
Appendix II

Special Status Species

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Appendix I I. Special Status Species

This appendix presents the Endangered Species Act-listed species, candidate and proposed species for Endangered Species Act listing, and the BLM sensitive species that may potentially occur in the planning area as well as their habitat associations. See **Chapter 3, Section 3.6**, Special Status Species for a description of the affected environment related to special status species.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Amphibians	Boreal toad (western toad)	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	Boreal toads use wet habitats in foothill, montane, sagebrush and subalpine areas and are seldom far from water. Causes of population decline are not well understood but include chytrid fungus (<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>) infections, wetland habitat alteration due to recreation, grazing, reservoir construction, timber harvest, fire management, environmental pollutants, and non-native species introduction and climate change.
Amphibians	Great Plains toad	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>	Great Plains toads inhabit deserts, grasslands, semidesert shrublands, open floodplains, and agricultural areas, typically in stream valleys. When not active on the surface they usually occupy underground burrows. Breeding sites include rain pools, flooded areas, and ponds and reservoirs that fluctuate in size. Eggs and larvae develop in shallow water (usually clear). Calling males sit along the shoreline or brace themselves on submerged plants.
Amphibians	Hot Creek toad	<i>Anaxyrus monfontanus</i>	Inhabits marsh habitats fed by hot springs. Extremely restricted and remote habitat surrounded otherwise by sagebrush steppe, restricting toad dispersal. Only found in Hot Creek Canyon in Nye County, Nevada.
Amphibians	Railroad Valley toad	<i>Anaxyrus nevadensis</i>	Endemic to the spring-fed wetlands of Lockes Ranch in Railroad Valley, Nye County, Nevada. Restricted and remote habitat surrounded otherwise by sagebrush steppe, restricting toad dispersal.
Amphibians	Dixie Valley toad	<i>Anaxyrus williamsi ssp.</i>	Found in springs, seeps, streams, and similar inundated areas. Presently thought to be endemic to Dixie Valley, NV and potentially a distinct species of western toad.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Amphibians	Woodhouse's toad	<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii</i>	Inhabits grasslands, desert and semi-desert shrublands, river valleys and floodplains, and agricultural areas, usually in areas with deep friable soils. When inactive, they burrow underground or hide under rocks, plants, or other cover. These toads live on land except during the brief breeding season. Breeding occurs in marshes, rain pools, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, flooded areas, stream pools or backwaters, and other bodies of water with a shallow margin lacking a strong current, including both permanent and temporary pools, generally in sites with few if any fishes.
Amphibians	Rocky Mountain tailed frog	<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	Rocky Mountain tailed frogs are present year-round in and near perennial streams associated with cold, clear, rocky streams in mature forests.
Amphibians	Boreal toad	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	Inhabit wet habitats in foothills, montane and subalpine streams. Uses both aquatic and terrestrial habitats to meet all seasonal habitat requirements.
Amphibians	Yellow-blotched salamander	<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii croceator</i>	Inhabits cool, moist places, under the soil, under debris, or near water.
Amphibians	Shasta salamander	<i>Hydromantes shastae</i>	Found around cliff faces, vertical cavern walls and level ground in mixed forests of Douglas fir, pines, and oaks. Lives in moist caves and rock cracks. Mostly associated with limestone outcrops, but one population has been found in a volcanic outcrop, and others in forest areas with no rock outcrops.
Amphibians	Northern leopard frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern leopard frogs live in the vicinity of springs, slow streams, marshes, bogs, ponds, canals, flood plains, reservoirs, and lakes; usually they are in or near permanent water with rooted aquatic vegetation. In summer, they commonly inhabit wet meadows and fields. Threats include commercial overexploitation, and, in some areas, probably competition/predation by bullfrogs or other introduced species. Habitat alteration and loss including flood-control measures and diversion of water for irrigation have probably reduced the availability of breeding habitat along floodplains in lowland segments of some streams. Decline in populations in the Rocky Mountains has been documented.
Amphibians	Foothill yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>	The foothill yellow-legged frog is found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats.
Amphibians	Columbia spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Closely associated with clear or 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.
Amphibians	Southern Mountain yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana muscosa</i>	California's Sierra Nevada mountains in lakes, ponds, marshes, meadows and streams at elevations ranging from 4,500 to 12,000 feet (1,370 to 3,660 meters).

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Amphibians	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana sierrae</i>	Occur in lakes, ponds, marshes, meadows and streams at elevations ranging from 4,500 to 12,000 feet (1,370 to 3,660 meters).
Amphibians	Oregon spotted frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Rarely found far from water. Breeding habitat is in seasonally flooded margins of wetlands and areas of extensive shallows (approximately 6 to 8 inches deep).
Amphibians	Western spadefoot toad	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Occurs primarily in grasslands, but occasional populations also occur in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.
Amphibians	Great Basin spadefoot	<i>Spea intermontana</i>	Mainly sagebrush flats, semi-desert shrublands, pinyon-juniper woodland. Digs its own burrow in loose soil or uses those of small mammals. Breeds in temporary or permanent water, including rain pools, pools in intermittent streams, and flooded areas along streams. Eggs are attached to vegetation in water or placed on bottom of pool.
Birds	Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Inhabits both deciduous and coniferous forests with various ages, structural conditions and successional stages.
Birds	Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Prefers wetlands but will use agricultural fields for nesting. Have also been found nesting in patches of Himalayan blackberry near stock ponds or irrigated pastures in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, California. Foraging habitats include cultivated fields, feedlots associated with dairy farms, and wetlands.
Birds	Baird's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Grassland specialist requiring large landscapes for breeding.
Birds	Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Breeding habitat includes grasslands of intermediate height and are often associated with clumped vegetation interspersed with patches of bare ground or moderately deep litter and sparse coverage of woody vegetation.
Birds	Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza bella</i>	Prefers large and undisturbed tracts of tall and dense sagebrush.
Birds	Black-throated sparrow	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Not closely associated with particular plant species or communities, but favors sparsely vegetated desert scrub, including thorn brush, cacti, chaparral, mesquite and juniper. It is most often found on desert uplands, alluvial fans, and hillsides where thorny xeric brush dominates, and sometimes also in dry shrubby washes, but avoids desert valley floors.
Birds	Sprague's pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Endemic species of the northern Great Plains, breeding in mixed-prairie grasses.
Birds	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagles generally inhabit open and semi-open country such as prairies, sagebrush, arctic and alpine tundra, savannah or sparse woodland, and barren areas, especially in hilly or mountainous regions, in areas with sufficient mammalian prey base and near suitable nesting sites.
Birds	Sagebrush sparrow	<i>Artemisiospiza nevadensis</i>	This species found in shrubby, open flats and sagebrush plains, with nesting sites usually in or under low shrubs like sagebrush or saltbush.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Birds	Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	This species is found 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
Birds	Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Roosts in dense vegetation and forages in open grasslands or shrublands and open coniferous or deciduous woodlands. They occur at elevations ranging from near sea level to above 6,500 feet.
Birds	Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Optimum habitat typified by short vegetation and presence of fresh small mammal burrows. Found in open grasslands, sagebrush, and sagebrush-steppe, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation. Spends much time on the ground or on low perches such as fence posts or dirt mounds.
Birds	Upland sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Restricted primarily to extensive, open tracts of short grassland habitat. Nest in native prairie, dry meadows, pastures, domestic hayfields, short-grass savanna, plowed fields, along highway rights-of-way and on airfields, and (in the north) peatlands and scattered woodlands near timberline. Nesting is also known to occur in dry patches of wet meadows and in blueberry barrens. A survey of nesting habitats in Wisconsin suggests that upland sandpipers favor a level topography with a minimum of tall vegetation edges and proportionately high acreages of agricultural crops which duplicate prairie grasslands in terms of structure.
Birds	Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Open country, primarily prairies, plains and badlands; sagebrush, saltbush-greasewood shrubland, periphery of pinyon-juniper and other woodland, desert. In the southern Great Plains, common at black-tailed prairie dog colonies in winter. Nests in tall trees or willows along streams or on steep slopes, in junipers (Utah), on cliff ledges, river-cut banks, hillsides, on power line towers, sometimes on sloped ground on the plains or on mounds in open desert. Generally, avoids areas of intensive agriculture or human activity.
Birds	Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	This species favors 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.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Birds	Cassin's finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Open coniferous forest; in migration and winter also in deciduous woodland, second growth, scrub, brushy areas, partly open situations with scattered trees, and sometimes suburbs near mountains. Usually nests in conifer, 3-25 m above ground, on outer end of limb; may sometimes nest in deciduous tree or in shrub. May return to same nesting area in successive years, though this may be unusual.
Birds	Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Nesting habitat includes swampy forest, especially in more open areas with shrubby understory, as well as second growth, willow or alder shrubbery near water; large tracts of forest are most suitable. Nests usually are on or near the ground, at the base of a shrub, in a clump of herbaceous vegetation, or in a shrub or low tree. In migration and winter this species occurs also in lowland forest, woodland, and scrub.
Birds	Greater sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Habitat includes 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.
Birds	Vaux's swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Mature and old-growth coniferous and mixed forests for nesting, especially those with plenty of hollow trees.
Birds	Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus 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 areas.
Birds	Mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Nesting habitat includes high plains/shortgrass prairie and desert tablelands, commonly prairie dog towns in some areas, such as sagebrush/blue grama habitats in central Montana. In central and southwestern Montana, southeastern Wyoming, and northeastern Colorado, nesting often occurs in shortgrass prairie with a history of heavy grazing or in low shrub semideserts. Nesting areas are characterized by very short vegetation, significant areas of bare ground, and flat or gentle slopes. Commonly, nesting takes place in barren fields that subsequently are planted with millet or sunflowers, resulting in losses of eggs and chicks. Nests are on the ground in shallow depressions that may be lined with plant material and/or adjacent to dried cattle dung. Adults often take chicks to windmill/water tank areas to forage, but site around tank must be dry. This bird generally avoids moist soils.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Birds	Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Nest in both rural and urban habitats including coastal sand dunes and beaches, logged forest, recently burned forest, woodland clearings, prairies, plains, sagebrush, grasslands, open forests, and rock outcrops.
Birds	Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Large stands of cottonwood-willow habitat below 7,000 feet. Riparian obligates requiring low, dense shrubby vegetation for nesting.
Birds	Black-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Elusive cuckoo that lives in woodlands, including aspen and willows.
Birds	Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Boreal forest and western coniferous forests, from sea level to over 10,000 feet elevation. Here they are found in forests of spruce, fir, Douglas-fir, hemlock, western redcedar, and tamarack or larch. Use openings or edges in the forest and are rarely found in deep, closed forest.
Birds	Trumpeter swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Nest in clear and quiet water bodies with relative static water levels and shallow margins.
Birds	Black swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Colonial breed on cliff faces near waterfalls or in caves and forage over forests and open areas.
Birds	Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	This species generally selects habitat with moderate to tall vegetation, moderate to dense vegetation, and moderately deep litter. Breeding habitat includes tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, and hayfields.
Birds	White-headed woodpecker	<i>Dryobates albolarvatus</i>	Habitat consists of montane coniferous forests dominated by pines.
Birds	Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Nests in riparian, marsh, and tree habitats.
Birds	Willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Breeding habitat is strongly tied to brushy areas of willow and similar shrubs. Found in thickets, open second growth with brush, swamps, wetlands, streamsides, and open woodland. Common in mountain meadows and along streams; also in brushy upland pastures (especially hawthorn) and orchards. The presence of water such as running water, pools, or saturated soils and willow, alder, or other deciduous riparian shrubs are essential habitat elements.
Birds	Great Basin willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii adastus</i>	Breeds in moist, shrubby areas with standing or running water, such as deciduous thickets and woodland edges.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Birds	Gray flycatcher	<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Arid woodland and brushy areas. Most commonly associated with pinyon-juniper woodland. In Wyoming, strongly associated with the presence of pinyon pine and higher than expected juniper overstory cover. In western Great Basin, nests in tall, big sagebrush shrublands. Less frequently found in open ponderosa pine or pine-oak woodland. In the last three decades has expanded its range northward into Washington and British Columbia, where it uses open stands of small to medium ponderosa pines exclusively; these stands usually have a scattered shrub or young pine understory. Usually builds nest in fork or branch of a shrub or juniper. In migration and winter also in arid scrub, riparian woodland, and mesquite.
Birds	Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Primarily open situations, especially in mountainous areas, steppe, plains or prairies. Typically nests in pothole or well-sheltered ledge on rocky cliff or steep earth embankment, 10 to more than 100 meters above base.
Birds	American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Various open situations from tundra, moorlands, steppe, and seacoasts, especially where there are suitable nesting cliffs, to mountains, open forested regions, and human population centers. When not breeding, occurs in areas where prey concentrate, including farmlands, marshes, lakeshores, river mouths, tidal flats, dunes and beaches, broad river valleys, cities, and airports.
Birds	Pinyon jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	Pinyon-juniper woodland, less frequently pine; in nonbreeding season, also occurs in scrub oak and sagebrush. Nests in shrubs or trees (e.g., pine, oak, or juniper), about 1.5-9 m above ground.
Birds	Cassin's finch	<i>Haemorhous cassinii</i>	Often live in mature forests of lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine, but are also found in Jeffrey pine, Douglas-fir, limber pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, grand fir, red fir, pinyon pine, bristlecone pine, and quaking aspen. Some Cassin's Finches breed in open sagebrush shrubland with scattered western junipers.
Birds	Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Breeding habitat most commonly includes areas close to (within 4 km) coastal areas, bays, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or other bodies of water that reflect the general availability of primary food sources including fish, waterfowl, or seabirds.
Birds	Harlequin duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Most common in fast-flowing sections of rivers early in the breeding season, but move to slower-moving stretches of rivers and lakes once the chicks have hatched. Use streams and rivers with small islands and sandbars for resting. In the winter, they are found almost exclusively on rocky coastal shorelines.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Birds	Scott's oriole	<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	Inhabits arid foothills and mountains down to deserts, preferring higher slopes with abundant yucca, agave, pinyon pine, juniper, and live oak, usually between about 980 and 8,200 feet elevation.
Birds	Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Freshwater and brackish marshes with tall, dense emergent vegetation such as cattails, sedges, and rushes that are interspersed with clumps of woody shrubs and open water.
Birds	Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Found in 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.
Birds	Virginia's warbler	<i>Leiothlypis virginiae</i>	Breed in open pinyon-juniper and oak woodlands often on steep slopes with shrubby ravines throughout most of their range. They also use dense thickets of mountain mahogany in southern Idaho.
Birds	Franklin's gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's gulls nest in large prairie marshes with lots of emergent vegetation and open water.
Birds	Black rosy-finch	<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	Breed above treeline in areas with cliffs and rock slides. During the nonbreeding season, they often move to lower elevations especially when heavy snow covers foraging areas to forage in open parks and valleys with little snow cover.
Birds	Brown-capped rosy-finch	<i>Leucosticte australis</i>	Brown-capped rosy-finch breed almost exclusively in alpine tundra at or above ~11,000 feet elevation. They remain at high elevations throughout the year but outside of the breeding season they will move down in elevation into areas with thinner snowpacks such as high parks, meadows, and open grassland valleys between mountain ranges.
Birds	Gray-crowned rosy-finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	Inhabit alpine areas above treeline nesting near glaciers, talus, rock piles, and cliffs, at very high elevations. Move in response to snow levels, usually descending to lower elevations in late fall and winter as snows accumulate.
Birds	Wallowa rosy finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis wallowa</i>	This subspecies has a small breeding range in alpine zone of Wallowa Mountains, northeastern Oregon.
Birds	Lewis's woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Individuals require snags in advanced stages of decay or trees with softer wood (e.g., <i>Populus</i> spp.) for nest sites because they are not a strong excavator compared with other woodpecker species. They most often nest in riparian areas dominated by cottonwoods.
Birds	Ash-throated flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Desert scrub, pinyon-juniper and oak woodland, chaparral, thorn scrub and riparian woodland; in winter also in open deciduous woodland. Usually nests in a tree cavity, a hole in a cactus, in an abandoned woodpecker hole or Cactus Wren nest.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Birds	Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Occurs in a variety of grasslands communities including sagebrush-grasslands.
Birds	Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Sagebrush plains, primarily in arid or semi-arid situations, rarely around towns. Usually breeds between 1300 and 2000 meters above sea level.
Birds	Mountain quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	Live in 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.
Birds	American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Habitat includes rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, bays, and open marshes, sometimes inshore marine habitats. Pelicans rest/roost on islands and peninsulas. Nests usually are on islands or peninsulas (natural or dredge spoils) in brackish or freshwater lakes, or on ephemeral islands in shallower wetlands as in the northern Great Plains or on the Texas coast. Nest sites usually are in open areas but often near vegetation, driftwood, or large rocks. Habitats used in winter are mainly coastal but also include inland waters such as the Salton Sea and some rivers with open water. Suitable sand bars and similar sites for roosting or loafing are important components of winter habitat.
Birds	White-headed woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	Associated with old-growth ponderosa pine and sugar pine, ideally with partly open canopies, limited understory, and an abundant pine seed crop. They're also often found in recently burned forests.
Birds	American three-toed woodpecker	<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	Inhabit coniferous forest, both the boreal forest (mostly spruce and fir) and mountain forests. Most numerous in mature and old-growth forests that have been damaged in some way, such as by wind storms, floods, or fire.
Birds	Green-tailed towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Breeds in thickets, chaparral, shrublands, riparian scrub, and especially sagebrush. Habitat varies with elevation. Primarily in mountains. Found on mountain slopes, plateaus, and higher valleys of arid West, associated with dense shrubs 0.5 to 1.5 m in height; most commonly uses dry shrubby hillsides and post-disturbance shrubby second growth. Attracted to dwarf mistletoe as a nest, roost or foraging site in southwestern Ponderosa pine forests. Nests on or near ground in shrubby habitat; nest is usually under cover of brush or plant tufts; built by the female.
Birds	White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibises forage in shallow wetlands, usually among short plants such as sedges, spikerush, glasswort, saltgrass, and greasewood. Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes all provide foraging habitat. They also frequent wet agricultural fields with low plant cover, including alfalfa, barley, wheat, oats, and rice, along with livestock pastures and hayfields.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Birds	Horned grebe	<i>Podiceps auratus</i>	Small, shallow, freshwater ponds with emergent vegetation such as rushes, sedges, and reeds.
Birds	Blue-gray gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatchers nest and forage in a broad range of wooded habitats. They use a range of broadleaf and mixed woodlands from chaparral to mature forests, preferring moist areas, often near habitat edges. In the west, oak and pinon-juniper woodlands, chaparral, and willow and cottonwood woodlands near water all provide habitat.
Birds	Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	A wide variety of open and partly open situations, frequently near water or around towns. In west and formerly in east nests in tree cavities, abandoned woodpecker holes (including those in saguaro cacti), crevices in rocks.
Birds	Flammulated owl	<i>Psilosops flammeolus</i>	Breeds in dry mature mountain forests of ponderosa pine or other large coniferous trees, often interspersed with aspen or oak. Occurs on middle and upper slopes, avoiding lower elevations and valleys.
Birds	Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Habitat includes open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water. Nests are in steep sand, dirt, or gravel banks, in burrows dug near the top of the bank, along the edge of inland water, or along the coast, or in gravel pits, road embankments, etc. Both sexes construct the nest burrow. Pairs usually dig a new burrow each year, but sometimes they use old bank swallow burrows or abandoned cavities of the belted kingfisher. Individuals tends to return to same nesting area in successive years, though they may move several kilometers away, especially if nesting was unsuccessful the previous year; yearlings often return to the natal area or nearby.
Birds	Thick-billed longspur	<i>Rhychophanes mccownii</i>	This species breeds in the Great Plains of Canada through Montana and Wyoming and barely into Colorado. Ideal nesting habitat consists of blue grama and buffalo grass, with scattered purple three-awn, western wheatgrass, needle-and-thread grass, and taller vegetation such as opuntia cacti, broom snakeweed, rabbitbrush, and prairie sagebrush.
Birds	Broad-tailed hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	Habitat includes open woodland, especially pine, pine-oak, pinyon-juniper, and conifer-aspen associations, brushy hillsides, montane scrub, and thickets; in migration and winter, broad-tailed hummingbirds also inhabit open situations in lowlands where flowering shrubs are present.
Birds	Black-throated gray warbler	<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>	Open pine forests, pine-oak woodlands, and pinyon-juniper forests with a brushy understory.
Birds	Brewer's sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Brewer's Sparrows depend almost exclusively on the sagebrush ecosystem when breeding typically dominated by big sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>) and similar species, interspersed with bunchgrasses and bare ground. Some also use large clearings in pinyon-juniper woodlands.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Birds	California spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Lives in mid-elevation forests of the Sierra Nevada, which consist primarily of ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>), mixed-conifer, and white fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>).
Birds	Bendire's thrasher	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Desert habitats including arid grasslands, shrublands, and even some agricultural habitats. In the northern parts of the range they also breed in sage-juniper desert.
Birds	Sharp-tailed grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Requires a mosaic of dense grass and shrubs with rich forb and insect foods during nesting and brood-rearing. During winter often relies on riparian areas and other sites that support deciduous trees and shrub for feeding, roosting, and escape cover; also utilizes non-native cultivated grains and hedgerow species. Natural succession of grasslands and shrublands to forests, accelerated or expanded geographically by artificial fire regimes, have influenced habitat quality and populations in several regions. Habitat and distribution is constrained in regions where fire suppression has reduced early and mid-successional vegetation communities.
Birds	Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	Native bunchgrass and shrub-steppe communities. In western Idaho, preferred big sagebrush habitats with moderate vegetative cover, high plant species diversity, and high structural diversity; in general, selected vegetative communities that were least modified by livestock grazing. Deciduous shrubs are critical for winter food and escape cover. Bunchgrasses and perennial forbs are important components of nesting and brood-rearing habitat.
Birds	Virginia's warbler	<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	Breeding habitat includes arid montane woodlands, oak thickets, pinyon-juniper, coniferous scrub, chaparral. Brushy steep mountain slopes within or near dry coniferous woodlands. In northern part of breeding range, generally use scrubby habitat below pine woodlands; in southern part of range use scrubby habitat islands with coniferous woodlands. Will inhabit ravines or rocky slopes with dense scrub oaks or mountain mahogany. Also found along mountain streams in sagebrush, or cottonwood and willow.
Birds	Gray vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	Breeding habitats include warm/hot, semi-arid, shrubby habitats, especially mesquite and brushy pinyon-juniper woodlands; also chaparral and desert scrub. Thorn scrub, oak-juniper woodland, pinyon-juniper, juniper-cholla, mesquite, dry chaparral.
Conifers and Cycads	Ground cedar	<i>Diphasiastrum complanatum</i>	Circum-boreal species that occurs in most coniferous forests.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Conifers and Cycads	White-bark pine	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	Populations of whitebark pine in Montana and across most of western North America have been severely impacted by past mountain pine beetle outbreaks and by the introduced pathogen, white pine blister rust. The results of which have been major declines in whitebark pine populations across large areas of its range. Occurs in Subalpine and krummholtz habitats in most mountain ranges.
Conifers and Cycads	Lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Thrives in mostly well drained soils but may be found in peat bogs, muskegs or on dry sandy sites.
Conifers and Cycads	Limber pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Limber pine dominates on dry rocky sites at many elevations (1500-3600m) within its range. It can occur scattered throughout forested regions on more mesic sites, especially in low density, open areas. At higher elevations, <i>Pinus flexilis</i> can define the boundary of the treeline; occurring in high montane forests, often at the timberline). In these areas (i.e., Utah and the West) it is often very long-lived and slow growing, occurring on dry, harsh sites. In the northern half of its distribution, limber pine is generally found near lower tree line and on dry sites in the montane forests.
Conifers and Cycads	Bristlecone pine	<i>Pinus longaeva</i>	Grow in the mountains of Utah, Nevada, and California, in exposed, dry, rocky areas at elevations between 6,500 and 11,000 feet.
Fishes	White sturgeon	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	White sturgeon primarily inhabits estuaries of large rivers and move into freshwater to spawn.
Fishes	Bluehead sucker	<i>Catostomus discobolus</i>	Occurs in low elevation mainstem rivers and tributaries.
Fishes	Flannelmouth sucker	<i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	Prefers large rivers with deep riffles and runs but will inhabit small tributaries.
Fishes	Modoc sucker	<i>Catostomus microps</i>	Inhabit cool (<25°C) pools of headwater streams that usually have high spring flows and low summer flows. Favorable streams have moderate gradients with large mud or rock bottomed pools where the Suckers can seek refuge during summer.
Fishes	Wall Canyon sucker	<i>Catostomus murivallis</i>	Known from only one stream in northwestern Nevada.
Fishes	Goose Lake sucker	<i>Catostomus occidentalis lacusanserinus</i>	This taxon is endemic to the Goose Lake basin of Northern California and Southern Oregon.
Fishes	Mountain sucker	<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>	This species can range in elevation up to 9,000 feet but is generally found in cool, clean water mid elevation mountain streams with cobble, sand, or gravel substrate, and favors pools.
Fishes	Tahoe sucker	<i>Catostomus tahoensis</i>	Native to the Lahontan Basin in southeastern Oregon, Nevada, and northeastern California. They are commonly found in large lakes and reservoirs, such as Lake Tahoe and Pyramid Lake, but can also be found in ponds in lower reaches of streams.
Fishes	Cui-ui	<i>Chasmistes cujus</i>	Restricted to Pyramid Lake, Nevada.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Fishes	Northern redbelly X finescale dace	<i>Chrosomus eos</i> X <i>C. neogaeus</i>	These hybrid dace are found in clear, cool, slow-flowing creeks, ponds and lakes with aquatic vegetation, including filamentous algae, and sandy or gravelly bottoms interspersed with silt. In Montana, this species is an indicator species of the Northern Glaciated Prairie Stream Ecological System and may occur in the intermittent prairie stream systems.
Fishes	Rough sculpin	<i>Cottus asperimus</i>	Occurs in vegetated runs and riffles of creeks and small to medium rivers, usually over mud in clear, fairly deep water (1-2 m).
Fishes	Shorthead sculpin	<i>Cottus confusus</i>	Habitat includes fast riffles of cold headwaters, creeks, and small to large rivers - also sometimes large rivers with slow-moving water.
Fishes	Bear Lake sculpin	<i>Cottus extensus</i>	Occur throughout Bear Lake in UT and ID, with adults spawning in littoral areas on rocky substrate, and juveniles found throughout the lake in benthic habitats.
Fishes	Shoshone sculpin	<i>Cottus greenei</i>	Generally found in cool, well-oxygenated, low velocity waters with abundant benthic structure and aquatic vegetation.
Fishes	Wood River sculpin	<i>Cottus leiopomus</i>	Small to medium-sized streams that are cool and have swift currents. endemic to the Big Wood and Little Wood rivers and their tributaries upstream of Magic Reservoir in Blaine County, Idaho.
Fishes	Preston White River springfish	<i>Crenichthys baileyi albivallis</i>	Inhabits warm water springs extending from east central Nevada to the Colorado River system.
Fishes	White River springfish	<i>Crenichthys baileyi baileyi</i>	Inhabits warm springs and their effluents in the White River drainage of eastern Nevada.
Fishes	Hiko White River springfish	<i>Crenichthys baileyi grandis</i>	Springs and remnants of the White River system in eastern Nevada
Fishes	Moorman WhiteRiver springfish	<i>Crenichthys baileyi thermophilus</i>	Endemic to three small springs, the Moorman, Moon River and Hot Creek Spring in Nevada.
Fishes	Railroad Valley springfish	<i>Crenichthys nevadae</i>	Live in six thermal springs, including Chimney Spring, North Spring, Hay Corral Spring, Reynolds Springs, Big Spring, Big Warm Spring, and Little Warm Spring.
Fishes	Lost River sucker	<i>Deltistes luxatus</i>	Spawn in rivers, streams, or springs associated with lake habitat. After hatching, migrate to lakes. Need shoreline river and lake habitat with vegetative structure during larval and juvenile rearing.
Fishes	Desert dace	<i>Eremichthys acros</i>	Lives in thermal springs and outflows in Soldier Meadows in Humboldt County, Nevada. Has the highest temperature tolerance of any minnow in western North America and can live in waters as warm as 104 degrees Fahrenheit.
Fishes	Iowa darter	<i>Etheostoma exile</i>	Iowa Darters prefer clear slow-flowing streams with solid bottoms, although they have a wide range of tolerance for changes in water flow rates. They are also found in lakes and reservoirs.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Fishes	Borax lake chub	<i>Gila boraxobius</i>	Small minnow found only in Borax Lake in the Alvord Basin of southeastern Oregon. Borax Lake is fed by geothermal hot springs rich in dissolved mineral and heavy metals that most fish could not tolerate
Fishes	Cow head tui chub	<i>Gila bicolor vaccaceps</i>	Found in springs, ponds, lakes, large sluggish streams, and in the shelter of small swiftwater streams.
Fishes	Roundtail chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>	Found in large, swift rivers in tributaries to the Green River and several lakes in the upper portion of the basin.
Fishes	Pit roach	<i>Lavinia symmetricus mitrulus</i>	Predominately found in small warm streams but are capable of thriving in larger colder streams with diverse conditions. They may actually occupy several different habitat types within a single drainage.
Fishes	White River spinedace	<i>Leidomeda albivallis</i>	Lives in the springs and outflows of the upper White River in Nevada. Habitat characterized by shallow, cool and clear water over sand and gravel.
Fishes	Northern leatherside chub	<i>Lepidomeda copei</i>	Inhabits streams with a broad range of temperatures and requires habitats with health riparian vegetation and intact streambanks.
Fishes	Big spring spinedace	<i>Lepidomeda mollispinis pratensis</i>	Known only from Condor Canyon section of upper Meadow Valley Wash in Lincoln County, Nevada. Uses clear, clean shallow streams.
Fishes	Northern pearl dace	<i>Margariscus nachtriebi</i>	The Pearl Dace is a small, native minnow of both the eastern and northern drainages within the Glaciated Plains ecoregion of Montana, and is an indicator species of the complete Coolwater Northern Glaciated Plains Fish Assemblage
Fishes	Hornyhead chub	<i>Nocomis biguttatus</i>	Isolated populations occur within the Missouri River drainage. Usually occur in small to medium-sized streams with gravel bottoms.
Fishes	Fine-spotted Snake River cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkia behnkei</i>	Occurs in large rivers with swift current and requires clear, cool, well-oxygenated water.
Fishes	Yellowstone cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkia bouvieri</i>	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout are native to the Yellowstone and Snake River watersheds. In pre-European settlement, Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout were present in an estimated 17,800 miles of stream. This distribution included large parts of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, with a few streams supporting Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout extending into small portions of Utah and Nevada.
Fishes	Lahontan cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkia henshawi</i>	Found in cold, high-elevation mountain streams and lower-elevation desert lakes. They are obligate stream spawners, and the distance they travel to spawn depends on the stream size and strain.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Fishes	Westslope cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkia lewisi</i>	Westslope Cutthroat Trout are common in both headwaters lake and stream environments. They feed primarily on aquatic insect life and zooplankton. Newborn fry frequently migrate back to lakes to rear after 1 to 2 years in their native stream. Spawning and rearing streams tend to be cold and nutrient poor.
Fishes	Colorado River cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus</i>	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 (Trappers Lake in Colorado formerly had the largest pure population; now hybridized with rainbow trout). Adfluvial populations largely have been eliminated, though reestablished lacustrine stocks have been reported in Wyoming and in Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado
Fishes	Bonneville cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii utah</i>	Ranges from high-elevation streams with coniferous and deciduous riparian trees to low-elevation streams in sage-steppe grasslands containing herbaceous riparian zones to lakes; in winter, streams may have instream ice that reduces trout habitat; high flows occur in spring from melting snowpack, low flows occur in mid- to late summer, when lethal and sublethal water temperatures may be common. Occurs primarily in small headwater streams; optimum habitat includes areas with a 1:1 pool to riffle ratio and slow, deep water with vegetated streambanks for shade, bank stability, and cover; prefers summer water temperatures of about 55 F but can survive in water up to 70 F; in lakes (e.g., Bear Lake), the littoral and pelagic zones are typically used during most of the year. Beaver ponds likely are important as both summer and winter holding habitat for adults.
Fishes	Steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Gravel-bottomed, fast-flowing, well-oxygenated rivers and streams. They migrate to the ocean then return to freshwater to spawn.
Fishes	Redband trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</i>	Clean, cool, relatively small and low gradient streams, but are capable of enduring higher water temperatures (75–80 °F; 24–27 °C) than other trout that may co-habit the same streams.
Fishes	Sockeye salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	Freshwater lakes, streams, estuaries, and associated wetlands provide vital nursery grounds for sockeye salmon
Fishes	Chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Spend their early life growing and feeding in freshwater streams, estuaries, and associated wetlands. Spend the remainder of their life foraging in the ocean before returning to the streams and tributaries where they were born to spawn.
Fishes	White River desert sucker	<i>Pantosteus clarkia intermedius</i>	Inhabits rapids and fast-flowing streams with gravelly bottoms.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Fishes	Paddlefish	<i>Polyodon spathula</i>	The Paddlefish is an ancient, mostly cartilaginous fish with a smooth skin. Habitat includes slow or quiet waters of large rivers or impoundments. They spawn on the gravel bars of large rivers during spring high water. Paddlefish tolerate, or perhaps seek, turbid water. In Montana, paddlefish are found in the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.
Fishes	Bear Lake whitefish	<i>Prosopium abyssicola</i>	Lives in the cold, deeper waters of Bear Lake in Utah and Idaho.
Fishes	Bonneville cisco	<i>Prosopium gemmifer</i>	Endemic to Bear Lake on the Utah-Idaho border. Bonneville cisco generally inhabit deep cool water.
Fishes	Bonneville whitefish	<i>Prosopium spilonotus</i>	Found only in Bear Lake on the Utah-Idaho border. Bonneville whitefish prefer cold water and stay in cool deep areas of the lake during the summer months.
Fishes	Mountain whitefish	<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>	Primarily a stream-dwelling species, but populations are also found in reservoirs and lakes. Prefers cold mountain lakes and streams with highly oxygenated water.
Fishes	Relict dace	<i>Relictus solitarius</i>	A small fish that lives in a few isolated habitats in eastern Nevada. Habitat includes springs, spring-fed streams, ponds, intermittent lakes and marshes, with mud or stone bottoms.
Fishes	Longnose dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>	Found in the riffles of small to medium rivers and creeks, and in headwater streams with steep gradients. They prefer moderate currents and areas with overhanging cover.
Fishes	Independence Valley speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus lethoporus</i>	Inhabits a temperate desert stream and marsh in Nevada that is fed by many springs.
Fishes	Clover Valley speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus oligoporus</i>	Found in three springs and outflows in the Clover Valley in Elko County, Nevada.
Fishes	Foskett speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. nov</i>	Found only in desert springs of Lake County, Oregon including Foskett Spring and Dace Spring
Fishes	Monitor Valley speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 5</i>	Inhabits freshwater, riparian, and herbaceous wetland habitats
Fishes	White river speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 7</i>	Found in springs in the upper White River drainage, White Pine County, Nevada, US
Fishes	Lahontan redbreasted shiner	<i>Richardsonius egregius</i>	Stream populations shoal near the surface of quiet pools, where they catch drifting insects, while in lakes they form groups in the littoral zone, generally preferring to stay over rocky bottoms, and eat a combination of surface insects, insect larvae, and planktonic crustacea.
Fishes	Bull trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull trout have exacting habitat demands, requiring water temperatures generally below 55 °F (13 °C), gravel beds, deep pools, complex cover such as snags and cut banks, and large systems of interconnected waterways to accommodate spawning migrations.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Fishes	Sauger	<i>Sander canadensis</i>	Sauger inhabit the larger turbid rivers and the muddy shallows of lakes and reservoirs. They spawn in gravelly or rocky areas in shallow water and seem to prefer turbid water.
Fishes	Alvord chub	<i>Siphateles alvordensis</i>	Inhabits springs and spring-fed streams, and impoundments in Alvord basin.
Fishes	Fish Creek Springs tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor euchila</i>	Endemic species restricted to springs and outflows of Fish Creek Springs in southeastern Eureka County, NV. Typically found in slow-moving water with lots of aquatic vegetation.
Fishes	Independence Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor isolata</i>	A subspecies of tui chub endemic to the drainage of the Independence Valley in Elko County, Nevada. The highest concentration of this species are found in water temperature between 11 and 20 degree Celsius (51.8 and 68 degree Fahrenheit) and water depth between 200 and 400 mm (7.8 and 15.7 in). T
Fishes	Newark Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor newarkensis</i>	Inhabits freshwater springs and small ponds in Newark Valley, Nevada.
Fishes	Oregon lakes tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor oregonensis</i>	This subspecies is endemic to the endorheic Abert Lake basin in south-central Oregon.
Fishes	Duckwater Creek tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 3</i>	Most comfortable in slow-moving water with lots of vegetation.
Fishes	Fish Lake Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 4</i>	Subspecies of tui chub found in Fish Lake Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada. Its current distribution is limited to a single spring and outflow system.
Fishes	Hot Creek Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 5</i>	This subspecies occurs in riparian wetlands..
Fishes	Little Fish Lake Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 6</i>	This subspecies occurs in riparian wetlands.
Fishes	Railroad Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 7</i>	A freshwater fish that lives in shallow water.
Fishes	Dixie Valley tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor ssp. 9</i>	Known from two sites in Dixie Valley, Nevada. One site is an impoundment supplied from an artesian well.
Fishes	Goose Lake tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor thalassina</i>	Endemic fish species that lives in the Goose Lake watershed in Oregon and California.
Fishes	Arctic grayling	<i>Thymallus arcticus montanus</i>	Arctic Grayling are found primarily small, cold, clear lakes with tributaries suitable for spawning. They do not coexist well with other fishes except cutthroat trout and others with which they evolved. Arctic grayling are common in lakes across the western half of Montana. Historically, river-dwelling Arctic graylings were widespread throughout the Missouri River drainage, but now are reduced to a single, native population in the Big Hole River, in MT.
Flowering Plants	Trans montane abronia	<i>Abronia turbinata</i>	This species occurs in sandy soils of desert scrub at elevations ranging from 900 to 2500 m.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Henderson's ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hendersonii</i>	Dry, rocky, shallow soil. Often associated with <i>Artemisia rigida</i> and occasionally with <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> . Also found in <i>Eriogonum thymoides</i> / <i>Poa secunda</i> community type.
Flowering Plants	Nevada needlegrass	<i>Achnatherum nevadense</i>	This species is found in open woodlands and sagebrush.
Flowering Plants	Richardson's ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum richardsonii</i>	Sandy and gravelly sites in grassland, open forest, and sagebrush grassland.
Flowering Plants	Wallowa ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum wallowaense</i>	Dry, shallow rocky soil. Restricted to non-forested, rocky, shallow soils, dominated by <i>Poa secunda</i> , other bunchgrasses and forbs. Rigid sagebrush (<i>Artemisia rigida</i>) is often present. These communities, often referred to as "scablands", are commonly found on topographic high ground and are particularly exposed to summer heat and dryness. During winter and early spring, the shallow scabland soils are subject to severe water saturation and frost heaving.
Flowering Plants	Cusick's giant-hyssop	<i>Agastache cusickii</i>	Associated with western juniper (<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>), curlleaf mountain-mahogany (<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>), quaking aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>), or high-elevation sagebrush-grasslands
Flowering Plants	Tall agoseris	<i>Agoseris elata</i>	Meadows, prairies, open woods, and exposed rocky ridges with various aspects, from low elevations to timberline.
Flowering Plants	Mill Creek agoseris	<i>Agoseris lackschewitzii</i>	Grows in well-draining soils that are rich in organic matter in full sun to partial shade.
Flowering Plants	Rabbit Valley gilia	<i>Aliciella caespitosa</i>	On Navajo and Wingate sandstone in crevices, Carmel Limestone formations, detrital slopes, and (infrequently) in sandy wash bottoms. Found within open pinyon-juniper communities, often mixed with mountain brush, sagebrush, or ponderosa pine, at 1554 to 2743 m elevation.
Flowering Plants	Narrow-stem gilia	<i>Aliciella stenothyrsa</i>	Found in open places often in hills of pinyon-juniper, salt desert shrub, sagebrush, and mountain-mahogany communities from 5,003 to 9,318 feet (1,525 to 2,840 meters) elevation. Soils are typically silty to gravelly loams and sandy or clay alkaline, sandstone and siltstone shale or clay barrens all of the Green River and Uinta Formation. Presumed extinct.
Flowering Plants	Mussentuchit gilia	<i>Aliciella tenuis</i>	A Navajo Basin endemic growing in various mixed-desert shrub communities, commonly associated with Shadscale, ephedra, Wyethia, Indian-ricegrass, pinyon-juniper, and mountain mahogany communities at 1585 to 2170 m.
Flowering Plants	Iodinebush	<i>Allenrolfea occidentalis</i>	Grows in sandy, often salty, distinctly alkaline soils, such as desert washes and saline dry lakebeds.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Asse's onion	<i>Allium aaseae</i>	Aase's onion is restricted to a narrow range of habitat conditions. It occurs on open, relatively barren, xeric, gentle to very steep, sandy slopes, generally with a southerly aspect, but ranging from east to west. It is usually associated with relatively sparsely vegetated bitterbrush (<i>Purshia tridentata</i>) or bitterbrush/sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>) communities.
Flowering Plants	Two-headed onion	<i>Allium anceps</i>	High elevation plant that thrives under damp and shady conditions or open meadows.
Flowering Plants	Blue mountain onion	<i>Allium dictuon</i>	Open, fairly dry, rocky areas at low to middle elevations.
Flowering Plants	Geyer's onion	<i>Allium geyeri</i> var. <i>geyeri</i>	Moist, open slopes, meadows, or stream banks in mountains.
Flowering Plants	Nevius' onion	<i>Allium nevii</i>	Found in grasslands, sagebrush desert, and ponderosa pine forests in shallow, winter wet soils.
Flowering Plants	Tolmiei's onion	<i>Allium tolmiei</i> var. <i>persimile</i>	Occurs on mountains and scrublands at elevations of 1,300–9,200 feet (400–2,800 m).
Flowering Plants	Candystick	<i>Allotropa virgata</i>	Grows in deep humus of mature, usually lodgepole pine forests in the montane zone.
Flowering Plants	Malheur valley fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia carinata</i>	Occurs in the Malheur River Valley in eastern Oregon, where it grows on slopes of talus and gravel.
Flowering Plants	Jones' bluestar	<i>Amsonia jonesii</i>	This species is growing in dry, gravelly, sandy, loam, or clay soils of washes in pinyon- juniper, desert shrub, mountain brush, blackbrush, semi-desert grasslands, and sandy sagebrush deserts communities at 1,200 to 2,150 m.
Flowering Plants	Long-fruit anemone	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>	Native to sandy and rocky fields, hillsides and woodlands.
Flowering Plants	Bog anemone	<i>Anemone organa</i> var. <i>felix</i>	Found in Oregon in sphagnum bogs and marshes in Lincoln and Tillamook counties, and in the Cascade foothills of Linn county.
Flowering Plants	Great Basin angelica	<i>Angelica kingii</i>	This species grows in a variety of sites with moist soils including montane or subalpine riparian areas, in wet meadows and seeps within pinyon-juniper woodland and Great Basin scrub.
Flowering Plants	Meadow pussytoes	<i>Antennaria arcuata</i>	Moist meadows, often on hummocks of sedges and rushes that stay drier than the surrounding areas, or at the edges of these meadows. 1500-2400 m. The wet meadows are usually surrounded by sagebrush grassland communities.
Flowering Plants	King snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum kingii</i>	This species is found in washes, as well as on rocky slopes and scree at elevations ranging from 500 to 2,300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Laramie columbine	<i>Aquilegia laramiensis</i>	Endemic to the Laramie Mountains in Wyoming and occurs in shaded microsites associates with outcrops and boulders at 6,300 feet to 10,100 feet.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Goodrich's columbine	<i>Aquilegia scopulorum</i> var. <i>goodrichii</i>	This species is associated with pine, juniper, and mountain brush communities on Green River Shale Formation.
Flowering Plants	Goodrich eared rockcress	<i>Arabis goodrichii</i>	Occurs on rocky slopes in sagebrush, pinyon-juniper woodlands, oak thicket.
Flowering Plants	Fremont County Rockcress	<i>Arabis pusilla</i>	This species occurs in coarse soil that has accumulated in cracks and crevices of sparsely vegetated granite-pegmatite outcrops at about 2,350 m elevation. The surrounding plant community is sagebrush grassland. The habitat is exposed to high winds and extreme cold conditions with as few as 30 frost free days annually.
Flowering Plants	Park rockcress	<i>Arabis vivariensis</i>	Low elevations in the mountains. Granitic soil at upper limit of sagebrush and sandy soils at the bases of cliffs.
Flowering Plants	Prickly-poppy	<i>Argemone munita</i> ssp. <i>rotundata</i>	Grows in open slopes and foothills in full sun.
Flowering Plants	Rock tansy	<i>Artemisia capitata</i>	This species grows on dry, rocky hills, in shallow, silt loams that are typically limestone-derived overlying rock outcrops. It can be found in exposed sagebrush grassland, desert shrubland, and juniper woodland in the valley and foothill zones.
Flowering Plants	Owyhee sagebrush	<i>Artemisia papposa</i>	This species grows in meadows, alkaline flats, and sagebrush-juniper slopes.
Flowering Plants	Porter's sagebrush	<i>Artemisia porteri</i>	Very sparsely vegetated badlands of pale, ashy or tuffaceous (volcanic) mudstones and clay slopes. 1615-1980 m elevation.
Flowering Plants	Eastwood milkweed	<i>Asclepias eastwoodiana</i>	Desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities on calcareous, tuffaceous, and sedimentary substrates at 3500-7000 feet.
Flowering Plants	Dwarf milkweed	<i>Asclepias uncialis</i>	This species is often associated with Juniper Woodland and Savanna ecological systems, but it is always found in the prairie or grassland components of these systems.
Flowering Plants	Green spleenwort	<i>Asplenium viride</i>	Cliff crevices, especially on limestone, often near or above timberline.
Flowering Plants	Boise milkvetch	<i>Astragalus adanus</i>	Occurs on brushy slopes, terraces and benches along canyons or along dry flats and gently rolling hill country among sagebrush in alluvial clays and gravels.
Flowering Plants	Field milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus agrestis</i>	Moist spots in sagebrush plains, and mountain meadows to alpine slopes.
Flowering Plants	Challis milkvetch	<i>Astragalus amblytropis</i>	Grows in soft clay, mobile shale, clay detritus, and volcanic ash deposits of sagebrush or shadescale covered slopes at 4600-5600 feet.
Flowering Plants	Rattlepod	<i>Astragalus americanus</i>	Open forest, woodlands, thickets, moist meadows, often along streams; valleys to lower subalpine

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Lost River milkvetch	<i>Astragalus amnis-amissi</i>	Grows in cracks and ledges on, or near vertical limestone cliffs, and in talus at the base of cliffs
Flowering Plants	Gunnison milkvetch	<i>Astragalus anisus</i>	This species is found within Sagebrush Shrubland (dominated by <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>tridentata</i> , <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>vaseyana</i> , <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>wyomingensis</i> , or <i>Artemisia cana</i>) and Sagebrush Shrub Steppe ecological system types; primarily within the Dry Sagebrush Shrubland type. It is usually found in fairly open sites where sagebrush shrubs do not form a closed canopy, but sometimes shelters under low sagebrush plants. Sites are characterized by the absence of trees, moderate shrub cover, moderate understory cover, and extensive bare ground.
Flowering Plants	Goose Creek milkvetch	<i>Astragalus anserinus</i>	Confined to deeply weathered, sandy, white rhyolitic ash of the Salt Lake Formation, sometimes overlain by a thin veneer of black glassy sinter gravel of apparent volcanic origin. It occurs in drainage bottoms, lower to upper slope and crest positions, typically within open Utah juniper, Wyoming big sagebrush, or rabbitbrush communities with Sandberg's bluegrass, and needle and thread grass as well.
Flowering Plants	Ash Valley milkvetch	<i>Astragalus anxius</i>	Gravelly volcanic soil among pines, sagebrush; 1550 m altitude.
Flowering Plants	Lemhi milkvetch	<i>Astragalus aquilonius</i>	Shale or clay washes of gullied clay bluffs, on steep eroded canyon banks or on sand bars within the shrub-steppe zones at lower elevations.
Flowering Plants	Silverleaf milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus argophyllus</i> var. <i>argophyllus</i>	Occurs usually in wetlands, occasionally in non wetlands and in meadows and plays. Found in alkali sink areas.
Flowering Plants	Palouse milkvetch	<i>Astragalus arrectus</i>	Grows on grassy hillsides, sagebrush flats, river bluffs, and grassy or shrub-dominated openings of ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>) and Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>) forests.
Flowering Plants	Mourning milkvetch	<i>Astragalus atratus</i> var. <i>inseptus</i>	Endemic to the Snake River Plain where it grows on sparsely vegetated ridge crests.
Flowering Plants	Barr's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus barrii</i>	In southeastern Montana, this species is restricted to heavy clay knobs, buttes, and barren hilltops. Often only a sparse shrub cover of <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> and/or <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> is present. Also occurs in silty to sandy, calcareous soils. When an upper overstory is present, usually consists of a sparse cover of <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> and <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> . Populations of this plant are associated with the harsh edaphic and environmental conditions of badlands areas. Buttes, bluffs, clay hills or sandstone, open barren ground; 900-1450 m.
Flowering Plants	Two-grooved milkvetch	<i>Astragalus bisulcatus</i> var. <i>bisulcatus</i>	Grows in upland meadows, prairies, grasslands, roadsides, dry hillsides, gullied bluffs, and over-grazed pastures.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	California milkvetch	<i>Astragalus californicus</i>	Dry hillsides, stony ridges, and canyon benches, among sagebrush, in open oak woods or in openings of coniferous forests.
Flowering Plants	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> at elevations of 1550 - 1710 m.
Flowering Plants	King's rattleweed	<i>Astragalus calycosus</i>	Occurs on dry, open hillsides, knolls and ridges in grassland and sagebrush desert to drier slopes of lower mountains. Sandy or gravelly clay soils.
Flowering Plants	One-leaflet Torrey's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus calycosus</i> var. <i>monophyllidius</i>	Occurs in sagebrush or pinyon-juniper communities on lower foothills and valley habitats on dry, stony, or otherwise barren place.
Flowering Plants	Painted milkvetch	<i>Astragalus ceramicus</i> var. <i>apus</i>	The species is associated with early successional habitats in sandhills. It is found in sandy, well-drained blowout areas and sandy flats or draws of old sand dunes at elevations of 6650-6700 feet, on moderately steep (20-30%), south- and west-facing slopes. Much of the vegetative cover consists of <i>Artemisia tripartita</i> , <i>Phacelia hastata</i> , <i>Agropyron dasystachyum</i> , <i>Stipa comata</i> and <i>Tetradymia canescens</i> .
Flowering Plants	Cima milkvetch	<i>Astragalus cimae</i> var. <i>cimae</i>	Mesas and stony hillsides in calcareous soils, commonly among sagebrush. Habitats include Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, and pinyon and juniper woodland.
Flowering Plants	Inflated cima milkvetch	<i>Astragalus cimae</i> var. <i>sufflatus</i>	This variety occurs among sagebrush on gentle slopes and flats, open pinon forest, and in calcareous, clay soil at elevations ranging from 5,000 to 6,000 feet.
Flowering Plants	Four-wing milkvetch	<i>Astragalus cinerascens</i>	Found in deserts, forests, sands, and disturbed areas.
Flowering Plants	Stiff milkvetch	<i>Astragalus conjunctus</i> var. <i>conjunctus</i>	This variety occurs in grassland and meadows, stony hilltops, canyon benches, brushy hillsides, sagebrush desert, and rarely into the edge of xeric pine forest on basaltic bedrock at elevations ranging from 2,000 feet to 5,100 feet.
Flowering Plants	Margaret Rushy milkvetch	<i>Astragalus convallarius</i> var. <i>margaretiae</i>	Grows on rocky slopes and flats beneath sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>) in pinyon-juniper woodland. Associated species include <i>Pinus monophylla</i> , <i>Purshia tridentata</i> , <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>wyomingensis</i> , <i>Ribes velutinum</i> , <i>Poa secunda</i> , <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> , <i>Leymus cinereus</i> , <i>Elymus elymoides</i> , and <i>Tetradymia canescens</i> .
Flowering Plants	Cusick's horse-mint	<i>Astragalus cusickii</i>	The species is associated with early successional habitats in sandhills and is found in sandy, well-drained blowout areas and sandy flats or draws of old sand dunes at elevations of 6650-6700 feet, on moderately steep (20-30%), south- and west-facing slopes. Much of the vegetative cover consists of <i>Artemisia tripartite</i> .
Flowering Plants	Barren milkvetch	<i>Astragalus cusickii</i> var. <i>sterilis</i>	Inhabits dry, barren ashy areas on gravelly and sandy clay bluffs and knolls at elevations ranging from 823-1460 m (2700-4800 ft).

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Debeque milkvetch	<i>Astragalus debequaeus</i>	Found in varicolored, fine-textured, seleniferous, saline soils of the Atwell Gulch Member of the Wasatch Formation, in areas surrounded by pinyon-juniper woodlands and desert shrub. Plants are mostly clustered on toe slopes and along drainages, but many occur on steep sideslopes. Soils are clayey but littered with sandstone fragments.
Flowering Plants	Rimrock milkvetch	<i>Astragalus desperatus</i> var. <i>neeseae</i>	Plants are found growing in desert scrub and salt-desert scrub communities, frequently associated with juniper, blackbrush, and horsebrush as well as shadscale and sagebrush. Known primarily from the Uinta Basin in Utah with the Colorado portion of the distribution considered disjunct.
Flowering Plants	Debris milkvetch	<i>Astragalus detritalis</i>	Found in pinyon-juniper and mixed desert shrub communities associated with Artemisia, Stipa, Phlox, Trifolium, and cactus species. Often in rocky soils ranging from sandy clays to sandy loams, and on alluvial terraces with cobbles from 5,400 to 7,200 feet (1,646 to 2,195 meters) elevation.
Flowering Plants	South fork John Day milkvetch	<i>Astragalus diaphanous</i> var. <i>diurnus</i>	Endemic to Oregon. Occurs on barren rocky slopes and in sagebrush-juniper communities.
Flowering Plants	Meadow milkvetch	<i>Astragalus diversifolius</i>	Halophyte species restricted to low topographic positions within sagebrush valleys and closed-basin drainages in moist alkaline meadows.
Flowering Plants	Duchesne milkvetch	<i>Astragalus duchesnensis</i>	Found in salt desert shrub and pinon-juniper communities on sandy and gravelly pediments such as sandy mesas or around sandstone or shale outcrops (Goodrich, 1986) from 1430 to 1830 m.
Flowering Plants	Horseshoe milkvetch	<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i>	Grows on sand and sandy silt soils and is a component of the salt-desert shrub vegetative community. This species occurs on river terrace sand and gravel. Habitat is sagebrush, shadscale, horsebrush, and other mixed desert shrub.
Flowering Plants	Geyer's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus geyeri</i> var. <i>geyeri</i>	Habitat includes sandy desert areas, especially dunes, gullies, and washes, depressions in mobile or stabilized dunes, sandy flats, and valley floors.
Flowering Plants	Threeleaf or plans milkvetch	<i>Astragalus gilviflorus</i>	Barren knolls, stony hilltops, gullied bluffs and badlands, on limestone, shale or sandstone in sagebrush communities at 5340-6590 feet.
Flowering Plants	Dubois milkvetch	<i>Astragalus gilviflorus</i> var. <i>purpureus</i>	Endemic to the Dubois Badlands in Wyoming. Found in sparsely vegetated cushion plant/bunchgrass communities on sandy-clay soils with abundant surface gravel.
Flowering Plant	Hamilton's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus hamiltonii</i>	This species grows on gullied bluffs and barren hilltops in desert shrub and juniper communities in the Uinta Basin, Utah.
Flowering Plants	Hyattville milkvetch	<i>Astragalus jejunus</i> var. <i>articulates</i>	Occurs in sparsely vegetated cushion plant/bunchgrass/low shrub communities. Endemic to the eastern rim of the Bighorn Basin in Wyoming.
Flowering Plants	Starveling milkvetch	<i>Astragalus jejunus</i> var. <i>jejunus</i>	Found in the rolling hills of Wyoming big sagebrush and mixed grasslands.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Lemmon's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus lemmonii</i>	Grows in meadows and flats along streams in or on the margins of ponderosa pine forest, and the shore of small ephemeral lakes.
Flowering Plants	Lens-pod milkvetch	<i>Astragalus lentiformis</i>	Dry sandy soil among sagebrush; sometimes with Jeffrey pines, Great Basin scrub.
Flowering Plants	Broad-pod freckled milkvetch	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>latus</i>	Occurs on open, gravelly slopes in the timber belt from 7,500 to 9,500 feet, on limestone. It occurs on gravelly or sandy calcareous soils, generally on moderate to steep slopes. Associated plants include pinyon-juniper and sagebrush. It is endemic to Nevada and known from several ranges in White Pine County and the Monitor Range in Eureka County.
Flowering Plants	Pohl's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>pohlii</i>	This species can be found growing in greasewood, shadescale, horsebrush, big sagebrush communities and vegetated sand dunes at 1330-1650 m.
Flowering Plants	Sodaville milkvetch	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>sesuimetralis</i>	Occurs on moist, open, alkaline hummocks and drainages near cool springs.
Flowering Plants	Park milkvetch	<i>Astragalus leptaleus</i>	Grows in moist or wet, often alkaline meadows in the valley, foothills, and montane zones.
Flowering Plants	Grand Junction milkvetch	<i>Astragalus linifolius</i>	Found in rocky soil on dry hillsides. Many populations occur on the Chinle and Morrison Formations with pinyon-juniper and sagebrush. Often found in drainages and along benches of perennial streams.
Flowering Plants	Loa milkvetch	<i>Astragalus loanus</i>	Volcanic gravels at 1650-2075 m elevation in sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities.
Flowering Plants	Stiff milkvetch	<i>Astragalus microcymbus</i>	Open sagebrush or juniper-sagebrush communities on moderately steep to steep slopes. Often found in rocky areas with a variety of soil conditions from clay to cobbles, gray to reddish in color.
Flowering Plants	Least bladdery milkvetch	<i>Astragalus microcystis</i>	This species is found in alpine and subalpine areas on limestone and dry, gravelly soils and sandy areas, as well as on riverbanks and in open woods.
Flowering Plants	Pauper milkvetch	<i>Astragalus misellus</i> var. <i>misellus</i>	Habitat is stony hills and pastures and gravelly clay banks, on basaltic bedrock, with sagebrush and juniper.
Flowering Plants	Mulford's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus mulfordiae</i>	Mulford's milkvetch occurs on loose, sandy substrates derived from lacustrine and alluvial sediments, including unconsolidated sands, decomposed sandstone, and oolitic limestone. It occurs predominantly on south to west-facing aspects. The slopes may be prone to high rates of erosion. It occurs at elevations between 670 - 1100 meters (2200 -3600 feet). It is found mainly in shrub-steppe and desert shrub communities.
Flowering Plants	Ferron's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus musiniensis</i>	Gullied knolls and stony clay benches among junipers, on shale, sandstone, or gravelly alluvia, 4700-7000 feet. Weber and Wittmann report the Colorado habitat as sagebrush hills.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Naturita milkvetch	<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	This species grows in the cracks and ledges of sandstone cliffs and rim rocks and flat bedrock areas with shallow soil development within pinyon-juniper woodlands at elevations of 1,650 to 2,050 m.
Flowering Plants	Newberry's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus newberryi</i> var. <i>castoreus</i>	Found in sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands in the plains, foothills, bluffs and badlands.
Flowering Plants	Nye milkvetch	<i>Astragalus nyensis</i>	Occurs in the foothills of desert mountains, outwash fans, and gravelly flats, sometimes in sandy soil.
Flowering Plants	Picabo milkvetch	<i>Astragalus oniciformis</i>	Occurs almost exclusively on the <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> var. <i>wyomingensis</i> / <i>Stipa comata</i> habitat type, an edaphically controlled habitat type restricted to sandy loam soils.
Flowering Plants	Pink egg milkvetch	<i>Astragalus oophorus</i> var. <i>lonchocalyx</i>	Pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and mixed desert shrub communities at 1,770 to 2,300 m. Dry gravelly hillsides and stony flats, associated with sagebrush, on limestone.
Flowering Plants	Payson's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus paysonii</i>	Grows in open places in the timber belt, burned-over forests, on decomposed granites, or other open disturbed mountainous sites on silty and ashy soils.
Flowering Plants	Peck's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus peckii</i>	Occurs on very dry sites, on loose sandy soil or pumice at ca. 900-1500 m; it is often found in dry water-courses. This species is usually found in barren openings in juniper/sagebrush communities or in openings in lodgepole pine forests. Plants also occur in the forest ecotone and occasionally beneath forest canopy.
Flowering Plants	Broad-keeled milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus platytropis</i>	Found in rocky alpine and subalpine plant communities at elevations ranging from 6,000 to 12,000 feet. Often in dry waterways, and on sagebrush flats on dry, sandy soils or pumice.
Flowering Plants	Lahontan milkvetch	<i>Astragalus porrectus</i>	Localized and restricted to the bed of Pleistocene Lake Lahontan. It inhabits open, calcareous or alkaline, sandy to gravelly washes, alluvium, or gullies on clay badlands, knolls, or playa edges in the shadscale zone.
Flowering Plants	Precocious milkvetch	<i>Astragalus proimanthus</i>	Occurs in cushion plant/bunchgrass communities on dry, thin, rocky clay soils of benches and bluffs at 6,400-7,200 feet. Restricted to a small area in the southern Green River Basin in Wyoming.
Flowering Plants	Tonopah milkvetch	<i>Astragalus pseudodanthus</i>	Occurs on deep, loose, sandy soils of stabilized and active dune margins, old beaches, valley floors, or drainages, with black greasewood and other salt desert shrub taxa.
Flowering Plants	Rams Horn Spring milkvetch	<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>coronensis</i>	Occurs in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland.
Flowering Plants	Ames milkvetch	<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>pulsiferae</i>	Sandy or rocky soils (frequently granitic), often occurring with pines or sagebrush. Elevation: 1300-1900 m.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Suksdorf's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>suksdorfii</i>	Rocky ledges and arid gravelly hillsides in the Creosote Bush Scrub community, Joshua tree woodland, carbonate soil. Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, pinyon and juniper woodlands, dry flats in open pine forest and on stony plains, in loose volcanic soils, 1290 m.
Flowering Plants	Hare's-foot milkvetch	<i>Astragalus purshii</i> var. <i>lagopinus</i>	This variety occurs on dry slopes and plains usually with sagebrush on basalt or pumice.
Flowering Plants	Snake River milkvetch	<i>Astragalus purshii</i> var. <i>ophiogenes</i>	This variety is found in loosely aggregated sand and gravelly sand deposits on bluffs, talus, dunes and volcanic ash beds with big sagebrush, Indian ricegrass, needle-and-thread grass, and four-wing satlbush, at elevations ranging from 700 to 1,075 meters.
Flowering Plants	Racemose milkvetch	<i>Astragalus racemosus</i> var. <i>treleasei</i>	Occurs on shale derived substrates on outwash flats and slopes along river valleys. Elevation 6500-7500 (8300) ft. Frequently occurs with thickspike wheatgrass, rubber rabbitbrush, green rabbitbrush and shadscale.
Flowering Plants	Bitterroot milkvetch	<i>Astragalus scaphoides</i>	Sagebrush-grassland communities on dry slopes at mid- elevations (5000-6000 feet).
Flowering Plants	Weak milkvetch	<i>Astragalus solitarius</i>	Stiff clays of valley floors and mesas, usually in close association with <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> (Nevada, Oregon) & <i>Sarcobatus</i> (in Oregon).
Flowering Plants	Bastard kentrophyta	<i>Astragalus tegetarioides</i>	Dry sandy soil, in Ponderosa pine forests at elevations of 1300–1700 m.
Flowering Plants	Railhead milkvetch	<i>Astragalus terminalis</i>	Sagebrush steppe and sparsely vegetated grasslands in the valley, foothills, montane, and alpine zones; 1524-2914 m.
Flowering Plants	Tiehm's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus tiehmii</i>	Grows in desert habitats, specifically in basalt mesa country with white ash deposits at elevations of 1,600–1,700 meters.
Flowering Plants	Currant milkvetch	<i>Astragalus uncialis</i>	Dry alkaline soils derived from limestone. With sagebrush in gullied foothills at 1,600-1,825 m in Nevada and in shadscale at 1,400-1,600 m on Sevier Desert in Utah.
Flowering Plants	Webber's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus webberi</i>	Grows at forest edges in openings on well-drained soils.
Flowering Plants	Welsh's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus welshii</i>	This species occurs exclusively on igneous gravels, in sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and sagebrush-aspen communities at elevations of 2,000-2,810 m.
Flowering Plants	Mudflat milkvetch	<i>Astragalus yoder-williamsii</i>	Grows in shrubland/chaparral habitats on dry, cold ridge crests, stony flats, and disturbed roadbeds.
Flowering Plants	Dunes four-wing saltbush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i> var. <i>gigantea</i>	Grows in habitats of interdune valleys with scurfpea, anomalous sunflower, and other sand-loving plants. Found at elevations between 1450 to 1600 meters.
Flowering Plants	King's desert grass	<i>Blepharidachne kingii</i>	Grows in pinyon-juniper woodlands.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Sickle-pod rockcress	<i>Boechera atrorubens</i>	This species occurs on rocky summits, and sagebrush slopes on sandy loam.
Flowering Plants	Bodie Hills rockcress	<i>Boechera bodiensi</i>	Occurs at high elevations on rolling to steep topography; found on dry, open, rocky, high or north-facing slopes (often in rock crevices) and exposed rocky ridges and summits. Occurs on granitic, rhyolitic, or andesitic substrates. Occurs in high elevation Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and subalpine lodgepole pine and whitebark pine forests. Preferred microsites include moisture-accumulating microsites in sagebrush associations, under shrubs, and on disturbed soils of prospector's diggings.
Flowering Plants	Davidson's rockcress	<i>Boechera davidsonii</i>	Ledges and rock outcrops in lodgepole forests, subalpine forests, and alpine fell-fields.
Flowering Plants	Elko rockcress	<i>Boechera falcifruta</i>	Endemic to Nevada, predominantly in Elko County with one disjunct population in the Shoshone Mountains in Lander County. Occurs on gently north-sloping, sagebrush-dominated slopes with a high moss/cryptogamic cover over silty substrates.
Flowering Plants	Sapphire rockcress	<i>Boechera fecunda</i>	This species occurs in the ecotone between lower treeline (associated species include <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> and/or <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>) and shrub/grasslands (associated species include <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> and/or <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> and <i>Agropyron spicatum</i> . Soils are highly calcareous, sandy to coarsely gravelly, derived from metamorphosed calcium silicate parent materials. Sites are usually sparsely vegetated and on south to west-facing steep, eroding slopes (erosion and a dry, warm microclimate probably help maintain the open habitat).
Flowering Plants	Hells canyon rockcress	<i>Boechera hastatula</i>	Endemic to Oregon where it is found in subalpine or subarctic areas on shallow gravel of igneous rock outcrops.
Flowering Plants	Mt. Adams rockcress	<i>Boechera paddoensis</i>	Known only from the mountains of central Washington and northeastern Oregon where it grows on alpine slopes and talus.
Flowering Plants	Small rock cress	<i>Boechera pusilla</i>	Endemic to the southern Wind River Range in Wyoming. Occurs in creices and sparsely vegetated, occurs granite soil in outcrops surrounded by sagebrush grasslands.
Flowering Plants	Upward-lobed moonwort	<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	Occurs in open habitats and microsites with evidence of slight to moderate disturbances, such as lower montane mesic coniferous forest, open subalpine slopes, and mountain and riparian meadows.
Flowering Plants	Prairie moonwort	<i>Botrychium campestre</i>	Rangewide, this species is reported from sandy grasslands and limestone prairies.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Dainty moonwort	<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	Occurs in very moist sites with saturated soil and dense, herbaceous vegetation. Usually found at higher elevations in southern areas (most of Nevada). Probably has some affinity for limestone or other calcareous substrates.
Flowering Plants	Western moonwort	<i>Botrychium hesperium</i>	Found in upper montane to subalpine elevations in open, mesic meadows with low, herbaceous cover including sagebrush shrublands, moist and dry meadows and forest edges on dry, gravelly, or sandy loam soils.
Flowering Plants	Slender moonwort	<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	Early- to mid-succession species in a wide variety of habitats including mid-height grasslands, grazed rangelands, a limestone shelves, woodlands, roadside gravels and in grass under conifers.
Flowering Plants	Moonwort	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Generally occurs on calcareous soils in the sunlight of open fields, wood edges, and occasionally forests in the southern parts of its range.
Flowering Plants	Mountain grap-fern	<i>Botrychium montanum</i>	Moist duff around seeps or streams under mature <i>Thuja plicata</i> or, rarely, <i>Picea engelmannii</i> , at mid-montane elevations. Occasional in fen-like seeps or in moist to wet meadows with moss or lush herbaceous cover at subalpine elevations.
Flowering Plants	Peculiar moonwort	<i>Botrychium paradoxum</i>	A small perennial fern with a single above ground frond. Found in mesic meadows associated with spruce and lodgepole pine forests in the montane and subalpine zones; also found in springy western red cedar forests.
Flowering Plants	Stalked moonwort	<i>Botrychium pedunculosum</i>	Mesic meadows with low, herbaceous or grassy cover, gravelly soil, brushy areas, and in duff under mature <i>Thuja plicata</i> , at upper montane to subalpine elevations.
Flowering Plants	Blue gramma	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Grows pure stands in mixed prairie associations and disturbed habitats, usually on rocky or clay soils and mainly at elevations of 300-3000 m.
Flowering Plants	American throwax	<i>Bupleurum americanum</i>	Found in stony soil of grasslands, meadows, turf, fellfields, montane to alpine elevations.
Flowering Plants	Brewer's reedgrass	<i>Calamagrostis breweri</i>	Occurs in moist subalpine and alpine meadows, lake margins, and stream banks. 1400–2800m.
Flowering Plants	Cascade reedgrass	<i>Calamagrostis tweedyi</i>	Grows in seral stages of Douglas-fir and subalpine fir forests in the montane zone.
Flowering Plants	Winged water-starwort	<i>Callitriche marginata</i>	Aquatic plant that grows in wet areas and vernal pools.
Flowering Plants	Wheel fruited water-starwort	<i>Callitriche trochlearis</i>	Found in western central to northern California (below about 500 meters) and western Oregon, occurring in shallow water or mud, near the margin or free-floating in ponds and marshes.
Flowering Plants	Howell's mariposa-lily	<i>Calochortus howellii</i>	Found in the Illinois River Valley of southern Oregon in dry, rocky, serpentine outcrops in open woodlands and brush-covered slopes at elevations of 300–800 meters.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Long-haired star-tulip	<i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>longebartatus</i>	Found in grassy margins of wet meadows and under pines at elevations of 1600--1800 m.
Flowering Plants	Peck's mariposa-lily	<i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>peckii</i>	Found in meadow margins, intermittent streambeds, and semi-moist areas in ponderosa pine forests.
Flowering Plants	Green-brand mariposa-lily	<i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i> var. <i>maculosus</i>	Dry plains, rocky slopes, sagebrush scrub, and in pine forests. Usually occurring in volcanic soils.
Flowering Plants	Booth's evening primrose	<i>Camissonia boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii</i>	Most abundant in arid areas such as deserts.
Flowering Plants	Cusick's camas	<i>Camassia cusickii</i>	Occurs at low to mid elevations on steep, rocky hillsides and ridgetops in moist soils, usually along or near creeks. Often found in sagebrush scrub and among scattered ponderosa pine.
Flowering Plants	Grand Junction Chylismia	<i>Camissonia eastwoodiae</i>	Plants are annuals and generally found in low densities on barren clay soils of the Mancos Formation often alongside Gardner's saltbush (<i>Atriplex gardneri</i>).
Flowering Plants	Lewis' River suncup	<i>Camissonia parvula</i>	This species is found in areas with sagebrush scrub and sandy soils at elevations ranging from 100 to 2,700 meters.
Flowering Plants	Pygmy suncup	<i>Camissonia pterosperma</i>	This species occurs on well-drained slopes, often of volcanic origin, with sagebrush and pinyon-juniper, at elevations of 700 to 2600 m, but at 1400 to 2400 m elevation in California.
Flowering Plants	Washoe suncup	<i>Camissonia pusilla</i>	Dry, open to branchy slopes, flats, and roadsides on sandy soil with Artemisia to pinyon-juniper. Commonly found growing sympatrically with <i>Camissonia parvula</i> and <i>Camissonia pubens</i> (Kartesz 1988). Mixed desert shrub, sagebrush, and mountain brush communities at ca. 1220 to 1830 m.
Flowering Plants	Indian Valley sedge	<i>Carex aboriginum</i>	Grows primarily in sagebrush steppe, dominated by <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , <i>Purshia tridentata</i> , and <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> .
Flowering Plants	Blackened sedge	<i>Carex atosquama</i>	Moist to dry subalpine and alpine meadows, fellfields, rocky slopes, swales, and shores.
Flowering Plants	Hairlike sedge	<i>Carex capillaris</i>	Moss mats in moist areas; bogs, marshes, stream banks, wet meadows, moist woods, usually on limestone substrates at elevations of 1600--2800 m.
Flowering Plants	Capitate sedge	<i>Carex capitata</i>	Found in wet to seasonally wet alpine or subalpine meadows on calcareous substrates, or at lower elevations in cold air drainages. Also found along shores, boreal forest heaths and mires.
Flowering Plants	Cordilleran sedge	<i>Carex cordillerana</i>	Found in mesic forests, disturbed open grassy slopes, and disturbed rocky soils with organic layers, often near streams.
Flowering Plants	Idaho sedge	<i>Carex idaho</i>	Idaho sedge is a regional endemic known from several dozen sites in Montana. It inhabits moist alkaline meadows, often along streams. It most often occupies ecotonal areas between wet meadow and sagebrush steppe.
Flowering Plants	Slender sedge	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>americana</i>	Fens, bogs, lake shores, and wet meadows, sometimes forming floating mats, in deep, organic, acidic soils with low to moderate nutrient levels.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Intermediat sedge	<i>Carex media</i>	Grows in drier habitats above timberline
Flowering Plants	Pyrenaean sedge	<i>Carex micropoda</i>	In dry or moist, rocky meadows and slopes, ledges, talus, and scree; also in washes, arid or very dry desert areas and disturbed habitats along roads, railroads, burned areas, vacant lots, and similar places.
Flowering Plants	Spikenard sedge	<i>Carex nardina</i>	Grows on dry alpine ridges and slopes, abrasion plateaus, heaths and fellfields at elevations of 2300–3000 m.
Flowering Plants	Western sedge	<i>Carex occidentalis</i>	Frequently found in dry grasslands and forests, generally at mid-elevations, but extending upward to subalpine or alpine areas from 1,200 to 3,500 meters in elevation.
Flowering Plants	New sedge	<i>Carex pelocarpa</i>	Grows in alpine areas, often above the timberline in dry sites and barren slopes.
Flowering Plants	Retrorse sedge	<i>Carex retrorsa</i>	Grows along stream shores, lake shores, marshes, graminoid meadows, openings in swamps.
Flowering Plants	Russet sedge	<i>Carex saxatilis</i>	Grows in fens, bogs, and lake shores at high elevations (1800–2400 m).
Flowering Plants	Alaskan single-spiked sedge	<i>Carex scirpoidea</i> ssp. <i>stenochlaena</i>	Moist meadows, stream banks, and rocky slopes, the more southerly populations on waterfalls and seepy cliffs on somewhat acidic substrates.
Flowering Plants	Dark alpine sedge	<i>Carex subnigricans</i>	Moist, rocky, alpine to subalpine slopes and meadows at elevations of 2300–2800 m.
Flowering Plants	Many-headed sedge	<i>Carex sychnocephala</i>	Moist or wet ground adjacent to marshes or lakes, on a wide variety of substrates: rocky, sandy, silty, and at least moderately alkaline soils.
Flowering Plants	Tahoe sedge	<i>Carex tahoensis</i>	This species occurs in grasslands, sagebrush as well as open, rocky and sandy slopes, subalpine and alpine meadows, at elevations ranging from 600 to 3,700 meters.
Flowering Plants	Tioga Pass sedge	<i>Carex tiogana</i>	Found in meadows and on terraces next to lakes.
Flowering Plants	Foothill sedge	<i>Carex tumulicola</i>	Occurs in upland prairies, dry to moist meadows, and in openings in Garry Oak woodlands.
Flowering Plants	Native sedge	<i>Carex vernacula</i>	Alpine and subalpine wet meadows, rocky slopes that receive snowmelt, edges of headwater streams, and lake shores at elevations of 2300–2800 m.
Flowering Plants	Rural paintbrush	<i>Castilleja flava</i> var. <i>rustica</i>	This variety is mostly found in montane sagebrush habitats with dry soils at elevations ranging from 1,100 to 2,300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Fraternal paintbrush	<i>Castilleja fraterna</i>	Narrow endemic found only in the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon. Occurs on moist or dry rocky slopes and flats, ridges and talus, and in dwarf willow mats.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Peck's Indian paintbrush	<i>Castilleja peckiana</i>	Open conifer forests, sagebrush slopes, riparian meadows, shores, dry areas, sandy or gravelly soil, pine forests, deserts, grasslands, and rocky areas
Flowering Plants	Purple alpine paintbrush	<i>Castilleja rubida</i>	Rocky, open ground on alpine summits at elevations of 2240-3000 m. Found in the Wallowa Mountains, Oregon.
Flowering Plants	Monte Neva paintbrush	<i>Castilleja salsuginosa</i>	Endemic to Nevada; it is limited to alkaline soils of travertine hot springs in two areas: one in White Pine County (Monte Neva Hot Springs in the Steptoe Valley) and one in Eureka County (Hot Spring Hill). It occurs in damp, open, alkaline to saline, clay soils of hummocks and drainages on travertine hot spring mounds.
Flowering Plants	Thompson's painbrush	<i>Castilleja thompsonii</i>	Dry soil, frequently associated with sagebrush. Local on open slopes and bald summits of the surrounding mountains to about 7000 ft.
Flowering Plants	Sticky paintbrush	<i>Castilleja viscidula</i>	Found in dry to mesic sagebrush steppes, rocky slopes, ledges, and open woodlands.
Flowering Plants	Smooth wild cabbage	<i>Caulanthus crassicaulis</i> var. <i>glaber</i>	This variety is found in pinyon-juniper woodland and sagebrush scrub at elevations ranging from 1,200 to 2,900 meters.
Flowering Plants	Alexander wild cabbage	<i>Caulanthus major</i>	Grows in dry mountain slopes and similar habitats in the Great Basin.
Flowering Plants	Hairy wild cabbage	<i>Caulanthus pilosus</i>	Open, dry habitat in the Great Basin of Nevada, the Eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada to 9,000 ft (2,700 m) and surrounding regions of the United States northward to the SE corner of Oregon.
Flowering Plants	Prostrate ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i>	Occurs on well-drained soils and thrives in the acidic, granitic soils of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is commonly found as an understory beneath Douglas-fir, Jeffery pine, and ponderosa pine.
Flowering Plants	Birchleaf Mountain mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	This species is found on sandstone, granite, limestone ridges, rocky slopes, and valley floors, as well as grasslands, savannahs, juniper-oak, pinyon-juniper, yellow pine woodlands, aspen, and pine-fir forests, at elevations ranging from 800 to 3,000 meters.
Flowering Plants	Cusick's pincushion	<i>Chaenactis cusickii</i>	A regional endemic that is locally abundant on ash-clay soils in southwestern Idaho and southeastern Oregon.
Flowering Plants	Desert or broadflower pincushion	<i>Chaenactis stevioides</i>	This species is found in arid or semiarid, gravelly, or sandy, open slopes, flats, and shrublands at elevations ranging from -30 to 2,300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Desert Chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis xantiana</i>	Arid and semiarid shrublands and chaparral, and prefers sandy soils.
Flowering Plants	Wheeler's skeleton-weed	<i>Chaetadelpa wheeleri</i>	This species is found in dunes, sandy soils and alkali flats in sagebrush scrub and creosote bush scrub, at elevations ranging from 800 to 1,800 meters.
Flowering Plants	Fee's lip fern	<i>Cheilanthes feei</i>	In arid climates, on limestone or sandstone cliff crevices, outcrops, rocky areas, and steep slopes.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Spearhed	<i>Chlorocrambe hastata</i>	Mountain slopes and canyons, thickets, shady damp areas, stony and brushy hillsides.
Flowering Plants	Naked-stemmed evening-primrose	<i>Chylismia scapoidea</i> ssp. <i>scapoidea</i>	This subspecies occurs in shrublands and rocky, gravelly, or sandy slopes.
Flowering Plants	Bulbous water hemlock	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	Lives in sunny areas in swamps, fens, along shores, and in slow moving water.
Flowering Plants	Cedar Rim thistle	<i>Cirsium aridum</i>	Endemic to the Green River Basin, Beaver Rim, Sweetwater River Valley and Flaming Gorge area in Wyoming. Occurs in sparsely vegetated openings within Wyoming sagebrush grasslands at 5,80-7,500 feet.
Flowering Plants	Palouse thistle	<i>Cirsium brevifolium</i>	Lives in Palouse grassland remnants, dry rocky slopes, and roadsides.
Flowering Plants	Mojave thistle	<i>Cirsium mohavense</i>	Occurs in damp soils around desert springs, streams, and ditches from 1,500 to 9,000 feet.
Flowering Plants	Ownbey's thistle	<i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i>	Juniper, sagebrush, and riparian communities. Usually on limestone, talus, or sandy slopes. Weber and Morgan formations.
Flowering Plants	Slender-lobed clematis	<i>Clematis columbiana</i> var. <i>tenuiloba</i>	Rock faces and peaks, typically in exposed areas or thin pine woodlands
Flowering Plants	Many-stemmed spider flower	<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>	Found on alkaline soils at the margins of spring-fed playa lakes and dried lakebeds.
Flowering Plants	Hillman's stickweed	<i>Cleomella hillmanii</i> var. <i>goodrichii</i>	Grows in dry, open, often alkaline meadows and flats.
Flowering Plants	Alkali cleomella	<i>Cleomella plocasperma</i>	Grows mainly in wet, alkaline soils such as those around hot springs.
Flowering Plants	Barren Valley collomia	<i>Collomia renacta</i>	This species occurs on rocky soils (rocks average less than 5-10 cm wide) on south-facing slopes.
Flowering Plants	Slender gentian	<i>Comostoma tenellum</i>	Grows in alpine areas, typically where moist.
Flowering Plants	Solieri's pygmyweed	<i>Crassula solieri</i>	Grows in vernal pools, along the shores of lakes and streams, and at elevations below 2,100 meters.
Flowering Plants	Barneby's cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha barnebyi</i>	Locally abundant on the domed or gently sloping white shale knolls of the Green River Formation, mostly in shadscale and pinyon-juniper communities at 1850-2400 m elevation.
Flowering Plants	Tufted cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha caespitosa</i>	Populations are usually restricted to rocky or chalky ridgetops in cushion plant communities. Forb-grass, pinyon-juniper, mountain brush, limber pine, and spruce-fir forests at 1950 to 3120 meters.
Flowering Plants	Silver-mounded candleflower	<i>Cryptantha cana</i>	This species occurs on open slopes in juniper woodlands and valleys, in sandy, calcareous soil, and on sandstone outcroppings and bluffs, at 1219 - 2300 m elevation.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Cocks-comb cat's-eye	<i>Cryptantha celosioides</i>	Stony or sandy, often sparsely vegetated soil of grasslands, sagebrush steppe; plains, valleys, montane.
Flowering Plants	Mound catseye	<i>Cryptantha compacta</i>	Occurs in salt desert shrub and mixed desert shrub communities, mostly on Devonian Sevy dolomite; on shallow, stony loam; rocky slopes; and summits of desert ranges.
Flowering Plants	Creutzfeldt-flower	<i>Cryptantha creutzfeldtii</i>	Known only from Carbon County and Emery County, Utah where it is a Navajo Basin endemic found in the San Rafael Swell. Grows in barren clay knolls and shaley slopes, in shadscale and mat-atrilex communities.
Flowering Plants	Fendler cat's-eye	<i>Cryptantha fendleri</i>	Widespread in the western U.S. Grows in open areas of sand dunes, and occupies a range of sparsely vegetated sites and successional stages.
Flowering Plants	Narrow-stem cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha gracilis</i>	This species is found in Joshua tree and pinyon-juniper woodlands, as well as dry slopes, mesas, creosote bush scrub, all in sandy to rocky soils.
Flowering Plants	Clearwater cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha grandiflora</i>	Grows in grasslands, open conifer forest, scree slopes, and volcanic-based substrates.
Flowering Plants	Gray cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha leucophaea</i>	Sandy substrates, especially sand dunes that have not been completely stabilized.
Flowering Plants	Malheur cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha propria</i>	Native Habitat includes clay hillsides, sandy bluffs, rocky outcrops.
Flowering Plants	Schoolcraft catseye	<i>Cryptantha schoolcraftii</i>	In sagebrush scrub, on white-colored volcanic ash deposits at 837 - 1750 m, most locations are in a basalt mesa area along the west side of Black Rock Desert.
Flowering Plants	Silky cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha sericea</i>	This species occurs in open pine-juniper woodlands and fir-mountain brush communities, in sandy to gravelly soils, shaley slopes and sandstone outcrops.
Flowering Plants	Pine Woods cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha simulans</i>	This species found in open conifer forests and shrublands, as well as dry, gravelly sites, slopes, and disturbed areas.
Flowering Plants	Snake River cryptanthea	<i>Cryptantha spiculifera</i>	This species occurs in dry, open slopes and flats in plains and grasslands, sandy or stony ridges, foothills, valleys, and sagebrush steppe.
Flowering Plants	Owl Creek miner's candle	<i>Cryptantha subcapitata</i>	Endemic to Owl Creek and Bridger Mountains and northern Wind River Basin in Wyoming. Occurs on sandy-gravelly slopes and desert ridges in sparsely vegetation cushion plan communities.
Flowering Plants	Torrey's cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha torreyana</i>	An annual that grows in sparsely-vegetated soil, talus of woodlands, open forest, grasslands, sagebrush steppe, often in partial shade around the base of trees.
Flowering Plants	Steller's rockbrake	<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	Moist, shaded cliffs sand ledges, often on calcareous rocks, middle elevations to the subalpine.
Flowering Plants	Greeley's wavewing	<i>Cymopterus aculis</i> var. <i>greeleyorum</i>	Occurs in desert communities, including desert scrub, sagebrush, blackbrush, pinyon-juniper, dry plains, and prairies.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Intermountain wavewing	<i>Cymopterus basalticus</i>	Reported to occur on bare basaltic, but more often dolomite rocks, barren clays, dolomite outcrops, gravelly hills and alluvial fans, at elevations of 1705 - 2134 meters (5600 - 7000 feet) in desert shrub, pinyon-juniper and sagebrush communities.
Flowering Plants	Pinnate spring-parsley	<i>Cymopterus beckii</i>	Sandy or stony crevices, ledges, and cliff bases on Navajo Sandstone in pinyon-juniper, mountain brush, and ponderosa pine-manzanita conifer-oak, and Douglas fir communities between 1700-2635 m elevation.
Flowering Plants	Uintah Basin springparsley	<i>Cymopterus duchesnensis</i>	Found in cold desert shrub, sagebrush, and juniper communities on sandy clay and clay semi-barrens of the Mancos and Morrison shales (Morrison, Uintah, Wasatch and Green River formations) from 4,700 to 6,800 feet (1,433 to 2,073 meters) elevation.
Flowering Plants	Evert's wafer-parsnip	<i>Cymopterus evertii</i>	Montane populations in Wyoming are on dry, rocky, often disturbed ridges and in meadows with volcanic substrates at 2200-3300 m elevation. Other Wyoming populations are along sandstone ridges with scattered Limber pine (<i>Pinus flexilis</i>) and Utah juniper (<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>) at elevations of 1770-1800 m. The Utah plants are growing in gravelly soils on limestone outcrops at 2620 m.
Flowering Plants	Goodrich biscuitroot	<i>Cymopterus goodrichii</i>	Endemic to the Toiyabe and Humboldt ranges of Nevada on steep scree and talus slopes of slate or limestone.
Flowering Plants	Henderson's wavewing	<i>Cymopterus hendersonii</i>	Occurs in dry talus or skeletal soil of upper slopes and ridge crests at 2620-3000 m (8,600- 9600 ft.) in elevation. Associated vegetation is sparse and dominated by cushion plants.
Flowering Plants	Ibapah wavewing	<i>Cymopterus ibapensis</i>	This species occurs in alkaline, clay soil in valleys, rocky hillsides and flats.
Flowering Plants	Snowline spring-parsley	<i>Cymopterus nivalis</i>	Dry alpine meadows, high rocky ridges, under alpine conifers, and dry meadows. Typically found at elevations between 2,700–3,300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Purple cymopterus	<i>Cymopterus purpurascens</i>	This species occurs on shrubby slopes.
Flowering Plants	Williams' wafer-parsnip	<i>Cymopterus williamsii</i>	Endemic to the Bighorn Mountains in Wyoming. Occurs on open ridgetops and upper slopes with exposed limestone outcrops or talus.
Flowering Plants	Clustered lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	Predominantly occurs within the Klamath mountain region in coniferous forests with steep slopes and dense canopy cover.
Flowering Plants	Hole-in-the-rock prairie-clover	<i>Dalea flavescens</i> var. <i>epica</i>	Endemic to Utah. It grows on sandstone bedrock and sand among blackbrush and mixed desert shrub communities at 4,700 to 5,000 feet elevation.
Flowering Plants	Ordate dalea	<i>Dalea ornata</i>	Dry sand, shaley barrens, rocky ridges, gullied bluffs, knolls, and canyon washes with <i>Artemisia</i> to yellow pine.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Fringed waterplantain	<i>Damasonium californicum</i>	Damp ground, in and near water of shallow ponds, vernal pools, intermittent streams, sloughs, and mud flats at low elevations.
Flowering Plants	Poverty oatgrass	<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	Open woods, dry prairies, limestone and sandstone glades, balds, thinly wooded bluffs, rocky slopes, and roadsides.
Flowering Plants	Wyoming tansymustard	<i>Descurainia torulosa</i>	Endemic to the southern Absaroka Range in Wyoming. Gound at the base of steep cliffs at 7,700-10,500 feet.
Flowering Plants	Dimeresia	<i>Dimeresia howellii</i>	Grows in dry volcanic sand, scree or barren ridges, at high elevations.
Flowering Plants	Cusick's monkeyflower	<i>Diplacus cusickii</i>	This species occurs in canyons, ditches, washes, black volcanic gravel, volcanic ash and sand, sagebrush areas, as well as on sand talus, diatomaceous slopes, and basalt outcrops, at elevations ranging from 800 to 1,000 meters.
Flowering Plants	Steamboat monkeyflower	<i>Diplacus 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 supporting sparse yellow pine woodlands within the pinyon-juniper zone, or possibly on sandy alkaline valley floor deposits in the sagebrush zone, sometimes on adjacent roadsides or washes.
Flowering Plants	Darkthroat shootingstar	<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i> var. <i>shoshonense</i>	Found in widely scattered, nearly always alkaline meadows mainly in the valley bottoms. Can be locally abundant at the bases of limestone cliffs.
Flowering Plants	Bacigalupi's downingia	<i>Downingia bacigalupii</i>	Found in moist meadows and vernal pools.
Flowering Plants	Harlequin calicoflower	<i>Downingia insignis</i>	Found in vernal pools, roadside ditches, playas, lakeside margins and stream margins.
Flowering Plants	Pointed draba	<i>Draba globosa</i>	Found above treeline in remote alpine meadows, snow flushes and talus slopes.
Flowering Plants	Lost River whitlow-grass	<i>Draba hitchcockii</i>	Endemic to Idaho, found in gravelly soil and limestone outcrops.
Flowering Plants	Yellowstone whitlow-grass	<i>Draba incerta</i>	Found in stony soil of fellfields, turf, cliffs, exposed slopes; alpine, occasionally lower on exposed calcareous sites.
Flowering Plants	Subalpine whitlow-grass	<i>Draba oreibata</i> var. <i>oreibata</i>	Found on rock outcrops, gravelly soil, and talus in mixed conifer and subalpine meadow communities.
Flowering Plants	Pennell draba	<i>Draba pennellii</i>	Restricted to White Pine County, Nevada and Juab County, Utah. Occurs in remote and inaccessible crevices and ledges of carbonate or quartzite cliffs and rock faces.
Flowering Plants	American dragonhead	<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i>	Found in open, moist areas in Oregon at low to middle elevations east of the Cascades crest in open, rocky, moist riparian and woodland areas.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	False tickhead	<i>Eatonella nivea</i>	This small annual is native to the western United States, particularly the Great Basin, where it grows in sandy soils or gravelly soils in barrens or shrubland/chaparral or often sagebrush scrub.
Flowering Plants	Short seeded waterwort	<i>Elatine brachysperma</i>	Found in open, rocky, moist riparian and woodland areas in Oregon at low to middle elevations east of the Cascades crest.
Flowering Plants	Bolander's spikerush	<i>Eleocharis bolanderi</i>	Found in a variety of wet habitats in Oregon, including: mountain meadows, springs, seeps, and stream margins.
Flowering Plants	Dune wildrye	<i>Elymus simplex</i> var. <i>luxurians</i>	Sparsely vegetation slopes and flats, most common in swales of choppy dune landscapes. Only known from a few locations in Wyoming.
Flowering Plants	Nevada willowherb	<i>Epilobium nevadense</i>	Grows in Pinyon-juniper and oak-mountain mahogany communities, at 1560-2685 m elevation.
Flowering Plants	Swamp willow-herb	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Mesic to wet meadows, stream banks, and talus, from middle to high elevations in the mountains.
Flowering Plants	Chatterbox	<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	This orchid favors the shoreline of streams, lakes, seeps, and the sandy soil of marshes and riparian areas.
Flowering Plants	Yellow lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis lutescens</i>	Found on sandy banks of lakes and streams, moist alkaline flats, in canyons and disturbed grounds.
Flowering Plants	Nevada suncup	<i>Eremothera nevadensis</i>	Endemic to central-western Nevada, from 3,900 to 5,400 feet in elevation. It grows in various soils in dry, open places in valleys and foothills. It occurs on open, sandy, gravelly, or clay slopes and flats in the salt desert, shadscale, and lower sagebrush zones.
Flowering Plants	Dwarf evening-primrose	<i>Eremothera pygmaea</i>	Endemic to Oregon. Found on dry plains and slopes with unstable soils or on gravel in steep talus, dry washes, banks and roadcuts.
Flowering Plants	Bloomers goldenweed	<i>Ericameria bloomeri</i>	Grows on dry, rocky slopes, and in open woods, coniferous forests, open gravelly or rocky places, mixed forests, pine woods, shrublands, open slopes, ridges, and roadsides
Flowering Plants	Greenwood's goldenbush	<i>Ericameria lingnumviridis</i>	A Utah Great Basin endemic, where it is found in riparian areas of the Utah Great Basin region.
Flowering Plants	Dwarf gray rabbitbrush	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> var. <i>nana</i>	Found in shrublands, grassy meadows, and conifer woods.
Flowering Plants	Winward's narrow leaf goldenweed	<i>Ericameria winwardii</i>	Rare species only know in Wyoming and Idaho. Occurs on unstable substrates susceptible to erosion from disturbances.
Flowering Plants	White cushion erigeron	<i>Erigeron disparipilus</i>	This species occurs on rocky and gravelly substrates of ridges and slopes, in grassland and sagebrush, at elevations ranging from 600 to 2,200 meters.
Flowering Plants	Fan-leaved fleabane	<i>Erigeron flabellifolius</i>	Grows on scree and talus.
Flowering Plants	Broad fleabane	<i>Erigeron latus</i>	Thin, volcanic soils on gravelly or rocky hillsides and outcrops in the sagebrush zone, near juniper woodlands. 1600-2000 meters elevation.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Cliff daisy	<i>Erigeron petrophilus</i>	Grows in forest and woodland, often, as its name suggests, in rocky habitat, sometimes on serpentine soils.
Flowering Plants	Tender fleabane	<i>Erigeron tener</i>	Grows in rocky or gravelly areas, such as talus, cliff ledges, and crevices at elevations of 1700–3200m. Is often associated with <i>Atriplex</i> , sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, yellow pine, bristlecone pine, limber pine, or spruce.
Flowering Plants	Limestone daisy	<i>Erigeron uncialis</i> var. <i>uncialis</i>	This taxon grows in crevices and cracks of limestone outcrops or at the base of cliffs within Great Basin sagebrush scrub, subalpine coniferous forest, or pinyon and juniper woodland at altitudes of 1,900 to 2,900 meters.
Flowering Plants	Untermann's daisy	<i>Erigeron untermannii</i>	Calcareous shales and sandstones, mainly of the Uinta and Green River formations, in various plant communities at elevations ranging from 2073 to 2890 meters. Pinyon-juniper, mountain mahogany, limber and bristlecone pine, and sagebrush communities on calcareous shales and sandstones of the Uinta and Green River Formations between 7,000 and 9,400 feet elevation
Flowering Plants	Single-stem buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum acaule</i>	Endemic to the Wyoming Basin. Plants exhibit a low mat-forming habit in barren areas of fine soils often with sagebrush and saltbrush.
Flowering Plants	Alexander's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum alexanderae</i>	Occurs on light-colored clay outcrops, hillsides, and badlands in the shadscale, sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper zones.
Flowering Plants	Ibex buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ammophilum</i>	This taxon occurs in sandy washes, flats, and dunes and stabilized sand in shadscale, horsebrush, winterfat, rabbitbrush, ephedra, and pinyon-juniper communities at 1460 to 1890 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Windloving buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum anemophilum</i>	Wind-loving Buckwheat occurs on bleak, exposed, windswept summits, ridges, and exposed rocky slopes on loose, gravelly to rocky limestone and on volcanic tuff outcrops, and at low elevations on barren clay hills. It occurs in saltbush and sagebrush communities, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and in barren areas, at elevations of 1400-2600 meters.
Flowering Plants	Kaye H. Throne's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum artificis</i>	This species occurs in sandy to gravelly soil, on volcanic flows, mixed grassland, sagebrush and juniper woodland communities.
Flowering Plants	Beatley buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum beatleyae</i>	Dry volcanic outcrops (Reveal 1989). Volcanic tuffaceous soils, sagebrush communities, pinyon-juniper woodlands at 1,700-2,800 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Short-flowered eriogonium	<i>Eriogonum brachyanthum</i>	Creosote bush, other warm desert shrub & shad-scale communities
Flowering Plants	Lost Creek wild buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum brevicale</i> var. <i>mitophyllum</i>	Grows in clay flats and slopes, saltbush communities and juniper woodlands at 1700-1800 m.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Golden buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum chrysops</i>	This species is found within the cold desert environment of the Owyhee uplands, typically within the <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> - <i>Poa sandbergii</i> lithosolic association in rocky scabland areas. It occurs in relatively open sites, on flats, gently sloping ridges, and outcrops. The substrate is dry, barren, shallow, gravelly to rocky soil overlying basalt or rhyolite flows.
Flowering Plants	Grand buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum contortum</i>	Plants are found growing on badlands composed of Mancos Formation shales with vegetative components of the salt desert scrub community.
Flowering Plants	Crosbys buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum crosbyae</i> var. <i>crosbyae</i>	Light colored, tuffaceous sandstones and (in Nevada) clay outcrops. Typically, on rolling hills dominated by big sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>). 1650-1700 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Pueblo Mountains buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum crosbyae</i> var. <i>mystrium</i>	Alpine plant that grows on thin gravelly soils on ridgelines and high convex slopes.
Flowering Plants	Cusick's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum cusickii</i>	Occurs on barren flats and hills with dry soil over weathered basalt and welded tuff. Plants in surrounding areas include dwarf sagebrush (<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>) and western juniper (<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>). It occurs from 1200 to 1600 m (3940 to 5250 feet) elevation.
Flowering Plants	Churchill Narrows buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum diatomaceum</i>	Dry, relatively barren and undisturbed, white to yellowish tan, often gysiferous, 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 at elevations of 1300-1410 m, with <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Stanleya pinnata</i> , <i>Sarcobatus baileyi</i> , <i>Artemisia spinescens</i> , <i>Kochia americana</i> , <i>Tetradymia glabrata</i> , and other shadscale zone associates.
Flowering Plants	Tall buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum elatum</i> var. <i>elatum</i>	Sand and gravel slopes and flats, grasslands, sagebrush desert, ponderosa pine forest openings, and montane ridges.
Flowering Plants	Ephedra buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ephedroides</i>	Found in juniper and sagebrush-grass communities on white shale of the Green River Shale Formation at 5,700 feet (1,737 meters) elevation.
Flowering Plants	Hooker's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum hookeri</i>	Grows in plateau and desert habitat often associated with pinyon-junipers.
Flowering Plants	Lewis buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum lewisii</i>	Dry, exposed, rocky, convex ridge-line knolls and crests underlain by siliceous carbonate, siliceous limestone, or dolomite on all aspects at 1970-2960m elevation. At lower elevations, occasionally found on clay hills derived from silty carbonate or calcium-rich siliceous rock. Co-dominating with <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> , <i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i> , <i>Elymus elymoides</i> , and <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i> .

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Lobb's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum lobbii</i>	Habitat is gravelly to rocky or talus slopes, mixed grassland, buckbrush, manzanita, and sagebrush communities, and montane, subalpine, or alpine conifer woodlands. In the high mountains of northwestern California and southwestern Oregon and the southern portion of the North Coast Range of California, plants are frequently associated with serpentine soils. In the Sierra Nevada of eastern California and west-central Nevada, the species is found almost exclusively on granitic soils and infrequently on volcanic ones.
Flowering Plants	Schoolcraft buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>schoolcraftii</i>	Sandy to rocky soil, sagebrush communities, pinyon-juniper woodlands; 1400-2200 meters.
Flowering Plants	False naked buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum novonudum</i>	Grows in light-colored volcanic ash-clay slopes, sandy clay slopes, and washes in saltbush and sagebrush communities and juniper woodlands.
Flowering Plants	Deeth buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum nutans</i> var. <i>glabratum</i>	This taxon occurs in sand on flats and slopes within saltbush and sagebrush communities at elevations 1,500 to 1,900 meters.
Flowering Plants	Calcereous buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ochrocephalum</i> var. <i>calcareum</i>	Barren white volcanic ash-clay; associates include <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> , <i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> , <i>Sitanion</i> .
Flowering Plants	Craters-of-the-Moon wild buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i> var. <i>focarium</i>	Occurs on black volcanic gravel on gentle slopes and flats in sagebrush communities, conifer woodlands; 1600-1900 meters.
Flowering Plants	Steamboat buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i> var. <i>williamsiae</i>	This species is endemic to Steamboat Hot Springs in southern Washoe County Nevada. It prefers young, shallow, poorly developed, dry soils derived from siliceous opaline sinter precipitated by past thermal spring flows, but not currently near surface water.
Flowering Plants	Palmer's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum palmerianum</i>	Grows in many types of desert and sagebrush plateau habitat.
Flowering Plants	Prostrate buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum procidium</i>	Grows in sagebrush scrub, red fir forest, lodgepole forest, and northern juniper woodland communities.
Flowering Plants	Altered andesite buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum robustum</i>	Known only from the Virginia and Carson Ranges and on Peavine Mountain in a small area of southern Washoe and western Storey Counties. Occurs in strongly acidic (pH 3.5–4.5), hydrothermally altered andesite soils forming barren slopes with scattered yellow pines.
Flowering Plants	Playa buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum salicorniodes</i>	Grows on sparsely vegetated, open, ash deposits and clayey substrates, sometimes in disturbed areas.
Flowering Plants	Packard's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum shockleyi</i> var. <i>packardiae</i>	Oolitic limestone outcrops, sandy loess over basalt, and cobbly desert pavement over deep sandy-loam; in shadscale, mixed desert shrub and sagebrush communities; elevations from 760-1300 m; this species is endemic to southwest Idaho along the Snake River and a few tributaries in Ada and Owyhee cos.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Shockey's or matted cowpie buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum shockleyi</i> var. <i>shockleyi</i>	Occurs on sparsely vegetated sandy-loams, cobbly desert pavement, and gravelly calcrete on lacustrine sediments; in shadscale, mixed desert shrub and sagebrush communities; elevations from 760-1300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Railroad Canyon buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum soliceps</i>	This species is found in sagebrush communities with gravelly soil, at elevations ranging from 2,500 to 2,600 meters.
Flowering Plants	Thyme-leaved buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum thymoides</i>	Sagebrush deserts, dry ponderosa pine forest openings, and open ridges in lower mountains.
Flowering Plants	Woodside buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum tumulosum</i>	This species occurs on gravel and/or clay flats and slopes, sagebrush and saltbush communities, as well as pinyon and/or juniper woodlands at elevations ranging from 1,500 to 2,300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Green buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>glaberrimum</i>	Sandy to gravelly slopes, sagebrush communities, aspen and montane conifer woodlands; 1600-2300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Visher's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum visherii</i>	The entire range of the species lies within the unglaciated Missouri Plateau where it occurs on barren, sedimentary rock outcrops, the alluvium from those outcrops, and small exposures of soil substrates in badlands topography. It is most often found on the unvegetated clay outwash at the base of slopes, on the unvegetated eroding edge of tables, benches, terraces and buttes, and on more level patches of soil exposed by wind or water erosion.
Flowering Plants	Carson Valley monkeyflower	<i>Erythranthe carsonensis</i>	This species occurs in open areas of Great Basin sagebrush/bitterbrush scrub in coarse granite soils on gentle to moderate slopes (0-15 percent), usually on north aspects but also occasionally on south to southwest aspects. Elevation 1400-1580 m (4600-5200 ft).
Flowering Plants	Membrane-leaved monkeyflower	<i>Erythranthe hymenophylla</i>	Grows on wet spots in cracks in basalt and limestone cliffs alongside ferns and bryophytes usually above flowing water in streams and rivers.
Flowering Plants	Ehemental monkeyflower	<i>Erythranthe inflatula</i>	Observed in rocky sagebrush habitat, especially in areas still moist from early spring soaking.
Flowering Plants	Broad-toothed monkeyflower	<i>Erythranthe latidens</i>	Found in moist gravelly, rocky areas, and low, wet fields, in sagebrush-juniper zones.
Flowering Plants	Gorman's aster	<i>Eucephalus gormanii</i>	Endemic to the Cascade Mountains of Oregon on open, dry rocky slopes and cliffs.
Flowering Plants	Arctic aster	<i>Eurybia merita</i>	Open rocky places, rock crevices, alpine lithosols, and unstable talus slopes, mostly at high elevations in the mountains, from 700 to 2300 m (2400-7400 ft).
Flowering Plants	Ackerman's green gentian	<i>Frasera ackermaniae</i>	Locally endemic to foothills of the Uintas, in the Uinta Basin. It occurs on yellowish clay soil with paleosol inclusions and selenite gypsum fragments. It occurs mixed with Utah juniper, mountain brush and desert scrub.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Modoc bedstraw	<i>Galium glabrescens</i> ssp. <i>modocense</i>	Occurs on gravelly slopes and under edges of rocks, at elevations of 5500-8500 feet in Oregon and California.
Flowering Plants	Warner Mountains bedstraw	<i>Galium serpenticum</i> ssp. <i>warnerense</i>	Grows on steep slopes in rocky areas, meadows, and juniper woodlands. Found on north-facing slopes above dry creeks and in black dirt between lava rocks.
Flowering Plants	Moss gentian	<i>Gentiana prostrata</i>	Occurs in moist meadows and bogs in subalpine and alpine areas.
Flowering Plants	Cathedral Bluff dwarf gentian	<i>Gentianella tortuosa</i>	Found in sagebrush through spruce-fir forests on shale outcrops of the Green River Formation at 8,500 to 10,800 feet (2,591 to 3,292 meters) elevation.
Flowering Plants	White-margined wax plant	<i>Glyptopleura marginata</i>	Grows in arid grasslands, rocky or sandy deserts, alkali flats, and at elevations of 1,000 to 2,000 meters.
Flowering Plants	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Restricted to clay soils in or near shallow water such as at the margins of lakes and vernal pools.
Flowering Plants	Cronquist's forget-me-not	<i>Hackelia cronquistii</i>	North-facing gentle to moderate slopes, with the majority of plants occurring on mid or lower slope areas. Soils are sandy. Usually found with a plant association that includes big sagebrush and indian ricegrass.
Flowering Plants	Owhyee forget-me-not	<i>Hackelia ophiobia</i>	Most mesic talus and rock crevices along the Owyhee River and its tributaries near waterline and <i>Artemista packardiae</i> .
Flowering Plants	Dune sunflower	<i>Helianthus deserticola</i>	Occurs in dry, open, deep, loose, sandy soils of aeolian deposits, vegetated dunes, and dune skirt areas. Grows on flats and gentle slopes of all aspects, generally in alkaline areas; often thriving on road berms and other stabilized disturbances within such soils.
Flowering Plants	Salt heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Saline places at low elevations, often in the beds of dried ponds.
Flowering Plants	Unbellate hawkweed	<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i>	Grows in moist places in thickets and open woods.
Flowering Plants	Vanilla grass	<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>	Occupies a wide range of habitats including riparian and scrub-shrub wetlands, bare rock, talus and scree, shrubland and chaparral, mesic talus and rock crevices.
Flowering Plants	Cooper's rubber-plant	<i>Hymenoxys cooperi</i> var. <i>canescens</i>	This variety is found in open areas, edges of juniper/pine forest, and on roadsides at elevations ranging
Flowering Plants	Cooper's rubber-plant	<i>Hymenoxys cooperi</i> var. <i>canescens</i>	Found in open areas, forest edges, and roadsides.
Flowering Plants	Rock hymenoxys	<i>Hymenoxys lapidicola</i>	Known from rock crevices in pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine-manzanita communities from 1830 to 2476m elevation.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Large Canadian St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum majus</i>	Found along ponds, lakesides, riparian habitats, or other low, wet places, from 15-710 m (50-2340 ft).
Flowering Plants	Compact gilia	<i>Ipomopsis congesta</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i>	Occurs on limestone, sand over lava flows, on clay, or sandy soils in sagebrush steppe and pinyon-juniper woodlands.
Flowering Plants	Spreading gilia	<i>Ipomopsis polycladon</i>	This species is found in gravelly or sandy soils in pinyon-juniper woodlands, plains, washes, mesas, and desert shrublands.
Flowering Plants	Rydberg's gilia	<i>Ipomopsis tenuituba</i>	Found on gravelly to rocky slopes and dry ground in forests, meadows and disturbed areas.
Flowering Plants	Columbia quillwort	<i>Isoetes minima</i>	Seasonally moist swales and vernal pools at middle elevations among open conifer forest or sagebrush-steppe.
Flowering Plants	Sierra Valley mousetails	<i>Ivesia aperta</i> var. <i>aperta</i>	Occurs on shallow, vernaly saturated, slowly draining, sandy to rocky clay soils derived from mostly andesitic volcanic rock or alluvium.
Flowering Plants	Rock purpusia	<i>Ivesia arizonica</i> var. <i>saxosa</i>	Rock Purpusia occurs in crevices of cliffs and on boulders on volcanic (granitic or ash-flow tuff) and possibly carbonate rocks in the upper mixed-shrub, sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper zones, at elevations of 1500 - 2100 meters.
Flowering Plants	Ash Creek ivesia	<i>Ivesia paniculata</i>	Shallow, rocky soils on open volcanic ridges, gravelly flats, and openings within Sagebrush Scrub, Northern Juniper Woodland, Yellow Pine Forest, Lodgepole Forest, and Red Fir Forest communities.
Flowering Plants	Pine Nut Mountains mousetails	<i>Ivesia pityocharis</i>	This species occurs in seasonally saturated soils of sagebrush flats at 2100 to 2700 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Grimy ivesia	<i>Ivesia rhypara</i> var. <i>rhypara</i>	Populations of Grimy Ivesia are found on either light-colored ash-tuff or on outcrops of volcanic ash deposited with riverbed gravels. Habitat is low sagebrush or barren without canopy cover and is very dry.
Flowering Plants	Shelly's ivesia	<i>Ivesia rhypara</i> var. <i>shellyi</i>	Grows in rock crevices and depressions on large boulders made of pumice and volcanic tuff.
Flowering Plants	Plumas ivesia	<i>Ivesia sericoleuca</i>	Meadows and alkaline flats/gentle slopes, usually on volcanic substrates, sometimes on mixed-alluvium Eocene lake deposits. Habitat is generally vernaly moist, drying later in the season; species sometimes also found around vernal pools or seeps. These open habitats are found within Sagebrush Scrub and Yellow Pine Forest communities. 1300 - 2200 meters.
Flowering Plants	Shockley's ivesia	<i>Ivesia shockleyi</i>	Grows on open, exposed rocky ridges and outcrops at elevations ranging from 8100-13200 feet
Flowering Plants	Tweedy's ivesia	<i>Ivesia tweedyi</i>	Dry, gravelly to rocky flats, slopes, alpine ridges, often on serpentine, in subalpine conifer woodlands.
Flowering Plants	Webber's ivesia	<i>Ivesia webberi</i>	Occurs on shallow shrink-swell clay soils with a gravelly surface layer over volcanic, generally andesitic bedrock, on mid-elevation benches and flats.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Moss rush	<i>Juncus bryoides</i>	An annual that grows in many types of wet, sandy habitat.
Flowering Plants	Least rush	<i>Juncus hemiendytus</i> var. <i>abjectus</i>	This variety occurs in damp open habitats such as vernal depressions, swales in sagebrush flats, streambeds, forest clearing and alpine meadows at elevations ranging from 1,400 to 3,400 meters.
Flowering Plants	Kellogg's rush	<i>Juncus kelloggii</i>	Found in damp soils of sand and clay, near vernal pools, as well as low spots in fields and meadows, and seepage areas.
Flowering Plants	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Occurs in vernal pools, depressions in meadows, wet sandy soil of seepage areas on sandstone, and stream banks
Flowering Plants	Tiehm's rush	<i>Juncus tiehmii</i>	Found along stream banks and in floodplains, moist depressions, springs, washes, moist or drying meadows, and ditches.
Flowering Plants	Three-flowered rush	<i>Juncus triglumis</i> var. <i>albescens</i>	Found in wet meadows, seeps, gravel shores, peatlands, wet pastures, and ditches.
Flowering Plants	Inch-high rush	<i>Juncus uncialis</i>	Found on vernal pool margins and other drying places from the southern coastal ranges of California north to Washington and west to Nevada.
Flowering Plants	Bellard's kobresia	<i>Kobresia myosuroides</i>	Found in alpine grasslands on dry to wet ground at elevations of 2400–2900 m as well as talus, dry or somewhat moist fellfields, subalpine to alpine, barrens, and tundra.
Flowering Plants	Simple bog sedge	<i>Kobresia simpliciuscula</i>	Found in the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon in fens and marshes, mesic to wet tundra, gravels and rocky slopes.
Flowering Plants	Great Plains stickseed	<i>Lappula cenchrusoides</i>	Grows in dry soils in open areas
Flowering Plants	Grime's vetchling	<i>Lathyrus grimesii</i>	Endemic to Nevada, known only from a small portion of the northern Independence Range and southern Bull Run Mountains of north-central Elko County, Nevada. Grows in gravel scree derived from siliceous members of the Schoonover Formation.
Flowering Plants	Huber's pepperplant	<i>Lepidium huberi</i>	In sand or silty sands derived from the Navajo formation, Shinarump member of the Chinle and Moenkopi formations, and Park City and Weber sandstone formations. Found within a variety of shrub-dominated and coniferous forest/woodland communities, including ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, spruce-fir, sagebrush, black sagebrush, snowberry, and mountain mahogany communities at 2225 - 2960 meters.
Flowering Plants	Entire-leaved peppergrass	<i>Lepidium integrifolium</i> var. <i>integrifolium</i>	Endemic to northeastern Utah and southwestern Wyoming. Occurs in sparsely vegetation, seasonally saturated flats of silts and silt loams.
Flowering Plants	Davis' peppergrass	<i>Lepidium montanum</i> ssp. <i>davisii</i>	Inhabits the drying clay hardpan soils of its playa habitat.
Flowering Plants	Pueblo Valley peppergrass	<i>Lepidium montanum</i> var. <i>nevadense</i>	Known only from the Pueblo Valley that straddles the Nevada/Oregon state line. Found in interdune areas on the valley floor.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Slickspot peppergrass	<i>Lepidium montanum</i> var. <i>papilliferum</i>	Grows in microsites called slick spots, which are soil inclusions high in clay and sodium. Found in the Great Basin sagebrush steppe habitats of the Snake River Plain and Foothills geographic areas.
Flowering Plants	Bruneau River prickly phlox	<i>Leptodactylon glabrum</i>	Known only from a few river canyons in southwestern Idaho and northern Nevada and restricted to rhyolitic cliffs.
Flowering Plants	Fremont's bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella fremontii</i>	Rocky limestone slopes and ridges in cushion plant-bunchgrass (<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>) communities and in montane meadows with scattered limber pine (<i>Pinus flexilis</i>). Often associated with three-tip sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tripartita</i>).
Flowering Plants	Large-fruited bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella macrocarpa</i>	Wyoming endemic found in the Great Divide and Green River Basins. Occupies upland slopes withing sparsely vegetation habitat of saltbush communities.
Flowering Plants	Mountain bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella montana</i>	This species is found on banks, rock outcrops, from plains into benchland into stony slopes and mountains, in sagebrush, open scrub oak, ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and Douglas fir on granitic, often gravelly, non-calcareous soils.
Flowering Plants	Payson's bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella paysonii</i>	Endemic to the carbonate mountain ranges of west-central Wyoming. Grows on rocky summits, talus, steep slopes, rocky ridges, fine soils, red sandstone, and gravelly and gypseous substrates.
Flowering Plants	Prostrate bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella prostrata</i>	Rangewide habitats include plains, hills, and slopes in sagebrush, grass, and juniper communities, mainly on calcareous substrates, but it can also occur on igneous substrates, it occurs at 1800-2500 m (5900-8200 feet) elevation.
Flowering Plants	Common starlily	<i>Leucocrinum montanum</i>	This species is found in sandy to rocky places, short-grass prairie, scrub flats, sagebrush deserts to open montane forests, at elevations ranging from 800 to 2,400 meters.
Flowering Plants	Lee's Lewisia	<i>Lewisia leeana</i>	Found on open, north- or northwest-facing slopes and cliffs made of granite or serpentine and in conifer forests. Native to California and Oregon.
Flowering Plants	Flowering quillwort	<i>Lilaea scilloides</i>	Found in shallow water and mud flats, and in wetland and riparian systems.
Flowering Plants	Bellinger's meadowfoam	<i>Limnanthes floccose</i> ssp. <i>bellingeriana</i>	Found in shallow, rocky soil of meadows near vernal pools.
Flowering Plants	Granite prickly phlox	<i>Linanthus pungens</i>	This species is found in open, dry, rocky, or sandy areas, from plains to sagebrush desert, to moderate elevations in the drier mountains.
Flowering Plants	Aristulate lipocarpha	<i>Lipocarpha aristulata</i>	Wet soil and mud, often comprised of fine sand and silt, in bottomlands, sandbars, beaches, shorelines, stream banks, ponds, and ditches.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Northern twayblade	<i>Listera borealis</i>	Found in a variety of habitats including along cold streams, coniferous and mixed hardwood forests, tundra slopes, floodplains, high acidic soils, moist, rich humus of mossy coniferous or mixed seepy, marshy places along cold-air drainages.
Flowering Plants	Sagebrush pygmyleaf	<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> ssp. <i>artemisiarum</i>	Occurs in dry soils and loose sands of washes, areas bordering clay slicks, and stabilized, low sand dunes. Found in Great Basin scrub and Sonoran Desert scrub most often under <i>Gilia</i> and <i>Linanthus</i> .
Flowering Plants	Taper-tip desert-parsley	<i>Lomatium attenuatum</i>	Volcanic or limestone-derived scree and thin soil in sagebrush-grassland, grassland, open Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), and creek bottom communities.
Flowering Plants	Bentonite biscuitroot	<i>Lomatium bentonitum</i>	This species occurs in pinon-juniper woodlands and clay badlands.
Flowering Plants	Red-fruited lomatium	<i>Lomatium erythrocarpum</i>	Occurs on dry, gravelly or talus-covered south-facing slopes at elevations of 2300 m (7600 ft) and above.
Flowering Plants	Basalt desert parsley	<i>Lomatium filicinum</i>	Known from open, gravelly, dry meadows and gently sloping, rocky, xeric sites in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forest openings.
Flowering Plants	Fringed desert-parsley	<i>Lomatium foeniculaceum</i> ssp. <i>fimbriatum</i>	This subspecies occurs in pine woodlands and sagebrush scrub.
Flowering Plants	Greeman's desert-parsley	<i>Lomatium greenmanii</i>	Found on moist subalpine ridges and rock summits at elevations of 2370-2700 m (7760-8870 ft) in the Wallowa Mountains, Oregon.
Flowering Plants	Nuttall desert-parsley	<i>Lomatium nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's desert-parsley grows on open, rocky mid- and lower-slopes on sandstone, siltstone or clayey shale, in open pine woodlands from about 3400 to 7200 feet elevation. The vegetation is generally sparse, and commonly includes ponderosa pine, Rocky Mountain juniper, bluebunch wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, big sagebrush, and rubber-rabbitbrush.
Flowering Plants	Ochoco lomatium	<i>Lomatium ochocense</i>	Open, barren scabland with <i>Artemisia rigida</i> / <i>Poa secunda</i> plant association.
Flowering Plants	Packard's desert parsley	<i>Lomatium packardiae</i>	This species is found within sagebrush communities, on dry, open, rocky clay soils derived from rhyolite or volcanic ash, at elevations of 730 - 2300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Meadow lomatium	<i>Lomatium pastorale</i>	Found in scrublands, scablands, woodlands, and conifer forests.
Flowering Plants	Paiute lomatium	<i>Lomatium ravenii</i> var. <i>paiutense</i>	Grows on flats, slopes, ridges, generally alkaline soils, sagebrush, and pinyon/juniper woodlands.
Flowering Plants	Raven's lomatium	<i>Lomatium ravenii</i> var. <i>ravenii</i>	This taxon typically grows on alkaline soils of flats in sagebrush of Great Basin Scrub at elevations of 1,615 to 1,775 meters.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Adobe lomatium	<i>Lomatium roseanum</i>	Open, dry, basalt talus and scree overlying clay soils on gentle slopes; also occurs directly on black adobe soil. Usually found within low sagebrush vegetation.
Flowering Plants	Salmon River biscuitroot	<i>Lomatium salmoniflorum</i>	Grows on dry, open, rocky slopes.
Flowering Plants	Spider biscuitroot	<i>Lomatium tarantuloides</i>	Grows on wet or moist scablands, flat or gentle slopes, and serpentine-derived gravel.
Flowering Plants	Marsh felwort	<i>Lomatogonium rotatum</i>	Grows in marshes, wet meadows, tundra, and shorelines and gaps in meadow and shallow marsh vegetation in alpine areas.
Flowering Plants	Colonial luina	<i>Luina serpentina</i>	Open, rocky sites with poor soil development, such as barrens, talus, scree, forest, woodland, and grassland.
Flowering Plants	Culter's spurred lupine	<i>Lupinus caudatus</i> var. <i>cutleri</i>	Occurs sagebrush plains and in pinyon-juniper woodlands, at elevations of 1800 - 2560 meters.
Flowering Plants	Cusick's lupine	<i>Lupinus lepidus</i> var. <i>cusickii</i>	Occurs on eroding hillsides of volcanic ash on moderate to extreme slopes at elevations ranging from 1170-1280 m (2850-4200 ft).
Flowering Plants	Soft lupine	<i>Lupinus malacophyllus</i>	Grows on rocky slopes in the foothills and sandy or gravelly flats, from 4,600 to 5,660 feet elevation.
Flowering Plants	Nevada lupine	<i>Lupinus nevadensis</i>	Hillsides and valley floors, on dry, sandy, and stony soil with pinyon-juniper and sagebrush; 4400-7000 feet.
Flowering Plants	Inchhigh lupine	<i>Lupinus uncialis</i>	This species is found on limestone, rhyolite, volcanic gravels in open areas, barrens, and talus in sagebrush and pinyon/juniper woodland, at elevations ranging from 1,300 to 1,600 meters.
Flowering Plants	Sierra woodrush	<i>Luzula orestera</i>	Grows in fellfields, talus, and other habitat in regions of subalpine and alpine climates.
Flowering Plants	Dolores River skeletonplant	<i>Lyodesmia grandiflora</i> var. <i>doloresensis</i>	Occurs in dry open places on sandy soils, reddish purple, sandy alluvium and colluvium of the Cutler Formation between the canyon walls and the river in juniper, shadscale, and sagebrush communities, at 1364 - 2032 meters elevation. Some occurrences are along roads, and there are fewer plants away from disturbed roadsides.
Flowering Plants	Lyrate malacothrix	<i>Malacothrix sonchoides</i>	Native to much of the western United States, where it grows in sandy substrates in habitat such as Joshua tree woodland, grassland, creosote bush scrub, and ephedra-blackbrush communities.
Flowering Plants	Smith's melicgrass	<i>Melica smithii</i>	Moist woods from the lowlands to middle elevations in the mountains.
Flowering Plants	Rock melic	<i>Melica stricta</i>	Grows in mountain and plateau habitats, including areas with an alpine climate.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Pioche blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia argillicola</i>	Endemic to Lincoln County Nevada. it occurs on sparsely vegetated sites of cliffs, slopes, and knolls with xeric, soft, gypsum-rich, silty, clay soils.
Flowering Plants	Arapien blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia argillosa</i>	Long lived perennial found on the gypserious Juarassic Arapien Shale formation. Locally endemic to the Utah Great Basin, grows in the salt desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities.
Flowering Plants	Candelaria blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia candelariae</i>	Grows in barren, often calcareous, low-competition gravelly or clay soils on weathered volcanic ash deposits, scree slopes, hot spring mounds, washes, road banks, or other recovering disturbances in the shadscale, mixed-shrub, and sagebrush zones.
Flowering Plants	Ventana stickleaf blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia congesta</i>	This species occurs in sagebrush scrub, disturbed slopes, pine forests, and pinyon/juniper woodlands, at elevations ranging from 1,200 to 2,700 meters.
Flowering Plants	Inyo blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia inyoensis</i>	Documented on a variety of substrates including carbonate rocks/gravel, calcareous pumice sand, whitish ash deposits, and clay soils of hillsides, occurs in habitats that include sagebrush scrub, shadscale scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodlands.
Flowering Plants	Smooth stickleaf	<i>Mentzelia mollis</i>	Grows in dry, open, and nearly barren habitats that are made up of clay and volcanic ash deposits.
Flowering Plants	Horse Canyon stickleaf	<i>Mentzelia multicaulis var. librina</i>	Occurs on barren gray clay soils, on steep shale slopes at elevations 1700 - 2100 meters, in sagebrush, rabbitbrush and pinyon-juniper communities on Manicos Shale and Price River formations.
Flowering Plants	Packard's mentzelia	<i>Mentzelia packardiae</i>	Occurs at the base of talus slopes along canyon walls in rocky, volcanic ash substrates.
Flowering Plants	Roan Cliffs blazingstar	<i>Mentzelia rhizomata</i>	This species is known only from steep, shaley talus slopes derived from the Parachute Creek Member of the Green River Formation. The plants are commonly associated with Gambel oak, western chokecherry, mountain mahogany and Utah juniper
Flowering Plants	Streamside bluebells	<i>Mertensia ciliata</i>	Found in wet meadows, thickets, moist open forest, talus, often along streams in montane, lower alpine areas.
Flowering Plants	Nodding silver-puffs	<i>Microseris nutans</i>	This species is found in various soils in brushlands, grasslands, woodlands, and coniferous forests at elevations ranging from 100 to 3,000 meters.
Flowering Plants	Hill monkeyflower	<i>Mimulus clivicola</i>	Typically found in pockets of moist, exposed mineral soil or fine gravel in moist to moderately dry slopes and rocky, talus outcrops in the foothills and valleys.
Flowering Plants	Disappearing monkeyflower	<i>Mimulus evanescens</i>	Grows in sagebrush-juniper plant associations, among rocky rubble and boulders in vernal moist, heavy gravel. It is generally restricted to a narrow ecotone on fluctuating banks of intermittent streams or pools, between sagebrush on the upper bank and emergent, wetland species on the lower bank.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Narrow-leaved monardella	<i>Monardella angustifolia</i>	Rhyolitic ash tuff outcrops between 850- and 1400-meters elevation. These relatively barren areas consist of azonal soils. Surrounding vegetation includes sagebrush steppe and big sagebrush shrubland.
Flowering Plants	Annual dropseed	<i>Muhlenbergia minutissima</i>	This species is found on rocky slopes and flats, in sandy, gravelly drainages, road cuts, and open sites, as well as pinyon-juniper woodlands, yellow pine and oak-pine forests, pinyon-juniper woodlands, thorn-scrub forests, and oak-gramma savannahs, at elevations ranging from 1,200 to 3,000 meters.
Flowering Plants	Green needlegrass	<i>Nassella viridula</i>	Most commonly found in open woods and grasslands, especially on sandy soils.
Flowering Plants	Rigid threadbush	<i>Nemacladus rigidus</i>	Desert scrub, juniper or pinyon-juniper woodland, sandy and gravelly wash bottoms, volcanic ash, mostly below 2200 meters.
Flowering Plants	Holmgren smewlowskia	<i>Nevada holmgrenii</i>	This species occurs in cracks, cervices, ledges, rubble, talus, or small soil pockets on rock outcrops and cliffs, from high-elevation ridges to north facing walls at lower elevations, on various rock types (e.g. calcareous rock, schist, metamorphic rock, igneous rock). Sites are found in the lower alpine, subalpine conifer, mountain sagebrush, and upper pinyon-juniper zones.
Flowering Plants	Flaming Gorge evening primrose	<i>Oenothera acutissima</i>	Plants are restricted to sandy, gravelly, and rocky soils in seasonally wet areas and along the margin of arroyos, in meadows, shallow “rock reefs”, and mixed conifer forest and sagebrush scrub from 5,300 to over 9,000 ft.
Flowering Plants	Yellow evening primrose	<i>Oenothera flava</i>	Found in moist meadows, gravelly soil of roadsides.
Flowering Plants	Saint Anthony’s evening primrose	<i>Oenothera psammophila</i>	Barren areas of drifting sand, sand dunes, lake margins, edges of scrub, and areas where sand dunes meet lava outcrops.
Flowering Plants	Adder’s tongue	<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Seasonally wet areas in pastures, old fields, roadside ditches, bogs, fens, wet meadows, flood plains, moist woods, grassy swales, dry or damp sand, dry hillsides, and in seasonally wet, acidic soil.
Flowering Plants	Sagebrush cholla	<i>Opuntia pulchella</i>	Occurs on the sand of dunes, dry-lake borders, river bottoms, washes, valleys, and plains in the desert.
Flowering Plants	Slender orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	Restricted to vernal pool habitats.
Flowering Plants	Tufted cryptanth	<i>Oreocarya caespitosa</i>	Populations are usually restricted to rocky or chalky ridgetops in cushion plant communities. Forb-grass, pinyon-juniper, mountain brush, limber pine, and spruce-fir forests at 1950 to 3120 meters.
Flowering Plants	Rollins’ crypthantha	<i>Oreocarya rollinsii</i>	Known from white shale slopes of the Green River Formation; in pinyon-juniper woodlands and cold desert shrubland communities at 5,300 to 5,800 feet (1,615 to 1,768 meters) elevation.
Flowering Plants	Schoolcraft’s cryptantha	<i>Oreocarya schoolcraftii</i>	Generally grows in xerophytic habitats at middle elevations, but some can tolerate shade, sandy deserts, and alpine slopes.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Tall alpine aster	<i>Oreostemma elatum</i>	Grows in peatlands, marshy areas, wet meadows, montane forest.
Flowering Plants	Trotter's oreoxis	<i>Oreoxis trotteri</i>	This species grows in crevices or in sandy pockets on the Moab Tongue and (occasionally) the Slick Rock members of the Entrada Sandstone. It is found in the open, although usually on sites with a northern aspect, and, less frequently, in alcoves and along shaded cliff bases. It grows in mixed juniper and warm desert shrub community at 1,359 to 1,573 m elevation.
Flowering Plants	Shasta orthocarpus	<i>Orthocarpus pachystachyus</i>	Ultramafic alluvium with sagebrush and native bunchgrasses. 775 - 975 meters.
Flowering Plants	Spjut bristlemoss	<i>Orthotrichum spjutii</i>	Occurs on granitic rock in lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon-juniper woodland, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest.
Flowering Plants	Nevada oryctes	<i>Oryctes nevadensis</i>	Occurs on deep, loose sand of stabilized dunes, washes, and valley flats on various slopes and aspects.
Flowering Plants	Watson's spinecup	<i>Oxytheca watsonii</i>	Occurs on dry, open, loose, and/or lightly disturbed, often calcareous, sandy soils of washes, roadsides, alluvial fans, and valley bottoms in salt desert shrub communities
Flowering Plants	Bessey locoweed	<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>obnapiformis</i>	This taxon grows on barrens, sand dunes, bluffs, hilltops, or knolls in fine-textured or sandy soils or shaley talus in pinyon-juniper and sagebrush communities.
Flowering Plants	Challis crazyweed	<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>salmonensis</i>	Occurs within the shrub-steppe in sandy wash or open lower slopes on fine talus and ash.
Flowering Plants	Creeping nailwort	<i>Paronychia sessiliflora</i>	Sparsely vegetated areas, often stony soil of exposed slopes, ridge crests; plains, valleys to montane.
Flowering Plants	Colorado feverfew	<i>Parthenium ligulatum</i>	Barren or semibarren calciferous or gypsiferous outcrops of the Green River, Uinta, Ferron, Summerville, and Carmel formations in salt desert shrub, serviceberry, rabbitbrush, Indian rice-grass, greasebush, galleta, black sagebrush, pygmy sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper communities at 1705-2135 meters.
Flowering Plants	Dwarf lousewort	<i>Pedicularis centranthera</i>	Sagebrush scrub, alluvial fans; 1300 - 1500 meters.
Flowering Plants	Meadow lousewort	<i>Pedicularis crenulata</i>	This species occurs in moist grassy, alpine meadows, and sagebrush basins at elevations ranging from 1,500 to 3,200 meters.
Flowering Plants	Snowball cactus	<i>Pediocactus nigrispinus</i>	Sagebrush, grasslands, and coniferous forests; usually below 1500 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Simpson's hedgehog cactus	<i>Pediocactus simpsonii</i>	Pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, montane and prairie grasslands, and coniferous forests; usually above 1500 meters elevation.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Absaroka beardtongue	<i>Penstemon absarokensis</i>	Endemic to the Absaroka Range in northwest Wyoming. Occurs on sparsely vegetated steep slopes, rocky ridges and creek bottoms in montane and subalpine zones.
Flowering Plants	Stemless beardtongue	<i>Penstemon acaulis</i>	This species occurs on semi-barren substrates in pinyon-juniper and sagebrush-grass communities elevations of 1,676 to 2,504 meters.
Flowering Plants	Stemless penstemon	<i>Penstemon acaulis</i> var. <i>acaulis</i>	This species occurs on semi-barren substrates in pinyon-juniper and sagebrush-grass communities elevations of 1,676 to 2,504 meters.
Flowering Plants	Yampa beardtongue	<i>Penstemon acaulis</i> var. <i>yampaensis</i>	This species grows in sandy or gravelly or rocky soils of barren or semi-barren shale ridges or slopes, dry, sparsely vegetated limestone outcrops, gypsum hills, and shale ridges, or deposition fans from eroded slopes and alluvial fans in sparsely vegetated areas of pinyon-juniper and sagebrush-grass communities at elevations of 1,780 to 2,200 meters.
Flowering Plants	Nevada Dune beardtongue	<i>Penstemon arenarius</i>	This species is endemic to the Great Basin in central Nevada. It occurs on deep, volcanic, sandy soils at elevations of 3,940 to 4,430 feet.
Flowering Plants	Cary penstemon	<i>Penstemon caryi</i>	Regional endemic in MT and WY, Stony, calcareous soils in Douglas-fir forests, juniper woodlands, sagebrush steppe from the montane to lower subalpine zone
Flowering Plants	Bear River Range beardtongue	<i>Penstemon compactus</i>	Open, rocky, calcareous (limestone or dolomite) slopes and outcrops in the subalpine zone.
Flowering Plants	Tunnel Springs beardtongue	<i>Penstemon concinnus</i>	Endemic to the Great Basin occurring in pinyon-juniper, blue grama, mountain mahogany, cliff rose, and sagebrush communities. Found on calcareous or igneous gravels, usually on pale, limestone-derived substrates.
Flowering Plants	Variable hot-rock penstemon	<i>Penstemon deustus</i> var. <i>variabilis</i>	Dry foothills and lowlands, on open, dry, thin soils over basalt.
Flowering Plants	Franklin's penstemon	<i>Penstemon franklinii</i>	Occurs in grass-forb-sagebrush and in three-awn, needlegrass, matchweed, and black sagebrush communities on sandy-gravelly and sandy soils across a gently sloping landscape at 1,650 to 1,800 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Gibben's beardtongue	<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>	Endemic to the Washakie Basin and upper North Platte River valley in Wyoming and Brown's Park area near the Colorado-Utah border. Occurs on steep, bare slopes with poor soil development.
Flowering Plants	Blue-leaved penstemon	<i>Penstemon glaucinus</i>	At mid-elevations in open understory of pine forests, usually lodgepole or white-bark, occasionally ponderosa. Also, in open areas dominated by shrub-grasses on exposed slopes, rims and ridges at higher elevations.
Flowering Plants	Goodrich's penstemon	<i>Penstemon goodrichii</i>	Grows on the Badlands of the Uinta Basin and has been found on the blue-gray to red clay soils of the Duchesne River Formation. Is often associated with shadscale and juniper-mountain mahogany plant communities.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Graham's beardtongue	<i>Penstemon grahamii</i>	Graham's beardtongue is an oil shale obligate endemic to the Uinta Basin in Colorado and Utah. Plants occur in low densities on exposed and sparsely vegetated slopes of Green River oil shale among pinyon-juniper.
Flowering Plants	Harrington's beardtongue	<i>Penstemon harringtonii</i>	Open sagebrush or, less commonly, pinyon-juniper habitats, on gentle slopes. Soils are typically rocky loams and rocky clay loams derived from coarse calcareous parent materials.
Flowering Plants	Idaho penstemon	<i>Penstemon idahoensis</i>	Grows on the silica-rich tuffaceous outcrops of the Salt Lake formation, usually among sagebrush and juniper between 5,000 and 5,200 feet elevation.
Flowering Plants	Janish's beardtongue	<i>Penstemon janishiae</i>	Hillsides and slopes on clay soil derived volcanic rock with Artemisia to pinyon-juniper.
Flowering Plants	Loose beardtongue	<i>Penstemon laxus</i>	Endemic to south-central Idaho, grows in dry meadows and sagebrush shrublands.
Flowering Plants	Lemhi beardtongue	<i>Penstemon lemhiensis</i>	A regional endemic that occurs only in southwest Montana and adjacent Idaho. Occurs on moderate to steep, east- to southwest-facing slopes, often on open soils. It generally grows below or near the lower extent of Douglas-fir and/or lodgepole pine forest, in habitat dominated by big sagebrush and bunchgrasses, including western wheatgrass and Idaho fescue.
Flowering Plants	Bright penstemon	<i>Penstemon luculentus</i>	This plant is found on partly barren, arid benches and slopes in sandy clay loams of the Uinta Formation and Green River shale in sagebrush communities with Amelanchier, Chrysothamnus, and Holodiscus.
Flowering Plants	Golden-tongue penstemon	<i>Penstemon miser</i>	Grows in clayey soils, sagebrush shrublands, pine-juniper woodlands, and sandy or gravelly slopes.
Flowering Plants	Shining penstemon	<i>Penstemon nitidus</i>	Found in plains, hills and slopes.
Flowering Plants	Lahontan beardtongue	<i>Penstemon palmeri</i> var. <i>macranthus</i>	Found in blackbrush, sagebrush, Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine communities where subsurface moisture is available for most of the growing season.
Flowering Plants	Dad's penstemon	<i>Penstemon patricus</i>	Endemic to the Nevada Great Basin and can be found in Utah and Nevada in granite and limestone rocky outcrops with a variety of shrub, grassland, and conifer communities between 2100 and 2700 meters (6900-8860 ft) elevations.
Flowering Plants	Beautiful penstemon	<i>Penstemon perpulcher</i>	Sandy or loamy soils on the lower and middle Snake River Plains and surrounding, rolling, sagebrush-dominated foothills. 630-2000 meters elevation.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Closed-throated beardtongue	<i>Penstemon personatus</i>	Conifer forests, often moist and with a substantial Shasta red fir component. In semi-shade or open places, such as dry hillsides, forest openings and edges, and disturbed places such as clearcuts and roadsides; sometimes within Montane Chaparral areas. Often on metavolcanic substrates. 1065 - 2120 meters.
Flowering Plants	Pinyon penstemon	<i>Penstemon pinorum</i>	Pinyon-juniper, mountain-mahogany, ephedra, oak, sagebrush, and less commonly greasewood communities on Tertiary Claron Formation, i.e., quartzite cobble conglomerate and sandstone to calcareous sandstone and sandy limestone (soils are reddish and gravelly to cobble-like), across slopes of varying degree and aspect (predominately northerly) between 1713 meters and 2072 meters.
Flowering Plants	Wassuk beardtongue	<i>Penstemon rubicundus</i>	Occurs in desert scrub, sagebrush, pinyon-juniper ecosystems on rocky to gravelly soils on perched tufa shores, steep decomposed granite slopes, rocky slopes, rocky drainage bottoms, disturbed but recovering areas with enhanced runoff, including slopes that were recently burned, where it can be abundant.
Flowering Plants	Salmon River Mountains penstemon	<i>Penstemon salmonensis</i>	New species of penstemon, is native to the Salmon River Mountains in central Idaho on rocky places, such as cliff crevices and on rocky slopes and talus.
Flowering Plants	White River beardtongue	<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>albifluvis</i>	Habitat is desert shrub communities or pinyon-juniper woodlands on substrates composed of fine textured soils and shale fragments, weathered from the Green River Formation.
Flowering Plants	Neese's Blue Mountain beardtongue	<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>cyanomontanus</i>	Occurs in pinyon-juniper or sagebrush-grassland communities, on sandy soil or in sandstone crevices.
Flowering Plants	Short-lobed penstemon	<i>Penstemon seorsus</i>	This species is found in juniper woodlands and sagebrush shrublands at elevations ranging from 1,000 to 2,100 meters.
Flowering Plants	Susanville beardtongue	<i>Penstemon sudans</i>	This species grows in open, sagebrush or woodland dominated, rocky slopes on volcanic or other igneous substrates at elevations of 1,200 to 1,700 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Ward's penstemon	<i>Penstemon wardii</i>	This species grows on semi-barren, light-colored clays (often calcareous or gypsiferous) in desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities at 1,645 to 2,075 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Yampa penstemon	<i>Penstemon yampaensis</i>	This species grows in sandy or gravelly or rocky soils of barren or semi-barren shale ridges or slopes, dry, sparsely vegetated limestone outcrops, gypsum hills, and shale ridges, or deposition fans from eroded slopes and alluvial fans in sparsely vegetated areas of pinyon-juniper and sagebrush-grass communities at elevations of 1,780 to 2,200 meters.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Wild crabapple	<i>Peraphyllum ramosissimum</i>	Oak-sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, mountain brush, and ponderosa pine communities at 1500 to 2500 meters.
Flowering Plants	Spine-noded milkvetch	<i>Peteria nevadensis</i>	Grows in salt desert shrublands and alluvial fans, in soils made from volcanic ash.
Flowering Plants	Argyle Canyon phacelia	<i>Phacelia argylensis</i>	Endemic to Argyle Canyon in Duchesne County, Utah. Grows in sandy-silty soil of washes in Green River Shale formation among pinyon-juniper, serviceberry, and Douglas Fir community at 7,595 feet elevation.
Flowering Plants	Cooke's phacelia	<i>Phacelia cookei</i>	Open areas, including disturbed roadsides, seedling conifer plantations, and recently burned sites, on loose volcanic sand. Found within Great Basin (Sagebrush) Scrub and Yellow Pine Forest communities, often with a scattered ponderosa pine-juniper overstory.
Flowering Plants	North Park phacelia	<i>Phacelia formosula</i>	Endemic to Colorado with the majority of occurrences found on gravelly, sparsely vegetated exposures of Coalmont Formation in North Park
Flowering Plants	Gina's phacelia	<i>Phacelia gina-glenneae</i>	Plants tend to occur in small patches on relatively steep, sparsely vegetated exposures of Troublesome Creek Formation shales. The entire known distribution of this species occurs in the Troublesome Creek ACEC in Colorado.
Flowering Plants	Reese River phacelia	<i>Phacelia glaberrima</i>	Endemic to northwestern and north-central Nevada. It occurs on open, dry to moist, alkaline, nearly barren, sometimes scree-covered, whitish to brownish shrink-swell clay soils derived from fluvio-lacustrine volcanic ash and tuff deposits. It is generally on the steeper slopes of low hills, bluffs, and badlands in the shadscale-greasewood, sagebrush, and lower pinyon-juniper zones.
Flowering Plants	Idaho phacelia	<i>Phacelia idahoensis</i>	Endemic to Idaho. Found in moist meadows and stream bottoms.
Flowering Plants	Obscure phacelia	<i>Phacelia inconspicua</i>	Grows in small gaps in vegetation dominated by deciduous mountain shrubs or mountain big sagebrush and on disturbed soils associated with trails and gopher diggings.
Flowering Plants	Playa phacelia	<i>Phacelia inundata</i>	Grows in the alkaline soils of playas and dry lakebeds in areas seasonally inundated.
Flowering Plants	Yellow scorpionweed	<i>Phacelia lutea</i> var. <i>calva</i>	Grows on barren volcanic ash clays, alkaline soils, deserts, and foothills.
Flowering Plants	Least phacelia	<i>Phacelia minutissima</i>	Occurs at moderate elevations in mountains; on damp ground, such as in meadows and along stream banks; on loam, sand, gravel, and rocky areas; and under shrubs and trees from about 4,600 to 8,200 feet in elevation.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Mono County phacelia	<i>Phacelia monoensis</i>	Grows in alkaline, barren or sparsely vegetated, grayish, brownish, or reddish shrink-swell clays of mostly andesitic origin. It grows mostly on stabilized or low-intensity artificial or natural disturbances; it is most abundant on road berms that cross such soils in the pinyon-juniper and mountain sagebrush zones.
Flowering Plants	Atwood's pretty phacelia	<i>Phacelia pulchella</i> var. <i>atwoodii</i>	Occurs on thin gypsiferous strata or alluvium contaminated by gypsum in pinyon-juniper, oak, sagebrush, single-leaf ash, and serviceberry communities at 1550 to 1680 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Dwarf phacelia	<i>Phacelia tetramera</i>	This species is found in sagebrush steppe communities, meadows, vernal pools, alkaline flats, and washes.
Flowering Plants	Hot springs phacelia	<i>Phacelia thermalis</i>	Open clay flats, slopes, and open woodlands in the western United States.
Flowering Plants	Utah phacelia	<i>Phacelia utahensis</i>	Biennial herb grows in salt desert shrub communities on the Arapien Shale Formation at 5,500 to 6,200 feet.
Flowering Plants	Sunbright	<i>Phemeranthus parviflorus</i>	This species occurs in a wide variety of habits including woodlands, grasslands, chaparral, scrub, canyon washes, mountain slopes and ledges, on sandy, rocky soils, or on outcrops. It can grow at elevations of 0 to 2,700 meters above sea level.
Flowering Plants	Spinescent fameflower	<i>Phemeranthus spinescens</i>	Basaltic outcrops and scablands in sagebrush deserts.
Flowering Plants	Thompson's talinum	<i>Phemeranthus thompsonii</i>	Occurs in shallow, gravelly soils comprised mainly of rounded, silicious pebbles of the Buckhorn Conglomerate of the Cedar Mountain Formation in pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine communities.
Flowering Plants	Many-flowered phlox	<i>Phlox multiflora</i>	Found in open meadows, including sagebrush meadows, rocky hillsides, along streambanks and in open conifer woodlands.
Flowering Plants	Beaver Rim phlox	<i>Phlox pungens</i>	Endemic to the Wind River and Green River Basins in Wyoming. Found on sparsely-vegetated cushion plant/bunchgrasses communities and openings in sagebrush grasslands.
Flowering Plants	Payson's bladderpod	<i>Physaria carinata</i>	Restricted to areas of calcareous limestone substrates on low elevation, south-facing grasslands.
Flowering Plants	Chambers' twinpod	<i>Physaria chambersii</i>	This species is found in reddish clay, limestone gravel, on dolomite ridges and roadsides, as well as in sagebrush and pinyon-juniper habitats at elevations ranging from 1,500 to 3,200 meters.
Flowering Plants	Tufted twinpod	<i>Physaria condensate</i>	Endemic to southwest Wyoming. Occurs in sparsely vegetated cushion plan bunchgrass communities.
Flowering Plants	Idaho twinpod	<i>Physaria didymocarpa</i> var. <i>lyrata</i>	occurs on rocky, sparsely vegetated, southerly slopes near the Salmon River and tributaries.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Dorn's twinpod	<i>Physaria dornii</i>	Dry, sparsely vegetated, calcareous-shaley slopes and ridges dominated by mountain mahogany and rabbitbrush at 1980-2200 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Cobre bladderpod	<i>Physaria kingii</i> ssp. <i>cobrensis</i>	This variety occurs in limestone gravel, silt, rocky places with low sagebrush at elevations ranging from 500 to 1,000 meters.
Flowering Plants	Pryor Mountain bladderpod	<i>Physaria lesicii</i>	Occurs only in Montana, where it is restricted to a few areas of limestone outcrops in the eastern Pryor Mountains in two distinct vegetation types - woodlands with a sparse overstory of Rocky Mountain juniper and/or mountain mahogany, and widely scattered Douglas-fir. The shrub layer may have scattered <i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i> , <i>Artemisia nova</i> or <i>A. tridentata</i> .
Flowering Plants	Middle Butte bladderpod	<i>Physaria obdeltata</i>	This species grows on clay, silt, or gravel over basal lava flows on barren areas, playas, or in sagebrush at elevations of 1,300 to 1,700 meters.
Flowering Plants	Thick-leaf bladderpod	<i>Physaria pachyphylla</i>	A regional endemic species, occurring only in the Pryor Mountain Desert of south-central Montana and in the Big Horn Basin of north-central Wyoming. Grows in dry, barren, and stony, yet edaphically diverse soils in the Pryor Mountain Desert which occur on exposed slopes, ridges, and valleys.
Flowering Plants	Piceance bladderpod	<i>Physaria parviflora</i>	This species is endemic to outcrops of the Green River Shale Formation in the Piceance Basin. It grows on ledges and slopes of canyons in open areas of pinon juniper communities.
Flowering Plants	Beautiful bladderpod	<i>Physaria pulchella</i>	Found on gravelly, calcareous soils of sparsely vegetated foothill slopes at elevations ranging from 6200 to 7600 feet as well as poorly developed, stony soils of subalpine slopes and ridges. At lower elevations it inhabits openings in mountain mahogany or limber pine woodlands. It also is found in sparse grassland or cushion plant communities at all elevations.
Flowering Plants	Rocky Mountain twinpod	<i>Physaria saximontana</i> var. <i>saximontana</i>	Endemic to Wyoming's southern Bighorn and Wind River Basins, and foothills of the Wind River and Absaroka Ranges occurs in sparsely vegetated slopes on sandy, gravelly soils.
Flowering Plants	Small-flowered ricegrass	<i>Piptatherum micrathum</i>	Grows in a variety of habitats including rocky slopes, gravel benches, creek banks, open woodlands, and moist meadows.
Flowering Plants	Altered Andesite popcornflower	<i>Plagiobothrys glomeratus</i>	Dry, shallow, mostly acidic gravelly clay soils, ridges, knolls and steep slopes in sagebrush and montane conifer zones.
Flowering Plants	Saline plantain	<i>Plantago eriopoda</i>	Found in a variety of moist and wet habitats including moist meadows and prairies, wetlands, marshes, fens, ditches, and stream banks and openings in foothills and montane areas.
Flowering Plants	Spiny skeletonweed	<i>Pleiacanthus spinosus</i>	Occupies arid grasslands on stony loam at lower elevations (5000-6400 feet).
Flowering Plants	Long tongue muttongrass	<i>Poa fendleriana</i> ssp. <i>longiligula</i>	Found in sagebrush-scrub, interior chaparral, and southern high plains grasslands.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Timberline bluegrass	<i>Poa glauca</i> ssp. <i>rupicola</i>	Dry alpine areas of western North America.
Flowering Plants	Elusive Jacob's-ladder	<i>Polemonium elusum</i>	Occurs where vegetation transitions from sagebrush and mountain mahogany to Douglas-fir woodland.
Flowering Plants	Williams combleaf	<i>Polyctenium williamsiae</i>	Occurs on relatively barren, sandy to sandy-clay or mud margins and bottoms of nonalkaline seasonal lakes perched over volcanic bedrock in the sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and mountain sagebrush zones.
Flowering Plants	Modoc County knotweed	<i>Polygonium polygaloides</i> ssp. <i>esotericum</i>	Pinyon and juniper woodlands, desert scrub, vernal pools, and seasonally wet places
Flowering Plants	Fremont's combleaf	<i>Polyctenium fremontii</i>	This species is found in shallow soil on basalt, sagebrush areas, dry meadows, edge of vernal pools, gravel bars, rocky wash, mud flats, dry streambeds and swales, at elevations ranging from 1,000 to 2,700 meters.
Flowering Plants	Waterthread pondweed	<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	Found in shallow, still or slow-moving water, in shallow water of small lakes and large ponds.
Flowering Plants	Black Rock potentilla	<i>Potentilla basaltica</i>	Occurs in or near alkali meadows, seeps, and marsh habitats bordering perennial thermal springs, outflows, and meadow depressions.
Flowering Plants	Tansy cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla bipinnatifida</i>	Open shortgrass prairie, alkaline bottoms, streamsides in sagebrush, and disturbed sites.
Flowering Plants	Cottam's cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla cottamii</i>	Mat forming plant that grows in cracks and crevices on quartzite cliffs at elevations 7,500 to 10,400 feet.
Flowering Plants	Bushy cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla paradoxa</i>	Moist or wet sandy soils such as in prairies, river banks, sand bars, and lake shores, sandy dunes and areas subject to seasonal water fluctuations.
Flowering Plants	Alkali primrose	<i>Primula alcalina</i>	A regional endemic, occurring only in east-central Idaho and adjacent Montana. Found in moist to wet alkaline meadows near headwaters streams at 6,300 to 7,200 feet elevation. The soil surface often displays hummock-hollow topography.
Flowering Plants	Desert prenanthella	<i>Prenanthes exiguus</i>	This species occurs in gravelly, sandy, or clay soils, in desert washes and open slopes to steppes of sagebrush-juniper, at elevations ranging from 20 to 1,900 meters.
Flowering Plants	Jone's primrose	<i>Primula incana</i>	Found in river flood plains, open meadows, montane meadows, riparian areas, cold quaking bogs, saline meadows, wetlands and salt marshes.
Flowering Plants	Annual brittlebrush	<i>Psathyrotes annua</i>	Grows in desert and scrub habitat, often in areas with alkali soils among plants such as shadscale.
Flowering Plants	Slender woollyheads	<i>Psilocarphus tenellus</i>	Grows in seasonally wet habitat, such as vernal pools, as well as coastline and disturbed areas.
Flowering Plants	Lahontan indigobush	<i>Psoralea kingii</i>	Found occurring on streambanks and in hollows of sandy, hammocked dunes with <i>Artemisia</i> .

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Beartooth large-flowered goldenweed	<i>Pyrrocoma carthamoides</i> var. <i>subsquarrosa</i>	Grassland or sagebrush grassland, often on calcareous soils.
Flowering Plants	Sticky golden weed	<i>Pyrrocoma hirta</i> var. <i>sonchifolia</i>	Meadows, rocky vernal wet places, and open or sparsely wooded slopes in foothills at moderate elevations.
Flowering Plants	Bugleg goldenweed	<i>Pyrrocoma insecticruris</i>	Mountain meadows, sagebrush/grass; 5000-6000 feet elevation.
Flowering Plants	Entireleaf goldenweed	<i>Pyrrocoma integrifolia</i>	Moist, often calcareous soil of meadows, grasslands, valleys and montane areas.
Flowering Plants	Thin-leaf goldenweed	<i>Pyrrocoma linearis</i>	Found in marshy grassy areas, swales, meadows, and vernal stream banks.
Flowering Plants	Sticky pyrrocoma	<i>Pyrrocoma lucida</i>	Grows in mountain forests and clay flats with alkali soils.
Flowering Plants	Panicled gondenweed	<i>Pyrrocoma racemose</i> var. <i>paniculata</i>	Found in open fields, meadows with alkaline soil, and areas near boggy places and hot springs.
Flowering Plants	Snake River goldenweed	<i>Pyrrocoma radiata</i>	A grazing-modified sagebrush/grassland community. Usually, a specific soil type that is slightly to very calcareous and often overlays a shale formation.
Flowering Plants	Rough pyrrocoma	<i>Pyrrocoma scaberula</i>	Occurs in grasslands of the Snake River Canyons/Camas Prairie region.
Flowering Plants	California chicory	<i>Rafinesquia californica</i>	This species is found in open areas in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and oak woodlands at elevations ranging from 100 to 1,500 meters.
Flowering Plants	Alpine sedum	<i>Rhodiola integrifolia</i> ssp. <i>integifolia</i>	Found in in alpine and subalpine meadows, cliffs, and talus in western North America.
Flowering Plants	Wolf's currant	<i>Ribes wolfii</i>	Grows in moist forests and meadows in montane and subalpine regions.
Flowering Plants	Persistent sepal yellowcress	<i>Rorippa calycina</i>	Occurs along moist sandy to muddy banks of streams, stock ponds and man-made reservoirs
Flowering Plants	Columbia yellow cress	<i>Rorippa columbiae</i>	Associated with moist habitats that experience periodic inundation, including shorelines of lakes and playas, banks of rivers, gravel bars, streams, creeks, marshes, mudflats and swales.
Flowering Plants	Lowland toothcup	<i>Rotala ramosior</i>	Grows on exposed shorelines, stream margins, streambed outcrops, and other damp, open places.
Flowering Plants	Bartonberry	<i>Rubus bartonianus</i>	At least partially shaded in shrub communities on higher riparian terraces along streams and in shrub-dominated ephemeral stream beds, so water is available in abundance at least seasonally. Also, occasionally on lower slopes in mixed shrub communities, but never far from the riparian zone. Soils derived from basalt parent materials.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	King's snapdragon	<i>Sairocarpus kingii</i>	Found in washes, as well as on rocky slopes and scree at elevations ranging from 500 to 2,300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Red glasswort	<i>Salicornia rubra</i>	Occurs in salt flats, alkaline depressions, exposed shores of alkaline lakes, and saline swales in prairies.
Flowering Plants	Hoary willow	<i>Salix candida</i>	Cold, open fens, swamps & bogs of high pH.
Flowering Plants	Farr's willow	<i>Salix farriae</i>	Wet meadows, often near small streams, lakes; subalpine.
Flowering Plants	Snow willow	<i>Salix nivalis</i>	Subalpine and alpine (10500 to 13500 ft.); tundra, cirques, lake basins, rocky slopes.
Flowering Plants	False mountain willow	<i>Salix pseudomonticola</i>	Found in treed bogs, moist fens in white spruce forests, balsam poplar forests, and floodplains at elevations ranging from 0 to 2,500 meters.
Flowering Plants	Wolf's willow	<i>Salix wolfii</i>	Found along subalpine streambanks, wet meadows, and around ponds.
Flowering Plants	Wedge-leaf saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga adscendens</i> ssp. <i>oregonensis</i>	Grows in glacial moraines and alpine gravelly meadows.
Flowering Plants	Swaying bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	Grows in wet, moist, and shallow water habitats including lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, and bog pools.
Flowering Plants	Blaine pincushion	<i>Sclerocactus blainei</i>	Greasewood, galleta grass, shadscale, and sagebrush communities on limestone and igneous gravels with a clay matrix. 1460-1830 meters elevation.
Flowering Plants	Dawson's hookless cactus	<i>Sclerocactus dawsonii</i>	Populations occur primarily on alluvial benches along the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers and their tributaries.
Flowering Plants	Colorado hookless cactus	<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	Populations occur primarily on alluvial benches along the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers and their tributaries.
Flowering Plants	Great Basin fishhook cactus	<i>Sclerocactus pubispinus</i>	Rocky hillsides of woodland and upper desert mountains. Shadscale, sagebrush, winterfat, rabbitbrush, and pinyon-juniper communities on calcareous and dolomitic gravels and outcrops at 1800 to 1955 meters.
Flowering Plants	Salmon River sedum	<i>Sedum valens</i>	Found on the steep granite canyon walls of central Idaho.
Flowering Plants	Ertter's senecio	<i>Senecio ertterae</i>	Dry clay ash deposits, sand, gravel, and talus.
Flowering Plants	Bog groundsel	<i>Senecio triangularis</i> var. <i>angustifolius</i>	Moist places and streambanks from the lowlands to the subalpine on sandy or gravelly soils.
Flowering Plants	Verruose sea-purslane	<i>Sesuvium verrucosum</i>	Found in alkali flats, desert playa lakes, and drying desert washes.
Flowering Plants	Shoshonea	<i>Shoshonea pulvinata</i>	Occurs on open, exposed limestone outcrops, ridgetops, and canyon rims, in thin rocky soils.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Bristly-stemmed sidalcea	<i>Sidalcea hirtipes</i>	Moist remnant prairies, fencerows, open meadows, and roadside ditches; sometimes associated with creeks and streams.
Flowering Plants	Bolander's catchfly	<i>Silene hookeri</i> ssp. <i>bolanderi</i>	Usually occurs in grassy openings, sometimes dry rocky slopes, canyons, or roadsides on serpentine and non-serpentine soils.
Flowering Plants	Nachlinger's catchfly	<i>Silene nachlingerae</i>	Grows on carbonate (rarely quartzite) crevices in ridgeline outcrops, talus, or very rocky soils on or at the bases of steep slopes or cliffs, mainly in the subalpine conifer zone from 7,160 to 11,250 feet.
Flowering Plants	Lost River silene	<i>Silene scaposa</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	Subalpine grassy, gravelly, or rocky slopes, ponderosa pine forests, juniper scrub, sagebrush.
Flowering Plants	Spalding's catchfly	<i>Silene spaldingii</i>	Deep loamy soils from wind deposits, volcanic ash, and glacial deposits. Found in bunchgrass or sagebrush communities, with Idaho fescue, Idaho fescue with rough fescue, or Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass.
Flowering Plants	Pale blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium pallidum</i>	A regional endemic of southeastern Wyoming and northcentral Colorado. It is found in moist meadows, fens, and along streams in plant communities dominated by graminoids and forbs.
Flowering Plants	Basin goldenrod	<i>Solidago spectabilis</i>	Grows in moist habitat, including bogs, meadows, seeps, streambanks, hot springs, and wet areas on alkali flats.
Flowering Plants	Psorlea globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea psoraloides</i>	Salt and mixed desert shrub communities and pinyon-juniper communities; can occur in areas where vegetation is sparse. Occurs on clayey, silty, sandy, and gravelly semibarrens, often under alkaline conditions.
Flowering Plants	Laramie false sagebrush	<i>Sphaeromeria simplex</i>	Endemic to the Laramie Range, Shirley Basin and Shirley Mountains in Wyoming. Occurs in cushion plant communities on rocky limestone ridges and gentle slopes.
Flowering Plants	Ute ladie's-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.
Flowering Plants	Tall dropseed	<i>Sporobolus compositus</i> var. <i>compositus</i>	This variety occurs in meadows, prairie, plains, and pastures, as well as open woodlands and savannas.
Flowering Plants	Malheur princes-plume	<i>Stanleya confertiflora</i>	Alkaline meadows, heavy clay flats, barren clay slopes in sagebrush communities, dry sandy grounds
Flowering Plants	Hairy prince's-plume	<i>Stanleya tomentosa</i> var. <i>runcinata</i>	This variety is found in sagebrush communities, knolls, as well as on rocky limestone hillsides, steep grassy banks, and stony clay slopes at elevations ranging from 1,300 to 2,300 meters.
Flowering Plants	Woolly stenotus	<i>Stenotus lanuginosus</i> var. <i>lanuginosus</i>	This variety occurs on basaltic or granitic soils, in open pine forests, alpine meadows, and on sagebrush steppe, at elevations ranging from 300 to 2,900 meters.
Flowering Plants	Disguised wirelettuce	<i>Stephanomeria occultata</i>	Disguised wirelettuce can be found in gravel or talus slopes at 590-1650 meters (1935 - 5413 ft) elevations in mountain brush and forb communities.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Howell's streptanthus	<i>Streptanthus howellii</i>	Occurs on dry, serpentine slopes, mixed evergreen forests, open pine woods or brushy areas.
Flowering Plants	Kruhsea	<i>Streptopus streptopoides</i>	Occurs on damp, dense coniferous forests at elevations ranging from 0 to 1,600 meters.
Flowering Plants	Little ricegrass	<i>Stipa exigua</i>	Occurs in Great Basin scrub habitats.
Flowering Plants	Talapoosa Peak pearpod	<i>Stroganowia tiehmii</i>	Occupies 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.
Flowering Plants	Northern slender-leaved pondweed	<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	Occurs in freshwater and marsh wetlands and wetlands associated with riparian areas.
Flowering Plants	Nevada pondweed	<i>Stuckenia striata</i>	An aquatic plant that grows in shallow waterways, such as rivers, canals, and ponds.
Flowering Plants	Violet suksdorfia	<i>Suksdorfia violacea</i>	Grows in moist, sandy, shaded areas, mossy banks, cliffs, and rock crevices.
Flowering Plants	Swertia	<i>Swertia perennis</i>	Native to wetlands, particularly calcareous fens, in meadows and moist places at high mountain elevations.
Flowering Plants	Long-flowered snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos longiflorus</i>	This species is found in sagebrush, pinyon-juniper communities, and rocky mountain slopes.
Flowering Plants	Rush aster	<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>	Lakesides, marshes, bogs, and fens, including calcareous bogs and fens, open peatland, and sedge-dominated open sphagnum bogs.
Flowering Plants	Slender-flowered evening-primrose	<i>Tetrapteron graciliflorum</i>	This species occurs in clay soil, grasslands, brushy or open slopes, as well as Yucca, juniper and oak shrublands at elevations ranging from 0 to 800 meters.
Flowering Plants	American woodsage	<i>Teucrium canadense</i> var. <i>occidentale</i>	Found along streambanks, lake shores and moist bottomlands.
Flowering Plants	Alpine meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum alpinum</i>	Occurs in cold, wet, boggy habitats in high mountains.
Flowering Plants	Sun-loving meadow rue	<i>Thalictrum heliophilum</i>	Endemic to northwestern Colorado found growing in open sunny sites on sparsely vegetated, barren, dry shale talus slopes, usually on the Parachute Creek Member of the Green River Shale Formation.
Flowering Plants	Green River greenthread	<i>Thelesperma caespitosum</i>	Endemic to Sweetwater County in Wyoming and Duchesne County, Utah. Found in sparsely vegetated cushion plant communities.
Flowering Plants	Uinta greenthread	<i>Thelesperma pubescens</i>	Endemic to Utah and southwest Wyoming. Found on mesa-like mountains in sparsely vegetation cushion plant communities and sagebrush grasslands.
Flowering Plants	Alpine greenthread	<i>Thelesperma subnudum</i> var. <i>alpinum</i>	Pinyon-juniper, mountain brush, and western bristlecone pine communities at 2100 to 2745 meters (6890 to 9006 ft).

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Arrow-leaf thelypody	<i>Thelypodium eucosmum</i>	Under or around western juniper in canyons, seasonal creek drainages, and springs.
Flowering Plants	Perennial thelypody	<i>Thelypodium flexuosum</i>	Scrubby habitat within sagebrush.
Flowering Plants	Howell's thelypodium	<i>Thelypodium howellii</i> var. <i>howellii</i>	This species is known from desert shrub communities, alkaline ground.
Flowering Plants	Purple thick-leaved thelypody	<i>Thelypodium laciniatum</i> var. <i>streptanthoides</i>	Found in sagebrush scrub communities.
Flowering Plants	Wavy-leaf thelypody	<i>Thelypodium repandum</i>	Endemic to east-central Idaho. can be found on moderate to steep, unstable slopes that face generally south. on rocky, usually on gravelly, or cindery substrates and decomposing shale banks.
Flowering Plants	California screw-moss	<i>Tortula californica</i>	Found in arid soils and on rocks at low elevations.
Flowering Plants	Hooker's townsend-daisy	<i>Townsendia hookeri</i>	This species is found in grasslands, sagebrush steppe, coniferous woodlands; plains, valleys, and montane habitats.
Flowering Plants	Sevier townsendia	<i>Townsendia jonesii</i> var. <i>lutea</i>	Found in salt desert and mixed desert shrub and juniper-sagebrush communities.
Flowering Plants	Cedar Mountain Easter daisy	<i>Townsendia microcephala</i>	Endemic to southwestern Wyoming. Occurs on exposed, west-facing upper slopes and ridges at high elevations.
Flowering Plants	Mountain townsendia	<i>Townsendia montana</i>	Grows on sandy calcareous soil of grasslands, sagebrush steppe, and woodlands at lower elevations.
Flowering Plants	Parry's townsendia	<i>Townsendia parryi</i>	Occurs on sparsely vegetated soil of grasslands, sagebrush steppe, dry forest, woodlands; valleys to rarely alpine.
Flowering Plants	Scapose daisy	<i>Townsendia scapigera</i>	This species is found in openings in sagebrush at elevations ranging from 1,400 to 3,400 meters.
Flowering Plants	Hairy townsend daisy	<i>Townsendia strigosa</i>	This species occurs in junipers, pinyons, desert scrub, and open places, with shales, sands, and clays at elevations ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 meters.
Flowering Plants	Barneby's clover	<i>Trifolium barnebyi</i>	Endemic to the foothills of the Wind River Range and southern Beaver Rim in Wyoming. Found in ledges, crevices, and seams at 5500-6780 feet.
Flowering Plants	Douglas clover	<i>Trifolium douglasii</i>	Open meadows, forested wetlands, stream banks, creek bottoms, and openings in pine forests.
Flowering Plants	Woolly clover	<i>Trifolium eriochphalum</i> var. <i>villiferum</i>	Known from a small distribution in eastern Nevada, in White Pine County, and into neighboring west-central Utah. It grows in marshes and alkaline meadows.
Flowering Plants	Leiberg's clover	<i>Trifolium leibergii</i>	Grows in soils of decomposing tuff, a volcanic ash substrate.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Flowering Plants	Owyhee clover	<i>Trifolium owyheense</i>	Owyhee Clover occurs on barren slopes, ridges and mounds composed of talus and loose, coarse-grained, crumbly soils derived from rhyolitic ash or diatomaceous tuff at 830- 1650 m elevation within sagebrush-steppe or desert shrub vegetation.
Flowering Plants	Slender bog arrowgrass	<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Found in damp grassland usually on calcareous soils, fens and meadows.
Flowering Plants	Sand puffs	<i>Tripterocalyx micranthus</i>	Creosote bush, blackbrush, sandy desert shrub, and mixed desert shrub, usually in sand.
Flowering Plants	American globeflower	<i>Trollius albiflorus</i>	Found at high elevations in moist meadows and open forests.
Flowering Plants	Dotted water-meal	<i>Wolffia borealis</i>	Found in quiet, calm bodies of water, such as ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams.
Flowering Plants	Spanish bayonet	<i>Yucca sterilis</i>	Found in sandy and loamy soils within mixed dessert shrub communities with salt desert shrub, junipers, and sagebrush between 1460 and 1770 meters (4800 - 5800 ft) elevations.
Invertebrates	Idaho point-headed grasshopper	<i>Acrolophitus pulchellus</i>	This grasshopper has limited range, mostly in Clark and Custer Counties in Idaho. It lives in dry, sparsely vegetated shrubland habitat on foothills and in floodplains. An important host plant for the insect is stemless mock goldenweed (<i>Stenotus acaulis</i>).
Invertebrates	Crescent Dunes Aegialian scarab	<i>Aegialia crescenta</i>	Found in the Crescent Dunes complex near Tonapah, NV.
Invertebrates	Hardy's Aegialian scarab	<i>Aegialian hardyi</i>	Occurs in sand dunes in Churchill County, Nevada
Invertebrates	Zigzag darner	<i>Aeshna sitchensis</i>	Prefers sedge and moss dominated northern poor fens and small cold northern open bogs in acidic peatland systems.
Invertebrates	Subarctic darner	<i>Aeshna subarctica</i>	Sphagnum bogs and deep fens with wet sphagnum.
Invertebrates	California floater	<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	Most often found in the sand and mud of lakes and reservoirs or in stable areas of low-gradient stream reaches.
Invertebrates	Apache silverspot butterfly	<i>Argynnis nokomis apacheana</i>	Generally confined to wetlands, permanent water, and small habitat patches that support a mix of willows, grasses, sedges, and the butterflies' host plant. These include areas of insular seeps, springs, and riparian areas across the central and western Great Basin, the eastern Sierra foothills, and a few mountain valleys.
Invertebrates	Carson Valley silverspot	<i>Argynnis nokomis carsonensis</i>	wetland habitats where host plant <i>Viola nephrophylla</i> occurs; extremely wet meadow situations, with one or more native or non- native plants that produce nectar; may occur along riparian corridors, we lowland meadows including agricultural fields and perennial montane streams

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Invertebrates	Silverspot butterfly	<i>Argynnis nokomis nokomis</i>	The species requires moist, open meadows with a diversity of vegetation for shelter. Individuals require bog violet (<i>Viola</i> spp.) when in their larval stage, which they feed on exclusively.
Invertebrates	Silver-bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	Dependent on fen and Sphagnum bog sites located in the xeric steppe and open forests of the Columbia River Basin.
Invertebrates	Morrison bumblebee	<i>Bombus morrisonii</i>	Typically found in open dry scrub.
Invertebrates	Western bumblebee	<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Found in open grassy areas, prairie, urban parks and gardens, sagebrush steppe, mountain meadows to alpine tundra.
Invertebrates	Suckley's cuckoo bumblebee	<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	The habitats of its known host species, <i>Bombus occidentalis</i> open grassy areas, urban parks and gardens, chaparral and shrub areas, and mountain meadows.
Invertebrates	Barry's hairstreak	<i>Callophrys gryneus chalcosiva</i>	Found in cedar or juniper areas which serve as a primary food source.
Invertebrates	Big Smoky wood nymph	<i>Cercyonis oetus alkalorum</i>	Grassy, alkaline flats; known only from the Big Smoky Valley between the Toiyabe and Toquima ranges in central Nevada
Invertebrates	Pallid wood nymph	<i>Cercyonis oetus pallescens</i>	Known only from a small alkaline area in the Reese River valley, Nevada.
Invertebrates	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.
Invertebrates	Plain-marked wood nymph	<i>Cercyonis pegala paucilineatus</i>	Endemic to north-central Nevada. Found in a variety of open habitats, such as open woodlands, woodland edges, fields, pastures, wet meadows, prairies, salt marshes, and savannas.
Invertebrates	White River wood nymph	<i>Cercyonis pegala pluvialis</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
Invertebrates	Saint Anthony sand dunes tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela arenicola</i>	Patchily distributed in dune fields, largely along the Snake River Plain in ten counties of southeastern and south-central Idaho. Recently separated from the Bruneau Dunes tiger beetle.
Invertebrates	Bruneau Dunes tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela waynei</i>	Terrestrial beetle whose habitat consists of an isolated dune field in southern Idaho.
Invertebrates	Crescent Dunes adhodius scarab	<i>Cinacanthus crescentus</i>	Occurs in Crescent Dunes complex in Nye County, near Tonopah NV.
Invertebrates	Sand Mountain pygmy scarab	<i>Coenonychia pygmaea</i>	Occurs on Sand Mountain and Blow Sand Mountain, Nevada.
Invertebrates	Sullivan's sulphur	<i>Colias occidentalis sullivanii</i>	Associated with a desert bush pea, <i>Lathyrus rigidus</i> , and occurs at the north end of the Steens Mountains in Harney County, Oregon in the lowland sagebrush/bunchgrass steppes.
Invertebrates	Dipluran	<i>Condeicampa langei</i>	Cave species found in Whipple Cave, Nevada
Invertebrates	Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	The species is a milkweed obligate requiring these plants for larval development. Found throughout North America mainly in prairies, meadows, grasslands and along roadsides.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Invertebrates	Humboldt aphodius beetle	<i>Dellacasiellus humboldti</i>	The genus <i>Dellacasiellus</i> is widely distributed through North America. All species appear to use pocket gophers as primary hosts. Members of a few species have been collected in prairie dog or other rodent burrows
Invertebrates	Darkling Beetle	<i>Eleodes inornata</i>	The genus <i>Elodes</i> is widely distributed through western North America.
Invertebrates	Fused Battoides blue	<i>Euphilotes battoides fusimaculata</i>	Known from two disjunct locations: the southern portion of the Toiyabe Range in Nye County Nevada and a single observation in the Robert Mountains in Eureka County Nevada.
Invertebrates	Inyo Mountains blue	<i>Euphilotes bernardina inyomontana</i>	This species' range is eastern Kern and Inyo Counties in California and adjacent Nevada counties.
Invertebrates	Peavine blue	<i>Euphilotes enoptes aridorum</i>	Known from three occurrences in southern Washoe County and Storey County, Nevada, and Pumas County, California, in sagebrush scrub and conifer woodlands.
Invertebrates	Early blue	<i>Euphilotes enoptes primavera</i>	Records of this subspecies only exist from Mineral County in the Wassuk Range. Trend unknown considered critically imperiled in Nevada
Invertebrates	Sand Mountain blue	<i>Euphilotes pallenscens arenamontana</i>	Exists only at Sand Mountain in Churchill County east of Fallon, Nevada; closely associated with its host plant, the Kearney buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum nummularia</i>).
Invertebrates	Honey Lake blue	<i>Euphilotes pallenscens calneva</i>	Occurs in arid desert flats and sand dune edges.
Invertebrates	Rice's blue	<i>Euphilotes pallenscens ricei</i>	Occurs in the Silver State Sand Dunes, north of Winnemucca, Nevada, USA, often in grassy or brushy habitat.
Invertebrates	Mattoni's blue	<i>Euphilotes pallenscens mattonii</i>	Found primarily in the upper and lower Sonoran Zones, prairies, and sand dunes; found in pinyon-juniper woodlands and rolling prairie grasslands; host plant for the larvae is the buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> Nutt. var. <i>laxiflorum</i>).
Invertebrates	Mono checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas editha monoensis</i>	Occurs along the eastern front of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.
Invertebrates	Gillette's checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas gillettii</i>	Occurs mostly as very widely scattered, localized, and usually small populations, apparently with little or no gene flow in most cases. Requires patches of four-line honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>) exposed to morning sunlight.
Invertebrates	Railroad Valley skipper	<i>Hesperia uncas fulvapalla</i>	Found in alkali meadows on the floor of Railroad Valley in Nye County, Nevada
Invertebrates	White River Valley skipper	<i>Hesperia uncas grandiosa</i>	Alkaline meadows and saltgrass flats in early summer in the White River Valley Nevada
Invertebrates	Reese River Railroad Valley skipper	<i>Hesperia uncas reeseorum</i>	Found along the Reese River in Lander county and Mason Valley in Lyon county Nevada

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Invertebrates	Nevada viceroy	<i>Limenitis archippus lahontani</i>	This species is apparently restricted to Nevada; it is known from along the Humboldt River and lower tributaries.
Invertebrates	Western pearlshell	<i>Margaritifera falcata</i>	The species is found in cool and cold running streams that generally have a low to moderate gradient and are wider than 2 m; preferred habitat is stable sand or gravel substrates.
Invertebrates	Umatilla megomphix	<i>Megomphix lutarius</i>	This species relies on moist, shady, stable microclimates.
Invertebrates	Dune honey ant	<i>Myrmeocystus arenarius</i>	Occurs in fine dune sands. It has been documented from Sand Mountain and the Blow Sand Mountains in Churchill County, Nevada.
Invertebrates	Nye County army ant	<i>Neivamyrmex nyensis</i>	Known only from the type colony, located southeast of Beatty in Nye County, Nevada.
Invertebrates	Great Basin Yuma skipper	<i>Ochlodes yuma lutea</i>	This subspecies occurs in the Great Basin, from southern Nevada north of Las Vegas to southeastern Oregon. This subspecies only utilizes the American common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i> ssp. <i>americanus</i>) as a larval host in rare alkaline wetland habitats.
Invertebrates	Great Basin blue	<i>Philotiella speciosa septentrionalis</i>	Distribution is unknown, but the type locality is from Fort Churchill Road in Lyon County. Larval host plants include yellowturbans (<i>Eriogonum pusillum</i>) and roundleaf oxytheca (<i>Oxytheca perfoliata</i>).
Invertebrates	Steptoe Valley crescent spot	<i>Phyciodes cocyta arenacolor</i>	Found in wetlands at Monte Neva Hot Springs, Nevada.
Invertebrates	Carson Valley sandhill skipper	<i>Polites sabuleti genoa</i>	Documented in the Carson River valley in Douglas County Nevada.
Invertebrates	Dark sandhill skipper	<i>Polites sabuleti negrescens</i>	Occurs in valley bottoms and spring habitats. Known only from the eastern part of Nevada- westward into western Eureka County from extreme east-central Elko County (Thousand Springs Creek) to north Lincoln County (Lake Valley) and northeastern Nye County.
Invertebrates	Bleached sandhill skipper	<i>Polites sabuleti sinemaculata</i>	Known only from one location, at Baltazor Hot Spring near Denio Junction in Humboldt County, Nevada.
Invertebrates	Nevada Alkali skipperling	<i>Pseudocopaeodes eunus flavus</i>	Found in desert salt grass spots on alkali flats.
Invertebrates	Carson wandering skipper	<i>Pseudocopaeodes eunus obscurus</i>	Salt grass (obligate host plant for larvae) and nearby nectarproducing flowers; salt grass typically is present where its root are inundated with water for short periods
Invertebrates	A mayfly	<i>Raptoheptagenia cruentata</i>	This species is associated with larger, perennially flowing prairie streams and rivers with sand-gravel dominated bottoms with cobble riffles.
Invertebrates	Pallid sylvinus hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium sylvinus megapallidum</i>	Occurs in riparian areas. It has been documented from the Walker, Humbolt, lower Truckee, and Carson River drainages in Nevada.
Invertebrates	Crescent Dunes serican scarab	<i>Serica psammobunus</i>	Occurs at Crescent Dunes complex in Nye County, near Tonopah NV. The beetle's habitat is restricted to a small geographic area and includes the interface between wet and dry sand dunes.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Invertebrates	Washoe stonefly	<i>Sierracapnia washoe</i>	This species is found in the Granite, Selenite, and Virginia Ranges of western Nevada
Invertebrates	Coronis fritillary	<i>Speyeria coronis coronis</i>	Various: chaparral, sage lands, open pine forest, canyons, meadows. Hosts are in genus <i>Viola</i> , and oak woodlands.
Invertebrates	Regal fritillary	<i>Speyeria idalia</i>	Found in wet meadows, undisturbed prairie near marshes, dry to mesic tallgrass prairie, shortgrass prairie, and restored prairie. These butterflies generally avoid areas with bare ground, instead preferring land with more litter and lower grazing intensities.
Invertebrates	Sand Mountain aphodius scarab	<i>Stenothorax comosus</i>	Found at Sand Mountain and Blow Sand Mountain, Nevada.
Invertebrates	Lahontan aphodius scarab	<i>Stenothorax lahontanensis</i>	Occurs under plants on dune substrates around the Pleistocene Lake Lahontan, Nevada.
Lichens	<i>Aspicilia rogeri</i>	<i>Aspicillia rogeri</i>	Grows on calcareous, gravelly soil in shrub-steppe habitats.
Lichens	<i>Bryoria bicolor</i>	<i>Bryoria bicolor</i>	This species occurs on trunks, branches, cork, and plant surfaces, as well as on siliceous rock
Lichens	White grouse pellet lichen	<i>Rhizoplaca idahoensis</i>	Grows over deep gravel calcareous alluvium soils and remains unattached to any substrates.
Lichens	Woven-spore lichen	<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>	Crustose lichen that grows on organic matter and soil. Endemic to arid regions of the western United States of America.
Lichens	Maculate tumbleweed shield lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia camtschadalis</i>	Found in high elevation regions
Lichens	Idaho Range lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia idahoensis</i>	Calcareous badlands, barren to sparsely covered with vascular vegetation. Slopes are approximately 45% or less. Surrounding vascular vegetation is shrub steppe, dominated by <i>Artemisia</i> or <i>Atriplex</i> .
Mammals	Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bats have been found in arid deserts, juniper woodlands, sagebrush shrub-steppe, and grasslands, often with rocky outcrops and water nearby. They are less abundant in evergreen and mixed conifer woodlands, but in British Columbia are found in ponderosa pine forest near cliffs. They typically roost in rock crevices or buildings, less often in caves, tree hollows, under bridges, and in abandoned mines.
Mammals	Pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i> (<i>Sylivalagus idahoensis</i>)	This rabbit generally occurs in dense stands of big sagebrush growing in deep loose soils. It is highly dependent on sagebrush for food and shelter throughout the year. Unlike most other rabbits, it digs burrows, which are around 3 inches in diameter; a burrow may have multiple entrances. Pygmy rabbits occasionally use of burrows abandoned by other species and may occur in areas of shallower or more compact soils if these sites support sufficient shrub cover

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Mammals	Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	No particular habitat preference. Minimum of 10,000-13,000 sq km (with low road density) might be necessary to support a viable population. Young are born in an underground burrow that has been abandoned by another mammal or dug by wolf. In Northwest Territories, dens were most commonly located within 50 km of northern tree line, which resulted in maximal availability of caribou during the denning and pup rearing period; within the tundra zone, dens were not preferentially located near caribou calving grounds.
Mammals	Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat is a colonial nester, with relatively complex and restrictive hibernation roost requirements that feature a high degree of site fidelity. The species roosts in caves or mines. Individuals are thought to not migrate great distances and have been documented making movements of less than 30 miles between summer and winter roosts.
Mammals	White-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	This loosely colonial species inhabits open shrublands, semidesert grasslands, and open valleys. It lives at higher elevations and in meadows with more diverse grass and herb cover than do black-tailed prairie dogs. Young are born in underground burrows.
Mammals	Black-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Habitat consists of dry, flat or gently sloping, open grasslands with low, relatively sparse vegetation, including areas overgrazed by cattle. The species occurs in open vacant lots at town edges in some areas. Young are born in underground burrows.
Mammals	Utah prairie dog	<i>Cynomys parvidens</i>	Utah prairie dogs are only found in southwestern and central Utah in open habitats. Habitat consists of swale-type formations where herbaceous vegetation is available. The species requires well, drained deep soil for burrowing.
Mammals	Desert kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys deserti</i>	Found in low deserts, in sandy soil with sparse vegetation, or in alkali sinks. It is found in shadscale scrub and creosote bush scrub, in the lower and upper Sonoran life zones. It is mostly restricted to deposits of deep, wind-blown sand.
Mammals	Panamint kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys panamintinus</i>	Occupies desert flats among Joshua trees, creosote bush scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland. It also occupies big sagebrush in west-central Nevada.
Mammals	Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Habitats range from high mountains to low deserts, including cities. Summer roosts generally are in buildings, bridges, hollow trees, spaces behind exfoliating bark, rock crevices, tunnels, or cliff swallow nests, in sites that do not get too hot. Maternity colonies may form in attics, barns, rock crevices, or tree cavities. Most adult females return to the same maternity roost site in successive years. Caves, mines, and especially buildings and human-made structures are used for hibernation.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Mammals	Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	This species occurs in various habitats from desert to montane coniferous stands, including open ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodland, canyon bottoms, riparian and river corridors, meadows, open pasture, and hayfields. Active foraging may be mostly in open terrain, including forest clearings, meadows, and open wetlands, sometimes in open areas near buildings.
Mammals	Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i> , <i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>	Alpine and arctic tundra, boreal and mountain forests (primarily coniferous). Limited to mountains in the south, especially large wilderness areas. Usually in areas with snow on the ground in winter. Riparian areas may be important winter habitat. May disperse through atypical habitat. When inactive, occupies den in cave, rock crevice, under fallen tree, in thicket, or similar site. Terrestrial and may climb trees. Young are born in a den among rocks or tree roots, in hollow log, under fallen tree, or in dense vegetation, including sites under snow.
Mammals	Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	In California, roosting habitat includes forests and woodlands from lowlands up through mixed conifer forests of mountains; foraging habitat includes grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands and forests, and croplands, but not deserts. Red bats in California appear to be strongly associated with riparian habitats, particularly mature stands of cottonwood/sycamore in the Central Valley and lower reaches of the large rivers that drain the Sierra Nevada (Pierson et al. 2006). They sometimes use orchards, tamarisk, or other non-native trees; the degree to which sprayed orchard trees serve as viable habitats (versus population sinks) is unknown. In spring and summer, females occur primarily in lowland riparian habitat, whereas males more often are found at higher elevations.
Mammals	Eastern red bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Inhabits wooded and riparian areas and is reported to prefer elm, box elder, wild plum, willow, hawthorn, sumac, and a variety of other woody plants for roosting. It hibernates in woodpecker holes, tree foliage, and under loose bark.
Mammals	Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary bats are solitary, tree roosting species and can be expected to live in any forested habitat. They are insectivores, primarily feed on moths. Impacts from wind energy have been documented at the population level, especially during migrations resulting in range wide declines of the species. Other threats to the species include increase in recreation in suitable habitats, mining activities or modifications, the spread of white-nose syndrome, and woodland management such as vegetation treatments, prescribed fire or fuels reduction projects. Much of their preferred habitat in CO is located on BLM-administered lands. Hoary bats are found in suitable habitat in every field office in Colorado...

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Mammals	Black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Inhabits open plains, fields and deserts, open country with scattered thickets or patches of shrubs. Rests by day in shallow depression (form).
Mammals	White-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	Open grasslands and sagebrush plains. At higher elevations found in open areas adjacent to pine forests and in alpine tundra. Rests by day usually in shallow depressions (forms) at base of bush or beside or in cavity in snow. Young are born in a well concealed depression in the ground or in burrows abandoned by other animals.
Mammals	North American river otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Riverine species widespread across most major riverine systems in the Rocky Mountains.
Mammals	Canada lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Occurs in boreal forests, subalpine forests, and areas with dense horizontal forest cover that have deep snow and a high density of snowshoe hares.
Mammals	Dark kangaroo mouse	<i>Microdipodops megacephalus</i>	In loose sands and gravel. Found in Shadscale Scrub, Sagebrush Scrub, and Alkali Sink plant communities in the Upper Sonoran life zone. May occur in sand dunes near margins of range. Underground when inactive.
Mammals	Fletcher dark kangaroo mouse	<i>Microdipodops megacephalus nasutus</i>	Prefer loose sands and gravel and are found in shadscale scrub, sagebrush scrub, and alkali sink plant communities in the Upper Sonoran life zone. They may occur in sand dunes near the margins of their range. Found among bushes growing in soils covered with gravel or on sand dunes.
Mammals	Pale kangaroo mouse	<i>Microdipodops pallidus</i>	Habitat is 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). This mouse often burrows in areas of soft, windblown sand piled at the bases of shrubs.
Mammals	California myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	These bats occur in various habitats, including seacoasts, desert scrub, oak-juniper woodlands, montane and humid coastal forests, mountain meadows, canyons, riparian woodlands, grasslands, rural residential areas, and towns. Night roosts are in a wide range of sheltered sites, including trees, shrubs, mines, caves, bridges, and buildings. They roost by day in crevices of various kinds, including rock fissures, tree cavities, spaces behind loose tree bark, and nooks in bridges and buildings; occasionally they roost on small desert shrubs or on the ground. Hibernation sites include caves (including lava tubes), mines, tunnels, or buildings; often in buildings in the Pacific Northwest. Maternity colonies are in rock crevices, tree cavities, under bark, or in crevices of bridges or buildings. Reproductive females often change roost sites among different trees. Foraging occurs in a wide range of habitats: over meadows/grassland, shrubland, and wooded areas; over water; and around streetlights.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Mammals	Western small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	These bats generally inhabit desert, badland, and semiarid habitats; more mesic habitats in the southern part of the range); also, woodlands and dry open forests, riparian zones, and areas near cliffs and outcrop. In Utah, they occur in lowland riparian, desert shrub, juniper-sagebrush, juniper, piñon-juniper, sagebrush-rabbitbrush, sagebrush-greasewood (near piñon-juniper), highland riparian in lodgepole pine forest, montane forest and woodland (Douglas-fir-aspen), and montane grassland (grass-aspen).
Mammals	Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	These bats occupy a diverse array of habitats, including lowland, montane, and subalpine woodlands, forests, shrublands, and meadows, wooded stream courses, and areas over water bodies. Within a particular region, the range of occupied habitats may be more restricted. Daytime roosts are in buildings, railroad trestles, snags and hollow trees, spaces behind loose bark of trees or stumps, mines, caves, rock crevices (including those on the ground), erosional cavities and channels in the ground, and similar sites.
Mammals	Little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	The little brown and long-eared Myotis are found in forested areas and are thought to use rock crevices and abandoned mines for roosting and hibernacula. Management actions that may cause disturbance (OHV use, mineral extraction, vegetation treatments, etc.) can potentially impact this species. The little brown Myotis has exhibited extreme declines in local populations (over 90%) due to white-nose syndrome where the fungal pathogen occurs.
Mammals	Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	These bats occur primarily at middle elevations in desert, riparian, grassland, and woodland habitats, but they have been recorded at 2,850 meters in spruce-fir habitat in New Mexico, and at low elevations along the Pacific Coast.
Mammals	Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	These bats occur primarily in mountainous areas wooded with coniferous trees, but also may be found in riparian and desert (Baja California) habitats. They may change habitats seasonally. Hibernacula are in caves and mines, but winter habits are poorly known. Warm-season daytime roosts are in tree hollows or under loose bark, in crevices among rocks or in cliffs, or in buildings, but apparently not in caves or mines (these may be used at night).
Mammals	Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	This species is more closely associated with water than most other North American bats. It is found in a wide variety of upland and lowland habitats, including riparian, desert scrub, moist woodlands, and forests, usually near open water. Foraging occurs over water or in open spaces over land. Warm-season roosts are in caves, cliff crevices, bridges, buildings, and tunnels, as well as abandoned cliff swallow nests and cavities and nooks in large live trees near water.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Mammals	Allen's chipmunk	<i>Neotamias senex</i>	Coniferous forests and chaparral slopes; Transition and Canadian life zones. Does not readily climb trees.
Mammals	Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	<i>Neotoma macrotis luciana</i>	Habitat includes riparian, shrubland, chaparral, and forested woodlands.
Mammals	Big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Habitat in the southwestern United States and Mexico includes rocky areas in rugged or hilly country in both lowland and highland areas, including evergreen forest, woodlands, desert scrub, river floodplain-arroyo associations, and stream courses in areas of mixed tropical deciduous forest and thorn forest. These bats apparently roost primarily in vertical or horizontal crevices near the tops of cliffs, but sometimes they are found in buildings, caves, or occasionally tree cavities.
Mammals	American pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	Restricted to rocky talus slopes or rimrocks with deep fissures and crevices, primarily the talus-meadow interface. It also occupies areas above the tree line up to the limit of vegetation and lower elevations in rocky areas within forests or near lakes.
Mammals	Mountain goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	Alpine and subalpine habitat; steep grassy talus slopes, grassy ledges of cliffs, or alpine meadows. Usually at timberline or above. May seek shelter and food in stands of spruce or hemlock in winter. Young are born on rock ledges or steep cliffs.
Mammals	Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis canadensis</i>	Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep inhabit grassy mountain slopes, alpine meadows, and foothills near rugged, rocky cliffs and bluffs.
Mammals	Canyon bat	<i>Parastrellus hesperus</i>	Habitat includes desert mountain ranges, desert scrub flats, shrub-steppe, rocky canyons, and associated riparian zones, particularly in areas with cliffs and most often (but not always) close to water. In some areas, these bats range into coniferous forest/woodland at higher elevations. Roosts include crevices in cliffs, rock outcrops, caves, mines, and buildings, and possibly sometimes rodent burrows and spaces under rocks. Night roosts may include sagebrush shrubs. The bats hibernate in caves, mine tunnel, or rock crevices. Typically, they visit water and drink immediately after emergence each evening. Young are born in rock crevices or in buildings.
Mammals	Fisher	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	This carnivore lives in thick coniferous or mixed coniferous and hardwood forests. It prefers habitats with lots of tree cover and lots of hollow trees for dens.
Mammals	Silky pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Sandy, sometimes rocky, soils in arid grasslands, shrublands, and pinyon-juniper woodland, in valley bottoms, hillsides, and mesas, sometimes in rather barren areas.
Mammals	Pygmy shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Found in a variety of habitats. Appears to prefer grassy openings of boreal forest. Moist habitats are preferred over dry areas.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Mammals	Merriam's shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>	Habitats include various grasslands, including grasses in sagebrush scrub and pinyon-juniper woodland, as well as mountain mahogany shrublands and mixed woodlands.
Mammals	Preble's shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>	Recorded habitats include arid and semiarid shrub-grass associations, openings in montane coniferous forests dominated by sagebrush (Washington), willow-fringed creeks, marshes (Oregon), bunchgrass associations, sagebrush-aspen associations (California), sagebrush-grass associations (Nevada), alkaline shrubland (Utah).
Mammals	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. This 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.
Mammals	Brazilian free-tailed bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Habitat ranges from lowland deserts, shrublands, woodlands, and forests to high mountains. Major roosts are primarily in caves in the southwestern United States; generally, buildings (generally old ones) in the southeastern United States (sometimes in hollow trees), along the U.S. West Coast, and in Jamaica; in both buildings and caves in Puerto Rico. Individuals may roost in cliff faces and other rock crevices, under bridges, on signs, or in cliff swallow nests during migration. Generally, these bats roost high (at least 3 meters) above the ground to allow the amount of free fall required to attain flight. Large maternity colonies inhabit buildings and caves; culverts and bridges may also serve as maternity sites. Individuals tend to return to their natal cave to breed. Foraging bats make use of agricultural landscapes and natural habitats; in Texas, the latter were most important in late summer.
Mammals	Fish Spring pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae abstrusus</i>	This species occurs in the lowlands of central, southern, and western Nevada, USA, including the Fish Springs Valley in Nye County. The lowlands consist of primarily of sagebrush, and grasses.
Mammals	Smoke Creek Desert pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae canus</i>	<i>Thomomys bottae</i> comprises many reproductively isolated populations and distinct populations with little interbreeding. Patches of soil deep enough and suitable for burrowing are necessary for persistence.
Mammals	Walker River pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae cinereus</i>	<i>Thomomys bottae</i> comprises many reproductively isolated populations and distinct populations with little interbreeding. Patches of soil deep enough and suitable for burrowing are necessary for persistence.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Mammals	San Antonio pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae curatus</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. Presumed extinct.
Mammals	Dixie Valley pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae depressus</i>	<i>Thomomys bottae</i> comprises many reproductively isolated populations and distinct populations with little interbreeding. Patches of soil deep enough and suitable for burrowing are necessary for persistence.
Mammals	Moore's Creek pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae fumosus</i>	<i>Thomomys bottae</i> comprises many reproductively isolated populations and distinct populations with little interbreeding. Patches of soil deep enough and suitable for burrowing are necessary for persistence.
Mammals	Fish Lake Valley pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae lacrymalis</i>	<i>Thomomys bottae</i> comprises many reproductively isolated populations and distinct populations with little interbreeding. Patches of soil deep enough and suitable for burrowing are necessary for persistence.
Mammals	Cherry Creek pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae latus</i>	<i>Thomomys bottae</i> comprises many reproductively isolated populations and distinct populations with little interbreeding. Patches of soil deep enough and suitable for burrowing are necessary for persistence.
Mammals	Eastgate pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae lucrificus</i>	<i>Thomomys bottae</i> comprises many reproductively isolated populations and distinct populations with little interbreeding. Patches of soil deep enough and suitable for burrowing are necessary for persistence.
Mammals	Stewart Valley pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae solitarius</i>	<i>Thomomys bottae</i> comprises many reproductively isolated populations and distinct populations with little interbreeding. Patches of soil deep enough and suitable for burrowing are necessary for persistence.
Mammals	Wyoming pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys clusius</i>	This is a fossorial species. Distribution modeling indicates that <i>T. clusius</i> is limited to areas with Gardner's saltbush, particularly in association with other moderately halophytic species such as winterfat. This suggests an association between <i>T. clusius</i> and salt desert scrub communities typically found in relatively flat areas of fine-textured saline substrates in and near the Great Divide Basin. Within south-central Wyoming, any area containing measurable cover of Gardner's saltbush, particularly on shallow slopes and in combination with winterfat, could be potential habitat for <i>T. clusius</i> . Although habitats characterized by Gardner's saltbush are more common within the range of <i>T. clusius</i> than adjacent areas of Wyoming, they represent a very limited area of potential habitat within a landscape largely dominated by big sagebrush.
Mammals	Idaho pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	Occurs in open sagebrush, grassland plains, and subalpine mountain meadows in shallow, stony soils. Fossorial.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Mammals	Merriam's ground squirrel	<i>Urocitellus canus</i>	Mainly in high desert (sagebrush, shadscale, greasewood, western juniper), grasslands, pastures; also, in river valley bottomland. Generally, in well-drained soils, especially embankments. Often around desert springs and irrigated fields. Makes extensive burrow systems. Young are born in a nest chamber in an underground burrow.
Mammals	Southern Idaho ground squirrel	<i>Urocitellus endemicus</i>	Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel populations occur in a mosaic of shrubland and grassland habitats common to foothills rangelands and pastures. They are also frequently associated with mowed fields, primarily alfalfa, found in drainage and valley bottoms.
Mammals	Piute ground squirrel	<i>Urocitellus mollis</i>	Mainly in high desert (sagebrush, shadscale, greasewood). In southwestern Idaho, highest densities were in winterfat-Sandberg's bluegrass communities, with intermediate densities in big sagebrush-dominated communities and lowest densities in shadscale communities; scarce in communities dominated by exotic annuals.
Mammals	Townsend's ground squirrel	<i>Urocitellus townsendii</i>	Townsend's ground squirrel historically occurred primarily in native shrub steppe, grasslands, and large patches of sagebrush at the lower edges of forest. A variety of human-modified habitats are now also occupied, including pastures, abandoned fields, orchards, vineyards, hop fields, canal banks, and sites adjacent to irrigated fields and springs. Occupied sites must have ample soil depths to provide space for burrow construction.
Mammals	Washington ground squirrel	<i>Urocitellus washingtoni</i>	Shrubsteppe and native grassland habitats are preferred, especially those occurring on deep silty loam soils, which provide ample digging space for burrows.
Mammals	Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Grizzly bears prefer forests with meadows and grasslands mixed in. They can also be found in dense forests, mixed-conifer forests, and riparian areas along rivers and streams
Mammals	Kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	Primarily open desert, shrubby or shrub-grass habitat. In central California, found in alkali sink, valley grassland, foothill woodland. In Mohave Desert, occurs in creosote bush; in Great Basin, in shadscale, greasewood and sagebrush. Young are born in an underground den. Den usually has multiple entrances (3 or more) and may be 3-6 m long, reaching 127 cm in depth. In Utah, most dens were on flat, well-drained uplands. Several dens may be used, especially in summer.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Mammals	Swift fox	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	Habitat includes open prairie and arid plains, including areas intermixed with winter wheat fields. Viable populations exist in shortgrass prairie-sagebrush steppe transition habitat in southeastern Wyoming. Dens are in burrows. A fox may dig a burrow or use a burrow made by another mammal (e.g., marmot, prairie dog, badger), usually in sandy soil on high ground in open prairies, along fencerows, occasionally in plowed field. An individual may use several different dens throughout the year.
Mammals	Western jumping mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Found in mountain meadows and marshes and along banks of streams and ponds, in dense cover of tall grasses and herbs. It nests in burrows in well-drained mound or elevated banks or on the surface among vegetation.
Reptiles	Spiny softshell	<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	Primarily an animal of riverine systems, but also inhabits marshy creeks, bayous, oxbows, lakes, irrigation canals, and impoundments. A soft bottom in permanent bodies of water with some aquatic vegetation appears to be essential, and sandbars and/or mudflats, as well as partially submerged debris (trees, fallen logs, brush), are usually present.
Reptiles	Northern rubber boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>	Habitat includes woodlands, forest clearings, patchy chaparral, meadows, and grassy savannas, generally not far from water, also riparian zones in arid canyons and sagebrush in some areas. Generally, this snake is found in or under rotting logs or stumps, under rocks or in crevices, or under the bark of dead fallen trees.
Reptiles	Snapping turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Freshwater habitats with a soft mud bottom and cover such as abundant aquatic vegetation or submerged brush and logs, and brackish water in some areas.
Reptiles	Painted turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Aquatic habitats include lakes, ponds, wetlands, and slow flowing areas of rivers and creeks. They prefer habitats that have muddy sediments and lots of aquatic vegetation.
Reptiles	Midget faded rattle snake	<i>Crotalus viridis concolor</i>	This species occurs in sagebrush communities, and needs rocky outcrops for cover, variable thermal conditions, and hibernation.
Reptiles	Great Basin collared lizard	<i>Crotaphytus bicinctores</i>	Found mainly in desert, sparsely vegetated, rocky areas on hillsides, rocky plains, and in canyons.
Reptiles	Ring-necked snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	This snake occurs in forests, woodlands, grassland, chaparral, and riparian corridors in arid regions. Habitats are moist, at least seasonally. One or multiple 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.
Reptiles	Western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	This aquatic turtle lives in streams, ponds, lakes, and permanent and ephemeral wetlands.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Reptiles	Long-nosed leopard lizard	<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	Found in sandy and gravelly desert and semidesert areas with scattered shrubs or other low plants (for example, bunch grass, alkali bush, sagebrush, and creosote bush), especially areas with abundant rodent burrows. Occurs from sea level to approximately 6,000 feet (BLM 2017).
Reptiles	Plains hog-nosed snake	<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	The Western Hog-nosed Snake prefers plains and savannahs with well drained sandy or gravelly soil where it can easily burrow or dig out prey. Where soils are appropriate can also be found in semi-agricultural areas. They have been reported in areas of sagebrush-grassland habitat underlain by sandy soils.
Reptiles	Mesa Verde nightsnake	<i>Hypsiglena chlorophaea loreala</i>	Found in a variety of habitats, often arid areas, from chaparral, Sagebrush flats, deserts, suburban lots and gardens, mountain meadows, grassland. Most commonly found in areas with abundant surface cover.
Reptiles	California kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis californiae</i>	This primarily terrestrial snake occurs in a wide range of habitats, including forest, woodland, shrubland, swamps, marshes, river bottoms, grassland, semidesert, desert, and farmland. Periods of inactivity are spent in crevices or burrow, or under rocks, logs, stumps, vegetation, or other cover.
Reptiles	Western milksnake	<i>Lampropeltis gentilis</i>	Western milksnakes occur in most habitats within its elevation range, including shortgrass prairie, sandhills, shrubby hillsides, canyons, open stands of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands and arid river valleys.
Reptiles	Sonoran Mountain kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>	Habitats are primarily rocky, montane, and often near streams or springs, but also include lower elevations in mesic canyons. Vegetation may include pinyon-juniper woodland, oak-juniper woodland, pine-oak woodland, pine-Douglas-fir woodland, or chaparral. During daylight hours, this snake may be found among rocks, logs, or dense clumps of vegetation, under objects, or exposed.
Reptiles	California Mountain kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	Typical habitat of this species consists of moist open coniferous forests, oak woodlands, riparian woodland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and openly wooded areas where there are rocks or rotting logs. During periods of inactivity, individuals seek shelter under rocks, logs, bark, or underground.
Reptiles	Smooth greensnake	<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	Habitats include meadows, grassy marshes, moist grassy fields at forest edges, mountain shrublands, stream borders, bogs, open moist woodland, abandoned farmland, and vacant lots. This snake has been found hibernating in abandoned ant mounds. Eggs are laid under rotting wood, underground, or under rocks.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Reptiles	Pygmy short-horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma douglassii</i>	Semiarid plains of sagebrush and bunch grass, to pinyon-juniper woodlands, to pine forests in high mountains. It is usually found in open, shrubby, or openly wooded areas with sparse vegetation at ground level. The soil may vary from rocky to sandy to hardpan, but pockets of fine loose soil or sand are typically present for burrowing. Occurs from 1,000 to 7,200 feet.
Reptiles	Greater short-horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>	Ranges from semiarid plains to high mountains (2,000 to 10,500 feet); occupies a variety of habitats, including sagebrush, open pinyon-juniper woodland, and pine-spruce and spruce-fir forests. Substrate may be stony, sandy, or firm, but some fine, loose soil is usually present.
Reptiles	Southern Desert horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos calidiarum</i>	Found on sandy flats, alluvial fans, along washes, and at the edges of dunes. Sometimes found on hardpan or among rocks, but patches of sand are generally present. Associated with sagebrush, saltbush, and greasewood in the Great Basin. Elevational range extends from below sea level in desert sinks to about 6,500 feet.
Reptiles	Northern Desert horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos platyrhinos</i>	Found on sandy flats, alluvial fans, along washes, and at the edges of dunes. Sometimes found on hardpan or among rocks, but patches of sand are generally present. Associated with sagebrush, saltbush, and greasewood in the Great Basin. Elevational range extends from below sea level in desert sinks to about 6,500 feet.
Reptiles	Longnose snake	<i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>	Typical habitats include deserts, dry prairies, arid river valleys, thornbush, and shrubland; sometimes oak-hackberry woodland. This snake retreats underground or under rocks by day. Eggs are laid underground or under rocks.
Reptiles	Northern sagebrush lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i>	This species occurs in areas of sagebrush and other types of shrublands, mainly in the mountains, preferring open, sunny areas with scattered low bushes.
Reptiles	Western groundsnake	<i>Sonora semiannulata</i>	Found in arid habitats usually having loose or sandy soil ranging from rocky areas (talus slopes, canyon rims and outcroppings) to low desert shrub areas.
Snails	Harney Basin duskysnail	<i>Colligyrus depressus</i>	This species occurs in shallow, cold springs, and spring runs with rocky substrates and moderate to steep slopes, in sage scrub desert.
Snails	Rocky Mountain dusky snail	<i>Colligyrus greggii</i>	Presumed extirpated in Oregon.
Snails	Poplar Oregonian	<i>Cryptomastix populi</i>	This species is found primarily on moderately xeric basalt talus in canyons, typically in open situations rockslides and bushy draws, and less often on steep, cool lower slopes of major river basins. The surrounding vegetation is generally sage scrub or cottonwood.
Snails	Steptoe hydrobe	<i>Eremopyrgus eganensis</i>	Endemic to one set of springs in the Steptoe Valley, north of Ely, White Pine Co., Nevada.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Snails	Shortface lanx	<i>Fisherola nuttalli</i>	Unpolluted, cold, well-oxygenated perennial streams and rivers, generally 100 to 325 feet wide, with a cobble-boulder substrate.
Snails	Pyramid Lake pebblesnail	<i>Fluminicola dalli</i>	Only known from the type locality and a small surrounding area in the northern area in Pyramid Lake
Snails	Ashy pebblesnail	<i>Fluminicola fuscus</i>	Inhabits clear, cold streams, under rocks and vegetation in the slow to rapid currents of streams but is sparse or absent in major rapids. Restricted to habitat with sufficient flow, oxygenation, and stable substrate.
Snails	Modoc pebblesnail	<i>Fluminicola modoci</i>	Occurs only in a small number of springs with cool clear water and rocky bottoms in southern Oregon and northern California
Snails	Turban pebblesnail	<i>Fluminicola turbiniformis</i>	This species occurs in cold, nutrient-poor springs.
Snails	Virginia Mountains pebblesnail	<i>Fluminicola virginius</i>	Found in a single spring in the Pyramid Lake basin in Washoe County
Snails	Western ridged mussel	<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	Inhabits bottom of cold creeks, rivers, and lakes from low to mid-elevations with substrates that vary from gravel to firm mud, and include at least some sand, silt or clay. Generally associated with constant-flow, shallow water (less than 10 feet in depth) and well oxygenated substrates.
Snails	Banbury Springs limpet	<i>Idaholanx fresti</i>	Requires cold, clear and well-oxygenated water with swift currents. Found on smooth basalt, boulders, or cobble-sized grounds ranging from 2 to 20 inches deep but avoid areas with green algae. Only exists at four cold-spring locations in Idaho that are isolated from each other.
Snails	Scalloped Juga	<i>Juga acutifilosa</i>	This species is found in springs, spring runs, and spring-fed creeks.
Snails	Eureka mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix eurekensis</i>	An important habitat factor is the presence of limestone talus, outcrops, or high calcium soils. The species also requires shade from vegetation and a well-developed litter layer. This can be found under shrub or tree cover.
Snails	Costate mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix idahoensis idahoensis</i>	This subspecies is found on steep slopes, generally talus or rock outcrops, like limestone or slate.
Snails	Whitepine mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix hemphilli</i>	This species has a disjunct range on high elevation rocky areas mountains from a somewhat broad area
Snails	Goshute mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix loisae</i>	Only known from two sites in the Goshute Mountains, Elko Co., Nevada.
Snails	Schell Creek mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix nevadensis</i>	Known from a few sites and has limited distribution, in high elevation areas predominantly consisting of limestone.
Snails	Great Basin mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix strigose depressa</i>	Found in the mountains of eastern Nevada,
Snails	Striate mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix strigosa goniogyra</i>	Composition of plant community is less important than substrate with the presence of exposed limestone being almost critical for occurrence although there are documented occurrences on sandstone.
Snails	Dalles mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix variabilis ssp.</i>	This species occurs in areas of talus and basalt with limited vegetation cover.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Snails	Whorled mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix vortex</i>	This species is restricted mostly to large-scale, xeric basalt taluses and boulder fields. Sites are typically dry and open; the most common vegetation is grasses. The species prefers low to medium elevations in large stream valleys; dry open to brushy areas; vicinity of springs; basalt talus. Grasses are common at preferred sites, with some forbs and shrubs. This species occurs in association with basalt boulder fields and talus in xeric habitat. Grasses and occasionally shrubs or forbs are the most common plant associates.
Snails	Lava rock mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix waltoni</i>	It is associated with basalt (particularly type locality) but also mixed schist/alluvium in rather dry, open areas of sage scrub vegetation. Common plants found at sites are grasses and shrubs including <i>Artemisia</i> , and <i>Celrus</i> ; <i>Sorbus</i> , <i>Prunus</i> , and <i>Physocarpus</i> occur locally. It is associated with xeric habitat in basalt talus and mixed schist/alluvium. Dominant plants in the areas include sagebrush, netleaf hackberry, and grasses. This habitat occurs primarily along the Salmon River corridor and in the southwestern portion of the section. Much of this habitat occurs in wilderness.
Snails	Snake River physa	<i>Physella natricina</i>	Freshwater mollusk inhabiting areas of swift current on sand to boulder-sized substrate.
Snails	Black-footed tightcoil	<i>Pristiloma chersinella</i>	Little information on distribution or habitat is available. The species occurs in high-elevation places in British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest of the US
Snails	Archimedes springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis archimedis</i>	Found in spring-influenced areas of large lakes.
Snails	Dixie Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis dixensis</i>	Found in Dixie Valley Nevada
Snails	Owyhee hot springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis fresti</i>	Requires clean, moderately swift, well-oxygenated waters, typically with gravel-boulder substrates. It inhabits thermal springs with temperatures of 24 to 33°C. The only area with known habitat for this species is in a major Owyhee river canyon with exposed basalt and other volcanic lithologies, in open and dry sage scrub
Snails	Surprise Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis gibba</i>	Occurs in northwestern Great Basin (California, Nevada, and Oregon)
Snails	Emigrant pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis gracilis</i>	Occurs in the Emigrant Springs complex in the White River valley in Nye County, Nevada
Snails	Hamlin Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis hamlinensis</i>	Recorded in two high-elevation, rocky springs in Beaver County in extreme western Utah
Snails	Upper Thousand Spring pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis hovinghi</i>	Freshwater snails have adapted to most North American habitats including permanent standing, intermittent, and flowing waters.
Snails	Hubbs pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis hubbsi</i>	Occurs in Hiko Spring and Crystal Springs in Lincoln County, NV.
Snails	Humboldt pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis humboldtensis</i>	Restricted to the Lahontan Basin
Snails	Kings River pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis imperialis</i>	Found in 13 isolated springs near Thacker Pass and the Montana Mountains, NV.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Snails	Crooked Creek springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis intermedia</i>	Documented in Simpson Springs in Eureka County, Nevada.
Snails	Landyes pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis landyei</i>	Occurs in 2 springs along eastern edge of Egan Range in Steptoe Valley, Nevada.
Snails	Butterfield pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis lata</i>	Found in Butterfield Springs in White River Valley in Nye County, Nevada.
Snails	Crittenden pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis lentiglans</i>	Found in the Thousand Springs Creek drainage, Elko County, Nevada.
Snails	Lockes pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis lockensis</i>	Occurs in five thermal springs in Nye County, Nevada.
Snails	Western Lahontan pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis longiglans</i>	Occurs in springs and seeps in Humboldt, Washoe and Douglas Counties, Nevada.
Snails	Hardy springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis marcida</i>	Located in several springs in Nye, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, Nevada.
Snails	Northern Soldier Meadow pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis militaris</i>	Occurs in thermal springs in the Soldier Meadow area of Nevada
Snails	Camp Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis montana</i>	Occurs in the Meadow Valley (Camp Valley) Wash in Nevada.
Snails	Neritiform Steptoe Ranch pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis neritella</i>	Occurs in Steptoe Valley Nevada.
Snails	Elongate Mud Meadows springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis notidicola</i>	Endemic to Soldier Meadow, Nevada, occur in small, usually fishless spring-fed water bodies.
Snails	Sub-globose Steptoe Ranch pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis orgiculata</i>	Restricted to two springs on private lands in White Pine County, Nevada.
Snails	A springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis owyheensis</i>	Lives in spring sources and stream outflows, some of which are thermal, and is found on a variety of hard substrates. Disjunctly distributed among five small areas (Owyhee River near Three Forks, Rattlesnake Creek drainage, Owyhee Spring area, lower Owyhee River, Malheur River drainage) in southeastern Oregon in Malheur County.
Snails	Big Warm Spring pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis papillata</i>	Found near the Duckwater tribal lands, Nevada
Snails	Bifid Duct pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis peculiaris</i>	Occurs in Snake and Spring Valleys in White Pine County, Nevada.
Snails	Ovate Cain Spring pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis pictilis</i>	Occurs in spring pools within the Reese River valley
Snails	Median-gland springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis pisteri</i>	Found in Marsh Spring, North Scruggs Springs, and below School Springs, Nevada all within 1.2 miles of each other
Snails	Flat-topped Steptoe pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis planulata</i>	Occurs in one spring near Clark Spring, Steptoe Valley, White Pine County, Nevada.
Snails	Jackson Lake springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis robusta</i>	Currently found in the Harney Lake-Malheur Lake area of Harney County, Oregon and one or two spring sites in the Lake Abert area of Lake County, Oregon.
Snails	Sada's pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis sadai</i>	Occurs in 15 sites across its range in Utah and Nevada.
Snails	White River Valley pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis sathos</i>	Reported from the White River Valley in Nye, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, Nevada.
Snails	Northern Steptoe pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis serrata</i>	Occurs in the northern Steptoe Valley, Nevada.
Snails	Sterile Basin pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis sterilis</i>	Known from three springs in Nye County, Nevada.

Taxa	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Associations
Snails	Northwest Bonneville pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis variegata</i>	Found in springs in Utah's Box Elder and Tooele counties. The most common habitat for the <i>Pyrgulopsis</i> genus of freshwater snails is a rheocrene, which is a spring that flows freely from the ground.
Snails	Varner's pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis varneri</i>	Found in 3 spring complexes in Soldier Meadow Nevada.
Snails	Duckwater Warm Springs pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis villacampae</i>	Occurs in the Big Warm Springs complex in Nye County, Nevada.
Snails	Vinyard's pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis vinyardi</i>	Endemic to Nevada; This species found in rheocrene springs at elevations ranging from 1,689 to 1,698 m (5,541 to 5,571 ft).
Snails	Wong's pyrg	<i>Pyrgulopsis wongi</i>	Occurs in springs in far western Nevada and adjacent eastern California.
Snails	Unexpected snail	<i>Taylorconcha insperata</i>	Newly described species in the Malheur and Owyhee Rivers in Oregon. Occurs on stable substrates on the undersides of loose, large cobbles or boulders in back eddies below rapids in shallow rivers and tributary deltas (0 to 1m deep), and at elevations around 1200m.
Snails	Grated tryonia	<i>Tryonia clathrate</i>	Observed in Nye County, Nevada.
Snails	Monitor tryonia	<i>Tryonia monitorae</i>	Restricted to HotSprings, Potts Ranch and Monitor Valley, Nevada.
Snails	Lined ramshorn	<i>Vorticifex effusa diagonalis</i>	This species is found in freshwater habitats with a preference for still or slow-moving water with live aquatic vegetation

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