

APPENDIX C
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

This page intentionally blank.

**SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL FOR AND/OR OCCURRENCE OF
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES FOR
STEWART PETROLEUM CORPORATION'S TUMBLEWEED II PROJECT AREA**

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Wildlife Species				
Bonytail <i>Gila elegans</i>	FE	Is endemic to the Colorado River system within main channels of large rivers, and favors swift currents.	None. Potential habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Colorado pikeminnow <i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	FE	Known from the Colorado River system. Uses large swift rivers.	None. Potential habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Humpback chub <i>Gila cypha</i>	FE	Is endemic to the Colorado River system within deep, swift-running rivers, with canyon-shaded environments.	None. Potential habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Razorback sucker <i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	FE	Endemic to large rivers of the Colorado River system.	None. Potential habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Black-footed ferret <i>Mustela nigripes</i>	FE	Semi-arid grasslands and mountain basins. It is found primarily in association with active prairie dog colonies that contain suitable burrow densities and colonies that are of sufficient size.	None. The distribution of this species is limited to a nonessential experimental population reintroduced into Coyote Basin, Uintah County starting in 1999.	Yes
Canada lynx <i>Lynx lynx canadensis</i>	FT	Primarily occurs in Douglas-fir, spruce-fir, and subalpine forests at elevations above 7,800 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The lynx uses large woody debris, such as downed logs and windfalls.	None. If extant in Utah, this species most likely occurs in montane forests in the Uinta Mountains.	Yes
Mexican spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	FT; PIF	In Utah, found primarily in rocky canyons. Nests in caves or crevices. Roosts on ledges or in trees in canyons. The species prefers mesic (moister/cooler) canyons with mixed conifer or riparian components. Breeding and nesting season: March through August.	Moderate. Willow Creek Canyon may provide suitable nesting habitat for the species.	No
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FC; PIF	Riparian obligate and usually occurs in large tracts of cottonwood/willow habitats. However, this species also has been documented in lowland deciduous woodlands, alder thickets, deserted farmlands, and orchards. Breeding season: late June through July.	None. Potential habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Bluehead sucker <i>Catostomus discobolus</i>	CAS	Occupies a wide range of aquatic habitats ranging from cold, clear mountain streams to warm, turbid rivers.	None. Potential habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Flannelmouth sucker <i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	CAS	Adults occur in riffles, runs, and pools in streams and large rivers, with the highest densities usually in pool habitat. Young live in slow to moderately-swift waters near the shoreline areas.	None. Potential habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Roundtail chub <i>Gila robusta</i>	CAS	Adults inhabit low to high-flow areas in the Green River; young occur in shallow areas with minimal flow.	None. Potential habitat does not occur in Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Colorado River cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus</i>	CAS	Requires cool, clear water and well-vegetated streambanks for cover and bank stability; instream cover in the form of deep pools and boulders and logs also is important; adapted to relatively cold water, thrives at high elevations. Most remaining populations are fluvial or resident. Occurs also in lakes.	None. Potential habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	CAS	Generally found in a wide variety of forest types including deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests. Typically mature and old growth forests and generally selects larger tracts of forest over smaller tracts. In the western U.S., characteristically nests in coniferous forests including those dominated by ponderosa pine, lodgepole, or in mixed forests dominated by various coniferous species including: Douglas-fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce, and larch. Western birds also nest in deciduous forests dominated by aspen, paper birch, or willow.	None: No northern goshawk nests or suitable habitat have been identified within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	WSC; BGEPA	In Utah, breeding occurrences are limited to 10 locations within four counties (Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Grand, and Salt Lake counties). Winter habitat typically includes areas of open water, adequate food sources, and sufficient diurnal perches and night roosts.	Moderate. Bald eagles utilize ungulate winter ranges that provide carrion. Bald eagles are sometimes seen near the Tumbleweed II Project Area during winter months, usually in early November through late March.	No
American white pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	WSC; PIF	Inhabits areas of open water including large rivers, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs with surrounding habitats ranging from barren to heavily-vegetated sites. Typically nests on isolated islands in lakes or reservoirs.	None. In Utah, the species is known to nest on islands associated with Great Salt and Utah lakes. In northeastern Utah, the species occurs as a transient on larger water bodies.	Yes

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Greater sage-grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	FC	Inhabits upland sagebrush habitat in rolling hills and benches. Breeding occurs on open leks (or strutting grounds), and nesting and brooding occurs in upland areas and meadows in proximity to water and generally within a 2-mile radius of the lek. During winter, sagebrush habitats at submontane elevations commonly are used.	High. The species is widespread, but declining, with extant populations in Uintah and Daggett counties. Leks occur near the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	WSC; PIF	Resides mainly in lowland open desert terrain characterized by barren cliffs and bluffs, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush-rabbitbrush, and cold desert shrub. Nesting habitat includes promontory points and rocky outcrops.	Low. This species is known to occur in the West Desert and the Uinta Basin as a summer resident and a common migrant. No ferruginous hawk nests have been documented within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	WSC	Inhabits desert, semi-desert shrubland, grasslands, and agriculture areas. Nesting and shelter habitat primarily consists of flat, dry, and relatively open terrain; short vegetation; and abandoned mammal burrows (within northeastern Utah primarily in association with prairie dog complexes).	None. Burrowing owls nest in desert/grassland habitats and are found in close association with prairie dog colonies in Northeastern Utah. Habitat for this species does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Mountain plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	WSC; PIF	In the Uinta Basin, small mountain plover populations breed in shrub-steppe habitat where vegetation is sparse and sagebrush communities are dominated by <i>Artemisia</i> spp. with components of black sage and grasses. Nest locations also vary with respect to topography (nests are located on flat, open ground; on the top or at the base of slopes; or very close to large rocky outcroppings).	None. The only known breeding population of mountain plover in Utah is located on Myton Bench.	Yes
White-tailed prairie dog <i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	WSC	Inhabits grasslands, plateaus, plains, and desert shrub habitats. White-tailed prairie dogs form colonies or "towns" and spend much of their time in underground burrows and hibernating during the winter months.	None. Suitable habitat does not occur within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	WSC	Inhabits arid grasslands, agricultural areas, marshes, and occasionally open woodlands. In Utah, cold desert shrub and sagebrush-rabbitbrush habitats also are utilized. Typically a ground nester.	None. The species breeds in northern Utah and occurs as a migrant potentially throughout the State. It is known to occur in Uintah County, with occurrence probable in Duchesne County. Habitat for this species does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Lewis's woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	WSC; PIF	Inhabits open habitats including pine forests, riparian areas, and pinyon-juniper woodlands. Breeding habitat typically includes ponderosa pines and cottonwoods in stream bottoms and farm areas. The species inhabits agricultural lands and urban parks, montane and desert riparian woodlands, and submontane shrub habitats.	Low to None. In Utah, the species is widespread, but is an uncommon nester along the Green River. Breeding by this species has been observed in Ouray and Uintah counties, and along Pariette Wash.	Yes
Three-toed woodpecker <i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	WSC; PIF	Prefers coniferous forest, primarily spruce and balsam fir. It inhabits areas where dead timber remains after fires or logging. It is found less frequently in mixed forest, and occasionally in willow thickets along streams. Also found in high elevation aspen groves, bogs, and swamps.	None: The species occurs in the northern portion of Uintah County, generally inhabiting coniferous forests above 8,000 feet. Habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	WSC; PIF	Prefers grasslands of intermediate height and are often associated with clumped vegetation interspersed with patches of bare ground. Other habitat requirements include moderately-deep litter and sparse coverage of woody vegetation.	None: In Utah, breeding populations have only been found in the northern portion of the state (in Uintah, Duchesne, and Daggett counties). Habitat is not present within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Long-billed curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	WSC; PIF	Inhabits shortgrass prairies, alpine meadows, riparian woodlands, and reservoir habitats. Breeding habitat includes upland areas of shortgrass prairie or grassy meadows with bare ground components, usually near water.	None. Widespread migrant in Utah. Breeding birds are fairly common but localized, primarily in central and northwestern Utah. Potential nesting has been reported in Uintah County, but has not been confirmed. Habitat does not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	WSC; PIF	Inhabits mesic and irrigated meadows, riparian woodlands, and subalpine marshes at lower elevations (2,800 to 5,000 feet amsl). Suitable breeding habitat for this ground nester includes tall grass, flooded meadows, prairies, and agricultural fields; forbs and perch sites also are required.	None. The species breeds in isolated areas of Utah, primarily in the northern half of the State. No breeding by this species has been documented within the proposed Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	WSC	Rocky areas in rugged country. The species has been observed in lowlands of river floodplain-arroyo association; also in shrub desert and woodland habitats. Roosts in rock crevices (vertical or horizontal) in cliffs; also in buildings, caves, and occasionally tree holes. Winter habits unknown.	Low: The species primarily occurs in the southern portion of Utah, although individuals may rarely occur in northern Utah. The species has been documented in the northeastern portion of Utah from Daggett County into Wyoming. Although uncommon to Uintah County, bats may occupy marginal roosting habitat and woodland areas in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	WSC	The species is widely distributed throughout Utah, but is not very common in the State. The fringed myotis inhabits caves, mines, and buildings, most often in desert and woodland areas.	None: An uncommon resident in Utah, this species primarily occurs in the southern portion of Utah and is not expected to be present in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	WSC	Inhabits desert shrub, sagebrush-rabbitbrush, pinyon-juniper woodland, and ponderosa pine and montane forest habitats. The species also uses lowland riparian and montane grassland habitats. Suitable cliff habitat typically appears to be necessary for roosts/hibernacula. Spotted bats typically do not migrate and use hibernacula that maintain a constant temperature above freezing from September through May.	None: The species potentially occurs throughout Utah; however, no occurrence records exist for the extreme northern or western parts of the State. Known occurrences have been reported in northeastern Uintah County. However, as habitat for this species generally occurs south and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area, the species is not expected to be present in Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	WSC	Inhabits a wide range of habitats from semi-desert shrublands and pinyon-juniper woodlands to open montane forests. Roosting occurs in mines and caves, in abandoned buildings, on rock cliffs, and occasionally in tree cavities. Foraging occurs well after dark over water, along margins of vegetation, and over sagebrush.	Low: The species occurs throughout much of Utah including Duchesne and Uintah counties. One individual was collected at the Ouray National Wildlife Refuge in 1980. The species may potentially occur in Tumbleweed II Project Area where pinyon-juniper woodlands are present.	No
Western (Boreal) toad <i>Bufo boreas</i>	WSC	Commonly found throughout most of Utah and can be found in a variety of habitats, including slow-moving streams, wetlands, desert springs, ponds, lakes meadows, and woodlands.	None: The species is commonly spread throughout central and northern Utah. The only known occurrence in the Uinta Basin exists within the northwest portion of Uintah County. Habitat is not present within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Corn snake <i>Elaphe guttata</i>	WSC	Habitat includes pine woodlands, brushy fields, open hardwood forests, mangrove thickets, barnyards, abandoned buildings, and areas near springs, old trash dumps, and caves.	None: The species occurs south and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Smooth green snake <i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	WSC	Habitat includes meadows, grassy marshes, moist grassy fields at forest edges, mountain shrublands, stream borders, bogs, open moist woodland, abandoned farmland, and vacant lots.	None: The species occurs north and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes alpine, cliff, cropland/hedgegrow, desert, and grassland/herbaceous areas.	Low to Moderate: Prairie falcon nests could occur on cliff ledges within the vicinity of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsonii</i>	PIF	Inhabits grasslands, deserts, agricultural areas, shrublands, marshlands, and riparian forests. Nests in trees in or near open areas. Breeding season: April 1 – July 15.	Low. This species occurs in the Uinta Basin as an uncommon summer resident and common migrant. It requires trees of moderate height for nesting. No Swainson's hawk nests have been documented within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Black-chinned hummingbird <i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	PIF	Habitat includes dry lowlands and foothills with pinyon-juniper woodlands.	Low. Pinyon-juniper woodlands in the Tumbleweed II Project Area may have potential habitat for this species.	No

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Broad-tailed hummingbird <i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes open woodland, especially pinyon-juniper, pine-oak, and conifer-aspen association; brushy hillsides; montane scrub and thickets.	None: The species could potentially occur in pinyon-juniper woodland areas adjacent to but outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area, near Willow Creek.	Yes
Brewer's sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i>	PIF	Habitat includes desert and shrubland/chaparral.	Low to Moderate: In the Tumbleweed II Project Area, the species may occupy patches of tall, dense sagebrush with more bare ground and less herbaceous cover than the surrounding habitat.	No
Cassin's finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	PIF	Habitat includes open coniferous forest. In migration and winter, habitat also includes deciduous woodland, secondary growth, scrub, brushy areas, and partly-open situations with scattered trees.	None: Pinyon-juniper woodlands within the Tumbleweed II Project Area are lower in elevation than those utilized by the species. Therefore, habitat is not present within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Cassin's kingbird <i>Tyrannus vociferan</i>	PIF	Habitat includes sparse woods and dry scrub areas.	None: The species is a common summer resident in southern Utah; however, no occurrence records exist for Uintah County.	Yes
Clark's nutcracker <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	PIF	Habitat includes open coniferous forest, forest edge and clearings, primarily in mountains, but wandering into various habitats; in winter also in lowlands.	Low: This non-migratory species is found in mountainous areas throughout Utah, descending to lower elevations (e.g., pinyon-juniper woodlands) in winter. Therefore, the species could winter in pinyon-juniper woodland areas within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Gray flycatcher <i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	PIF	Habitat includes arid areas of sagebrush or pinyon-juniper woodlands.	Low. The Tumbleweed II Project Area may have potential habitat for this species.	No
Gray vireo <i>Vireo vicinior</i>	PIF	Habitat includes dry shrubby areas, chaparral, and sparse woodlands.	Low. The Tumbleweed II Project Area may have potential habitat for this species.	No

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Green-tailed towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	PIF	Habitat is usually low shrubs, sometimes interspersed with trees. Avoids typical forest, other than open pinyon-juniper woodlands. In pinyon-juniper, associated with sagebrush (<i>Artemisia</i> spp.) dominated openings with high shrub species richness.	Low: A common breeder in northeastern Utah, the species may occupy shrubland and pinyon-juniper woodland areas in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Juniper titmouse <i>Parus inornatus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes sparse pinyon-juniper and oak woodlands.	High. The Tumbleweed II Project Area has large areas of potential habitat for this bird species.	No
Mountain bluebird <i>Sialia currucoides</i>	PIF	Habitat includes subalpine meadows, grasslands, shrub-steppe, savanna, and pinyon-juniper woodlands; in south usually at elevations above 1,500 meters (4,900 feet). In winter and migration, also inhabits desert, brushy areas and agricultural lands.	Low: In Utah, breeding typically occurs in high mountain valleys. Although less common in Utah than in previous years, the species may sporadically occupy pinyon-juniper woodland areas in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Pinyon jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes semi-arid foothills with pinyon-juniper woodlands.	High. The Tumbleweed II Project Area has large areas of potential habitat for this species.	No
Sage sparrow <i>Amphispiza belli</i>	PIF	Habitat includes dry sagebrush/scrublands with sparse vegetation.	High. Portions of the Tumbleweed II Project Area have suitable habitat for sage sparrows.	No
Sage thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes desert and shrubland/chaparral.	Moderate: The species may nest in sagebrush communities in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No
Virginia's warbler <i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	PIF	Habitat includes dry woodlands, scrub oak brushlands, canyons, and ravines.	Low. The Tumbleweed II Project Area may have potential habitat for this species.	Yes
White-throated swift <i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	PIF	Habitat includes cliffs and canyons.	Low. Areas along Willow Creek may have potential habitat for this species.	No
Wilson's phalarope <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	PIF	Habitat includes grassland/herbaceous riparian and wetlands.	None: Habitat is not present within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
Golden eagle ² <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BGEPA	Found in mountainous areas, canyons, shrublands, and grasslands, and in shrub-steppe habitats in winter.	Moderate: Nesting and foraging habitat is found throughout the area. Golden eagle nests golden eagles may forage or could establish nests within the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	No

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Plant Species				
<i>Arabis vivariensis</i> Park rock cress	S	Webber Formation. Sandstone and limestone outcrops in mixed desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities. 5,000-6,000 feet.	None: No potential habitat. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i> Horseshoe milkvetch	0	Duchesne River Formation soils in sagebrush, shadscale, horsebrush and mixed desert shrub communities. The species is endemic to a single location in central Uintah County. 4,790-5,185 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Only known populations occur in north-central portion of Uintah County, and therefore outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Astragalus hamiltonii</i> Hamilton milkvetch	S	Lapoint and Dry Gulch members of the Duchesne River Formation, Mowry Shale, Dakota Sandstone and the Wasatch Formation soils in pinyon-juniper and desert shrub communities. 5,240-5,800 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations of this species occur in north-central Uintah County, north and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i> Ownbey thistle	S	East flank Uinta Mountains. In mesic sites within canyons in mixed sagebrush, juniper, and riparian communities. 5,500-6,200 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations of this species occur in north Uintah County, north and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Cleomella palmeriana</i> . var. <i>goodrichii</i> Goodrich cleomella	S	Uintah County. Diamond Mountain. Mancos Shale, Tropic Shale and Morrison formations. On eroded slopes of heavy clay in salt desert communities. 4,000-6,000 feet.	None: No potential habitat. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area. This species is found in the northeastern portion of Uintah County, which is north and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Erigeron untermannii</i> Untermann fleabane	S	Duchesne and Uintah counties. West Tavaputs Plateau. Calcareous shales and sandstones of the Uinta and Green River formations in pinyon-juniper, mountain mahogany, limber and bristlecone pine, and sagebrush communities. 7,000-7,810 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur west and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
<i>Habenaria zothecina</i> Alcove bog-orchid	S	Uintah County. Navajo or Nugget Sandstone Formation. Seeps, hanging gardens, and riparian areas. Surrounding habitat is mixed desert shrub, pinyon-juniper, and oak brush. 4,360-8,690 feet.	None: No potential habitat. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Hymenoxys lapidicola</i> Rock hymenoxis	S	Sandy soils on ledges and soil-filled crevices in the Weber Formation associated with Blue Mountain. 5,700-8,100 feet.	None: No potential habitat. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Lepidium barnebyanum</i> Barneby's pepperplant	FE	Tribal land, Duchesne County. West Tavaputs Plateau, Indian Canyon. Uinta Formation. Occurs on white shale outcrops and ridges. Barren inclusions in pinyon-juniper communities. 6,200-6,350 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur outside of Uintah County, and therefore outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Lepidium huberi</i> Huber pepperplant	S	Uintah County. Uinta Mountain foothills, Book Cliffs. Chinle, Park City, and Weber formations. Alluvial soils, eroding parent material (outcrop breaks, rock crevices).	None: No potential habitat. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Mentzelia goodrichii</i> Goodrich blazingstar	S	Steep shale slopes of the Green River Formation, with scattered juniper, pinyon, limber pine, and mountain mahogany. 8,100-8,800 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur outside of Uintah County, and therefore outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Penstemon acaulis</i> Stemless penstemon	S	Daggett County. Semi-barren substrates in the Browns Park Formation. Pinyon-juniper and sagebrush-grass communities. 5,840-7,285 feet.	None: No potential habitat. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i> Gibbens penstemon	S	Brown's Park in Daggett County. Sandy and shaley (Green River Shales) bluffs and slopes with juniper, thistle, <i>Eriogonum</i> , <i>Elymus</i> , serviceberry, rabbitbrush and <i>Thermopsis</i> spp. 5,500-6,400 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur outside of Uintah County, and therefore outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
<i>Penstemon goodrichii</i> Goodrich penstemon	S	Lapoint-Tridell-Whiterocks area. Lapoint and Dry Gulch members of the Duchesne River Formation on blue gray to reddish bands of clay badlands. 5,590-6,215 feet.	None: No potential habitat. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area. This species is found within isolated geographic areas (Lapoint-Tridell-Whiterocks area), north of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Penstemon grahamii</i> Graham's beardtongue	S	East Duchesne and Uintah counties. Evacuation Creek and Parachute Creek members of the Green River Shale. Shaley knolls in sparsely-vegetated desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities. 4,600-6,700 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations of this species occur in central Uintah County, north and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>albifluvis</i> White River penstemon	FC	Evacuation Creek and Parachute Creek members of the Green River Shale on sparsely-vegetated shale slopes in mixed desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities. 5,000-6,000 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur near the White River, northeast and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Schoenrambe argillacea</i> Clay reed-mustard	FT	Bookcliffs. On the contact zone between the upper Uinta and Green River Shale in mixed desert shrub of Indian ricegrass and pygmy sagebrush. 5,000-5,650 feet.	None: No potential habitat. The geological formations and elevation associated with this species do not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Schoenrambe suffrutescens</i> Shrubby reed-mustard	FE	Evacuation Creek and lower Parachute Creek members of the Green River Formation on calcareous shales in pygmy sagebrush, mountain mahogany, juniper, and mixed desert shrub communities. 5,400-6,000 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations of this species occur in south-central Uintah County, north and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Sclerocactus brevispinus</i> Pariette cactus	FT	Duchesne County. Pariette Wash south of Myton. Wagonhound Member of the Uinta Formation. Alkaline clay shadscale, mat-saltbush, greasewood community. 4,700-5,400 feet.	None: No populations, potential or suitable habitat occurs for this species in this area. This species has only been identified on the western edge of Uintah County, outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
<i>Sclerocactus wetlandicus</i> Uinta Basin hookless cactus	FT	Gravelly hills and terraces on Quaternary and Tertiary alluvium soils in cold desert shrub communities. 4,700-6,000 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations of this species occur in south-central Uintah County, north and outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area. Elevations associated with this species do not occur in the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> Ute ladies'-tresses	FT	Streams, bogs, and open seepages in cottonwood, salt cedar, willow and pinyon-juniper communities on the south and east slope of the Uintah Range and its tributaries, and the Green River from Browns Park to Split Mountain. Potentially in the upper reaches of streams in the Book Cliffs. 4,400-6,810 feet.	None: The species occurs north of U.S. Highway 40, and therefore outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes
<i>Thelesperma caespitosum</i> Uinta greenthread	S	Duchesne County. White shale benches in sagebrush-grassland or mixed forb communities. 5,000-6,000 feet.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur outside of Uintah County, and therefore outside of the Tumbleweed II Project Area.	Yes

Federally Listed Species:

- FE = Federally listed as endangered;
- FT = Federally listed as threatened;
- FC = Federally listed as candidate

State Sensitive Wildlife Species:

- CAS = State Conservation Agreement Species;
- WSA = Wildlife Species of Concern

Other Status (Wildlife):

- BGEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- PIF = Partners in Flight species of concern, Colorado Plateau, Utah Mountains, potentially in the Vernal Field Office.

Other Status (Plants):

- S = Bureau-sensitive
- 0 = Non-status, removed from status, potential status