

Appendix A

Plant and Wildlife Species Identified for the USFS McKenzie Ranger District

Common/Scientific Names

Plants

Adder's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Buckbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia spp</i>
Alkali cordgrass	<i>Spartina gracilis</i>	Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>
Alkali grass	<i>Puccinellia nuttaliana</i>	Bulrush	<i>Scirpus spp</i>
Alkali sacton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Alyssum-leaf phlox	<i>Phlox alyssifolia</i>	Canada anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Canada goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
American plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium canadensis</i>
American sea blite	<i>Suaeda caleoliformis</i>	Canada wild rye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>
Annual ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Cattail	<i>Typha spp</i>
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria spp</i>	Cheatgrass	<i>Calamagrostis spp</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus spp</i>	Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Austrian pine	<i>Pinus balfouriana austrina</i>	Club moss	<i>Lycopodium spp</i>
Baltic rush	<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Common rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>
Barr's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus barii</i>	Common scouring rush	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
Basin wild rye	<i>Leymus cinerus</i>	Common spikesedge	<i>Carex spp</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia spp</i>
Beach heather	<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>
Beaked willow	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Bearded wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron subsecundum</i>	Creeping cedar	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Beebalm	<i>Monarda spp</i>	Crested shield fern	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>
Birdfoot sagebrush	<i>Artemisia pedatifida</i>	Crested woodfern	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>
Black greasewood	<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>	Dakota buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum visherii</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Delicate sedge	<i>Carex leptalea</i>
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia spp</i>	Dogberry	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>
Blowout grass	<i>Redfieldia flexuosa</i>	Dotted gayfeather	<i>Liatris punctata</i>
Blowout penstemon	<i>Penstemon haydenii</i>	Douglas knotweed	<i>Polygonum douglasii</i>
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Blue lips	<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	Dwarf juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>	Eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Bluejoint	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Fescue sedge	<i>Carex alopecoidea</i>
Bog willow	<i>Salix pedicellaris</i>	Fleabane	<i>Erigeron spp</i>
Boston ivy	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Four-wing saltbush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Fowl bluegrass	<i>Poa palustris</i>
Broad-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexcaulis</i>	Foxtail barley	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
Broom snakeweed	<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>	Foxtail sedge	<i>Carex alopecoidea</i>

Fringed sage	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Little-seed ricegrass	<i>Oryzopsis micrantha</i>
Frostweed	<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i>	Locust	<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>
Gardner's saltbush	<i>Atriplex gardneri</i>	Loesels twayblade	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris spp</i>	Long-headed coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia spp</i>
Golden stickleaf	<i>Mentzelia pumila</i>	Lupine	<i>Lupinus spp</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp</i>	Marsh bellflower	<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>
Grass-leaved goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>
Gray sagewort	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Marsh horsetail	<i>Equisetum palustre</i>
Greasewood	<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>	Mat muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i>
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Meadow brome	<i>Bromus erectus</i>
Green needlegrass	<i>Stipa viridula</i>	Meadow horsetail	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>
Green sagewort	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Meadow Willow	<i>Salix petiolaris</i>
Gumbo lily	<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	Milkweed	<i>Asclepias spp</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Mountain brome	<i>Bromus marginatus</i>
Hairy grama	<i>Bouteloua hirsuta</i>	Mountain mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>
Handsome sedge	<i>Carex formosa</i>	Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Hardstem bulrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Narrow-leaved purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Needle-and-thread	<i>Stipa comata</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp</i>	Needleleaf sedge	<i>Carex duriuscula</i>
Hedge-nettle	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Nodding buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum cernuum</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Northern green orchid	<i>Platanthera hyperborea</i>
Hoary vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Northern pin oak	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>
Hooker's townsendia	<i>Townsendia hookeri</i>	Northern reedgrass	<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>
Ill scented sumac	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Nuttall alkali grass	<i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i>
Indian grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Oakfern	<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>
Inland saltgrass	<i>Distichlis spicata spicata</i>	Oregon grape	<i>Berberis repens</i>
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Pale echinacea	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>
Jack pine	<i>Pinus bansian</i>	Panicled aster	<i>Aster simplex</i>
Japanese brome	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Joe Pye weed	<i>Eupatorium macutatum bruneri</i>	Peachleaf willow	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>
Junegrass	<i>Koeleria pyramidata</i>	Penstemon	<i>Penstemon spp</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus spp</i>	Plains cactus	<i>Opuntia spp</i>
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Plains muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron spp</i>
Labrador bedstraw	<i>Galium labradoricum</i>	Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Lady fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Porcupine-grass	<i>Stipa spartea</i>
Lancefeaf cottonwood	<i>Populus x acuminata</i>	Prairie cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>
Large gayfeather	<i>Liatris spp</i>	Prairie dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepsis</i>
Lead plant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Prairie rose	<i>Rosa arkansana</i>
Leafy bulrush	<i>Scirpus polyphyllus</i>	Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>
Leafy spruge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Prairie spiderwort	<i>Trandescantia spp</i>
Leathery grapefern	<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>
Limber pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Purple prairie clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>
Little bluestem	<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>	Pussy willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>
Little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Quaking aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Little grapefern	<i>Botrychium simplex</i>	Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>

Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>
Red threeawn	<i>Aristida purpurea robusta</i>	Soft-leaf muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i>
Redtop	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Softstem bulrush	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>
Ricegrass	<i>Oryzopsis spp</i>	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Rocky Mountain juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa spp</i>	Spikerush	<i>Eleocharis spp</i>
Rubber rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	Spinulose woodfern	<i>Dryopteris spinulosa</i>
Rush	<i>Juncus spp</i>	Spotted evening primrose	<i>Oenothera canescens</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Rydberg's sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp</i>	Squaw currant	<i>Ribes cereum colubrinum</i>
Salsify	<i>Tragopogon spp</i>	Stiff sunflower	<i>Helianthus rigidus</i>
Sand bluestem	<i>Andropogon hallii</i>	Sumac	<i>Rhus spp</i>
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrius</i>	Sun sedge	<i>Carex inops heliophila</i>
Sand lily	<i>Leucocrinum montanum</i>	Sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp</i>
Sand lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis trichodes</i>	Sweetclover	<i>Melilotus spp</i>
Sand muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia arenicola</i>	Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>
Sand sagebrush	<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>	Tall goldenrod	<i>Solidago gigantea</i>
Sandbar willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	Tall white aster	<i>Aster ericoides</i>
Sandberg bluegrass	<i>Poa sandbergii</i>	Tawny crescent	<i>Phyciodes batesii</i>
Sandgrass	<i>Triplasis purpurea</i>	Thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron dasystachyum</i>
Scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Thistle	<i>Cirsium spp</i>
Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Threadleaf sedge	<i>Carex fillifolia</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier spp</i>	Three-square bulrush	<i>Scirpus pungens</i>
Shadscale	<i>Atriplex spp</i>	Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Shadscale saltbrush	<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>	Torrey's cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha torreyana</i>
Shining flatsedge	<i>Cyperus bipartitus</i>	Umbrella flatsedge	<i>Cyperus diandrus</i>
Showy lady's slipper	<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	Upright pinweed	<i>Lechea stricta</i>
Shrubby cinquefoil	<i>Pentaphylloides floribunda</i>	Ute ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>
Sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Violet	<i>Viola spp</i>
Silky prairie clover	<i>Dalea villosa</i>	Wahoo spindle-tree	<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>
Silver buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	Wedge-leaf frog-fruit	<i>Phyla cuneifolia</i>
Silver sage	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>
Silver sagebrush	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	Western ragweed	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	Western snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>
Silverweed cinquefoil	<i>Potenilla argentea</i>	Western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii</i>
Skunkbrush	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>
Skunkbrush sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Western yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Slendar cottongrass	<i>Eriphorum gracile</i>	Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Slendar wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron trachycaulum</i>	White prairie clover	<i>Dalea candida</i>
Small white lady's slipper	<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	White prairie clover	<i>Petalostemum candidum</i>
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum spp</i>	White sweetclover	<i>Melilotus alba</i>
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Wilcox dicanthelium	<i>Dicanthelium wilcoxianum</i>
Smooth goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium subglabrum</i>	Wild plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>
Smooth scouring rush	<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i>	Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
Smooth sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Wildrose	<i>Rosa spp</i>
Smoothbark cottonwood	<i>Populus x acuminata</i>	Willow	<i>Salix spp</i>

Willow buckbrush	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>
Wolfberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>
Wood lily	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>
Woolly sedge	<i>Carex lanuginosa</i>
Wyoming big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata wyomingensis</i>
Yellow alyssum	<i>Alyssum desertorum</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca glauca</i>

Animals

Alkali fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta spp</i>	Bull snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus sayi</i>
American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
American burying beetle	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	Bullock's oriole	<i>Icterus bullocki</i>
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Bumble bees	<i>Bombus spp</i>
American goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Burrowing owl	<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	California bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis californiana</i>
American wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Argos skipper	<i>Atrytone arogos</i>	Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Baird's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Chestnut-collared longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Chorus frog	<i>Pseudacris spp</i>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Clark's nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
Belfragii's bug	<i>Chlorochroa belfragii</i>	Clay-colored sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>
Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	Common loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Belted kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Bison	<i>Bison bison</i>	Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus spp</i>
Black bullhead	<i>Ameiurus melas</i>	Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Crappie	<i>Pomoxis spp</i>
Black-backed woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Dakota skipper	<i>Hesperia dacotae</i>
Black-billed cuckoo	<i>Cucyzyus erythrophthalmus</i>	Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>
Black-billed magpie	<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	Downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Black-capped chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapilla</i>	Dwarf shrew	<i>Sorex nanus</i>
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Eastern bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
Black-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Eastern screech-owl	<i>Otus asio</i>
Blanding's turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Eastern wood-pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
Blue grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>
Blue-winged teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	field sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
Bobcat	<i>Felis rufus</i>	Finscale dace	<i>Phoxinus neogaeus</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Flathead chub	<i>Platygobio gracilis</i>
Box turtle	<i>Terrapene ornata</i>	Fox sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Brewer's sparrow	<i>Spizella brewi</i>	Fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>
Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	Franklin's ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>
Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Fringed-tailed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>

Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>
Garter snake	<i>Thamnophis radix</i>	Mountain bluebird	<i>Sialia cursuoides</i>
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Mountain lion	<i>Puma concolor</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Gray fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Gray partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Northern bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucephalus alascanus</i>
Gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilius</i>
Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Northern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>
Great-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Greater prairie chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus</i>	Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
Green-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Northern oriole	<i>Icterus bullocki</i>
Ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus sp</i>	Northern pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>
Hairy woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Northern pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>
Hispid pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Northern short-horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma douglasii douglasii</i>
Hog-nose snake	<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	Olive-backed pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>
Horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Orchard oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
House wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Ottoo skipper	<i>Hesperia ottoe</i>
Iowa darter	<i>Etheostama exile</i>	Ovenbird	<i>Sciurus aurocapillus</i>
Jack rabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	Pale milk snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>
Large-mouthed bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Pallid sturgeon	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>
Lark bunting	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Pearl dace	<i>Semotilus margarita</i>
Lark sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Lazuli bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Least flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Plains harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>
Least weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Plains pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>
LeConte's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus belconteii</i>	Plains spadefoot	<i>Spea bombifrons</i>
Lewis woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Plains spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Plains topminnow	<i>Fundulus sciadicus</i>
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Porcupine	<i>Erithizon dorsalis</i>
Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Powesheik skipper	<i>Oarisma powesheik</i>
Longnose dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>	Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>
Longnose sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	Prairie rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis viridis</i>
Long-tailed weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Prairie skink	<i>Eumeces septentrionalis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Prairie vole	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>
Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>
Marmot	<i>Marmota spp</i>	Pygmy nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>
Marsh wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
McCown's longspur	<i>Calcarius mccownii</i>	Red crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella spp</i>	Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Red shiner	<i>Notropis lutrensis</i>
Milk snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Red-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>

Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	White sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>
Regal fritillary	<i>Spyeria idalia</i>	White-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Richardson's ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>
Ring-necked pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	White-footed mouse	<i>Arborimus albipes</i>
River otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis canadensis</i>	White-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>
Ruby-throated hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>
Rufous-sided towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Sage grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Woodhouse's toad	<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>
Sage vole	<i>Lagurus curtatus</i>	Yellow perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>
Sand shiner	<i>Notropis stramineus</i>	yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Scarlet tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Sedge wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Yellow-headed blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Yellow-throated vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>
Sharp-tailed grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus jamesi</i>		
sharp-tailed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>		
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>		
Shorthead redhorse	<i>Maxostoma macrolepidotum</i>		
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		
Skunk	<i>Spilogale spp</i>		
Spiny softshell turtle	<i>Trionyx spinifer</i>		
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>		
Sprague's pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>		
Stonecat	<i>Noturus flavus</i>		
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>		
Sturgeon chub	<i>Macrohybopsis gelida</i>		
Summer tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>		
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>		
Swift fox	<i>Vulpes velox</i>		
Thirteen-lined ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>		
Tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>		
Topeka shiner	<i>Notropis topeka</i>		
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>		
Trumpeter swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>		
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		
Upland sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>		
Vesper sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>		
Warbling vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>		
Western big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>		
Western burrowing owl	<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>		
Western screech-owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>		
Western smooth green snake	<i>Liochlorophis vernalis</i>		
Western tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>		

Appendix B

Special Status Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Table B-1 Special Status Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Primary Habitat	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Area	Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	Counties	Source
MAMMALS								
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	FE	This species requires black-tailed prairie dog colonies or complexes (10,000 acres or greater) with towns no further than three miles apart to sustain a viable population of 120 ferrets.	Black-tailed prairie dog colonies.	No.	Yes. Suitable habitat does not exist in the Project area.	None.	Hagen 2005; McCain 2011.
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	FE	This species occurs in a wide range of habitats with large ungulates present. Gray wolves utilize mixed hardwood-coniferous forests in wilderness and sparsely settled areas, to forest and prairie landscapes dominated by agricultural and pasture lands.	Variety of habitat.	Yes.	Yes. The gray wolf is an occasional visitor in North Dakota, but no breeding records have been documented in the state.	Billings, Dunn, McKenzie, Stark, and Williams.	Hagen 2005.
Black-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	USFS	The species inhabits prairie communities with short vegetation and flat topography. Black-tailed prairie dogs are often found in areas grazed by livestock, and live in colonies.	Short and mixed grasslands, usually well-grazed lands.	Yes. Suitable habitat exists within the Project area. The black-tailed prairie dog is known to occur in the Little Missouri National Grasslands complex.	No.	Billings and McKenzie.	Hagen 2005.
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	USFS	Bighorn sheep inhabit steep, precipitous, rocky terrain and feed on grasses and forbs. Bighorn sheep require considerable acres of rough terrain and limited disturbance for lambing habitat. Human disturbance can result in habitat abandonment.	Steep, precipitous, rocky terrain.	Yes. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep occur along the Project route in McKenzie County. The Project route would cross known bighorn sheep critical areas, including lambing habitat.	No.	McKenzie.	Fitzgerald et al. 1994; Leier 2009; NDGFD 2011.

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BIRDS								
Interior least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	FE	This species inhabits sparsely vegetated sandbars or shoreline salt flats of lakes along the Missouri River System. The Missouri River, Lake Sakakawea, and Lake Oahe are the only areas in North Dakota known to support interior least tern populations. Interior least terns are present in North Dakota from mid-May to mid-August. The peak breeding season occurs from early June to mid-July.	Sparsely vegetated sandbars or shorelines.	Yes. Potential habitat exists at Lake Sakakawea and the Little Missouri River.	No.	Dunn, McKenzie, and Williams.	Hagen 2005; USFWS 2012.
Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	FE	This species primarily utilizes wetlands and cropland ponds for roosting and feeding during migration. Spring and fall migration through the Project area generally occurs from April to mid-May and from mid-September to October. The Project route would intersect a known whooping crane migration route that includes 75-percent of all reported whooping crane sightings in North Dakota.	Wetlands bordered by agricultural fields.	Yes. The Project area is at the western edge of the species' migratory route through North Dakota.	No.	Billings, Dunn, McKenzie, Stark, and Williams.	Hagen 2005; USFWS 20011b.
Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	FT	This species nests on exposed, sparsely vegetated shores and islands of shallow, alkali lakes and impoundments. Nests are placed in sand or gravel, generally near a clump of grass, rock, or small log. The peak breeding season occurs from late May to mid-July.	Sand or gravel beaches, alkaline wetlands.	Yes. Designated critical habitat exists along the Missouri River in Williams and McKenzie counties. Potential habitat exists at Lake Sakakawea and the Little Missouri River.	No.	Dunn, McKenzie, and Williams.	Hagen 2005; USFWS 2002; USFWS 2012.

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Species	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Primary Habitat	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Area	Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	Counties	Source
Sprague's pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	FC	This species requires large expanses of native grasslands of intermediate height and sparse to intermediate vegetation density, low forb density, and little bare ground but low litter depth. The abundance of this species is positively correlated with the percent of clubmoss cover and dominant native grass species. Sprague's pipit is present in North Dakota from mid-April to mid-October. Peak breeding season occurs from early May to mid-August.	Large expanses of native grasslands.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Billings, Dunn, McKenzie, Stark, and Williams.	Hagen 2005.
Baird's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	USFS	This species inhabits extensive tracts of native prairie, but will utilize idle, agricultural grasslands and lightly to moderately grazed pastures. Baird's sparrow is present in North Dakota from May to August. The peak breeding season occurs from early June to late July.	Grasslands and pastures.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Williams.	Hagen 2005.
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	USFS	This species typically occurs near large waterbodies, which support suitable roosting, nesting, and foraging habitat. Winter habitat typically includes areas of open water, adequate food sources, and sufficient diurnal and nocturnal roosts. Nest sites are usually located in mature trees close to open water, but may also be located on cliffs. Bald eagles are present in North Dakota year-round. Peak breeding season occurs from early April to July.	Large rivers and waterbodies with mature stands of trees.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Dunn, McKenzie, and Williams.	Hagen 2005.

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Species	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Primary Habitat	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Area	Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	Counties	Source
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	USFS	This species inhabits open grasslands with short vegetation and bare ground. Burrowing owls rely exclusively on burrowing mammals (primarily prairie dogs) to create burrows for nest sites. The species is present in North Dakota from April to September. Peak breeding season occurs from early May to mid-August.	Short-grass/bare ground.	Yes. Potential habitat exists in black-tailed prairie dog colonies at the Little Missouri National Grasslands. Burrowing owls can also inhabit other mammalian burrows.	No.	Billings and McKenzie.	Hagen 2005.
Greater prairie chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	USFS	This species inhabits grassland and agricultural lands. Leks are located in areas of bare ground or short vegetation. Peak breeding season occurs from late April to early July.	Short-grass/bare ground.	No.	Yes. The Project area is outside the known range for this species.	None.	Hagen 2005; USFS 2011.
Greater sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	USFS	This species primarily inhabits big sagebrush communities. Riparian, upland meadows and agricultural land are also utilized, especially for brood-rearing habitat. Leks are located in areas of bare ground or short vegetation. Peak breeding and nesting season occurs from mid-March to mid-July.	Big sagebrush, short-grass/bare ground, meadows, and agricultural land.	No.	Yes. The Project area is outside the known range for this species.	None.	Hagen 2005; USFS 2011.
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	USFS	This species inhabits open country with thickets of small trees, shrubs, and shelterbelts. The loggerhead shrike is present in North Dakota from mid-March to October. Peak breeding season occurs from early May to mid-July.	Open country with woody vegetation.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project Area.	No.	Billings, Dunn, McKenzie, Stark, and Williams.	Hagen 2005.

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Species	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Primary Habitat	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Area	Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	Counties	Source
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	USFS	This species inhabits expansive short grasslands with topography that is open, flat to gently rolling, or sloping. Proximity to water is an important habitat component. Nests are usually located near cowpies or other conspicuous objects for concealment and are often on hummocks for improved visibility. Peak breeding season occurs from early May to early July.	Grasslands.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project Area.	No.	Billings, Dunn, McKenzie, and Stark.	Hagen 2005.
INVERTEBRATES								
Dakota skipper	<i>Hesperia dacotae</i>	FC	This species inhabits wet tall-grass or mixed-grass native prairies, often with mountain death camas. The larvae feed on grasses, especially little bluestem. Dakota skippers produce one brood in mid-June to early July.	Native prairie containing a high diversity of wildflowers and grasses.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Dunn and McKenzie.	NatureServe Explorer 2010; Royer 2004.
Argos skipper	<i>Atrytone arogos iowa</i>	USFS	This species inhabits mesic, undisturbed tall- to mixed-grass native bluestem prairies. Caterpillars hibernate and pupate the following spring. Adult flight is one brood from June to July.	Native prairie.	No.	Yes. The Project area is outside the known range for this species.	None.	Butterflies and Moths of North America 2011; Royer 2004.
Broad-winged skipper	<i>Poanes viator</i>	USFS	This species inhabits oxbow marshes with hairy sedge and swamp milkweed. Adult flight is one brood from late June to early August.	Oxbow marshes.	No.	Yes. The Project area is outside the known range for this species.	None.	Butterflies and Moths of North America 2011; Royer 2004.
Dion skipper	<i>Euphyes dion</i>	USFS	This species inhabits marshes with sedge, swamp milkweed, and cattails. Adult flight is one brood in July.	Marshes.	No.	Yes. The Project area is outside the known range for this species.	None.	Royer 2004.
Mulberry wing	<i>Poanes massasoit</i>	USFS	This species inhabits woody hummock meadows with sedge and dogwood. Adult flight is one brood in July.	Sedge meadows.	No.	Yes. The Project area is outside the known range for this species.	None.	Royer 2004.

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Species	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Primary Habitat	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Area	Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	Counties	Source
Ottoo skipper	<i>Hesperia ottoe</i>	USFS	This species inhabits ungrazed or lightly grazed native prairie hilltops, often found on purple coneflower blooms. The larvae feed on bluestem, grama, stipa, and bluegrass. The Ottoo skipper produces one brood in mid-June to early July.	Native prairie.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Billings, Dunn, McKenzie, and Williams.	Royer 2004.
Powesheik skipperling	<i>Oarisma powesheik</i>	USFS	This species inhabits virgin fresh tall-grass meadows.	Tallgrass meadows.	No.	Yes. The Project area is outside the known range for this species.	None.	Royer 2004.
Regal fritillary butterfly	<i>Speyeria idalia</i>	USFS	This species inhabits native prairie, feeding on milkweed, thistle, and blazing star. The larvae feed on birdfoot violet. The regal fritillary overwinters shortly after enclosure. Adult flight occurs in late June (males) through August (mostly females).	Native prairie.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	McKenzie, Stark, and Williams.	Royer 2004.
Tawny crescent	<i>Phyciodes batesii</i>	USFS	This species inhabits woodland roadsides, usually near bluestem prairie, feeding on dogbane and leafy spurge. The larvae feed on aster. The tawny crescent produces one brood, which usually emerges during the first week in June.	Woodland.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Dunn and McKenzie.	Royer 2004.
FISH								
Pallid sturgeon	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	FE	This species is generally found in stretches of river with 40 to 90 cubic feet per second velocity. Chutes or sandbars are commonly utilized. Spawning occurs from June through August.	Large, turbid rivers with sand substrate.	Yes. Potential habitat exists in the Missouri River, upstream of Lake Sakakawea.	No.	Dunn, McKenzie, and Williams.	Hagen 2005; Ashton and Dowd 2008.
Northern Redbelly Dace	<i>Phoxinus eos</i>	USFS	This species inhabits cold, clear, spring-fed streams and the pools behind dams in those streams.	Cold, clear headwater streams.	Yes. Potential habitat exists in the Missouri River drainage in the Knife, Heart, and Little Missouri rivers.	No.	Billings, Dunn, McKenzie, and Stark.	Hagen 2005.

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Species	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Primary Habitat	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Area	Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	Counties	Source
PLANTS								
Slimleaf goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium pallescens</i>	USFS	The species inhabits actively moving sand, particularly sandbars in rivers and in sandy blowouts near river banks; and stabilizing sand at the edges of active dunes and blowouts in upland habitats. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period: July to September.	Sand dunes.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Billings.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b.
Blue lips	<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	USFS	This species inhabits moderately moist and shady woodland communities. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period: May to June.	Woodland.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Billings and Dunn.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b; Wikipedia 2011.
Torry's cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha torreyana</i>	USFS	This species inhabits open areas at low to mid-elevation ranges within dry plains and pine slopes. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period: May to August.	Varies.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Billings.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b.
Nodding wild buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum cernuum</i>	USFS	This species inhabits open, sandy grasslands and hillsides of dry, eroded grassland slopes on sand, gravel, and clay substrate. The species may be associated with <i>Atriplex</i> communities, dune scurf-pea, Indian ricegrass, Missouri goldenrod, orange flax, and prairie sunflower. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period: late June to August.	Grasslands.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Dunn.	USFS 2011b.
Dakota buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum visherii</i>	USFS	This species inhabits barren, highly erodible, sedimentary rock outcrops in badlands habitats; also may be found on smaller erosional features in mixed-grass prairie habitat. Elevation range: 1,900 to 3,100 feet amsl. Flowering period: July to August.	Barren, Prairie.	No.	Yes. Potential habitat for this species will be avoided via HDD under the Proposed Action.	Billings and McKenzie.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b.

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Species	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Primary Habitat	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Area	Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	Counties	Source
Missouri pincushion cactus	<i>Escobaria missouriensis</i>	USFS	This species inhabits plains, stony short-grass prairies, woodlands of ponderosa pine, pinyon, juniper, or gambel oak communities often associated with a loamy substrate and restricted to sedimentary rocks. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period: April to June.	Prairie, Woodlands.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	N/A.	USFS 2011b.
Sand lily	<i>Leucocrinum montanum</i>	USFS	This species inhabits open coniferous woods, hillsides and shortgrass prairies, sandy flats, and sagebrush scrub communities on well-drained (sandy to rocky) soils. Elevation range 2,620 to 7,875 feet amsl. Flowering period unknown.	Varies.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Billings and McKenzie.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b.
Golden stickleaf	<i>Mentzelia pumila</i>	USFS	This species inhabits open, usually sandy soil in desert shrubland and woodland in valley and foothill zones. Habitat includes arid slopes and sandy plains; occasionally on hard clays and rocky soils, particularly scoria (baked clay) colluvium. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period: June-early July.	Varies.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	N/A – No known populations within the Project-affected counties.	Nature Serve 2010; USFS 2011b.
Alyssum-leaved phlox	<i>Phlox alyssifolia</i>	USFS	This species inhabits sandy or gravelly soil, clay banks and limestone ridges of open prairie, dry, eroded, stony, and grassland ridge-slopes. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period unknown.	Prairie.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Billings and Williams.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b.
Limber pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	USFS	This species inhabits scoria buttes, which have limited soil development. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period: N/A.	Rocky ridges, Foothills.	No.	Yes. Potential habitat for this species is not present within the Project area.	N/A – No known populations within the Project-affected counties.	USFS 2011c.

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Species	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Primary Habitat	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Area	Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	Counties	Source
Lance-leaf cottonwood	<i>Populus acuminata</i>	USFS	This species inhabits floodplains, stream banks, and springs. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period: February-April.	Riparian.	Yes. Populations of this species have been documented within the Project area.	No.	Billings.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b.
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	USFS	This species inhabits dry to moist sites with sand or gravelly soils on alkaline flats, prairies, and sandy plateaus. Common along drainages in desert and semi-desert areas in secondary succession habitats. Elevation range unknown. Flowering period: mid-summer.	Desert, Prairie.	Yes. Potential habitat occurs within the Project area.	No.	Billings.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b.
Stemless townsend daisy	<i>Townsendia excapa</i>	USFS	This species inhabits a variety of dry soils and occasionally found in rock crevices. Elevation range: up to 10,000 feet amsl. Flowering period: early April- May.	Plains.	Yes. Populations of this species have been documented within the Project area.	No.	N/A - No known populations within ND.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b.
Hooker's townsendia	<i>Townsendia hookeri</i>	USFS	This species inhabits dry barren plains, hillsides, gravelly benches, and sandy slopes. Flowering period: early April-May.	Plains.	Yes. Populations of this species have been documented within the Project area.	No.	Billings.	NatureServe 2010; USFS 2011b.

¹ FE = Federally Endangered.

FT = Federally Threatened.

FC = Federal Candidate.

USFS = USFS Northern Region Sensitive Species.

Note: There are no greater sage-grouse leks along the project route (McCain Raptor and Prairie Grouse Spring 2011 Survey).

This species list and potential for occurrence information need to be confirmed in further agency consultation.

Sources: USFS 2011a,b.