
Appendix N – Rare Plants and Fungi

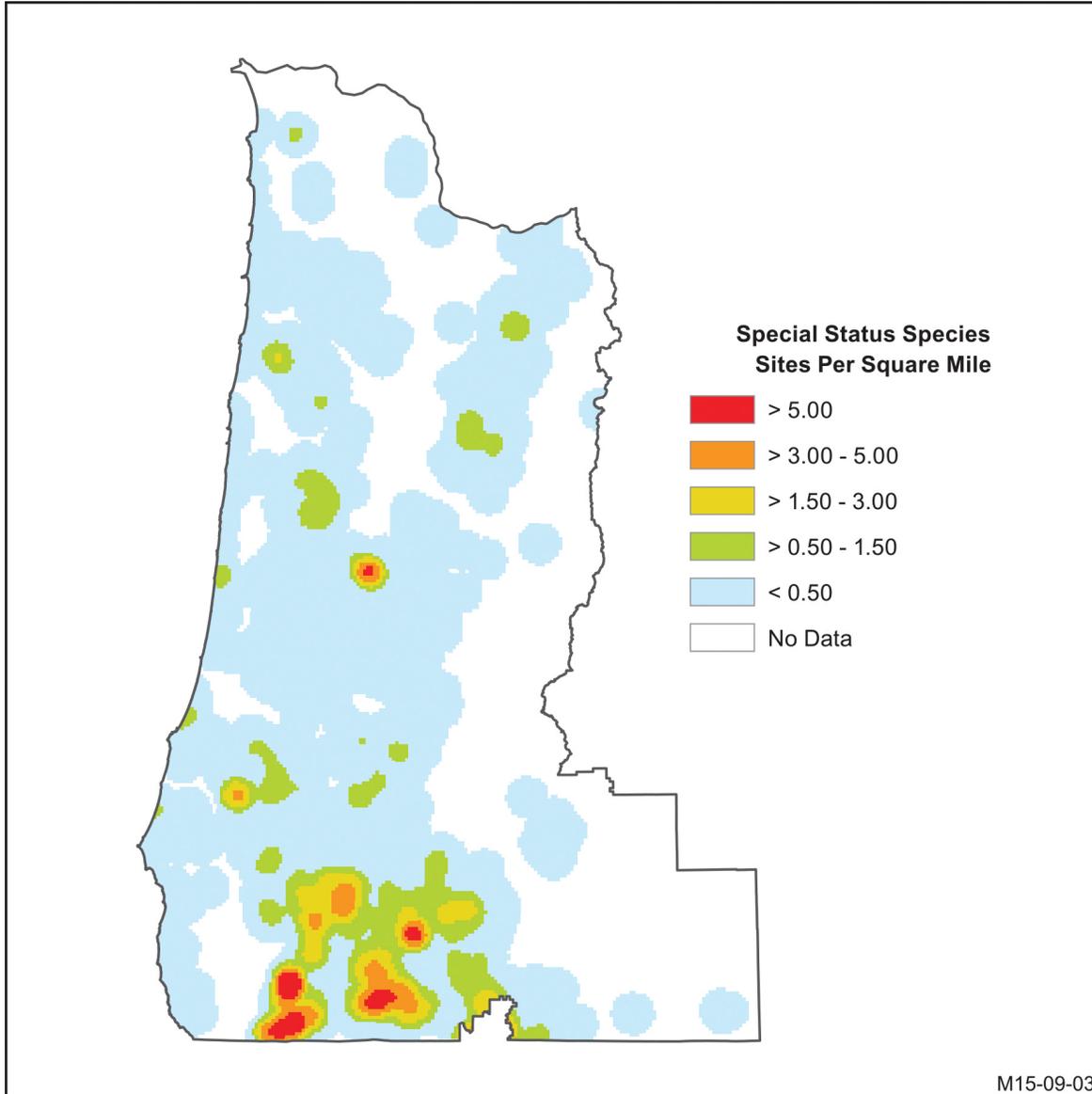


Figure N-1. Special Status Species 'hot spots' within the decision area

Table N-1. Existing conservation strategy and agreements for Bureau Special Status plant species

BLM District	Other Agencies Involved	Species	Date	Title	Summary of BLM Management Actions
Coos Bay	U.S. Forest Service (Siuslaw National Forest), Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Pink sandverbena	2006	Conservation Strategy for Pink sandverbena (<i>Abronia umbellata</i> ssp. <i>breviflora</i>)	Reduce competition from non-native plants; Monitor populations; Augment existing populations; Restore habitat and reintroduce the species into suitable habitat
Eugene, Medford, Roseburg	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service (Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest)	Wayside aster	2006	Interagency Conservation Agreement for <i>Eucephalus vialis</i> (Wayside aster)	Survey potential habitat; Monitor populations; Improve habitat conditions; Research effects of fire, grazing, and changes in canopy cover
Medford	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Cook's lomatium	2003	Conservation Agreement for Cook's lomatium (<i>Lomatium cookii</i>) in the Illinois Valley	Reduce shrub and conifer cover; Survey potential habitat; Monitor populations; Maintain and install fences and gates to reduce human impacts
Medford	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service (Klamath National Forest), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	Siskiyou mariposa lily	2012	Conservation Agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management for <i>Calochortus persistens</i> (Siskiyou mariposa lily)	Monitor populations; Control non-native plants; Prevent impacts from recreation and public motorized vehicle use; Augment populations
Medford	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Gentner's fritillary	2015	Conservation Agreement for Gentner's fritillary (<i>Fritillaria gentneri</i>) in Southwestern Oregon	Designate a minimum of eight Fritillary Management Areas (FMAs) within recovery units; Survey, assess, and monitor each FMA; Manage FMAs to minimize threats, maintain habitat, encourage natural population recruitment, and meet population size and stability criteria
Medford, Coos Bay	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service (Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, Six Rivers National Forest)	Largeflower rushlily, Purple rushlily, Mendocino gentian, Grants Pass willowherb, Bog white violet	2006	Conservation Agreement for <i>Hastingsia bracteosa</i> , <i>H. atropurpurea</i> , <i>Gentiana setigera</i> , <i>Epilobium oreganum</i> , and <i>Viola primulifolia</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> and serpentine <i>Darlingtonia</i> wetlands and fens from Southwestern Oregon and Northwestern California	Manage all <i>Darlingtonia</i> wetlands to protect their biological values and function; Manage all <i>Darlingtonia</i> wetlands that support <i>Hastingsia bracteosa</i> , <i>H. atropurpurea</i> , <i>Gentiana setigera</i> , <i>Epilobium oreganum</i> , and <i>Viola primulifolia</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> to maintain and enhance these species; Survey potential habitat for these species; Monitor populations and habitat

BLM District	Other Agencies Involved	Species	Date	Title	Summary of BLM Management Actions
Roseburg	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service (Umpqua National Forest)	Kincaid's lupine	2006	Programmatic Conservation Agreement for Kincaid's Lupine (<i>Lupinus sulphureus</i> spp. <i>kincaidii</i>) in Douglas County	Conserve and actively manage populations and habitat; Identify suitable habitat for development of new populations; Augment existing populations as necessary; Monitor all populations
Roseburg	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Crinite mariposa lily	2004	Conservation Agreement for <i>Calochortus coxii</i> (Crinite mariposa lily)	Restore meadow habitat through invasive plant control, prescribed fire, reducing shrub and conifer cover, and planting native species; Monitor populations
Roseburg	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service (Umpqua National Forest)	Umpqua mariposa lily	1996	Conservation Agreement for <i>Calochortus umpquaensis</i> (Umpqua Mariposa Lily)	Install gates and fences to protect populations from livestock and vehicles; Maintain meadow habitat through prescribed fire and tree thinning; Inventory potential habitat; Monitor populations

Table N-2. BLM sensitive plants and fungi within the planning area (BLM Oregon/Washington State Director's Sensitive Species List, July 2015)

Taxon Group *	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group †	Habitat ‡
FU	<i>Albatrellus avellaneus</i>	Fungus	CF	Endemic to coastal lowlands from Northern California to Canada; occurs principally in coastal Sitka spruce, western hemlock and in Pacific silver fir old-growth forest, at elevations of 112–1,260 feet.
FU	<i>Bridgeoporus nobilissimus</i>	Fungus	CF	Ranges from the Olympic Mountains and the western Cascade Range. Fruiting bodies occur on large, dying and dead noble fir and Pacific silver fir in late-successional old-growth forests and on remnant stumps and snags in young and mature second-growth forests in the Pacific silver fir and western hemlock zones in western Washington and Oregon (Cowden 2002, Redberg <i>et al.</i> 2003).
FU	<i>Bryoglossum gracile</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from Scandinavia and North America. Grows on moist living mosses on soil and rocks in alpine and arctic environments. In the Pacific Northwest, known from the Willamette National Forest.
FU	<i>Chamonixia caespitosa</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from Europe, Asia, and North America. In the Pacific Northwest, it is found with hemlock species and Pacific silver fir at high elevation and western hemlock, Douglas-fir, and Sitka spruce in coastal forests.
FU	<i>Choiromyces venosus</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from Europe and both North American coasts; however, it is known from only three sites in North America. The one Oregon population occurs in the western hemlock wetlands association at 1,677 feet elevation.

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
FU	<i>Cortinarius barlowensis</i>	Fungus	CF	Widely distributed in the western Cascades of both Oregon and Washington and the coast of Washington. In Oregon and Washington, principally in montane Pacific silver fir and coastal western hemlock series at elevations of 25–4,729 feet.
FU	<i>Cortinarius pavelkii</i>	Fungus	CF	Endemic to coastal forests in the Pacific Northwest under mature Sitka spruce and lodgepole pine from sea level (17 ft.) to around 588 ft.in Oregon.
FU	<i>Cystangium idahoensis</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from only two locations in Oregon and one location in Idaho. Found in wetland areas within Pacific silver fir, and western hemlock plant association from 2,738 to 3,455 feet in elevation.
FU	<i>Dermocybe humboldtensis</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from Humboldt County, California, to Douglas County, Oregon. Occurs in white fir - grand fir vegetation zones at elevations of 1,337–1,781 feet. Associated species include Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine within Klamath and Oregon Coast Range provinces.
FU	<i>Gastroboletus vividus</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from the Sierra Nevada in California to the Washington Cascades. Found in mountain hemlock (67%), Douglas-fir (17%) and white fir - grand fir (17%) vegetation zones at elevations of 4,266–6,747 feet.
FU	<i>Gastrolactarius camphoratus</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from approximately 20 sites in Oregon. Occurs principally in soil and litter in western hemlock, tanoak, live oak, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, Pacific madrone, California black oak, Port-Orford-cedar and Sitka spruce series at elevations of 3–3,385 feet.
FU	<i>Gymnomyces fragrans</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from California, Idaho, and Oregon in the Pacific silver fir, mountain hemlock and Shasta red fir plant associations. Populations range from 4,803 to 6,853 feet in elevation.
FU	<i>Helvella crassitunicata</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from the Pacific Northwest and occurs primarily in mountain hemlock and Pacific silver fir vegetation zones at elevations of 1,533–9,673 feet.
FU	<i>Mythicomyces corneipes</i>	Fungus	CF, RI	Known from the Pacific Northwest, Canada, England, and Scandinavia primarily in western hemlock and Pacific silver fir vegetation zones at elevations of 969–6,081 feet.
FU	<i>Phaeocollybia californica</i>	Fungus	CF	Endemic to the Pacific Northwest from western central Oregon, south to extreme northern California. In coastal to inland lowlands associated with the roots of Pacific silver fir, Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir, and western hemlock within an elevation range of 206–3,855 feet.
FU	<i>Phaeocollybia gregaria</i>	Fungus	CF	Endemic to Oregon and Northern California, in coastal rainforests. Associated with the roots of western hemlock, Sitka spruce and Douglas-fir in coastal rainforests at 486–3,628 feet elevation.
FU	<i>Phaeocollybia oregonensis</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from western Oregon to British Columbia Soil in association with roots of Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and Pacific silver fir; 721–3,916 feet elevation.
FU	<i>Pseudorhizina californica</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from Oregon and Washington primarily in Pacific silver fir, white fir - grand fir, and mountain hemlock vegetation zones at elevations of 668–6,515 feet.

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
FU	<i>Ramaria amyloidea</i>	Fungus	CF	Endemic to western Oregon and Washington and northwest California. Occurs in mountain hemlock, Pacific silver fir, western hemlock, and white fir - grand fir vegetation zones at elevations of 1,592–5,729 feet
FU	<i>Ramaria rubella forma blanda</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from the Pacific Northwest and Tennessee. Associated with western hemlock rainforest from 442 to 1,813 feet elevation
FU	<i>Rhizopogon alexsmithii</i>	Fungus	CF	Endemic to the Pacific Northwest. Known from mountain hemlock, Pacific silver fir, and western hemlock vegetation zones at elevations of 2,852–5,805 feet
FU	<i>Rhizopogon chamaleontinus</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from the Klamath Mountains Physiographic Province within Douglas-fir/tanoak series/incense-cedar forests at approximately 1,050 feet elevation
FU	<i>Rhizopogon ellipsosporus</i>	Fungus	CF	Known in Oregon in the Klamath Mountains Physiographic Province and in California in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In Oregon, it is found primarily within Douglas-fir, western red cedar, and white fir - grand fir associations from 1,040–4,116 feet elevation.
FU	<i>Rhizopogon exiguus</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from Oregon and Washington within Douglas-fir, white fir/grand fir, western red cedar, and western hemlock associations at 54–3,844 feet elevation.
FU	<i>Rhizopogon inquinatus</i>	Fungus	CF	Known in western Oregon and Idaho within mountain hemlock and western hemlock associations from 1,490–4,507 feet elevation
FU	<i>Stagnicola perplexa</i>	Fungus	CF	Known from the boreal forests of North America and Europe. Associated with Pacific silver fir and more moist forest, but has also been documented in shrub-steppe habitat.
BR	<i>Anastrophyllum minutum</i>	Liverwort	CF	Circumboreal on peaty soil at relatively high elevation (>5,500 ft.), ledges of north-facing cliffs of peaks and ridges
BR	<i>Andreaea schofieldiana</i>	Moss	CF, RK	Endemic to the Pacific Northwest from southwestern British Columbia to Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties, California. Forming mats on dry and exposed to moist, shaded igneous rocks, montane to subalpine within Pacific silver fir, subalpine fir, noble fir, Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and mountain hemlock associations.
BR	<i>Anthelia julacea</i>	Liverwort	SW	Widespread around the northern hemisphere in boreal and montane regions, reaching its southern limit in western North America in Oregon. Grows on peaty soil, in Oregon associated with low ericaceous shrubs.
BR	<i>Blepharostoma arachnoideum</i>	Liverwort	CF	Known from the Pacific Northwest in moist habitats within old-growth forests, where it most often grows on rotten logs.
BR	<i>Bruchia flexuosa</i>	Moss	MG	Occurs in North America and Europe. In the Pacific Northwest, it is restricted to low elevation prairie and mud flats around reservoirs in the interior valleys west of the Cascade Range.
BR	<i>Bryoerythrophyllum columbianum</i>	Moss	SC	Occurs in British Columbia, California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Bolivia. In the Pacific Northwest, <i>Bryoerythrophyllum columbianum</i> is a component of biological soil crusts in arid shrub-steppe and grassland habitat.

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
BR	<i>Bryum calobryoides</i>	Moss	RI, RK	Endemic to western North America. Occurs on both acid and basic rocks and soil in shaded to exposed boulder fields, montane to alpine meadows, cliffs, and outcrops from 3000 to 7,000 ft. elevation.
BR	<i>Calypogeia sphagnicola</i>	Liverwort	SW, SE	Circumboreal and bipolar. Occurs in poor fens containing sphagnum, acidic fen habitats, and in a fen on ultramafic soils.
BR	<i>Campylopus schmidii</i>	Moss	CF, RI, SW, MZ	Known from coastal Oregon (Lane County) and northern California (Del Norte and Mendocino Counties), Mexico, Hawaii, Asia, Africa, Australia. Occurs on nutrient-poor sandy substrates near coast.
BR	<i>Cephaloziella spinigera</i>	Liverwort	SW	Occurs in bogs and fens around the northern hemisphere in boreal and montane regions. In western North America reaching the southern edge of its range in northern California.
BR	<i>Cryptomitrium tenerum</i>	Liverwort	CF, RK, RI	Known from southwestern Oregon and California, west of the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada, Mexico, South America, and India. Occurs on bare, usually shaded and humid soil on hillsides, rock outcrops, and streambanks.
BR	<i>Encalypta brevicollis</i>	Moss	RK	Known from the Pacific Northwest, Canada, Greenland, and Europe. Occurs on soil in shaded crevices and overhanging rock outcrops.
BR	<i>Encalypta brevipes</i>	Moss	RK	Interruptedly circumboreal. In the Pacific Northwest known from Alberta, British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon on soil in shaded crevices in igneous rocks, along ridge tops subject to frequent fog penetration.
BR	<i>Entosthodon fascicularis</i>	Moss	RI, MG, OHW, SC, RK	Known from British Columbia, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Europe, and North Africa. Occurs on seasonally wet, exposed soil in seeps or along intermittent streams below 3,000 ft.
BR	<i>Ephemerum crassinervium</i>	Moss	SW	Known from Oregon, eastern North America, Germany, Japan, and New Zealand. Occurs on damp disturbed soil, often in old fields, paths, river banks or spots of open bare ground.
BR	<i>Ephemerum serratum</i>	Moss	SW, ME	Known from North America, Brazil, Sardinia, China, South Africa, and New Zealand. Occurs on damp disturbed soil, often in old fields, pastures, and along the edges of ponds.
BR	<i>Fissidens fontanus</i>	Moss	RI	Known from North America, Mexico, West Indies, Central America, Europe, and Africa. It is an aquatic species attached to rocks, logs, sticks in stagnant or slow-moving water or in areas where the water level fluctuates.
BR	<i>Gymnomitrium concinatum</i>	Liverwort	CF, RK	Circumboreal and bipolar, in both eastern and western North America. Occurs on peaty soil of cliffs and rock outcrops.
BR	<i>Haplomitrium hookeri</i>	Liverwort	CF	Occurs in both northern and southern hemispheres. In western North America reaches its southern limit in Oregon. Grows on soil in full sun, intermixed with other liverworts and hornworts.
BR	<i>Harpanthus flotovianus</i>	Liverwort	SW	Widespread around the northern hemisphere in boreal and montane regions. In western North America reaching the southern edge of its range in Oregon. Occurs in bogs and fens.

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
BR	<i>Herbertus aduncus</i> ssp. <i>aduncus</i>	Liverwort	CF, RK	Endemic to Pacific coastal area of North America. This species is found only on cliffs in Oregon.
BR	<i>Limbella fryei</i>	Moss	CF, RI, MZ	Endemic to the Pacific Northwest and known only from two sites in coastal Oregon (Lane and Curry Counties). On wet rotten wood, leaf litter and lower trunks of tall shrubs, in dense coastal shrub swamps below 200 ft.
BR	<i>Lophozia gillmanii</i>	Liverwort	SW, RK	Widespread around the northern hemisphere in boreal and montane regions, in western North America south to Tulare County, California. Occurs on peaty soil, usually associated with cliffs or ledges. It requires lime or alkaline soil.
BR	<i>Lophozia laxa</i>	Liverwort	MZ, SW	Interruptedly circumboreal, in North America as far south as Oregon, Michigan, and New Jersey. Occurs in well-developed hummocks of <i>Sphagnum</i> in fens and bogs along coast and in Cascades, 0–5,000 ft. elevation.
BR	<i>Marsupella emarginata</i> var. <i>aquatica</i>	Liverwort	RI	Known from North America, northern Europe, Great Britain, and Greenland. Restricted to streams with relatively fast moving water and rocky bottoms in subalpine, montane situations.
BR	<i>Metzgeria violacea</i>	Liverwort	CF, MZ	Known from northwestern and southeastern North America, Europe, and Asia. Occurs on tree trunks and shrubs in coastal rainforest at 0–1,000 ft. elevation.
BR	<i>Orthodontium pellucens</i>	Moss	CF, MZ	Known from southeastern and western United States, Central and South America, Caribbean, and the Hawaiian Islands. Occurs on stumps, rotten logs, bark of living redwood trees, confined to redwood groves near the ocean.
BR	<i>Phymatoceros phymatodes</i>	Liverwort	SW	Known from the central coast and Sierra Nevada of California to Curry and Douglas Counties, Oregon. Occurs on bare, mineral soil which remains moist until late spring or summer, from near sea level to 650 m.
BR	<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>	Moss	SW	Circumboreal and bipolar. In the Pacific Northwest, known from British Columbia, Alberta, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and California. Grows on organic soils, particularly on top of <i>Sphagnum</i> hummocks, in coastal and montane bogs and fens.
BR	<i>Porella bolanderi</i>	Liverwort	CF, RK, OHW	Endemic to western North America and known only from California, Oregon, and Utah. Occurs on variety of rock types and trunks of oak, California bay laurel, and big leaf maple, 500–3,000 ft. elevation.
BR	<i>Preissia quadrata</i>	Liverwort	RK	Circumboreal in temperate to boreal regions. In western North America extending south to California. Occurs on soil with little organic material, typically on ledges on cliffs or in crevices in rocky areas.
BR	<i>Pseudocalliergon trifarium</i>	Moss	SW	Circumboreal but rare throughout much of its range. In the Pacific Northwest, known from British Columbia, Alberta, Montana, and Oregon. Occurs in medium to rich montane fens where it grows submerged to emergent in pools or on saturated ground, usually in full sunlight. Elevations range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet.

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
BR	<i>Racomitrium depressum</i>	Moss	CF, RI, OHW	Known only from the Sierra Mountains of California and Nevada, and the southern Cascade and Klamath mountains of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. It forms mats on rocks in perennial or intermittent streams, and in the spray zone of waterfalls at 400–11,000 feet elevation. Habitats are subject to scour at high water.
BR	<i>Rivulariella gemmipara</i>	Liverwort	RI	Known from Alaska, Oregon, California, and Utah. Grows attached to rocks in moderately fast moving water.
BR	<i>Scapania obscura</i>	Liverwort	RI	Scattered in northern Europe, Alps and the Nordic countries, and possibly in eastern Russia, North America from Greenland and Baffin Island to the Pacific Northwest. On peaty soil close to streams below cold water springs and in snow melt seepage channels. It may be submerged much of the year.
BR	<i>Schistidium cinclidodonteum</i>	Moss	RK, RI	Known from Washington, Idaho, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Europe. Occurs on wet or dry rocks or on soil in crevices of rocks and boulders, often along intermittent streams, at elevations of 5,000–11,000 feet.
BR	<i>Tetraphis geniculata</i>	Moss	CF	Known from northern California to Alaska. Grows on rotten stumps and logs in shaded, humid locations (USDA FS and USDI BLM 2005).
BR	<i>Tortula mucronifolia</i>	Moss	CF, RK	Known throughout the Northern Hemisphere, Turkey, Africa, and New Zealand. Occurs on soil, tree roots, and sheltered ledges and crevices of rock outcrops, 5,000–7,000 ft. elevation.
BR	<i>Trematodon asanoi</i>	Moss	RI	Known from British Columbia, California, Oregon, Newfoundland, and Japan. on moist bare soil along the edges of trails, streams and ponds in the subalpine zone.
LI	<i>Bryoria subcana</i>	Lichen	CF	Known from coastal western North America between south-central Alaska and central California and from Great Britain. Found on bark and wood of conifers in Sitka spruce, western hemlock, wet Douglas-fir, wet noble fir (<i>Abies procera</i>), and mixed hardwood-coniferous forests.
LI	<i>Cladidium bolanderi</i>	Lichen	RK, OHW, SE	Known from along the immediate coast of Alaska, Oregon, and California. On a variety of rock types on coastal bluffs and coastal grasslands from sea level to 1,000 ft. elevation.
LI	<i>Hypotrachyna riparia</i>	Lichen	CF, RI	Endemic to Oregon. Currently known from the foothills of the central western Cascade Range. On deciduous shrubs and trees in riparian forests below about 2,000 feet elevation, in foothills of the western Cascade Range, Oregon.
LI	<i>Leioderma solediatum</i>	Lichen	CF	Known mainly from the South Pacific, New Zealand, Australia, Sri Lanka, and mainland India, with disjunct populations on the Pacific coasts of North and South America. In Oregon, it is found in semi-open coastal thickets, and deflation plains and ericaceous shrub thickets of shore pine on stabilized dunes and deflation plains.
LI	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	Lichen	CF, OHW	Found worldwide in both temperate and tropical regions. In the Pacific Northwest, known from Alaska to Oregon, but rare throughout the region. Occurs on shaded twigs of deciduous trees and shrubs in humid habitats, rarely in exposed situations. The two Oregon sites are on the immediate coast at elevations of 15–30 feet.

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LI	<i>Lobaria linita</i>	Lichen	CF	Occurs sporadically in the European Alps, Norway, Siberia, eastern Asia, and North America. It is strongly associated with old-growth and climax forests, prefers the lower boles of conifers, especially Pacific silver fir, but in drier habitats or at higher elevations it may also grow on moss-covered boulders or rock outcrops in cool, shaded, humid microsites.
LI	<i>Microcalicium arenarium</i>	Lichen	CF	Found in the Pacific Northwest from Alaska south to California, Scandinavia, Europe, Asia, eastern North America, Australasia, and southern South America. Occurs on free-living green algae or leprose lichens growing in drier microhabitats such as bark, wood, root, and rock faces that are sheltered from precipitation.
LI	<i>Niebla cephalota</i>	Lichen	CF	Endemic to western North America, ranging from Baja California, north to Washington along the immediate coast. In the Pacific Northwest, it is found on exposed Sitka spruce, Hooker's willow, Monterey cypress and shore pine in open forests, forest edges, and scrublands along windswept coastal headlands, sand dunes, stabilized deflation plains, and marshy swales of the immediate coast.
LI	<i>Pannaria rubiginella</i>	Lichen	CF	Pacific Northwest from British Columbia to California and Chile. On bark and wood in cool, moist habitats along the Pacific coast.
LI	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>	Lichen	CF	Known from the Americas and western Europe. Grows on wood and bark of trees and shrubs within a few kilometers of ocean at or near sea-level.
LI	<i>Pilophorus nigricaulis</i>	Lichen	CF	Occurs in Japan and on the west coast of North America, from Alaska south to Oregon, west of the Cascade crest. Grows on rock substrates primarily in non-forest communities from 130 to 4,700 ft. elevation.
LI	<i>Ramalina pollinaria</i>	Lichen	CF, MZ, RI	Known in the Pacific Northwest from Alaska south to California and east to the Rocky Mountains, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, eastern North America, Scandinavia, Europe, and Israel. In the Pacific Northwest, it occurs on bark and wood of various trees and shrubs, shaded rocks at low elevation.
LI	<i>Stereocaulon spathuliferum</i>	Lichen	CF	Circumboreal. In the Pacific Northwest from Alaska south to Oregon, in and west of the Cascade Range. Grows on basalt blocks of talus slopes, 3,000–5,000 ft. elevation.
LI	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Lichen	CF, MZ	Known from mostly tropical and subtropical areas. In the Pacific Northwest it occurs in Oregon and California on exposed headlands and dunes of the immediate coast.
LI	<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>	Lichen	SC, MG	Endemic to western North America and known from only a few extremely small, localized and widely scattered populations in south-central Washington, central Oregon, southern Idaho, and central and southern California. It occurs on soil in arid to semi-arid shrub-steppe, grassland or savannah communities up to 3,281 ft.
LI	<i>Tholurna dissimilis</i>	Lichen	CF	Known from western Canada, Washington and Oregon and Scandinavia. In the Pacific Northwest, grows on krummholz or flag-form subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce on windswept ridges in the upper montane and subalpine zones up to timberline.
LI	<i>Usnea nidulans</i>	Lichen	CF	Known from the Pacific Northwest and South America. Grows on conifers and deciduous trees exclusively in hypermaritime forests on the immediate coast and in the

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				Coast Ranges.
VA	<i>Abronia umbellata</i> ssp. <i>breviflora</i>	Pink sandverbena	MZ	On sandy beaches and foredunes within the Coast Range from California to British Columbia
VA	<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	California maiden-hair	CF	On seasonally moist, shaded, rocky banks, cliffs, canyons, and ravines in the Coast Range and Klamath Mountains in Oregon and California
VA	<i>Agoseris elata</i>	Tall agoseris	MG, OHW, CF	Meadows, shrubby slopes and open woodlands, 1,600–3,200 ft. elevation; East Cascade Range and West Cascade Range and Crest
VA	<i>Agrostis howellii</i>	Howell’s bentgrass	RK, CF	Shady woodlands at base of cliffs; West Cascade Range and Crest and Willamette Valley
VA	<i>Allium peninsulare</i>	Peninsular onion	CH	Dry slopes, flats, < 1,100 m; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest, and California
VA	<i>Arabis koehleri</i> var. <i>koehleri</i>	Koehler’s rockcress	RK	Dry, rocky cliffs, 225–280 m; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Arabis modesta</i>	Rogue canyon rockcress	RK, RI	Known from Oregon in Jackson and Josephine Counties and from California. Grows on moist shaded banks, slopes, rocky canyon walls, talus, and basaltic cliffs, 150–500 m.
VA	<i>Arctostaphylos hispidula</i>	Gasquet manzanita	SE, SC, CF	Rocky serpentine soils or sandstone, open shrub and forests, not fire tolerant; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, and California
VA	<i>Arnica viscosa</i>	Shasta arnica	RK	Scree, talus gullies, and slopes w/ seasonal water runoff, 1,750–2,500 m; West Cascade Range and Crest, and California
VA	<i>Artemisia pycnocephala</i>	Coastal sagewort	MZ, RK	Rocky or sandy soils, coastal strand; Coast Range, and California
VA	<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	Grass-fern	RK	Cliffs of various substrates, 700–2,900 m; West Cascade Range and Crest, and California
VA	<i>Astragalus californicus</i>	California milk-vetch	MG	Dry, open areas in scrub, woodland, valleys and canyons, 1,000–2,700 ft.; Klamath Mountains, and California
VA	<i>Astragalus gambelianus</i>	Gambel milk-vetch	MG, SC	Open, grassy areas, scrub, 50–900 m; Klamath Mountains, and California
VA	<i>Astragalus peckii</i>	Peck’s milk-vetch	RK, MG	Very dry sites, on loose sandy soil or pumice, 900–1,100 m; Blue Mountains and East Cascade Range
VA	<i>Bensoniella oregana</i>	Bensonia	CF, RI, SW	Wet meadows, bogs and streams in deep soils under conifer forests; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, and California
VA	<i>Botrychium montanum</i>	Mountain grape-fern	CF, RI	Shady coniferous forest, edges of bogs, cedar swamps, 1,000–2,000 m; Blue Mountains, East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range and Crest; California, Montana, Washington, and British Columbia
VA	<i>Botrychium pumicola</i>	Pumice grape-fern	RK, CF	Fine pumice gravel on open slopes, dense lodgepole pine stands, 1,900–2,500 m; East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range and Crest; California
VA	<i>Brodiaea terrestris</i>	Dwarf brodiaea	MZ, MG	Grassland, open woodlands, 0–1,500 m; Coast Range; California
VA	<i>Calamagrostis breweri</i>	Brewer’s reedgrass	RI	Moist subalpine and alpine meadows, lake margins, streambanks, 1,300–3,800 m; West Cascade Range and Crest; California

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
VA	<i>Callitriche marginata</i>	Winged water-starwort	RI	In water or on wet ground; Columbia Basin, Klamath Mountains; British Columbia, and California
VA	<i>Calochortus coxii</i>	Crinite mariposa-lily	SE, MG	serpentine open grassy slopes or woods, 200–1,000 m; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Calochortus greenei</i>	Greene's mariposa-lily	SC, MG	Shrubby hillsides, open woodlands, dry soils and slopes, 700-1,100 m; East Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Calochortus howellii</i>	Howell's mariposa-lily	SE	Dry, rock serpentine soils, 300–500 m; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Calochortus monophyllus</i>	One-leaved mariposa-lily	RK, MG	Wooded slopes, clay-loam soils, 400–1,200 m; East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range and Crest; California
VA	<i>Calochortus persistens</i>	Siskiyou mariposa-lily	SE, RK	Rocky openings within montane shrub plant community; Klamath Mountains; 1310-1829 m.
VA	<i>Calochortus umpquaensis</i>	Umpqua mariposa-lily	SE, MG	Grassland-forest ecotones on serpentine soils, 300–500m; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest
VA	<i>Camassia howellii</i>	Howell's camas	SE, OHW, MG	Serpentine open, seasonally wet slopes; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Cardamine pattersonii</i>	Saddle mountain bittercress	RI, MG	Moss mats over bare rocks, moist cliffs and other rocky slopes, grassy balds, and wet, mossy-gravelly creek banks, 840–960 m; Coast Range
VA	<i>Carex brevicaulis</i>	Short stemmed sedge	MZ, RI	Dry, open, sandy or rocky slopes, cliffs, and dunes, 0–90 m; Coast Range; Washington, California
VA	<i>Carex capitata</i>	Capitate sedge	RI, SW	Wet places, meadows, slopes, 1,900–3,900 m; Northern Basin and Range, East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range and Crest; Idaho, Nevada, Washington
VA	<i>Carex comosa</i>	Bristly sedge	RI, SW	Swamps and wet thickets, stream, pond, and lakeshores, 0–700 m; East Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley; California, Idaho, Washington
VA	<i>Carex diandra</i>	Lesser panicled sedge	RI	Swampy, marshy, or boggy areas, 0–2,800 m; East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range and Crest; California, Nevada, Washington
VA	<i>Carex klamathensis</i>	A sedge	RI	Boreal fens, calcareous floating mats, 0–1,100m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>americana</i>	Slender sedge	RI	Bogs, calcareous fens, sedge meadows, and shallow marshes; Blue Mountains, East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range and Crest; California, Idaho, Washington
VA	<i>Carex livida</i>	Pale sedge	RI	Boreal fens, calcareous floating mats, 0–1,100m; Coast Range, West Cascade Range and Crest; California, Idaho, Washington
VA	<i>Carex macrocephala</i>	Bighead sedge	CD	coastal sand dunes; Coast Range; Washington, Alaska, British Columbia
VA	<i>Carex macrochaeta</i>	Large-awn sedge	RI	in spray zone of waterfalls or on seepy, N-facing cliffs; Coast Range, West Cascade Range; Washington
VA	<i>Carex nervina</i>	Sierra nerved sedge	MG	Subalpine meadows, 1,200–3,000 m; Klamath Mountains; California, Nevada
VA	<i>Carex retrorsa</i>	Retrorse sedge	SW, RI	Swamps, wet thickets, often along streams, marshes, sedge meadows, 0–1,900 m; Blue Mountains, Columbia Basin, West Cascade Range and Crest, Willamette Valley; Idaho, Washington

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
VA	<i>Castilleja chlorotica</i>	Green-tinged paintbrush	CF	In loose sandy soils, often in ponderosa pine woods, 1,400–2,500 m; Blue Mountains, East Cascade Range
VA	<i>Cheilanthes covillei</i>	Coville's lip-fern	RK	Rocky slopes, cliffs, and ledges, 100–2,500 m; West Cascade Range and Crest; California, Nevada
VA	<i>Cheilanthes intertexta</i>	Coastal lipfern	RK	Rocky slopes and ledges, 500–2,800 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Chlorogalum angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved amole	MG, OHW	Heavy soils of grassland or woodland, 0–500 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i>	Point reyes bird's beak	RI	Coastal salt marshes, inland alkaline flats; Oregon and California
VA	<i>Cicendia quadrangularis</i>	Timwort	RI, OHW, SW, MG, RK	Crevices, bases of rocks, coastal wetlands, vernal pools, moist valley grassland and oak woodland, 0–2,700 m; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley; California
VA	<i>Collomia mazama</i>	Mt. Mazama collomia	CF, RI, MG	Alpine meadows and slopes and dry rocky places in black hemlock, fir, or lodgepole forest, 900–1,850 m; West Cascade Range and Crest
VA	<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	Three-leaf goldthread	CF, RI	Wet to mesic, coniferous and mixed forests, bogs, willow scrub, and tundra, 0–1,500 m; West Cascade Range and Crest; British Columbia
VA	<i>Corydalis aquae-gelidae</i>	Cold-water corydalis	RI, CF	Perennial streams, seep, and springs; West Cascade Range; Washington
VA	<i>Cryptantha leiocarpa</i>	Seaside cryptantha	MZ	Sandy soils, dunes, <200 m; Coast Range; California
VA	<i>Cryptantha milo-bakeri</i>	Milo baker's cryptantha	RK	Rocky or gravelly soils, generally coniferous forest; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	Steller's rockbrake	RK	Sheltered calcareous cliff crevices and rock ledges, typically in coniferous forest, 0–3,000 m; Blue Mountains; Nevada, Washington
VA	<i>Cyperus acuminatus</i>	Short-pointed cyperus	RI, SW	Wet, often sandy shores, and damp, disturbed soils, 0–1,500 m; Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley; California, Washington
VA	<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	Clustered lady's-slipper	CF	Coniferous forest, often late-successional; Blue Mountains, East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range and Crest; California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
VA	<i>Delphinium nudicaule</i>	Red larkspur	RK, OHW	Wooded, rocky slopes, moist talus, cliff faces, 0–2,600 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Delphinium nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's larkspur	RI, MG	Rock outcrops, rocky meadows, 20–300 m; East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range and Crest, Willamette Valley; Washington, British Columbia
VA	<i>Dicentra pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered bleedingheart	RK, CF	Openings in coniferous forests, in volcanic and granitic soils, 1,200–2,700 m; Klamath Range; California
VA	<i>Diplacus bolanderi</i>	Bolander's monkeyflower	RK, SC, OHW	Burns, openings in chaparral, foothill woodland, yellow pine forest, <6500 ft.; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Diplacus congdonii</i>	Congdon's monkeyflower	RK	Disturbed areas or seepage, gen. granitic soils, 120–1,100 m; Klamath Mountains; California

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
VA	<i>Diplacus tricolor</i>	Three-colored monkey-flower	RI, SW	Vernally wet depressions, streambanks, <600 m; Northern Basin and Range, East Cascade Range, Willamette Valley; California
VA	<i>Dodecatheon austrofrigidum</i>	Frigid shootingstar	RI	Steep basalt slopes along rivers, 30–915 m; Coast Range; Washington
VA	<i>Draba howellii</i>	Howell’s whitlow-grass	RK	Rock crevices, 2,000–3,000 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Epilobium oregonum</i>	Oregon willow-herb	SW, RI	Ultramafics, bogs, small streams, ditches, 500–1,600 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Ericameria arborescens</i>	Golden fleece	CF, OHW, SC	Woodland, open forest, chaparral, esp. after fire, <1,200 m; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains; California, Nevada
VA	<i>Erigeron cervinus</i>	Siskiyou daisy	SE, MG, RK	Open, rocky slopes, meadows, pine to fir woods, 900–1,900 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Erigeron howellii</i>	Howell’s daisy	RK, MG	Moist, often rocky places w/in mixed coniferous forest with Columbia River Gorge; West Cascade Range; Washington
VA	<i>Eriogonum lobbii</i>	Lobb’s buckwheat	RK, MG, SC	Gravelly to rocky or talus slopes, mixed grassland, shrub, and sagebrush communities, montane, subalpine, or alpine conifer woodlands; Klamath Mountains; California, Nevada
VA	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>glaberrimum</i>	Green buckwheat	MG	Sand or gravel, 1,600–2,300 m; East Cascade Range; California
VA	<i>Eriophorum chamissonis</i>	Russet cotton-grass	RI	Peat, bogs, marshes, muskegs, 0–3,000 m; Coast Range; British Columbia
VA	<i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved filaree	MG, SC	Known from southern Oregon and California. Grows in open sites, grassland and scrub, <1200 m.
VA	<i>Erythranthe inflatula</i>	Disappearing monkeyflower	SW, RI	Moist gravelly, rocky areas, stream edges, in sagebrush-juniper zones; Blue Mountains, Northern Basin and Range, Columbia Basin, East Cascade Range; California, Idaho
VA	<i>Erythronium elegans</i>	Coast range fawn-lily	MG, CF, SC, RK	Meadows and open coniferous forest, 800–1,000 m; Coast Range
VA	<i>Erythronium howellii</i>	Howell’s adder’s-tongue	CF, SE, SC, MG	Serpentine influence, meadows, open woodlands, mixed conifer; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Eschscholzia caespitosa</i>	Gold poppy	RK, MG, SC	Open chaparral, rocky slopes, 0–1,500 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Eucephalus gormanii</i>	Gorman’s aster	RK, CF	Open rocky slopes and exposed cliffs, 1,200–1,900 m; West Cascade Range and Crest
VA	<i>Eucephalus vialis</i>	Wayside aster	CF, MG, OHW	Dry open oak or coniferous woods, gen. harsher clay soils, 200–500 m; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest, Willamette Valley; California
VA	<i>Frasera umpquaensis</i>	Umpqua swertia	CF	Coniferous forests dominated by true firs; in damp, shaded sites under forest canopy, forest edges, occasionally in the open, 3,000–6,100 (6,500) feet; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest; California

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VA	<i>Fritillaria camschatcensis</i>	Black lily	MG, RI	Moist areas from near tidal flats to mountain meadows, 0–1,000 m; Coast Range, West Cascade Range; Washington
VA	<i>Gentiana newberryi</i> var. <i>newberryi</i>	Newberry's gentian	SW, MG	sites under forest canopy, forest edges, occasionally in the open; East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range and Crest; California
VA	<i>Gentiana plurisetosa</i>	Elegant gentian	SW	Coniferous forest, meadows, mesic, 1,230–1,938 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Gentiana setigera</i>	Waldo gentian	SW, SE, MG	Serpentine bogs and wet meadows; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Gilia millefoliata</i>	Seaside gilia	MZ	Stabilized coastal dunes, < 10 m; Coast Range; California
VA	<i>Hackelia bella</i>	Beautiful stickseed	MG	Streambanks, roadsides, forest opening, 900–2,000 m; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest; California
VA	<i>Hastingsia bracteosa</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i>	Purple-flowered rush-lily	SW, SE	Ultramafic riverbeds that have year-round water in rooting horizon and wet, open, sunny bogs, 500–700 m; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Hastingsia bracteosa</i> var. <i>bracteosa</i>	Large-flowered rush-lily	SW, SE	Bogs, moist open meadows, seeps and wetlands often overlying serpentine or peridotite rock formations, < 240 m; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Salt heliotrope	SW	Moist to dry saline soils, < 2,100 m; Blue Mountains, Northern Basin and Range, Columbia Basin, East Cascades Range, Willamette Valley; California, Nevada
VA	<i>Hesperocyparis bakeri</i>	Baker's cypress	CF, SE	Mixed evergreen forests, often serpentine; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest; California
VA	<i>Hieracium horridum</i>	Shaggy hawkweed	RK	Boulders, gravels, meadows, pine forests, 1,500–3,700 m; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest; California
VA	<i>Horkelia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	Shaggy horkelia	MG, OHW	Grassland and oak savannah remnants, grassy balds; Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley
VA	<i>Horkelia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>tridentata</i>	Three-toothed horkelia	MG, OHW, CF	Dry, open coniferous forest, 300–2,500 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	Whorled marsh-pennywort	MZ, RI	Along edges of coastal and inland lakes, swampy ground, wetlands, < 100 m; Coast Range, Willamette Valley; California
VA	<i>Iliamna latibracteata</i>	California globe-mallow	CF, RI	Moist ground and stream sides in conifer forests, 500–2,000 m; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest; California
VA	<i>Iris tenax</i> var. <i>gormanii</i>	Gorman's iris	MG	Dry soils in fields and open woods; Willamette Valley
VA	<i>Kalmiopsis fragrans</i>	Fragrant kalmiopsis	RK, CF	Mixed coniferous forest, commonly on or closely adjacent to talus slopes, boulder piles, or pillars of silicified tuff, 450–1,350 m; West Cascade Range and Crest
VA	<i>Keckiella lemmonii</i>	Bush beardtongue	CF, OHW, SC	Rocky slopes, coniferous and mixed forests, chaparral, 200–1,900 m; Klamath Mountains; California, Nevada
VA	<i>Lathyrus holochlorus</i>	Thin-leaved peavine	OHW, CF, MG	Open forests and thickets, margins of woods, roadsides; Willamette Valley
VA	<i>Lewisia columbiana</i> var. <i>columbiana</i>	Columbia lewisia	RK	Rocky slopes and crevices, 500–2,300 m; West Cascade Range and Crest; Washington

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VA	<i>Lewisia leeana</i>	Lee's lewisia	RK, CF	Sandy, rocky places, pine forests, 1,300–3,300 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Limnanthes alba</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i>	Slender meadow-foam	SW	Wet, open, serpentine valley bottomlands, meadows, intermittent creeks; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range
VA	<i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>bellingiana</i>	Bellinger's meadow-foam	SW, SC, OHW	Edges of vernal pools or seasonally wet, rocky, open meadows and grassy openings in oak/pine/buckbrush chaparral; East Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest; East Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range and Crest; California
VA	<i>Limnanthes pumila</i> ssp. <i>pumila</i>	Dwarf meadow-foam	SW	Edges of vernal pools and wet meadows; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Limonium californicum</i>	Western marsh-rosemary	SW, RI	Coastal strand, salt marshes, beaches, alkaline flats, 0–50 m; Oregon and California
VA	<i>Lomatium engelmannii</i>	Englemann's desert-parsley	SE	Gravelly serpentine slopes w/in conifer forests, usu. Jeffrey pine, 1,150–2,300 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Lotus stipularis</i>	Stipuled trefoil	CF, RI, SC	Open pine forests, streambeds, chaparral, mixed conifer forest, chaparral, 0–4,000 ft.; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Lupinus tracyi</i>	Tracy's lupine	CF	Dry, open montane forest, 1,500–2,000 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Bog club-moss	SW, RI	Peat bogs, lakeshores, marshes, 0–2,000 m; Coast Range, East and West Cascade Range; California, Idaho, Montana
VA	<i>Lycopodium complanatum</i>	Ground cedar	CF	Moist coniferous forest; Blue Mountains, West Cascade Range; Idaho, Washington
VA	<i>Meconella oregana</i>	White fairypoppy	OHW, MG, SW	Open ground, moist sandy, gravelly areas, 0–300 m; East and West Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains; Washington, British Columbia
VA	<i>Navarretia willamettensis</i>	Willamette navarretia	SW	Willamette Valley of western Oregon; grows in vernal pools and similar habitat
VA	<i>Nemacladus capillaris</i>	Slender nemacladus	RK	Dry slopes, burned areas in chaparral, yellow pine forest, 2,000–4,500 ft.; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range; California
VA	<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Adder's-tongue	MZ, RI, SW	Marsh edges, low pastures, 1,100–2,000 m; Blue Mountains, Coast Range, West Cascade Range; California, Idaho, Washington
VA	<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	Coffee fern	RK, SE, OHW, SC	Rocky outcrops or dry areas, 30–1,800 m; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley; California
VA	<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California bird's-foot cliff-brake	RK	California and southern Oregon; grows on cliffs and rocky slopes, 1800–3000 m.
VA	<i>Penstemon glaucinus</i>	Blue-leaved penstemon	CF, RK	Open understory of lodgepole or white-bark pine, occ. Ponderosa; East Cascade Range
VA	<i>Perideridia erythrorhiza</i>	Red-rooted yampah	MG, OHW, SW	Moist meadows, poor drained soils, open woodlands and pine forests, < 1,525 m; East Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range
VA	<i>Phacelia argentea</i>	Silvery phacelia	MZ	Coastal sand dunes and sandy bluffs; Coast Range; California

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VA	<i>Phacelia leonis</i>	Siskiyou phacelia	CF, SE	Moist to wet meadows, gravelly serpentine soils, openings in conifer forests, 1200–1900 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Pilularia americana</i>	American pillwort	SW	Vernal pools, mud flats, lake margins, 50–600 m; Blue Mountains, Northern Basin and Range, East Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Plagiobothrys austinae</i>	Austin's plagiobothrys	SW	Vernal pools, wet sites, < 500 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Plagiobothrys figuratus</i> ssp. <i>corallicarpus</i>	Coral seeded allocarya	SW, RI	Wet meadows, riparian areas, intermittent streams, valley floor; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range
VA	<i>Plagiobothrys greenei</i>	Greene's popcorn flower	SW, RI	Wet sites, grassland to woodland; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range; California
VA	<i>Poa rhizomata</i>	Timber bluegrass	CF, MG	Shady, moist slopes in forest, rich, loose soils, <100 m; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range; California
VA	<i>Pogogyne floribunda</i>	Profuse-flowered mesa mint	SW	Vernal pools and edges of seasonal ponds and intermittent flooded drainages, <1,500 m; Northern Basin and Range, East Cascade Range; California, Idaho
VA	<i>Polystichum californicum</i>	California sword-fern	RI, RK	Woods, streambanks to rocky open slopes w/ moisture, < 800 m; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range, Willamette Valley; California, Washington
VA	<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	Rafinesque's pondweed	RI	Shallow water, ditches, ponds, lakes, < 2,500 m; Northern Basin and Range, East Cascade Range; California, Idaho, Nevada, Washington
VA	<i>Prosartes parvifolia</i>	Siskiyou fairy bells	CF	Northern California and southern Oregon in the Siskiyou Mountains; grows in shaded forest understories and forest edges as well as on adjacent exposed roadside slopes and at logged and burned sites, 600–1,525 m.
VA	<i>Pyrola dentata</i>	Toothleaf pyrola	CF, OHW, SE, RK	Northwestern California to southwest British Columbia, Baja California; mixed conifer forest, mixed conifer and oak woodland, pine woodland, forested serpentine and volcanic areas, hillsides of decomposed granite or loose, coarse sand or gravel near rocky outcrops; 55–2,900 m.
VA	<i>Pyrrocoma racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	Racemose pyrrocoma	SW, MZ	Coastal valleys and marshes, 0–300 m; Willamette Valley; California
VA	<i>Rafinesquia californica</i>	California chicory	CH, OHW	open sites in scrub, woodland; often common after fire; 100–1,500 m; Klamath Mountains; California, Nevada
VA	<i>Ranunculus austrooreganus</i>	Southern Oregon buttercup	OHW, MG	Open oak savannahs and grasslands and along margins of rocky vernal pools; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range
VA	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Redberry	SC	Chaparral, montane forests, < 2,000m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	White beakrush	RI	Acid, sphagnum, boggy, open sites, 0–2,000 m; Coast Range, West Cascade Range; California, Idaho, Washington
VA	<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>pubiflorum</i>	Straggly gooseberry	CF	Coastal bluffs, forest edges, < 650 m; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range; California
VA	<i>Romanzoffia thompsonii</i>	Thompson's mistmaiden	MG, SW, RK, RI	Moist rocky areas, wet cliffs, 750–6,000 ft.; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range, Willamette Valley

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
VA	<i>Rorippa columbiae</i>	Columbia cress	RI, SW	Meadows, playas, river margins; Blue Mountains, Northern Basin and Range, Columbia Basin, East and West Cascade Range, Willamette Valley; California, Washington
VA	<i>Rotala ramosior</i>	Lowland toothcup	RI, SW	Wet places, lake and pond margins, streams, < 1900 m; Northern Basin and Range, East Cascade Range, Willamette Valley; California, Washington
VA	<i>Saxifragopsis fragarioides</i>	Joint-leaved saxifrage	RK	Rock crevices, 1,500–3,000 m; Klamath Mountains; California, Washington
VA	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	Scheuchzeria	RI, SW	Bogs, lake margins, Cascades, 1,400–2,000m; East Cascade Range, West Cascade Range; California, Idaho, Washington
VA	<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	Water clubrush	RI, SW	Submerged to emergent in water, 10–2,200 m; Coast Range, East Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range; California, Idaho, Washington
VA	<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>	Drooping bulrush	RI, SW	Marshes, wet meadows, 0–600 m; East Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range, Willamette Valley; California
VA	<i>Sedum moranii</i>	Rogue River stonecrop	RK, SE	Open, dry serpentine outcrops and cliffs, 180–830 m; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Sericocarpus rigidus</i>	White-topped aster	MG	Open grassland in lowlands of Willamette Valley-Puget Trough, 100–550 ft.; Willamette Valley; Washington, British Columbia
VA	<i>Sidalcea hendersonii</i>	Henderson’s sidalcea	RI	Tidally influenced areas; Coast Range, Marine; Washington, British Columbia
VA	<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>petraea</i>	Hickman’s checkerbloom	MG, RK, SC	Where fresh water from lakes or streams; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>patula</i>	Coast checker bloom	MZ, MG	Open coniferous forest, coastal prairie, and coastal bluff scrub. Below 2,300 ft.; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Silene hookeri</i> ssp. <i>bolanderi</i>	Bolander’s catchfly	SE, OHW	Serpentine, rocky slopes, northern oak woodlands to yellow pine forests, < 5,000 ft.; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Sisyrinchium hitchcockii</i>	Hitchcock’s blue-eyed grass	MG	Grassy areas, openings in woods, WV and Umpqua V, 200–1,000 m; Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley; California
VA	<i>Sisyrinchium sarmentosum</i>	Pale blue-eyed grass	MG, SW	Wet meadows in forest openings, primarily Pacific Silver and Grand Fir zones, 490–1,200 m; West Cascade Range; Washington
VA	<i>Solanum parishii</i>	Parish’s horse-nettle	CF, OHW, SC	Dry chaparral, oak/pine woodland, pine forest, < 2,000 m; Klamath Valley, West Cascade Range; California
VA	<i>Sophora leachiana</i>	Western sophora	OHW, CF	Open, disturbed sites (often in clearcuts) w/in mixed conifer/oak, often serpentine; Klamath Mountains
VA	<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i>	Common jewel flower	SW, CF, OHW, MG, SC	Dry, open grasslands, chaparral, open conifer/oak woodland, sometimes on serpentine, 15–1,300 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Streptanthus howellii</i>	Howell’s streptanthus	SE, OHW	Rocky serpentine in open conifer/hardwood forest, 600–1,500 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Streptopus streptopoides</i>	Kruhsea	CF	Dense, damp coniferous forests, 0–1,600 m; West Cascade Range; British Columbia

Taxon Group*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat Group†	Habitat‡
VA	<i>Sullivantia oregana</i>	Oregon sullivantia	RK	Moist cliffs, esp. near waterfalls, 250–1,600 ft.; West Cascade Range, Willamette Valley; Washington
VA	<i>Tetrapteron graciliflorum</i>	Slender-flowered evening-primrose	MG, SC, OHW	Open or shrubby slopes, grassland, oak; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Trillium kurabayashii</i>	Siskiyou trillium	CF, RI, SC, OHW	Moist conifer/hardwood forest, predominantly deciduous flat woods along streams, 20–500 m; Coast Range, Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Humped bladderwort	SW, RI	Shallow water, mud, 10–2,300 m; Coast Range, West Cascade Range, Willamette Valley; California, Idaho, Washington
VA	<i>Utricularia minor</i>	Lesser bladderwort	SW, RI	Shallow acidic waters, 800–2,900 m; Blue Mountains, North Basin and Range, Coast Range, East Cascade Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range; California, Idaho, Nevada, Washington
VA	<i>Utricularia ochroleuca</i>	Northern bladderwort	RI	Shallow acidic waters, 1,300–2,400 m; West Cascade Range; California, Washington, British Columbia
VA	<i>Viola primulifolia</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i>	Western bog violet	SE, SW	Serpentine bogs, fens, swamps, or marshes, below 800 m; Klamath Mountains; California
VA	<i>Wolffia borealis</i>	Dotted water-meal	RI, SW	Freshwater wetlands, ponds, sloughs, < 1,000m; West Cascade Range, Willamette Valley; Washington
VA	<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	Columbia water-meal	RI, SW	Freshwater wetlands, ponds, sloughs, < 200 m; Klamath Mountains, West Cascade Range, Willamette Valley; California
VA	<i>Zigadenus fontanus</i>	Small-flowered death camas	MG, SW, SE	Vernally moist or marshy areas, often on serpentine, < 500 m; Klamath Mountains; California

* Taxon Groups:

BR = Bryophyte

FU = Fungi

LI = Lichen

VA = Vascular Plant

† Habitat Groups:

CF = Conifer/Mixed Evergreen Forest

MG = Meadows/Grassland

MZ = Maritime Zone

OHW = Oak/Hardwood Woodlands

RI = Riparian and Aquatic

RK = Rocky Areas Outcrops/Scree

SC = Shrub Community

SE = Serpentine Areas

SW = Seasonal Wetland Fens/Vernal Pools

‡ Habitat Descriptions from: Interagency Special Status/Sensitive Species Program Species Fact Sheets and Conservation Planning Documents

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/sfpnw/issssp/planning-documents/species-guides.shtml>.

Table N-3. Survey and Manage species in the No Action alternative

Taxon*	December 2003 Category†	Species with Uncertain Outcomes from 2004 FEIS to Remove S&M‡ Alt. 2	2015 ISSSSP Status§	Occurrence Within Decision Area¶	Name and Geographic Area on December 2003 List#	Common Name (common names provided for vascular plants only)	Current Name (if different from name on 2003 list)
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Acanthophysium farlowii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Albatrellus avellaneus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Albatrellus caeruleoporus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Albatrellus ellisii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Alpova alexsmithii</i>	Fungus	<i>Rhizopogon alexsmithii</i>
FU	B			D	<i>Alpova olivaceotinctus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Arcangeliella camphorata</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Arcangeliella crassa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Arcangeliella lactarioides</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Asterophora lycoperdoides</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Asterophora parasitica</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Baeospora myriadophylla</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Balsamia nigrens</i>	Fungus	<i>Balsamia nigrens</i>
FU	B			D	<i>Boletus haematinus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Boletus pulcherrimus</i>	Fungus	
FU	A		SEN	D	<i>Bridgeoporus nobilissimus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Catathelasma ventricosum</i>	Fungus	<i>Catathelasma ventricosum</i>
FU	D			D	<i>Chalciporus piperatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	D	<i>Chamonixia caespitosa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Choiromyces alveolatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	D	<i>Choiromyces venosus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Chroogomphus loculatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Chrysomphalina grossula</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Clavariadelphus ligula</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Clavariadelphus occidentalis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Clavariadelphus sachalinensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Clavariadelphus subfastigiatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Clavariadelphus truncatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Clavulina castanopes</i> var. <i>lignicola</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Clitocybe senilis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Clitocybe subditopoda</i>	Fungus	
FU	F			S	<i>Collybia bakerensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Collybia racemosa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Cordyceps ophioglossoides</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Cortinarius barlowensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Cortinarius boulderensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Cortinarius cyanites</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Cortinarius depauperatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Cortinarius magnivelatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Cortinarius olympianus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Cortinarius speciosissimus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		S	<i>Cortinarius tabularis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Cortinarius umidicola</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Cortinarius valgus</i>	Fungus	

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FU	B			S	<i>Cortinarius variipes</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Cortinarius verrucisporus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Cortinarius wiebeae</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Cudonia monticola</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Cyphellostereum laeve</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	D	<i>Dermocybe humboldtensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Destuntzia fusca</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Destuntzia rubra</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Dichostereum boreale</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Elaphomyces anthracinus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Elaphomyces subviscidus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Endogone acrogena</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Endogone oregonensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Entoloma nitidum</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Fayodia bisphaerigera</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Fevansia aurantiaca</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Galerina cerina</i>	Fungus	
FU	E			D	<i>Galerina heterocystis</i>	Fungus	
FU	E			S	<i>Galerina sphagnicola</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Gastroboletus imbellus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Gastroboletus ruber</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Gastroboletus subalpinus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Gastroboletus turbinatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Gastroboletus vividus</i>	Fungus	
FU	E	X		N	<i>Gastrosuillus amaranthii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Gastrosuillus umbrinus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Gautieria magnicellaris</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Gautieria othii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Gelatinodiscus flavidus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Glomus radiatum</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Gomphus bonarii</i>	Fungus	
FU	F			D	<i>Gomphus clavatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	E	X		D	<i>Gomphus kauffmanii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Gymnomyces abietis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Gymnomyces nondistincta</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X	SEN	D	<i>Gyromitra californica</i>	Fungus	<i>Pseudorhizina californica</i>
FU	B			S	<i>Hebeloma olympianum</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Helvella crassitunicata</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Helvella elastica</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Hydnotrya inordinata</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Hydnotrya subnix</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Hydropus marginellus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Hygrophorus caeruleus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Hygrophorus karstenii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Hygrophorus vernalis</i>	Fungus	

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FU	B			D	<i>Hypomyces luteovirens</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Leucogaster citrinus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Leucogaster microsporus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Macowanites chlorinosmus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Macowanites lymanensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Macowanites mollis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Marasmius applanatipes</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Martellia fragrans</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Martellia idahoensis</i>	Fungus	<i>Cystangium idahoensis</i>
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Mycena hudsoniana</i>	Fungus	
FU	D			D	<i>Mycena overholtsii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Mycena quinaultensis</i>	Fungus	<i>Mycena quinaultensis</i>
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Mycena tenax</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Mythicomycetes corneipes</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Neolentinus adhaerens</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Neolentinus kauffmanii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Nivatogastrium nubigenum</i> , In entire range except Oregon Eastern Cascades and California Cascades Physiographic Provinces	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Octaviania cyanescens</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Octaviania macrospora</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Octavianina papyracea</i>	Fungus	<i>Zelleromyces papyracea</i>
FU	D			D	<i>Otidea leporina</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Otidea smithii</i>	Fungus	
FU	D			D	<i>Phaeocollybia attenuata</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X	SEN	D	<i>Phaeocollybia californica</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X	STR	D	<i>Phaeocollybia dissiliens</i>	Fungus	
FU	D	X		D	<i>Phaeocollybia fallax</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	D	<i>Phaeocollybia gregaria</i>	Fungus	
FU	D			D	<i>Phaeocollybia kauffmanii</i>	Fungus	
FU	F			D	<i>Phaeocollybia olivacea</i> , in Oregon	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	D	<i>Phaeocollybia oregonensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Phaeocollybia piceae</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X	STR	D	<i>Phaeocollybia pseudofestiva</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Phaeocollybia scatesiae</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Phaeocollybia sipei</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Phaeocollybia spadicea</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Phellodon atratus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Pholiota albivelata</i>	Fungus	<i>Stropharia albivelata</i>
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Podostroma alutaceum</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Polyozellus multiplex</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Pseudaleuria quinaultiana</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Ramaria abietina</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X	SEN	D	<i>Ramaria amyloidea</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Ramaria araiospora</i>	Fungus	

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FU	B	X		D	<i>Ramaria aurantiiscescens</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Ramaria botrytis</i> var. <i>aurantiiramosa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Ramaria celerivirescens</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Ramaria claviramulata</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		N	<i>Ramaria concolor</i> f. <i>marii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Ramaria concolor</i> f. <i>tsugina</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Ramaria conjunctipes</i> var. <i>sparsiramosa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Ramaria coulterae</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Ramaria cyaneigranosa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Ramaria gelatiniaurantia</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Ramaria gracilis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Ramaria hiliaris</i> var. <i>olympiana</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X	STR	D	<i>Ramaria largentii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Ramaria lorithamnus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Ramaria maculatipes</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Ramaria rainierensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	D	<i>Ramaria rubella</i> var. <i>blanda</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Ramaria rubribrunnescens</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Ramaria rubrievanescens</i>	Fungus	
FU	D			D	<i>Ramaria rubripermanens</i> , in Oregon	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Ramaria spinulosa</i> var. <i>diminutiva</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Ramaria stuntzii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Ramaria suecica</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Ramaria thiersii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Ramaria verlotensis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Rhizopogon abietis</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Rhizopogon atroviolaceus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Rhizopogon brunneiniger</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Rhizopogon chamaleontinus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	D	<i>Rhizopogon ellipsosporus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Rhizopogon evadens</i> var. <i>subalpinus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	D	<i>Rhizopogon exiguus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Rhizopogon flavofibrillosus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Rhizopogon inquinatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	D			D	<i>Rhizopogon truncatus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Rhodocybe speciosa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Rickenella swartzii</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Russula mustelina</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X	STR	D	<i>Sarcodon fuscoindicus</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Sedecula pulvinata</i>	Fungus	
FU	B	X		D	<i>Sowerbyella rhenana</i>	Fungus	
FU	D	X		D	<i>Sparassis crispa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			D	<i>Spathularia flavida</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		SEN	S	<i>Stagnicola perplexa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Thaxterogaster pavelekii</i>	Fungus	

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FU	D			D	<i>Tremiscus helvelloides</i>	Fungus	
FU	B			S	<i>Tricholoma venenatum</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Tricholomopsis fulvescens</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	D	<i>Tuber asa</i>	Fungus	
FU	B		STR	S	<i>Tuber pacificum</i>	Fungus	
LI	D			D	<i>Tylopilus porphyrosporus</i>	Fungus	
LI	A			D	<i>Bryoria pseudocapillaris</i>	Lichen	
LI	A			S	<i>Bryoria spiralifera</i>	Lichen	
LI	B		SEN	D	<i>Bryoria subcana</i>	Lichen	
LI	E		STR	S	<i>Buellia oidalea</i>	Lichen	
LI	B	X		D	<i>Calicium abietinum</i>	Lichen	
LI	E	X	STR	S	<i>Calicium adpersum</i>	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Cetrelia cetrarioides</i>	Lichen	
LI	B			D	<i>Chaenotheca chrysocephala</i>	Lichen	
LI	B			D	<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Chaenotheca subroscida</i>	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Chaenothecopsis pusilla</i>	Lichen	
LI	F	X		D	<i>Collema nigrescens</i> , In Washington and Oregon, except in Oregon Klamath Physiographic Province	Lichen	
LI	A			D	<i>Dendriscoaulon intricatum</i> , In Oregon outside of Coos, Curry, Douglas, Josephine, & Jackson Counties; Washington	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Dermatocarpon luridum</i>	Lichen	<i>Dermatocarpon meiophyllizum</i>
LI	E			D	<i>Fuscopannaria saubinetii</i>	Lichen	
LI	E	X	STR	S	<i>Heterodermia sitchensis</i>	Lichen	
LI	C			D	<i>Hypogymnia duplicata</i>	Lichen	
LI	E	X		S	<i>Hypogymnia vittata</i>	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	Lichen	
LI	E	X	STR	S	<i>Leptogium burnetiae</i> var. <i>hirsutum</i>	Lichen	<i>Leptogium burnetiae</i>
LI	A		SEN	S	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Leptogium rivale</i>	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Leptogium teretiusculum</i>	Lichen	
LI	A		SEN	D	<i>Lobaria linita</i> var. <i>tenuoir</i> , In Washington Western Cascades (south of Snoqualmie Pass), Western Lowlands, and Eastern Cascades Physiographic Provinces; Oregon	Lichen	
LI	B	X	SEN	D	<i>Microcalicium arenarium</i>	Lichen	

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LI	E			D	<i>Nephroma bellum</i> , In Oregon Klamath, Willamette Valley, and Eastern Cascades Physiographic Provinces; Washington Western Cascades (outside Gifford Pinchot NF), Eastern Cascades, and Olympic Peninsula Physiographic Provinces	Lichen	
LI	E	X		S	<i>Nephroma isidiosum</i>	Lichen	
LI	C	X		D	<i>Nephroma occultum</i>	Lichen	
LI	A		SEN	D	<i>Niebla cephalota</i>	Lichen	
LI	E		SEN	D	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Peltigera pacifica</i>	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Platismatia lacunosa</i> , all except Oregon Coast Range Physiographic Province	Lichen	
LI	A			D	<i>Pseudocyphellaria perpetua</i>	Lichen	
LI	A	X		D	<i>Pseudocyphellaria rainierensis</i>	Lichen	
LI	E	X		D	<i>Stenocybe clavata</i>	Lichen	
LI	A		SEN	D	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Lichen	
LI	B	X	SEN	S	<i>Tholurna dissimilis</i> , south of the Columbia River	Lichen	
LI	E			D	<i>Usnea hesperina</i>	Lichen	
LI	A			D	<i>Usnea longissima</i> , In Curry, Josephine, and Jackson Counties, Oregon; In California	Lichen	
BR	F			D	<i>Usnea longissima</i> , In Oregon, except in Curry, Josephine, and Jackson Counties; In Washington	Lichen	
BR	E	X		D	<i>Brotherella roellii</i>	Moss	
BR	B			D	<i>Diplophyllum plicatum</i>	Liverwort	
BR	E	X	SEN	S	<i>Herbertus aduncus</i>	Liverwort	
BR	B		STR	S	<i>Iwatsukiella leucotricha</i>	Moss	
BR	B	X	SEN	D	<i>Kurzia makinoana</i>	Liverwort	
BR	B	X	SEN	S	<i>Marsupella emarginata</i> var. <i>aquatica</i>	Liverwort	
BR	B			S	<i>Orthodontium gracile</i>	Moss	
BR	E			D	<i>Racomitrium aquaticum</i>	Moss	<i>Codriophorus ryszardii</i>
BR	B			S	<i>Rhizomnium nudum</i> , In Oregon	Moss	
BR	A			D	<i>Schistostega pennata</i>	Moss	
BR	A		SEN	S	<i>Tetraphis geniculata</i>	Moss	
BR	B	X		D	<i>Tritomaria exsectiformis</i>	Liverwort	
VA	B	X		D	<i>Tritomaria quinquentata</i>	Liverwort	
VA	A			D	<i>Botrychium minganense</i> , In Oregon and California	Gray moonwort	
VA	A		SEN	S	<i>Botrychium montanum</i>	Mountain grape-fern	
VA	A			S	<i>Coptis asplenifolia</i>	Spleenwort-leaved goldthread	<i>Coptis aspleniifolia</i>

Taxon*	December 2003 Category†	Species with Uncertain Outcomes from 2004 FEIS to Remove S&M‡ Alt. 2	2015 ISSSSP Status§	Occurrence Within Decision Area	Name and Geographic Area on December 2003 List#	Common Name (common names provided for vascular plants only)	Current Name (if different from name on 2003 list)
VA	A		SEN	S	<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	Three-leaf goldthread	
VA	A		SEN	D	<i>Corydalis aquae-gelidae</i>	Cold-water corydalis	
VA	C		SEN	D	<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i> , In Washington outside Eastern Cascades Physiographic Province; Oregon; California	Clustered lady's slipper	
VA	C			D	<i>Cypripedium montanum</i> , Entire range except Washington Eastern Cascades Physiographic Province	Mountain lady's slipper	
VA	A		SEN	D	<i>Eucephalus vialis</i>	Wayside aster	
VA	A			S	<i>Galium kamtschaticum</i> , In Washington Western Cascades (south of Snoqualmie Pass), Olympic Peninsula, and Eastern Cascades Physiographic Provinces; Oregon Western Cascades Physiographic Provinces	Boreal bedstraw	
VA	C			S	<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i> var. <i>orbiculata</i>	Large roundleaf orchid	

* Taxon: FU = Fungus; LI = Lichen; BR = Bryophyte; VA = Vascular Plant

† Survey and Manage Categories:

Category A = Manage all known sites; pre-disturbance surveys practical, strategic surveys

Category B = Manage all known sites; pre-disturbance surveys not practical and not applicable; strategic surveys

Category C = Manage high-priority sites; pre-disturbance surveys practical; strategic surveys

Category D = Manage high-priority sites; pre-disturbance surveys not practical or not necessary; strategic surveys

Category E = Manage all known sites; pre-disturbance survey not applicable; strategic surveys

Category F = known site management and pre-disturbance surveys not applicable; strategic surveys

‡ Species found to have uncertain outcomes in the Final Supplement to the 2004 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guideline, June 2007. See Table 3&4-17 Species Outcomes.

§ Interagency Special Status and Sensitive Program Lists: SEN = Sensitive; STR = Strategic

|| Occurrence: D = Documented to occur on BLM land; S = Suspected to occur on BLM land; N = No habitat available on BLM land

Species name as shown on the 2003 Survey and Manage species list

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