-faced	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	Marshes, wet meadows	G5/S1B, SZN, FSR2, TBNG, NSS3, UT, MT, CO, AZ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Swan, Trumpeter	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Lakes, ponds, rivers	G4/S1B, S2N, FSR2, TBNG, FSR4, NSS2, ID, MT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goshawk, Northern	<i>Accipter gentilis</i>	Conifer and deciduous forests	G5/S23B, S4N, FSR2, TBNG, FSR4, NSS4, ID, CO, UT, MT, OR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawk, Ferruginous	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, grassland, rock outcrops	G4/S3B, S3N, FSR2, TBNG, NSS3, ID, CO, MT, CA, OR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Designation and Ranking of others: WY Natural Heritage Program; Forest Service (FS) Regions 2 and 4; Wyoming Game and Fish	Occurrence by BLM Field Office ²									
				WFO	CYFO	RFO	RSFO	LFO	CFO	BFO	NFO	KFO	PFO
BIRDS (Continued)													
Falcon, Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Tall cliffs	G4/T3/S1B, S2N, FSR2, TBNG, NSS3, UT, ID (Removed from Federal Endangered list 8/25/1999)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Sage-grouse, Greater	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain- foothill shrub	G5/S3, TBNG, ID, CO, UT, CA, NV, MT (Petitioned 6/8/2002)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grouse, Columbian Sharp-tailed	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	Grasslands	G4/T3/S1, FSR2, FSR4, ID, CO, UT, MT (Removed from federal petitioned list 10/11/2000)			X							
Curlew, Long- billed	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Grasslands, plains, foothills, wet meadows	G5/S3B, SZN FSR2, TBNG, NSS3, ID, CO, UT, MT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cuckoo, Yellow- billed	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Open woodlands, streamside willow and alder groves	G5/S2B, SZN, FSR2, TBNG, NNS2, UT, ID, (Petitioned 7/25/2001)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Owl, Burrowing	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Grasslands, basin-prairie shrub	G4/S3B, SZN, FSR2, TBNG, NSS4, ID, MT, AZ, CA, OR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thrasher, Sage	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain- foothill shrub	G5/S3B,SZN, PIF Priority	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Shrike, Loggerhead	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain- foothill shrub	G5/S4B,SZN, FSR2, TBNG, ID, MT, AZ (Removed from candidate list 2/28/1996)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sparrow, Brewer's	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Basin-prairie shrub	G5/S3B,SZN, TBNG, PIF Priority, ID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sparrow, Sage	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain- foothill shrub	G5/S3B,SZN, PIF Priority, ID, MT, OR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sparrow, Baird's	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Grasslands, weedy fields	G4/S1B, SZN, FSR2, TBNG, MT	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		
FISH													
Chub, Roundtail	<i>Gila robusta</i>	CO River drainage, mostly large rivers, also streams and lakes	G2G3/S2?, NSS1, CO, UT			X	X					X	X
Chub, Leatherside	<i>Gila copei</i>	Bear, Snake and Green drainages, clear, cool streams and pools	G3G4/S2, NSS1, ID, UT				X					X	X
Sucker, Bluehead	<i>Catostomus discobolus</i>	Bear, Snake and Green drainages, all waters	G4/S2S3, NSS1, CO, UT			X	X					X	X

Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Designation and Ranking of others: WY Natural Heritage Program; Forest Service (FS) Regions 2 and 4; Wyoming Game and Fish	Occurrence by BLM Field Office ²									
				WFO	CYFO	RFO	RSFO	LFO	CFO	BFO	NFO	KFO	PFO
FISH (Continued)													
Sucker, Flannelmouth	<i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	CO River drainage, large rivers, streams and lakes	G3G4/S3, NSS1, CO, UT			X	X					X	X
Trout, Yellowstone Cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki bowieri</i>	Yellowstone drainage, small mountain streams and large rivers	G4T2/S2, FSR2, NSS3, ID, MT (Removed from petitioned list 2/23/2001)	X	X			X			X		X
Trout, Colorado River Cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus</i>	CO River drainage, clear mountain streams	G4T2T3/S2, FSR2, FSR4, NSS2, CO, UT, (Petitioned 12/19/1999)			X	X					X	X
Trout, Bonneville Cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki utah</i>	Bear R. drainage, clear mountain streams	G4T2/S1S2, NSS2, FSR4, ID, UT, (Removed from petitioned list 10/9/2001)									X	
Trout, Fine-spotted Snake River Cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki spp</i>	Snake R. drainage, clear, fast water	G4T1T2Q/S1, NSS4, FSR4, Petitioned									X	X
REPTILES													
Rattlesnake, Midget Faded	<i>Crotalus viridis concolor</i>	Mountain foothills shrub, rock outcrop	G5T3/S1S2, CO				X						
AMPHIBIANS													
Frog, Northern Leopard	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Beaver ponds, permanent water in plains and foothills	G5/S3, FSR2, TBNG, NSS4, CO, ID, MT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spadefoot, Great Basin	<i>Spea intermontana</i>	Spring seeps, permanent and temporary waters	G5/S4, NSS4, CO			X	X	X				X	
Toad, Boreal (Northern Rocky Mountain population)	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	Pond margins, wet meadows, riparian areas	G4T4/S2,NSS2, FSR2, FSR4, UT, ID		X	X	X	X				X	X
Frog, Spotted	<i>Ranus pretiosa (lutiventris)</i>	Ponds, sloughs, small streams	G4/S2S3, FSR2, FSR4, NSS4, ID, UT, MT		X		X	X		X		X	X
PLANTS													
Meadow Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria arcuata</i>	Moist, hummocky meadows, seeps or springs surrounded by sage/grasslands 4,950-7,900'	G2/S2, FSR4				X	X					X
Laramie Columbine	<i>Aquilegia laramiense</i>	Crevices of granite boulders & cliffs 6,400-8,000'	G2/S2, FSR2			X				?			

Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Designation and Ranking of others: WY Natural Heritage Program; Forest Service (FS) Regions 2 and 4; Wyoming Game and Fish	Occurrence by BLM Field Office ²									
				WFO	CYFO	RFO	RSFO	LFO	CFO	BFO	NFO	KFO	PFO
PLANTS (Continued)													
Small Rock Cress	<i>Arabis pusilla</i>	Cracks/Crevices in sparsely vegetated granite/pegmatite outcrops w/in sage/grasslands 8,000-8,100'	G1/S1 (Removed from Federal Candidate list 10/25/99)				X						
Mystery Wormwood	<i>Artemisia biennis</i> var. <i>diffusa</i>	Clay flats & playas 6,500'	G5T1/S1				P						
Porter's Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia porteri</i>	Sparsely vegetated badlands of ashy or tufaceous mudstone & clay slopes 5,300-6,500'	G2/S2					X	X	X			
Dubois Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus gilviflorus</i> var. <i>purpureus</i>	Barren shale, badlands, limestone, & redbed slopes & ridges 6,900-8,800'	G5T2/S2					X					
Hyattville Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus jejunus</i> var. <i>articulatus</i>	Sparsely vegetated stony ridges & barren red clay slopes 4,900-5,900'	G3T1/S1	X									
Nelson's Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus nelsonianus</i> – or – <i>Astragalus pectinatus</i> var. <i>platyphyllus</i>	Alkaline clay flats, shale bluffs and gullies, pebbly slopes, and volcanic cinders in sparsely vegetated sagebrush, juniper, & cushion plant communities at 5200-7600'	G2/S2, CO			X	X	X	X				
Precocious Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus proimanthus</i>	Cushion plant communities on rocky, clay soils mixed with shale on summits & slopes of white shale hills 6,800-7,200'	G1/S1				X						
Trelease's Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus racemosus</i> var. <i>treleasei</i>	Sparsely vegetated sagebrush communities on shale or limestone outcrops & barren clay slopes at 6500-8200'	G5T2/S1									X	X
Cedar Rim Thistle	<i>Cirsium aridum</i>	Barren, chalky hills, gravelly slopes, & fine textured, sandy-shaley draws 6,700-7,200'	G2Q/S2			X	X	X					X
Ownbey's Thistle	<i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i>	Sparsely vegetated shaley slopes in sage & juniper communities 6,440-8,400'	G3/S2, CO				X						

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				WFO	CYFO	RFO	RSFO	LFO	CFO	BFO	NFO	KFO	PFO
PLANTS (Continued)													
Many-stemmed Spider-flower	<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>	Semi-moist, open saline banks of shallow ponds & lakes with baltic rush & bulrush 5,900'	G2G3/S1, CO							X			
Owl Creek Miner's Candle	<i>Cryptantha subcapitata</i>	Sandy-gravelly slopes & desert ridges on sandstones of the Winds River Formation 4,700-6,000'	G1/S1						X				
Evert's Wafer- Parsnip	<i>Cymopterus evertii</i>	Coarse volcanic soils or sandstone outcrops dominated by cushion plants or sparse shrublands in openings within Rcky Mtn juniper or Limber pine woodlands at 5,900- 10,900'	G2G3/S2S3	?	X								
Williams' Wafer- Parsnip	<i>Cymopterus williamsii</i>	Open ridgetops & upper slopes with exposed limestone outcrops or rockslides 6,000-8,300'	G3/S3	X						X	X		
Wyoming Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia torulosa</i>	Sparsely vegetated sandy slopes at base of cliffs of volcanic breccia or sandstone 8,300-10,000'	FSR4, G1/S1					X					
Weber's Scarlet- Gilia	<i>Ipomopsis aggregata ssp. weberi</i>	Openings in coniferous forests & scrub oak woodlands 8,500-9,600'	G5T1T2Q/S1, FSR2						X				
Entire-Leaved Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium integrifolium var. integrifolium</i>	WY populations occur in sparsely vegetated and seasonally wet clay flats, greasewood communities on clay hummocks, and moist alkaline meadows at 6,200-6,770'	G2T1?/S1										X
Sidesaddle Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella arenosa var. agrilliosa</i>	Dry, open rock outcrops of gravel, shale, or limestone & barren, often seleniferous, roadsides 4,200-4,300'	G5T3/S1									X	
Fremont Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella fremontii</i>	Rocky limestone slopes & ridges 7,000-9,000'	G2/S2						X				
Large-fruited Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella macrocarpa</i>	Gypsum-clay hills & benches, clay flats, & barren hills 7,200-7,700'	G2/S2						X				X X

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				WFO	CYFO	RFO	RSFO	LFO	CFO	BFO	NFO	KFO	PFO	
PLANTS (Continued)														
Western Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella multiceps</i>	Dry, gravelly limestone ridges & slopes in sparse grasslands or cushion plant communities at 8,300- 8,600'	G3/S1										?	
Prostrate Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella prostrata</i>	Cushion plant or sparse sage grassland communities on slopes and rims of whitish to reddish or gray limey clays & soft sandstones with a surface layer of fine gravel at elevations of 7,200-7,700'	G3/S1										X	
Absaroka Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon absarokensis</i>	Sparsely vegetated openings on steep slopes of loose volcanic rubble or outcrops of dry andesitic volcanic rock at 5,920-10,000'	G2/S2		X									
Stemless Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon acaulis</i> var. <i>acaulis</i>	Cushion plant or Black sage grassland communities on semi- barren rocky ridges, knolls, & slopes at 5,900-8,200'	G3T2/S1				X							
Gibbens' Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>	Sparsely vegetated shale or sandy- clay slopes 5,500-7,700'	G1/S1, CO			X								
Beaver Rim Phlox	<i>Phlox pungens</i>	Sparsely vegetated slopes on sandstone, siltstone, or limestone substrates 6,000-7,400'	G2/S2				X	X					X	X
Tufted Twinpod	<i>Physaria condensata</i>	Sparsely vegetated shale slopes & ridges 6,500-7,000'	G2/S2				X						X	X
Dorn's Twinpod	<i>Physaria dornii</i>	Dry, calcareous-shaley soils on slopes & ridges w/mountain mahogany & rabbitbrush 6,500- 7,200'	G1/S1										X	
Rocky Mountain Twinpod	<i>Physaria saximontana</i> var. <i>saximontana</i>	Sparsely vegetated rocky slopes of limestone, sandstone or clay 5,600- 8,300'	G3T2/S2	X				X						
Persistent Sepal Yellowcress	<i>Rorippa calycina</i>	Riverbanks & shorelines, usu on sandy soils near high-H ₂ O line	G3/S2S3	X	X	X		X						

Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Designation and Ranking of others: WY Natural Heritage Program; Forest Service (FS) Regions 2 and 4; Wyoming Game and Fish	Occurrence by BLM Field Office ²										
				WFO	CYFO	RFO	RSFO	LFO	CFO	BFO	NFO	KFO	PFO	
PLANTS (Continued)														
Shoshonea	<i>Shoshonea pulvinata</i>	Shallow, stony calcareous soils of exposed limestone outcrops, ridgetops, & talus slopes 5,900-9,200'	G2G3/S2, MT		X				?					
Laramie False Sagebrush	<i>Sphaeromeria simplex</i>	Cushion plant communities on rocky limestone ridges & gentle slopes 7,500-8,600'	G2/S2			X				X				
Green River Greenthread	<i>Thelesperma caespitosum</i>	White shale slopes & ridges of Green River Formation 6,300'	G1/S1				X							
Uinta Greenthread	<i>Thelesperma pubescens</i>	Sparsely vegetated benches & ridges on coarse, cobbly soils of Bishop Conglomerate 8,200-8,900'	G1/S1, FSR4				X							
Cedar Mtn. Easter Daisy	<i>Townsendia microcephala</i>	Rocky slopes of Bishop Conglomerate 8,500'	G1/S1				X							
Barneby's Clover	<i>Trifolium barnebyi</i>	Ledges, crevices, & seams on reddish -cream Nugget Sandstone outcrops 5,600-6,700'	G1/S1					X						
TOTALS			75 species statewide	26	27	35	47	35	27	24	18	36	33	

1 Rankings

Heritage Program

WYNDD uses a standardized ranking system developed by The Nature Conservancy's Natural Heritage Network to assess the global and statewide conservation status of each plant and animal species, subspecies, and variety. Each taxon is ranked on a scale of 1-5, from highest conservation concern to lowest. Codes are as follows:

G	Global rank: Rank refers to the rangewide status of a species.
T	Trinomial rank: Rank refers to the rangewide status of a subspecies or variety.
S	State rank: Rank refers to the status of the taxon (species or subspecies) in Wyoming. State ranks differ from state to state.
1	Critically imperiled because of extreme rarity (often known from 5 or fewer extant occurrences or very few remaining individuals) or because some factor of a species' life history makes it vulnerable to extinction.
2	Imperiled because of rarity (often known from 6-20 occurrences) or because of factors demonstrably making a species vulnerable to extinction.
3	Rare or local throughout its range or found locally in a restricted range (usually known from 21-100 occurrences).
4	Apparently secure, although the species may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.
5	Demonstrably secure, although the species may be rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.
H	Known only from historical records. 1950 is the cutoff for plants; 1970 is the cutoff date for animals.
X	Believed to be extinct.
A	Accidental or vagrant: A taxon that is not known to regularly breed in the state or which appears very infrequently (typically refers to birds and bats).
B	Breeding rank: A state rank modifier indicating the status of a migratory species during the breeding season (used mostly for migratory birds and bats)
N	Nonbreeding rank: A state rank modifier indicating the status of a migratory species during the non-breeding season (used mostly for migratory birds and bats)
ZN or ZB	Taxa that are not of significant concern in Wyoming during breeding (ZB) or non-breeding (ZN) seasons. Such taxa often are not encountered in the same locations from year to year.
U	Possibly in peril, but status uncertain; more information is needed.
Q	Questions exist regarding the taxonomic validity of a species, subspecies, or variety.
?	Questions exist regarding the assigned G, T, or S rank of a taxon.

State Status

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department has developed a matrix of habitat and population variables to determine the conservation priority of all native, breeding bird and mammal species in the state. Six classes of Native Status Species (NSS) are recognized, of which classes 1, 2, and 3 are considered to be high priorities for conservation attention.

These classes can be defined as follows:

NSS1 Includes species with on-going significant loss of habitat and with populations that are greatly restricted or declining (extirpation appears possible).

NSS2 Species in which (1) habitat is restricted or vulnerable (but no recent or significant loss has occurred) and populations are greatly restricted or declining; or (2) species with on-going significant loss of habitat and populations that are declining or restricted in numbers and distribution (but extirpation is not imminent).

NSS3 Species in which (1) habitat is not restricted, but populations are greatly restricted or declining (extirpation appears possible); or (2) habitat is restricted or vulnerable (but no recent or significant loss has occurred) and populations are declining or restricted in numbers or distribution (but extirpation is not imminent); or (3) significant habitat loss is on-going but the species is widely distributed and population trends are thought to be stable.

Forest Service

Region 2	Rocky Mountain Region
Region 4	Intermountain Region
TBNG	Thunder Basin National Grassland

Other BLM states

AZ	Arizona
CO	Colorado
ID	Idaho
MT	Montana
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington
UT	Utah

IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature, Rodent Specialist Group. North American Red List. **LOWER RISK (LR)** - A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Taxa included in the Lower Risk category can be separated into three subcategories:

1. Conservation Dependent (cd). Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a period of five years.
2. Near Threatened (nt). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.
3. Least Concern (lc). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent or Near Threatened.

PIF - Partners in Flight, a coalition of federal, state and provincial agencies, private groups, corporations and individuals dedicated to neotropical migratory bird conservation

Petitioned- Species which has been petitioned for listing under the Endangered Species Act

2 Occurrence by BLM Field Office

WFO	World
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CFYO	Cody
RFO	Rawlins
RSFO	Rock Springs
LFO	Lander
CFO	Casper
BFO	Buffalo
NFO	Newcastle
KFO	Kemmerer
PFO	Pinedale

For Plants:

- P** - Indicates occurrence within BLM Field Office area on **Private Land Ownership**
- S** - Indicates occurrence within BLM Field Office area on **State Land Ownership**
- F** - Indicates occurrence within BLM Field Office area on other **Federal Land Ownership**
- ?** - Indicates likely occurrence within BLM Field Office area