

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
1	Current as of: 10/01/2017						Occurrence by BLM NV District Office								
2	Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Designation and Ranking of others: NV Natural Heritage Program; US Forest Service; NV		Battle Mtn	Carson City	Elko	Ely	Southern NV	Winnemucca	Critical Habitat Designated	Recovery Plan		
3	<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>														
4	Amargosa Toad	<i>Anaxyrus nelsoni</i>	open, ponded, or flowing water, with riparian vegetative cover in an early-to-intermediate successional stage to form a partial canopy for shade with minimal emergent vegetation at the water's edges; adults also require adjacent vegetated uplands for nocturnal foraging	NDOW (SP); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)		x									
5	Arizona toad	<i>Anaxyrus microscaphus</i>	riparian areas from lowlands to high uplands including pine-oak scrubland; rocky stream courses; may occur along irrigation ditches and flooded fields, as well as streams bordered by willows and cottonwoods	FWS (petitioned 2013); ; NS-S (S2); NS (G3G4)					x		x				
6	Boreal toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas ssp.</i>	wide variety of habitats including desert springs and streams, meadows, marshes, woodland, mountain wetlands and agricultural land. It is also known from around ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and slow-moving rivers and streams; undertake seasonal migrations to and from breeding sites; newly metamorphosed young form large aggregations and migrate en masse to upland foraging areas. This species exhibits breeding site fidelity	no rankings						x					
7	Columbia spotted frog (including Toiyabe spotted frog subpopulation)	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	closely associated with clear, slow-moving or ponded surface waters, with little shade, and relatively constant water temperatures; Breeding and egg-laying occurs in waters with floating vegetation and larger ponds such as oxbows, lakes, stock ponds, and beaver-created ponds; overwintering occurs in spring heads and deep undercutts with overhanging vegetation and ice-covered deep ponds	NDOW (SP); USFS (S); NS-S (S2S3); NS (G4T23Q)		x			X				x		
8	Dixie Valley toad	<i>Anaxyrus williamsi sp. (Bufo williamsi)</i>	springs, seeps, streams, and similar inundated areas. Presently thought to be endemic to Dixie Valley and potentially a distinct species of western toad	NS-S (S1); NS (GU)					x						
9	Northern leopard frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	permanent ponds, swamps, marshes, and slow-moving streams throughout forest, open, and urban areas; normally inhabit water bodies with abundant aquatic vegetation.	NDOW (SP); NS-S (S2S3); NS (G5)		x	x	x	x				x		
10	Relict leopard frog	<i>Lithobates onca</i>	inhabit permanent streams, springs, and spring-fed wetlands; prefer relatively open shorelines where dense vegetation does not dominate; breeding habitat includes pools or slow moving side areas of streams, with or without emergent vegetation	NDOW (PA); NS-S (S1); NS (G1G2)								x			
11	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana sierra</i>	high elevation, lakes/slow-moving portions of streams; creeks and drainages in the mountains	FWS (E); NS-S (SH); NS (G2)							x				
12	Western toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	wide variety of habitats ranging from desert springs to mountain wetlands; various upland habitats around ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and slow-moving rivers and streams; sometimes they move up to a few kilometers through uplands; egg laying sites include shallow areas of ponds, lakes, or reservoirs, or pools of slow-moving streams	NS-S (S4); NS (G4)		x	x		x				x		
13	<b>ARACHNIDS</b>														
14	Nevada water mite	<i>Thermacarus nevadensis</i>	hot springs; distribution and ecology are incomplete	NDOW (EB); NS-S (SH); NS (GH)					x	x					

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15	<b>BIRDS</b>														
16	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	near lakes, reservoirs, rivers, marshes, and coasts; scattered breeding occurrences in Northern Nevada	FWS (DELISTED 2009); NDOW (SE); NS-S (S1B, S3N); NS (G5)		x	x		x	x	x				
17	Bendire's Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	desert, especially areas of tall vegetation, cholla cactus, creosote bush and yucca, and in juniper woodland	NS-S (S1); NS (G4)					x	x					
18	Black Rosy-finch	<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	breeds in alpine areas, usually near rock piles, and cliffs; winters in open country, including mountain meadows, high deserts, valleys, and plains	NS-S (S3); NS (G4)		x	x	x	x			x			
19	Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	arid sagebrush steppe; winter, occupy sagebrush shrublands similar to the breeding grounds, as well as a range of desert scrub habitats consisting mainly of saltbush and creosote	NDOW (SB); NS-S (S4B); NS (G5)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
20	Burrowing Owl (includes Western Burrowing Owl)	<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (A. c. <i>hypugaea</i> Western Burrowing Owl)	live in open habitats with sparse vegetation such as prairie, pastures, desert or shrubsteppe, and airports. In parts of their range they are closely associated with prairie dogs and ground squirrels, whose burrows they use for nests; Western Burrowing Owls breed throughout Nevada in salt desert scrub, Mojave shrub, and some sagebrush habitat, as well as in agricultural landscapes; winters most frequently in the southern half of Nevada, but has been recorded throughout the state during all months	NS-S (S3B); NS (G4); Western Burrowing Owl NS-S (S3B); NS (G4T4)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
21	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	sagebrush-grassland and mountain shrub habitats during summer; use areas dominated by perennial bunchgrasses like luebunch wheatgrass or Idaho fescue and the shrub layer, if present is dominated by big sagebrush and/or antelope bitterbrush; tall, broad-leaved mountain shrub and riparian cover types are critical components of winter habitat for sharp-tailed grouse; often move to higher elevations to get into moister sites that support greater amounts of these types of shrubs.	NDOW (GB); NS-S (G4T3); NS (G4)				x							
22	Crissal Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma crissale</i>	uncommon in Nevada during all seasons; dense brush along desert streams, mesquite thickets; habitat varies; may be found in the densest mesquite thickets along washes, but also in sparse brush in open areas; occurs in dense chaparral, among manzanita and other scrub, in the southwestern mountains.	NS-S (S3); NS (G5)		x					x				
23	Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	preferred habitat arid and semiarid grassland regions; open, level, or rolling prairies; foothills or middle elevation plateaus largely devoid of trees; and cultivated shelterbelts or riparian corridors	NS-S (S2); NS (G4)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
24	Flammulated Owl	<i>Psiloscops flammeolus</i>	open pine forest in mountains	NS-S (S4B); NS (G4)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
25	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	open country, especially around mountains, hills, and cliffs; use a variety of habitats ranging from arctic to desert, including tundra, shrublands, grasslands, coniferous forests, farmland, and areas along rivers and streams	NS-S (S4); NS (G5)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
26	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocots</i>	breeds in alpine areas, usually near snow fields or glaciers, talus, rockpiles, and cliffs; winters in open country, including mountain meadows, shrublands, roadsides, towns, cultivated areas, rocky hillsides, and margins of dry ditches	NS-S (S3N); NS (G5)		x	x	x	x			x			

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27	Great Basin Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii adastus</i>	montane riparian habitat, with some spillover into lowland riparian areas; found in both lowland and montane riparian habitats, and occasionally in other inundated areas such as aspen stands or wet meadows; uses the lower Colorado River corridor during migration.	USFS (S); NS-S (S1S2); NS (G5T5)		x	x	x	x	x	x				
28	Greater Sage-grouse (including BI-State DPS)	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	sagebrush steppe; nest in areas with relatively dense cover from big sagebrush; may use areas with rabbitbrush, greasewood, and grassy areas; leks are located in clear areas such as broad ridgetops, grassy swales, dry lakebeds, and sometimes recently burned areas. chick rearing areas include irrigated pastures, wet meadows, and alfalfa fields, in addition to sagebrush.	NDOW (GB); NS-S (S3); NS (G3G4)		x	x	x	x			x			
29	Le Conte's Thrasher	<i>Taosostoma lecontei</i>	desert scrub, mesquite, tall riparian brush and, locally, chaparral	NS-S (S2); NS (G4)		x			x	x					
30	least bittern (includes Western Least Bittern)	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> ; includes <i>Ixobrychus exilis hesperis</i>	habitat consists of tall emergent vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater. Prefers marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Forages in shallow water or along banks. Heavy growths of cattail, bulrush, wild rice, burreed, water smartweed, and reeds are favored feeding sites.	NS-S (S2B); NS (G5T3T4)		x	x								
31	Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	open pine woodlands, and other areas with scattered trees and snags; unlike other American woodpeckers, it enjoys sitting in the open as opposed to sitting in heavy tree cover	NS-S (S3); NS (G4)		x	x	x	x			x			
32	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	open country with short vegetation and well-spaced shrubs or low trees, particularly those with spines or thorns; frequent agricultural fields, pastures, old orchards, riparian areas, desert scrublands, savannas, prairies, golf courses, and cemeteries; are often seen along mowed roadsides with access to fence lines and utility poles.	NDOW (SB); NS-S (S4); NS (G4)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
33	Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	high plains, rangeland; Breeds in Nevada but does not overwinter; breeding habitat is mostly native dry grassland and sagebrush prairie; may favor areas with some damp low spots nearby, to provide better feeding area for the young; may nest in pastures that are not too heavily grazed, rarely in agricultural fields; in migration and winter often in farm fields, marshes, coastal mudflats, in addition to grasslands; on mostly featureless terrain, often chooses site close to conspicuous rock, shrub, or other object; nest is shallow scrape in ground, usually with sparse lining of grass, weeds; may have slight rim built up around edge.	NS-S (S2S3B); NS (G5)		x		x	x						
34	Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	dense brush in wooded foothills and mountains; most common in pine-oak woodland, coniferous forest, and chaparral; sometimes in pinyon-juniper woods or in scrub at lower elevations; may be common in areas of second-growth brush after fires or clearcuts; requires dense low thickets for cover; during hot weather, rarely found more than a mile from water.	NDOW (GB); NS-S(S3); NS (G5)		x	x								

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35	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	nest in mature and old-growth forests with more than 60% closed canopy; often build nests near breaks in the canopy, such as a forest trail, jeep road, or opening created by a downed tree, and prefer sites with a creek, pond, or lake nearby; hunt in the forest, along riparian corridors, and in more open habitat, such as the sagebrush steppes	USFS(S); NDOW (SB); NS-S (S2); NS (G5)		x	x	x	x			x			
36	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	breed in open landscapes with cliffs (or skyscrapers) for nest sites; nesting at elevations up to about 12,000 feet, as well as along rivers and coastlines or in cities; migration and winter in nearly any open habitat, but with a greater likelihood along barrier islands, mudflats, coastlines, lake edges, and mountain chains.	USFS (S); FWS (delisted 1999); NDOW (EB); NS-S (S2); NS (G4)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
37	Phainopepla	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	desert, riparian woodlands, and chaparral; it is territorial, actively defending nesting and foraging sites, while in the woodlands it is colonial, with as many as four nesting pairs sharing one large tree; particularly notable for its enigmatic pattern of breeding twice each year, in two different habitats.	NS-S (S2B); NS (G5)		x			x		x				
38	Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, scrub oak, and chaparral communities, and sometimes in pine forests; specialized for feeding on pine seeds.	NS-S (S3S4); NS (G5)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
39	Ridgway's rail (Yuma Clapper Rail)	<i>Rallus obsoletus yumanensis</i>	freshwater marshes containing dense stands of cattails and bulrushes; mature stands along margins of shallow ponds with stable water levels; generally in freshwater and alkali marshes dominated by stands of emergent vegetation interspersed with areas of open water and drier, upland benches; Nests probably on dry hummocks or in small shrubs among dense cattails or bulrushes along the edges of shallow ponds in freshwater marshes with stable water levels.	FWS (E); NVDOW (EB); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T3)		x			x		x				
40	Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	breeds exclusively in shrubsteppe habitats; require relatively dense ground cover for concealment, but also some bare ground for foraging and for getting around on their feet, which they often do in preference to flying; use arid or semiarid open country with scattered bushes, grasslands, and open pinyon-juniper woodlands.	NDOW (SB); NS-S (S5B); NS (G4)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
41	Sandhill Crane (both Greater and Lesser)	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	breed in open wetland habitats surrounded by shrubs or trees; nest in marshes, bogs, wet meadows, prairies, burned-over aspen stands, and other moist habitats, preferring those with standing water; breeders gravitate toward the edges between wetland and upland habitats, while nonbreeders may prefer open, grassy sites; winter roosting on shallow lakes or rivers at night and spending the day in irrigated croplands, pastures, grasslands, or wetlands.	NS-S (S2B, S3M); NS (G5T5)		x	x	x	x			x			

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42	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	live in large, open areas with low vegetation, including prairie and coastal grasslands, heathlands, meadows, shrubsteppe, savanna, tundra, marshes, dunes, and agricultural areas; winter habitat is similar, but is more likely to include large open areas within woodlots, stubble fields, fresh and saltwater marshes, weedy fields, dumps, gravel pits, rock quarries, and shrub thickets.; if food is plentiful, winter areas often become breeding areas.	NS-S (S4); NS (G5)		x	x	x	x		x				
43	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax trailii extimus</i>	found along the Virgin River, lower Muddy River, Colorado River, and Pahrnagat Valley; breeds in relatively dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands including lakes and reservoirs; habitat patches must be at least 0.25 ac in size and at least 30 feet wide; historically the southwestern willow flycatcher nested in native vegetation including willows, seepwillow, boxelder, buttonbush, and cottonwood; subspecies still nests in native vegetation, but also uses thickets dominated by non-native tamarisk and Russian olive, or in mixed native non-native stands.	FWS (E); USFS (E); NDOW (EB); NS-S (S1B); NS (G5T2)		x			x	x		x	x		
44	Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	favor open habitats for foraging; hay and alfalfa fields, pastures, grain crops, and row crops, or perched atop adjacent fence posts and overhead sprinkler systems; they rely on scattered stands of trees near agricultural fields and grasslands for nesting sites.	NS-S (S2B); NS (G5)		x	x	x	x	x	x				
45	Western Snowy Plover (does not include the protected DPS found along the Pacific Coast)	<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	barren to sparsely vegetated sand beaches, dry salt flats in lagoons, dredge spoils deposited on beach or dune habitat, levees and flats at salt-evaporation ponds, river bars, along alkaline or saline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds	NS-S (S3B); NS (G3T3)		x	x	x	x	x	x				
46	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	use wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes	USFWS (T); FWS (T); NDOW (SB); NS-S (S1B); NS (G5)		x	x		x	x		x			
47	<b>FISH</b>														
48	Alvord chub	<i>Siphateles alvordensis</i>	confined to areas in and around Sheldon NWR and few southern OR waters	NDOW (PF); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)								x			
49	Ash Meadows Amargosa Pupfish	<i>Cyprinodon nevadensis mionectes</i>	Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge and most of the major spring systems within this Refuge are designated Critical Habitat	FWS (E); NDOW (TF); NS-S (S2); NS (G2T2)						x		x	x		
50	Ash Meadows speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus nevadensis</i>	occurs only in the Ash Meadows area of the Amargosa River Basin; present in only three spring systems; prefers fast-moving outflows and is omnivorous, feeding primarily on insects and algae	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)						x		x	x		
51	Big Smoky Valley speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus lariversi</i>	endemic to Big Smoky Valley	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)		x									
52	Big Smoky Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 8</i>	endemic to Big Smoky Valley	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S1); NS (G4T1)		x									
53	Big Spring spinedace	<i>Lepidomeda mollispinis pratensis</i>	only within Meadow Valley Wash within Condor Canyon , near Panaca, Lincoln County , Nevada; It occurs in high velocity waters, typically at runs near the base of riffles or in plunge pools	FWS (T); NDOW (TF); NS-S (S1); NS (G2T1)					x			x	x		

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54	Bonneville cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii utah</i>	native to streams and some lakes in the Bonneville Basin within portions of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada; several out-of-basin populations once existed in the headwaters of the Virgin River basin from the west slope of the Pine Valley Mountains and on the west slope of Wheeler Peak.	USFS (S); NDOW (GF); NS-S (S1); NS (G4T4)					x							
55	Bonytail chub	<i>Gila elegans</i>	prefer backwaters with rocky or muddy bottoms and flowing pools, although they have been reported in swiftly moving water; mostly restricted to rocky canyons today, but were historically abundant in the wide downstream sections of rivers.	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x			x	x		
56	bull trout (Jarbidge River Basin)	<i>Salvelinus confluentus pop 4</i>	cold-water fish of relatively pristine stream and lake habitats; most specific habitat requirements of salmonids, including the "Four C's": Cold, Clean, Complex and Connected habitat.	USFS (T); FWS (T); NDOW (GF); NS-S (S1); NS (G4T1Q)				x					x	x		
57	Charnock Ranch tui chub (Charnock Springs tui chub)	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 10</i>	endemic to the Charnock Ranch	NS-S (S1); NS (T1)		x										
58	Clover Valley speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus oligoporus</i>	confined to three springs and outflows in the Clover Valley in Elko County	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)				x						x		
59	cui-ui	<i>Chasmistes cujus</i>	found in only one place in the world; Pyramid Lake and the lower Truckee River, all within the Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x				x		
60	desert dace	<i>Eremichthys acros</i>	currently inhabits eight major thermal springs and about 5km of outflow creeks in Humboldt County , Nevada	FWS (T); NDOW (TF); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)								x	x	x		
61	Devils Hole Pupfish	<i>Cyprinodon diabolis</i>	only natural habitat is in the 93 degree waters of Devils Hole, located within the Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Nye County, Nevada	FWS (E); NDOW (E); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x			x		
62	Fish Lake Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 4</i>	occupies sub-montane (valley floor) isolated spring/pool and wetland habitats	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S1); NS (G4T1Q)		x										
63	Hiko White River springfish	<i>Crenichthys baileyi grandis</i>	wetlands with ample aquatic plants; springs and spring brooks; prefers spring heads and quiet waters along outflows; refuge population on public land in Mineral County	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G2T1)			x		x				x	x		
64	Hot Creek Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 5</i>	Ralston-Stone Cabin Valleys	NS-S (S1); NS (G4T1Q)		x										
65	Independence Valley speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus lethoporus</i>	known only in Independence Valley Springs system in Elko County NV	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)					x					x		
66	Independence Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor isolata</i>	known only in warm springs of Independence Valley in Elko County NV	NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G4T1Q)				x								

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67	inland Columbia Basin redband trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</i>	strongly correlated with riparian cover components, including undercut banks, large woody debris, and overhanging vegetation; higher gradient channels, often in riffles or with substrates dominated by boulders, cobbles, and pocket water; also occupy lower gradient streams; pools, which provide important holding and rearing habitat, resting places, over-wintering areas, and refuges from floods, drought, and extreme temperatures for juvenile and adult salmonids should be available, and requirements for spawning include loose gravelly substrates to provide for oxygenation of eggs and embryos in redds in streams.	NS-S (S2); NS (G5T4)				x			x				
68	Lahontan cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>	found in a wide variety of cold-water habitats including large, terminal, alkaline lakes; alpine lakes; slow, meandering rivers; mountain rivers; and small headwater tributary streams : spawning occurs in streams, generally in riffle areas over gravel substrate; spawning and nursery habitat is characterized by cool water, approximate 1:1 pool-riffle ratio, well-vegetated and stable stream banks, and relatively silt-free rocky substrate in riffle-run areas: fry may move out of spawning tributaries shortly after emergence or may remain in nursery streams for 1-2 years ; Humboldt cutthroat trout does well in streams with relatively unstable flow and can be found in summer in isolated pools in streambeds; evidently these trout are tolerant of relatively warm water temperatures, and they apparently do well also in relatively turbid, eutrophic reservoirs; introduced populations exist outside of native range.	USFS (T); FWS (T); NDOW (GF); NS-S (S3); NS (G4T3)		x	x	x	x		x		x		
69	Little Fish Lake Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 6</i>	only in springs at northern end of Little Fish Lake	NS-S (S1); NS (G4T1)		x									
70	Meadow Valley speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys oculus ssp 11</i>	Meadow Valley Wash, from Eagle Valley Reservoir south to Rox; occurs in Clover Creek, a tributary of Meadow Valley Wash; Lincoln County, Nevada	NS-S (S2); NS (G5T2)					x	x					
71	Meadow Valley Wash desert sucker	<i>Catostomus clarkii ssp. 2</i>	prefers more rapid waters when feeding or spawning, moving ot pools during resting periods; persists in muddy or turbid waters but does equally well in clear water; adults can be found in deeper water (up to 6-8 ft) but young prefer shallow water (6-18 in)	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S2); NS (G3G4T2)					x	x					
72	Moapa dace	<i>Moapa coriacea</i>	endemic to Muddy (Moapa) River and associated thermal spring systems within the Warm Springs area of Clark County NV; occupy spring pools, tributaries (spring outflows), and the main stem of the Muddy River; prefers habitat within local headwaters where water temperatures are between 28 - 32 degrees C and low turbidity; variable bottom types in pool habitats and may include deposited gravels or flocculent organic/silt; outflow streams may have sand, gravel, pebbles, cobbles, or mud substrate.	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x	x			x		

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

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73	Moapa speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus moapae</i>	prefers the cooler water temperatures below the Warm Springs area; prefer the lower horizon of shallow, cobble riffles	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)						x					
74	Monitor Valley speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp 5</i>	Monitor Valley NV	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)		x									
75	Mountain whitefish	<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>	known populatons are restricted to larger Sierra front streams (Truckee,Walker, and Carson). Limited distributon in the Carson River, where suitable habitat runs out near Minden. Also occurs in the Jarbidge, Bruneau, and South Fork and East Fork Owyhee Rivers. Fish require streams with a minimum pool depth of 4 feet in season of least flow.	NDOW (GF); NS-S (S3); NS (G5)* *Naturserve needs to re-evaluate as population in decline for decades)			x								
76	Newark Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor newarkensis</i>	endemic to Newark Valley stream system	NDOW (SF); NS-S(S1); NS (G4T1Q)					x						
77	Northern leatherside chub	<i>Lepidomeda copei</i>	sluggish pools and backwaters, usually over mud or sand, of creeks and small to medium rivers; adults occur in rocky flowing pools, sometimes riffles, of cold creeks and small to medium rivers; young occupy brushy areas or in quiet pockets near shore; occupied habitat: current usually moderate; vegetation frequently sparse; water depths usually 60-90 cm or less; substrate with low percentage of sand-silt or gravel.	NS-S (S1); NS (G3)				x							
78	Oasis Valley speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 6</i>	endemic to Oasis Valley; occurs in flowing water, desert springs, and shallow desert streams	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)		x				x					
79	Pahranagat roundtail chub	<i>Gila robusta jordani</i>	occurs in cool to warm water over a wide range of elevations in rivers and streams, often occupying open areas of the deepest pools and eddies of mid-sized to larger streams; often associated with areas of cover in the form of boulders, overhanging cliffs, undercut banks, or vegetation.	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G3T1)					x				x		
80	Pahranagat speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus velifer</i>	White River Valley in Nevada	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1Q)					x						
81	Pahrump poolfish	<i>Empetrichthys latos</i>	shallow warm springs (23.3-25.3 C) such as alkaline mineral springs and outflow streams; larger individuals frequent more open deeper waters, whereas young occupy shallower more weedy areas; extirpated in wild, introduced into refuge populations.	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x	x			x		
82	Railroad Valley springfish	<i>Crenichthys nevadae</i>	endemic to Railroad Valley; warm spring pools, outflow streams, and adjacent marshes; able to tolerate high temperatures and low dissolved oxygen.	USFS (T); FWS (T); NDOW (SF); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)		x	x		x			x	x		
83	Railroad Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 7</i>	cold springs in the Railroad Valley Basin	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S1); NS (G4T1Q)		x			x						
84	razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	inhabit a diversity of areas from mainstream channels to backwaters of medium and large streams or rivers. They prefer to live over sand, mud, or gravel bottoms	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x		x	x		
85	relict dace	<i>Relictus solitarius</i>	occupies isolated spring, springbrook and wetland habitats.	NDOW (SF); NS-S(S2S3); NS (G2G3)				x	x						

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86	Virgin River chub (Muddy River pop.)	<i>Gila seminuda pop. 2</i>	most common in deeper areas where waters are swift, but not turbulent, as is generally associated with boulders or other cover; occurs over sand and gravel substrates in water less than 86° F, and is very tolerant of high salinity and turbidity; found in habitats below (4,500 ft in elevation).	NDOW (SF); NS-S (S1); NS (G1T1Q)							x		x	x		
87	Warm Springs Amargosa Pupfish	<i>Cyprinodon nevadensis pectoralis</i>	found in only six springs at a slightly higher elevation and west of Devil's Hole, Ash Meadows, Nye County, Nevada.	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G2T1)							x			x		
88	White River desert sucker	<i>Catostomus clarkii intermedius</i>	habitat consists of small to medium rivers with pools and riffles; individuals occur mainly over bottoms of gravel-rubble with sandy silt in interstices; unable to persist in reservoirs and lakes; large adults occupy pools during the day (in shady areas near cliff faces, boulders, or large woody debris), move to riffles at night and during periods of high turbidity; young tend to congregate along banks in quiet water among aquatic plants or algae, move to swifter water as they increase in size; tolerates a wide range of temperatures but is relatively intolerant of low dissolved oxygen levels; spawning occurs on gravel-and-cobble bottoms of riffles and rapids	NDOW (PF); NS-S (S1S2); NS (G3G4T1T2Q)						x						
89	White River speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp 7</i>	endemic to White River system; warm, permanent and intermittent streams; and outflows of desert springs; usually found in shallow water; in streams, often congregates below riffles and eddies	NS-S (S2S3); NS (G5T2T3Q)						x						
90	White River spinedace	<i>Lepidomeda albivalis</i>	endemic to the White River Valley; downstream in flower Flag Spring and Indian Spring	FWS (E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x			x	x		
91	White River springfish	<i>Crenichthys baileyi baileyi</i>	endemic to the remnant waters of the White River system in eastern Nevada; known to occur in Ash Springs, located north of Alamo, Nevada; found throughout the Ash Springs pool with infrequent occurrences in the outflow stream	FWS (E); NDOW (SE); NS-S (S1); NS (G2T1)						x			x	x		
92	woundfin	<i>Plagopterus argentissimus</i>	seasonally swift, warm, highly turbid, small to medium rivers, with constantly shifting substrates	FWS(E); NDOW (EF); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x		x	x		
93	Yellowstone cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri</i>	upper northeast part of Goose Creek; restricted in range; southern most population.	NDOW (GF); NS-S (S1); NS (G4T4)										x		
94	<b>MAMMALS</b>															

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

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95	Allen's big-eared bat (Allen's lappet-browed bat)	<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	in southern Nevada; records limited to Clark County, primarily in the Spring Mountains; may be in southern Lincoln and Nye counties as well; in summer, generally occupies high elevation pine and oak woodland but also uses a variety of riparian woodland across a wide elevational gradient; winter found at lower elevations from creosote bush to pinyon-juniper habitats; current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 1,670- 6,000 ft; ROOST HABITAT: Generally prefers to day roosts in trees (large dead snags) but mines and caves are also used. RESIDENT STATUS: probably year round resident, but shifts elevation from summer to winter; WINTER STATUS: hibernates but periodically arouses to actively forage and drink in the winter	NDOW (P); NS-S (S1); NS (G4); WBWG (high)		x			x		x				
96	Allen's chipmunk	<i>Neotamias senex</i>	generally prefers mature coniferous forests and chaparral slopes dominated by ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, black oak, Douglas fr, white fr, red fr, incense cedar, and mountain hemlock. The shrub layer includes buckbrush, manzanita, blackberry, and chinquapin. A study in the Sierra Nevada found that Allen's chipmunk was most abundant in red fr, than in mixed conifers	NS-S (S2S3); NS (G5)								x			
97	American marten (Pacific marten)	<i>Martes americana and M. caurina</i>	primarily found in the Sierra Nevada although there is some recent evidence for occurrence in the Jarbidge Mountains. Occurs in coniferous forest and may use rocky alpine areas. When inactive, they occupy holes in dead or live trees or stumps, abandoned squirrel nests, conifer crowns, rock piles, burrows, or snow cavities. In winter, much of a marten's activity occurs under the snow, often in coarse woody debris.	NDOW (FM); NS-S (S2S3); NS (G4G5)								x			
98	American pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	typical rock-dwelling species; primarily inhabits talus and talus-like formations adjoining a meadow or source of vegetation in cool and moist microclimates; talus habitat is typically insular or patchy in nature at several spatial resolutions; prefer talus in RIF (rock-ice-feature) formations and with rock diameters of 0.2-1.0 m; may also occur in and anthropogenic habitats such as mine ore dumps or road cuts; occasionally they may live in piles of logs or similar habitat	NDOW (PM); NS-S (S2); NS (G5)							x				
99	American water shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	most abundant along small cold streams with thick overhanging riparian growth; around lakes, ponds, marshes, bogs, and other lentic habitats; normally associated with water, may disperse long distances away from water to establish new territories; nest sites are near water in underground burrows, rafted logs, beaver lodges, and other areas providing shelter	NS-S (S2); NS (G5)		x		x		x			x		
100	Ash Meadows montane vole	<i>Microtus montanus nevadensis</i>	possible endemic to Ash Meadows	NDOW (SM); NS-S (SH); NS (G5TH)								x			

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101	big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	found throughout the state, from low to high elevations (720 to > 9,800 ft); occurs in a variety of habitats, including pinyon-juniper, blackbrush, creosote, sagebrush, agriculture, and urban habitats; better adapted to human habitation than most species; ROOST HABITAT: Selects a variety of day roosts including caves, trees (e.g., Ponderosa pine, quaking aspen and oaks), mines, buildings and bridges; often night roosts in more open settings in buildings, mines and bridges; roosts in groups up to several hundred; RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident; WINTER STATUS: Hibernates but periodically arouses to actively forage and drink in the winter; characteristics and locations of winter hibernacula in Nevada are completely unknown, and poorly understood throughout this species range.	NS-S (S4); NS (G5); WBWG (low)		x	x	x	x	x	x				
102	big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	in the southern portion of Nevada, from one location in the Las Vegas area and the other a historical unspecified locality; detected acoustically in moderate numbers within the Muddy River drainage from September through October; during July through September 2003, detected acoustically in Meadow Valley Wash, Eagle Valley, and Clover Creek in Lincoln County; associated primarily with very rocky country (canyon lands); found in arroyo, scrub desert, riparian areas, woodland habitats, although generally a floodplain-arroyo association; typically low elevation, although has been found 8,000 ft and higher outside of Nevada; ROOST HABITAT: Day roosts primarily in crevices in cliff faces, although occasionally in buildings and caves; generally roost in groups less than 100; RESIDENT STATUS: transient but possible summer resident; recors for this species are sparse and scattered; WINTER STATUS: probably does not hibernate.	NS-S (S1S2M); NS (G5); WBWG (low to high)		x			x		x				
103	bighorn sheep (California, desert, Rocky Mtn subspecies)	<i>Ovis canadensis spp.</i>	in alpine meadows, mountain slopes, and foothills. They like areas with rocky slopes that they can climb to evade predators	for desert bighorn sheep USFS (S); NDOW (GM); NS-S (S4); NS (G4T4)		x	x	x	x	x	x				

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

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104	Brazilian (or Mexican) free-tailed bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	found through most of the state, ranging from low desert to high mountain habitats; found in a wide variety of habitats; although predominantly a lower elevation species has been found from 720 to > 11,480 ft in the Sierra Nevada; recent acoustic surveys reveal it is more widespread and common, at least in southern Nevada, than previously thought; current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 690-8,370 ft; ROOST HABITAT: selects a variety of day roosts including cliff faces, mines, caves, buildings, bridges, and hollow trees; although colonies number in the millions in some areas, colonies in Nevada are generally several hundred to several thousand (largest known colonies have been estimated at ca. 70,000- 100,000); some caves may be used as long term transient stopover roosts during migration; some evidence suggests that the colony at Rose Cave arrives in July and departs in mid October; RESIDENT STATUS: summer resident; recent observations suggest pockets of year-round residents in southern Nevada; WINTER STATUS: Migrations of 1140 mi are documented for this species; migrates away from colder regions and winters in areas with predominantly non-freezing temperatures but has been found to hibernate in northern California; migratory animals appear to be active in the winter range; winter activity has been observed recently in the low desert of southern Nevada;	NDOW (PM); NS-S (S3S4B); NS (G5); WBWG (low to medium)		x	x	x	x	x	x				
105	California leaf-nosed bat	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	warm diurnal roosts in caves, mines, and buildings: distribution is limited to the extreme southern portion of the state; historical roosts in the Las Vegas Valley and along the Colorado River have been destroyed by vandalism, abandoned mine closure and inundation by the formation of Lakes Mead and Mojave. Only a few roosts are known to exist although there may be some foraging activity along the Virgin River based on Arizona reports from the confluence of Virgin River and Beaver Dam Wash. Recent capture of both sexes, including a pregnant female, in the Muddy River drainage indicate presence of maternity roosts in the immediate vicinity. Although it is believed that this species does not migrate, local movements among roosts occur, particularly on a seasonal basis; low elevation desert scrub habitats; roosts are located below 3000 ft elevation in proximity to desert riparian areas; current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 690-2260 ft primarily in creosote, Mojave scrub and riparian areas; ROOSTING HABITAT: dependent on caves and mines for day roosting. Mines used as winter roosts have internal temperatures > 29° C, and are usually geothermally heated; more than one day roost may be used during the year; night roosting occurs in a variety of places, including buildings, cellars, porches, bridges, rock shelters, and mines. RESIDENT STATUS: Year round; WINTER STATUS: does not hibernate; both sexes congregate in specific, warm winter roosts; year-round activity;	NDOW (SM); NS-S (S2); NS (G3G4) WBWG (high)							x				

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106	California myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	found throughout Nevada, primarily at the low and middle elevations (to 6,000 ft), although occasionally found at higher elevations; more common in the southern half of the state; found in a variety of habitats from Lower Sonoran desert scrub to forests; current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 680-9,000 ft; ROOST HABITAT: crevice roosting; selects a variety of day roosts including mines, caves, buildings, rock crevices, hollow trees, and under exfoliating bark; night roosts in a wider variety of structures; generally roost singly or in small groups, although some mines in the Mojave Desert shelter colonies of over 100 in both the summer and winter; RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident; WINTER STATUS: hibernates but periodically arouses to actively forage and drink in the winter	NS-S (S4); NS (G5); WBWG (low - medium)		x	x	x	x	x	x				
107	Canyon bat (formerly western pipestrelle)	<i>Parastrellus hesperus</i>	found throughout most of the state, primarily in the souther and western protions; most common n low and middle elevation (6,000 ft), although occasionally found at higher elevations (>8,000 ft); lower and upper Sonoran desert habitats of blackbrush, creosote, salt desert shrub and sagebrush, with occasional occurrence in Ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper, usually in association with rock features such as granite boulders and canyons; current nevada recores indicate this species is distrubted between 690-8,400 ft; ROOST HABITAT: day roosts primarily in rock crevices but may include mines, caves, or occasionally in buildings and vegetation; generally roost singly or in small groups; RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident; WINTER STATUS: hibernates but periodically arouses to actively forage and drink in water.	NS-S (S4); NS (G5); WBWG (low to medium)		x	x		x	x	x				
108	cave myotis	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	single historical record (1964) from the southern portion of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area west of Lake Mojave; this mine was recently relocated and verified to still contain the species, although apparently numbers not high as what was previously reported; found primarily at lower elevations in arid habitat dominated by creosote bush, palo verde, brittlebush, cactus, and desert riparian; ROOST HABITAT: day roosts in caves and mines, and occasionally buildings and bridges;olerates summer roost temperatures as high as 37° C; night roosts may be same structures used for day roosts, but locations nearest the entrance are preferred; found repeatedly in swallow nests, particularly in nonreproductive season; hibernacula elsewhere are generally mines or caves; RESIDENT STATUS: summer resident; WINTER STATUS: hibernates, but a few individuals have been found active in mines in winter.	NS-S (S1B); NS (G4G5); WBWG (low to medium)		x				x					
109	dark kangaroo mouse (includes Desert Valley kangaroo mouse and Fletcher dark kangaroo mouse <i>M.m. albiventer</i> and <i>nasutus</i> )	<i>Microdipodops megacephalus</i> ssp.	dark kangaroo mice prefer loose sands and gravel; found in shadscale scrub, sagebrush scrub, and alkali sink plant communities; may occur in sand dunes near the margins of their range	NSOW (PM); NS-S (S2); NS (G4T2)		x	x	x	x		x				

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110	fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	found throughout central and southern Nevada; probably occurs in northern Nevada, as well; found in a wide range of habitats from low desert scrub habitats to high elevation coniferous forests; found from upper elevation creosote bush desert to pinyon-juniper and white fir (7,000 ft) in the White Pine Range; current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 1,400-7,000 ft; ROOST HABITAT: day and night roosts in mines, caves, trees, and buildings; maternity colony of approximately 200 individuals was found in a mine in creosote bush scrub in the Mojave Desert; two maternity colonies have recently been found in mine adits on the Nevada Test Site in blackbrush habitat; has been radio tracked to tree hollows, particularly large conifer snags in Oregon and Arizona, and rock crevices in cliff faces in southern California; known hibernacula are generally mines or caves; RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident; WINTER STATUS: hibernates but capable of periodic winter activity.	USFS (S); NDOW (PM); NS-S (S2); NS (G4); WBWG (medium to high)			x	x		x	x		x		
111	greater western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis</i>	multiple acoustic records collected from the Spring Mtns, Las Vegas Wash, Meadow Valley Wash, and along the Colorado river near Laughlin; found in a variety of habitats from desert scrub to chaparral to montane coniferous forest; have been detected in montane meadows above 8,000 ft; distribution is tied to availability of suitable roosting habitat and can sometimes be predicated based on presence of significant rock features (e.g. large granite or basalt formations); ROOST HABITAT: day roosts primarily in crevices in cliff faces and cracks in boulders, occasionally buildings; generally roost in groups less than 100; RESIDENT STATUS: probable transient; WINTER STATUS: active all winter at lower elevations.	NDOW (SM); NS-S (S1); NS (G5G4); WBWG (medium to high)			x			x					

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112	hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	distribution patchy known mostly from the capture of single animals while foraging or acoustic records; <b>roosting locations are not well known</b> ; tree-associated species; found primarily in forested upland habitats, as well as in gallery-forest riparian zones and agriculture habitats; in valley basins in pure stands of Rocky Mountain juniper ( <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> ); may occur in park and garden settings in urban areas; current records indicate distributed between 1,870-8,270 ft; ROOST HABITAT: solitary; day roosts in trees, within foliage 10-40 ft above the ground in both coniferous and deciduous trees; unusual roosting situations have been reported in caves, beneath a rock ledge, in a woodpecker hole, and in a squirrel's nest; RESIDENT STATUS: summer resident; been captured at 5,900 ft in Spring Valley, east-central Nevada in Rocky Mtn juniper habitat; captured near Yucca Mountain at 3,250 ft; captured over a well pond (3,250 ft) in Mojave Desert scrub vegetation; captured in a dry wash; recent acoustic and capture surveys in the Muddy River and Meadow Valley Wash drainages documented arrival and continued presence from early April through late May; prolonged presence from March through June was recorded in the upper Moapa Valley; until recently, records from southern Nevada were from the spring; however, two localities at the Nevada Test Site and the Spring Mountains have yielded records in the fall ; records from the northeast span 15 July to 21 August; documented in July at Key Pittman Reservoir and in September in Eagle Valley, Lincoln County; WINTER STATUS: migrates but probably hibernates in parts of its winter range; records are primarily from the spring and fall but migratory patterns in Nevada are not known.	NS-S (S3N); NS (G3G4); WBWG (medium)	x	x	x	x	x	x					
113	Humboldt yellow-pine chipmunk	<i>Neotamias amoenus celeris</i>	brushy areas interspersed with herbaceous vegetation and open conifer stands; shrubs typically present include snowberry, chinquapin, mountain mahogany, antelope brush, currant, and buckbrush; found among logs, brush, and rocky outcrops, brushy areas between subalpine forest and alpine tundra, and in alpine areas themselves; digs burrows 7-21 inches deep; constructs grass nest in burrow under stump, log, or rock; also nests above ground in woody vegetation	NS-S (S2); NS (G5T2)								x			
114	Inyo shrew	<i>Sorex tenellus</i>	habitats include riparian zones and canyon bottoms; rocky mountain habitat in areas with logs, boulders, or sagebrush scrub; and red fir communities; species may be more tolerant of dry habitat than are closely related shrews. In Great Basin National Park, this shrew was found at 3,000 m elevation in habitat dominated by Engelmann spruce	NS-S (S2); NS (G4)			x	x	x						

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115	little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	found primarily throughout the northern part of the state, but little is known of its distribution and abundance. Found primarily at higher elevations and higher latitudes, often associated with coniferous forest; requires a nearby water source; occurrence in Dixie Valley, (4,400) has been documented acoustically: ROOST HABITAT: day roosts in hollow trees, rock outcrops, buildings, and occasionally mines and caves; one of the species most commonly found in human structures; night roosts may be same structures used for day roost but locations nearest the entrance are preferred; hibernacula elsewhere are generally mines or caves; often found in the same roost sites with <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> . RESIDENT STATUS: probably a year round resident; WINTER STATUS: hibernates but no hibernating colonies have been found in Nevada. It is suspected that there are elevational movements between summer and winter roosts; no large aggregations of this species, like those known in the eastern U.S. have been found.	NS-S (S3); NS (G3); WBWG (low to medium)	x	x	x	x	x	x					
116	long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	found throughout the state, primarily at the higher elevations associated with coniferous forest; more widespread and common in the northern half of the state; primarily a forest-associated species. In southern Nevada, only found in Ponderosa pine or above; found in pinyon-juniper in the northern portion of Nevada Test Site; in northern Nevada common in pinyon-juniper and above, but also found in sagebrush and desert scrub habitats; current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 2,300-10,100 ft; ROOST HABITAT: Day roosts in hollow trees, under exfoliating bark, crevices in small rock outcrops, and occasionally in mines, caves, and buildings; night roosts have been found in caves, mines, and under bridges. Generally roost singly or in small groups; RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident; WINTER STATUS; presumed to be non-migratory and to hibernate locally.	NS-S (S4); NS (G5); WBWG (low to medium)	x	x	x	x	x	x					
117	long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	found throughout the State but more widespread and common in the northern half; occurs from mid to high elevations. Absent from the low desert; found in pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree woodland, and montane coniferous forest habitats; occasionally found in Mojave and salt desert scrub, and blackbrush, mountainshrub, and sagebrush. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 930-3,420 m; ROOST HABITAT: day roosts primarily in hollow trees, particularly large diameter snags or live trees with lightning scars; uses rock crevices, caves, mines, and buildings when available; caves and mines may be used for night roosts; hibernacula elsewhere are generally mines or caves; RESIDENT STATUS: probably a year round resident; WINTER STATUS: hibernates but has the capability of winter activity; it is suspected that there are elevational and latitudinal movements between summer and winter roosts; transient colonies in the spring on the east side of the Sierra Nevada.	NS-S (S4); NS (G4G5); WBWG (low to medium)	x	x	x	x	x	x					

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

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118	Merriam's shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>	primarily in various grassland habitats, including grasses in sagebrush scrub/pinyon-juniper habitat, and also in mountain-mahogany and mixed woodlands	NS-S (S3); NS (G4)			x	x				x			
119	mountain pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys monticola</i>	occur in mountain meadows and rocky slopes in pine, fir, and spruce; in rich moist soil, as well as gravelly or rocky ground. Generally be found on open forest floor and at the edge of meadows and at high altitudes where temperatures are lower than the habitat of other pocket gopher species.	NS-S (S3); NS (G5)				x							
120	northern river otter	<i>Lontra canadensis pacifica</i>	prefer bog lakes with banked shores containing semi-aquatic mammal burrows and lakes with beaver ( <i>Castor canadensis</i> ) lodges, and they avoid water bodies with gradually sloping shorelines of sand or gravel; during the dry season, will retreat from marshland and move to permanent ponds where water is available and food is more concentrated; habitat features preferred for latrine sites include large conifers, points of land, beaver bank dens and lodges, isthmuses, mouths of permanent streams, or any object that protrudes from the water	NDOW (FM); NS-S (S2); NS (GSTNRQ)				x	x						
121	Pahranagat Valley montane vole	<i>Microtus montanus fucosus</i>	alpine meadows in the south and mountain valleys in the north. They are found in wet meadows, cropland, especially fields and pastures of grass and legumes along fence rows; grassy areas by streams and lakes. They occupy shallow burrows and surface runways	NDOW (SM); NS-S (S1S2); NS (GST2)		x			x						
122	pale kangaroo mouse	<i>Microdipodops pallidus</i>	nearly restricted to fine sands in alkali sink and desert scrub dominated by <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> (shadscale) or <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> (big sagebrush); often burrows in areas of soft, windblown sand piled at the bases of shrubs	NDOW (PM); NS-S (S2); NS (G3)		x	x		x	x		x			
123	pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	found throughout the state, primarily in the low and middle elevations (5,900 ft), although has been found at over 10,200 ft; variety of habitats from low desert to brushy terrain to coniferous forest and non-coniferous woodlands; in pinyon-juniper, blackbrush, creosote, sagebrush, and salt desert scrub habitats; ROOST SITES: Selects a variety of day roosts including rock outcrops, mines (maternity colonies have been found in geothermally-influenced adits), caves, hollow trees, buildings, and bridges. Night roosts very commonly under bridges, but also caves and mines. Intolerant of roosts in excess of 40° C; RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident WINTER STATUS: hibernates but periodically arouses to actively forage and drink in winter.	USFS (S); NDOW (PM); NS-S (S3); NS (G4); WBWG (medium to low)		x	x	x	x	x		x			
124	pocket gopher includes Botta's ( <i>Thomomys botae</i> ); Fish Spring pocket gopher ( <i>T. b. abstrusus</i> ) and San Antonio pocket gopher ( <i>T. b. curatus</i> )	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	associated with a wide range of vegetation and soil types. Residents of open habitats and meadows, where soils are deep enough to maintain permanent burrow systems. Two subspecies of priority interest are isolated to two valleys, <i>T. b. abstrusus</i> in Fish Spring valley (also known as Little Fish Lake Valley) in Nye County, and <i>T. b. curtatus</i> in Big Smoky Valley. A third isolate occurs near Eastgate.	Botta's NS-S (SNR); NS (G5); Fish Springs and San Antonio (NS-S (SH); NS (G5TH);		x	x		x	x					

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

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125	Preble's shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>	include arid and semiarid shrub-grass associations, openings in montane coniferous forests dominated by sagebrush, willow-fringed creeks, marshes, bunchgrass associations, sagebrush-aspen associations, sagebrush-grass associations, alkaline shrubland	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G4)				x			x				
126	pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	occurs in patches correlating positively to the density of sagebrush; found from the state border in the north to the northern end of Nye and Lincoln Counties in the south and from the state border in the east to Vya, Nevada in the west; still found in most of the higher intermountain regions in the Great Basin Desert of Nevada	USFS (S); NDOW (GM); NS-S (S3); NS (G4)		x	x	x	x		x				
127	silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	widely distributed in the state, but confined primarily to forested habitats; found in riparian habitats in the south and in woodland and riparian habitats in the central and northern portions of the state; forest-associated species, more common in mature forests; found primarily at higher latitudes and altitudes; found in coniferous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests of pinyon juniper, subalpine fir, white fir, limber pine, aspen, cottonwood and willow; usually found at lower elevations in southern Nevada associated with riparian corridors; current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 1,570-8,200 ft. ROOST HABITAT: Roosts almost exclusively in trees in summer; maternity roosts are generally in woodpecker hollows and under the loose bark of large diameter snags. They are generally located at least 50 ft above ground; uses multiple roost sites, switching them frequently; small groups and single animals will roost under exfoliating bark; winter roosts include hollow trees, rock crevices, mines, caves, and houses; also has been found roosting under leaf litter; RESIDENT STATUS: Poorly understood; recent August records of seven post-lactating females and four juveniles in mixed subalpine fir/limber pine/aspen habitat (Bradley, 2000b) and four lactating females in mixed coniferous/deciduous forest indicates maternity activity in northeast Nevada; WINTER STATUS: Migrates but probably hibernates in some parts of its winter range; migratory patterns not well understood; recent October records of migrating individuals	NS-S (S3B); NS (G3G4); WBWG (medium)		x	x	x	x	x	x				

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

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128	spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	known from only twelve localities, but scattered distribution throughout Nevada; distribution is patchy and linked to availability of cliff roosting-habitat. Recent studies have documented significant activity throughout the summer months in the Muddy River drainage; there are recent high elevation records from the Sierra Nevada in California; found in a wide variety of habitats from low elevation desert scrub to high elevation coniferous forest habitats, including pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, riparian and on urban high-rise (cliff analog) habitats; closely associated with rocky cliffs; current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 1770-7,000 ft; ROOST HABITAT: Day roosts primarily in crevices in cliff faces but some indication that mines and caves may occasionally be used, primarily in winter; has been found roosting on/in buildings but reliance on such roosts is unclear. Likely roosts singly; RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident; WINTER STATUS: Hibernates but periodically arouses to actively forage and drink in the winter; <b>characteristics and locations of winter hibernacula in Nevada are completely unknown, and poorly understood throughout this species range</b>	USFS (S); NDOW (TM); NS-S (S2); NS (G4); WBWG (medium to high)	x	x	x	x	x	x					
129	Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	found throughout the state, from low desert to high mountain habitats. Observed foraging in krumholz bristlecone pine as high as 11,500 ft in the Snake Range of eastern White Pine County; distribution is strongly correlated with the availability of caves and abandoned mines; highly associated with caves and mines; found primarily in rural settings from deserts to lower, mid to high-elevation mixed coniferous-deciduous forest. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 690-11,500 ft primarily in pinyonjuniper-mahogany, white fir, blackbrush, sagebrush, salt desert scrub, agricultural, and occasionally in urban habitats. ROOST SITES: A cavern-dwelling species that uses mines, caves, trees and buildings; very dependent on mines and caves; trees and buildings must offer "cave-like" spaces in order to be suitable.; will night roost in more open settings, including under bridges; <b>recent studies indicate that use of roosts is variable within seasons and among years, and multiple surveys may be required before use can be documented.</b> RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident; WINTER STATUS: hibernates in mixed sex aggregations of a few to many hundred; periodically arouses to move to alternate roosts and to actively forage and drink in the winter; hibernation prolonged in colder areas, and intermittent where climate is predominantly non-freezing.	USFS (S); NDOW (SM); NS-S (S2); NS (G4); WBWG (high)	x	x	x	x	x	x					
130	western jumping mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>	found primarily in moist fields, thickets, and woodlands, especially where grasses, sedges, or other green plant cover is dense; are also found in grassy edges of streams, ponds, and lakes, usually within 50 meters of water	NS-S (S2); NS (G5)								x			

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131	western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	historically known from only two locations, one of which (Fallon area) yielded additional specimens in 1958; third location near Dyer was documented in September 1999; recent acoustic sampling in the Muddy River drainage in Clark County have yielded records of occurrence in late spring and early summer 2000, and three females and two males were captured between July and September in the same drainage; been detected acoustically in the northern portion of the Nevada Test Site during the summers of 1999 and 2000; two acoustic records were obtained near the Truckee River west of Fernley; acoustic records from two localities in Lincoln County were documented in 2003; found primarily in wooded habitats, including mesquite bosque and cottonwood/willow riparian areas; Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 1,380-6,600 ft; ROOST HABITAT: solitary rooster; day roosts in trees, within the foliage and presumably in leaf litter on the ground; RESIDENT STATUS: thought to be a migrant but may be a summer resident in the Fallon and Muddy River areas; WINTER STATUS: <b>winter behavior poorly understood</b> ; thought to be migratory in NV, although migratory patterns are not well documented. This species is reported to be highly migratory throughout most of its range.	NDOW (SM); NS-S (S1M); NS (G4); WBWG (high)	x	x	x	x	x	x					
132	western small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	found throughout the state; in the south, primarily found at the middle and higher elevations (> 5,900 ft), although occasionally found at lower elevations; in central and northern part of the State it is more common at valley bottoms (3,400-5,900 ft); inhabits a variety of habitats including desert scrub, grasslands, sagebrush steppe, and blackbrush, greasewood, pinyon-juniper woodlands, pine-fir forests, agriculture, and urban areas; current Nevada records indicate distribution between 1,600-9,000 ft; ROOST HABITAT: roosts have been found in caves, mines, and trees; roosting preferences expected to be similar to those for <i>Myotis californicus</i> ; RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident; WINTER STATUS: hibernates; in some areas may tolerate drier and colder hibernacula than some other species; hibernates individually or in large colonies. A large colony (>100 individuals) was found at a depth of 450 ft in an abandoned mine near Eureka	NS-S (S3); NS (G5); WBWG (low to medium)	x	x	x	x	x	x					

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133	Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	found at least in the southern and western half of the state, primarily at low to middle elevations; recent collection in east central Nevada and a large colony near Rye Patch Reservoir suggests a wider distribution in the state; found in a wide variety of habitats from low to mid-elevations, including sagebrush, salt desert scrub, agriculture, playa, and riparian habitats; one of the species that is most tolerant of human habitation and one of the few that thrives in a relatively urbanized environment; often considered to be a "building" bat, it is also found in heavily forested settings elsewhere; current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed between 1,500-10,900 ft; ROOST HABITAT: day roosts in buildings, trees, mines, caves, bridges, and rock crevices; night roosts usually associated with buildings, bridges, or other man-made structures; RESIDENT STATUS: year round resident; WINTER STATUS: hibernates; no large winter aggregations have been found in Nevada.	NS-S (S3S4); NS (G5); WBWG (low to medium)	x	x	x	x	x	x					
134	<b>REPTILES</b>														
135	banded Gila monster	<i>Heloderma suspectum cinctum</i>	desert areas with shrubs and small trees; mountain slopes	NDOW (PR); NS-S (S2); NS (G4T4)					x	x					
136	common chuckwalla	<i>Sauromalus ater</i>	inhabits rocky desert; lava flows, hillsides, and outcrops; Creosote bush occurs throughout most of the range; habitats encompass subtropical thornforest in the southern part of the range; individuals seek shelter in rock crevices	NS-S (S3); NS (G5)					x	x					
137	desert glossy snake	<i>Arizona elegans eburnata</i> (desert glossy) and <i>A. e. candida</i> (Mohave glossy)	inhabits barren sandy desert, arid scrub, rocky washes	NS-S (S4); NS (G5)					x	x					
138	desert horned lizard (including northern and southern subspecies)	<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i> (includes <i>P.p. platyrhinos</i> - northern desert horned lizard and <i>P.p. calidiarum</i> - southern horned lizard)	Typically found in open sandy areas in deserts, chaparral, grassland, often near ant hills. Often seen basking on asphalt roads or low rocks in the morning or afternoon.	NS-S (S4);	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
139	desert iguana	<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>	inhabits creosote bush desert from below sea level to 3,300 ft, although reported up to 5,000 ft; prefers hummocks of loose sand and patches of firm ground with scattered rocks and desert washes	NS-S (S3); NS (G5)							x				

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

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140	desert rosy boa	<i>Lichanura trivirgata</i>	only one of two boa species native to the US; associated with arid and semiarid scrublands, hillsides, rocky deserts, desert oases, canyons, talus, and other such rock-strewn regions; often occurring near canyon and desertland streams, but they are by no means restricted to such locales	NS-S (S4); NS (G5)							x				
141	Great Basin collared lizard	<i>Crotaphytus bicinctores</i>	occurs mainly in xeric, sparsely vegetated rocky areas, on lluvial fns, lava flows, hillsides, rocky plains, and in canyons; perches atop rocks and hides under rocks and be found from sea level to about 7,500 ft	NS-S (S4); NS (G5)	x	x	x	x	x	x					
142	greater short-horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>	ranges from semiarid plains to high mountains (2,000 - 10,500 ft above sea level); occupies a variety of habitats, including sagebrush, and open PJ, pine-spruce and spruce-fir forests; substrate may be stony, sandy, or firm but some fin loose soil is usually present.	NS-S (S3/4)	x		x	x							
143	long-nosed leopard lizard	<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	found in sandy and gravelly desert and semidesert areas with scattered shrubs or other low plants (e.g. bunch grass, alkali bush, sagebrush, creosote bush) especially areas with abundant rodent burrows; occurs from sea level to approximately 6,000 ft	NS-S (S4); NS (G5)	x	x	x	x	x	x					
144	Mojave desert tortoise	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	live in creosote bush scrub habitat at elevations ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level, although they are known to occur in suitable habitats up to about 5,000 feet in elevation; within suitable habitat they occur over a relatively large region including the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts of California, Nevada, Utah and portions of Arizona	USFS (T); FWS (T); NDOW (TR); NS-S (S2S3); NS (G3)	x			x	x				x	x	
145	northern rubber boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>	grassland, meadows and chaparral to deciduous and conifer forests, to high alpine settings	NS-S (S3S4); NS (G5)		x						x			
146	pygmy short-horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma douglassii</i>	habitats of this lizard range from semiarid plains to high mountains; usually the species is in open, shrubby, or openly wooded areas with sparse vegetation at ground level; soil may vary from rocky to sandy; when not active on the surface, the	NS-S (SNR); NS (G5)	x							x			
147	ring-necked snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	occurs in forests, woodlands, grassland, chaparral, and riparian corridors in arid regions; habitats are moist, at least seasonally; individuals often are found near abandoned buildings and in junk piles in wooded areas; during daylight hours, this snake generally hides underground, in or under logs, or under rocks, stumps or other surface cover; eggs are laid (often communally) underground or under logs or rocks	NS-S (S3); NS (G5)				x	x						

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148	sidewinder	<i>Crotalus cerastes</i>	primarily areas of wind-blown sands, especially where sand hummocks are topped with vegetation; also found in hardpan, open flats, rocky hillsides, and other desert areas, especially those grown with creosote bush, where the terrain is open, not obstructed by rocks or vegetation, allowing the broad sidwinding locomotion.	NS-S (G4); NS (G5)					x	x					
149	Sierra alligator lizard	<i>Elgaria coerulea palmeri</i>	found only in the Sierra Nevada and immediately adjacent ranges in the western part of the state. Generally found in cooler, damper places in a variety of forested habitats and montane chaparral. Also found in grassy grown-over areas at margins of woodlands, in clearcuts, near streams, rock outcrops, and talus.	NDOW (PR); NS-S (S2S3); NS (G5T4)			x								
150	shovel-nosed snake	<i>Chionactis occipitalis talpina</i> and <i>C. o. occipitalis</i>	inhabits dry desert habitats with loose sand and often with little vegetation - washes, dunes, sandy flats, rocky hillsides	NS-S (4); NS (G3)					x	x					
151	Sonoran mountain kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>	chaparral woodland and pine forests in mountainous regions, brushy rocky canyons, talus slopes, and near streams and springs; found from 2,800 to 9,100 feet above sea level.	NDOW (SP); NS-S (S2); NS (G4)					x						
152	Western pond turtle	<i>Actinmys marmorata</i>	limited range in western NV in Truckee and Carson Rivers and nearby ponds. This species is found in permanent and intermittent waters of rivers, creeks, small lakes and ponds, marshes, irrigaton ditches, and reservoirs. It is sometimes found in brackish water.	NS-S (S2); NS (G3G4)			x								
153	Western red-tailed skink	<i>Plestiodon (Eumeces) gilberti rubricaudatus</i>	found in a variety of habitats, this lizard is most common in early successional stages or open areas of late successional stages. Heavy brush and densely forested areas are generally avoided	NS-S (S2S3); NS (G5T4Q)		x									
154	<b>INSECTS</b>														
155	aegialian scarab beetle	<i>Aegialia knighti</i>	known only from low, red sand hills and sand blow-outs in an area of ca. 12 km sq that extends South of Mormon Mesa ridge and North and East of the Meadow Valley Wash - Weiser Wash - Muddy River drainage system from the Longandale - Overton exchange on Interstate 90 southward ca. six km to Longandale, Nevada. Site is comprised by typical Mojave Desert vegetation characterized by creosote bush, Mojave yucca, white bur sage, brittlebush, <i>Opuntia</i> cactus, and <i>Atriplex</i> sp.	NS-S (S1); NS (G1?)		x					x				
156	Ash Meadows Naucorid	<i>Ambrysus amargosus</i>	found only at Point of Rock 5 Springs and their outflow streams	FWS (T); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x		x	x	
157	Ash Springs riffle beetle	<i>Stenelmis lariversi</i>	endemic to the Ash Springs complex	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
158	Baking Powder Flat blue	<i>Euphilotes bernardino minuta</i>	Baking Powder Flat in Spring Valley in White Pine County; Baking Powder Flat is the largest contiguous habitat for the Baking Powder Flat blue butterfly; has only been found at Baking Powder Flat; is noteworthy for its close relationship with the plant genus <i>Eriogonum</i> (wild buckwheat); may remain in diapause in sandy substrates or leaf litter for several years while waiting for appropriate conditions to emerge as adults making it difficult to census populations	NS-S (S1); NS (G3T4T1)					x						

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

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159	Big Dune aphodius scarab	<i>Aphodius sp. 1</i>	endemic to the Big Dune ACEC in Amargosa Valley of Nye County; vegetation around and on the dunes includes creosote bush, sandpaper plant, prickly poppy and astragalus important for survival of these rare beetle species; rely on dune plants for survival; plants provide food and mating sites and, when covered with sand, shelter and food for their larvae; beetles also burrow into the harder layers of sand below the loose, windblown dune surface when they are inactive	NS-S (S1?); NS (G1?Q)							x			
160	Big Dune miloderes weevil	<i>Miloderes sp. 1</i>	endemic to the Big Dune ACEC in Amargosa Valley of Nye County; vegetation around and on the dunes includes creosote bush, sandpaper plant, prickly poppy and astragalus important for survival of these rare beetle species; rely on dune plants for survival; plants provide food and mating sites and, when covered with sand, shelter and food for their larvae; beetles also burrow into the harder layers of sand below the loose, windblown dune surface when they are inactive	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x			
161	Big Smoky wood nymph	<i>Cercyonis oetus alkalorum</i>	grassy, alkaline flats; known only from the Big Smoky Valey between the Toiyabe and Toquima ranges in central Nevada	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)			x							
162	bleached sandhill skipper (Denio sandhill skipper)	<i>Polites sabuleti sinemaculata</i>	known only from one location, at Baltazor Hot Spring near Denio Junction in Humboldt County, Nevada, where it was first described ;area is a salt flat with dense growth of <i>Distichlis spicata</i> (saltgrass), which probably serves as the larval hostplant	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)								x		
163	Carson wandering skipper	<i>Pseudocopaodes eunus obscurus</i>	salt grass (obligate host plant for larvae) and nearby nectar-producing flowers; salt grass typically is present where its root are inundated with water for short periods	USFWS(E); NS-S (S1); NS (G3G4T1)				x						x
164	Carson Valley silverspot	<i>Speyeria nokomis carsonensis</i>	wetland habitats where host plant <i>Viola nephrophylla</i> occurs; extremely wet meadow situations, with one o more native or non- native plants that produce nector; may occur along riparian corridors, we lowland meadows including agricultural fields and perennial montane streams	NS-S (S1); NS (G3T1)				x						
165	Carson Valley wood nymph	<i>Cercyonis pegala carsonensis</i>	Douglas, Carson City, and Washoe counties and in the Carson River drainage in Alpine Co., California.	NS-S (S2); NS (G5T1T2)				x						
166	Colorado hairstreak	<i>Hypaurotis crysalus intermedia</i>	depends upon the Gambel oak ( <i>Quercus gambelii</i> ), which is both the favorite roost of adults and usual food source for caterpillars; eggs are laid singly in late summer on twigs of Gambel oaks or another oak species; caterpillars emerge in the spring and eat young leaves; adults feed on tree sap and probably honeydew secreted by other insects rather than on flowers.; one flight, usually from mid-June to August.	NS-S (SNR); NS (G5T1T2)						x				
167	Crescent Dunes aegialian scarab	<i>Aegialia crescenta</i>	Crescent Dunes complex in Nye County, near Tonopah NV	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)			x							
168	Crescent Dunes aphodius scarab	<i>Aphodius sp. 2</i>	Crescent Dunes complex in Nye County, near Tonopah NV	NS-S (S1?); NS (G1?Q)			x							
169	Crescent Dunes serican scarab	<i>Serica ammomenisco</i>	Crescent Dunes complex in Nye County, near Tonopah NV	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)			x							

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

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170	Devils Hole warm spring riffle beetle	<i>Stenelmis calida calida</i>	Devil's Hole, Nye Co., Nevada	NS-S (S1); NS (GNRT1)							x				
171	early blue	<i>Euphilotes enoptes primavera</i>	records only exist from Mineral County in the Wassuk Range. Trend unknown considered critically imperiled in Nevada	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)			x								
172	Great Basin small blue	<i>Philotiella speciosa septentrionalis</i>	distribution unknown but type locality is from Fort Churchill Road in Lyon County. Trend unknown considered critically imperiled in Nevada	NS-S (S1); NS (G3G4T1)		x	x					x			
173	Giuliani's dune scarab	<i>Pseudocolpa giulianii</i>	Big Dune, Nye County Nevada; associated with accumulations of dead organic matter on the dune slopes	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				
174	Hardy's aegialian scarab	<i>Aegialia hardyi</i>	occurs at Sand Mountain and Blow Sand Mountain	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)			x								
175	Humboldt serican scarab	<i>Serica humboldti</i>	sand dunes	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)								x			
176	large aegialian scarab	<i>Aegialia magnifica</i>	Big Dune, Nye County Nevada; associated with accumulations of dead organic matter on the dune slopes	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)								x			
177	MacNeill sooty wing skipper	<i>Hesperopsis gracielae</i>	requires stands of quailbush ( <i>Atriplex lentiformis</i> ) near nectar-producing plants, such as heliotrope; often found on quailbush with high leaf water content resulting from shallow groundwater or irrigation runoff.; desert washes, alkali flats, and arid canyons, particularly if they support scrub or chaparral vegetation	NS-S (S1); NS (G2G3)								x			
178	Mattoni's blue	<i>Euphilotes pallescens mattonii</i>	found primarily in the upper and lower Sonoran Zones, praires, and sand dunes; found in pinyon-juniper wodlands and rolling prairie grasslands; host plant for the larvae is the buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum microthecum nutt. Var. laxiflorum</i> ).	NS-S (S1); NS (G3G4T1)					x						
179	Moapa Warm Spring riffle beetle	<i>Stenelmis moapa</i>	outflow streams from warm temerature springs to 31 C (89 F); occur in swift, shallow water on pebble, algae-covered rocks within sand-pebble areas, in aquatic vegetation and bare tree roots	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)								x			
180	Mojave gypsum bee	<i>Andrena balsamorhizae</i>	occurs in various habitats; nest on the ground or in various natural cavities; restricted to the habitat of its host plant, sunray	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)		x						x			
181	Mojave poppy bee	<i>Perdita meconis</i>	restricted to habitat of its associated plant species - large-flowered plants of the poppy family <i>Arctomecon</i> and <i>Argemone</i>	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)		x						x			
182	Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>	widespread and scattered; requires milkweed ( <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> ) or dogbane ( <i>Apocynaceae</i> ) as host plants for larvae; migratory in southern part of state	FWS (PETITIONED 2014); NS-S (SNR); NS (G4T3)		x	x	x	x			x			
183	Mono Basin skipper	<i>Hesperia uncas giulianii</i>	known only from the Adobe Hills in Mono County, California. Gently rolling hills with sandy substrate.	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)			x								

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184	Nearctic riffle beetle	<i>Stenelmis occidentalis</i>	occur in, and on, a variety of lotic and substrate types; when in streams, creeks, and spring outflows occurs on rocks and in rock depressions withstanding a variety of flow values; may also occur on woody debris, exposed or submerged, and overhanging vegetation; specimens may occur in, among, and covered with algal populations; specifically noted in creek type low flow situations	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G4)											
185	Nevada alkali skipperling	<i>Pseudocopaepodes eunus flavus</i>	desert salt grass spots on alkali flats	NS-S (S1); NS (G3G4T3)			x								
186	northern Mojave blue	<i>Euphilotes mojave virginensis</i>	desert washes and sandy areas where caterpillar host plant species of <i>Eriogonum spp.</i>	NS-S (S1); NS (G2G3T1T2)						x					
187	Pahranagat naucorid bug	<i>Pelocoris shoshone shoshone</i>	White River and Amargosa River systems; quiet waters under overhanging turf banks	NS-S (S1); NS (G1G3T1)		x			x						
188	Railroad Valley skipper	<i>Hesperia uncas fulvapalla</i>	from alkali meadows on the floor of Railroad Valley in Nye County	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)		x			x						
189	Reese River Railroad Valley skipper	<i>Hesperia uncas reeseorum</i>	Reese River in Lander county and Mason Valley in Lyon county.	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1T2)			x								
190	Rice's blue	<i>Euphilotes pallescens ricei</i>	arid areas such as desert flats and edges of sand dunes where their host plants (wild buckwheats) exist	NS-S (S1); NS (G3G4T1)							x				
191	Sand Mountain aphodius scarab	<i>Aphodius sp. 3</i>	Sand Mountain and Blow Sand Mountain	NS-S (S1?); NS (G1?Q)			x								
192	Sand Mountain blue	<i>Euphilotes pallescens arenamontana</i>	known to exist only at Sand Mountain, a large dune located in Churchill County east of Fallon, Nevada; closely associated with its host plant, the Kearney buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum nummularae</i> ) which grows within the dune system. This wild buckwheat is the only food source for the butterfly larvae; this plant also provides nectar for adult butterflies during their emergence	NS-S (S1); NS (G3G4T1)			x								
193	Sand Mountain pygmy scarab	<i>Coenonycha pygmaea</i>	Sand Mountain and Blow Sand Mountain	NS-S (S1); NS (G1?)			x								
194	Sand Mountain serican scarab	<i>Serica psammobunus</i>	occur only at Sand Mountain and the nearby Blowsand Mountains dune systems, Churchill County, Nevada	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)			x								
195	Steptoe Valley crescent-spot	<i>Phyciodes cocyta arenacolor</i>	wetlands at Monte Neva Hot Springs between 5940-6,220 feet elevation	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)					x						
196	White Mountains skipper	<i>Hesperia miriamae longaevicola</i>	above treeline (over 10,500 ft) on highest peaks of White Mountains in western NV	NS-S (S1); NS (G2G3T1T2)		x									
197	White River Valley skipper	<i>Hesperia uncas grandiosa</i>	alkaline meadows and saltgrass flats in early summer in the White River Valley. Austin and Leary (2008) also documented the subspecies using its apparent hostplant, <i>Juncus mexicanus</i> (Mexican rush), in Big Smoky Valley in Nye County	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)		x			x						

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198	White River wood nymph	<i>Cercyonis pegala pluviialis</i>	occurs in bottomland habitats along the White River near the White Pine and Nye county line and in the Steptoe Valley southeast of Ely	NS-S (S2); NS (G5T2)			x			x					
199	<b>MOLLUSCS</b>														
200	Amargosa tryonia	<i>Tryonia variegata</i>	lower Amargosa River drainage from Ash Meadows to Saratoga Springs	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)							x				
201	Ash Meadows pebblesnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis erythropoma</i>	currently restricted to the Ash Meadows of Nye County, in the Upper Amargosa catchment, Nevada, where it occurs in six springs, all within 0.5 km of each other	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				
202	Bifid Duct Pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis peculiaris</i>	narrow band of elevation between 6150 and 7470 feet above sea level in Snake Valley & Spring Valley	NS-S (S1); NS (G2)						x					
203	Big Warm Spring pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis papillata</i>	Big Warm Springs complex in Nye Co NV	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
204	Butterfield pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis lata</i>	found in Butterfield Springs White River Valley	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
205	California floater	<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	shallow areas of clean, clear lakes, ponds and large rivers. They prefer lower elevations and a soft, silty substrate in which to burrow	NS-S (S1); NS (G3Q)			x	x	x						
206	Camp Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis montana</i>	Meadow Valley Wash, (Camp Valley), Lincoln Co NV	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
207	carinate Duckwater pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis carinata</i>	Nye Co	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)			x			x					
208	Crystal springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis crystalis</i>	limited to Crystal Pool located in Ash Meadows	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				
209	Distal gland springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis nanus</i>	known from four small springbrooks within 6.2 miles of each other; these springs include Collins Ranch, Five Springs, North Collins Ranch, and Mary Scott Spring	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				
210	Dixie Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis dixensis</i>	Dixie Valley Area	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)				x				x			
211	Duckwater pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis aloba</i>	two unmaned springs northwest and southeast of Duckwater	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)			x			x					
212	Duckwater Warm Springs pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis villacampae</i>	Big Warm Springs complex in Nye Co NV	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)			x			x					
213	Elongate gland springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis isolata</i>	unnamed spring west of Carson Slough	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				
214	Emigrant pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis gracilis</i>	Emigrant Springs, Ny Co, NV in White River Valley	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
215	Fairbanks springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis fairbanksensis</i>	restricted to Fairbanks Spring in Ash Meadows wehre it occurs on the travertineat the spirng orifice	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				
216	Flag pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis breviloba</i>	Flag Springs complex	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
217	Flat-topped steptoe pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis planulata</i>	restricted to one spring northwest of Clark Spring	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
218	Goshute mountain snail	<i>Oreohelix loisae</i>	restricted to limestone features; mining in areas;	NS-S (S2); NS (G1G3)					x						
219	Grated tryonia	<i>Tryonia clathrata</i>	found in approximately 12 spring systems in Clark, Lincoln, and Nye Co	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)							x				
220	Hardy Pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis marcida</i>	located in several spirngs or spring complexes in Nye, Lincoln, and White Prine Co, NV; also occurs at Emigrant Springs, Arnoldson Spring, Hardy Spring, and Silver Pspring and Butterfield Springs	NS-S (S1); NS (G2)						x					

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221	Hubbs pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis hubbsi</i>	Hiko Spring and Crystal Springs	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
222	Humboldt pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis humboldtensis</i>	restricted to the Lahontan Basin	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)				x							
223	Lake Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis sublata</i>	Wambolt Springs in possible six spring sources	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
224	Landyes pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis landyei</i>	occurs at one rheocene spring north-northwest of Steptoe Ranch	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
225	large-gland Carico pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis basiglans</i>	insufficient surveys to delineate habitat requirements	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)		x									
226	Longitudinal gland pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis anguina</i>	Snake Valley	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
227	Median-gland Nevada pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis pisteri</i>	located at Marsh Spring, North Scruggs Springs, and below School Springs all within 1.2 miles of each other	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)				x		x					
228	Minute tryonia	<i>Tryonia ericae</i>	occurs in North Scruggs Spring and a spring north of Collins Ranch Spring which are located within 2.5 miles of each other	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
229	Moapa pebblesnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis avernalis</i>	Upper Muddy River Springs	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G1G2)							x				
230	Moapa Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis carinifera</i>	documented at five spring locations in Moapa Valley within a 1 mile radius	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
231	Neritiform Steptoe Ranch pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis neritella</i>	Steptoe Valley	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
232	northern Soldier Meadow pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis militaris</i>	thermal springs in the Soldier Meadow area	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				
233	northern Steptoe pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis serrata</i>	occurs at Twin Springs and springs south of Currie in Steptoe Valley and Indian Ranch Spring and Indian Creek; also occurs at 10 springs in northern Steptoe Valley	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
234	Oasis Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis micrococcus</i>	springs in the Oasis Valley	NS-S (S1); NS (GNR)		x									
235	ovate Cain Spring pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis pictilis</i>	spring pools within the Reese River valley	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)		x									
236	Pahranagat pebblesnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis merriami</i>	found in four springs including Ash Springs, Hot Creek Spring, Moon River Spring and Moorman Spring	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
237	Point of Rocks tryonia	<i>Tryonia elata</i>	found on travertine mounds in two small springs at Point of Rocks where it is associated with stream outflows in silted areas	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
238	Pyramid Lake pebblesnail	<i>Fluminicola dalli</i>	only known from the type locality and a small surrounding area in the northern area of Pyramid Lake	NS-S (SNR); NS (G1)				x							
239	Sada's pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis sadai</i>	only in two locations in Elko north of Carlin;	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G1G2)					x						
240	Southeast Nevada pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis turbatrix</i>	Las Vegas Valley, Indian Springs, Pahump Valley, Amargosa Flat & Frenchman Flat	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)						x					
241	southern duckwater pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis anatina</i>	occurs at a single spring southeast of Old Collins Spring	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)		x			x						
242	southern Soldier Meadow pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis umbilicata</i>	thermal springs in the Soldier Meadow area	NS-S (S1); NS (G1Q)					x		x				
243	southern steptoe pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis sulcata</i>	occurs at two spring complexes in White Pine County NV	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
244	Spring Mountains pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis deaconi</i>	Kiup Spring, Red Spring, Willow Spring, Rainbow Spring and Horse Spring 1 and 2	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
245	Sportinggoods tryonia	<i>Tryonia angulata</i>	three springs which include Fairbanks Spring, Crystal Pool and Big Spring	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
246	squat Mud Meadows pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis limaria</i>	thermal springs; insufficient surveys to delineate habitat	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				

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247	Step toe hydrobe	<i>Eremopyrgus eganensis</i>	inhabits a group of warm springs in the southeast section of Steptoe Valley, Nevada	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
248	sub-globose Steptoe Ranch pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis orbiculata</i>	restricted to two springs in White Pine County NV	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
249	transverse gland pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis cruciglans</i>	found in Steptoe and Bonneville Basins	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
250	Vinyards pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis vinyardi</i>	restricted to the Lahontan Basin	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)					x						
251	Virginia Mountains pebblesnail	<i>Fluminicola virginius</i>	found in a single spring in the Pyramid Lake Basin, Washoe County.	NS-S(S1); NS (G1)				x							
252	western Lahontan pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis longiglans</i>	occurs in springs and seeps in Humboldt, Washoe and Douglas countries from 4,040 to 6,730 ft.	NS-S (S2S3); NS (G2G3)				x							
253	Western ridged mussel	<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	found in abundance in Humboldt River Basin.	G3			x		x			x			
254	White River valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis sathos</i>	north and middle Flag Springs, Camp Spring, and Lund Spring, Arnoldson Spring, Preston Big Spring, and Nicholas Spring	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)						x					
255	Wongs pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis wongi</i>	widely distributed in the Owens River drainage, also ranges among basins to the north, south, and east, including Mono Lake basin, Adobe Valley, Owens Valley, and Rose Valley	NS-S (S1); NS (G2)				x				x			
256	<b>PLANTS</b>														
257	Alexander's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum alexanderiae</i>	light colored clay outcrops, hillsides, and badlands in the shadcale, sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper zones.	NS-S (S2S3); NS (G5T2T3)				x							
258	Alkali ivesia	<i>Ivesia kingii</i> var. <i>kingii</i>	sagebrush Scrub, Alkali Sink, wetland-riparian; meadows, playas.	NS-S (S3); NS (G4)			x	x	x	x					
259	Alkali mariposa lily	<i>Calochortus striatus</i>	wetland-riparian in shadscale scrub or chaparral; usally occurs in wetlands but occasionally found in non wetlands	NS-S (S1); NS (G3)							x				
260	Altered andesite buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum robustum</i>	dry, shallow, highly acidic, gravelly clay soils mainly of the Smallcone Series, derived from weathering of hydrothermal sulfide deposits formed in andesite, or sometimes in rhyolitic or granitoid rocks, forming mostly barren yellowish to orange brown patches on ridges, knolls, and steep slopes	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2G3)				x							
261	Altered andesite popcornflower	<i>Plagiobothrys glomeratus</i>	dry, shallow, highly acidic (pH 3.3-5.5) gravelly clay soils mainly of the Smallcone Series, derived from weathering of hydrothermal sulfide deposits formed in andesite, or sometimes in rhyolitic or granitoid rocks, forming mostly barren yellowish to orange brown patches on ridges, knolls, and steep slopes on all aspects, on all but the most xeric sites supporting a sparse, stunted relict woodland of yellow pines and pinyon pine.	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2G3)				x							
262	Amargosa niterwort	<i>Nitrophila mohavensis</i>	limited to highly alkaline, moist, salt-encrusted clay soils within the southern portion of Carson Slough	FWS (E); NAC (CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)			x				x		x	x	
263	Ames milkvetch	<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>pulsiferae</i>	sagebrush scrub; northern juniper woodland; mountains and plateaus	NS-S (S1); NS (G4T2)				x							

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264	Antelope Canyon goldenbush	<i>Ericameria cervina</i>	rock crevices and talus in shadscale and Douglas-fir-bristlecone pine communities at 1600 to 2685 m elevation; often on calcareous substrates; less commonly on ash flow tuff	NS-S (S1); NS (G3?)					x	x					
265	Ash Meadows blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia leucophylla</i>	known to occupy alkaline soils in dry washes and on barren bluffs distributed along the eastern edge of Ash Meadows; associated with the Ash Meadows sunray; always associated with dry soils apparently uninfluenced by seepage from springs or seeps	FWS (T); NAC (CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G1Q)							x	x	x		
266	Ash Meadows gumplant	<i>Grindelia fraxinopratensis</i>	thrives on salty soils — especially the moist, salt-encrusted, alkali soils of Ash Meadows in the Amargosa Valley	FWS (T); NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)						x		x	x		
267	Ash Meadows milkvetch	<i>Astragalus phoenix</i>	occurs only in Nye County, Nevada on dry, hard, white, barren saline, clay flats, knolls, and slopes and in the Amargosa River drainage	FWS (T); NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)						x		x	x		
268	Ash Meadows mousetails	<i>Ivesia kingii</i> var. <i>eremica</i>	grows in alkali washes throughout Ash Meadows; prefers moist, clay soils with a prominent salt crust	FWS (T); NAC (CE); NS-S (S1S2); NS (G4T1T2Q)		x				x					
269	Ash Meadows sunray	<i>Enceliopsis nudicaulis</i> var. <i>corrugata</i>	known to occupy alkaline soils in dry washes and on barren bluffs distributed along the eastern edge of Ash Meadows; associated with the Ash Meadows blazing star; always associated with dry soils apparently uninfluenced by seepage from springs or seeps	FWS (T); NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G5T2)						x		x	x		
270	Bashful beardtongue	<i>Penstemon pudicus</i>	mostly a woodland-border species growing in partial shade in pinyon-juniper woodlands and subalpine sagebrush zones between 7,500-9,000 feet in Nye County, Nevada	USFS (S); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)		x									
271	Barren Valley collomia	<i>Collomia renata</i>	lightly disturbed north-sloping rocky soil near drainage bottom, ecotone between <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> and <i>A. arbuscula</i> associations; known only from the Pequop Range in Nevada	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)				x							
272	Beatley buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum beatleyae</i>	dry, volcanic outcrops	NS-S (S3); NS (G2Q)		x	x	x							
273	Beatley scorpionflower	<i>Phacelia beatleyae</i>	dry, open, nearly barren scree and loose gravelly soils on slopes and bases of white to brownish volcanic tuff outcrops on all slopes and aspects, and in adjacent drainages, in the mixed-shrub, blackbrush, shadscale, and upper creosote-bursage zones.	NS-S (S3); NS (G3)						x					
274	Beaver Dam breadroot	<i>Pediomelum castoreum</i>	found in sandy washes and roadcuts in the eastern Mojave of NV	NS-S (S3); NS (G3)						x					
275	Black woollypod	<i>Astragalus funereus</i>	dry, open scree, talus, or gravelly alluvium derived from light-colored volcanic tuff, on east, south, less commonly west, rarely north aspects	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)						x					
276	Blaine pincushion	<i>Sclerocactus blainei</i>	alkaline calcareous and volcanic gravelly-clay soils in open valley bottom areas in the shadscale and lower sagebrush zones with <i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> , <i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i> , <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> , etc.	NAC (CY); NS-S (S1); NS (G1G2Q)		x			x						

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277	Blue Diamond cholla	<i>Cylindropuntia multigeniculata</i> ( <i>Opuntia whipplei</i> var. <i>multigeniculata</i> )	dry, open carbonate ledges, crevices, and rocky colluvium on gentle to steep slopes of all aspects, but predominantly on northerly exposures, canyon walls, or other cooler or more protected exposures, in close proximity to overlying gypsum beds up-slope, and associated with numerous other succulent and shrub species of the creosote bush and blackbrush vegetation zones	NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G4?T2Q)						x					
278	Bodie Hills draba	<i>Cusickiella quadricostata</i>	Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland; clay or rocky soils; elevations from 6,200 to 8,500 feet above sea level	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)			x								
279	Bodie Hills rockcress	<i>Boechera bodiensis</i>	dry, open, rocky, high or north-facing slopes or exposed summits of granitic or rhyolitic material, on moistureaccumulating microsites in sagebrush associations within the pinyon-juniper and mountain sagebrush zones	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)			x								
280	Broad fleabane	<i>Erigeron latus</i>	shallow, relatively barren, vernal saturated, otherwise dry, gravelly to sandy soils or bedrock on flats and slopes of volcanic scablands or benches, mostly rhyolitic or basaltic in composition, in the sagebrush steppe and juniper zones with <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> , <i>A. tridentata</i> etc	NS-S (S1); NS (G3)				x							
281	Bullfrog Hills sweetpea	<i>Lathyrus hitchcockianus</i>	washes and canyon bottoms in rocky volcanic gravelly or sandy soil; desert scrub above creosote bush; 1370-1585 m. Often grows entangled with nearby shrubs; sesert and shrubland/chaparral	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)						x					
282	Callaway milkvetch	<i>Astragalus callithrix</i>	deep, sandy soil on the valley floor or on dunes in barren openings with <i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Grayia</i> , <i>Chrysothamnus</i> , and <i>Artemisia</i> ; 1550 - 1710 m	NS-S (S3); NS (G3)			x								
283	Candelaria blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia candelariae</i>	barren, often calcareous, low-competition gravelly or clay soils on weathered volcanic ash deposits, scree slopes, hot spring mounds, washes, or road banks or other recovering disturbances, in the shadscale, mixed-shrub, and sagebrush zones	NS-S (S3?); NS (G3?Q)			x								
284	Carson Valley monkeyflower	<i>Erythranthe carsonensis</i>	open areas of Great Basin sagebrush/bitterbrush scrub in coarse granite soils on gentle to moderate slopes (0-15 percent), usually on N aspects but also occasionally on S-SW aspects. Elevation 1400-1580 m (4600-5200 ft)	NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G1)			x								
285	Churchill Narrows buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum diatomaceum</i>	dry, relatively barren and undisturbed, white to yellowish tan, clay to silty diatomaceous deposits of the Coal Valley Formation, with a variable volcanic cobble overburden, on rounded knolls, low ridges, slopes, and especially small drainages on all aspects	NAC (CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)			x								
286	Cima milkvetch	<i>Astragalus cimae</i> var. <i>cimae</i>	dry, open, relatively barren calcareous gravel slopes or clay hills	NS-S (S2); NS (G3T2)			x								
287	Clarke phacelia	<i>Phacelia filiae</i>	light colored outcrops and soils of calcareous and sometimes gypsiferous sandstone, siltstone, tuffaceous claystone, or limestone, on foothills and valley floors above the playas, in the creosote-bursage, shadscale, mixed-shrub, and blackbrush zones, often associated with <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)			x								

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288	Clokey buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum heermannii</i> var. <i>clokeyi</i>	carbonate outcrops, talus, scree, and gravelly washes and banks in the creosote-bursage, shadscale, and blackbrush zones	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G5T2)							x				
289	Cordelia beardtongue	<i>Penstemon floribundus</i>	dry, open, mostly dark-colored volcanic talus, very rocky slopes, or alluvium derived therefrom, on all aspects but predominantly westerly, variously associated with <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> , <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> , <i>Artemisia spinescens</i> , <i>A. tridentata</i> , <i>Grayia spinosa</i> , <i>Ephedra nevadensis</i> , <i>Penstemon deustus</i> , <i>P. speciosus</i> , <i>Lewisia rediviva</i> , etc: reported but not confirmed on carbonate materials	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)								x			
290	Cottam cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla cottamii</i>	crevices or narrow ledges on outcrops of quartzite or other siliceous metamorphic or granitoid rocks, on all aspects but preferring northerly or shaded exposures, in the upper subalpine conifer zone	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)				x							
291	Crosby buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum crosbyae</i> var. <i>crosbyae</i>	restricted to light-colored (white and tan) tuffaceous sandstone substrates, usually on rounded, gentle slopes where the rock has not crumbled into fragments	NS-S (S3); NS (G3Q)								x			
292	Currant milkvetch	<i>Astragalus uncialis</i>	dry, open, sparsely-vegetated, calcareous sandy-clay soils on flats and gentle slopes of hillsides and alluvial fans	USFS (S) NS-S (S2); NS (G2)		x			x						
293	Currant Summit clover	<i>Trifolium andinum</i> var. <i>podocephalum</i>	crevices of volcanic or carbonate rock in the pinyon-juniper zone, 6900-7400 ft elevation	USFS (S); NS-S (S1); NS (G3T1)					x						
294	Dainty moonwort	<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	aquatic or wetland-dependent in Nevada	USFS (S); NS-S (S1?); NS (G3)					x			x			
295	Darin buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum concinnum</i>	deep loose sand derived from, or in crevices of, light-colored tuff or other volcanic rocks, often at bases of cliffs or outcrops, the soil sometimes covered by talus or scree, or on road cuts or other disturbances crossing such habitats, in the pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, mixed-shrub, blackbrush, and shadscale zones: possibly dependent on sand dunes or deep sand.	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)							x				
296	Davis peppergrass	<i>Lepidium davisii</i>	hard-bottomed clay playas on volcanic plains in the sagebrush zone with sparse associated <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> and <i>Artemisia cana</i> , surrounded by <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> vegetation: during spring, the playas are usually inundated up to a foot deep; aquatic or wetland-dependent in Nevada	NS-S (S1); NS (G3)		x		x				x			
297	Death Valley beardtongue	<i>Penstemon fruticiformis</i> ssp. <i>amarqosae</i>	grows in rocky scrub and woodland habitat	NS-S (S2); NS (G4T3)							x				
298	Death Valley sage	<i>Salvia funerea</i>	dry washes and rocky places, canyons to 3000', northeastern Mojave Desert	NS-S (S1); NS (G3)							x				
299	Deeth buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum nutans</i> var. <i>alabratum</i>	in sandy gravelly soil	NS-S (S2S3); NS (G5T2T3)		x		x							
300	Deer Lodge buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum pharmaceoides</i> var. <i>cervinum</i>	sandy or gravelly slopes, sagebrush and mountain mahogany communities, oak, pinyon-juniper and montane conifer woodlands	NS-S (S1); NS (G4G5T2)					x						

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301	Eastwood milkweed	<i>Asclepias eastwoodiana</i>	in open areas on a wide variety of basic (pH usually 8 or higher) soils, including calcareous clay knolls, sand, carbonate or basaltic gravels, or shale outcrops, generally barren and lacking competition, frequently in small washes or other moisture-accumulating microsites, in the shadscale, mixed-shrub, sagebrush, and lower pinyon-juniper zones.	USFS (S); NS-S (S2S3); NS (G2Q)		x	x	x	x						
302	Elko rockcress	<i>Boecheera falcifructa</i>	dry, densely vegetated, relatively undisturbed, light-colored silty soils with a high cover of moss and other soil crust components on moderate to steep north-facing slopes in the sagebrush zone, dominated by moss, <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> var. <i>wyomingensis</i> , <i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i> var. <i>puberulus</i> , and <i>Poa secunda</i> var. <i>secunda</i> . Also reported but not confirmed from rock crevices	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G1G2)		x		x							
303	Garrett's California fuchsia (Garrett's firechalice)	<i>Epilobium canum</i> ssp. <i>garrettii</i>	known from a single collection in the Delamar Range of Lincoln County	NS-S (SNR); NS (G5T4)					x						
304	Gilman's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus gilmanii</i>	on light-colored volcanic tuff slopes in pinyon-juniper woodland	NS-S (S1); NS (G2)						x					
305	Gold Butte moss	<i>Didymodon nevadensis</i>	on or near gypsiferous deposits and outcrops or limestone boulders, especially on east to north facing slopes of loose uncompacted soil, often associated with other mosses and lichens	NS-S (S1); NS (G4)						x					
306	Goodrich biscuitroot	<i>Cymopterus goodrichii</i>	moderate to steep scree and talus slopes of dark angular slate or limestone in the upper subalpine and lower alpine zones	USFS (S); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)		x					x				
307	Goose Creek milkvetch	<i>Astragalus anserinus</i>	dry, open, deeply weathered sandy rhyolitic ash of an overall grayish color derived from the Salt Lake Formation, consisting of white rhyolitic ash overlain by a thin veneer of black glassy gravel of apparent volcanic origin, mostly on south to west aspects, in sparse <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> woodland	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)				x							
308	Great Basin fishhook cactus	<i>Sclerocactus pubispinus</i>	along the eastern edges of Elko and White Pine Counties, at elevations of 4600 to 6900 ft	NAC (CY); NS-S (S2); NS (G3)					x						
309	Grimy mousetails	<i>Ivesia rhypara</i> var. <i>rhypara</i>	mostly on dry, relatively barren, yellowish or light-colored outcrops or badlands of welded, sometimes hydrothermally altered and re-cemented, ash-fall tuff, and on shallow gravel grus derived therefrom, in one case on unsorted cobbly riverbed deposits mixed with underlying volcanic ash, on gentle to steep side, shoulder, or toe slopes with east to south to west aspects, with few and sparse associated species such as <i>Trifolium andersonii</i> , <i>Poa secunda</i> , <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> , and <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	NS-S (S2); NS (G2T2)				x			x				
310	Grimes vetchling	<i>Lathyrus grimesii</i>	dry, open, shallow, silty clay soils usually overlain by a thin scree of reddish to yellowish brown gravel floated from an underlying cherty or partly quartzitized mudstone component of the Schoonover Formation, forming relatively barren patches on mostly steep slopes of all aspects, and supporting a sparse to moderately dense vegetation	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)				x							

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311	Halfring milkvetch	<i>Astragalus mohavensis</i> var. <i>hemiaurus</i>	carbonate gravels and derivative soils on terraced hills and ledges, open slopes, and along washes in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed-shrub zones	NS-S (S2S3); NS (G3G4T2T3)							x				
312	Holmgren lupine	<i>Lupinus holmgrenianus</i>	dry desert slopes, sandy washes, and valleys, sometimes on volcanic substrates. Found within <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> - dominated communities to Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands 4500 - 8000 ft	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)			x								
313	Holmgren smelowskia	<i>Nevada holmgrenii</i>	crevices, ledges, rubble, or small soils pockets on rock outcrops and cliffs, from high-elevation ridges to north-facing walls at lower elevations, on various rock types in the lower alpine, subalpine conifer, mountain sagebrush, and upper pinyon-juniper zones	NS-S (S3); NS (G2G3)								x			
314	Idaho beardtongue	<i>Penstemon idahoensis</i>	dry, tuffaceous sediments of the Salt Lake Formation; soils are fine-textured and can be quite hard; occurs on gentle to steep slopes of all aspects, most commonly south to southwest; most commonly associated with open Utah juniper communities; from 4900 to 5700 feet elevation	NS-S (S1); NS (G2)					x						
315	Intermountain wavewing (shadscales spring parsley)	<i>Cymopterus basalticus</i>	bare basaltic rocks, barren clays, gravelly hills and alluvial fans, mostly on dolomite. 4400-7000 ft in the pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and shadscale zones	NS-S (S1); NS (G2)						x					
316	Inyo blazing star	<i>Mentzelia inyoensis</i>	washes, limestone soils, talus slopes, 2500'-6000', creosote bush scrub, joshua tree and pinyon-juniper woodland, Clark Mts and mountains of northern Mojave Desert	USFS (S); NS-S (S1); NS (G3)				x							
317	Jaeger beardtongue	<i>Penstemon thompsoniae</i> ssp. <i>jaegeri</i>	gravelly limestone soils on knolls, slopes, and small drainages, mostly under conifers or other woody species, from the pinyon-juniper to the subalpine conifer zones	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G4T2)							x				
318	Jaeger ivesia	<i>Ivesia jaegeri</i>	grows in cracks and crevices in the limestone cliffs and slopes of the desert mountains	USFS (S); NS-S (S2S3); NS (G2G3)							x				
319	Lahontan Basin buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum rubricaula</i>	dry, open, light-colored, strongly alkaline shrink-swell clay soils on bluffs and badlands derived from fluviolacustrine silt, volcanic ash, or diatomite deposits, sometimes perched on dark basaltic slopes, in the shadscale, mixed-shrub, and lower sagebrush zones	NS-S (S3); NS (G3)				x							
320	Lahontan beardtongue	<i>Penstemon palmeri</i> var. <i>macranthus</i>	along washes, roadsides, and canyon floors, particularly on carbonate-containing substrates, usually where subsurface moisture is available throughout most of the summer; unknown if restricted to calcareous substrates	NS-S (S2?); NS (G4G5T2?)			x	x				x			
321	Lahontan milkvetch	<i>Astragalus porrectus</i>	open, calcareous or alkaline, sandy to gravelly washes, alluvium, or gullies on clay badlands, knolls, or playa edges in the shadscale zone	NS-S (S3?); NS (G3?)				x							
322	Las Vegas bearpoppy	<i>Arctomecon californica</i>	open, dry, spongy or powdery, often dissected ("badland") or hummocked soils with high gypsum content, often with well-developed soil crust, in areas of generally low relief on all aspects and slopes, with a sparse cover of other gypsum-tolerant species	NAC (CE); NS-S (S3); NS (G3)							x				
323	Las Vegas buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum corymbosum</i> var. <i>nilesii</i>	confined to gypsum-rich soils in central and eastern Clark County and southern Lincoln County, Nevada	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G5T2)						x	x				

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324	Lavin eggvetch	<i>Astragalus oophorus</i> var. <i>lavinii</i>	open, dry, relatively barren gravelly clay slopes, knolls, badlands, or outcrops, derived from volcanic ash or carbonate, usually northeast to southeast aspects, openings in pinyon-juniper or sagebrush zones	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G4T2)		x									
325	Least phacelia	<i>Phacelia minutissima</i>	vernally saturated, summer-drying, sparsely vegetated, partially shaded to fully exposed areas of bare soil and mud banks in meadows, at perimeters of <i>Veratrum californicum</i> (corn lily), <i>Wyethia amplexicaulis</i> , and/or <i>Populus tremuloides</i> (aspen) stands, in sagebrush swales, along creek bed high-water lines, or around springs, in flat to gently sloping areas; aquatic or wetland-dependent.	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G3)				x							
326	Lemmon buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum lemmonii</i>	open, light-colored, sometimes silty or sandy, sometimes gypsiferous shrink-swell clay soils on bluffs and badlands derived from fluvio-lacustrine silt and volcanic ash deposits in the shadscale zone	NS-S (S3?); NS (G3?)		x									
327	Lewis buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum lewisii</i>	dry, exposed, shallow, relatively barren and undisturbed, rocky residual soils on convex ridge-line knolls and crests underlain by siliceous carbonate rocks, on flat to moderately steep slopes of all aspects, but with the densest stands on southerly aspects; occasionally found at lower elevations on clay hills derived from silty carbonate or calcium-rich siliceous rock	USFS (S); NS-S (S3); NS (G2G3Q)				x							
328	Limestone buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum eremicum</i>	shadscale, desert shrub, and juniper communities on calcareous substrates at 5100 to 6300 ft elevation	NS-S (S1); NS (G2G3Q)				x							
329	Long-calyx eggvetch	<i>Astragalus oophorus</i> var. <i>lonchocalyx</i>	pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and mixed desert shrub communities at 5,800 to 7,500 ft; dry gravelly hillsides and stony flats, associated with sagebrush, on limestone	NS-S (S2); NS (G4T2)				x							
330	Lone Mountain goldenheads	<i>Tonestus graniticus</i>	crevices of granitic cliffs and outcrops on protected exposures (north to east aspects, deep canyons, etc.) in the pinyon-juniper zone	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)	x										
331	Lonesome milkvetch	<i>Astragalus solitarius</i>	washes and banks of shallow soils on volcanic flat-rock	NS-S (S1); NS (G3)							x				
332	Long Valley Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus johannis-howellii</i>	sandy rhyolitic soils on flats and gentle slopes of mountain sagebrush	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)		x									
333	Low feverfew	<i>Parthenium ligulatum</i>	relatively barren clay or sandy-clay knolls, slopes, and flats in the pinyon-juniper woodland zone	NS-S (S1); NS (G3)	x										
334	Lunar Crater buckwheat	<i>Johanneshowellia crateriorum</i>	three occurrences in Nye Co	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)	x										
335	Maquire bitterroot	<i>Lewisia maguirei</i>	dry, sparsely vegetated carbonate scree or shallow gravelly-clay soils on steep slopes and ridgelines of all aspects in the pinyon-juniper zone	USFS (S); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)				x							
336	Margaret rushy milkvetch	<i>Astragalus convallarius</i> var. <i>margaretiae</i>	rocky slopes and flats among sagebrush in the pinyon-juniper and sagebrush zones. Endemic to the Pine Nut and Virginia Ranges	NS-S (S2); NS (G5T2)		x					x				
337	Masonic Mountain jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus oliganthus</i>	rocky sites and talus, from 6,890 to 9,190 feet above sea level	USFS (S); NS-S (S2) NS (G2G3)		x									

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338	Meadow pussytoes	<i>Antennaria arcuata</i>	bare, periodically disturbed soil in marginal, seasonally dry parts of moist, often hummocky, alkaline meadows, seeps, and springs, surrounded by sagebrush and grassland associations; aquatic or wetland dependent	USFS (S); NS-S (S1) NS (G3)					x					
339	Mono County Phacelia	<i>Phacelia monoensis</i>	alkaline, barren or sparsely vegetated grayish, brownish, or reddish shrink-swell clays of mostly andesitic origin, on various slopes and aspects, mostly on stabilized or low-intensity artificial or natural disturbances, most abundant on road berms that cross such soils, less frequently on naturally eroding badlands or apparently undisturbed soil, in the pinyon-juniper and mountain sagebrush zones	USFS (S); NS-S (S3) NS (G3)				x						
340	Monte Neva paintbrush	<i>Castilleja salsuginosa</i>	damp, open, alkaline to saline clay soils of hummocks and drainages on travertine hot-spring mounds	NAC(CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G1Q)			x			x				
341	Mojave thistle (Virgin River thistle)	<i>Cirsium mohavense (or C. virginense)</i>	damp soils around desert springs, streams, and ditches; 1,500 to 9,000 feet elevation; Open, moist, alkaline clay soils of seep and spring areas or gypsum knolls. aquatic or wetland dependent in Nevada	NS-S (SNR); NS (G2G3)			x	x		x	x			
342	Mokiak milkvetch	<i>Astragalus mokiacensis</i>	loose, sandy to gravelly soils, mostly in and near dry drainages or other periodic disturbances, sometimes on bluffs, cliff terraces, badlands, or basalt talus, in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed-shrub zones	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G3G4Q)							x			
343	Mount Moriah beardtongue	<i>Penstemon moriahensis</i>	open, gravelly and/or silty carbonate soils in drainages, on gentle slopes, and on road banks or other recovering disturbances with enhanced runoff, in the subalpine conifer, subalpine sagebrush, mountain mahogany, and upper pinyon-juniper zones	USFS (S); NS-S (S1S2); NS (G1G2)						x				
344	Nachlinger catchfly	<i>Silene nachlingerae</i>	generally dry, exposed or somewhat sheltered carbonate (rarely quartzite) crevices in ridgeline outcrops, talus, or very rocky soils on or at the bases of steep slopes or cliffs, on all aspects but predominantly on northwesterly to northeasterly exposures, mainly in the subalpine conifer zone	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)					x	x				
345	Needle Mountains milkvetch	<i>Astragalus eurylobus</i>	generally deep, barren, sandy, gravelly, or clay soils derived from sandstone or siliceous volcanics, frequently in or along drainages	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)						x				
346	Nevada dune beardtongue	<i>Penstemon arenarius</i>	deep, volcanic, sandy soils at elevations of 3,940 to 4,430 feet above mean sea level; common associates include fourwing saltbush, littleleaf horsebrush, and greasewood	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2G3)				x				x		
347	Nevada suncup	<i>Camissonia nevadensis</i>	open, sandy, gravelly, or clay slopes and flats in the salt-desert, shadscale, and lower sagebrush zones	NS-S (S3); NS (G3)				x						
348	Nevada willowherb	<i>Epilobium nevadense</i>	limestone soils, talus, cliffs, and rock outcrops with slopes of varying steepness from 5 to 45 percent.	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G3)			x			x	x			
349	Nye pincushion (Tonopah pincushion)	<i>Sclerocactus nyensis</i>	dry rocky soils and low outcrops of rhyolite, tuff, and possibly other rock types, on gentle slopes in open areas or under shrubs in the upper salt desert and lower sagebrush zones	NAC (CY); NS-S (S1); NS (G1Q)			x							
350	Obscure buttercup	<i>Ranunculus triternatus</i>	meadow steppe habitat dominated by bunchgrasses and forbs; mostly found on north-facing upper slopes and crests of basalt ridges overlaid by loess deposits of varying depth	NS-S (S1?); NS (G5T2)					x					

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351	Obscure scorpionflower	<i>Phacelia inconspicua</i>	relatively deep, undisturbed, organic-rich soils on fairly steep, concave, N- to NE-facing slopes where snow drifts persist well into spring, on small, otherwise barren soil terraces in small clearings in shrub fields dominated by <i>Artemisia tridentata vaseyana</i>	USFS (S); NAC (CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G2)								x			
352	Oryctes	<i>Oryctes nevadensis</i>	deep loose sand of stabilized dunes, washes, and valley flats, on various slopes and aspects	NS-S (S3); NS (G3)			x						x		
353	Osgood Mountains milkvetch	<i>Astragalus yoder-williamsii</i>	dry, open, coarse decomposed granodiorite soils among boulders on flats and gentle slopes (recently also found in loose silty soils on a moderate south slope) in healthy sagebrush steppe vegetation	NAC (CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G3)									x		
354	Owyhee prickly phlox	<i>Leptodactylon glabrum</i>	bare rock/talus/scree; crevices in steep to vertical, coarse-crumbling volcanic canyon walls. Intolerant of water paths or seeps that may form in the rock crevices. 9,000-13,000 ft elevation	NS-S (S1); NS (G2)				x					x		
355	Pahrump silverscale	<i>Atriplex argentea</i> var. <i>longitrichoma</i>	alkaline or gypsiferous, sometimes seasonally moist, often disturbed silty clay soils of valley bottoms in salt desert vegetation surrounded by the creosote-bursage zone, or on roadsides or in abandoned fields	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T2)								x			
356	Pahrump Valley buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum bifurcatum</i>	mostly in barren, saline, heavy clay or silty hardpan soils on and near dry playa margins, and on adjacent shore terraces and stabilized sand dunes	NS-S (S2); NS (G3)									x		
357	Pahute Mesa beardtongue	<i>Penstemon pahutensis</i>	in loose soil and rock crevices among boulders in pinyon-juniper woodlands and sagebrush shrublands	NS-S (S3); NS (G3)		x						x			
358	Parish phacelia	<i>Phacelia parishii</i>	moist to superficially dry, open, flat to hummocky, mostly barren, often salt-crusted silty-clay soils on valley bottom flats, lake deposits, and playa edges, often near seepage areas, sometimes on gypsum deposits	NS-S (S2S3); NS (G2G3)					x			x			
359	Pennell beardtongue	<i>Penstemon leiophyllus</i> var. <i>francisci-pennellii</i>	rocky calcareous slopes, shaded banks	NS-S (S2); NS (G3T2)					x						
360	Pine Nut Mountains mousetails	<i>Ivesia pityocharis</i>	seasonally or periodically wet, otherwise moist to dry decomposed granite soils or sod of meadow margins with shallow underlying water table and/or bedrock, associated with springs, moist drainages, or ephemeral ponds, typically on flats or gentle northwest to northeast exposures, but found on all aspects with slopes up to about 20 degrees. Endemic to Pine Nut Mountains	NS-S (S1); NS (G2)			x								
361	Pioche blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia argillicola</i>	may be restricted to barren clay knolls and slopes between Panaca and the Patterson Wash area of southern Lake Valley	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G1G2)					x						
362	Playa phacelia	<i>Phacelia inundata</i>	grows in alkali playas and seasonally inundated areas with clay soils. Aquatic or wetland-dependent in Nevada	NS-S (S2?); NS (G3)			x						x		
363	Polished blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia polita</i>	occurs on limestone or gypseous soils between 3,900 to 4,900 ft	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G2)								x			

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364	Pueblo Valley peppergrass	<i>Lepidium montanum</i> var. <i>nevadense</i>	dependent on sand dunes or deep sand in Nevada	NS-S (S1?); NS (G5?T1?)								x			
365	Railroad Valley globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea caespitosa</i> var. <i>williamsiae</i>	dry, open, flat to gently sloped, gravelly carbonate soils on alluvium and valley fill, often more abundant on recovering disturbances such as washes and roadsides, in the greasewood, shadscale, and mixed shrubs zones	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2T2)			x			x					
366	Red Rock Canyon aster	<i>Ionactis caelestis</i>	dry and rocky slopes: desert checkerspot ( <i>Charidryras neumogeni</i> ) caterpillars rely on the nectar of Mojave aster	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)								x			
367	Reese River phacelia	<i>Phacelia glaberrima</i>	open, dry to moist, alkaline, nearly barren, sometimes scree-covered, whitish to brownish shrink-swell clay soils derived from fluviolacustrine volcanic ash and tuff deposits, generally on the steeper slopes of low hills, bluffs, and badlands in the shadscale-greasewood, sagebrush, and lower pinyon-juniper zones	NS-S (S3?); NS (G3?)			x	x							
368	Rock purpusia	<i>Ivesia arizonica</i> var. <i>saxosa</i>	crevices of cliffs and boulders on volcanic and possibly carbonate rocks in the upper mixed-shrub, sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper zones	NS-S (S1); NS (G3T1)						x		x			
369	Rock violet	<i>Viola lithion</i>	seasonally wet crevices in steep carbonate or quartzite outcrops in shaded northeast-facing avalanche chutes and cirque headwalls in the subalpine conifer zone	USFS (S); NS-S (S1); NS (G1G2)						x					
370	Rosy twotone beardtongue	<i>Penstemon bicolor</i> ssp. <i>roseus</i>	rocky calcareous, granitic, or volcanic soils in washes, roadsides, scree at outcrop bases, rock crevices, or similar places receiving enhanced runoff, in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed-shrub zones	NS-S (S3); NS (G3T3Q)									x		
371	Rough angelica	<i>Angelica scabrida</i>	endemic to the Spring Mountains; bottoms of canyons and in avalanche chutes; often grows near ponderosa pine	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G1G2)									x		
372	Rough dwarf greaseweb	<i>Glossopetalon pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>	crevices of carbonate cliffs and outcrops	NS-S (S2); NS (G2G3T2Q)									x		
373	Sagebrush pygmyleaf	<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> ssp. <i>artemisiarum</i>	sandy soils of desert dunes and flats in Great Basin sagebrush scrub and Mojave desert scrub. It occurs at elevations of 2,300 to 4,000 feet	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G5T2T3)					x						
374	Sand cholla	<i>Grusonia pulchella</i>	sand of dunes, dry-lake borders, river bottoms, washes, valleys, and plains in the desert." Dependent on sand dunes or deep sand in Nevada	NAC (CY); NS-S (S2S3); NS (G4)			x	x			x				
375	Scarlet buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum phoeniceum</i>	white tuffaceous knolls, bluffs, and rocky flats, openings in pinyon and juniper woodland, with <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , <i>Purshia tridentata</i> , <i>Petradoria pumila</i>	NS-S (S1); NS (G1Q)						x					
376	Schlesser pincushion	<i>Sclerocactus schlesseri</i>	open, stable or stabilized, gravelly, sandy silt or silty clay soils derived from somewhat ashy and/or gypsiferous lacustrine sediments, on mesic microsites created and/or maintained by gentle north to east aspects, dense shrub and/or grass canopies, high clay and silt content of the soil, and/or cryptobiotic soil crusts, usually associated with such soil crusts in the shadscale zone	NAC (CY); NS-S (S1); NS (G1Q)						x					

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377	Schoolcraft buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>schoolcraftii</i>	sandy to rocky soil, sagebrush communities, pinyon-juniper woodlands; 4600 -7200 m	NS-S (S1); NS (G5T3)			x				x				
378	Schoolcraft catseye	<i>Cryptantha schoolcraftii</i>	whitish fluviolacustrine volcanic ash deposits weathering to deep clay soils, on gentle to steep slopes of mostly east, south, and west aspects, in the sagebrush steppe zone	NS-S (S3); NS (G3)							x				
379	Scrub lotus	<i>Lotus argyraeus</i> var. <i>multicaulis</i>	Pinyon Juniper woodlands; sandy washes, ledges or clay slopes in canyons	NS-S (S1?); NS (G4?T2)							x				
380	Sheep fleabane	<i>Erigeron ovinus</i>	often associated with cliffs and ridgeline outcrops in the pinyon-juniper and montane conifer zones at elevations from 3,600 to 8,400 ft	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)					x		x				
381	Shevock bristlegrass	<i>Orthotrichum shevockii</i>	Pinyon-juniper woodland, on granitic rocks	USFS (S); NS-S (S1); GS (G3G4)			x								
382	Sierra Valley mouse-tail	<i>Ivesia aperta</i> var. <i>aperta</i>	shallow, vernal saturated, slowly draining, sandy to rocky clay soils derived from mostly andesitic volcanic rock or alluvium on benches and flats in meadows, seeps, intermittent drainages, etc., in the yellowpine, mountain sagebrush, and mountain mahogany zones. Dependent on wetland margin areas in Nevada	USFS (S); NS-S (S1); GS (G2T2)			x								
383	Silverleaf sunray	<i>Enceliopsis argophylla</i>	clay and gypsum cliffs to gravelly slopes in southern deserts at elevations 1,200 - 2,000 ft; partial to eroded soils containing gypsum	NS-S (S1?); NS (G2)							x				
384	Smooth dwarf greasewood	<i>Glossopetalon pungens</i> var. <i>glabrum</i>	crevices of carbonate cliffs and outcrops	USFS (S); NS-S (S1); NS (G2G3T1Q)			x				x				
385	Smooth stickleaf	<i>Mentzelia mollis</i>	habitat is dry, open barren, slopes of brightly colored clay badlands from volcanic ash	NS-S (S1); NS (G2)							x				
386	Sodaville milkvetch	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>sesquimetalis</i>	moist, open, alkaline hummocks and drainages near cool springs with <i>Distichlis spicata</i> , <i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> , <i>Sporobolus airoides</i> , etc. Aquatic or wetland-dependent in Nevada. Near exhaustive surveys of habitat have revealed only two populations in Nevada; one in Mineral County and the other in Nye County	NAC (CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)			x								
387	Soldier Meadow cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla basaltica</i>	prefers southeast slopes and moist salt-crusted clay in alkaline meadows with thermal springs	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				
388	Spring-loving centaury	<i>Centaurium namophilum</i>	open, moist alkali areas, including seeps and meadows at elevations from 2,100 to 3,500 ft	FWS (T); NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G2Q)		x					x		x		
389	Spring Mountains milkvetch	<i>Astragalus remotus</i>	endemic to the southern portion of the Sping Mountains of Clark County; occurs in canyons and on rocky hillsides	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)							x				
390	St. George blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium radicum</i>	open places where there is some moisture, particularly grassy areas, though it can also be found in woodlands	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G2?Q)					x						
391	Steamboat buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i> var. <i>williamsiae</i>	young, shallow, poorly-developed, dry soils derived from siliceous opaline sinter precipitated by past thermal spring flows, but not currently near surface water, in open areas	FWS (E); NAC (CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G5T1)			x						x		

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392	Steamboat monkeyflower	<i>Diplacus ovatus</i> ( <i>Mimulus ovatus</i> )	dry to somewhat moist, often barren, loose, sandy to gravelly slopes derived from siliceous sinter deposited by hot springs in the sagebrush zone, or from highly acidic hydrothermally altered andesite or rhyolite deposits; sometimes loose sandy soils on valley floors in openings among sagebrush, sometimes on adjacent roadsides or washes	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G1G2Q)			x								
393	Sticky buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum viscidulum</i>	sand loving, annual plant endemic to Clark and Lincoln Counties in southern Nevada	NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)					x	x					
394	Sticky ringstem	<i>Anulocaulis leiosolenus</i> var. <i>leiosolenus</i>	sandy washes and gravelly slopes to 3000'; creosote bush scrub	NS-S (S2); NS (G4T3)							x				
395	Straw milkvetch	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>stramineus</i>	sandy and gravelly valey flats, washes, and dunes in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed-shrub zones	NS-S (S1S2); NS (G5T2T3)					x	x					
396	Stream stippleback lichen (Silverskin lichen)	<i>Dermatocarpon luridum</i>	on wet rocks, usually along edges of stream at water-line	NS-S (S1); NS (G4G5)							x				
397	Succor Creek parsley	<i>Lomatium packardiae</i>	dry, open, rocky clay soils derived from rhyolite or volcanic ash deposits in the sagebrush zone	NS-S (S1?); NS (G2)								x			
398	Sunnyside green gentian	<i>Frasera gypsicola</i>	open, dry, whitish, alkaline, often salt-crusted and spongy silty-clay soils on calcareous flats and barrens, with little if any gypsum content	NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G1)					x						
399	Susanville beardtongue	<i>Penstemon sudans</i>	grows in scrub and forest habitat, often in rocky soils	NS-S (S1); NS (G3)								x			
400	Tahoe yellowcress	<i>Rorripa subumbellata</i>	grows exclusively on the shoreline of Lake Tahoe on the sandy beaches and dunes at the margin of the lake	USFS (S); NAC (CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G1)							x				
401	Tecopa birdbeak	<i>Cordylanthus tecopensis</i>	open, moist to saturated, alkali-crusted clay soils of seeps, springs, outflow drainages, and meadows	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)		x					x				
402	Thickleaf pepperwort (pepperweed)	<i>Lepidium integrifolium</i>	saline and/or alkaline, cool, moist to permanently wet meadows	NS-S (S1); NS (G2G3T2T3)						x					
403	Threecorner milkvetch	<i>Astragalus geyeri</i> var. <i>triquetrus</i>	open, deep sandy soil or dunes, generally stabilized by vegetation and/or a gravel veneer. Dependent on sand dunes or deep sand	NAC (CE); NS-S (S2S3); NS (G4T2T3)					x	x					
404	Tiehm beardtongue	<i>Penstemon tiehmii</i>	neutral sandy-loam soil pockets on steep, southerly-facing volcanic talus and scree slopes	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)		x									
405	Tiehm blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia tiehmii</i>	occupies white, alkaline clay badlands and flats	NS-S (S2); NS (G1G2)			x	x	x						
406	Tiehm buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum tiehmii</i>	dry, open, relatively barren, light-colored rocky clay soils derived from a formation of interbedded claystones, shales, tuffaceous sandstones, and limestones, on all aspects with slopes up to about 50 percent, in pure stands or with a sparse cover	NS-S (S1); NS (G1)		x									
407	Tiehm milkvetch	<i>Astragalus tiehmii</i>	whitish fluviolacustrine volcanic ash deposits weathering to deep clay soils, generally on gentle slopes of any aspect	NS-S (S2); NS (G3)								x			

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408	Tiehm peppergrass	<i>Strogonowia tiehmii</i>	dry, open, very rocky clay soils or soil pockets in or near scree, talus, or boulder fields derived from basalt, other volcanic rocks, and/or fluviolacustrine sediments, on gentle to steep slopes of all aspects and topographic positions, but best developed on northeasterly aspects, in the sagebrush, upper shadscale, and lower juniper woodland zones	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)				x						
409	Tonopah milkvetch	<i>Astragalus pseudiodanthus</i>	deep loose sandy soils of stabilized and active dune margins, old beaches, valley floors, or drainages, with <i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> and other salt desert shrub taxa. Dependent on sand dunes or deep sand in Nevada	NS-S (S2); NS (G3Q)			x	x				x		
410	Toquima milkvetch	<i>Astragalus toquimanus</i>	dry, stiff, sandy to gravelly, generally somewhat basic or calcareous soils; mostly on flats or gentle slopes, frequently growing under or up through shrubs	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)			x							
411	Torrey milkvetch	<i>Astragalus calycosus</i> var. <i>monophyllidius</i>	tends to grow in rocky places, at elevations from 4900-11600 feet.	NS-S (S2); NS (G5T2Q)						x	x			
412	Tunnel Springs beardtongue	<i>Penstemon concinnus</i>	dolomite formation, gravelly soil; pinyon juniper woodlands	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G3)						x				
413	Ute ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	grows in moist wetland habitat, including bogs and riparian areas such as riverbanks, floodplains, lakeshores, riverside woodlands and forest, desert springs, and meadows, and human-made habitat such as ditches, reservoirs, and irrigated agricultural settings	FWS (T); NAC (CE); NS-S (S1); NS (G2G3)						x				x
414	Veyo milkvetch	<i>Astragalus ensiformis</i> var. <i>gracilior</i>	gravelly, mostly calcareous, clay hillsides, flats, and gullied bluffs in the pinyon-juniper zone, often growing up through sagebrush	NS-S (S1); NS (G3T1T2Q)						x				
415	Washoe pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> ssp. <i>washoensis</i>	mountain slopes with lodgepole pine, western white pine, ponderosa pine, and California red fir	NAC (CY); NS-S (S1); NS (G3Q)				x						
416	Wassuk beardtongue	<i>Penstemon rubicundus</i>	open, rocky to gravelly soils on perched tufa shores, steep decomposed granite slopes, rocky drainage bottoms, and roadsides or other recovering disturbances with enhanced runoff, locally abundant on recent burns, in the pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and upper mixed-shrub and shadscale zones	USFS (S); NS-S (S3); NS (G2G3)				x						
417	Watson spinecup	<i>Oxytheca watsonii</i>	dry, open, loose and/or lightly disturbed, often calcareous, sandy soils of washes, roadsides, alluvial fans, and valley bottoms, in salt desert shrub communities	NS-S (S3?); NS (G3?)				x						
418	Waxflower	<i>Jamesia tetrapetala</i>	crevices in limestone cliffs	USFS (S); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)						x				
419	Webber ivesia	<i>Ivesia webberi</i>	shallow shrink-swell clay soils with a gravelly surface layer over volcanic, generally andesitic bedrock, on midelevation benches and flats. Known in Nevada from the Pine Nut and Carson ranges and Peavine Mountain	FWS (T); USFS (S); NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G2)				x					x	
420	White bearpoppy	<i>Arctomecon merriamii</i>	rocky limestone slopes and gravel washes in northeast Mojave Desert around 29-4600 ft	NS-S (S3); NS (G3)						x	x			

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2	Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Designation and Ranking of others: NV Natural Heritage Program; US Forest Service; NV		Battle Mtn	Carson City	Elko	Ely	Southern NV	Winnemucca	Critical Habitat Designated	Recovery Plan		
421	White-margined beardtongue	<i>Penstemon albomarginatus</i>	prefers the base of hills and mountains in wind-blown sand dune-like areas, but are also found in deep loose sand in wash bottoms; may also occur in fine alluvial sand in a wide canyon within a creosote bush scrub community where deep and stabilized sands, hold the long taproot in place	NS-S (S2); NS (G2)						x					
422	Whitebark Pine	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	subalpine and timberline zones; grows in cold, snowy, and generally moist climates; on semiarid ranges it is most common on cold, moist sites, whereas it is most common on warm, dry sites on moist ranges; common on ridges and near timberline, where trees are exposed to strong, desiccating winds	FWS(C); USFS (S); NS-S (S3); NS (G3G4)		x	x	x				x			
423	Williams combleaf	<i>Polyctenium williamsiae</i>	relatively barren sandy to sandy-clay or mud margins and bottoms of non-alkaline seasonal lakes perched over volcanic bedrock in the sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and mountain sagebrush zones	USFS (S); NAC (CE); NS-S (S2); NS (G2Q)		x	x								
424	Windloving buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum anemophilum</i>	high elevations on dry, exposed, relatively barren and undisturbed, gravelly, limestone or volcanic ridges and ridgeline knolls, on outcrops or shallow rocky soils over bedrock. At low elevations on dry, relatively barren and undisturbed knolls and slopes of light-colored, platy volcanic tuff weathered to form stiff clay soils	NS-S (S3); NS (G2G3)		x	x					x			
425	Yellow twotone beardtongue	<i>Penstemon bicolor</i> ssp. <i>bicolor</i>	calcareous or carbonate soils in washes, roadsides, rock crevices, outcrops, or similar places receiving enhanced runoff, in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, mixed-shrub, and lower juniper zones	NS-S (S2); NS (G3T2Q)								x			
426	<b>Information on Designation and Rankings and Habitat from:</b>														
427	NV Natural Heritage Program - Plant and Animal Watch List ( <a href="http://heritage.nv.gov/sites/default/files/library/2017-01%20Watch%20List.pdf">http://heritage.nv.gov/sites/default/files/library/2017-01%20Watch%20List.pdf</a> ; last accessed January 2017)														
428	NV Natural Heritage Program - At Risk Plant and Animal Tracking List ( <a href="http://heritage.nv.gov/sites/default/files/library/2017-01%20Track%20List.pdf">http://heritage.nv.gov/sites/default/files/library/2017-01%20Track%20List.pdf</a> ; last accessed January 2017)														
429	Cornell Lab of Ornithology ( <a href="https://www.allaboutbirds.org">https://www.allaboutbirds.org</a> last accessed February 2017)														
430	Bradley, P.V. M.J. O'Farrell, J.A. Williams, J.E. Newmark. Editors. 2006. The Revised Nevada Bat Conservation Plan. Nevada Bat Working Group. Reno, Nevada 216 pp.														
431	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Nevada Fish and Wildlife Office ( <a href="https://www.fws.gov/nevada/protected_species/">https://www.fws.gov/nevada/protected_species/</a> last accessed February 2017)														
432	<b>*Conservation Rank Definitions (NatureServe);</b>														
433	NS-S = State rank; NS = Global rank														
434	NS-G = refers to the global population of a species														
435	NS-S = refers to the subnational (State) population of a species, subspecies, or variety														
436	NS-T = refers to the subspecific or variety taxonomic level (used in conjunction with G rank);														
437	NS-X = presumed extinct or extirpated (S rank)														
438	NS-H = Possibly extinct														
439	for both G and S ranks the following numerical definitions apply:														
440	1 = <b>Critically Imperiled</b> - at very high risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, severe threats, or other factors														
441	2 = <b>Imperiled</b> - at high risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors														
442	3 = <b>Vulnerable</b> - at moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors														
443	4 = <b>Apparently Secure</b> - at fairly low risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors														
444	5 = <b>Secure</b> - at very low or no risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, with little to no concern from declines or threats														
445	S#S#, G#G3 = Range Rank - a numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3 or G1G3) is used to indicate uncertainty about the exact status of a taxon. Ranges cannot skip more than two ranks (e.g., S1S4 is not permissible).														
446	NR = rank not yet assessed														
447	U = unrankable - currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends														
448	Q = questionable taxonomy - taxonomic distinctiveness of the entity at the current level is questionable or currently being reviewed; resolution of this uncertainty may result in change from a species to a subspecies, variety or hybrid, or the inclusion														

BLM Nevada Sensitive and Status Species List

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
1	Current as of: 10/01/2017						Occurrence by BLM NV District Office								
2	Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Designation and Ranking of others: NV Natural Heritage Program; US Forest Service; NV			Battle Mtn	Carson City	Elko	Ely	Southern NV	Winnemucca	Critical Habitat Designated	Recovery Plan	
449	B = breeding - conservation status refers to the breeding population of the element in the nation or state														
450	N = non-breeding - conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the element in the nation or state (e.g., wintering bird population)														
451	M = migrant - migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the														
452															
453															
454	<b>US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Listing</b>														
455	E = Endangered - in danger of extinction in all or a significant portion of the range														
456	T = Threatened - likely to be classified as Endangered in the foreseeable future if threats continue														
457	C = Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered														
458	<b>US Forest Service (USFS) Listing</b>														
459	S = Sensitive or Watch List in either Region 4 (Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest) or Region 5 (Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit)														
460	<b>Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) - State of Nevada Protection and Designations (NAC 503)</b>														
461	CE or E = critically endangered plant														
462	CY or Y = protected as a cactus, yucca or Christmas tree														
463	GF = game fish														
464	PF or P = protected fish														
465	SF or S = sensitive fish														
466	TF or T = threatened fish														
467	EF or E = endangered fish														
468	PA or P = protected amphibian														
469	PR or P = protected reptile														
470	TR or T = threatened reptile														
471	GB = game bird														
472	PB or P = protected bird														
473	SB or S = sensitive bird														
474	EB or E = endangered bird														
475	GM = game mammal														
476	FM = fur-bearing mammal														
477	PM or P = protected mammal														
478	SM or S = sensitive mammal														
479	TM or T = threatened mammal														
480	<b>Nevada Administrative Code (NAC)</b>														
481	CE or E = critically endangered plant														
482	CY or Y = protected as a cactus, yucca or Christmas tree														
483	<b>Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Regional Bat Species Priority Matrix</b>														
484	high = based on available information on distribution, status, ecology, and known threats, this designation should result in these species being considered the highest priority for funding, planning, and conservation actions. Information about status and threats to most species could result in effective conservation actions being implemented should a commitment to management exist. These species are imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment														
485	medium = this designation indicates a level of concern that should warrant closer evaluation, more research, and conservation actions of both the species and possible threats. A lack of meaningful information is a major obstacle in adequately assessing these species' status and should be considered a threat.														
486	low = this designation indicates that most of the existing data support stable populations of the species, and that the potential for major changes in status in the near future is considered unlikely. While there may be localized concerns, the overall														
487															